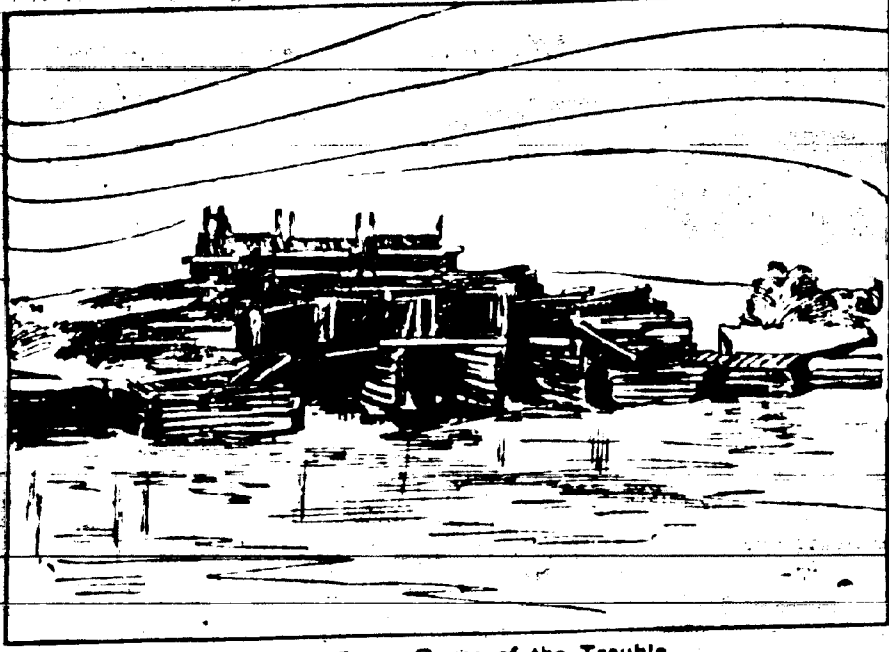


Homesteader Who Is Defying Whole State of Wisconsin



Cameron Dam—Cause of the Trouble

Hayward, Sawyer county, Wis.—John F. Dietz, the homesteader, will remain an outlaw for many a day, unless the sheriff of Sawyer county can devise some means of capturing him without the help of the Wisconsin national guard.

It sounds more like a tale of the mountains of the west, or of the grand duke ridden steppes of Russia, than a story of a Wisconsin homesteader's fight for what he believes is simple justice, does the record of John F. Dietz's successful defiance of the entire state of Wisconsin.

The state has been appealed to to send troops to stop the war of a lone woodman against a great lumber company, and has refused, telling the sheriff that it is his duty to capture Dietz if he has a warrant for the outlaw and that it is not necessary to call out the militia to arrest one law-breaker.

After three years of intermittent fighting, recently Sheriff Gylland, who had already appealed to the governor for troops in vain, went into the wilderness about the Dietz home with a posse of crack shots from Milwaukee, headed by a private detective who has figured in many a thrilling encounter with angry strikers, counterfeiter, and in other situations requiring a man of iron nerve.

Thirty miles through the wilderness Sheriff Gylland led this posse, and at the end of the trip found a desperate man armed with a repeating rifle, with his two sons fighting valiantly beside him, and with even the women ready to defend the fortress against the invaders. At the end of the battle the posse withdrew, not in the precise order and desperate resistance at every step that one reads about in war stories, but precipitately, dashing through the woods at a pace which would make the deer seem like snails beside a jack rabbit in comparison.

Behind them was left John Rogich, of Milwaukee, thrice wounded, and in the fortress was Clarence Dietz, shot in the head by a rifle ball, saved from death by the hair's breadth by which the bullet struck him a glancing blow instead of a direct wound.

Dietz Not Bloodthirsty. But Dietz, if he is an outlaw, is not so bloodthirsty a man as that charge would imply.

News of the expected attack upon the Dietz stronghold had reached Hayward, and it was expected that this final attack on Dietz would mean his capture. A newspaper correspondent started for the Dietz home about the time that the sheriff was leaving civilization for the wilderness on the other side. Dietz did not even show a gun at the arrival of the newspaper man, four hours after the battle, but was a simple, hospitable Wisconsin pine slashing pioneer in appearance and manner. The newspaper man was given a bed that night, well fed, and told the story of the war of Dietz against the lumber company and the county, and heard of earlier efforts to capture the "outlaw of Cameron dam."

At the end of the visit the entire family accompanied the reporter to the edge of the river. As the newspaper man took to the woods, amid the waving of hands, his ears were greeted by a hymn sung by the entire outlaw family, as they marched back up the hill to again take up the bitter fight against the world.

The Dietz home is characteristic of the pioneer district of northern Wisconsin. It is a simple one-story log cabin, built with moss and clay and here Dietz lives with his family of crack marksmen—yes, and markswomen, too—for all the girls have been taught from the cradle the use of a rifle.

It is a case of a poor man's war against a lumber company which he could not afford to fight in the courts, and because Dietz has used the means offered him he has been termed an outlaw.

All northern and western Wisconsin is interested in his fight, and lately, when the report became current that Gov. Davidson would send troops to help the sheriff effect a capture, it was found that fully 2,000 men in the counties of Gates, Chippewa, Barron and Hayward would go to his help if necessary to fight the national guardsmen.

With all this notoriety a theatrical manager thought that Dietz would be a good man to put on the vaudeville stage, but none of that life for Dietz. He refused the offer.

Not Shy of Strangers. With the reputation of efforts to capture him it would be supposed that the Dietz family would be shy of strangers, but this is not the case. A deputy United States marshal went into the farm to serve papers, and as a sick fisherman and was kindly treated. He was unceremoniously kicked out of the place however, when he tried to serve the papers.

The family usually, however, seems to recognize an officer by instinct. Several times have newspaper men been able to get to the farm and chat with Dietz, but no officer except the United States marshal who was given a hearty northern Wisconsin kick has ever reached the cabin on duty bound. Two sheriffs of Sawyer county have resigned, after being unable to get the man. One United States marshal failed and his deputy was served similarly. Sheriff Gylland has made his fourth attempt, and he has failed.

At first the effort was merely to serve a summons in a civil action to force the opening of the dam, but when Dietz successfully withstood these efforts to get him off guard so that the piled up timber could be sent through the sluices of the dam, a criminal charge was made of attempting to kill a deputy sheriff, who was wounded during the previous expedition.

This charge is ridiculed by the friends of Dietz, who say that if he had shot to kill his target would never have moved again. Dietz shoots straight.

The refusal of the governor to send troops now leaves the case with the sheriff, but he cannot decide whether to send another posse in to shoot down the family or not. It is a case of exterminating the family, men, women and girls, he says. The girls shoot as well as the men, and are less afraid of exposing themselves. They know we don't want to shoot a woman.

PARROT IS TOO TALKATIVE. Brings Loss to Neighboring Man and He Gives It Away.

New York.—Joseph Murphy, proprietor of a roadhouse in the Bronx, is said by voracious citizens of the vicinity to have suffered financial loss through the misplaced intellectual efforts of his green parrot Jimminy. The bird had to be disposed of recently. It ordered too many drinks at Mr. Murphy's bar.

According to neighborhood report, and Mr. Murphy reluctantly confirms the tale, a parrot pronounced to be bright and quick to learn was given to Mr. Murphy. The bird, which was hung on the veranda where the thirsty are served, made good his reputation by learning the names of the drinks the waiters called through the open windows. The wise bird could distinguish a horse's neck from a mutt julep within three weeks.

It was when Jimminy began to call out the order for drinks on her own hook that trouble began. "Scotch highball and two up," Jimminy would exclaim in the midst of a hurry of orders. The bartender would set out the drinks, ring up the check, then find that it was "on the house." This grew monotonous and so Murphy gave the bird to a friend whose wife is a member of the local Woman's Christian Temperance union.

PLAN FEDERAL FEMALE PRISON. Government May Rally All in One Great Institution.

Leavenworth, Kan.—It is the plan of the department of justice to build here within a short time a prison to be devoted entirely to the keeping of government female prisoners, and Gen. Cecil Clay, special agent of the department, and Architect T. C. Young, of St. Louis, who are at the United States penitentiary making an inspection, are said to be looking over the land of this prison for a site. If one is built it will be directly west of this immense institution, and perhaps, under the same head, but this has not been decided.

The government has in all no less than 200 female prisoners held for violation of the federal laws. These are confined for the most part in state penitentiaries, in states where their crimes have been committed and are being paid for out of funds set aside for this purpose. The cost is about 50 cents a day and it is thought they can be more cheaply and satisfactorily confined if in a government institution.

At one time it was planned to confine all female lawbreakers in one cellhouse of the federal penitentiary here, but this has been changed, as it was not thought this would be a suitable arrangement and would be detrimental to discipline.

MILES PREDICTS WORLD WAR.

Former Army Head Declares Panama Canal Will Bring Conflict.

Philadelphia.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, former commander in chief of the United States army, said that the opening of the Panama canal would, in his opinion, be a step toward a war in the future.

"If war does come," he said, "it will be a struggle for supremacy between the United States and the powers of the world."

Gen. Miles admitted that the struggle he foresees will not come for some time. But it is certain sooner or later as the clash of commerce becomes keener. In such a war the United States would have to struggle single-handed against the world. An increased army and navy would not avail much, he says. South American trade is the bone over which the powers will contend and the canal's opening will force us into the arena.

18-HOUR DAY ON MILK DIET.

Half-Breed Hercules Drinks Two Quarts While at Work.

Brattleboro, Vt.—Joseph Moss, a French and Indian half-breed, works 18 hours daily, and says that it makes him "dopey" to sleep more than two hours and a half in one night.

Ignoring union conventions and precedent, Moss accepts less instead of more than regular compensation for overtime. Because of his unusual strength, he carries a load made especially for him, his loads averaging 100 pounds. He is paid 30 cents an hour for the nine-hour day and 25 cents an hour for overtime.

Moss wears his hair, which falls below his shoulders, in a twist beneath his hat. He pauses in his work every forenoon to drink two quarts of milk, which is brought to him by a milkman. The income of Moss from "carrying the load" is said to exceed the salary of the county treasurer.

SURGERY CRIME CURE

DOCTORS OPERATE TO CORRECT EVIL TENDENCIES.

Philadelphia Juvenile Society, on Advice of Physicians, Resorts to Practice—Much Good Expected as a Result.

Philadelphia.—Following out the theories of the country's foremost physicians and the recent rulings of the juvenile courts, the Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty, working in conjunction with Director Coplin, of the bureau of health and charities, and Chief Abbott, of the bureau of health, have instituted the practice of performing operations upon the children given into their charge, where medical opinion is rendered that such a course is likely to prevent a criminal career.

The first subjects of these experiments were operated on the other day at the infirmary of the society, which was the first organization of its kind in the country to adopt this course. In all seven children were put under the knife by a number of the city's most prominent surgeons, who performed operations of varied natures, from the most delicate to ones of minor importance, calculated to improve the mental and moral condition of the patients.

There were two operations on brains, three on eyes and two minor operations for nervousness, and all, it is believed, will be successful.

The physicians who either participated or were interested in the operations are Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Dr. A. C. Abbott, Dr. George W. Dougherty, Dr. F. H. Derouin, Dr. W. W. Hawks, Dr. Alfred Gordon, Dr. Charles K. Mills, Dr. Louis Starr and Dr. Fred Frey.

The children are but a few of the number examined by the Dr. W. H. H. and Dr. A. C. Butcher, and a number of other similar operations will take place within a short time with the same purpose in view. Thus far only those children will be examined who are in the temporary custody of the society. Where such children are found to be apparently destined to a criminal career through some physical defect the parents of the children are consulted and if permission is obtained the operation is performed. The obtaining of parental consent is compulsory under the law.

For two weeks the examinations have been going on, the most minute inquiries being made by the examining physicians into the past history of the children and their parents. As a result a campaign against criminality has been instituted by the society which medical experts believe will be of immense value in suppressing tendencies for evil, and the physicians interested in the idea believe that in many cases the entire future of the little patients will be turned for the better as a result of the operations they are performing.

The total number of children examined in 1905 was 50 per cent, have been found to be suffering from refraction of the eyes. Glasses have been ordered for all of these, and wherever possible the parents have been required to meet the cost of the eye glasses.

AMERICAN DRINKING INCREASES.

Report of Internal Revenue Shows Huge Gain for Year.

Washington.—Consumption of both whisky and beer in the United States increased appreciably during the last fiscal year. The preliminary report of the commissioner of internal revenue shows receipts from beer stamps to have been \$4,651,636, which means that 54,651,636 barrels of beer were produced and sold, an increase of 5,192,096 barrels over the preceding year. The consumption of beer, therefore, was in round numbers 100,000,000 gallons more than in 1905. The receipts from spirits amounted to \$143,394,055—an increase of \$7,435,542 over the preceding fiscal year. The total receipts from tobacco were \$48,422,997, an increase of \$2,763,086 over 1905.

The total internal revenue income from all sources was \$249,102,738, an increase over the preceding year of \$14,914,761. Illinois leads the states in collections with \$2,471,405. New York is second, Indiana, the third state, had \$25,342,602.

Wireless Sea Block Signal.

Washington.—Wireless telegraphy, which automatically stops ships when they approach each other in fogs or heavy weather, is one of the latest inventions reported to the United States government by our observing consuls abroad. Consul J. I. Brittain, of Kehl, reports that a Berlin engineer has applied for a patent for an invention to avoid collisions between vessels at sea. By the inventor's system vessels are supplied with special wireless telegraphic apparatus which acts over a short circuit, even as short a distance as half a mile.

Bees Work Year in, Year Out. San Antonio, Tex.—Beekeeping is one of the expanding industries of the republic of Mexico. The honey crop this year is more than double that of last and the area where apiaries are found is vastly increased. The honey bee in Mexico works the year round. Strangely, it has been discovered that the native bees are the best and that the fact that they do not need to store honey for winter use has not affected their industry as is the usual case in tropical countries.

FORBIDDEN TO USE SNARES

Englishman Once Bought Aid of Law for Protection Against Cunning Females.

That woman has been the same in all ages in her efforts to ensnare the unsuspecting male by artificial aids is proved by an old English statute, passed 236 years ago by parliament. So far-reaching was the havoc wrought among masculine hearts by the devices of cunning females that the men were forced to seek the protection of the law, as is shown by the statute in question, which reads as follows:

That all women, of whatever age, rank, degree or profession, whether virgins, maids or widows, that shall from and after the passing of this act impose upon and betray into matrimony any of his majesty's male subjects by artifices, painted cosmetics, washes, artificial teeth, curl, hair, Spanish wool, iron stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the law now in force against witchcraft, sorcery and such like misdemeanors, and that the marriage, upon conviction, shall stand null and void.

Judging by the forceful wording and the specification of minute details, it seems that some of the members of parliament had been "stung."

SHOPS WITH A MICROSCOPE

Wealthy Woman Declares That by This She Has Saved Hundreds of Dollars.

According to a wealthy New York woman a pocket microscope is a necessity at present to every modern shopper. "I have shopped with a microscope for six years now," she quotes her own words, "and I calculate that it has saved me in that period hundreds of dollars. For example, yesterday buying the odds and ends of housekeeping for the toilet a glass would have cost me 25 cents. I would not have been able to see it for one thing. But I make it a rule never to buy anything of importance without first applying to it the magnifying glass. I use mine in buying dress goods, linens, particularly lace and jewelry. A good magnifying glass will show up in what is apparently sound and reliable goods some unexpected flaw which depreciates its value. No woman should make a purchase of jewels without most carefully examining each stone. Jewels are of the nature of a money investment on which one may some day wish to realize again, and flaws which are invisible to the naked eye are perfectly well known to the jeweler who handles the wares."

World's Coal Supply.

Statistics as to the amount of coal in the world are in any particular country are of small value because estimates are based on inadequate information. The German periodical, Stahl und Eisen, gives figures as follows: Germany, 200,000,000 tons, which will last at the present rate of consumption, a couple of thousand years. The coal deposits of Great Britain and Ireland are placed at 193,000,000 tons, with an annual consumption of twice that of Germany. The estimated coal deposit of France is 22,000,000,000 tons, Austria, 17,000,000,000, and Russia, 10,000,000,000 tons. North America's coal deposits are estimated by the same authority as 68,000,000,000 tons. The total for all Europe is placed at 700,000,000,000 tons. Asia is conceded to have much larger deposits, which cannot even approximately be estimated.

Will Preserve the Buffalo.

Hunters of big game will be interested in the report made to the New York Zoological society by J. Alden Loring regarding the selection in the Wichita forest and game reserve of a location for a buffalo range on which the American bison may be allowed to develop. It is proposed to have a range covering about 12 square miles near the town of Oreana, which shall be fenced in, placed in charge of a forester and a caretaker and protected by the nation to the end that the buffalo may be propagated in sufficient numbers to maintain the species in vigor. The great enemies of the buffalo, besides men, are the Texas fever and the wolves, and in the section chosen there is little danger of the fever, while the wolves, which attack the buffalo calves, may be exterminated by allowing hunting in the inclosed territory.

Only Slight Mistake.

The London Truth's puzzle department recently awarded a prize to the author of the following "specimen of amusing things said by parents to their children:"

A pitman was exceedingly proud of the "wonderful scholarship" of his son. One day he put the lad through an examination as follows: "Billy, what gender am I?" "Masculine." "Right. Now, what gender is yer mother?" "Feminine." "Right, again. An' what gender is this teape?" (Takes up Britannia metal teapot.) "Newt'er." "Wrong, Billy, an' that's the first mistake I ever know'd yer to mek. Still, it ain't a very big blunder—yer only said 'newt'er' instead of 'power'."

MINERALS OF ILLINOIS

ANNUAL PRODUCTION IS VALUED AT \$58,200,000.

Coal Easily Leads List—Clay Products and Limestone Next in Importance According to Figures of Geologist.

Chicago.—The annual production of the mineral wealth of Illinois has been compiled by the state and government geological surveys. It has been found that in 1905 the state produced a total of \$57,889,000 in minerals. Of this \$29,754,000 was coal.

Clay products and limestone come next to coal in importance. Other useful decorations from home minerals are sandstone, Portland cement, natural rock cement, fluorspar, mineral spring water, spelter, lead ore, glass sand and molding sand.

One startling thing discovered in all this research, according to E. B. Van Horn, in the Mining World, is the decrease in the amount of spring water sold. At one time there was water to the amount of \$2,938,000 sold from springs in Illinois. In 1905 this dropped to \$44,000. The explanation is that resorts have been founded at the distant springs and the water is used for bathing purposes and not sold in the market.

The production of Portland cement, which is becoming one of the most important factors in building, is increasing. On this question Mr. Van Horn says:

The output of Portland cement for 1905 was 1,225,000 barrels, valued at \$1,711,150. In 1904 1,326,704 barrels, with a value of \$1,449,114, were produced. The natural rock cement was valued at \$168,555 in 1905, as compared with \$113,000 in 1904. There are four concerns manufacturing Portland cement in this state, producing natural rock cement and no artificial. The output of cement is included with the figures for the natural rock cement. A new Portland cement plant is building at Dixon, Ill.

Lead mines in the state are not important, but the fact that this metal is produced is interesting. The forthcoming report will say on this point: "A small amount of lead ore is mined in northwestern Illinois, and a little of it is reduced in a local furnace near Galena. The bulk of the lead smelted in the state, however, comes from Arizona, where the Federal Lead company has a large modern plant. It is run mainly on ore from Missouri, particularly the southeastern part of the state. Since there is only one producer it is impracticable to give the output for Illinois separately."

The increase in Illinois coal production from 1892 to the present year is graphically illustrated in a bulletin of the state survey, which says: "In the last 15 years the production of the state has increased 16 per cent. If the same rate of increase continues for another quarter of a century the annual production then will be approximately 135,000,000 short tons. The production for the last ten years has increased at even a more rapid rate, amounting to 113 per cent. At this rate a production of 80,000,000 tons will be reached in ten years or approximately 200,000,000 tons in 25 years. This is about the amount of bituminous coal now mined and sold in the whole of the United States. It is impossible to say what the future rate of increase will in fact be, but these figures are at least serious possibilities and the production undoubtedly will increase rapidly for many years to come."

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS GROW.

Interstate Commerce Commission Reports Increase in Casualties.

Washington.—Eighteen thousand persons were killed, crippled and otherwise injured in railroad accidents during the period ending March 31, 1906. These are the figures given out in the quarterly casualty report of the Interstate commerce commission. They show that 17 more were killed in the first quarter of 1906 than in the last period of 1905 and that 52 more were injured. The report severely criticizes the careless American disregard of human life and urges the substitution of electricity for men in the management and control of trains. Of the total number of casualties during the period covered by the report 1,126 were killed and 17,170 injured.

These were caused by 3,490 accidents, including 1,921 collisions and 1,569 derailments. The money damage amounted to \$2,924,785.

287,113 Pupils in Chicago.

Chicago.—In the annual report compiled by Secretary Larson, of the board of education, it is shown that the total enrollment of children in the public schools of the city for the year ending June 30, 1906, was 287,113. This is an increase of 4,767 over the enrollment in 1905, and, according to Secretary Larson, is a sign of the increasing population of the city.

Yankees to Build Big Bridge. London.—The contract for the building of a big bridge in Egypt has been secured by an American firm, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering company. The bridge is to be of the rolling elevator type, and is for the harbor of Port Said. It will be the second largest of the kind in the world.