Bridges In Korea.

Some idea of the delights of traveling in Korea is given by the following description by a traveler of the "bridges" in that country: A first class bridge in Korea is simply an assortment of planks nailed together. These are scarce. A second class bridge is a series of isolated stones, from one to another of which the visitor may jump. A third class bridge, much the commonest variety, is invisible, its position being indicated by a couple of posts, one on each side of the river. They mean that you may safely wade across, as the water will probably not go much above your chest.

Creation of a Knight.

The ceremonies at the creation of a knight have been various. The principal were a box on the ear and a stroke with a sword on the shoulder. John of Salisbury tells us the blow with the naked fist was in use among the ancient Normans. By this it was that William the Conqueror conferred the honor of knighthood on his son Henry. It was afterward changed into a blow with the flat of the sword on the shoulder of the knight.

Hard to Find Things.

He—Where are my collars, dear?

She—I don't really know.

"Well, yesterday I couldn't find my shirts; this morning my ties were missing; now I can't find my collars. The only place I know worse than my bureau is my card index system!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Well, Rather.

"I think it is disgraceful to be enormously rich."

"Oh, so do I. I was brought up to think that way. But say"—

"Well?"

"Don't you wish once in awhile that you weren't so blamed respectable?"—Toledo Blade.

Well Answered.

An American woman who had been told by a Britisher that America was deficient in antiquities and curiosities remarked: "The antiquities will come. As for our curiosities, we import them."

Cautious.

Dr. Bill (meeting former patient)—Ah, good morning, Mr. Jones! How are you feeling this morning? Mr. Jones—Doctor, does it cost anything if I tell you?

A Work of Genius.

An ideally brief and delightful advertisement comes from a London shop window. It runs: "Our trousers 5 shillings a leg. All seats free."

The independence and liberty you possess are the work of common dangers, sufferings and successes.—Washington.

DIRECT VOTE IS GIVEN A BLOW

Wisconsin House Turns Down the Senate Bill.

"WILL OF THE PEOPLE" HIT

Closing Hours of the Long, Strenuous Session of the Legislature Are Full of Fun—State University Appropriation.

Madison, Wis., July 4.—(Special)—"The will of the people shall be the law of the land," which has become the cry of the LaFollette progressive Republicans of this state since the now famous expression was made by Senator LaFollette, received a blackeye in the assembly, when that house by a vote of 39 to 35 refused to concur in the senate bill providing for the election of United States senator by direct vote.

Speaker Ingram, a strong believer in the "will of the people," led the way for the concurrence of the bill, but opposed to him were Assemblymen McConnell and Gettle, who are recognized as two of the leading LaFollette Republicans of the lower house. Some time ago when the bill was under consideration Mr. McConnell succeeded in having written into the measure a clause to the effect that a member of the legislature should retain the right to vote for a party nominee for United States senator instead of for the man receiving the largest number of votes, which, in effect, made a joke out of the "direct election" and "popular vote" idea. The bill had rough sailing and finally reached a committee on conference composed of members of both houses. That conference struck out the McConnell amendment and returned the bill in its original form providing for the election of United States senator by the direct vote of the people.

Messrs. McConnell and Gettle frankly admitted that as long as this is a government of political parties there must be party allegiance and party loyalty. Furthermore, they insisted that members of the legislature should not be denied the right to excercise independent judgment in voting for candidates for United States senator.

To all of this, Mr. Ingram replied that party allegiance is nothing compared to "the will of the people." For a time it appeared as though Mr. Ingram might turn the tide, but the opposition proved too strong.

❖ ❖ ❖

The closing hours of the long, strenuous session are noisy and full of fun. Members of all parties have buried the hatchet and forgotten the tilts that have marked the session. They are all boys. The assembly daily is turned into a riot of flying paper wads, calendar files and everything else that the members can get hold of. Another popular diversion is singing old-time songs. Assemblyman Roessler, the popular Democrat, swinging his big calabash pipe as a baton, leads the singing. Even Speaker Ingram has thrown aside all legislative dignity and joins in the fun by throwing paper wads at the members. This week will mark the close of actual work, but the legislature will not adjourn sine die until sometime next week because the governor will have to be given several days in which to look over the many large and important matter now pending before him.

❖ ❖ ❖

The member of the Wisconsin legislature who dares to stand up and oppose any appropriation for the state university promptly gets knocked down; at least, that is the view of Assemblyman Merlin Hull, who offered a shower of amendments to the university appropriation bill only to see all of them cast aside. After hours of argument and heated debate the bill passed both houses, and the only change made was increasing the appropriation for the university extension department from $87,500 to $100,000 for the first year and from $100,000 to $125,000 the second year. This increases the total appropriation for the state university to $3,665,002, and the grand total appropriation for the university, state normal schools and the Wisconsin Mining Trade school to $5,043,002.

There has been a great fight on in Wisconsin to ascertain the actual cost per student at the university. President Van Hise has furnished considerable information on this subject, but his information has been questioned by persons who claim to know what they are talking about. When the university appropriation bill was up in the assembly the Hull amendment increasing the tuition for non-resident students at the university to the actual cost of instruction was adopted. In the senate, however, the amendment was non-concurred in, and when the bill came back the assembly receded from its position, which put an end to the Hull amendment. Had that amendment remained part of the bill it would have brought out the actual cost of instruction per student in a manner which could not have been disputed. The university forces, however, are thoroughly organized, as Assemblyman Hull has found out, and it is next to impossible to tamper with anything relating to the university.

The proposition to purchase the Olin and Raymer tracts of land to the west of the university at a total expenditure of $235,000 caused much debate. It was charged that the land was held at a price far and above any figure warranted upon the basis of the assessed valuation. Speaker Ingram and others argued that the legislature a few years hence will have to buy the land and then it will be held at a higher figure. He said that the legislature must allow for the future growth of the university, and take advantage as a good investment of any opportunity to buy land at a reasonable figure. This provision of the bill, like all others, remained undisturbed.

❖ ❖ ❖

Te income tax bill and the corrupt practices act are now in the hands of Governor McGovern. The income tax bill was passed in the face of a strong lobby which predicts that this law will do more injury to the Republican party than anything the progressives have yet enacted. The bill fixes the exemption for single men at $800 and for married men at $1,200.

❖ ❖ ❖

The assembly passed a bill over the veto of Governor McGovern. This is the first time this has been done not only this session but in many years. The bill related to the compensation of teachers and persons employed for other positions in the Town of North Brandon. These persons were employed to keep the schools running in an emergency, and were forced to appeal to the legislature for their compensation. The governor vetoed the bill on the ground that the appointments were not legal, but the assemby passed the bill over the veto because it was pointed out that the governor did not know all the facts.

❖ ❖ ❖

The administration Republicans in the assembly got together and recalled from the senate the bill which especially is designed to provide a special primary for the nomination of United States senatorial candidates in case of death, resignation or enforced retirement of an incumbent, adopted a substitute and sent it back to the senate for concurrence. The substitute, which is said to have been conceived by Assemblyman Thomas J. Mahon, adds a special primary for all legislative candidates in case of a vacancy, and retains the portion of the bill providing for the complete doing away with caucuses and conventions.

❖ ❖ ❖

The forest slashing bill has been indefinitely postponed. This was one of the pet measures of the conservation committee and the members of that committee are put out over the defeat of the bill in the legislature. The senate passed the bill, but the assembly indefinitely postponed it. The bill placed it in the power of the forestry commission to order the burning of slashings when they considered such a move necessary.

❖ ❖ ❖

The senate passed the Plowman bill authorizing counties to loan money to settlers for the purchase and development of cutover lands. It is claimed this measure will be of great benefit to Northern Wisconsin.

❖ ❖ ❖

The printing bill coming from the revisor of the statutes, and which reduces the cost of state printing by about $50,000 per year, was passed after six assembly amendments had been concurred in.

FRED C. SHEASBY.

FOND OF ELECTIONS.

In Switzerland They Select Even Gravediggers by Ballot.

According to Professor F. F. Roget of Geneva, the Swiss have the greatest political intelligence in the world today.

"Every citizen of a canton is a Swiss citizen," says Professor Roget. "One must become a member of some local commune to become naturalized and in order to do so must be accepted by the local communal council.

"Every male Swiss citizen is an elector from the age of twenty, there being no property qualification. Every Swiss is a soldier and every soldier an elector. The federal elector may vote wherever he may happen to be, guarantees being taken that he votes only once.

"The cantons are the political units, and no elector may exercise political rights in more than one canton. On moving from one locality to another the Swiss must wait three months before he may exercise the franchise in his new neighborhood."

Professor Roget declares that "every collective authority in Switzerland is elected.

"The foreigner," he states, "is often surprised to see in a Swiss newspaper on a Monday the results of all kinds of elections on the Sunday. If he had gone into a polling booth on the Sunday he would have found in this corner a clerk at a desk, at which the elector would vote for the local schoolmaster.

"In another corner would be a desk at which he would vote for the local judge, in another part of the same room he would vote for the local gravedigger, and so on through a whole series of officials, all of whom are popularly elected.

"The result of this training is that the political intelligence of the Swiss is extremely developed, and that he thoroughly understands what he is voting about at home in his native country, and that when he goes abroad he finds it very easy to understand and to take part in any political movements among which he may find himself.—Exchange.

JOSEPH CAILLAUX.

Former Minister of Finance Who Becomes New Premier of France.

The new French ministry has been formed. Six of the members of the new cabinet were members of the Monis cabinet. The cabinet was formed by Joseph Caillaux, who becomes premier.

The cabinet is as follows: Minister of Interior, Joseph Caillaux; of justice, Jean Cruppi; of marine, Theophile Delcasse; of war, Adolphe Messimy; of public instruction, Jules Joseph Steeg; of agriculture, Jules Pams; of finance, Louis Lucien Klotz; of labor, Rene Renoult; of foreign affairs, M. Deslves; of public works, M. Angagnour; of commerce, Charles Maurice Couyba; of the colonies, Albert Francois Le Brun. Henri Du Jardine Beaumetz remains under secretary of fine arts.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Helen Rumbel, aged fourteen, beaten for neglecting a task, is dead in Gridley, Cal. Mrs. Emma Rumbel, her stepmother, and Arthur Lewis, her stepbrother, were held by a coroner's jury to answer to the charge of murder and have been rushed to the county jail at Oroville for safety. The countryside is half-crazed with rage. Lewis and Mrs. Rumbel reported that the girl had committed suicide. An inquest instituted immediately developed that the girl's body was a mass of bruises and that her face in death remained black from the choking she had received.

Mrs. Ida Schiff of New York, who gave up her blood to save a dying woman and to obtain money to bring her five children here from Russia, made her sacrifice in vain. Weakened by the loss of blood, she fainted in the night on the fire escape balcony at her home and fell eighty feet to a court pavement. She died an hour later.

Thadeus Korniak, 1328 West Huron street, Chicago, was waylaid by three assassins while on his way home and fatally stabbed, seventeen wounds being inflicted, before the eyes of his wife, who, speechless with fright and horror was powerless to interfere. The murder was the sequel of a quarrel which started at a dance.

Frank Snow, twenty-six, was instantly killed, and Ralph Stewart, about eighteen years old, was seriously hurt on a trestle of the Indianapolis Southern railroad near Francis station. The two young men were on the trestle as a through freight went over it. Snow was struck and Stewart was shaken off.

Three men were killed, almost instantly, when a flywheel in the drying room at the big Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., coke ovens exploded. The dead are: Walter Albrough, thirty-three, foreman; Nicholas Miller, twenty-eight, laborer; Angelo D'Angielo, thirty eight, a laborer.

Fred Noveshelsky, a salesman for the Seipp Brewing company in Chicago, shot and killed himself at his home, 5716 Prairie avenue, early in the day. He was thirty-one years old. The widow said that Noveshelsky was despondent because he had lost money gambling.

The police and coroner at Port Huron, Mich., are puzzled by the finding of the body of a man between thirty-five and forty years of age at the foot of Thomas street, in St. Clair river. The body had been in the water about four days.

SPORTING AFFAIRS.

After leading for nearly three and three-quarter miles over the smooth, rippling surface of the Hudson river at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., the Columbia varsity crew blew up and Cornell, suddenly with a wonderful burst of speed, forged to the front to win one of the most sensational eight-oared boat race ever rowed in this country.

It is said that ten Cincinnati business men who witnessed the mix-up between Manager Bresnaham of the Cardinals and Umpire Klem have subscribed the sum of $50 and wired it to him in St. Louis to pay the fine levied by President Lynch.