

open question. But its figuring up of the small number of Western states that will swerve from the Republican ranks on the money question hardly will be regarded as accurate by a very large number of people in this locality. The West may have a big surprise in store for politicians when it comes to the money issue; no part of the country is paying stricter attention to the attitude of the St. Louis and Chicago conventions, or will act with more decision and vigor for or against the policy adopted.

REV. KNAPP'S EXPULSION.

The experience of the representatives of our government in the episode relating to Rev. Knapp, an American missionary in Turkey, is the best illustration of the methods of diplomacy resorted to by the Sublime Porte in all its dealings with foreign governments. Turkish officials, high and low, seem to make it a point never to depend on an honest, straight-forward statement of a case, as long as subterfuges are available. If Uncle Sam had not had a man-of-war handy, Mr. Knapp would still have lingered in a Mohammedan dungeon full of filth and vermin.

It will be remembered that Mr. George P. Knapp was expelled from Bitlis on a charge of inciting the Armenians to rebellion. This was a month ago. He was hurried off from Bitlis, notwithstanding a promise given to the U. S. minister that the expulsion should not take place until the roads were in such a shape that he could take his family along. When the report of this perfidy reached the world, the government was asked for an explanation and promptly denied the rumor. Later the denial was modified by a statement that Mr. Knapp was not a prisoner but the guest of the Vall at Diarbekir. At Aleppo he was detained for five days before sent to Alexandretta as a prisoner, and here, notwithstanding the agreement that he should be turned over to the U. S. consul—which by the way is, by treaty stipulations, the right of most foreigners in Turkey, suspected of law-breaking—the authorities refused to deliver him up. Protests followed but to no purpose until it became known that the U. S. representative at Constantinople actually had telegraphed to the commander of the Marblehead to proceed to Alexandretta. This was effective, and Mr. Knapp was promptly released.

The secret of the whole matter is, that according to modern, degenerated Mohammedan ideas, a faithful follower of that creed is under no moral obligation to a Christian any more than he is to a dog. With this idea prevalent, truth and honor can not enter into the negotiations necessary between the two parts of the world divided by the cross and the crescent. Force is the only argument that has any lasting effect.

It will now be the duty of our government to throw the X-rays of investigation on the whole affair. The presence of missionaries in Turkey, representing a civilization built on human liberty, is about the only little light still throwing a friendly ray of

hope in the darkness that covers the oppressed people in those regions. It is coming to them from a far distant shore, still it brings comfort and encouragement. They should not be deprived also of this. If political considerations make it necessary to sacrifice the remnant of a once great people, they should at least be allowed to have a friend by their side in their dying hour. It is time enough to allow the few missionaries there to be expelled when the struggle is over and Christian Europe has allowed Armenia to sink into her grave forever.

UTAH JACK RABBITS.

Our readers will recall an article on "Jack Rabbits," published in these columns four weeks ago. The following letter on the subject is reproduced with pleasure, coupled with the advice that somebody in each part of the State take upon himself the duty of supplying the information desired:

To the Editor:

The U. S. department of agriculture recently issued a bulletin on the "Jack Rabbits of the United States," which was noticed at some length in the columns of the News of March 31. In your issue of April 8 appeared a letter from a correspondent in Fillmore, Millard county, calling attention to the lack of full and accurate data concerning the rabbit drives reported from Utah. No one appreciates this deficiency more than the author of the bulletin, but this omission was not due to oversight, but simply to the fact that reliable data were not available, although efforts were made to obtain reports from most of the counties in the central and southern part of the State. Jack rabbits are said to be as abundant in some parts of Utah as in any regions of the West, and they are sufficiently injurious to arouse more general interest in the means which can be used in protecting crops from their ravages, and in destroying the animals.

In the case of California a list of 155 drives was given, in which nearly 400,000 rabbits were killed. From Utah reports of only 26 hunts have been received, representing a slaughter of 37,215 rabbits—a record which, according to your correspondent in Fillmore, hardly represents the destruction in Millard county alone.

It is hoped that a second edition of the bulletin will be issued in three or four months for distribution among those interested in the subject. In the meantime, the department is collecting all the information possible, and will be glad to receive any statements regarding the damage to crops by jack rabbits, or reports of the numbers killed in large hunts. The list already published probably does not include one-third of the hunts which have actually taken place. Most of those recorded occurred within the last three years (but none have been reported during the past winter), and with a single exception all have taken place since 1884. The only drives reported from Millard county are those at Corn Creek, on March 27, 1894; at Kanosh in January, 1893, and on January 19, 1891. Only six other counties have reported large hunts, namely: Beaver, 5; Box Elder, 2; Garfield, 1; Iron, 10; Sanpete, 1; Wayne, 1; these with three from central Utah make the total of 26 for the State. Rabbit epidemics have also destroyed thousands of the long-eared pests, but only three epidemics have been reported from the State; one near Great Salt Lake in 1870-71, one in Iron

county in 1877, and one in central Utah in 1885 or 1886.

What Utah has done in the way of destroying rabbits or protecting orchards and field crops from their ravages, is of interest not only to residents of the State, but also to farmers elsewhere who are seeking some effective method of dealing with the rabbit problem. Will not some of the readers of the News, who have suffered from the depredations of jack rabbits, or have taken part in the hunts, give others the benefit of their experience? The author will be glad to receive any suggestions or notes which will aid in making the report on rabbit epidemics and hunts in Utah more complete; it is very desirable that the locality, date, and estimates of the rabbits killed should be given as accurately as possible. Respectfully,

T. S. PALMER.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

The recent drawing of jurors in various counties of the State has brought out the following from a reader of the News:

I understand that in making the list from which grand and petit jurors are to be drawn either the county clerk or assessor placed a woman's name on the list. Is that action legal?

No; the officers directed to make up the jury lists in various counties are not authorized to place women's names on the list. Women are eligible for jury service, and under the Constitution the law could not exclude them, but when certain officials are directed to place on the jury list only certain names, it is not in the province of those officials to go outside of their authorization. If they do so, the particular act they perform in that manner is without warrant of law, and is void. The law relative to preparing the list of jurors provides:

It shall be the duty of the clerk and county assessor of each county of this State, as soon as this act shall become a law and in the month of January of each year thereafter, to prepare a written list of as many names as the district judge or judges may direct, from which the grand and petit jurors shall be drawn, to serve in the district court of such county until a new list shall thereafter be made. Said clerk and county assessor shall alternately select from the list of taxpayers of such county, the name of a male citizen of the United States, who has been a resident of the county for a period of six months next preceding, &c.

If the clerk and assessor acting under this statute were directed by the court to make a list of 200 names for jurors and placed a woman's name on that list, then only 199 names are there legally; and the officer who wilfully made the variance from the court's order is liable to contempt of court, as well as any penalty that may attach under the law to a wilful departure from the requirements of a statute. The question as to whether the law is right in not providing for women to be called as jurors does not enter into the proceeding at all, any more than would the same query as to non-taxpayers, who are not included in jury list, but under the Constitution may hold office and vote at all elections except where a special tax is levied or indebtedness created. The issue is not as to any rights or privileges a citizen may exercise, but as to what