

at large. Precautions which have been found effective elsewhere should be adopted here. Every railway crossing should be guarded in one form or another. In some places the roadways are made to cross above the tracks by a sloping bridge or under by a tunnel; in others gates and flagmen are employed, and the gates are always closed to vehicles, animals and pedestrians when a train is approaching. It is times such protection was required in this Territory by legislative enactment; and the railways for their own credit and protection from damage suits should be as eager for such legislation as anybody else. All the money saved to corporations or the public by failing to provide these safeguards would not compensate for any one of the score or more of lives that have been lost through sheer public official neglect in this regard. Let us have an end of this slaughter of human life that has been going on at railway crossings. It can be accomplished without any expense that would be burdensome either to the public or the railway corporations.

SALISBURY AND TURKEY.

The fourteenth British Parliament since Queen Victoria was crowned has convened with the usual ceremony. There has been the expected criticism of the queen's speech and the policy of the Conservative party upon its return to power. One incident which will strike the American politician as peculiar, to say the least, is the re-election of Mr. Gully, Liberal, as speaker, in a body where the opposing party is in the majority; and further that Mr. Gully's election was unanimous. They do things over there different to what we are accustomed to seeing here. When the British House of Commons wants a speaker it regards courtesy to the former official as an element of weight, and looks more to his qualifications for the position than to his political. Besides, it is not a disadvantage to have a speaker from the minority, when he has to obey the majority.

Above and beyond any of the other discussions upon topics in the queen's speech is the interest in utterances regarding Turkey and the Armenian question. There can be no mistaking Lord Salisbury's attitude upon this matter. Evidently he has not changed his mind since the Berlin conference, when he stated in effect that that would be the last chance given to Turkey to institute reforms relating to her Christian subjects. Salisbury's remark that the Sultan will make a calamitous mistake if he refuses to accept the advice of the European powers is full of deep meaning at this time.

Henceforward a vigorous policy may be looked for in Britain relative to the Eastern question. Its vital point will be that if Turkey does not come to time, then the autonomy of the Ottoman empire will be no longer advocated by Great Britain. Instead, the British policy will be the dismemberment of Turkey, and its apportionment as may best suit the purposes and abilities of the great powers. There is little prospect that the sultan will be so wise as to

abandon his vacillating course; and if he does not there will be no surprise at Great Britain taking the initiative in removing Turkey from the political map. Lord Salisbury's assumption of the reins of power presages the settlement of the Eastern question through the obliteration of the Ottoman empire.

AS TO REGISTRATION.

A reader of the NEWS sends in the following questions which he would like answered:

1. How many registrations are there for men and women this year?
2. Is there a registration of men for the municipal, county and Territorial election, and another for the election of officers under the State Constitution?
3. Are the qualifications for voters on State Constitution and officers different from those on municipal or Territorial officers?
4. Some of the deputy registrars—I do not know how many—are making but one registration of men. That is, if a man's name is on the regular registration list under the law which governs in the Territory, they check it off on his appearance, and inform him that nothing more is necessary. Is this right, and should the citizen be satisfied with that?
5. Some of the deputy registrars in the city, in making their visits, in several instances have asked at houses whether there were voters at such and such a house, and on receiving a negative reply have passed by those residences, in a number of cases having omitted to give citizens a chance to register. Do such officers perform their duty?
6. Will women vote at the municipal election, or for such county or Territorial legislative officers as may be nominated?

Explanations on each of the subjects referred to have been made before, but as the present situation offers some complications, and it is proper that citizens should fully understand what is required of them, we cheerfully respond to the inquiries made in their order.

1. There is one registration for women and two for men. The statement regarding the registration of women is based on the ruling of Judge H. W. Smith, in the Fourth district court, that women are entitled to vote at the State election. The registrations for men are: one for the State election, which includes the Constitution and State officers, and one for the election of officers under the laws governing matters in the Territory.

2. This query is answered in the affirmative by the explanation regarding male voters in the reply to question number one.

3. This must also be answered in the affirmative. Voters for municipal, county, or Territorial officers must subscribe to the Edmunds-Tucker oath, which fixes certain qualifications. The enabling act requires entirely different qualifications for those who vote on the Constitution and State officers.

4. If the case be as stated by the inquirer, then the reply to question number four must be in the negative. A registration under the rule that prevails for the Territory does not entitle a man to vote on questions affecting the State; neither does a registration for the State alone entitle a man

to vote at the municipal or any other election in the Territorial form. The citizen should not be satisfied until his name is on both the regular registration list for the Territory and the registration list for the State, if he is qualified to go on both; and it is the registrar's duty to give him full opportunity to get his name there. In this statement we do not pass upon the question of fact as to whether or not some registrars are pursuing the course alleged.

5. Any officer who takes the word of a neighbor as to the citizenship of any person, and in consequence omits calling at that person's residence, fails to perform his duty. He is to make a house-to-house canvass, to find every voter who may be at his residence. There have been presented to the NEWS several complaints of this character, giving time and place. All such complaints should be made at once to the county registrar or the Utah Commission, who will investigate their accuracy. It is not fair to presume that a public officer wilfully fails in his duty; but where specific cases are known they should be reported promptly to the superior officer for rectification.

6. Women will not be allowed to vote at the municipal elections this year, or for county officers, or for members of the Territorial Legislature, since they are not qualified electors under the laws governing the Territory. There is no doubt or controversy upon this point. Judge Smith's decision goes only to the election on State questions.

Upon this state of affairs, it is the duty of every qualified male citizen to see that his name is on the registration list whereby he may vote for municipal, county, or legislative officers under congressional and Territorial laws; and also to see that his name is on the registration list contemplated in the enabling act and Constitution for voters on the State Constitution and officers thereunder. These are the two registration lists for men, and getting on one does not mean getting on the other; he on both is the only safe way. It is also the duty of every female citizen to have her name placed on the registration list for voters on the State Constitution and officers thereunder. The Utah Commission has made provision for these registrations.

ALL ABOUT THE MORMONS.

A recent number of the Brooklyn *Eagle* contains a lengthy article about the Mormons and conditions in this Territory. It is an interview on the subject with Colonel Lewis C. Hopkins, a New York financier, who has visited Utah frequently and formed his impressions independently of the rumors that used to circulate. The colonel pays a high tribute to the leading men of the Church as well as to the people generally.

As an introduction to the interview, the statement is made that the colonel has presented to the Long Island Historical society one of the most valuable collections of books extant relating to Mormon history, a gift due primarily to the liberality of Hon. George Q. Cannon. It is Mr. Hopkins' intention