DESERET EVENING NEWS.

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RULES FOR VOTERS.

With the registration disposed of, the balloting comes next, and we again present those general rules for the guidance of voters:

1—If you wish to cast a straight party ballot, put a cross in ink in the blank square to the right of your party emblem, and make no other mark.

2—If you wish to make any change whatever from a straight party ballot, do not make any mark opposite either party emblem.

3—When you do not vote a straight ticket but pick your candidates, put a cross in the space at the right of each candidate you wish to vote for, and make no other mark on the ballot.

4—You do not vote directly for President and Vice-President, although the names of candidates are on the ticket; you vote for electors on the State ticket, choosing those of the party whose presidential candidates you wish to support.

By following these rules you will save no difficulty whatever in having your ballot just as you want it to be.

ISLAM IN THE PAST.

The fact that Russian papers, all of which are subjected to strict government censorship, now are allowed to give details of the affairs in Armenia may be regarded as one of the straws showing the direction of the wind with regard to the policy that is to be adopted in Turkey. It indicates that the czar's government is desirous of imparting public opinion in Russia in favor of interference in behalf of the Christians, in case that step should be decided on. Taken in connection with another fact, that the Russian army is being mobilized in several districts, it is almost conclusive that a definite line of action has been agreed upon between the European cabinets.

The Turkish question is not altogether one of politics. It is in the first place one of the supremacy of two religious systems. In the rise of Islam the native mind will see the hand of Providence. It appeared on the scene at a time when the countries that were first illuminated by the Star of Bethlehem voluntarily had turned away from that light and sought refuge in the darkness of error and ignorance. The followers of the Arabian prophet came as a scourge upon the people that turned down to idols in the name of the true God. Their war cry "There is one God," was a testimony from the wilderness against the veiled idolatry of civilization, and their swords dripping with blood wherever they appeared, was a sign of the day of vengeance and wrath. Nor could it be stayed until its appointed time had been fulfilled.

But there was mercy in the apparent cruelty with which the world was scourged through the followers of Mohammed. Without that chastisement probably civilization would have become all but extinct in the western world. Mahommedanism, notwithstanding its crude ethics, and its fatalism and superstition, was a strong plea for human nature as molded by the Creator, against the brutality of those ages. And it roused the world from the lethargy into which it was sinking. Wonderful if Scotland is studied schools of science, philosophy and art, equal to those of Athens and Alexandria. For a brief time it became the standard bearer of civilization, and as such its mission was most beneficial. It has been remarked that it was Islam that gave rise to the scholastic movement and spread up the world to sanctify thought. To Islam much that is distinctive in modern literature—the prose story, the love romance, the lyric—owes its existence. But after having given the world a new impulse toward freedom, it sank helplessly back into weakness, immorality and stagnation, and there it is today, still showing impotency and wielding its failing power with its old-time severe.

There can hardly be any doubt that a final struggle between Islam and Christianity must come, and it is this event for which the nations of Europe seem to be relentlessly preparing themselves.

THE POLICE CHANGE.

The City Council has decided to abolish the office of captain of police, but not to reduce the number of men on the force, so that the latter remains as before. The action is one that will meet the approval of citizens generally, as there never was a necessity for the office. It was created as a dress-parade affair, at a time when all communication was spending money the police money, and borrowed money at that, and when some individuals, for their own personal profit, thought Salt Lake ought to embrace the site of a Chicago or San Francisco. In a city of this size the man who is qualified to perform the duties of chief of police has the qualifications to direct the whole department in its immediate operation, and a good man in the position to most usefully hampered by subordinate officials whose the administration of the department does not require. As to the number of police, this is a question as much as it would be wise to try to set along with.

"OLD MEN FOR COUNCIL."

Sometimes when men in the active are named for United States presidential ship the suggestion is made that they are too old—that such a position needs younger and more vigorous blood. But Vermont does not take the same view, judging from her record on the nominations, and especially noting the legislative action of Thursday. The Green Mountain state evidently is of opinion that vigor is found in men of advanced years, and that their ripeness of experience is more than an offset for the physical and mental fire of youth. Hence Vermont has reapposed, for the sixth time, Justin S. Morrill as U. S. senator from that state. Mr. Morrill's service terms thirty years ago, and now, at eighty-six years of age, he is still the choice of his state for the high honor. His senatorial record justifies the confidence reposed in him, and portrays the wisdom of the maxim, "Old men for council." In the U. S. Senate there have been exceptionally brilliant young members, but the history of that august body, taken as a whole, establishes the higher wisdom of choosing men of experience in years as well as in statecraft for the responsible duties that attend the members of the upper house in the national legislature. Vermont realizes that she has profited by choosing such men and maintaining them there as the state's representative.

HISTORY-MAKING EPOCH.

The Woodland, Cal., Democrat believes that of political principles this is a history-making epoch; that the present presidential campaign is producing real, living literature. It also says the voter and the tiller cannot complain of opportunity. This is a government by majorities; and the majority rests with the agricultural and labor classes—in fact, with those classes which feel most the burdens of the government. Again, there is no end to information on all questions at home. Never since the civil war has there been such agitation. Never before has greater wisdom been displayed. The sociologist, the economist, the philosopher, the preacher, the teacher, the statesman, the editor and the author have been heard. The school and the wise men have earnestly delivered their messages, from the rostrum, the stump, the street corner and the pulpit, in the newspaper, the journal and the magazine, and by the pamphlet and the bulletin. The voice of the people is being heard. The discussion is carried beyond party management. The school boy, the college student, the farmer and the workman take part.

All this may be true in a sense; and yet, who can say that, with all the free discussion, with all the hearings given to sociologists, economists, philosophers, preachers, editors and others, with all the exuberance of human wisdom displayed, the result will be to avert the great danger that threatens the existence of the Republic. There are wise men on both sides of the great issues; there are brainy men diametrically opposed to each other; and each says the policy of the opposite side is ruinous. If the wise and the great are right in this conclusion, then how is ruin to be avoided? Surely the wisdom which allows earn a condition of fulfilment, after all, and the work of this history-making epoch will be chaotic history. It takes more than free discussion; more than pulpit oratory or newspaper rhetoric; more than human philosophy and human wisdom, to maintain a government of the people through all the vicissitudes of national history. It requires that deep, abiding faith in the Almighty Ruler of the universe which is now, as it is a people serving God and loving their fellowmen. Where the people fall to moral wickedness, where the acquired rights of each other are trampled upon, either religiously politically or socially, discussion and theory are not substitutes for the wisdom which brings peace and pleasantness.

"GREATER" CITIES.

The fad for extending city boundaries in order to make a showing of greatness for the municipality seems to have struck Springfield, Massachusetts, and on Monday day the people are to vote on the proposition of adding to the present city the area of West Springfield, which comprises about 9,000 souls and some 8,000 population. But the conservative judgment of leading citizens has been piled against the proposition, and there have through the leading newspapers of the city—the Republican. The latter points out that while the city would become the "Greater Springfield" by having its area raised to 19,232 acres—an increase of over one-third—and its population to 19,469, the rise in taxes would be proportionately much greater, and would gather out of a proper ratio with expenditure benefits to be obtained. The increase in area means increased municipal expenses for equipment to maintain a given measure of uniform advancement over all the area to public and works and highway maintenance, and consequently the condition of the city in the "Greater" direction would add more to public liabilities than to the assets or to the taxpayers' means of meeting those liabilities.

The theory of the Republican is right in this section, as experience has demonstrated conclusively in this state. The extension of cities beyond the requirements of the immediate future for population has precisely the result in practice which our contemporary points out in theory. A city is not growing when, like a farmer who sells of excess because he "squeals" himself over more ground than he can manage judiciously, it does the same thing, and for a similar reason.

IS IT ANOTHER EX-CZAR?

A Constantinople dispatch says that the Armenians "have added assassination to the crime of being throughout" that an effort was made to blow up an Armenian advocate in the service of the Turkish government, and on the same account by to poison the official they were set upon and one killed and another wounded by Armenians; that public spirit is aroused against Armenians; and that the nation was much grieved at the dastardly act.

It is indeed pitiable to witness the Turkish nation weeping over the death of one policeman while not a tear dimmed his eye when thirty thousand Armenians—men, women and children—were butchered to cold blood under his very nose. Not that the murder of the policeman was not a foul crime, for it was; and its commission should cause grief to the Turkish ruler, but the murder of Armenians should have done so too, yet did not seem to have that effect.

In the history of recent events, however, the present story seems more like another effort to massacre Armenians than anything else. It is said the Armenians have become assassins as well as bomb throwers. How were they bomb throwers? There was a conspiracy on the part of Turkish officials to massacre Christians by thousands, and the pressure on the latter became so great that some of them resorted to bomb throwing in their resistance to oppression. The principal cause of the disturbance, then, was the conspiracy of Turkish officials to murder, and the bomb throwing which resulted was an excuse to carry the conspiracy into effect. Is this a repetition of the same murderous game on the part of the Turks? The indications that way are strong.

In the story given it will be noted that the Armenians to whom the alleged protection was offered is a government official. It is also quite probable that he is renegade to his people in that he supports the brutal actions of the government he serves to pay. It is not too much to believe that the whole assassination scheme was one to arouse another horror against the Armenians. The idea of one or two policemen would be nothing in carrying out this purpose; the nation would not worry over surrendering a hundred police officers to death, and there are plenty of the low and criminal class among the Armenians that are susceptible to bearing blood assassins. The whole thing looks like a Turkish scheme; certainly it is not such as southern to believe justify causing wholesale blame upon the native Christians.

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