

ger and more active part each year in the rat social movements of the world. Our delegasto conventions and congresses where the neprest social matters are discussed, have not he least inferiority to their confreres in what and scholarship and practical suggesax I believe that Utah will come as near as g state, and nearer than most, to the solution texed social problems. There has been, with receptions, a broad and sympathetic brotherblin the state, which has disarmed the social and deprived the trouble-breeder of a at deal of his material. True, there has been se social wrangling, more by far than is affed by conditions. But in the greater and rader unity that is even now at our doors, the will be swallowed up in an era of good ing. The disturber of our peace must bewhe promoter of harmony and industry. his leads to the thought that the time is not distant when the political strife and bitterof the present will cease. Utah has already mmen to the nation who have won the adation of the country by their talents. We can imagine what it will mean when these

the good of the state and the nation. And that time is near at hand. The future of the state demands the united loyalty of all its people. The political preferment will no longer be the price of party fealty, nor honors and emoluments the price of loyalty. There will be no party lines, political, social or religious, when it comes to the building up of the state. And this brings me to the highest and mostsacred of the elements of Utah's future, the religious element. All the churches represented in Utah are peculiarly militant, as churches must be to spread their faith abroad. There can be no objection to this, so long as their zeal does not become destructive of the rights of others. If in any degree this has been the case in Utah, it is to be hoped that it will be so no longer. Intolerance in the name of religion is worse than intolerance in any other name, for the reason that it attempts the destruction of man's dearest right, the right of conscience. The bright sunlight of Utah's future must not be dimmed by the dark cloud of religious intolerance. One lack of the state I hope will soon be

ing as can be found anywhere, Utah has made no definite move toward the erection of a state capitol. Trees have been planted, lawns made, and time will soon come, or all signs fail, when the grounds beautified in other ways; and I hope soon to see a stately, imposing building occupying the commanding site. If the legislature soon to convene, and each succeeding one for a few years, will appropriate a small amount for this purpose, a commencement can at least be made in the immediate future, and one of the most serious needs of the state supplied. With material wealth the envy of all neighbors; with schools the admiration of the world; with social conditions the most favorable; with churches innumerable pointing their spires heavenward; with farms and factories and flocks and herds and mines and mills pouring forth their wealth, the future glory of Utah is assured. Now let that glory be crowned by the creetion of a beautiful, stately, commodious capitol on the splendid site so wisely chosen for it. It will be both a fitting outgrowth of the splendid past and a potent element in the glorious future of our Utah. JOHN C. CUTLER

MAYOR THOMPSON On GREATER SALT LAKE

HE year just closing marks the commencement of a new epoch in the history of



Governor of Utah.



salt Lake City. The generous influx of capital from abroad, and its investment in huge enterprises for the material advancement of the community have given cause for renewed faith in our city's future.

In every department of human endeavor the people of Utah have been bounteously blessed; the generous yields of the fields and mountains have given the people of this state great cause for rejoicing.

Salt Lake City is by natural and geographical location made tributary to the wealth producing portions of this and nearby states, and as a railroad center in the upbuilding of the inter-mountain region is destined to play an important part in the commercial activity of the future.

The completion of the Clark road, connecting the city with a more direct route to the Pacific ocean, opening an avenue of trade with the mining and stock raising sections of the state of Nevada; the outlook for the immediate opening of other portions of the inter-mountain country by the Moffat or Western Pacific railroad, bringing us in touch with portions of the country heretofore separated from us because of inadequate transportation facilities, are evidences of the fact that Salt Lake City must now assume her proper station as the leading metropolis of the Rocky Mountain region.

## A GREATER SALT LAKE.

In striving for a "Greater Salt Lake" the responsibility rests upon each and every citizen. What does a "Greater Salt Lake" mean for the people of this city? It not only means an increased population, but a co-ordinate growth in all that goes to make up a cosmopolitan city. It means greater educational advantages and the encouragement of institutions of learning; it means labor for the mechanic, and substantial reward for the investor; and in general, it means progress in every branch of business activity.

With the material growth of the city, the work of public improvements should not be retarded, but every inducement should be given those in charge of the affairs of the city to prosecute the work of beautifying it.

The onward growth of the city no man can stay, but all can aid. The practical completion of the Cottonwood conduit, by which the city is assured a water supply sufficient to meet the requirements of a population of 250,000 marks the solution of a problem that has of recent years been the cause of much anxiety on the part of those who had the future of the city at heart.

The year 1906 has been a banner year in the matter of public improvements, in the history of Salt Lake. The figures will plainly show that the people are awakened to an appreciation of the needs of a "Greater Salt Lake."

The plans for the year 1907, in the matter of public improvements will be a continuation of the work already commenced in paving, macad-

amizing and parking the streets. The work of extending the water mains and sewer system of the city should be vigorously prosecuted and we have every reason to believe that more will be accomplished along these lines during the coming year than the most sanguine could hope for.

There is perhaps no city in all this broad land of ours where nature has been so generous. Shielded on either side from the destructive forces of the elements by lofty and majestic mountains; favored by a climate that has ever been the wonder and admiration of the homeseeker, and enriched by the gorgeous sunsets and her natural scenic attractions, all that is needed is a concentrated effort on the part of her energetic, thrifty and industrious people to hasten the dawn of a "Greater Salt Lake."

> EZRA THOMPSON. Mayor of Salt Lake.

Accompanying Mayor Thompson's article were figures which amply proved his statement to the effect that a vast amount of public work had been done during the current year. They are, however, omitted for the reason that they had already heen furnished to the "News" by the city engineer and included in an article on public imprvements, which covers the whole field of civic betterment for 1906. That the mayor is right also in his prognostication of the future there can be no doubt. If convincing evidence had not existed before the past two weeks, they alone, by the great number of real estate sales at high figures, and the general and unmistakable healthy business tone, would furnish proof of the declaration that the day for a greater Salt Lake is near at hand. It is manifest that a growth such as the chief city of the state has never experienced has already commenced and that it will continue for many years to come.