DESERET EVENING NEWS: SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1903.

TO FILL IN THE EAST RIVER. ing the past few years have said that such an undertaking is mainly a ques-tion of money and men. It is feasible, very feasible, they say. Men who at present may regard such

Thomas A. Edison Proclaims a Gigantic But Practical World-Wonder.

the inventor, that within a decade all transit facilities we may construct resufficient to relieve the congestion which has hitherto kept pace with the city's growth, says the New York World. In brief, with six tunnels under the river bed and four or more huge bridges in fidl blast above it, each with a capacity of \$0,000,000 passengers a year, the glut and gorge of transit now to be seen at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn bridge will still exist.

Therefore, says Mr. Edison in effect, the only thing that will remain to be done will be to fill in the East river and to continue the Manhattan streets into Brooklyn.

No student of social conditions who has watched the growth of this city | breathing places for the people. for the past 15 years will call Mr. Edison's dream an fdle one.

Year by year the East river is becoming more and more of an obstruc-tion to the free movement of two huge populations. Neither ferries nor bridges have availed to do away with the everrreasing congestion. The huge Williamsport bridge was

d, and lo! an apparently new completed, and to: an apparently new army of bridge travelers sprung up and filed it almost to its capacity, while the old ravening army continued to clamer around the Manhattan end of the old bridge.

years before the subway was

T is the belief of Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, that within a decade all transit facilities we may construct over and under the East river will be enormous traffic

What, then, is to be the ultimate end of this ever increasing and never end-ing crush? When all the tunnels are hored, and all the bridges are built and filled with trolleys and the human tide ontinues to roll in unabated torrents through and over them all-when New York sits up and takes breath and looks around, what will remain to be done? What, indeed, but to follow Mr. Edi-

son's idea and fill in the East river. This will mean an engineering feat greater than the digging of the Panaon canal, and far more costly. It will be a gigantic problem, practically involving the reconstruction of a great rection of the eity, a doing away with great shipping plers, business estab-lishments, docks and warehouses, the laying out of innumerable parks and heathing places for the receile

It would involve the condemnation and purchase of great properties along the river front, the issue of hundreds of m llions of dollars in bonds and the bitter antagonism of thousands of citizens who, although financially interested, know nothing and care nothing for the daily congestion between Manhattan

and Brooklyn. The gigantic undertaking would nec-essitate the pumping out and filling in of nearly eight square miles of river bed to an average depth from the wa-ter surface of 20 feet, as well as the transportation of mullions of cubic of earth and stone.

Could Greater NewYork undertake and carry through such a proposition? Most built the elevated rathroads carried 500.- | carry through such a proposition? Most | coo passengers daily. The subway was | arsuredly. Several civil engineers dur-

Men who at present may regard such an enterprise as chimerical within 20 years will consider it within the ordi-

nary scope of financial and engineering possibility New York is rapidly developing into a city greater than the world has ever known. It is like a slowly awakening giant who does not fully realize his

strength and power. Even now we dispose of a yearly budget of nearly \$110,000,000, a feat that no other city in the world equals. Within 20 years, when we may begin to fig-ure upon the enormous task of filling in the East river, this budget, increas-ing in ratio to the increase of population, should amount to fully \$150,000,000

a year. This tremendous revenue will enable the city to carry out correspondingly tremendous undertakings. As has been pointed out by one writer, "It has gone past the village aversion to spending past the village aversion to spending monoy—all it needs now is to learn how to spend it rightly. It is spending more for East river bridges alone than Per-icles laid out on the monuments of the Acropolis. There is growing up, no longer slowly as in the past, but with daily accelerating speed, a popular de-termination that these millions shall bring us as full a return to the com-parative as they would to a private indinunity as they would to a private individual.

According to the estimate made hy Calvin Tompkins of the Municipal Art society, the increase in the city's population during the next 15 years will be not less than 50 per cent. Thus, even with a 50 per cent increase in traffic facilities across the East riv-

r the congestion will remain just as i is at present. Where the increase of population may continue uninterrupty for 100 years, the increase in traf-facilities between Manhattan and Brocklyn is bound to come to a halt long before that time,

would then become a sort of secluded lake. Such a canal would be as necessary from a strategic point of view as the canal across the Isthmus of Pan-It could be spanned with draw ama. bridges at the intersection of every street if necessary, as its use by the navy would not interfere materially with traffic.

The natural boundaries of the filled. n portion of the river would be from he battery to Governor's island, and thence across Buttermilk chains to Brooklyn on the south: on the north from Brooklyn across Hell Gate to Ward's Island, and from Ward's Island e Manhattan.

The filled-in portion would consist of between six and eight square miles and would cost, according to some esti-mates, between \$400,000,000 and \$500,-000,000. When once completed, however, the great undertaking would practially pay for itself in the acquisition of our or five square miles of made land in the heart of the greatest city in the world. It would add millions of dollars o the assessed valuation of property. The great business properties now scattered glong the shore front would be forced to find quarters further up along the sound or on the shores of Jamuica bay. The filled-in portion of the river

would become one of the most attmc-tive portions of the city, covered, as it would be with parks and boulevards and splendid edifices. A plan has already been recommend-

and Blackwell's Island, thus establishing unrestricted communication between the two.

There would not necessarily be any halt in the continued building of underground roads, even during the fill ing in of the river.

The city will then stand face to face with the work in progress, sewers, conduits for electric power, subways with the problem outlined by Mr. Ediin their annual outing

could be built and covered without en tailing any delay. The beauty of the new stretch of city

load would not necessarily be impair-ed by the presence of the four great overhanging bridges above the filled in river. Even if not used as arteries o traffic as at present, they could be transformed into beautiful and endur ng aerial gardens for the people.

The gigantic undertaking would en-able lower Manhaitan to expand. Instead of building skyward business enterprise would spread out over that portion of the river that is now bounded on the north by Blackwell's Island and on the south by Governor's Island. Very few of New York's citizens realize the siupendous changes that have already taken place in the topography of the city in the way of cutting out and filling in the elevations and depres-sions that formerly existed. hills and

Over the swamps and streams that were once features of the landscape, great buildings have been crected. Eighteenth street, from First avenue to the river, is practically made land. The tide once rippled along the east side of Cherry street, where huge iouble-decked tenements now These changes which have taken place gradually and almost imperceptibly would have been regarded as impossi-ble of achievement had the work been

undertaken as a lump job. In the opinion of many competent contractors and engineers, if the city authorities should call a halt on the water wastage and install a salt wate system for fires, thus saving the \$160,-000,000 expenditure contemplated for a new water supply, the preliminary work of filling in the East river could even now be commenced.

VETERAN FIREMEN EXCURSION

To Castilla Sunday Aug. 5th. Train leaves Salt Lake \$100 a. m., Re. turning leaves Castilla 7 30 p. m. Ev-erybody invited to join the old "Vets"



This institution, situated in the heart of the Rocky Mountain district, nearly one mile above sea level, enjoys an unsurpassed climate, Buildings modern, steam heated and electric lighted. Hot and cold baths

It claims to give most thorough courses in Classical, Scientific and Commetcial branches, conferring degrees in the same. Inspection of chemical and physical laboratories invited. A fine museum and mineralo-gy department. Separate care of little boys by competent master. Gym-nasium of the best. Indoor games during the whiter season. Compuls-ory military drill under the direction of an army officer. Music of every, kind taught, the band and the orchestra being special features of the college college

Private training for desirable students outside of regular school hours in higher Mathematics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Assaying, etd. and also in Commercial subjects. and i Terms moderate. Apply for full Year-Book and other particulars to

The Rev. President.







