

What Salt Lake Most Needs to Become a Great City.

WHAT Salt Lake most needs to become a great city? is a question that many persons are now discussing. The proper answer of it is all important. While there are many persons of many minds, in the matter of arriving at a conclusion, most of them agree in the main. The Deseret News is vitally interested in a proper discussion and presentation of the proposition and therefore invited a number of leading citizens to give their views on the subject. What they have to say affords very good reading for the Christmas News.

EX-GOVERNOR WELLS SPEAKS

The first man to express himself was ex-Governor Heber M. Wells, whose idea is that we should "harmonize and advertise." This is the way he puts it:

"To become a great city Salt Lake most needs to do two things—harmonize and advertise. The failure to do either effectively has held her back in the past and if present conditions and contentions continue they will handicap her future.

"I suppose there are few communities as it is said there are few families, but have a skeleton in the closet, and ours may be said to be the apparently irrepressible conflict between elements of our community, uninviting to immigration and capital and unpleasant to nine-tenths of the population. It would perhaps be too much to expect that these contentions should even for the sake of a greater city, fall upon each other's necks and weep forgiveness, but they might at least keep the family skeleton somewhere in the house instead of having

its bones dangling from the housetop. "A man in Los Angeles told me last spring that he cordially hates a certain other Los Angeles man. 'Why,' said he, 'I thoroughly despise him. His personality is exceedingly offensive to me and the only place where I come in contact with him that I can tolerate him at all is on the chamber of commerce committees boosting for Los Angeles.'"

"That seemed to be a good object lesson for the city builder—a sort of a new commandment: 'If you can't love your enemies, don't, but boost with them for your home town, anyway.' The Commercial club of this city has a creed that all our citizens can subscribe to: 'No politics, no religion, but greater Salt Lake and greater Utah.'"

"During the new year every business man in the city ought to join this club; and there plans may be devised for the best means to build up our city, to advertise our resources and attractions and promote our prosperity. I am one of those who believe that Salt Lake will grow in spite of internal strife and in spite of everything—like a giant awakening and realizing his great strength. But you asked me what we most need to become a great city. I repeat: Harmony at home and the right kind of advertising abroad."

BISHOP SCANLAN.

Bishop Lawrence Scanlan of the Catholic church—"Be a good citizen, live up to the requirements of the laws. There is too much attempt at evasion of our laws, and where citizens take upon themselves the duty of interpreting the statutes as suits their convenience, confusion and disorder are sure to follow. Purity in politics is also de-

FACTS AND FIGURES THAT UTAH PEOPLE SHOULD REMEMBER.

That the State Produced Precious Metals This Year Worth	\$ 29,808,565.23
That the Mining Dividends Reached the Big Sum of	\$ 3,963,000.00
That Utah's Mineral Contribution to the Wealth of the World Exceeds	\$300,000,000.00
That Salt Lake's Bank Clearings This Year Aggregated	\$219,118,364.22
That the Deposits of the Banks of Salt Lake City Are	\$ 28,945,846.92
That Utah's Total Assessment for the Current Year Is	\$139,843,330.00
That Salt Lake's Assessment for the Current Year Is	\$ 52,215,440.00
That the Sugar Companies Have Paid for Beets This Year	\$ 1,700,000.00
That Building Was Done in Salt Lake This Year Worth	\$ 2,922,781.00
That of Wheat Utah Farmers Raised in Bushels This Year	5,000,000

manded; and peace—harmony of action among citizens. There should be an abundance of water, giving each man all he needs for the preservation of lawns, flowers and shade trees; and at as low a price as the water can be furnished for. In fact water is a fundamental question in this part of the country.

Elect the Best Men.

"Do not allow religious questions to enter politics; and put the best men in office without regard to their religious affiliations. We want the fullest sewerage development as a valuable preventive of disease and epidemics. Avoid selfishness in building up the city architecturally; that is, let citizens who may desire to build, allow types of architecture prevailing in the community to influence their choice, so as to promote homogeneity; also, let each citizen interest himself in beautifying the city.

Grant Franchises.

"Give the railroads prompt encouragement, and do not hesitate to bestow franchises where intelligent judgment shows that this will be of benefit to the community. Let the city be liberal to investing capital and encourage

its establishment here as much as possible. Develop in a practical way the public utilities."

MAYOR MORRIS'S IDEA.

Mayor Morris—"What Salt Lake most needs at the present time? Well there are several things it needs. For instance, public improvements—all we can get of them without overburdening the taxpayers. There are many municipal betterments needed here. And the way to get them is to support the administration, if it is a good one. I don't refer to the one that is going out, for it hasn't much longer to serve, I mean the one that is coming in. It is up hill work if obstacles are constantly thrown in the way of every improvement. That is not the way to build up a city. Every conscientious mayor should have the support of the council. If he doesn't he will have a hard job of it and will be much handicapped.

Water and Sewerage.

"A larger water supply is what Salt Lake has been needing for a long time. And that is what it has finally got. Next year should see all suffering removed and enough water to settle all the dust, sprinkle all the lawns and ir-

rigate all the gardens and orchards of the city. The work on the project under way should be kept up all winter and doubtless will be. So when summer arrives, there will be plenty of water and to spare. As to the sewer system that is being enlarged. The southwestern part of the city has needed this improvement for a considerable time. It is having the want supplied. Other parts of the city—remotely located, must also receive similar attention in the near future. The paving and sidewalk campaign undertaken by the present administration should be continued. The people should get together and the knocker find something else to do. Then the city will grow and become what it should be."

WHAT GOSHEN SAYS.

The Rev. Elmer I. Goshen of the Congregational church says:

"All will agree that Salt Lake City has many needs. We need factories to convert the raw material of mountain and valley into finished products; paved streets, and good roads leading to and from the city; a thoroughly modern street railway and lighting system; an abatement of the smoke nuisance—

these are among the pressing needs of the hour.

"But let us confess that there is one need superior to them all—one need upon which all others are dependent. In vain will we attempt to attract capital to our city; in vain will we attempt to locate factories and great industries here unless we first establish the atmosphere that is conducive to growth.

Don't Blackmail Utah.

"What Salt Lake City supremely needs, what Utah supremely needs, is that harmony shall dwell within her borders, and radiate from center to circumference. We can't advertise Salt Lake City as a peshouse before the nation, and then expect people to come here to live. We can't send maps to Maine and California with all the states bearing their legitimate colors, and with Utah marked black as night, and then expect capital to come here for investment.

"Let men of all parties and of all beliefs obey the law in spirit and in truth, and let the law be the final statement of a sovereign people.

"Let no distinction be made between men because they do not believe in some particular fashion. Let it be known throughout the land that here all may worship according to their own conscience, with none to criticize and none to molest.

"Let us all work together for a united city—and if wrongs exist, let us know very certainly that wrong can be cured only by right; that intolerance can be overcome only by tolerance; that unfairness can be lessened only by fairness; that vice can be eradicated only by virtue.

"When we all begin to work in this spirit, and when we put away all bit-

terness and rancor, we will, in my opinion, have met the supreme need of Salt Lake City."

EX-CONGRESSMAN ALLEN.

Ex-Congressman Clarence E. Allen, acting manager of the United States Mining and Smelting companies:

"What do we need to make Salt Lake a big city? Well, first of all, we need inhabitants. To set these inhabitants we must have greater development of the varied resources of the state. The development of more producing mines, the building of more smelters, sugar factories, new railroads and manufacturing plants of all kinds will furnish employment for more men and that means more population—a Greater Salt Lake. This city is the natural center of trade for the entire intermountain west, and as time goes on, it will grow into greater commercial importance, and in that way will become a big city."

JAMES A. POLLOCK.

James A. Pollock, president of the Salt Lake Stock & Mining Exchange:

"What we need to make Salt Lake a big city, is tranquility at home. If Salt Lake people will all pull together and boost, this will be a big city. I don't know of another place anywhere in the country that has the natural advantages of Salt Lake. Here we have limitless resources of almost every kind, railroads radiating in all directions, and a territory on either side to draw from. There is no reason whatever why this should not be a great city, if its citizens will advertise its advantages abroad and work untidily for its welfare."

ECONOMY WILL
BE THE SLOGAN.

Congress Will do Everything Possible to Fight Shy of A Deficit.

DEMOCRATS WANT TO KNOW.

Developing Inquiring Frame of Mind Concerning Finance, Insurance, Etc.

Special Correspondence.
Washington, Dec. 12.—Economy is to be the watchword of Congress. Long ago it was determined that there would not be a river and harbor bill. Speaker Cannon has laid his heavy hand on the omnibus public building bill, and Thad Mahon, who generally backs an omnibus claims bill during the session, says that such a measure will not be passed during this Congress. Other economies will be observed, and by cutting close it is expected that revenues will meet the expenditures and there will be no danger of a deficit. This economy will be disappointing to many members of Congress who think it is important to them to secure public buildings for some cities in their districts and who also want improvements made upon harbors and streams. As to claims, there is not much political capital or credit in getting them through, although there is a great deal of pressure brought to bear on Congress by claimants.

SENATE IS WILLING.

The senate is not always ready to accept the economic plans of the house, and appropriations are often largely increased when the bills get into the hands of the senators. But the indications are that the senate will acquiesce in any reasonable action of the house looking to the reduction of expenses. The majority leaders on both sides are determined to legislate so as to avoid any necessity for revenue measures. They do not want to open the question of tariff revision.

THEY WANT TO KNOW.

The Democrats have already developed an inquiring turn of mind. They want to know what has been going on in all the departments, and they are especially concerned about various other matters relating to finance and insurance, campaign contributions, etc., and for that reason they have introduced a large number of resolutions of inquiry and are asking for investigations. These will not get very far because it is not the intention to go into the investigation business on a large scale. The Republicans will meet the demand for investigations by asking for specific statements of alleged wrongdoing. They say they do not propose to authorize any committee to go out with a dragnet and search for things unknown, or to summon witnesses for a general catfish hunt without a definite purpose. "Give us the specifications," say the majority to the minority, "and we will give you the investigations."

SILENT BUT POTENT.

Senator Keen of New Jersey does not make noise or commotion about the capital, but he is a potent factor in congressional work. He is in the confidence of those older senators who have so much to do with shaping the legislative policy of the senate. He is always made a member of the steering committee and is generally one of the men called in conference when serious questions are to be decided. Keen is now in his second term, and a man who has reached that stage of senatorial life can make his rank according to his abilities. The New Jersey senator is one of that not too numerous class that works hard, but does not talk much. They are often the most successful legislators.

SOME REPUBLICANS GRUMBING.
Although there seems to be general acquiescence in everything the administration recommends, such is not really the case. Many Republicans are

First 3000 Ton Unit Smelter of the Great Four Unit Plant Being Erected at Garfield.

THE readers of the Christmas News are herewith presented with a perspective view of the first 3,000 tons unit of the Garfield plant of the Utah Copper company which is to be built during the year 1906 at the site selected for it out near the western borders of Salt Lake county and four miles southeasterly from the new Garfield smelter. It is planned to eventually build three more units of the size stated, and which is to be supplied with ore from the company's immense mine in the camp of Bingham for treatment by concentration.

The concrete foundations have been laid for the buildings of the first unit and on last Wednesday the contract was let to a Minneapolis firm for the structural steel with which they are to be constructed. The main structure of this unit, or the concentrator building, will be 300x508 feet in dimensions and is to contain the course and fine ore crushing departments, ore bin and table sections; the machine shop building is to be of steel frame, with the sides and ends lined up with brick and is to be 50 feet wide and 150 feet long, while the warehouse is to be constructed entirely of steel and is to cover ground space of 50x105 feet.

This unit of the gigantic plant is to be ready for operation not later than October 1 of

next year and it is the intention to follow this up with the construction of the second unit, which will probably be ready to go into commission six months later. The other two units will be added soon after the second, just as conditions will justify it.

During the past year the company's mill now in operation at the mouth of Bingham canyon has been working on an average of 20,000 tons per month and a good half-ton picture of this plant is shown on page 18, this issue of the "News." Within the next year the Utah Copper company will have facilities for the treatment of 7,000 tons of ore from its mine at Bingham and which will be transported direct from the mine over the tracks of the Rio Grande Western railway. The Utah Copper ores concentrate on the basis of from 18 to 24 tons into one. There are from 10 to 12 miles of underground workings in the Utah Copper mine at Bingham and while the management declines to give out figures, other official sources place the available tonnage at 50,000,000. Arrangements are now being made to open the mine up for economical production by the use of steam shovels, and open cut methods. The first big shovel to be employed in this great work is contracted for delivery before February 1. D. C. Jackling is the manager of the Utah Copper company's immense properties; Frank Janney is mill superintendent. George O. Bradley is chief engineer and will have charge of the mill construction.

grumbling about things the administration does, and there is a prediction that this slight growl may reach a roar before the session ends. But this is not likely as long as the people are with the president. It is true that some Republicans rather freely criticized the Panama canal legislation and objected to the character of the reports that had

been made, but they were mild in character and might be aimed at the managers rather than at the president. Of course the greatest grumbling and complaint is not for publication, and it is doubtful if it will break out in any actual opposition to the president.

Representative Sheppard of Texas has a method which he thinks would

stop the extension of passes to senators and representatives. He would require that every man before drawing the mileage which he is allowed by law should file a certificate that he has not used a pass for transportation to either session of Congress. This bill might be of some effect if it could pass, but by no possibility could it ever be

passed. Members would hold it as a reflection upon their integrity to impose such obligations upon themselves. "La Follette announces that he is coming to the senate as soon as he gets through with the Wisconsin legislature," was a statement made to one of the Republican senators who do not have any great admiration for La Fol-

lette. "Well," he replied, "we will try to worry along until he gets here." There is no denying the fact that the appearance of La Follette is awaited with some interest. Several members of the senate served in the house with La Follette. That was back in the days when La Follette helped to construct the McKinley bill.

ROSTAND MAKES
A CONFESSION.

Squandered All the Money He Made Out of "L'Aiglon" and Needs More.

WHY HE SELLS NEW PLAY.

Famous Author Doesn't Share Popular Opinion That "Cyrano" Is His Best Production.

Special Correspondence.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—It appears that M. Edmond Rostand is possessed of the true artistic temperament. When he has made a lot of money he is content, and does not think seriously about making any more, until the threatened exhaustion of his available resources renders it absolutely imperative. This weakness of his, the author of "Cyrano de Bergerac," has just confessed to a French interviewer—the first who has ever made him "talk"—apropos of Coquelin's coming production of his new bird drama, "Chanteclair," of which so much has already been written.

"I would much rather 'Chanteclair' were not played at all," said M. Rostand, "but I am in need of money, and it is five years since a new play of mine was produced. When 'L'Aiglon' was given it was only because I had spent all the money I made out of 'Cyrano,' and I am parting from my new play only because I have squandered all I made out of 'L'Aiglon.' I have the mind of a gambler. This is the second time that I have ruined myself, and the sensation is delicious." It seems that the dramatist is "ruining himself" this time by building a house "as big as a town" near Cambo. The rooms are being "illustrated" by well-known artists.

Rostand doesn't share the popular opinion that "Cyrano" is his best play, but says that "La Samaritaine" is the only one of his works which he likes altogether. In his new work, "Chanteclair," the date of which has not been set definitely, the animal and bird characters will talk as in Aristophanes, and the action will be satirical. Coquelin will play the cook; his son, M. Jean Coquelin, a big dog; M. Gallipaux, a blackbird; and Miss Simone La Barge, a quail.

"I do not know what I myself think of 'Chanteclair,'" said Rostand, "and can only wait for the public opinion. I would like to lose my manuscript at the bottom of some chest, forget it for several months, take up something quite different, then one fine day, just by chance, while rummaging among some old papers, find it again. I should then read it, not as an author, but in the spirit of a mere spectator."

On this side of the water, at least, every scrap of information that can be elicited regarding a new French play is of the utmost moment, so there has been quite a lot of interest in a little piece of news that the dramatist has allowed to become public about his forthcoming drama for George Alexander. It seems that like "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" the new play has a good deal to do with a feud between two women, who in this case are to be played by Irene Vanbrugh and Beryl Fisher, the wife of Cosmo Hamilton. Mrs. Kendal once declared that Fisher knew women, not as the average man knows them, but as they know themselves, and if the dramatist can give us another Paula Tanqueray and Mrs. Corvisart there is not much doubt as to his new play's success. It has now been named "Chanteclair" and may be expected early in January.

CURTIS BROWN.