# DESERET EVENING NEWS SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 12 1908



Fillmore Still the Same as it Was Forty Years Ago-Once the Center of State's Activeity the Town is Now a Side Station -Hope for Future.

TECENT visit to Fillmore, Willard County, (a locality formerly familiar to the writer, but which he has not visited during the past '36 years) was enjoyed as a rare treat. A three-days' encampment of the Indian War Veterans, scheduled for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd inst. furnished the occasion, an urgent mvitation to attend having been received from County Commander Virgil Kelly.

Early morning, Aug. 31, found State Commander Westwood and his start (three of the party being accompanied by their wives) at Clear Lake station on the San Pedro, prepared to make the trip to Fillmore by stage, a dis-tance of 28 miles. The immediate locality and such other portions of Millard county as had been viewed from the car windows while on the journey southward did not apped: specially attractive, as the alkali was more in evidence than anything else. We learned, however, that it would not be fair to judge of the districts more remote from the railroad by what we saw, although the present is not a favorable season for crops. The late cold spring and unusually copieus showers had the effect of retarding the growth of vegetation and bringing to of akali. The farmers in this region have faced two problems of vital im-portance ever since the country has been settled. The first was that of securing water from the treacherous without having their dams wash away and canals break every time a freshet of using the dams wash away and canals break every time a freshet of a faith of which is favorable to fright the extremely fortile land that abounds in that region without arousing the resentment of the mineral in the soil, a little of which is favorable to of the surface, fatal to all useful vegeta-tion. Some progress is being made of withstand the floos. The alkali roblem will doubtless be solved also of the surface, fatal to all useful vegeta-tion, Some progress is being made of the river hed below where the ir-rigating streams are taken out. It has far more darger of irrigating to much than too little, an extravagant use of the water being the most cer-tan means of bringing the mineral to the surface. In coure of time these are demonstrated too that there is far more darger of irrigating too much than too little, an extravagant use of the water being the most cer-tan means of bringing the mineral to the surface. In coure of time these for mather swill become adjusted, and as a result the many thousands of acres of urable land in the wester Commander Westwood and his staff (three of the party being accompanied

## ALFALFA FLOURISHES.

For many years past this region has produced more alfalfa seed than all the rest of the state combined, but grave fears were entertained that the killing

fears were entertained that the killing frost which occurred on the night of the 30th ult, would very materially lessen the yield. The ride by stage from Clear Lake station to Fillmore is apt to be of more interest to the scientist than the or-dinary leacher. After having the lo-cation of Fillmore fixed in mind with reference to the distant mountains, the first query likely to arise in the mind of the traveler is as to why the road is not more direct. The frequent detours rendered necessary by lava beds do not wholly account for the winding, cir-cultous road. An air line between the two points would doubtless shorten the distance traveled by wagon fully one-third. third.

## EXTINCT VOLCANO.

Lava was soon encountered in the journey eastward, not in a continuous bed, but in broken patches, due possibly to sand or scoria having covered the intervening spaces. Sand dunes in the vicinity indicate the shifting charac-ter of the material of which they are composed. A cone-shaped mountain of considerable size to the north of our road, with the south half of its top

ingredients is a mere bagatelle, and one may, if they prefer, get them sep-arately and mix them together at home. throughout its entire length, although the contiguous soil the greater part of the way is quite different. If construct-ed by human hands it must have been at some very remote parted and when ed by human hands it must have been at some very remote period, and when and how and for what purpose can only now be conjectured. It may possibly have served at some time away in the distant past as a bank for a reservoir, but if so the reservoir must have cov-ered the cast side of the valley, includ-ing the present site of Fillmore.

UTAH'S FIRST CAPITAL.

On reaching Fillmore the writer could ot repress a feeling of disappointment that greater improvement had, not co-curred in the appearance of the town during the past 35 years. Filinore, be it known, was the first capital of the Territory of Utah. A monument to that fact still stands in the shape of a sub-stantial two-story red sandstone build-ing, known as the State House—the only building yet erected by the com-monwealth, but which is now used by the municipality of Filimore, the upper story occasionally as a dance hall. Fility years ago the Deseret News was published at Filimore for a period of several months, and for a long time it was the princi-pal city of southern Utah. Its present population is estimated at about 1,400. It could not have been very much less when the writer first knew it, 40 years ago. In some respects it is not so favorably situated as it was then. It was then the center of a sheep and cat-the trange that was scarcely surpassed anywhere in the west. Grass grew all around the city, and nearly every inha-bitant owned more or loss cattle, sheep or horses on the range. There being no railways in the country at that time, the travel was chiefly by wagons, and Fillmore was located on the main line of travel to and from the Utah settle-ments farther south as well as southern California and the Pahranegat and Pi-oche mines, to and from which there was much freighting done, it was then noted for its fine fruits as well as veg-etables and cereals, all of which found ready sale, much of the fruit going to Sanpete county. As a consequence, Fillmore flourished. Now all is chang-ed. Sagebrush has supplanted the grass that formerly grew on the range in such luxuriance that it could be mowed for hay without being fenced or culti-vated. The railroads have skirted the town at a distance of 25 to 35 miles east and west. Freight no longer passes through the town to any great extent, and many of the in-mabitants have lost their occupation. As a consequence many of the in-mabitants have lost their occupation. As a consequence many of the more enterprising citizens expec

Inat a lew years hence will witness a distribution of that which he has accumulated. Fillmore really has many advantag-es, though it may be doubted whether the present inhabitants all appreciate that fact. It is surrounded by an abundance of excellent land, the greater part of it in a wild state, though probably as well adapted for arid farming as most of that which is being so cultivated successfully in oth-er portion of the state. Besides, it is favored with a number of reservoir sites which at no very great cost could be made to store up sufficient of the water that how goes to waste every whiter and spring to irrigate many thousands of acres. It is a good place to raise fruit, in spite of the fact that this is an off year in that respect. It is still exempt from frost although the vegetation in the lower part of the val-ley is seriously affected by it. WHAT FILLMORE NEEDS.

votes of those in the other cantons, whom the measure did not affect. Cen-tral and eastern Switzerland had been appealed to by the western or French cantons to support them in voting in favor of the initiative, while the votes cast show that the French cantons as a whole rejected it FROM SWITZERLAND

In reporting that the manufacture, Importation, and sale of absinthe in-Switzerland is now prohibited, Vice

Consul Leo J. Frankenthal of Berne gives the following particulars of the recent referendum by which this was accomplished. In a previous consular report by the writer on the practical workings of the popular initiative in Switzerland, the absinthe initiative was explained at length. It was accepted by the Swiss

people on Sunday, July 5, 1908, by a vote of 236,582 against 135,888. The total vote cast was 372,470 from a voting strength of over 807,700, showing that 335,000 voters did not go to the polls. its acceptance amends the Swiss constitution by a paragraph prohibiting the manufacture, importation, and sale of absinthe in Switzerland. Damages will undoubtedly be paid to the manugadurers in the Canton Neuchatel,

where a flourishing export industry had been built up. The federal alcohol monopoly will lose a large sum annual-The vote of the French cantons-Ge-

neva, Vaud, Valais, Fribourg, and Neuchatel-where absinthe is con-Neuchatel--where absinthe is con-sumed, and where, in Geneva and Vaud, its sale was recently prohibited by cantonal ordinances, rejected the federal initiative by a small majority The vote in the German cantons, how-ever, where absinthe is practically un-known, turned the tide in favor of the measure. Thus its fate was decided for the citizens of western Switzerland, who were personally interested, by the

favor of the initiative, while the votes cast show that the French cantons as a whole rejected it. In some cantons the affirmative vote fell far behind the uhmber of signa-tures to the initiative petition. In Canton Berne, where 38,337 voters had signed the initiative petition, only 24,-593 voted for it, or 15,744 less than the number of signatures originally ob-tained. In Neuchatel 9,628 signed the petition for the abolition of absinthe, and but 6,340 voted for ft upon the day of election. Fribuurg shows 9,555 signatures in favor of the petition and 7,144 voted for the measure on election day; Glarus secured 3,420 signatures against 2,800 votes, and Basel-land 4,022 signatures to the initiative and 2,315 votes in the affirmative. A favorite placard of its adherents was a radiant white cross behind the range of the snowy Alps, printed upon a red ground, with the legend, "One for all, all for one. Vote 'Yes.'" The question how arises how the fed-eral prohibition will work, since the federal government has no police force of its own and is dependent upon the cantonal police. If 50,000 of the 135,-000 voters against the initiative sign a second initiative, they can force the matter to a popular vote for the sec-ond time. Another constitutional amendment

ond time. Another constitutional amendment

(not proposed by the initiative) was accepted on the same day, and em-powers the federal government to enpowers the federal government to en-act regulations concerning trades and handicrafs. This will cause a unif-cation of the various cantonal ordinan-ces regarding apprenticeship, settle-ment of disputes between capital and labor, and is far-reaching in its scope. The present factory legislation is about to be revised and extended.

Meet me at Saltair tonight.



### EMIGRANT TRAIN ON THE PLAINS IN 1866

The accompanying historic picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken by C. R. Savage of an encampment of the saints on route to Salt Lako City in 1866. The picture was taken at Nebraska City, and is the only relic left of an assortment of scenes taken on the trip. The rest of the pictures and plates were destroyed by fire in 1883 when the Savage Art gallerv was burned down, 

MILLIONS IN DOUBLE EAGLES. | ing an actual value of \$114,888.300. With Enough double eagles were coined in the Philadelphia mint in the fiscal year ended June 30 to pave Chestnut street with them from curb to curb from Twelfth to Sixteenth street. In all there were 5,744,415 double eagles, hav-Twelfth to Sixteenth street. In all there were 5,744,415 double eagles, hav-

ed yet they represented only one tyenty-fifth part of the gold in value. Total coinage for the year aggregated 137,133,777 pieces, worth \$126,755,848,-Philadelphia correspondence New York American

Twenty-five cents, Saltair tonight.



21

worn or broken away, bore mute evidence of its once having been an ac-tive volcano-possibly the only one in this region, though the existence of lava beds extending for a long dis-tance south and of varying height would indicate that this single crater

was not its only source. Possibly Clear lake, a body of water a few miles south of this extinct volcano, oc-ouples the site of a former crater. In some places several successive layers of some places several successive layers of lava can be traced, proving that the flow must have been intermittent, and the wavy or wrinkled appearance of its surface—in some places—indicate that it was rapidly solidifying when deposited. One might think from the fresh appearance of the surface of the lava that it is of recent origin, but the huge cedar trees growing at inter-vals over its surface where occasional cracks afford opportunity for their roots to penetrate, prove to the contrary. An occasional perpendicular or over-hanging wall of lava indicates that the surface of the country must have greatsurface of the country must have great-ly changed since the lava was deposited there, the banks or ridges which then checked or limited the spread of the lava, having worn or washed away, have left the edge of the lava as they helped to mold or shape it exposed to view.

## FOOTPRINTS IN THE LAVA.

It was in a continuation of the lava It was in a continuation of the lava formation, though considerably farther south that human foot prints were dis-covered some years since. They were apparently made by human beings walking thereon when the lava was hardening, leaving the impression of the bare feet as one might be walking upon a layer of potter's clay. If those footprints had the power of speech, what a tale of adventure they might unfold! When a few miles west of Fillmore,

When a few miles west of Fillmore, our attention was called to a ridge composed of fine gravel and soil excomposed of the glaver had solve and tending through the country north and south like a huge turnpike road, that is believed by some to be of artificial con-struction. The strongest evidence of this is the fact that the material of which the ridge is composed is the same

# THE FIGURE.

How Too Much Fat May Be Safely Reduced at Home.

How Too Much Fat May Be Safely Reduced at Home.
On, that this too, too solid fiesh would make the too senerously proportioned dame not the write the dame not too senerously proportioned dame not the write the dame not the write the dame not the write the dame not and the senerously and too too senerously proportioned dame not too senerously and the sener

WHAT FILLMORE NEEDS. What Fillmore most needs now is a united effort on the part of its citizens to develop its resources. There is strong talk, especially among the younger and more progressive element, of establish-ing a water system and electric light-ing plant, for which they have fine fa-cilities, and which can be done by bonding the city. The water should be conserved and made to irrigate the ut-most possible area. The excellent land surrounding the city should be utilized especially for the raising of fruit, and intense cultivation made the rule. Arid farming should be given a fair trial, and then it will be found that the re-gion is capable of supporting in com-fort many times its present popula-tion. The city will then take on new life and flourish as it never did be-fore. WHAT FILLMORE NEEDS. fore.

#### THE ENCAMPMENT.

The Indian War veteran encamp-ment was a great success. The vet-erans assembled in great numbers from all parts of the country, as well as some from adjoining counties. Many of them brought their families, plao. The mublic square was con-

as some from adjoining counties. Many of them brought their families, also. The public square was con-vorted into a huge camp ground, its grassy surface and numerous shade trees rendering it well adapted for the purpose. Interesting and en-thusiastic meetings were held during three days in the handsome new meetinghouse which the town affords. Parades were induiged in which were not lacking in military splendor. Im-mense crowds assembled around a huge camp fire every evening, where they were entertained with im-promptu speeches, songs and instru-mental music. A sumptuous banquet was served by the ladies of Fillmore to all the visiting veterans and their wives, and most thoroughly enjoyed. Dances were given every evening in the State House, to which the veter-ans were freely invited, and the pro-ceedings were enlivened day and night by strains of music from the two brass bands and one martial band, which rendered very creditable music and presented a good appearance in their uniforms. VETERAN DRUMMER BOY.

uniforms.



the ladies of Salt Lake City to attend their

Millinery Opening,

Monday, Sept. 14.

The newest and most fashionable styles for fall and winter winter wear will be shown in great variety. Truly an authentic display that will interest you.