

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

Early morning, Aug. 31, found State Commander Westwood and the staff (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 distance of 100 miles. The immediate locality and such of the valley as Millard county as had been viewed from the car windows while on the trip southward did not appear specially attractive, but there was more in evidence than anything else. We learned, however, that it would be more fair to judge of the districts from the west, where the country was seen, although the present is not a favorable season for crops. The late spring and unusually copious showers of the winter season, the growth of vegetation and bringing to the surface an unusually heavy crop of alkali. The farmers in this region have not been able to estimate its importance ever since the country has been settled. The first was that of securing water from the treacherous Sierrita. As yet they have not succeeded without having their dams wash away and canals break every time a freshet comes. The other was that of irrigating the soil, which has become so abundant in that region without arousing the resentment of the mineral in the soil, a little of which is favorable to the growth of crops. The alkali on the surface, fatal to all useful vegetation. Some progress is being made toward reclaiming the numerous backsets of the past, but the alkali has constructed across the river bed appears to withstand the floods. The alkali problem will doubtless be solved also in the future. The alkali has run into the river bed below where the irrigating streams are taken out. It has been demonstrated too that there is much more to the alkali than is so much than too little, an extravagant use of the water being the most certain means of bringing the mineral to the surface. The alkali is a serious matter will become adjusted, and as a result the many thousands of acres of arable land in the western part of the valley will be made to produce bountiful crops.

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 frost of the 30th 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 operation of the stage. The general location of Fillmore fixed in mind with reference to the distant mountains, the first query likely to arise in the mind of the scientist is, why the road is not more direct. The answer is, no roader necessary by lava beds do not wholly account for the winding, circuitous road. An air line between the two points would doubtless shorten the distance traveled by wagon fully one-third.

Younger generation have sought fair-weather and have now left.

There are, however, many worse places in Utah that are still considered good to locate in. Its resources are not exhausted by any means, and its real estate is not without value is shown by the example of one at least of its citizens. Abram Robinson, who 40 years ago was a young man, has since that time means, now known as the land baron of the county. As fast as others were willing to sell at a manager he was willing to buy at a price, and he has succeeded so thoroughly as to be able to sell such land to be by far the richest man in the county. He is now getting into years, and has no children, so it is probable that his property will be sold at a distribution of that which he has accumulated.

Fillmore really has many advantages.

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 intermediate spaces. Sand dunes in the immediate vicinity of the extrusion of the material which the strata are composed. A cone-shaped mountain of considerable size to the north of our camp, and with a few small cones, worn or broken away, bore mute evidence of its once having been an active volcano—possibly the only one in this region, though the existence of a few extinct volcanoes at a distance south and of varying height would indicate that this single crater was not its only source. Possibly the crater, which is but a few miles south of this extinct volcano, occupies the site of a former crater. In some places several successive layers of lava can be traced, proving that the lava has been extruded more than once. The wavy or wrinkled appearance of its surface—in some places—indicates that it was rapidly solidifying when it was extruded. The fresh appearance of the surface of the lava, that it is of recent origin, but the huge cedar trees growing at intervals over its surface, and the fact that the cedars afford opportunity for their roots to penetrate, prove to the contrary. An occasional perpendicular or overhanging wall of lava indicates that the lava has been extruded in a constantly changing since the lava was deposited there, the banks or ridges which then checked or limited the spread of the lava, having been of lava as they helped to mold or shape it exposed to view.

It was in a contrition of the lava formation, though considerably farther south than human foot prints were discovered some years since. They were apparently made by human beings, and the lava was so hard that 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 were of any value, the tale of adventure they might unfold!

**How Too Much Fat May Be Safely  
Reduced at Home.**

[illegible]

Fluid Extract Casein, which can be obtained at any drugist at small cost. This should be taken at least three times a day, and at bedtime, and the results will be both speedy and certain. This is a harmless remedy, and causes no stomach troubles nor causes the dried-up, wrinkled appearance of the face, which is so often the result of whooping cough. On the contrary, although it is a very rich food, it is so easily assimilated that the fat of the body not only does not increase, but is really very beneficial to the system, cleansing the blood and causing a healthy complexion and a beautiful hair. The cost of the three

Joseph Richards, the Detroitockey, complained on his return from Russia of the "flu," and he was asked, "Of course they give you reasons for this fall," he said, "People always have their reasons for everything they do. I have my reasons." It's like a Detroit flah man. Once a relative of mine went to Russia and he said, "I don't know what that they were selling very high. She complained, and I said, 'Oh, yes, very dear. You see, it's getting so scarce on account of all these her aquariums.'"

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 in 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 manufacturers in the Canton Neuchâtel, where a flourishing export industry had been built up. The federal alcohol monopoly will lose a large sum annually.

The vote of the French cantons—Geneva, Vaud, Valais, Fribourg, and Neuchâtel—where absinthe is consumed, 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, however, where absinthe is practically unknown, 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

votes of those in the other cantons, whom the measure did not affect. Central 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.

In some cantons the affirmative vote fell far behind the number of signatures to the initiative petition. In Canton Berne, where 38,677 voters had signed the initiative petition, only 21,583 voted for it, or 55.74 less than the number of signatures originally obtained. In Neuchâtel 9,628 signed the petition for the abolition of the death penalty, but only 4,347 voted for it upon the day of election. Fribourg shows 5,555 signatures in favor of the petition and 7,144 voted for the measure on election day. Glarus had 1,443 signatures and only 1,000 votes, while Appenzel A. had 2,800 votes, and Basle-Land 4,022 signatures to the initiative and 2,843 votes in the affirmative. A favorite placard of its adherents was a radiant white paper with the words "Vote Yes" in green. Aps, printed upon a red ground, with the legend, "One for all, for one. Vote 'Yes.'"

The question now arises how the federal prohibition against the use of force by the states is to be enforced. It 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 petition, the federal government is bound to put the matter to a popular vote for the second time.

Another constitutional amendment proposed by the initiative was accepted on the same day, and empowers the federal government to enact regulations concerning trades and handicrafts. The initiative also amends the various cantonal ordinances regarding apprenticeship, settlement of disputes between capital and labor, and is far-reaching in its scope. The federal government is now about to be revised and extended.

Meet me at Saltair tonight.



The accompanying historic picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken by C. R. Savage of an encampment of the saints en route to Salt Lake 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 gallery was burned down.

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, having an actual value of \$14,888,900. With a total gold coinage for the year of \$29,377,000, the Philadelphia mint has turned out more gold metal into money than in any preceding year. These gold pieces consisted of double eagles, eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles. There were 26,767,435 silver pieces coin-

Twenty-five cents. Saltair tonight.

ing an actual value of \$114,888,300. With a total gold coinage for the year of \$120,377,000, the Philadelphia mint has turned out more gold metal into money than in any preceding year. These gold pieces consisted of double eagles, ed yet they represented only on twenty-fifth part of the gold in value. Total coinage for the year aggregate 137,133,777 pieces, worth \$126,755,848. Philadelphia correspondence New York American.

Twenty-five cents. Saltair tonight.



**Z. C. M. I.**

*Extends a cordial invitation to  
the ladies of Salt Lake  
City to attend their*

**Millinery Opening,**

**Monday, Sept. 14.**

*The newest and most fashion-  
able styles for fall and winter  
wear will be shown in  
great variety. Truly an au-  
thentic display that will  
interest you.*