

REV. FULLER'S ARRAIGNMENT

First Speaker at the Tabernacle Sets Forth Some Unanswerable Arguments.

WHAT SALOON STANDS FOR

Dates and Figures Presented That Tell The Story of the Blighting Curse of Drink.

Rev. Louis S. Fuller, local superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, was the first speaker at the Tabernacle yesterday afternoon. In a brief and eloquent discourse he inveighed against the beverage liquor traffic and its attendant evils, treating the subject in its various phases, spiritual, moral, social, physical and financial, and his contention that the saloon is a detriment to humanity from each and every one of those viewpoints was backed by unanswerable argument and startling statistics. Dr. Fuller's address follows in full:

"We are very grateful for the privilege and opportunity of this hour. We are sensible, indeed, of the great courtesy extended to us by being permitted the privilege of this splendid audience. The Anti-Saloon League, as you know, is the federated church and moral forces of our country in action against the beverage traffic of strong drink. During the fifteen years of its existence, beginning in Ohio, this movement has spread until now we are represented in every state and territory of the Union—a far flung battle line, fighting in a war, the greatest in man history, for the redemption of man from the degrading effects of strong drink. We are going to do all that we can as far as public sentiment will allow us to go, and for every advance step taken, until finally the liquor forces declare that they are a bad thing.

INFLUENCE FOR EVIL.

"Are they a good thing socially? What has been their influence upon our civilization? Perhaps we better take up a random point. At a certain point, from a random point of view, two-thirds of the whole population of the United States is under prohibition law at present, and at \$0,000,000 of the people are today enjoying the benefits of the operation of these prohibitory laws. Then let us be thankful for the fact that during the last year saloons have been put out of business so that if they were placed in a single line, allowing 35 feet frontage, they would stretch across the country 75 miles. Let us be grateful that last year there were fifteen million quarts less of whisky sold than in any year, perhaps, during the last 25 years. This is a matter of which we are very grateful. Although we have no excuse for the downfall of any man, yet it is a matter of devout thankfulness that the brewery business has depreciated so much that preferred gilt-edge beer stock, covered by first mortgages or the property itself, the Morgan Beer Trust company, is selling to-day at \$5 on the dollar, and common stock cannot be floated on the market at any price. So much for the progress of this marvelous movement.

FIGHT THROUGHOUT U. S.

"My friends, if you will observe the map of the United States you will see that beginning with the State of Mexico, sweeping northward to the great lakes, and from the Atlantic eastward to the intermountain states, this great fight is today nearly under prohibitory law; and I call your attention to the fact that on the Pacific coast, California has some splendid prohibitory laws, and areas of that state are now whelmed under the operation of these laws. In Oregon, twenty-one out of thirty-three counties are under prohibitory law. In Washington and in Idaho, and in Wyoming, we are making a fight for prohibitory laws. Idaho, with the German party unqualifiedly pledged for the passage of such laws, and in view of the action taken in the states, shall we of Utah fail to do the same? We have always been a sober people, who have believed in temperance, who have taught it through their history, shall we be the last of the states of the Union to offer protection to our boys and our citizens against the ravages of the saloon? I believe not. It has been our privilege, during the last year, to travel in every state in its length and breadth, coming in vital and close contact with its people, sit at their firesides, eat at their tables, and meet them in their counsels; and it is my pleasure to say that, as I have thus come in vital contact, I have found the people of Utah not only in favor of restrictive and temperance legislation, but it is in the hearts of the people that they want—and, please God, they will have—the state-wide prohibition of the liquor traffic within the borders of the Commonwealth. Politicians and other forces may handicap the efforts of the legislature. It is possible that they may even thwart the voice of the people, the choice and will of the people at the time, but just as sure as I look to you for the prohibition of the liquor traffic in the State of Utah, so sure am I that tomorrow, and at the time, it will be done.

BLIGHTING CURSE.

"Is the saloon a good thing socially? Has it contributed to the moral betterment, to the purity, to the enlightenment, and to the culture of our social life? Why, you say no, not for one moment has it done this. On the contrary, it has been the blighting curse, the most withering curse, in human history, upon the social life of the Anglo-Saxon race. Oh, we hear said today that the Anglo-Saxon race has been the race of progress and that the Anglo-Saxon race has always been a race of drinkers. That part of the story is true. The Anglo-Saxon race has been the race of progress in spite of the tremendous handicap of intemperance. The influence of strong drink upon the weaker nation is for their speedy destruction. Look at the red man of the forest. The white man's rum has done more to destroy the red man and his race, from the history of the world, than all bullets and wars and famines and pestilence combined. What do we find is the influence of strong drink upon the negro? Foul, awful, demoralizing. Not the Anglo-Saxon race by inherent strength has been able to progress even with the awful handicap of intemperance.

SALOON IN POLITICS.

"What has been the influence of strong drink upon the civic life? Now, friends, we are coming to politics. I want to ask you if the influence of the saloons in Salt Lake City has made your politicians swifter and purer and nobler? Suppose a member of the legislature should frequent the saloons of Salt Lake City regularly twice or three times a day, would it make him a man more trustworthy? Would it raise him in the estimation of his constituents and the people of his home country? Ah, friends, it would at once raise a question as to his probity, as to his usefulness in a law-making body. What has been its influence on politicians? Why, it has not always been to bribe, to corrupt, to demoralize and unman? Oh, I would like to tell you the story of men I know, who have gone out from their homes with honor upon them, but who, under the influence of the saloon, after a few years of political life, have come back with the chains of an awful habitation riveted upon them bound in flesh and soul to the debasing force of the liquor habit, having sold themselves, body and soul, to be used by Godless whisky and brewery trusts. My friends, the saloon in civic life is the thing that has made our municipal politics, all over this land, a hiss and byword among the nations of the earth. No, I am sure there is no man who would argue that they have been a good thing for the civic life. It may be they have paid sums of money to politicians; it may be they have wined and dined politicians, in the past. It may be they have done all that, but oh, my friends, those things were done that they might be able to use and to control them.

"What has been the influence of the saloon upon every phase of our life? Bad, first, last and always.

FAIR PROPOSITION.

"But why this far flung battle line? Why this tremendous struggle for the salvation of strong drink? Now, we might say have more of them. I have about 150 saloons here. You might say have a few more of them, as the other hand, they are a good thing. That is a fair proposition. Am I to ask if there is a man or woman in this audience, or in Salt Lake City, who knows, who has been made strong by the saloons. I want you to tell me, if you know a single one.

"We have called for such a one, and to show to show in this great land of ours, and with the expenditure of nearly two billions of dollars that are now across the bar in the saloons of our country, we have never found a man or a woman who can say that they themselves or their neighbors have been made wiser and better, truer and nobler by patronizing the saloons. Never!

SALOON KEEPER'S TESTIMONY.

"Well now, friends, what has been the influence of the drinking saloon men and women? Everywhere they have been to demoralize, deprave, de-

The Mission

Of those corpuses in your blood that have been called "Little Soldiers," is to fight for you against the disease germs that constantly endanger your health. These corpuses are made healthy and strong by the use of Hood's Saraparilla.

This medicine effects its wonderful cures, not simply because it contains saraparilla but because it combines the utmost remedial values of more than 20 different ingredients, each greatly strengthened and enriched by this peculiar combination. There is no real substitute for it. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good" you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

Get it today in the usual glass form or in chocolate tablet form called Sarataba.

bauch and to ruin. Are they a good thing? I suppose a few men might be found who would have the temerity to say they are a good thing, but, thank God, those men are becoming fewer and fewer every day, and will be looked upon as a relic of a bygone and barbarous civilization. Are saloons a good thing? Let us take the testimony of the saloonkeepers themselves. I have asked scores of them, and I never yet had a saloonkeeper look me in the eye and say that the saloon business is a good business morally—never. Scores of them have said to me: There is good money in it, and if I didn't sell liquor, some body else would. But listen, and I will give you the testimony of an honest saloonkeeper: A little over two years ago, on board the train between Deer Lodge and Missoula, Montana, while passing a saloon, a drunken row was in progress, men fighting like wild beasts; a man sitting near me, looked out of the car window, and with a string of oaths as long as the mord law, said: "The saloon business is the blackest baskest business on the face of the earth." I turned to the gentleman and said: "Sir, without the profanity, I quite agree with you;" and then, with another string of oaths, he said: "I ought to know, I have sold booze for twenty-five years, and it is the most devilish business on the face of the earth." That is the testimony of a saloonkeeper who, for 25 years, sold whisky across the bar; and when saloonkeepers themselves bear such testimony, it ought to be competent testimony, that they are a bad thing.

INFLUENCE FOR EVIL.

"Are they a good thing socially? What has been their influence upon our civilization? Perhaps we better take up a random point. At a certain point, from a random point of view, two-thirds of the whole population of the United States is under prohibition law at present, and at \$0,000,000 of the people are today enjoying the benefits of the operation of these prohibitory laws. Then let us be thankful for the fact that during the last year saloons have been put out of business so that if they were placed in a single line, allowing 35 feet frontage, they would stretch across the country 75 miles. Let us be grateful that last year there were fifteen million quarts less of whisky sold than in any year, perhaps, during the last 25 years. This is a matter of which we are very grateful.

RICHER BY \$50,000,000.

"A good thing financially—yes. Do you know that if the liquor business of the United States were wiped out, this nation would be richer by \$50 million. Do you know that the cost of the police, of prisons and of corrections. Would it affect this state? Very little doubtfully. Wipe out the liquor business and turn \$1,500,000 a year through the legitimate lines of industry, and there would be a prosperity unparalleled in the history of Salt Lake. We have proven it in over 500 cities of over 10,000 inhabitants each. Write to the mayors of the cities, write to the governors of the prohibition states, and let them tell you the story. Friends, it is the height of foolishness and folly to plead for one moment the sympathy of these fellows who have ruined our homes, and it is folly to say that their business is the best in a city; it is not true.

DESERET EVENING NEWS MONDAY JANUARY 11 1909

saloons is the thing that has made more bad fathers and more profligate mothers, more wayward sons, more dissolute daughters, than the sum total of all other vices in our civilization. It is more than that; it is the fostering mother and spawning mother of every vice in our civilization. It is more than that; it is a miserable swill shop, so low and so disreputable that children, by common consent, are excluded; yet existing upon the depraved appetites and passions of men, for the enrichment of a godless whisky and brewery trust.

ECONOMIC ROBBER.

"What has been the influence of this institution upon the business life of our country? You will say, here comes the great argument. Do not the saloons pay annually, under the law, a vast sum of money to be used for public improvements? Yes, but the saloons as an economic institution are the most stupendous blunder in our civilization. I suppose there passes across the bar, here in Salt Lake, \$1,500,000 every year—more than is spent for bread and meat, clothing, education of our children, and the spread of the gospel of Jesus Christ; and that vast sum of money, spent here in this city, is worse than wasted, for it brings unspeakable crime and wretchedness, want and woe. No, brethren, the saloon as an economic institution is an economic robber of every community in which it does business, robbing the people of the money, ought to go for the comforts of their homes, for the clothing of their children, for the well-being of the legitimate lines of trade and industry, and robbing the community of what is infinitely more precious—the morals, the character and the life of its citizens. But, friends, I have read with interest, during the past few days, some things that have been published in some of the papers, in which they have called attention to how unjust it would be to pass restrictive laws that would cripple or hinder or prohibit the liquor business. It is a baby cry! Poor fellow! Shirk, weef, and rieft—it would be awful if in any way interfere with their prosperity and the investment of their money on deposit. [Laughter.] Listen, friends, I wonder that these newspapers do not have justice and fairness enough to think of the hundreds and thousands of boys and young men that have been blinded of their character, that have been robbed of their manhood. I wonder that they do not think of the homes that have been ruined and broken during the years they have done business here. I wonder they do not think of the awful train of crime that has been created by the influence of strong drink. It seems to me that the poor, shirk, well-fed brewers and liquor people ought, for a little while, to consider the other fellow. Why, these are among the ruining business. They have ruined our hopes and our homes, and a suffering population, suffering people throughout the United States, have a right to be considered in this proposition. Oh, but a sick, well-fed brewer, with a diamond ring and a diamond in his cravat is a tremendous fellow—in the estimation of some people.

SUPREME ISSUE.

"I have not time to talk longer. Let us use good sense. As fathers and mothers we are vitally interested in this question. It will be the supreme issue before this legislature. Politicians can not afford to thwart the will of the people, however good and wise they may have been in the past. This sort of action will jar them in the confidence of even their friends. We must stand together, friends, in this battle for justice. Must I have the soldier who stands by my side, fighting, brave and true, if perchance the blar of his faith differs from mine? Must I despise my friend, whom I have tried and found true, because perchance he kneels at another altar than mine? No, I thank God, in this common battle for the protection of our homes, we can stand together and fight to a finish this mighty conflict in human civilization. Oh, friends, it is not a battle of aggression; it is a battle for the self-preservation of a race. History tells that the nations of antiquity died drunk. Men and women everywhere are beginning to see this fundamental truth, that no nation can long survive half-drunk and half-sober. It will either live sober or die drunk, and please God, in this great and mighty struggle of human history, this battle shall be fought until the race is redeemed from the curse of the beverage traffic of strong drink.

"I thank you for the time and attention you have given me. I have used, perhaps, my portion of the time allotted. I thank you again and again."

IDAHOGROWERS TO MEET.

"Special to the "News."

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 15.—A meeting of the Idaho Woolgrowers' association will be held here tomorrow, previous to the members going to Pocatello to take part in the National Woolgrowers' convention, which meets in the Gate City Thursday.

"There is considerable feeling among legal sheepmen relative to the reform of the Snake Creek convention. It is intended to be the first departmental meeting to be held in the interest of the community—an uplift-commercial, moral, and religious of which every citizen shall be proud, for which the nation will rejoice, and upon which the angels of God will look down with approval.

"Gov. Spey, we welcome you as governor, and in harmony with the teaching of scripture, we pray for you because you are to rule over us.

FOR ALL THE PEOPLE.

"And as we welcome the new governor, even so we welcome the new members of the coming legislature. These men have been elected by partisan majorities, 'tis true, but they have not been elected for partisan purposes. Their chief duty is to legislate—repeal obsolete laws and make new laws—in the interest of all the people. To repeat what has been said, we are to grow, and to make such laws as are in harmony with the development of our resources, the growth of manhood and morality, and the perpetuity of that which exalteth the state, even as it does the nation—righteousness. Any laws that will benefit one class at the expense of another class is wrong—criminally wrong and should not be tolerated for one moment; nor will it be by high minded lawmakers. The tool of the mere politician will do most anything, what is right, and so will the boodle hunter; but let us pray God that all these are no more; and let us further pray that every man in the coming legislature may prove himself a man in his acts, and return to his home and constitu-

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Ivory Soap

99 45¢ Per Cent. Pure.

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REV. F. B. SHORT TO LEGISLATURE

Pastor of First Methodist Church Delivers a Welcome And Request.

ANTI-SALOON LEGISLATION.

"Every Church, School and Home Interests Demands the Elimination of the Grog Shop.

ency to receive the kiss of welcome and the hand of congratulation.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

"As already suggested there are many things to which attention should be called, and relative to which action must be taken. That is your mission here, gentlemen. May I not be indulged in a suggestion or two. May I not encourage you to carry out some plan that will give to this state a conspicuously stately and magnificent Capitol building? This should be a matter of state pride, and that pride should cause every man of you to tax each all his, or personal prejudice, or indifference, and to enter upon planning that shall terminate in giving to our state a home in which to live.

SUNDAY LAWS.

"Again: There should be enacted by your honorable body a Sunday law—a law that gives equal rights to all, and special privileges to none." The places of merchandise, the saloons, and places of labor are observing the law not only or Utah, but that higher law, God's law, is relative to labor on the Sabbath, and we are observing that law quite well; and I want to ask in all fairness why the theaters should not be obliged to comply also with the same laws? I do not call into question the quality of the plays that are given here. The one supreme reason why they should be closed is that the Sabbath should not be desecrated by unseemly labor. That is God's inimitable law, and no man has any right to alter or abrogate it. Again: It is unfair legislation to permit the theaters to run on the Sabbath, and to those other places of business; indeed I will say that it would be as harmful for every store in this city to run wide open on the Lord's day as it is harmful to permit the theaters and picture shows to have full swing. The stores would simply cater to the business interests, while the show houses have both the business interests and the amusement side, which are carried on on the Lord's day, become departmental to the more sacred interests of the community. No people can command the respect of the world, the salt of the earth, nor the God or nations that will defy His law relative to the Sabbath.

ELIMINATION OF SALOONS.

"Again: Every church interest, every home interest, school interest, indeed every interest of our community, and state demands, that you give us such legislation at this time as shall mean the elimination of the saloon from this state. You may think that we are asking for a great deal, but Gentlemen, we are asking simply and only for our rights.

"We are asking simply for that which will prove the greatest boon that this state could have. We are asking for the abolishment of the saloon.

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