Voice of the People Raised for State-Wide Prohibition

Names of Those Who Have Expressed Their Opinions in the Inter-Mountain Republican on the Prohibition Question:

March 18, 1908.
George F. Goodwin, for local option now, prohibition later.
Rev. D. M. Hemlick, for prohibition.

March 19, 1908.
Rev. W. M. Paden, prohibition.
Judge W. H. King, prohibition in theory, not sure people are prepared for it now.

March 20.
Rev. F. A. Simpkin, local option, prohibition finally.
S. B. Tuttle, prohibition.

March 21.
Rev. D. A. Brown, prohibition.
Mathonihah Thomas, local option.

March 22.
Rev. F. S. Spalding, prohibition ultimately, but not sure now.
Nephi L. Morris, prohibition.

March 24.
Dr. Albert Buxton, local option, prohibition ultimately.
Dr. Charles G. Plummer, high license.

March 25.
Rev. F. B. Shurt, prohibition.
Richard W. Young, prohibition.

March 26.
Oscar L. Cox for local option.
Mrs. E. E. Shepherd, prohibition.

March 27.
Rev. Louis S. Bowerman, prohibition.

March 28.
Dean Brewster, local option.
Russell L. Tilney, high license.

March 29.
"Gentleman from Kansas," prohibition.
"A Coward," against prohibition.

March 30.
A. W. Johnson, prohibition.
John Cuthers, prohibition.

April 1.
Prof. J. T. Kingsbury, municipal control now, later prohibition.
Another "Coward" opposed to prohibition.

April 2.
Frank B. Stevens, local option.

April 3.
Rev. H. J. Talbott, local option.

April 4.
Rev. J. C. Smith, prohibition first, local option second choice.
V. C. Gunnel, control by cities.
George A. Hicks, prohibition over the entire United States.

April 5.
Rev. L. S. Fuller, prohibition.

April 6.
Heber J. Grant, prohibition.
Bishop G. R. Hill, prohibition.
Prof. George H. Brimhall, prohibition.

April 7.
Citizen from Rexburg, prohibition.

April 8.
Rev. George Townsend, prohibition ultimately.
John Thorgeirson, prohibition.

April 11.
Thomas R. Leutsler, high license or local option.
A Colorado judge, for national prohibition.

April 12.
Warren Foster, reform.

April 13.
R. H. Johnson, local option now, prohibition later.

April 15.
Gov. J. C. Cutler, local option.
William Boylance, local option.
Dr. J. H. Slater, local option now, prohibition later.
Thomas Taylor, prohibition.
Judge J. B. Milner, reform.

April 19.
Emmeline B. Wells, prohibition.
Mrs. Philo T. Farnsworth, prohibition.

April 20.
Copied Robert Ingersoll's speech on the problem.

April 21.
Rev. C. C. McCentyre, prohibition.
Albert Singard, prohibition ultimately.

April 23.
Article from American Review of Reviews on prohibition (favorable).

April 26.
Mr. Fisher of Brewery fame, against prohibition.

April 28.
Minutes of a temperance meeting in Utah, favoring prohibition.

May 2.
Rev. Jenkyn Lloyd, prohibition.
Editorial copied from the Standard, favoring prohibition.

May 4.
John Temple Graves, prohibition.

May 20.
Dr. E. G. Gowans, prohibition.

May 21.
Robert H. Davis in Munsey's, against liquor, no stand on prohibition.

May 24.
Arthur Koenig, against prohibition.

May 26.
C. A. Phelps, favorable to prohibition.

May 27.
Article from Collier's about Kansas for prohibition.
Bishop Daniel A. Goodsell, prohibition.

May 30.
A Citizen of Springville, prohibition.

May 31.
Bishop W. W. Webb of Milwaukee, against prohibition.
Rt. Rev. Robert Strange, D. D., for prohibition.

June 3.
Harry Joseph, no stand.

June 8.
May Wright Sewall, against liquor traffic did not say for prohibition.

June 12.
"Rambler" for prohibition.

EVERY mail brings letters galore congratulating the Deseret News on the stand taken on the prohibition question. In addition numerous correspondents send in communications for publication in the "Pro and Con" column. The correspondence has reached such proportions that it is impossible to print everything of this nature that is sent to the editor. The majority of the letters are a column or more in length. Accordingly a selection has been made of those received Thursday and Friday, and a synopsis of their contents herewith given:

NO COMPROMISE.

"No compromise, or dilly-dallying on the prohibition question," writes E. P. Bolton, of Tropic, Utah. "We want nothing short of the utter elimination of the liquor evil in this state." "Drink must go, and the legislator that votes for prohibition can rest assured of the unqualified support of the mass of the people of the state."

Mr. Bolton also favors placing the ban on Jamaica ginger, and other subterfuges now resorted to by the Indians and others.

WHAT GOOD DO SALOONS DO?

Mrs. Lizzie Daniels of 231 east Third South street, this city, believes that the wave of sentiment in favor of prohibition which is sweeping over the state is a great and good thing. After expressing the opinion that every fair minded citizen should investigate present conditions she asks the question: "What good do saloons do?"

Mrs. Daniels adds: "I have known some of the sorrow caused by strong drink. It destroyes one's mind and robs him who drinks of hard earnings. In cases of destitution, nine out of every ten can be traced to this evil. The head of the family, poor unfortunate, started by listening to the plea: 'Just take a glass of beer, it will do you no harm.' I say, away with the abominable menace and let us have state-wide prohibition. I believe every honest man and woman will do all in his power to abolish this great evil that makes a dark spot on this fair state."

REGISTER FOR DRUNKARDS.

P. A. Mortensen, of Clinton, Davis county, suggests the following procedure in restraint of habitual drunkards: That the name of any person known to be an habitual drunkard, shall be posted in a conspicuous place where intoxicating drinks are sold. It shall be unlawful to sell, loan or give intoxicating drinks to any person whose name shall have been so posted. That when a person is found intoxicated beyond self-control, it shall be the duty of any sober person to remove such intoxicated person to a sanitarium or hospital, where medical aid may be employed and that said drunken person shall be well cared for until fully recovered from his spree. The expense for such cares shall be assessed against the proprietor of the saloon in which the drunken person was found. Failure to pay promptly shall constitute cause for the revocation of the liquor license of said proprietor. If a person shall purchase intoxicating drinks for the purpose of treating or giving such drinks to other persons, such purchaser shall be held accountable for the good conduct of the person or persons so treated.

BUSINESS IN "DRY" IOWA.

W. P. Betts, writing from Ottumwa, Iowa, says: "This place has been "dry" since Jan. 1, 1909. All business, the liquor trade excepted, is flourishing. Many children that did not have clothing to attend school before the close of the year are now in regular attendance, neatly and warmly clad, and morally the community is far in advance of what it was a year ago. Churches are filled on Sundays, and conditions are improving for the betterment of mankind."

PAYSON MAN WRITES.

W. L. Worsencroft, a Payson merchant, writes: "There is not another question before the American people today of such vast importance as the question of prohibition. There can be no hope of pure politics or good government until state and nation rid themselves of the admitted great evil, the liquor traffic.

"The silly argument is made that wheat and other grains will lessen in value if prohibition is effected. That an oversupply of grain will be placed on the market, etc. Do the people who make such argument stop to think of the thousands of homes in this land where the family has scarcely half enough to subsist upon, because of the fact that money that should go for necessaries of life is squandered for drink?

"If the money now being spent for drink were converted into proper channels of trade, would not a demand be created that would more than offset the illegitimate use now being made of the products of the soil?

"The justice of the peace for this city has had but one case come before him during his term of office that was not traceable to drink. It is reported from reliable sources that two of the three saloon men here have signed a petition for prohibition, and have stated it to be their opinion that business all around would be better with the elimination of the liquor trade."

MORONI'S CONTRIBUTION.

John Morley, writes from Moroni as follows: "The brewerymen and liquor dealers talk of the number of people to whom they give employment every year and of the market which they furnish for the product of the farmer. What becomes of all that farm produce used by the breweries? Is it used to elevate mankind, or degrade it? Could not that same produce and labor be used to better advantage in some more legitimate business? Instead of that it is used to drag down the souls of men and women into hell. Is there anything so low and demoralizing that alcohol will not bring us to it? What boy in the state is safer under high or any other license than he would be under prohibition? If prohibition did not prohibit we would not hear of the liquor dealers fighting against it. If our legislators could only see the untold suffering and misery drink has brought in Utah, I believe everyone of them would do his utmost to prohibit the practise. I trust we may get state-wide prohibition."

"GIVE US PROHIBITON."

J. M. Jensen, writing from Provo, under date of Feb. 9, says: "A recent petition to the Utah legislature, signed by business men, asking that due consideration be given to the 'experience and social standing' of the 60 signers. That the majority of these gentlemen are strong business men, possessed of more than an average of business acumen, is probably true. Yet there are many men of affairs throughout the state who favor prohibition and who are not in harmony with the somewhat contradictory views of the 60 that 'prohibition does not prohibit.'

"The pleas advanced against moral and social reforms are old ones, and events have seldom if ever justified them. With similar arguments the southern planter and the northern manufacturer joined hands to uphold slavery. 'Without the slave we cannot grow cotton,' said the man in the south; 'without cotton we cannot run our mills,' said the man in the north.

"Despite such pleas as these, men like William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker fought persistently against the curse of slavery, and the work begun by them was completed by Lincoln, the great emancipator.

"What has been the result from a business standpoint? Instead of 4,000,000 bales of cotton being produced, as in 1860, there are now over 3,000,000 bales produced annually. The south is no longer an exclusively agricultural section, but the busy hum of machinery is heard throughout the land.

"Will not similar results follow prohibition? As a partial answer to this question and to point out the great moral value of prohibition, I submit the following extract from a letter written by Elder O. W. Hyde, president of the South Georgia and Florida conference of the Southern States mission:

"'I am highly pleased to see the stand that Utah is taking for prohibition. Every son and daughter of the state should aid the worthy cause. Many large cities in Georgia are dry. The merchants there felt the good results in less than six months. Business prospered as never before. The change for the better was soon noticeable in the school room, for the children came in with warmer clothing and better shoes. In one year the court business on criminal counts fell off one-half, and at the end of two years the criminal court was scarcely in operation at all.'

"Evidently prohibition not only prohibited in the cities described in Elder Hyde, but it helps legitimate business as well. By all means give us prohibition. The prohibition movement is not a mushroom growth. It has been agitated and discussed for years throughout the nation, and actively so for many months in this state. Put fair Utah in the lead in the prohibition column, and let it not be a laggard in the wake."

THAT REVENUE QUESTON.

A prominent resident of Jensen, Utah, who withholds his name and prefers the nom de plume of Anti-Alcohol says:

"I am pleased to see the interest manifested in the movement for state-wide prohibition, and desire to call attention to one phase of the discussion; that is regarding the amount of revenue the state would lose if prohibition were to become a law. Granting the state loses this revenue from the saloons, where do the saloons get this revenue? Is it not from the very life's blood of the wives and daughters and children of the state, whose husbands, fathers and brothers are frequenters of the saloon? Men who waste their time in saloons when they ought to be at home providing for their families. Who shall describe the misery and suffering endured by those who have felt its blighting influence? Yet there are those who talk of revenue! What a way to raise means for the states' finances! The loss of souls matters naught to some so long as it is not their boys or girls who suffer. Who is to blame for this blight on what ought to be—the fair State of Utah. Why the officers of the state and those who make the laws are more to blame than the saloon men. They are the ones who license the evil and they must be held responsible. The liquor curse has been made legitimate. It has received the sanction of the state, and thousands of homes have been damned to raise this revenue for the state. The business is fostered and encouraged by such legislation. The moment a saloonkeeper obtains a license he advertises free drinks so as to induce patrons to come to his place, at least this is the way adopted by many of them. At the same time we are teaching our schoolchildren the baneful effects of alcohol upon the human body. Then we allow officers of the law to license the accursed business to drag down their souls, how inconsistent! I notice one member of the legislature favors having one-half of the revenue collected from the sale of drink set aside for the improvement of the roads of the state. What an insult to the rural citizen of the state! Does he think any of the rural citizens of the state have any boys or girls to trade for improvement to the roads? Then there is the argument of free agency! Then repeal all laws for the protection of the community from the depredations of the thief, gambler, murderer, etc., and let the criminal have his free agency! If I could have my choice between a law to prohibit thieving and a law to prohibit the sale and manufacture of liquor in the state, I would say prohibit the sale of liquor for it is the source of all sin."

PROTEST FROM SPANISH FORK.

Electa C. Higginson of Spanish Fork utters her protest against having the petitions for state-wide prohibition ignored, or lightly passed over. Mrs. Higginson makes an eloquent appeal to the legislators to consider the souls of men and women in preference to pecuniary gain.

DECLINED TO PRINT IT.

A letter advocating prohibition, written by J. H. McKnight, of Eureka, and sent to the Inter-Mountain Republican, was refused publication by that paper. By request the "News" prints a number of excerpts.

The contention of prohibitionists that the doctrine is not an infringement of personal liberty, is sustained by Blackstone, the great English jurist, who says in effect that we have a right to do with our own only as not to injure others. That the opponents of prohibition look upon the saloon business as an injury is evident from the fact that in a bill proposed by them for "regulation," provision is made for a woman to sue in tort for damage caused by the intoxication of her husband.

"The plea that 'prohibition does not prohibit' is not tenable. Who are the ones advancing the argument? First and foremost the saloon man, and next to him the man who patronizes the saloon. If the doctrine is true, why are they vehemently fighting prohibition? If their contention be true, would not their business flourish under prohibiton. Let no one be deceived by such inconsistency. Prohibition against liquor would doubtless be as successful as law enacted against any other vice."

SALOON MAN SAYS REFORM IS NEEDED

W. H. Bess, who claims to have been a saloon keeper in this city for the last 20 years writes the "News" that he would gladly favor prohibition if it prohibited, but he is under the impression that it does not do so. Mr. Bess favors a strict enforcement of the present laws against the evil and suggests that all saloons be closed from Saturday night at 12 o'clock till 7 o'clock Monday morning. He also favors closing every saloon at 12 o'clock at night and making it unlawful to open before 7 o'clock the next morning. He also suggests the elimination of all chairs and tables from saloons; doing away with wine rooms, and forbidding women from visiting saloons at any time. The saloonkeeper himself is things to be in the saloon on Sunday according to Mr. Bess, and no one else not even the porter or bartender should be allowed to visit the saloon on that day. Removal of the chief of police is recommended in the letter for failure to carry out the proper restrictions.

HERE IS A MAN WHO ARGUES FOR THE SALOON

Editor Deseret Evening News.

Dear Sir—Please accept our thanks for the fairness vouchsafed us in the past, and if convenient, place the following offering in the space "against," in Saturday issue. If not convenient, kindly return to writer:

Throughout the "west" there is a drifting army of working men, numbering hundreds of thousands. They travel from place to place following harvesting seasons, and with hay, grain, prunes, vineyards, oranges, lemons, nuts, hops and other industries, manage to secure work nearly all year. In this vicinity this army is composed mostly of miners, laborers, sheepmen and so on. Most of these men are good and law-abiding, make an honest living, but have no ambition regarding the accumulation of money. They usually remain single, and most of them, on account of their disposition, are unfit for any other state. The only place where they can spend their leisure time is in saloons. There is no other place where they are welcome or even tolerated. Nowhere else are they allowed homelike privileges. No other place to sit and talk with their friends. No other place to stay on a cold day when out of work. No other place to eat when they are without means. No other place where they can get public accommodation, unless a drinking fountain constitutes a.b, and there is no other place where they can get help when they need it. Is this too much for the laborer, or shall we take it from him. We know from experience, that prohibition towns have no places for the accommodation of these people, nor have they any intentions whatever in that direction.

A very small number of those men who have families and homes, drink to excess; very few of them neglect or abuse their families; certainly there are exceptions as in all cases. For instance, we all know men who never drink, and seldom work; who are rearing families in a state of semi-starvation and neglect; and who look forward to the time when their children will support them. However, unlike some prohibitionists, we gladly admit that such men are not numerous, and we hesitate to condemn the entire league on their account, for we acknowledge that depravity has a place with every people and with every class.

Regarding the charge that liquor is the cause of so much insanity, I can only say that after an experience of 20 years in connection with liquor interests, and acquaintance with thousands of drinking men, I have been acquainted with but one man that was placed in an asylum for the insane. This young man had never tasted liquor, and what is more, his father at that time was an active prohibitionist and a public speaker on that question. This statement may be doubted by some, but I am willing to take my oath as to its correctness. Insanity is heriditary, but it is a well known fact that secret vice is the principal contributory cause for that state.

Saloons cannot rightfully be charged as "producers of crime;" whether the instinct of crime is inherited or not, the hope of a big reward instigates the crime in spite of the risk. Honest labor to the criminal is repugnant, he will not work. When caught he pleads drunkenness to shield himself. Criminals cannot afford to drink, for they would surely be caught attempting to commit crime while suffering under the delusion of strong drink. A phrenologist can tell the nature of a person by examining the shape of the skull, but you will not deny that liquor has nothing to do with the shape of that skull. A well known life convict in the Utah state prison was never a drunkard; his father, who was executed for murder was not a drunkard. He was an ex-minister. Crimes are occasionally committed in saloons because of the fact that large numbers of men congregate there. Prohibition will not reduce the number of officers, jails, or prisoners.

It is a noticeable fact that certain parties who designate saloons, as "dens of vice," "hotbeds of immorality," and by other slang phrases, claim that such places cannot be regulated, and in the same breath claim that prohibition can be enforced. It must be harder to conquer one man, than an army. It is noticeable also, that none of these parties have accepted the challenge of Mr. G. W. Hull, and taken advantage of that free trip to Iowa. A fine chance to prove prohibition a success, and what an honor it would be to the man who has the courage. Another noticeable fact is that many who write in favor of prohibition refuse to allow their names to be published, at the same time claiming to possess honesty and intelligence. Honesty and intelligence do not travel hand in hand with cowardice.

Everyone should consider the anti-prohibition petition issued last week, and signed by many leading business men. While men of means are no better than men who have nothing, still the fact remains that the opinion of a successful business man or financier, is worth more than the opinion of the one who fails of success. They succeed because they have the advantage of a clearer mind. Success in competition with the world places them in their position as leaders of men. You would not hear from them unless they were going to be hurt. Now, whatever would work a hardship on them, would surely react against those with less means, therefore everybody would be affected, and the poorer the person, of course the more trouble. Therefore it would be well for all citizens to cast prejudice aside, and if they must be led by someone, be led by those who have at heart the welfare of this city, and drop the "sand lot orators." Very truly,

R. W. KATZ.

652 Second East street.

PROHIBITION WAVELETS

A number of correspondents are unduly severe upon the Salt Lake Tribune. One, who claims to have been numbered among the Kearns cohorts, suggests for the banner of the "American" party two large "W"s, standing for "Whisky and Women."

Another who gives his name but requests that his communication be signed "A Citizen," says, among a lot of other torrid things: "Since writing last letter will say that I have been an "American party" man and have roasted the "Church" for not really desiring prohibition, etc., taking my cue from the Tribune. Since my writing them, however, and seeing their attitude will say that I am ready to change as I see that they represent the whisky and vice element, and that their mayor making an investment proposition of the social evil is only one of their schemes. They profess not to want prohibition because it won't prohibit and because they fear that Z. C. M. I. drug store and other Mormon drug stores will sell all the whisky without paying revenue for it."

Daniel M. Murchie of Porterville, Morgan county, sends a contribution in the form of an original poem of 10 stanzas, entitled "A Voice From the Mines, for Prohibition," which space will not permit to reproduce. Incidentally the Deseret News has received possibly a score of poems from as many different parts of the state on the subject.

J. R. Jones sends the Deseret News a clipping from the editorial page of the Topeka, Kansas, State Journal. The editorial which bears the caption "How Prohibition Works," concludes as follows:

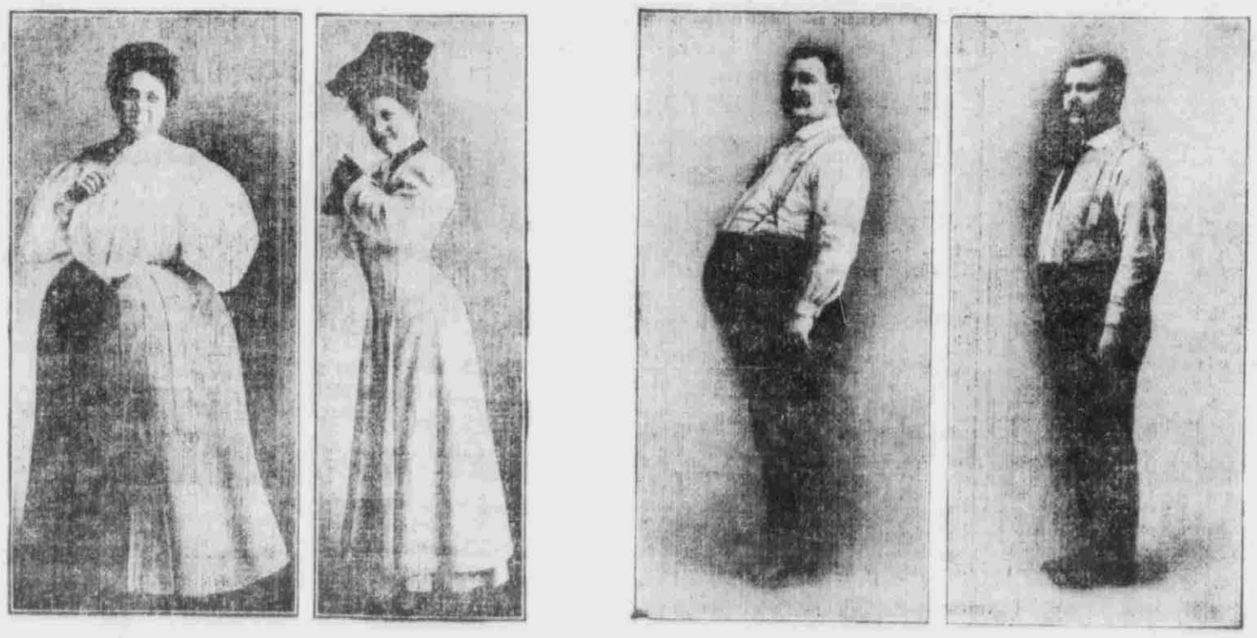
"Those who are not familiar with the workings of a prohibition law and the material benefits that accrue to a people who live under one that honest efforts are made to enforce, can not appreciate the advantages of such a statute. Many men who have come to Kansas from states where the indiscriminate sale of rum was lawful, and who arrived here as the rankest sort of anti-prohibitionists, are now among the most ardent supporters of the great cause."

The people of Wayne county in a general conference last Sunday held at Loa, adopted resolutions favoring state-wide prohibition without a dissenting vote.

$1.00 Box of My Safe Fat Reducer Free

I Want to Prove to You Before Your Own Eyes and At My Expense That I Can Reduce You to Normal Weight Safely, Without Starvation Diet or Tiresome Exercises.

It Doesn't Matter What You Have Tried, Send For This Free $1.00 Box of My Safe Fat Reducer Today.



Positive Proof In Pictures.

The Above Photographs Taken From Life, Showing the Remarkable Reduction of Flesh by Means of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer.

Free, positively free, a $1.00 box of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, to every sufferer from fat, just to prove that it actually reduces you to normal, does it safely and builds up your health at the same time. I want to send you without a cent of expense on your part this $1.00 package of what I am free to call a really wonderful fat reducer.

My treatment is prepared scientifically. It does not stop or hinder digestion, on the contrary, it promotes proper digestion and assimilation of food, which 90 fat people in a hundred haven't got, and that's why they are fat.

I will tell you why you are fat if you will send for this free package of my treatment. I can tell you a good many things about your fat which you probably never knew about and ought to know.

When I tell you here what my treatment can do I speak from hard-shelled experience, not from my own, but from the experience of others who have tried almost everything from starvation to violent exercise and drugs and have failed until they tried and used my treatment.

Loses 62 Pounds; Thanks God For It.

Further Proof of Wonderful Strength-Giving Effects of Kellogg's Treatment

Mrs. K. S. Carter of Tracy, Ky., lost 62 pounds of flesh and says she thanks God for the great blessing the treatment brought her.

"I feel better than at any time in fifteen years," she writes. "My weight at this time is 148 pounds.

"Very soon I began to feel beyond all doubt that I was really losing as fast as was best. I weighed at commencement 210 pound, as you can well see by my name.

"I shall ever be grateful to you and thankful to God, that I found the right remedy on first trial.

"You can use my name when you want to. Anyone that wants to hear what I have to say in regard to such a great blessing will please write me and I will answer all letters."

Lost 30 Pounds In 30 Days.

Mr. H. J. Richardson of Bokoshe, Mo., writes:

"I have already taken two months' treatment. I never fail to recommend your treatment to any fat person I see, for it surely does the work. I got a month's treatment and I lost just thirty pounds in thirty days."

How Much Flesh Should You Lose?

What the Well-Formed Man or Woman Should Weigh.

The following is the correct height and weight of a well-formed man. A woman's weight will be generally about 8 pounds less than the following figures:

Stature	Weight.
5 ft. 0 in.	123 lbs.
5 ft. 1 in.	124 lbs.
5 ft. 2 in.	128 lbs.
5 ft. 3 in.	132 lbs.
5 ft. 4 in.	136 lbs.
5 ft. 5 in.	140 lbs.
5 ft. 6 in.	145 lbs.
5 ft. 7 in.	149 lbs.
5 ft. 8 in.	156 lbs.
5 ft. 9 in.	161 lbs.
5 ft. 10 in.	166 lbs.
6 ft. 11 in.	171 lbs.
6 ft. 0 in.	176 lbs.
6 ft. 6 in.	182 lbs.

A lady's waist should be two-fifths of her height.

Loses 83 Pounds In 90 Days.

Mrs. Rita Hamerick, 239 Fischer Ave., Detroit, writes:

"I have just finished the seven weeks' treatment of your Safe Fat Reducer, and must say that it is one of the most wonderful treatments I have ever seen or heard of. It has simply made me into a new woman. I have lost in weight 83 pounds in three months. My health is in every way improved. You can refer anyone to me."

"Ohio's Fat Boy" In 70 Days Loses 189 Pounds.

Prof. F. J. Kellogg—My Dear Sir: Your Safe Fat Reducer is all and more than you ever claimed for it. My weight today, after ten weeks' treatment is 285 pounds, a loss of 189 pounds, as I weighed 474 pounds when I began with the Safe Fat Reducer. I never felt so well before, not even in 1896, when I was in hard training as a professional bicyclist and riding partner of Nabby Bliss. The reduction has been natural and gradual, and has at no time interfered with my regular daily duties or caused me the slightest inconvenience in any way. The action of my heart is strong and regular, and I have got rid of that 'smothered up' feeling which bothers all excessively fat people. My breathing is easy and I feel strong and active, and lighter on my feet than I have been for years.

"Please send me another supply of your Safe Fat Reducer, as I am about out.

"Very truly yours, J. H. Beehle, Jr., 605 Cedar Street, Canton, Ohio."

101 1-2 Pounds Gone!

The remarkable case of Miss Artie Adams of Shelby, Ohio, is illustrated in her own words:

"When I look back to the time before I took your wonderful obesity cure I do not see how I stood it. My weight is now 163½ lbs., and I have lost just 101½ pounds. I can hardly believe that there has been such a difference in my feelings and appearance. But, oh, how thankful I am that I found a cure for my awful burden of fat. In Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, I can hardly realize that I weigh now only 163½ pounds. You can use my letter as a testimonial if you wish."

Cures Prominent Nurse of Terrible Fat

Clara Elizabeth Doolittle, nurse for over fifteen years in America's best hospitals, including New York City and homeopathic hospitals of New York, praises the Kellogg Safe Fat Reducer:

"When I commenced treatment with Safe Fat Reducer I weighed 209 pounds, my chest measure was 42 inches, waist measure 32 inches and hips 48 inches.

"For four months I have been losing in weight constantly and naturally and with no ill effects, and am feeling much better.

"Today I weigh 148 pounds. My chest measure is 37 inches, waist measure 27 inches and hips 40 inches.

"I cannot speak too highly of Mr. Kellogg and the great work he is doing for fat-burdened humanity." Clara Elizabeth Doolittle, Box 94, Tekonsha, Mich.

Leaves No Wrinkles.

You should have no fear, after being reduced by Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, that your loss in weight will result in wrinkles, as is usually the case with so many treatments used for flesh reduction.

Free $1.00 Package Coupon.

This coupon is good for a $1.00 package of Kellogg's Safe Fat Reducer, if sent WITH TEN CENTS IN SILVER OR STAMPS, to help cover postage and packing, and as evidence of good faith and if you can honestly say that you have never used this treatment before. Only one package will be sent by mail in plain wrapper, to each person. Also testimonials will be sent from hundreds who have been greatly reduced. Fill in your name and address as dotted lines below and mail to

F. J. KELLOGG, 2099 Kellogg Bldg., Battle Creek, Mich.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY.....