FRANCE PREPARES ROYAL WELCOME FOR PRESIDENT WILSON

HIGH OFFICIALS GOING TO BREST TO GREET WILSON

From There He Will Be Escorted to Paris and Be Received by French President.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—Stephen Pichon, Foreign Minister; Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine; Capt. Andre Tardieu, head of the Franco-American General Commission for War Matters; Armand E. Gauthier, former Minister of Marine; Gen. John J. Pershing, Col. E. M. House and a number of Americans associated in the work of the American Peace Commission, will leave Paris Thursday night at 10 o'clock for Brest to meet President Wilson

Mr. Wilson's ship, the George Washington, will enter the roads at Brest early in the afternoon, escorted by American and Allied warships. The welcoming party will go on board at once to extend greetings. The President will land at 3 o'clock. An hour later his train will leave for Paris. It will arrive here at 10 o'clock and be met by President Poincare, Premier Clemenceau and a large official delegation. The President will be taken to the Elysee Palace where luncheon will be served. On Monday afternoon Mr. Wilson will be accorded a solemn reception at the Hotel de Ville.

During the ensuing days President Wilson will take a long trip through the devastated districts and cities of Eastern France. There seems to be no change in the plan to begin the Peace Conference on Dec. 17.

Every train arriving at Paris these days brings in large numbers of officials attached to the various delegations to the Peace Conference. All the larger Allied Nations are continuously sending parts of their working personnel and by the time the delegates assemble the number of officials of all nationalities will number between 3,000 and 5,000. Each one will have some special work to do. Many of them are already busy.

The French delegates will have all their assistants near at hand, for the large staffs of the Admiralty and War and Foreign Ministries will be constantly available. The United States office force will be large. Great Britain will have a large number of experts and assistants in Paris and, in addition, staffs in the London Governmental offices will be available for work which is not particularly urgent. Moreover, there will undoubtedly be in Paris representatives of Great Britain's dominions and colonies, with their respective staffs.

Great Britain will also have in Paris experts of various sorts, including men who have made a life study of such subjects as the navy, colonies, the Far East and the Near East.

The United States, because of its remoteness, will be obliged to have probably the largest and most complete staff, and for this reason the American authorities have been compelled to take over larger accommodations than any other delegation. Italy will also have a considerable working force here, but the delegates, as in the case of Great Britain, will be able to depend on much of their work being done in their own country.

First Photograph of German Envoys on Their Way To Meet Marshal Foch to Sign Armistice Terms

The first photograph received here of the German armistice envoys shows the German representatives crossing the French line on the road to Fourmies-La Capelle Guise, Nov. 7, on their way to meet Marshal Foch and other Allied leaders to end hostilities.

HEARST INSTRUCTIONS TO EDITORS SHOWN AT SENATE HEARING

(Continued from First Page.)

great leaders of men and builders of nations.

"The course of my newspapers has been fair to Germany, not because I am pro-German any more than I am pro-Ally. I am merely patriotically interested in the welfare of my own country and altruistically interested in the progress of the world.

GERMANY'S PROGRESS CALLED SIMILAR TO OUR OWN.

"I am sure that the United States will value in the future the consistent friendship of Germany as it has valued it in the past, and I think that most Americans realize that Germany, like France, represents in Europe a political, social and economic progress similar to our own.

"Americans from childhood have been taught to regard both Germany and France as their proven friends. We therefore deeply deplore the war between these great nations which have contributed so much to the progress and civilization of the world, and we earnestly desire to employ the influence of our country not for the extension and protraction of the war, but for the promotion of a just and lasting peace."

The message of March 2, signed "Doctor," said in part:

"Agree with Francis (editorial writer for the New York Evening Journal), Zimmermann note all probability absolute fake and forgery, prepared by very unscrupulous Attorney General's very unscrupulous department. Everybody knows that the secret police are the most conscienceless manufacturers of forged evidence in the world.

"Gregory's whole career in office, as Francis showed in recent editorial, has been a spy sent here and plot conceiver. He has not been bound by morals, facts or the Constitution. He has employed the Secret Service to inforce England's unlawful orders. He has attempted to put a bill through Congress to make any criticism of his acts or of the President's acts or of any political move or measure treasonable and punishable as such.

"He is possibly violently pro-British. He is surely violently pro-corporation. He is located where he can do the corporations the most good and he has been unwilling to be removed or they have been unwilling to have him removed, even for a position on the Supreme bench. He and Burleson are House's apointments, and House has been a corporation lobbyist all his life. * * *

"The object of the Zimmerman forgery was to frighten Congress into giving the President the powers that he demanded, and perhaps also into passing the Espionage Bill. When Wilson wanted to give away the rights of the United States in the Panama Canal he pretended that he had private information of a dangerous international situation sufficient to justify his acts. He has never revealed his private information, and no one now believes that he ever had any.

"He could not repeat this false claim on this occasion, so a complaisant Cabinet officer this time undertook to manufacture sufficient false evidence to enable Wilson to have his way. It is possible that the British secret service co-operated in these plans. The only serious consequence is that the whole people of this country, 90 per cent. of whom do not want war, may be projected into war because of these misrepresentations and these forged documents, if they are forged.

"If we do not want to say all this editorially, we can say part of it editorially and get someone to stand for interview as Hale used to do to bring all these points out, especially those about the probable forgery of the note. We should develop the forgery phase of the note for the Sunday paper if Francis and I seem to be right."

ATTACK ON ESPIONAGE BILL URGED IN MESSAGE.

A message dated Feb. 21, 1917, addressed to Phillip Francis of the New York Journal advocated "a vigorous attack on the Espionage Bill."

Another message to Francis, dated Feb. 25, 1917, read:

"Please make editorial advocating embargo for America along your own lines. Also kindly make one for Evening Journal amplifying and improving following suggestions:

"America is not only being starved for the benefit of warring Europe, but is being plundered out of its wealth as well. * * *

"Uncle Sam is being gold-bricked. He is being sold a satchelful of greenbacks goods in return for his genuine and hard earned property.

"We are reveling in mock prosperity and will all wake up some fine morning and find the sheriff at our doors. And why are we wasting our wealth? If it were for some noble purpose we could afford to go poor for a generation and find comfort and consolation in a worthy deed.

"But no; we are wasting our wealth to continue a carnival of murder, to prolong an era of overwhelming disaster to encourage the destruction of the white race, to tear down the achievements of civilization which have taken ages to construct, to repudiate religion and violate all established standards of decency, morality and righteousness; to prostitute the progress of the world to the meanest and basest and vilest of purposes."

On Febreary 25, 1917, Hearst sent a message, addressed to F. W. Kellogg, Washington, Bureau of New York American, saying, "When I inscribed the watchword, 'An American paper for the American people,' over the titles of my newspapers, I meant just what that motto said," and declaring he would not supplicate England for news or for print paper or for permission to issue nor allow his papers to be edited in the smallest degree by any foreign power.

A message on the same day to Carvalho asked that the verses of "The Star-Spangled Banner" be keptstanding across the American's editorial page, and that the evening papers keep standing verses reproduced from Harper's Weekly during the Civil War and referring to shipment of arms by England to the South.

Senator Hitchcock, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard University, to-day branded as false and unwarranted the efforts of German propagandists to connect them with German intrigue in the United States before this country entered the war.

Hitchcock's denial was delivered to the Senate, while Prof. Hart's was made before the Senate committee investigating propaganda.

Hitchcock referred to the letter dated July 22, 1915, read into the record by A. Bruce Bielaski of the Department of Justice, in which German Consul Reiswitz at Chicago said that Hitchcock, among others, would aid in a movement to get an embargo on arms shipments to the Allies. This letter was written to some unnamed "excellency."

"If his alleged excellency of Reiswitz himself had any intelligence, either or both of them must have known that I was myself the author of the bill to prohibit the export of arms and ammunition, and that I had introduced it in the Senate more than eight months before the Reiswitz letter was written," said Senator Hitchcock.

"The part I took during 1914 and 1915 in favor of prohibiting the export of arms and ammunition during our neutrality has never been a subject of concealment or apology on my part. It became a campaign issue in 1916 when I ran for re-election, and the fact that I was re-elected by a comfortable majority indicates that my course and my motives were understood and approved by the people of Nebraska.

"My stand was taken in 1914 as an American for neutrality. The Germans in America took theirs by forming the embargo conference in 1915 as partisans of Germany. They were supporting my bill but I declined to go to their conferences, conventions or meetings, though I was often invited to appear as a speaker. I made my only speeches here in the Senate or in defending my course later before my constituents.

"My attitude naturally changed with changing conditions.

"Like other Americans I have passed from one phase of the situation to another—peaceful neutrality, armed neutrality, war. German conduct forced those changes, not only in the case of public men as individuals, but in the case of our country as a whole."

Prof. Hart in his statement pointed to his record and to his published articles on the war as evidence that his name had no place on the German "list of important names." He described his acquaintance with pro-Germans and declared he had not shared their views at any time. He said he refused to join the German University Alliance at the invitation of Otto Merkel of New York, because he did not wish to become identified with such an organization.

Prof. Hart said he had spent a year and a half in German schools.

"I never could stand the Prussian lieutenants when I was over there," he added. "I hated the fit of their trousers."

REDS IN GERMANY REFUSE TO MAKE PEACE WITH ALLIES

Liebknecht Announces That Present Government Will Be Overthrown Soon.

PARIS, Dec. 10.—"We refuse peace with the Entente, and intend to overthrow the present Government within a fortnight," Karl Liebknecht, leader of the German Bolsheviki, declared in a proclamation issued in Berlin, according to a Zurich despatch to L'Information to-day.

Martial law has been proclaimed in Berlin, the despatch said. Two hundred and twenty persons have been killed and a thousand wounded in the recent skirmishes in the German capital between Bolshevik forces and Government troops.

BERLIN, Dec. 10 (Associated Press).—A dramatic sequel to Friday's attempted arrest of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Workmen's Council occurred Monday when the Hotel Bristol, one of the more fashionable places on Unter Den Linden, was raided by order of the Ebert-Haase Cabinet.

All exits of the hotel were guarded by troops and the premises were searched on the strength of rumors that plotters were concealed there. In one of the large apartments the raiders found twenty-two men suspected of complicity in Friday's raid.

Among them were Baron Rheinbaden, former Prussian Minister of Finance, and the younger Prince Hohenlohe. A number of students was found in the room. The entire party is under detention. Three hundred guns which were found in an adjoining chambers were seized. Count Matuschka, one of those alleged to have been involved in Friday's disorders, has not yet been arrested.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 10.—The German Majority Socialists held thirteen meetings in Berlin on Sunday. They were addressed by the principal leaders. The Independent Socialists held three open air meetings, while Dr. Liebknecht, the radical leader, spoke at a Spartacus meeting of 3,000 persons at Treptow Park.

MUNICH, Dec. 10 (Associated Press).—In a statement Sunday Premier Eisner called on the people of Bavaria to maintain strict order. He said that the disturbances such as those that occurred Friday night cannot be tolerated, and that the troops assigned to preserve order have been instructed to use their weapons ruthlessly if necessary.

The Premier adds that he is confident that the trouble which led to the attack on Herr Auer, the Minister of the Interior, arose through press bickerings over himself and Auer, who was defeated for the Premiership by Eisner. Nevertheless, the Premier refuses to curtail the freedom of the press.

JULIET BREITUNG, DIVORCED IN MARCH, WILL MARRY AGAIN

(Continued from First Page.)

living with her parents at the St. Regis, and Max Kleist, twenty-three, No. 626 Lexington Avenue, obtained a marriage license and they were married by Dr. Charles Lewis Slattery, rector of Grace Church. In March newspapers printed the first accounts. Mr. Breitung, part owner of the Congress Hotel in Chicago, when seen there stated: "My daughter is not married to this Kleist. I have employed a law firm to unravel the mystery of the marriage ceremony that never took place." Ten days later he admitted reports were correct.

Kleist, it was reported, was employed as a horse handler on the country place of Thomas Farrell, adjoining the summer home of the Breitungs in Marquette, Michigan. When Miss Breitung returned to New York he followed, first rooming on Lexington Avenue and then going to a hotel. He was working in a silver mine in Arizona in which Mr. Breitung was interested when the facts of the marriage became public.

Following this separation, when the husband, as he later testified, was "mucking" and "carrying dynamite in the mine in the hope her parents would forgive," Kleist sued his father-in-law for $250,000 for alienation of affections. Letters from Kleist's wife were read, including these extracts: "Max Dear, I miss you terribly. Always remember that I love you. If I lose the fight I will leave the family or shoot myself. I could not stop loving you any more than I could stop believing in God."

Kleist, at the trial of his suit, explained how he met the girl. He said he was a horse handler and was in the habit of riding past her, he said, and she often noticed him. In the evenings he used to go out on "marshmallow toast parties." The girl's maid told him one day Miss Juliet wanted to meet him, he added, but he refused until she persisted, so they were introduced.

A note from Miss Breitung asked him to meet her one evening, he said, and they went walking. On one of these occasions, he testified, she said to him: "You shouldn't be so cold. You ought to kiss me."

"Well," he averred, "I was sort of a greenhorn, you know, but I really had come to love Juliet by that time and so I did hug and kiss her."

One day at the trial the youthful bride rose and stated flatly that she never wound consent to live with her husband. Her father also testified that he had collaborated with her in writing love letters to her husband.

The $250,000 alienation suit was dismissed and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in April, 1916, held Kleist had no basis for action. He dropped from sight, after declaring "I have been vindicated, anyhow."

Edward Breitung is a banker and ship owner. He bought the Dacia from the Hamburg-American Line in 1915, when efforts were made by the State Department to induce Great Britain to allow it across with a cargo of cotton. It was captured by the French and held as a war prize.

REGULATION OF PACKERS DEMANDED IN CONGRESS

Sims Offers Bill Proposing Federal Control of Refrigerating and Other Facilities.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—A bill proposing drastic regulation of the American meat packing industry was introduced in the House to-day by Chairman Sims of the Interstate Commerce Committee.

It embraces the plan for Federal control of refrigerator cars, refrigerating plants and other facilities recently suggested by the Federal Trade Commission.

CLOSING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net ch'ge.
Am. Beet Sugar	64¾	61¾	64	+ 3⅛
Am. Can	47⅞	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅝
Am. Locomotive	67	64	64⅝	+ 1½
Am. Sm. & Ref.	86⅝	84⅛	85⅝	+ ⅝
Am. Steel Fdry.	92⅝	91⅛	91⅝	+ ⅝
Am. T. & T. Co.	101⅝	101	101⅝	+ ⅝
Anaconda Mining	67⅞	66⅝	67⅞	+ 1⅛
Atch., T. & S. F.	95	94⅝	94⅝	— ⅛
Atl. Gulf & W. I.	117	115⅝	117⅝	+ 1½
Balds. Locomotive	78⅝	76⅝	78⅝	+ 1⅞
Balt. & Ohio	55⅝	54⅝	55⅝	+ ⅝
Beth. Steel B cfs.	69	67⅞	68⅝	+ ⅛
Central Leather	64⅝	62⅝	64	+ 1⅛
Canadian Pacific	101⅝	100⅝	101⅛	— ⅝
Ches. & Ohio	58⅞	58	58⅝	— ⅛
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	47⅝	46⅝	47⅝	— ⅝
Chino Copper	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
Corn Prod. Co.	48⅞	47⅞	48⅞	— ⅝
Crucible Steel	61⅛	58⅛	60⅞	+ 2⅝
Dist. Sec. Corp.	51⅛	50	50⅛	— ⅝
Erie	19⅝	19	19⅛	— ⅛
Gen. Motors Co.	130⅝	127	128	— 1⅞
Great Nor. pf.	98⅝	97	98⅛	— 1⅞
Inspir. Copper	49	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅝
Lehigh Valley	60⅝	60	60⅛	— ⅝
Mex. Marine ct.	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Mex. Marine ct. pf.	114⅝	112⅝	114	+ ⅝
Mex. Petroleum	102⅝	100⅝	100⅛	— 1⅝
Miami Copper	28⅛	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
Middle States	46⅛	45⅝	46⅛	— 1⅛
Mo. Pacific	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
N. Y. Central	76⅝	75⅝	76⅝	+ ⅝
N. Y. & N. H.	36⅝	35⅝	36	
Penn. R. R.	47⅞	47	47	
Reading	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	+ ⅝
Rep. Steel	78⅝	76⅝	78	— 1⅛
Southern Pacific	103⅞	102⅞	103⅝	— ⅝
Southern Railway	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛	+ ⅝
Studebaker Co.	63⅛	61⅞	62⅝	— ⅝
Tobacco Products	81⅝	80⅞	81⅝	— ⅝
Union Pacific	132	130⅝	131⅝	+ 1⅛
U. S. Ind. Alco.	105⅝	103⅝	104	— ⅝
U. S. Rubber	74⅝	74⅛	74⅝	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	90⅛	87⅞	90⅛	+ 1⅞
Utah Copper	80⅝	79⅞	80⅝	— 1⅛
Westinghouse E. & M.	44⅞	43⅝	44⅞	+ ⅝

Total stock sales, 326,400 shares.

Only One "BROMO QUININE."
To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures a Cold in One Day. 30c.—Adv.

GERMANS TRY TO PASS WORN OUT CARS ON ALLIES

Allied Commission Accepts Only Two or Three Out of Every Ten Offered.

PARIS, Dec. 10 (Havas).—Reports from Sarrebruck, Rhenish Prussia, indicate that the delivery of German railway material is being carried out very slowly but without open objection by the Germans.

They tried at first to pass off worn-out French railway cars, but the Commission which was receiving the material was strict in its examinations and accepted only two or three cars of every ten.

The French authorities are all the more severe in this connection, as it is declared they have proof that the Germans during the war had built quantities of cars which they held in preparation for a proposed economic invasion to follow up the then expected German victory.

AMSTERDAM, Monday, Dec. 9.—The Lokal Anzeiger of Berlin says it learns from competent sources that Marshal Foch has agreed to postpone the date for the surrender of all German locomotives until Feb. 1.

UNIDENTIFIED GIRL KILLED.

Auto Driver Held for Homicide After Accident Near School.

An unidentified girl about ten years old, believed to be a pupil of Public School No. 159, was struck and instantly killed by an automobile at Third Avenue and 119th Street, this morning.

George Gremel, No. 545 Second Avenue, Long Island City, driver of the automobile, which was owned by Guckenheimer & Hess, No. 83 Third Avenue, was locked up in the East 126th Street Station on a technical charge of homicide.

The body of the girl was taken to the Suydenham Hospital, where it lies awaiting identification. The girl weighed about eighty pounds, and had blond hair and brown eyes. She wore a green velvet coat, blue calico dress, black shoes and stockings.

$193,164,458 NAVY BILL.

Expenditures on Yards, Docks, &c., Shown in Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Pressure of war work, necessitating enlargement of existing yards, drydocks and other structures of the navy and erection of new structures, resulted in an expenditure of $193,164,458 during the fiscal year, 1918, said the Bureau of Yards and Docks' annual report to-day.

Six hundred and eighty-two public works' contracts were executed by the bureau during the year, and 224 were executed between July 1 and Oct. 1. Much work was executed in enlargements at New York, Norfolk, Charleston, Mare Island, Philadelphia, Puget Sound, Portsmouth and Boston.

NEWS BREVITIES.

Failure to care properly for horses destined for service in France cost the Adams Express Company a fine of $2,200, imposed to-day by United States Judge Hollstab in the Federal Court at Newark, after a plea of guilty for violation of the Twenty-eight Hour Law.

Otto Payne, pioneer motorcycle officer of Nassau County, died this morning at his home in Baldwin of pneumonia.

A motor truck owned by the Hudson Mill Company and driven by George Renz, broke through the planking near the centre of Brooklyn Bridge at 11.40 to-day and delayed all cars and other traffic on the north roadway for an hour. Nobody was injured.

With gas escaping from a tube, Mrs. Hazel Randall was found dead to-day in a roofing house at No. 440 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn. Four months ago she was married to Thomas Randall, a gunner on the battleship New Mexico.

2,800 U. S. PRISONERS ON WAY OUT OF GERMANY

Last of Americans Held There to Be Started Away This Week.

BERLIN, Monday, Dec. 9 (Associated Press).—Twenty-six hundred American prisoners of war interned at Camp Rastatt left there yesterday and to-day for Switzerland. Two hundred other Americans who have been scattered in various camps in Germany are leaving Germany by way of Holland and Denmark.

It is expected that the last of the Americans will be out of German camps by the middle of this week.

FRANCO-AMERICAN TROOPS NOW OCCUPY AIX-LA CHAPELLE

COLOGNE, Dec. 10.—French and American troops officially entered Aix-la Chapelle Saturday and took over the occupation of that German city from the Belgians. Allied flags were flown in the Frederick William Place where the Allied Generals assembled to take the salute of the troops.

The Franco-American forces were commanded by Gen. Degoutte. In addressing the troops, Gen. Degoutte recalled that Charlemagne had made Aix-La Chapelle the capital of the borderland destined to stem the tide of Teutonic invasion. The tomb of Charlemagne was decorated with French flags.

Gen. Degoutte declared that the former German Emperor was the fomentor of the war and that he was now awaiting unavoidable punishment.

Guaranteed All Wool Suit or Overcoat 24.75
Made to Measure
Reduced from $40.00
Henry A. Ritchie AND COMPANY
Tailors to Men
30 Church St., Cor. Dey
Hudson Terminal Building
OUR ONLY STORE

DIED.

ANDREWS.—On Dec. 9, ADDIE G., beloved wife of Joseph S. Andrews, aged fifty-four.

Funeral services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway and 66th St. (Frank E. Campbell's), Wednesday, 2 P. M. Memphis papers copy.

VALLE.—PABLO VALLE.

Services at CAMPBELL FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th st., Wednesday, 10 A. M.

LOST, FOUND AND REWARDS.

LOST—Platinum button brooch, solitaire diamond surrounded by sapphires and diamonds, between 420 West 23d st., Lenox stopping at 300 Westend av., to Gaiety Theatre and Astor Hotel, Monday evening, Dec. 9, between 8-11.30; liberal reward. W. H. Cecil, 32 Warren st.

LOST—A mink coat, Monday evening, between 42d st., New York and Flatbush; $50 reward; no questions asked. Ott, 343 Marlborough Road, Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

JEWELER on repairs and new work. 45 John st., room 806.

No Need to Coax Young or Old
to eat
WARD'S MOTHER HUBBARD BREAD
And there are no more crusts, half-eaten slices, fragments or crumbs left on plates when you serve this quality loaf.
Its fine flavor is an appetite arouser and its firm, smooth texture is the kind you can slice and butter without breaking or crumbling.
Make Mother Hubbard your daily bread choice and you are assured of QUALITY bread—PURE bread—CLEAN bread. Made with wheat flour only (no substitutes). Wrapped by machine at the ovens to keep it fresh and clean.
PATRONIZE YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD DEALER
Buy from him regularly and avoid waste and disappointment
WARD'S FAR-FAMED CAKES: SILVER QUEEN, SUNKIST GOLD, FAIRY SPONGE, DEVILS DREAM, KUKUNO, GOLDEN NUGGET, CREAMY SPICE, SOUTHERN PRIDE
Every Kind of WARD'S BREAD and CAKES is the finished and perfected result of skill, science, experience and the use of highest grade materials.
WARD'S FAR-FAMED BREADS: TIP-TOP, MOTHER HUBBARD, DAINTY—HAND, WHEATHEART, ROMANY RYE, YANKEE RYE, LONG IDEAL, FAMILY LOAF
We put the name WARD in all our products.
Forward—Onward—Upward—Toward
Keeping the Quality UP

CANDY
PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Keep The Boys in The Service Happy
Loft Candy Always Brings Smiles and Cheer
MANY of the Boys in Khaki will be obliged to spend Christmas in Camp. Their Holiday cheer must be provided for. Nothing will help like LOFT Candy. Most of them received LOFT Sweets when they were kiddies, and the way they used to sneak down stairs in the early dawn of Christmas morning will always remain pleasant memories to them. They are nothing now more or less than grown up Kiddies, and when Christmastime comes round, they look for Candy and gifts with the same childish spirit as they did when they wore kilts. The stocks at LOFT Stores offer wonderful selection, but GET THE PACKAGES FOR THE BOYS STARTED EARLY.
Churches, Sunday Schools and Public Institutions
Who Order Promptly Will Be Supplied With Christmas Candy in 30 Pound Cases, With or Without Folding Boxes. Call at Any Loft Store.
Some Timely Holiday Offerings
BUTTER PEANUT BRITTLE—Those big crackly slabs of confectionized deliciousness, generously spangled with Prime, fresh roasted Virginia Peanuts. POUND BOX 34c
HIGH GRADE ASSORTED CHOCOLATES or Bon Bons and Chocolates—Here is a combination of Candy quality, variety and thorough excellence at a moderate price. POUND BOX 49c
2 Lb. Boxes 98c; 5 Lb. Boxes $2.45.
OLD FASHION CLEAR TOYS—Picture a Kiddy's Christmas without the great procession of red and yellow animals. This is the same good old-time assortment that always pleases the youngsters. 5 Lb. Boxes $1.65. POUND BOX 35c
ASSORTED FRUIT AND NUT BUTTERCUPS—A collection of delicately tinted, daintily flavored little cushion shape sweets having fillings of chopped Nuts and Cream or luscious fruit Jellies. POUND BOX 44c
MILK CHOCOLATE COVERED FRESH PINEAPPLE—The choicest species of this luscious tropical Fruit in its fullest perfection of flavor and fragrance, first cut into dainty portions, submerged in rich Cream Fondant and covered with our famous Premium Milk Chocolate. POUND BOX 64c
Loft New York
Stores: New York Brooklyn, Newark.
ASSORTED MILK CHOCOLATES—A wonderfully diversified assortment of Nut Centres, Fruit Jellies, Parfaits, Three Ways, Fruit Flavored Creams, Plantations, and a host of others, each jacketed in our famous Premium Milk Chocolate. 2 Lb. Boxes $1.38; 5 Lb. box $3.45 POUND 69c
For exact locations see Telephone Directory.
The specified weight includes the container.