BIG CROWD CHEERS FLINGS AT FULTON

(Continued from Page Eleven.)

in this country; we don't permit it to go into the hands of private ownership; that belongs to the whole people and we intend to keep it there." (Applause.) But we have gone along in the United States and we have thrown away our water power and permitted anybody to acquire it in private ownership. Do you know what it means eventually? That the time will come when it will be in a few hands, in a few corporations. Why, it was only 30 years ago that there were 5 000 independent railroads in the United States, and today there are only six systems of railroads, and they are rapidly being put into one, and when they are in one the power to tax every commodity that comes into or goes out of a state will rest with the owners of that cue, and that power to tax is the power of sovereignty; because, my friends, what does the power of a sovereign amount to except that of taxing his people? The right to take from you, and you, and you, and you, and you, whatever he pleases, is the greatest attribute of sovereignty; and the right to take it from you without taking it equally from each one of you is the most absolute tyranny that ever existed on the face of the earth. (Applause.)

Wilcox Rebates.

If your government now owned all the railroads and the government gave Mr. Wilcox a rebate upon all grain that he shipped upon the railroad, and if you, my friend, were in the grain business and you paid $20 a ton for hauling, or $20 a carload rather, for hauling, and Wilcox paid $20 a carload for hauling, and Wilcox went around the next day and got $10 of it back, how long would you stand for that kind of robbery of you by your government? (Applause). Why, a people that would not fight for liberty under such circumstances are unfit to have it. (Applause.) And yet your railroads all over this country have been doing that for many years. They will make one man rich and another poor.

By favoritism they will give rebates to one man who will grow wealthy in the same business that you go broke in, and you say that that is liberty. Why, the only liberty that is worth having is liberty of opportunity, equal rights to all and special privileges to none. (Applause). That is the fight that is on in this country today. That is the fight that we must make; if we have sense and spirit enough to resist at this time, we can preserve the liberties that once belonged to us for our children and our children's children, but if we haven't sense and spirit enough to fight we don't deserve to preserve them even for ourselves.

Now, I want to read you something that Daniel Webster said in 1820. He is looked upon as one of the greatest statesmen who ever lived in this country, a man of the greatest intellect, and in 1820 he had this to say, at a time when they were thinking more about how to govern themselves than we have been thinking in the last 30 years. We have been too busy thinking about making money to think much about how to govern ourselves.

Government Too Generous.

Now, my friends, that was said in 1820. That was looking forward to what has happened since. And what has happened? By throwing open your oil lands to be taken by anybody instead of retaining ownership, leasing them and controlling them, by throwing open your mines, by throwing your timber lands upon the market and letting everybody have it and giving it away to railroads in immense tracts; by throwing your coal lands upon the market and letting everybody take what they please so that it has been accumulated in a few hands, you have finally reached a point where the railroads are not only owned by a few men but all the great industries of this country are controlled and owned by them.

They own the coal; 98 per cent of the coal of Pennsylvania is in the hands of half a dozen men. They own the oil of this country that is under the ground. They have the meat market in their hands.

They have the grain in trusts, and Mr. Wilcox, for whom I have the highest respect as a most estimable gentleman and a fine business man, is getting the benefit of the laws that enable men to get a control over a certain industry, which never ought to be allowed in any country (applause).

Those men who farm and take chances upon the weather being right to produce their crops and occasionally lose one are entitled to have all the profit that is in a good year; but they don't get it. They don't get it, and they won't get it under the present system. Mr. Wilcox naturally wants to see that system perpetuated, and so does Mr. Wheelwright.

Don't you know that the other day when there was a panic on Theodore Roosevelt and the secretary of the treasury concluded that all that was necessary to stop it was to issue $150,000,000 of fresh money. Why, if $150,000,000 of fresh money will stop a panic under such conditions, don't you realize, my friends, that a panic can be brought on at any time by the withdrawal of $150,000,000 from circulation? And if you can bring a panic upon this country and ruin every business man and every bank in it by withdrawing $150,000,000, don't you realize that your liberties are menaced when six men in this country own $3,0000,000,000 and could withdraw $300,000,000 from circulation at any time inside of 90 days? (Applause.)

Mr. La Follete went over to New York and made an investigation. He made a speech in the United States Senate the other day in which he gave the facts, facts that tend to prove conclusively that that panic was brought on by these half dozen men who own this three thousand million dollars to punish Roosevelt (applause), in order that the people of the United States would not re-elect Roosevelt as president or somebody who represents his policies.

Tainted News.

Did you read much about it in your newspapers? No, you didn't get the facts; you got very few of the facts given by La Follette. Why? Because the Associated Press of this country is controlled by those same millionaires (applause); because nine-tenths of the great newspapers of this country are controlled either directly or indirectly by these same millionaires; because the Washington correspondents of all these great newspapers are controlled by those same millionaires indirectly. A man goes to Washington as a correspondent and he commences to send the news to his paper, the facts, and pretty soon he receives information that is not what they want; they want it colored so that it won't injure certain interests; and that is the reason, my friends, that you are so often confused as to what the issues are in political campaigns. That is the reason that these machines, Republican and Democratic, are able to exist as long as they do and fool you year after year and year after year. It is because the newspapers have reached the third stage of their decay. At first there was a time when newspapers were particular to give the news correctly, and at that time some great editors grew up in this country, and after newspapers commenced to have considerable influence through their editorials and these interests desired to fool the people they commenced to buy the editorial columns.

After awhile you people got wise; you commenced to understand that the editorial column of a newspaper wasn't any better than the character of the owner, and you didn't pay very much attention to what you read in the editorial columns, and you found the newspapers defending the right to sell their editorial columns just as a lawyer sells his services to defend a criminal and placing it upon the same ground. It should not properly be placed upon the same ground, because every man is entitled to be defended in a court, and the lawyer is supposed to secure for him only his rights under the law and see that he is not illegally convicted; but a newspaper in its editorial columns is supposed to be telling you what the editor believes, not what he is paid for writing, and you have a right to expect him to tell you what he honestly and really believes, not what somebody has paid him for writing without your knowing that it is being paid for. You are being cheated and deceived and not getting what you pay for when a newspaper gives you sold editorials.

Not Afraid of Press.

I believe that I have been fortunate in a less degree in San Francisco and in California, and, I have always believed, in Oregon, in having gained the confidence of the people to such an extent as to what my motives are in my public conduct that I believe that the newspapers can't hurt me very much (Applause). And I am quite certain that Fulton can't (Laughter and applause). But that would not make any difference.

Now, I want to close, because I am keeping you too long, but there are just a few things that I want to say in conclusion.

In the first place, I am not interested in who shall be elected United States senator from Oregon; that is, I am not interested except in the most general way to this extent—that I would like to see Oregon have the best representative it can secure. Now, I said a while ago that I believed in certain principles. Bryan keeps claiming that Roosevelt has the same principles he has. To a certain extent that is true; but there are some of the things that Bryan believes in that I do not believe in, and it is for that reason partly that I am today doing all in my power to have the policies of Theodore Roosevelt continued in our national government. [Applause.] And I am satisfied that Taft is going to continue them. [Applause.] And I have many reasons for believing that. I know Taft personally and am confident that he is a man of the highest character and integrity; that he is fearless, and that he believes in the same things that Roosevelt believes in; that he will carry out his policies. And so, from the time that Taft became known as a candidate, I have been doing what I could in my small way in California to help have him nominated.

What U'Ren Says.

Now, when you had your initiative and referendum then what? Then U'Ren says, "Now all you need is the direct primary nominating law." Without Statement No. 1 they put through the Mays bill. Doesn't it sound funny, something in the favor of the people being put through, introduced by Mays? Well, the trouble was Mitchell was having difficulty about being elected in 1901, and he had that difficulty in 1897, and when he was elected in 1901 Mitchell believed that you could fool some of the people all the time and all the people some of the time, and he believed that his popularity in this state would enable him to be elected; and I think that if Mitchell had lived, and if the direct primary law nomination had gone into existence the chances were that he would have been elected under it. I think he had it figured out right, and I think it would have made a better man of him. I think if he did not have to look to the railroads for money to assist him in his nominations, in his being elected in the legislature, Mitchell, with his natural kindliness of heart, would be a better man than he was—would have represented the interests of the people to a far greater extent than what he ever did.

But, however that may be, the law of 1901 provided that a direct primary nomination; that is to say, that the people could vote at the polls for whom they wanted for senator, but it didn't have any penalty to it. There was not any way to make the members of the legislature who had been elected vote that way, and so when Geer and C. E. S. Wood, I think it was, who ran against each other for the popular vote—the legislature met in 1903—they didn't pay much attention to what the popular vote was, and Fulton got away with the election. Again in 1904 U'Ren went at it under the initiative, and they put before the people of this state a direct primary nomination law, and they coupled with it Statement No. 1. Now, there are some people who do not like Statement No. 1. I will tell you confidentially, and I got it in such a way that I am pretty sure it is correct, Jack Matthews don't like it. (Laughter). Whitney Boise don't like it. I almost forgot to tell you about Whitney Boise. It would be a shame to go away from here without telling you about him. (Laughter).

You know in 1904 they had a municipal election here; it won't take long to tell this, and it is interesting, although it is not new. They had a municipal election here in 1904. You know that a man could vote then, although he was not registered, provided he made an affidavit stating how long he had lived here and showing that he had lived the required length of time to enable him to vote, and where he had lived, and what he had been doing, etc. Then he had to get six electors who knew him and who knew that what he said was true to sign the affidavit that they had read what he said in this affidavit that they knew that it was true, and upon that he could vote. Now I want to show you how Whitney Boise made affidavits, too, in regard to them, but I am not going to bore you with the affidavits.

Journal to the Fore.

There is an Oregon Journal of date Sunday morning, June 12, 1904, in blood red, (laughter). I want to call your attention to this, because Fulton never saw it; I know he never saw it because he said so to the president. (laughter). He said so in writing to the president, that he never say it. You know that he said so. Those great big red-headed lies there, "Machine attempted extensive frauds; hundreds of perjured affidavits were prepared for the purpose of voting unregistered voters. C. A. Burckhard, A. A. Courtney, Councilman Sharkey, T. Cader Powell and other well known Republicans are implicated." Great big letters.

Now the reason that he told the president he never saw it and never heard about it—he never heard about it in June, 1904—was that he got the president to appoint T. Cader Powell United States marshal for Alaska. T. Cader Powell embezzled, (and I am good for a small judgment for slander), six thousand and some hundred dollars of your money, of the county of Multnomah, as clerk of the court. He embezzled it. You never heard about it, did you? No? Why, there was an expert accountant appointed and he discovered $2,000; then there was another expert accountant appointed and he discovered over $6,000, and he made a sworn report, and that is down there on file on the records of your court now, showing over $6,000 embezzled by T. Cader Powell, and your newspapers published it, every one of them, and you all read it at the time, and Billy Hume was the district attorney at the time, and he was fond of Powell, and so was Hall, his deputy, and they did not prosecute Powell, and he never has been prosecuted for embezzling your money, because there was a crooked district attorney in at the time, (meaning Hume). (Applause). But Fulton did not know that, and Fulton would not have suspected that a man like Hume was not straight. (Laughter). And so, in spite of these embezzlements, and in spite of the fact that in June, 1904—this happened in the fall of 1904—Fulton and Mitchell got Roosevelt to appoint T. Cader Powell as United States marshal to Alaska.

A member of the audience—Why does the president retain him?

Mr. Heney—Why does he retain him? Member of the audience—Yes.

Mr. Heney—That is what I would like to ask him myself. (Laughter and applause). I want to answer you in good faith; I heard him instruct the attorney-general to remove him, but I have never heard of his being removed. (Applause). Not the present attorney-general; I don't think he ever heard of it.

Embezzler Powell.

Fulton says that Powell denounces the statement that I made that he had embezzled, and that he had done this as a malicious lie. Mr. Fulton denounces some of the things I say as malicious lies too (laughter). He says Cader Powell denounces it as a malicious lie. Here I have two of them, and I have right here now, signed by Cader Powell, these things; and I have here a certified copy of the report of the expert showing the $6,000 embezzled and all this stuff is on file in the department of justice, too. Now, here is one of them.

Do you know how it came about? George Trowbridge of The Journal walked up into Republican headquarters, where he saw Whitney Boise, the chairman of the county central committee at the time, and as he passed by Boise without Boise noticing him in the same room, here was a stack of these things, and these are the blanks which they go down in the tenderloin and down here on Water street and get these voters, sailors, etc., who have not lived here at all, and they fill in this blank top here with a lead pencil, and they have the sailor sign his name there and then it is complete; but in the meantime—that first name, I have to look at that paper to see what it is—I can't make it out.

In the meantime, here is Congressman Sharkey; why, I thought it was the sailor (laughter), Councilman Sharkey. I was commencing to wonder whether it would be safe for me to say anything (laughter). Councilman Sharkey signs here. Read what it says above it: "We, the undersigned witnesses, do swear that our names and signatures are genuine, that we are each personally acquainted with the elector and his residence as stated; that we believe all his other statements are true, and that we are each feeholders in the county, that we are each personally acquainted with the elector and his residence as stated in his affidavit"; and there is his affidavit above there blank (laughter and prolonged applause). And there is C. A. Burckhard and A. L. Powell, a relative of T. Cader Powell, and T. Cader Powell. There are the original signatures sworn to before John T. McKee, notary public for Oregon, and there is his seal on it, and there were two thousand or more of these stacked up on the table when George Trowbridge walked in there. They didn't expect George, and they foolishly—why, they were so used to doing it; as Judge Lowell would say, it was the custom in Oregon (laughter).

Calls It Habit.

That reminds me of another custom; Fulton has what the Irishman would call a habit. You know an Irishman was on the witness stand; don't take offense any of you Irish; I am half Irish, (laughter); an Irishman was on the stand, and the attorney says, "Now, what do you mean by a habit?" He had stated that a man had a habit to do something or other. "A habit?" "Well," the Irishman says, "if a man was to fall out of a six-story window once I would call it an accident. If he was to fall out twice I would call it a coincidence; but if he was to fall out the third time I would call it a habit." (Laughter). Now, Fulton had—well I guess it is only a coincidence.

We didn't get him the third time; but Fulton had an accident. He wrote a letter to Stelwer, which he admits he wrote, after he had gone up to see John Hall, and had told Hall in his gentle way, "Wouldn't it be just as well to bring a civil suit against Stelwer instead of a criminal action? And John had just that day commenced criminal actions against a couple of poor fellows who had about 280 acres fenced up; he commenced criminal as well as civil actions against them, but this Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber company—I don't know what else they have, state senator, etc.—they only had 20,000 acres fenced up, and, therefore, they were entitled to consideration. (Laughter.)

Fulton to Hall.

When you are dealing with a man who wears a silk hat and a broadcloth coat, you must not treat him the same as you would a drunken sailor, and so Mr. Fulton said to Hall, "now, here, don't bring a criminal suit against this man. I don't like to see a man of his high character injured by an indictment." Stelwer had that fence up there for five years and during that five years, as we proved in the Hall case, those little fellows up there were complaining and complaining and complaining, but it didn't do them any good.

Stelwer was a state senator, had a vote for United States senator, and when the time came that Dixon made a report upon that and insisted upon the arrest of these men and their prosecution, Hall did prosecute the little saloonkeeper up there who had 280 acres fenced and he did prosecute the other small cattle men who had some 300 or 400 acres fenced up; but he did not prosecute the Butte Creek people because Mays went up there as their attorney and tried to get Hall not to do it and then Hall talked strongly to Mays about what he was going to do; he went off and saw Fulton himself, that is Mays did, and Fulton went up there and at that time Hall wanted to be reappointed United States attorney and Fulton and Mitchell had the say on who should be United States attorney and Hall did not prosecute and Fulton wrote Stelwer a letter.

Now, my friends, in conclusion, Statement No. 1 is what gives you your power to nominate your senator. Without that there is nothing in that law (applause). Unless you pledge the men whom you nominate for the legislature to vote for the man who receives the highest popular vote of the people of this state, there is absolutely nothing in it. By nominating in that method you control absolutely the election of the United States senator without any machine and without any corporate interest having a chance to interfere. No, do not let them fool you into losing that right. What I object to more than anything else in the election of Fulton is that it gives comfort, it gives power and public office to the machine men who held you in their control so many years. It puts you back again when you have escaped from it by Statement No. 1 (applause).

I did not have time coming up here to give any thought to what I wanted to say to you tonight, and I have been interrupted so much during the day when I was trying to look over these papers to see what I had to say, what I wanted to say, that I feel that my talk to you tonight has not been satisfactory to me, because I have taken up more time than is necessary in telling you less than I ought to have told you. However, I want to thank you for coming here tonight; I want to say to you all that I hope you believe that I have no object or motive whatever in coming to Oregon and talking to you people except that of helping you to see the light. I want you to know the facts, and, after hearing the facts, if you still believe that Mr. Fulton is the man whom you want for senator, go ahead and elect him. If, on the other hand, you believe as I do, that he is not the proper man, by your votes you can determine that question. I bid you all goodnight. [Great applause.]

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE

E. J. JAEGER

Of Jaeger Bros., Jewelers.

IN FAVOR OF STATEMENT NO. 1.

BEST METHOD OF REDUCING FAT WINS PRIZE

The first prize of a house and lot for the best fat reducer has been won by Mrs. Maggie Provis of Michigan, with this receipt: ½ ounce Marmola, ½ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, and 3½ ounces Syrup Simplex. The proper quantity to take is a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime. These simple ingredients can be obtained of any druggist and mixed at home.

The rules of this unique and practical contest were for contestants to send in their fat-reducing plans to the paper for publication. Subscribers were then asked to test these methods and describe the results. The contestant whose plan gave the best effects was adjudged the winner.

Mrs. Provis' receipt ran far ahead of all others in the number of fat readers who tried it, and also outdistanced them in the satisfactory character of the results obtained.

It was found that, unlike all other internal remedies for superfluous fat, it did not disturb the stomach or cause wrinkles, but brought about a quick, uniform reduction of the extra fat wherever most abundant without rendering other and normal parts of the body too thin. No other method approached it in the amount of fat it could take off, either, many subscribers reporting a reduction of as much as a pound a day.

All agreed that the state of the health generally was greatly improved by taking it for three or four weeks, and in no case was exercising or dieting required to help it get the right kind of results.

Mrs. Provis' simple plan did not score a single failure, but many of the people who tried her receipt pointed out in their letters that the Marmola the druggists sell in sealed ½ ounce packages, which can be bought separately and mixed with the other two ingredients at home, brought the quickest results.

CONGRESS IS TOPSY-TURVY

Burton Leads the Forces Against Big Navy Program.

(United Press Leased Wire.)

Washington, April 11.—With the administration's spokesman in the house, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, leading the forces against Roosevelt's big navy program and a Democrat representative, Richard P. Hopson of Alabama, championing the cause of the administration in the appropriation for four $10,000,000 battleships, congress was all topsy-turvy today.

The debate on the naval appropriation bill was a continual alteration of war cries and coolngs of the dove of peace, adherents of the war party, then the peace faction gaining the floor.

Voting on the individual sections of the bill will probably be taken up Monday.

Hobson claims a decisive victory. With 60 Democrats pledged to vote for four battleships, the Merrimac hero is confident enough Republicans will follow Roosevelts recommendation to carry the provision for four battleships through the house, instead of authorizing only two, proposed by the naval committee.

"I'm sure we will win," said Hobson. "We have the votes now."

Hobson's speech during the afternoon created a strong impression. All members appreciate, however, that Hobson, from the navy, would make a strong argument, so they put the scholarly Burton against him. The Ohio statesman was all they could desire.

Loud, of the naval affairs committee, indicated in a brief speech, that a number of the committee would join Hobson in voting for four battleships. He announced he would do so himself.

A poll taken by Republican leaders is said to have shown not more than 60 Republicans will follow Roosevelt's plea for four ships. These include members of the naval committee and the representatives from the Pacific coast, and with the 60 Democrats pledged by Hobson would not be nearly sufficient to amend the bill to authorize four instead of two battleships.

A few members, including Burton and Bartholdt, will vote for only one battleship.

ABERDEEN EXPECTS SOME FLEET SHIPS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)

Aberdeen, Wash., April 11.—E. B. Benn, who has been doing all he could to secure a visit from one of the ships of the fleet, has received a telegram from Senator Ankeny, which reads:

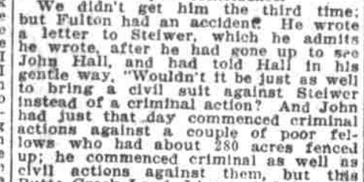
"Saw the president, Secretary Metcalf and Admiral Phillips this morning and urged a visit of light-draft ships to Aberdeen. Possibly may secure Albany or New York or both. Will follow the matter up."

It is also understood that if the torpedo boats accompany the fleet some of them will be sent to this port.

Breaks Baggage Record.

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

New York, April 11—With the arrival of J. S. Phipps, son of the millionaire Pittsburg steel magnate, from Europe today all records for baggage brought into the country by a family were smashed. One hundred and sixty pieces of personal baggage arrived with Mr. Phipps. The Phipps have been abroad five years.



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Professional Optician

173 Fourth St., Y. M. C. A. Bldg.

It's worth your while to read the particulars of the great auction sale to be held on the docks tomorrow at 10 a. m. by the Portland Auction Co. See page 7, section 5.

WOODARD, CLARKE & CO.

PORTLAND, OREGON

Announce the arrival of a complete showing of Mark Cross celebrated London Leather and Gloves for ladies and men, also an entirely new line of Umbrellas for sun or rain.

CROSS GLOVES UMBRELLAS

A large variety of ladies' Gloves in short and long lengths, 12-button length, in new biscuit shades, $3.50 a pair. Also the new woman's mannish Gloves at $1.50 a pair.

Men's Gloves in gray and tan, $1.50. Celebrated the world over for style and durability. Long and short fingers, hand-sewed and machine stitched.

The latest Umbrellas for sun or rain. New Persian designs, colors to match any costume. Stunning handles in exquisite design and woods.

The popular Merry Widow handles are dressy for Easter time.

Children's Umbrellas, fancy handles, 85¢ to $2.00.

HANDBAGS SUITCASES

CANADIAN MONEY TAKEN AT FACE VALUE

For Your Toilet

Vallant's English Violet Toilet Water, per bottle .. ..75¢

A beautiful Easter Violet Cross given with each bottle on Monday only.

Bell's Face Bleach and Freckle Lotion, removes all skin blemishes. Price $1.00

Woodlark Dry Shampoo, keeps hair dry and fluffy without oiling, box..50¢

Straw-ine will clean and bleach straw hats and make them look like new.

For the Bath

Shower Bath Sprays.....$1.00
Fluffy Ruffles Bath Caps.....85¢
Any other style or color ....15¢ to 75¢
Mercerized Wash Cloth.....15¢
Rub Dry Bath Towels.....20¢ to $1.00
Large size Bath Mats, all colors...$2.50
Small size, blue and pink...$1.00, $1.25

SPECIAL

Rubber Gloves, any size, reg. $1.25 Special..... 73c

Large assortment Sponges, Towels, Soaps and bathroom fittings always on hand.

For EASTER TIME

White Rabbit Egg Dyes, 8 colors, make 100 shades, for .. ..5¢

Paas Egg Dyes, 8 different colors and 6 transfer sheets .. ..5¢

Buster Brown Transfers, 16 funny pictures for.5¢

All kinds of Easter novelties, Post Cards and Folders for children and big folks.

READ THIS OVER

Infants' Ankle Supports

Fits inside the shoe. For weak, sprained or deformed ankles, pr.$1.00

Wrist Supporters — 50¢ to $1.00

Abdominal Belts—$2.50 to $10.00

Bunion Protectors; wear them inside the shoe; self-adjusting; rights and lefts, each .. ..50¢

Garden Hose

A nozzle free with every 50-foot length. All our hose is new and guaranteed for one year—will probably last several years, and everything considered, our prices are the lowest in the city.

50 ft. Dover cotton, one half inch, ...$5.00
50 ft. Dover cotton, three quarter inch $5.50
50 ft. Chester cotton, one half inch $6.00
50 ft. Chester cotton, ¾-inch $6.50
50 ft. Shatham rubber, ¾-inch $5.00
50 ft. Columbus rubber, ½-inch $5.50
50 ft. Columbus rubber, ¾-inch $6.00
50 ft. Woodlark rubber ½-inch $6.50
50 ft. Woodlark rubber, ¾-8-inch $7.00
50 ft. Oregon rubber ¾-inch $5.00

Hose reels, $1; nozzles, 40¢; sprinklers, 25¢ to $1.25; menders, 25¢ and up.

Pictures Framed

If you have not visited our Picture Framing Department it is time you did. Take the elevator to the fourth floor and be convinced that we are leading picture framers in Portland. We frame parchments and diplomas without leaving a wrinkle.

PHONES: EXCHANGE 11 HOME A-6171, A-6172

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OPEN SUNDAYS FROM 10 A. M. TO 2 P. M. SATURDAYS to 11 P. M.

An Easter Gift

The Hazelwood Cream Store's Stock New This Year

Hazelwood Chocolates, packed in one of our beautiful hand-painted satin Easter egg boxes, will make a most acceptable Easter gift. Our entire line of Easter Boxes and Novelties is new this year, and consists of all the favorites for the children as well as a complete and attractive selection for the grown-ups. These, with our cases stocked with our own make candies, will enable you to satisfy your every Easter want in the Confectionery line.

The Cream Store

388-90 Washington St.