

AT THE GROTTO

Monday, January 12th

"THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG"

AN ACCURATE REPRODUCTION OF THE GREAT BATTLE OF THE CIVIL WAR LASTING FOR THREE DAYS.

An absorbing dramatic story leads to the eve of the conflict. Stonewall Jackson was defeated and Grant was besieging Vicksburg. In desperation Lee marshalled his forces and made a dash for the north with 59,000 men. The Union army, numbering 77,000 met him at Gettysburg on July 1, 2, 3, 1863 and there followed a bitter struggle with BOOMING CANNONS, BURSTING SHELLS, THRILLING CAVALRY AND INFANTRY CHARGES HAND TO HAND ENCOUNTERS AND THRILLING DEED OF VALOR.

Facing attack on the third day, Gen. Lee ordered Gen. Pickett to charge the Union center with 4,900 men, following a fierce cannonading and THE BRAVE SOLDIERS RUSHED INTO THE VALLEY OF DEATH, RAKED BY DEADLY FIRE FROM THE ENEMY'S TRENCHES. FOE WHILE THEIR RANKS WERE DECIMATED BY EVERY POUND BY MURDEROUS ARTILLERY SHOTS, but they were not stopped until half their number were stretched on the field.

SENSATIONAL—SPECTACULAR—THRILLING.

SEE THE FIGHT AT 10 P. M. FUNS CONTINUOUS UNTIL 11 P. M. price of admission in the morning and afternoon, 10 and 20 cents At NIGHT 20 cents to all.

Article by George W. Perkins.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The great fact that stands out prominently in connection with the meeting of the Republican National Committee in Washington this week is that it formally and deliberately confessed its sins; and if there was anywhere in the United States a lingering doubt as to who broke up the Republican party that action of these gentlemen in Washington this week must dispel any such doubt.

Whatever case their action amounts to, it confesses that their position in the Chicago convention of 1912 was wrong; yet it was that very position that brought about Mr. Taft's nomination and defeated the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt. I take it that there is no one now who will question this statement. Mr. Taft's nomination was not only forced by the votes of Southern delegates from States that had no possible chance of electing their own men, but it was also forced by the cooperation of many of the National Committee members and delegates from a few States in the Eastern States. Mr. Taft was not elected by a majority of the delegates, but by a coalition of votes.

At the Chicago Convention in 1912 this same sort of talk was heard, viz., that rather than let Roosevelt get the nomination and be elected it was better to let the Democrats have it for four years, plunge the country into depression and trouble, starve the country into submission, and then these men would come back into power again and be able to carry on their political plans and ambitions as they individually pleased.

Did any man now believe that anything in all could have been accomplished by following any such course? The members of the National Committee of the Republican party are only making the motions they are now making because of the hardest sort of hammering from Progressives all over the country. They are making them for no other reason; they do not believe in what they are doing; they do not intend to carry out their programme in good faith if they can possibly avoid it; they haven't the slightest sympathy with the programme from beginning to end. It means out their prospects for re-election in 1914 to Mr. Taft.

They even Law Committee members for the purpose of determining the National Convention. They deliberately usurped the power which fairly belongs to the Party, namely the general convention at the Chicago Convention in 1912 to elect Mr. Taft. Their own Law Committee was set up for the purpose of determining the National Convention. They were ready to do anything to get Mr. Taft elected. They were ready to do anything to get Mr. Taft elected.

Roosevelt left the White House with a united Republican party. In 1908 Taft was nominated in Chicago on a platform that was clear and distinct. Definite pledges to the people were made, but no sooner did he and his associates begin to do business in Washington than they began to go back on their party platform and failed to keep their promises to the people. For instance, in the great big question of corporations Taft was elected on a platform the trust plank of which was as follows:

But we notice that outsiders like Mr. Page wield small influence in a matter which vitally affects the senators.

Stick There.

Some men who got in on the ground floor will also remain in the basement. —Atchison Globe.

Sure, Bill Is Right There.

Old Bill Sulzer has not vanished. Worded that he sent word to friends in Albany that they should have a band and a parade to meet him when he came to the legislature. Friends wired him, quoting current prices on the "band and parade." Bill says he will take his seat "like a new member and modest man." You can't lose Bill.

"Trusts: The Republican party passed the Sherman anti-trust law over Democratic opposition and enforced it after Democratic dereliction. It has been a wholesome instrument for good in the hands of a wise and fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real object better attained by such amendments as will give the Federal Government greater supervision and control over, and secure greater publicity in, the operations of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies."

This particular plank was debated all over this country—Bryan and his followers attacked it savagely. Taft and his followers, including Governor Taft's defenders, defended it strongly. The plank was adopted by an overwhelming vote of the people, which meant that Mr. Taft and his administration were committed to adopting it and carrying it out; but in place of doing this the Taft administration deliberately endorsed Mr. Bryan's 50 per cent segregation idea and proceeded to put it in force, with all the chaos

and disturbance to business that has followed.

The platform on which Mr. Taft was elected had a plank on the tariff that began as follows:

"The Republican party declares unconditionally for a revision of the tariff by a special session of Congress immediately following the inauguration of the next President."

The special Congress was called and we soon began to hear that there was no pledge in the platform that the tariff would be revised. DOWN WITH IT! That the tariff simply was not to be revised. The platform speech was revised and the people immediately realized that the administration had deliberately broken faith on the tariff question.

People who were ready following the lead of every man and public official to believe that it was only a matter of time before the tariff would be revised. Some other candidates for the office of President had different ideas on the tariff question.

Old Things Picked Up.

Card in window near railroad station: "Your suit pressed between rails." Not our suit, is it?

From a newspaper report: "A man who was shot near the station and carried to the hospital" above that.

From the same source: "A man who was shot near the station" above that.

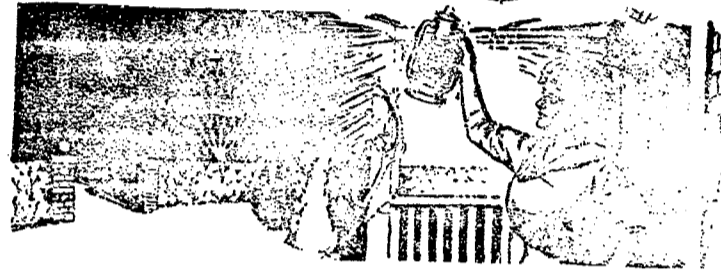
From a newspaper report: "A man who was shot near the station" above that.

It has always been a rule of mine in business to believe in people, to give them a chance, but when a man or group of men deliberately misleads me, deceives me or steers from me, it is my fault if he has an opportunity to do it a second time.

These men who have met in Washington are hoping and trusting that the country is going from bad to worse; that men by the thousands will be out of employment, that their wives and mothers and children will be hungry and cold this winter. They believe that if this condition comes about a Republican congress will be elected next Fall, and that this will be the turn in the tide of their getting back into power. The proposition is one of the most monstrous and brazen that has ever been presented to American voters. Men who seek political power with such thoughts in their minds, who are willing to create and use such means to accomplish their ends; who can even contemplate such conditions, ought to end up be driven from public life, and a political party that yields to such men can have no future. There is no language too strong to use in condemning the tactics they have used, and still using, and propose to use. There is no hope whatever of decent people who have any regard for the population of the free institutions of this country, for better conditions for the millions of poor and unemployed as a whole, ever affiliating with the men again.

These occasional optimistic lines from the weather office are received in the spirit in which they are offered. "Probably fair" is good reading anywhere.

The composing room is strongly in favor of intervention before the Mexicans get to fighting around Hostotiquillo Tamazunchale and Sitasayoyam.



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POOR