

### Church Directory

#### The Church of the Holy Comforter. (Episcopal)

Rev. and Reverend John Deacons Gibble, Rector.

##### Services:

Every Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Holy Communion: First Sunday, 11:00 a. m. Third Sunday, 7:30 a. m.

Holy and Saints' Days, 10:00 a. m.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. The public is cordially invited. All pews free.

#### Christian Church.

Corner Church and Davis Sts. Rev. A. B. Kendall, Pastor.

##### Services:

Preaching every Sunday, 11:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Sunday School, 9:45 a. m. Jno. E. Foster, Supt.

Christian Endeavor Services, Sunday evenings at 7:15.

Mid-week Prayer Service, every Wednesday at 8:00 p. m.

Ladies' Aid and Missionary Society meets on Monday after the second Sunday in each month.

A cordial invitation extended to all.

A Church Home for Visitors and Strangers.

#### Burlington Reformed Church.

Corner Front and Anderson Sts. Rev. J. D. Annew, Pastor.

Sunday School every Sabbath, 9:45 a. m.

Preaching every 2nd and 4th Sabbath, 11:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Mid-week Service every Thursday, 7:45 p. m.

A cordial welcome to all.

Parsonage 2nd door east of church.

#### Presbyterian Church.

Cor. Davis & Melver, Pastor.

Services every Sunday at 11:00 a. m. and 8:00 p. m.

Sunday School at 9:45 a. m.

Prayer-meeting, Wednesday 8:00 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to all services.

#### Baptist Church.

Cor. Charles W. Beck, Pastor.

Preaching every Sunday 11 a. m., 8 p. m.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Sundays, 3:00 p. m.

Prayer Meeting, Wednesday 8 p. m.

Church Conference Wednesday before first Sunday in each month.

Communion, first Sunday.

Woman's Missionary Society, first Thursday 3:30 p. m.

Ladies' Aid Society, first Monday 3:30 p. m.

The public is cordially invited to all services.

#### The Methodist Protestant Church,

East Davis Street.

Rev. Thomas F. Davis, Pastor

Parsonage next door to Church

Services: Morning, 11:00 Evening, 8:00.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evenings.

Ladies' Aid and Missionary Societies every Monday afternoon after first Sunday in each month.

Sunday School 9:30 a. m.

J. G. Rogers, Supt.

Excellent Baraca and Philathea Classes. You are invited to attend all services.

#### Front Street M. E. Church, South.

Rev. T. A. Sykes, Pastor.

Preaching every Sunday morning and evening.

Sunday School, 9:30 a. m.

Prayer Service, Wednesday evening.

#### Macedonia Lutheran Church.

Front Street.

Rev. T. S. Brown, Pastor.

(Residence next door to Church.)

Morning Service at 11:00 a. m.

Vespers at 3:30 p. m.

(No services on third Sundays.)

Sunday School 9:45 a. m., every Sunday.

Teachers' Meeting, Wednesday 7:00 p. m. (at parsonage.)

Woman's Missionary Society (after morning service on fourth Sundays.)

L. C. Be., Saturday before third Sundays, 8:00 p. m.

L. L. L., third Sundays at 8:00 p. m.

#### Webb Avenue M. E. Church,

Rev. T. Harley, Pastor.

Preaching every first Sunday, 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m., second Sunday at 8 p. m.

Sunday School every Sunday morning at 10 a. m.

John F. Idol, Supt.

## THE ROOSEVELT LIBEL SUIT

(Continued from last issue)

positions were read in court in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt which had been made by Major General Leonard Wood, Admiral Dewey, Dr. John B. Murphy and Dr. Arthur Beven, of Chicago, who attended Mr. Roosevelt at the Mercy Hospital after he was shot at Milwaukee; Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor-in-Chief of The Outlook, George B. Cortelyou, formerly Secretary of the Treasury and now President of the Consolidated Gas Company of New York; Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor of the "Review of Reviews;" Lawrence H. Graham, a newspaper correspondent who had known Mr. Roosevelt at Montauk Point after the Rough Riders returned from Cuba; Geo. H. Roosevelt, a cousin of Theodore Roosevelt, who is intimately associated with him at Oyster Bay; James E. Amos, Mr. Roosevelt's butler at Oyster Bay; and William T. Dulancey, formerly barber at the White House.

In a libel suit the burden of proof rests with the party making the alleged libelous statement. It is, therefore, a common practice for the plaintiff to insist upon the defendant's going upon the stand first with his witness and proving his charge. But Mr. Roosevelt was not content to depend upon the mere failure of the defendant, Mr. Newett, to substantiate the truth of the libelous article. He elected to appear upon the stand first himself and to make a complete statement in the minutest detail regarding his use of alcoholic beverages. "It was," says the New York "Times," "a thing that impressed every hearer who had a sense of the dramatic—this spectacle of the ex-President accounting in public with laborious pains the way in which he spent his time while at the head of the Nation, describing his private life, and answering questions about his habits in his own home among his guests."

It took three full days to get through the evidence in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt. His statement as to his own abstemious use of alcoholic beverages was corroborated in every detail by the witness who followed him, and who spoke from the point of view of the physiologist, the personal and attached friend, the political associate, or the observer who had studied Mr. Roosevelt as a prominent personality without favor on the one hand or prejudice on the other. It is doubtful whether in any trial in the history of this country there has ever been such a mass of testimony from men of such position and authority, not only as to the sobriety, but also to the decent, clean wholesome and high-minded conversation and associations of a private or a public individual.

At the beginning of the trial the defendant's attorneys, who are acknowledged to be among the ablest lawyers of the Middle West, endeavored by cross-examination to weaken the force of the testimony of the witness for Mr. Roosevelt. In pursuance of this policy, they insisted upon their legal right to exclude all the Roosevelt witnesses from the court room until they were called in to testify, one by one, by the the bailiff or sheriff who had them under his charge. Perhaps the defendant's attorneys believed that by this method they were preventing collusion or promoting conflicting statements. But it is almost mathematically demonstrable that when thirty men are testifying as to the truth their statements fit into one another, even if they have never seen or talked with one another before. So it was in this case. Before the three days of testimony and cross-examination on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf had elapsed, the defendant's attorneys had visibly weakened and when on Saturday morning they dramatically abandoned their case, and in effect, although not in words, pleaded for mercy, the spectators in the court-room were not surprised.

Mr. Roosevelt's case was completed on Saturday morning, and it then became the turn of the defendant to proceed. Mr. Newett was put on the stand, sworn and began his statement. He had not read many paragraphs

the man who had made the charge of drunkenness and blasphemy against Mr. Roosevelt, was in reality the strongest witness on Mr. Roosevelt's behalf; for while the witnesses of the plaintiff could only testify as to their own individual acquaintance with Mr. Roosevelt and their own judgment as to his personal character and sobriety, Mr. Newett under oath on the stand stated that both his attorneys and he himself "went forward with the investigation of all this (the rumors of excessive use of liquors) with great thoroughness in numerous places in various parts of the country," and that as a result they had come to the following conclusion.

We have been unable, however, to locate or produce witnesses who will swear that they have actually seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess. Upon this phase of the case, when the statements attributed to such persons have been sifted, it was found in each instance that the witness did not himself know that Mr. Roosevelt had drunk to excess, or that if he had made such a claim he was unwilling to testify. It is fair to the plaintiff to state that I have been unable to find in any section of the country any individual witness who is willing to state that he has personally seen Mr. Roosevelt drink to excess. I have taken the testimony in the form of depositions, of more than forty reputable witnesses, who have expressed the opinion that on those occasions as to which they testify he was intoxicated. I believe all these witnesses were honest in making their statements. I have relied upon these witnesses, but have recognized the lesser opportunities they have had to observe the plaintiff and his habits.

I have been profoundly impressed, during the progress of this trial, by the nature and extent of the evidence produced by the plaintiff that he did not in fact use liquor to excess on any occasion. I am unwilling to believe that these eminent men would purposely misstate the facts, or that, under the circumstances related by them, and their intimate acquaintance with the plaintiff for so many years, they could be mistaken as to his habits. I have therefore been forced to believe that those who have depositions or made the statement that, in their opinion, on the occasion to which they refer, Mr. Roosevelt was intoxicated, had insufficient means and opportunity of correctly observing him, and were mistaken.

Up to the time of this trial I had believed that the statements made in the article which I published were entirely warranted. But in the face of the unqualified testimony of so many distinguished men who have been in position for years to know the truth, I am forced to the conclusion that I was mistaken. I am unwilling to continue to assert that Mr. Roosevelt actually and in fact drank to excess.

At the conclusion of Mr. Newett's statement one of Mr. Roosevelt's attorneys rose and said that the plaintiff, Colonel Roosevelt, with the Court's permission, desired to address the Court. On receiving Judge Flannigan's permission, Mr. Roosevelt stood and spoke as follows:

In view of the statement of the defendant, I shall ask the Court to instruct the jury that I desire only nominal damages. I did not go into this suit for money. I did not go into it with any vindictive purpose. I went into it, as the Court has said, made my reputation an issue, because I wished, once for all, during my lifetime, to deal with these slanders, thoroughly and comprehensively, so that never again will it be possible for any man, in good faith, to repeat them. I have achieved my purpose, and I am content.

After a brief recess, Judge Flannigan read his charge to the jury. Having defined libel, and malice, and having stated that while newspapers may freely discuss the fitness of a person for public office, "Michigan has not granted to any one—whether newspaper man or not—the privilege of writing or speaking of a candidate for an elective office, words which are both defamatory and untrue," he continued his charge as follows:

Unwilling to rest on the presumption of law that the charge was false and call upon the defendant to prove its truth or answer in damages as was the plaintiff's right, the plaintiff proceeded before this Court to show that the charge was false in fact. And by his own and the testimony of a long list of witnesses of

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