

ACCUSED MADE SHARP DENIAL

Rev. C. H. Waldron Testifies He Did Not Discourage Enlistments

DID NOT EXPRESS HOSTILITY TO RED CROSS

Had Remarked That if He Was Not a Minister He Would Go to War

Burlington, March 16.—Rev. Clarence H. Waldron, who is being tried in United States court on the charge of disloyalty and effort to obstruct the draft, was his own best witness when he went on the stand yesterday. While plainly nervous, he answered the questions in a clear voice and with evident eagerness.

The witness said that previous to coming to Windsor he was a minister of the gospel at Passaic, N. J. He was born in Cleveland.

"Some of your relations signed the Declaration of Independence," asked his attorney, Mr. Leary. "Yes," was the answer.

District Attorney Bullard objected and the question and answer were stricken out, because of their remoteness.

Witness said he was educated at Benedict college in Tennessee and at Bible college in Philadelphia. He was ordained a minister in March, 1908, at a Baptist church in New Jersey and served three churches in that state, coming to Windsor three years ago.

Mr. Waldron testified as to hours of the Sunday services, morning and evening, and on Thursday evening, at Windsor.

He had full charge of these services. "Did there come a time when you resigned as pastor of the church?"

"There did. I resigned the night of Nov. 22, 1917."

"Because of some difficulty in the church?"

"Yes."

"When did the difficulty first begin to appear?"

"Some time in the early part of October. I couldn't say the exact time."

"When did the Pentecostals come into the church?"

"As near as I can remember about Oct. 21, but I had attended the Pentecostal meetings at the town hall before this time."

The court, after a question had been put regarding a certain demonstration in the church, ruled that any demonstration of controversy in the church was not material.

Witness said he knew Paul Brayton, a witness for the prosecution, and that Paul disagreed with him about the Pentecostal faith. He, the witness, had accepted the Pentecostal faith, which cut the friendship between him and Brayton.

At one time Brayton at a meeting of the church said:

"The Christ that I accepted a year ago is not here now," speaking in reference to the hostile feeling between the two men, he and Waldron, said the witness.

Witness stated that the friendly relations hitherto existing between him and Brayton were strained because of different religious beliefs.

Brayton attended church pretty regularly before his marriage. Brayton was married at home of the witness by him.

Mr. Brayton asked my advice as to his coming marriage in reference to the draft," said the witness.

"He asked my advice as to going to war. I told him I couldn't give him advice personally, because my situation was different. I couldn't, as a minister, take a gun and kill a man. I told him as I told the other young men, to do their duty as they saw it."

"Did you tell him, or anyone else to resist the draft?"

"No," said the witness in strong tones.

"Did you ever suggest to anyone that the Red Cross wasn't to be supported?"

"No. I never did."

"I told the boys the uniform suit looks good to me," said the witness in response to a question of Mr. Leary. "And I told them that if I wasn't a minister I would go into the trenches. I never discouraged the boys about enlisting. I never said to the boys at any time 'A Christian ought not to fight, or spill his precious blood.'"

"Did you ever say anything to your boys or to anyone else discouraging them from enlisting?"

Witness told of his suggesting that a part of the money on hand with the Christian Endeavor society be given to the Red Cross, and it was so disposed of.

Witness told of meeting Mr. Rice, a witness for the defense, on the street one day when Rice was about to enlist. He told Rice that he was sorry he was going away. He did not say, however, that he was sorry he was going into the trenches.

"Did you ever say you had no use for the Red Cross?"

"No."

"Did you ever take Lawton, Brayton, Hemingway or Rice (members of his Bible class) aside alone and tell them that they shouldn't shed their precious blood as Christians?"

"No, positively no."

Witness told of presiding at the patriotic meeting, under discussion. Regarding the holding of another patriotic meeting in the church later, witness stated that the church trustees had agreed with him that they did not want to give up the customary religious worship and that he was willing to give up the services only when the majority of the church wished it.

Witness told of the conversation between

Waldron and himself as to holding the patriotic meeting and said that the discussion was somewhat heated.

"My church is democratic," said Mr. Waldron, in response to a question from the attorney. "If 51 members should vote one way on a question, even if they were children, and 49 voted the other way, the vote of the majority would be accepted, even over the trustees."

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ALLIES MUST GET AIRPLANES ENOUGH BY JULY

The Teuton March into Slav Country Should Be Stopped

SCORES ATTACK ON JAP LOYALTY

Foreign Secretary Balfour Made Pointed Statement in House of Commons

London, March 16.—Debate on the question of Japanese intervention in Siberia in the House of Commons Thursday brought from Foreign Secretary Balfour the declaration that German penetration in Russia must be combated. The allied point of view was that they should help Russia in protecting herself against Germany. Although he did not think that Germany would send an army to Vladivostok, he said he had absolute faith in Japan's loyalty in carrying out any decision reached by the allies.

"Mr. Lees-Smith's speech is a strong attack on what he conceives as the government's policy with regard to Japan and Siberia. It is entirely oblivious of the facts I have just brought before the House and is based on a profound misunderstanding of what any human being had ever thought, contrived or desired with regard to allied intervention, Japanese or other, in Russian affairs."

H. B. Lees-Smith, a Liberal, in questioning Mr. Balfour as to the British attitude, had declared that if Japan entered Russian territory and occupied it at the mandate of the alliance, it followed with almost absolute certainty that this territory would not be returned.

"I cannot let this debate end," said Mr. Balfour in conclusion, "without repudiating to the full Mr. Lees-Smith's suggestion that Japan would be moved by selfish and dishonorable motives in any course which may be discussed in Japan, either among her statesmen or with the allies."

Japan has behaved with perfect loyalty and if she gives promises with regard to Russian integrity or on any question connected with Russia, she would keep them as she has kept all promises she has made, in connection with this war or in any great public transactions with the United States and the allies. I draw no distinction in this matter between Japan and the allies who make up the great body of the belligerents on the entente side.

"The decisions the allies may have to take will not be without difficulty, but the principle upon which those decisions may be arrived at will be neither ungenerous nor unjust. It is to see Russia strong, intact, secure and free, and if these objects can be obtained, then, and then only, will the Russian revolution bring forth all the fruits its best friends desire to see."

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Washington, D. C., March 16.—American-built battleplanes will be in France by July in sufficient quantities to insure adequate air protection of the sectors then held by American troops. This statement rests on the highest authority and was made last night with full recognition of all the failures and disappointments that have hampered the development of the air program.

Advantages claimed for the new vessel are that concrete construction does not interfere with steel construction, plenty of concrete can be laid; concrete vessels can be built for the present cost of wooden vessels; concrete vessels of 7,500 tons can be launched within 90 days after work starts; while the cost of the "plant" is \$25,000 to \$300,000, compared with a steel shipyard.

"When the first steel vessels were built, people said they'd not float, or if they did, they would be too heavy to be serviceable," said W. Leslie Comyn, president of the concern which built the boat. "Now they say the same thing about concrete. But all the engineers we have taken over this boat, including many who said it was an impossible undertaking, now agree that it is a success."

The floor of the vessel is about four and one-half inches thick; the side four inches, with a great steel sheet down the bow. Imbedded in the concrete are 540 tons of steel; a continuous basket work of welded steel mesh, and hundreds of heavy iron bars, also welded together.

A watertight wood flooring resting on the bottom beams constitutes the double bottom of the vessel. No provision is made for water ballast. The theory being that the vessel will travel without ballast, riding safely with her heavy bottom. Six concrete bulkheads divide the vessel. The main deck is wood laid on concrete stringers; the shelter deck is concrete. The dead weight is put at 600 tons more than that of a steel vessel of like capacity. The vessel will burn oil, using 160 barrels a day, and her reinforced concrete tank will carry 30 days' supply.

"This boat will have to stand her tests, like any other vessel," said the builder yesterday. "I expect we will send her to the Orient, and when she gets back we will know all about her. At present, there are no insurance quotations covering concrete vessels; it's all as new to everyone else as it was to us, as we had to design our steel and have it rolled as we needed it."

Besides the low first cost, we will save 75 per cent of our lumber, on later work, by reusing it. Two other vessels of 7,500 tons each, will be started as soon as we get this one out of the way. In these we will use forms built in sections and bolted. When we strip them from the concrete, they will come off a section at a time.

A concrete boat will last—I don't know how long. We know that concrete gets better the first nine years of its life and after that it should last a long while. The life of a steel boat ordinarily is 25 years."

BRITISH DRINK BILL DWINDLES.

Consumption of Liquor Only One-Third of 1914 Total.

London, March 16.—Consumption of intoxicating liquors in Great Britain, owing to the reductions instituted by the government, is now only one-third of what it was four years ago, according to statements by Premier Lloyd George in an address to the House of Commons at the city temple. No spirits were being manufactured at all, he said, and anyone who four years ago had predicted such a thing would not have been believed.

He reiterated that if it came to a question of choosing between bread and beer, the government would not hesitate a moment.

The present, he added, was an hour of grave national emergency. The appeal of war was greater than patriotism, because it was an appeal for help against the forces of brutality and a cry of conscience against the greed and lust of one power.

Instead of having hunger at one end and surfeit at the other, said the premier, there was a fair distribution among all classes and ranks.

Speaking of the manner in which the carrying on of the war taxes his strength, he added:

"I know that the very seal which, by my oath to my king and country and my love of my native land, I felt bound to throw into my task, has led to misunderstanding with my best friends that have caused me more distress than I can tell you. But pardon me; I have no time to clear that up now. I have a terrible task upon my shoulders. A task almost more than a man can bear. And I ask your help, sympathy and prayers."

"Show me any way by which we can have peace without betraying the great