

APPEAL Y CONN. PARDONS

half a day away, this man who has never been known to lose his nerve, carelessly read a newspaper while he was waiting for the hearing to open. Then he drew himself up in a chair beside his lawyers and resumed the role of director of his own defense which he had first taken up at the trial. As Judge Frederick J. Groehl, his chief counsel, argued, Chapman wrote notes to him—notes which at times indicated that although death was at the moment reaching out for him, he retained a clear sense of logic, reason and knowledge of the law.

Often he engaged in whispered conferences with others of his legal staff.

Chapman was called to the hearing on the demand of his lawyer after it had first been announced that he must remain in his cell.

With two armed guards behind him, but not manacled, he walked unconcernedly into the conference room. He was motioned to a chair and seated himself without speaking a word; then picking up a newspaper he began perusing it.

Before concluding his address Judge Groehl asked the Board to hear witnesses and give Chapman a chance to testify directly. The Board indicated that it would grant the request.

Alcorn's argument was interrupted for a 20-minute recess, during which the Board considered Groehl's request that Chapman and the witnesses be heard. Alcorn opposed hearing wit-

REV. BARNHART DIES AFTER A BRIEF ILLNESS

He Was 82 Years Old— Death Occurred Early This Morning

Rev. Clinton L. Barnhart, a highly respected citizen of Coldwater, died at his home, 19 Park Place, at 12:20 a. m., today, his death coming after a week's illness. He was 82 years of age.

Rev. Barnhart's death comes as a shock to his many friends in the city. He was able to be down town last Monday afternoon, and he was taken ill shortly thereafter.

The clergyman, who was a retired Methodist minister, came to Coldwater to reside thirteen years ago. Although his residence has been of comparative short duration here, he has made for himself a wide circle of friends.

Deceased was born in New Chaumont, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1842. He served his country faithfully during the Civil war, affiliating with the New York Volunteers and was a lieutenant.

He rounded out a service of 55 years in the ministry, and held pastorates in many churches in this state. The principal outstanding ones were charges in the First Methodist church of Jackson, Methodist churches in Albion, Charlotte, Mason, Muskegon, Big Rapids and Plainwell. After he served his connection with the Plainwell church, he took up his residence in Coldwater. He joined the Methodist church here, and was a loyal member.

He was a member of Butterworth Post G. A. R., of this city, of which he was the chaplain.

Besides the widow, Mrs. Martha R. Barnhart, who is seriously ill, he is survived by five daughters and one son. They are, Mrs. W. S. Burns and Mrs. E. W. Gantz of

Henry Ford Endorses Amendment Act, Speaking

By FOSTER EATON
(United Press Staff Correspondent)
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Detroit, April 5—Speaking as an employer of labor, Henry Ford unqualifiedly endorsed the 18th amendment and the Volstead act in an interview with the United Press, and advocated the use of the army and navy to enforce their provisions if other agencies fail.

Ford was asked his opinion because of a report that he might be called as a witness for the 'dry' in the senate 'beer debate' opening at Washington today. He had not received the request to testify, he said, but declared he was thoroughly in sympathy with "strictest enforcement."

"Why should anyone go to Washington?" he asked.

"Any thinking person knows that prohibition is a good thing.

"The only question is one of enforcement.

"And the present law," he continued, "is the kind of a law which accomplishes the purpose for which it was enacted—if it is properly enforced.

"I mean the Volstead act. When you enforce that, you have done something definite.

"But what, he asked, "can be accomplished by enforcing a law that is 'mushy'?"

"When I say I am for prohibition, I of course mean I am for the Volstead act, too. That is the crux of the matter.

"Enforce that law and there is no doubt what you will have—you will have prohibition.

"If they really want to enforce this law, and cannot in any other

ANDREWS FIRST WITNESS IN THE

during which the Board considered Groehl's request that Chapman and the witnesses be heard. Alcorn opposed hearing witnesses, arguing that the Board had no authority.

Chapman rose and stood with his arms folded, ready to begin his address in his own behalf, but sat down when Alcorn continued his protest.

"If the gallows were ever built for any man it was built for this one," Alcorn said. "It will be a crime against every man who was ever hanged if this man goes free."

Chapman met his eyes quizzically but otherwise showed no emotion.

Wethersfield State Penitentiary, Hartford, Conn., April 5—Gerald Chapman today made his own last plea for his life.

The bandit, under sentence to hang soon after midnight tonight, was brought before the state board of pardons here today and permitted to tell the board members his own reasons as to why his life should be spared.

The appearance of Chapman was sudden. When the prison board went into session the previous announcement that Chapman would not be allowed to appear still stood.

Then after the meeting had been in progress a few minutes word came out that plans had been changed completely and the board would hear Chapman in person.

Guards immediately went to the bandit's cell not far from the conference room and brought him to the meeting. The doors of the meeting room were bolted behind him, guards and state police with rifles paced the corridor outside, and then the man who had amazed the country with his banditry made the final plea that life in prison be his punishment instead of execution.

When the governor of the state of Connecticut made this decision Chapman's attorneys threw up their hands in despair. Before entering their final plea to the pardon board they practically admitted that their last hope was gone.

Talk of "having something up their sleeves" was silenced.

The outlaw's attorneys demanded indignantly to know what one lone man of Chapman's diminutive stature, manacled and handcuffed, surrounded by stalwart prison guards could be expected to do in

besides the widow, Mrs. Martha R. Barnhart, who is seriously ill, he is survived by five daughters and one son. They are, Mrs. W. S. Burns and Mrs. E. W. Gentz, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. J. B. Foote of Albion; Mrs. E. C. Peirce, of Flint; Mrs. Dwight Rowland of Detroit, and Rev. Paul Barnhart, of Santiago, Chile. The latter arrived here from his South American home Saturday afternoon, and his coming was a great consolation to the dying man. All the children will be here to attend the funeral service. Aside from the widow and children there are 27 grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. There is also one brother, Orrin Barnhart, who resides in the state of California.

On account of the critical illness of Mrs. Barnhart private funeral services will be held at his residence at 2:30, Tuesday, with Rev. C. W. Mackenzie officiating. Dr. R. E. Meader, of Kalamazoo, will assist in the services. At 4 o'clock the body will lie in state at the First Methodist Episcopal church, with a guard of honor in attendance, consisting of ministers and G. A. R. veterans. On Wednesday at 4 p. m., funeral services will be conducted at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Gentz, of West Leonard Road, Parmlee Station, Grand Rapids, with Dr. John Willits, officiating, and Rev. John Gregory of Second Street M. E. church, Grand Rapids, and Rev. Mackenzie assisting. Committal services will take place at Greenwood cemetery, Grand Rapids.

Editor of Banned Magazine Will Sell Copies in Defiance

Boston, Mass., April 5—Henry L. Mencken, editor of the American Mercury, will turn news boy here this afternoon to prove the authorities had no right to prohibit sale of the alleged immoral April number of his magazine.

After a conference with his lawyers, Mencken notified the Rev. J. Frank Chase, secretary of the Watch and Ward Society, that he would sell a copy of the banned magazine at Park and Tremont streets at 2 p. m.

Chase, through whose efforts the magazine was barred told Mencken he would be at the "scene of the crime" at that hour.

WITNESS IN THE BEER HEARING

Says Bootleggers Every Day Becoming More Lawless and Powerful

Washington, April 5.—General Lincoln C. Andrews took the stand as first witness in the senate committee investigation of prohibition today and outlined the hardships encountered in attempting to enforce the Volstead act.

Details of his strenuous organizations were related for us as wetts in proof of their argument that prohibition cannot be forced.

After reciting details of prohibition work already undertaken, including addition of more employes to the prohibition unit army of 3,600 used when Andrews predicted that with 31 additional inspectors of the phisical type, he would come near cutting down diversion of alcohol.

Attorney Julien Codman of wetts, wanted to know if other the force was adequate, and Andrews replied:

"No, I need quite a few men."

"Prohibition can never be effective until the states take local work and permit the federal forces to direct national work exclusively," Andrews declared, "think the people should reassess the responsibilities of self-government."

"I don't think we will ever anywhere by arresting distillers."

"In other words, you don't arrest everybody who violates the law. You just arrest some?" Senator Reed, Missouri Democrat, asked.

"Oh, we can't arrest everybody who violates the law. We begin to arrest all of the gulf."

Andrews said bootleggers every day becoming more lawless. Codman suggested they had some important men in the community.