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KEITH & PLUMMER, LIMITED

GREENWOOD WAS DEDICATED SUNDAY

A Very Large Concourse of People Gathered at Solemn Service—New Development a Surprise to Many

That the new Greenwood Cemetery should have been dedicated on Sunday, September 17, was a suggestion made by H. H. Hatfield, one of the Committee by whom the idea was unanimously adopted and promulgated. Naturally the ministers of the town were quick to promise co-operation, and the day being pleasant a great many people gathered.

The service opened by the singing of "The Sweet Bye and Bye" after which Rev. E. A. Trille of the United Baptist Church read a very appropriate lesson from Genesis, 22 and followed with an earnest prayer. After singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee" by the people, Rev. W. P. Haigh, rector of Holy Trinity, gave an eloquent address that made a deep impression in the hearts and minds of his hearers, as many have since confessed. Rev. Thomas Pierce read the beautiful prayer used on such occasions since A. B. 1800. Benediction was pronounced and then M. L. Hayward, B. C. L., spoke to the people on the excellent work begun last spring by the committee and carried through to the point where, while really incomplete as yet, the old graveyard has been made a thing of beauty, and as in Mr. Haigh's address, he urged that it always be kept the most beautiful place in the town, for "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." Mr. Hayward told the people how last spring a committee was appointed comprised of Robert J. Potts, chairman, A. B. Campbell, representing the United Baptist church, J. B. McCollom, the Methodist church, G. B. Nixon, the Reformed Baptist church, Fred. H. Stevens, the Anglican church, W. B. Nixon, representing the town council, and H. H. Hatfield.

These men saw that not only was there a great deal to be made in the existing graveyard, but more ground was needed. So a piece was purchased of Charles Bradley, another from W. P. MacMillan, while George F. Burt donated a central piece, and the trustees of the old Greenwood members of the Reformed Baptist church, have agreed to transfer their proprietary interest to the Greenwood Cemetery Association Limited as soon as the charter is issued, and which is now applied for. Mr. Hayward was able to tell his hearers that \$1,100 had been paid for land, and other expenses of improvement brought the total of expenditure to date up to \$1750 and that at least \$350 would be required to fence and plot the premises. The money for all this work was raised by the committee among themselves, but of course they expect the help of the citizens in general to reimburse this outlay, since it can not be expected that any group of seven ordinary citizens should pay more than their just share of a work that all the people of the town will benefit from.

One or two of the committee have expressed willingness to pay \$100 each, all will pay what they can, out of their own purse, and it is expected that all people of the town, all who have friends buried in the cemetery, or expect to have friends buried there, or who expect to be buried there themselves, will contribute what they are able.

The attention of interested parties out of town, in distant parts, maybe, is directed to this movement and their contributions may be sent directly to Fred. H. Stevens, the secretary-treasurer.

Remember the amount needed is not less than \$2000. Remember also that not one person receives any financial reward or profit from this enterprise whatsoever, except the persons who sold the land and the actual construction materials, and the day laborers who did the work.

The speaker told the assembly that this week the people of Ward 1 would be solicited by W. B. Nixon and H. N. Dickinson, in Ward 2 by S. G. Miller and P. A. Aiton, in Ward 3 by J. E. McCollom and J. F. Murdoch.

Praise and thanks of the people was tendered to the committee for their activities and special mention was made of the whole summer's work of supervision and real bone labor donated absolutely without monetary reward by William W. Curtis.

It would have been fitting if a word of appreciation had been expressed for the affairs of that portion of the graveyard that has been owned by the Reformed Baptist trustees. He cared for many graves, receiving a slight recompense, but he bestowed a great deal of care and expended much loving labor in honor of the dead without

pay and in this respect his name will not be forgotten.

Besides \$10 donated by the Star Bible Class and acknowledged last week, the Women's Institute, at their last meeting voted \$10 to the fund.

SOUTHERN POTATO MARKET PROBABLE

Efforts of T. W. Caldwell, M. P., and Shippers May Result in Steamers to Southern States

The increasing need of a ready market for their produce, the absolute necessity of finding some way to cope with the high freight rate situation existing, and the suggestion of a possible steamship service, between St. John and the Southern States, as a means to this end, were the principal features of a frank discussion of the present day problems, confronting the agriculturists of this province, at a conference held, last evening, in the Board of Trade rooms. As a result of the discussion, a committee was appointed to interview W. A. Cunningham, general freight agent of the C. G. M. M., with a view to working out some method by which the steamers in this service could be utilized in carrying out the aims of the farmers in marketing their products in the south, and interesting developments may be looked for. Another feature, evolving from the discussion, was the resolution introduced by G. G. Porter, of Perth, requesting the railroads to make a substantial reduction in the export freight rates, though the port of St. John, on potatoes and hay.

G. G. Cunningham, Dominion pathologist at Fredericton, opened the discussion. He said that for a number of years the growers of this part of Canada have been trying to develop trade in those sections where they will obtain the most profit. It had been the custom to sell potatoes and other produce on the markets at Boston and New York, a good deal of which had been finding its way from these cities to the Southern States. It had been said that the shipping of this province and the other Maritimes would save money, on the freight rates, by shipping by steamer to the Southern States. At the present time, said the speaker, we are putting our produce in direct competition with the Northern States, as the New England States raise the same crops as New Brunswick, and, with the exorbitant freight rates, it is necessary to find some other service, which will displace with the plan of sending products to the Boston and New York markets.

Mr. Cunningham said that the trade with the West Indies was valued highly, but the population of that territory was small, as compared with that of the Southern States, which, including Pennsylvania, numbered 40,000,000 people. The West Indies had for the most part a low standard of living, while the Southern States had practically the same standard as existed in this country, the people there consuming the same products, to a large extent, as the people farther north. The potato production of the Southern States is a seasonal crop, which must be marketed at once, mostly exported. The balance of the year they buy for home consumption, and at present a good market for our product. During the past year there has been a high rate, and, with the present low price of potatoes, it is almost impossible to consider shipping to Boston and New York, the only feasible plan left to overcome the difficulty being to export to the Southern States by some sort of steamship service direct.

The requirements of these states, continued the speaker, in the matter of seed potatoes, are 5,000,000 barrels annually, and if the farmers here produce a high quality of this commodity the market in the south is open, especially in view of the fact that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have made a favorable impression there during the past three years. In regard to the steamship service between St. John and the Southern States, he suggested that the matter of return cargoes would be an added feature from the steamship company's standpoint. Ships carrying from here potatoes, hay, fish and turpins, could bring back cotton, fruit and fertilizer and such a scheme should prove feasible to a satisfactory extent.

W. O. Robinson of Sackville mentioned the fact that the hay situation was the big factor from the standpoint of the farmers of his section, the crop there being, as it was all over the province, very large this year. The local demand was not great, and a ready market should be had in the Southern States. These states import practically all their timothy hay from the northern and western states, and is costing them high prices. The

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SWIM'S EXECUTION WAS POSTPONED

Application for Reprieve Made on Behalf of Sheriff Foster Who Could Not Secure Services of Hangman

What Bennie Swim, condemned to die last Friday believed to be his last day on earth turned out to be the first day of a three weeks' reprieve which was granted at St. John by His Honor Chief Justice H. A. McKeown.

The postponement came as a great relief to Sheriff Foster who had been laboring under deep anxiety since he learned that the injury to Holmes would prevent his coming. Scarcely more than twelve hours before the processes of human justice were to have sent Bennie Swim to the scaffold for his part in the double tragedy in which both Mrs. Trenholm and her husband were killed, the condemned man believing Thursday night was to be the last he would spend in this world, was informed of the three more weeks of life that had been vouchsafed him by order of the court.

"Bennie," said Sheriff Foster, as he entered the death chamber to tell the condemned man of the new turn his case had taken, "Bennie, I have some news for you."

Instantly Swim was attentive and alert, his countenance lighted up. With his face slightly upturned toward that of the sheriff he displayed all the outward signs of respectful attention and intense and absorbed interest. Sheriff Foster continued: "Your execution will not take place tomorrow morning; you have been granted a reprieve." Here the sheriff, himself torn by painful emotion and anxiety, paused ever so slightly while the light in Swim's face fairly glowed. His eyes still fixed on the sheriff hanging upon his every word. Then as the sheriff added the words "for three weeks" the eyes of Bennie Swim dropped like a flash and his head bowed toward his breast. For a brief moment he remained in this position and when he raised his eyes again they were veiled with a film of tears.

"God bless you, sheriff," he said fervently, "God bless you—God bless you." "There is a man," went on Bennie Swim, addressing the two others who remained, the sheriff having withdrawn for a moment around to the side of Swim's cell. "There is a man that has done as much for me as any man could on the top of this earth."

Asked whether he was pleased by the decision which allowed him three weeks more of life, Swim answered, "O yes, it makes life a little longer." He remarked, however, that he was prepared to leave the world.

In the course of a conversation Rev. H. V. Bragdon, of St. John, who has been acting as Spiritual advisor to Swim, without in any way intimating to the condemned man that proceedings were on foot to obtain a postponement of his execution, asked him how he would take it if it should so happen that a brief reprieve should be granted him.

"I would be the most disappointed man in town," Swim replied, according to Mr. Bragdon. This incident serves to illustrate the astonishing outward calmness and coolness of the man so perilously near the abyss of eternity. His manner is lively; he talks willingly and smiles frequently. His outward demeanor seems baffling placid for a man knowing almost to the hour the time of his death.

"I have seen a great many people confronting death," said Mr. Bragdon today, "but Bennie Swim is the most composed man in facing eternity that I have ever seen in my experience."

What brief preparations he had to make having to do with events after his death, Bennie Swim performed, amongst other things selecting his own pall-bearers.

The outward calm of Bennie Swim who, for all he knew, was to have gone before his Maker last Friday, was amazing.

Swim had been told nothing of the new angle in his case and so far as he knew he had but a day to live. Confronted with this appalling proximity to eternity, Swim was astonishingly cheerful. The pounding of the hammers and the singing of the saws of the carpenters at work constructing the gallows in the jail yard was quite audible in his cell and yet he said he liked to hear the pounding and sawing. He did considerable carpentry work himself before he was lodged in the Woodstock jail on the charge for which he was condemned to die and the noise of the carpenters at work, he said, he liked.

"It's a pretty hard thing to think about," he said Thursday morning, referring to the fate which he believed

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