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PUBLIC NOTICE

We, the Maritime Electric Co., Ltd., take the liberty of informing our City customers that we will be settled in our new office in the Old Legislative Building, Queen Street

MONDAY, JANUARY 18TH INST.

The Directors of this Company have felt for some time that we should have an office up town in order to be able to get in closer touch with our customers also to endeavor to try and adjust any complaints that are bound to crop up sometime or other. We will appreciate any co-operation by our customers in this regard.

From the above mentioned date all customers living in the City will pay their accounts at the Office instead of the Royal Bank as heretofore. PLEASE REMEMBER THIS CHANGE. We sincerely hope this new arrangement will work out to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

F. W. COLEMAN.

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J. Clark & Son, Ltd.**CAPE BRETON COAL SITUATION
DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT;
GOVERNMENT PROMISES RELIEF**

Ottawa, Jan. 25.—Through immediate assistance in transporting 15,000 tons of coal to the Montreal markets and further definite placement of the 120,000-ton order for the Canadian National Railways, the Federal Government proposes to extend immediate relief to the Cape Breton coal miners, who with their families, are suffering seriously from unemployment. This was announced by Hon. Charles Stewart.

Precipitated into discussions before the orders were called in Parliament yesterday afternoon unemployment conditions among Cape Breton miners occupied the attention of the house throughout the whole afternoon and evening. It was brought up by L. W. Johnstone, Cape Breton, North Victoria, as a "matter of serious national importance." To secure discussion he had to move the adjournment of the House.

Cape Breton members who took part in discussions asked two relief measures, first that the government see to it that an apparently more or less tentative order for 120,000 tons of coal from Cape Breton to be banked this winter and shipped to Montreal in the spring be confirmed and put in regular form and, second, that a rate corresponding to the rate granted Alberta coal to Ontario last year be given Cape Breton coal to Montreal, to the extent of 15,000 tons, on which the rate reduction would amount to \$1 per ton.

The declared that the Cape Breton miners, still far in debt from the strike period last year, had no work in sight and were actually starving.

Meighen Assails Heaps.

In the course of debate Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, referred to the statement made by Mr. Heaps earlier in the discussion to the effect that it was he who had sent troops to Winnipeg in 1919 and shot down men, women and children in the street.

"The honorable member has early entered into the service of the Liberal party," said Mr. Meighen. "A blindness of facts, and a want of light make him a boon companion of the honorable gentlemen opposite."

"The statement of Mr. Heaps," said Mr. Meighen, "for malignity and utter disregard of truth is, I think, without precedent in this House."

No Troops Sent in 1919.

The government of 1919 had not sent any troops anywhere. No troops had been sent for and the government of that day took no action whatever.

"Under whose authority did the Mounted Police act?" asked J. S. Woodsworth, (Labor, Winnipeg, North Centre.)

Mr. Meighen explained that the municipality had taken it upon itself to act by enlisting voluntary forces.

Called Out by Mayor.

Mr. Woodsworth again asked under whose direction these volunteers were recruited, to which Mr. Meighen replied: "They enlisted for the protection of their own city because they felt the need was there. Troops were called out by the Mayor of Winnipeg, who deemed the peril sufficiently imminent. The troops never fired a shot."

The situation, which had arisen in Cape Breton was quite different from the circumstances of 1919. In Nova Scotia men acted because they were hungry and starving. A Government should not found fault with when, after all other means had been exhausted, it restored to military power to maintain law.

Situation Serious.

A serious situation existed in South Cape Breton and Cape Breton-Victoria. There had been no work for a long time, and from ten to fifteen thousand people were now on the verge of starvation and in instances had resorted to force to secure food.

The resources of municipalities were exhausted, and the Province had taken its share of responsibility.

If the 120,000-ton order of the National Railways was a reality, it would solve the question, so far as the southern section was concerned. In regard to North Cape Breton, all that was asked was that Besco be permitted to ship its 6,000 tons per month for two and a half months at \$3 per ton to Montreal.

What Can Be Done.

Mr. Meighen said he had never argued that the Government should take the company by the scruff of the neck and command them to carry coal at certain rates, but the Government could instruct the railways to carry coal at its lowest rate and the Government itself could make up the difference. In 1919, in order to relieve conditions in Nova Scotia, the Government had taken action and made up

the difference in cost by scores of thousands of dollars, thus keeping the people of the district from hunger.

"This goes to the kernel of the entire coal problem." Nothing would be done so long as governments were in constant fear of action by the United States.

Must Aid Transportation.

"We must assist transportation by strong protection for basic industries, make it part of the great general policy."

What did the Government propose to do, "Is your policy starvation?" he added.

The Minister of Public Works had said this was not the time to bring the question up.

"I ask him, when would be the time? When the men are in their graves?"

The last thing to be done was to sit down in fear of another country.

Mr. Meighen concluded by saying he believed that the Government would eventually come to the Conservative policy in this matter, and he hoped he would not be charged with having put forward a policy that was not constructive.

Robert Forke, Progressive leader, asked Mr. Meighen if that was his whole solution for the Cape Breton difficulty.

"No, besides assisting transportation, every industry should be put on a solid foundation," replied Mr. Meighen.

Consumption Reduced.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of Interior, congratulated Mr. Meighen on the moderation with which he had put forward his proposal. Mr. Stewart pointed out that in the past seven years, the consumption of coal in Canada had been reduced by 26,000,000 tons through the introduction of electricity and oil burning methods.

Mr. Stewart did not doubt that the situation might be as serious as the Opposition reported it to be and this being so, "the Government will do something," said the minister, to assist in bringing to a consummation the order for supplies of coal for the Canadian National Railway.

To Do Fair Share.

The Government wished as far as possible, to leave such things to Sir Henry Thornton. But if the people of the coal area were in distress, the Government stood ready to supplement any action which had been taken to assist them.

"I am instructed to say that where a situation becomes acute, we are prepared as a government to recommend to the House that we stand to take our fair share of responsibility, financial or otherwise in the alleviation of distress. We have done so before, we are ready to do it again, whether in the coalfields or anywhere else."

Wants Real Relief.

"But I want to make it perfectly clear," added Mr. Stewart, "that we will do so in co-operation with the Government affected. I am prepared to get in touch tonight with the Government of Nova Scotia and make an offer that we are ready to assist. In connection with the movement of the small quantity of 15,000 tons which has been mentioned, if it will do what honorable gentlemen opposite say it will do, I am anxious to assist in getting it to the markets. But I am more anxious to carry out the larger proposal for the 120,000 tons for the Canadian National Railways, which will make a real relief."

"This Government does not propose to increase duties on coal at the present time," said Mr. Stewart in another of his statements. "Within a few days the Government will name a committee whose duties it will be to investigate industries and duties and advise where we stand in respect to these things."

Adjournment of the House "to discuss a matter of public importance," namely, the condition of the coal miners in Cape Breton, was moved this afternoon by L. W. Johnstone (Conservative, Cape Breton-Victoria.)

Mr. Johnstone said that he would not interrupt the debate on the address were it not that the distress was becoming acute and that many of the coal miners and their families were on the verge of starvation.

At Sydney Mines, he said, Princess No. 1, one of the best coal mines in Canada, had closed down. This threw from 900 to 1,000 miners out of work. For two years the miners of Cape Breton had not had enough work, and last winter they had passed through a long strike.

Others who took part in the debate were J. McDonald, (Cape Breton South), Hon. E. M. McDonald, Col. Thomas Cantley (Pictou), C. H. Cahan

**BARKER'S POINT CASE ON
DOCKET OF DIVORCE COURT
OPENING FOR JANUARY TERM**

(Continued From Page Eight.)

of the plaintiff being Jones. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant deserted her in October 1917. Infidelity on his part with an actress named Nellie Tripp in Brooklyn, N. Y., and elsewhere is alleged.

Shannon vs Shannon.

In Michael Joseph Shannon vs Ansoh Shannon the plaintiff resides in Saint John. He was born at Mount Lebanon, Syria, his native name being Shahean. He is now a naturalized British subject. The name of the defendant wife prior to marriage was Ellas. The marriage was performed at Tusket Wedge, N. S., by Rev. Father M. Foley. The plaintiff alleges that after eleven years of married life he left the defendant because of improper conduct on her part. He names Nicholas Toufee of Saint John as co-respondent stating that he found him at his home under suspicious circumstances in October 1914.

The defendant wife enters an answer to the allegations. She states that she was married at the age of thirteen at a place near Yarmouth, N. S., the name of which she does not know and that she was taken from her mother's home without the mother's consent to be married. Misconduct is denied and it is alleged that the plaintiff deserted the defendant wife March 16, 1914. She alleges further that Nicholas Toufee and his wife came to the home of herself and the plaintiff as boarders in 1913. Later they left and Toufee returning to get a sweater which he had left behind was found there by the plaintiff who was of jealous disposition. The defendant alleges also that she was later pushed on a stove by the plaintiff and burned so that she is permanently scarred. After desertion the plaintiff removed to Millinocket, Me., and later to Brownville, Me. At present she is a resident of Bangor, Me.

Trenholm vs Trenholm.

In Wilson Trenholm vs Lucretia Jean Allen Trenholm, the parties belong to Port Elgin, the plaintiff being master mariner. They were married by Rev. R. J. Colpitts, Baptist, at Port Elgin, November 5, 1907. They removed to Port Howe, N. S., and the defendant after becoming ill removed to the United States where she remained about a year. Charles B. Raworth of Porth Elgin is mentioned as co-respondent and others unknown are mentioned also.

The answer entered by the defendant wife states that she was a widow named Allen at the time of marriage, with several children. Denial of misconduct with Raworth or others is made. The plaintiff is alleged to be "low, lewd and vicious". Infidelity with Flora Allen daughter of the defendant, at the age of thirteen and subsequently, under threat of death, is alleged. Infidelity with a woman named McDonald living in the Parish

(St. Lawrence-St. George), Hon. R. J. Manion, Dewitt Foler, Dr. O. B. Price, Miss MacPhail, N. W. Kennedy and D. J. H. King.

of Botsford is alleged also with Beulah Smith who is now said to be living with the plaintiff. The plaintiff is characterized as of violent temper and of drunken habits. He is alleged to have assaulted the defendant and to have borrowed money from her which he refused to repay. Suit money and living expenses during suit are requested the plaintiff being said to own a motor-yacht and automobile and to possess property valued between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars.

Bauer vs Bauer.

In Walter Clifton Bauer vs Alice Maud Bauer the defendant previous to marriage was named Robinson. The two were married July 18, 1895, by Rev. R. P. McKim, rector of St. Luke's Church, Saint John. Aubrey D. Logan is mentioned as co-respondent. The plaintiff left the defendant upon learning of her alleged misconduct July 12, 1920.

The answer of the defendant wife makes denial of charges of misconduct and makes counter charges of similar nature.

**BOSTON HAS
ROYAL ROOTERS
IN HOCKEY**

The Boston Globe of Saturday has this: Shades of Boston baseball championship days, of "Tessie" and the baseball rooters of long ago, hung about the South Station at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when 25 men and women, armed with banners, boarded the "Twilight Express" of the Boston & Albany Railroad bound for New York.

For the party constituted the Boston Bruins' royal rooters, a new departure in hockey in these parts and probably in this country. The scrappy showing of the Boston hockey sextet in its last few games inspired this movement; a demonstration planned to cheer on the players and to instill in them added confidence with the knowledge that they have many staunch supporters in Boston who are willing to lend their support to the boys in their fights away from home ice.

The party was led by A. Vernon Adams, brother of Charles F. Adams, club president and himself a director of the team.

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