



Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve " 18,000,000
Resources " 220,000,000

A Start in the Right Direction

The temptation to spend money in your pocket is greater than when your money is in a savings account in the bank. That margin of temptation may mark the difference between an opportunity to go into business later on or of working for wages with nothing saved and nothing ahead, at the end of your working years.

Why not open a savings account in The Bank of Nova Scotia to-day?

Your account will be welcomed and you will have made a start in the right direction.

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THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

G. H. MONTGOMERY
Manager
LONDON

Habit

Nujol will give you the healthiest habit in the world.

Without forcing or irritating, Nujol softens the food waste. The many tiny muscles in the intestines can then easily remove it regularly. Absolutely harmless—try it.

The Modern Method of Treating an Old Complaint

Nujol

For Constipation

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers

Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for all skin and scalp troubles. To remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

FREEZONE

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RUSSIA'S RICHEST GREEK CHURCH ON WHITE SEA COAST

Visit To Wonderful 500-Year-Old Monastery of Solov'yetsk.

"BRITISH ARMY OF THREE"

Canadian Colonel, Though "Rough Diamond," Better Liked by Men Than Any Other British O. C.

BOSTON, May 13.—Early on Friday morning, the 26th of July, 1918, Col. Burton asked me to try to find a pilot in the little village of Knyazevskaya, on the northwestern shore of the White Sea, where was a section of the British expeditionary force to North Russia, had been stationed for several months. The colonel was a Canadian, a considerably more than six feet "in his socks." He was what one would call "a rough diamond," but was liked better than any other British O. C. by his men, a fact which he had every reason to be proud of.

We wanted a pilot who knew the White Sea, in and out, a pilot who cared neither for a choppy sea nor Bolshevik bullets, for a man who had not been in his hands their craft were plowing the sea in all directions, and we had to go right down to Kem, a little town on the southwestern shore of the White Sea. We had been promised a small steamer, then lying at Kovda village, about 30 miles farther down, but the captain of this craft could not make the trip and his mate was unwilling to do so. We had to get one down there. We arrived there at midnight, met the British consul, Mr. Taskston, and after many unsuccessful attempts we obtained the reluctant services of a man who had not been as far south as Kem for the last fifteen years. Saturday morning a new disappointment was in store for us. The engineer and fireman refused to undertake the journey. Five volunteers stepped forward, and after they had "studied" the engines for a couple of hours, they were prepared to take us to the other end of the world. And so "The British Army of Three," consisting of Col. Burton, his batman and my humble self, went on board.

The northern night was beautiful, but the sea was very choppy, and our little steamer was tossed about on the white-crested waves of the White Sea. We arrived about Kem on Sunday morning. By Sunday night our business was completed, and we were ready to return. But Col. Burton had heard about that wonderful Monastery of Solov'yetsk, 500 years old, perhaps the richest Greek church in Russia, and situated about 40 or 50 miles straight east from Kem, and he wanted to see it before we returned. In vain did the pilot and the mate implore him not to go there; the rocks around the Solov'yetsk harbor, and the Bolsheviks were still about.

"Bolshevik!" laughed the colonel, snapping his fingers. "We are three British soldiers. What more do they want?" It was about 11 o'clock on Sunday night when we caught sight of the numerous cupolas, turrets and towers of the monastery. They stood out shimmering white against the black sky. The picture reminded us more of a medieval town of sunny Italy than of a group of Russian buildings just a few miles below the Polar Circle. Through my field glasses I could see hundreds of excited monks gathering on the quay in the picturesque little harbor. But all the sea marks had been removed, and the entrance to the Solov'yetsk harbor, through a winding, narrow channel, is a difficult task to attempt even in broad daylight. And now the night was already closing in upon us. We crept along very slowly, and the mate was frequently measuring the depth. Through my glasses I could plainly see several of the monks kneeling down as if in prayer. Why? Had the Bolsheviks perhaps again taken possession of the monastery?

The little dinghy was launched. One of the crew took to the oars, and I took up position in the fore. Scarcely had the monks caught sight of our uniforms before they gave us a greeting of welcome, and several of them lent us a hand in climbing up the steep quay. The joy of the quaint little fellows was

Reported English Offer of \$20,000 Weekly Said To Have Been Rejected.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Louella O. Parsons, writing in the Morning Telegraph, this morning, says:

England is after our Charlie. She may think she has a prior claim on the services of the great Chaplin because he is really a native of Great Britain, but whatever idea she has of annexing the comedian are fruitless, because Mr. Chaplin comes out himself and very definitely says he expects to remain in the United States.

The offer made Mr. Chaplin is staggering in its size. He has been offered \$20,000 a week, which is at the rate of more than a million a year, for his signature to a theatrical contract for twelve months. Talk about America being the land of milk and honey! We have nothing to equal that on stage or screen. The proposition, according to Mr. Chaplin himself, is only one of many he has received during the last two months. The \$20,000 a week contract was tendered him by a group of English financiers, and it carries with it an additional bonus of a quarter of a million dollars for acceptance within sixty days.

It took Mr. Chaplin just one hour to deliberate on the proposition, and most of that time was spent in deciphering the long code cable which arrived from England a few days ago. He came back with the following brief, but to the point answer:

"Four proposition overwhelms me. Sorry I cannot accept it."

For the sum of \$1,040,000 yearly Chaplin was to give his services as star and director of a theatrical company made up of prominent actors to assist in a new play written with Mr. Chaplin in mind. To assure the comedian he would not suffer inconvenience for any lack of salary, these English bankers agreed to put the entire amount in the bank payable to the joint account of the signers of the contract. In the event of the acceptance by Chaplin he was to start for London not later than August 15, at which date the agreement would be considered in final operation.

THREE GREAT NATURAL BRIDGES IN S. E. UTAH.

Among the canyons of Southeastern Utah are three great natural bridges, forming the only group of the kind in the world. The Nonnezoshe, or Rainbow Bridge, is the largest of all natural arches yet discovered, and is only four miles from the summit of Navajo Mountain. From the summit of the mountain Rainbow Bridge appears as the tiniest of arches in a wilderness of rock. The group bridges in Utah, as they may be called to differentiate them from the solitary Rainbow arch, are in San Juan County, near the head of White River.

FREE TRIAL COUPON.

Frontier Asthma Co., Room 540N, Niagara and Hudson Sts., Buffalo, N. Y.

Send free trial of your method to:

intense. At first they had taken us for Bolsheviks, and they had knelt down on the quay praying that our vessel should run on the rocks, for they had had a bitter experience of the last visit of the Bolsheviks to their islands.

In the meantime the monks had prepared a huge corner room for us in their guest house, from the windows of which we had a beautiful view of the White Sea, as well as of the islands, for our room was on the top floor of the big building.

It was already midday when we were awakened the following morning by one of the brothers, who brought us our breakfast, consisting of things we had not seen for months, such as milk, fresh butter, and the best of new-laid eggs.

The monk had been detailed as our guide. He took us around the whole monastery, showed us their splendid museums and collections, and was particularly anxious to point out to us several of the bombs that the British men-of-war had fired on the monastery during the Crimean War, when a British fleet in 1854 had attacked the fortified monastery.

The monastery, situated at 55 degrees northern latitude, and 53 degrees eastern longitude, had been formed on a group of lonely islands in the White Sea by pious hermits in 1420. This group consists of six larger and a number of smaller islands. There is plenty of fresh water on these islands. But the short summer makes practically all agriculture impossible, and corn and wheat has to be imported from the mainland. The difficulties that the settlers had to overcome were enormous, but the monastery soon became famous for its wonders, saints and piety, and Russian monarchs and beggars were equally anxious to send gifts to the brothers.

All through the sixteenth century the monks had to fight many a hard struggle with Swedish and German attackers, and in 1579 the monastery was surrounded with palisades and turrets. In 1701 the Novodvinsky fortress was built and supplied with 25 cannon, batteries and trenches. Peter the Great paid several personal visits and encouraged the monks. And thanks to the liberal support of the Russian nobility, Solov'yetsk Monastery by and by became one of the most flourishing institutions in Russia. Particularly has its influence made itself felt in the northern regions around the White Sea, and the history of the Archangel district is practically synonymous with that of the monastery.

We had been strolling around on the top of the old stone walls of the monastery while the monk related to us its history, but when we entered the museum our guide pointed to several empty glass cases, and his eyes were filled with tears.

"All those were filled with old valuables," he said. "The Bolsheviks, when they visited us, took them all away."

The monk took us to see the archimandrite at his house. He pulled the bell, and a young man with a beautiful face opened the door. It was the secretary of the archimandrite, who informed us that his very reverend master was waiting for us in the dining room. The walls of which were entirely covered with various icons, religious pictures and portraits of former archimandrites. Father Benjamin met us in the door and gave us a hearty welcome.

"The last time you English came here you came as enemies; you now come as friends and saviors," he exclaimed. But little did he then know that his Englishmen consisted of a Canadian, an Irishman and a Finlander.

The archimandrite entertained us for some time, and then ended by inviting us to accompany him on an inspection trip around the islands. But we had to refuse, as we only had time to stay for a day. Before we left the archimandrite gave us each an illustrated history of the monastery, and as I was the only one of us who spoke Russian, he wrote a few words in my book.

Just as we were leaving the monastery to return to our "hotel," situated just outside the gates, we noticed a kaleshka, drawn by a pair of beautiful horses, starting on a journey. Leaning back against the support sat the archimandrite, tall and dark and solemn, like a king in a fairy tale. But when he saw us he waved us a kind farewell with his hand. And then he started on his inspection trip around his little kingdom.

CHAPLIN TO STAY IN UNITED STATES

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Will Represent Harding



COL. GEORGE HARVEY, U. S. ambassador to London, who will officially represent President Harding in the supreme council.

ALL IMMIGRANTS CARRIED BY VEDIC

Quebec, May 13.—The arrival of the White Star-Dominion liner Vedic at Quebec marks an innovation in trans-Atlantic passenger traffic, as far as Canada is concerned, inasmuch as for the first time an ocean liner brings third-class passengers only. In late years there has been a tendency on the St. Lawrence to have liners with cabin and third-class accommodation only in place of three classes, and this latest arrival seems to be another step towards the removal of class barriers, or it may be that the demand for accommodation for the workers of Europe is greater than it is for the wealthier and more prosperous classes.

The Vedic came in earlier than originally expected by the White Star-Dominion Company. The trip occupied ten days, speed not being attempted. Arriving at Grosbeak Island at noon today, the vessel was detained several hours, as nine passengers were removed, including five cases of measles and four suspected cases of typhoid fever. The vessel docked. This, however, was too late for the immigrants to be examined, hence they disembarked early the next morning. There are 1,220 passengers, of whom 700 are British, the remainder including Poles and various denizens of European countries, who embarked at Antwerp.

Preparations were made in the Government immigration sheds to cope with all detention cases this year. It will be remembered that towards the close of navigation last year the strain was too great here, and big crowds of detention cases had to be transferred to Montreal.

The Hospital Cases. Hospital cases, which were formerly looked after in the immigration sheds on the wharves here will be transferred to a special hospital at St. John's, shortly at St. John's, a few miles away from the accommodation formerly used for these cases. Another improvement in the arrangements for immigrants in these sheds is the nursery for children, and a room for women, opened by the Canadian Red Cross. With the chaplains of Roman Catholic, Anglican and Non-Episcopal churches, and representatives of Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A. of various churches and other bodies, all having offices in these sheds, it would seem that every care of newcomers should now be taken. The Vedic will probably get away from Quebec by 10 o'clock Monday morning, and should reach Montreal about 9 o'clock in the evening. As under government regulations, all third-class passengers must be disembarked at Quebec, it will be seen that for the first time a passenger ship will arrive at Montreal without passengers, other than one or two company officials traveling from Quebec, but on the eastbound voyage she will embark passengers there.

The Vedic, which was built in 1915, by Harland & Wolff at Belfast, was originally intended as a passenger carrier, but owing to the necessities of war was finished hastily and put into service as a freighter, carrying supplies for the British Government. Last year she went back to her builders and was completed by them as a third-class passenger carrier. York and Liverpool during the past winter. She has now been assigned to the Montreal run. She is of 9,332 gross tons.

TO EUROPE

Make Reservations Now.

Montreal to Liverpool.

May 20, June 24, July 22, Victorian

May 28, July 1, July 29, Y. M. C. A.

June 2, July 5, Aug. 5, Minnedosa

June 16, July 15, Aug. 16, Metagama

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COMMUNISM PLUS ELECTRIFICATION

Soviet Russia's Grandiose Dream of Developing 27,000,000 Horsepower.

Viborg, Finland, May 13.—Communism, plus electrification, is now the slogan of the Russian Soviet regime. Reports of this vast dream of Lenin by which, say sarcastic refugees reaching Finland, he "hopes to make every Russian hut a communistic paradise with a dynamo in the corner" have reached the outside world frequently during the past few months, but only recent Moscow and Petrograd newspapers show the vast extent of the proposed electrification of Russia.

G. S. Zhinoviev, Soviet governor of Petrograd, in a speech at that city, announced that the scheme contemplated the construction all over European Russia and Siberia of huge electric power plants, with a total capacity of 15,170,000 horsepower in the former, and 9,000,000 horsepower in Siberia. On this work, he said, are to be employed, as fast as possible, the soldiers who are demobilized.

How seriously Lenin advocates electrification is shown in one of his recent speeches, wherein he said: "More must be done regarding electrification. The whole future of Soviet Russia depends on the consummation of the plan. All elements of the population must assist in this state enterprise. The building of electric stations and the laying of power lines will take ten years. Concessions must furnish the working capital. Then communism Russia will be an example to all the governments of Europe and Asia."

A present Russia has comparatively few electric plants. To further the immediate development of the electrification plan, electrical workers and engineers have, for several months, been exempted from the restrictions placed upon other workmen and have been given preferred rations.

IN TEN MINUTES SHE'S A LAWYER

Detroit, May 13.—Ostensibly to study judicial procedure in preparation for the making of a picture in which she is to play the part of a modern Portia, Clara Kimball Young, the well-known and handsome movie star, visited Judge William M. Heston's court.

However, no attempt at secrecy was made by Miss Young's representatives, who were apparently not unwilling for

"Raw From Eczema Doctors Do Their Best"

"Forty years I suffered. One leg raw from toes to body. Nothing was doing what I suffered. It was D.D.D. that relieved me, and for three years I haven't had a sign of eczema."

These words are taken from the letter of Mrs. Garrett, Chesham, Ontario. Mr. Garrett will answer any questions you care to ask him. If you haven't tried the cooling, healing D.D.D. prescription for skin disease, we shall be glad to send you a bottle today on our usual guarantee. \$3.00 a bottle. Try D.D.D. Soap too.

D.D.D.

THE Lotion for Skin Disease

Strong's Drug Store, Standard Drug Co., Limited, and Taylor's Drug Store, 380 Richmond street, London.

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the reporters to report, and for the photographers to photograph while Miss Young endeavored to discover just what makes the wheels of justice go around. A touch of distinction was given the usual dull grinds of arrangements by the presence of the beautiful Miss Young. The court room was crowded with the customary apathetic gallery of bored spectators, augmented for the occasion by numerous clerks of the Municipal Courts Building. The immediate George T. Gaston was there, and even Judge Harry B. Keldan dropped in for a peek at the lovely lady.



"How dear to my heart Are the scenes of my Childhood?"

THE old home where we spent so many happy days—the games we played with dear old father and mother looking on. The old home itself, mellowed with time is still as well preserved as it was in our childhood days. Its preservation is due to the surface protection which only good paint can give.

B-H "ENGLISH" 70% Pure White Lead (Brandram's Genuine B.B.) 30% Pure White Zinc 100% Pure Paint

Unequalled in covering capacity—no other brand can equal its record for permanence. By using this paint of extreme durability your house is protected for years.

B-H "English" Paint's record for surface saving is the result of its guaranteed formula—70% of its base is Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead, the world's standard for almost two hundred years, and 30% pure White Zinc. Paint your family home with B-H "English" Paint and it will remain protected.

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