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FROM MONTREAL AND QUEBEC

June 10—Scandinavian	Southampton, Antwerp.
June 13—Empress of France	Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.
June 16—Montrose	Liverpool
June 17—Tunislan	Glasgow
June 18—Malta	Southampton, Antwerp.
June 22—Montreal	Naples, Genoa
June 23—Emp. of Britain	Liverpool
June 24—Corinthian	Glasgow
June 27—Empress of Scotland	Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.
July 10—Montcalm	Liverpool
July 11—Metagama	Glasgow
July 12—Scotian	Southampton, Glasgow.
July 13—Minnedosa	Southampton, Antwerp.
July 14—Empress of India	Liverpool
July 15—Empress of France	Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.
July 16—Montrose	Liverpool
July 17—Tunislan	Glasgow
July 18—Empress of Britain	Liverpool.
July 19—Malta	Southampton, Antwerp.
July 21—Victorian	Liverpool
July 22—Corinthian	Glasgow
July 23—Empress of Scotland	Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.
July 25—Montcalm	Liverpool
July 26—Metagama	Glasgow
Aug. 2—Minnedosa	Southampton, Antwerp.
Aug. 4—Montclare	Liverpool
Aug. 5—Scotian	Southampton, Glasgow.
Aug. 6—Empress of France	Cherbourg, Southampton, Hamburg.
Aug. 11—Montrose	Liverpool
Aug. 12—Tunislan	Glasgow

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**SOUL SURVIVES THE BODY
PSYCHIST FINDS BY TEST**

Camille Flammarion Convicted After Fifty Years' Study of Question.

Paris, June 7.—Conclusions of Camille Flammarion, the French astronomer, from the study of a few hundred cases along purely scientific lines and apart from religious or spiritualistic viewpoints, are that the soul lives after decomposition of the body, is endowed with faculties still unknown to science and can manifest itself at a distance without the mediation of the senses.

"I have spent fifty years studying the question," the astronomer says, "and have applied to it the same rules as to scientific research. I excluded every example which would not stand the test of scientific verification."

Among the proofs offered by Dr. Flammarion are cases of dead persons fulfilling promises, giving notice of their demise and giving warnings of events which afterwards materialized, even such as the execution of vengeance for wrongs through mediums previously unaware of the wrongs done.

Among the proofs cited are the following:

"The late composer Saint Saens, just before his death, related the fact that on the last day of the war of 1870 while he was dining gaily with his comrades at an advanced post he distinctly heard the chanting of the theme around which he later composed his famous requiem. From this phenomena he had a presentiment of misfortune and later learned that his friend, the great artist Henri Regnault, had died the same instant.

"A patient of Dr. Caltagirone of Palermo," says Dr. Flammarion, "made a pact with him that if he died before the doctor he would come back and give evidence of the survival of the soul. A few months later the doctor's attention was drawn to the movement of a candleabra which continued until a piece of it was detached and placed on a table as if laid there by a careful hand. Two days' afterwards the doctor learned that his patient had been dead several days. The breaking of the candleabra was the sign agreed upon by which the patient was to prove the survival of the soul."

Another instance cited by Dr. Flammarion is the case of a young man employed by a Glasgow manufacturer. The young man, who died of poison which he had mistakenly drunk for whisky, appeared after death to his employer and begged him not to believe what he was going to be told. The employer previously was unaware of the young man's death. He was told a few minutes later that the boy had committed suicide. A careful investigation proved that death was really due to taking the poison by mistake.

Dr. Flammarion produces a great number of examples already published in his physical works, manifestations of the spirit at different periods after death from an hour to several years. He says, however, he does not pretend to say that the soul is immortal, but contents himself with classifying evidence proving scientifically that it does survive the body.

An Odessa Clergyman.
Mr. and Mrs. James Crozier, Haley's, announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah E., to Rev. Cecil G. Bell, Odessa, the marriage to take place the last of June.

Another reason why women do not like to receive postal cards for Christmas is because they cannot have any fun exchanging them.
A good complexion will often catch a man, but it takes a good disposition to hold him.

Umbrella Handles.
Those who are intrigued by the attractive shape of a wooden umbrella handle and conclude that the tree simply "grew that way" will be surprised to learn that they are making a great mistake. Cultivating an umbrella handle is a slow and tedious process, often requiring three years of the most careful attention. At the end of the first year the young tree is cut quite short. From then on, the bark of the sprouts is cut and the wood is carved and twisted into all manner of fancy and the designs. Great care must be exercised lest the tree die from interruption of the flow of sap. After cutting each stick is dried carefully in the sun, and then steamed in a vapor bath until it is soft and pliable.

A Fish-eye View.
To the fish the surface of the water, seen from below, presents a circular window surrounded by mirrors, according to Edward Ringwood Hewson. It seems that a fish can see out into the air only through a limited aperture; everywhere else the surface reflects the contents of the stream, or (if it be a shallow one) the bottom. This is because the light rays passing from water to air are bent, and when the angle is the very ray from the fish's eye with the vertical becomes great enough, it is bent backward so that it does not enter the air at all, but is directed downward toward the bottom.

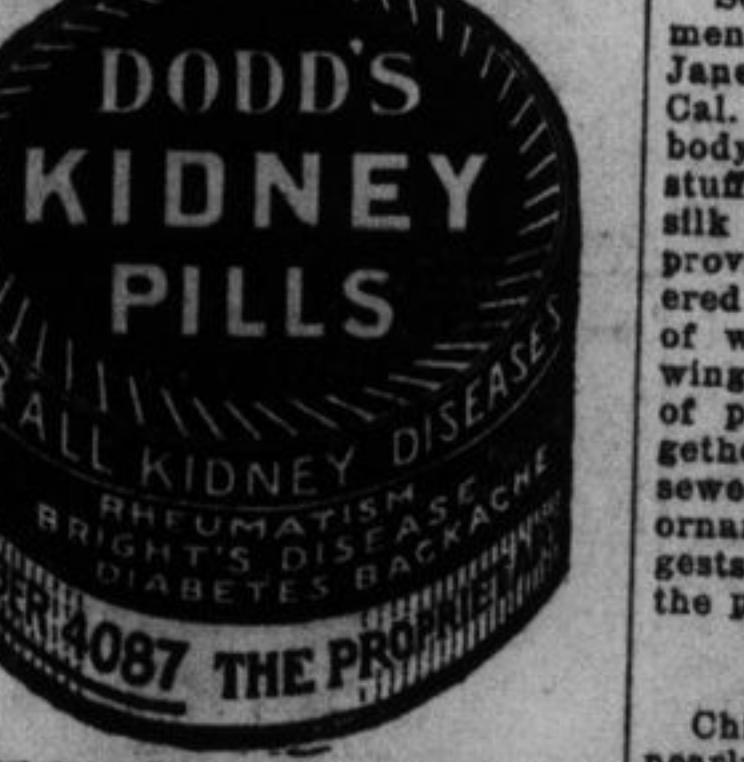
A New Ornament.
Something new in the way of ornament is the invention of a woman, Jane Messenger, of Pacific Grove, Cal. It counterfeits an insect. The body of the insect is made of silk, stuffed with cotton. Its head is of silk stretched over a wire frame and provided with antennae of wire covered with silk. The six legs are also of wire similarly covered, and the wing-cases are represented by a pair of pearly-mussel shells, hinged together with a scrap of silk that is sewed to the back of the body. An ornamental insect of this kind (suggests the inventor) may be worn on the person or used as a souvenir.

Chinese Taxicab.
China, the land which antedated nearly every one of our modern inventions, also claims the invention of the taxicab some 600 years ago. The Chinese used a carriage with an attachment that dropped a pebble into a receptacle for every mile it traveled. In this case, however, the Chinese claim can not be admitted, for in the year 192 a Roman emperor had a carriage which not only measured the distance traveled but also the time spent in the journey.

Fossil Forest.
The discovery of a fossil forest is reported at Anglon, Sardinia. Petrified palms, with well-preserved structure, are already known from a Miocene formation in the island, and details of the new find will be awaited with much interest.

Circus elephants are killed after they become unmanageable.

If the men ever go back to knee trousers the poor husky fellows are going to have to wear leggings all winter. Nobody but a weak, frail woman could ever stand to wear silk hose and low shoes in zero weather.
A cold in the head will cause you to lose your taste for food—and a cold in the feet your taste for success.



SEEK NEW AUTO FUEL.

Here Is a Problem That Scientists Must Solve.

"Alcohol can never be anything more than a help where motor fuels are concerned," an expert said recently. "All the alcohol we are able to produce can be profitably used in the making of fuel mixtures, but for all that has been said to the contrary, the quantity obtainable is relatively small."

"Much has been said about the utilization of cornstalks for making alcohol on an enormous scale, but there is nothing in the idea. Cornstalks are bulky; it would not pay to transport them in great quantities to big central plants for distillation. To make such use practicable there should be a plant for every five square miles, run perhaps on a co-operative plan by farmers. But how many billions of dollars a year would it cost to watch the farmers and see that the alcohol was not sold for beverage purposes?"

"In the year 1921 we consumed in this country 7,080,000,000 gallons of gasoline. During the same period we exported 1,954,000,000 gallons. Our production of alcohol in the twelve months was about 100,000,000 gallons. So you see how small a figure relatively the alcohol cut."

"Alcohol can never take the place of gasoline as a motor fuel. There would have to be a special carburetor to vaporize it, and the power generated by it is not nearly so great as that obtainable from gasoline or a mixture."

"The so-called 'auxiliary' motor fuels are composed either of gasoline and benzol or of those two with alcohol added. Benzol, as you doubtless know, is a by-product of coal distillation. It was produced on a large scale incidentally to the distillation of coal for toluol during the war—the toluol being required for the manufacture of high explosives—and since then the output of benzol has been continued."

"In Brazil trials have been made of mixtures containing alcohol, benzene, sulphuric acid and even castor oil; but they have not been successful. Official reports on results obtained acknowledge, first, fewer miles to the gallon; second, diminished power, with consequent difficulty on steep grades and with heavy loads; third, trouble in starting the motor in the morning after several hours' idleness; and, fourth, dissolving effect on tanks, pipes, etc., with consequent clogging of the carburetor."

"The way out? It is hard to say what it will be, but it is sure to be found. Most likely it seems that we shall learn how to make use of lower-grade fuel with a higher boiling point, perhaps even kerosene, though that is not the problem of engine construction on new lines."

Stjepan Radic, Croat Agitator

Stjepan Radic, who has long possessed a considerable measure of fame (or notoriety, according to the political views of the person concerned) as the champion of pure Croatism, has had a fairly chequered political career, even for his country, where the course of politics never did run smooth. Now he has attracted almost universal notice by the publication of the Memorandum signed by 63 members of the Croatian bloc, and addressed to the Genoa Conference, demanding the recognition of the Croatian Republic.

Contrary to the impression conveyed by his present action, Radic was until 1908 an advocate of a united Yugoslavia, i.e., of a union of the Southern Slav lands under Austria-Hungary with Serbia and Montenegro. The year 1908 brought the annexation of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and an inevitable maze of cross-currents in the Southern Slav political world in its train. The annexation, which was bitterly resented by Serbia as a fresh attack upon the integrity of the race, entailed a notable increase of the Southern Slav element within the monarchy, and roused hopes of a new orientation there, in which a German-Magyar-Slav-Trialism should replace the pernicious dual system.

Radic was at once caught by the new idea. He was, after all, first and foremost, a Croat, and since by the annexation all the Croats, at least, were united under one roof, as it were, he took up the line that the Croatian question was now solved, and that in any case Serbia would be too weak to assume the protecting leadership in a Southern Slav state. In 1911 he actually lectured in this sense at Petrograd (then still St. Petersburg). A Serbian took up the challenge, pointed out that the annexation, so far from benefiting Southern Slav interests, was a Pan-German move, and part of the German policy of Eastward Penetration. Radic emerged from the conflict badly discredited, and on his return to Croatia attacked Tribilovic, late Minister for Internal Affairs.

During the war Radic remained true to his idea of a Southern Slavdom united within the scope of the Hapsburg monarchy. Hence it was natural that he should find himself gradually drawn into the orbit of the Frank Party, or Pro-Austrians. Early in 1918 we find him still clamoring for all the rigor of the law against the "Serbophiles." With the imminence of the Austro-Hungarian collapse he may have thought of adapting himself to the probable new order. At all events, on May 19, he attended the Slav Congress in Prague, and there spoke so vehemently against Austria that he fairly over-shot the mark and—rightly or wrongly—was taken by the Czecha for an Austro agent provocateur, with the result that he was carefully shut out from all their secret counsels.

A disappointment was in store for Radic when his influence and the strength of his following were underestimated by the united Government after the liberation. He offered most inadequate representation (members) in the united Parliament. Doubtless this was a tactical mistake in dealing with an ambitious man. Affronted, he returned to his original line, if indeed he had ever left it. He boycotted the Parliament, and already during the time of the Peace Conference tried to make interest for his Croatian Republic, the upshot of which was that he found himself imprisoned for a little while. This imprisonment has proved one of his greatest assets ever since. It invested him with the halo of a man who has suffered for his convictions. In the eyes of his followers he became a sort of second Martyr St. Stephen!

At one juncture he tried to join forces with the Peasant Party, and was even prepared to go to Belgrade. But again his value was not properly appreciated. The leader of the Serbian Peasant Party (Komadic) told him that his following was not large enough, and once more Radic retired in a dudgeon to nurse his wrath and hide his time. As no one seemed anxious to bid for his support, he made one more attempt to compromise with Belgrade. But by this time his party had got out of hand. Too weak to establish a revolutionary republic, and too much at variance with the Government, there was now no course open to him but to fall into the arms of the Frank party (the old pro-Austrians), where he found himself in company with the remains of various Croatian pre-war factions, collectively called the Zajednicari (Coalitionists).

Stjepan Radic is a self-taught man, vain, ambitious, but possessing above all things the quality of being alive to all men. He can over-persuade the educated as readily as he can blarney the man in the street. Naturally, his propaganda among the masses is tinged with Bolshevism to suit the times. The Croatian Republic is to be as neutral as Switzerland, and even better off. For there is to be no army and no police either—and no clergy, and of course no taxes! No wonder Radic is popular, especially as he backs up his popularity with a modicum of terror.

At this moment he is at the zenith of his power; yet of late the current against him has increased greatly in strength and volume. His Bolshevistic tendencies have alienated the clergy, and in the Roman Catholic priest's of Croatia the world policy of the Church of Rome and her vast experience in dealing with human nature are arrayed against him. The Labor Party does not approve of his exclusively Croat standpoint—for Labor is internationalist abroad and broadly nationalist at home.

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