RESULTS OF AN ERA OF VERACITY BY LILLIAN C. PASCHAL.

Consisting of clippings from various ing is to be called tonight. The Marnewspapers, files of 1948:

From the Butte (Mont.) Daily Digger, Sept. 12, 1948:

Yesterday afternoon a remarkable circumstance occurred on the volcanic minence west of the city, known as Big Butte. It was an adventure of two miners who had been prospecting for the new mineral silvoro. They had unhooked their patent divining-rid from a ledge of rock where they had located a lead of the precious metal, the natural amalgam of gold and silver, now so much more in demand than the old-fashioned gold.

The electric filaments on the finder of the appliance were observed to be in a state of great agitation. Instead of searching the face of the cliff for silvoro, as the delicate threads were accustomed to do, they were waving wildly toward the western sky. Upon looking in that direction what was the estonishment of the men to behold what appeared to be a strange bird of gigantic proportions flying swiftly toward them. Transflexed with fear, they watched the terrifying object as it dropped its inflated black wings and settled neiselessly to earth near the spot where they stood.

On nearer view it seemed to be a sort of airship. Its machinery gleamed with allyors, which explained the action of the divining-rod. Over its side appeared the head of a most grotesque personage. Steadying his uncanny craft, he leaped out with surprising agility. He was of alarming height, and his head seemed to center toward one ter-

rible eye in the middle of his face. He approached and spoke to them in a strange kind of English, saying he was well acquainted with the races of the earth at a distance, having studied their ways and listened to their various languages through the astronomical apparatus in one of the public observatories in his home on the planet

Conversing genially all the way, the miners brought their strange guest into the city. He was not to be seen when the reporter called at a late hour last night. He is said to be remark-able in appearance, nearly twelve feet in height and clad in garments woven of one piece without seams.

His awestruck captors aver that his one eye possesses a basilisk power, but in a peculiar and alarming directionthat of evoking absolute truth from the unfortunate victim of its fascinating glare; that, no matter what is in the speaker's mind to say, the unvarnished truth, however unpleasant it may be, comes from his lips with that dreadful eye upon him.

They also ascribe to their celestial visitor among other black arts the power of becoming invisible at whenever and to whomever he chooses. Possibly the latter faculty belongs aiso

to his airship, as no trace of it can be found on Big Butte. But should his possession of this truth compelling power of eye prove to be a fact it is rather disquieting to speculate upon the direful changes that may be wrought in human affairs by presence of this unique being in our midst.

Clipped from the Anaconda (Mont.) Copper Sheet, Sept. 16, 1948:

Many accounts have been given of the man from Mars who arrived last week from the sky. He has been seen by few, but it appears that little escapes his eye. That forceful orb wreaks itself upon inanimate things as well as upon man. It has evidently been turned upon the billboards of the city during the past night, so changed are they from yesterday. Such advertisements as these confronted the startled gaze of our citizens this morning:

'Quack-All's Hair Destroyer! Warranted to produce gray hair and baldness in one month! "Harvard Gleanings. Most indigest-

ible of breakfast foods!" 'Satin Skin Soap! Ruins the hands

"Pincher Shoes promote profanity and corns. Will cripple for life. After one pair you will never wear any Farther down in the suburbs the

most astounding posters met the eye.
"At the Grand! The Screamer Opera Company! Worst of the season's tortures!" And the portraits of the beautiful stars of that troupe were distorted into the faces of wrinkled old

"Coming next week! Smallest show No animals worth seeing. jokes all musty with age: two cents' worth for only half a dollar!" The campaign notices of our estimable townsmen who are now running for office on various tickets we for-

bear to publish. It would be too har-This public terror must be hunted down. Such things must not be in our law abiding city. No one is safe while otic condition.

tian must go! Locals from the city column of Butte

Daily Digger, Sept. 21, 1948: Since the appearance on our streets at mysterious intervals of the man from Mars, most of the doctors' and lawyers' signs have disappeared. The occupation of the latter is gone when everyone in the courtroom, themselves and witnesses included, tells the exact

truth. The Martian is a daily visitor at the courthouse. Various rumors indicate that the rebegan with one Mike Doolan of the Anaconda mine. It seems that Dr. Dash, the company physician, while writing a prescription for Mike, was startled by the sudden appearance of the giant form and truth exacting eye of the Martian; hence Doolan's discovery that all the potent symbols on the bit of white paper signified no more than

salt water and soda. "Faith," he was heard to declaim to a gaping crowd of listeners, "an' if thet's phwat we are payin' him foive hunderd dollars a mont' fer we moight as well put it into a few tons of sody crackers an' tak it thot way ivery marnin',

The man from Mars was reforming the schools yesterday with his optical searchlight. During his visit to the high school the history lesson was a marvelous disclosure. Heroes were shown up to be only very common men. Washington had told several lies and sworn many swears. Youth was in-structed that goodness is Siamese twin brother to loneliness; that many bad-people are happy and various other truths that caused the dismissal beli to ring in agitated haste at 2:30. At the general teachers' meeting a like commotion was caused by the same planetary headlight. We refrain from publishing the remarks of the superinten-dent to his teachers. The Martian

From the Evening Continental, Butte, Mont., dated Sept. 24, 1948; extra edi-

HARROWING HORROR!

The Martian Murderer! Done to Death! Pulled from the Pulpit!

The Rev. Dr. Blank, pastor of the People's Church, lies in a critical condition at the city hospital, the victim of violence at the hands of his own parishioners.

The Sabbath quiet of that church was rudely broken by a scene of riot and bloodshed. No clear account can be obtained, though we append exclusive interviews with prominent members who were present.

But it seems that regular service was in progress when the magnetic presence of the Martian was felt by all, and it is presumed that his evil spell was over the minister, the Rev. Mr. Blank, and caused those astounding utterances which enraged his usually decorous congregation into insurrec-

tion against him. They rose as one man and literally tore him from the pulpit. He escaped, though seriously injured, through side door and was taken to the hospital. Fears for his safety even in case of recovery are entertained, so great is the feeling against him.

The crowd was dispersed by officers of the law amid much excitement. The

From the New York Earth, Jan. 1,

This is the day of special thanksgiving appointed by the president to show our gratitude that a national scourge been mercifully lifted from our land. We may once more walk freely forth into the light of day without fear of the immense shadowy form and piercing eye of the Martian who has caused a reign of terror in the United States for the last three months. Some little resume of his career may not be

THE SCOURGE REMOVED.

amiss here. In the town where he first appeared, Butte, Mont., there are yet traces of his ravages. He put an entire stop to the system of social calls among the ladies. Instead of joyful greetings the caller met with such remarks from her

hostess as "Old frump!" "Hateful thing!" and "What did you come here To which the visitor responded, to her own horror as well as that of her dear friend: "Just to see if you had bought

any new furniture to replace that shabby stuff in your parlor." It grew too dangerous. After the first week of hair pullings all calling ceased. No woman could call her tongue her own with the baleful Martian influence upon her. For the same reason there have been no dances at the clubs this entire season, and the churches and schools are yet in a cha-

this monster is abroad. A mass meet- | The town itself is now divided in

half, East Butte being the abode of the larger part of the grown male popula-tion, and West Butte occupied by the majority of the ladies. There are but few residences or homes occupied. They are chiefly boarding houses now.

This is the direct result of the busy month when the divorce courts turned out an average daily grist or 213 decrees, a total aggregation of 6,391, for the month of November, 1948. On the other hand, many are reunited who had

been estranged before. Several prominent and highly esteemed citizens are residing for the present in the city jail, while as many prisoners are released, their innocence having been proved beyond a doubt since the advent of the Martian.

Everybody has read the famous Truth Issue of the Anaconda Copper Sheet. It has been translated into fourteen languages. As is well known, it was caused by an unexpected visit of the Martian cent revolution against medical men to the editorial rooms just as the printer's devils began their nightly rush for We need not describe that memor-

able sheet, pocket edition, size 5 by 9 inches, its advertising columns of bargains reduced to facts and four sticks of nonpareil, its society news shorn of all glory of glowing adjectives, the microscopic corner occupied by police items divested of their padding, re-minding one of a row of brownie skeletons; the page devoted to paying gold mines and rich strikes in the Klondike shrunk by the hydraulic pressure of that Martian eye to five lines, the uncomplimentary nature of the marks about the "greenroom" and the results thereof—all this is well known to our readers. This was the last edition destined to be issued from the Copper Sheet fonts. That paper is now no more. The building was burned to the ground that night. The editor was forced to fly for his life, but he afterward made a great fortune by printing souvenir editions of the Truth Issue, which have been sold in all parts of the world. The editor has since retired to

private life.
That the Martian monster finally traveled over this great country of ours, seeking whom he might devour, and that wreckage and destruction followed in his path, are matters of current history. We need not repeat

When he created such terrible havoc in our halls of congress, as a result of which we have had to call extra elec-tions to fill the numerous vacant seats in both houses on account of the boodle and bribery scandals; when he tam-pered with the president's message, which told us how many millions accrued to that noble statesman from the sugar trust; when our marts of com-merce had been closed by him; when the stock exchange had been made the abode of spiders and silence; when at the last he committed the heinous crime of disclosing and therefore destroying the methods by which model machine made city government was conducted in our great vice-protecting city of New York; when, short, our whole system of living had been turned upside down and inside out by the Archimedes screw of that compelling eye, it was time for the na-tion to rebel. And we did.

No common methods would avail to rid us of a visitor who could render himself invisible to the police when wanted. So a day of public hypnotism was appointed. On that day, Dec. 23, 1948, at 10 a.m., the whole country foined in an effort to hypnotize the Martian back to his lair in the empy-rean. Standing under the open sky and looking toward the east, every person in the United States over eighteen years of age concentrated his thoughts

and prayers upon that one object.

The hum of industry was stopped; every train and mill and store and factory in the whole vast area of the continent was blanketed in one tremendous silence as the millions of people faced the morning sun as though by swing of a mighty pendulum swayed by

common human impulse, for every soul on earth has some dread of power which compels the unvarnished

truth at all times. The common enemy was in Washington at the time, ascending the steps of the congressional library. So many hostile thought currents focussed upon his will proved too much for him. He was overwhelmed by an inclination to call his airship and journey again

At 10:20 a black speck appeared in the sky above the gilded dome of the library. At 10:30 he stepped into his conjured airship, and the awful eye was seen to close slowly three times as the vessel rose above the city.

the incubus, the nightmare of living in a world where only the exact and unqualified truth must be spoken, has been removed from a burdened people. Today let every heart rejoice and give thanks that we are Celivered from the evil spell of the man from

LARGE REWARD FOR KING'S SURGEON

Sir Frederick Treves.

on Sir Frederick Treves will not be olation of the place is something the great surgeon's only reward for awful. The exiles merely exist and his successful convoyance of the King pray for death." "out of danger." For his four weeks' attendance at Sandringham and recovery of the King from typhoid fever in 1871 Sir William Gull received £10,-600, as well as the dignity of baronet. ring Strait, separated from it by a Klondike. The construction of a tun-Twice this amount was paid to Sir waste "which is the abomination of nel under the straits would, in the Twice this amount was paid to Sir Morel Mackenzie for his treatment of the late Emperor Frederick, and in addition he was presented with the order of the Red Eagle. The doctors who attended Queen Victoria in her last illness received 2,000 guineas each, while Dr. Lapponi's skill in removing a cyst from the Pope's side a few years ago was recompensed with £500. But the record in medical fees is held by the ancestor of the present lord mayor of London, Dr. Dimsdale, who received for his journey to St. Petersburg and vaccination of the Empress Catharine II. £10,000 as his fee, £5,-000 for traveling expenses and also the title of baron and a life pension of £500 a year. Frederick Treves has earned a generous reward for his skill. At little more than a moment's notice he placed his whole time at the King's service, and for at least seven days and nights he never went to bed, snatching sleep at Buckingham Palace at odd moments. His daughter's wedding occurred during these critical days, and it was only when she drove herself to the Palace and put the case before her father that he took a hurried half hour to attend the quiet ceremony.

The Other Fellow.

The German Emperor is not noted for his humor, but if this story, told in Leslie's Weekly, be true, he may add humorist to his other titles-soldier, sailor, poet, musician and so forth. He has a habit of pulling his ear when he deep in thought. is deep in thought. "Why do you do that?" asked one of his royal nephews. "Because I am annoyed," was the en-"And when you are very, very annoved what do you do?" "I much annoyed what do you do?" puil somebody else's ear."

NEW YORK TO PARIS BY RAIL

Scheme Is Far From Being As Wild As It Sounds.

Harry De Windt, Intrepia Explorer and Journalist, Illustrating Its Feasibility.

Harry De Windt believes he has demonstrated the feasibility of a railway route from Paris to New York by way ered the distance with an expedition organized in Paris last year, being now en route from Seattle to New York. after experiencing untold hardships.

Moscow and thence to Omsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, thence to Bering Strait, over to Seattle, and now by easy rail stages to New York. He declares the railway can be built and successfully operated, an assertion which means that twentieth century travelers may, if he be right, yet journey in a Pullman the entire distance from gay Paris to somber New York.
Mr. De Windt left Paris Dec. 19, 1901

and arrived at Dawson City July 20, and at Seattle July 28. The first 5,000 miles of his journey were covered in nine months and one day. From Irkutsk on he had one long siege with snow, cold and threatened starvation. Only the appearance of a whaling vessel at Whadyluk saved him and his companions from death. Once in New York City he will have traveled nearly 11,000 miles by land to reach his destination.

SUMMARY OF TRIP.

the following manner:

ace of losing his life is not to be chron- was to happen. icled. He says:

"Not for anything I can at present call to mind would I repeat this trip." ed dangers and literally fighting his toppled over the tribe set up a tremendway through to Alaska, "he paid especial attention to the topography of get away from the tribe until June the country through which he passed, 18. He felt every moment that he was and in consequence of this observation with these people that his life was in he believes that a railroad through Si- peril. beria to Bering Strait is perfectly feas- | It was his intention on leaving them

traverse the Verkoyansk Mountains." An everyday map will show how much De Windt dared in studying this land topography over which he hopes one. He was there in less than a month from his start, aided in many before the worst of the Siberian winter was on and to find a trail or route beyond that which would lead to Ber- States. ing Strait.

BRAVES THE STORM.

The weather was extremely unfavorable to travel. Storms were incessant were far apart and food scarce in every settlement. Nevertheless, at They said to him:

20." The Russian believes that to be im-

possible which a Cossack will not attempt. De Windt did not think so. He secured reindeer sledges at Yakutsk and headed for the Verkoyansk Mountains. The trail was lost and immense glaciers encountered. It was twenty-four hours before the party could relocate itself. Finally the convict settlement at Verkoyansk was tered Siberia. Here he was taken by reached. This settlement is occupied by the Tchuktchi, who confiscated all his political exiles

"We found their condition pitiable," says De Windt. "They packed about had no food to spare. The men were Baronetcy Not Only Compensation of ragged, emaciated, sore with disease. They had little or no medical attendance and a hospital was not to be found. The houses in which they lived was filthy and dark, more fit for The coronation baronetcy conferred animals than human beings. The des-

the travelers started for Nijni Ko- a view to the construction of a raillymsk, 1,200 miles away. This is the way which would communicate with remotest settlement on the frontier of Siberia, and it is 1,600 miles from Be- tively pushed northward from the desolation.'

EXILES IN MISERY. The colony of political exiles at Nijni Kolymsk was found to be in a pitiable condition. "There was barely

The Vital Difference

between Laxatives and Purgatives cannot be too clearly understood. The former are GENTLE, the latter VIOLENT. A LAXA-TIVE assists the organs; a PUR-GATIVE takes the work out of nature's hands.

And every time that nature fails to perform its proper functions it is less disposed to perform them. Purgatives, therefore, are at

best a necessary ovil, like undigested food. IRON-OX

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I felt that the prisoners were doomed to starvation. The state of affairs surpolitical prisoners four have commit-ted suicide and three have gone mad cable was announced. during the last two years. In a short

time the entire colony must disappear." De Windt with dog sledges at Nijni Kolymsk. The dogs struck off into 500 miles of waste where not a strange face was to be met with nor the track of a beast or bird to be seen. When a thousand miles had been covered of the last part of the journey De Windt, suffering from lack of food, came upon a native village. Although surly in manner the natives gave up pemmican and fat for food.

On May 20 Bering Strait was reached and there the explorers came upon unfriendly Tehuktchi. These natives are most low in the scale of civilizaof Bering Strait. He has almost cov- tion. They live in nasty huts from which all fresh air is carefully excluded. For heat they keep seal oil lamps, smoky and vile.

They are nominally Russian subjects, but they have never heard of the czar He has seen the land from Paris to and pay no taxes. They did not cordially welcome De Windt. He and his companions were carefully guarded and taken to a village, "where neither thence to Dawson City, in the Yukon in summer nor winter grass is to be country, southward to Vancouver, found. Only swamp and rock are visible. The members of the tribe die weekly of starvation and scurvy. Much of their food is raw seaweed. They held a carousal while De Windt was with them. According to custom, they put to death one of their aged people— one mouth less to feed. The ceremony is called Kamitok."

DEATH NOT FEARED.

The victim selected was indifferent to his fate, even assisting in the preparations for his death. A preliminary feast on outlandish foods was had. The entire tribe became drunk with the exception of the executioner, who was forced by unwritten law to remain sober that he might dispatch the victim at the proper time. While drunk, members of the tribe threatened De Windt's life, and he was sorely troubled for himself.

At sunset of the day of the feast the Summarized his mode of travel, De men and women began to wail, and Windt accomplished the distance in a roll was sounded on walrus hide drums. The relatives and friends of rail, miles 6,000 the doomed man gathered in the cen-By reindeer 1,600 ring about the man and chanted a

The executioner stepped forward. placed his right foot against the victim's back and slowly strangled him But while he was braving unexpect- to death with a walrus thong. As he ous howl. De Windt was unable to

ible. The greatest difficulty will be to to travel down the coast until he reached a point on Bering Strait, where he might find solid ice and pass to the Alaskan shore, but when he reached Whadyluk cove he found the ice brokto see a trans-Russian-American rail- en up and passage on foot impossible. way operating. To reach Irkutsk was On July 16 the whaling ship William not a hard journey, but a monotonous Bayliss was sighted and signaled. She supplied the explorers with provisions. Later the revenue cutter Thetis, or the particulars by the Russian Govern- United States service came to the cover ment. At this point he secured half and took De Windt away to land him a dozen strong horses and four sledges on the ice pack. He remained with for the 2,000-mile journey to Yakutsk. the pack until he was able to make The effort now was to reach Yakutsk land, five miles off Cape Prince of Wales From there Dawson, and is now in the United

GOLD IN ABUNDANCE.

The De Windt party made the important discovery that the Russians are working a number of gold mines and high, savage winds from 60 to 80 in the Siberian region which are of degrees below zero, the sledge stations untold value. If the same mines were located in Alaska or the States the rush to them would be unprecedented. Yakutsk De Windt still adhered to his But in Siberia the government careoriginal resolution to go through. The fully shields all mines and prevents Russian authorities regued with him rushes of the American kind. The against it, but he would not listen, government must have its percent out of all mineral finds, and the prospect-"Do not go where a Cossack dare not ors or mine workers must observe a hundred and one stringent governmental rules and regulation

De Windt had with him on his remarkable journey the Vicomte de Cluichamp-Bellegarde and George Harding. As early as 1896 the explorer had attempted to make this journey from Paris to New York, taking a reverse course to the one just pursued. He crossed Alaska first and then enstores and kept him a prisoner for forty-one days, after which he was rescued by the American Whaler Belour sledges begging for food, but we vedere and taken back to San Francisco. Just about the time of the Chinese outbreak at Pekin, De Windt prepared for another effort, but the Russian government would not then allow him to pass through Siberia. His third effort has proved successful. De Windt announced before his de-

parture from Paris that the main object of his expedition was to "explore the unknown regions between Nijni From this point, after a short delay, Kolymsk and the Bering Strait, with the Trans-Alaskan line now being acopinion of skilled engineers, be not only feasible but comparatively inexpensive in view of the enormous mineral resources that have lately been discovered in the northeast districts of Siberia, and through which the line would pass.'

As for De Windt himself, he is a journalist as well as explorer, and is one of the best-liked men in London society. He once rode from Paris to Pekin, which brought him into prominence for a time, and he has been distinguished by pronounced artistic and musical tastes. Some years ago his first wife, a sister of Walter Long died and recently he has been married to a sister of Lady Petre. The second Mrs. De Windt is young and very beautiful, a daughter of a professor in Toronto University.

WOMAN OF COURAGE. Mrs. De Windt is a singularly cour-

ageous woman, proud of her husband's fame as an explorer, and eager to be with him whenever she can. De Windt's sister, Lady Brooke, is the only English woman now living bearing the title of rance. She is the wife of the Rajah of Sarawak, and was received by Queen Victoria as a reigning sovereign. Some years ago the rajah was in command of an expedition against the Dyaks. On this occasion the ranee

enough food for the Cossack guards. Asia and America by rail. At the time the Atlantic cable was being laid stren-uous efforts were made to build a telerounding them may be appreciated graph line over this route, starting in when it is known that of the twenty the United States. The work was under way when the completion of the

The Klondike railway now building is destined to reach Dawson City and The Russian government provided eventually Cape Nome. It will then be within 2,000 miles of the Siberian Railway. Powerful trade reasons may exist generations hence for connecting the two lines or the war lords of Russia may deem it wise to build down to the straits, but just at present it does not seem as if any all-rail route to Asia and Europe could compete for an instant with the fast steamship service. Railroading under any circumstances in Siberia or Alaska is an ex-

pensive, dangerous proposition. It is a great satisfaction, though, to know that De Windt's bravery has made known the feasibility of a route and paved the way for the engineers when capital prepares to act.

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was besieged by thousands of savages with only a handful of servants to protect her, but her courage served to hold the garrison until her husband's army relieved her.

Whether De Windt represents foreign capitalists who desire to make use of his knowledge or not cannot be said. It has been one of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of the dreams of capital for decades past to connect of the dreams of th

