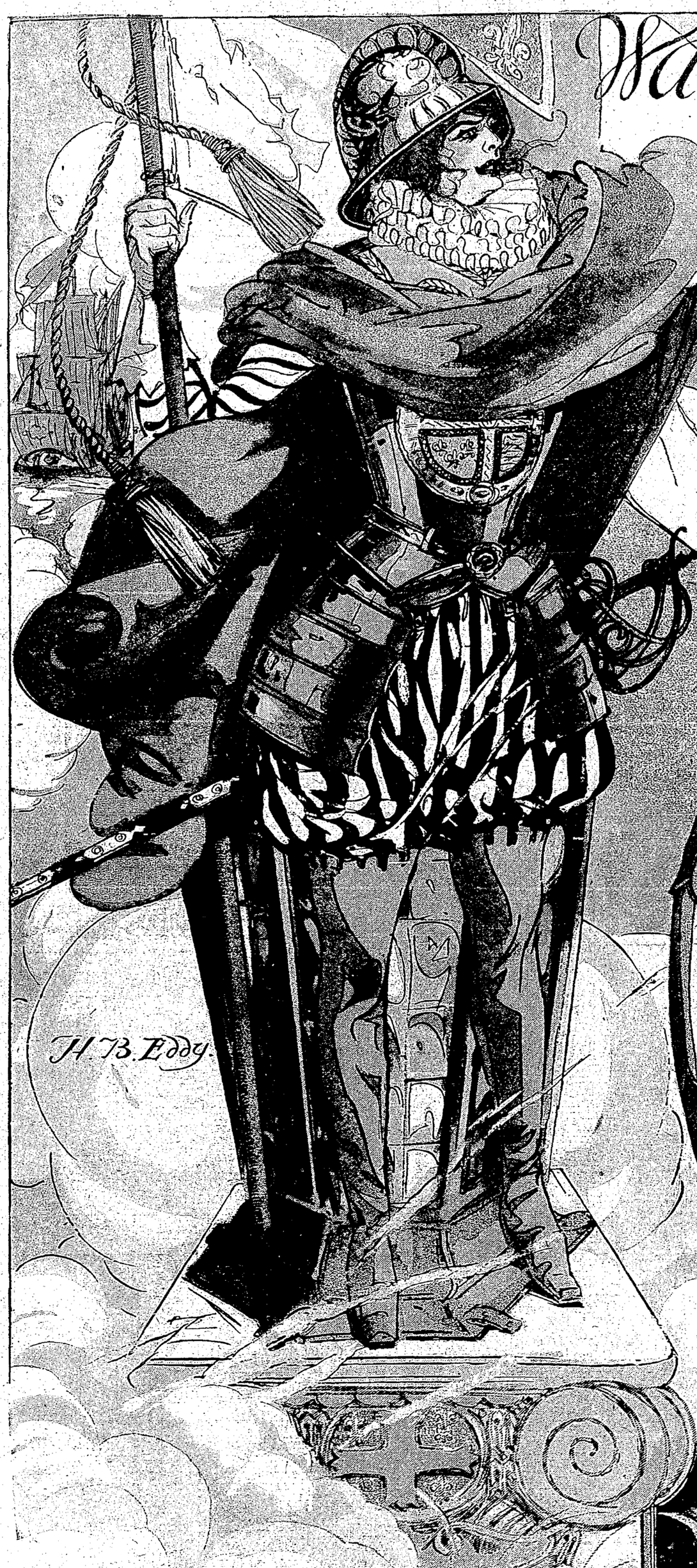
Was Queen Elizabeth a Man?

Curious New Facts, Legends, and Corroborative Evidence, that England's Most Famous Queen Was Not a Woman After All!



H. B. Eddy.



CONTEMPORARY PORTRAIT OF ELIZABETH BY GERARD SHOWING HER MASCULINE FEATURES.

ANCIENT ENGRAVING OF ELIZABETH, REMARKABLE FOR THE ABSENCE OF FEMININE CHARACTERISTICS.



HOLBEIN'S FAMOUS PORTRAIT OF HENRY VIII., QUEEN ELIZABETH'S "FATHER."

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S SIGNATURE ON THE WARRANT FOR QUEEN MARY'S EXECUTION, SHOWING HER MASCULINE HANDWRITING.



ELIZABETH, IN UNBRIDLED RAGE, ORDERING THE ARREST OF SIR WILLIAM DAVISON FOR EXECUTING MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS. — BY W. EBBINGHAUS.

WAS Queen Elizabeth, England's greatest ruler, a man? Bram Stoker, the well-known English author, has collected a mass of interesting evidence and documents tending to show that she was. His discoveries are contained in a book entitled "Famous Impostors," published by Sturgis & Walton, New York.

Mr. Stoker was led to investigate this subject by hearing an ancient tradition, which had existed and been generally accepted by the natives of Bisley ever since the supposed Elizabeth lived among them. Bisley is a little isolated village among the Cotswold Hills, in the west of England, where Elizabeth lived during her youth. The house in which she lived, Overcourt Manor, is, to-day preserved in virtually the same condition as when she lived in it. A little stone coffin still stands in the garden, in which it is said the real Princess Elizabeth was buried.

The tradition is that about the year 1540, when the real Princess Elizabeth was seven years old, she was taken ill with a fever and died. King Henry VIII., the terrible "bluff King Hal," was about to arrive on a visit. Nobody dared to cause him displeasure. Too often it meant the headman's axe for the offender. The Princess' governess, Mistress Ashley, decided to provide a substitute for the dead child. The only one she could find was a boy of the same age. The King paid a brief visit, and was satisfied.

As the changeling grew up he made every effort to keep up the deception which had been practised, for if he had been exposed he would have lost his head. He succeeded in becoming one of the greatest sovereigns of history. Mr. Stoker has examined nearly all the recorded facts of history, and has found none that disprove the tradition and many that confirm it. The facts that tend to support the theory that Elizabeth was a man fall into three groups: 1. Her lifelong devotion to her governess, Mistress Ashley, and her "Cofferer," Sir Thomas Parry. 2. Her refusal to get married, despite the fact that the most brilliant men in Europe sought her hand. 3. Her well-known masculine characteristics.

Many historians have remarked that there appeared to be a secret between Queen Elizabeth and Mistress Ashley and Sir Thomas Parry. She remained faithful to them, and continued to heap benefits on them to the

(Continued on Next Page.)

Copyright, 1911, by American-Examiner. Great Britain Rights Reserved.

THE GERM OF CANCER FOUND?

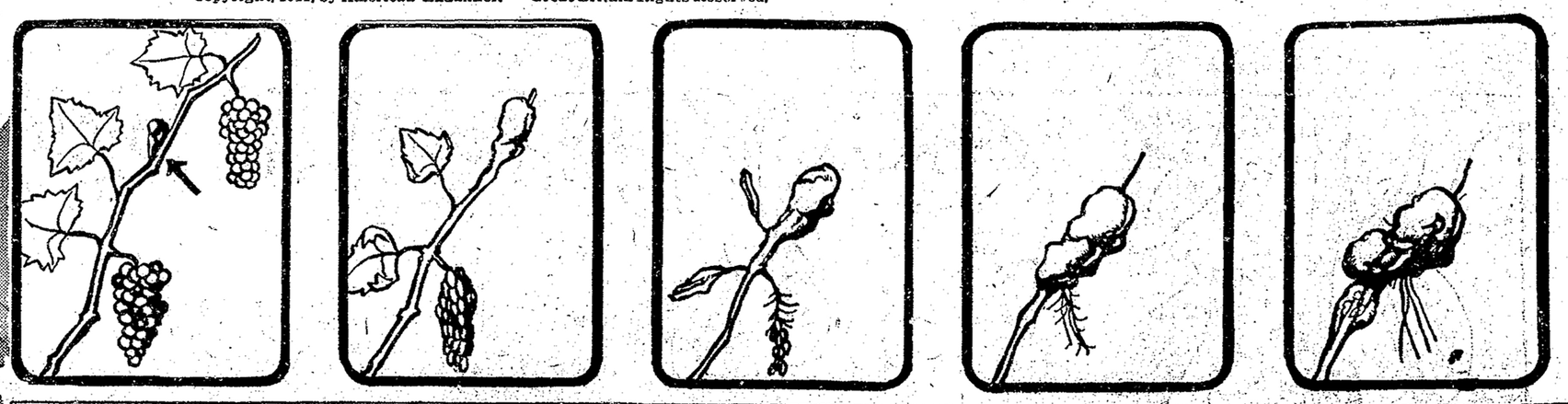


Diagram Showing the Progressive Stages of Grapevine Destruction When It Is Attacked by "Crown Gall," or Plant Cancer.



"The cancerous gall on the grapevine's joint (x) may hide the secret of man's most mysterious malady."

IS cancer a germ disease, and has the germ of cancer been discovered at last?

The experts of the United States Department of Agriculture announce that they have found a genuine cancer of the plant, and they have found the germ or bacterium that causes that cancer.

They declare officially that the cancer they have discovered in plants is very similar, perhaps identical, with that which afflicts human beings. In any case, it is declared to be a growth of exactly the same type.

Now, this is of vast importance to humanity. Cancer, the greatest plague that afflicts humanity, is still an insoluble problem to science. Neither its nature nor its cure is understood. It is obvious that the first step toward a cure of a disease is to understand its original cause, its nature. When that is done, the way is cleared to prepare a remedy according to certain well-approved principles.

No one has been able to say just what causes human cancer. No one has been able to prove whether it is caused by a germ or not, although advanced medical investigators have been inclined to say that it is not.

The favorite theory is that it is the result of misplaced body cells, which, in a wrong environment, undergo abnormal growth and destroy the whole organism.

A vast mass of new facts has been gathered lately concerning cancer, but no certain conclusion has yet been drawn from them. The theory just mentioned is partly based upon these facts, but even its supporters admit that it is not fully demonstrated.

Medical science has been concentrated upon cancer because it is now recognized as the greatest menace to mankind. It is even feared that it may be the means of destroying all human life on earth. It is true that it is at present second to tuberculosis as a cause of death, but, nevertheless, it is a greater menace.

Tuberculosis is on the decrease. Cancer is on the increase. We know how to cure tuberculosis. We do not know how to cure cancer. Men can eradicate consumption if they give the necessary time and money to the object. They cannot thus conquer cancer with their present knowledge, even if they should devote their whole efforts to it.

Research has established the regions of the human body in man and woman which are most subject to cancer. This is important, because it warns people where to expect the disease. Research has shown that cancer can be transplanted from man to animals and from one animal to another. It has shown that while cancer is not strictly hereditary, certain families are more subject to the disease than others. It has shown that practically all living animals are subject to the disease.

Most of the investigators have decided that cancer is not a germ disease, because, although they have found many germs in the tumors, they have not found one that is invariably present. The difficulty of finding the specific germ, by the way, is partly explained by the statement of the Government experts that the parasite they have found in plant cancer is present in very small quantities and very hard to isolate.

Another very recent discovery concerning cancer was that fish suffered from it to a remarkable extent. It was then suggested that the fish might be the source of all cancer in man.

At last the origin has been traced to the plant world, still further down in the scale of life.

Now the spectre of cancer seems to leer at us from the smiling cluster of grapes, from the modest daisy and from the ruddy tomato. But we must face this thought in order to conquer disease.

The discovery of the cancer germ in plants, it is expected, may lead to the isolation of the germ in human cancer. That will point the way to preparing a cure for the disease according to well-known principles. The remedy will probably take the form of a vaccine or an anti-toxin prepared from the germ.

The germ discovered by the Department of Agriculture is a bacterium and has been isolated from the daisy. It is the cause of a plant disease, known as "crown gall," which has long been regarded as very mysterious. The malady in question attacks many kinds of plants, being conspicuously an enemy of grapevines. It forms tumors closely resembling those malignant growths which in human beings and lower animals are known as cancers.

It appears, in a word, that plant cancer—variously known as "crown gall," "black knot," "root tumor" and by various other names—corresponds in all important respects to cancer in men and animals. It is called "crown gall" because of the fact that it most commonly assails the crown, or top part, of the root, just where the plant begins to develop from the latter. Thus, for example, the crown of the common garden beet is especially liable to develop such an excresence. The disease may, however, and often does, appear on the stems of the grapevine or other plant, some distance above ground.

Up to the present time no germ has been identified as accountable for cancer in human beings and animals. On this account many physiologists have been inclined to believe that there was no specific germ. But the unsatisfactory character of this argument is shown by the fact that up to the present time it might have been applied equally well to plant cancer. In truth, for many years scientific investigators have been making the utmost efforts to discover the microbe of "crown gall," though without success.

One remarkable thing about the disease is its readiness to assail plants of many different species and genera. In this point, however, it is not unlike the cancer of human beings, to which most other animals seem to be more or less liable, even including fishes. Many kinds of fruits and vegetables are attacked by the gall malady, which produces in all of them much the same symptoms.

There was plenty of material to work upon, but the germ so earnestly sought persistently eluded recognition and identification. It is now known that the reason why was simply that the responsible microbe is not at all abundant in the affected tissues, and is sometimes even rare. It is always hard to see, and apparently it multiplies only inside of the living cells, which are stimulated by its presence to divide with great rapidity. Such division signifies very rapid multiplication, resulting in an overgrowth of a morbid character—in other words, a tumor.

A tumor of this kind is of the same malignant character as a cancer in a human being. No cure for it has hitherto been known, and, accordingly, the principal recommendation made to grape-growers, for instance, has been that they plant vines of gall-resistant varieties; in other words, varieties which have shown themselves least liable to the disease. Among human beings there are some families which are exceptionally liable to cancer, the disease appearing in generation after generation, while other families are seemingly immune. With plants, it must be supposed, it is much the same way.

Now, investigation of this interesting subject went on for quite a number of years without any very definite results until, in 1907, Dr. Erwin F. Smith and Dr. C. O. Townsend, pathologists in the Department of Agriculture, gave notice of the discovery of a certain bacterium which had been conclusively proved to be responsible for tumors of a cancerous description on the roots of daisies. They had succeeded in isolating this germ, to which they gave the name of *Bacterium tumefaciens*.

Having once got hold of the organism, they bred it on gelatin, thereby obtaining it in unlimited quantities for experimental purposes. They used it for inoculating healthy plants of many different kinds, such as tobacco, tomato, potato, sugar-beet, hop and peach, and in every instance they produced galls; in other words, cancers, at the point of inoculation. Successful inoculation of grape vines were likewise made.

Nothing could be easier. The process was exceedingly simple. All that was necessary was to make a small wound, introduce a trifling quantity of the disease "culture," and presently the growth started. In the same way, later on, tumors were produced on plants of carnation, raspberry, apricot and apple. All of them were much alike, and one conclusion definitely drawn from the experiments was that the malady which had given so much trouble to growers of fruits and vegetables was always the same complaint, no matter what kind of plant it assailed. It was simply plant cancer every time.

It had already been ascertained that the disease was highly infectious. Previous experimenters had found that it could be communicated to a healthy plant by making a wound and binding thereupon a piece of fresh-cut tumor from an affected plant. The infection was even shown to be carried from one place to another in vineyards by surface irrigation; in other words, the germs were transported by water. Suggestion was made that insects conveyed it from diseased plants to healthy plants—a theory presumably correct enough, though as yet unproven.

But what was the nature of this germ? Some experts were inclined to suppose that it was a microscopic fungus; others that it was an animal organism of the kind known as a "plasmodium"—of the same breed as the malaria microbe. But now at last the matter is finally settled, and the Department of Agriculture presents the undoubted author of the mischief imprisoned in a "culture tube."

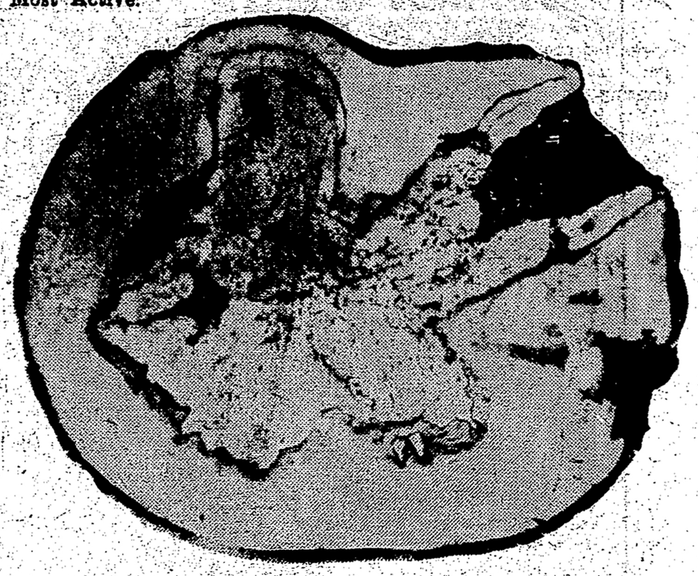
The United States Department of Agriculture Finds Living, Malignant Organisms Within Disease Growths That Resemble Man's Most Mysterious Malady and Attack Trees, Grapevines and Other Plants



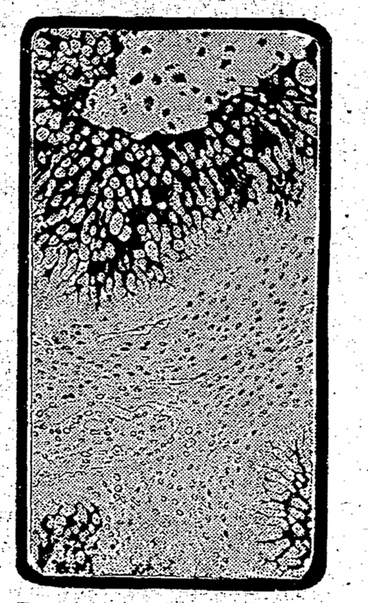
A Photograph by the Department of Agriculture Showing the Cancerous Form of Gall Growth at the Joint of a Grapevine.



The Same Gall, or "Cancer" in Its Advanced Stage, When the Living Organisms That May Be Real Cancer Germs Are Most Active.



Cross Section of a Tree Cancer, of Which the Germ Has Been Found, Showing the Characteristic Cellular Malformation of the Disease.



Human Cancer, Showing Similarity to Tree Cancer.



Trout Cancer, Caused by Infected Vegetable Food.

Diagram Chart Showing Where Cancer Most Frequently Occurs in Men and Women—Ranged from 1 to 20 in the Order of Relative Frequency.

Was Queen Elizabeth a Man?

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

end at their lives in spite of serious charges against them.

"This conduct," says Miss Strickland, a high authority, "naturally induces a suspicion that secrets of great moment had been confided to him—weighty secrets that probably would have touched not only the maiden name of his royal mistress, but placed her life in jeopardy, and that he had preserved these inviolate. The same may be supposed with respect to Mrs. Ashley."

Elizabeth's rejection of the many proposals of marriage made to her seems very remarkable in one who took pleasure in the society of men and women, and was by no means an ascetic. This has always been a puzzle to historians. In a letter to Lord Admiral Seymour, Elizabeth says:

"I have not the slightest intention of being married, and if ever I should think of it—*which I do not believe is possible*"— etc.

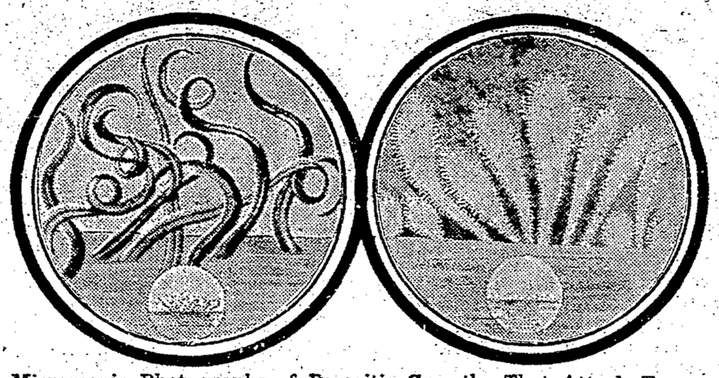
Similar phrases occur again and again in her letters. Why should she have so often referred to the impossibility of being married?

If boundless ambition, unswerving determination and merciless severity to her enemies are masculine characteristics, then certainly Queen Elizabeth was masculine in a high degree. She sent her most favored suitor, the Earl of Essex, and her cousin and fellow sovereign, Mary Queen of Scots, to the headsman's block. It is true that on hearing that Queen Mary had actually been executed she displayed great emotion, and ordered the arrest of Sir William Davison, who had carried out her warrant, but there is every reason to believe this conduct was due to policy, like all her other acts. When we remember that on her mother's side Queen Elizabeth was only the granddaughter of a London merchant, while Queen Mary was allied to the greatest royal houses in Europe, we can appreciate Elizabeth's courage.

Again and again she boxed the ears of a courtier who displeased her. She intimidated the wisest and boldest of her counsellors, such as Lord Burleigh, by her loud voice and terrifying manner. When the greatest power in Europe—Spain—with many allies, threatened her with annihilation, she put courage into her soldiers and sailors by her ringing words and martial bearing. No emergency ever found her lacking in courage and resource. Even on her deathbed her spirit never forsook her.

"The constitution of her mind is exempt from female weakness, and she is endowed with a masculine power of application," wrote Roger Ascham, the great scholar of the day.

Could a woman have displayed all the qualities mentioned? Many persons will doubtless say that she could, but certainly these facts tend to support the view that "she" was a man.



Microscopic Photographs of Parasitic Growths That Attack Trees and Poison Human Beings.