

Canberra Centennial: The Year that was 1913

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ABSTRACT: As in past years this paper documents some of the happenings of a century ago. Perhaps the most memorable event for Australians would be the founding of the nation's capital, Canberra. Other events included the military influx on aviation, loss of lives in earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, mining and maritime disasters, events in architecture, education, human rights, medicine, suffrage and of course events in the field of chiropractic.

INDEX TERMS: (MeSH) CHIROPRACTIC; HISTORY OF MEDICINE, 20TH CENTURY; HISTORICAL ARTICLE.

Chiropr J Aust 2013; 43: 142-57.

PROLOGUE

Who has not been aware of the devastating floods in Queensland and Northern New South Wales during the early part of the year; the tremendous bush fires in January and February; the unexpected resignation of Pope Benedict XVI; the fiasco of a hung parliament; the sabre rattling of the leader of North Korea; the bombing at the Boston marathon; the factory building collapse in Dhaka, Bangladesh, in which more than 1000 workers lost their lives; the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Elizabeth; the deadly tornado which hit Oklahoma in May. But we are not writing about 2013, we are considering the year 1913, a century ago.

THE WORLD IN 1913

DISASTERS

Earth Quakes

The 1913 Russia Kuril Islands earthquake occurred on January 19 had a magnitude of 7.5. No deaths were recorded.¹

An earthquake took place on 27 February 1913 outside of Asmara, Eritrea, with an intensity of 6. The "felt" area extended into Northern Ethiopia as well as Kassala in Sudan. Significant damage was done in Asmara, Keren, Massawa and Adi Ugri.²

On 27 November 1913 distinct earthquake shocks were felt along the bay front from Port Melbourne to Cheltenham at about 2 o'clock that after noon. The disturbance evidently began on the previous evening, as earth tremors were felt at Lilydale, Warburton, and Gembrook between 7.50 p.m. and 7.55 p.m. the previous day. Similar shocks were felt at Port Melbourne, Mentone, Black Rock, and Cheltenham between a quarter to 2 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Windows rattled, and there were other signs that the earth's crust within a limited area was trembling, but the shocks were not of sufficient severity to cause alarm.³

An earthquake with magnitude 7 took place in the Yunnan Province of China on 21 December 1913. It caused 942 deaths.⁴

Fires

On 22 July 1913 a fire broke out in the Binghamton Clothing Company Building, Binghamton, New York. Due to the hot weather the workers had all doors and windows open. When a fire broke out on the second floor of this 4 storey building the open doors and windows acted as funnels for the smoke and flames, leading to the greatest loss of life on the third and fourth floors, where 31 workers, mainly young women died. The entire building was destroyed in less than 20 minutes.⁵

Fifty-nine children were killed in the Italian Hall disaster in Calumet, Michigan on 24 Dec 1913. On that fateful day, the striking miners of Calumet, their wives and children, about five hundred people in all, were gathered in Italian Hall for a holiday party held on the second floor, at the top of a steep stairway. After the festivities had begun, someone yelled Fire! Despite efforts to keep the Hall under control, panic took hold of the crowd. The miners, their wives and children made a mad rush for the stairs. In the ensuing chaos, seventy-four people were crushed and suffocated to death on the stairway of Italian Hall. Fifty-nine of the dead were children. There was no fire.⁶

Floods

Unusually heavy rains fell during the second and third weeks of January, 1913. The mountain streams at the headwaters of the Ohio were fed by the melting of abundant snow and the continued rainfall swept it all into the Ohio with a mighty rush. By leaps the river came up out of its banks and on January 15 reached a height of about sixty-two feet at Lawrenceburg, Ohio.⁷

The Great Dayton Flood of 1913 flooded Dayton, Ohio, and the surrounding area with water from the Great Miami River, causing the greatest natural disaster in Ohio history. In response, Ohio passed the Vonderheide Act to allow the Ohio state government to form the Miami Conservancy District, one of the first major flood control districts in Ohio and the United States. This also inflicted a domino series of events, resulting in a further disruption. The flood was created by

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a series of three winter storms that hit the region in March 1913. Within three days, 8-11 inches of rain fell throughout the Great Miami River watershed on already saturated soil, resulting in more than 90% runoff that caused the river and its tributaries to overflow. The existing series of levees failed, and downtown Dayton experienced flooding up to 20 feet (6.1 m) deep. This flood is still the flood of record for the Great Miami River watershed, and the amount of water that passed through the river channel during this storm equals the flow over Niagara Falls each month. As the water receded, the damages were assessed in the Dayton area.

- More than 360 people died.
- Nearly 65,000 people were displaced.
- Approximately 20,000 homes were destroyed.
- Buildings were moved off their foundations, and debris in the moving water damaged other structures.
- Property damage to homes and businesses, including factories and railroads, were over \$100,000,000 (in 1913 dollars or over \$2,000,000,000 in today's dollars).
- Nearly 1,400 horses and 2,000 other domestic animals died.⁸

That March 1913 flood inundated dozens of Indiana communities along the state's major rivers, causing widespread destruction. Floodwaters even swamped parts of Indianapolis, destroying bridges over the White River and homes in some of the capital city's neighborhoods.⁹

The great flood of 1 October 1913 inundated all that territory in the town of La Vernia, Texas, from the railroad to the river. People in this low territory were forced to flee to higher ground. No warning of the rising water had been given and people went to sleep on the night of September 30, 1913 without thinking of the small river near by. Many people were awakened on the lower ground by water in their beds. The people came from the flooded ground wading through the water almost over their heads.¹⁰

Tornadoes

A horrible month for weather-related disasters in the United States culminated with a devastating tornado ripping through Nebraska, near Omaha, on 23 March 1913. It was the worst of five twisters that struck that day in Nebraska and Iowa, killing 115 people in total. Rain began falling at 5 p.m., southwest of Omaha. Twenty minutes later, the first tornado touched down in Craig, Nebraska. At 5:30, another twister hit the town of Ithaca and began a 70-mile run through the countryside. In Yutan, a woman was reported to have been carried a full quarter-mile in her home before coming down unharmed. It was the third tornado that did the most damage. It began near Ashland, 65 miles from Omaha. The people of Omaha believed that due to the location of the city, separated from the flatlands of the Nebraska plains, they were protected from tornadoes. On March 23, this belief was proven to be mistaken. The tornado roared and cut through the city for 12 minutes. Witnesses reported seeing houses explode or collapse in seconds. Seven people at the Idlewild Pool Hall were killed when they were struck by a pool table thrown violently into the air. Fires broke out all over the city, forcing the delivery of electricity to be discontinued. Lanterns

were needed to guide rescue workers. Fortunately, the heavy rains put out most of the fires. Meanwhile, another twister traveled from Berlin, Nebraska, into Iowa, killing 26 people total in both states. Within two days, heavy snow hit the area, complicating clean-up efforts. Overall, 115 people were killed, hundreds of homes were demolished and millions of dollars in damages were incurred by the tornadoes.¹¹

Tsunamis

Before 7 AM on November 26, 1913, tsunamis wrecked the Monterey, California, area including waves 10 to 15 feet above the Del Monte wharf.¹²

Volcanic Eruptions

The Colima Volcanic Complex at the western end of the Mexican Volcanic Belt is the most active andesitic volcano in Mexico. The complex consists of a northern, inactive summit cone (Nevado de Colima) and a southern, active cone (Fuego de Colima) which erupted on 20th January 1913. Between 11:30am and 1:00 pm there was a continuous eruption. Ash fell at Saltillo 725 km NNE of the volcano. Colima volcano has been active for about five million years. There have been frequent historical eruptions from the summit crater. Pyroclastic flows, vertical ash columns and lava flows are characteristic of eruptions at the volcano. About 300,000 people live within 40 km of Colima, making it potentially one of the world's most dangerous volcanoes.¹³

Ambrym, a Pyroclastic shield volcano located in Vanuatu, erupted on December 6, 1913. Ambrym stands 1,334 m tall. It erupted with a Moderate-Large volcanic explosivity index force. In the blast, 21 people were killed.¹⁴

Mining Disasters

The Townhead Mine Disaster of 13 March 1913 was probably the most famous occurrence in the history of the Egremont Mines, Cumberland, which although it did not claim as many lives as many other local accidents, did have a unique claim to fame: the length of time men spent trapped underground, and the means of keeping them alive by use of a borehole from the surface through which air and food was supplied. The miners were rescued on the sixth day, with only one casualty.¹⁵

The final death toll from the Senghenydd mine disaster on 14th October 1913 reached 440 men. Some of the bodies were never recovered. It was the worst mining disaster in the history of the British coalfields. At ten minutes past eight on the morning of 14 October 1913 the 950 men on the day shift at the Universal Colliery Senghenydd had just began work when a huge explosion ripped through the workings. The blast was so powerful that it sent the two ton cage shooting up the Lancaster Shaft into the headgear. The men working on the east side of the underground workings were all safely brought to the surface, but the west side was a raging inferno from which only a few escaped. By 20 October the death toll had reached 440 including one rescue worker. The subsequent inquiry could not determine the origin of the explosion although it was agreed that methane gas ('firedamp') was involved. However, it was apparent that there had been a number of violations of the 1911 Coal Mines Act.¹⁶

Maritime Disasters

One week after leaving Amsterdam on the voyage to New York a tremendous explosion occurred on 9 October 1913 on

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the *Volturno*. The ship had 657 people on board and 136 were killed when the lifeboats capsized in very heavy seas. Most of the people on board were emigrants from Eastern Europe and Russia. SOS signals brought ten ships to the rescue, but the heavy seas made rescue impossible. The following morning an oil ship arrived with a supply of lubricating oil which was commonly used to calm treacherous waters. Within ten minutes fifty tons of oil were pumped into the ocean, instantly calming the waters. Within a few hours all survivors were taken to the various rescue ships.¹⁷

Great Lakes Storm of 1913 (United States) – A cyclonic blizzard (sometimes referred to as an inland hurricane) on the Great Lakes occurred between 7 and 10 November 1913. In total 12 ships were sunk with a combined crew loss of 255. An additional seven ships were damaged beyond repair, 19 more ships that had been stranded were later salvaged

The following list includes ships that sank during the storm, killing their entire crews. It does not include the three victims from the freighter *William Nottingham*, who volunteered to leave the ship on a lifeboat in search of assistance. While the boat was being lowered into the water, a breaking wave smashed it into the side of the ship. The men disappeared into the near-freezing waters below. The following shipwreck casualties have been documented:

- Lake Superior
 - *Leaffield*: 18 victims
 - *Henry B. Smith*: 25 victims
- Lake Michigan
 - *Plymouth* (barge): 7 victims
- Lake Huron
 - *Argus*: 28 victims
 - *James Carruthers*: 22 victims
 - *Hydrus*: 25 victims
 - *John A. McGean*: 28 victims
 - *Charles S. Price*: 28 victims
 - *Regina*: 20 victims
 - *Isaac M. Scott*: 28 victims
 - *Wexford*: 20 victims
- Lake Erie
 - *Lightship LV 82, Buffalo*: 6 victims

Of the twelve ships that sank in the storm, five have never been found: *Henry B. Smith*, *Leaffield*, *James Carruthers*, *Plymouth*, and the *Hydrus*. The most recent discovery was that of *Wexford* in the summer of 2000.¹⁸

James T. Staples, officially registered as the *Jas. T. Staples* and also known as the *Big Jim*, was a Tombigbee River sternwheeler steamboat that ran a route between Mobile and Demopolis, Alabama during the early 20th century. She was destroyed on 10 January 1913 in an explosion while docked roughly six miles north of the current Coffeeville Lock and Dam. It was the last major maritime disaster involving a

steamboat in Tombigbee River history. The disaster saw the ship enter southwestern Alabama folklore, with tales that its sinking had been foretold by supernatural occurrences. Twenty-six people were killed and twenty-one injured in the disaster. The survivors were rescued by the crew of the *John Quill*, another large sternwheeler plying the same circuit. The explosion was variously blamed on human error and sabotage. Neither was ever proven. The hull, engines, and two boilers were later salvaged from the river and used to build the *Peerless*, launched in 1914.¹⁹

The British steamship *Calvadas* disappeared in the Marmara Sea with 200 hands on board.²⁰

On 7 March 1913 three hundred tons of dynamite being loaded in the British tramp steamer *Alum Chine* in the lower harbour, off Fort Carroll, near Baltimore, exploded about 10:30 o'clock this morning, instantly killing from 40 to 50 men, wounding and maiming three-score more, some of whom died, and destroyed half a million dollars' worth of property. The *Alum Chine* and a loading scow alongside were completely annihilated; the tug *Atlantic*, which twice went to the rescue of imperiled seamen, was set on fire and later sunk; the United States collier *Jason*, just completed and ready for trial, was raked to her deck and her armor riddled, and buildings in Baltimore and cities and towns many miles away were rocked by the force of the terrific explosion. The steamer was loading dynamite for the Panama Canal.²¹

ARCHITECTURE

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The Heart of New York City

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

"Water Level Route"

The 2 February 1913 opening of New York's Grand Central Terminal building showed the world a great work of engineering. It is the largest railroad station in the world, with 44 platforms and 67 tracks on 2 levels. Many people did not realise that the railway terminal was just one part of a much larger plan. William John Wilgus, chief engineer of the project, worked with architects Reed & Stem from St. Paul and Warren & Wetmore of New York to develop not only a modern rail system, but also a city—Terminal City—to support the railroad's activities. The railroad's design for its new terminal in 1913 included plans for hotels, clubs, and office buildings that would surround and support the booming rail business. Wilgus convinced railroad officials for the first time to sell air rights—to build over the new underground electric rails. Architecture has at least three dimensions, and the rights to build up in the air has proven to be an important aspect of real estate development and zoning regulations. Many have argued that William Wilgus' Terminal City plan modernized the legal concept of air rights in architecture.

The luxury Biltmore Hotel at 335 Madison Avenue was the first hotel to be built in Terminal City. Designed by Warren & Wetmore, architects of Grand Central Terminal, the Biltmore opened in January 1913—a month before the train station. The Jazz Age hotel connected to a subterranean Biltmore Room in Grand Central, which became known as “the kissing room.” Underground passageways linked many of the buildings within Terminal City. The well-heeled could even pamper their elegant automobiles in an indoor garage shared with the Hotel Commodore.²²

The Woolworth Building, designed by architect Cass Gilbert and completed in 1913, is one of the oldest skyscrapers in the United States. The land for the building was purchased by F. W. Woolworth, 11 March 1910 from the Trenor Luther Park Estate for two million dollars. More than a century after the start of its construction, it remains, at 57 stories, one of the fifty tallest buildings in the United States as well as one of the twenty tallest buildings in New York City. It has been a National Historic Landmark since 1966, and a New York City landmark since 1983. The Woolworth Building was constructed in neo-Gothic style by architect Cass Gilbert, who was commissioned by Frank Woolworth in 1910 to design the tallest building in the world as the Woolworth Company's new corporate headquarters on Broadway, between Park Place and Barclay Street in Lower Manhattan, opposite City Hall. Originally planned to be 625 feet (191 m) high, the building was eventually elevated to 792 feet (241 m). The construction cost was US\$13.5 million and Woolworth paid all of it in cash. On completion, the Woolworth building overtook the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company Tower as the world's tallest building. It opened on 24 April 1913.²³

AUSTRALIA

On 12 March 1913, Canberra was officially given its name by Lady Denman, the wife of Governor-General The Right Hon. Thomas Denman, 3rd Baron Denman, at a ceremony at Kurrajong Hill, which has since become Capital Hill and the site of the present Parliament House. The official party consisted of Lord Denman, Governor General; Lady Denman; Andrew Fisher, Prime Minister; and King O'Malley, Minister of Home Affairs. Five hundred official guests and



Prime Minister Andrew Fisher standing between Lord and Lady Denman and King O'Malley on right during the naming ceremony of Canberra, 12 March 1913. Courtesy National Library of Australia

almost 5,000 people travelled to witness the spectacle. Lord Denman laid the first foundation stone. The site of Canberra was selected for the location of the nation's capital in 1908 as a compromise between rivals Sydney and Melbourne, Australia's two largest cities. It is unusual among Australian cities, being an entirely planned city outside of any state, similar to the American Federal District of Columbia. Following an international contest for the city's design, a blueprint by Chicago architects Walter Burley Griffin and Marion Mahony Griffin was selected and construction commenced in 1913. The Griffins' plan featured geometric motifs such as circles, hexagons and triangles, and was centred around axes aligned with significant topographical landmarks in the Australian Capital Territory.²⁴

On 1 May the first national banknotes were introduced in denominations of 10 shillings, and 1, 5 and 10 pounds.²⁴

Australian philately proper began in early 1913 with the Kangaroo and Map series featuring a kangaroo standing on a map of Australia, and inscribed “AUSTRALIA POSTAGE.”²⁵

The Norfolk Island Act 1913 meant that Norfolk Island became an Australia Territory under the authority of the Australian Commonwealth.²⁴

HMAS Australia was commissioned at Portsmouth and sailed to Australia to become the Australian flagship.²⁵

The Golden Fleece Company was established by HC Sleigh; the company was acquired by Caltex in 1981.²⁵

AVIATION

As in previous years various countries in the world rushed to establish military air forces. The Belgian Compagnie des Aviateurs (Aviator's Company), an independent air force, was formed from the former Balloon Company.²⁶ The Serbian air force was established as an army air service. Six officers received pilot training in France.²⁷ The Spanish air arm was renamed as the Servicio de Aeronautica Militar Espanola.²⁶ The Australian Flying Corps was created.²⁶ Brazilian

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naval aviation commenced with the foundation of a flying school.²⁷ The Chilean Army established a Military Aviation School at Lo Espejo (now El Bosque).²⁷ The Republic of China obtained twelve military aircraft from France.²⁷ Royal Netherlands Army formed its Aviation Division (Luchtvaart Afdeling).²⁷

The International Federation of Aeronautics announced that by the end of 1912, 2,490 pilots had been awarded Fédération Aéronautique Internationale (FAI) licenses. 966 were awarded in France, 382 in Britain, 345 in Germany, 193 in the USA, 58 in Belgium, 27 in Switzerland and 1 in Egypt.²⁶

On 13 January 1913 the first regular aerial cargo service was established in the USA by Harry M. Jones as he flew baked beans from Boston to New York in a Wright B.²⁶

Russian pilot N. de Sackoff became the first pilot shot down in combat when his biplane was hit by ground fire following a bombing run on the walls of Fort Bezhan during the First Balkan War. Flying for Greece, he came down near Preveza, on the coast north of the Aegean island of Levkas, secured local Greek assistance, repaired his airplane, and flew back to base.²⁷

Austro-Hungarian Navy battleships transported flying boats from Pola to the Gulf of Cattaro as part of an international peacekeeping force sent to the region toward the end of the First Balkan War.²⁷

On 13 May 1913 Sikorsky Russky Vityaz, the world's first four-engined aircraft made its maiden flight.²⁷ The Russky Vityaz was the first aeroplane fitted with a lavatory. The aircraft was a passenger transport, designed by Igor Sikorski and test flown on this date. This 4-engined precursor to the heavy bomber was piloted by Igor Sikorsky at St Petersburg and had a wingspan of 28 metres (92 feet).²⁶

A seaplane carrier participated in the Royal Navy's annual manoeuvres for the first time, as HMS Hermes embarked two seaplanes, the Short Folder S.64 biplane and a Caudron G.3 amphibian. The Short aircraft was the first with folding wings to be used aboard a ship. The manoeuvres, which concluded on October 6, demonstrated both the feasibility of extended operations by aircraft at sea and the value of folding wings.²⁷

Imperial Russian Army pilot Pyotr Nesterov became the first person to loop an airplane, flying a Nieuport IV monoplane over Syretzk Aerodrome near Kiev, Russia.²⁷

On 21 June 1913 American Miss Georgia 'Tiny' Broadwick was the first woman to descend from an aeroplane by parachute when Glenn L Martin flew her up to 2,000 feet above Griffith Park in Los Angeles.²⁶

The world's first aerial combat took place in Mexico when 2 American mercenary pilots, Dean Ivan Lamb, flying for Pancho Villa, and Philip Rader, flying for President Huerta, exchanged pistol shots in mid-air, neither was hit.²⁶

The first death involving an airplane in Canada was at Victoria, BC, on 6 August 1913, when American barnstormer John M. Bryant was killed in the crash of his Curtiss seaplane.²⁸

On 9 September the first fatalities aboard a German airship occurred when the Imperial German Navy dirigible L-1 was forced down into the North Sea off Heligoland during a thunderstorm, killing 16 of the 22 men on board. Among the dead was the commanding officer of the Naval Airship Division, Kapitänleutnant Matzing. It was the first time more than 10 people were killed in an air crash.²⁷ "The value of the Zeppelin airship as instruments of war has not been affected by the loss of the L-1 off Heligoland." In this laconic conclusion of the official report of the disaster which robbed Germany of the new naval air scout was contained the dictum of the Kaiser's war experts that the Zeppelin airships emerge from Tuesday night's crowning catastrophe with their effectiveness unshattered.²⁹

On 17 October the Imperial German Navy Zeppelin L-2 burned in mid-air near Johannisthal Air Field in Germany and crashed, killing all 28 on board.²⁷

COMMUNICATION

Edouard Belin invented a portable facsimile machine (fax) which he called the Belinograph but which journalists of the time knew as the Belino. Capable of using ordinary telephone lines, the Belino quickly replaced the fax machine of Arthur Korn, which required its own electric lines.³⁰

Alexander Meissner invented a radio transmitter based on vacuum tubes.³⁰

EDUCATION

During 1913 more than 130 educational institutions were founded world-wide, among them the following schools in Australia:

Ararat District High School in Victoria which now is Ararat College.³¹

Frensham School, an independent, non-denominational, secondary, day and boarding school for girls, located at Mittagong, south of Sydney, in the Southern Highlands of New South Wales.³²

Launceston State High School (Tasmania) evolved into Launceston Matriculation College, Launceston Community College and now Launceston College.³³

Swinburne Senior Secondary College, a co-educational government college focusing on the learning needs, values and attitudes of young adults.³⁴

Trinity Grammar School, an independent, Anglican, day and boarding school for boys in Sydney, Australia. The main campus is in Summer Hill, with preparatory schools in Strathfield and Lewisham. The school also operates a rural outdoor education campus known as Pine Bluff, near Bigga, New South Wales.³⁵

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Mental Deficiency Act 1913 came into force because of firm beliefs in Eugenics. This was formulated from Charles Darwin's 'Origin of Species' which looked at genetic inheritance. The Eugenics Society, which was committed to improving human stock and eradicating what society considered as poor human traits, was fundamental in implementing this eradication. One of the forefront men

within the Eugenics Society, apart from Adolf Hitler in Germany, was Dr Barnado. The idea was to sterilise and deter all people in society deemed to be socially unacceptable, including those who were drinkers, those with learning disability and people who were not prudent. They were to be institutionalised and segregated from mainstream society. It was a very common thought before, during and after the first World War that human stock should be purified. It was no real wonder, therefore, that Hitler managed to get away with all he did as the rest of the world turned a blind eye to his 'institutionalisation' of what he considered poor human stock: Jews, Gypsies, the sick, people with learning disability and mental health issues. Dr Barnado instigated and actively encouraged, as a result to the Mental Deficiency Act 1913 for which he and the Eugenics Society campaigned, small homes and institutions for parents to hand in their children. Many of the children were sterilised so they would not breed more unprudent human stock for generations to come. These were the foundations to the famous Dr Barnado homes that are all familiar within the UK. Under the Mental Deficiency Act 1913, many single mothers were forced to hand over their babies because it was socially unacceptable to keep them. It wasn't really until the film 'Cathy Come Home' that there was more social empathy toward these people. This was televised in 1966, so the effect of the 1913 Act was pretty much thought of as acceptable and a social norm. Institutionalisation of poor human stock was well integrated into the society of the Western world.³⁶

In 1910, British and Afrikaner settlers agreed to unite the four previously independent states of Natal, Cape, Orange Free State, and the South African Republic (Transvaal) into the Union of South Africa. Racial discrimination became institutionalized at a national level. Legislation enacted by the all-white Parliament in 1913 and 1936 prohibited African land ownership in 86 percent of the country. "Native reserves" for Africans were set up in the remaining 14 percent of the land, although Africans comprised approximately three-fourths of the total population. Other restrictions limited where Africans could live and work in areas outside their "reserves."³⁷

MANUFACTURING

Henry Ford introduced the first true assembly line, where cars were carried along a conveyer belt at a speed slow enough for workers to assemble them but fast enough to reduce the assembly time from 12.5 to 1.5 hours.³⁰

The Wilson Sporting Goods Company traces its roots to the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger company (later changed to Sulzberger & Son's) based in New York City that operated meat packing plants in New York, Chicago and Kansas City. Sulzberger founded the Ashland Manufacturing Company in 1913 to use animal by-products from its slaughterhouses. It started out making tennis racket strings, violin strings, and surgical sutures but soon expanded into baseball shoes and tennis racquets.³⁸

William Stanley Jr. invented the all-steel vacuum bottle and revolutionised the industry by proving steel can be used in place of glass to insulate.³⁹

Aston Martin Lagonda Limited is a British manufacturer of luxury sports cars. It was founded in 1913 by Lionel Martin and Robert Bamford.⁴⁰

Morris Motors Limited of the United Kingdom, produced the Morris Oxford, a "bullnose" motor car, in 1913.⁴¹ On 28 March 1913 The Morris Oxford 2-seater car went on sale.⁴²

In 1913, brothers Frederick and August Duesenberg founded Duesenberg Automobile & Motors Company, Inc. on 915 Grand Avenue in Des Moines, Iowa, to build sports cars.⁴³

Schneider Kreuznach is the abbreviated name of the company Jos. Schneider Optische Werke GmbH, which is sometimes also simply referred to as Schneider. Famous as manufacturers of top industrial and photographic optics, the company was founded on 18 January 1913 by Joseph Schneider as Optische Anstalt Jos. Schneider & Co. at Bad Kreuznach in Germany.⁴⁴

MEDICAL SCIENCE

Bela Schick introduced the Schick test for diphtheria.³⁰

Emil von Behring introduced a toxin-antitoxin mixture for immunizing children against diphtheria.³⁰

German surgeon Albert Salomon developed mammography for diagnosing breast cancer.³⁰

Nikolay Anichkov demonstrated the significance and role of cholesterol in atherosclerosis pathogenesis.³⁰

Albert Schweitzer set up the Albert Schweitzer Hospital at Lambaréné in French Equatorial Africa.³⁰

SCIENCE

Elmer Verner McCollum and his assistant Marguerite Davis identified a fat-soluble vitamin later called vitamin A to distinguish it from the water-soluble vitamin discovered by Christiaan Eijkman termed vitamin B.³⁰

Archibald Vivian Hill discovered that muscle cells respire, or use oxygen, after a contraction is finished, not while the contraction is taking place.³⁰

Ramón y Cajal developed a stain for distinguishing the fine structure of nervous tissue, and used it to prove the presence of astrocytes (star-shaped nerve cells) in the brain.³⁰

High-school teacher Johann Regan ingeniously used the newly available telephone to determine if it is true that a male cricket's call is a mating signal to a female cricket. When a male cricket chirped over the telephone, the female immediately headed for the earpiece, confirming the hypothesis.³⁰

Irving Langmuir, while working for General Electric, improved the tungsten lamp by filling the bulb with an inert gas so that atoms of tungsten will evaporate more slowly from the filament. He also developed the coiled tungsten filament.³⁰

Daniel J O'Connor and Herbert A Faber filed for a United States patent on the composite plastic laminate Formica.⁴⁸

excluded,” as the official program stated. The march and the attention it attracted were important in advancing women’s suffrage in the United States. The parade was led by lawyer Inez Milholland and included ten bands, five mounted brigades, 26 floats, and around 8000 marchers including many notables such as Helen Keller, who was scheduled to speak at Constitution Hall after the march. After a good beginning, the marchers encountered crowds, mostly male, on the street that should have been cleared for the parade. They were jeered and harassed while attempting to squeeze by the scoffing crowds, and the police were sometimes of little help, or even participated in the harassment. Over 200 people were treated for injuries at local hospitals. Despite all this, most of the marchers finished the parade and viewed an allegorical tableau presented near the Treasury Building. The mistreatment of the marchers by the crowd and the police caused a great furor. Journalist Nellie Bly, who had participated in the march, headlined her article “Suffragists are Men’s Superiors”. Senate hearings, held by a subcommittee of the Committee on the District of Columbia, started on March 6, only three days after the march, and lasted until March 17, with the result that the District’s superintendent of police was replaced.⁵⁰

The Prisoners (Temporary Discharge for Ill Health) Act 1913 (also known as the “Cat and Mouse Act”) was an Act of Parliament passed in Britain under Herbert Henry Asquith’s Liberal government in 1913. It made legal the hunger strikes that Suffragettes were undertaking at the time and stated that they would be released from prison as soon as they became ill.⁵¹

Women in Illinois were given the vote in most elections -- the first state east of the Mississippi to pass a woman suffrage law.⁵²

The first Norwegian woman casts her vote in the 1910 municipal election. Middle class women could vote for the first time in 1907 (*i.e.*, women coming from families with a certain level of prosperity). Women in general were allowed to vote in local elections from 1910 on, and in 1913 a motion on general suffrage for women was carried unanimously in the Norwegian parliament (Stortinget).⁵³

(UK) Government’s Male Suffrage Bill was introduced. However, the Speaker of the House of Commons ruled that a Male Suffrage Bill could not also give votes to women. The amendment to give votes to women was withdrawn. Militant suffragette action became even more intense, including arson attacks and the destruction of the London to Glasgow telephone line.⁵⁴

On 26 July 1913 50,000 women took part in a pilgrimage in Hyde Park, London organised by the National Union of Women’s Suffrage Societies.⁴²

TECHNOLOGY

The Swedish American engineer Gideon Sundback patented the all-purpose Zipper.³⁰

On 13 August 1913 stainless steel was invented by Harry Brearley in Sheffield (concurrent with the invention of stainless steel in the United States by Elwood Haynes).⁴²

TRANSPORTATION

American engineer Frederick Kolster developed a radio-compass system for ships in the North Atlantic. It used transmitters on the New Jersey coast.³⁰

MISCELLANY

The first home refrigerator, the Domlre, went on sale in Chicago. It was not very successful but was soon followed by others in the American market.³⁰

In 1913 the Deutsches Stadion in Berlin was dedicated with the release of 10,000 pigeons, in front of an audience of 60,000 people. It had been constructed especially for the 1916 Summer Olympics, which were cancelled as a result of World War I.²⁰

On August 23 1913 the statue of *The Little Mermaid* sculpted by Edward Erikson was unveiled in Copenhagen.²⁰

In September 1913, the first industrial-scale ammonia production plant came on stream at BASF in Ludwigshafen. The Haber-Bosch process for ammonia synthesis, which was first successfully operated here in September 1913, was the decisive step into the age of mineral fertilizers. This innovation became a key driver in the development of the industrialized society and is still securing the nutrition of billions of people today.⁵⁵

On 31 October 1913 the Lincoln Highway, the first automobile road across the United States, was dedicated.²⁰

On 13 November 1913 the 1st modern elastic brassiere was patented by Mary Phelps Jacob.⁵⁶

Al Capone was born in Brooklyn, New York, on January 17, 1899, to Neapolitan immigrants Gabriel and Teresa Caponi. Originally named Alphonse Caponi, his name was Americanized to “Al Capone.” In 1904, at the age of five, young Alphonse started his school career at Public School 7 in Brooklyn. School was tough for Capone. The teachers were not tolerant of immigrant children and often used physical force as a means of discipline. Capone always had a problem with authority, and by the time he entered sixth grade, his grades began to drop drastically. At 14, in 1913, Capone started a fist fight with a teacher, was expelled, and never returned to school again. Shortly after he was expelled, his father moved the family to 21 Garfield Place, in the neighborhood that would influence the direction of Capone’s life and ultimately, his future. Capone joined two local street gangs, the Brooklyn Rippers and the Forty Thieves Juniors. Among the members were Johnny Torrio and Lucky Luciano.⁵⁷

One of Houdini’s most popular publicity stunts was to have himself strapped into a regulation straitjacket and suspended by his ankles from a tall building or crane. Houdini would then make his escape in full view of the assembled crowd. In many cases, Houdini would draw thousands of onlookers who would choke the street and bring city traffic to a halt. Houdini would sometimes ensure press coverage by performing the escape from the office building of a local newspaper. In New York City, Houdini performed the suspended straitjacket

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escape from a crane being used to build the New York subway. After flinging his body in the air, Houdini escaped from the straitjacket. Starting from when he was hoisted up in the air by the crane, to when the straitjacket was completely off, it took Houdini two minutes and thirty-seven seconds. There is film footage of Houdini performing the escape in The Library of Congress. After being battered against a building in high winds during one escape, Houdini performed the escape with a visible safety wire on his ankle so that he could be pulled away from the building if necessary.⁵⁸

THE CHIROPRACTIC WORLD IN 1913

D.D. PALMER

D.D. Palmer and his wife moved to a new residential address at 420 West Vernon Avenue, Los Angeles⁵⁹ and apparently stopped teaching at the Ratlege Chiropractic College. He spent most of July and August in Davenport. Jimmy Steel, the head of the spinograph department of the PSC took some x-rays of him in early July. Heavy and large exostoses and ankyloses were noted between the occiput and atlas. Nobody before knew they existed. This accounts for the severe and frequent headaches with which he had suffered for years.⁶⁰

During his visit Frank Elliott, the registrar, took the only photograph in existence that shows the three generations of the Palmers, father D.D. son B.J. and grandson David.

D.D. gave 22 lectures at the Universal College of Chiropractic at a charge of \$10 each, netting him \$220, which just about covered his expenses.⁵⁹

During the conference of the Universal Chiropractors' Association a group photograph was taken, and though he was invited to be in the photograph he refused the offer. During the parade down Brady Street he made a nuisance of himself by refusing to ride in an automobile, but raced forward, grabbed the flag and wanted to lead the parade.⁶¹

Upon his return to Los Angeles he passed away on 20 October 1913, at age 68, from typhoid fever, contributory factors were listed as tendency of brain congestion for several years.⁵⁹

The remains were cremated Wednesday morning, 22 October. He was survived by his son B.J. Palmer, his sixth wife and two daughters, Mrs Wall of Bellingham, Wash., and Mrs Brownell of Yankton, S. Dak.⁶²

A Memorial Service was held at the P.S.C. on 23 October. Speakers were: Dr. A.B. Hender, Reverend Samuel H. Weed, "Uncle Howard" Nutting, Reverend J.H. Craven closed with prayer and benediction.⁶³ Following the eulogies, school was dismissed for the day and "Old Glory" flew at half-mast for the day. Let it be said to the credit of the Davenport College that their student body was guest of the PSC and they too closed their school out of respect. Several UCC boys were also there and their school was also closed for the day. B.J. asked that all bow their heads for a minute and give more than a passing thought for he who gave the world Chiropractic. B.J. certainly was overcome with grief. He desired to utter his heart-throbs but his mind refused to work. They both had their viewpoints, but D.D. was his father.⁶⁴



Three generation photo by Frank Elliott: D.D., Dave and B.J. Courtesy Palmer College Archives

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE PALMER SCHOOL

Changes in Fee Structure

Tuition during 1913 was \$250, covering both the still running 12-months course as well as the new 18-months course. It was announced that tuition would rise to \$300 on 1 January 1914.⁷¹

Clinics

From 1 May 1909 to 1 August 1913 clinic attendance had been 11,000 cases, equal to 220 new cases a month. The last week of that period 78 new patients were in attendance. The week ending 9 August 256 new patients were enrolled.⁷²

Education

Commencing at the beginning of the year the 18-months course went into effect at the Palmer School. New departments were added: obstetrics, minor surgery, toxicology, microscopy and chemistry.⁷³

BJ mused that had he started the 18-months course a year earlier his July 1913 graduates would have been able to be to registered in Kansas, which just started with an 18-months legal requirement.⁷⁴

During February a complete set of chemical and laboratory materials was purchased for the Chemistry Department under control of Steve Burich, who held three chemistry degrees.⁷⁵

By the end of March 1913 14 microscopes have been installed, 12 portables, 1 best in the world with 1200 times magnification and 1 dissecting microscope, and almost 2000 slides covering all subjects. These new subjects were being taught to stay in front of legislation being enacted, as outside of major surgery and materia medica they could be added to legislative requirements in the future.⁷⁶

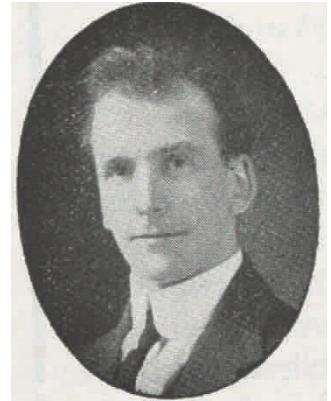
While some students seemed to prefer the 12-months course, they would have difficulty getting into states that have legislation by the time they graduate.⁷⁷



J.H. Craven, Courtesy Palmer College Archives



A.A. Finkelstein
Courtesy Palmer College Archives



J. Steele

Faculty Changes

Steven J. Burich became a member of the faculty on 1 January 1913 while still a senior student.⁶⁵

Abraham Abbey Finkelstein became a member of the faculty on 1 April 1913. He was a 1909 graduate. He took over the chair of physiology previously held by H.E. Vedder.⁶⁶ Vedder had left on 1 March at the request of his father in order to manage his father's business in Tacoma, Washington.⁶⁷

John H. Craven, DD, DC, PhC became a member of the faculty in June 1913.⁶⁵ A graduate of the Kansas Wesleyan University he was ordained minister in the Methodist Church. He had spent 11 years in the pastorate. He became the head of the Department of Chiropractic Philosophy, Faculty Secretary, School Chaplain, and would collaborate with B.J. in producing "Volume V, Chiropractic Philosophy" and would author "Chiropractic Orthopedy" and "Chiropractic Hygiene and Pediatrics."⁶⁸

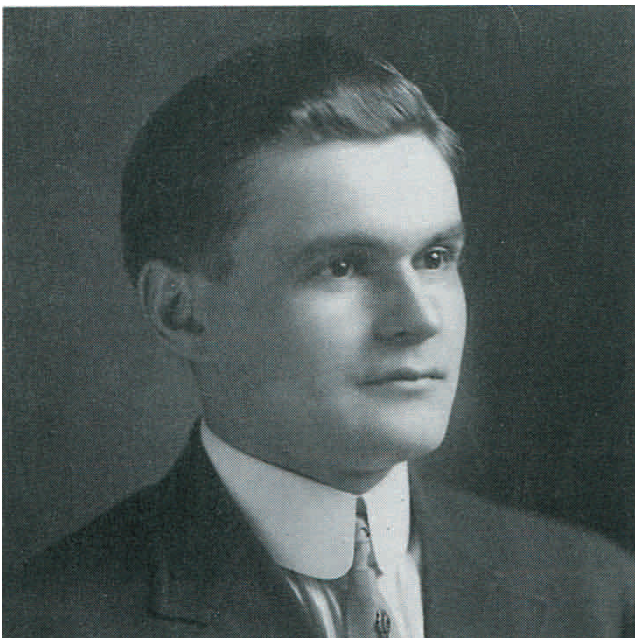
James McGinnis left the faculty for private practice in Lake City, Iowa, where he joined another past faculty member, C.R. McAdams, in practice.⁶⁹ He was replaced by James Steele, DC, PhC during the year.⁷⁰ (Both Finkelstein and Steele would be temporary replacement instructors)

A professional course was started on 1 July for physicians and osteopaths to become chiropractors, lasting 4 months and teaching subjects which they had not been taught, including the latest adjustment procedures at a cost \$200. Degree conferred was DC (Doctor of Chiropractic).⁷⁸

A postgraduate course for chiropractors trained at any recognised chiropractic school desiring a broader and more advanced work, including the latest adjustment techniques at a cost of \$100, including a Post Graduate Diploma.⁷⁹

As many of Palmer graduates condemned the correspondence course this course was revamped and offered since 1 January 1913 as a Preparatory Course.⁸⁰

In one of his more sombre moods B.J. mused "there are more schools by ten times, teaching chiropractic in three months or under than over. There are twenty-four schools



Steve Burich, Courtesy Peters-Chance Archives

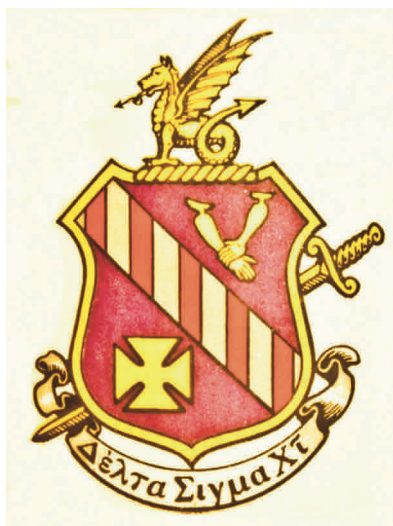
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teaching today, eighteen have three months schools, three between six and nine and one twelve months and two eighteen and over. Nineteen schools have a tuition of \$100 or under, the balance over.^{77 81}

Social Aspects

Delta Sigma Chi Professional Fraternity



Delta Sigma Chi Emblem. Courtesy Peters-Chance Archives

On Independence Day, 4 July 1913, a group of chiropractic students of the three chiropractic schools in Davenport, the Palmer School, the Universal College of Chiropractic and the Davenport College of Chiropractic held a picnic at Credit Island. Within this large group, a smaller group of friends discussed the subject of a chiropractic Greek letter fraternity. On 13 July 1913, the first meeting of the fledgling organization took place, which is now the celebrated birth of the legacy of Delta Sigma Chi (ΔΣΧ). The founding fathers included Harold Hughes of Medicine Hat, Canada; J.D. Hills of Detroit, Michigan; John Reardon of Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Harry Cummings of Fort Lauderdale, Florida and S.E. Julander of Des Moines, Iowa. At that meeting they completed their plans for a Greek letter Professional Chiropractic Fraternity by electing temporary officers and appointed a committee to draft a constitution and bylaws. The official name selected: Delta Sigma Chi (DSC) stands for *Doctors of Straight Chiropractic*. On November 6, 1913, B.J. Palmer was initiated into the brotherhood of Delta Sigma Chi. Five years later Brother Palmer was unanimously elected the honorary president of the fraternity.⁸² By December 1913 the fraternity had 45 members.⁸³

Melting Pot

The 'PSC Intellectual Melting Pot' was established in February 1910. It met weekly and its object was to give students the opportunity of presenting chiropractic by delivering addresses in the lecture hall to the student body and friends.⁸⁴

By 1913, with a much larger student body, the format had changed and now different states were given a week each to produce the evenings program, which consisted of

extemporaneous talks, one act skits, musical interludes, *etc.*, which allowed the audience to relax from the grind of the studies of the week.⁸⁵

Other

Under the motto 'all work and no play puts Jack on the blink' entertainment programs were also produced, including a lecture by Elbert Hubbard, and performances by the Lyric Glee Club; the English Opera Singers, a full company; the Famous Old Kentucky Jubilee Quartet, negroes with their Southern melodies; Maude Stevens Concert Co.; Fisher Shipp Concert Co.; the Chicago Lyceum Players; and W. Howard Hale, impersonator.⁸⁶

The PSC Ball Club gave a dance at the Turner Hall which was well attended. The money raised was used for equipping the team.⁸⁷

A Greater PSC Committee was formed during May with the object of looking after students' interests and to work for the good of the institution as a whole, members being elected by the different classes, a forerunner of future Student Councils.⁸⁸

Teaching Aids

Life size human manikins showing over 500 different parts of the body in natural size and colour went on display during the 1913 convention.⁹⁵

B.J. lamented the fact that first quality spines were almost impossible to source. He mused that a possible solution would be imitation spines. Again he was way ahead of his time. Another future solution, he suggested, was for chiropractors to donate their spines upon their death. Again another example of his thinking as "Organ Donation" would in time be a common way of harvesting needed parts of the human body.⁹⁶

Public Relations

The first of what later would be called 'Disease Tracts' were made available in February 1913. Based on articles prepared by the faculty and published in *The Chiropractor* under the title Faculty Facts, the first ones, available at \$2.00 per 100, were: Spastic Spinal Paralysis and also Infantile Paralysis by J.N. Firth, DC, PhC; Glands and their uses, by M.H. Palmer, DC, PhC; Ectopic Pregnancy by H.A. Duval, DC; Palpation by H.E. Vedder, DC, PhC; Everybody and also Retracing by B.J. Palmer, DC, PhC. Other pamphlets were scheduled to be published as they appeared under Faculty Facts.⁹⁷

Moving pictures of the Palmer school of chiropractic were being shown in the middle west. These pictures were taken the last of March by the Capitol City film Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, in connection with the pictures of Greater Davenport. They show the students leaving the school after the morning session, present a view of the clinic in action and the student body seated, and also a picture of Dr. and Mrs. B.J. Palmer.⁹⁸

B.J. wrote that every once in a while some physician or osteopath loses a patient to a Chiropractor through whom he gets well; the failure scribbles his spleen on fools cap, shoots it to his official professional publication and lo, a roast appears. In the *Osteopathic Physician* of May 1913, appeared

a two-page article and two squibs. Thanks, Mr. Editor for consideration. During the following week 67 inquiries came from Osteopaths wanting to know about chiropractic. Considering that the usual percentage of 100 inquiries created five new students he figured on three students as a net profit of \$750 at no cost of advertising.⁹⁹

Elbert Hubbard was at The Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, October 14 (1913), and delivered a lecture in the auditorium in the evening to a packed house. Anyone knowing Elbert Hubbard knows what a treat it is to hear him. Probably there is no more unique character in the literary world today than this man, with his peculiar dress and his silvery tongue. He says what he feels and does not mince words in doing so. His was a humorous, intelligent lecture, in which Chiropractic was given much attention. Mr. Hubbard is a Chiropractic enthusiast and he stated: **CHIROPRACTIC IS SIMPLY A MATTER OF COMMON SENSE.**¹⁰⁰

Student Body



No. 1, Ben Kereclie, Australia; 2, Frank McCabe, Ireland; 3, James Steele, Scotland; 4, Miss Elizabeth Bowmaker, England; 5, Paul Saburo Kawaguchi, Tokyo, Japan; 6, Franz Carl Mussler, Germany; 7, Miss Isabel Bischel, Brazil, S. A.; 8, Arthur Gotthelf, Hungary; 9, Maurice Duschey, Egypt; 10, Florence Howe, Canada; 11, B. J. Palmer, D. C., Ph. C., head of The P. S. C.; 12, Mrs. Emma Rooks, Sweden.

Group photo of foreign students. Courtesy of Palmer College Archives

A number of foreign students were enrolled at the Palmer School.

Paul Saburo Kawaguchi and his wife Clara from Japan were among the new students. They had been in the U.S for several years and Paul had been an instructor to Theodore Roosevelt and his sons in the art of self-defense, commonly known as Jiu Jitsu.⁸⁹

On 3 February Franz Carl Mussler of Lahr, Baden, Germany enrolled. He was fluent in the German, French and English languages.⁹⁰

Morris Dushey from Egypt enrolled on 4 March.⁹¹ and Miss Isabel Bischel from Brasil enrolled on 1 May.⁹²

A group photograph of foreigners at the school include Ben Kereclie, Australia; Frank McCabe, Ireland; James Steele, Scotland; Miss Elizabeth Bowmaker, England; Paul Saburo Kawaguchi, Japan; Franz Carl Mussler, Germany; Isabel Bischel, Brazil; Arthur Gotthelf, Hungary; Maurice Duschey, Egypt; Florence Howe, Canada and Mrs Emma Rooks from Sweden.⁹³

John Good, the first student to arrive from New Zealand, enrolled on 13 October 1913.⁹⁴

Equipment

On 15 February 1913 B.J. announced that The Palmer Hy-Lo Table was now being produced in a more spacious and better equipped building which allowed for a more productive and time and energy saving manufacture of the tables. He therefore felt justified, that because of saving money in the cost of manufacture he could reduce the selling price of \$250 to \$200. And, in justice to those who had placed orders since the 1st of the year (\$250) he would return his check for \$50 in pursuance of this policy. He thought that this was a fair permanent valuation on the tables. His policy was to make a smaller profit on more tables than a larger profit on fewer tables.¹⁰¹

Stiles Angle Table



Weight, 200 lbs.

Full Leather Cushions,
Nickel Plated, \$115.00

Full Leather Cushions,
Enameled, \$100.00

F. O. B., Davenport, Iowa



This table was designed to fill a demand for an angle table that would accommodate a patient without any inconvenience in getting on or off the operating (or adjusting) table.

The patient simply stands on a foot rest, the operator allowing the table and patient to be lowered in any angle from a vertical to a horizontal position up or down without any strain on either the patient or operator. When the patient is down (or in a horizontal position), an automatic holding and releasing device holds the table in this position until released by hand or foot. The table is raised and lowered by placing the hand on the front table, or side frame, exerting from three to seven pounds, depending on weight of patient.

This table is operated by a shifting counter-balanced weight and two springs, having a radius travel of only eighty degrees.

Nothing to wear out, and will last a life time. The table is on roller bearings and can be moved from place to place with ease and can be adjusted so as to meet all Chiropractic requirements, regardless of what school.

This machine is guaranteed for a period of five years against any mechanical defects. Such parts will be replaced free of charge.

For information covering the same address—

STILES & NABSTEDT
Davenport, Iowa

Stiles Adjusting Table. Courtesy Palmer College Archives

While manufacturers of chiropractic adjusting tables improved their equipment, the Stiles & Nabstedt Company of Davenport introduced, in June 1913, what they called 'The Stiles Angle Table,' a new type of Hy-Lo table, operated by a shifting counter-balanced weight and two springs, having

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a radius travel of only eighty degrees. The table is on roller bearings and can easily be moved. Guaranteed for 5 years against mechanical defects, weight 200 lbs, with full leather cushions and Nickel Plated it sold for \$150, some \$100 cheaper than BJ's Hy-Lo. (Styles Angle Table. The Chiropractor 1913;9(6):63.)

On 26 July 1913 B.J. advised the profession that he had purchased all rights and claims to the Stiles Hy-Lo Adjusting Table which had been advertised in The Chiropractor. The Palmer Hy-Lo was raised and lowered by air pressure. The Stiles Table is raised by a pair of springs working on a sector. Gravitation takes the patient down, winds the spring; loosen the same and the patient rises to the upright position. The nature of the principle involved and its necessary manufacture made it impossible to sell the Palmer Hy-Lo at less. The very manner and construction and the principle upon which the Stiles is based means that we can sell the Stiles Hy-Lo at \$125 and not raise the price. The Palmer Hy-Lo, for a table of its kind, cannot be beaten at any cost. The Stiles Hy-Lo is lighter in weight, movable from place to place (because of no connection for power) and will not tip sideways or from end to end. If asked for a candid opinion, I would say the Stiles Hy-Lo would be my preference; cost, weight, movability, use, character and serviceability, considered. We now have a table that is 500pounds lighter in weight; on castors and can be moved from room to room; it does, of its own accord what The Palmer Hy-Lo depended upon air pressure to do. Having succeeded in getting that which we dreamed, it practically made The Palmer Hy-Lo an impossibility, so far as a ready sale was concerned. We have no regrets in the passing of The Palmer Hy-Lo. It is the best Hy-Lo possible at any cost and under any principle, but its cost was greater than the field considered advisable. I shall use one in my Private Office because of the pride in its originality. But I shall also equip our clinic platform with the Stiles Hy-Lo Table.¹⁰²

X-Ray Department

James Steele, DC, PhC, in charge of the spinography department reported that "each negative made at the PSC spinography department is recorded and filed for future reference, and reading is made and recorded on envelope in which negative is filed. A student or patient can view their negative at any time. Our view case shows over 200 negatives, and we have over 6,000 negatives on file."

"The unit installed is the Scheidel-Western Radiographic Special "16" Coil. Visitors to the PSC spend hours looking over spinographical negatives, and students find them invaluable, as the negatives disclosed many conditions which they would not find otherwise, and many a patient has been thankful that they had spinograph work done, as later results proved."

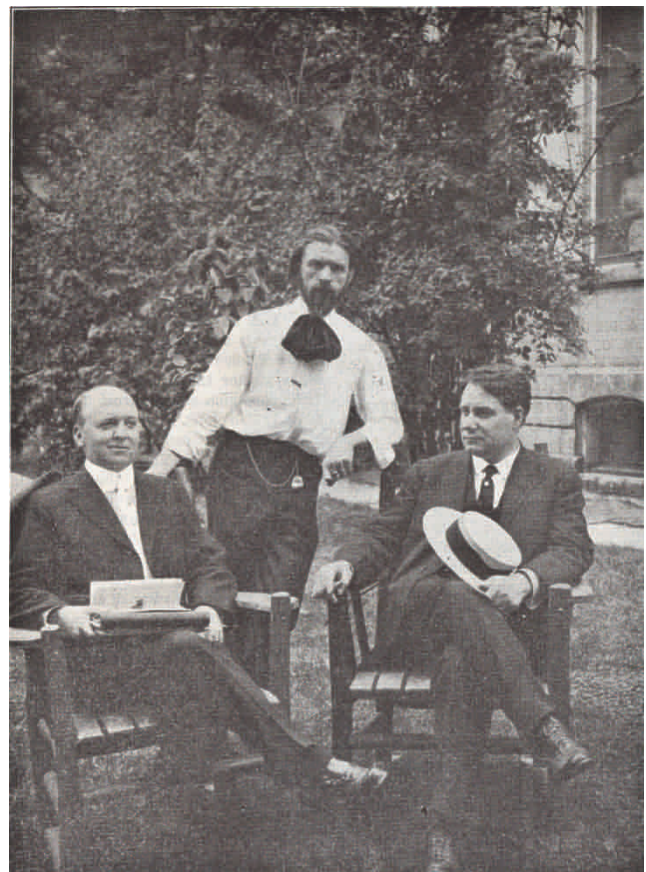
"We have negatives from 5"x7" to 16"x20", and are in a position to prove to any one that subluxations do exist in the spinal column, and that they can be adjusted."

"Students are taught all the practical points about the machine, dark room work, to develop the negatives and how to read the negative. Also the making of stereographs which may be important in locating the position of foreign bodies."¹⁰³

UNIVERSAL CHIROPRACTORS' ASSOCIATION

The UCA Convention and Palmer Homecoming was scheduled for the last week of August 1913. The Convention took place in the auditorium of The Times building while Homecoming events were centred at the Palmer School where special lectures were being held. The X-ray Department made some 5,000 x-ray plates available for viewing and James Steele, the man in charge of this department was kept busy all week taking new spinographs.¹⁰⁵

Faculty members scheduled to lecture were B.J. Palme, James Steele, H.E. Vedder, Steve Burich, J.C. Wishart, James Firth, Mabel Palmer, A.A. Finkelstein, A.B. Hender and Lieut.-Governor Tom Morris.¹⁰⁶



B.J. and UCA Counsel, Hartwell and Morris
Courtesy Palmer College Archives

Perhaps the highlight of Homecoming was a mock trial. 'Pud' Wilson, of Brooklyn, Iowa, was charged under the laws of Iowa with "Practising Medicine without a License." This trial, mock in fact, but real in action, gave chiropractors an insight into court procedure. Judge Louis Roddewig, of Davenport, presided. National counsel for the UCA, Morris & Hartwell arrayed themselves against each other. Mr Morris appeared as prosecutor, while Hartwell appeared for the defense. The case was tried before a jury of men not familiar with chiropractic, and an unbiased decision was to be given. The trial lasted all of Thursday and Friday, morning, afternoon and evening sessions. The verdict returned was "not

guilty.” Morris was in a position to tangle up a witness far more thoroughly than a regular prosecuting attorney would be, because of his deep knowledge of chiropractic and of any real catch questions which might exist.¹⁰⁸

The parade down Brady Street on Wednesday, 27 August, must have been a sight to behold. Led by a Marshall and the colour bearers and followed by B.J. and Lieut.-Governor Morris in an automobile. Then Otto’s 30 piece band followed by the faculty and officers of the UCA in automobiles. Next came foreign representatives, 18 in all, carrying the flags of their countries followed by the various state delegations carrying their state flags. The parade was followed by a line of automobiles.¹⁰⁷

The closing feature of the Convention and Home coming was a boat ride on the famous “Father of Waters” —the Mississippi. A contract had been made with the “White Collar Line” for their “G.W. Hill”—capacity 2,000. The big boat had a magnificent dancing hall, orchestra furnished and dancing purely for the wiggling of the feet. Leave 9.a.m., return 6 p.m.¹⁰⁹

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS

The Chiropractic Association of the District of Columbia was formed 1 January 1913 with D.M. Wingate, MD, DD, DC as President, and Joy M. Loban as Secretary.¹¹⁰

The Massachusetts Chiropractors Association was formed on 22 February 1913 with Hugh Via, a former Palmer faculty member, as President.¹¹¹

OTHER SCHOOLS

According to Wiese and Callender the following schools opened during the year 1913: American University of Chiropractic, Chicago; Barnett School of Chiropractic, Iowa; Boston College of Chiropractic, Boston MA; Bullis Chiropractic School and Sanitarium, Oakland, CA; California Chiropractic College, Long Beach, CA; California Chiropractic College, San Jose, CA; Canadian Chiropractic College, Hamilton, Ontario; Clewell Chiropractic College, San Diego, CA; Detroit Chiropractic College, Detroit, MI; Eastern Chiropractic Institute, Newark, NJ; George F. Murray Private School of Chiropractic, Belington, WV.¹⁰⁴

PROSECUTION AND PERSECUTION

While in 1912 some 17 cases were listed with their outcomes in *The Chiropractor*,¹¹² for some unexplained reason none were listed during 1913.

B.J. mentioned that during the past 18 years 336 Grand Jury sittings in Iowa involved chiropractors charged with the practice of medicine without a licence. Out of these 336 sittings only 32 indictments were returned, 304 refused to consider the charges. Out of these 32 indictments only 13 were convicted.¹¹³

Morris and Hartwell, legal counsel for the Universal Chiropractors’ Association had been involved in some 500 or more separate cases during the past 8 years, from New York and Rhode Island to Washington and Oregon; Canada to Cuba; and Minnesota to Texas.¹¹⁴



Street Parade during UICA Convention,
Courtesy Palmer College Archives

EPILOGUE

The year 1913 saw the Italian Hall disaster on Christmas Eve, where 59 children died; the Great Flood in Ohio; maritime disasters on the Great Lakes of the U.S., where 12 ships were sunk with a loss of 25454 lives; the opening of Grand Central Station in New York; the naming of Canberra as Australia’s national capital; the assassination of King George I of Greece; the introduction of the Mental Deficiency Act in the U.K., strongly supported by Dr Barnardo who championed the sterilisation of all socially unacceptable people; and in the chiropractic world the event that overshadowed all else, the death of D.D. Palmer, Founder of Chiropractic.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of the staff of Palmer College Special Collections and the staff of the Richardson-Sloane Special Collection of the Davenport Public Library are gratefully acknowledged.

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