

ANZACS AT GALLIPOLI: THE YEAR THAT WAS 1915

Rolf E. Peters¹, OAM, DC, MCSc, FICC, FACC, FPAC

¹ Editor Emeritus, Chiropractic Journal of Australia

ANZACS AT GALLIPOLI: THE YEAR THAT WAS 1915

ABSTRACT

As in previous years an attempt is made to recall the happenings of a century ago, both in world events and in the chiropractic field. No paper was published on the year 1914 as the Centenary of Chiropractic in New Zealand was published in Chiropractic History, the Journal of the Association for the History of Chiropractic. For this reason some reference will have to be made in this paper to events of 1914. (Chiropr J Australia 2016;44:320-352)

Key Indexing Terms: Chiropractic; History of Medicine

INTRODUCTION

Who in our world is not aware of the rise of the Islamic State movement trying to establish a Caliphate in the most cruel and murderous way in Iraq and Syria and destroying all evidence of previous cultures, or of the flight of millions of people trying to escape the war in Syria to find a heaven in Europe ? Or that Michelle Payne was the first woman jockey to win the prestigious Melbourne Cup. But this paper is not about today rather it is about what happened in this world 100 years ago.

DISCUSSION

The World in 1915

Disasters

- Earth Quakes

The 1915 Avezzano earthquake or 1915 L'Aquila earthquake occurred on 13 January in central Italy, near the city of L'Aquila. The epicenter was located in the town of Avezzano in central Italy. More than 30,000 direct fatalities resulted from the earthquake, destroying the epicentral area. (1)

The 1915 Pleasant Valley earthquake occurred in Pleasant Valley, in Pershing County, in north-central Nevada, on October 3, 1915. With a Richter magnitude of 7.1 and a maximum perceived intensity of X (*Intense*) on the Mercalli Intensity Scale, it was the strongest earthquake ever recorded in the state. The epicentral region was mostly uninhabited, so there was little property damage considering the magnitude of the quake. No fatalities occurred. (2)

- Famine

Following a bad harvest in greater Syria caused by a drought, in April 1915 dark clouds heralded the arrival of swarms of locusts, descending to feed on plants,

whether green or dry. This marked the beginning of a period that is now known as the Great Famine of 1915-18, which left an estimated 500,000 people dead. With a lack of accurate data, estimates range from 100,000 to 200,000 deaths in Mount Lebanon alone. The population of Lebanon was estimated at about 400,000, meaning that half its people died. It was the highest death toll by population of the First World War. (3)

In 1915, and in an effort to cut the supplies to the Ottoman Forces, the Allies enforced a blockade of the entire Eastern Mediterranean, thus aggravating an already precarious social, economic and public health situation: attacked by the Locusts, plagued by disease (malaria, typhus, etc.) and famine, thousands perished. Mount Lebanon lost 20-30% of its population. A drought which had descended onto the region in the previous spring made things even worse. (4)

- Fires

The St. John's School fire was a deadly fire that occurred on the morning of October 28, 1915, at the St. John's School on Chestnut Street in the downtown area of Peabody, Massachusetts. Twenty-one girls between the ages of 7 and 17 were burned or crushed to death while attempting to escape the fire.

More than 600 children were in the building when the fire began in the basement of the school building. There were no fire escapes on the outside of the building, but instead those inside were forced to use wide stairways at either end of the interior which led down to the front exit. Mother Superior Aldegono, who led the Sisters who taught in the Catholic school, sounded a fire alarm and began the routine fire drill procedure.

This procedure should have led to the children and teachers leaving the building through the stairways to and out of a rear exit. However, as smoke thickened and the fire came closer, they ran for the front door instead, and became jammed in the vestibule. The fire broke through to the vestibule from directly under the front entrance and the vestibule, now crowded with pupils, was enveloped in flames. The fire rapidly swept through the three-story brick and wooden building, fully engulfing it in less than five minutes.

With their exit blocked, many of the children escaped through first-floor windows or jumped from those on the second and third floors. Not all were able to escape, however; the bodies of the 21 victims were found after the fire subsided, huddled together and burned beyond recognition, on the inside of the school entrance. The Sisters of Notre Dame who taught at St. John's aided the children trying to escape, some by dropping the students into coats and blankets being used as life nets. These actions were credited in saving many lives. Two of the nuns were injured, one suffering serious burns; however, none of the adults were killed.

As a result of this fire, Peabody became the first city to pass a law that said all doors (in public buildings and school) must push out.

The school was later rebuilt at the same location and operates today as St. John the Baptist School, which educates children from preschool through eighth grade. (5)

- Floods

Record amounts of rainfall were recorded in June 1915 which created the Calgary, Alberta Flood. The rivers rose rapidly and were soon threatening bridges, streets, homes and utilities. The rain was accompanied by winds and even a tornado at Redcliff. Three lives were lost; three bridges carried away and two others seriously damaged; something like 2,000,000 feet of logs swept down river; miles of streets badly washed and injured. (6)

The 1915 flood of the North Saskatchewan River was one of the most dramatic in the history of Edmonton. On 28 June, the Edmonton Bulletin reported the river had risen "10 feet in as many hours." A frantic phone call from Rocky Mountain House alerted local authorities to the flood's arrival. The Canadian Northern Railway had parked a number of train cars on the city's Low Level Bridge to protect against the "tons upon tons of debris" that had been pushed up against its piers, including a house swept away by the current. Thousands of Edmonton residents watched the flood destroy lumber mills along the city's river valley. (7)

On the afternoon of Aug. 19, 1915, remnants of a hurricane reached St. Louis from Texas. Heavy and steady rainfall fell through the next day, dumping a total of 7.4 inches across the area. (6.85 inches on Aug. 20 remains the one-day record in St. Louis.) The River Des Peres rushed from its banks, swamping long stretches of Delmar and Lindell boulevards, Manchester Avenue and other streets. People were stranded on the Wabash Railroad platform at Delmar (now a Metrolink station) by a 7-foot-deep current 200 yards wide. Firefighters reached them with ladders and used boats to rescue residents of Maple and Hodiamont avenues. At Forest Park, water spread a mile wide on both sides of Lindell, reaching Art Hill. It became deadly along Manchester, where churning current in the narrow industrial valley smashed homes and mills. David and Adeline Bowman and three children were drowned in their one-room cottage near Hampton Avenue. Six more died in the Ellendale neighbourhood near Arsenal Street, including Annie Wagoner, 80, found beneath her bed on Hermitage Avenue. Downstream in Carondelet, 115 people were rescued from flooded homes. All told, 1,025 dwellings were damaged or destroyed. (8)

- Tornadoes

A vicious wind and rainstorm swept southwestern Ohio on the evening of Wednesday July 7, 1915. The death toll of 38 at Cincinnati is the greatest known in Ohio. Most of the deaths were in collapsed buildings although three men died when a train carrying racehorses was blown from the tracks at Terrace Park. An uncertain number of people drowned in overturned boats in the Ohio River. Outside of Cincinnati, there was extensive wind damage at Washington Court House and Wilmington, and floods washed out hundreds of bridges in Montgomery County. (9)

The Great Bend, Kansas tornado of November 1915 is the tornado which seems to have a greatest number of oddities associated with it. It was an unusual time of year for a violent tornado this far west. In fact, it is the latest date in the year that a violent tornado has ever struck the state of Kansas. The funnel began its late-evening journey 5 miles southwest of Larned, 16 miles southwest of Great Bend. It was visible only occasionally during the flashes of lightning. The oddities began

southwest of Pawnee rock where a farm was levelled to the ground. Five horses were the only uninjured survivors. They were carried from the barn a distance of a quarter-mile. All were unhurt, all were found together, hitched to the same rail. At Grant Jones's store, the south wall was blown down and scattered, but shelves and canned goods that stood against the wall were unmoved. The Riverside Steam Laundry, built of stone and cement block, was left with only a fragment of upright wall, yet two nearby wooden shacks seemed almost untouched. At the Moses Clay ranch, on the east edge of town, 1000 sheep were killed, the most ever killed by a single tornado. A cancelled check from Great Bend was found in a corn field, one mile outside of Palmyra, Nebraska, 305 miles to the northeast, the longest known distance that debris has ever been carried. A "rain of debris," receipts, checks, photographs, ledger sheets, money, clothing, shingles, and fragments of books fell on almost every farm north and west of Glasco, 80 miles to the northeast. A necktie rack with 10 ties still attached was carried 40 miles. A 4-page letter "from a swain to his fair damsel in which he promised all" was carried 70 miles. Up to 45,000 migrating ducks were reported killed at Cheyenne Bottoms. Dead ducks fell from the sky 40 miles northeast of that migratory bird refuge. (10)

- Volcanic Eruptions

Late on the evening of May 19, a large steam explosion fragmented the dacite dome, creating a new crater at the summit of Lassen Peak. No new magma was ejected in this explosion, but glowing blocks of hot lava from the dome fell on the summit and snow-covered upper flanks of Lassen Peak. These falling blocks launched a half mile (800 m) wide avalanche of snow and volcanic rock that roared 4 mi (10 km) down the volcano's steep northeast flank and over a low ridge at Emigrant Pass into Hat Creek. As the hot lava blocks broke into smaller fragments, the snow melted, generating a mudflow of volcanic materials (lahar). The bulk of this lahar was deflected northwestward at Emigrant Pass and flowed 7 mi (11.3 km) down Lost Creek. Even after coming to rest, both the avalanche and lahar released huge volumes of water, flooding the lower Hat Creek Valley during the early morning hours of May 20. The lahar and flood destroyed 6 mostly not-yet-occupied summer ranch houses. The few people in these houses escaped with minor injuries. Then at 4:30 p.m. on May 22, after two quiet days, Lassen exploded in a powerful eruption (referred to as "the Great Explosion") that blasted volcanic ash, rock fragments, and pumice high into the air. This created the larger and deeper of the two craters seen near the summit of the volcano today. A huge column of volcanic ash and gas rose more than 30,000 ft (10,000 m) into the air, and was visible from as far as Eureka, 150 mi (240 km) to the west, on the Pacific Coast. (11)

- Mining Disasters

The Laurel Run mine fire began on December 6, 1915, in the Red Ash Coal Mine. A miner accidentally left a carbide lamp hanging from a timber support, which caught fire. Because of the lack of a night watchman, the fire went unnoticed for the entire weekend. When it was noticed after work resumed the following week, attempts were made to block off its air supply by pouring sand in the area and filling the openings of the mine with concrete. The mine's owners then stated that the fire was under control. The Laurel Run mine fire is an underground mine fire near the communities of Laurel Run and Georgetown, in Luzerne County, Pennsylvania, in the United States. The fire started burning in 1915 at the Red Ash Coal Mine.

Attempts to control it lasted from 1915 to 1957 and recommenced in 1966. In the 1960s, the United States government and the Pennsylvania state government became involved in containing the fire. Attempts at stopping the spread of the fire were erroneously declared successful in 1973, but the fire is still burning. Much of the community of Laurel Run was destroyed. (12)

- Maritime Disasters

The **SS Eastland** (Figure 1) was a passenger ship based in Chicago and used for tours. On July 24, 1915 the ship rolled over while tied to a dock in the Chicago River. A total of 844 passengers and crew were killed in what was to become the largest loss of life disaster from a single shipwreck on the Great Lakes. Following the disaster, the *Eastland* was salvaged and sold to the United States Navy. After restorations and modifications the *Eastland* was designated as a gunboat and renamed the USS *Wilmette*. She was used primarily as a training vessel on the Great Lakes. (13) (See Fig 1)

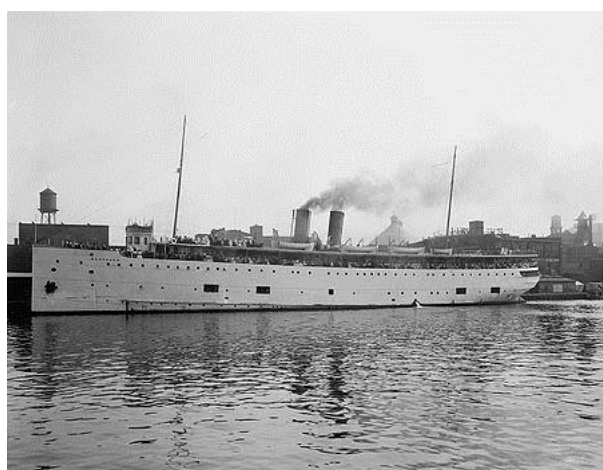


Figure 1. SS Eastland

- Rail Disasters

The Ilford rail crash occurred on 1 January 1915 at Ilford railway station on the Great Eastern Main Line in what was then Essex, now part of the London Borough of Redbridge. The crew of the Clacton to London Liverpool Street express failed to see the signals at Ilford East signal box. The signalman tried to attract their attention by shouting and waving a red flag from the signalbox, but to no avail, and the express collided violently with the local train from Gidea Park to Liverpool Street. Ten passengers were killed and over 500 complained of injuries. (14)

The Guadalajara train disaster occurred around 22 January 1915 in Mexico and killed over 600 people. A special train of twenty cars had left Colima. It was packed, with people even clinging to the roofs and undercarriages. Somewhere between Colima and Guadalajara the engineer lost control on a long steep descent. As the train gathered speed many people were thrown off as the train negotiated curves. Eventually the entire train plunged off the tracks and into a deep canyon, with fewer than 300 of the 900 on board surviving the disaster. (15)

Year 1915

Peters

The Quintinshill rail disaster occurred on 22 May 1915 near Gretna Green, Dumfriesshire, Scotland at Quintinshill. The crash, which involved 5 trains, killed a probable 226 and injured 246 and remains the worst rail crash in the United Kingdom in terms of loss of life.^[2] Those killed were mainly Territorial soldiers from the 1/7th (Leith) Battalion, the Royal Scots heading for Gallipoli. The precise number of dead was never established with confidence as the roll list of the regiment was destroyed by the fire. (16)

Architecture

The Panama–Pacific International Exposition (PPIE) was a world's fair held in San Francisco, in the United States, between February 20 and December 4 in 1915. Its ostensible purpose was to celebrate the completion of the Panama Canal, but it was widely seen in the city as an opportunity to showcase its recovery from the 1906 earthquake. The fair was constructed on a 635 acre (2.6 km²) site in San Francisco, along the northern shore now known as the Marina District. The centerpiece was the Tower of Jewels, which rose to 435 feet and was covered with over 100,000 cut glass Novagems. The $\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inch colored "gems" sparkled in sunlight throughout the day and were illuminated by over 50 powerful electrical searchlights at night. (17) (See Fig. 2)



Figure 2. Tower of Jewels

The Lincoln Memorial (Figure 3) located at the Western end of the National Mall in Washington, DC, commemorates the 16th President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln. Building was started on Lincoln's birthday, February 12, 1915. The final cost was 3 Million Dollars. (18) (See Fig. 3)



Figure 3. Lincoln Memorial

AUSTRALIA

The Battle of Broken Hill was a fatal incident which took place near Broken Hill, New South Wales, Australia on 1 January 1915. Two men shot dead four people and wounded seven more, before being killed by police and military officers. Though politically and religiously motivated, the men were not members of any sanctioned armed force and the attacks were criminal. The two men were later identified as being Moslems from the British colony of India, modern day Pakistan. The attackers were both former camel-drivers working at Broken Hill. They were Badsha Mahommed Gool (born c. 1874), an ice-cream vendor, and Mullah Abdullah (born c. 1854), a local imam and halal butcher. (19) (See Fig 4)



Figure 4 Ice cream wagon of Badsha Mahommed Gool

AVIATION

The Junkers J 1, nicknamed the Blechesel ("Tin Donkey" or "Sheet Metal Donkey"), was the world's first practical all-metal aircraft. Built early in World War I, when aircraft designers relied largely on fabric-covered wooden structures, braced with struts and exposed rigging lines, the Junkers J 1 was a revolutionary development in aircraft design, being built and flown only 12 years after the Wright Brothers had first flown the "Flyer I" biplane in December 1903. (20) (See Fig. 5)

Year 1915

Peters



Figure 5: Junkers J 1

The Imperial Russian Navy's Black Sea Fleet begins seaplane carrier raids against the Bosphorus and the Ottoman Empire's European Black Sea coast. The raids, which continue until May, are history's first in which battleships play a subsidiary role while operating with aviation ships, foreshadowing the aircraft carrier-battleship task forces of World War II. (21)

March 18 – Imperial Russian Air Service *Stabskapitän* Alexander Kazakov uses a grapnel to hook his aircraft to a German Albatros two-seater aircraft in mid-air, hoping to destroy the Albatros by detonating a small bomb fixed to the grapnel. When his grapnel mechanism jams as he unreels it, he instead downs the Albatros by ramming it with his undercarriage. (21)

On 1 April 1915, French pilot Lieutenant Roland Garros scores the first kill achieved by firing a machine gun through a tractor propeller when he shoots down a German Albatros observation plane. With no synchronization gear yet available for his machine gun, he uses metal deflector wedges installed on the propeller of his Morane Saulnier L fighter to keep the machine gun from shooting his own propeller blades off. It is also his first kill. He will score two more victories this way, on April 15 and April 18. (21)

On April 16 the United States Navy conducts the first catapult launch of an aircraft from a floating platform, launching an airplane from *Navy Coal Barge No. 214* at Naval Air Station Pensacola at Pensacola, Florida. (21)

On 1 July German *Leutnant* Kurt Wintgens, flying the *Idflieg*-serialled *E.5/15* Fokker M.5K/MG production prototype of the Fokker Eindecker fighter (one of five built), achieves the first aerial victory using a synchronization gear which allows a machine gun to shoot through a turning propeller without hitting its blades, downing a Morane-Saulnier L two-seat "parasol" observation aircraft over the Western Front. His victory begins the period that will become known as the "Fokker scourge," in which German Fokker Eindeckers will take a heavy toll of Allied aircraft over the Western Front. Wintgens would down two more Morane Type L two-seaters, one each on July 4 and 15, with the July 15th victory being his first confirmed victory, all achieved with *E.5/15*. (21)

COMMERCE

During 1915 79 new companies were established, among them:

Bonds Industries Pty Ltd was established by Mr George Allan Bond, an American who came to Australia early in the 20th century. Bond Industries is an Australian manufacturer and importer of men's, women's and children's underwear and clothing, and a subsidiary of Pacific Brands Holdings Pty Ltd. It is a popular mid-

Chiropractic Journal of Australia

Volume 44, Number 4, December 2016

range brand within Australia and the United Kingdom. Its trademark Chesty Bond is recognised by many Australians as a popular national icon. (22)

The Fox Film Corporation was an American company that produced motion pictures, formed by William Fox on 1 February 1915. It was the corporate successor to his earlier Greater New York Film Rental Company and Box Office Attractions Film Company. Under new president Sidney Kent, the new owners began negotiating with the upstart, but powerful independent Twentieth Century Pictures in the early spring of 1935. The two companies merged that spring as 20th Century-Fox. (22)

Haigh's Chocolates is an Australian confectionery industry company selling high quality chocolate and related products to customers in South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. The company is based in Adelaide, South Australia, where it was founded in 1915 by Alfred E. Haigh. Haigh's conducts free tours of its factory on Greenhill Road. (22)

Maybelline is an American makeup brand sold worldwide and owned by the French cosmetics company L'Oréal. Their slogan is Maybe she's born with it. Maybe it's Maybelline. The Maybelline Company was created by a 19-year-old entrepreneur named Tom Lyle Williams in 1915. Williams noticed his older sister Mabel applying a mixture of Vaseline and coal dust to her eyelashes to give them a darker, fuller look. He adapted it with a chemistry set and produced a product sold locally called lash-in-brow-line. Williams renamed his eye beautifier Maybelline, in honour of his sister Mabel, who gave him the idea. In 1917 the company produced Maybelline Cake Mascara, "the first modern eye cosmetic for everyday use." (22)

In 1915, Marion Barton Skaggs purchased his father's 576-square-foot (53.5 m²) grocery store in American Falls, Idaho, for \$1,089. The chain, which operated as two separate businesses, Skaggs Cash Stores and Skaggs United Stores, grew quickly, and Skaggs enlisted the help of his five brothers to help grow the network of stores. M.B.'s business strategy, to give his customers value and to expand by keeping a narrow profit margin, proved spectacularly successful. By 1926, he had opened 428 Skaggs stores in 10 states. M.B. almost doubled the size of his business that year when he merged his company with 322 Safeway stores and incorporated as Safeway, Inc. Safeway, Inc. is an American supermarket chain that was acquired by private equity investors led by Cerberus Capital Management in January 2015. The new merged company which includes the Albertsons supermarket chain has more than 2,200 stores and over 250,000 employees which makes it the second largest supermarket chain in North America, after The Kroger Company, which has 2,625 stores. Safeway's primary base of operations is in the western and central United States, with some stores located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the Eastern Seaboard. The company is headquartered in Pleasanton, California. (22)

Universal Studios Hollywood is a film studio and theme park in the unincorporated Universal City community of the San Fernando Valley region of the city of Los Angeles, California, United States. It is one of the oldest and most famous Hollywood film studios still in use. Its official marketing headline is "The Entertainment Capital of LA." It was initially created to offer tours of the real Universal Studios sets and is the first of many full-fledged theme parks. Carl Laemmle opened Universal City on March 14, 1915, he would later invite the general public to see all the action for an admission fee of just \$0.05, which also included a lunch box containing chicken

inside. There was also a chance to buy fresh produce, since then-rural Universal City was still in part a working farm. This original tour was discontinued in around 1930, due to the advent of sound films coming to Universal. Woody Woodpecker is the mascot for Universal Studios Hollywood. (22)

Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. is an award-winning New York publishing house that was founded by Alfred A. Knopf Sr. in 1915. The publisher had a reputation for a pursuit of perfection and elegant taste. It was acquired by Random House in 1960 and is now part of the Knopf Doubleday Publishing Group. (22)

COMMUNICATION

The first transcontinental telephone call officially occurred on Jan. 25, 1915, a day timed to coincide with the Panama-Pacific Exposition celebrations. Alexander Graham Bell, in New York City, made his famous statement "Mr. Watson, come here. I want you," into the telephone, which was heard by his assistant Dr. Watson in San Francisco, for a long distance call of 3,400 miles. Dr. Watson replied, "It will take me five days to get there now!" The Alexander Graham Bell call officially initiated AT&T's transcontinental service. (23) (See Fig 6)

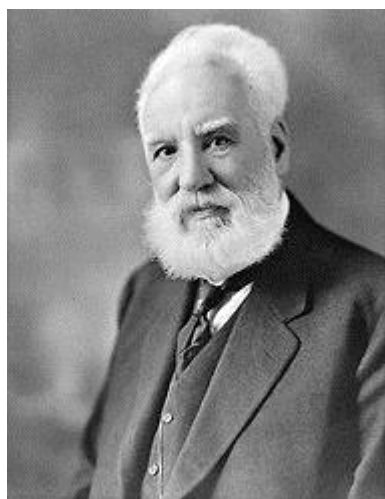


Figure 6: Alexander Graham Bell

On 24 May 1915, Thomas Edison invented the telescribe to record telephone conversations.

The telescribe was a device that made recordings on wax cylinders. It was based on Edison's idea to use the phonograph as a telephone recorder. (24)

EDUCATION

One-hundred and twenty-three educational institutions were established in 1915, among them:

The University of British Columbia, commonly referred to as UBC, is a public Canadian research university based in British Columbia. Founded in 1908 as the McGill University College of British Columbia, the University became independent and adopted its current name in 1915. It is the oldest institution of higher learning in British Columbia and enrolled over 58,000 students at its Vancouver Okanagan Valley campuses. (25)

The British School of Osteopathy (BSO) was founded in 1915, but was not incorporated until 1917 due to the First World War. BSO is the largest and the oldest school of osteopathy in the United Kingdom. The BSO holds Recognised Qualification (RQ) status from the statutory regulatory body for osteopathy in the UK, the General Osteopathic Council. (25)

Founded in 1915 as St James' Grammar School for boys, Ivanhoe Grammar is a school of the Anglican Church of Australia, and currently caters for approximately 1,700 students from the Early Learning Centre to Year 12, over 3 campuses. Ivanhoe Grammar School is an independent, co-educational, day school, located in Ivanhoe (Buckley House and The Ridgeway Campus) and Mernda (Plenty Campus), both located in the north-eastern suburbs of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. (25)

ENVIRONMENT

Proclaimed on 26 January 1915 as a National Park, the Rocky Mountain National Park is located in the Front Range of the Rocky Mountains, in the north-central region of the U.S. state of Colorado. It features majestic mountain views, mountain lakes, a variety of wildlife, varied climates and environments—from wooded forests to mountain tundra—and easy access to back-country trails and campsites. The park is located northwest of Boulder, Colorado, in the Rockies, and includes the Continental Divide and the headwaters of the Colorado River. (26)

HUMAN RIGHTS

The Armenian Genocide, the first genocide of the 20th Century, occurred when two million Armenians living in Turkey were eliminated from their historic homeland through forced deportations and massacres between 1915-1918. In 1914 about forty thousand Armenian men were serving in the Turkish Army. In the fall and winter of 1914, all of their weapons were confiscated and they were put into slave labour battalions building roads or were used as human pack animals.. Armed roundups began on the evening of April 24, 1915, as 300 Armenian political leaders, educators, writers, clergy and dignitaries in Constantinople (present day Istanbul) were taken from their homes, briefly jailed and tortured, then hanged or shot. Next, there were mass arrests of Armenian men throughout the country by Turkish soldiers, police agents and bands of Turkish volunteers. The men were tied together with ropes in small groups then taken to the outskirts of their town and shot dead or bayoneted by death squads. Local Turks and Kurds armed with knives and sticks often joined in on the killing. Then it was the turn of Armenian women, children, and the elderly. On very short notice, they were ordered to pack a few belongings and be ready to leave home, under the pretext that they were being relocated to a non-military zone for their own safety. They were actually being taken on death marches heading south toward the Syrian Desert. An estimated 75 percent of the Armenians on these marches perished, especially children and the elderly. Those who survived the ordeal were herded into the desert without a drop of water. Being thrown off cliffs, burned alive, or drowned in rivers. (27)

Amal Clooney, the human rights lawyer, has taken on another controversial case - the Armenian genocide. Mrs Clooney is part of a team representing Armenia in a case in which a Turkish politician was convicted by Switzerland for denying the genocide in 1915 ever took place. How has the Armenian genocide ended up in the

European Court of Human Rights (ECHR)? Doğu Perinçek, chairman of the Turkish Workers' Party, described the genocide of up to 1.5 million Armenians - a fact Turkey disputes as well as the number of those killed - as an "international lie" in Switzerland in 2005. A lobby group called Switzerland-Armenia immediately filed a criminal complaint against him as it is against Swiss law to deny the genocide as part of the country's anti-racism laws. (28)

Thousands of Turks and Armenians from around the globe have commemorated in Istanbul the centenary of the 1915 mass killings of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire. Events organised by Turkish and foreign nongovernmental organisations were held in Istanbul to mark the anniversary of the killings. The commemorations went ahead despite Turkey's rejection of the term "genocide" to describe the killings, and world leaders joined hundreds of thousands of Armenians in Yerevan, capital of Armenia, to commemorate the deaths. (29)

MANUFACTURING

Bell Motor Cars Company was an American automobile company, based in York, Pennsylvania. They were also built under license in Barrie, Ontario. Unrelated cars named Bell were built in England (1905-1914) and France (1923-1925). Bell, an assembler rather than a manufacturer, offered light cars with a Herschell-Spillman engine, Westinghouse starter and generator, Stromberg carburetor, Warner steering, Muncie transmission, and Atwater-Kent (domestic) or Simms magneto (export) ignition system. (30)

Bowers Group founded in 1915 manufacture Test equipment and Measuring instruments. The group includes Baty International, Bowers Export, Bowers UK, Moore & Wright and CV Instruments. (30)

The Fairey Aviation Company Limited, founded in 1915 by Charles Richard Fairey (later Sir Richard Fairey) and Belgian engineer Ernest Oscar Tips on their departure from Short Brothers, the company first built under licence or as subcontractor aircraft designed by other manufacturers. The first aircraft designed and built by the Fairey Aviation specifically for use on an aircraft carrier was the Fairey Campania, a patrol seaplane that first flew in February 1917. (30)

MEDICAL SCIENCE

A serum, for which remarkable efficacy is claimed, both as a preventive and curative of gaseous gangrene, was discovered by M. Weinberg, a member of the staff of the Pasteur Institute. Dr. Roux, president of that institution, in announcing the discovery to the Academy of Sciences, said that M. Weinberg had just succeeded in identifying the bacilli which caused gaseous gangrene – an organism closely akin to the bacillus perfringens. As the development of the disease is very rapid he decided that vaccine was useless. Therefore, after a number of experiments, he evolved a serum. He first tried it on guinea-pigs, and found that, applied within 5 hours after the first appearance of the symptoms, it brought about a rapid cure, but, seemed to lose its effect after 10 hours. He next tried it on a wounded man – a bad case – whose condition rapidly became definitely better. (31)

Ever since Mayo Clinic was established, their goal has been to provide outstanding care to their patients and offer superior education programs that ensure the success of the next generation of medical professionals. From the beginning, Dr William Worrall Mayo and his sons, Dr William J. Mayo and Dr Charles H. Mayo, invited physicians and students to visit Rochester, Minnesota, and learn about their innovative medical and surgical practice. Visitors coming to observe referred to attending the "Mayos' clinic." At the same time, the Mayo brothers and their colleagues were distinguished scholars who travelled the world to learn from others and bring back the latest medical developments to incorporate into their own practice. Even as the Mayo Clinic integrated medical practice grew, the importance of education continued to be a central focus. In 1915, Mayo Clinic partnered with the University of Minnesota to develop Mayo School of Graduate Medical Education, one of the first three-year university-based programs to train graduate physicians in specialty practice. Programs introduced were surgery, ophthalmology, orthopaedic surgery, otolaryngology, urology, medicine, bacteriology, pathology and radiology. (32)

Dr Stern was a physician in New York City, and when he attended a meeting of the Royal College of Physicians in London in 1913, he was inspired to create a similar organization back home. His colleagues took a little more convincing. The College was incorporated on May 11, 1915, by Dr Stern and a few other physicians he had recruited. The first meeting was held on June 25, 1915, at the Astor Hotel in New York City, at which the founders declared themselves Fellows of the College. (33)

SCIENCE

The Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Sir William Henry Bragg and Sir William Lawrence Bragg, while the award for Chemistry was awarded to Richard Martin Willstätter. (34)

Pluto is photographed for the first time but is not classified as a planet. (34)

Robert Innes discovers Proxima Centauri, the closest star to Earth after the Sun. (34)

Alfred Wegener publishes his theory of Pangea, which he calls *Urkontinent*. (34)

A global pandemic of encephalitis lethargica begins. (34)

Walter Bradford Cannon coins the term *fight or flight* to describe an animal's response to threats. (34)

The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the predecessor of NASA, is established in the United States. (34)

SPORT

Jess Willard became world heavyweight boxing champion when on April 5, 1915, in front of a huge crowd at the new Oriental Park Racetrack in Havana, Cuba, he knocked out champion Jack Johnson in the 26th round to win the world heavyweight

Year 1915

Peters

boxing championship. Johnson found that he could not knock out the giant Willard, who fought as a counterpuncher, making Johnson do all the leading. Johnson began to tire after the 20th round, and was visibly hurt by heavy body punches from Willard in rounds preceding the 26th-round knockout. Johnson had been heavyweight champion since 1908. (35)

Édouard Fabre was the first runner to arouse the pride of French Canadians when on 19 Apr 1915 the Montréal runner delighted his supporters by becoming the first French Canadian to win the Boston Marathon. Several months later, he did it again with a victory at the San Francisco Marathon that was part of the Panama Pacific Exposition. On Fabre's return to Montréal, despite the late hour, more than 5,000 people met him at the Grand Trunk (railway) Station. (36)

For the first time in the history of the race the Melbourne Cup has gone to a horse carrying the colours of a lady. Patrobas, who carried the all rose pink jacket to victory today, is raced by Mrs. E. A. Widdis, the wife of a Gippsland grazier. Patrobas's was the fifty-fifth Melbourne Cup race, and there have been few more interesting. Not until the last hundred yards was victory wrested by the Victorian-owned colt from a colt hailing from New South Wales. Patrobas, like Kingsburgh, who won the Cup last year, claims Wallace as sire. (37)

Exactly 100 years later, on 3 November 2015, at the “Race that stops the Nation,” the “Melbourne Cup,” a rank outsider horse, Prince of Pesance, quoted at 100/1, won the Melbourne Cup. The reason this is so important is that the jockey, Michelle Payne, was the first female jockey ever to ride the winner of the Melbourne Cup. (38)

POLITICAL EVENTS

Moses Alexander was the second elected Jewish governor of a US state, the first who actually practiced that religion. He served as the 11th Governor of Idaho from 1915 until 1919. He was Idaho's first and so far only Jewish Governor. Alexander entered the gubernatorial race on a platform strongly supporting prohibition and limited government spending. Alexander won the general election against Republican incumbent John M. Haines thanks, in part, to a misappropriation scandal in the state treasurer's office that dogged the Republican ticket. He thus became the first observant Jew to be elected governor of a U. S. state. Washington Montgomery Bartlett, governor of California in 1887, was Jewish through his mother but did not follow that religion. (39)

SUFFRAGISTS

On Jan. 12, 1915, the United States House of Representatives voted, 204-174, to reject a constitutional amendment to give women the right to vote. The New York Times recounted the House's 10 hours of debate in front of galleries packed with suffragists. The Times noted that it was a “solemn day in the galleries” as the “women there were slow to laugh, and they seemed too much awed by the speaker's call for order to applaud even their strongest champion.” The speaker ordered silence from the galleries 3 times, once for hissing during a speech made by anti-suffrage Representative Stanley Bowdle of Ohio. Mr. Bowdle proclaimed: “The women of this smart capital are beautiful. Their beauty is disturbing to business; their feet are beautiful; their ankles are beautiful, but here I must pause — for they are not

interested in the state." The vote was the second defeat for a suffrage amendment in less than a year, as the Senate had voted against one in March 1914. Nonetheless, suffragist leaders were pleased to have had the issue discussed in Congress, which had gone 46 years without voting on whether women should be allowed to vote. The only other time was in 1868, when the suffrage amendment was first brought before Congress. (40)

TECHNOLOGY

Georges Claude was a French engineer and inventor. He is noted for his early work on the industrial liquefaction of air, for the invention and commercialization of neon lighting, and for a large experiment on generating energy by pumping cold seawater up from the depths. The terms "neon light" and "neon sign" are now often applied to electrical lighting incorporating sealed glass tubes filled with argon, mercury vapor, or other gases instead of neon. In 1915 a U.S. patent was issued to Claude covering the design of the electrodes for neon lights; this patent became the strongest basis for the monopoly held in the U.S. by his company, Claude Neon Lights, through the early 1930s. (41)

WORLD WAR I

On 17 January 1915 Russia occupied Bukovina and Western Ukraine. It was a forerunner of the occupation by Russian separatists of the Eastern Ukraine in 2014/5. (42)

The French battleship *Bouvet* spent the majority of her career alternating between the Northern and Mediterranean Squadrons. At the outbreak of World War I, she escorted troop convoys from North Africa to France. She then joined the naval operations off the Dardanelles, where she participated in a major attack on the Turkish fortresses in the straits on 18 March 1915. During the attack, she was hit 8 times by shellfire, though did not suffer fatal damage. She struck a mine at around 3:15, and sank within 2 minutes; only some 50 men were rescued from a complement of 710. Two British battleships were also sunk by mines that day, and the disaster convinced the Allies to abandon the naval campaign in favor of an amphibious assault on Gallipoli. (43)

In March 1915 British and French forces launched an ill-fated naval attack on Turkish forces in the Dardanelles in northwestern Turkey, hoping to take control of the strategically vital strait separating Europe from Asia. The failure of the campaign at the Dardanelles, along with the campaign that followed later that year in Gallipoli, resulted in heavy casualties and was a serious blow to the reputation of the Allied war command, including that of Winston Churchill, the British first lord of the admiralty, who had long been a proponent of an aggressive naval assault against Turkey at the Dardanelles. (44)

Following the outbreak of World War I, *HMS Irresistible*, along with the squadron, was assigned to the Channel Fleet. After operations with the Dover Patrol, she served in the Dardanelles Campaign, taking part in the bombardment of the Turkish forts guarding the Dardanelles. On 18 March 1915, she struck a mine, which caused severe damage and killed around 150 of her crew. Without power, she began to drift into the range of Turkish guns. With attempts to tow her having failed, she was

abandoned with most of her crew having been successfully evacuated, and eventually sank. (45) (See Fig 7)

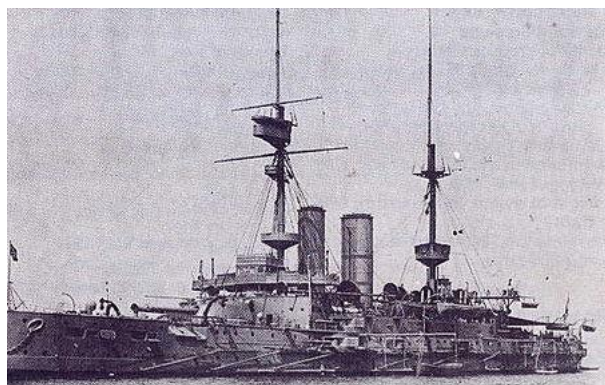


Figure 7: HMS Irresistible

While still training in the Egyptian desert in late 1914, the 1st Australian Division and the New Zealand Australian Division, which later included the 1st Light Horse Brigade, were re-formed into the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps – the ANZACs. The ANZAC forces, under the command of Lieutenant General William Birdwood, had been based in Egypt due to of a lack of training and accommodation facilities in England. Later, these forces helped protect the Suez Canal following Turkey's entry into war in October 1914.

As fighting on the Western Front in France in late 1914 deteriorated into a stalemate, the British War Council suggested that Germany could best be defeated by attacks on her allies, Austria, Hungary and Turkey. Initially, the attack on Turkey was planned as a naval operation. However, following several abortive attempts to force the Dardanelles in February and March, the British Cabinet agreed that land forces could be used. A combined international force (the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force) was assembled under the command of British General Sir Ian Hamilton, and a three-pronged landing was planned to clear the Turkish defenders from the straits. Once the straits were clear, the allied fleet would steam into Constantinople where, it was believed, the threat of the fleet's guns would cause mass panic and force Turkey to surrender. At dawn on 25 April 1915, the ANZACs landed north of Gaba Tepe (the landing area later named Anzac Cove) while the British forces landed at Cape Helles on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

The aim of these 2 landings was to capture the Turkish forts commanding the narrow straits. French forces attacked the Turkish positions on the Asia Minor side of the Dardanelles as a diversion and later landed and took over part of the Helles frontline alongside the British. Later reinforcements included the dismounted Australian and New Zealand Mounted Brigades at Anzac Cove. In August, a new British corps landed at Suvla Bay, to the north of Anzac Cove, in support of an attempt by allies to break out of the Anzac beachhead. (Figure 8)

The campaign was a heroic but costly failure and by December plans were drawn up to evacuate the entire force from Gallipoli. On 19 and 20 December, the evacuation of Anzac and Suvla was completed with the last British troops leaving Cape Helles by 8 January 1916. The entire operation evacuated 142 000 men with negligible casualties. Australian casualties for the Gallipoli campaign amounted to 26 111, comprising of 1007 officers and 25 104 other ranks. Of these, 362 officers and 7 779 men were killed in action, died of wounds or succumbed to disease. Nine Victoria Crosses were awarded to soldiers in Australian units.

While the campaign is considered a military failure, Gallipoli became a household name in Australia and with it the ANZAC tradition was created. Gallipoli became the common tie forged in adversity that bound the colonies and people of Australia into a nation. (46)



Figure 8: Germany's declared exclusion zone of February 1915. Allied ships within this area were liable to search and attack

The sinking of the Lusitania

When *Lusitania* was built, her construction and operating expenses were subsidised by the British government, with the provision that she could be converted to an Armed Merchant Cruiser if need be. At the outbreak of the First World War, the British Admiralty considered her for requisition as an armed merchant cruiser, and she was put on the official list of AMCs.

On 17 April 1915, *Lusitania* left Liverpool on her 201st transatlantic voyage, arriving in New York on 24 April. A group of German–Americans, hoping to avoid controversy if *Lusitania* were attacked by a U-boat, discussed their concerns with a representative of the German Embassy. The embassy decided to warn passengers

Year 1915

Peters

before her next crossing not to sail aboard *Lusitania*. The Imperial German Embassy placed a warning advertisement in 50 American newspapers, including those in New York (see Fig 9).

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS
CUNARD



EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
LUSITANIA
Fastest and Largest Steamer
now in Atlantic Service Sails
SATURDAY, MAY 1, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., May 7, 5 P.M.
Orduna, - - Tues., May 18, 10 A.M.
Tuscania, - - Fri., May 21, 5 P.M.
LUSITANIA, Sat., May 29, 10 A.M.
Transylvania, Fri., June 4, 5 P.M.
Gibraltar-Genoa-Naples-Piraeus
S.S. Carpathia, Thur., May 13, Noon

NOTICE!
TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or of any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 22, 1915.

Figure 9: The official warning issued by the Imperial German Embassy about travelling on *Lusitania*.

NOTICE!

TRAVELLERS intending to embark on the Atlantic voyage are reminded that a state of war exists between Germany and her allies and Great Britain and her allies; that the zone of war includes the waters adjacent to the British Isles; that, in accordance with formal notice given by the Imperial German Government, vessels flying the flag of Great Britain, or any of her allies, are liable to destruction in those waters and that travellers sailing in the war zone on the ships of Great Britain or her allies do so at their own risk.

IMPERIAL GERMAN EMBASSY
Washington, D.C. 22 April 1915

This warning was printed adjacent to an advertisement for *Lusitania*'s return voyage. The warning led to some agitation in the press and worried the ship's passengers and crew.

The sinking of the Cunard ocean liner **RMS Lusitania** occurred on 7 May 1915 during the First World War, as Germany waged submarine warfare against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The ship was identified and torpedoed by the German U-boat *U-20* and sank in 18 minutes. The vessel went down 11 miles (18 km) off the Old Head of Kinsale, Ireland, killing 1,198 and leaving 761 survivors. The sinking turned public opinion in many countries against Germany, contributed to the American entry into World War I and became an iconic symbol in military recruiting campaigns of why the war was being fought. Her cargo had included an estimated 4,200,000 rounds of rifle cartridges, 1,250 empty shell cases, and 18 cases of non-explosive fuses, all of which were listed in her manifest, but the cartridges were not officially classed as ammunition by the Cunard Line. Various theories have been put forward over the years that she had also carried undeclared high explosives that were detonated by the torpedo and helped to sink her, but this has never been proven.

U-20 surfaced at 12:45 as visibility was excellent. At 13:20 something was sighted and Kapitänleutnant Walther Schwieger was summoned to the conning tower: at first it appeared to be several ships because of the number of funnels and masts, but this resolved into one large steamer appearing over the horizon. At 13:25 the submarine submerged to periscope depth of 11 metres and set a course to intercept the liner at her maximum submerged speed of 9 knots. When the ships had closed to 2 miles (3.2 km) *Lusitania* turned away, Schwieger feared he had lost his target, but she turned again, this time onto a near ideal course to bring her into position for an attack. At 700m range he ordered 1 gyroscopic torpedo to be fired, set to run at a depth of three metres, which was fired at 14:10.

In Schwieger's own words, recorded in the log of *U-20*:

Torpedo hits starboard side right behind the bridge. An unusually heavy detonation takes place with a very strong explosive cloud. The explosion of the torpedo must have been followed by a second one, boiler or coal or powder? The ship stops immediately and heels over to starboard very quickly, immersing simultaneously at the bow... the name Lusitania becomes visible in golden letters.

One of the passengers that died that day was American philosopher, writer and Roycroft founder Elbert Hubbard, a personal friend of B.J. Palmer. (47) (See Fig 10)

The second battle of Ypres in 1915 is generally remembered today as marking the first use of gas on the Western Front. 5,700 canisters containing 168 tons of chlorine gas were released at sunrise on 22 April against French Algerian and territorial division troops following a brief preliminary bombardment by 17-inch howitzers. A veil of greenish-yellow mist could be clearly seen rolling across from the German front lines to the French positions. Covering 4 miles of trench lines, the gas affected some 10,000 troops, half of whom died within 10 minutes of the gas reaching the front line. Death was caused by asphyxiation. Those who lived were temporarily blinded and stumbled in confusion, coughing heavily. 2,000 of these troops were captured as prisoners of war.

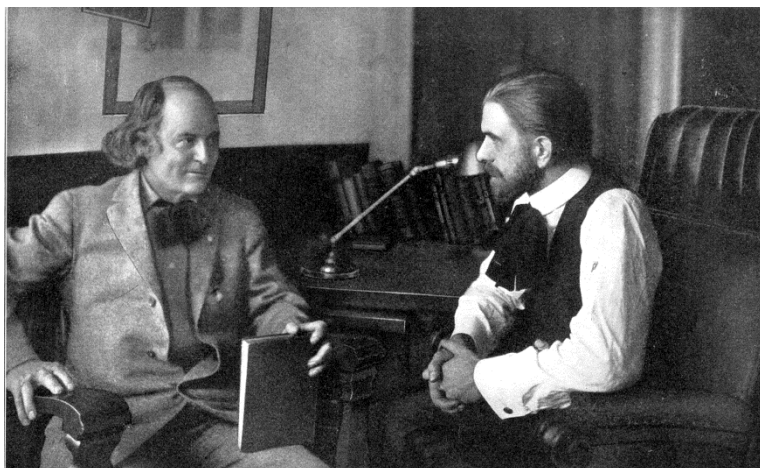


Figure 10: Elbert Hubbard and B.J. Palmer in conversation at the Palmer Residence.

The Germans released a second batch of chlorine gas two days later, on 24 April, this time directed against Canadian troops situated north-east of Ypres and again prefaced by a sharp artillery bombardment. The Canadians suffered heavily, with 5,975 casualties, including 1,000 fatalities. Losses during the Second Battle of Ypres are estimated at 69,000 Allied troops (59,000 British, 10,000 French), against 35,000 German, the difference in numbers explained by the use of chlorine gas. The Germans' innovative use of gas set the trend for the rest of the war. Although roundly condemned by the Allies as barbaric and reprehensible, sentiments echoed by many neutral nations, the Allies quickly developed their own form of gas warfare, with the British releasing gas canisters at Loos at the end of September 1915, but the prevailing wind turned and wafted the gas back into the British trenches. All the allied countries had made extensive use of poison gas by the close of the war.(48)

The start of World War I once again led to many men from Wagga Wagga and the surrounding area volunteering to serve King and country. The town was the starting point of the "Kangaroo March", 1 of a series of snowball marches conducted in New South Wales during the war where groups of recruits would march toward Sydney and appeal to men in the towns along the route to join them and enlist in the Australian Imperial Force. 88 recruits left Wagga Wagga on 1 December 1915, farewelled by a large crowd and to the accompaniment of a band. Along the way, the march stopped in towns such as Junee, Cootamundra, Murrumburrah and Yass and finished at Campbelltown with over 220 recruits. None of the 88 Wagga men survived the war. (49)

MISCELLANY

President Woodrow Wilson: Nevada signs an easy divorce bill, on 23 February 1915, requiring only 6 months' residence for a divorce to take effect. (50)

Raggedy Ann is a character created by American writer Johnny Gruelle (1880–1938) in a series of books he wrote and illustrated for young children. Raggedy Ann is a rag doll with red yarn for hair and has a triangle nose. Johnny Gruelle received US Patent D47789 for his Raggedy Ann doll on September 7, 1915. The character was created in 1915 as a doll, and was introduced to the public in the 1918 book *Raggedy Ann Stories*. When a doll was marketed with the book, the concept had

great success. A sequel, *Raggedy Andy Stories* (1920) introduced the character of her brother, Raggedy Andy, dressed in sailor suit and hat. (51) (See Fig 11)



Figure 11: Raggedy Annie and Raggedy Andy

According to GeorgialInfo, the Girl Scouts of America was incorporated thanks to efforts by the founder, Juliette Gordon Low, on June 10, 1915. (52)

Kiwanis International is an international, coeducational service club founded in 1915. It is headquartered in Indianapolis, Indiana, United States and is found in more than 80 nations and geographic areas. Membership in Kiwanis and its family of clubs is nearly 600,000 members strong, annually raise more than US\$100 million, and report over 18 million volunteer hours to strengthen communities and serve children. (53)

THE CHIROPRACTIC WORLD IN 1915

DEVELOPMENTS AT THE PALMER SCHOOL

Clinics

Over 1,000 patients are adjusted daily in the free clinic. (54)

14,870 patients were adjusted in the PSC clinics between 1909 and 30 Dec 1914. (55)

Education

The Palmer School has an annual enrolment of 700 students. (56)

Enrolment dates are: January 1, May 1, and September 1, however, you may enter the first day of any month. (57)

The PSC requires that its students pass all examinations before they are allowed to graduate and secure the coveted PSC diploma. We use the A, B, C and D system of marking examination papers: A is excellent, B is good, C is passing, while D is unsatisfactory, or not passing. Student getting D mark may make such examinations up by making arrangements with instructor of said examination. The institution allows no student to slip through the course in a haphazard way, and if they cannot pass the final examinations they must remain until they can, or else go out without a

diploma. In this way a high standard of efficiency is obtained, and the graduate goes into the field knowing that he IS a qualified chiropractor, and the school knows that he is going to be a benefit to suffering humanity and a credit to the institution. (58)

You may enroll in either a 12 months, 18 months or 24 months course. DC diplomas will be granted to 12 months students having passed all examinations, PhC diplomas will be granted to all 18 months students who have a passing mark of A in all examinations, otherwise DC diploma.

Post graduate courses are free to PSC graduates, holders of other diplomas will pay tuition of \$100. PG course will last for 4 months.

MD and DO graduates will be accepted for a course of four months, and if able to pass examinations will be granted DC degree, tuition is \$200.

Pharmacists course to be 10 months

Dentists 10 months

Naturopaths, depending on time in actual practice and being able to pass examinations, no less than 8 months.

Nurses: 10 months

Husband and wife, one tuition, plus \$5 for examination and diploma fee.

All students must have had 6 months training in Clinic. (59)

AN IMPORTANT RULING.

Beginning with September 1 (1915) and thereafter the purchase of any \$250 scholarship does not and will not grant the holder thereof to a post-graduate course without further cost to the graduate.

In the past we have always said—at least for 20 years—that the purchase of any course in the PSC entitled the holder thereof to return at any time and as often as he liked and take a post-graduate course without any further cost to him. This offer is entirely rescinded beginning with September 1 and thereafter.

It will hold good with any scholarship bought TILL THAT DATE, but not thereafter. We do this because we find that so many are returning to take additional work to meet the legislative standards that it is packing our school, without additional gain for us, and thus actually crowding those out of good positions who have just recently paid their regular tuition. This we wish to avoid. At present, this past ruling, is worth thousands of dollars to the practitioners and we are glad to see them taking such wholesale use of the same. We shall be glad to live up to our old and past promises but henceforth and for the future the above ruling will stand.

We trust that if you have any students who are thinking of enrolling that you will get him in—or his money for the purchase of a scholarship—on or before September 1st, 1915. Everybody purchasing AFTER THAT DATE will have to pay the regular P-G price the same as for graduates coming from other schools do when they come here.

Take note and act according. Scholarships are NOW on sale. (60)

BJ announces events for the 1914 1st ANNUAL LYCEUM COURSE. (61)

The First Annual Chiropractic Lyceum Course is just what its name suggests. The first attempt of the kind to put into a week of time a very large amount of the

most practical and up-to-date thought on Chiropractic in the form of lectures by a selected list of men who are authorities on their subject and experienced in getting their thought before their hearers in a form that makes it stick to those who have ears to hear, and will hear.

Beginning Aug. 17, one week before the "home-coming," and continuing through Saturday, August 22, 1914, there will be an entire week of class assemble, a virtual Chautauqua of Chiropractic lectures. (62)

Lyceum plans for 1914 listed. The social side will include a streetcar trip through Rock Island Arsenal, a Boat picnic on the Mississippi, athletic sports, a monster band concert, dancing, movies, mock trial, (63)

Lyceum 1914, some facts etc.: over 700 pre-registered, Balopticon lecture with microscopic slides of bacteria; normal and abnormal tissues, Anatomy lectures with colored plates; association meetings; demonstration of toggle recoil; practically every chiropractic school was represented.(64)

Equipment

The NAYSMITH VERTICAL LIFT ADJUSTING TABLE was introduced. (This model does not show the abdominal sling, but instead has a split abdominal support) Price \$65, FOB Davenport, Over 100 sold in 1914, the first year of its existence. Finished in any color, natural oak, oil finish, upholstered in Spanish moleskin. (65) (See Fig 12)

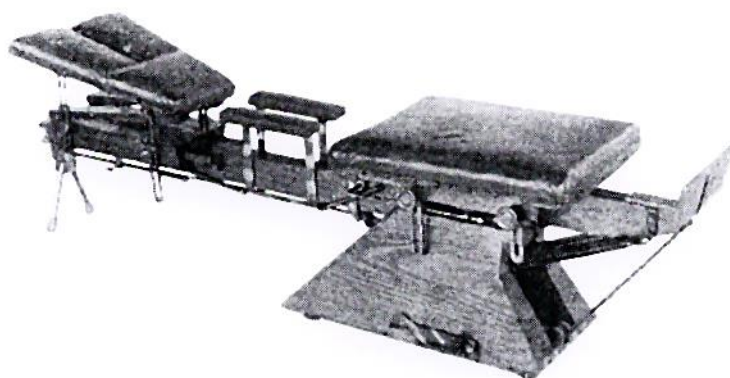


Figure 12: Naysmith Vertical Lift Adjusting Table

Faculty Changes

The 1914 Faculty consisted of the following:

B.J. Palmer, DC, PhC, President, Professor of Philosophy

Mabel H. Palmer, DC, PhC, Secretary and Treasurer, Professor of Anatomy,

Frank W. Elliott, DC, Registrar and General Manager,

A.B. Hender, MD,(1900) DC,(1912) Professor of Obstetrics, Gynecology, Minor Surgery, Toxicology.

James C. Wishart, DC,(1910) PhC,(1913) Professor of Department of Practice

Year 1915

Peters

James N. Firth, DC, PhC, (1910) Professor of Symptomatology

H. E. Vedder, DC, PhC, (1912) Professor of Physiology

S.J. Burich, DC, PhC, (1913) Professor of Chemistry and Microscopy, also teaching Histology and Psychology

J.H. Craven, DC, PhC, (1913) Professor of Chiropractic Hygiene, also teaching Freshman and junior Philosophy, also in charge of Department of Orthopedy

E.A. Thompson, DC, (1914) Professor of Spinography

W.L. Heath, DC, Outside Faculty Service (66)

Otis E. Cronk, DC, was elected to membership on the faculty of the PSC on 20 September 1914. Dr. Cronk is a graduate of the Palmer school. The chair he will hold is that of a newly created department of clinical statistics.

Dr. Cronk has had three and a half years of field experience since leaving school. Recently he took several months of advanced work at the Palmer school and returned to his field practice, only to soon be recalled to occupy the important place of his new position.

Dr. Cronk formerly and most recently was located at Viroqua, Wis., in partnership with Dr. Willard. His field experience has been one of good professional and financial success.

We are not informed in detail what Dr. Cronk's new duties will embrace. However, it is known that plans for increased activity have been up for the consideration of the faculty for some time, and Dr. Cronk's work will no doubt connect with these plans. One feature, however, of Dr. Cronk's new work will be to supply in the absence of other members of the teaching force at the PSC.

Dr. and Mrs. Cronk and their 7-year old son will take up their residence in Davenport at once. We welcome the family to our circle and wish them prime success in every good thing. (67)

A.B. Hender, MD (1900) DC (1912) gained his PhC in 1915 (68) (See Fig 13)



Figure 13. Alfred Baker Hender, MD, DC, PhC, a future Dean of the Palmer School of Chiropractic

Social Aspects

SOCIAL SIDE OF THE P.S.C.

The PSC from the social side is as inviting as from the educational side. The program of entertainment has been neatly arranged as has the course of studies, which is so systematic and thorough. The feeling of good fellowship existing at all times makes the student happy and contented. Probably this is the reason students are so reluctant to leave after having completed their course, and also the reason for so many coming back and taking up the Post Graduate course. At the PSC the spirit of "One for all and all for one" is as nearly reached as obtains elsewhere. It matters not whether you are a person of means or one who has to work himself through school, there is no feeling of caste or class prevailing at the PSC. What is more, this is a co-educational school, and the perfect harmony of the PSC situation speaks well for these kind of institutions.

One of the pleasant features of school life here is the Melting Pot, the regular weekly Friday night entertainment. Each week some class or students from some state, or visiting celebrities have the Melting Pot, and never a week passes but what the Auditorium is filled to capacity. There is a regular series of Lyceum entertainments every fall and winter, besides dances and social events which tend to keep the student in harmony with himself at all times. The PSC orchestra is another feature, it is composed of students. In the summer season the students have their baseball, basketball teams, etc., and are regular participants in the league events at the Davenport Y. M. C. A. (69)

Through the winter months our weekly Melting Pot (a form of refined vaudeville) provides us with clean fun, delightful music and oratorical outbursts. Tennis, baseball, football, basketball, and other out-of-door games are numerous, playing grounds in various parts of the city, not owned by us, being accessible to our students. There are college fraternities for both sexes. Altogether, the student will find in social opportunities all the commendable variations usual in a community of educated people.

Throughout the year we are favoured with lectures, talks, musical and dramatical repertoire by talented folk who may be travelling our way, and who are always glad to favour our large student body by appearing before it.

Some of the fraternal organisations on campus: Delta Sigma Chi (Greek Letter), Sigma Phi Chi (Greek letter), Stray Antlers (Elks), Trowel (Masons), Columbian (Knights of Columbus), Chain Gang (Odd Fellows), Star Club (Eastern Star), various state associations. (70)



THE CHIROPRACTOR

THE P. S. C. TENNIS CLUB
First row, left to right: J. N. Firth, A. B. Herr, H. L. Lyon, A. C. Kasper, B. J. Palmer, J. H. Tucker, G. M. E. Lind, S. J. Burich. Second row, left to right: A. R. Gault, Mrs. Joe Jeffrey, Mrs. Grace Carroll, Lilian Lilienberg, Mrs. Steve Burich, Elizabeth Dymott, Anna Kuhlman, Mrs. H. L. Lyon, L. P. Gans. Third row, left to right: Joe Jeffrey, manager, Ethel Robinson, Mrs. J. H. Tucker, Mrs. Harry Vedder and Fred Vedder, mascot, Ted Robinson, Emily Robinson, Marie Gates, Irene Myers, Harry Vedder.

Figure 14: Photo of the PSC Tennis Club, included among members are: J.N. Firth; B.J. Palmer; S.J. Burich; Harry Vedder (71)

The Blackhawk Saxophone Entertainers was organized and are making plans for the future, to give a series of concerts. Among the members are **J.N. Firth**, and **F.W. Elliott**. (72) (See Fig 15)



BLACKHAWK SAXOPHONE ENTERTAINERS
P. S. C. SEXTETTE

Figure 15: Blackhawk Saxophone Entertainers

A PSC orchestra has been organized and will give concerts during the winter. Among the members is: Miss H. McKenzie, Junior. She became the first female chiropractor to practice in Sydney. (73)

Teaching Aids

Another improvement has been added to the PSC which will facilitate the teaching wonderfully. It is a remarkable stereopticon machine, the convertible Balopticon, and the finest machine of its kind made, costing over \$600. It has 19 different lenses, will take any kind of lantern slide, microscopic slides, X-Ray plates, opaque objects and wet specimens, flashing them on the screen, colors and all, affording the teachers unusual opportunities to instruct their students. For instance, in the study

of anatomy there is an illustration in the text book which should be seen, and all that has to be done is open the book in the retainer and it is instantly depicted on the screen, greatly enlarged and in all its colors. (74)

Public Relations

YE P. S. C. PRINTERY.

Do you know that we are working industriously, at this end of the line to be in position to afford you the finest Chiropractic service possible? We have recently installed Printing Presses which enable us to turn out nearly every kind of advertising matter that you might have need of in your business. For instance: A Business Card and Adjusting Card and any style of a card that you might design, from the smallest up to the size of a post-card. Have you stopped to consider the value of such a line of advertising? When you meet a man in a social way, you hand him your card and this to our mind is one of your best lines of advertising opportunity. (75)

Over 75,000 copies of "Is Chiropractic Osteopathy?" have been sold. I am aware that the osteopaths all over the country are working hard to make the public think we are the same. They have books printed with that intention, for general distribution. Nothing we could issue is quite so effective as this reply to their accusations from their own osteopathic schools. (76)..

Sample sheets of the "Co-operative Testimonial booklet have been mailed out. Request is made to have more testimonials sent in, and if possible enclose photo of patient making testimonial, pictures such as curvature of the spine, tumor growth, ulcerations showing sores, before and after treatment pictures, and if possible have testimonials sworn before a notary, as this helps to make it more effective. (77)

X-Ray Department

During the year 1914 over 3,000 spine exposures were made at the PSC spinographic department. (78)

Lyceum 1915 was a busy week in the Spinographical laboratory...some 150 exposures made...Thompson assisted by Dr. Peal Hancock Parks, who is here on P-G work specializing in X-ray...the outfit we now have is for sale; we are forced to get a larger machine that we may make quicker exposures...over 35 exposures made one day, forced the tubes heavy, altho we now have over 50 tubes on hand (79)

Universal Chiropractors' Association

FOUNDER OF UCA DIES

Chiropractors in general will regret to hear of the demise of the late T. J. Owens, DC, the founder of the first mutual protective association for Chiropractors, The Universal Chiropractors' Association. After an illness extending over several years, "T.J.," as he was fondly known to the profession, passed away in the Davenport hospital, Davenport, Ia., the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 2. The funeral was held the following Wednesday afternoon and the remains were incinerated.

People who knew "T.J." remember him as a big, whole-souled, lovable man, kindly in spirit and worthy of the name "Good Fellow." Chiropractors who had the honor of

his acquaintance will ever cherish the memory of it, for T.J. Owens was a man loved and honored by all who knew him.

His work in the interest of the profession of Chiropractic will ever make his name remembered. He was graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic (Chiropractic Fountain Head), Davenport, Ia., in 1906. It was this same year that he conceived the idea of forming an organization for the mutual protection of practitioners. He first called together a few of the students and started the thought into action, then a call was sent out to practitioners all over the land, but only one or two responded at the meeting which was held. However, the organization was formed with Charles Parker, of Ottumwa, president, and B.J. Palmer, secretary. Morris & Hartwell, of La Crosse, Wis., after successfully defending Shegataro Morikubo, DC, at La Crosse, were retained as National Counsel. In 1908 "T.J." was elected president of the organization and served in that capacity four years. Today, the UCA has hundreds of members, and is doing wonders in protecting Chiropractors from the snares of the medical laws. T.J. Owens also served as business manager of the PSC for two years.

The Daily Times, of Davenport, had the following account of T.J. Owens death:

FIRST PRESIDENT OF U. C. A. DIES.

Thos. J. Owens, 56, Passes Away at Local Hospital.—Was One of the Founders of The National Organization of Chiropractors.

Thomas Jefferson Owens, 56 years old, for two years business manager of The Palmer School of Chiropractic, died at 8 o'clock this morning at a local hospital after a long illness with bronchial asthma and kidney trouble. Mr. Owens had resided in Davenport for five years. He was one of the founders and for four years president of The Universal Chiropractors' Association, a national organization.

Mr. **Owens** was born in Dundas, Ontario, Canada, Nov. 28, 1858. For many years he held an important position with the Chicago Record-Herald and later traveled extensively. He was a member of Excelsior Springs Lodge, No. 1001, of the Elks. One sister, Mrs. Margaret Miner, of Kansas City, Mo., survives. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon from the chapel of O.C. Hill, undertaker, with the Rev. Dr. Frank Cole, of St. John's M. E. church, officiating. The body will be incinerated at the Davenport crematorium.

In respect of Mr. Owens' memory The Palmer School was closed for this afternoon and evening. (80)

Other Associations

The Iowa Chiropractic Association was formed on 18 April 1914. Three of the four schools in the state were present: Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport; Davenport College of Chiropractic; Barnett School of Chiropractic, Oskaloosa.

The Board consisted of: President: J.W. Daugherty, Mason City; Secretary: S.E. Julander, Des Moines; Treasurer: L.B. King, Des Moines; Executive Committee: Henry Hoy, Winterset; Mrs. S.E. Julander, Des Moines; C.W.E. Green, Grinnell; W.A. Seeley, Vinton; E.C. Wilson, Brooklyn. Legislative Committee: B.J. Palmer, H.L.Davenport; H.L.King, Des Moines; J.N. Barnett, Oskaloosa. (81)

Other Schools

Other schools in existence during 1914-1915 (82)

Oakland Chiropractic College, California
California Chiropractic College, Oakland, California
Davis College of Neuropathy, Los Angeles, California
San Diego School of Chiropractic, San Diego, California
Naturopathic Institute of California
Ratlidge System of Chiropractic Schools, Los Angeles, California
Storey's School of Chiropractic, California
Clewell Chiropractic College, San Diego, California
Denver School of Chiropractic, Denver, Colorado
Washington D.C. School of Chiropractic, District of Columbia
American Institute of Chiropractic, Rock Island, Illinois
American School of Chiropractic, Chicago, Illinois
American College of Mechano Therapy, Chicago, Illinois
Bernarr McFadden Healthatorium, Chicago, Illinois
Howard School of Chiropractic, Chicago, Illinois
National School of Chiropractic, Chicago, Illinois
Eclectic College of Chiropractic, Chicago, Illinois
Indiana School of Chiropractic, Anderson, Indiana
Ross College of Chiropractic, Fort Wayne, Indiana
United College of Chiropractic, Marion, Indiana
American School of CVhiropactic and Nature Cure, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Davenport College of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa
Iowa College of Chiropractic, Des Moines, Iowa
Parker School of Chiropractic, Ottumwa, Iowa
Universal Chiropractic College, Davenport, Iowa
Colvin Chiropractic College, Wichita, Kansas
Darling and Darling Chiropractic College, Wichita, Kanas
New England College of Chiropractic, Boston, Massachusetts
Detroit Chiropractic College, Detroit, Michigan
Michigan College of Chiropractic, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Minnesota College of Chiropractic, Minneapolis, Minnesota
St Paul College of Chiropractic, St. P:aul, Minnesota
Chiropractic University, Kansas City, Missouri
Logan Basic College of Chiropractic, Chesterfield, Missouri
Missouri Chiropractic College, St. Louis, Missouri
St Louis Chiropractic College, St Louis, Missouri
Nebraska Chiropractic College, Lincoln, Nebraska
New Jersey College of Chiropractic and Naturopathy, Newark, New Jersey
Chiropractic Institute of New York, New York, Nedw York
Carver Chiropractic College, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Chiropratic Institute of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Pacific Chiropractic College, Portland, Oregon
Marchant College of Chiropractic, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh College of Chiropractic, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Washington School of Chiropractic, Washington, Pennsylvania
Dallas Chiropractic College, Dallas, Texas
Texas College of Chiropractic, Pasadena, Texas
Medlin School of Health, Salt Lake City, Utah

Restview Chiropractic College, Seattle, Washington
Spokane School of Chiropractic, Spokane, Washington
Antigo College of Chiropractic, Antigo, Wisconsin
Canadian Chiropractic College, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada
Robbins Chiropractic Institute, Sault St Marie, Ontario, Canada

CONCLUSION

The years 1914-1915 saw the beginning of World War I, The War to End all Wars, which unfortunately did not happen. Perhaps the major incidents of this time period were the disastrous Battle of Gallipoli, which created the ANZAC spirit; the sinking of the Lusitania; and the earthquake in Italy which destroyed some 30,000 lives,

REFERENCES

1. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1915_Avezzano_earthquake
2. <https://www.unr.edu/nevada-today/news/2015/great-nevada-earthquake-in-pleasant-valley>
3. <http://www.thenational.ae/world/middle-east/lebanons-dark-days-of-hunger-the-great-famine-of-1915-18>
4. <http://www.aub.edu.lb/ulibraries/asc/online-exhibits/exhibits/show/wwi/1915/famine-and-disease>
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St._Johns_School_fire
6. floodstory.com/floods/1915-flood
7. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/North_Saskatchewan_River_flood_of_1915
8. www.stltoday.com/news/local/metro/a-look-back-river-des-peres-floods-after-record-downpour/article_d9d3a223-e650-5efb-a55e-1815dc6d308c.html
9. ohsweb.ohiohistory.org/swio/pages/content/1915_winds.html
10. www.tornadopproject.com/cellar/oddities.html
11. <https://www.nature.nps.gov/geology/usgsnps/lassen/lassenfact.html>
12. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laurel_Run_mine_fire
13. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SS_Eastland
14. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ilford_rail_crash_1915
15. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Guadalajara_train_disaster
16. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quintinshill_rail_disaster
17. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panama%E2%80%93Pacific_International_Exposition
18. www.washingtondc-go.com/attractions/lincoln-memorial-facts.html
19. <http://www.migrationheritage.nsw.gov.au/exhibition/enemyathome/battle-of-broken-hill>
20. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Junkers_J_1
21. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1915_in_aviation
22. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Companies_established_in_1915
23. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_transcontinental_telephone_call
24. <http://www.davescomputertips.com/geek-fact-for-may-24th>
25. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:1915_in_education
26. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rocky_Mountain_National_Park
27. http://www.unitedhumanrights.org/genocide/armenian_genocide.htm
28. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/turkey/11373115/Amal-Clooneys-latest-case-Why-Turkey-wont-talk-about-the-Armenian-genocide.html>

29. <http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2015/04/turks-join-armenians-marking-1915-mass-killings-150424235824726.html>
30. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Manufacturing_companies_established_in_1915
31. <http://www.theguardian.com/science/2015/mar/03/louis-pasteur-institute-serum-gangrene-archive-1915>
32. <http://www.mayo.edu/education/about/history>
33. <http://www.acpinternist.org/archives/2015/01/centennial.htm>
34. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1915_in_science
35. <http://www.thefightcity.com/april-5-1915-johnson-vs-willard-upset-victory-jack-johnson-jess-willard>
36. <http://www.thecanadianencyclopedia.ca/en/article/edouard-fabre>
37. <http://trove.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/article/26961535>
38. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michelle_Payne
39. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moses_Alexander
40. learning.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/01/12/jan-12-1915-congress-votes-against-womens-suffrage-amendment/
41. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Claude
42. Brainy History 1915
43. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_battleship_Bouvet
44. <http://www.history.com/topics/world-war-i/dardanelles-campaign>
45. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HMS_Irresistible
46. <http://www.army.gov.au/Our-history/History-in-Focus/WWI-Gallipoli>
47. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sinking_of_the_RMS_Lusitania
48. firstworldwar.com: a multimedia history of world war one
49. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Wagga_Wagga
50. <http://millercenter.org/president/wilson/key-events>
51. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raggedy_Ann
52. http://about.galileo.usg.edu/news/entry/this_day_in_georgia_history_1915_girl_scouts_of_america_incorporated/
53. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kiwanis>
54. Palmer School Announcement 1914/15:4
55. The Chiropractor 1915; 11(2):32
56. Palmer School Announcement 1914/15:4
57. Palmer School Announcement 1914/15:9-10
58. Palmer School Announcement 1914/15:13
59. Palmer School Announcement 1914/15:20-3
60. Fountain Head News 1915; 4(8):1
61. Fountain Head News 1914; 3(27):1-3
62. The Chiropractor 1914; 10(8):33-5
63. Fountain Head News 1914; 3(29):13
64. Fountain Head News 1914; 3(33):1-3,6-7
65. The Chiropractor 1915; 11(1):47
66. 1914/1915 Palmer School Announcement
67. The Chiropractor 1914; 10(12):5
68. Palmer School Announcement 1916/17
69. Palmer School Announcement 1914/15:8
70. Palmer School Announcement 1916:33
71. The Chiropractor 1914; 10(7):35
72. The Chiropractor 1915; 11(12):24

Year 1915

Peters

73. The Chiropractor 1915; 11(12):25
74. The Chiropractor 1914; 10(5):32
75. Fountain Head News 1915; 4(9):2
76. Fountain Head News 1915; 4(29):5
77. Fountain Head News 1915; 4(35):2
78. The Chiropractor 1915; 11(3):17
79. Fountain Head News 1915; 4(29):3
80. The Chiropractor 1914; 10(3):20
81. The Chiropractor 1914 (5) 24-5
82. A. Ferguson, G Wiese. Chiropractic Schools of Records 1897-1985. Chiropractic History, 1988:8(1):32-6.