

# THE FIGHT AGAINST CONSUMPTION



Tuberculosis camp in winter



Mountain Sanatorium of Separate Cottages



Use Common Sense

It has been 2 years since Koch discovered the bacillus of tuberculosis. It has been 20 years since Dr. Edward L. Trudeau pointed out to an incredulous world that fresh air and strengthening food are the only remedies needed to overcome incipient tuberculosis. Koch discovered the whereabouts of the deadliest enemy of the human race; Trudeau threw down the gauntlet of battle, and practically alone, waged warfare upon the common enemy for years. It has only been within the last few years that the medical world has overcome its incredulity and taken a stand on the line of battle with Trudeau. Within this same short period the lally has also suddenly awakened to the importance of the fight, and taken up weapons, so that the battle has at last become fairly general along the line of the first time.

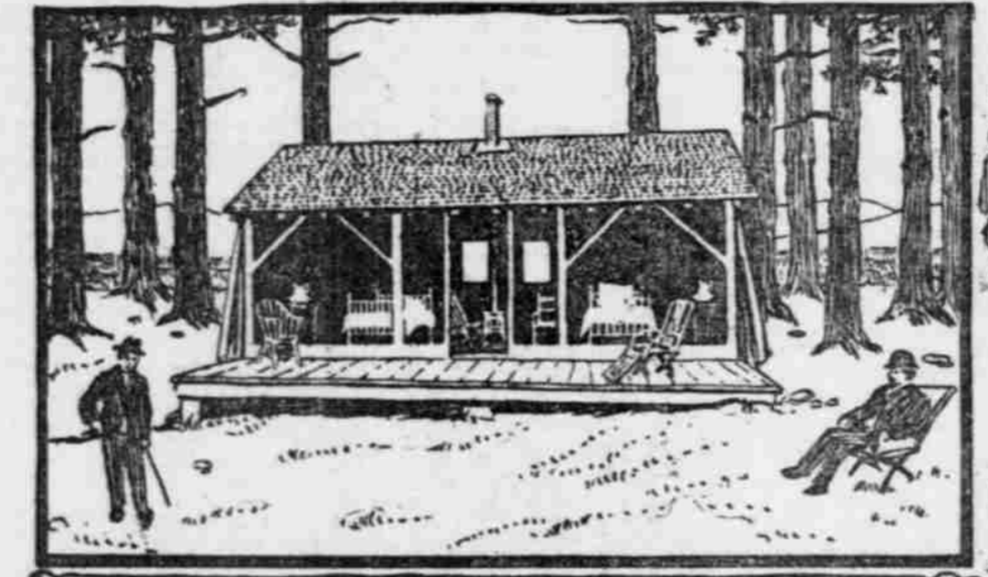
### Men Who Keep the War-Chest Full.

A few years ago wealthy men whose individual contributions to various charities totaled hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, would not give a cent toward furthering any movement against tuberculosis. This is the day of practical charity, and they could not be made to realize how money so spent would be of any material benefit. Now, however, with the medical profession united in the belief that tuberculosis is both curable in many stages, and preventable, and with both contentions practically and daily demonstrated, the charitably inclined of the land are freely supplying a large part of the funds necessary to carry on the warfare.

Toronto opened a sanatorium in the Adirondacks; five other states are building sanatoria; in each state there are pending others bills which receive provincial subsidies have recently been opened in Canada. The usually daily charges of a patient in a State institution are paid for by the State. A millionaire several times over. New Jersey's sanatorium, now in course of construction, is to cost a quarter of a million dollars; this is exclusive of equipment and the purchase price of the 600 acres of mountain land for its site. In addition, when a State founds a sanatorium, it usually charges a patient only a nominal weekly sum, the State agreeing to make up the difference in the expense of treatment. In Massachusetts the weekly charge is \$4, and last year the State paid over \$2 a week for each of the 25 patients treated in the sanatorium.

### Wonderful Work of the Sanatoria.

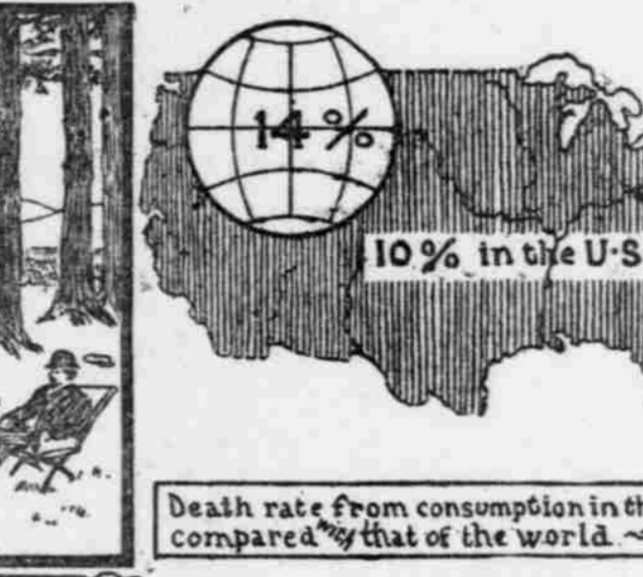
The winning part that these sanatoria are taking in the fight is shown by the records. In the Massachusetts State sanatorium 75 per cent of the incipient cases discharged in the last three years have had the disease arrested or apparently cured. The most famous of the Adirondack sanatoria has discharged 100 per cent of its incipient patients with the disease arrested or apparently cured; and in a majority of the other bona fide sanatoria equally gratifying results have been obtained.



Cottage tent - the open side insures plenty of fresh air

Given upon the subject; and in both lectures and literature the constant aim is to emphasize that tuberculosis is preventable and curable if only common sense is brought to bear in the prevention and treatment of the disease. These circulars and lectures, written and delivered by eminent medical authorities, furnish ample proof for the statement that consumption is no longer a disease of despair. The municipalities are not limiting their energies to fighting incipient tuberculosis merely. Advanced cases also receive their serious attention, that they may not cause infection. In New York, if an advanced patient cannot be given the proper care in his home, or the crowded conditions of living in the immediate neighborhood make it exceedingly easy for the disease to spread, the patient is removed to a hospital where the treatment is given. The municipalities are now so equipped, and the penal institutions are so equipped, that the disease is provided for the exclusive use of advanced tuberculosis patients, besides subjecting incipient cases to the open-air treatment as far as a prison life will allow. This institution, which employs a staff of visiting physicians and nurses, who give aid and instructions to those patients who, by reason of their poverty or ignorance, would otherwise be a source of great menace. When necessary, the city furnishes free of cost the approved sanitary appliances used to prevent the spread of the disease.

national Association, of which such leading medical men as Dr. Hermann Biggs, of New York; Dr. William Osler, George M. Sternberg, formerly Surgeon-General of the United States Army, and Dr. Lawrence F. Fitch, medical director of the Phipps Institute in Philadelphia, are members. Among the prominent laymen of the National Association is Henry Phipps.



### How Much of the Money is Given.

Except in the case of the Phipps and a few others who have founded tuberculosis institutes and dispensaries, most of the millionaire contributors prefer to support the most meritorious of the so-called private sanatoria for consumptives which have dotted the country within a comparatively brief period.

### Six Months' Fight in Portland.

Portlanders have cause for gratification in the fact that all the most modern methods of treatment for tuberculosis are applied at the Portland Open Air Sanatorium. This institution, on the east bank of the Willamette, about six miles above Portland, was opened last January. Though it has been in operation only a little longer than half a year, those who are conversant with its management believe that what it has accomplished in that short time bears great promise of good to the community. Eighty-nine patients have been received at the sanatorium since it opened. Of these, 30 are still there under treatment. Six, who were pronounced incurable when they entered the institution, have died. Seven have gone away with no physical symptoms of tuberculosis about them. These are to report upon their condition from time to time to the sanatorium physicians, and it is expected that interesting statistics may be gathered from these reports. About half of all the patients who have been in attendance at the sanatorium came for a few weeks only, their object being to acquire themselves with the regime of life prescribed by the physicians, and then go and live in camp somewhere where the weekly expense would be reduced to a minimum.

### Dispensaries for Consumptives.

A further recognition of this principle is found in the dispensaries established for the treatment of patients in their homes. The first dispensary of this kind began work in Lille, France. Since 1900 some 20 similar institutions have been established in the cities of the United States, the major portion within the past three years.

### Recent Development in Battle.

The most recent development in the fight is that of the organization of associations comprised of both physicians and laymen. This movement is under the auspices of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, only a little over a year old itself.

### States Enter into the Fight.

Until the year of the war with Spain the sanatorium movement remained in the hands of individuals and some few county medical societies. In that year Massachusetts established the first State sanatorium. Last year the State of New

### Spread of the Sanatorium.

The remarkable growth of the sanatorium movement is demonstrated by the extent and fierceness of the fight now being waged upon tuberculosis.

### What the Cities are Doing.

In 25 of the cities of this country of more than 50,000 inhabitants, tuberculosis is now recognized as a communicable disease, and in the majority steps have been taken within recent years to combat it. Much of this work is of a preventive nature, such as the disinfection of houses and apartments in which consumptives have lived prior to their occupancy by new tenants; and the Health Departments of at least 30 of these cities are engaged in distributing "more or less widely" circulars of information in regard to the nature of consumption, how to avoid contracting it or giving it to others, and how the consumptive should live.

### Second - "The Purely Mythical Taking Possession of Oregon," on July 4, 1836.

"Second - As to the 'taking possession of the western half of the continent' on July 4, 1836, under the folds of the American flag, etc.

### Third - "The Spalding-Whitman Party Took a quart of seed wheat..."

"Third - That the Spalding-Whitman party took a quart of seed wheat from the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Fort Vancouver, and thereby introduced the cultivation of wheat there. The truth is that they received, as an unsolicited present from the Hudson's Bay Company, as had the Methodist Mission in 1834, and as old the Ellis-Walker-Smith re-enforcement to the American Board Mission in 1833, not 'a quart,' but many bushels of seed wheat and other grains, and a liberal supply of provisions and livestock to enable them to start their mission stations well and live comfortably till they could raise a crop.

## Seven Pure Fictions Concerning Marcus Whitman

Principal William I. Marshall's Appendix Covering Other Fictions Related to the Myth.

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On March 26, 1896, The Sunday Oregonian printed an article written by Principal William I. Marshall, of the Gladstone School, Chicago, entitled "The Hudson's Bay Company's Archives Show No Support to the Whitman-Saved-Oregon Story." Principal Marshall has recently published that article in pamphlet form, and added an appendix covering other fictions related to the Whitman myth. From this appendix permission has been given The Sunday Oregonian to use portions that are of interest to students of Oregon history. The first two fictions are submitted:

Mr. Marshall quotes from the "vast mass of contemporaneous evidence" contained in the letters and diaries of the members of the Oregon Mission which have not been published before this time. He says:

"Brief as these extracts are, they prove beyond any possible doubt that the following claims of the Whitmanites are pure fictions:

"First - That the Spalding-Whitman party took 'a quart of seed wheat' from the Hudson's Bay Company's store at Fort Vancouver, and thereby introduced the cultivation of wheat there. The truth is that they received, as an unsolicited present from the Hudson's Bay Company, as had the Methodist Mission in 1834, and as old the Ellis-Walker-Smith re-enforcement to the American Board Mission in 1833, not 'a quart,' but many bushels of seed wheat and other grains, and a liberal supply of provisions and livestock to enable them to start their mission stations well and live comfortably till they could raise a crop.

"Second - 'The Purely Mythical Taking Possession of Oregon,' on July 4, 1836.

"Second - As to the 'taking possession of the western half of the continent' on July 4, 1836, under the folds of the American flag, etc.

"Mrs. Whitman wrote a letter in the form of a diary, begun June 2, and ending July 16, 1836, describing their journey from Liberty, Mo., to the fur traders' rendezvous in Green River Valley, which was published in Trans. O. P. Assn., 1892 (pp. 40 to 63), but there is nothing whatever in it about anything which happened on July 4, 1836, or about any American flag being unfurled there or at any other time by the mission party, or about any 'taking possession' of the whole or any part of the western half of the continent.

"Mrs. Spalding also kept a diary of the whole journey, and all she recorded in it under date of July 4, 1836, is the following: 'Crossed a ridge of land today called the Divide, which separates the waters that flow into the Pacific from those that flow into the Atlantic, and camped for the night on the head waters of the Colorado.'

"A number of Mrs. Perce's, who have been writing our arrival at the Rendezvous as being on July 4, 1836, were near camp on that day, and have camped with us tonight. They appear to be gratified to see us actually on our way to their country. Mr. Spalding, Dr. Whitman and Mr. G. are to have a talk with the chiefs this eve.

Even the myth-loving Rev. Myron Ellis was satisfied from this absence of all mention of any ceremony of 'taking possession' by Mrs. Spalding, that no such thing occurred, as he told me on July 19, 1892.

But Whitman also wrote a letter covering 62 pages foolscap, on July 15, 1836, from the Rendezvous, in which there is not one word about any 'unfurling the American flag and taking possession of the western half of the continent' in the South Pass, on July 4, or at any other time or place.

Rev. H. H. Spalding also wrote a letter from the Rendezvous, begun July 3, 1836, and dated July 15, covering 24 pages closely written foolscap, and he also did not write one word about any such ceremony in the South Pass on July 4, or at any other time or place.

Furthermore, there is not the remotest probability that this mission party had any United States flag, for not only is there no mention of the flag in any of the letters and diaries of any of these missionaries - amounting nearly or quite a million words - during the whole time the mission existed, but none of the letters, or journals, or reports to the Government of the various patriotic Americans who were engaged in the mission. Thomas J. Farnham in 1839, two parties from Lieutenant Wilkes' exploring expedition in 1841, Dr. Elijah White, Stanford W. Hastings and Medocore Crawford in 1842, Lieutenant Fremont and Peter H. Burnett in 1843, Colonel William Gilpin in November, 1844, and May, 1844, Joel Palmer in 1845 and 1846, say nothing about any United States flag there. Certainly some one or more of them would have made some mention of the flag had there been one in sight there.

Still further, going into a territory which by express provision of two treaties, was equally open to the subjects and citizens of Great Britain and the United States, and over no part of which could either government assert any form of sovereignty till that express provision should be abrogated, it would have been grossly improper for these missionaries, who had not the remotest connection, direct or indirect, with any service of the United States Government, to have hoisted any United States flag in any part of the Oregon Territory; and there is not a particle of contemporaneous evidence that any missionary to the Oregon Indians at any of their mission stations, or anywhere else in the old Oregon Territory, did so improper an act as to hoist a United States flag till on November 4, 1846, news was received and published in an extra of the Oregon Spectator of the ratification of the Senate, on June 15, 1846, of the treaty fixing 49 degrees as the boundary.

That the Government exploring expeditions of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, in 1841, and of Lieutenant John C. Fremont, in 1842, should hoist the National flag at their several encampments was entirely proper, as they represented the navy and army of the United States, and being on exploring expeditions, their display of the flag could not be misconstrued as any claim of territorial sovereignty.

It was also entirely proper that the Hudson's Bay Company, at its several posts, should hoist the British flag, as they directly represented the British government, their officers being authorized by the act of Parliament heretofore mentioned to try and give judgment (as to British subjects), in civil cases not exceeding £200, and to arrest British criminals and punish them for minor offenses, and send them to Canada for trial for greater crimes.

The original forms of the Whitman-Saved-Oregon story contained not a word about this 'taking possession,' and so far as yet discovered, it first appeared in that same 'Interview' with Spalding in the Chicago Advance of December 4, 1876, which contained the equally fictitious story of the 'Quart of Seed Wheat.' It is however, quoted on page 75 of Spalding's pamphlet (Ex. Doc. 27), as a part of the resolutions of the Pleasant Butte Baptist Church of Brownsville, Or., adopted October 22, 1888. That Ex. Doc. was made private, but more than two months after the Advance 'Interview.'

**MUSINGS FOR THREE MINUTES**  
By Marcus W. Robbins.

WHEN mankind began to build fences, it quit being barbarous, and became civilized.

The man who advances the theory that a murder case was the first lawsuit is mistaken, for there is no doubt in my mind that it was some trouble over a line fence that started the law profession into being.

Some contumacious Cave Man knocked down his neighbor's stone wall because he thought it encroached on his own land; then the Perodactyls got in and ate up all the pumpkins.

It was soon necessary for the first Cave Man to prove that his acts were damnum abque injuria, and a lawyer had to be found. That he soon found one is self-evident, for the supply of anything is always equal to the demand for it.

Lawyers being concomitants of civilization, this all goes to show that fences bring civilization since they bring lawyers.

Mankind is always fighting over its line fences. Here in Russia trying to enlarge its backyard and take in everything from Harbin to Peking. Japan thinks this fence is too far south, and proceeds to move it bodily back to the Amoor River at the expense of many thousands of lives; and by this alone has established its right to be called a civilized nation.

God bless the man who first built a fence - but for him we would be without a Yellow Peril and William the Second.

MARCUS W. ROBBINS.  
Grant's Pass, Or.

**Beyond His Limit.**  
Boston Herald.

During the Civil War soldiers were very apt to become intoxicated, as liquor was sometimes the only drink they could get. One soldier who was in the habit of becoming intoxicated was remonstrated with by the Colonel of his regiment, the conversation which took place being as follows:

"You are a remarkably clean man, sir."

"Thank you, Colonel."

"But, sir, you have had habits."

"I am sorry for that, Colonel."

"You drink, sir."

"I am sorry for that."

"Oh, I know you are sorry, but why don't you drink like me?"

"Colonel, I couldn't do it; it would kill me."