

DR. PANTON GRILLS JOSEPH'S SCHOOL

Says State University Medical Department Is Not Up to Standard.

SHOULD HAVE AID OF STATE

Declares It Is Now Simply Money- Making Proposition and Needs Many Reforms to Place It Among First-Class Schools.

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 12.—(To the Editor.)—Dr. Joseph having made certain charges against me in his letter of the 19th instant, a reply seems to be necessary in order that the truth may be known, unpleasant as it is to me to have to speak out for the faculty of the local medical school is composed principally of my most esteemed personal friends.

The so-called medical department of the University of Oregon is, as I understand it, practically so in name only, being a private stock corporation, a money-making institution, subsisting almost entirely upon the fees paid by its students and getting only \$1000 per year from the state educational fund, while the university proper is supported by the state. The income of this medical college, although not sufficient to equip and maintain such an institution as it was supposed to be, has been for the most part divided among the professors instead of being invested in better laboratories and other necessities. An effort is being made to get an appropriation of \$10,000 per year from the state for the school in question, and I hope this may be accomplished and the money used as it should be, for this sum will be necessary to justify the existence of a medical school here.

Standard Is Not High.

Dr. Joseph does not claim much for his school when he says that his graduates "are the equals in education to attainments of any average lot of students in the medical schools of the United States for the same periods." For the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association has adjudged 29 of the medical schools in this country unworthy to continue, and about 50 per cent of all our medical schools are properly equipped, without making reforms, to be entitled to an existence, although we have several medical colleges probably equal to any in the world. It is not true that the medical department of the University of Oregon has been, unless recently, refusing admission to its classes as students of medicine, but it has come up to its professed requirements as to preliminary education, for it is evident to any one of intelligence that some grossly ignorant persons, without any knowledge of Latin and but primitive education in English, were accepted and graduated and came before the board for license.

I have never suggested that "our students were all imbeciles and defectives," for in the interview to which Dr. Joseph objects I spoke kindly of his school and the improvements I am told are being made in it, referring particularly to some honored members of our profession who got their start here.

Graduates Fail in Examinations.

Dr. Joseph's statement that "very many of our graduates have taken the examination in other states, and it is rare occurrence when any fails to pass," is incorrect, as shown by the report of the secretary of the State Medical Examining Board of Washington published November, 1907, which states that up to that date out of 62 applicants for the Washington license from the University of Oregon, 32 (52 per cent) had failed. The secretary adds: "I think I am not mistaken when I say that with our board the largest percentage of failures is among them who have been out of the college for quite a period, or from second-class colleges." As a matter of fact, hardly any of our local graduates have applied for licenses in any other states than Oregon and Washington, and a small number in Idaho.

My contention as a sworn officer of the state, acting in the interests of and for the protection of our people, is that all applicants for the state license should be examined without prejudice or partiality, although personally would rather honor Oregon graduates than any others, upon finding them worthy; but if our schools are of low standard they should go out of business, for the interests of the public, and the interests of individual doctors or medical schools. It is as just to say that one who advances such a view as this is disloyal to Oregon, as to brand a man as a traitor because he makes the farmers clean up their orchards.

Dr. Joseph Responsible for Defects.

Our medical schools as they were when I became a member of our State Board, did not reflect honor or credit upon our state, and I have often heard it remarked, and believe myself, that Dr. Joseph is personally responsible for the defects of our local school, for he has been its dean and manager. The reforms which he claims, admirable though they have been made, it would seem, under compulsion, and not because of any scruples of the dean.

The spontaneous testimony of Dr. James F. Bell, professor of the practice of medicine in the local medical college, upon the merits of the school is interesting. In conversation with Dr. Coffey and me last summer he said, in almost, if not exactly these words: "I will grant you that the graduates of our school are not the best, or fit to practice in such a city as Portland, but they are good enough for country cross-roads, and in that respect we have filled a want." He did not reply to my remark that I supposed human beings lived at the cross-roads, or the question: "Are there no pleasant first-class medical colleges turning out eminently qualified men to fill the demand?"

When Dr. Bevan inspected the medical college at Portland for the American Medical Association, it seems to me probable that if it were not for his former connection with the institution, and his personal friendship for some of its professors, his report might have been less favorable. He is a traitor, although he placed the school in the lowest rank of the accepted class.

Criticized by Officials.

Dr. N. P. Coldwell, secretary of the council on medical education of the American Medical Association, writing me, February 24 last, says:

In regard to the Portland school although we have listed that college "above 70 per cent," it should be provided with better laboratories to make it a satisfactory college. Is there any chance that the medical department of the University of Oregon could secure a closer organic connection with the State University? At present I understand it is the medical department practically in name only. I have been told that the trustees of the Association of American Medical Colleges is that the college refused to furnish reports regarding the preliminary requirements of its matricu-

lates. Since it refused to do this, it would tend to indicate that their preliminary requirements were possibly not being enforced.

Would your board have authority to pass upon the preliminary requirements of medical students previous to or at the time of matriculation? As you doubtless know, one of the weakest points in medical education in this country at the present time is the low requirements of preliminary education.

Again, June 27, 1908, he writes:

I might also say a word about the University of Oregon medical department. This school is very much handicapped by not receiving financial aid from the state. It should be made an organic part of the State University in order that it could receive such aid. What we have placed it for the present on our satisfactory list, if instead of 70 we made 75 our minimum rating, we would not be able to do so. Portland is the best city for a state medical school, and Oregon should have a medical department for its State University. One good strong medical school, holding high standards of preliminary and medical education, is a splendid stimulus to the medical profession of any state.

Graduates Are Dissatisfied.

Various graduates of the school coming before the board and finding their uniforms, have told me they felt they had been wronged in being accepted as students, allowed to pay out their hard-earned money, and graduated; that they knew they were not properly equipped for the struggle of professional life; that they had wasted their time, and some embittered. Who could fall to sympathize with these honest, worthy fellows? In taking my stand against the old order of things, that of licensing all Oregon graduates, no matter what showing they made in our examinations, although I have made some enemies, I have had the consolation of meeting with the approval of those whose opinions are valued most, among whom are nearly all the professors of the medical department of the University of Oregon, who have expressed themselves emphatically, saying that there had been abuses, and that the changed attitude of the board was the best thing in the world for the school itself, which has of late made and is still making material reforms.

On March 15 last, at a meeting of the Portland Academy of Medicine, a motion was carried to the effect that the academy endorse and approved my efforts for higher medical standards. Two new members recently appointed to our State Board of Medical Examiners, Drs. McDaniel and Coffey, have warmly expressed their commendation of my position, and promised to co-operate with me in the effort to exclude unfit practitioners from our state, while from near and from far kindly words of thanks and encouragement have come to me from the faculty as well as from the most honored members of our profession. And then there is the sense of duty done, however imperfectly and at times falteringly.

Does Dr. Joseph Need the Money?

Will Dean Joseph explain why he is in the medical school business? Is it out of a philanthropic desire to benefit the public, to elevate the medical profession, or for revenue only and incidentally to feed his vanity? What has he done for the advancement of knowledge? It would seem that the commercial side of the subject is not without charms for him.

If the findings of the state board were unjust, why did not Dr. Joseph come to the front long ago and fight for the rights of his graduates, who had a legal right to appeal from the decision of the board? What can have delayed him, but the consciousness that the question was not debatable? When, in reading a paper before our State Medical Society last July, I said, "There is no gain saying the fact that our medical schools are being conducted very loosely, and it will take more than a quarter of a century to live down the bad work which has been done by them," Dr. Joseph sat and heard it through, and did not open his mouth in the discussion which followed and which was open to him. There are some superb medical colleges in our country, Johns Hopkins, University of Pennsylvania, Rush Medical College, and a few others whose graduates are men of the highest qualifications. To them these little State Board examinations are as child's play, and they are prepared to use the most approved means to mitigate human suffering and prolong life. There is enough of these men to give our people all the high-class medical talent they need.

State Is Too Healthy.

One of the principal difficulties in teaching medicine in Oregon arises out of the fact that as we have the most healthful and in general the most delightful climate in the world, and almost no paupers, it is difficult to get cases of disease to exhibit to students, the small percentage of our people who are afflicted being not in such a large life that they are willing to be exploited for purposes of study. So few people in Oregon die, too, and these not of the homeless type, that "anatomical material," which is an essential for the teaching of the groundwork of our profession, is always scarce.

It matters not to the personally who practices medicine and surgery here, it is my wish to live at peace with all men, but the people are being sadly wronged in having any unworthy physicians attend them. Some communities in our state have none but unlicensed practitioners, and in many others the grade of doctors is low, commanding neither confidence nor respect. There is no proper justification for this state of things. In general our standards of medical education are far below those of Europe, but are our people inferior? Are they not entitled to the best of everything, even doctors? This is a matter of the most vital importance to everybody in our state, and a citizen calling for the services of a physician or surgeon should know that he is consulting a man or woman of honor, education and high general attainments, who will bring ridicule or reproach upon the great truths of our profession. I invite the people and the members of the medical profession to raise their voices and say what they think and believe and know, to the end that better things may be the outcome. A. C. PANTON, M. D.

BANK'S CAPITAL DOUBLED

First National of Hood River Now Capitalized at \$100,000.

HOOD RIVER, Or., Dec. 12.—(Special.)—The First National Bank of this city today word today from the controller of the Currency at Washington authorizing it to increase its capital stock from \$50,000 to \$100,000. The increase was made on account of the increase in the bank's capital stock a short time ago, since which time the additional amount necessary has been paid in.

The increase was made on account of the demands on the bank for a larger amount of money to transact its business, and the bank's capital stock has also been increased from \$15,000 to \$20,000.

MEN'S WOOL COATS, \$1.00

If you are at all interested in buying your clothing at half price, don't delay in visiting the closing-out sale of the wholesale clothing store at Front and Oak streets. Men's wool coats, \$1.00; men's wool vests, 50c; men's good pants, 40c; boys' knee pants, 25c; men's wool suits, \$3.00. On sale at northwest corner Front and Oak streets, in the center of the wholesale district, where rents are low.

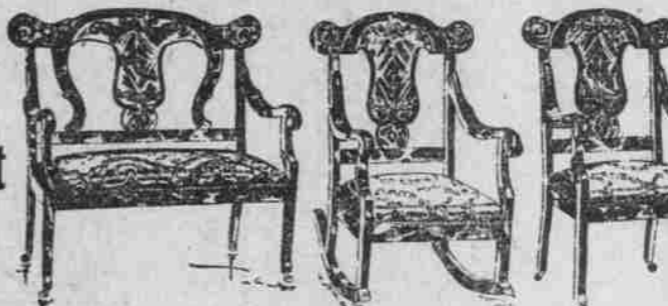
Webfoot On Blacking Keeps feet dry. Makes shoes last. All dealers.



SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS

Useful presents are the ones worth while, and nothing can be more worthy than a wisely selected piece of Furniture. Especially suitable for gifts we mention Rockers, Dressing Tables, Rugs, Portieres, Couch Covers, Princess Dressers, Parlor Cabinets, Tabourettes, Pedestals, Desks, Mirrors and Chairs. If a Range is needed in the house, nothing could be more acceptable to the wife than a MONARCH.

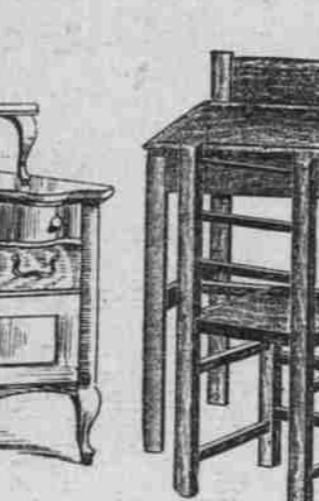
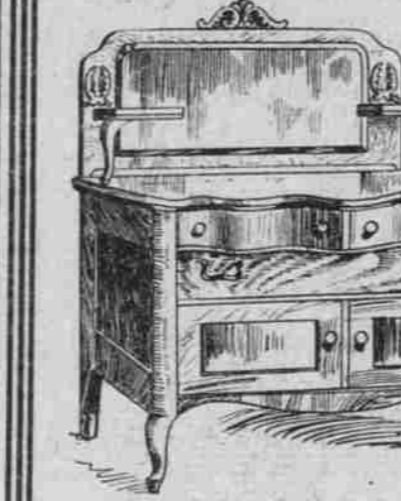
\$30.00
Three-Piece
Parlor Suit
\$19.50



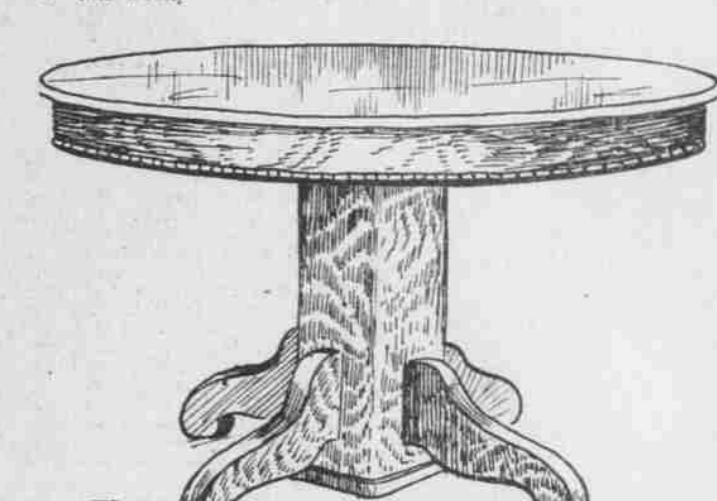
Description
Frame birch, mahogany finish; loose velvet cushions. Twenty other suits to select from if you want the goods. Prices up to

\$175.00

A number of new patterns this week.



Parlor Cabinets At Cost
Closing out these beautiful cabinets at cost price:
\$22.00 Cabinets for \$15.00
\$27.50 Cabinets for \$19.00
\$45.00 Cabinets for \$31.00
\$47.50 Cabinets for \$33.00



Buffets Reduced \$5 DESK AND CHAIR \$2.95
This week special sale for cash only
1/4 Off
The marked price of any Buffet in the store.



Ladies' Desks
These are very acceptable gifts, and we show 25 patterns. Prices
\$5 to \$49.00



Sale of DINING TABLES 1/4 OFF
This week Special cash Discount on any Table

25 Per Cent
This Table \$5.65
Made of solid oak, six-foot extension, top, when closed 32x40. Regular \$7.50 value.



Leather Covered Chairs and Rockers
About a dozen sample chairs greatly reduced.
\$36.00 Chair, leather seat back and arms, oak frame. **\$17.50**
\$36.00 Rocker, leather seat and back mahogany finish frame. **\$21.00**
\$47.50 Rocker, like illustration, leather seat, mahogany finish. **\$33.00**



Brass Doll Beds 65c
\$1.75 value; just like the illustration; complete with mattress pillows and canopy of flowered cretonne; 15 inches long, 11 inches wide, 15 inches high, constructed of unbreakable brass-finished steel rods. Can be folded perfectly flat. Do not put off buying one—50 have already been sold, 100 remain.

Music Cabinets
These we are selling out at a great rate. All fresh, new goods. Selection is still good, but will not be so for long. Nothing better for a Christmas gift. Priced
\$7.65 to \$40

This Tabourette 75c
Strong, substantial and nicely polished; top 12 inches square; made of quartered oak; legs turned and wedged in, same as a parlor table. Extra good value, only **75c**



Get a Rug for Christmas
Hundreds here to pick from this week. Axminster Rugs, 27x54, \$2.75 value, just like illustration, are offered at **\$1.85**



Child's Morris Rocker
Cut shows a chair which can be had by removing the rockers. These are made of solid oak, golden finish and have adjustable back. These are not toy chairs, but are made for children up to 8 years of age. Same style chair with leatherette seat and back. **\$1.75**

Eight Day Clocks
Are Priced **\$2.50 to \$8.75**

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85 191 EDWARDS CO HOUSE FURNISHERS

A GOOD PLACE TO TRADE

MODEL HOSPITAL FOR SICK

BENEDICTINE SISTERS HAVE FINE SANITORIUM.
Tuberculosis Patients Are Especially Cared For, but Institution Receives All Sufferers.

Out at Oak Grove, a station on the O. W. P. line a short distance from Portland, the Oak Grove, or Sister Theresa Sanatorium, is caring for many sufferers and aiding scores of patients in their recovery from tuberculosis. Under the patronage of the Benedictine Sisters the Oak Grove Sanatorium has already established a reputation of taking as good or better care of its patients than any similar institution in Portland. Although it has been established a comparatively brief

period, it has built up a large business and is growing rapidly.

During the single year the order of Benedictine Sisters has conducted the sanatorium scores of unfortunates have been cheered in spirit and benefited in physical condition by the constant and intelligent care of the sisters and special nurses. The same degree of care and attention is paid the inmates during the night as during the day.

The sanatorium is designed especially for the care of tubercular patients. And all sufferers are admitted, no matter to what stages the ravages of the disease may have progressed. Other chronic cases are admitted, and indeed it is a hospital for the care and attention of all sick people.

In connection with the institution there is a home for poor children. They are given an opportunity to study, not only the regular courses, but music as well.

The home feature of the sanatorium is especially prominent, for special efforts are made to cause every patient to feel as if he were at home, and the work in that line has been especially satisfactory.

The buildings are of the most sanitary construction, and the grounds present as beautiful a view as could be found. Since the buildings and grounds

were acquired by the Benedictine Sisters a large sum of money has been expended in beautifying and improving them generally.

Leg Ten Blocks From Body.
NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—A woman's leg was found in the Bronx last night 10 blocks from a mutilated body which was picked up near a bridge used by trolley cars. No motorist reported running over a body in the vicinity during the evening and the police are wondering if they have a murder mystery to solve. The woman was apparently about 25 years old and wore a red sweater, clutched in one hand were two nickels, four pennies and a \$5 gold piece. She also wore a wedding ring. Every car on the line where the body was found will be inspected to learn if possible which one, if any, struck the victim.

Millions May Await Montana Woman

Visit to Crisp in Portland Reveals to Mrs. Crippen Her Possible Share of Ancient Wealth.

ROMANCE seldom weaves its peculiar mantle about a person in a more striking way than it has about Mrs. Eileen Springer Crippen, a Montana woman who has come to Portland to spend the winter with her son, E. P. Prebble, president of the Vancouver Ice & Cold Storage Company. Mrs. Crippen thought the surprising things of her career had all happened; and that the remainder of her days would be passed with the peaceful tenor of life that is the lot of most mortals. But on her arrival here she found that things were to be different; and she is now a very likely candidate for a share of an immense fortune, variously estimated at from \$120,000,000 to \$300,000,000.

Before she was married, Mrs. Crippen was Miss Eileen Springer. Her father, Juden Springer, was the son of Stephen

Springer, a direct descendant of Carl Christopher Springer, the Swedish millionaire who came to America in 1658, and settled in Delaware. He and his father, Christopher Springer, accumulated an immense property; the son owning at that time what is now the heart of the business section of Wilmington, Del.; and the father having trading interests in Sweden that amounted to millions. Recently there have been formed associations, in the different parts of the United States, of Springers and their relatives, to bring systematic suit for the recovery of their share of this immense wealth.

The deeds to the property acquired by these Springers of other times, are in such shape that it is believed a direct hereditary property right can be traced back through the years; most of the real estate having been leased for long terms. Mrs. Crippen has been interested by the association of heirs living in Washington and Oregon, and has been asked to join them in their battle. This she has done, and now she is indulging in day-dreams of great wealth, dreams founded upon much better authority than usually comes to people of her years of life.

The pleasant month of the year at Crisp and other places in Switzerland is October.

COME JUST TO SEE