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Chronology of **LEE W. EDWARDS, M.D., D.C.**

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Color Code:

Red & Magenta: questionable or uncertain information

Green: for emphasis

b>

Sources:

Wilson H. DeCamp (first cousin, twice removed of Lee W. Edwards; works at FDA), 8523 Tysons Ct., Vienna VA 22182 (WilsonD212@aol.com)

Year/Volume Index to the *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1949-1963), formerly *National Chiropractic Journal* (1939-1948), formerly *The Chiropractic Journal* (1933-1938), formerly *Journal of the International Chiropractic Congress* (1931-1932) and *Journal of the National Chiropractic Association* (1930-1932):

Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.	Year	Vol.
		1941	10	1951	21	1961	31
		1942	11	1952	22	1962	32
1933	1	1943	12	1953	23	1963	33
1934	3	1944	14	1954	24		
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1936	5	1946	16	1956	26		
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1938	7	1948	18	1958	28		
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1940	9	1950	20	1960	30		

CHRONOLOGY

1910 (Dec 31): **Lee W. Edwards**, MD "matriculates" at the PSC according to PSC Matriculation Blank; gives his age as 40; home address is given as Antigo, Wisconsin; graduate of Omaha Medical College [which was a department of the University of Nebraska, according to article by Edwards in the **NCA Journal** in 1938] in a program of 3 years of 8 months each; is licensed to practice medicine in Nebraska and Wyoming (PSC Matriculation Records)

1912 (June): NE chiros meet at Dr. A's office to form the "N.C.A. of Nebraska"; Dr. **Lee Edwards** was absent (Walsh, 1924)

1914 (Oct): a man "calling...himself a Chiropractor" was found guilty of practicing "medicine without a license" upon appeal to the NE Supreme Court (Walsh, 1924); soon afterwards Lee Edwards MD, DC recommended dissolution of the "NCA of Nebraska" until a satisfactory law for DCs could be enacted (Walsh, 1924)

1915 (Aug 1): Sylva L. Ashworth, D.C. delivers paper, "Typhoid Fever" to NeCA meeting in Lincoln, follow-up discussant is **Lee W. Edwards**, MD, DC (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)
 DISCUSSION ON TYPHOID - (Paper by S.L. ASHWORTH)

By Lee W. EDWARDS, M.D., D.C., Omaha

Given at Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 1, 1915

It has been the custom for so long to name effects, that in discussing the symptoms which have been so ably described by Dr. Ashworth it is easiest to use the medical term - "Typhoid Fever". The physician must have all these diagnostic signs presents before he applies the label, but the chiropractor knows that these symptoms are merely successive stages in a chain of events, and recognizes one cause back of all the effects.

Dr. Ashworth has reminded us of the well-known fact that germs do not attack health tissues. Therefore, to say that typhoid is caused by the typhoid bacillus is going only a part of the way back to the true solution. Chiropractically, the beginning of all disease is a concussion of forces applied to some point of the spine, causing a subluxation of one or more vertebrae. These subluxated vertebrae cause nerve impingements, which are followed by functional disturbances at the peripheries of the impinged nerves. The amount of pressure exerted by the subluxated vertebrae determines the degree of functional disturbance. It is possible to have a subluxation which cuts off such a small percentage of the normal flow of mental impulses that the sub-normal functioning of the tissue cell does not produce apparent discomfort in the individual. These subluxations may exist for a long time, and the individual be fairly well. However, the percentage of energy withheld cuts down the margin of surplus which should be maintained for emergencies and for resistive power, and hence the individual becomes more susceptible to so-called contagious dis-eases.

The intestines form the largest part of the digestive tract. Upon their proper functioning, to a large degree, depends normal body metabolism. As ingested matter passes through their tortuous length, absorption and assimilation must take place at a given rate, so that the valuable food elements are taken up for utilisation and transformation into the various chemical properties needed for bodily growth, and the muscular movements of the intestinal walls must be such that the residue is carried forward and voided without undue delay, otherwise fermentation and decomposition progresses too far, and the poisonous products are absorbed, to the detriment of the individual.

How can we be assured that absorption and movement in the intestines will be normal? Every tissue cell in every portion of the entire length of the intestines receives its supply of vitality by means of the flow of mental impulses coming from the brain, through the spinal cord, through the nerve trunks down to the nerve itself which has its periphery in the individual tissue cell. If the circuit is complete and no impingement exists, every tissue cell will receive 100% of mental impulse and will functionate as Nature intended, i.e., all the functions of the bowel will be normal. In such an ideal condition, there are no devitalized tissue cells, and no poisonous bi-products accumulating in the system, hence no material for germs to

feed upon. However, through a concussion of force applied to the lumbar vertebrae whose intervertebral foramina enclose the nerve trunks going to the intestines, a subluxation may occur which will partially occlude the opening and cause pressure upon these nerve trunks. As a result, the intestines will not receive their full quota of vitality, and certain tissue cells will be running at less than full speed. As a result of this lack of energy, there will be faulty functioning. The medical man refers to this condition as intestinal stasis, which results in "auto-intoxication", a poisoning of the system from within.

Chiropractically, the significance of this is that certain waste products accumulate in the bowel, forming a fertile soil for germs, which are attracted to such a location in the body just as flies are to decaying scraps of food in a garbage can.

I am of the opinion that the intestinal lesion which culminates in what the physician terms "typhoid fever" can exist without fever, and so not be recognized as such. As bearing out my contention, I would call attention to those individuals who are known medically as "typhoid carriers". In these persons there is no fever, and little discomfort or apparent disease, but the typhoid bacillus is present in large numbers in the intestines, and may be distributed through the stools. To my mind this indicates that the fever is a secondary condition, which may or may not follow the intestinal lesion. I believe that future chiropractic research will determine whether the excess waste products absorbed by the body through intestinal stasis, plus the toxins thrown off by the active germs, finally produce a concussion of forces causing a subluxation at Center-place, with resultant fever, or whether the subluxation at Center-place must have existed previously, so that when the serous circulation becomes polluted with the waste products the body is no longer able, under the handicap of this subluxation, to maintain the normal temperature. Certain it is, however, that adjustment at center-place will reduce the fever, while adjustment of the lumbar subluxation which is interfering with the flow of mental impulses to the affected portions of the bowel will allow a restoration of the amount of vitality thus withheld, and normal function will follow.

As Dr. Ashworth states in her paper, the principle seat of the disease is in the small intestine, Peyer's patches being involved. This points a way to a rational diet in typhoid. Under chiropractic adjustment it is unnecessary to starve a typhoid patient. If the chiropractor is not called until the dis-ease is well advanced and the fever very high, the patient may not want to take any food for a few days. In such cases, it would be unwise to urge the patient to eat, as Innate is emphatically stating that no food is desired. However, the average typhoid patient wants something to eat, and it is entirely safe to follow this natural indication, as appetite is Nature's guide to the bodily needs. A little thought of the course of normal digestion will enable us to suggest a diet which will satisfy hunger and not overtax the dis-eased area until, following adjustments, the reparatory process takes place.

The three principle food classes are proteins, carbo-hydrates and fats. The digestion of carbo-hydrates begins in the mouth and continues in the stomach, and the digestion of proteins largely takes place in the stomach. Fats, however, are but little affected by the digestive ferments of either the mouth or stomach, and hence must be almost entirely digested in the intestine. Consequently, feed the typhoid patient carbo-hydrates and proteins, but no fats, for a time at least. Cereals, fruits and vegetables, being composed largely of the starches and sugars, are classed as carbo-hydrates. Rice, sage, tapioca, and farina, well cooked and sweetened, will enter the intestine practically digested and be easily assimilated. Green vegetables, well cooked and strained into purees so that the tough, indigestible cellulose, which forms a large part of the bulk of all

vegetables, is removed, are also readily digestible and nourishing. Milk, eggs and tender lean meats, being composed almost entirely of protein, will also be nearly digested before reaching the bowel. It is advisable to mince or scrape the meat, however, so that the coarse connective tissue will not irritate the intestinal ulcers in passage. Butter, fatty meats, and other fats should be avoided for a time, as it places too much of a strain on the smaller intestine to digest them. The object is to furnish the patient with a palatable and nutritious mixed diet, in a form which will not irritate the ulcerated tissue.

The chiropractic method of handling typhoid cases, then, consists of adjustments at Center-place for the fever and at the lumbar subluxation indicated for the local condition, combined with a plentiful supply of judiciously selected food which will keep up the bodily strength without unduly taxing the bowel. The danger of perforation is not increased by such a diet, but rather lessened, as the strength is maintained and convalescence begins at an earlier date.

If you get a typhoid fever case which has been diagnosed as such by a physician, consider yourself lucky, as your patient will probably recover so quickly that otherwise no one would believe it really was typhoid.

1915 (Nov): **The Chiropractor** [11(11)] includes:

-Lee W. Edwards, M.D., D.C. authors "Nebraska" (pp. 55-61) which includes:

...B.J. is to the individual Chiropractor what U.I. [Universal Intelligence/God] is to the individual. We are storage batteries and we have to come back to get a little of that electricity from our universal source of Chiropractic thought – B.J. Palmer.

1917 (Jan 27): Letter from Dr. **Ashworth** to **BJ Palmer** [**Fountain Head News** AC 22; 6(20): 12] notes that she has adjusted "Sir Rabindranath Lagore, India's best loved poet and philosopher...Lagore won the Nobel prize of \$40,000. He gave all of this to his school for boys...", which helped in Lagore's recovery from pneumonia, passed patient along to **Lee Edwards** in Omaha

1918 (Aug 24): **FHN** [A.C. 23]; 7(50) notes:

-letter from **SL Ashworth** to **BJ Palmer**: (pp. 5-6)

Lincoln, Neb., June 13, 1918

Dear B.J.:

A complaint has been filed against Aerni, Edwards and I, charging that we are employing unlicensed **CHIROPRACTORS**. **Is the A.M.A. more unreasonable?** I think not. In fact I think it is a trick of the A.M.A. How some people can be deluded. I have talked with numerous politicians on this subject and they all say the same thing. Nothing will please the A.M.A. better than such proceedings. These complaints are filed with the Board, not in court.

In the Walsh case Daddy made the mistake of saying he still didn't know whether the case was smallpox or not. Dr. Chapman and Dr. Wild, City Supt. of Health and State Bacteriologist, an Assistant of the Board of Health and myself testified it was smallpox, each having examined him. But we also proved the **CHIROPRACTIC** hastened the development of the disease and sometimes obliterated the symptoms to such an extent that the eruption did not appear. Chapman testified the man looked like he had been broken out a week and a lady who had seen him three days previous to the time Cahpman saw him testified that he had no eruption at that time. I also testified to the fact that doctors made mistakes in diagnosis, called Chapman's attention to a case of Small-pox which Chapman and five other doctors pronounced Chickenpox. Case was not quarantined just a card on the door. I visited the case made a friendly

call. Chapman said yes he remembered the case. It was a very difficult case to diagnose. He also said he thot I had belittled myself by testifying that Smallpox could not be detected in 48 hours to several days in some cases. He said I had always reported my cases in less than 24 hours. In fact, sooner than any one else. That he had said a number of times that I was the best diagnostician in this city-and me a Chiropractor.

I must close and make some calls. Your sincere friend.

SYLVA L. ASHWORTH, D.C.

P.S. How soon we forget that we are fighting for the principals [sic] of Democracy and Universal Brotherhood. I'm sorry.

PHOTOGRAPH



A conference of state examining boards held conjointly with the Board of Directors of the UCA, January 11-12, 1919 at the PSC; left to right, front row: B.J. Palmer DC & Tom Morris, LLB; left to right, middle row: G.G. Woods DC of ND (license #1); W.P. Love DC of NC; H.A. Post DC of KS; J.C. Lawrence DC of NE; Anna M. Foy DC of KS; C.I. Carlson DC of NC; O.A. Henderson of ND; left to right, rear row: F.G. Lundy DC of UCA; Lee E. Fuller DC of UCA; C.J. Carlson DC of CT; H.J. Foster DC of NE; John A. Kellar DC of CT; Lee W. Edwards MD, DC of UCA; W.S. Whitman DC of UCA; original located at the Kansas Historical Research Center (courtesy of Jim Edwards DC)

1919 (Aug 23): meeting of representatives of chiro BCEs (Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Carolina, North Dakota, Vermont, Washington) meets in Davenport IA to endorse the recommendations of the **Federation of Chiropractic Schools & Colleges**; and issues (or recommends?) "standard of education" involving "3 years of 6 months each" to all states having chiro licensing laws; Dr. **Ashworth**, Dr. **Lee W Edwards**, and **Anna Foy** DC of Kansas are co-signatories (Ashworth papers, Cleveland/KC):

Whereas, it appears that the educational requirements in the various states having laws governing the practice of Chiropractic are so widely at variance;

Whereas, some state laws require a three years course of six months each, or more or its equivalent, others require a three year course of nine months each, while others have intermediate requirements;

Whereas, the non-uniformity of laws governing the practive of Chiropractic tends to create confusion between the various Schools

and Colleges of Chiropractic to establish a uniform course of education to meet the requirements of different state Chiro Laws.

Whereas, There is a Federation of Chiropractic Schools and colleges who have adopted a standard course of study of three years of six months each and

Whereas, This **Federation of Chiropractic Schools and Colleges** maintain and consider that the course of three years of six months each of sufficient length of time to produce capable and competent Chiropractors, due to the fact that the course of Chiropractic study is devoted primarily to the study of subjects that bear directly on the Science of Chiropractic and does not include the extended study of Materia Medica, surgery and kindred subjects,

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved by the undersigned representatives of the following state boards of Chiropractic Examiners, assembled in conference at Davenport, Iowa, on the 23rd day in August, 1919, that it is the agreed consensus of opinion that a uniform course of study of three years of six months each is of sufficient length, and should be adopted as the standard of education to be required by all states now having laws governing the practice of Chiropractic, and be it further resolved that a standard educational requirement of a course of study of three years of six months each should hereby be adopted as a standard for future Chiropractic legislation.

1921 (June 14): PSC graduates Drs. **Ashworth**, Edwards, Walsh, Vogt and BJ Palmer walk-out of state convention in Omaha over quarrel with non-PSC grads (**FHN**, Aug 6, 1921 [AC 26]: 10[47]:5-6); **suggests NE Branch of UCA formed in 1920, but see 1923 note re: amendments to chiro law**

PHOTOGRAPH



Lee W. Edwards, M.D., D.C., 1921

1922 (June 10): letter from JW Bechtold Jr., DC, PhC, corresponding sec'y of **MSCA**, to all members; reviews recent state convention at Columbia MO where BJ Palmer did not appear, but Lee W. Edwards MD, DC and FP Meyers DC, both **UCA** representatives, did attend; notes BJ had telegraphed to urge adoption of **UCA Model Bill**, which MSCA in fact closely followed (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

"Whereas, The policy of the U.C.A. is to develop, advance and defend the Science of Chiropractic in the most effective manner and Whereas, The State of Missouri is as yet not legally recognized and

conditions very much unsettled, and due to the fact that much work is yet to be done in this state, and
Whereas, The M.S.C.A. is in harmony with such principles as the U.C.A. stands for,
Therefore be it resolved that the M.S.C.A. go on record as incorporating the policy of the U.S.A."

1922 (June 23): letter presumably from CS Cleveland, at "403 Lillis Bldg., Kansas City, Mo." to **Lee W. Edwards** MD, DC of Omaha (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

Dear Doctor:

Inasmuch as the rate I can get here is 2000 for \$28.00 or 5000 for \$56.00, I suppose you desire to cancel your order for 500 'Kansas City Smallpox Circular'. The P.S.C. is putting them out at \$4.50 per 500, \$7.50 per 1000. Much Cheaper. (Including card).

Was in St. Louis Sunday at meeting of Executive Committee. It was decided to give Dr. Bechtold the authority and necessary money to district and organize the State, thus increasing our membership, fatten our treasury etc. Al the boys were expect him to be on the opposite side of the fence. I personally feel this is the most constructive way for an Assn. to invest their shekels.

Here in K.C. we have revived our Association again and are having some pretty good meetings.

With best wishes to you and yours, I am, Sincerely,...

1922 (July): *The Missouri News* (1[2]) includes:

-"Illinois Chiropractic Convention"; held in Springfield IL during June 15-16; Joy M. Loban, Frank R. Margetts LLB, DC, Robert E. Colyer DC, president of **Missouri Chiropractic College**, BJ Palmer, **Lee W. Edwards** MD, DC and JW Healey DC were speakers (pp. 4, 6)

1922 (Oct 26): letter from SE **Julander** DC at 310 Good Block, Des Moines IA, Sec'y-Treasurer of the Iowa Chiropractors' Association, writes "TO THE IOWA CHIROPRACTORS:,"; notes BJ Palmer will give his "**Cleaning House**" lecture at upcoming convention; BJ is Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the IowaCA; **Firth, Craven, Vedder, Burich, AW Schweitert, Lee W. Edwards MD, DC** and **Tom Morris** will also lecture; attached is program of the "Sixth Annual Convention" of the IowaCA, to be held at the Hotel Savery in Des Moines IA (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC)

1923 (May 23): AW **Schwietert** DC, sec'y of the **Chiropractic Chautauqua Club of America**, writes to **CS Cleveland** re: conference to be held in Minocqua WI on 6/24 to 6/30/23; **BJ Palmer** will speak; SL Ashworth DC will attend; **Fred G. Lundy** DC is president, trustees include **Lee W Edwards MD, DC** (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC); **Chautauqua = Lyceum**

1923 (June 11): **BJ** writes to **Sylva Ashworth** to say she should not be concerned that "**Lee**" (**?Edwards?**) is taking credit for revision in NE chiro law; he and Mabel know that Dr. A did the work; Edwards is taking credit for reduction in NE law from "3 of 9" to "3 of 6"; **BJ** says "there are a lot of things I detest..." (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1923: Lerner (1954, pp. 690-2) describes B.J. Palmer's attitude at the PSC lyceum:

The year before the neurocalometer was patented, the usual convention took place in the summertime at Davenport. A large

gathering of Chiropractors had come to town to attend the annual lyceum and get-together. Dr. **Grace Bailey Edwards**, who was B.J.'s secretary at the time, described to me that particular occasion. She said it was one of the most colorful events that had taken place in nearly all of Chiropractic history up to that time. It was made colorful, in her eyes, because it marked a new milestone for the profession. The Chiropractors, who had come to Davenport, looked the part of successful practitioners. They were all exceedingly well-dressed and their pockets were full of money. It was the time when the country was heading for its era of prosperity and the people were for the most part rather well off. In addition to looking well-dressed and having pockets full of money, Dr. Edwards said, many had come with their automobiles. Then, to add further to the scene of good times, nearly all of the Chiropractors appeared to be well and happy.

It will be remembered, she said, that these Chiropractors had been mostly ill at one time. They were former patients, who had been given up to die, or had been suffering with illness and disease over a long period of time. Their funds had been very meager in those days, when they sought to study for a career in Chiropractic.

Dr. Edwards then described the status of B.J. at the lyceum. He was the great leader of the profession; the genius of Chiropractic -- but he was hopelessly insolvent financially. He was in debt for several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The money, which the school had made during the previous years, B.J. had squandered to exploit his personal desires to collect objects of art, etc.

As he looked at the men and women, who had come back to Davenport to rejoice at their prosperity and talk over old times, B.J. compared his status with those of his former students.

They had become well, and they had become rich in their practise. He had become poor and practically bankrupt in his work of teaching the philosophy of Chiropractic and wearing the mask of the Chiropractic genius.

How did this affect him? Did it make him envious of them?

It probably did, but what could he do about it? Absolutely nothing at the time.

But, the next year, when the Dossa Evins patent was granted, he suddenly had seen his one opportunity to make money again to pay off his debts. He had also seen the chance to build up a new fund so that he too could walk around happy and with an air of prosperity, as his students had come to do

1925 (Apr 19): letter to CS Cleveland from Lee W. Edwards, M.D., D.C. (Cleveland papers, CCC/KC):

My dear Carl:

Thanks for the information, there is hardly sufficient evidence in the information to allow me to attack Harvey of Ohio, Neb. who testified against Guengerich in the mal-practice case, however I am going to continue the subject, I will no doubt be in Kansas City on the 27th of April on my way to San Antonio Texas, of course I will call upon you and your school, I expect to spend the day there and to demonstrate the **PathoNeurometer** of Wigelsworth. Wigelsworth is to be in Omaha today, in fact I am at the office waiting for him to come in right now. I have been out to make a call, folks are coming in so I must hurriedly draw to a close, I had a letter from Jackson asking me, or saying that I might use his office for demonstration purposes and at the same time asking me to make his home my resting place, this cannot be done as it might bring an antagonism, I will stay at a hotel but I think it might be a good suggestion to ask the boys, the fellows in practice to come to the school to see the demonstration of the Patho-neurometer of Wigelsworth. I do not know how friendly the Chiropractic spirit is to you in Kansas City on account of the school

but if it is not friendly why not make it so? Personally I am for the fellow who does things and you have done it, there is no reason why you should not have the co-operation of all the boys. Let me know how you feel about me coming to your school on the mission that I am coming to Kansas City on.

We are going to have a representative at Wichita, I might have him call upon you and get all the facts about the school it might do you some good.

Hastily, LWE (over)

P.S. We are publishing a monthly journal, "The Cornhusker," Cast 1124 "N" St Lincoln, Sec of the Nebraska Branch is Editor, if you want to run an "ad" send it to him, we have not decided what the charges will be but they will be very nominal, insomuch as we have not taken advertising heretofore, but I am going to have the Journal enlarged and we must have a little advertising to pay the expenses, at present we are charging the boys. Two dollars to have their names printed in the directory, I shall ask Cast to send you a copy of the next issue, while the Journal is now a local issue I believe we can furnish enough Chiropractic information to make it of a National character or if not that a Journal which will circulate in the middle west at least. LWE

We are out the first of the month, get your copy in early, I will ask Cast to run a reader for you without charge. LWE

1925 (May 19): Vernon Rodgers of 3335 N 41st, Omaha writes to CS on stationery of **"Lee W Edwards**, Chiropractor, 24th and Farnam Sts., Omaha" re: receipt of \$50 check (signed by Ruth Cleveland, D.C.) which is "1st payment on Neuro-Pathometer"; Rodgers notes that "price reduction is hopeless and a raise seems to be a forgone conclusion..." (Cleveland papers-CCC/KC)

1926 (Mar 18): BJ writes to Dr. A "I surely am glad to know that you are going to be appointed on the Board"; BJ inquires about "the Burhorn case"; alludes to an articles on the NCM and "Radionic Analysis" in the **Atlas Journal** and mentions **Lee (?Edwards?)** and "Maxwell" were involved in the **Radionics article** (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1926 (Aug 10): **CS Cleveland** writes to mother-in-law, Syla L **Ashworth** DC, congratulates her as new president of **UCA**, describes her as "the best known Practicing Lady Chiropractor in America" and "the best friend BJ and Mabel have"; suggests that Drs. **Lundy & Edwards** were responsible for giving you a minor office of Vice-President" in an "attempt to shelve" Dr. A; alludes that **BJ** has been "removed" from the **UCA** but is running for re-election as sec'y of **UCA**; describes James **Firth** and James **Drain** as **BJ** enemies (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC):

Dear Dr. Ashworth:

Just a line of congratulation to the new president of the U.C.A. It is some honor to be the president of the largest Chiropractor's association in the world. While we regret the death of Dr. Wadsworth, it is for the best. One year ago, opinion was such that Lundy, Edwards etc. were responsible for giving you a minor office of Vice-President.

You have been building constructively and actively for Chiropractic and the PSC for 14 years. That policy of active and unselfish devotion to the PSC and BJ has caused you to become the best known Practicing Lady Chiropractor in America. As a supporter of that program you have steadily climbed until the fates have decreed

that you be given the opportunity to serve in the highest office in Chiropractic.

To me, I believe this is a dangerous time for Chiropractic. It appears that the Profession is being torn into small groups. A few on the inside, enemies of BJ, have to a large degree removed that strong central, dynamic but benevolent power from the U.C.A. In order that they might control they are catering to those who would further tear down BJ who had been in the past, the U.C.A. I just received a copy of the UCA program in Chicago. The principal speakers are two of BJ's worst enemies, Firth and **Drain**. BJ made **Drain's** reputation, and Firth, that he might profit, now tears down Chiropractic's only really great National Asset, the P.S.C. This combined with Edwards, Lundy, and Drain's greed for gain, is tearing down Chiropractic. I firmly believe that BJ is the only one big enough to be leader. I believe that Chiropractic is dependent on the P.S.C. and that leadership. I believe that BJ has hit the bottom and is now climbing. I for one, want to be registered as his friend and hope to build independently and not from the debris of a fallen P.S.C. I believe this is the Crucial moment and that you, the **best friend BJ and Mabel have**, have been selected to lead through the crisis. In spite of the attempt of the few to shelve you, you are in position to restore the old regime. I hope that you are successful.

Rolfing, of St Louis, has written me for my proxy as he also wants to reelect BJ, Secretary. I am going to get him several proxies if I can. I am not interested in the U.C.A. if B.J. is not re-elected. B.J. has the Brains. B.J. controls **the only investment of any size in Chiropractic, the PSC, WOC etc.** He has more to lose if Chiropractic fails than anyone else. He cant sell out.

If he is not re-elected, I believe that an Association should be and will be formed with BJ as its head. Some of these get alarmed because **we have 2 National Associations. Two Associations represent more people than one can ever hope to represent. I believe it is better for Chiropractic to have two than one, one a check on the other, and yet working side by side for Chiropractic.**

You will remember last U.C.A. Convention, fifteen or twenty Chiropractors with eight or ten knowing what was going on, railroading policies that involved thousands. Why? because the thousands were content to stay home, confident that BJ would keep things steady. I probably wont be there. Rolfing will be there with proxies for B.J. See him and he may be a big help to you in putting B.J. over.

B.J. had about four times as many Chiropractors at his talks, as the State convention had at their business session. B.J. is not dead here. He went over big.

Will close

CS Cleveland, D.C.

1927 (Mar): **The Hawkeye Chiropractor** [2(4)], edited by Charles E. Caster, D.C. of Burlington IA, includes: -"Chiropractic fights **basic science** bill" (p. 8):

Fear Expressed of Control by Medical Profession of Proposed Board of Examiners

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 18. - The so-called **basic science** bill was discussed Thursday night before the senate committee on medical societies and a crowd which jammed the house of representatives chamber.

The measure, introduced by Senator Loren H. Laughlin, Beatrice, proposed establishment of a state board of examiners for all persons wishing to qualify for licenses in the healing arts.

Lester B. McCoun, Omaha, of the Christian Science organization, asked a amendment exempting Christian Scientists.

Chiropractors Fear Hostile Board.

Dr. L.N. Carpenter, Omaha, president of the State Chiropractic association, declared the bill was sponsored by the American Medical society and would place examinations in the hands of the medical profession.

"Would the medical men be willing to let chiropractors administer the examination to them?" Carpenter asked. "We are for high standards, and our only objection to this bill is possibly its administration."

Dr. D.W. Crabtree, Lincoln, said:

"We would favor the bill if the proposed board would be reduced from five to three members, with one each from the chiropractor, osteopathic and medical professions."

Many other chiropractors said the bill would give the medical profession a means of throttling chiropractic. Dr. Lee Edwards, Omaha, led the attack on the measure.

Osteopaths Support Bill.

Members of the osteopathic and medical professions supported the bill.

Dr. J.T. Young, Fremont, osteopath, said:

"We believe the bill would help weed out incompetent practitioners."

Dr. B.F. Bailey, Lincoln, said progress of medical profession has been due to thorough knowledge of the **basic sciences**.

"The medical profession," he asserted, "has ever tried to save from disease, rather than to care for disease. This bill is based entirely on the aims of our profession."

One Year Above High School.

It was pointed out that the board would not necessarily be composed of medical men and that **basic science** requirements would mean only one year above the high school.

No action was taken on the measure.

- Omaha Bee.

1927: **Cleveland Chiropractic College Journal**[1(5)] includes: -"Kansas City Post, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Etc., Favor Chiropractic Law" (p. 1); includes photograph of Lee W. Edwards, M.D., D.C. of Omaha:



1928 (Oct): **Bulletin of the ACA** [5(5)] notes:

-"Pathometric Convention an Enthusiastic One....Dr. **Lee W. Edwards**, expert witness for the **UCA**, gave a detailed report of why he became a Pathometrist, after having been financially associated as an original partner with a competitive

organization. He also advised that the **UCA**, as well as the **ACA**, would protect Pathometric members in legal cases..." (outside rear cover)

1928 (Oct 16): SL **Ashworth** DC writes to AW **Schweitert** DC re: detrimental effects of **basic science law** on DCs (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1930: AB Cochrane DC, president of ACA and LW Edwards MD, DC, president of the UCA "stepped aside in order that Lillard Marshall might be the first president of the merged, unified national association, the **NCA**" (**Edwards, 1938**)

1930 (Nov): **UCA** and **ACA** "merged to form the **National Chiropractic Association**" (Metz, 1965, p. 55); Sylva L Ashworth DC is charter member of **NCA** (Rehm, 1980); AB Cochrane DC, president of ACA and **Lee W Edwards MD, DC**, president of the **UCA** "stepped aside in order that Lillard **Marshall** might be the first president of the merged, unified national association, the **NCA**" (Edwards, 1938); see also Turner (1931, p. 288)

1930 (Nov): charter members of **NCA** included: Lillard T **Marshall**, AB Cochrane, **Lee W. Edwards**, Craig M. Kightlinger, Sylva L. Ashworth

1930 (Nov): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association**, edited by Benjamin A. Sauer, D.C. of Syracuse NY, [1(1)] includes:

-notes election of **Lee W. Edwards** MD, DC as president of **UCA**, outgoing president CE **Schillig** DC receives gift (p. 14)
-Gabe Caffrey of Sioux Falls SD authors "The U.C.A. Convention at Sioux Falls" (pp. 13-4); includes:
...Dr. Lee Edwards, Omaha, Neb., was the second speaker on the program. The topic of his talk was "Chiropractic Jurisprudence." He told of legislation in various states affecting the Chiropractic profession and some of the court experiences of cases involving practitioners of the Chiropractic science...

1932 (Jan 1,8,11,14): Dr. Sylva L. **Ashworth** writes to "Carl, Ruth & Max"; Dr. **Ashworth's** letterhead lists her as:

-ex-VP of UCA,
-member of NE State Board of Chiro Examiners,
-2nd-VP of Int'l Congress of Chiro Examiners,
-member of the Council of the Int'l Chiropractic Congress
-"Palmer Graduate"; Dr. A notes
-address: 402-408 Brownell Bldg, Lincoln
-Dr. **Ashworth** sends "Max" more stamps for his collection; can get Glen some work in Lincoln, will attend dinner of "Business & Prof Women" on evening of 1/8; practice has been busy, made 6 house calls the day before; Phil is in CA; **Lee & Grace Edwards** visited on 1/13, Grace just graduated from National College and took the IA board; James Slocum (of the IA Board?) threatened Palmer graduates with failure in future exams because they knew nothing of palpation and nerve tracing (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1938 (Nov): **Lee W. Edwards** MD, DC publishes "How far we have come? A pioneer looks back through the years" in **The Chiropractic Journal** [NCA 1938 (Nov); 7(11):11-2]; credits **Tom Morris** with formulating "a philosophy and science of

Chiropractic in order that he might" win acquittal in the **Morikubo** case

1939 (May 4): Grace Bailey Edwards DC receives FICC certificate #49; bio-sketch:

DR. GRACE BAILEY EDWARDS, D.C.

Dr. Grace Bailey Edwards, D.C., practices with her husband and operates The Edwards Weight Control Clinic, Omaha, Nebraska. She was born January Ninth, 1887, at Menomonie, Wisconsin, graduating from High School 1904. Graduated from Success Court Reporting School, Chicago in the year 1910. Acted as Private Secretary to Dr. L.D. Harvey, President of the National Education Association 1906 to 1909.

Dr. Edwards was Private Secretary to Dr. B.J. Palmer and Secretary of The Students Record Club at the Palmer School of Chiropractic year 1911. Chief Clerk and Office Manager of Cook County Civil Service Commission, Chicago, Illinois, 1911 to 1915.

Graduated November 6th, 1913 from the National College of Chiropractic, Chicago, with three year course in Chiropractic, degree D.C.

Married to Dr. Lee W. Edwards, M.D., D.C., of Omaha, Nebraska, June 30th, 1915.

Her special interests are Pathometric Technique Teacher and Lecturer on this subject 1924 to 1939.

She is associated with her Husband Dr. Lee W. Edwards, Omaha, Nebraska, in Weight Control through natural stimulation of sluggish functions 1934-39.

1940 (Apr 25): letter on stationery of the "Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards, Office of the Executive Secretary" from Lewis F. Downs DC to Sylva Ashworth DC at at 306 Lincoln Liberty Life Bldg, Lincoln NE (Ashworth papers, Cleveland Chiropractic College of Kansas City; in my FCLB file):

Dear Dr. Ashworth:

I did so appreciate your recent letter and the card from Dr. Edwards giving me the address of Dr. Nugent. The previous officers of the Council of Chiropractic Examining Boards have done a lot of wonderful work, and as one of the officers I don't want to see all their good work die down with a new bunch of officers.

I was anxious to get a letter out to the different Chiropractic Boards with the idea of keeping interest up and a definite program for the future. Without the continuation of your good work, all would be lost. I have written Dr. Crider today to see if he can't wake up Dr. Nugent for me, as president of the Council.

I trust that you are in your new offices and that you are enjoying the best of health. I look forward to seeing you at our N.C.A. Convention in Minneapolis. With kindest personal regards, I am,

Very truly yours,...

LFD/ah

1941 (Apr 14): Dr. **Ashworth** writes Dr. Ruth Cleveland re: suitors; notes new Chiro Board in CA and Dr. Ruth should apply for license right away, info from **Lee Edwards** MD, DC now in CA; strategies for defeating **basic science** legislation emphasize recent **AMA** losses (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1943 (June 30): among those addressing the **Interstate Chiropractic Congress** held in Kansas City MO during June 28-30, 1943 are: **Ruth Cleveland**, **CS Cleveland**, Hugh B. Logan, B.J. Palmer, George Kelley, John J. Nugent, Willard Carver, **Grace Edwards**, Dr. Roepke (Edited, 1943; in my Military/Chirons/Veterans Folder) (p. 10)

1944 (Aug 30): Dr. Ashworth writes to Dr. Ruth, notes her anger that **CRFs** LM Rogers and AW Sweibert are pressuring her for \$1,000 contribution, notes she has given \$50K to chiropractic over the years, describes previous loan to Int'l Congress of Chiro, money was misspent by Harry Gallaher DC; notes purpose of CRF is to improve the schools [rather than research, per se], but doesn't want to throw cold water on project because it will "help the schools equip for a longer and better course"; notes "Bonesetter Richter" will lecture at state convention in October; notes that Mabel Palmer had snubbed her during last visit to Davenport and the PSC seems deteriorated, low student count; mentions surprise picnic for **Lee and Grace Edwards**, who will be moving to California (Ashworth papers-CCC/KC)

1947 (Jan 1): obituary for Lee W. Edwards, MD, DC, prepared for International College of Chiropractors; Edwards received certificate #4 as FICC:

Dr. Lee Wilson Edwards, M.D., D.C.

Dr. Lee Wilson Edwards, was born October 4, 1870 at Sterling, Whiteside County, Ill., died January 17, 1947 in Los Angeles, California.

Dr. Edwards went to Nebraska in October 1884 when his Father and Mother moved to Lincoln with their four children. There he attended preparatory department of the University of Nebraska in 1885 proceeding to Omaha to attend the Medical Department and graduated in Medicine in 1893 after an extra year in Medical College due to the fact that he was too young looking for a physician. He began practice in Lincoln, Nebraska and remained there for eight years during which time he served as official physician to the State Penitentiary under Governor Poynter, making many reforms in prison life and customs which since have been adopted. In 1902 he removed to Alliance, Nebraska, where he practiced until called to Wisconsin by the last illness of his Father, remaining at Antigo, Wisconsin, to look after the lumber business of his father until 1907. Dr. Edwards had planned to reenter the practice of medicine, but expected to take a refresher course at Johns Hopkins before doing so, however, an injury befell him due to falling from a load of logs bringing about a paralysis of his arms and after his medical brethren had failed to restore him a pioneer chiropractor Dr. Paul Von deSchoeppe gave him one adjustment which brought startling results and Dr. Edwards abandoned the idea of the Eastern P.G. course and stopped off at Davenport where he attended the P.S.C. He was told that with his medical knowledge that his course could be completed in four months, however, he elected to remain longer, graduating August 11, 1911 and went to Omaha and began practice there, for ten months he had no office and built his practice by making house calls carrying along a suit-case table.

Dr. Edwards' first assistant was Dr. Ernest Lyons, a class mate of Dr. Harry E. Vedder, for years he maintained one and two assistants so that he could always be available for travel and go to the aid of any Chiropractor who was arrested for practicing medicine without a license (I.E., Chiropractic).

On July 1, 1912, he opened his office at 24th and Farnam, his practice grew rapidly and he owned the first X-Ray used by a Chiropractor in the western states. In 1920 enlarged quarters were necessary, practice continuing to grow by leaps and bounds.

Dr. Edwards appeared before Legislative bodies in practically every state in the Union and in several Canadian provinces in behalf of his adopted profession of Chiropractic. Twenty years ago he probably knew more Chiropractors than any other man and whenever

a Chiropractor was in trouble legally Lee Edwards was there to do battle for him.

On June 30th, he was united in marriage with Grace Bailey of Menomonie, Wisconsin, and thereafter Grace and Lee seldom missed a national or state convention.

He was the last President of the Universal Chiropractic [sic] Association just before its amalgamation with the American Chiropractic Association forming the National Chiropractic Association in which organization he was made President emeritus.

President of the Nebraska Chiropractic Association on three occasions and headed its Legislative Committee through five Sessions of the Legislature.

Dr. Edwards held Certificate No. 4 in the International College of Chiropractors, was one of its charter members and served as a Trustee of that organization from its beginning, he was the only President of the Pioneer Club and usually elected himself to that office. A man of fun and sincerity he was the friend of all he came in contact with. At the Toronto 1947 Convention he held the gavel at the Pioneer Club Luncheon although he was at that minute suffering an attack of pneumonia, later he presented the invitation to the House of Delegates to bring the next convention to his home city Omaha. Apparently his greatest hope was to see people everywhere enjoying themselves and that they might soon see the day when they might have the privilege of unrestricted Chiropractic service.

Dr. Lee Edwards is survived by his wife Grace and one Daughter Phillis Lee.

May his dear soul rest in peace.

1947 (Mar): **National Chiropractic Journal**[17(3)] includes:

-Harry K. McIlroy, D.C. authors obituary for Lee W. Edwards, M.D., D.C. (p. ???), which includes:

...Edwards appeared before the legislatures of most of the states in the union, and many of the Canadian provinces, in behalf of his adopted profession of chiropractic. Twenty years ago he probably knew personally more chiropractors than any other man in the profession, and whenever a chiropractor was in legal trouble Lee Edwards was there to help battle for him.

1947 (Mar 1): letter from OA Ohlson DC, sec'y-treasurer of the **CRF**, writes to Sylva Ashworth, "Executive Member" in Lincoln NE; letterhead indicates officers of **CRF** (in my FCER file; from Ashworth papers, CCC/KC):

*Harry K. McIlroy DC, **President**, Indianapolis

*George E. Hariman DC, Vice-President, Grand Forks ND

*Arthur M. Schwieter DC, **Director of Promotions**, Sioux Falls SD

*EA Thompson DC, Director, Baltimore

*Ford L. Bailor, Executive Director, Chicago

- "Executive Members" of **CRF** are:

*Sylvia Ashworth DC, Lincoln NE

*Albert B. Cochrane DC, Chicago

*Floyd Cregger DC, Los Angeles

***Lee W. Edwards MD, DC, Omaha**

*Cecil E. Foster DC, Jacksonville FL

*Gordon M. Goodfellow DC, ND, Los Angeles

*EM Gustafson DC, Washington DC

*Craig M. Kightlinger DC, New York City

*Charles C. Lemly DC, Waco TX

*Frank O. Logic DC, Iron Mountain MI

*Lillard T. Marshall DC, Lexington KY

*WH McNichols DC, Omaha

*Waldo G. Poehner DC, Chicago

*Cecil D. Strait DC, Marietta GA

*Chas. L. Tennant DC, Detroit

*F. Lorne Wheaton DC, New Haven CT

*Loran M. Rogers DC, Webster City IA

1948 (Feb): **National Chiropractic Journal**[18(2): 6] notes:

The Board of Executive Directors has recently made a posthumous award of an **NCA** Past President's pin to Dr. Lee W. **Edwards** who so ably served the **UCA** and **NCA** during the early years in many capacities. Dr. **Edwards** was president of the **UCA** in 1930 just preceding the amalgamation of the **ACA** and **UCA**, which formed **NCA**. The award was present to Dr. Grace **Edwards** of Los Angeles, who is an active chiropractor in her own right, now serving as president of the National Council of Women Chiropractors.

1951 (May): **JNCA** [21(5)] includes:

-Margaret J. Schmidt, D.C., president of the Council of Women Chiropractors, authors "May we hear from you?" (p. 34); includes:

...This month we are introducing to our page Dr. Grace Bailey Edwards. Dr. Grace is not a stranger to many of you. The older chiropractors will remember her as Dr. B.J. Palmer's secretary. Later, she was the wife of the late Dr. Lee Edwards, a familiar figure at the **NCA** conventions. Dr. Grace has always put her "all" into the work at hand. As president of the National Council of Women Chiropractors, she rallied around her a goodly number of women chiropractors. Grace, we greet you!

-Grace Bailey Edwards, D.C. of Los Angeles authors "Conquest of pain by sensory balance" (pp. 34, 72)

1951 (June): **Journal of the National Chiropractic Association** [21(6): 5] includes article by George A. Smyrl of Springfield, Massachusetts, President of **NCA**, who notes: "When Dr. **Lee Edwards** passed on I did not feel anyone could take his place presiding over the Pioneer Club. Dr. Sylvia **Ashworth** changed my mind quickly. Her keen mind and wit has kept the attendance at Pioneer Club luncheons right up on top. I am sure everyone looks forward each year to this splendid affair."

1952 (May): **JNCA** [22(5)] includes:

- "News flashes: California" (p. 41):

DR. BAIRD ACQUITTED OF CHARGES

Dr. L.S.H. Baird, Redlands, Calif., consultant, was acquitted of all charges of mail fraud after trial in the federal court in Tucson, Ariz., the subject matter of which was his radionic analysis service to the profession.

The government's case was presented by a post office inspector and physician for the Federal Food and Drug Administration and involved switched and duplicate blood specimens submitted in the name of a fictitious "Dr. W.F. Callas, Washington, D.C." Two local medical men also testified. The defense was quickly able to show that neither the specimens were properly prepared nor the case histories correctly reported despite the usual instructions. Moreover, it developed in the testimony of the government witnesses that they were completely unable to interpret Dr. Baird's reports, again in spite of an available paper on the subject.

An able defense was made by local counsel, John F. Molloy, Esq., or Dr. Baird who was formerly public relations chairman of the Tucson County Naturopathic Physicians' Society and earlier was professor of public health and jurisprudence at the Los Angeles College of Chiropractic.

Key defense witnesses were Dr. Robert T. Lustig, Grand Rapids, Mich., osteopathic physician and surgeon and instructor in atomic medicine, and Mr. Thomas G. Hieronymus, Kansas City, Mo., electrical engineer and president of Radiation Laboratories. The latter offered graphs based upon the questioned reports which demonstrated that duplication was found and showed evidence of contamination of the specimens.

Dr. Grace Bailey Edwards, Los Angeles, pioneer in pathometry, appeared for the defendant, and he was also supported by several local practitioners, including two state board members, who testified to his character and the accuracy and usefulness of his reports. Dr. Baird, taking the stand in his own defense, pointed out he had been a victim of deception from the beginning in the case.

1965: Metz (1965, pp. 19-24) describes 1911 trial of I.B. Hall, D.C. in Scott County, Kansas; includes this account of trial by B.J. Palmer, D.C.:

TRIALS, TROUBLES AND TRIBULATIONS

We have had two cases in Kansas recently. I.B. Hall vs. State of Kansas (3 indictments), and State of Kansas vs. P.W. Johnson (2 indictments). The former was an acquittal, and the latter, a conviction. Both were tried under the same statute and Supreme Court decisions. Both were ably represented on both sides, on the prosecution by the prosecuting attorney - the defense, by Lieut. Governor Morris (Wis.) U.C.A. senior counsel, and the usual expert witness of the U.C.A., ably assisted by **L.W. Edwards**, M.D., and Alfred Walton, M.D. (at the Hall trial) and Dr. Edwards and Dr. Douth, D.O. (at the Johnson trial). The latter three doctors are students at the P.S.C. and gladly asked to accompany Dr. Palmer to help Chiropractic.

I thank the Medical profession of that county because I feel that they are instrumental in our victory. Of all the cases that we have tried in the various states of the Union, there are no two alike, just as there are no two people alike, and no two cases are ever tried alike, but they all have the underlying grudge of the M.D.'s against the Chiropractor. Sometimes the M.D. is ashamed to let it be known that he starts an action, and sometimes he manfully comes to the front and takes his whipping like a man, even if he is a coward in his manly ways - as it is possible to be - so I must compliment the manly spirit of two of the physicians, Drs. Marshall and Mowerly. Dr. Marshall sat at the right hand of the prosecuting attorney throughout the trial, took the jokes, sarcasms and irony of his common enemy, the public, and Dr. Mowerly took the same in a cowardly spirit of calling everybody all the names a vile mind could think of. Dr. Myers, the third physician, was not to be seen the day of the trial. He was so busy that he was "out on cases" until late in the afternoon. How it happened, I don't know.

I thank the medical profession because they are our friends in this suit. The three physicians of the county had held a meeting and organized a physicians trust, and so published their minutes in the Scott County Republican on December 22, 1910, portions of which I will read. "The object of this society shall be the mutual improvement of its members, professionally and otherwise, the protection of their rights and interests, and the elevation and strengthening of the medical profession of Scott County."

There is no mention of the patient involved, there is no mention of the interests of the public, outside of their society, there is no mention made of the common health of the community at large. These things have no bearing. They were organized for their protection and their advancement. It was agreed to hold regular meetings to study advances as they are being made in surgery and medicine, and exploit the laity, wherever possible, their erroneous

ideas which science has demonstrated as fallacious and otherwise harmful. It was further decided to protect the people of this county from the innovations of quacks. The "protection" was to take the form of seeing that all violators of the medical practice act were prosecuted. This compact was signed by Drs. Mowerly, Marshall and Myers. They also moved to have published in all the local papers an open letter to the public, which shows distinctly that it is a trust and combine. In it they stated that drastic means would be taken to collect all bills due them, and all persons listed as to whether good or bad pay, and those listed as bad could only secure medical aid by paying in advance. You see the absolute elimination of assistance to any man who should happen to be caught without money. The schedule of prices is attached, which makes it a financial trust. When this ultimatum was published, we must take into consideration the character of conditions surrounding Scott County. For three years there had not been a good crop in this county. Consequently, everything is, generally speaking, on the bad, financially, and I presume it was that condition which forced the physicians to this position, but, nevertheless, the anti-trust laws say that they shall not form a trust. The mass of people at large in this county strenuously object to this condition of affairs as outlined in this published letter, consequently in the next issue we find a retraction of their radical regulations, in which they state it had been decided not to have a fixed schedule of prices, but to allow each physician to use his discretion in individual cases, but to use the schedule as an "average" price.

I found, everywhere, a spirit similar to that of 1776 - independence. They objected to this act - and good right did they have to object. The town was up in arms against these physicians. You can imagine about how they felt, and how this "trust" business was rankling in their minds. You know how we, as a rule detest the average trust as free thinking people, and when it was previously supposed that these men held within their absolute dictatorial power the lives of these people, the health, happiness and giving birth to their children, they naturally objected to a trust - and didn't get over it in a day, they didn't forget it by that retraction. That retraction simply convinced them more that their objection was legal and valid. Consequently, this spirit was rankling in them when a couple of months later, while they thus personally felt against these men, who should appear upon the horizon but a Chiropractor. This Chiropractor was one of those thorobreds that came from a thorobred school. There was none of the mongrel there, none of the cross-breed. Consequently, imagine the picture. Something like a thousand people in one town, more or less sickness, and in their sickness, despair, worry and troubles, refusing absolutely to accept any assistance from the three mongrels that they had been forced to despise, and way off in the distance someone came over the horizon with a sunshine in his face, radiancy in his body, and the possibilities of this health to all of those miserable people. The town opened its arms and took him in, gladly, willingly. There was nothing in that town too good for the Chiropractor, because he possessed the thing they wanted. He was the man of the hour, and here he was settled in their midst ready for business to give them the thing they were crying for, to hand them independence for a tried-and-found-wanting trust. News flew over the country like wildfire - "a savior of our health has come to town, his name is Hall, he is a Chiropractor. We didn't know what Chiropractic is, but he is all right, because he couldn't be any worse than what we did have."

Dr. Hall's office became a Mecca to the county. These people began getting well, more of them came, they got well. A little county of two thousand gave one man a practice averaging 35 to 50 patients a day, and kept it up week after week. In their anger the members of the little medical trust said, "We possess a club by which we can so

stun this man that he will die from its effects. We propose to use the club.” They went to the county attorney, swore out a complaint that the man was doing something contrary to the laws of the state. The prosecuting attorney had a “dead sure” thing. He proceeded to swear out a warrant for the Chiropractor for not only one case, but three. What did the local Chiropractor do? Continued his work! He had no fear. (He had bankers who believed in him and put up money for his band.) He belonged to a Chiropractic Association which at the proper time came out there and protected him on all fours. I say, “all fours” because there were four of us. He was a booster, a hustler, consequently, he made good. His business grew, it thrived, and everybody sat up and took notice. They physicians’ business, meantime - what little was left - began going down further than ever.

The Statute now came into play. It had been upheld by the state Supreme Court in no uncertain terms. Consequently, they thought, “the case is a dead sure game against the Chiropractor, there is no possible way of wiggling out of it. It would be easy to convict this man.”

The Hall trial consisted primarily of some patients who were on the stand, attorneys, and defense witnesses. The prosecuting attorney appealed to the jury to “remember, please, that this is my first criminal case since being elected county attorney,” a point on which the U.C.A. defense attorney made an excellent play upon. The witnesses, the medical doctors had chosen, were very unwilling and any admission got from them had to be dragged out. The first one was A.B. Dougherty, register of deeds. According to Dr. Hall, he had acute indigestion, went to the M.D.’s who said he couldn’t live, so he went to the Chiropractor and after the second adjustment he went back to work. His brother, who had gone with him and witnessed the adjustment, was also a very unwilling witness, and the county clerk, likewise (regarding registration).

My evidence (B.J. Palmer’s), which was taken first, was very brief. I don’t believe it ran over 15 questions and answers, for as was afterwards said, the prosecuting attorney was “up in the air” trying to find a lighting place. I was followed by Brother Walton, to whom many questions were asked as to where he was from, what business he was in, what school he graduated from, incidentally he was very bashful in stating his age. He was rapidly followed by Dr. Edwards, who assumed the stand, and when asked his name, not only stated that, but gave age, weight, height, waist measure, etc. (to the amusement of the audience). I think he answered about 20 of the prosecuting attorney’s questions in one, and it rather tended to take the wind out of the prosecuting attorney’s sails, and he hardly knew where he was at. The evidence on the part of the defense most went to show that there was a distinction to be made between medicine, surgery and Chiropractic.

The jury at Scott City knew what chiropractic was, decided they wanted to continue to have it, said so with their verdict, and that settled that.

The jury knew it was not medicine, so why should they convict the chiropractor of practicing medicine or surgery, or be registered as doing so.

The jury was out only one half hour in coming to their decision, “not guilty.”

1980: William S. Rehm, D.C. (Rehm, 1980, pp. 284-5) authors necrology, includes **Lee W. Edwards**, M.D., D.C.:

EDWARDS, LEE W., M.D., D.C. (b. Sterling, Ill., Oct. 4, 1870, d. Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 17, 1947). Lee Wilson Edwards, an early physician-chiropractor, is said to have testified in more trials for arrested colleagues than any single individual. In his 35 years of chiropractic practice, he also appeared before most of the legislative

bodies in the united States and several in Canada. Dr. Edwards was graduated from the medical department of the University of Nebraska in 1893. He began his medical practice in Lincoln, Neb., and remained there until 1902, when he moved to Alliance, Neb. His medical career was interrupted by the death of his father, who owned a lumber business in Antigo, Wis. After a few years of running the business, he planned to enter the Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, Md. for refresher training. However, a logging accident caused a semi-paralysis of his arms, for which he resorted to consulting a doctor of chiropractic after medical physicians had failed to help him. Instead of resuming his medical education, Dr. Edwards enrolled at the Palmer School of Chiropractic and was graduated in August, 1911. He practiced in Omaha, Neb., until his death.

Dr. Edwards was the last president of the Universal Chiropractors Association, stepping down only days before the formation of the National Chiropractic Association, of which he was named president emeritus. He headed the Nebraska Chiropractic Association for three terms and was legislative director for many years. Dr. Edwards was president of the NCA Pioneer Club, a Fellow of the International College of Chiropractors (receiving one of the first certificates) and a founder of the Chiropractic Research Foundation.

1991 (June 27): **Telephone INTERVIEW with Major B. DeJarnette, D.O., D.C.** on 6/27/91 by J.C. Keating (H:402-873-5722; W:402-873-6769; visits office on M,T,ThF, 9:30-10AM)

-Dr. DeJarnette practiced in Nebraska City NE

-recalled Sylva Ashworth, D.C. as "Palmer Ambassador"; she was instrumental in change in NE chiro law requirements from 27 months of schooling to 18 months

-recalled Crabtree and Crabtree's Nebraska College of Chiropractic; noted he (DeJarnette) was on the Crabtrees' "side"

-recalled Dr. **Lee Edwards** as a "large man" who was drunk on whiskey much of the time

1991 (July 11): **Telephone INTERVIEW with Ned Heese, D.C.** on 7/11/91 by J. Keating; P.O. Box 9242, Kansas City MO 64168 (816-741-9004)

-Lee Edwards (was dean at Palmer? **NO**)

-HC Crabtree MD, DC sold Nebraska Chiropractic College to Drs. HL Hanthorne & Dorothy Crane **WHEN?**

-Dr. Heese recommends contact:

-Dr. Borgerson (DC; 82 years old); 2006 Sherwood Court, Council Bluffs IA 51503; (712-323-9722); Dr. Borgerson will know much about Lee Edwards

1997: Keating (1997, pp. 114-5) writes:

Lee W. Edwards, M.D. was inspired to enroll at the Palmer School & Infirmary of Chiropractic (PSIC) by the recovery he experienced following chiropractic care for an injury-induced paralysis. Edwards received his medical degree from the University of Nebraska in 1893, and earned his second doctorate from the PSIC on August 11, 1911. He practiced chiropractic with his wife, **Grace Bailey Edwards**, D.C., in Omaha, where he was instrumental in securing Nebraska’s chiropractic act. (Grace Edwards later served as BJ’s secretary. Active in state and national professional politics, he eventually broke with Palmer over his [Edward’s] use of radionics (a variation on the “Electronic Reactions of Abrams”). Before this falling out, however, he provided valuable service to the Developer and the UCA membership, testifying on behalf of his fellow chiropractors perhaps more than any other witness for the protective

society. Edwards also served as the last president of the UCA (in 1930); his 1947 obituary in the broad-scope *National Chiropractic Journal* noted that:

...Edwards appeared before the legislatures of most of the states in the union, and many of the Canadian provinces, in behalf of his adopted profession of chiropractic. Twenty years ago he probably knew personally more chiropractors than any other man in the profession, and whenever a chiropractor was in legal trouble Lee Edwards was there to help battle for him.

1997: Keating (1997, p. 125) writes:

... In Nebraska, a minimum educational standard of "three years of nine months each" had been established with input from H.C. Crabtree, M.D., D.C., president and principal owner of the Nebraska Chiropractic College. Crabtree, a graduate of the Carver Chiropractic College of Oklahoma City, one of BJ's major rivals, allied himself with O.G. Clark, D.C. of Columbus, Nebraska in seeking prosecutions of Palmer graduates, whose 18 months of training left them ineligible to sit for the state board exam. A vicious dispute among the chiropractors ensued. A walkout of the Palmer faction from the state convention in Omaha in 1921 was led by BJ. The Palmer group, including such notables as Lee Edwards, M.D., D.C. and Sylva L. Ashworth, D.C., had organized a "Nebraska Branch of the UCA" the year before. The fracas in Omaha was reviewed in the state's newspapers; the following report reflects Dr. Ashworth's considerable influence in the state:

Thirty chiropractors of The Palmer School left the convention...There has been a split for some time between the chiropractors of the state and the alleged chiropractors. Between The Palmer School practitioners and the "mixers," as The Palmer School people class the opposition, and the walkout at the Omaha convention was no cause for surprise.

The Palmer School is the discoverer and developer of Chiropractic, the great alleviator of human misery, and graduates and practitioners from that school do not take kindly to other institutions and their graduates who claim the only or the superior system of Chiropractic healing... (Not, 1921).

PHOTOGRAPH



Lee W. Edwards, M.D., D.C. of Omaha

1997: Keating (1997, pp. 251-2) writes:

Palmer was unhappy about Dr. Ashworth's continuing allegiance to the UCA and her gradual incorporation of radionics in her straight chiropractic practice. But he was even more distressed by 1911 Palmer graduate **Lee W. Edwards**, M.D., D.C., with whom the Developer had been collaborating for years in courtroom defenses of chiropractors. When Edwards became involved in the radionics movement the loss was nearly as important as Morris' split with BJ.

Edwards, who served as the last president of the UCA (in 1930), was interested in the "Patho-Neurometer of Wigelsworth," something of a cross between the NCM and the pathoclast (a radionics device). Moreover, Edwards became a distributor for the hybrid instrument, and toured the country to further sales, a task made easier by the wide and positive reputation he had established as an expert witness in trials of chiropractors.

2001 (June 8): e-mail from Wilson H. DeCamp (WilsonD212@aol.com):

Dear Dr. Keating,

Thank you so much for the information you sent. It makes fascinating reading. Lee Edwards appears to have been the type of individual of whom both M.D.'s and D.C.'s could be proud. Please keep me in mind if you or your colleagues find more information about him.

To clarify my relationship to him, he is a first cousin, twice (i.e., two generations) removed. He and my grandmother were first cousins. His grandfather was Col. Robert L. Wilson of Sterling, IL, whose genealogy I have been researching. Robert Wilson served in the Illinois legislature with Abraham Lincoln. They, along with seven others, were known as the "Long Nine" (because of their height), and succeeded in having the state capital moved from Vandalia to Springfield.

I will send you shortly some additional information about his ancestry, and will look forward to hearing further from you. Sincerely, Wilson H. DeCamp

2002 (Nov 3): e-mail from Tom Lawrence, D.C. (Tlaw4201@aol.com):

Hello Joe,

You are my guru and I am your admirer. I commend you for researching and preserving the history of Chiropractic. We need to know and understand our history so we can appreciate and have pride in our heritage.

Not a day goes by that I don't read and reread your writings. I am ashamed when I am reminded of some of our great warriors whom I have forgotten. I have just finished your biographical material on Dr. Lee Edwards. I call him a stand-alone hero because he was one of a kind. I did not develop a friendship with him but I had the opportunity to have a ringside seat a couple of times when he was in the arena. He was a big man in stature and accomplishments. He had a commanding voice and a commander's aura. You have amassed a wealth of information I never knew about. I did not realize he made so many court appearances. I can imagine how his voice of authority would be effective in the courtroom. ..

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Table A Enactment and revocation of basic science legislation in the United States; states listed in chronological order of enactment (based on Gevitz [1988] and Sauer [1932])

Dates of Enactment & Revocation		State	Dates of Enactment & Revocation		State
1925-1975		Wisconsin	1937-1972		Michigan
1925-1975		Connecticut	1939-1967		Florida
1927-1974		Minnesota	1939-1975		South Dakota
1927-1975		Nebraska	1940-1971		Rhode Island
1927-1979		Washington	1941-1968		New Mexico
1929-1977		Arkansas	1943-1976		Tennessee
1929-1978		District of Columbia	1946-1970		Alaska
1933-1973		Oregon	1949-1979		Texas
1935-1973		Iowa	1951-1975		Nevada
1936-1968		Arizona	1957-1969		Kansas
1937-1973		Oklahoma	1959-1979		Utah
1937-1976		Colorado	1959-1975		Alabama

Officers and Board of Directors of the Universal Chiropractors' Association, 1906-30

Year	President	Vice-Pres	Board Chair	Board	Board	Board	Board
09-10	TJ Owens	AG Bjerneby	EG Haney	Geo A Newsalt	PW Johnson	WF Rheulmann	D Ely
1913	Geo A Newsalt	Paul Strand	JW Daugherty	OF Strand	Esther Strand	SC Scharnhorst	GG Wood
16-17	Geo A Newsalt	GW Johnson	JW Daugherty	LE Fuller	JA Markwell	Lee W Edwards	OL Brown
17-18	Geo A Newsalt	DR Bryan	OL Brown	LE Fuller	JA Markwell	Lee W Edwards	JW Daugherty
25-26	CH Wadsworth, SL Ashworth	SL Ashworth					
26-27	CE Schillig	SL Ashworth					
1930	Lee W Edwards						