

President P. L. Campbell, Pioneer's Son Had Long, Active Career As Educator

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON. Eugene (Special).—The story of the life of Dr. Prince Lucian Campbell, president of the University of Oregon, who died last Friday, is almost a history of higher education in Oregon for the past 35 years. He was president of the State Normal school at Monmouth from 1888 to 1892, the institution from which he took his degree before entering Harvard, and for the past 23 years he has been the chief executive of the University of Oregon.

President Campbell came of a long line of teachers and administrators. He was born at Newmarket, Mo., October 5, 1841, the son of the Rev. Thomas Franklin Campbell and Jane Ellen (Campbell) Campbell. His parents took him to Montana when he was four years old, and in the fall of 1846, he came to Oregon, his father having accepted the presidency of Christian college, Monmouth, later the State Normal school. For the past 56 years President Campbell has lived in Oregon, with the exception of a few years spent in Cambridge while a student at Harvard university, and a year as a reporter on the Kansas City Star.

Son of Pioneer.
The son of an Oregon pioneer, President Campbell's life spanned two epochs. He grew to manhood when the state was evolving from pioneer conditions into a modern and progressive commonwealth, and he contributed over a long period to the development of education, which paralleled the phenomenal advance in other lines. In point of years of continuous service he was among the senior college presidents in this country.

President Campbell's ancestry was Scotch-Irish. His great-great grandfather came to New Orleans from Scotland while a young man. The president's father, Thomas Franklin Campbell, was a native of Louisiana. He was studious and ambitious, entered Bethany college, Virginia, and received his degree in the classical course.

Jane Ellen Campbell, President Campbell's mother, born in north Ireland, was the first cousin of Alexander Campbell, the founder of the Christian church. She came to America when she was 19 and lived in the household of her cousin until her marriage in 1851 to Thomas Franklin Campbell.

Alexander Campbell preached throughout the border states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and also in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. It was Alexander Campbell who launched an educational movement within the church that was later to lead to the establishment in distant Oregon of Christian college, Monmouth, presided over by both Thomas Franklin Campbell and as the state normal by Prince L. Campbell. Alexander was of Scotch-Irish parentage and was originally a Presbyterian. Early in his career he became identified with the Brethren from the Presbyterian church, believing in a more liberal interpretation of the scriptures. His first educational experiment was tried at Bethany, West Virginia, near his home, in 1846, but it proved a disappointment. It remained for a group of young Illinois members of the church to bring it to success in Oregon.

Father Studied Law.
President Campbell's father studied law after his marriage and went to Texas for the purpose of practicing his profession. Here he began teaching, and he afterwards taught in Kansas and Missouri until 1862. Political and social life in Missouri was disorganized because of the civil war, and he looked toward the west as his goal. With his family he took passage aboard a side-wheel river boat up the Missouri, and after a long trip in which the party of one lunatic was molested by Indians, arrived in Helena, Mont.

President Campbell was fond of telling of the early days in the frontier town. Near the Campbell home was a tree which was used as a convenient place for a gibbet. The Montana vigilantes hanged a road agent or two, and President Campbell's mother would not permit her children to look out the back door in the mornings until she was sure they would see no sign of a law-breaker expiating his crime from the stout limb of the tree.

Thomas Franklin Campbell was called to the presidency of Christian college in Oregon in the fall of 1869, and the family set forth in a stage coach on its second westward journey. The school at Monmouth had been founded by a group of Illinois men, who decided in 1839 to found homes and build a Christian school "where men and women alike may become schooled in the principles of living and in the principles of religion." No move was made until 1854 when the area now occupied by the town of Monmouth was chosen and the college founders donated the college campus. In 1853 a wooden building was erected on the present site of the normal school at a cost of \$5,000 and other improvements were made in Thomas Franklin Campbell's early administration. In 1871 there were 120 students enrolled, with four instructors in charge.

Attended Oregon College.
Prince L. Campbell obtained his early education in this early Oregon college where the elder Campbell had established three departments: primary, preparatory

and college. In 1880, the year following Prince Campbell's graduation, there were 150 dwellings and business houses in Monmouth, and 325 inhabitants. After his graduation, he taught the classics in Christian college until his entrance as a student in the classical department at Harvard university in 1881.

At Cambridge, the Oregon student developed a literary bent, wrote a good deal of poetry, and contributed to the Boston Transcript. This literary interest led him to seek a place as a reporter on the Kansas City Star, and as an aside in his college course he spent a year on the staff before his return to Harvard for his last year. On the Star he wrote a good deal of promotional material for the creation of buildings and parks, a work in which the newspaper always had a keen interest. He covered assignments ranging all the way from politics reporting to grand opera. Returning to Monmouth after obtaining his Harvard degree in 1885, he became a member of the faculty.

His marriage to Miss Eugene J. Zieher, the daughter of A. Zieher and Mrs. Charlotte Zieher of Forest Grove, took place in September, 1887. The daughter of this marriage, Mrs. Lucie Henderson, is a resident of Forest Grove, Kansas. Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell died four years after her marriage. President Campbell married Susan A. Church of San Francisco, the present Mrs. Campbell, August 26, 1915.

State Takes School.
In 1891, a year following the election of Prince L. Campbell to the presidency, the school and property were deeded to the state free of all debt by the trustees, and the life of the institution as a state normal school began with more than a hundred students enrolled. By 1895 the number of students had increased to 240, and the state made its first appropriation to the normal, the legislature voting funds for the construction of a new building at a cost of \$10,000. He was called to the presidency of the University of Oregon in 1892.

Since the year Dr. Campbell became president of the University of Oregon it has made steady gains, both in student enrollment, equipment and character of teaching personnel. Never has the enrollment shown a falling off in the last 23 years, each year showing an advance over the previous year. Notable achievements scholastically have been made by the university under his regime, until now it is recognized as among the leading state institutions in the country.

President Campbell came to the university following a period of administrative strife and turmoil. The two presidents who had preceded him were Frank Strong and Charles H. Chapman. In 1892 the university needed an appeal to its constituency in the state, and President Campbell was better fitted for this responsibility than an outsider. An outside man would have been under obvious disadvantages, and the board of regents turned naturally to the chief executive at Monmouth who had already made

his mark as an educator.

Knew Conditions Well.

President Campbell was thoroughly acquainted with educational conditions in the state. In fact, the chair in education had been offered to him at the state university, and when he refused it the professorship was later filled by Dr. H. D. Sheldon, now chairman of the university administrative committee and dean of the school of education.

There were fewer than 200 students enrolled when President Campbell took up his executive duties at Eugene. Today, there are approximately 2,500 regular students. Extension correspondence study, and summer session students bring the total well over 9,000.

"During the best years of his service to the university the institution faced many problems and solved many difficulties," said Dean John Straub, in commenting on President Campbell's early work.

"Questionably the university would not be where it is today had it not been for the valiant service Dr. Campbell gave as president."

Won Hard Battles.

By his tact and foresight, he overcame all obstacles which hindered the growth and progress of the university. He was a man of sterling integrity and the highest ideals. He steadfastly refused to justify the means by the end, preferring at all times to fight honestly for the progress of his university. No man in this state was more beloved by students and by citizens than Prince L. Campbell.

When President Strong resigned in 1892 to become chancellor of the University of Kansas, the University of Oregon consisted of the liberal arts college, the school of engineering in Eugene, and the schools of law and medicine in Portland. Under President Campbell's administration strong schools and departments were added. The school of music was created in 1902, the school of education in 1918, the school of journalism, 1912, architecture and allied arts, 1912, sociology, 1920, and physical education, 1921.

In response to a demand from all over the state for extension work and for metropolitan changes, the extension division, including the department of correspondence, was established in 1907.

Did Organizing Work.

President Campbell organized the Portland Center in 1917, and established the summer sessions in Eugene and Portland. On his recommendation the law school, which had been operating as a night school since 1884 in Portland, was discontinued there and established on a regular academic basis at Eugene. The school of medicine and its work was always close to his heart, and he sought always to develop and strengthen it. He viewed health as a state problem, with the schools of medicine and physical education contributing to better general health of Oregon citizens and to advanced research looking toward the conquest of specific diseases. The school of physical education is his particular contribution evidenced as a part of a general health movement. In the spring and summer of 1918, after the officers' training corps had been established at Eugene, President Campbell assisted in organizing the emergency council on education, which brought together in one working unit the

leading national associations of education. This has since become the American Council of Education. While in Washington he came into close touch with important researches undertaken by many of the federal branches. He returned to Eugene imbued with the feeling that the higher institutions of learning must make further contributions along its special lines, particularly in the sciences. Scientific research by faculty and advanced students received an impetus, and the graduate school became more firmly established, with an increasing recognition of its work on the outside.

Believing that every ambitious young man or woman had the right to seek educational advantages in his own state, President Campbell in recent years concerned himself with the problems of meeting the problem of caring for the increasing numbers of students coming to the university and at the same time keeping pace with necessary buildings, equipment, and personnel.

Enrollment Increased.

In the ten-year period from the college year 1912-13 to 1923-24, enrollment at the university increased three and one-half times. One reason for the large increase in enrollment was the increase in high school facilities in the state. In 1900 there were only five four-year high schools in Oregon. There are now more than 250 high schools standardized by the superintendent of public instruction, graduates of which are accepted by certificate at the university, provided they meet certain additional requirements.

As the millage funds could not care for the expansion need of the university, President Campbell looked about for an additional source of income in gifts from the alumni and other sources. He came to the conclusion that without gifts and benefactions, it would be necessary to limit attendance sharply by arbitrary means or to "schoolize" education. Neither entrance by artificial barriers nor that would desire to enter was an undemocratic and unfair, President Campbell said.

President Campbell gave greatly of his time and energy to the gift campaign. It was organized under his direction, and he was taking a vigorous and active part in the intensive period of the campaign when he fell ill. His last public appearance was on the occasion of the student union drive two years ago when he spoke in the Woman's Building on the campus. Under the care of a physician, the president made his way to the rostrum and, seated in a

Honored



When the town of Washington, Ill., celebrates its 100th anniversary this month, Miss Mary Italia will be given special honors. She enters her fiftieth year of teaching in the primary school this fall, and her pupils will present a dramatic story of her life at the celebration.

When she spoke for half an hour on the aims of the campaign. That speech marked the "kick-off" of the entire campaign. The students exceeded their quota, raising \$219,000 in a little more than a week's time.

Interested in Campaign.

While confined to his home by illness, President Campbell counseled campaign leaders and followed the intensive period of the money-raising effort with great interest. To date \$2,500,000 has been pledged or contributed, fully justifying President Campbell's vision, according to regents, alumni, and friends of the university.

President Campbell has given large amounts from his personal funds to the university to aid in its upbuilding. During his career in the state he was a member of many important committees and commissions, among which were the state textbook commission, the Oregon State Bureau of Mines and Geology, the

Oregon State Library commission, the Executive Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Oregon and Idaho, vice president of the Oregon Social Hygiene Society, director of the Oregon Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, vice president and acting president of the National Association of State Universities for the year 1916-1917, secretary-treasurer of the American Council on Education 1917-1918, and chairman of the Oregon State Council Defense Committee on Scientific Research for 1918.

NEW HOTEL IN PROSPECT.
ASHLAND, Ore. — Lake of the Woods, a popular summer resort where many Ashland and Klamath Falls citizens have cabins, will have a modern summer resort hotel of the plans of the forest service, which is considering an application for a hotel concession on the banks of the lake, materialize.

At a recent meeting of the Lake of the Woods Recreation association, which is composed of owners of camp sites and cabins on the lake, it became known that the members were opposed to granting of a hotel concession. The forest service has reserved a site for the hotel and it is expected that the concession will be advertised soon.

The members of the association feel, it is reported, that eventually the lake will become so popular that the entire frontage will be needed for cabins and they do not want the lake commercialized.

HIGH WINDS DAMAGE CHAUTAUQUA TENT

TWIN FALLS — A heavy wind and rain storm did considerable damage in this vicinity Thursday last, unroofing some buildings, tearing up eaves and chautauquas in nearby towns. The damage to the chautauqua tent in this city made it necessary to give up the performance of "Daddy Long Legs," the company offering to go

back and give the performance Sunday. At Jerome the circus tents were all gotten out as quickly as possible. The chautauqua tent at Gooding was damaged also.

Highway Crew Moves to Wyeth

CASCADE LOCKS, Ore. — The state highway crew which has been located at Cascade Locks for the past month, and which has been working on the Columbia river highway from the Multnomah county line to the outskirts of Wyeth, repairing broken and sunken places in the highway, moved their plant today to Wyeth, where they will continue to work as far east as Mosier by September 1.

The Paris

Is now located in its new store, formerly occupied by Ash Bros., with a full line of the latest Fall Fashions in Ladies' Ready-to-Wear and Millinery.

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National Forest Timber For Sale
Sealed bids will be received by the District Forester, Portland, Oregon, up to and including September 10, 1925, for all the merchantable dead timber standing or down, and all the live timber, mature or designated for cutting on acres embracing about 6,000 within T. 1 S., R. 26 E.; T. 1 S., R. 27 E.; and T. 2 S., R. 27 E., W. M., Firepoint and East Fork Meacham Creek watersheds, Umatilla National Forest, Oregon, estimated to be 22,000,000 feet B. M. of western yellow pine, 250,000 feet B. M. of lodgepole pine timber, more or less, and an estimated amount of Douglas fir, western larch, white fir, Engelmann spruce, and other species of timber. Cutting of other species than western yellow and lodgepole pine to be optional with the purchaser. No bid of less than \$2.75 per M. feet for yellow and lodgepole pine, and \$3.00 per M. feet for other species will be considered. \$5,000 must be deposited with each bid to be applied on the purchase price, refunded, or retained in part as liquidated damages, according to conditions of sale. The right to reject any and all bids reserved. Before bids are submitted, full information concerning the timber, the conditions of sale, and the submission of bids should be obtained from the Forest Supervisor, Pendleton, Oregon, or the District Forester, Portland, Oregon.



HATE TO DO IT, BOYS, BUT—BANG! CRASH! BANG!—and away goes \$36,000 worth of liquor. The house was taken by dry agents in raids in Chicago. Picture shows the "painful" task of breaking the bottles so the liquor may mingle with the waters of the Chicago river.



RALPH P. BENSON, DEERLODGE, MONT., lost a leg in the war. Now his dogs go with him when he is out cycling to help him over the rough roads.

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