

FACULTY OF REED COLLEGE IS ANNOUNCED

Institution of Learning Will Open in Fall With an Able Force of Instructors in Charge of Various Departments; Most of the Members Are Young Men



1—Edward O. Sisson, professor of education. 2—William Trufant Foster. 3—Jacob Jasper Stahl, instructor in modern languages. 4—Bernard Capen Ewer, professor of philosophy. 5—Florence M. Reed, secretary to the president. 6—Professor Frank L. Griffin.

Reed College Faculty. Professor Edward O. Sisson, formerly of the University of Washington, professor of education. Harry Beal Torrey, formerly of the University of California, professor of biology. Bernard Capen Ewer, formerly connected with Northwestern University, assistant professor of philosophy. Arthur Evans Wood of Boston, instructor in social sciences. Frank Loxley Griffin of Williams College, Massachusetts, professor of mathematics. Jacob Jasper Stahl, graduate of Bowdoin, instructor in modern languages. Miss Florence Reed, secretary in office of president.

Complete faculty selections for Reed college in preparation for opening the institution at the beginning of the school year were announced yesterday. Consistent with the ideal of Reed college to serve the cause of practical ability and capacity in their departments have been chosen, yet the result is a faculty without gray hairs, or, indeed, a single member who is very far past his fortieth birthday will continue service as president of Reed college. Amplified information about the prospective teachers at Reed college follows: William Trufant Foster was elected president of Reed college in June, 1910. He was born in Boston in 1878. He attended the public schools of the city and Harvard college. He received the degree of A. B. in 1901, and the degree of A. M. (in English language and literature) in 1904. At Harvard college he was president of the Sophomore Debating Club, captain of the Junior Wranglers, president of the Senior Senate and president of the University Debating Club. He was instructor in English in Bates college for two years.

FEARFUL BURNING ITCH WAS CURED

By Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Another Man Had Itching on Scalp. Hair Fell Out, Leaving Bald Spots. Now Hair Has Grown, Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

"I deem it my duty to tell about a cure that Cuticura Soap and Ointment have done for myself. My trouble began in spots breaking out right in the edge of my hair on the forehead, and spread over the front part of the top of my head from ear to ear, and over my ears which caused a most fearful burning itch, or eczema. For three years I had this terrible breaking out on my forehead and scalp. I tried our family doctor and he failed to cure it. Then I tried the Cuticura Soap and Ointment and used them for two months with the result of a complete cure. Cuticura Soap and Ointment should have the credit due, and I have advised a lot of people to use them." (Signed) C. D. Tharrington, Creek, N. C., Jan. 26, 1911. "I will say that I have been suffering from an itching on my scalp for the past few years. My hair fell out in spots all over my head. My scalp started to trouble me with sores, then the sores healed up, and crusts formed on the top. Then the hair fell out and left me three bald spots the shape of a half dollar. I went to more than one doctor, but could not get any relief, so I started to use the Cuticura Remedies. I tried one bar of Cuticura Soap and some Cuticura Ointment, and felt relieved right away. Now the bald spots have disappeared, and my hair has grown, thanks to the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I highly recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all that are suffering with scalp trouble." (Signed) Samuel Stern, 226 Floyd St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1911. Although Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold everywhere, a liberal sample of each, with 32-p. book on the skin, will be sent post-free, on application to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 24, Boston, Mass.

In 1905 he became professor of English and argumentation in Bowdoin college, and later professor of education. He was chairman of the board of protectors and chairman of the committee on relations with secondary schools. For one year he was fellow in education at Teachers college, Columbia university. In the summer of 1909 he was lecturer in the principles of education at Harvard university, and lecturer in educational administration at Columbia university. From Columbia university he received the degree of doctor of philosophy in education and sociology. Mr. Foster is a member of Kappa Gamma Chi and Phi Delta Kappa. In 1905 Mr. Foster married Bessie Lucile Russell of Lewiston, Maine. They have two children.

Professor of Education. Edward Octavius Sisson, professor of education, was until elected to his present position, professor of education and head of the department of education at the University of Washington. He was born at Gateshead, England, in 1859. He attended the Marple Royal Grammar school in preparation for the English universities, and there held a scholarship from 1878 to 1882. He attended the State Agricultural college. At the age of 17, he graduated with the degree of B. S. He held a high school principal in Kansas cities until 1890, when he continued his studies at the University of Chicago. The same year he founded South Side academy in Chicago, and continued as principal of the academy until 1892. In 1892 he received the degree of A. B. as a member of the first class to graduate from the University of Chicago. In the following years he taught Greek in the University academy at Morgan Park, and was instructor in extension reader in psychology. In 1894, the school he had founded became affiliated with the University of Chicago. In 1897, when Bradley Polytechnic Institute was established at Peoria, Ill., with an endowment of \$2,000,000, Mr. Sisson was recommended by President Harper of the University of Chicago, for the position as first director of the institution. In 1908 he held a position as lecturer in education at the Harvard summer school.

One of the books of the current year is Mr. Sisson's "Essentials of Character," published by the McMillan company. In 1899 Mr. Sisson married Nellie May Stowell of Lawn Ridge, Ill.

Professor of Biology. Harry Beal Torrey, professor of biology, associate professor of zoology, and chairman of the biological group at the University of California. He was born in Boston, Mass., in 1873. He received the degree of B. S. from the University of California in 1895, and was assistant in zoology at the university for the next three years. In 1898 he received the degree of M. S. and for the next two years he was instructor in the University of California, after which he went to Columbia university as fellow in biology. In 1903 he received from Columbia university the degree of Ph. D. He then returned to Berkeley as assistant professor, and later as associate professor of zoology.

Mr. Torrey is chairman of the biological group of the faculty of the University of California, an administrative division including the faculties of anatomy, anthropology, botany, hygiene, physiology and zoology. Mr. Torrey's name in American Men of Science is starred, which means that he is regarded as one of the prominent students of the natural and exact sciences in the United States whose work is supposed to be the most important. Only one other man in the northwest, that is, in the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, has received this honor. One hundred and fifty men in the United States are included in the list.

Mrs. Torrey, who is also a graduate of the University of California, was dean of women at the university during 1909-10. Assistant Professor of Philosophy. Bernard Capen Ewer, assistant professor of philosophy, was assistant professor of philosophy in Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. He was born in Vernon, Conn., in 1877. He attended the public high school in Taunton, Mass. In 1899 he graduated from Brown university with the degree of A. B., and in 1900 he received from the same institution the

degree of master of arts. From 1899 to 1901 he was instructor in mathematics in Brown university. From 1901 to 1904 he was a student in philosophy and assistant in the department of philosophy in Harvard university. He was awarded a Thayer scholarship in 1904. He received the degree of doctor of philosophy in 1904. He was instructor in mathematics at Mount Hermon seminary, and later in Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn. In June, 1911, by a general vote of the senior class of Northwestern university, Mr. Ewer was declared the most popular teacher in the university.

Mr. Ewer and Doctor George A. Coe of Union seminary, New York, who were for several years colleagues in Northwestern university, have together worked out in accordance with a new conception, a course in ethics for college freshmen, which is virtually a general introduction to the problems and opportunities of college life. This course will be given for the first time in the opening year of Reed college.

Mr. and Mrs. Ewer will leave Howard, R. I., for Portland, about the first of September. Social Sciences. Arthur Evans Wood, instructor in social sciences, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1882. He attended the public schools of Boston and graduated from Harvard college with the degree of A. B. in 1906. At Harvard college Mr. Wood was prominent in debating, literary and religious activities. He was president of the Sophomore Debating Club, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., and editor of the Harvard Illustrated Magazine. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Kappa Sigma and of the Sigma.

For one year Mr. Wood was instructor in English in the Cambridge Latin school, and for two years he was resident fellow from Harvard college in the Denison House, a social settlement in Boston. For five years he carried on studies in Harvard Divinity school and in Andover Theological seminary. He received the degree of bachelor of divinity from Harvard university.

Mr. Wood will have general direction of the chapel services of Reed college, and will serve as graduate secretary of the Christian association activities.

Chair of Mathematics. Frank Loxley Griffin, professor of mathematics, was assistant professor of mathematics in Williams college, Massachusetts.

He was born in Topeka, Kan., August 19, 1881. He was a student at the University of Chicago from 1899 to 1906. From the University of Chicago he received the degree of B. S. in 1903; S. M. in 1904; and Ph. D. (magna cum laude) in 1906. In 1903-4 he was graduate scholar in mathematics. In 1904-6 he held a fellowship in astronomy.

Mr. Griffin was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He is a member of the scientific society Sigma Xi, of the American Mathematical Society, and of the Circle Mathematico di Palermo. Mr. Griffin's name is included in the compilation of Leading American Men of Science, edited by J. McKeen Cattell of Columbia university, published by the Scientific Press. From 1901 to 1906 he was on the staff of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, and in this position had charge of some 2000 scientific periodicals, chiefly foreign. In the summer of 1906 he was a member of the staff of the Yerkes Observatory.

In 1906 Mr. Griffin went to Williams college as instructor in mathematics, and in 1909 was promoted to an assistant professorship. He has written a treatise in astronomy, included in a volume soon to be published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. D. C. Mr. Griffin's

master's thesis was on "The Motion of a Particle in the Equatorial Plane of an Attracting Ellipsoid of Revolution." His doctor's thesis was on "Certain Periodic Orbits of Finite Bodies Revolving about a Relatively Large Central Mass." In 1906 Mr. Griffin married Miss Mary Chambers of Portland, Me. Modern Languages. Jacob Jasper Stahl, instructor in modern languages, was born in Waldoboro, Maine, in 1887. He was graduated from Lincoln academy in 1904, and graduated from Bowdoin college with degree of A. B. in 1909. As an under-graduate Mr. Stahl was president of the Debating Council, a member of an inter-collegiate debating team, a member of the board of proctors, of the Zeta Psi fraternity and of the senior self governing body called the Student Council. He was an editor of The Orient and of The Quill, student publications. In his junior year he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and was awarded the Goodwin prize for the highest scholarship standing at the end of his third year. He was awarded the "Henry W. Longfellow fellowship for general excellence in belles lettres," a fellowship founded by the daughters of the poet, and the highest honor that Bowdoin college has to bestow.

Since July, 1909, Mr. Stahl has been carrying on special work in Germanic philology and literature at the University of Munich and at the University of Berlin. He was a member of the Germanic seminary at University of Berlin, and of the International Student Verein of Berlin. He has traveled in Italy, Switzerland, Tyrol, Austria and Bohemia. Secretary to President. Miss Florence Matilda Reed, secretary to the president, was alumnae secretary of Mount Holyoke college.

Miss Reed was born in New York, N. Y., November 13, 1885. She was prepared for college at the Delevan high school and at Masten Park high school in Buffalo, N. Y. For three years she was secretary to her father in his business offices. In 1905 she entered Mount Holyoke college. She was Sarah Williston's scholar in 1907, and Mary Lyon scholar in 1909. She was a member of the cabinet of the Young Women's Christian Association, business manager of the Linmarada, chairman of the Student Alumni Building committee, member of the Dramatic club, of the College Settlements association and the Athletic association. She was elected to Phi Beta Kappa in her junior year and received the degree of A. B. in 1909. Since graduation she has been alumnae secretary at Mount Holyoke college, editor of the general catalogue of the offices and students of Mount Holyoke college, published in June, 1911, and she has received the efficient in the work for the half million dollar endowment fund.

She will take up her work with Reed college September 1. MICHIGAN'S GOVERNOR CHAMPIONS REFORM Lansing, Mich., Aug. 12.—Undaunted by the failure of the last legislature to act favorably on his reform measures, Governor Chase S. Osborn, it is said, will endeavor to bring about the passage of constitutional amendments favoring the initiative, referendum and recall at a special session to be held this winter.

In his inaugural message to the assembly last winter he strongly urged the legislature to take favorable action on these measures and for several weeks his supporters in the house and senate evinced considerable interest in their behalf. Senator Clapp of Minnesota came to Lansing and made an eloquent appeal before the lawmakers in favor of the initiative and referendum. W. F. Knox of Sault Ste. Marie, chairman of the Republican state central committee, and a close political friend of the chief executive, used his influence to garner votes, but the results were far from satisfactory. Changes His Attitude. The initiative and referendum, together with other reform measures proposed by Governor Osborn, were relegated to the background and this action, his friends declare, is sufficient to cause him to reconsider his declaration that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself.

It was owing to the failure of the legislature in 1907 to pass certain measures desired by Governor Fred M. Warner, that caused him to seek the exalted chair for the third time. With the present statement that only an emergency would cause him to enter the primary campaign for gubernatorial honors for the second time. Many of his friends are wondering whether the failure of the legislature to enact his reform measures will constitute the emergency.

WHEN BRYAN PREACHES ALL CHURCHES CLOSE

(United Press Leased Wire.) Centralia, Ill., Aug. 12.—William Jennings Bryan has broken out in a new direction. Today it was reported that the peerless one will desert politics for the pulpit. He will deliver a sermon at the Southern Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in Centralia, near here, next Sunday, "Old Time Religion" being the subject of his discourse. Services will be dispensed with in other churches that all may have the opportunity of hearing Bryan.

NEGRO TEACHERS FIND THEMSELVES UNWELCOME

(Special to the Journal.) Denver, Colo., Aug. 12.—The second annual convention of the National Negro Educational Congress, which has for its object the general uplift of the colored race in the United States, opened here today. Negro teachers from every section of the country are in attendance and refused accommodation by the hotels, they are having a hard time to find places to eat and sleep.

Invention for Cleaning Cylinders. For cleaning cylinders of internal combustion engines of carbon deposits, without removing them, an Englishman has invented an apparatus by which a flame of pure oxygen can be directed through valve openings to burn away the carbon.

WOMEN'S CLUBS Edited by Mrs. Sarah A. Evans

FROM everywhere throughout the state some expression of pleasure and gratification over the latest move of the Portland women to have a municipal suffrage clause incorporated in the new city charter, which will give all the citizens, irrespective of sex, the right to vote. Many are sending in regrets that women outside the city cannot sign the petitions.

The offer for volunteer work in getting the petitions signed is rapidly depleting the supply, but more will be on hand before the first large edition is exhausted. Now is the time for women to make a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether." There has never been a more important or significant movement among the women of Oregon than this, if for nothing else than because of its united effort. It is not the work of one organization, or factor, or individual, it is simply "the women," or at least this is the answer that is received when you ask any of the women who are circulating the petitions, "Who is doing it?"

Permission was obtained to leave the petitions at room 19, 250 1/2 Third street, as it was convenient to the women who were to be given over so closely to secure petitions at this number, at these hours. They will also be sent by mail by simply addressing "Petitions," room 19, 250 1/2 Third street, Portland.

CLUBS constitute an important social feature in the life of the women of the canal zone," says Miss J. M. Beattie, in the "American Club Woman." "The playground movement is one of the most important that has been undertaken, in that it has been a factor for teaching the masses the civic uses of the greater republic. Such a playground has been opened and presented to the city of Colon, its equipment being equal to that of any city playground. The Panama authorities have become interested in this movement and will establish a similar playground in the city of Panama. The government has also engaged an American teacher of athletics for the municipal schools.

An important work of the present year is the tuberculosis campaign that is being carried on in Colon. The sanitary department of the Isthmian canal commission has appointed district nurses for the city to reduce the high rate of infant mortality. Although these nurses have only been at work since January 15, of this year, there has been a large percentage of lives saved. The ignorance of the negroes and native mothers is appalling. Vacation schools is another matter that is interesting the club women. These are open from July 1 to October 1. There are no studies, but the hours are devoted to Sloyd work and industrial training and to athletics. The movement will be financed by the clubs and it is expected that in time it will be self-supporting as a very small fee is charged. The Canal Zone Federation has committees on various civic matters. It has taken a great interest in the educational system of the canal zone, and with the cooperation of the department of schools has been active in advancing the interest of the public schools. It is endeavoring to abolish the public drinking cup.

If the federation can keep on its feet and contribute to the life of the American women in the canal zone something of relief from monotony and the ever present "Heimlich," it is doing all that can be expected of it. Conditions in the canal zone make it impossible for the clubs to take the same attitude as the other club organizations in the United States. The zone government is complete in itself, it is the duty of the officials to look after the comfort and wellbeing of the employees on the canal. All that the club women can do, therefore, is to point out where improvements could be made and to suggest remedies, but it has to be done most delicately and wisely.

In another way, however, the clubs of the canal zone enjoy an unusual advantage and protection from the government, as they were organized through an agent of the government, Miss Helen Boswell, who was sent to Panama by President Taft, then secretary of war,

for the purpose of organizing clubs, that the wives of the employees might be better contented and thereby insure a better class of officials.

BERLIN is to have a big exposition next year entitled, "The Woman in the Home and in Business." Leading club women are planning the exhibits and will finance the affair. The object of this exhibit is to show the world what the German women have accomplished in the comparatively short time that they have come out into the open and asserted their independence. But that is not all. More than half the space in the hall is to be given over to the woman in the household, the woman who does not have to earn her own living and who devotes her time to the welfare of her own and her nation's family, for the well to do women of Germany are very active in philanthropic and social work.

According to the proposed plan the household division is to show, among other things, three model homes—one for the laborer, one for the middle class family and one with all the conveniences and luxuries of a perfectly equipped modern house. Besides there are to be models of all the large institutional homes which women have either organized or are managing now—the diet kitchen, the school kitchen, coffee and tea houses and milk booths. Then there will be models of shops as they ought to be with special emphasis on the welfare of the shopgirl and saleswoman.

The division, "The woman in her career" is to tell something about the 9,500,000 workers, from the one architect, Fraulein Emilia Winckelmann, to the countless teachers and deaconesses. Here there will be a niche for every woman who has done something worth noting, especially for those who are the pioneers in their work, such as Fraulein Elizabeth von Hahn, the first woman to bring her art education into the commercial world as a window decorator, the first woman archaeologist, the first police inspector, the first assistant in an X-ray laboratory, and the woman who made a fortune through her invention of a new kind of collar stay, Frau Scheszny.

The science department will show a model of a hospital managed and controlled entirely by women doctors. The art department is going to exhibit the work of women artists, sculptors, actresses, interior decorators and all manner of craft workers. The seamstress, the book agent, the waitress, the hairdresser and even the scrubwoman is to have her place in the exhibition.

The chief organizer of this gigantic undertaking is Frau Kommerzienrat Hedwig Heyl, the author of Germany's most famous cook book, the founder of many flourishing charities and the president of the Lyceum club. With her on the committee are Frau F. A. Wille, one of the foremost interior decorators in Berlin, and Fraulein Dr. Alice Salomon, the founder of the only school of philanthropy in Germany—American Club Woman.

THE WOMEN of the Pacific coast, under the lead of Madam Caroline M. Severance, "the mother of clubs," have started an ambitious but altogether commendable movement for the erection of a colossal statue of peace to be mounted at the entrance to the Panama canal, and they have gone so far as to advocate a most attractive model drawn by Mrs. Frances G. Bartlett, a sculptor of San Francisco. It is a noble woman figure in sitting posture, flanked by the olive branch and other emblems. The figure is that of an attractive American woman typifying the best in our civilization, who, like the "Christ at the Andes," properly conceived and nobly installed, would send a message of love and her radiant smile of fellowship around the world.

RESPONSIBILITY of Club Women

Toward the Girl of the Small Town." was the title of an interesting address by Mrs. T. F. Kinney, of Minneapolis, at the Fairbairn district federation meeting. She pointed out the dangers of young girls gathering at depots and making the station a social meeting place. She spoke of the lack of interest in the young girls of a small town shown by club women and declared that although the small town does not have the numerous temptations for girls that the cities do, yet at the same time the moving picture shows and the soda fountains have been known in certain towns to have a

beneficial influence on young women. Mrs. Kinney said it was the duty of club women to make some investigation of these things and provide suitable recreation for young girls.

MRS. MARY M. EMERY has presented to the University of Cincinnati what is said to be the only municipal bird reserve in the world.

This reserve comprises a large area of wooded land within the limits of Cincinnati, surrounded by an iron fence which is as nearly cat and dog-proof as possible. Mrs. Emery has absorbed the entire property under the control of the university, which is to conduct a series of experiments for the purpose of working out successful methods of attracting native song birds into the city.

ARMED Mexicans in Revolt. (United Press Leased Wire.) Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 12.—Twenty Zapata men commanded by General Zapata and Almanna are reported to be in armed rebellion in the states of Puebla, Morles and Guerrero in southern Mexico. An attack on the federal troops under General Huerta at Cuernavaca is threatened.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

Should Never Be Removed With Poisons, Pasty Compounds, or Blisters. They Are Dangerous and Increase the Growth.

The preparations above referred to are invariably in the form of creamy pastes. They are easily recognized by their pale grayish-greenish color. They are to be spread upon the skin to remain until they are dry. These contain sulphide of barium, an insoluble chemical, which cannot be dissolved, therefore, cannot be absorbed by the skin. The very fact that you are told to leave these nasty compounds on the skin until they are dry and cake and then lift them off with a knife is proof positive that they are not absorbed, if they are, why do they still remain on the skin? The most they can possibly do is to remove the surface hair, which in consequence will reappear stronger and thicker after each removal.

There is only one logical and scientific way to remove hair, and that is by means of a liquid containing soluble ingredients which can be absorbed by the skin. De Miracle, known all the world over as the only real superfluous hair remover, is just such a preparation. It is easily and quickly absorbed, and after you have used it you will note there is nothing left on the skin. It leaves the skin free from irritation, and what is more to the point, it is absolutely non-poisonous, therefore it will not produce eczema or blood poisoning. Remember, no matter what claims are made to the contrary, no poisonous, pasty compound or so-called "liquid cure" ever did or ever will destroy a single hair root, and we can prove it.

The extravagant claims recently made by unscrupulous manufacturers of hair removers in sensational advertisements unquestionably justify physicians in cautioning the public against the use of this class of depilatories. How many people have been enticed into using these dangerous preparations with consequent injury to themselves cannot be estimated, but only guessed at, therefore beware of fake free advertisers and others, who by wording of their advertisements, try to give the impression that newspapers and other reputable publications endorse their worthless preparations. Don't be deceived by them. De Miracle is the only preparation which is so endorsed.

De Miracle is sold at all good stores including Lipman-Wolfe company. No honest dealer will offer you a substitute on which he makes more profit.

We will send you a 62-page booklet containing full information concerning this remarkable treatment, as well as testimonials of prominent physicians, surgeons, dermatologists, medical journals and the principal magazines and newspapers. You should read this booklet before you try anything. Write to the De Miracle Chemical company, department L. 4, 1908 Park avenue, New York, simply saying you want this booklet, and it will be mailed sealed at once.

Note—All readers of this paper who are afflicted with superfluous hair growths are strongly advised to write for information concerning this wonderful method, which is endorsed the world over by eminent authorities who have made a life long study of this subject.

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ITCHING SKIN QUICKLY COOLED

Hot weather means skin trouble for many people, but now you can stop the itch instantly. Just a few drops of the cooling and healing wintergreen lotion and the itch is gone—nor in half an hour, not in ten minutes—but in five seconds.