

OREGON ARTIST SEES OPPORTUNITY FOR SUCCESS ON THE PACIFIC COAST

John H. Trullinger, After Being Recognized by Parisian Art Critics as Producer of Meritorious Paintings, Forsores French Capital for Portland, Where His Work Is Attracting Attention.



JOHN TRULLINGER



PORTRAIT OF MRS. JOHN TRULLINGER



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BY LOUISE BRYANT.

It is curious to note that John H. Trullinger, the artist who recently returned from Paris and who is now established in Portland, is the son of John C. Trullinger, an Oregon pioneer, who came to Oregon in 1848 from Ohio. Both are pioneers and makers of Oregon history in their own ways.

John C. Trullinger, the father, was a big man in every respect, he took an active part in the affairs of his time, was a member of the Legislature and built the first big sawmill in Astoria. It was his purpose, as it was all other pioneers, to live and cut his way, to build up the new country.

About 1862 John Trullinger went to England, where he studied under Stanhope Forbes, R. A., the best-known English teacher. In 1864 he went to Paris.

Paris is Necessary.

No artist can hope for renown if he has not received the consecration of Paris. For all concerned it is the mirage, the promise of fame, the dreamy potentiality of a name which shall surmount all barriers.

In Paris Mr. Trullinger studied under the three most eminent teachers and artists: R. X. Prinet, Lucien Simon and J. E. Blanche. His work was noticed from the first, but it was not until 1899 that his first picture was hung in the Spring exhibition of the Societe Nationale Artistes des Francaise. This alone means that an artist's reputation is assured.

Of this first picture hung in the Salon it will be well to speak further, for it was one of his remarkable "Sunlight" pictures. It is only since the days of Monet, and that is comparatively but a few short years, that painters have painted that trembling, translucent sunlight which so long has bathed the world. For centuries landscape and figure alike have been smothered in brown and blackened in bitumen.

Sunlight is Important.

At first the idea of sunlight pictures was rudely ridiculed, but soon the men who discovered it became the most cherished of modern masters. The conquest of light was not confined to the out-of-doors, it was found that this sunlight shined through the windows, flooded the studios, was everywhere, yet had all this time been strangely neglected. It is held by painters everywhere now that the significance of this discovery is second in importance only to the discovery of perspective.

American painters living and studying in France, were among the first to be champions of this vibrant color. It was a portrait of his wife, in the bright sunlight, out-of-doors, that first won John Trullinger his recognition.

Unlike most American artists upon receiving recognition, it was not Mr. Trullinger's idea to remain in Paris. He is thoroughly American and, if one might use that term, is thoroughly Oregonian. He loves his own country and his own state, so it is his desire to remain here. There is perhaps a false idea that Oregon is not a field for a big artist, that all who do come to America must confine themselves strictly to New York. It appears more reasonable that an artist can more truly picture sub-

jects that are a part of him by birth, tradition and association. Painting must be a more vital part, if it grows out of its own soil, so that it partakes more and more of the land from which it springs. Oregon is a big enough country to use big men in any walk of life.

Exhibition Is Held.

Upon his return to Portland, Mr. Trullinger held an exhibition in the Art Museum, then having already received a number of orders for portraits, went at once to work in his studio. He has not found Oregon unresponsive and among his first orders was one from Governor West, who has been interested in his work for years. Many other prominent Oregonians have also taken a keen interest in his work.

It is not Mr. Trullinger's intention to teach and in fact he will have little time for that. A class of advanced students, however, has already been formed, the majority of whom have studied in New York or Chicago. They have a studio, where they study with life models and have secured his consent to criticize their work.

In Paris Mr. Trullinger appeals so strongly to students, for while they find his work immensely, they also find he has a charming personality. He is a pleasant, unassuming man with a rare dignity, a quiet humor and not the slightest trace of affectation in any respect. While an artist, through and through, he strikes one as a thoroughly normal man with a healthy view of

life that is brought out on every picture on his canvas.

Although Mr. Trullinger is primarily a portrait painter, he has many other sorts of pictures in his studio, little scenes of London and Paris that are being much admired by the ever increasing number of visitors to that attractive place.

Art Journal Comments.

The American Art News, a New York art journal, containing news of artists of London, Paris and New York, has this article concerning him in a recent issue:

John H. Trullinger, the American painter from Oregon, has sailed for his home in Astoria. Mr. Trullinger left America for Europe nine years ago and after spending the first two years in England came to France, where he has since remained. A pupil of R. X. Prinet, Lucien Simon and J. E. Blanche, this ingenious student of nature has forged ahead, centering his studies on portraiture and decoration with a keen appreciation for pure color values, which are the essentials that constitute this painter. Mr. Trullinger is a Salon exhibitor and intends to hold an exhibition of his work in Portland.

Among the very fine canvases which will be on view is a portrait of Anne Adair (Mrs. Sheldon), the actress of Portland, Seattle and Victoria, and which is much admired for the refined color, simplicity, and beautiful composition.

MILLIONAIRES FORM REAL ANANIAS CLUB

Men of Wealth Wintering in Pasadena Select Corner of Palm Room in Hotel Green, Where They Swop "Whoppers."

PASADENA, Cal., Feb. 25.—(Special.)—Eastern millionaires now wintering in Pasadena have formed one of the most remarkable clubs in the world. They have named it the Ananias Club, and its only object is to afford them an opportunity to meet and "swop lies."

The rich men composing it don't mind being called "Ananias" because they refer to the tall stories they tell when they meet nightly after dinner in a secluded corner of the palm room at Hotel Green.

To read over the list of those who belong to the club and who indulge in the pleasant pastime of telling good stories which are not strictly related to the truth, seems like glancing at a page out of the red book of wealth. The president of the Ananias Club is Edwin Milner, of Providence, R. I., director of the New York & New Haven Railroad.

All Members Wealthy.

Prominent among the members are L. C. Seaman, the only remaining member of the famous original trio, Wynn, Seaman & Benedict, who brought out the Remington; Jacob Rehn, ex-Chief of Police of Chicago and a millionaire; W. L. Parrotto, a Chicago hat

the inspiration that goes with tall stories. Only artists can tell really good, impossible yarns, and make them "come over," but all these millionaires are artists in this line. Baron Munchausen could not hold a candle to them were he to come back in the flesh, nor would Anderson, of fairy-tale fame, be in it for a minute were he to poke his head in the palm room at the Green Hotel, any night when the millionaire yarn-spinners are reclining in the big lounges and are rubbing the Aladdin's lamp of their imaginations. Within the charmed circle which they form more wonderful stories can be heard than ever graced the pages of the best magazine published in Chestnut street, and by the unwritten rules of the club.

Pasadena Is Winter Home.

All the millionaire members are in Pasadena for the rest of the winter. Most of them came here year after year as soon as there are signs of snow in the east and they intend to keep the Ananias Club going.

Edwin Milner owes his election to the presidency of the club because of his doughty deeds on the golf links of the Ananias Country Club, of which all the millionaires are members. Mr. Milner beat John T. Greenwood the other day in one of the most remarkable games ever seen on the club's course. All the time Mr. Milner had his bets on the outcome, and it looked as if Greenwood was going to be the winner when he had an easy shot to make the hole. But, however, his lack of "put" lacked strength and his ball halted on the very edge of the cup. Milner, realizing that it was a case of now or never, nearly put the ball right into the hole and carried off the honors of the game.

Until one of the millionaires can prove that he has done something more worthy than this snatching victory from defeat at the very last moment, it has been resolved that Milner shall remain as president of the one and only Millionaires' Ananias Club in the world.

Marshal Backs Jail-Breaker; Loses \$20

Athens Officer, Partner of Stranded Actor, Wagner's Colleague Can Open Jeweler's Safe, but "Henry" Cannot Make Good.

ATHENS, Or., Feb. 25.—(Special.)—City Marshal Ghelson is now \$20 richer and has just finished his first experience in the show business. The troupe of actors, of which "Henry the Jail-Breaker" was the "leading man," has found this city to be a very sour lemon, and Marshal Ghelson has found out, after looking about \$20, that "Henry the Jail-Breaker" is somewhat of a sour lemon himself.

The show company, composed of four men and one woman, was billed to show here Monday night, which it did, but while the performance was progressing, a suit was filed against "Henry the Jail-Breaker" to recover some money said to be owing to Milton people for board and printing. When the show was over, all the company's baggage and the box office receipts were attached. The actors found it useless to try to get their money or goods back until they had the bills, and as they did not have any money to set out of town, they have been here since Monday.

Marshal Becomes Partner.

After the financial difficulties came upon "Henry," it appears that he dissolved partnership with his fellow actors and took as his partner Marshal Ghelson. Owing to the fact that "Henry" was able to take off the handouts belonging to the Marshal and also to the fact that he was able to get out of an iron cage which was locked up all around with all kinds of locks and padlocks and chains, he was able apparently to hypnotize the City Marshal and had him assisting in his every whim.

"Henry" inspired so much confidence in Mr. Ghelson as to the jail-breaker's ability to open locks, safes, vaults, etc., that when H. H. Hill, the jeweler, made the remark that he would put \$20 in his own safe with any man, and let it the jail-breaker to open, the City Marshal did not hesitate a moment to take up the wager.

The \$20 was then put in the safe and it was agreed to give the "jail-breaker" six hours' time to get the money out, at the end of which time he and the Marshal planned to divide the profits.

Promptly at 10 o'clock "Henry the Jail-Breaker" began his battle against the complicated combination lock on the jeweler's safe. The affair caused not a little excitement among the crowd of people gathered in front of the street in front of Byron N. Hawk's drug store, where the safe was located, was crowded with people eager to learn the results.

Marshal Gets Nervous.

As time wore on and the safe was not yet open, excitement became intense, and sweat began to drip from the City Marshal's face as getting pretty long. It was impossible to get into the store or up and down the street in front of the safe, so dense was the crowd.

The strain, however, proved to be more than the principal himself could stand. Promptly at 10 o'clock "Henry the Jail-Breaker" collapsed, fainting.

Although Mr. Ghelson worked very hard to bring the "jail-breaker" back to such a condition that he could finish his job, it was of no use, and the hour of 7:05 passed and the safe was still locked.

The crowd that had gathered was very great, for a great many, like Marshal Ghelson, had held implicit confidence in the "jail-breaker" and they had put up some money to back their confidence. There were some long faces among the actors, also, for the money that had been derived from the opening of the safe would have taken them out of the town.

William Morgan Shuster, who was formerly a member of the Philippine Commission, has just been appointed treasurer general of Persia. The appointment has been made by the Persian government upon the recommendation of the State Department. Mr. Shuster is one of five competent financial experts who will undertake the work of reorganizing the finances of Persia. The other four have not been selected as yet. Mr. Shuster was born in Washington, February 22, 1877. He served as Collector of Customs at Ma-

nila and was a member of the Philippine Commission.

Prince Danilo is heir to the throne of Montenegro. He is named after the first of his line, who was Prince and Bishop of Montenegro from 1856 to 1860. Prince Danilo is the son of Prince Nicholas and Princess Olga, who ruled as reigning Prince from 1851 to 1860. This Danilo separated church from state and gave up his throne for Japan, he said could afford to go to war, and he clinched his argument by asking this question: "Are we, in this generation, particularly upon the Pacific Coast of America, to ignore the great commerce between the two nations, or unnecessarily interfere with it when our ancestors demanded of Japan that it be established?"

In the last few months scarcely a public meeting has been held, but the danger of armed invasion, coming suddenly upon the most vulnerable part of the country, has been discussed in one form or another, and more than once the debate has taken an acrimonious turn, due to the inadequacy of Coast defense and the helplessness of America in case of war without warning.

The condition of the Coast has been taken into consideration for more guns, more regular soldiers, a larger reserve, for the formation of a naval militia and a constantly increasing demand for a battleship fleet on the Pacific.

No less an authority than Colonel Garland N. Whistler, commanding the Coast Artillery at Port Worden, has insisted that the militia of this state be more than doubled, and that every man of the citizen soldiery be drafted into the artillery reserve. There is no doubt that the policy originated with the War Department, inasmuch as the artillery reserve has been stimulated to extraordinary exertion at the expense of the infantry, and that records made at gun practice with the immense rifled cannon in the forts have been specially mentioned in the reports of the department.

Moves Show War Scare.

Every move has pointed to an expectation of sudden war, and every guarded utterance on the subject has bewailed America's lack of preparation. This has been made especially emphatic by the eagerness and haste of Japan to inaugurate a naval programme looking to the expenditure of \$80,000,000 yen and the building within the next few years of battleships larger even than the vessels of the Akki Kashima and Satsuma types.

More than once Seattle has reflected that the extraordinary activity of Japan means the building of a much stronger navy than the one fixed for the official completion of the Panama Canal, and in the public mind those two events have been connected as in some way intimately related, one to the other.

Now comes President Taft's plan for a treaty which, if adopted, undoubtedly will remove the possibility of a misunderstanding, and will extend the era of good feeling beyond the time fixed for the opening of the waterway across the Isthmus of Panama. In the mind of the average citizen of Puget Sound, the completion of the canal means warships within easy reach of the Pacific, if not the actual stationing of a formidable squadron within these waters. To that extent the proposed treaty, aside from the question of immigration, is welcomed with an expression of visible relief.

Civilians Not Afraid.

While veterans connected with the military arm, whether in the regular service or the reserves, have been insistent on the danger of war, there have been numerous civilians who deprecate

SON OF GERMAN EMPEROR LEARNING TRADE, AS OLDEN USAGE DICTATES

Princeling to Be Equipped to Earn Own Living by Toll—American to Help Reorganize Persian Finances—Brother of John D. Rockefeller III—Austrian Count Here to Lecture on Peace.



PRINCE JOACHIM OF PRUSSIA



PRINCE DANILLO MONTENEGRO



COUNT ALBERT APPONYI



WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER



JOAQUIN SOROLLA



COUNT ALBERT APPONYI

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—Prince Joachim is the youngest son of Emperor William of Germany. He was 11 years old on December 17th last. Prince Joachim is learning the trade of a smith, according to the custom of the German royal family, which probably originated in the olden unsettled times in Germany when it was not certain that the sons of the royalty might not be forced to earn their own living. The Prince has just entered the German Army. He is the sixth son of the Kaiser.

William Rockefeller, brother of John D. Rockefeller, and interested with him in many business enterprises, is reported to be ill. Some stories have it that he is very ill and others that he is suffering only from lumbago. Mr. Rockefeller is well along in years and recently has confided much of his business to his son.

It is now some years since the His-

pano-American Museum of Art gave an exhibition of the remarkable paintings of Joaquin Sorolla Bastida. They excited the greatest interest in the art world and so attracted the attention of the public that the museum was crowded every day during the exhibition. Senator Sorolla has returned to New York in his absence, for some of the finest of his paintings were bought for the Metropolitan Museum and have been on exhibition there.

Count Albert Apponyi went recently to Washington to meet the President. He is to lecture in this country on peace. He thinks Austro-Hungary will be a leader in the peace movement. He is to be entertained at Washington by Baron Hengelmueller at dinner and by Ambassador Bryce at luncheon. Dr. N. M. Butler, of Columbia, will give him a dinner at the Metropolitan Club. Alex. Konia, one of the leading Hungarians of New York, will give a luncheon of 75 covers for him at the Manhattan Club. He will visit the Roosevelts at Oyster Bay. Other entertainments will be given in his honor by Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Untermyer, Frederick T. Martin and others.

Delegation Is Active.

Senator Jones, Senator-elect Poindexter and Congressman Humphrey have assured the Chamber of Commerce that they will present the request to the Navy Department with the expectation of securing the fleet. Congressman Humphrey adds that it is his hope "to have the battleship fleet permanently upon the Pacific before that time." The delegation to the Washington delegation will ask for the co-operation of Senators and Congressmen from all the Coast states, with the view of securing the battleship fleet by 1912 and of retaining it for a grand naval review in the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

A new treaty with Japan and assurances of a battleship fleet for the Pacific would administer the quietus to war talk, and steady the people to a belief in a long era of undisturbed peace.

Four Cents for Five.

New York Telegram.

The little old blind man was sitting on his stool near Broadway and Forty-ninth street, playing his wheezy accordion. A newsboy came along.

"Got any pennies, Mister?" he asked.

"Look in the cup," replied the blind man.

The boy did so. There he saw seven pennies. "Kin I have change for a nickel?" he asked.

"Sure, take it," was the blind man's reply.

The boy dropped the nickel in the cup and took some pennies. He thanked the man and moved away.

"Aw, Jimmy," said another newsboy, "you only got four pennies."

"What did you gib him de penny fer?"

"Jist done it fer luck," said Jimmy.

"Auch, dat old man don't hardly git enough to eat. I seen where he lives, yist'day. De lord had was after him fer de rent den."

And Jimmy hurried away.

TAFT'S PROPOSED JAPAN TREATY STILLS PUGET SOUND'S WARSCARE

Possibility of Success of Pact Causes Great Relief in Seattle, Where Rumblings of Trouble Have Been Heard Long. Battleship Fleet Wanted on Coast to Celebrate Drydock Completion in 1912.

BATTLE, Feb. 25.—(Special.)—An immediate effect of President Taft's proposed treaty with Japan will be to discount the talk of possibility of war between that country and the United States. Puget Sound, in particular, has been interested in that question.

In the last few months scarcely a public meeting has been held, but the danger of armed invasion, coming suddenly upon the most vulnerable part of the country, has been discussed in one form or another, and more than once the debate has taken an acrimonious turn, due to the inadequacy of Coast defense and the helplessness of America in case of war without warning.

The condition of the Coast has been taken into consideration for more guns, more regular soldiers, a larger reserve, for the formation of a naval militia and a constantly increasing demand for a battleship fleet on the Pacific.

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Favor Not Forgotten.

The fact that America showed good will toward Japan when Japan was in trouble half a century ago was still fresh in the memory of the Japanese.

"Japan," said the speaker, "is in debt to the United States for all that helped Japan to grow—so it will be seen that the tie binding the two countries is social rather than military." He pointed out that the two countries are not necessarily in an offensive and defensive alliance. What we need in these days is to steady our hearts. When we are excited we are liable to be tormented by all sorts of miserable thoughts. Let us appeal to and trust our great spirit of love and friendship to protect us, for then we will be safe from the evil spirits that are tormenting the peaceful waters of friendly relationship between our two nations.

The allied questions of inadequate Coast defense and war talk have been the basis of a repeated and definite request that a battleship fleet be stationed on the Pacific.

Better Defense Urged.

Agitation to that end has been renewed by the Senate Chamber of Commerce, because of the early completion of the new drydock at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. With that event in view the Chamber of Commerce has written to every member of the Congressional delegation, to the effect that the great dock will probably be finished in contract time, March, 1912. As fitting and appropriate, the Chamber of Commerce suggests that the battleship fleet be detailed to make the voyage to reach Puget Sound in time to take part in the programme. Owing to weather conditions, and possible delay in completing the dock, the Chamber believes it would be wise to hold the dedication in May or June. The letter continues:

"Since the Navy Department maps out its programme for fully one year in advance, it will, we understand, be necessary to have this plan taken into

account at once, if it is carried out. We therefore respectfully ask on behalf of the people of this state, and of the Pacific Coast, that you petition the Secretary of the Navy to assign the battleship fleet for voyage to the Pacific which will bring it to Puget Sound and to Seattle at the time determined upon for celebrating this event."

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Free Frogs in Paraguay.

London Tit-Bits.

In the manner of disposing of their eggs many species of frogs exhibit remarkable peculiarities. A tree frog, native of Paraguay, makes its nest in a bush overhanging a pond. The lower ends of a number of leaves are drawn together and fixed in that position by a number of empty egg capsules. The eggs are also covered with a shield of empty capsules to protect them from the sun and air. When the eggs are hatched the plug at the bottom appears to fall out and the tadpoles tumble into the water.

Corner Kept for Them.

No other guest, unless he is a newcomer, a touring tenderfoot as it were, breaks into the charmed circle where the lies are swapped. While each millionaire endeavors to think up the most wonderful yarn with which to cap the remarkable story previously told, the air is filled with the fragrant smoke from the rare Havanas which the men smoke while they are seeking

the cash that lacks something that help thinking, when we reach the region habit. The men will get the toll and work and the Ladies Aid the rest.

Of course we're proud of our big church it is the darling of our eyes, the crown of our desires.

But when I see the sisters work to raise the cash that lacks something that help thinking, when we reach the region habit. The men will get the toll and work and the Ladies Aid the rest.