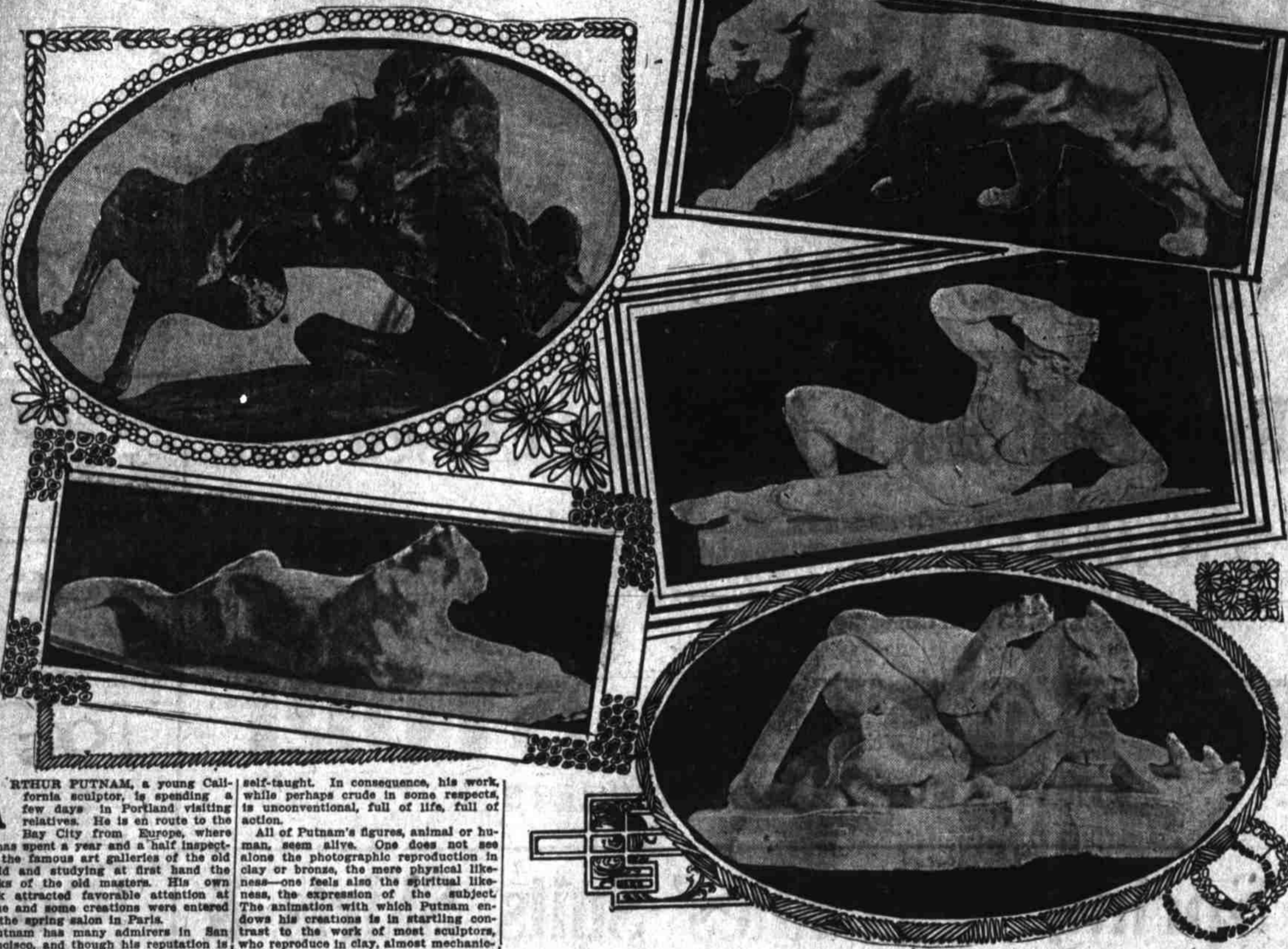


LIFE OF THE WILD IN CLAY AND BRONZE

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTHUR PUTNAM'S SCULPTURE



A RTHUR PUTNAM, a young California sculptor, is spending a few days in Portland visiting relatives. He is en route to the Bay City from Europe, where he has spent a year and a half inspecting the famous art galleries of the old world and studying at first hand the works of the old masters. His own work attracted favorable attention at Rome and some creations were entered for the spring salon in Paris.

Putnam has many admirers in San Francisco, and though his reputation is as yet largely confined to his home state the merit of his work, and its constant improvement, promises a brilliant future. He is best known as an animal sculptor and as a depicter in clay of wild animal life outtrunks any sculptor on the coast. Most of his work has been in animals, though he has by no means neglected humanity.

Though not a native of California, the young sculptor has lived there since boyhood, and the wild, free life of the west is reflected in his work. He is not a product of the art school and is

self-taught. In consequence, his work, while perhaps crude in some respects, is unconventional, full of life, full of action.

All of Putnam's figures, animal or human, seem alive. One does not see along the photographic reproduction in clay or bronze, the mere physical likeness—one feels also the spiritual likeness, the expression of the subject. The animation with which Putnam endows his creations is in startling contrast to the work of most sculptors, who reproduce in clay, almost mechanically, the model before them. The life of the wild, with all of its subtle cunning and ferociousness, seems latent in all his animals, while in his human figures, like those of the old masters, an ideal struggles for expression in the clay.

The sculpture of today, or perhaps it should be called the reigning fad in sculpture, seems to us of the west somewhat decadent, and reminiscent of a people in their decay. The prevalence of naked female figures, correctly modeled, no doubt, from living models, fig-

ures that express nothing except sensationalism and sensualism; figures of many of them not even beautiful, grows disgusting. And yet this sort of stuff, culminating in statuary similar to the one in Berlin showing the dignified Beethoven naked in a chair, is what is thrown at one in all the capitals of Europe as "art." From work like this, Putnam's creations afford most welcome relief. His nudes are strong without being vulgar. His idealism is high. No "art atmosphere" has seeped his

originality; no art school tainted his high standards. He has something to say, and something worth while.

Understands Animals.

Bruce Porter, the well-known art critic, writing of Putnam's animal work, says:

"With the one exception of Elys (the one supreme modern in his field), I do not know the work of any contemporary man that shows more definitely variety

in the understanding of animal feeling. I might go farther and say that I know of no one who can match Putnam at his best (for he has his quota of failures) in the interpretation of the natural quality of the wilder animals. There are a number of men in England and France who go far beyond him in some things—schooled men of long training and assured place—but they miss, in an undeniable way, just the essential thing that of all others we ask in the new art of America."

BEAVER PIECE DESIGN ON EXAMINER'S SEAL

Board of Bank Commissioners Adopt Design Which Has Much Historic Significance as the Old Coin Was First Made West of the Rockies.

A design on an old Oregon coin known as the "35 Beaver piece" has been adopted by the state board of bank commissioners as the seal for the newly created office of bank examiner, recently filled by the appointment of James Steel of Portland, the first bank examiner on the Pacific coast.

The "35 Beaver piece" was made at Oregon City and was the first coin that was ever coined west of the Rocky mountains. Mr. Steel, in casting about for a design that would lend historical significance to the seal of the bank examiner, hit upon this coin, and applied to George H. Hines of the Oregon Historical society for a brief history of the coin. Mr. Hines has submitted the following account of the memorable event:

"In January, 1849, the Oregonians who went to the California mines in the summer and fall of 1848, began to return with gold dust. This ranged in value from \$12 to \$18 per ounce, and unless people were accessible to gold scales they were liable to be deceived, hence much dissatisfaction arose regarding the circulation of gold dust.

"To obviate the difficulty and to provide against deception, William H. Rector petitioned the legislature of the provisional government, then in session, to pass a law providing for the coinage of money. After much discussion and a good deal of opposition, such a law was passed February 16, 1849, providing for every detail, and officers were elected to carry out the provisions thereof. But before this law could be put into effect, Governor Joseph Lane arrived and placed the Oregon country under the jurisdiction of the United States government on March 2, 1849, thus putting an end to further procedure in that direction.

"Then private enterprise stepped in and resulted in the organization of the 'Oregon Exchange company,' composed of eight well known citizens, and about \$5,500 in \$5 and \$10 gold pieces were coined and put into circulation, and so continued until some time in 1854, when they passed from general circulation, owing to their intrinsic value being from 8 to 10 per cent greater than their face value. On the obverse side appeared the initials of the members of the company, a figure of a beaver, the letters 'O. T.' standing for 'Oregon Territory,' and the figures '1849.' The initials represented the following names: K. Kilburn; M. Magruder; T. Taylor; A. Abernethy; W. Wilson; R. Rector; G. (this was an error of the

engraver and should have been C.), Campbell; (the \$1 pieces show a letter 'C'); S. Smith.

"I have heard it contended by parties in some quarters that the 'C' stood for 'Curry' instead of 'Campbell,' but it is clearly evident that this is not so, because I secured the substance of the above data from Governor Curry in person and he published it in an address before the Oregon Pioneer association in 1875.

"On the reverse side appears the words, 'Oregon Exchange Company, 130 G. Native Gold, 5 D.'

Some Dies in the River.

"The foregoing description applies to the \$5 pieces only. The \$10 coin was slightly different. It had only six Portland, and the other by Mr. Wallace, who died a few years ago at Kelso, Washington, where some of his descendants can now be found.

"The dies for the \$5 pieces were made by Mr. Campbell and were found at Oregon City many years ago by the late David P. Thompson and placed by him in the custody of the secretary of state. The die for the \$10 pieces, made by Mr. Wallace, was thrown into the Willamette river according to a statement he made to me in person many years ago. As he was a man of known integrity and amply vouched for by all who ever knew him, there is no reason to doubt his word. In addition to this he was known to be an unusually skillful mechanic.

"The minting implements were made for the most part out of the wagon tires of immigrant wagons which were brought across the plains in 1849."

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Selects Oregon's Attorney-General as Susceptible of Regeneration by the Federal Constitution and the Holy Bible.

(Special Despatch to The Journal.)

Salem, Or., May 4.—Freedom of conscience, has given rise to many sects and religious systems, but the latest that has come before the public is a system of philosophy known as the "Dutton Spiritual Decision," which has found its origin and development in that state of the Union in which nothing but indubitable demonstration is accepted. Unless an official accepts the doctrine he is held to have no business in any office, but just why Attorney-General Crawford should be chosen as one of the state officials to be proselytized into the movement is a mystery.

The attorney-general yesterday received a letter setting forth the cardinal points of the new doctrine and for fear the latter might be misconstrued or perused lightly, one of the exponents of the system of philosophy, Clark W. Sprout, of Hume, Bates county, Missouri, indubitably signed by a probate judge of the town of Butler, Missouri, in which it is stated that although charges of being "unsound in mind and incapable of managing his own affairs" were made against him, the same have been withdrawn. This religious enthusiast recapitulates his doctrine as follows:

"Note the fact that no person can deny the Dutton Spiritual Decision without denying the United States constitution and the Holy Bible in their entirety, and then they have no right to remain in office, in state or country.

"There are but two systems: One, the money changers' organized black art, secret methods of robbery and murder; and the other is the United States constitution in its true legal intent and meaning, and the Holy Bible; Christ's true teachings to the people as exemplified by the Dutton Divine Spiritual Decision; establishing and maintaining a republic, a democratic form of government, a government of, for and by the people, as the forefathers intended; and that is human freedom in the trust of true senses and meanings, and the only way to attain human freedom."

Dogs as Churchgoers.

From the London Standard.

Complaint was made at the Burgess Hill Easter vestry of the presence of dogs at the services in the parish church.

A sidesman stated that at least work's confirmation service three dogs were present.

HUFFCUT MAD FROM OVERWORK

Private Counsel for Governor Kills Himself to End Ceaseless Worry.

SISTER BLAMES HUGHES' PUBLIC UTILITIES BILL

Dead Lawyer Was Dean of Law Faculty of Cornell University and One of the Brightest Legal Lights in the State of New York.

(Hearst News by Longest Leased Wire.)

New York, May 4.—Ernest Wilson Huffcut, dean of the law faculty of Cornell university and legal adviser to Governor Hughes, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple on the steamer C. W. Morse of the People's line, which left Albany at 8 o'clock last night and reached her dock at the foot of Canal street at 7 o'clock this morning.

Governor Hughes, who was in town this morning and stopping at the Hotel Astor was notified of the suicide and went to the Stephen Merritt undertaking establishment, where the body was taken, and positively identified him.

May Have Been Work.

The governor was deeply affected by the news. The two men had been close friends for many years and the governor said he was completely at a loss to account for Huffcut's tragic act, except that it might have been the result of overwork.

"I saw Huffcut yesterday at noon," said the governor, "and at that time he seemed to be in perfect condition. He has been a hard worker and it is possible that this has brought on a condition that resulted in his deplorable death. I knew Huffcut very well for many years and I always regarded him as a man of brilliant attainments and one of the ablest men of his profession in the state."

Two letters were found in the state-room of the dead man, one addressed to the coroner, in which he asked that his body be taken to the address of his sister, Miss Lillian Huffcut, at 137 East Forty-sixth street, and the other to his sister, in which he plainly indicated his intention to commit suicide but gave no reasons for the act.

Fate of Bill the Cause.

Miss Huffcut said today: "I believe my brother was driven to take his life by anxiety over the fate of the utilities bill and other of Governor Hughes' reform measures.

"He worked night and day on bills in which the governor was deeply interested."

Professor Huffcut was appointed legal adviser to Governor Hughes immediately after the latter's election.

He was born at Kent, Connecticut, on November 21, 1860. He graduated from Cornell university in 1884, and from the Cornell law school in 1888. He was unmarried.

He was professor of law at Cornell

since 1893 and dean of the faculty there since 1903. He was instructor in English at the university from 1885 to 1888, and practiced law in Minneapolis from 1888 to 1890. He was professor of law at the Indiana university from 1890 to 1893 and at the Northwestern university in 1893 and 1894. He was a member of the American Bar association and the New York Bar association and was the author of several legal works.

Discovered at Pier.

The discovery of the body of the suicide was not made till the boat reached her pier at the foot of Canal street this morning and he had evidently been dead for several hours. He sat in a chair on the upper deck on the starboard side and his clothes were drenched with water as the result of the rain storm. Blood was trickling from a bullet wound in the right temple and a revolver lay on the deck near his chair. A stump of a cigarette lay near the weapon, one of the chambers of which had been discharged.

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THE JOURNAL, PORTLAND, OR.



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