

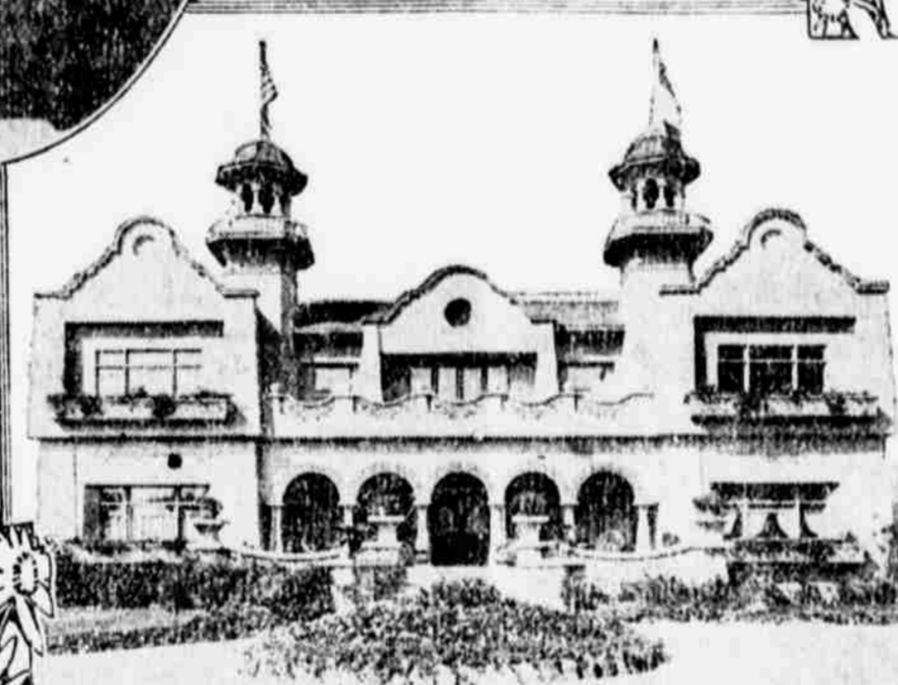
An Artist Turned Composer

It is not often that a man having devoted what would naturally be considered the best part of his life to one artistic pursuit and having attained the highest honors in such chosen field, turns in his later years to another field of achievement equally arduous and exacting, with every prospect of success. Yet that is precisely what Paul de Longpre has done—that Paul de Longpre who has been known for years as the king of flower painters and whose wonderful water colors of roses and carnations and pansies and every other form of petaled beauty have helped to enable America to vie with Europe in modern art.

Art and music are supposed to be wedded and it is not surprising, therefore, that if Paul de Longpre was to seek additional outlet for his artistic energy he should turn to the musical sphere. But it is not music from the standpoint of a performer or singer that has interested this ever-young enthusiast. He has been more or less of a musician all his life and there is an abundance of musical talent within his family circle. It is musical composition that Paul de Longpre has been essaying this past year or two—and operatic composition, at that, the most difficult of all the forms of musical expression. He has several operas or operettas under way—one of them an opera on the subject of Rip Van Winkle, which is expected to help along the growing movement for grand opera in English—and more



PAUL de LONGPRE HIS WIFE and YOUNGEST DAUGHTER



DE LONGPRE'S CALIFORNIA VILLA



PAUL de LONGPRE IN HIS GARDEN



MISS de LONGPRE

fragmentary compositions of the concert order are filling in any idle moments that might otherwise come to this restlessly active man.

For so long a period has Paul de Longpre been closely identified with the art life of the United States, and particularly of southern California, where he has long made his home, that many persons overlook the fact—which might indeed be suspected from his name—that he is a native of our sister republic of France. Born in Paris some fifty-five years ago, he was one of ten children and enjoyed few early advantages of an educational character. However, as a young boy he manifested talent, seemingly amounting almost to genius, for the painting of floral subjects, and he spent a portion of each year in the country near Paris in order to study at first hand the floral subjects he loved so well. Indeed he would probably have given up his whole time to sketching in the luxuriant flower gardens of this favored region had it not been for the fact that he had his living to make and did it by the most prosaic but vastly more remunerative occupation of decorating fans.

All the while, of course, his heart was in the flower painting and his efforts attracted attention from the outset. In 1876 he won the supreme honor of having his pictures hung in the Paris salon and similar recognition came on several succeeding years. A few years later, however, the entire course of his plans was suddenly altered by the failure of the Paris banking institution in which all his savings had been deposited. De Longpre had married at eighteen and when the financial crash came it found this young man, yet under twenty-five years of age, with the responsibilities of a family consisting of a wife and three children—two daughters and a son.

In this domestic crisis the young artist determined upon a bold step—nothing less than a resolve to turn his back upon Paris and seek his fortune in the new world. Almost all his friends, with characteristic pessimism, predicted disaster, but he nevertheless transferred the seat of his activities to New York, where he met with a gradually increasing measure of success. Then, upon paying a visit to southern California, he, as was to be expected, straightway fell in love with the land of flowers. He immediately determined henceforth to make his home there, attracted no

less by the climatic advantages than by the opportunities for obtaining at all seasons of the year the greatest wealth of studies for his flower paintings. Most persons of artistic temperament claim that they are greatly influenced by environment in their artistic efforts and if this be true it is not at all strange that Paul de Longpre has produced masterpieces of their class, for he lives and works in surroundings as ideal as may be found on either side of the Atlantic. The de Longpre villa is located at Hollywood, Cal., a suburb of Los Angeles, picturesquely situated in the foothills of the Sierra Madre mountains. The site of the villa is a spacious tract in the "frostless belt," and here may be found at all seasons of the year a profusion of the posies which has proven at once the inspiration and the stock in trade, as it were, of the painter who has been so successful in counterfeiting nature.

The de Longpre home—a combination of studio and residence—is one of the "show places" of the tourist mecca wherein it is located and the artist-owner has been most generous in opening it at all times to sightseers who have come to look upon it as a thing to "do" as much as they would an art museum or a great picture gallery, for it is this latter above all else. The building, the far-flung frontage of which renders it most conspicuous, is of the concrete or stucco on metal lath construction which is so extensively employed in this section of the country. Architecturally the structure is Moorish in motif, but with some of the characteristics of the later Spanish mission style of architecture which originated on the Pacific coast a couple of centuries ago and has given the impress of its influence to so many of the modern buildings of the region.

The studio, art gallery and other rooms in the villa are of the unusually spacious proportions of which the exterior gives promise and there are corridors, balconies and towers which afford seclusion when it is desired. In addition to the imposing residence this flowery estate situated between the ocean and the mountains, has five garden houses which harmonize with the main building in architectural design. One of these detached structures is the retreat to which the artist-composer retires when he desires to pursue his labors secure from the intrusion of visitors, and another is the appropriately named "guest house," where Mr. de Longpre has from time to time entertained so many of his friends at Bohemian suppers which have

lingered long in the memory of all who attended them.

Paul de Longpre, the creator and the master of this fanciful abode for all his talent and temperament, has none of the Bohemian tendencies present in so many of the big men of the artistic world. His home life is ideal, and no person who has ever had a glimpse of his companionship with his wife or daughter can fall of a conception of what really comes first in his busy life. Paul de Longpre has a rare combination of the poetic and the practical in his make-up—a truly ideal welding of the keen insight of the hard-headed business man with the vaulting ambition of the creative worker eager to devote his all to toil for sheer love of achievement. The life motto of the painter-composer has been "Bear always in mind that the highest type of beauty is the highest art." Similarly, as indicating that he has ideas as well as ideals, is the advice which he has so often extended to struggling new aspirants in the difficult field of art—"Consider money as a help in art, never as a guide." And it can truthfully be said that de Longpre has ever taken his own medicine in this respect, for all that he has won financial as well as artistic success.

It might be supposed that a man who after having passed the half-century mark was plunging into a new field of artistic endeavor would have his hands full, but not so the resourceful Paul de Longpre. With a couple of operas under way and Sousa's band and other concert organizations playing his lighter compositions and clamoring for more, the artist composer is even now finding time to act as the chief promoter of a new movement of which he is also the originator and which is known as a crusade for national art. This is purely a labor of love on the part of the king of flower painters—an effort to further a public-spirited movement having for its object the education of the whole American people in art and the better appreciation of art works whether executed by Americans or foreigners.

The chief aim of the movement, aside from the educational benefit which must inevitably accrue to the whole people who are thus enabled to understand and appreciate art, is to engineer the public sentiment that will result in the extending of governmental aid to the cause of art. Mr. de Longpre feels that it is the lack of this governmental aid and endorsement of the cause of art in any of its branches that is mainly responsible for the fact that the United States is so far behind many of the European countries in the matter of art. He would like to see the people through their federal government extend and develop the national art gallery, in which project a beginning has lately been made, and he would like to see through the same means the establishment of a national school of painting, a national conservatory of music and a national school of sculpture.

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Owns Scott's Phaeton

A phaeton which once belonged to Sir Walter Scott is now the property of W. J. Sage, Brixton, England. It was in this coach that Sir Walter rode when he received King George IV. in Edinburgh in 1822 and used when riding in the district of Abbotsford. The carriage bears a brass plate on which is engraved:

"This pony phaeton formerly belonged to Sir Walter Scott, Bart., of Abbotsford." The owner of this interesting relic also has in his possession an old flint lock gun, once the property of Robert Burns.

BALANCE OF POWER

INSURGENTS OF HOUSE IN POSITION TO DICTATE.

ABLE TO MAKE THINGS HUM

Strength of Mann of Illinois and Weeks of Massachusetts About Even—Angling for the Nebraska Support.

Washington.—Insurgent members of the house will play a mighty prominent part in the election of a minority leader at the republican caucus of next Monday night. It has developed that a canvass of the situation by Representatives Mann of Illinois and Weeks of Massachusetts, the two principal contesting candidates for the minority leadership, has disclosed the interesting fact that, eliminating the insurgent vote, the candidates will break about even when the caucus votes. Weeks claims the votes of all of the regular republicans in the west. This division, it is said, gives each man a vote so close to a tie that the insurgents will have to decide which man will lead the party on the floor of the house. Weeks is strongly counting on the votes of Norris, Kinkaid and Sloan, although he has not yet approached these men on the subject. He is also counting on the insurgent votes from Iowa and from the Pacific coast. If he can get assurances of this support he probably will formally announce himself a candidate.

The importance of the situation as developed is that at the very beginning of the new congress the insurgents find themselves in a place where they are sorely needed by the contestants for the minority leadership, and that because of that state of affairs they will be in better position to command better committee assignments than would otherwise be the case.

Not as Bad as Supposed.

Albany, N. Y.—More than 100 men have attacked the still smoldering ruins left by the fire in the west end of the state capitol with shovels and crowbars and soon discovered that the wreck of the state's magnificent library was not as complete as at first supposed. Buried under tons of stone lay thousands of books that can be preserved by rebinding and many that escaped unscathed. The salvage may amount to many thousands of dollars.

Relief for the Starving.

Washington.—The United States transport Buford, bearing the relief supplies to the starving people of China, which were collected in this country under the auspices of the American National Red Cross and Seattle commercial club, has arrived at Stanghai. The vessel will proceed immediately to Nanking and Chinkiang to unload her cargo.

Army Transports in Readiness.

Galveston.—The army transports Kilpatrick, Sumner and McClellan, in port here, have been supplied with forage sufficient to last the horses of a regiment for several weeks. The transports have been fully provisioned and supplied with ammunition, and are being held in instant readiness for the embarkation of troops.

Another Fight Over Lorimer.

Washington.—The senate will again be called upon to decide whether Senator Lorimer is entitled to his seat, according to a statement made by an insurgent senator, who is preparing to introduce a resolution in the early days of the session declaring the seat of the junior senator from Illinois vacant.

Strike of Southern Telegraphers.

New Orleans.—A general strike of telegraphers employed by the Illinois Central railroad, will be called on April 1, if the demands of the men for a 20 per cent increase in wages is not granted, according to local representatives of the telegraphers.

Ohio Adopts Oregon Plan.

Columbus.—The house has passed, by a vote of 89 to 13, the Wilman bill providing for the election of United States senators by popular vote on the Oregon plan.

No Christian First Names.

St. Petersburg.—The holy synod has issued an edict prohibiting Jews bearing Christian first names.

The holy governing synod of all the Russians is the highest ecclesiastical authority in the Russian church. Its chief procreator represents the emperor, who is the head of the church.

Warsaw.—Robbers held up a train at Wido, a small station on the Warsaw & Granica line and secured \$40,000 which was to have been used for the payment of railroad employees.

Japan Ratifies Treaty.

Tokio.—The privy council has ratified the treaty of commerce and navigation with the United States. The signatory exchange will be made on April 4.

Have Started Investigation.

New York.—The grand jury has thrown into the action the machinery for full investigation of the Washington Square fire of Saturday, in which 142 lives were lost, by subpoenaing twenty persons as witnesses to establish the blame.

WHEN IT REALLY WAS WARM

Incident Related by Mr. Bings Put an End to the Hot Weather Stories.

"Hot in Brazil!" said the young man who had just returned from a trip to South America, according to the Chicago Daily News. "Well, I should say so. Do you know, for days at a time we couldn't take our after dinner siesta on account of the peculiar noises." "What noises?" asked the blonde stenographer, innocently. "Why, the coffee popping on the trees. You see, the sun was so hot the grains just roasted before they were picked." The old traveler yawned. "Rather warm down there, huh," he rejoined, laconically, "but when I was down there you couldn't sleep at night. Every once in a while there would sound the most extraordinary crackling noise that ever fell upon the human ear." "What were the sounds, Mr. Bings?" And Mr. Bings yawned again and replied: "The rubber trees stretching themselves."

DISFIGURED WITH ECZEMA

"Our little boy Gilbert was troubled with eczema when but a few weeks old. His little face was covered with sores even to back of his ears. The poor little fellow suffered very much. The sores began as pimples, his little face was disfigured very much. We hardly knew what he looked like. The face looked like raw meat. We tied little bags of cloth over his hands to prevent him from scratching. He was very restless at night, his little face itched.

"We consulted two doctors at Chicago, where we resided at that time. After trying all the medicine of the two doctors without any result, we read of the Cuticura Remedies, and at once bought the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Following the directions carefully and promptly we saw the result, and after four weeks the dear child's face was as fine and clean as any little baby's face. Every one who saw Gilbert after using the Cuticura Remedies was surprised. He has a head of hair which is a pride for any boy of his age, three years. We can only recommend the Cuticura Remedies to everybody." (Signed) Mrs. H. Albrecht, Box 883, West Point, Neb., Oct. 26, 1910.

Send to Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., Boston, Mass., for free 32-page book, a guide to skin and hair health.

Shillalah Still Useful.

The shillalah, which showed at Louth that it has not entirely lost its old importance as a factor in deciding elections, is no raw limb of a tree. It is almost as much a work of art as a well balanced cricket bat. The old shillalahs were as carefully looked after by their loving owners as is a rifle in the wilds. Cut from the sturdiest of young blackthorns, and showing as little taper as an ebony ruler, it was weighted with lead or iron at the end nearest the grip, so that its center of gravity was about four-fifths of the way from the hitting end. When properly seasoned by being kept in the neighborhood of the farm oven for a few months, it became a thing of supple steel. And the proper pronunciation of the name of this fearsome weapon is the melodious one of "shill-ally," with the accent on the "all."—London Chronicle.

Quite So.

"Was your brother hurt at pole vaulting last night?"

"Yes, but he hopes to get over it all right."

How easy it is for the people who are down on excitement in religion to fire all their gasoline at a baseball game.

ONLY ONE "BROMO QUININE."

That is LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for the signature of J. W. GROVE. Used the World over to Cure Cold in One Day. 2c.

Even the dull man may be able to make a bore of himself.

Lewis' Single Binder, straight 5c—many smokers prefer them to 10c cigars.

A man of few words isn't cut out for a compositor.

APPETITE POOR?

Then you surely need the beneficial aid of

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

It strengthens the entire digestive system, regulates the appetite, keeps the bowels open, and makes the liver active.

Try a bottle today and see what an excellent medicine it is.

It Always Gives Satisfaction Avoid Substitutes

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS