

County Court Has Busy Meeting

(Continued from Page One)

is the best bid submitted in either Oregon or Washington in many months," a representative of a bonding company told the court.

Contract for the construction of the new Wood River bridge was awarded to O. L. Olds of Grant's Pass, who bid \$2,300 including the removal of the old bridge. The new bridge is to be of wooden construction.

Bids on the new Sprague river bridge were opened but were not allowed Saturday. The United States government is to pay for half of the cost of this bridge and the court wished to confer with T. B. Arnold, Klamath Indian Agency superintendent. Bidders on this project were T. B. Westfall, \$4,930; Sawmill Engineering Construction Co., \$5,337.17.

The court sustained the cruise of Ellwood Roberts on land south of Bly. C. Collison, who cruised the land for the county stated that there was 1,600,000 feet on the tract. Roberts cruised it as 500,000 feet. Collison had the timber recruised and admitted an error in his first figures of over 1,000,000 feet. The re-check gave 550,000 feet.

A special session of the court will be held Tuesday night. The city council has been invited to meet with the court to consider the bids on the proposed county hospital. The City of Klamath Falls and Klamath county will share the expense of building and the contract will be awarded jointly by the county and the city.

County Engineer E. B. Henry was ordered to advertise for bids for a road from the town of Sprague River to a point a mile north of Yainax. He was also given instructions to survey, draw plans and specifications for three other roads. One, from Buena Vista north to Common Point on the surfaced road—a stretch of about six miles. Another nine mile piece from Low hill north through the Swan Lake valley. The third is a road to run east and west about four miles south of Klamath Falls, known as the Miller highway.

Petitions were received, signed by a large number of persons, to surface the road from Bray Mill to Chiloquin, and the road from Forest Lumber company mill to Chiloquin.

Immodest? No, But She Will Paint No New Nudes



Allan Gent, and one of her old and one of her new style paintings. "The Bird Song," one of her famous nudes, hangs in the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, and "Ayidut-Rak-kassa," the dancing girl, shown in her most recent exhibition, shows the type to which she will devote herself in the future.

BY HORTENSE SAUNDERS
NEA Service Writer

NEW YORK, Aug. 25—"There isn't enough money in this country to make me paint another nude!"

This statement comes from the most successful painter of nudes in this country, and probably in the world—Lillian Gent.

Up to this time she has painted about 150, and they are to be found in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Carnegie Institute, Brooklyn Museum, the National Gallery at Washington, and in nearly all the important museums and private collections.

Makes Brief Statement

Her ultimatum followed the issuance of a typewritten message which said, tersely:

"Miss Gent begs to announce that she has definitely discontinued painting nudes. In the future she will devote herself to Spanish and Oriental themes exclusively."

And there you have the baffling situation—an artist turning her back deliberately against the

type of painting which has made her famous and rich, and for which the market is still unexhausted, and then refusing to tell why.

"It is a great sacrifice for me to give up painting nudes," said Miss Gent. "For I love this type of art and have by no means done all I could do with it. I have never thought of my nudes as naked women, but as elves and sprites, belonging in the rustic landscapes against which I painted them. But never again."

Recalls Many Difficulties

A little sadly she recalled many experiences—her difficulty in finding perfect models and then perfect sites, and how virgin landscapes swarmed with crawling things, and models had to learn to keep immovable in the presence of snakes, and to be nonchalant while being mosquito bitten and sunburned.

"But it's all over now," she said. "From now on I shall paint only the veiled women of the Orient and the Spanish sen-

ortas in their mantillas and ample skirts. I shall paint only Spanish and African landscapes—sunbaked and dry. They do not suggest the youthful, nude, fresh, green trees or running brooks. They are all very old—and very covered."

When it was suggested that limiting the supply of Gent nudes might be advantageous in raising the prices Miss Gent said in surprise:

"I never thought of that—but of course, there are only a few in the hands of dealers. Most of them are in permanent collections, public and private, and not for sale."

The suggestion that it might force the sale of her newer Spanish and Oriental paintings seemed to be equally unrelated to the situation, since most of these too have been sold.

"The market had nothing to do with my decision," she insisted. "The reason is purely personal. I may divulge it some day, but not now."

Some friends say that Miss

Gent has many friends who are deeply religious and may have made her feel that her nudes with their pagan acceptance of life and their joyous abandon are immodest and unchaste, even unbecoming to the church.

To this suggestion Miss Gent gave a negative nod—but the nod had not quite the finality it might have had. She stopped smiling and her lips took on a rather firm, straight line that did not invite further comment. One was sure her reason was a very personal, and to her a very convincing one.

For a time at least, this woman's "no" means "NO."

Miss Gent is one of the few women who can write A. N. A. Member of the American National Academy—after her name. Born in Philadelphia, and educated at the School of Design there, she afterward studied with Whistler and spent much time in

European museums. When she returned to this country she immediately attracted attention and began winning prizes. For about 20 years she has been adding to her fame and her fortune.

"Money and every other personal thing, even life and death must be subordinated to art," she said. "I feel that in working in another medium besides the nude I shall be working for the betterment of my art."

Which was just another way of saying that she intended to keep her own counsel.

LION KITTENS SOLD
PHOENIX, Arizona, Aug. 25 (UP)—Two mountain lion "kittens" captured alive by government predatory animal hunter in the Pinal mountain country, have been sold to the San Diego zoo for \$150, according to M. E. Musgrave, director of predatory animal control work.

Wind, Some Rain Break Weather

(Continued from Page One)

and streets, causing much despair to the housewife after Saturday's cleaning.

According to weather reports received last night, it would be generally cloudy in Oregon Sun-

day and Monday and at times unsettled, with lower temperatures and increasing humidity over the interior and moderate variable winds.

KILLED IN AUTO UPSET

WILLOWS, Calif., Aug. 25. (UP)—Lewis Moore, 29, of Willows was killed on the highway north of here today when his automobile overturned as he attempted to pass a hay wagon.

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LESSONS FROM OTHER STATES

The first lumbering took place along the Atlantic Coast, from Maine southward to the Virginias and Carolinas. As we now know it, the lumber industry, with its machinery for vast production, did not, however, get under way until the middle of the last century.

Its past history has been one of migration from one forested region to another. Many of our Eastern States attained distinction of leading in lumber production only to yield this title to other states as supplies of raw material were diminished. Finally the Pacific Coast took the lead, and now boasts the two greatest lumber producing states of the nation.

The question often is asked—Will this region profit by the experience of Eastern States, and attempt insuring a permanent and not a passing lumber industry?

Does the experience of other states clearly point the way to insuring for the Pacific Coast region a permanent forest industry of large proportions?

That this country will always be a lumber producing region is unquestioned. That it will continue on the present or a greater scale for at least a half century is conceded.

But with our natural advantages, wonderful native species and vast areas of mountain land, why need we be content with any half measures? Why should not the Pacific Coast region continue indefinitely to hold the supremacy in growing forest crops and production of forest materials? This may be done if we will avoid the errors of other regions.

Already the West has taken certain definite steps toward

insuring future forest crops, but more far-reaching action is necessary.

In most of our Eastern States forests were largely removed before thought was given to desirability of renewing them. Little attention was given to prevention of fire damage, and cutover areas were often yearly burned over until all desirable vegetation had been destroyed.

The general thought was that most of the land would be required for agricultural or grazing purposes, but at an early date clearing of land for agricultural use fell far behind the amount from which timber was removed, and today demand for cutover land is practically at a standstill.

As regions "cutover" towns struggled for a time to maintain themselves, and this often resulted in such increased valuation on land that reversion to the counties for non-payment of taxes took place. Millions of acres have thus reverted in the lake states alone, and so reduced taxable assets that state aid has in some instances been necessary to maintain county government.

Three of these states, realizing the disastrous effects of vanishing forest industries, have recently enacted laws aimed at a more rational system of taxing forest lands, hoping thereby to encourage the holding of these properties. Other states have taken similar action, with a view to building back their forests and the industries dependent upon forest material. Still other states have embarked upon extensive programs of acquisition of land to be held as state forests, and have encouraged establishment of Federal forests within their borders.

Unfortunately, however, remedial measures taken in

Eastern States the past several decades came only after their forest resources were largely depleted.

Here in the West we still have the opportunity to take action while yet possessing a vast amount of mature timber, and in a way to have continuous supplies for our now major industry.

What has happened in other states can happen in our own. But we also have the opportunity to avoid the unpleasant consequences which have visited other regions.

Adequate fire protection in which all agencies, Federal, State and private, take active part is now under way, and is the first step in the direction of perpetual forest industry.

Equally important is the devising and enacting of equitable means for taxing forest properties. The aim should not be to offer any subsidy or fail to secure from forest property its proper share of the tax burden. But the peculiarities of a crop requiring a century to mature must be recognized, and no greater burden placed against such property than it should bear.

A proper handling of the fire and taxation question will go a long way toward insuring permanent forest industry for Oregon and the Klamath country. Other measures are needed to insure best results, but it is believed these will become the problems of the individual owner which can be worked out if proper public co-operation is extended in the matter of fire and taxes.

The lessons from other regions are plain: Do not delay putting into effect sound public policies affecting forests and forest industries until present timber supplies are largely exhausted.

Klamath Forest Protective Association