

DEVELOP RESOURCES, STATE CHAMBER'S AIM

Expansion Movement Now in Progress Will Allow Larger Activities.

What does Oregon need? What—if it were possible to name the chief factor—does it most need in order to develop with a maximum of success?

The question is impossible to answer. There is no "chief factor." The solution lies not in one particular need, but many.

Oregon today, facing an era of development unparalleled in its history, must fill these needs if it expects to go ahead.

Of the many factors that must be employed if the state is to progress, immigration and colonization stand pre-eminent in order to solve the vital problem of land settlement.

Irrigation, reclamation of land and drainage must be developed as another method of bringing about the solution of this problem. Farm labor must be brought in. Homeseekers who in turn become food producers, must be encouraged and made to see the possibilities that await them in the great northwest.

Good roads must be built. As the vast tracts of wilderness with their billions of feet of timber are converted into lumber, highways must be provided over which commerce can be carried and the scenic beauties of the State viewed by the tourist.

Among other needs are industrial expansion, railroad extension and water power development.

Advertising and publicity must be carried on if Oregon is to be made known as a country for the homeseeker where Opportunity beckons. Its scenic beauties must be advertised to attract the stream of golden dollars from tourists and pleasure seekers. Other states, most of them with fewer advantages to attract, are realizing millions each year from tourists—because they realize the value of advertising and making public what advantages they possess.

Oregon must develop its water transportation, its mineral lakes, its ports and reach out for foreign trade and it must develop the state to produce the exports which are to go down to the sea in ships. It must expand its educational facilities as an additional advantage to hold out to the homeseeker with children to educate.

The Oregon State Chamber of Commerce is the most logical agency to carry on this development work simply because a state organization of this nature can work for the mutual good of all communities in the state without favoring any particular one.

OREGON PLAYGROUND FOR TOURISTS AIM OF STATE CHAMBER

Switzerland used to be the poorest country, per capita, in the world. Now it is the richest. Tourist travel did it.

Main and Colorado each receive \$50,000,000 per year from their tourists; Florida gets \$250,000,000; California, half a billion a year. Oregon gets \$5,000,000.

A three year's advertising campaign by the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce may be expected to bring in at least one-half of what Main and Colorado get, or \$25,000,000, which should increase on a rising scale.

STATE CHAMBER SEEKS TO DOUBLE POPULATION ON FARMS IN 3 YEARS

Oregon has water resources to irrigate 4,000,000 acres of land now unproductive, and which would support in comfort, 200,000 new population, or about 40,000 new families.

If in three years a campaign to put families on Oregon's vacant land, the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce can bring 1,000 families to utilize this land and water, it will mean expenditures alone for such commodities as clothing, food, furniture, etc., of \$1,000,000, calculating the expenditures for an entire family at only \$1000 per year, to say nothing of the wealth produced by these new settlers.

Land settlement is one of the chief aims of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce and its program in its movement to aid in the development of the State.

Oregon has 16,000,000 acres of tillable land now uncultivated. Oregon produced 29,400,000 bushels of wheat in 1919.

If Oregon's 16,000,000 acres of tillable but uncultivated land were planted in wheat and the yield were the Oregon average for ten years—21.9 bushels per acre—new production would be 350,400,000 bushels wheat, at the price today of \$3 per bushel, would mean a cash value of \$1,051,200,000.

The Oregon State Chamber of Commerce expects to double the number of farmers in three years. If this means double the wheat crop, it will mean an additional yield of 29,400,000 bushels of wheat, which at the prevailing price would mean a cash value of new money of \$81,200,000.

CONDENSED CLASSICS

LES MISERABLES

By VICTOR HUGO

Continuation by Nathan Haskell Dean



Victor Marie Hugo was born at Besancon, France, on Feb. 26, 1802, so puny an infant that it was not believed he could live. He was the third son of a distinguished soldier under Napoleon. He came from a sturdy but not noble stock, his ancestors on his father's side having been simple peasants.

He was well educated in France and in Spain, where his father held high rank under Napoleon's brother. He was a prodigious lad, writing long plays in verse and prose while hardly more than a child. Before his 21st year he had won several high prizes for his verse. But, thrown on his own resources by the death of his mother, he found it difficult to live by his pen. Then Hugo became infatuated with an actress to whom he was devoted 50 years.

From his youth until his death, on May 22, 1885, Hugo wrote rapidly—poems, plays and novels. No other man of his time had such an international reputation. Swinburne hailed him as "the greatest man born since the death of Shakespeare."

His most famous novel, "Les Miserables," was published in 1862, but he had been working on it for 15 years. Thirty years before had appeared his first great prose romance, "Notre Dame," and the third, "Toilers of the Sea," came out in 1865.

ABOUT the time of the French revolution, Jean Valjean of La Brie, a day-laborer, earned a scanty living for his sister and her seven children. One time, when the family was starving, he stole a loaf of bread, was caught and condemned to the galleys for five years. Twice he attempted to escape and failed. He was a convict for 19 years. When he was discharged in 1815 he was wicked, silent, chaste, ignorant and ferocious; his affectionate nature had been poisoned against society. But he had taught himself how to read, and he had thought.

Refused shelter or food at tavern or private house, he came to Monsieur Myriel, Bishop of D—, in the foothills of the Alps. He was treated like a prince, but in the night he stole some of the bishop's silver plate, was caught as he made off and was brought back to the good bishop, who, with a smile, assured the gendarmes that the articles were not stolen but given. Adding two silver candlesticks, the bishop said to him: "Take them and become an honest man. My brother, you no longer belong to evil, but to good. I have bought your soul of you, I give it to God."

As he fled, he yielded to one last temptation to do wrong; he took from a hurdy-gurdy boy a two-franc piece, but almost immediately, filled with remorse, he tried in vain to find the boy. Two years later a stranger, dressed like a workman arrived at the little city of M— sur M—. Just as he arrived a fire broke out in the Town Hall and he rescued two children belonging to the captain of the police. This saved him from having to show his passport. He made an invention and soon became prosperous. He built great workshops, endowed a hospital, founded schools, paid high wages and was made mayor.

Employed in his factory was Fantine, a girl who had been deserted in Paris by an unworthy lover. She had left her baby, Cosette, with a crafty and hideous pair named Thenardier. When it was learned that she had an illegitimate child, she was discharged without the knowledge of M. Madeleine, the benevolent manufacturer, and was reduced to such poverty that she could not pay the Thenardiers, who took Cosette's clothes for their own girls and wrote Fantine for more. The girl sold her beautiful blonde hair; then they informed her that Cosette was ill, which was a lie, and demanded 100 francs. To obtain this she sold her front teeth to a traveling dentist; then she went on the town, and when a dissolute dandy, to annoy her, put snow down her back, she scratched his face and was arrested by Javert, Inspector of police, a brutal and over-zealous tyrant, who had been attached to the galleys when Jean Valjean was there and suspected the mayor of M— of being the former convict. The mayor freed Fantine. She supposed he was the cause of her misfortunes and spat in his face. He took the affront meekly and investigated her complaint. She was ill of consumption and he provided for her and promised to look out for her child.

About the same time the police arrested another man who three former convicts swore was the missing Jean Valjean. Jean Valjean's conscience would not allow an innocent person to be punished in his place. Surmount-

ing extraordinary difficulties, he went to Arras, where the trial took place, and just as the judge was condemning the wrong man, he confessed he was the missing convict that had robbed the bishop and the hurdy-gurdy boy.

The judge let him go; but Javert was implacable and apprehended him at Fantine's death-bed. He was lodged in jail, but having enormous strength, he broke out and returned to his house to secure his great fortune. He had time to hide his money in the haunted forest of Montfermeil, but was captured and sent to the galleys for life.

Nine months later at Toulon he broke his chain and saved the life of a sailor who was hanging head down from the topmast of a ship, but he himself either fell or jumped off from the spar and was reported drowned.

The battle of Waterloo had taken place and the Thenardiers, who had been guilty of robbing the dead on the fatal field, kept a wretched inn at Montfermeil. They treated Cosette, now eight years old, with great cruelty. Christmas, 1823, was the climax of her wretchedness; she was sent after dark to fetch water from a spring in the dreadful forest. A poorly dressed stranger, passing, carried her heavy bucket. At the tavern he protected her from her mistress' threatened punishment, and the next morning he paid Thenardier 1500 francs and took Cosette to Paris, where he occupied a tumble-down habitation just outside of the city; the gloomiest place in all the gloomy boulevard. By day ugly, at twilight lugubrious, and by night sinister. He thought himself secure there, but his benevolence made him conspicuous, and the old care-taker, being full of envy and uncharitableness, grew suspicious of her lodger.

One day he saw Javert. He took Cosette and again fled. But Javert was on his track. Only by unexampled adroitness and by his colossal strength did he escape by climbing over a high wall. He found himself in the garden of the convent of the Petit Picpus, where worked Pere Fauchelevent, whose life M. Madeleine has saved when he was mayor of M—. The gardener, out of his gratitude, got him appointed his assistant by representing him to be his brother. Cosette was taken into the convent school. She grew up into a charming girl; beauty suddenly came to her like the blossoms to a cherry tree in April, and Jean Valjean, happy in loving her as his daughter, as his granddaughter, as the only woman he had ever loved, guarded her as a sacred treasure.

He had good reason to be wary, for the Thenardiers had come to Paris and joined a band of robbers; and Javert never forgot. He had several desperate encounters with them. On the one side outlaws; on the other undeviating law personified. He took part in the abortive revolution of 1830 and saved Javert's life, at last winning the admiration of that implacable and fatally honorable man.

But there was one danger from which he could not protect Cosette; the most beautiful thing in the world, which nevertheless seemed to him his worst enemy—love.

Baron Marius, the son of a man whom Thenardier had robbed at Waterloo and incidentally saved from a terrible death, had been turned out of his house by his royalist grandfather and was earning a poor livelihood by literature. He saw her and they met. Their love went through more than the usual vicissitudes. During the insurrection Jean Valjean carried the youth through the mazes of the Paris sewers and brought him desperately wounded to his grandfather's house. The old man relented and consented to the marriage. Jean Valjean gave Cosette a dowry of about 600,000 francs. In order to have a conscience perfectly clear he told his life story to Marius, who, not understanding the grandeur of the spirit that had never done anything but good, allowed him to go away with a broken heart. Thenardier, however, came to the baron to blackmail him and unconsciously revealed what a noble life Jean Valjean had led. Marius, taking Cosette, hastened to the old man's death-bed, and gave him one last taste from the cup of happiness. He died in their arms.

Victor Hugo calls "Les Miserables" "a drama in which the hero is the Infinite, the second character is Man." It is in reality a melodrama in which are mingled scenes of history, a host of characters from the highest to the lowest, improbabilities which strain one's credulity, a vast amount of rare and curious information on all sorts of subjects, dissertations on philosophy, science, politics, and religion. Its treatment of social injustice had a powerful influence on public opinion, not only in France but in many countries. It has been an epoch-making book.

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Soon a Lost Art. Among the lost arts of the world, it is to be feared that Indian basket making must soon be included. And it is a very great pity, too. It is a wonderful art, and one that has been created at vast pains and sacrifices.

The younger generation of California and desert Indians are not learning to make baskets. Like the younger generation of the white race, they are not fond of hard work. And whoever buys an Indian basket for a few dollars has seldom a realization of the work and the patience that has been expended upon it.

As a Favor. Boreigh—I expect to start for Europe to-morrow. Can I do anything for you?

Miss Blunt—Yes, you can take particular care not to miss the steamer.—Boston Transcript.

Didn't Have Well Day for 25 Year

San Francisco Woman has Gained Thirty Pounds By Taking Tanlac

"I had not seen a well day in twenty-five years until I started taking Tanlac," said Mrs. Virginia Stapp of 185 Valencia St., San Francisco, Cal.

"I was beginning to think," she continued, "that I would have to bear my wretched health as long as I lived. I had no appetite, and when I managed to eat a few bites I could not digest it and as I could get no strength or nourishment I fell off twenty-five pounds in weight. I hardly knew what it was to be without a headache. All my life I have been so constipated that every day for years I had to take a laxative. My tongue was always coated and I had a bad taste in my mouth all the time. My condition was so bad that I could get little sleep, but would roll and toss about all night long.

But all that is changed now, for since taking Tanlac I am able to eat anything I please without any bad after effects and I have actually gained thirty pounds. I haven't had a headache in so long I have almost forgotten about them. My constipated condition has been relieved and I never have that bad taste or coated tongue any more. I sleep peacefully every night, can do my house work with ease and I have so much new life and energy that I just fine all the time." Tanlac is sold in Burns by Reed Brothers, and in Crane by Crane Mercantile Co. —Adv.

"I'm here to Tell You" says the Good Judge

That you get full satisfaction from a little of the Real Tobacco Chew.

The rich taste of this class of tobacco makes it last longer—and cost less—than the old kind.

Any man who uses the Real Tobacco Chew will tell you that.

Put up in two styles

RIGHT CUT is a short-cut tobacco
W-B CUT is a long fine-cut tobacco



Fisk Jubilees at Chautauqua

Noted Colored Quintet From Fisk University Comes on Last Day with Two Concerts



The opinion is practically unanimous that the songs of the slaves in the South laid the foundation for the most entrancing music of our day—the Jubilee Songs, or Plantation Melodies, as they are often called. Unquestionably no organization has done more to popularize and perpetuate these songs than Fisk university in Nashville, Tenn. For many years their groups of singers have been traveling the length and breadth of this country. The company which now represents Fisk is credited with being the finest aggregation of singers ever sent out from this institution. Their phonograph records are immense sellers throughout the nation and the quintet is in demand everywhere. They present two concerts on Chautauqua's closing day.

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

March 3, 1920 the Ford Motor Co. advanced the prices of Ford cars because of the increased cost of Production. No specific announcement was deemed necessary at the time, but it has developed that misrepresentations and misquotations of these advanced prices have been and are being given out. So to safeguard the public against the evils of Misrepresentation, we herewith give the present prices:

- Runabout . . . \$550 with dual electric starting and lighting system . . . \$625
- Touring Car . . . \$575 with dual electric starting and lighting system . . . \$650
- Coupe . . . \$750 with dual electric starting and lighting system and demountable rims . . . \$850
- Sedan . . . \$875 with dual electric starting and lighting system and demountable rims . . . \$975
- Truck Chassis with solid tires and clincher rims (with pneumatic tires and dem. rims \$640) . . . \$600

These prices are all f. o. b. Detroit

Fordson Tractor \$850.00 f. o. b. Dearborn Mich.

Burns Garage