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WHEAT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION TAKES TIME BY FORELOCK AND BEGINS LAYING IN A SUPPLY.

Pendleton, March 12.—Half a million grain bags were purchased yesterday by the Wheat Growers' Association, and will be distributed among the farmers of this and Morrow counties. The price paid for the bags of the firm of whom they were purchased has not been given, but those interested say that the deal is very satisfactory. It is thought, however, that the price paid is not more than nine cents delivered in Pendleton, and that the bags were manufactured in Portland.

The order for the purchase was made at a meeting called for that purpose by President Scott, contracts for the 500,000 bags having been signed up. Immediately after last Saturday's meeting, C. C. Patterson, Morrow county, wrote over to secure permission for the farmers of that county to come in on the proposition, and contracts were sent him by return mail. As a result 120,000 of the sacks ordered yesterday will be sent to Morrow county.

It has also been finally decided to have the Inland Empire Wheat Growers' Association incorporated and the articles therefor are now being prepared by Judge S. A. Lowell. This will make the organization a legal institution, and give it greater powers than it now has in its unincorporated form.

The group of farmers which compose this organization seem to be very much in earnest, and they are imbued with the idea that if they stand together they will not only be able to secure their grain bags at a reasonable price, but that they will be able to command a better price for their wheat.

ROADMAKERS' ASSOCIATION CONVENES.

Pittsburg, March 12.—The fourth annual convention of the American Roadmakers' Association came to a close in this city today for a session lasting until and including the 10th. The convention is composed of the leading good road advocates throughout the United States. Jas. H. Donald, president of the American Good Roads Association, presided at opening session, which was very largely attended. The south has taken great interest in this convention and has sent some of its most practical men here to participate in the sessions and discussions. The western states also are largely represented, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota sending their best men.

PEOPLE AND THE DOCTORS

It has been reserved for our time to remove many views from the realm of ignorance, uncertainty, and doubt, and to place them on a basis of knowledge, certainty, and experimental proof. The far reaching results of the work of the Virchow, Pasteurs, the Kochs, and others should be sufficient once for all to call a halt to all the puerile objections of the weak-minded, ignorant, and self-satisfied who permit themselves to remain in a state of continued drowsiness, allowing guess work to take the place of exact investigation. At last the public has awakened to the necessity of acknowledging that exact science is more than a hobby. When the family stands at the grave of a relative who has succumbed to a condition which could have been prevented, or which could have been met successfully, as has been proven by different action in the selfsame condition in other people, a new idea takes possession of them.

I should like, however, to consider the situation from a more general point of view. The great organism of mankind, and similarly that of a nation, has its activities subdivided for successful work. In prehistoric times the cliff dwellers may have exchanged with his neighbor fruit for the meat of an animal. Today the Chinese may exchange his tea for the electric light of an Edison. Such a transaction involves a number of systems—the mail, transportation, the bank, and kindred institutions. These systems have developed to such a magnitude that the individual easily forgets that they are not of any importance in themselves but only as constituents of a vast number of systems the value of which consists only in their ability to carry out successfully what is intrusted to them.

Those who concern themselves with the natural sciences occupy just such a position as exponents of a system, especially the medical with all its allied branches. These are only a part in the great machinery. Viewed from this standpoint we at once can define more clearly the position of the general population to those whom they hold responsible for their welfare in health and disease. We cannot fail to see that the general population is entitled to expect what it demands from the medical profession—the prevention of disease, the cure of affections, when possible, and all those contributions which are necessary for the best attainable life of the race, for other wise the object of life more or less is missed. The correct interpretation of the natural phenomena for the benefit of the human race requires a detailed, prolonged, and painstaking effort by people prepared to be able to undertake these studies. It involves practical application of the principles found and places well fitted out for that purpose. A five thousand horse power engine cannot be constructed by the village blacksmith in his shop. The proper working place and men are needed to meet demands of similar character in any field of human activity.

In viewing the magnitude of the population in general to matters pertaining to their welfare and health we still are confronted, however, with a sad proof of lack of knowledge and its only exceptional appreciation of its duty. The well meant contribution of individuals to institutions of general usefulness sometimes create in me a little feeling of regret. I admit that we should appreciate the private gifts to the proper medical and kindred institutions inasmuch as the spirit of the contributor is concerned and the purpose achieved. The almost innumerable benefits to the population as a whole and to its single constituents which accrue from the proper action toward medical institutions are so obvious that I need not dwell upon them. Each locality should have the best possible accommodations for the study and practice of medicine, and

each state should insist upon the best possible training of physicians. It should see to it that the principles of correct living are made known to every individual in the state so far as this can be done. One of the demands of modern times, proper hospital accommodations, even a small community can afford to enjoy. I should like to remind those interested in these questions—and everybody should be interested—that expenditures for proper institutions are not contributions to luxury but destined to strengthen the organism of the nation; furthermore, that the public must not expect good work when it refuses the men and the material for such work; and, lastly the American people should create and manage proper institutions for the general welfare, instead of waiting for the help of individuals and depending upon the same. There is ample opportunity for charity for other purposes.

The beginning which has been made toward the more general application of well known facts, we hope, may enable our successors to call the twentieth century the century of hygiene. The great activity of all civilized nations in fighting tuberculosis is significant, and not less so is the beginning of the crusade against the social evil diseases. The transmission of malaria and yellow fever has been detected in our time. The dust question is beginning to become prominent. The recognition of the fact that many diseases can be prevented with certainty has brought about a change of the view concerning the responsibility of the community toward its members. The number of the underlying principles in sufficiently large and their nature is amply satisfactory to guarantee the greatest hygienic progress of the human race in

its history if they are used as a basis for practical work.

May it be remembered that support of public institutions for the general welfare is not a contribution but an investment the returns of which are certain, and they benefit everybody without any exception.

Might End in Slow Trains.
New York, March 12.—Several passenger agents of the New York Central lines at an informal conference talked chiefly of the possibility of finding some way by which fast through trains to the west on which an extra fare is charged can be run if the two-cent a mile movement spreads. No one could arrive at any device for getting around the proposition if Illinois, Michigan and New York ever adopt the two-cent rate and it was the general opinion that if passenger rates busting keeps up there will not be anything leaving New York for the middle states except slow trains. "So long as New York state leaves passenger rates alone," said one of the passenger agents, "we can find some way of tacking on the extra fare even if the man who pays it does travel most of the way through a country where there is a two-cent rate. There has never been any complaint from persons who use the trains. If they want to get a cross the country faster than they could go on an ordinary train they are willing to pay for it."

Wabash Cancels Contract.
New York, March 12.—The cancellation of a contract for 2500 new steel cars by the Wabash railway has set some knowing ones thinking. The Wabash officials will not go on record themselves as to why this order was cancelled, it is understood that it was because they could not get the cars when they wanted them.

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The Wabash, like other roads, is crying for more cars. The mills cannot run the stuff for steel cars out fast enough, and it is fair to assume that the Wabash did just what the president of the Pennsylvania has threatened to do—cancel orders for cars in the Pittsburg shops unless it can be shown that the cars can be furnished in some kind of time. That is reasonable. It stands to reason that if the Wabash had orders in for 2500 cars and those orders were moving up the line to where they

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could be filled shortly it would be bad policy to cancel orders because steel cars are nearly as good as gold bonds, while being scarcer.

Society Night—
At the Auditorium Rink tonight from 10 to 12:30. Every piece of music will be for couples only. Salem Military Band will furnish music. Everybody welcome. Admission 10c. Skates 25c.

Record of Mrs. Vrooman's Franquette Walnut Grove Since It Began Bearing

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GENTLEMEN:
YOU ASK ME TO GIVE YOU A REPORT OF THE INCREASE OF MY FRANQUETTE WALNUT TREES SINCE THEY BEGAN TO BEAR. HAPPILY I HAVE THE FIGURES AT HAND.

WHEN 3 YEARS OLD, 1901.....	82 LBS
WHEN 4 YEARS OLD, 1902.....	520 LBS
WHEN 5 YEARS OLD, 1903.....	3,700 LBS
WHEN 6 YEARS OLD, 1904.....	6,000 LBS
WHEN 7 YEARS OLD, 1905.....	12,325 LBS
WHEN 8 YEARS OLD, 1906.....	24,314 LBS

THE OUT-PUT HAS PRACTICALLY DOUBLED EVERY YEAR SINCE THE TREES CAME INTO BEARING.

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AFTER FILLING ALL ORDERS TO DATE, WE STILL HAVE A FEW TREES OF THE VROOMAN STRAIN FRANQUETTE WALNUTS. THESE ARE ONE-YEAR, SECOND GENERATION FROM 1906 CROP OF NUTS, SAME AS ON BORDER. INTERESTED PARTIES SHOULD WRITE FOR FREE BOOK ON WALNUT CULTURE OR CALL AT OUR OFFICE AND SEE THIS STOCK FOR THEMSELVES.

WE PAID MRS. VROOMAN \$6,140.55 FOR THE 1906 CROP OF NUTS—OVER \$100.00 PER ACRE, THE 8TH YEAR FROM PLANTING. THIS IS THE VARIETY THAT IS DESTINED TO MAKE THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY FAMOUS AS A WALNUT SECTION. GET STARTED RIGHT—ITS MORE THAN HALF THE BATTLE AND USUALLY ALL THE PROFIT. CALL AT OUR OFFICE ON 12TH STREET, OR ADDRESS

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