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THOUGHTS ON EVIL.

Evil events from evil causes
spring.—Aristophanes.

He who does evil that good
may come pays a toll to the dev-
il to let him into heaven.—J. C.
Hare.

The more common method of
getting rid of an evil is to merge
it in a greater. Thus, if one suf-
fers a loss of half his fortune at
play, he overcomes his mortifi-
cation by losing the other half.
The most ingenious expedient
of this kind was that of the in-
dignant gentleman of rank who
married his washerwoman to get
rid of her bill against him.
—Bovee.

THE SPRUCE PROBLEM

Without a doubt the most im-
portant contribution to the sinews of war
being made by the Coquille Valley
is its spruce. This statement, of
course, does not intend to mini-
mize the importance of the courageous
young men who are offering their
services, and if need be their lives,
it is made solely with the one idea
in mind—that of winning the war.

When it is considered that nearly
all the spruce used in the manu-
facture of airplanes comes from the
few seaports of Washington and Ore-
gon, the Coquille Valley which fur-
nishes the timber for Bandon, Co-
quille and Marshfield mills, must be
given a place in the front rank. For
this reason, what concerns spruce
right now, concerns us, especially
when it relates to demand, supply
and price.

A Washington report says: "In
view of the enormous increase in the
demand for spruce for the manu-
facture of airplanes, the limitation on
the supply and the difficulties in get-
ting it out of the forests, the Air-
craft Production Board has felt
called upon to exercise arbitrary au-
thority in regulating the purchases
of spruce, not alone by the United
States, but by the allied governments
as well. Hereafter, under a drastic
order issued at Washington, all air-
plane spruce will be purchased
through the Aircraft Board; it will
all be purchased at a flat price of
\$105 per thousand, and no purchases
will be made, save direct from the
mills.

"The exportation of spruce from
the United States last year, as near
as can be ascertained, was about
33,000,000 feet; the requirements of
the United States this year will be
at least 20,000,000 feet; of Italy
18,000,000 feet; France has asked
for 35,000,000 feet, and Great Brit-
ain has asked for 80,000,000 feet.

"It must be very apparent that ful-
fillment of all these orders is prac-
tically impossible and that some
method must be adopted for an in-
telligent and equitable distribution,
and to accomplish this it has been
definitely decided that all future
sawing must be on the new spruce
specification list and at the uniform

price of \$105, which has been agreed
upon; and that all orders both for
the needs of the United States and
her allies must go through this di-
vision.

"It is believed that the require-
ments of our allies are based largely
on the character of spruce that has
been furnished during the last year,
and of which the English particu-
larly have bitterly complained that it
has required the purchase of 2440
feet to secure enough spruce for the
manufacture of one airplane. As a
matter of fact the Curtiss training
machines required the consumption
of but 167 feet; the larger machines
of course would require more, but it
is aimed to obtain only a quality that
will necessitate the purchase of an
infinitely smaller amount to accom-
plish the same results."

Granting that the foregoing fig-
ures are correct, the total amount of
the spruce demand for the present
"war year" is 154,000,000 feet. If
these figures refer to stock of the
standard required by the Italian gov-
ernment during the past year there
is no possibility of the demand being
supplied. According to a local man
connected with one of the mills
on the Coquille that has been sawing
spruce, only one-third-sixth of the
entire cut of spruce is "clear" and
acceptable under Italian government
specifications. The balance must be
utilized as box and other material.
At that rate to obtain the desired
154 million feet of airplane spruce
the present year it would be neces-
sary to cut thirty-six times that
much, or 5,544,000,000 feet of
spruce lumber. It would take the
plant of the Moore Mill & Lumber
Co. of this city, running one shift
and cutting 120,000 feet a day every
day in the year, just about 150 years
to furnish that amount. But even
that would be impossible for spruce
does not grow in separate bodies
therefore the other timber must be
logged and sawed at the same time.

According to the local man, quoted
in the foregoing, the Italian gov-
ernment's standard of airplane stock
requires perfect timbers of large di-
mensions. They must be free from
knots and defects of all kinds. The
object is to eliminate waste shipment
as their tonnage is limited. The
price received for such stock at the
local dock has been as high as \$125
a thousand. The English govern-
ment has been accepting stock with
slights defects, such as small knots,
and has paid as high as \$90 a thou-
sand at the local dock.

The American specifications have
been the same as those of the Ital-
ian government. If that standard is
to be maintained it can readily be
understood that the various allied
governments are up against the im-
possible and that a substitute—in
all probability fir—will have to be
used if the airplane program is to
be successfully carried out.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD

That we do not realize to what
extent the food shortage has reached
in the neutral countries is certain
when we read the interview with a
young Dane who had just reached
this country. There is no grain in
all the land, he says, and no flour
nor edibles of other kinds. The na-
tion is on a ration of rutabaga three
times a day, and unless the war ends
this winter actual starvation is a
strong probability for thousands.
Fuel of all kinds is prohibitive in
price, and lights are a thing of the
past. The agricultural future of the
country is threatened, and the gov-
ernment has ordered two-thirds
of all the stock and two-thirds of all
the fowls killed by October 1, so
that the meat may be used for food
and the grain that the stock would
eat saved for next spring's planting.

These statements, remarks the
Eugene Register, must be taken with
the customary grain of salt. They
are made by a young emigrant who
has just left a country of famine
and reached a country of plenty,
and he is impressed by the contrast.
Doubtless, also he is just like the
rest of us and likes to tell a story
that will make people open their
eyes. But it cannot be denied that
the food situation in Denmark and
every other neutral European coun-
try is serious.

War has twisted the normal busi-
ness of food production all awry,
and then has added to the burden
by deranging the transportation
routes. Added to the normal and

In The RED CROSS Country Hospital

by Elsie Deming Jarves

WITHIN the walls of this cool, tran-
quil place

Lie wounded men from northern bat-
tlefields,

With shattered limb, with wan and pain
streaked face.

Safely they rest, they whom the Red
Cross shields.

THE roar of gun, the shriek of bomb
and shell,

The shrapnel hissing through the aw-
ful din,

Are silenced here; a nearby chapel bell
Strikes the calm hours; quietly within

The restful rooms the men lift up their
eyes

To that small Crimson Cross afloat on
peaceful skies.

—Red Cross Magazine.



America's Aid to Allies Must Be Given Where It Will Make For Victory

By ANDRE TARDIEU, French High Com-
missioner to the United States

THE great duty of the United
States at the present moment
is to put on the same footing
all those who are fighting for the
same cause. Since you have been
in this war you have been beset with
isolated financial, industrial and mili-
tary requests by each of the powers
of the entente. You gave them a
generous answer, but you are be-
ginning to realize that if your assist-
ance should be indefinitely solicited
in the same manner your immense
resources would not be sufficient to
comply with requests when ill regu-
lated.

You are compelled to say yes to
some, no to others. You must con-
sider the order of urgency of the
solicitations which reach you. We
must put an end to confusion.

WE ARE ENTITLED TO ASK YOU
TO DISCIPLINE YOUR MEANS
WITH A VIEW TO VICTORY, BUT
ALSO, WITH A VIEW TO VICTORY,
YOU ARE ENTITLED TO ASK US
TO DISCIPLINE OUR NEEDS.

For that purpose there is clearly
one method—that is to create in
Europe as near the front as possi-
ble an interallied committee to cen-
tralize all the demands, study and
control them and to submit them to
you on behalf of all the allies,
GROUPED ACCORDING TO
THEIR URGENCY IN RELATION
TO MILITARY OPERA-
TIONS.

The one vital thing is to win the
war. Discipline of the American re-
sources upon the basis of the com-
mon interest, discipline of the Eu-
ropean needs upon the basis of the
same interest—such is the aim and
such is the duty. The aim must be
attained, the duty must be fulfilled.

"Stockholm!" cry the Socialists.
"Stick home," their Governments all
reply.—New York Sun.

Mr. Root says Russia's riots do not
amount to much. He's seen a few
Republican National Conventions.—
N. Y. World.

The time to discuss peace will date
from the day the enemy asks for
terms, instead of offering them.—
Chicago Tribune.

President Wilson's embargo has
Sweden worrying over how she and
Germany are going to eat next win-
ter.—N. Y. World.

Russia is sound at the core, reas-
sures Mr. Root. But if the Rus-
sians don't check the Teuts there
"won't be no core"—Chicago Tri-
bune.

DON'T BORROW TROUBLE.

It is a foolish habit to borrow
trouble or meet it halfway. Cul-
tivate a cheerful mind and heart
and much imaginary trouble will
be avoided.—Hedley.

DO NOT NEGLECT YOUR TEETH

A Clean Tooth Never Decays

If you want work that lasts;
if you want it done with no
more pain than the prick of
the needle; if you want your
Pyorrhea CURED, or if you
want to KEEP FROM GET-
TING PYORRHEA, see

Dr. F. A. Voge

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