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of the Winnipeg strike, and he also went to Toronto and was largely instrumental in bringing about the abortive general strike there. Another local leader is Mrs. Helen Armstrong who, according to her own word, has spent some years of her life in an insane asylum. Her husband, George Armstrong, another notorious "Red," is one of the local leaders, who drew down upon himself the wrath of returned men both over the conscription issue and latterly when returned soldiers went on a rampage against a Bolshevik meeting which sent greetings to the Soviet Government of Russia, and the Spartans in Germany.

"F. J. Dixon, a soap-box orator who is a member of the Legislature, had to flee for his life and was battered by returned soldiers when he addressed a meeting in the Market Square in 1917, counselling everybody to burn their registration cards and to resist conscription. He is another of the leaders of the local revolt. Still another is John Queen, a Socialist alderman, who participated in the same meetings and was one of the objects of the patriotic soldiers' ire.

"Andrew Scoble and R. B. Russell, two more of the prime agitators in this defiance of constituted authority, were active participants in the Red convention at Calgary, which passed resolutions for the release of German agents, others for the establishment of Soviet Government and proletarian dictatorship, and still further resolutions favoring minority dictatorship of labor by manipulated votes such as that which brought about the general strike here.

"A further leader is R. E. Bray, who poses as a returned fighter, but who never saw the firing lines, and who told Premier Norris in cold-blood on June 2 that he was a Bolshevik and out for the establishment of Soviet Government in Winnipeg."

Slash Burning in New Brunswick.

The safe disposal of logging slash is one of the most important features of any really comprehensive and adequate scheme of forest protection. This is true whether the slash is from a lumbering operation or from the clearing for agricultural lands. The following rule, issued by the New Brunswick Forest Service, are equally applicable in other provinces:

1. Burn in the early spring and fall, preferably when the slash is dry but the soil damp. When the soil is very dry a fire will destroy the humus or vegetable matter which enriches the top layer of the soil, and also is much more difficult to handle.

2. If possible, have one or more neighbors assist in the burning so that the fire may be kept under control at all times.

3. Always make a light fire-break around the slash by throwing any brush or litter in for 50 feet, especially on the side adjacent to timber. This will help to confine the fire and let you get around it quickly should it start to spread.

4. If the slash adjoins timber, burn it if possible when there is a light breeze blowing away from the timber, and start the fire first on the leeward side. If the slash is on a sidehill, start the fires first on the upper side, and burn downhill. When a good guard has been burned along the top, fires may set at the foot of the slope and allowed to burn up.

5. If conditions are at all dangerous, never start a fire in the morning. The best time to start burning is after 5 o'clock in the afternoon of a calm day. The slash is then dry and burns readily, there is little danger of wind, and the fire burns out during the night, when it is least apt to escape.

6. Keep close watch on the area until all fires are completely out.

At a certain Welsh railway station which rejoices in the name of "Llanfairpwllgwyngyll"—a new porter was engaged. He was only an Englishman, but he meant to do his duty. The first train came in. He tackled the name of the station, but failed miserably to pronounce more than about the first inch. But he was a man of brains. Running along the platform, he pointed to the board which bore the lengthy name and yelled out: "If there's anybody there for here, this is it!"

The Future of Commodity Prices.

Will prices come down? This is a question that no one seems able to answer but all are practically agreed that the present generation will not see the prices of necessary commodities back to where they were before the war. The United States Department of Labor is strong in the belief that high prices will continue (all countries must suffer practically the same fate) and Franklin T. Miller, Director, gives the following reasons for the faith that is in them:

1. Most people believed that the high level of prices reached during the war was caused merely by the extraordinary demand for commodities which exceeded the supply. With the end of the war and with war demand a-thing of the past, they quite naturally expected a sharp drop in prices and a price level approximating in a short time the prewar price level.

2. It was also commonly believed that the industrial capacity of the world had been greatly expanded under the stimulation of war orders, and that this expansion would bring sharp competition between rival concerns in time of peace. Furthermore, it was thought that there would be after the war great armies of unemployed workmen, who would be compelled by necessity to accept work at low wages; that there would be sharp competition among the leading nations in international trade; and that buyers generally, looking forward toward an era of lower prices, would postpone buying. In the light of these considerations it was but natural for people to expect a great fall in prices, and even to fear an industrial panic.

However, the expected great fall in prices has not occurred, and it is not likely to occur for the following reasons:

3. The rise in prices during the war was not merely the result of a great demand for goods and of a scarcity of certain goods. It was largely brought about by means of inflation of the currency by the Governments at war and by the neutrals, either by the direct issue of paper money or by the issue of bonds. Although war orders are now largely a thing of the past, the extension of credits still exists as a continuing cause of high prices. There is little to indicate an early contraction of credits.

4. World production in general during the war, contrary to a widely held view, was not abnormally large. This is shown by statistics of world production of leading basic materials of industry such as coal, petroleum, iron ore, and of cotton, sugar, wool, wheat, and other agricultural products. Consequently the abnormal consumption of goods for war purposes has depleted the stocks of commodities of the world.

5. Armies of unemployed in the United States at least, has not materialized, and as actual labor shortage is in prospect. Wages are not likely to be lowered.

6. Buyers since the armistice, although showing a desire to wait for lower prices, have been compelled to buy to meet their daily needs. During the war, because of scarcity of commodities and high prices or because of patriotic self-denial, they did not buy in advance of need, as is customary in an era of rising prices. Consumers' goods are in great demand and retail trade is now moving in great volume.

7. If the production capacity of industry should be greatly increased, lower prices would not necessarily follow. If there is a strong enough demand for commodities, prices need not fall, no matter in how large volume commodities are produced. There is every reason for expecting such a strong demand. The world is now suffering from a great shortage of durable goods—buildings, transportation facilities, and industrial equipment. Furthermore people, both in the United States and Europe, have a stronger desire for consumers' goods than ever before. This is true partly because of the scarcity of certain goods during the war period and partly because of the new experiences through which tens of millions have passed, which have awakened in them desires for goods and services they never enjoyed before. Along with greater production of goods there is likely to go further extensions of credits rather than contraction. Neither the credit system of the United States nor that of the world has reached the limits of its power of expansion.

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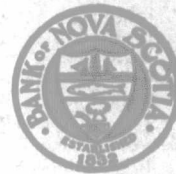
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