

repair. It is mostly privately owned, but private endeavor by the impoverished owners will prove entirely inadequate to undertake the work of restoration. There is little doubt that State aid will be needed.

Not only outside the war zone in France, but in Great Britain, the woodsman's ax has been busy cutting available supplies for war purposes. That in this cutting Canadian and American lumberjacks have been largely employed may be assumed to have made for efficiency in operation, but it may also have been secured at the expense of all silvicultural considerations. Many a forest managed under a natural regeneration system will have been cut without regard to the needs of reproduction, and French foresters will for many years to come find difficulties in returning to a sustained-yield management, which has been deranged by premature harvests.

The magnificent fir forests of the Vosges and Jura Mountains, the show pieces of French foresters, managed in selection forest, are being dismantled without regard to reproduction and with the maximum of damage to young growth.

Effect in Britain

In Great Britain the utilization of home-grown timber on a large scale will have waked up the people to the possibilities of increasing its production, and we may confidently expect a more serious effort on the part of the Government to inaugurate a forest policy which will encourage private endeavor to replace the cut plantations and for the Government to attempt the ambitious pre-war schemes of wholesale afforestation of waste lands.

The British Empire Resources Development Committee bids fair to outlast the war and become a part of the Reconstruction Committee, which has begun its work.

While in our country these more or less direct war influences are not felt to a great degree, yet there is one development which has no direct bearing on forests and forestry, but promises to be of the highest importance in

the development of forest policies; it is the development of socialistic tendencies.

Nationalizing Industry

We are learning rapidly that government is a tool which can be made efficient, and we are learning to realize community interests as superior to individual interests. The extension of government functions has grown marvelously in all belligerent countries, so that Bellamy's description of the communistic state is not any more so Utopian as it was when first published, forty years ago.

The States that have gone perhaps farthest in nationalizing industries are the Australians.

In New South Wales not only are railroads and coal mines operated by Government, but woolen mills, cement, and even harness factories.

West Australia adds brickyards and quarries, sawmills and steamships, hotels and laundries, agricultural implements, and now even retail bakeries, butcher shops, and fish markets. The Ontario Government has undertaken at least the last enterprise, namely, to furnish fish at reasonable prices.

Under the influence of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League, the North Dakota legislature has gone so far as to declare for the principle that the State may enter upon any manufacturing or industrial field, and has taken up first State ownership of flour mills and grain elevators.

These socialistic developments have not altogether been merely dictated by war needs, but are bona fide changes of attitude toward private enterprise. We may, to be sure, not claim so much for the many Government activities which the belligerent countries, including the United States, have developed as war measures.

Congress itself has become more and more an exponent of Government ownership and control, with a tendency to State socialism. As Mr. Mann declares: "We are undergoing the greatest revolution in government which this country has ever seen."

After the war, to be sure, a formidable reaction may set in and we may