

excursion on the blue waters of Lake Ontario, were removed with equal care and tenderness to the Lakeside Home, where for several months, in the enjoyment of the refreshing and invigorating breezes from the lake, they were nursed back, some of them, to health, many of them to a condition which prepared them for the closer confinement of the coming winter. The sight of the migration was pathetic; it always is, to see the helpless little ones carried in strong arms, held close to sympathetic and loving hearts; and it is well to bear in mind at all times that it costs money to maintain these most deserving institutions. Reader, feel down in your pocket, fish up a dollar and send it immediately to the Toronto Hospital for Sick Children, or a cheque for a more generous amount would be better; and be assured that whatever you may give will be thankfully received and faithfully applied for the alleviation of the suffering little ones.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Mr. L. S. Ware, editor of The Sugar Beet, Philadelphia, has been decorated by M. Loubet, president of the French Republic, with the order of Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, for exceptional services rendered the world's sugar industry. Mr. Ware was a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 and the only American selected by the United States government to defend the cane and beet sugar interests, not only for that country but for the colonies of Cuba, Porto Rico and the Sandwich Islands, representing a total invested capital for the exhibitors of this special commodity of nearly \$500,000,000. The French government has withheld this distinction for a year, so as to keep it separated from exhibition honors, it being intended that it should be granted under a special clause for work accomplished during a period of twenty years. The Sugar Beet is now in the twenty-second year of its publication under the auspices of Mr. Ware, under whom it has assumed the utmost importance as the organ of the beet sugar industry in the United States.

Life has no pleasure for Theodore Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association. He ordered a strike against the steel trust without sufficient reason. That strike has proved a failure as it was sure to do. He has called it off. And his followers are the only losers. Some of them are glad to resume work; others, notably the tinsmiths, are wild with anger. Some of them will find their old places open to them; others will not. Six tinsmiths mills once union are now non-union. Some of the tinsmiths men have formed an independent organization. A delegation of sheet workers was fairly ready for a riot. They represented the Wellsville mill. This mill, they said to Shaffer, had been non-union twenty-two years. The members agreed to join the union in June, and came out on a strike. Now the Amalgamated has deserted them. Scores of the men own homes in Wellsville, but the strike has ruined their employment, and they must go elsewhere. These are only samples of what this strike has done for labor. Mr. Shaffer must bear the burden of the defeat. It will be remembered that when he advised the executive board to end the strike shortly after it began he was overruled and ordered to continue it. He had made a serious mistake in ordering it in the first place; he made a second mistake in not washing his hands of the matter and leaving the onus of defeat on the executive board. If he saw clearly his false position after that conference, as the reports at the time seemed to indicate, he should have resigned the presidency of the Amalgamated

Association. If the experience of other labor leaders, such as Irons and Debs, may be regarded as prophetic, Shaffer, although he fought to the last and carried out the directions of the executive board, will probably soon disappear from the field. —Buffalo Express.

By the Trades Congress, at Brantford, two resolutions were passed which directly conflict with one another. One declares true patriotism to be international; another asks the expulsion of alien laborers. Patriotism is a love of country, of one country, and cannot be made to include more; cosmopolitanism is the reverse of patriotism. The congress, moreover, declared the population of Canada to be cosmopolitan; if it were, it would not be patriotic; it would have no love for one country more than another. The common ground on which the mixed population of Canada meets and unites is Canadian, and not cosmopolitan. If the population of Canada were cosmopolitan there would be no aliens. This the congress did not admit; and it showed the liberality of its cosmopolitanism by calling upon the Department of Labor to assume the deportation of aliens. The congress here shows itself to be national, and in a dubious sense patriotic, forgetting its boasted cosmopolitanism the moment its own interests appear to look the other way. It went so far as to display jealousy of sex rivalry in the fields of labor by deprecating women acting as barmaids. There may be, and we think there are good reasons why they should not so act; but these reasons have nothing to do with the male jealousy, which suggests the restriction of this employment to men. —Monetary Times.

President Shaffer, at Pittsburg, Pa., last week, handed the Associated Press a history of the late steel strike and the terms of the settlement. He complains of desertion by the American Federation of Labor, which he says was pledged to help the Amalgamated Association.

"Perceiving that lack of money, loss of public approval, desertion by hundreds of our own people and neglect by other organizations would make it impossible to gain a decisive victory, we endeavored to save what we could."

The settlement is on the following basis, a separate agreement being made with each company:—The old scale is adopted. Companies may discharge any employees who shall by interference, abuse or constraint, prevent anyone from peaceably following his vocation without reference to connection with labor organizations. Non-union mills shall be reported as such, no attempt to be made to organize, no charters granted, old charters retained by men if they desire. The company shall not hold prejudice against employees by reason of their membership with the Amalgamated Association. This agreement is to remain in force three years, from July 1, 1901, but terminable at ninety days' notice from either party on or after October 1, 1902. This last clause is to be voted upon by the tin lodges and an answer given immediately.

The revised figures showing Canada's financial position for the fiscal year ended June 30 have been published. In his budget speech early in the year, Finance Minister Fielding, estimated the probable revenue on consolidated fund account at \$52,750,000, and the probable expenditure at \$46,400,000, which would give a surplus of \$6,300,000. The estimate of revenue is slightly in excess of the actual figures, while the expenditure somewhat exceeds the prognostication. The total ordinary revenue amounted to \$52,551,722, while the expenditure under the same head was \$46,805,751. This makes the surplus about \$600,000 less than the Finance Minister figured it would be. The capital expenditure upon railway subsidies, the South African contingent, etc., amounted to \$11,083,958. Mr. Fielding's estimate was \$10,700,000, and deducting from this the surplus and sinking fund, he looked for an increase of about \$1,800,000. The increase, as it turns out, will be \$2,849,000. For the previous fiscal year the financial statement was as follows:—Ordinary revenue, \$51,029,999; expenditure, \$42,975,279; surplus, \$8,054,710; capital expenditure, \$9,742,187; decrease of debt, \$779,639. The revenue for the first two months of the present fiscal year was \$8,817,062, or \$600,000 ahead of July and August in the previous year. The expenditure was \$5,362,982, as against \$4,173,471 for the first two months of 1900.