

# UNCLE SAM IN CANADA

HOW OUR AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE BUYING UP THE BRITISH NORTHWEST.

(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)

(Copyright, 1906, by Frank G. Carpenter.)

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.—There are now more than 200,000 Americans in the Canadian northwest. They number one-third of the population, and some sections of the wheat belt are settled almost entirely by them. A few American syndicates have taken up large tracts and some individuals have bought thousands of acres and are holding them, but the majority of our people have settled on the homesteads allotted by the government and, having bought lands adjoining, are waiting to grow up with the country.

Americans are doing a large share of the business of the new towns. A few are merchants, others are investing in elevators and mills, and there are a number at Winnipeg who have much to say in the grain exchange and other financial centers.

## THE AMERICAN INVASION.

Indeed, Canada may be said to have a real invasion of Americans. In 1896 less than 20 homesteads were allotted to them. In 1897 the number jumped to 1,000, and in 1899 it was 25,000. In 1900 it rose to 50,000, and last year more than 100,000 Americans, an army 10 times as large as that which Xenophon led on his march to the sea, came over into Canada and are now here besieging the god of prosperity.

The government officials tell me they expect to have 50,000 more Americans this year, and I warn you that both they and the American real estate syndicates, who are making money out of buying lands and selling them again, will do what they can to increase that number in the future. This is a matter of vital interest to the United States. It means the loss of some of the best of our farming population, and in addition the actual carrying away into Canada of millions of dollars of good American gold.

UNCLE SAM WILL LOSE \$30,000,000 IN 1906.

The most of the Americans who go to Canada are skilled farmers. They are men of means, and nearly all of them carry some money along. I am told that the average, so far, has been at least a thousand dollars per head, which for the 200,000 immigrants who have so far gone there would mean \$200,000,000. If this estimate is kept up it means that Uncle Sam will lose \$30,000,000 from this emigration this year, and that to say nothing of the energy, brains and muscle of 80,000 good American citizens. It is generally estimated that a first-class man without a cent in his pocket is worth at least a thousand dollars to the country in which he settles, and our emigrants are certainly worth that to Canada. They are worth more in the building up of this country, for they know just how to handle it. They are valued at something like \$1,000,000 a year by the railroads as traffic producers. James J. Hill estimates that every new family which settles along the Great Northern is worth at least \$100 a year in addition.

tional freight. Now 50,000 Americans at even five to the family means 10,000 families; and at Mr. Hill's estimate this equals an annual increase of at least \$1,000,000 to the receipts of the Canadian railroads.

Do you wonder that the Canadians are anxious to get us?

## THE MOVEMENT STARTED BY YANKEES.

This remarkable invasion originated in the combined forces of the Dominion government and Yankee speculators, and it has been carried on by those forces from the beginning until now. Indeed, I might say that our real estate men were the real discoverers of the new Canada. The Canucks have long known that they have a vast area of good soil, but they had no idea how it could be developed until the strenuous American crossed the boundary and planned out the way.

To begin with, the movement is the outcome of the filling up of the United States. For years the American railroads, which are always figuring after possible traffic, have known that they were carrying about 300,000 emigrants to our great west every 12 months. This army has been scattered over our country, and it has rapidly filled the vacant spaces. It has eaten up most of the homesteads given free by our government and has swallowed about all the cheap lands that could be had in large blocks. About 1900 the fact that the most of such lands were gone became well known, and the American pioneer farmer who had settled in Ohio and there made money by selling out and buying cheaper lands in Illinois, and again made more by moving from there on to North Dakota, found himself at the end of such speculation. Lands everywhere had risen, and in the far west they were worth from \$15 and upward per acre.

At the same time the big land operators, who had been buying large tracts in Minnesota and the Dakotas from the Northern Pacific and other railroads and selling them out to the farmers, found that there was no more land to buy; and that they would have to have new territory or quit the business. The farmers began to wonder what kind of lands there were in Canada, and our real estate men to search far and wide for new worlds to conquer.

## A MILLION ACRES SOLD BY AMERICANS.

Among these real estate agents were two who had made quick fortunes by buying our railroad lands and selling them. Their names were Robertson and Lynch. Robertson had started life as a country school teacher at \$30 a month, and Lynch had begun as a land surveyor at a few dollars per tract. They discussed the situation, and Robertson was sent to Canada to spy out the land. He came here in the winter and took trips from Winnipeg out over the different railroads visiting the small towns of the wheat belt and of the new country beyond. He would stop at a village hotel, and engage in conversation with the farmers, asking as to their crops and the prospects. One man would tell him that he got 27 bushels of wheat per acre that year, and, on being asked as to the year previous, would reply that he had made 20 bushels then, but that the year before he had gotten only 15 bushels, as his crop had been a failure.

## The American Invasion and What it Means—A Movement Started by Yankees—Real Estate Agents Making Fortunes—How One American Woman Sells Lands. Our Settlements in Canada—Some Yankees Who Don't Want Homesteads.

As Robertson heard this kind of talk his eyes bulged out so that they almost dropped upon his cheeks. He saw the possibilities of land speculation, for he knew the average yield in Minnesota at that time was not more than 15 bushels per acre. When he learned that the men held their farms at only about \$10 per acre, he was still more excited. He heard the same stories at other villages and when he returned to Winnipeg he

resort bought a big tract of land and disposed of it at a profit of millions. This was Col. Davidson of Duluth, who had made much money in buying Minnesota lands and selling them. Col. Davidson went into Canada to buy some cattle for a farm he had in the United States. He made inquiries as to the crops and saw the possibilities of land speculation. In looking about he found that the Qu'Appelle Long Lake

## EN ROUTE TO SASKATCHEWAN.



called upon Mr. Griffin, the Canadian Pacific railroad land commissioner, and told him that he wanted to buy 50,000 acres along the Soo Pacific, which comes into Canada from the United States and joins the Canadian Pacific trunk line a short distance above the boundary.

As the story goes, Mr. Griffin was not at all anxious to sell. I am told he looked upon Robertson as crazy, and advised him to purchase the lands through the local real estate agents. This was done, and it created such a sensation in Winnipeg that the agents employed by Robertson were accused of unmercifully skinning a poor American. At all events, the land was soon purchased, and within four months it was all sold for \$10 per acre. A short time after that Robertson and Lynch came to Canada, and bought a million acres of the Canadian Pacific railroad grant in the western part of Manitoba, and in what is now lower Saskatchewan. They paid, I am told, less than \$3 per acre. That was four years ago, and their land has all been sold. They have let the land go at all kinds of prices, but it is said that the average has been at least \$8 per acre, and that they have made in all probability \$2,000,000 out of the deal.

About this same time another Min-

nesota bought a big tract of land and disposed of it at a profit of millions. This was Col. Davidson of Duluth, who had made much money in buying Minnesota lands and selling them. Col. Davidson went into Canada to buy some cattle for a farm he had in the United States. He made inquiries as to the crops and saw the possibilities of land speculation. In looking about he found that the Qu'Appelle Long Lake

## AN AMERICAN WOMAN AGENT.

Indeed, one of the chief businesses

was almost bankrupt. It consisted of little more than two streaks of rust and a mortgage, with a stray settler here and there along the line. When Col. Davidson offered to take the grant off his hands at \$1 cash per acre the owners fairly tumbled over themselves in their rush to accept. Davidson first got the sale confirmed by the Dominion government, and then brought in a trainload of bankers and capitalists from the United States. He took them over the tract and showed them the land. I am told that he sold one-fourth of it on the train, and that within a year the whole of his 1,000,000 acres had been disposed of. As to his prices, I understand that he started at \$4 per acre in big blocks, and that quarter sections were retailed at \$8 per acre and more.

Since then these same men and others have gotten possession of land grants belonging to the various railroads, and they have sold some millions of acres. Indeed, the most of the land selling has been done by Americans. This is especially so with the large tracts. There are also Canadian real estate agents, but the most of them are doing business in the small.



## AMERICAN SETTLERS GOING IN.

of the new Canada is selling lands. The real estate agent is found at every station. He meets you as you step from the cars. You see his sign in the samples of wheat, oats, potatoes and other products in his office windows, and you may find farm exhibits even at the depots. Take, for instance, Moose Jaw, at the junction of the Soo Pacific and the Canadian Pacific railroads. It is a live-

ly city of 4,000 souls, and the liveliest part of it is the railroad depot. Just outside the station buildings a pyramid has been erected of sheaves of oats, wheat and barley, with a Canadian flag floating over it. The pyramid is made up of samples of the grain grown in the vicinity, and they are so displayed that they can be seen from 15 cars. We had a wait of 20 minutes at Moose Jaw, and I stepped off and walked about. As I stood before this pyramid a fine looking American woman of 40, with a buxom rose-cheeked girl of 16, drove up in a buggy. Both ladies were clad in furs and the cheeks of the girl shone like Jacqueminot roses. The lady accosted me, asking if I were about to settle in Canada, and if so did I act want some choice lands. I replied that I had not fully decided, whereupon she continued:

"Well, I can tell you, sir, that there is no better soil than right about Moose Jaw, and that I have the best of all left in the neighborhood. I have a few choice pieces that I want to sell, and if you care to look I will drive you out into the country. That is my sign!" And she thereupon pointed to a billboard tacked up beside the straw stack saying that Mary Jane—bought and sold lands.

I asked her where her lands were and she told me, saying that they were worth from \$15 to \$20 and that they would produce 40 bushels of wheat, 90 bushels of barley, or 120 bushels of oats up the acre.

"But," said I, "I am afraid it will be too cold. I understand you people freeze to death in the winter." "I am an American woman who came here for my health from Colorado a good many years ago. Suppose you take a look at my daughter, who sits here beside me. She is 16 years old and I have never paid a cent for doctor bills on her account. Do either of us look like freezing to death? No, sir, we have a few cold days in the winter, but as a rule our climate is better than that of the northern parts of the United States."

I then told the madam that I was a newspaper correspondent and not a land purchaser, whereupon she handed me her card, saying: "Well, I would like to interest you in our lands, and if you see any one who wants to buy, send him to me—I mean any man with good hard cash. Send your card along with him, and if he buys you will get your commission." With that she drove quickly away to accost another stranger who had come out of the station.

## AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS IN CANADA.

During my travels here I have visited many of the localities where Americans have settled. They have come to Canada in all sorts of ways. Some were brought by the railroad, by the real estate agents and the government, almost depopulating the little farm communities of our country from whence they came. Iowa, for instance, has fallen off 10,000 or more through this and other emigration. Some of the settlers had crossed the boundary in canvas-covered wagons, and others had driven into Canada in all sorts of vehicles. I have photographs of men who came in using oxen and horses to pull their effects, and of some who plodded along for days with ox teams on the way.

The first Americans to arrive squatted down close to our boundary, getting homesteads and buying farms along

the Soo Pacific railroad. Soon afterward they began to take up the lands farther west, and now fully 70 per cent of all the settlers between Moose Jaw and the international boundary are Americans. They own a line of wheat farms extending on each side from the railroad back far into the country. Their homes remind me of the settled portions of North Dakota, and they have many good little towns, such as Weyburn, which has 1,200, Milestone 600, and others. In such towns the business men are chiefly Americans.

Another line of American settlements has grown up along the Prince Albert branch of the Canadian Pacific railroad, and others along the Canadian Northern. It is on the Canadian Pacific branch that Davidson got his cheap lands and resold them. As it is now there is a continuous line of unbroken wheat fields running from 50 miles above Regina to Rosthern, a distance of 170 miles. Ninety per cent of the lands along that road are owned by Americans; their farms extending back from the track for about 12 miles on either side. Some of the farmers are homesteaders, many of whom bought the lands adjoining them, so that they each have all the way from 320 acres up to 5,000 acres. The farms are comfortable houses and good barns.

## DON'T WANT HOMESTEADS.

Some of the Americans will not take up homesteads, for living on them they can get the land for living on it. They prefer to buy rather than relinquish their allegiance to the United States. Every homesteader has to become a naturalized Canadian before he can have a clear title to this free land. If he buys, however, he can get a title upon paying the money, and as the outsiders have about as many rights as the Canadian, with the single exception of being able to vote or run for office, a large number of our citizens are Americans still. Within the past year the Canadian Northern has been pushed through the wheat belt to beyond Edmonton. There are Americans settled along that line, and it is probable that some of those who come this year will take up settlements between Edmonton and the Rockies, toward which the Canadian Northern is building. The latest colonies are along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and, indeed, there are Americans in every part of the New Canada. In another letter I will show the effect that this large American influence is likely to have upon the future of this great region.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

## LA GRIFFE AND PNEUMONIA.

Pneumonia often follows La Grippe but never follows the use of Foley's Honey and Tar. It cures la grippe coughs and prevents pneumonia. Ask for Foley's Honey and Tar and refuse any substitute offered. Mr. G. Vacher, of 15 Osgood St., Chicago, writes: "My wife had a severe case of la grippe three years ago, and it left her with a terrible cough. She tried a bottle of Foley's Honey and Tar and it gave immediate relief. A 10-cent bottle cured her cough entirely. I use it as a preventive. For sale by F. J. Hill Drug Co."

## Our Spring Hats.

Will be on sale Saturday, February 17. We will show you the new lines in attractive and exclusive shapes both in \$5.00 and \$10.00 qualities. BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO., Tel. 133, 136 Main street. Sole agents Dunlap hats.

## SWELL NEW SUITS FOR WOMEN

A Keith-O'Brien Talk on Fashionable Apparel For Early Spring.

## SOME STUNNING EFFECTS.

The Ingenuity of the Designer Certainly Surpasses Comprehension.

Foremost in thought during these early days, are the light gray effects embodied in the advanced styles.

The daring weavers are unanimous in holding to these real light shades the grounds of which are relieved with hair line stripes of black, pale green, lavender, and delicate checks.

The predominating materials are Novelties, homespun, Panama and chiffon broadcloth.

So many pretty things are coming in one hardly knows just what to select for description.

A smart effect is an Eton Coat Suit. Shown in Panama cloth in all the new and standard shades, comprising coral, Alice blue, lavender and black. The circular skirt is gored and has a fan plaited front. Specially priced at \$27.50.

Another striking idea is a 22 inch pony coat suit. It is gray and white check double breasted and collarless. The skirt is made with a panel front, circular sides and folds. In gray only. An inducement at \$12.50.

If you haven't time to visit the department then glance at the exhibit in one of the windows.

Our every effort is towards the idea of permanence. Make the casual customer a permanent one through satisfaction.

## LOVELY FABRICS NOW DISPLAYED

A Bit of Keith-O'Brien Comment On the Latest Style Tendencies.

## SOFT SHEER MATERIALS.

The Grays and Blues Are the Reigning Favorites For Spring

Some exquisite effects are shown this season.

The principal change noted in dress goods for spring is the tendency toward soft sheer materials adapted for making the princess effect in dress.

The leading fabrics are batiste, taffeta cloth, French poplins, Henriettas, chiffon prunellas, silk mohairs, French veilings and soft India twills.

These are shown in all shades with grays and blues as favorites.

Heavy weights will be used for shirt waist and jacket suits, such as mohairs, tweeds, and panamas in shadow checks, broken plaids, hair line stripes, novelty mixtures and plaids, principally in grays and blues.

New shipments are regularly arriving.

Already attention is attracted to the new spring weaves and selling is picking up.

Without question this store will lead this season. This is the opinion of the buyer who is still in New York. He writes that his selections have been made with exceeding care and that the purchases are heavy.

When a purchase is not entirely satisfactory we make it right. The store that forced prices down.

## FRESH INTEREST IN SPRING NECKWEAR

A Keith-O'Brien Heart to Heart Talk on Stylish Spring Neck Dress.

## DEAR TO FEMINE HEART.

Their Handsome New Stock Just Arrived Awaits Your Inspection.

One notices a sweet little collar. If this accessory to dress proves pleasing to the eye an impression of neatness has been made.

The new collars are more delicate than ever. The patterns are more exquisite. The ingenuity of the designer has certainly been taxed this season.

New and tailored collars and silk and chiffon are fashionable effects. The prices are from 35 to 75 cents. Inexpensive for such pretty collars.

The embroidered Persian silk collars have the new gilt trimmings. \$1.25 to \$1.75.

Linen embroidery and lace coat sets come in all styles and at all prices.

Linen, lace and silk turn-overs are to be in fine demand this spring. 8 to 75 cents.

Net and chiffon ruffs for the neck are shown in black, black and white and all white, \$4.00 to \$10.00.

Real Irish lace collar and cuff sets are beautiful in the various designs. SPECIAL.

One line of new and stylish washable stock collars—the tailor-made kind. Regular 75 cents and \$1.00. Special, 38c.

## HANDSOME WAISTS FOR INSPECTION

A Keith-O'Brien Impression of Latest Modes on the Market.

## ALL EXQUISITE PATTERNS.

No Exaggeration to Say Finer Showing Never Made in Salt Lake.

A beautiful waist and a handsome skirt—and you are well attired.

And no outfit is complete with a pretty waist.

Women love them—every one loves a handsome waist.

We have just received a shipment of fine waists in lingerie effects. Many of them have the elbow sleeves. The long cuffs, however, are very stylish. They are all embroidered with German val lace.

One in particular is a fine mill, buttoned in the back. There is a spray of pretty embroidery on either side of the front while strips of val lace run down the front.

Rows of lace encircle the sleeves and cuffs.

We are showing a full line of tailor made linens, some of which are plaited, and others are hand embroidered.

China silk is exceptionally popular. Some of them have the elbow sleeves; buttoned in the back; trimmed with val lace. Others are plain.

We still have a number of mercerized rep, worth up to \$3.00, which we are closing out at \$1.95.

## ADVANCED STYLES IN MILLINERY

A Little Information From Keith-O'Brien on this uppermost Subject.

## FROM EVERY STYLE CENTER.

Surprising How Many Customers Are Looking For New Headwear.

Indications point to an unusually good season. And the shapes were never more pleasing.

Short fronts and high-in-the-back will continue the leading shapes.

Keith O'Brien will handle exquisite creations as heretofore and in addition will pay especial attention to popular priced millinery from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

A new conception—some might even allude to it as a dream—is heliotrope in color trimmed in complement shades. It is short front and high-in-the-back. The body is straw-trimmed with aigrettes, and ribbon trimming in the back. It is a jaunty little hat. Price \$11.75.

Another is a tailored hat, the material being horse-hair braid of champagne shade. The bee hive crown is of plain velvet, stitched bands, a quill and buckle on the side and maline facing. Price \$9.00.

The trade is cordially invited, even though a purchase is not contemplated, to visit the Millinery section and inspect the pretty examples of spring headwear.

## NEW AND NOBBY SPRING SHOES

Keith-O'Brien Styles for Women, Children, Girls and Boys.

## PRICES DOWN TO MINIMUM.

Snappy Stock Certain to Catch the Eye of the Most Fastidious.

It means a good deal to really have a complete stock of shoes.

And the new stock is prettier than ever—the manufacturers seem to have put forth their best endeavors.

The shoes are snappy, stylish; many are along new lines; some are the mannish effects; all are up-to-date; and a few lines are in advance of accepted notions.

Among the season's novelties are college boots in gun metal and patents; lace and button—swagger.

Dress shoes in dainty French heels and the popular Cuban or spike heels.

Boys' shoes that wear and have style—and made over lasts that train the feet properly.

Shoes that will fit the feet of misses and children. The best lasts; the best leathers; experienced salesmen; lots of patience and pains in fitting shoes.

Varieties of infants' shoes for the tots.

There is nothing like accuracy in fitting shoes. Fit a shoe right and the customer pulls for the department. And the women are telling each other—that's why the shoe section is growing.

## NEW WASH GOODS NOW BEING SHOWN

Demand for the Particular Class Of Goods at Keith-O'Brien's.

## SHOPPERS CAN SAVE MONEY.

The Section Where Wash Goods Are Sold Offer Attractive Prices.

The time has come when you must look after your own household and the children's school dresses.

Complete stock of gingham. Red Seal covers a wide range of styles in checks, plaids, stripes and colors. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Barnaby's is a fine grade of gingham of more elaborate patterns. Price only 15 cents.

The popular Scotch goods are the next highest grade. Fine quality and 32 inches wide. The styles are strikingly new with their one by one checks, hair line stripes and plaids. The price regularly is 25 cents but is reduced to 18 cents.

Mercerized and tissue fabrics are well known for their colors and textures. The styles in this material are the latest, being copies of high grade dress goods and silks. Small checks and hair line stripes rule.

In the higher grade wash goods new patterns are being shown. Always beautiful and dainty this class of materials seems to have reached the very acme of the weavers' art.

The section where these goods are sold are not only showing attractive assortments but are holding down prices notwithstanding the advance in raw materials.

# Keith-O'Brien Co.

Mail orders receive our most careful attention. Our out-of-town friends are given every advantage. It is the exception when they are not well pleased.

We insist on the salespeople giving customers courteous consideration. McCall Patterns are highest authority on style.