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TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

PART THREE.

SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

FIFTY-THIRD YEAR.

ENORMOUS LAND PURCHASES BY AMERICAN CAPITALISTS.

American Invasion of Canada.

FARMERS FROM THE STATES FLOCKING TO THE DOMINION.

THOUGHTFUL Canadians are becoming more and more anxious about the American invasion of their western country. The enormous land purchases in Manitoba and the northwest territories by American capitalists, and the constantly increasing rush of American settlers across the Canadian border are positively alarming a large part of Canada's population and creating a widespread fear of American supremacy throughout the whole western part of the Dominion.

During the month of May no less than 3,000,000 acres of land in Manitoba alone have been purchased by one American syndicate, headed by Col. A. D. Davidson of Duluth, Minn. This purchase includes the entire land grant from the government to the Canadian Northern railway, and the price of sale is understood to be \$22,000,000. The company, says the Chicago Record-Herald, for which this purchase has been made is to be formed under the name of the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Valley Land company, and its operations in bringing settlers from the United States into Canada are expected to be upon a very big scale.

ANOTHER BIG COMPANY.

Another American land company which is doing a large business in Canadian lands is the Haslam Land company of St. Paul, which only a few days ago took to Assiniboia, in three special cars, a large party of prospective settlers and land buyers, gathered from different points throughout the northwestern states. This is the commencement of this year's campaign by this company, which up to the present time has been looking after its last year's customers, having already sent in to them this spring some 300 cars of settlers' effects. This company was the pioneer one in the business of bringing American land buyers into Canada, and expects to do a very much larger business this year than last.

A very conservative estimate gave the number of American emigrants to Canada last year as 50,000, and there is little doubt that the present year will see fully double this number flock into the Dominion. Over 7,000 came during the month of April, which is double the number for the corresponding month of last year, while even as early as March over 3,000 came from Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota alone, according to statistics furnished by M. V. Bennett, agent of the Canadian government land department at Omaha, Neb. He states that such of those men carried from 1,000 to \$5,000 into Canada. The price of land being very high in the states from which they hail, they were able to sell their farms at good prices, and thus to have plenty of means for making a good start in the northwest of the Dominion.

MANY FROM MINNESOTA.

Recent Winnipeg dispatches report that a train of 12 cars had arrived there from Hibbing, Minn., mostly filled with Iceland farmers and their effects, from that place, who are on their way to Fishing Lake, Assiniboia, a point about 70 miles west of Yorkton. They are said to be thrifty, well-to-do people. At the same time there were also in Winnipeg over 100 families from St. Louis county, Minnesota, who had arrived by the Northern Pacific, to take up land at Duck Lake, Wetaskinow, Davidson and Staveland, Manitoba. Scores of settlers from Dakota are homesteading back of Saskatoon and

about Battleford, while L. L. Klinefelter, the agent of the dominion government at Mason City, Iowa, has settled 13 sections in the Bates district, near Carman, and is about to send out another train load of settlers and their effects from Iowa.

The movement is now so great that the transportation companies engaged in the traffic from the northern states are able to handle only a part of the business offering. Every day the western ports of entry report an increasing number of farmers from the north and middle west passing through, and, since the immigration figures show that one car of stock or goods is brought into the country by every three persons making entry, the congestion of freight may easily be imagined.

NEBRASKA REPRESENTED.

The number of immigrants from Nebraska alone during the last year is said to be in excess of 9,000. Most of these have gone to Alberta. Iowa sent quite as many, while Kansas, Missouri and South Dakota have each sent large quotas of their most successful farmers. The South Dakota contingent traveled for the most part overland, while those who came by rail were in sufficient numbers to cause a famine in the rolling stock of the railways running to the north, and the roads from Minneapolis to Winnipeg and Moose Jaw have had their hands full to take care of the travel to those cities.

A variety of reasons is given for the large immigration from the western states into Canada. A great deal of very effective missionary work has undoubtedly been done for Canada by her immigration agents in the United States during the last few years. But apart from this the increased price of land in the western states and the low price at which equally good or better land can be had in the Dominion, have had much to do with diverting attention to the Canadian northwest, particularly on the part of western American farmers, who have sons desirous of acquiring farms and homesteads of their own.

MAY DISRUPT CANADA.

If farmers and men of small capital from Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas and Missouri continue to flock into Canada as they are now doing, the time cannot be very far distant when western Canada will have a larger population than the east, and many people think that when that time comes it will be a difficult matter to hold the Dominion together. Even now it is very nearly divided into two separate countries, both physically and commercially speaking, but a narrow neck of inhabited country for some hundreds of miles connecting the great east and the great west of the Dominion.

In fact, the greater part of the Dominion may be described as a narrow fringe of territory hanging on to the northern boundary of the United States. The Canadians themselves say that in the event of trouble with the United States nothing would be easier than for an enemy to sever all their existing means of communication between east and west, and a big struggle is now going on at Ottawa to endeavor to compel the Grand Trunk Pacific, which is seeking the right to build a new transcontinental railway, to connect it farther away from the international boundary.

Indications are plentiful, however, that the Canadians need not trouble themselves about American invasion by force of arms. The Dominion is becoming rapidly Americanized by peaceful means. The great industrial enterprises of the Dominion are already very largely under American control. Sir William



INDIANS AT WORK IN BEET FIELDS.

Among the laborers employed by the Utah Sugar Co. in the beet fields at Garland, Utah, are the Indians from Washakie. This snap shot shows a number of them lined up just as they were quitting work. Just now all the Indian labor that can be obtained by the company is employed in thinning beets, and the results are highly satisfactory, both to the company and the Indians themselves.

They are paid by the acre for their work, and they make good wages, especially the squaws, who are more industrious than the men. The Indians live in their tents, close to the beet fields; they are paid through a head man whom they deputize to collect their wages for them. They are steady and sober, and many of them own their own wagons, teams and agricultural implements.

Van Horne and Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific railway and Mr. Hays, general manager of the Grand Trunk railway, all came here from the United States.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

General Alger and Sir William Van Horne control one of the largest pulp mills in the Dominion. Mr. Whitney of Boston is one of the leading spirits in the Dominion Iron and Steel company of Sydney, Cape Breton. Millions of American dollars are now invested in Canadian timber lands and pulp mills. Only a short time ago the prime minister of the province of Quebec received from a Philadelphia man named Roberts an offer to purchase vast lands in the far north of the province for a syndicate which was ready to pay \$150 per acre for 25,000,000 acres of land, and though the offer was declined because it was not considered profitable, the incident is important as illustrating the fact that American capitalists have got their eyes upon the natural wealth of their northern neighbors, and because of their possession of large means are bound to secure the best of it.

Where they do not purchase outright or even subscribe to or purchase the stock of the best Canadian industries, they still are deeply interested in them from the fact that they have entered

SENATOR FORAKER.



The wise ones who know the political situation in Ohio say that Senator Foraker is the successor of Sen. Marcus A. Hanna as the boss of the state Republican machine. The friends of Senator Hanna maintain that he still has control of the helm, but there are many who deem Foraker the stronger man.

The field of Canadian banking, and thus indirectly furnish much of the capital for Canadian manufacturing concerns. The Sovereign Bank of Canada can claim the credit of first attracting American bankers, having induced a number of leading American capitalists to enter the field.

This bank has now an advisory committee in the United States, composed of Paul D. Cravath, New York; James H. Eccles, Chicago; William C. Lane, New York; John A. Spoor, Chicago; Fred Winston, Chicago; and Henry R. Wilson, New York. An offer to purchase a big block of the capital stock of the Royal Bank of Canada has lately been made by a party of American capitalists, including George F. Baker of the First National Bank of New York, John B. Dennis, E. L. Marston, James A. Blair and C. Ledyard Blair of New York, and J. Ogden Armour, P. A. Valentine, Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell and Norman H. Ream of Chicago.

AMERICAN LAND OWNERS.

At the rate at which American land companies, speculators, lumbermen, pulp wood men and settlers from the United States have been buying up land in Canada during the last year or two, it is quite possible that the time is not far distant when the citizens of the neighboring republic will become actual proprietors of the great bulk of Canadian territory. In the best wheat belts of the continent, which are undoubtedly situated in the Canadian northwest, more than nine-tenths of the land has not yet been taken up, and the bulk of it is apparently going into American hands. Though it is not particularly high priced, they have much more money to pay for it than the majority of European immigrants.

In that part of the Canadian northwest where most of the new American settlers are taking up land, the crops are magnificent. While this land in the new parishes may be had for from \$2.50 to \$4 per acre up, there are plenty of the older parishes in which it is worth \$20 to \$30 per acre. Some of these western farmers pay as much as \$1,000 to \$1,200 each autumn for the thrashing of their grain and write their checks for the amount as soon as the work is done. It is conceded by all who know the west that the new American immigrants will make the best and most successful prairie farmers in Canada. Their experience, their industry and their capital count for much in the new country to which they are directing themselves. For neighbors, they find men for the most part wholly sympathetic to American ideas.

The western Canadian is already several decades ahead of the eastern in his notions upon political economy, and

Superior and from Duluth and St. Paul and Chicago.

AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW.

So much for the Canadian point of view, but there is the American point of view also. For if it is a subject of deep anxiety to thoughtful Canadians, it should be a subject of at least as deep anxiety to Uncle Sam. For who are these who are leaving comfortable homes in their native or adopted country to settle in what was a few short years ago known as the "Great Lone Land"? Not poverty-stricken citizens, for they are, in the parlance of the west, "well heeled," not the scum of cities, for they are magnificent specimens of American manhood; not refugees escaping from serfdom, for they come from a free land.

The great invading army from the United States consists chiefly of the men and the descendants of men who, imbued with spirit of adventure, were the pioneers of the American west. They have seen their old homes transformed from a wilderness into a garden, their "holdings" increase in value from a few cents to \$75 or \$100 an acre, and they have sold out at good figures and "hit the trail" for virgin land which can be had cheap. Then there are many Canadians who in past years, before western Canada was opened to the world, sought new homes in the United States. Large numbers of these and their descendants are now returning to the land of their forefathers.

It is a noticeable feature that of the 30,000 people who came from the United States into western Canada last year and the large numbers flocking in this spring there are no paupers; all had and have money, many brought their household goods, averaging one car per family, and the livestock imported by them shows that poverty was not the cause of their exodus. They find themselves among a people of similar speech, similar customs, government, social standing to their own. They find that absolute freedom for which the average Anglo-American would fight at the drop of the hat. And while there are some who would immigrants for whom Canada does not harbor, nobody really cares a continental what nationality a man belongs to. If he gives promise of being a good citizen he is made welcome.

WEBB IS ILL.



The wife and daughter of Dr. Seward Webb, the railroad magnate and close relative of the Vanderbilts, have gone to London to be at the side of their husband and father-in-law, Senator Chauncey Depew is with them. Dr. Webb has been ailing for some time and his condition is said to be quite serious.

KING PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH.



The Powers, following Russia's lead, seem disposed to recognize the enthronement of King Peter Karageorgevitch. The new king is virtually a prisoner in his own palace. The new government exercises the most autocratic control over him and he is bereft of all those royal powers which enabled his predecessor to make himself so hateful to the people. This condition of affairs makes the Serbian throne a very shaky proposition just now.

THE PALACE AT BELGRADE.



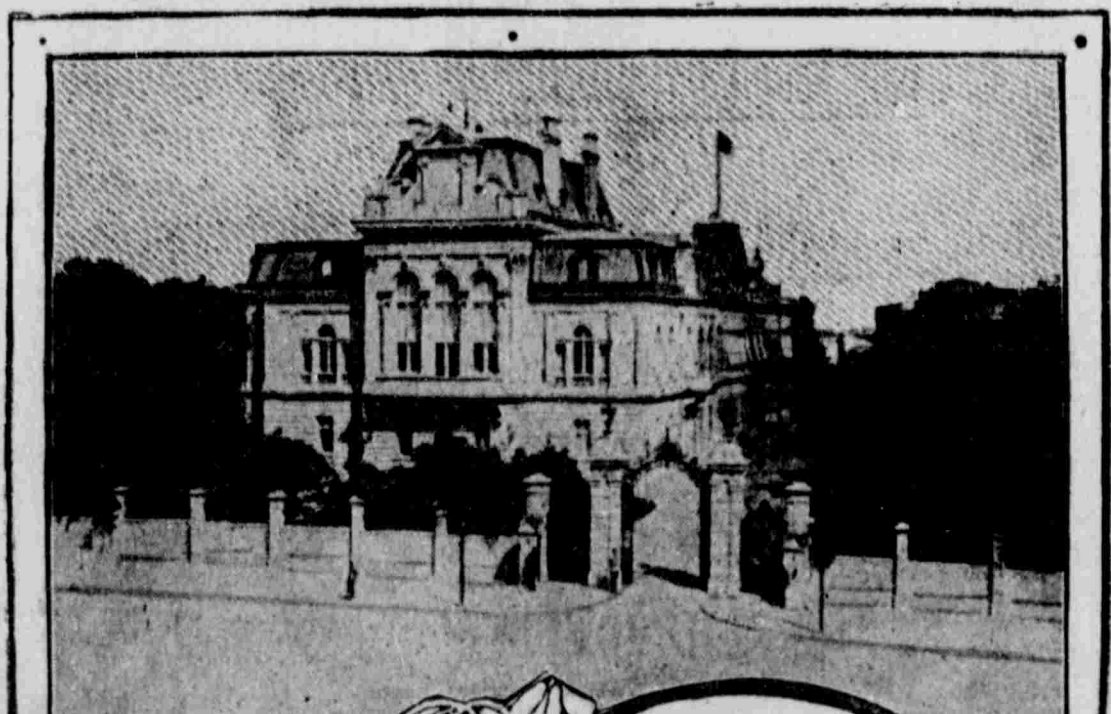
This is an authentic photograph of the palace at Belgrade in which King Peter Karageorgevitch has just been crowned king. In this stately mansion the late ill-fated King and Queen met their tragic deaths at the hands of the merciless conspirators.

FERDINAND, RULER OF BULGARIA.



The fate that befell the unfortunate King Alexander of Serbia and his royal consort has quite unnerved Ferdinand, the ruler of Bulgaria. He knows that he is as much hated by his people as was Alexander by the Serbians. He is now in continual dread of assassination and his fears are shared by his cabinet, who recently held a meeting to consider the situation and take every precaution against a popular outbreak. The bodyguard of Ferdinand has been increased, but the prince is nevertheless in abject terror.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.



THE PALACE AT BELGRADE.