

TIDE OF AMERICAN IMMIGRATION DEFIES ALL DEFLECTING INFLUENCES

Will Exceed All Former Records and This Year's Influx Will Equal Almost Half the Aggregate for Fourteen Years Previous—Special Press Correspondent Investigates Conditions From Vantage Point of St. Paul.

St. Paul, Minn., April 30.—When Zengwill stood on Ellis Island and watched the eager, sanguine, expectant and cosmopolitan stream of immigration, of 1,000,000 souls per annum, lured by prospects and buoyed by hopes—pour into the United States through the gateway of New York—he likened America with a great melting pot, a crucible through which that strange, motley, ignorant, polyglot, heterogeneous mass was to be purified and united into a homogeneous citizenship of the great democracy. How striking was his conception of the situation; how apt his simile!

Today he who stands at one of the gateways of Canada too must realize that in the new nation which has arisen in the northern half of the continent there is another crucible into which is being poured an ever increasing volume of humanity, men and women of different races, different creeds, different aspirations and different ideals which very soon will equal, if not actually surpass, the influx through New York. But there is an additional responsibility entailed by the fact that this newer crucible must not only absorb into the strong, virile, young life of the nation the exodus from the countries of the old world, but must also absorb ten of thousands of the aggressive citizens of the United States. This is one of the most interesting phases of the immigration to Canada at the present time, and just how important it is may be judged from the fact that while upwards of 600,000 former residents of the United States are settled in Canada west of the great lakes, it is estimated that 200,000 more will follow them across the border during the present fiscal year or since the past fourteen years or since the movement northward was inaugurated by the immigration policy conceived and developed by Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald. It means that very considerably over twice as many will go this year as went last season, and the latter mark for U.S. immigration was established. But with all the movement is just beyond this inception stages, and the future may see with the coming population of ninety millions in the republic acted upon by the universal cry of "Back to the farm." They have just had a realization forced upon them by a persistent, expensive and costly campaign on the part of the Canadian government that Canada is a wonderfully fertile, productive, man-hungry land awaiting and inviting the land-hungry man.

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A Gratifying Feature. But probably the most gratifying feature of the movement will be found in the fact that every one of the 200,000 who are expected to emigrate this year will be good citizens; about 95 per cent. of them are practical farmers, familiar with the conditions they will be called upon to face—a most desirable and essential matter at the present stage of the development of Canada; and all have ample financial resources to enable them to undertake farming or stock raising on a profitable scale.

St. Paul the Clearing House. St. Paul, because of its geographical position as a strategic railway centre, is virtually a great clearing house for all the immigration to Canada from the middle western states. Here it is easily possible to formulate an idea of how general is the movement and how widespread the interest in Canada. It is confined to no sections or locations of the prairie states. Homeseekers' excursions, arranged under the auspices of the immigration officials, leave here via the Soo line on the first and third Tuesdays of each month, and of it is in the composition of one of these that a correct estimate of the character of the movement may be formulated. Of course, the majority of the excursionists are from the agricultural states of Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wyoming; but you also find men from Oklahoma, Louisiana, Colorado, Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee and old New England. Every one of them is seeking a home or an opportunity for investment on behalf of himself and his friends. Like the enquiries for information which daily pour into the Canadian government offices here from New York, on the east, to California, on the west, they come from all parts of the union.

Some days as many as 200 or more call at the Canadian immigration office here to make personal inquiry or to solicit direct reliable information which cheerfully gives them in a most painstaking manner. A register is kept in the office and visitors are requested to sign it. This enables the officials to keep in close touch with parties interested in Canada; and inquiries are always followed up by the Canadian immigration officials.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. Sold by all dealers.

letter, if not by actual visits from agents.

Where They Come From.

On the day upon which I visited the offices only 31 had registered. However, this comparatively small number serves admirably to indicate the universality of the movement to Canada as may be seen by the address given hereunder:

W. S. Allen, Prairie du Chien, Wis.
W. W. Davidson, Madison, Wis.
H. A. Thyssen, Davenport, Ia.
E. W. Foulk, Ray, Ind.
E. C. Foulk, Ray, Ind.
E. R. Price, Louisiana.
E. M. McDonald, Clarksville, Miss.
J. Smith, Greenville, Ill.
W. Burger, Davenport, Ia.
S. Simerson, Melford, Wis.
J. Shurman, Perry, Wis.
E. S. Darling, Duluth.
W. Sugden, Leon, Iowa.
W. Byrd, Buckel, Ind.
Martin Ludwig, Missouri.
M. Klapper, Cecil, Wis.
F. Habek, Klenzwill, Wis.
F. Macdonald, Cleghorn, Iowa.
A. Ducommun, Morden, Ia.
W. Cooper, Dodge Centre, Minn.
S. C. Martin, Belleville, Ont.
W. Store, Belleville, Ont.
C. Meshaan, Elkport, Ia.
E. E. Broders, St. Louis.
F. Currie, Clarksville, Mo.
J. Reubaker, Eaton, Ohio.
Mrs. W. J. Mann, Eaton, Ohio.
Robert Thompson, Eaton, Ohio.
F. Huric, Selby.

All Looking for Land.

It is interesting indeed to engage in conversation with many of these prospective citizens of Canada, and to learn from them the reasons why they are forsaking comfortable homes and surroundings in the older states to undertake pioneering work in the Canadian West. Men do not sever the ties and associations of a greater part of a life-time lightly, or without cause, and reasonable inducements available it will be almost assuredly realized.

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such a prohibition would only result in making the people want to go. It would clinch the fact we have so earnestly endeavored to place before the American farmers, that the Canadian west presents inviting opportunities for the agriculturist, for investment and for speculation, which are to be found nowhere else. People would reason it out that there must be some irresistible attraction in a country where so many thousands upon thousands of Americans have gone and prospered and against which it was necessary to enforce prohibition regulations to prevent multitudes following in their footsteps. They will never do it."

No doubt every legitimate means is being used, and will continue to be used, by railroads, land companies, industrial bureaus and community organizations to have this emigration diverted in whole or in part to a section of this country in which the railway or agency is peculiarly interested. The Canadian agents have been confronted by this opposition from the very inception of this work, and that they have been successful in the face of it, is a tribute to their ability and to the resources of the country they represent. They are in effect, and are prepared for it, but so far as any organized official and governmental interference with them or their work is concerned they regard as improbable and impracticable.

A Change of Tactics. Some who have even advocated a restrictive policy have already realized the folly of it, and have been quick to adopt an attitude of disparagement and belittlement of the whole movement. They say in effect, "The emigration is so small in comparison over our population that it really does not amount to anything." But a hundred thousand people in ninety millions, especially when we have over a million immigrants coming in every year ourselves. It really isn't worth bothering about." Among the converts to this policy is the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, according to a pronouncement by G. B. Haynes, the general immigration officer of that road. An annual review with Mr. Haynes was reported in the Pioneer Press yesterday and probably so well justified the "don't care" policy that it may be reproduced as follows:

Haynes' Opinion. "That the tide of immigration has reached the stage where the biggest flow will be to the American Northwest, and not to the Canadian Northwest, and that the big movement across the boundary line is the settlement of new lands in states this side of the line, particularly in Montana and Idaho, is the opinion of G. B. Haynes, general immigration agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. In view of the claims of our neighbors that about 5,000 American farmers settled west of Winnipeg last year, and that roads officials on this side discredit such a report, this is an interesting feature of the immigration of the May 18. This interest has been carefully stimulated by the Great Northern Railway, which has been making a great deal of money out of the reports which are being circulated."

The Soo railway official concluded that the tide of immigration is going to the American Northwest, and that the big movement across the boundary line is the settlement of new lands in states this side of the line, particularly in Montana and Idaho, is the opinion of G. B. Haynes, general immigration agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. In view of the claims of our neighbors that about 5,000 American farmers settled west of Winnipeg last year, and that roads officials on this side discredit such a report, this is an interesting feature of the immigration of the May 18. This interest has been carefully stimulated by the Great Northern Railway, which has been making a great deal of money out of the reports which are being circulated."

Land Companies Discredit It. The Canadian Northern Railway and the Saskatchewan Valley Land company, which are the two largest land companies in the west, were disposed to regard the reports as merely exaggerated and sensational. None of their business is affected, and they are not at all handled through Warroad and Emerson, and, therefore, not within the sphere of operation of the mythical agents.

The Last Mountain Valley Land company, of which A. H. Correll, clerk of the legislature, is real-estate manager, and which is closely identified with the Pearson Land company, had no objection to the reports, and he is getting together with the settlers moving through the St. Paul gateway and expects to be in a position to make a statement in a couple of weeks.

Unsubstantiated Rumors. The natural, aggressive opposition to emigration to Canada from the agencies and corporations referred to, however, has given rise to rumors and reports of strenuous attempts to divert such emigration and of actual interference with emigrants en route. Such stories have appeared from time to time in western Canadian papers. It has been stated that the Canadian government has been canvassing along the Soo line while en route to Canada, and people advised to proceed no further, but to seek homes in the northern and north-western states. They are said to have been told by the agents, some of whom were represented as being commercial travellers covering that territory, but whose disinterested patriotism or something else led them to canvass the homeseekers, that they would be charged a dollar a barrel for water there by the C.P.R., if they would start for Canada. It is said that they would be charged a dollar a barrel for water there by the C.P.R., if they would start for Canada. It is said that they would be charged a dollar a barrel for water there by the C.P.R., if they would start for Canada.

Hostile Press. "The hostility of the American press is a fact to be feared that no such interference as the rumors indicate, even though such rumors be true, which I very much doubt," said Mr. Haynes. "The hostile press is a fact to be feared that no such interference as the rumors indicate, even though such rumors be true, which I very much doubt," said Mr. Haynes.

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to the mainframe reader. Our agents suffer from these influences all the time.

Continuing, Mr. Matthews said the Canadian railroads should wake up to the fact that their interests are identified with those promoting immigration, and should render every active assistance possible. "They act as though they think people have to go to Canada, which is a great mistake. Every time you take a settler to Canada you have got to show him you have something better than the Dakota, Minnesota, Montana or Texas land dealer can offer. Competition is keen as in every other business and you have to show your goods. Sentimental and patriotic feelings are appealed to and with some people these carry greater weight than anything else. Indeed, if there were no boundary and no tariff the Canadian west would soon be as well settled as the farming states."

Practical Propositions.

However, sentimental attachments to home and flag gradually succumb to a practical proposition, where a man can see the future for himself and his family almost assured as he can in the Canadian west. They can sell their land for \$30 to \$50 an acre and buy better land up there for from \$10 to \$20; and a powerful lot of patriotic sentiment will withstand the proposition.

"The most subtle and most effective influence we have to work against is the private banker in the small farming communities. He is a sort of a king among them all; and innumerable notices where good settlers have been prevented from going to Canada by his campaigning of these men against that country. It is no unusual thing for us to take a sale to some man who we have taken up on inspection, and to have the banker, who has the money, simply because the banker butted in. He objects to having the cash withdrawn from his bank, and he uses it to speculate with and to losing the many good accounts which the emigration to Canada entail. These petty bankers who know personally every man for miles around their place of business are the really effective enemies of the Canadian railways and a lower tariff."

Accommodation Inadequate at Portal. The traveller on route to the Canadian Land company had only just returned from Portal when I called there. Such things as interference in any way with emigrants en route had never come under his notice. He did not believe such a thing could occur and he was not at all surprised.

"However," he added, "something should be done to improve conditions at Portal, and it should be done quickly. There has been congestion there, and vexatious delays in consequence of men with families and stock en route. I could not speak authoritatively, but I was told by a prominent man there that the owners of fifteen cars of livestock had been delayed at Portal, and that they had returned to their former homes. Every one of them will be a knacker now and there will be no more emigrants from the districts they represented or within the zone of their papers. We have one of our clients tied up there now, but he has had some friction with the officials and will probably not go any further. However, we took in an entire trainload from Alberta, Nebraska, and every car through without any difficulty."

"The fact that any horse responding to the mallein test and thus showing a taint of glanders is summarily shot works a necessary but a great hardship on many a settler who is going to his location in Montana. He had sold 75 tickets to prospective settlers in Montana the day previous. Personally, I had been an American homeseeker, and unfamiliar with actual conditions, I would not have hesitated a moment in deciding to which place I would go, after inspecting the two places, especially when it is pointed out that 20,000,000 acres can be bought in Montana at from \$10 to \$30 an acre."

A Real Knock at Canada.

During my visit to the Great Northern exhibit, I had an opportunity to learn how railroad jealousies prejudicially affect a country, and how they may be infinitely worse in effect than making suggestions to emigrants after they have their transportation purchased.

A young Kentuckian came in who had just returned from Canada. He had been a member of an excursion run by the C.P.R. from Chicago to Lethbridge or Medicine Hat about three weeks ago. He wanted a homestead and, of course, could not get one near a railway in the vicinity of either of these places. At the former he was told he would have to get out 50 miles and at the latter 85. When he talked of going to northern Saskatchewan told by representatives of the railway that he had better stay in the southern part, even if he had to "lay land, as otherwise, he had to run the chance of being from out each fall. The result was he did not buy, but returned and a prospective settler was lost to Canada, because one railroad did not want him to locate along another. A few minutes after his return here he bought a ticket for Montana. It was the result of a dop-in-the-manger policy, and the country was the loser.

An enterprising gentleman in Minneapolis has recently amassed a fortune from profits on Canadian lands without investing nearly a dollar more than the cost of a small advertising campaign. He placed an advertisement in the papers of that city offering to sell land in Alberta and British Columbia at \$3.50. Purchasers were required to pay one dollar down and contracted to pay the balance to the government after they had secured their land. It is estimated that he sold upwards of 20,000 acres before his method of operation was called to the attention of the Canadian government. The St. Paul and Northern Pacific, however, were taken to protect the public and buyers were warned to be careful as it was improbable that desirable lands would be sold at such a low price. Such large areas could be obtained for any such money. One man who had purchased a section, paying \$40 down at once, applied to have his money refunded, but was refused. The result was that he was "waiting" for a refund. Whether the broker will deliver the goods, or deliver a body blow to Canada, remains to be seen. W. A. S.

Lord Strathcona's Tribute to King. London, May 24.—Lord Strathcona made a feeling reference to the late King at a meeting of the Bishop of St. Albans' fund. He said it seemed as if his death had brought the greater nations closer together.

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As a conclusive proof of how effective

the Great Northern exhibit is, I was informed by the official in charge, that he had sold 75 tickets to prospective settlers in Montana the day previous. Personally, I had been an American homeseeker, and unfamiliar with actual conditions, I would not have hesitated a moment in deciding to which place I would go, after inspecting the two places, especially when it is pointed out that 20,000,000 acres can be bought in Montana at from \$10 to \$30 an acre.

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