

World's work
September 1905

THE GREAT DIVIDE—NEAR HECTOR, B. C.
On the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Elevation 5,190 feet

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THE EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN INVASION

BY

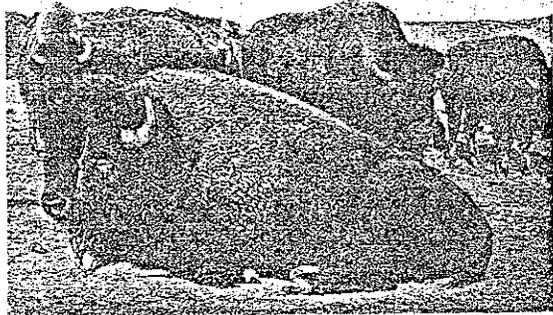
J. OLIVIER CURWOOD

WHEN the Canadian Liberals began their campaign and secured 35,000 settlers and their families from the United States, in 1900 and 1901, a civil war began in Canada, which has since the Dominion in a foment of dissension, has aroused feelings of resentment in the West. When the 35,000 pioneers entering western Canada from Michigan, Ohio, Illinois and the Western states, were followed in 1902 by 20,000 others, the Conservatives raised the alarm that the Government in power was determined to sink Canadian individuality under a flood of immigration from across the border. During the last two years this alarm has been repeated, although the Liberals have maintained their political ascendancy. Now the immigration question has reached its maximum. It takes only three years for an immigrant to earn a vote in Canada, and

75,000 former American voters will soon come into their Canadian suffrage. There are in round numbers 190,000 males more than eighteen years of age in western Canada who formerly lived in the United States, 150,000 of whom are old enough to vote. There are now between 750,000 and 800,000 settlers, with a possible voting population of 240,000, a high percentage because many cattlemen without families are emigrating from Montana and Wyoming. By the end of 1905 the American vote in the Canadian West will be overwhelming.

In eastern Canada thousands of people believe that this invasion means the ultimate annexation of western Canada by the United States. The Liberals, however, calmly argue that the Americans will make good British subjects. But to arrive at the true state of affairs, one should study the "coming nation"

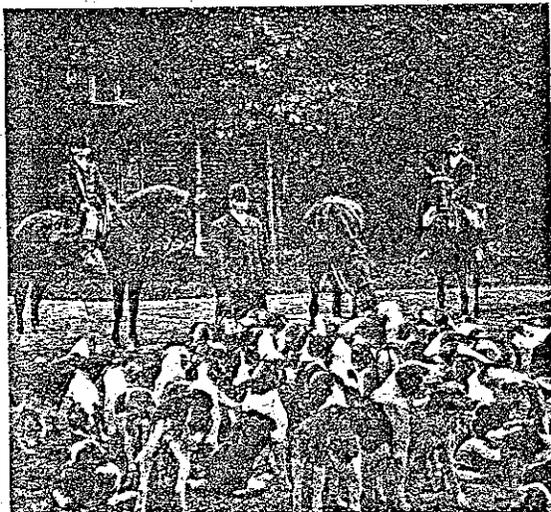
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Photographed by Steele & Co., Winnipeg
A HERD OF BUFFALO IN A PUBLIC PARK IN WINNIPEG
 A few of the remnant of the species that once roamed the Canadian wilderness

from Winnipeg to the mountains of western-most Alberta. One will then see that the fears and the hopes of both Liberals and Conservatives are in many ways wrong. The investigator will be satisfied that it is not Canada's destiny to become annexed to the United States, but that rather a new nation will be born in the West, formed of the very flesh and blood of the United States.

To see how American settlers in Canada feel on this subject, one must live in their homes, eat at their tables, participate in their sports, talk with the women and with the little children. Anywhere from Winnipeg for nearly 1,000 miles along the Canadian Pacific this can be done. Over this vast stretch the population of the towns and country is more generally American than that of the state of



A CANADIAN HUNTING PACK
 Even in remote parts of Canada the people enjoy the best of sports

New York. Many of the towns have American Reeves and councils made up of three or four years ago were tilling keeping stores in the United States. The people form a striking contrast to the in the eastern provinces, where Frenchness and inactivity still prevail in parts. No city in the Dominion is more prosperous than Edmonton, which a few ago was only a bit of prairie land.



Photographed by S. J. Thompson
7,500 OOLACHANS IN ONE CATCH
 The fishing industries of British Columbia yield an enormous

town is hustling with American spirit. The West has twice the land and twice the abilities of the old Canada east of Manitoba. Within a few years the tail is bound to be the dog, and Americans are hurrying to try on to that day.

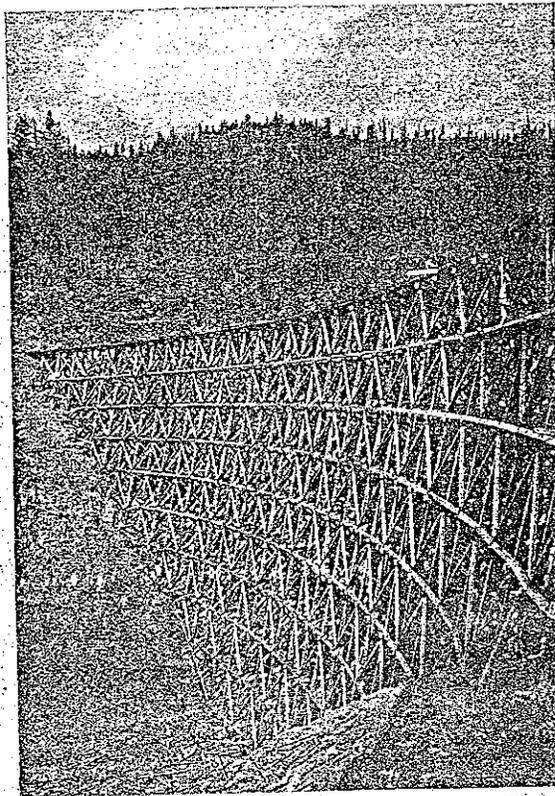
In Alberta the results of the American invasion are astonishing. Between Calgary and Edmonton, a distance of 200 miles, may travel along the line of the railroad house to house, and five out of every six encountered are Americans. Thirty thousand people have settled the country between these two towns. Both Calgary and Edmonton

hustling American of smaller towns, the Montana border "the West" of the Dominion from Montana and hundreds of cattlemen. Thousands of them come from the Rockies in Alberta. Half a million were brought over in the and cowboys. They build no themselves to no especially range like buffalo are far sighted, like the near future the are working toward them already vote. These men, unlike the at Ohio, come with and many shout-



AN OLD CANA

are hustling American cities, and so are
of smaller towns, ranging northward
the Montana border. Alberta is the
the "West" of the Dominion. Across the
from Montana and Idaho have flocked
hundreds of cattlemen. It is common to see
trains of them coming down from the
of the Rockies into the sunny plains
of Alberta. Half a million head of cattle have
brought over in this way, and 10,000
men and cowboys now range over the
land. They build no fences, and confine
themselves to no especial territories. Their
range like buffalo. But these Amer-
icans are far sighted, like their brethren along
the roads and in the towns. They foresee
the near future the vast prairies will be
settled, and they have all taken claims
and are working toward citizenship. Many
have already voted.
The men, unlike the farmers from Mich-
igan and Ohio, "come with guns on their should-
ers and many shout loudly that it will not



Photographed by Steele & Co., Winnipeg
PORCUPINE BRIDGE, ON THE CANADIAN & WESTERN
RAILWAY

be long before Canada will become a part of
the United States. But Americans of this
type form only a small percentage of the total
number in Alberta. In places, it is true, the
nationality of candidates has won or lost for
them. Some Americans now hold office by
grace of the fact that they were born and
raised in the United States. But, on the
whole, one is struck with the unprejudiced
character of the voting.

Indeed it is difficult to believe that preju-
dice could play such a small part in politics
when one is in Edmonton, Calgary or any
other Alberta or Assiniboia or Saskatchewan
town on the Fourth of July. The small
American boys—even those born in the new
land—look forward to the day with as great
anticipation as do the youngsters over the
border. The parents foster the feeling, and
join in the sports of the day themselves.
American settlers who never celebrated the
day to any extent in their old homes rejuve-
nate their boyhood enthusiasm. On Fourth
of July night the cities and towns of western
Canada are aglow with celebrations, and the



Photographed by Muirhead Bros.
OLD CANADIAN PROSPECTOR

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JACKENZIE
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ame up here, got 160 acres of land as a gift from the Canadian Government, and for two years my family and I lived in that shack. Now I own that house, and every board in it is paid for. Eighty acres of my land are under cultivation. My wife and my children are well fed and well clothed for the first time in years. Do we want to be annexed? I say not!"

This is the spirit that one constantly meets. One out of ten Americans who emigrated to the free homestead lands entered the country with just enough money to keep them going until they could reap their first acre of wheat. Thousands hired themselves out by the day for a month to older settlers until they could get the money with which to begin work on their own lands. They built houses of sod and for little log cabins, which now dot the banks and river bottoms. But no matter if a settler and his family did have to live and work in a dug-out, they owned 160 acres of mortgaged land, and this made them content. After two or three seasons comfortable houses and large barns replaced the shacks. The people who had lived in toil and poverty on some little worn-out farm in the States found themselves in comparative affluence. This is the story of the majority of the Americans. Last year 100,000 bushels of grain were harvested in western Canada—an average of 140 bushels per man, woman and child. It is not reasonable that Americans should love this country. I have met men who to-day would not do it. Four out of five of the Americans, while not overjoyed at being the subjects of a king, would vote against annexation to the United States. They are content to remain British subjects until the time comes for the birth of another great commonwealth. The settlers are immensely satisfied with the land and the schools. A farmer may own 160 acres of land under cultivation, barns and a dwelling, and yet his taxes will be only a few dollars a year. If there is but one settler living in a district, and that settler has eleven children, the Government will build a school for them, and if there is an average attendance of 15 during the year the school is entitled to an annual grant from the Government. In this grant comes nearly all of the expenses, the teacher's salary included, and the educational facilities are practically free. One-eighth of the vast fertile belt

between the Pembina and the Saskatchewan is set apart for the maintenance of schools. On the whole, the provincial settlers are better satisfied with the school service than with that in the United States. The country teachers all have government certificates, and few of them have charge of more than fifteen or twenty pupils. Every city and town has its school of higher education, and Edmonton, Calgary, Brandon, Indian Head and a score of other western places have become college towns. Students in the colleges receive aid from the Government.

Many of the towns and cities are in some ways more progressive than places of the same size in the United States or the eastern provinces of the Dominion. American politicians have not yet begun to emigrate. As a result the thousands of American voters in the new West are not hampered by the pits and traps of the ward heeler and the campaign boss. From this West have been sent to Ottawa honest men with a love for the new country—men like ex-Minister of the Interior Clifford Sifton and Deputy Minister James Smart, both of whom recently resigned during the school-question fight because they believed their homestead constituents were being unfairly treated. Such men are sent by a direct and honest vote—mostly the vote of American farmers.

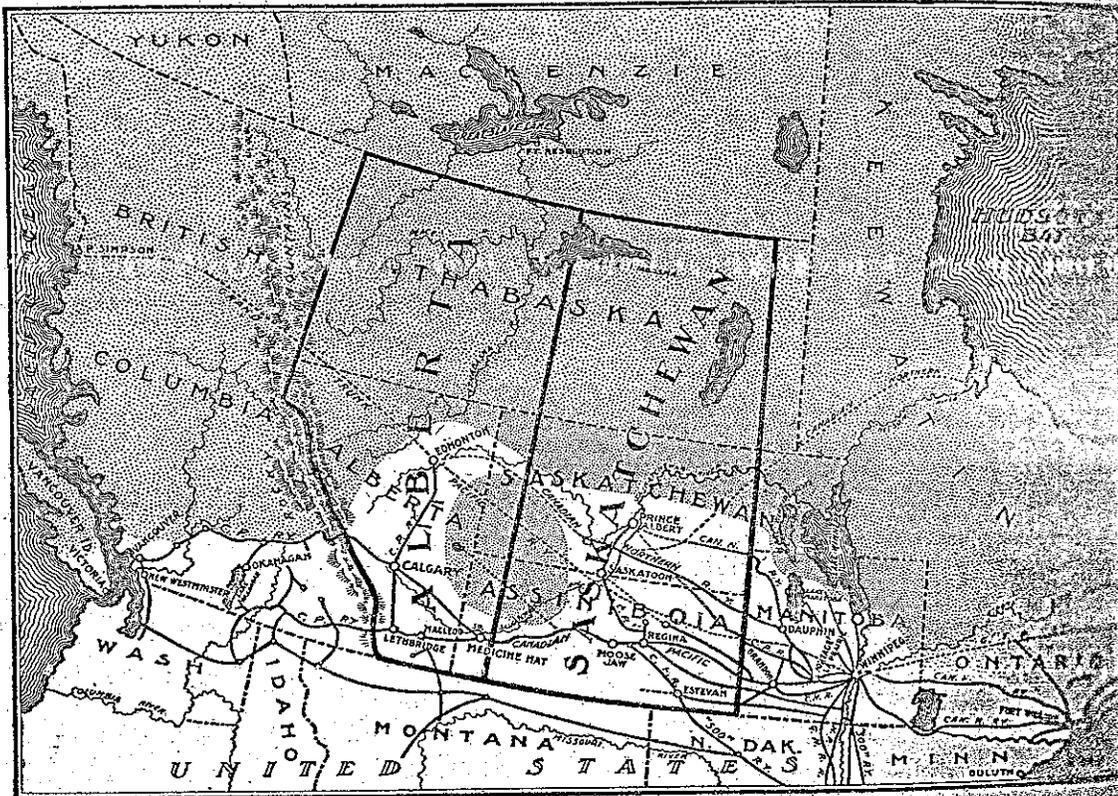
Municipal ownership is triumphing, and the liquor question is handled better than anywhere else in the world. Edmonton has a telephone system. Work has already been begun on an electric railway that will tap the surrounding prairie lands for fifty miles on all sides, and this system will undoubtedly come under legislative control. When completed it will be without a rival in Canada. The single-tax idea of Henry George has also been adopted in Edmonton, and a number of other towns are planning to adopt it. "Where you find clean saloons you'll find clean politics," said a Calgary man to me. "For nine years I voted in an Ohio city, and only once in that time did my candidate win, and every time I voted for the clean man. But I was up against the saloon element. Here we have no saloon element."

Every American farmer and townsman in western Canada is interested in the saloon question. As a result the liquor traffic is under the control of the people. From Manitoba to the Rockies, a distance of 600 miles,

there is not a saloon. The only places where liquors are sold as drink are at hotel bars. No person can get a license who does not have a house with a specified number of rooms, and the house must be a hotel in fact and not a "blind." Only a certain number of hotels in each town have bars, according to the population. There is little temptation for country youths, for a settlement of a few houses cannot support a hotel, and consequently there is no bar. In every district

put under little restraint. Even policemen on their beats "drop in" at late hours for their free "nips." More than once I have seen policemen in American cities under the influence of liquor. All day Sunday the majority of American saloons are doing business. The police officials know it, yet are blindly ignorant. In Calgary it is different. The town is the centre of a great cattle-grazing district, and the market place for cowboys and rangers for miles around

nearly 1,000 in tents the influx has been so great that government agents who must have had more than 100,000 in 1901 Calgary had less in 1904 the population and now it is more than 13,000 American. Twelve months permit buildings worth \$1,020,000, three wholesale business which enjoy traders roads, and six other lines under construction. The business is controlled more than a year ago



MAP OF WESTERN CANADA

Showing how the four territorial districts, Alberta, Athabasca, Assiniboia, and Saskatchewan, have given place to the two new provinces, Alberta and Saskatchewan. Railroads in operation are shown by continuous black lines; railroads in course of construction, and proposed routes, are shown by broken lines. The shaded area indicates the part of the country that is practically unsettled; the white area the part that is settled.

there are commissioners, usually reliable business men, to see to the proper enforcement of the liquor laws. The bars are not only closed tight all day Sunday, but are closed at eight o'clock Saturday evening, and are not opened again until eight o'clock the following Monday morning. There are no "side doors."

It is interesting to contrast a Saturday night in Calgary with a Saturday night in an American city. In the United States the saloons run wide open until the early hours of Sunday. Drunkenness and carousing are

whose natural instinct is to drink and a boisterous revel. Yet there is no drink in Calgary on Saturday night. Everything is quiet. Hotel barrooms are closed and locked and the windows are curtained. The map shows that the liquor business can be brought under control—if the people get to work before the politicians.

Calgary is now filled to overflowing with new settlers from the United States. There is not a vacant house in the city. Many people are living in barns and sheds, and there

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"Savior of the most of the most of the financial world, among those who Bank of Commerce bank in the metro Trust Company, on trust companies in A he made announcer \$2,500,000 for 502 s Assurance Society st \$400,000,000 held by

Mr. Ryan is a luck the son of fortune, th come to be recogni American product. six years, from 186 from the position of in Baltimore into a York Stock Exchang he has been a "Wall He has had no bu The public has beer Ryan as an indust helped to form the To in street-railway de helped to consolida nes into the Metro

nearly 1,000 in tents. Since early in March the influx has been so great that the Government agents who meet and aid the settlers have had more than they could attend to. In 1901 Calgary had less than 5,000 people. In 1904 the population had grown to 10,000, and now it is more than 15,000, including nearly 13,000 Americans. During the last twelve months permits have been given for buildings worth \$1,023,000. There are seventy-three wholesale business houses in the city which enjoy traders' rates from the railroad, and six other big wholesale houses are under construction. Ninety per cent. of the business is controlled by Americans. A little more than a year ago a fire destroyed \$250,000

worth of property in Wetaskiniwin. The place was almost wiped off the map. Now it has almost become a city, and is one of the most important places west of Winnipeg. Since the fire half a million dollars' worth of buildings have been erected. A \$35,000 brick school edifice has been completed. The town is illuminated by a \$50,000 electric-light system, a gas company is in operation, and the housewives are supplied with this fuel at seventeen cents a thousand feet. Already Winnipeg, a city of 100,000 people, American in almost every sense of the word, possesses the largest railroad yards in the world. These are examples of what the Americans are doing in the "coming nation."

THOMAS F. RYAN, CORPORATION-SAVER

AN INTIMATE CHARACTERIZATION OF THE MAN WHO NOW CONTROLS THE STOCK OF THE EQUITABLE

THOMAS FAULKNER RYAN, the "Savior of the Equitable," is one of the most remarkable figures in the financial world. He is the most active among those who control the National Bank of Commerce, the third strongest bank in the metropolis, and the Morton Trust Company, one of the six strongest trust companies in America. Early in June he made announcement that he had paid \$500,000 for 502 shares of Equitable Life Insurance Society stock, which controls the \$10,000,000 held by the Equitable Society. Mr. Ryan is a lucky man. He is a type of man of fortune, the kind of man that has to be recognized as a characteristic American product. It took Mr. Ryan only seven years, from 1868 to 1874, to graduate from the position of a small mercantile clerk in Baltimore into a membership in the New York Stock Exchange. For thirty-one years he has been a "Wall Street man." He has had no business but Wall Street. The public has been asked to look at Mr. Ryan as an industrial giant, because he helped to form the Tobacco Trust; as a pioneer in street-railway development, because he helped to consolidate New York traction into the Metropolitan Street Railway

Company; as a great banker, because he founded the Bank of Commerce; as a railroad man, because he is a director of the Seaboard Air Line, the Hocking Valley Railroad and the Pere Marquette Railroad; and as a philanthropist, because he eliminated Mr. James H. Hyde from the Equitable.

Mr. Ryan is not one of these things. Wall Street, when it reads these statements, winks. Its judgment of Mr. Ryan as a banker, as an industrial giant, as a street-railway developer, as a railroad man, and as a philanthropist, reads like this:

"The National Bank of Commerce and the Morton Trust Company are strong, clean and businesslike banks because the masterly and ambitious undertakings of the 'Ryan clique' need the backing of at least two strong, clean and businesslike banks, whose reputations must be as spotless as that of Cæsar's wife.

"Mr. Ryan's connection with the Tobacco Trust and his long connection with the Consolidated Gas Company are mere means through which he directs to his coffers the profits of large speculations in their stocks and bonds.

"Mr. Ryan's street-railway achievements, looked at from the Wall Street point of view, have consisted of the piling of capital in

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