PRICE TWO CENTS

# Galt, Manchester of Canada, Throbbing With Business; Output of Industrial Machinery Is the Biggest in Canada

Town on the Banks of the Grand River, One of the Most Important Cogs in the Communal Life of the Dominion--Stands In Front Rank in Every Respect

Galt's Industrial Progress Is Marked by Sane and Safe Methods Which Have Placed Her High In Financial Standing.

Galt, May 8.—There are communities where there is a lot of bustle and no hustle, there are still other communities where both bustle and hustle are to be found, and finally there is the ideal community where there is hustle without bustle. A visitor to the city of Galt, the capital of the county of Waterloo, and one of the chief cities of this province, is immediately impressed with this atmosphere of effective activity without waste of energy. To use, what is in this instance a very apt and happy slangism, there is no "four-flushing" about the city of Calt. You realize at once that there is a lot being accomplished without needless excitement or fuss, that after a quiet and steady fashion more is being done than in places of greater pretensions, where the "boosting" is so clamorous for attention that one misses much of the real worth. Galtites do not talk much about themselves. They do not need to. Once you have spent a few hours in the city, you realize that Galt is its own advertiser. That the goods talk better than the man who is selling them, is an axiom in the commercial world, and this certainly applies to the capital of Waterloo and one of the leading manufacturing centres of

Ontario, or for that matter of Canada. Scotch the Backbone. The backbone of Galt has been since its birth and still is Scotch, and this steadiness and care. Skyrocketting no doubt accounts in a large degree for the sane, safe steady methods of doing business for which the commun. ity is noted. Scotch thrift, scotch shrewdness, scotch pertinacity and stick-to-it-ativness have all gone into making of most of the industries, great and small. Steadily year after year these numerous great concerns have been extended and expanded. This is one feature worthy of notice. that applies pretty largely to all the manufacturing towns and cities of

JOHN GALT. WHO FOUNDED GALT



along all lines of business and municimethods of financing and commerce have never been popular. The result is that today, as for many decades, Galt's financial rating with rest of the Dominion, and the rest of the world, is very high. The percentage of failures and assignments is amongst th

The Manchester of Canada Galt has for many years been known as the "Manchester of Canada" but it is a question if the name "Birmingham of Canada" is not more applicable. Manchester is famed the world over as one of the greatest of cotton pro-ducing centres, but while Galt has several thriving concerns engaged in this industry the majority of the industries are along iron, steel and

Industrial Galt. Galt is the centre of the iron and ood working machine industry of of Canada with which shops as the Goldie & McCullough, Canada Machinery Co., Cowan & Co., and many others are identified. It is also the home of well known manufacturers of engines, boilers, well machinery, saws, edge tools, knives, iron bedsteads, iron pumps, safes, vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, boots and shoes, art metal brass goods, tacks and nails, hubs and spokes, and many other staple and special articles. The knitting factories of Galt, Turnbull & Co. and the Galt Knitting Co. are amongst the largest and most celebrated in the Dominion. The skilled artisan population is far larger than that of any other town in the country. New industries are adding from year to year to the number and importance of the town's busy workshops. It has been the happy story of success with all of them, and today they are more prosperous than at any other time in their history. The natural location of Galt, the local facilities available and other helpful conditions combine to insure the future status of the town as the "Manchester", "Sheffield" and other appropriate designations, of Canada. appropriate

Public Utilities. Galt has pretty well solved the problem of municipal ownership of public utilities and their administration under commissions. The town has a water-works-plant costing \$125,000 installed twenty five years ago, with as much again added since. A lightLooking West On Main Street, Galt



#### THE FOUNDER OF GALT

sociated with the three "Gs." Goderich. Galt, and Guelph. Of Galt particularly (once known as Shade's Mill), was the great Scotchmen, a help in those early days when it was getting a start. Galt was born in Irvine, Ayrshire, Scotland, in May, 1779. As his father was the captain of a West Indiaman, Galt was reared and educated at Greenock. The impress of his mother, a shrewd and observant woman, was shown early in the character of the boy. He was a great lover of nature and books and displayed unusual ability along the lines of music and verse making. Before he was out of his teens his desire to travel and "see things." as he expressed it, had caused him to take long tours afoot, sometimes as distant as across the borders into the northern English counties It was intended Galt should enter the mercantile life, and he was placed in an office to train for that purpose, but at the age of twenty-five he decided to try his luck in London. However, he had little success there, although he tried his hand at both literature and business, and with the wanderlust always coursing through his veins he finally threw up the idea of making a name and a living in London and started out on the travels which were to win for him an undying fame. Blenheim, Palerma, Gibraitar, were the first places he visited, and at the latter place he met Lord Byron, with whom he visited. Sardinia and Malta, Greece and Syria were also toured and three years after leaving London he returned and Issued two books, "Voyages and Travels" and "Letters From the Levant," both of which met with considerable success, and immediately following which he married the daughter of Dr. Tilloch, a well known jour nalist of that time. From that time his travel on books and novels had a ready sale, and although he made several trips in connection with mercantile affairs to Europe he definitely decided to make literature his great life work. However, his attention had been directed towards Canada by letters from the new land, and in 1823 Lord Goderch (chancellor of the exchequer), suggested that he make inquiry into the resources of Upper Canada. From this suggestion and the subsequent inquiry grew the famous Canada Company, and John Galt was made one of the commissioners of the valuation of land. Salling on a man-of-war, Galt reached Ontario by way of New York, Buffalo, Louistown, Niagara Falls and Toronto, then called York. The outcome of this trip was the deeding to the Canada Company of a large tract of land in Upper Canada, and Gait was sent out to make arrangements for developing operations. After officiating at the founding of Guelph he went to Galt on April 22nd, 1826. Galt had been named after him by an old Scottish friend, the Hon. William Dickson, some years before the origin of the Canada Company. At that time the town of Gait Lad eighty inhabitants, a postoffice, one store, a tavern, a grist mill, a saw mill, a cooper's shop, a distillery and ten dwelling houses. Although the place had been named Galt, as already stated, the people continued to call it Shade's Mill, but the pleasing manner of John Galt made him so popular that the villagers, by general consent, agreed to call the town after him in the future. At that time Galt was about forty-eight years of age, and a man of striking personality. Physically he was of herculean frame, in full vigor of health. His hair was jet black, his eyes small and piercing, his nose straight, a long upper lip and finely-rounded chin. In conversation he was animated and attractive. As a writer he attained to considerable fame, but long after his books have been forgotten he will be known as the man who out of the wilderness of Ontario founded and developed three of the most progressive cities of the province, not the least of which is Galt.

An extensive sewerage system estabthe water service being rapidly extended.

The streets of Galt are well cared for. Several of the handsome residental sections boast paved streets and standard ornamental lights.

The fine public library, postoffice,

years ago and both are managed business houses on Main street. Altomost satisfactorily by a commission. gether no other town in the Dominion shows to better advantage than the

A Beautiful Town.

introduction of Niagara power three the visitor as also do the banks and architecture, but Galt homes in all quarters, whether imposing or humble, homes that bespeak care and taste. The whole town has a decided air of cleanlilished ten years ago, at a cost of system and the banks of the grand is, with the Grand.

busy little place along the banks of it once is to inspire a desire to come back it once is to inspire a desire to come back again. Always in June, when Galt's great Not the least attractive feature of Galt open-air horse show is on, the rest of the is its physical charm. The boulevard is province pays its respects at Dickson everywhere in evidence shaded with rows Park, and the patron of the show has yet of maples and other umbrageous trees. On to be discovered who goes home without the west side of the Grand River, which pleasurable sensations, both of its beauty runs like a silver thread through the town, and businesslike atmosphere, and the

Galt, a City of Homes and Churches, Where Local Option Has Prevailed For Years and Crime is Conspicuous by Its Absence.

Galt, May 8.—The Galt of today is the pride of its resident. He is conscious of its recognition abroad as one of the most substantial and prosperous towns in Canada, with interior beauty spots and a wealth of picturesque surroundings making it one of the prettiest towns in the Dominion. The Galt of to-day is a community of well-to-day people. On all sides are striking evidences of the industry, thrift, taste and culture of its people. It does not know what slums are, and there never is any cause for absolute destitution within its limits. A vacant, habitable house is a rarity and you have to hurry up if you desire to take a look at it before the new tenants move in. There is a remarkable absence of vice and crime, as the police records show very clearly. Never a "drinking town," under local option its reputation in this respect has been signally enhanced during the past five years. Galt is a city of churches, schools and parks. It's educational institutions rank very high, and it is remarkable for activity in religious, philanthropic and fraternal life. Under the most up-to-date municipal machinery all its civic affairs run smoothly. Good useful men constitute the council, which works in perfect accord with an aggressive board of trade. A strong public sentiment favors progressive civic measures and supports anything calculated to conserve and advance the public good.

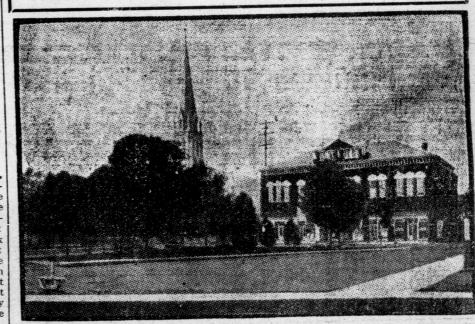
Facilities for Business. The transportation facilities of Galt make it an inviting location for manufacturers, and all industries are treated taking a conspicous place in the developin most liberal and appreciative spirit. In ment of the neighborhood for many years. brief, Galt possesses the paraphernalia of Mr. Dickson also took a warm interest a large, well-conducted, well-ordered, in the hamlet, and his munificent gift to hopeful and ambitious Canadian munici- the town in later years of the splendid pality, with all classes cheerfully taking park bearing his name attests his genertheir appointed part in shaping the destinies of the town, enhancing its importance, upholding its morale, enlarging its it Galt, in tribute to his friend, John Galt, usefulness.

In a brief descriptive sketch, for pres-ent-day purposes, a history of Galt's past must necessarily be abridged and incomplete, brimful though that past be of orable event and stirring The site was selected and the first build- thousand, and is ings erected by Absalom Shade, an adven-turous American, engaged by Hon. Wil-Yankee who ate "b'iled crow, while she iam Dickson, of Niagara, who in 1814

bought the whole township of Dumfries then primeval forest, from the Government for \$1 an acre. Mr. Shade remained with the new settlement and died, after ous nature. The hamlet was "Shade's Mills" until 1817, when Mr. Dickson named the novelist, father of the late Sir A. T. and Sir Thomas.

Incorporated in 1850 In 1850 Galt was incorporated as a village, and seven years later as a town Continued on Page Twenty-Two

## QUEEN SQUARE IN THE HEART OF GALT



# Colonel Seely Repudiates Vile Unionist Slander and Tells How Real Givil War Can Come to the United Kingdom

his constituents at Langley Mili and might Ripley on Saturday night,

Speaking at the Langley Mill meeting at which Sip William Smith presided and at which a resolution agsuring him of gantinuad confidence was cordially sampled, Colonol See'y said he had passed through a very eritical time, which he concessed had eritical time, which he concessed had eaused him great anticty. "I have said we have gated through a critical time," he continued, but it is not all ever yet, and I hope to play a port in the ptruggle that is to come and to coop on telling the truth. (Cheers.) It is a great thing to come to you, my friends in Derbyshire, who are a level-headed people, who do not less your heads of get excited, and who are not ready to believe that one so et people are pletting against you and who corare platting against you and who corare platting against you and who dor-tainly have no intention of platting against ethers. You do not postove in plats, and when you are told that we were engaged in a plot, to quote the news of a Belfast newspaper, to

the news of a fielfast newspaper, to caten Ulster unprepared and by a day or two of butchery to shatter the movement, you do not believe it."

Preceeding, Colonel Essiv defined the duty of the soldier in times of civil disturbance, remarking that where the soldier was called upon to not by civil power be was called upon to not by civil power be was called upon so much as in his capacity as an ordinary cities of this country. Everybody scemed to have forgotten that fast, but so it was. He reminded them that if a soldier used more force

Colonel Seely declared that in dealing might be for murder, — and the fact that he was a soldier would not protect him in the least in the eye of the law if he exceed-

View On Grand, Near Galt



must be available to support the civil act, and that they would take advantpower in the execution of its duty. More "In view of the reports I received from the Irish Government," went on Col. Seely "It became my clear duty as Secretary

of State, for war to take certain precautions in Ulster. I had the approval of all my colleagues in the action that I took, and when history comes to be written I think they will be a little puzzled at my ultimate resignation, because every order I gave was punctually and completely obeyed, and every step I dehe not taken those steps after having received the information which he did, he should have been rightly condemned. (Hear, hear.) "Ulster need not fear that she will be treated any more harshly than any other part of the United Kingdom," said Colonel Seely later. "But, on the other hand, Ulster must understand that she occupies no preferential position-(cheers,)-and that while there is no chance that army, navy, special constables, or any other force will strike her while she keeps the peace, on the other hand if she interferes with the police she must expect exactly the same treatment as any other body of men in the United Kingdom who break the law."

Surely nothing less than a sudden at-(Loud Cheers.)

Colonel Seely next referred to the statement issued by the Ulster Unionist were described as the actual facts con-nected with the contemplated operations Ulster. The assumption was, as the thing was unthinkable, and none but

From Manchester Guardian.

Colonel Seely addressed meetings of tried for the office committed—it to provoke Ulster into some lawless and the constituents at Langier Will and might be for my marked and the constituents at Langier Will and might be for my marked and the constituents at Langier Will and might be for my marked and the constituents at Langier Will and the constituents are constituents. age of it and shoot them down. He found than that, the Government must not do. It difficult to cope with statements such as those. He said solemnly that his whole object had been and was to secure a peaceful settlement of the Irish ques (Cheers.) He knew that bloodshed might well ruin the chances of peace in Ireland, and it was in order to secure a peaceful settlement that he had labored. That he should have taken steps such as were attributed to him was so unthinkable to him that he could not cided on I carried out to the full." Had find words sufficiently strong in which to condemn so gross a charge. (Cheers.) What were those plans and who knew of them? No instructions were given to the general officers commanding the forces in Ireland which were not known to the whole cabinet committee who considered the question-namely, Lord Crewe, Sir John Simon, Mr. Churchill, and Mr. Birrell; and also to the chief of the imperial general staff, the adjutant general, and the first sea lord of the admiralty. Were all those men engaged in a plot by a day or two of butchery to

> Surely nothing less than a sudden attack of madness (proceeded Colonel Seely) must have overtaken men who believed that the men he had mentioned, in addition to himself, were engaged in one of the most wicked plots, if it were true, that had ever stained history. The

"But do not let us forget, indignantly epudiating as we do the vile slander which ought never to have been uttered, to continue to steer in the days that are to come a steady middle course-(cheers)-under no provocation using any armed force outside the law to crush political opposition, but on the other hand never giving way to threats however strong, uttered by men however sincere, never to give way to threats that they will overawe or overcome the police. Suppose they were to say that Ulster must be treated preferentially because of her large armed force. Where the Irish question would be arrived at. would they get to? He had been con- What they must do was to work for a sidering the question and making in- settlement by consent.

only could have acted-had behind him a far larger number of men than there were in Ulster, and they were just as apt in the field of war, as he had reason to know. There could be no doubt that

right, create a force of 300,000 men in the rest of Ireland, and not only in Ireland but outside. Colonel Seely expres d, in conclusion the hope and belief that a settlement of

by lifting up his little finger Mr. Red-

nond could with his eloquence and his

ommanding power, if he thought it

### WHAT GALT POSSESSES

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Population of twelve thousand. Ten parks. Twelve churches.

An \$50,000 Collegiate Institute. An \$80,000 Y. M. C. A. Building. Four public and one separate school. Free postal delivery, twice daily. Six chartered banks. Thirty miles of good streets. Free public library with 25,000 readers.

An opera house, First-class public hospital. Artesian well water supply. Board of trade, 400 strong. The lowest death rate of any Canadian

Good garbage system. Hydro light and power. Natural gas.

Forty miles of cement and concrete Two of the finest skating and curling-Public market with modern equipment

hroughout. Electric fire alarm system. Representative mayor and council that is always on the job.