



THE CREST

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE SALVATIONS ARMY
ARCHIVES CANADA AND BERMUDA

THE SALVATION ARMY ARCHIVES, CANADA AND BERMUDA TERRITORY
26 HOWDEN ROAD, TORONTO ON M1R 3E4

100 years ago, June 1918 First Soldier's Hostel established In Toronto.

THE TORONTO MILITARY HOSTEL



Another Link in the Chain of Salvation Army Effort for the Comfort and Well-being of Our Boys at Home and Overseas (See Page 8)

The June 15th. 1918 edition of The War Cry reported on the opening and dedication of the first of several 'Soldier's Hostels' which took place in Toronto on Wednesday May 29, 1918. The report read: "...the opening of the hostel on the corner of King and Church streets was a brilliant success, and the new institution has been launched on its career of helpfulness in a most happy fashion,

Commissioner Richards, who presented to the distinguished audience the ever growing work of The Army's war-time work, had every reason to be gratified at the cordial reception given to The Army at the opening.

The Toronto Hostel was the first of several which were opened to provide aid and comfort for our Boys in Khaki," stated the War Cry.

Salvation Army Hostels

WINNIPEG—Logan Avenue East, near Main Street
VANCOUVER—Gore Avenue (Naval and Military)
VICTORIA, B.C.—589 Johnston Street
PORT ARTHUR—219 Pearl Street
CALGARY—214 Ninth Avenue East
TORONTO—Corner King and Church Streets
KINGSTON—King and Clarence Streets
LONDON—York and Clarence Streets
QUEBEC—16 Palace Hill (Rest Room Only)
HALIFAX—People's Palace, 218-222 Argyle Street
ST. JOHN, N.B.—Prince William Street
CHATHAM, Ontario—210 King Street West
HAMILTON—King and Charles Streets

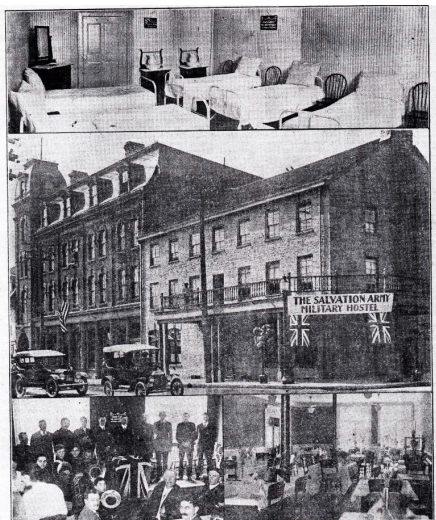
ARE OPEN TO ALL SERVICE MEN

ACTIVE OR RETURNED—IN OR OUT OF UNIFORM

BEDS, MEALS, AND REFRESHMENTS AT
REASONABLE RATES

USE OF REST, CORRESPONDENCE, and LOUNGE ROOMS FREE

BEDS FROM 30 CENTS—MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS
AT REASONABLE RATES



Hostel Opened at Kingston

(1) A CORNER OF A DORMITORY; (2) THE HOSTEL; BOTH BUILDINGS SHOWN ARE INCLUDED IN THE INSTITUTION; (3) AT THE BALKGURAL MEETING WHICH WAS HELD IN (4) THE SPACIOUS DINING-ROOM, OF WHICH ONLY ABOUT HALF IS HERE SHOWN. (See Page 8)

FIRST KNOWN PHOTOGRAPH OF A CORPS BAND.

TORONTO 1 CORPS circa 1885-87



The above photograph was published in an 1887 edition of *The War Cry* with the following write-up:

“WHAT A REVELATION OF STYLES AND CUSTOMS IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THIS UNIQUE PHOTOGRAPH of the Toronto 1 corps. Note the style of hats on the women, even those wearing a Salvation Army tunic. Observe the white helmets of the bandsmen, and the large straw hat of the uniformed man seated at the left on the ground. See the ‘Glochenspiel’ one bandsman is holding, and the boy with the triangle. The officer-in-charge, seated near the drum, is dignified by having military epaulets on his tunic! The poster at the right speaks of a wedding between Major J. Glover and a Captain Bolton, a “ Hallelujah Wedding” no less! One bandsman in his enthusiasm for the Army’s press has stuck a copy of *The War Cry* in front of his helmet.

The name on the drum 1st.C.C.S.A.B.B means 1st. Canadian Corp Salvation Army Brass Band , for all the instruments were brass in those days, not silver plated. Note children in the windows.”

An account of the ‘Hallelujah Wedding’ of Major Glover and Captain Bolton was recorded in the July 2, 1887 edition of *The War Cry*.

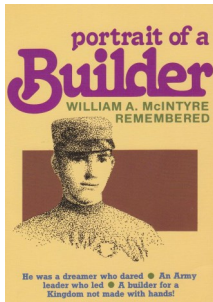
Toronto 1 Corps Buildings.

A number of buildings were used until THE FIRST HALL BUILT FOR SALVATION ARMY USE was built on the site where the former Men’s Social Services centre at 496 Richmond Street West was located. The first being a rented old Primitive Methodist Church on Alice Street. After Richmond Street, Toronto 1 moved to Tecumseh St. on the site of what was to become the Queen Street West Centre 723-25 Queen Street .

The Army’s first meeting place, the Primitive Methodist Church on Alice Street was dingy and unattractive with few people attending the meetings and numbers were still small when on August 4, 1882 Wm. McIntyre (the first Canadian born Salvationist to reach the rank of Commissioner) entered the little church. There were only seven soldiers but healthier days were ahead. Commissioner McIntyre tells it in his own words, some years later “It is a great privilege to visit old Toronto One Corps again. This was the corps where I was converted. I met it first in the little abandoned church on Little Richmond Street, just off Yonge. I saw the post-holes dug for the No.1 corps building on Little Richmond near St. Andrews Market. I was at the dedication and was among the thousands who attended those meetings. I saw the corps grow from seven soldiers to over five hundred. “

..... See next page : **Commissioner Wm. McIntyre**

Commissioner Wm. McIntyre



The year is 1884 and young William A. McIntyre at 17 years of age and with only six months of soldiership behind him stands before Major Thomas Coombs in Toronto and declares that he is ready to answer General Wm. Booth's call for workers. Collingwood, Ontario is his first appointment. He is a cadet, one of the first in Canada— and there not being as of yet a training facility in Canada he gets his training for officership fresh in the thick of battle on the field. At the age of eighteen the newly minted Captain McIntyre followed Captain Jack Addie as the corps officer to Oshawa, a town of 4000 with great success as revival fire sweep through Ontario. Other corps appointments included Belleville and Kingston.

At nineteen and a half years he was appointed as Divisional Commander to Nova Scotia. In 1887 the Nova Scotia Division was divided into two divisions-Nova Scotia East with headquarters in Halifax and Nova Scotia West with headquarters in Yarmouth. He was subsequently appointed to Yarmouth and it was there he met his life long partner Captain Agnes McDonald, whom he married in August 1888. An appointment back to Kingston as Divisional Commander preceded the challenge presented by their territorial commander to go to Newfoundland. On their knees before God they accepted the challenge and Staff Captain McIntyre and his family set sail for St. John's. Upon arriving there they found the Newfoundland Division to be insolvent and in dire financial straits. He accepted the challenge and began to lay plans to improve the financial situation of both headquarters and the officers in general.

FIRST TRADE STORE ESTABLISHED

Discovering that a great many soldiers coming to St. John's – fishermen whose boats made regular trips to the city to sell their fish to the fish merchants used the opportunity to outfit themselves with clothing, uniforms, overcoats and the like. They went to outside sources and McIntyre decided to set up his own tailoring business and make some money for Headquarters. He hired a number of Salvationist women as tailor assistants. He was able to arrange for an officer in Canada, who was a tailor, to be transferred to Newfoundland and then sent him to New York to take lessons in cutting clothes according to the latest New York methods. In time this unofficial Trade Department did a thriving business and helped to make the Army work self-supporting.

The Salvation Army In Newfoundland Receives Legal Status

One of his greatest accomplishments while in Newfoundland was obtaining The Salvation Army a new legal and educational standing, granted by Parliament as a result of his insistence. He had been on the island only a short while when he realized that the Army had nothing of the status given to other denominations, which had their own schools, cemeteries and relief work. The Army was not recognized as a denomination, its membership not counted in the census, and therefore its officers had no power to conduct schools, perform marriages or funerals or handle relief.

Staff-Captain McIntyre wrote every Salvationist and told them to write in 'SALVATIONIST' on the census forms and he himself visited every member of the government, subsequently winning their support for official status for The Salvation Army in Newfoundland. Traveling by boat gave him the idea of a gospel boat calling in at the distant outports, the result was the trim little vessel "The Glad Tidings." which under the command of Adjutant Jim Bowring and Captain Parsons sailed up the coast of Labrador where they called in at the many fishing coves carrying the Army message and comfort and encouragement to the fishermen.

Transferred to United States. In April 1893 Staff-Captain McIntyre was transferred to the United States where he and his wife gave outstanding service, ultimately as Territorial leaders in the South and Central Territories. He was also instrumental in organizing "The School Of The Prophets" - beginning of Brengle Institutes with Major Samuel Logan Brengle as guest.



Excerpts from 'Portrait Of A Builder.'



The late Major Jim Tackaberry was a keen historian of Salvation Army history and over the years spent countless hours researching local newspapers in towns where The Salvation Army was located. 24 three ring binders containing newspaper clippings docu-

menting Salvation Army activities is the result of his research and is stored at the Archives and available for research.

From The Tackaberry Files:

The Brantford Weekly Expositor: October 19, 1883. We are pleased to observe that Sir John A. MacDonald has been attending the meetings of The Salvation Army at Kingston. He did this twice the same day, and gave the leader an invitation to Ottawa. Sir John A. MacDonald, at the solicitation of Captain Abbie, has subscribed \$25.00 towards the Salvation Army barracks in Kingston. In view of his being unseated in Lennox for bribery Captain Abbie may exclaim, "While still the lamp holds on to burn etc." and assign him the first bunk in the first dormitory of the new barracks.

Hamilton Spectator: October 23, 1888. General Booth's Band of the Household Troops (Salvation Army) serenaded the Spectator yesterday afternoon and made some delightful music. For which many gave thanks.

Hamilton Spectator: October 25, 1888. A portion of the floor of The Salvation Army Barracks which partly sank on Sunday night through the weight of the excessive crowd which gathered to hear General Booth's Band has been strengthened. The whole of the barracks is now in the hands of the city building inspector. The result of the bandsmen's visit here was a success, both financially and spiritually, as in addition to large collections and donations, eleven men and women of the audience knelt at the penitent-form and said that they would lead Christian lives.

It is surprising how liberal Hamilton people are to the Army, and what large sums have been continuously given to carry on the work during the past six years.

WE ARE ON THE WEB:

SALVATIONIST.CA/ARCHIVES PHONE: 416-285-4344

E-MAIL: HERITAGE_CENTRE@CAN.SALVATIONARMY.ORG

No Men! But 38 Women Cadets Commissioned

July 1, 1918 In The 'CARRY ON' Session

" The commissioning of Cadets took place this year on Dominion Day, July 1, 1918 and the crowd that attended filled all available space in the Toronto Temple. The Chief Secretary Colonel McMillan was in command, assisted by the Territorial Headquarters and Training College officers.

The Cadets, thirty-eight in number, each wore a white sash with a red shield on it. Seated on the platform also were a number of Life-Saving Guard Leaders who had passed First Aid Examinations and were to receive their certificates that night. The Temple Band supplied the music.

The Chief Secretary made a brief reference to the taking up of First Aid work by The Salvation Army. " Long before the war started" he said, " we saw that a knowledge of First Aid would be very useful to our officers, so instruction classes were started among the cadets. As we have no men Cadets now the Life-Saving Guards have taken their place in these classes.

Lieut.Colonel Bell, the Training College Principal, said "It is customary to give to each session of Cadets a motto which provides them with a clearly defined ideal for the work upon which they immediately enter as officers. "CARRY ON," the motto chosen for this year reflects our consciousness of the strain and crisis of the period, and also suggests the pride we feel that the men, who in normal times would have been here to receive commissions tonight, are engaged on other fronts of God's wide battle-field, for King and country, for truth and freedom"

War Cry July 13 ,1918

Field Report

Newfoundland Notes:

"Owing to conditions and the closing of navigation we are late in recording the results of the Winter Campaign. We can say, however, that splendid advances have been made. The campaign was taken up with great spirit and determination. The following are the results:"

JUNIORS: Converts, 438; Soldiers enrolled, 104 ; new children secured, 213; corps cadets, 30; new scouts and guards, 248; junior soldiers transferred to Seniors, 23.

SENIORS: Converts, 1,156; soldiers and recruits, 27; candidates applied, 11; local officers appointed 81; bandsmen, 13; new songsters, 62; new home leagues organized, 10; new home league members, 237.

War Cry June 1, 1918