

COL. ERNEST CRUIKSHANK



Former Resident of Fort Erie, who has been appointed Commandant of the Military Districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Col. Ernest Cruikshank, formerly a resident of Fort Erie and well known in Buffalo, has been appointed commandant of the military districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, in the Canadian Northwest. Col. Cruikshank moved from Fort Erie to Niagara Falls, Ont., where he held the position of Police Magistrate until he was given charge of the military branch of the Canadian archives at Ottawa.

The new commandant will hold three camps yearly, the first to take place in June. It is proposed later on to establish a school of military instruction under Col. Cruikshank's direction, similar to those existing in Toronto and Kingston.

Besides his military interests Col. Cruikshank is an historical writer of great ability, being regarded as the authority on the period of 1812. He has published a number of volumes of the documentary history of the war and is still at work on the remaining portion. A number of monographs on the Battle of Lundy's Lane, Queenston Heights, Chippawa, etc., have been published by the Lundy's Lane Historical Society.

Col. and Mrs. Cruikshank left Ottawa this week for the Northwest, where they will take up their residence in Calgary, Alberta.

## GENERAL CRUIKSHANK

THE news that Colonel E. A. Cruickshank, of Calgary, officer commanding Military District No. 13, has been advanced to the position of brigadier-general will come as no surprise to those who are in any way interested in military affairs in the province of Alberta.

Several months ago rumors of a coming promotion for Colonel Cruickshank were heard, and for some time at least it has been known that he was to be advanced to rank commensurate with his military abilities and in recognition of the splendid service he has rendered in this military district.

The Herald is not usually given to the habit of singling out individual military officers for complimentary mention, but in Brigadier-General Cruickshank's case it must be said that the honor just conferred on him by the minister of militia is highly deserved. General Cruickshank is not only a particularly efficient and conscientious officer to whom soldiering comes as second nature, but he is also a fine type of man, a good citizen in every sense of the word.

When Alberta's splendid war record comes to be set down in history it will be to Brigadier-General Cruickshank that the lion's share of the credit will have to go. Although no longer a young man, he has not since the outbreak of the war spared himself in either mind or body in his work of superintending the training and dispatch of the troops from this district for service overseas. In this respect he has set a splendid example to his juniors, and one that they cannot do better than emulate.

It is fitting, therefore, at this time that he should be promoted to higher rank, and The Herald, in congratulating him most heartily, expresses the hope that he will long continue to direct the affairs of Military District No. 13.

Brigadier-General E.A. Cruickshank, Sarcee, Alta., 1915.

MBER 2, 1916

## SALVATION ARMY AND THE WAR

### Gen. Cruickshanks Places High Value on Religion For Soldier

#### MEETING AT CALGARY

(The article following, from the *War Cry* of Oct. 28, will be read with interest here, both because of the subject and for the reason that Gen. Cruickshanks is a former resident of Welland County and is widely known throughout this district):—

Those who attended the gatherings held in The Salvation Army Rest Room on the occasion of Commissioner and Mrs. Sowton's visit to the Sarcee Military Camp, Calgary, will not be apt to forget the enthusiasm and interest which prevailed.

The well-appointed building was full of expectant khaki-clad figures eager for the proceedings to commence. The presence of Brigadier-General Cruickshanks (Officer Commanding the 13th Military District) added prestige to the occasion. The General had kindly consented to reside, and no one could have wished for a more able chairman. The 211th Overseas Battalion Band furnished the music.

A Senior Chaplain—Major Hogden—after the whole congregation had sang most heartily the opening hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers," prayed fervently that what took place might be owned and blessed of God.

The Chairman, Brigadier-General Cruickshanks, was then introduced by Major Hay. The General, in his remarks, expressed himself as being glad of the opportunity to give vent his personal gratitude for the wonderful work The Salvation Army is doing in all spheres of life all over the world; and particularly for the practical interest it is taking in the spiritual and material welfare of the military men.

The Chairman's remarks were followed by a selection by the Band aforementioned, after which Lieut.-Colonel Turner (the Territorial Secretary), who accompanied the Commissioners, read a suitable Scripture lesson.

Brigadier-General Cruickshanks, commenting on the Colonel's address, stated that he understood quite a number of the 211th Battalion Band were converted. "I am confident this will make these men better men, better musicians, better fighters on the field. I wish all the men under my command would take a definite stand for God."

He then went on to state how necessary religion was to mankind. "When I speak of religion, I refer to the real religion and undefiled, as taught and expounded by the Lord Jesus Christ."

Mrs. Commissioner Sowton was very graciously introduced by the Chairman, and her presence in their midst, as well as her words, were deeply appreciated by the soldiers. There is no doubt that these men who had left all for the sake of the honor of the Empire miss the comfort of their homes and the tender influence of their womenfolk. To have one address them who has their interest so much on her heart as Mrs. Commissioner Sowton, stirred their finer feelings, and will have a lasting effect on them for good.

The Commissioner, on rising to speak, was given an enthusiastic welcome. He thanked Brigadier-General Cruickshanks for kind words of appreciation of The Salvation Army's Work. God had certainly made the Organization to prosper, and had given it a place among those in the world who were striving to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ and to uplift mankind.

The topic of the Commissioner's lecture was "The Salvation Army and the Great War." This was a subject that intensely interested all present, and was exhaustively dealt with. Many expressions of surprise were given vent to, for quite a percentage of the military men had no idea of the work of the Salvation Army was taking place.

Brigadier-General Cruickshanks when thanking the Commissioner for his address, said "that the men present would leave the building feeling the better for having attended the gathering. Many would be stronger and better prepared to fight the battles of the Empire; and also better prepared to die."

Lieut.-Colonel Turner proposed and seconded a vote of thanks for the presence of Brigadier-General Cruickshanks and Senior Chaplain Major Hogden. At the invitation of the Colonel the men responded with a regular "thunder" of applause.

The singing of "Abide With Me" was a fitting conclusion to this interesting gathering.



We do not part  
with this photograph  
easily - for we were  
very fond of this man -  
However, if it is to be put  
to some lauding purpose -  
that makes it alright -

Sincerely -

Jessie Liberty.

Presented to Louis Mc. Dermott by Jessie Liberty of Ottawa, a long time neighbour of the Cruikshanks. She was given this picture of the General, by Mrs. Matilda Cruikshank, at the time of his death. Picture taken in Alberta 1915.



# IN LAST CALGARY SPEECH GEN. CRUIKSHANK MAKES UNIVERSAL SERVICE PLEA

Retiring G.O.C. is Entertained at Dinner by Representative Citizens—Tells of Illusions and Delusions That Present War Has Dispelled—Idea That Voluntary Army Can Do Work Proves Wrong—Not Fair to Place Burden on the Willing Ones Alone

"The delusion that a national war can be fought with a voluntary army has at last been dispelled in Great Britain. Will it be dispelled in Canada? That is the vital question of the hour. Is it right that 400,000 men should go to fight the battles of Canada, when there are perhaps 800,000 who decline to go and yet are perfectly fit? The only principle—the only just principle—that can be adopted for the defence of the country and the maintenance of safety is the principle that every man who is fit to serve should be required to do so, and until that principle is adopted we cannot have an efficient military organization in Canada."

These were the words of Brigadier-General Cruikshank, late general officer commanding this military district at an enthusiastic banquet given in his honor last evening at the Palliser hotel on the eve of his departure to take up his new duties at Ottawa as historian of military records in connection with the great European war.

### Splendid Tributes.

Splendid tributes to the General's worth and ability were paid by various leading citizens, and the gathering was thoroughly representative of the commercial life of the city. Unfeigned regret was expressed at his removal from this community and the references that were made to the splendid part he has played in the enlistment of upwards of 40,000 men from this province were an eloquent testimony to the great success of his work in military district No. 13. The banquet from every point of view was an unqualified success.

During the evening, on behalf of the citizens, Major Kerby presented the general with a handsomely bound album containing an historical record of Calgary from its earliest days.

His worship, Mayor Costello presided, and after the toast of the King had been duly honored, "The Dominion of Canada" was proposed. This was responded to by A. H. Clarke, K.C., M.P., who congratulated the government on the choice they had made in appointing Brigadier-General Cruikshank historian of records. The requirements for such a position, he said were knowledge of conditions, impartiality, and integrity. In the General they knew that the important work that had been entrusted to him would be carried out with ability.

### The Armed Forces.

Mayor Costello in proposing "The Armed Forces of Canada" referred with pride to the fact that 400,000 troops had been raised in Canada for the present war of which 40,000 had been recruited in Alberta, and a large percentage of these in Calgary. He coupled the toast with the name of Lieut. Col. George Macdonald who had himself taken his part in the work at the front.

Lieut.-Col. Macdonald in responding traced the rise of the militia from the time of the French regime prior to the British rule. At the present time there were, as the chairman had remarked, in the neighborhood of 400,000 men who had gone from Canada, and that probably 40,000 or one-tenth had gone from the province of Alberta. The whole of that number had been embodied and trained under the direction and supervision of the guest of the evening. The men's actions and conduct on the other side was well known to them. They had gone whole-heartedly into the great conflict, and Alberta's share of that citizen army spoke well for the personal ability of the head of the instruction department under which they were trained, a remark which was greeted with loud applause.

"I feel proud to add my quota," said the Colonel, "to the courage and work of the men at the front and I can truly say that we owe this to the training received at our camps under the General's guidance."

### Had-Met Situation.

Major G. W. Kerby in proposing the toast of the evening "Our Guest" in the course of a rousing speech said:

"The great war is sweeping Canada out into the tide currents of world life, and of necessity men have been called forth to meet the emergency. Among them is our guest of this evening who during the past two and a half years has met a most critical and difficult situation with the patience and perseverance and courage of a true soldier and general.

"It is fitting that the citizens of Calgary should do him honor; he is worthy of the best tribute that we can pay him. He has obtained a permanent place in the history of our city, our province and our country. Indeed the splendid work of the organization and enlistment of upwards of 40,000 men for the front from this province will ever be "the lengthening shadow" in all the days to come of Brigadier-General Cruikshank.

"I believe, Sir, the time to say a kind and encouraging word is now. A ton of coal is of far more value to a live man than a basket of flowers to a dead man. Brigadier-General Cruikshank," said the Major, "comes of Scotch parentage. He, however, was born in the historic Niagara peninsula, the scene of some of those decisive battles which have given Canada her place on this continent. Some of his success may be attributed to the spirit of the race from whence he has sprung—the dogged perseverance of the Scotch."

### General's Attributes.

The Major said he would speak of the general especially as a citizen, as an author, as a soldier, and as a man. "As a citizen he has thrown himself into the civic life of the community where he has resided. He was Reeve of Fort Erie, a member of the county council of Welland, warden of Welland, Justice of the Peace, Clerk of the Divisional Court, and police magistrate of Niagara Falls. A civic patriotism is one of the most needed and most valued forms of patriotism today," said the speaker.

As an author the speaker referred to the many historical and military works of the General. As a soldier he traced his military career up to the time that he was appointed the general officer commanding this military district. "They had plenty of what the world called clever men," said the Major,

"clever enough to heap wealth on themselves by defrauding their neighbor, but we have not enough of 'men' who prize dearly the principles of manhood, men who their duty know, and knowing dare maintain."

### Unsuilied Honor.

"Such a man was Brigadier-General Cruikshank, a man of unsullied honor who loved the truth; a man with a conscience as sensitive as "a needle to the pole;" a man with a heart and a will and a purpose that was worth while; and a character.

"General Cruikshank was the Christian citizen, the Christian author, the Christian soldier, and the Christian man, and to be the Christian man is to be the greatest thing on earth. "Well for Canada in this hour of crisis they had such men as General Cruikshank," said the Major. A pleasing tribute was also paid to Mrs. Cruikshank for the part this lady has always taken in the interests of the city and province.

### General Responds.

In responding the Brigadier-General said it was perhaps more difficult for him to speak on that occasion than any other that he could remember. "I cannot feel that I deserve half of the kind things that have been said," he remarked, "and whatever measure of success that may have attended my humble efforts I am satisfied is more due to those who have worked and co-operated with me than to anything I have done myself.

"I will admit this," he said, "that I have sincerely tried on all occasions to do what I conceived to be my duty, yet I feel on looking back to many of these occasions that I failed to do all I should have done. I am painfully aware of my short-comings in many respects, and therefore while I feel that what you are attributing to me is the true expression of your feelings still I am satisfied you give me more credit than is my due."

In reviewing his work in military district No. 13 in a brief manner the General mentioned that about 8 years ago he was asked by Sir Percy Lake, then chief of the general staff of Canada, and who represented the Imperial government, if he would take command of this military district. That, he said, was a matter of very considerable deliberation on his part as he was an absolute stranger to the west.

### In A Strange Land.

"When I came to this city," he continued, "I believe there was only one person among its inhabitants with whom I was personally acquainted, and I had not seen him for over 40 years—Wm. Pearce—so you will quite understand that I felt very considerable doubt as to my ability and as to the wisdom of accepting the offer in a country of which I practically knew nothing and where I was quite unknown.

"Another subject of certain perturbation was that this military district was No. 13, generally recognized as being a number of evil omen; but to contradict that," said the speaker amid laughter, "I determined to take my departure on a Friday.

"Then my association with military life had been with the infantry, (gravel crushers), as they were called, and I knew little of the management of mounted forces, so altogether I came to your fair city with considerable misgivings as to what the future might bring forth.

"The military organization here was unquestionably then in its infancy. Another matter that was brought to my attention seemed to be the general impression that this part of the country was becoming rapidly Americanized. I do not know that is altogether an unmitigated evil by any means," said the General. "I have had a good deal of association with our cousins and friends across the line, and there are multitudes of matters and ways in which they conduct their business and carry on their government that inspire me with the highest admiration.

#### Tend To Disruption.

"And then it was also brought to my attention that the foreign born population, that is outside of the United States had grown and was likely to grow very greatly in the future and all this might tend to disrupt or at all events cause internal dissention and that this was a matter that had to be borne in mind.

"This, of course is ancient history now," said the General, "and I do not

think there is any harm in my referring to it on this occasion. We can now say, without fear of contradiction to the rest of Canada that certainly the North-West and the province of Alberta, in particular is quite as loyal and has done its share in supporting British institutions and in the struggle in which the Empire is engaged in the cause of liberty and justice and civilization as any other part of the wide dominion.

#### Seen Much Development

"Since I have come here," said the General, "I have seen the city of Calgary grow from a population of I think not more than 15,000, certainly not more than 20,000 to something like four times that number. I have seen the city in its making, the province in its making, and it has been a wonderful experience for me. During that time I have had reason to ask for assistance from the city and from the citizens of Calgary, and from the citizens of other cities of this province and from the province at large, and it is only due to say that that assistance on all occasions has been readily and cheerfully and heartily granted, and it is to that assistance and the co-operation I have received that a large portion of the success is due.

#### Military Policy.

"I might say perhaps a few words as regards the military policy of the Dominion in the past," continued the General. "It has been a succession 'blow hot and blow cold.' Whenever it was war, or rumors of war there was a disposition to assist the military forces and to organize, but as soon as war was ended, or the rumors had died down that disposition passed away, and whenever the pruning knife had to be used, or any cheese-paring adopted the first department that was the victim was always the militia department, and the result was that those who had to carry on the business of the department met with very many difficulties. It frequently happened that whenever an officer asked for permission from the government to introduce certain matters or reforms that permission was frequently granted with the prior provided there is no expense to the public.

"It is pretty hard to carry on any business, as you are all aware," said the speaker, "without a certain amount of expenditure, and when such expenditure is not made by the public it has to be met by somebody else and provided by a few patriotic individuals. That does not make for efficiency or proper organization, yet that has been the great difficulty that has beset the military organization of Canada in the past.

#### Recent Events

"The events of the last three years, I think, have dispelled some of the delusions and some of the illusions in which not only the people of Great Britain, but also the people of Canada have labored with regard to military organization. The people of the motherland have been inclined to believe, have believed as a mass in the past, that it was beyond the bounds of possibility for them to engage in a continental war. It is unnecessary to point out that that delusion has been very roughly dispelled. Then they also indulged in the delusion that if there should happen to be a war with any continental power that the only part that Great Britain would take in the war would be by her naval forces. That delusion has also been dispelled.

#### Greatest of All Delusions

"Then again, another great, and worst of all delusions was that a great war—a national war—could be carried on simply by means of appealing to the voluntary effort of such of the people as chose to come forward and fight. That delusion, we know, has also been rudely dispelled. It has been found that the old voluntary system of getting men who chose to offer their services, to sacrifice themselves for the benefit of their fellow citizens, can no longer be relied upon. British people, the Anglo-Saxon race, do not like the word compulsion, and yet what is there that has made the Anglo-Saxon people what they are that is not actually based on compulsion? Is not every law that has been placed on the statute book based on compulsion? If it was not compulsion it could not be law. Are not the finances of the country raised by compulsion? But we say it is just that everybody should pay their taxes, but it is not just that everybody who is able to fight should go and fight. A few people want to fight and go to work and sacrifice themselves for humanity; this to maintain the rights and privileges and wealth of the rest of the country. Can anything be more absurd?

#### The Old System

"Look back upon our own history and you will find that up to the year of our glorious reformation of 1688 that every citizen of Great Britain was a member of the army force of Great Britain. After that year men were hired to do the fighting. They emptied the jails and workhouses; they picked up the men who were 'disappointed in love' or broken down in business and made soldiers of them. And that was how we made the British army in the days gone past; and it was a noble army when we consider the sources from which it was drawn. It was the army that fought the battles of Great Britain in the Peninsula—the men who were termed 'the scum of the earth,' but what glorious fighting they did!

"How much better would it be for the army to represent the heart and soul and the blood and bone of the whole people? At last Great Britain has once again a national army, and from that national army we may hope a new birth of civilization and justice and freedom and honor will arise. If that does not come about, then I say God help the world, for nobody else can.

#### The Vital Question

"The delusion that a national war can be fought with a voluntary army has at last been dispelled in Great Britain. Will it be dispelled in Canada? That is the vital question of the hour. Is it right that 400,000 men should go out to fight the battles of Canada when there are, perhaps, 800,000 who decline to go and yet are perfectly fit? The only principle—the only just principle—that can be adopted for the defence of the country and the maintenance of safety is the principle that every man who is fit to serve should be required to do so, and until that principle is adopted we cannot possibly have an efficient military organization in Canada or in any other country.

#### Cannot Help But Believe

"It has been adopted in every civilized continental country of Europe; it has been adopted under pressure in Great Britain; it has been adopted in a modified form in our sister colonies of Australia and New Zealand; and I cannot help but believe that before this war can be brought to a successful conclusion it will also be adopted in the Dominion of Canada."

## IS HONORED



BRIG.-GEN. E. A. CRUIKSHANK

The general here referred to the reference Maj. Kerby had made to a relative of the latter's, Col. James Kerby, being a godfather of the general's, and he related in a most interesting manner the important part that Col. Kerby had played in the early history of the Dominion, and the speaker's first remembrances of military life.

In conclusion, he referred to the splendid part that Alberta has played in the great world war and made a touching reference to his departure from the city and the province.

Among the guests were His Worship the Mayor, Maj. G. W. Kerby, James Muir, Col. G. Macdonald, A. H. Clarke, K.C., M.P., Harold D. Clum, F. M. Black, L. G. Harrop, G. S. Love, D. G. Campbell, William Pearce, A. E. Cross, J. G. Rutherford, P. Burns, W. H. Berkshaw, R. C. Thomas, F. W. Mapson, Maj. E. G. May, Maj. R. T. D. Aitken, Maj. C. De Kam, A. S. Nimmo, P. S. Langford, R. M. Hanson, J. F. McCall, Dr. Leslie Wright and others. During the evening Horace Reynolds rendered a number of excellent songs which were heartily received.