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A Short History Of the 31st British Columbia Horse

By Lt.-Colonel C. L. Flick, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Late Officer Commanding 31st B. C. Horse)

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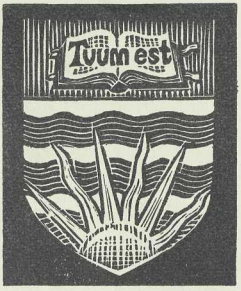

THE UNIVERSITY OF
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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MILITIA STAFF COURSE, 1913

[*See Page 40 for Officers' Names*

A SHORT HISTORY

OF THE 31ST

BRITISH COLUMBIA HORSE

By LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. L. FLICK, C.M.G., C.B.E.
(Late Officer Commanding 31st B.C. Horse)

VICTORIA, B. C.
J. PARKER BUCKLE, THE "RELIABLE PRESS"
1922

This Chronicle of the 31st Regiment, The British Columbia Horse (now the 5th Regiment, British Columbia Light Horse) is dedicated, with all honor and respect, to

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMERON MACDONELL, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.

(Hon. Colonel 5th B. C. Light Horse), lately commanding the 1st Canadian Division in France, Flanders and Germany

Kamloops, British Columbia,
August 4th, 1921

REGIMENTAL CHANTY (*Tune: "The Farmer's Boy"*)

OF THE 31ST B. C. HORSE

[Words by Lt.-Col. C. L. Flick; Music by Lieut. H. U. Schofield]

SING a song of horsemen bold, riding the ranges free:
Riders bold serve the King in the Western Cavalree.
In days of old our fathers fought to keep this wide countree;
Who will 'list in the martial ranks of the Western Cavalree?
(Repeat last line)

We wage no war for conquest; we fight but to be free;
Who will join the firing line of the Western Cavalree?
Come boys! come boys, amongst us, then soon you will agree
It's good to be a soldier true, in the Western Cavalree.
(Repeat last line)

Here's a health to Mr. Atkins and to the King's Navee,
Stand up! stand up to drink it, in the Western Cavalree:
Here's to the King! God bless him! he rules an Empire free;
One day, to dawn, he'll say "Well done!" my Western Cavalree.
(Repeat last line)

FOR VALOUR

The following notice appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated April 24th, 1918, regarding the heroic conduct for which Lieut. Flowerdew, an officer of the B. C. Horse, was awarded the most distinctive military decoration within the gift of the King:

LIEUTENANT GORDON MURIEL FLOWERDEW

(Late Canadian Cavalry)

"For most conspicuous bravery and dash when in command of a squadron detailed for special service of a very important nature. On reaching the first objective, Lieutenant Flowerdew saw two lines of the enemy, each about sixty strong, with machine guns in the centre and flanks, one line being about two hundred yards behind the other. Realizing the critical nature of the operation and how much depended upon it, Lieutenant Flowerdew ordered a troop under Lieutenant Harvey, V.C., to dismount and carry out a special movement while he led the remaining three troops to the charge. The squadron (less one troop) passed over both lines, killing many of the enemy with the sword; and wheeling about galloped at them again. Although the squadron had then lost about 70 per cent. of its numbers, killed and wounded, from rifle and machine-gun fire directed on it from the front and both flanks, the enemy broke and retired. The survivors of the squadron then established themselves in a position where they were joined, after much hand-to-hand fighting, by Lieutenant Harvey's party. Lieutenant Flowerdew was dangerously wounded through both thighs during the operation, but continued to cheer on his men. There can be no doubt that this officer's great valour was the prime factor in the capture of the position."

LIEUT. G. M. FLOWERDEW, V.C.
Died of Wounds
("C" SQUADRON 31ST B.C. HORSE)

DECORATIONS WON IN THE WAR OF 1914-1918

By Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 31st Regt. B. C. Horse (now 5th B. C. Light Horse)

C.M.G.

Lt.-Colonel C. L. Flick
Lt.-Colonel H. H. Matthews

C.B.E.

Lt.-Colonel C. L. Flick

BAR TO D.S.O.

Lt.-Colonel L. P. O. Tudor
Lt.-Colonel J. M. Prower
Major C. K. L. Pyman

D.S.O.

Lt.-Colonel H. H. Matthews
Lt.-Colonel G. S. T. Pragnell
Lt.-Colonel J. M. Prower
Lt.-Colonel L. P. O. Tudor
Major F. C. Turner
Major C. K. L. Pyman
Captain J. F. P. Nash
Captain J. R. S. Lough

BAR TO MILITARY CROSS

Captain R. G. Foulkes
Captain Rex Lingford

MILITARY CROSS

Captain J. E. Purslow
Major J. S. McGlashan
Captain Rex Lingford
Captain R. G. Foulkes
Lieut. C. F. Mandel
Major W. D. S. Rorison
Lieut. T. Steele
Captain J. R. S. Lough
Lieut. G. P. Weir
Lieut. H. A. Payne
Lieut. R. C. Croly
Lieut. F. Riley
Lieut. W. J. E. Howard
Lieut. R. F. Clark
Lieut. A. E. Hill
Lieut. C. Cross
Major W. Aze
Lieut. F. C. Kelly
Lieut. T. H. Kane
Lieut. J. Bament
Lieut. A. C. Avery
Lieut. E. Whur
Lieut. E. W. Driver
Lieut. S. R. Say
Lieut. N. H. Bowden
Lieut. J. S. Jones
Lieut. J. L. Melhuish
Lieut. F. C. Powell
Lieut. W. W. McClellan
Captain T. Vidlar

MILITARY MEDAL

Captain Rex Lingford
Sergeant John Moir
Sergeant A. McDonald
Private G. Doyle
Private M. Lewis
Private H. H. Vickers
Lieut. K. Eaton
Sergeant H. P. Sutherland
Sergeant T. N. Simpson.
Captain S. W. Cooke
Captain J. Caseley
Lieut. J. R. Brayley

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

R.S.M. R. Blair
Private A. Ferguson
Private F. C. Powell
Private R. G. Watson
Major J. S. McGlashan
Lieut. R. W. Sheffield
Corporal G. A. White
Private G. W. Watson
Corporal R. A. Deakin
Private A. Essing
Private R. Agnew
Sergeant R. A. Smith
Sergeant Alex. Ebworthy
Sergeant R. S. Goldsworthy
Private A. Coombe
Private G. Arthurs

DECORATIONS WON IN THE WAR—*Continued*

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL—Continued

Lieut. R. Brown
Lieut. C. C. Green
Lieut. A. R. Selden
Corporal Alex. Gray
Sergeant A. Mumford
Lieut. R. England
Corporal L. Silva
Sergeant M. Smith

MERITORIOUS SERVICE MEDAL

Sergeant D. Sawyer
Lieut. E. B. Davies
Lieut. C. B. Child
Captain L. D. Cone
Lieut. E. G. Anthony
Private J. E. Scant
Sergeant C. M. Harris
Sergeant F. J. Cole
Sergeant-Major W. Pickard
Private A. Denahay
Private W. Drinkwater
Private C. Dyer
Corporal R. A. Lewis
Corporal Alf. Smith
Sergeant E. Hussey
Private A. Gostling
Lieut. A. R. A. Halliday
Private E. S. Bailey
Corporal A. L. Middleton
Lieut. E. R. T. Ashley
Corporal R. Skinner

INTRODUCTION

THE last fateful days of July 1914, what time the nations of Europe were hastily arming for Armageddon, were anxious days for Canada and especially for British Columbia.

The anxiety and unrest were not readily apparent to a stranger, but, to the Westerners of long residence, signs of the times were read in the demeanor of storekeepers, mine managers and bankers.

The bulk of the farmers, being producers, looked on, with little alarm at the storm clouds of war gathering in the far away eastern hemisphere. There was little thought of England participating in the quarrels of foreigners, and, in the event of her so doing, it was not quite certain what action the Canadian Government would take—it has always been an axiom that, "If Britain is at war, Canada is at war."

That Canadians would volunteer freely to fight for the Motherland was a foregone conclusion, but, up to the last minute of the last hour, few thought that Canada would mobilize her Active Militia.

When the call to the RACE came flashing over prairie, mountain, lake and river the manhood of Canada sprang to arms with the one thought—to get to grips with as little delay as possible.

Like a bolt from the blue the summons came. As swiftly, from lake and river, from hill and valley, from range and forest, came Canada's answer. In the forefront of her battle-line were, as but natural, the native born Briton who, in many cases, had less to leave behind than his cousin born in Canada. Rough and ready these men, as all men must be who are willing to forego home ties to make a bid for independence in a new, far-distant land. Many of the first comers were old-time soldiers of the Imperial Army; their hair streaking with grey, crow's feet at the eye-corners, lines of suffering and hardship seaming wind and sun-tanned faces. These old warriors were well set up as becomes men who have lived, loved, labored and fought, on the wild untamed frontiers of a world-wide Empire of Free Men.

Prospectors flocked into the western towns adjacent to mobilization centres, their worldly goods on their own backs or those of pack mules. Perhaps these frontiersmen arrived in the afternoon or evening—by the time morning broke they were hitting the trail for the nearest military camp; having sold their all to supply one last carouse ere giving up their freedom for a time that their children's children might be free for ever. They did not ALL go on a "bender," for the more careful or more thoughtful remitted to distant homes the few dollars realized for cayuse and pack.

The early camps were indicative of the unpreparedness of Canada for war. One man in twenty wore uniform, and rifles were available in the proportion of one to ten. Jumper and overall drilled alongside reach-me-down store clothes. Rough logger slept alongside dapper clerk. A recruit at day-break was corporal by noon, sergeant at supper-time—and those less fortunate or less experienced yielded ready obedience.

There were no tents, blankets or cooking pots in the early days of the war. Men slept in municipal schools, in empty warehouses, in freight sheds or in the open air; and the clothes that covered their nakedness by day formed their sole covering during the long watches of the night.

There were no army rations in the early days of mobilization. Troops fell in shortly after daylight and the roll was called. Next, the

men were all divided into "eating" squads and marched up town where they were formed up outside restaurant, hotel or supper bar, and each man given a ticket "good for" twenty-five cents' worth of food. Their fast broken the men marched back to camp for four hours' steady drill, until exhausted nature called a halt for the consumption of another "two-bit" meal. This procedure was repeated at the supper hour after a gruelling afternoon over the roughest and toughest country-side in the world.

The lack of uniforms led to enlisted men being distinguished by a red band worn around left arm over shirt, coat or bare skin.

While the manhood of Canada were tidying up their domestic affairs preparatory to grabbing rifle and bayonet: other scenes, not quite so happy were being enacted at Ottawa.

Canada's military household went to pieces like a pack of cards, and all would have been confusion and chaos had it not been for the sound horse-sense of the Canadian people, who refused to be frightened at political or military incompetence at home or the German menace from overseas.

In a few short weeks the people of Canada had notified the Government that no political party was to make capital out of a community war. Disgruntled politicians despairing of place or power in Canada took ship for England where, for many months, they did their best to help Germany win.

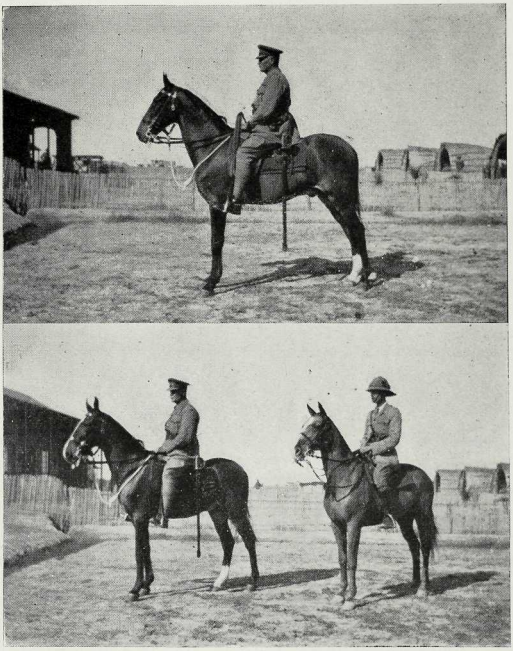
Once again Canada took matters into her own hands and insisted that those of her soldiers who had made good in the trenches should be slated for promotion.

In spite of the misdeeds of contractors and politicians all that was best in Canada rallied to her call for men, brains, energy and money. Practical railroaders stepped quietly to the front and quickly made their presence felt in France, Flanders, Palestine and Mesopotamia. The brains and imagination of real estate men, always fertile at a pinch, took to organization and made good all along the line. Bankers took counsel with captains of industry, and, presently, munitions of war were pouring across the Atlantic. Finances were so co-ordinated that Canada became a free financial agent instead of a suppliant at the feet of Midas. By now, men, battle-scarred but hopeful, were returning to Canada where they carried the fiery cross into cities, towns and villages, and into the back of beyond; with the result that the tramp of Canadian legions was heard throughout the world. In the front line trenches leaders were springing up, thick as leaves in Valhambrosa, to replace those who had crossed the Great Divide. German Imperialism trembled as it heard the Canadian battle slogan sounding amid the ruined homes of a gallant nation.

And beyond the land frontiers of Canada a mighty nation was arousing from the slumber of one hundred peaceful years. In speech the same, in race the same, and with the same national ideals, America was beginning to hum her battle-hymn of freedom.

From the Delaware to the Golden Gate, from Lake Superior to the Rio Grande, grim determination was steeling the muscles of a giant about to run his course. But the giant's Mentor had his finger on the pulse of Goliath, that the word might be given in due season.

Above all the clash and din of war one could imagine that the God of Battles rode on the whirlwind of strife directing the fight for freedom. Invoked in divers tongues and dialects for a sign or token, it truly



LT.-COL. C. L. FLICK
In Mesopotamia
(COMMANDING 6TH DEVONS)

seemed as if the Great Architect of the Universe had written across the skies, in letters of blood, the sacred word "FREEDOM."

One by one the free peoples, sword in hand, stepped into the blood-stained arena to defy autocracy, triumphant for the time being. Soldiers of fortune reached England by devious roads. They were most enthusiastically received by the British people who took them to their hearths and homes. The bureaucracy of England looked upon the newcomers with all the contempt born of ignorance of the wild places of the Empire. The war was two years old ere the bureaucrats realized that the old army of old-time British conquest had died, and died gloriously, in 1914. That a gigantic army of the people had arisen, Phoenix-like from the ashes of defeat to write a newer and more glorious page in the history of the Island Kingdom.

Little by little the Empire demanded that Imperial armies should be led by those who had won leadership on the field of battle. That place, power and command should not be given to any man because of his father's deeds. A spirit was abroad that the son of his father should demonstrate his own ability and fitness to govern, fight, or die. At the outset of the war the National Assemblies were pestered by friends of the foemen at the gate. Men who dared try sully the purple of a king by their defiling touch. Friends of the foemen were found in high places : places so high that it almost seemed that the sacred halls of British justice and truth were polluted by the presence of traitors.

For a period it seemed that the Empire writhed, as some of her dishonest citizens reached out unclean hands for money and plunder—the harpies who prey on a nation's need—for a time it seemed that all that was honest, brave and true had migrated to the muddy, bloody trenches of Europe, or the still more deadly fields of Gallipoli and Mesopotamia.

Again and again were those leading the armies checked and worsted by the parsimony and ineptitude of those who ruled in the name of the King. One or two, only, of the soldier-statesmen saw clear and far. These were set upon and baited in the National Assemblies by men to whom money was God, and national honor a thing of little worth.

Bit by bit, and from day to day, the people began to see and to think more clearly. As vision cleared it was perceived that the men, whom in other days the King had delighted to honor, were not the men to help the Empire in its need. It seemed that the King had honored men whose feet were of clay and people began to wonder what manner of man their King could be who seemed unable to distinguish between selfish men and those who sought the good of the Empire. It seemed that the King should ascertain whether or no the rulers of his Empire were as paste or as stones of worth and price. Abroad, far and near, thrones tottered and swayed ; weakened in the fierce crucible of war. England's Throne alone stood four-square to blasts of anarchy and ruin ; the Empire would keep it so for aye.

CHAPTER I.

SITUATED within the province of British Columbia, and between the Selkirk and Cascade Mountains, is a fertile region known as the Dry Belt. Not many years ago the only inhabitants of this vast hinterland were a few Indians who lived on berries, nuts and what wild animals or game they could trap or otherwise kill. Fish formed the staple diet of the tribes of whom I speak, and of this provender there was, in those days, no lack. In August and September of each year, and in quadruple quantity every fourth year, billions upon billions of salmon fought their way from the sea up to the headwaters of almost every river and creek in the interior—there to spawn and die. Of this yearly harvest the Indians reaped their share for the ensuing winter, by drying and salting tons upon tons of salmon.

Today, upon the Frazer and Thompson rivers and their tributaries, some few salmon are still caught, but, for the most part, one may see the old-time Indian drying racks standing empty and useless at various points of fishing vantage.

The Dry Belt of British Columbia is, for the better part, a stretch of park-like lands over which rove many thousands of head of cattle, horses and sheep, the property of ranchers who own thousands of acres of freehold beside leases of pasture lands, which amount to thousands of acres more.

The Dry Belt is possibly one hundred miles wide and double as much, or more, in length. Within this vast stretch of country roam wild animals innumerable from chipmunk to grizzly bear, deer, mountain sheep and goat. A paradise for the fisherman, hunter and trapper, what wonder that such a country was peopled in 1914 by men inured to every hardship and who rode like centaurs.

In the Drv Belt in 1910 the 31st British Columbia Horse, as a regiment of Canadian Cavalry was born, and throughout the length and breadth of Canada no finer horsemen ever threw leg over leather.

The 31st B. C. Horse rose from the ashes of an independent squadron of C. M. R. raised in the Kamloops district by Major Harper in 1908. Under Major Harper were Captain H. T. Wilson, Lieut. K. Mackenzie, Lieut. W. W. Wood and Lieut. C. F. Mandel.

The South African war was, of course, indirectly responsible for the raising of both the Okanagan and Kamloops squadrons, and veterans of that war took an active interest in the welfare of both squadrons. Although few Canadian troops took part in the hostilities of 1899-1902, yet the few who did won a magnificent name for hardihood, resource and courage. At Paardeberg, Poplar Grove, Pretoria and Belfast, Canadians proved to all the world that wide open spaces, hard toil and clean living make for manhood that can be relied upon in time of war.

The military spirit, or perhaps the love of change and adventure, continued to grow in the Dry Belt.

In the Nicola Valley one, P. Oakley Spicer, school teacher of Lower Nicola, first mooted the idea of a squadron of horsemen for the valley. Spicer left the valley after the seed had been sown, and the work of looking after the infant military plant devolved upon Captain C. L. Flick, who had seen considerable service in South Africa during a couple of campaigns. During 1899-1902 Captain Flick served with the South African Light Horse and took part in the fighting at Colenso, Acton Homes, Spion Kop, Val Krantz, Cingolo Heights, Monte Christo, Relief of Lady-

smith, Helpmaakar, Botha's Pass, and Alleman's Nek. Captain Flick was commended in despatches for, "the successful carrying out of dangerous duties"—the sequel to a daring ride of over fifty miles into the Boer lines in search of special information. Subsequently, Captain Flick campaigned in the Northern Transvaal, Rhodesia, Cape Colony and in Basutoland, returning to Canada in 1903.

The Nicola Valley military infant was destined to grow into a regiment of cavalry. To that end, in the summer of 1910, a camp of instruction was held in the Nicola Valley at an ideal spot, the foot of Nicola Lake. The view from the camp was one to make glad the heart of horseman or hunter. One looked upon a lake, narrow set between hills of rolling grass land, mostly the property of the Douglas Lake Cattle Company. The lake itself was never the same, at times it was mirror-smooth, at others, a gust from the mountains would lash the surface to angry waves and incipient foam. To the north and west of the camp site lay the homestead of Lieut. H. H. Matthews, a subaltern of the infant squadron, who, at the time of which I write, scarcely thought that he would be responsible for the march route of the First Canadian Division into Germany, eight years later.

The men who came into the 1910 camp of the British Columbia Horse in the Nicola Valley came as volunteers—every officer, non-commissioned officer and man paid for his food, accommodation, and for the forage of his horse. The training of 1910 cost the Federal Government practically nothing. Captain H. G. Forster, late of the 19th Alberta Mounted Rifles, acted as instructor; the other officers being Major C. L. Flick, Captain J. F. P. Nash, Lieut. R. Campbell, Lieut. H. H. Mathews, Lieut. M. L. Grimmett and Lieut. D. V. Broome.

The first military church parade ever held in the Nicola Valley was on Sunday, September 25th, 1910, and was conducted by Rev. J. Thompson and Rev. J. W. Kidd, the latter being a corporal in the squadron and a very fine rifle shot into the bargain.

The squadron parades of 1910 were amusing as well as instructive and many fine exhibitions of horsemanship were given by local cowboys who attended camp in "chaps," "quirt," "Stetson," in addition to other apparel appertaining to those who ride the ranges of British Columbia.

The rank and file pioneers of the B. C. Horse comprised:—Squadron-sergeant-major A. S. Howes, Sergeant Jack Smith, Sergeant Tom Heslop, Corporal George Murray, Squadron-quartermaster-sergeant Geo-Osmond, Sergeant Tom Smith, Corporal E. Pearce, Farrier-sergeant A. Wilson, Sergeant H. E. Forsyth, Troopers Jack Chapman, Tommy Flynn, A. Little, E. Mitchell, Walter Snider, J. Wilcox, G. Jamieson, J. Fortune, P. MacLean, P. Spratt, C. Mathews, J. Smallett, E. Stackhouse, James Pooley, J. F. Murray, F. O. Murray, W. G. Murray, Chas. Chalk, H. M. Guthrie, D. MacPhail, Wm. Hunter, E. J. Riley, R. H. Winney; F. N. Kilner, W. Hawkins, A. Ash, A. Archibald. A. Subject, G. M. Brash, L. Pearce, J. Fairfoull, R. Baxter, J. Sim, R. Bradley, E. King, S. McBeath, H. Hodgson, J. Arthur, Trumpeter J. Smith, Norman Woodward, A. Smith, H. Jackson, A. Collett, F. Charlton, T. Cleasby, P. Johnson, J. Collins, J. Royle, F. Raspberry, Jack Rhodes, Corporal Carse, Corporal W. J. Kidd, Corporal Weir.

The inauguration of the Nicola Valley squadron was celebrated by a dance at the Dryad Hotel, Nicola, on March 25th, 1910. The dance was an unqualified success in every way—possibly the bar of the hotel should have been closed. A few enemies to law and order in general, and to the squadron in particular, came up from Merritt with the avowed purpose of creating a scene. In spite of many libations at the bar these persons

returned to Merritt sadder and, it is to be hoped, wiser men—for they were soundly thrashed by the volunteer police of the squadron.

Much useful training was carried out during the winter of 1910-1911. Elementary musketry, squad drill, care of arms, duties of interior economy, etc., learned at the weekly parades held at Merritt in Hyland's Hall, and at Nicola, in Pooley's Hall, proved more than useful when the squadron went into its first annual training camp.

In June 1911 the Nicola Valley squadron of B. C. Horse went to Kamloops for the annual training. The Kamloops camp was located in what was, perhaps, the most dusty spot in the interior of British Columbia, and the memory of it lingers yet in the minds of those who attended it. Seventy-eight strong, the Nicola squadron paraded at Nicola, close beside the Dryad Hotel; and, in spite of that dangerous proximity, began the fifty miles' march to Kamloops in pretty good shape—albeit some small bickering took place between O.C. squadron and the manager of the Bank of Montreal—which Corporal George Murray and six troopers settled very comfortably.

After a march of thirty miles the squadron bivouacked for the night at the Smith place, a mile or so the Kamloops side of Stump Lake, making use of an old barn and stable which stood hard by the creek in those days. The squadron did not move off from Nicola before 10 a.m. and, for green men with green horses and new saddlery, they reached camp at 6 p.m. in remarkably good shape. Sergeant Tom Heslop furnished an excellent supper and did equally well with the breakfast the following morning. The march was resumed betimes next morning by many sore and stiff troopers. Kamloops was reached early in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards the camp, located near by the racecourse—the dustiest spot in the Upper Country.

Colonel R. L. Wadmore, D.O.C.M.D. No. 11 commanded the camp, with Major A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., of Strathconas' Horse, as chief instructor. Spite of dust and other inconveniences incidental to a camp located and supplied by politicians, the training was, on the whole, an unqualified success. Major A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O. was enthusiastic and painstaking, showing a great interest in all four squadrons—little he thought that a few years later he would be marching into Germany at the head of the first Canadian Division with gallant survivors of the B.C. Horse behind him. Trouble was never far to seek in the training camp of 1911 by reason of the dust and other discomforts. The men complained to their officers, and the chief instructor saw the camp commandant on the matter—but, the few dollars that the tradesmen of Kamloops got out of the camp weighed more with the politicians than the discomfort of mere men and horses. All the squadrons were well horsed, but the Nicola Valley squadron easily bore off the palm in that respect, and in subsequent years also.

The outstanding incident of the 1911 training was the inspection of the camp and troops by General Otter, I.G. Canadian Militia.

I have already touched on the subject of the dust in camp and it was that selfsame dust that rebuked the inspecting officer for an unwarranted sarcasm. Major Macdonell had arranged that the march past should be carried out at the "walk" to avoid the huge clouds of dust consequent upon any faster pace.

Seeing the cavalry moving at a walk the General sarcastically asked if that was their best and only pace. In reply Major Macdonell gave the order to re-form in mass and to carry out the march past at a canter. As the B. C. Horse thundered down past the saluting base they raised such a dust that General Otter and his staff left the saluting point at a

LIEUT. W. G. TENNANT
Killed in Action
("C" SQUADRON 31ST B.C. HORSE)

gallop and nothing more was heard of lack of pace on the part of the British Columbia Horse.

Another incident of the training evoked much amusement. In the course of a very vigorous sham battle, the Nicola squadron was ordered to reinforce that of Kamloops which was attacking the Okanagan squadrons holding the Fruitlands side of the Thompson River. Readily responding to the call the Nicola squadron galloped pell-mell across the bridge to the shocked amazement and consternation of bridgekeeper Clapperton, who essayed to stop the rush with arms outstretched across the bridge.

At the end of the camp hayrakes had to be purchased to help retrieve articles of kit and equipment lost in the dust of the camp which lay twelve inches deep.

The Kamloops squadron which attended this training was commanded by Major J. M. Harper, who had under him Captain H. T. Wilson, Lieut. K. Mackenzie, Lieut. W. W. Wood and Lieut. C. F. Mandel. The Kamloops men were very well horsed and boasted some of the finest riders in the world ; the squadron came into camp seventy-five strong.

The Kamloops citizens were very hospitable and entertained officers and men with liberality.

The 1912 training was held at Vernon early in June. The camp site was magnificently located on Mission Hill, with every facility that the staff of M.D. No. 11 could suggest. The citizens of Vernon proved splendid hosts and entertained officers and men on several occasions. The members of the Citizens' and Ranchers' Clubs were also in a hospitable frame of mind and did all ranks pretty well. The 1912 training was the first at which the two new British Columbia regiments of cavalry took part. It had been decided in 1911 that Majors Bott and Flick should raise a cavalry regiment each, in their respective districts. As far as the 31st Regiment was concerned this had been done, thanks to the splendid help given by the members of the Kamloops squadron. The new regiments were gazetted as the 30th and the 31st. The camp commandant for 1912 was Lieut.-Colonel A. C. Macdonnell, D.S.O., who had with him as chief instructor, Major E. S. Holman of the Australian Commonwealth Forces. Major Holman was a typical Australian, in dress, manners and speech, and impressed all ranks with his soldierly ability—and a peculiar aptitude for getting up very early in the morning, which was not appreciated to the extent that it might have been. The 31st Regiment B. C. Horse was commanded by Lt.-Colonel C. L. Flick, with Major H. T. Wilson as second in command. The Kamloops squadron was in charge of Major Kenneth MacKenzie (killed in action in the German war). The Salmon Arm squadron had for leader Captain Reggie Allen (killed in action at Ypres in 1915). The Nicola squadron was in charge of Major H. H. Mathews (later commanding the 8th Battalion in France, and subsequently G.S.O.I. First Canadian Division). The signallers were efficiently led by Captain J. F. P.Nash (killed in action after winning the D.S.O.) and Sergeant Rex Lingford (subsequently signalling officer to the 5th Batt. in France where he won the M.C. and M.M.). The Walhachin squadron was led by Major G. S. T. Pragnell (subsequently with the 5th Batt. in France, where he won the D.S.O.). The senior non-commissioned officer was Regimental Sergeant Major Tom Smith, who had seen service in South Africa with the Scottish Horse (later to go to France as S.M. to No. 2 Tunnelling Company); Smith was captured with General V. A. S. Williams—(Maj.-General Mercer being killed at the same time). The R.Q.M.S. was

S. Walsh Bishop, well known in Kamloops, who later went to France with Lord Strathcona's Horse, as S.Q.M.S.

The Nicola, ~~Kamloops~~ WALHACHIN and Salmon Arm squadrons "trained" to and from camp, while the Kamloops squadron marched to Vernon via Grande Prairie. H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught visited the West, later in 1912, in his official capacity as Governor-General of Canada. A cavalry escort for His Royal Highness was provided jointly by the two regiments of British Columbia Horse; the initiative in obtaining sanction and money for this enterprise rested entirely with Colonel Flick of the 31st B. C. Horse. The royal escort was under the command of Captain C. C. Johnston, of the Vernon Regiment, who had under him, Lieut. C. D. Finch, also of the 30th B. C. Horse, and Lieuts. W. G. Tennant and C. Tyner of the 31st Regiment. The sergeant-major with the escort, as well as the trumpeter, were provided by the Kamloops regiment, in R.S.M. Tom Smith and his brother, Trumpeter James Smith.

The escort met His Royal Highness at Vancouver, and, after considerable duty in the terminal city, crossed to Vancouver Island for duty there. The escort was splendidly horsed and created a favorable impression wherever it paraded. Kamloops also had an escort for the Duke, which paraded under Captain G. Rothnie, commanding "A" squadron. The Kamloops escort received H.R.H. at the railway station and escorted the royal party to different parts of the town. Colonel Lowther, comptroller to H.R.H. spoke very highly of the Kamloops escort, specially commending the quality of the horseflesh and the splendid riding of the rank and file. After the return of the vice-regal party to Ottawa H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught caused the royal thanks to be conveyed to Lt.-Colonel C. L. Flick for making possible such a splendid escort.

A feature of 1912 was the magnificent manner in which the little hamlet of Walhachin recruited for the 31st Regiment. Walhachin has, all told, a population of little more than one hundred and fifty souls, yet some thirty troopers from the hamlet joined the muster at Vernon.

In the subsequent war time little Walhachin outdid all her peace efforts in the way of recruiting. The population of the Thompson River hamlet was, in August 1914, much the same as in 1912, yet fifty-six men from its small population fought for Britain, and quite a large proportion of the fifty-six made the supreme sacrifice. At the time many of the newspapers of the Empire noted that Walhachin had established a record for war-time recruiting. The men of Walhachin never needed the spur when recruiting was the order of the day, yet credit must be given to Captain R. E. Paget, Lieut. J. C. Clarke, Lieut. W. G. Tennant, Lieut. N. Grell, Sergeant-Major B. Lloyd, Sergeant N. O. Green, Sergeant R. Chetwynd and others for the splendid manner in which they kept "C" squadron together at Walhachin.

In the person of Corporal G. Flowerdew, Walhachin had the glorious distinction of winning one of the two Victoria Crosses awarded to heroes of the 31st Regiment, British Columbia Horse.

June 1913 saw both regiments of B. C. Horse again at Vernon for training, with Major L. J. Lipsett (Royal Irish Regiment), General Staff Officer for Western Canada, as chief instructor. Shortly after the mobilization of the Canadian Militia in 1914 Major Lipsett was offered, and accepted, the command of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles ("Little Black Devils").

At Valcartier this Active Militia unit became the 8th Canadian Infantry Battalion. In September 1915 Lieut.-Colonel Lipsett was

appointed to the command of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade, succeeding Brig.-General Currie (afterwards Corps. Commander) who was appointed to the command of the First Canadian Division. During the operations at Mount Sorel and Sanctuary Wood, in June 1916, Brig.-General Lipsett was appointed to the command of the Third Canadian Division, succeeding Major-General Mercer (killed in action). Major-General Lipsett, who had already been awarded the C.B. and C.M.G., commanded the Third Canadian Division until the end of August 1918, when he was transferred from the C.E.F. to the Imperial Forces as G.O.C. the 4th Division.

In the following October, shortly after the taking of Cambrai, this gallant officer was killed while reconnoitring a position his Division had been ordered to occupy. His death was a great loss to the army and the Empire. How much his individual efforts helped to make the Canadian Corps in France the fine fighting force it became can only be appreciated by those who had the honor to serve with and under him. In the whole history of the Canadian Militia no British staff officer had done so much for the Active Militia as Lipsett—keen as a razor, indomitable, inflexible and with a thorough knowledge of his profession, he was the ideal officer to superintend the training of the rough and ready B. C. Horsemen. The joint efforts of Colonel Macdonell and Major Lipsett made B. C. Horsemen both war-wise and camp-wise, and contributed in no small degree to the splendid records of all ranks of the British Columbia Horse in the war, that even in 1912, was beginning to loom on the horizon of national affairs. Credit must be given also to the splendid officers of the B. C. Horse for the capable manner in which they aided those responsible for the training. Major H. H. Mathews was untiring and painstaking in organization and the varied duties of second in command. Captain R. E. Paget as adjutant was sound and efficient in all that he undertook. The fact that Paget had soldiered with the Royal Sussex in India for several years gave the prestige necessary to every adjutant. It was the same with Major G. S. T. Pragnell, who had served a considerable period with the Sherwood Foresters; this officer brought "C" squadron to a very high degree of efficiency. "C" squadron also more than held their own at the various horse races held in camp during each annual training. Captain J. M. Prower, late of the Hampshire Regiment, a man of many certificates, was of considerable assistance to Major Pragnell in recruiting and training—Prower little thought that he would lead the famous "Little Black Devils," from Winnipeg, on many a hard fought battlefield. "D" squadron had in Major F. Cecil Turner, D.S.O. one of the most popular militia officers in the whole of the Upper Country. Major Turner had made a name for himself while serving with the Cheshire Regiment in South Africa, and the knowledge gained in that far-off theatre of military operations stood "D" squadron in good stead on many an occasion.

Yet another Imperial veteran added a sprig of laurel to the wreath of fame that the B. C. Horse were in process of weaving. This was Lieut. L. P. O. Tudor, an Imperial Yeoman, who had seen varied service in South Africa. The day was not so very far distant when Tudor should lead the 5th (Western Cavalry) Battalion into action on many a well-fought field.

All squadrons were nearly up to full strength at the 1913 training camp, and an enjoyable and instructive time was had. The Vancouver Section, Corps of Guides, came into camp with us and were an excellent outfit, but they rather looked down upon the hard-working, rough-and-ready B. C. Horsemen. But who may resist fate? The Corps of Guides fell, and so great was their fall that an impartial onlooker gave a cup to commemorate the event. It came about in this way. The B. C.

Horse had ridden out five and twenty miles to Whiteman's Creek, where they bivouacked for the night, what time the Infantry, plus Corps of Guides, undertook to bar their passage home again. Not content with the role allotted them the Corps of Guides boasted that they would beat up the B. C. Horse camp during the night, and that no one should be the wiser. The B. C. Horse took up the challenge, and, as darkness fell, some of the best of their men—half cowboys, half cavalry-men—were told off to circumvent the Corps of Guides. The Guides were within five miles of the camp when they were ambushed by the B. C. Horse, and all but one of their force taken prisoners and brought into camp on Whiteman's Creek. The silver cup given by an interested onlooker from Vancouver is yet in the keeping of the B. C. Horse.

It is an open secret that Major M. J. Crehan, of Vancouver, gave the cup, but that was not his only gift to the 31st B. C. Horse. Crehan spoke for us, recruited for us, and subscribed handsomely to the regimental funds. Major Crehan crowned his work for the B. C. Horse by taking the initiative when the transfer of "B" squadron to Vancouver was first mooted. Physical disability prevented Major Crehan from going overseas—he enlisted twice only to be finally rejected, I believe—so the gallant major joined the Irish Fusiliers and spent the war-time in recruiting men and women for service in the field. Many a decoration has been awarded to men less worthy.

A day or so before the end of the 1913 training Colonel Roy, M.V.O., D.O.C. M.D. No. 11, visited the camp, took the salute at the march past and made eulogistic speeches to officers and men. Colonel Roy was good enough to express his high opinion of the work of Captain R. E. Paget who carried out the duties of adjutant to the B. C. Horse.

There was the usual conference after the manoeuvres, at which everyone was patted on the back—in fact a mutual admiration society. But the fact was that, considering the little help we got from Ottawa, the whole militia of British Columbia was worthy of nothing else but praise.

Late in 1913 the idea of recruiting a squadron of B. C. Horsemen from the environs of Vancouver City emanated from the fertile brain of the regimental commander of the 31st B. C. Horse. It was proposed to transfer the headquarters of "B" squadron to Vancouver from Salmon Arm. Salmon Arm had done remarkably well in recruiting, but were considerably handicapped by the fact that Captain L. Pangman had dropped out of the Militia and that Captain Reggie Allen had moved to Kamloops.

The building rented as an Armoury was lamentably deficient in every way and it was only the fine patriotic spirit displayed by the citizens of Salmon Arm that kept the militiamen together at that point. After an exhaustive enquiry on the part of the officials of M.D. No. 11, during which it was demonstrated beyond all question that it would be necessary in the interests of the militia service to remove "B" squadron to Vancouver, the commanding officer of the 31st B. C. Horse gave instructions to carry out the move. Subsequently the move to Vancouver was authorized at an interview, in which the Vancouver officers took part, with Colonel Roy, M.V.O., D.O.C., M.D., No. 11.

From its inception the Vancouver squadron made good all along the line. It had discipline, esprit de corps and good fellowship grafted on to the manhood that pretty generally obtains wherever horsemen are gathered together. Captain Endacott did all that man could do to make

LT.-COL. L. P. O. TUDOR, D.S.O. ("C" SQUADRON B. C. HORSE)

his command efficient, and he was well seconded by all his officers—that is a thing that seldom obtains in the militia of Canada—generally a squadron or company is the work of one man, and its strength reflects his popularity and his willingness to sacrifice time and money in the interests of Canada. Not so with "B" squadron of the B. C. Horse. Everybody worked at the job and all worked together. Go to Eburne! The drills at that point were well attended and all officers on deck. At Coquitlam there was always a good show weekly with Captain Morgan at the fore, ably seconded by Mars, Davis and others. Lieut. H. U. Schofield held an excellent troop together at Burnaby. The Burnaby troop always came to the annual training well drilled and at full strength. Schofield was a minstrel boy as well as an efficient soldier and he set to music some words written by the officer commanding the 31st Regiment. The words are given on a separate page; the tune is "The Farmer's Boy," and the song is entitled "The Western Cavalree." It was more or less prophetic as to the 5th Battalion, "The Western Cavalry," the formation of which it foreshadowed. But the song wants singing by a crowd to get the full effect. When the wartime came "B" squadron were as eager as any to get to the front and many a telegram their commander sent to Kamloops asking for permission to get on a train. When "B" squadron did arrive at Kamloops, on the mobilization of the 31st B. C. Horse at that point, their physique, discipline and esprit de corps were readily apparent in that they worked under trying conditions without any more growling than is the birthright of all good soldiers. Alex. Macpherson was an outstanding officer of the Vancouver squadron. Macpherson could make a horse all but speak, and, in addition was a good horsemaster. As a jockey Macpherson rode well and often passed the winning post comfortably ahead of his rivals. But there were other "Jocks" and other horses "Up-Country," and Macpherson was always beaten in the officers' race—and he lost like the gallant gentleman he was. "Mac" lies buried in Gallipoli, where he fell in action—may he rest in peace.

In 1913 a Militia Staff Course was held in British Columbia which three officers of the B. C. Horse passed; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Flick, Major H. H. Mathews and Captain J. M. Power. Besides the officers named above others attended the course who were destined to gain distinction and honours in the German war: as Lieut.-General Sir A. W. Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Major-General R. G. E. Leckie, C.M.G. and others.

In 1913 General Sir Ian Hamilton, K.C.B., D.S.O. came west on a tour of inspection on behalf of the Canadian and Imperial Governments. The Minister of Militia, Colonel Sam Hughes (at a later period Sir Sam Hughes) accompanied the inspecting officer. Serving on the staff of the Minister of Militia were Lt.-Colonels J. C. L. Bott and C. L. Flick of the 30th and 31st B. C. Horse respectively.

A sham battle took place at Sidney, V.I., at which were present numerous officers and men who were, a year or so hence, to claim prominent places in Canada's Roll of Honour—notably Lt.-Colonel A. W. Currie, 50th Gordon Highlanders.

The 1914 training was held, as usual, at Vernon, the latter part of May and first week in June. On this occasion the usual camp was very much extended to accommodate infantry as well as cavalry. From Vancouver came the 72nd Highlanders, 11th Irish Fusiliers, 6th D.C.O., Army Service Corps, Corps of Guides and Field Ambulance. From Kamloops, in addition to the cavalry squadron of the 31st B. C. Horse, came the Rocky Mountain Rangers under Lt.-Colonel J. R. Vicars.

The Camp Commandant of 1914 was Colonel Roy, M.V.O., D.O.C., M.D. No. 11. who had, as chief instructor, Major L. J. Lipsett (Royal Irish Regiment), General Staff Officer for Western Canada.

During 1912-13 many of the B. C. Horse officers had been quite keen on attending the cavalry schools of instruction held at Winnipeg—these schools were obligatory as far as unqualified officers were concerned—but the schools were also thrown open to certain officers who were in need of a "brushing-up course." Non-commissioned officers also took advantage of these schools. The result was that the 1914 training showed vast improvement over other trainings that had passed, and the cavalry were especially complimented, not only by the D.O.C., but by their critical comrades of the Infantry and Service Corps.

The Vancouver squadron of the 31st B. C. Horse turned out very strong under Captain G. M. Endacott and Captain Morgan, who were ably seconded by Lieuts. D. Rorison, H. U. Schofield, A. MacPherson, J. C. Day, W. S. Rose and G. Bowie.

The Up-Country officers and men had thought to have some amusement when the Vancouver squadron essayed trial of mounts that they had never seen, let alone ridden. There were one or two in the Coast squadron who took a toss but never one who did not instantly remount, and by the end of the third day the Vancouver men were as firm in the saddle as the oldest cowboy in the Up-Country squadrons. In tent pegging the Coast men bore away the palm, and although Walhachin carried off most of the horse races, the Vancouver men were always well up at the finishing post. Captain R. E. Paget, adjutant of the 31st B. C. Horse won the Officers' race.

One or two features of the 1914 training are worth recalling: The horses for the Vancouver squadron, commanded by Captain G. M. Endacott were all provided by Major H. H. Mathews, who took no end of trouble in this respect. The supply of horses has always been a source of trouble to every cavalry regiment in Canada, even in sections of the Dominion like Kamloops and Nicola where horses are bred quite extensively. The field operations of the 1914 camp were as realistic as those German manoeuvres one used to read about with a kiud of gasp in the years before the war. We had infantry, cavalry, machine guns and the service corps taking part in combined training. We had night outpost schemes, attacks at dawn, and wide-circling cavalry movements, as if we knew for certain that in a couple of months we should be on our way to the European battlefields. For some reason Lt.-Colonel A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., commanding Lord Strathcona's Horse, was not present at the 1914 camp and his absence was much regretted, for all ranks had come to know the gallant colonel and to appreciate his military and social qualities.

Captain G. Rothnie was in command of the Kamloops squadron at the camp of 1914 and proved energetic, enthusiastic and capable. Rothnie, who was killed in action in France, had previously served in South Africa during the Boer War, and at a later stage in the S. A. Constabulary under Colonel Sam Steele, who organized that force for the Imperial Government. Rothnie was also the efficient chief of police for the city of Kamloops, and always a good comrade and friend to B. C. Horsemen.

Sir Richard McBride, the youthful but veteran premier of British Columbia, accepted the hon. colonelcy of the 31st B. C. Horse in 1914, and ever proved a good friend to the regiment which he honored. When during the subsequent war-time, word came that Sir Richard McBride had passed away, many a British Columbia soldier in far-off lands

breathed a prayer of regret that "Our Dick" had not been spared for the homecoming of the British Columbia troops. If ever a courtly gentleman filled the office of chief executive of the province of British Columbia it was Sir Richard McBride. Of Sir Richard McBride's political career this history has nothing to do—but refusal from "Dick McBride" was more pleasant than the ready acceptance of a proposition by many another politician. As a very gallant Canadian soldier said, on hearing of the demise of Sir Richard, "well, Dick was king of them all."

It would have been desirable to have given the strength of the 31st B. C. Horse at each annual camp, but this has been found impossible, no figures being available; as a general rule somewhere around two hundred and fifty of all ranks turned out for each training.

The horse problem, as noted above, was always one of great magnitude and also a source of considerable financial loss to each squadron leader, and to the regimental commander.

As a general rule the horses were hired by either the regimental commander or squadron leader from ranchers or Indians, and the owners of the horses looked to the militia officers for their money after each training. However some troopers entered into a private hiring with owners of individual horses, and sometimes the naughty troopers neglected to hand over the government hire at the end of the training, and the man's C.O. had, perforce, to make good. Ranchers and stockmen were always very good in the matter of horses, most of those hired were good saddle horses and generally well broken; occasionally an "outlaw" came into camp which provided many, many opportunities for the doing of "stunts" by embryo or real cowboys. The quality of the Up-Country horse often left something to be desired in the matter of bone and height, but for endurance on the march the "cayuse" was as hard to beat as his "Basuto pony" prototype. In the early part of 1914 the building of the Merritt Armoury was sanctioned by Militia headquarters. This represented the sequel to an immense amount of work on the part of the officer commanding the 31st B. C. Horse. At one time the project threatened to fall through for all time, for none could be found in the city of Merritt to give the three city lots, without which gift Ottawa would not consider the building of the armoury. However, failing a patriotic Canadian, Colonel Flick found a citizen of the U.S.A. who was willing to give the land required and promptly induced Ottawa to close with the only proffer. The land for the armoury having been donated the next question that arose was that of bricks. Fortunately at the time there was an embryo brickyard in operation near to the bridge over the Coldwater and bricks from this yard were submitted to the C.R.E., M.D. No. 11, who pronounced the sample to be of excellent quality. The Merritt Armoury was nearly completed when war was declared with Germany.

CHAPTER II.

THE declaration of war between Germany and Great Britain was received on the Pacific coast without any undue excitement. Senior officers of the Active Militia opined that it would be a sharp, short and bloody campaign—over in six months, and the cost around $200,000,000. The Permanent Force staff at the Pacific Coast headquarters were, from the very outset of hostilities, completely at sea. No expense could be sanctioned on the score of mobilizasion, even for amounts of less than a dollar. Leave was readily granted to senior officers on the very eve of hostilities. The District Intelligence Officer was barely recalled from protracted leave when the first troops left the district.

The militia regiments at the Coast took the news very calmly, but very generally speculated upon whom the commands of the various brigades would devolve—Duff-Stuart, Leckie or Currie.

Recruiting marches were held both at Victoria and Vancouver and many public meetings were held on the subject of a "Home Guard." At one such meeting in Victoria Lt.-Colonel C. L. Flick was asked to speak, and did so in a manner not at all to the liking of many of the good citizens. "Join the Active Militia and leave 'Home Guards' to elderly citizens," was the substance of the colonel's blunt speech. The German Pacific fleet was, of course, a very real danger to Victoria and bulked largely with many citizens, who would have been still more frightened had they known that the moss-covered and moth-eaten defences of Esquimalt could give little more than paper protection.

Due to the foresight, and willingness to assume responsibility, of the provincial premier, Sir Richard McBride (our late hon. colonel), almost at the outset of hostilities a couple of submarines waddled into Esquimalt harbor from a Puget Sound port and thereby further lulled Victorian fears. The good ship *Rainbow*, of the Canadian Navy, disguised herself as a warship and steered for the open sea, acclaimed from points of vantage by the Navy League of Victoria—the president of the said league was subsequently knighted, presumably, since nothing else is on record, for the aforesaid acclamation.

In the Upper Country both cavalry regiments took the outbreak of war seriously, and anxiously awaited orders to mobilize.

On August 8th, 1914, the following telegram was sent from Ottawa. It was in keeping with the chaos and confusion that obtained at that military centre :—

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 8th.
Lt.-Col. Flick,
Merritt.

"No instructions regarding enrollment sent officers commanding cavalry regiments, owing very few mounted troops now desired."
Adjutant-General.

On August 9th, the D O.C. M.D. No. 11 chipped in with :—

"You are required to hold your regiment in readiness for dismounted duty." D.O.C. No. 11.

In reply to an enquiry for more explicit instructions came this :—

"Only infantry regiments are to recruit for the overseas contingent."—D.O.C.

GROUP OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN OF THE 31ST B. C. HORSE
WHO SAW ACTIVE SERVICE PRIOR TO AUGUST, 1914

On August 10th the D.O.C. became more explicit, *sic.*:—

"My telegram of the 9th means mobilization."—D.O.C.

On August 11th the Adjutant-General, Canadian Militia, with the help of "umpteen" C.P.R. telegraph operators, perpetrated the following:—

"Ottawa, Aug. 11.

"To Col. L. C. D. Flick,

"O.C. 31st Horse, Merritt, B.C.

"Regulation to govern raising of a contingent for over sea service will be as follows stop Cavalry can be in rows as infantry on following condition stop The force will be Imperial and as the statutes as British regular troops stop Enrollment will be voluntary for all ranks stop Physical qualities will be as followers stop Height size feet three inches and over stop Chest not less than 33 stop The age limit will be18x45 years stop In regard to musketry and general profession high standard will be required stop The turn of service will be for the duration of the war stop Other consideration of been equal applicant will be selected in the following order stop Unmarried men stop Married men without families Married men with families stop Officers with military experience who are the Active Militia fulfill the forgoing requirements are eligidle stop The serious officers of units will through officers commanding companies etc. collect the names of volunteer officers non commissioned officers and men who should be mediately examined by an Army Medical Corts Officer when avoidable stop When all the names have been received officers commanding units will submite direct to Militia Headquarters discriptive rolls of those who have past the required medical examination stop After the rolls have been received the quota to be determined and commanding officer will be given instructions as to numbers required from their respective units stop The indivality of each unit will be preserved as far as possible stop Rolls to be prepared without delay so as to reach Militia Headquarters not later than Wednesday first instant stop The intention is to mobilize contingent at Valcartier P.Q. where to secure the selection of the fitest more men will be assembled than in the first inst will be required to embark stop Acknowledge receipt by wire."—Adjutant-General.

The regimental intelligence officer got busy and made some kind of sense of the foregoing, which was shortly supplemented by a further wire from Ottawa:

"Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 11

"Lieu.col. Flick

"Demanding 31 Horse

"Merritt B.C.

"In view of non-completion of medical examinations in many places volunteering need not be closed until orders for mobalazation at Valcartier our issued stop. Commanding officer will assemble all volunteers for Overseas Expeditionary Force at local corps head-quarters for instructional purposes from this date stoped Pay and substances allowance will be allowed authorized military rates stoped If you necessary instructions acknowledge receipt.—Adjutant General.

Again, one day later :—

"Ottawa, Ont. Aug. 14. via Vancouver B.C. Aug. 14

"Lt Col C. L. Flick O.C. 31st. Horse Merritt

"Send in by wire at once number of officers and men who have already volunteered and passed the medical examination stop Rolls to follow. Adjutant General."

On August 14th all the officers of the 31st Regiment B. C. Horse sent in their names as volunteers for active service, in any capacity and for any branch of the service, conditional upon the regiment not being wanted as a cavalry unit.

From an early hour on the 12th of August Major G. S. T. Pragnell and Captain Rothnie worked at getting the Kamloops Polo ground into shape for the B. C. Horse camp. The ground was an ideal spot and just far enough from the town for all purposes.

Tents were not available for the first week or so of mobilization, in fact M.D. No. 11 let the Upper Country down very badly, or perhaps it was not so much the local H.Q. as the Ottawa people. Boots, socks, shirts and other articles of clothing were bought for the men by the officer commanding the regiment; when this action came to the knowledge of M.D. No. 11, hands were raised in horror, and there was weeping and gnashing of teeth. Tents arrived on the evening of the 18th, but the short supply made it impossible for the officers to remain with their men. So the orderly officer had a tent in camp and the others stopped in town at the hotel, or with friends. The H. Q. of the regiment was in a houseboat on the Thompson River; the boat being lent by a Kamloops patriot. Here Colonel Flick, Captain Paget, Lieut. Clarke and others remained until the entrainment for Valcartier took place.

The civic authorities of Kamloops were extremely kind to the B. C. Horse, and did everything in their power to make the troops comfortable. Schools and agricultural buildings were placed at their disposal, and government officials were very helpful. The Indian agent attempted to stop the troops carrying out field firing on the Indian Reserve but he was brushed aside by the commanding officer as if he had not existed, and the firing carried out according to plan. On the 18th August there were upwards of eight hundred men in camp. The Minister of Militia was offered, by wire, one thousand horsemen and their mounts. This offer was turned down, by wire, in no very courteous language.

Around this period Major H. H. Mathews took in hand the reorganization of the regiment, on the basis of a cavalry unit on a war footing. It is true that we knew that we were very unlikely to be used mounted, but we knew no other than cavalry drill, and there was no-one in the land to teach us. The regimental signallers under Captain J. F. P. Nash and Sergt. Rex Lingford were soon in shape, and efficient long before we arrived at Valcartier. A machine-gun section was also formed under the command of Captain J. M. Prower, who had obtained a Hythe certificate while serving with the 1st Hampshires.

Money for the payment of the men actually enrolled, and for the payment to tradesmen for rations was never forthcoming at the proper time. "Good-fors," representing twenty-five cents, were issued by the regimental commander in payment for food for the troops; these "good-fors" were eventually redeemed after a great deal of haggling with the district paymaster. It is noticeable, that, in times of stress, the comic element, that affords a needed relief is never far to seek. It was so with us at Kamloops, as the following story will illustrate.

The eastbound transcontinental train pulled into Kamloops station. There emerged therefrom three very foreign-looking individuals who, seeing the platform crowded with soldiers, commenced to ask very pertinent questions, from a military point of view. The acting R.S.M. happened to be at the station at the time, and, hearing the questions of the foreign looking gentlemen, promptly wired regimental H.Q. that suspicious persons were on the train. The regimental commander ordered the immediate arrest of the suspicious ones, but, before the order could be carried out, the transcontinentai had left the station. Salmon Arm was promptly wired to have the suspicious ones arrested and brought back to Kamloops in the most expeditious manner. The train was boarded at Salmon Arm by the provincial police. There was some fuss and trouble before the delinquents could be persuaded to leave the train. However, the fact that the police were firm and insistent did the trick, and the suspicious ones were placed aboard a motor-car and hurried in the darkness towards Kamloops. The provincial policeman who drove the Salmon Arm car was a trifle facetious and entertained his prisoners with gruesome stories of cars that had gone to grief over the precipices and cut-banks that bordered the road. To illustrate a point, or to show more effectually some place of accident, the driver would occasionally gesticulate with one hand, steering with the other, to the evident wide-eyed horror of the unfortunate prisoners. Kamloops was reached in safety at two o'clock in the morning and the prisoners taken to the *Driard*, where Colonel Flick was sleeping. The regimental commander wishing to continue his night's rest ordered them to the town gaol. The prisoners, protesting and gesticulating, were accordingly lodged by the city.

At eight o'clock in the morning, what time the regimental commander was having his breakfast, an irate gentleman of foreign appearance was announced by the hotel management. For a time little that was intelligible could be obtained from the stranger, who was very excited and spoke English indifferently well. It appeared that he was the manager of an American theatrical company which was touring the province; and it was two of the stars of the troupe who were even then languishing in Kamloops gaol. The regimental commander, accompanied by the American manager proceeded to the city gaol where the prisoners were found in no very friendly frame of mind. The wrath of the great American nation was to fall on the devoted head of the B. C. Horse commander, and facilities for correspondence with the American consul at Vancouver were eloquently demanded. After having his ears dinned with the clamour of three outraged American citizens Colonel Flick invited the manager and his two "stars" to breakfast. After breakfast, cigars and a drink or two smoothed out the national imbroglio, and the three were packed off to bed muttering prayers for the well-being of their B. C. Horse hosts. The theatrical gentlemen left by the evening train and some year or so later, in Gallipoli, Colonel Flick received a bill for "detention and sleeping berth charges" from the manager of the theatrical company.

Almost at the moment before we entrained for Valcartier the Militia authorities outdid all previous "stunts" by insisting that each married officer and man should obtain his wife's permission to go to the war, *in writing.* The Ottawa telegram follows:

> "All married men will obtain, in writing, permission from their wives to serve in the Canadian Expeditionary Force."

Most of us had already said "good-bye," and the new order was tantamount to re-opening a chapter we all hoped was closed.

The incessant marching, field-firing and drill that all ranks had been working hard at was abruptly brought to an end by a *wire* from Ottawa begging the regiment to "hurry up," and ordering entrainment for the 27th August.

The British Columbia Horse entrained at three o'clock in the afternoon of the 27th August, and all Kamloops came to the station to bid the Up-Country cavalry "God-Speed." Mayor M. F. Crawford, Mr. Dennison, Mr. J. T. Robinson, Mr. Skey, Mr. Grubbe and many other prominent Kamloops citizens gripped our hands and wished us "good luck." The citizens of Merritt and Nicola were not behindhand and had motored over sixty miles to give a handshake to men of "D" squadron. Walhachin was also well represented, but by women, for almost all the male population of the little Thompson River hamlet had "fallen-in" with "C" squadron.

Scenes of intense patriotic enthusiasm had been witnessed in Vancouver on the morning of August 25th when the 170 troopers of "B" Squadron entrained to join the regiment. The main streets were lined with citizens to give her sons a good "send-off." At the depot, Acting-Mayor S. J. Crowe, now Dominion Member for the new Electoral Division of Burrard, made the official civic farewell, and several stalwart supporters of the squadron made the long trip to Kamloops to bid Endacott, Morgan, Schofield, MacPherson, Rose and G. Bowie "so-long and good-luck."

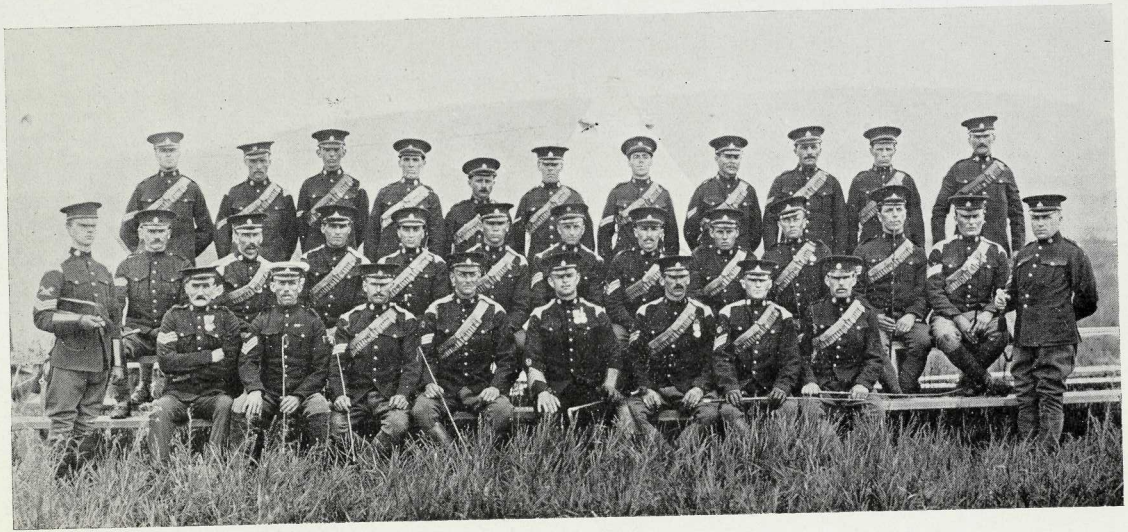
For our comfort the Canadian Pacific authorities had given us a Mr. Foster, who looked after all timing and stopping arrangements, and right well and efficiently he did his work. Sir Richard McBride, from Victoria, wired his regiment, "farewell and God-speed." Gallant Sir Richard, he died in harness during the war, respected by all, mourned by thousands. Again I repeat, and endorse, the dictum of a brother officer: "Dick was king of them all."

At Shuswap we had to put a couple of men off the train who had boarded us unofficially at Kamloops.

Revelstoke and Salmon Arm gave us a tremendous greeting as we passed through the respective stations. Salmon Arm has long been famous for her apples. On the day her best and bravest citizens set their faces to war, Salmon Arm all but filled our train with the best of the season's fruit. The mayor of Salmon Arm, with Joe Richards, Pangman, and others who had relatives aboard the train, were at the station, and, as we pulled out, the good citizens of the apple town gave us cheer after cheer, the heartiness of which must have scared the ducks and loons far out upon the hill-encircled lake.

Lieut. C. K. L. Pyman with about thirty N·C.O.'s and men joined us at Sicamous. This very gallant officer and his equally gallant men hailed from Kelowna and served alongside our men in the 5th Battalion (Western Cavalry). Lieut. Pyman had an extremely good record as a soldier and rose to the rank of major, winning several decorations as he climbed in the military hierarchy. Gallant Pyman died of wounds received in action on the 9th day of August, 1918, the second day of the Battle of Amiens. At the time he was in command of his battalion.

At Calgary, Colonel Walker was at the station with a crowd of men, who, given the opportunity, would have willingly boarded our train. Whiskey was much in evidence at Calgary. The commanding officer and his adjutant, Captain R. E. Paget, intercepted many a bottle of fire-water which was smashed on the platform, and the price in cash refunded to the buyer. The train stopped at various points on the prairies to allow the troops to get a little exercise. This generally



VERNON CAMP, JUNE 1914
(Non-Commissioned Officers of the 31st B. C. Horse)

took place in the evenings and a good deal of skylarking was indulged in at such times.

The cleanliness of the train and the excellent health of the troops aboard was due to the very excellent sanitary precautions of the B. C. Horse officers Captain G. H. Tutill, C.A.M.C. and Captain A. E. H. Bennett, C.A.M.C.

August 31st saw the B. C. Horse at Fort William. Here we met Senator Hewitt Bostock, of Ducks, B.C., whose son, Lieut. A. H. Bostock, was aboard our train. Lieut. Bostock gallantly fell in action, his death being deplored by every officer and man of the B. C. Horse. Just before he was killed young Bostock wrote a very cheery letter to Colonel Flick in far away Mesopotamia—long before the letter was delivered the writer had given all for Canada and his native British Columbia. At North Bay the B. C. Horse train came alongside the trains of other militia units. One could not but compare the discipline of the B. C. H. with that of their comrades—to the disparagement of those who hailed NOT from British Columbia.

It was early in the morning of September 1st that our troop-train rolled into the railway station of the quaint, old-world-like city of Quebec. Since we had some hours to wait before making the last short leg of our journey, most of the officers and many of the men walked around the queer looking, crooked, narrow streets. The town struck most of us as being very dirty and ill-kept. Everyone in Quebec was more than willing to help us spend our hard-earned western dollars. The citizens did not seem equally keen on enlisting to fight for France or freedom.

At two o'clock in the afternoon of September 1st the British Columbia Horse marched into Valcartier camp with a stride and swing that it did one's heart good to see. Our "marching-in" state was between five hundred and sixty and five hundred and seventy. These numbers no other cavalry regiment in Canada equalled or approached in 1914. We had complete signalling and machine-gun sections; our regimental staff was efficient and complete; most squadron leaders had had previous experience in war.

At half-past two the B. C. Horse had ceased to exist in Valcartier. The premier cavalry regiment of Canada had been absorbed by an infantry battalion compounded of all sorts and conditions of cavalry units. This was the nucleus of the 5th (Western Cavalry) Battalion, that later on in the war earned a reputation that was second to none. No B. C. Horseman will contradict me when I say that neither officers nor other ranks were at all pleased at the change. We expected that we should be absorbed but had thought that B. C. Horse officers would have been given commands merited by their previous war service.

It is seven years ago since these happenings and no good purpose could be served by giving a rehash of the bickerings that time has all but buried. It will suffice that the B. C. Horse, incensed as they were, became in time perfectly loyal to those then newly set over them.

Although the Ottawa authorities refused to employ B. C. Horse officers they were in request from battalion commanders. Lt.-Colonel Lipsett, then commanding the 8th Battalion ("Little Black Devils"), asked for and obtained the services of Major H. H. Mathews and Captain J. M. Prower; both officers getting companies in the 8th; both to command the battalion at later dates. Major F. C. Turner, D.S.O., Captain G. Rothnie, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. W. G. Tennant, Lieut. Bostock and Captain R. E. Paget all went to Strathcona's Horse; while Lieut. D. V. Broome joined the Royal Canadian dragoons.

Through the courtesy of Lt.-Colonel A. C. Macdonell, D.S.O., L.S.H. (R.C.) Colonel Flick was attached to Lord Strathcona's Horse and sailed with that gallant regiment for England. Major G. S. T. Pragnell, Lieut. L. P. O. Tudor, Captain G. M. Endacott, Captain E. S. Morgan, Lieuts. Rose, Schofield and MacPherson remained with the 5th Battalion.

Many of the N.C.O.'s and men followed their officers to other units, while the bulk of the Vancouver men stayed with their own officers in the 5th Battalion.

Of those going to L.S.H., S.Q.M.S. Flowerdew and Lieut. Nicol were to win outstanding fame; the former won the Victoria Cross and the latter was killed in action, his death deplored and mourned by all his comrades. Both Flowerdew and Nicol won commissions in the field.

Lieut. W. G. Tennant was almost the first officer to fall. Tennant had a fund of humor, gaiety and kindness that never left him; he died instantly with good-fellowship in his heart and a jest on his lips. In times of stress in the trenches Tennant's wit and humor never failed him, he was worth his weight in gold to any fighting unit.

In the course of a few days the best riders of the B. C. Horse, or many of them, had migrated to Strathcona's Horse, Canadian Dragoons, or some one or other of the mounted regiments. But wherever they went, or whatsoever unit B. C. Horsemen joined, they almost invariably made good. To emphasize this I have but to call attention to the list of honors won by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 31st Regiment. Such a list needs no comment; it has sufficient glory in it for ten regiments.

There was acting in the Valcartier camp an institution called a "Board of Selection," with Colonel Sam Steele as president. Colonel Steele was not difficult to approach, and readily put forward the names of such officers of the B. C. Horse as had had experience in war. But this was of no avail, for political nominees were the first, last and middle choice of the Minister of Militia.

The men in Valcartier camp were very fine specimens of Canadian manhood. They took to drill and military life as to the manner born; as indeed they were, sons of the all-conquering Anglo-Saxon race.

The rain at Valcartier was only equalled by that, later on, in England. All ranks were wet all the time and stood the discomforts of an amateur's camp very well indeed. Once the various battalions were organized, drill and discipline proceeded apace, and none in Valcartier made a better showing than the battalion of Western cavalry.

The mismanagement of the Valcartier camp, and the very flagrant pushing forward of politicians to senior commands, reached a climax about the second week in September. To allay the bitter feelings engendered in all ranks the Duke of Connaught came into camp and made several soldierly speeches.

Some ten or a dozen officers were standing at attention in one of the camps, as the Duke drove by, all wearing service ribbons. The Duke stopped his car and enquired why they were not on parade. As the senior officer present I stepped forward, with a salute, and said, "We are not employed sir."

"Why not?" queried H.R.H.

"No knowledge of any particular reason, sir."

Subsequently I received a letter to the effect that all officers unable

to obtain employment in the Canadian Division would be sent to England and given employment under the War Office.

On the heels of H.R.H. came a bevy of politicians, headed by Hon. Robert Rogers and Hon. Martin Burrell. I took the Minister of Agriculture around to the Second Brigade camp and explained to him where the shoe pinched. Sensibly enough Martin Burrell said: "It's too late now for change; we cannot 'swap horses' whilst crossing a stream."

On September 18th Major F. Cecil Turner, D.S.O., obtained a squadron in Strathcona's Horse.

The embarkation at Quebec was exceptionally well carried out. There were minor incidents of confusion that there is no need to dwell upon; incidents that were common enough almost to the end of hostilities. The ships of Canada's Armada were well-found in all respects; never before in the annals of war were troops so well lodged and fed while on board transports.

CHAPTER III.

AT three o'clock on the afternoon of October 3rd, 1914, the Armada that bore Canada's first fighting force to take part in the great European War sailed from Gaspe Bay. The fleet consisted of thirty-two transports escorted by six cruisers from the naval service of the Mistress of the Seas; the whole under the command of Admiral Wemyss. The troops aboard the transports numbered approximately thirty-three thousand officers and men. I give the names of the transports and of the escorting warships :

"Laurentic," "Tyrolia," "Bermudian," "Alaunia," "Ivernia," "Scotian," "Sicilian," "Montreal," "Lapland," "Scandinavian," "Florizel," "Accadian," "Athenia," "Royal Edward," "Franconia," "Canada," "Monmouth," "Manitou," "Ruthenia," "Grampian," "Megantic," "Carribean," "Zeeland," "Corinthian," "Virginian," "Andania," "Lakonia," "Montezuma," "Cassandra," "Tunisian," and "Royal George."

Escort: H.M.S. "Eclipse," H.M.S. "Diana," H.M.S. "Talbot" (flagship of Rear-Admiral Wemyss), H.M.S. "Charybdis," H. M. S. "Glory," a battleship picked up in mid-Atlantic.

This Armada was formed into port, middle and starboard columns. Probably every transport in the fleet carried a B. C. Horseman. The "Bermudian" carried many who had joined Strathcona's Horse, and the "Lapland" carried those who had remained with the 5th Battalion. No incident of note occurred during the voyage except that Admiral Craddock's doomed squadron was sighted, and greetings exchanged. The submarine, at that period, was restricting operations, more or less, to the North Sea. Plymouth was reached at 10 a.m. on the 15th day of October, 1914, and the people of that old war-city gave the Canadians gallant welcome.

I quote from my diary :—

October 14th, 1914:—A wireless early this morning bade us make all speed for Plymouth Sound. To do this it was necessary to divide us into fast, medium and slow ships, under, white, blue and red pennants. This manoeuvre was quickly carried out, and the "Bermudian" found herself in the first string, and third ship in the line, making eighteen knots. Soon we found ourselves coasting along the shores of Cornwall, and I guess those, who, like myself, had not seen Old England for many years, felt a bit of a lump in the throat. For we had returned with arms in our hands, to give the Motherland a hand in her struggle for existence. Indeed, eighty per cent. of those aboard the transports were of British birth, hastening at the call of the Old Country, to prove to all the world that the day of the Anglo-Saxon had not yet passed. We cast anchor just outside the Plymouth breakwater and here learned that some German submarines were waiting for us in Southampton roads, hence our sudden and quick run into Plymouth. Then slowly we weighed anchor and were towed to our moorings in the Hamoaze.

"And the greeting that the good folks of Plymouth gave us will not soon be forgotten—it was not the greeting of one stricken to her knees, but the greeting of a lioness who sees one of her cubs leaping to her aid, ere the hunters have got in a blow.

VERNON, B. C., JUNE, 1914
(OFFICERS AND N.C.O.'S "D" SQUADRON 31ST B. C. HORSE)

"From rock and ship, from road and wharf, from fort and housetop, came the battle-cry of Britain in 1914: 'ARE WE DOWN-HEARTED?' And the First Canadian Contingent roared back a stalwart 'No!'

"Slowly we made our way to the Hamoaze; on every side sailors and soldiers gave us gallant welcome; sirens blared; women and little Devon children waved a 'WELCOME HOME' to their kin from overseas. Our ship, and those behind us, swiftly became cheering masses of khaki, as we answered the greetings from the shore. Old Plymouth has sent away many a sailor and soldier on an imperial errand, and has welcomed home many a hero, yet never have the Devonians given a more whole-hearted welcome to any men of Devon than that accorded to the contingent of soldiers from Canadian shores.

"Closer, and closer still we come, until our anchor finds holding ground a few yards from Drake's Island, and we hear the slow, soft speech of Devon sailormen, descendants of old-time sailors who sailed, sword in hand, to try conclusions with the might and power of Spain, France and Holland. And when the greeting was over each and every man went on with the business in hand—to beat the enemy.

"There was no hurry on the war-ships that surrounded us, each officer and man went about his duty as if the nation had never a care in the world; Drake would finish his game of bowls, ere he led his fleet into action, and the same slow, quiet spirit of determination is still inbred with his sailor descendants."

The above extract was written at Pond Farm Camp. what time I was, by the courtesy of Colonel A. C. Macdonell, attached to Strathcona's Horse. Years afterwards I commanded a battalion of the Devonshire regiment and found that for bravery, determination and a certain slow, softness of speech, I had no occasion to alter, one whit, my sketch of Devon character written in 1914.

The British Columbia Horsemen who had transferred to Strathcona's Horse left the "Bermudian" and entrained for Pond Farm Camp on the Plain of Salisbury. We marched from Potney to Pond Farm, and I well remember what a glorious day it was and what a remarkably fine breakfast we put away when camp was reached and the men looked after. But it was the last decent weather and the last decent breakfast that we were to enjoy for many a long day. The day after our arrival it rained; and it continued to rain until Salisbury Plain was one vast sea of sticky, beastly mud, in which Canadian soldiers and Canadian horses wallowed impartially.

After the day of our arrival the food became steadily worse, both in quality and in the preparation thereof. B. C. Horsemen who were afterwards at Pewsey and Upavon will well remember the comfortable feeling that came over us all when we were ordered into billets.

There were a good many B. C. Horsemen on board the "Lapland," with the 5th (Western Cavalry) Battalion; these did not get ashore until the 23rd of October, and went into camp at West Down South, of muddy memory.

Spinal meningitis broke out among the Canadian camps very soon after the arrival in England, and many a gallant Westerner was buried under English sod long before a shot had been fired by the men from the land of the Maple Leaf.

All the Canadian camps on Salisbury Plain were muddy, but perhaps

the palm for the deepest, stickiest mud might be awarded to the "Bustard" (Can. Div. Headquarters). I had occasion to tramp to the "Bustard" one pouring wet day, and I shall never forget that the soldier on "sentry-go" was tramping to and fro on a platform composed of rifle cases and that his relief came to him splashing through two feet of slime.

On November 4th His Majesty King George V. reviewed the First Canadian Division. His Majesty was accompanied by Queen Mary, Earl Roberts, Earl Kitchener, Sir Richard McBride, and a great many more "of lesser degree." The Queen impressed me as being the best soldier on parade. Her Majesty marched down our line with the grace and carriage of Minerva and Juno combined, and I verily believe took in all that appertained to horse and man on parade. Earl Roberts and Earl Kitchener both spoke to many of Strathcona's Horse, men as well as officers, recalling old campaigns in Africa.

On November 19th, a body of men who called themselves "Elliot's Horse," arrived in the Canadian Cavalry Camp. They asked to see me, and I went over to them and gave them what advice I could. They were a very fine body of men and had been, I understood, outfitted and equipped by one, Elliot of Victoria, and had, after many hungry wanderings, arrived in England. On November 27th General Alderson reviewed the First Canadian Division. The movements subsequent to the review were not by any means a success. The First Canadian Division left England for France in February 1915. Most of the Division landed at St. Nazaire around Friday, 15th February, 1915. Thereafter the British Columbia Horse became too scattered to follow individually or collectively. Officers and men of the regiment fought at Fleurbaix, where the manual labour was very hard. and the shelling light and intermittent. This was in the days when everyone emptied their rifles at the "stand-to," just to let "Fritz" know that the Canadians were awake.

Then followed Neuve Chapelle and Estaires, at the latter place the Bishop of London gave an address on Easter Sunday, 1915. Then came YPRES, the second battle of that name; where Canadians demonstrated to all the world that they were second to none when it came to dogged fighting and hanging on to a battle position when no food was to be had, when ammunition was short, and men few but faithful unto death. Festubert, of bloody memory, took heavy toll of B. C. Horsemen who served with different Canadian units at that point. After Festubert came the attack on K5 Redoubt, which was taken and held by men of the First Canadian Division in spite of very heavy shelling from every calibre of enemy gun.

Some few days after the 26th May, 1915, what was left of the First Canadian Division held ground, or attacked, at Givenchy and Windy Corner. In June 1915 the Ross rifle was exchanged for the short Lee-Enfield. I may note that after the occupation of Bagdad the writer was given a Ross rifle that had been captured from the Turks. One can only speculate as to that rifle's history; captured by Germans early in 1915, it probably did service in Gallipoli, and found its way to Bagdad what time the Dardanelles were evacuated by the British army, thus allowing veteran Turkish troops to arrive on the Mesopotamian front in time to capture General Townshend at Kut-el-Amarah.

Hill 60, the Somme Fighting, and Vimy Ridge took additional toll of many gallant B. C. Horsemen. Then came Arleux, Fresnoy, and Hill 70.

In November 1917 Passchendale was captured, though Canadian troops almost swam into action through seas of slimy mud. The Canadian Corps returned to the First Army on the Vimy front from

Passchendale during December 1917 and remained there until the big German offensive commenced in the Spring of 1918. The Corps assisted in restoring the situation on the left of the Third Army, settling down in the line in front and south of Arras in April 1918.

May and June found the Canadian Corps withdrawn for rest and training into G.H.Q. Reserve, west of Arras, preparatory to resuming the offensive directed by Marshal Foch as generalissimo of the Allied armies in France. Many B. C. Horsemen were privileged to take part with the Canadian Corps in the operations which took place prior to the signing of the armistice on November 11th. All too many of our gallant comrades made the supreme sacrifice when the drama of the Great War was nearing its curtain. During the last hundred days the Canadian Corps engaged in the Second Battle of Amiens, August 8th and 9th; the breaking of the Drocourt-Queant line, east of Arras, on September 2nd; the crossing of the Canal du Nord and capture of Cambrai, Sept. 28th to well into October; the advance to and taking of Valenciennes and Mons. After the armistice the First and Second Canadian Divisions marched, as conquerors, three hundred miles to the Cologne and Bonn bridgeheads, remaining in occupation of enemy territory for about two months. The Canadian Corps then assembled in Belgium, and, by an early date in May, had been returned to England for embarkation to Canada.

Throughout the world, on every front, B. C. Horsemen won honour and glory for their province and pointed the path of duty to the generations that will come after them. Many B. C. Horsemen rose to high rank during the war. Many of our bravest and best have been incapacitated through wounds and sickness. Many, too, have given their lives that British Columbia in particular and the world in general might live in peace. It is to be hoped that those who follow after us will not forget that our heroes died that they and their children might be free.

The return to British Columbia of B. C. Horse naturally brought about the re-organization of the regiment. Major G. S. T. Pragnell, during the absence of Lt.-Colonel Flick on the North-Western Frontier of India, took the first tentative steps towards re-organization. To Lt.-Colonel H. H. Mathews, C.M.G., D.S.G., is due the credit for the retention of our territorial designation of B. C. Horse. Colonel Mathews represented to the Militia authorities that the B. C. Horse were the only cavalry regiment to reach Valcartier as a a complete unit, and on that account alone were entitled to prior consideration when re-organization of the Canadian cavalry was under consideration by the Canadian military authorities.

Colonel Mathew's contention received sympathetic support from Lt.-General Sir Arthur Currie, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. and Major-General W. G. Gwatkin, C.B., C.M.G., with the result that the 31st Regiment B.C.H. was removed from the list of the cavalry regiments to be disbanded. When re-organization was assured Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. was asked to honour the B. C. Horse by accepting the hon. colonelcy of the regiment. Sir Archibald replied in characteristic fashion, as follows :

"ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA,

"Kingston, Ontario,

"19th January, 1921

"My dear Flick,—

"Re the Honorary Colonelcy of the 5th Cavalry B. C. Horse.---You overwhelm me.

"A Canadian could not desire a greater honour, nor

could anyone, the wide world over, be in braver company, and the best of it is, they are all old comrades and real friends. I gladly accept this signal honour, and I do so with a heart filled with pride and gratitude.

"Please convey my grateful thanks to your splendid regiment, individually and collectively.

"With kindest regards to you all,

"I am,

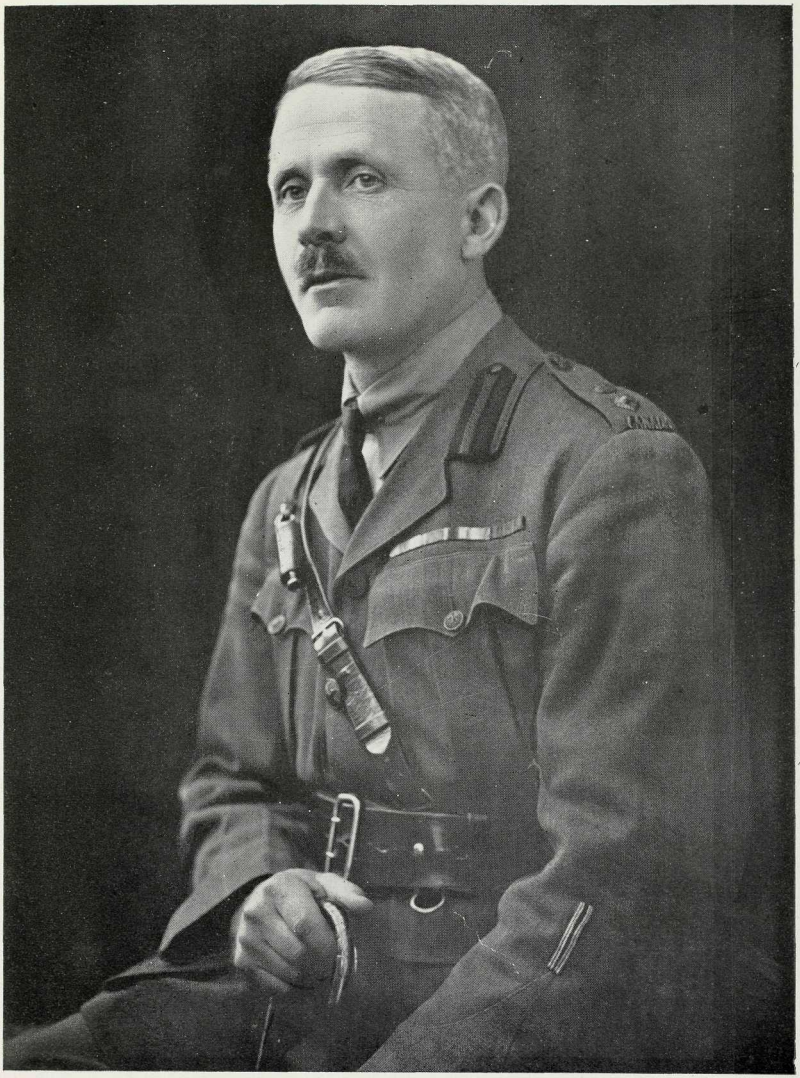
"Yours sincerely,

"ARCHIBALD CAMERON MACDONELL."

Sir Archibald Cameron Macdonell's acceptance of the hon. colonelcy of the 5th Cavalry was the keystone of the regimental organization. Sir Archibald had, deep down in his heart, a great love for B. C. Horsemen, for whose efficiency in war he was in great part responsible.

After Colonel Flick's return from England in 1920 the re-organization of the B. C. Horse proceeded slowly but surely. At length General Militia Order No. 5 announced that the 31st Regiment B. C. Horse was re-organized as the 5th British Columbia Light Horse, with effect from November 1st, 1920.

There were difficulties during the re-organization of course. But the fact that all the senior officers of the old regiment joined up with the new had the effect of drawing back most of the old warrant and non-commissioned officers and many stalwarts of the rank and file. Regimental-sergeant-major Tom Smith, and Regimental Quartermaster-Sergeant Walsh Bishop, both joined up at the outset. Both had served in France, the former with a Tunnelling Company and the latter with Lord Strathcona's Horse.



LT.-COLONEL H. H. MATTHEWS, C.M.G., D.S.O. (2ND IN COMMAND 31ST AND 5TH B.C.H.)
Now G.S.O. Militia Headquarters, Ottawa

AFTERWORD OR EPILOGUE

By LIEUT.-COLONEL H. H. MATHEWS, C.M.G., D.S.O.

IT is admittedly a most important factor in maintaining the *esprit de corps* of a regiment that all ranks should be thoroughly conversant with its history and traditions. The narrative should therefore be historically accurate, not only in matters relating as it were to time and space, but also by interpreting correctly the intentions, ambitions and personalities of the prominent leaders who have, from time to time, been intrusted with the honor and welfare of a regiment.

It was my privilege to be appointed to the command of a squadron in the 31st B. C. Horse, on organization, and to have been connected more or less actively with the regiment to the present time. Consequently I am able to read between the lines of this story and to realize that the modesty of the author, our gallant colonel, has prevented him from emphasizing in the necessary manner the part played by himself in the inception and training of the regiment, and the untiring efforts required to attain that degree of unquestionable efficiency which we had reached by the summer of 1914.

As shortly as possible I propose to ~~eulogise~~ somewhat along ~~the~~ lines ~~of~~ the text of the preceding chapters, and to give credit where credit is due; not altogether as a eulogy of Colonel Flick (he neither desires this, nor, though merit is always deserving of praise, is it necessary, his record in itself is a sufficient guarantee of the man). That in 1911 the Militia authorities considered it advisable to authorize the organization of an Active Militia Cavalry Regiment in the Kamloops and Nicola Districts of British Columbia is entirely due to the zeal, energy and patriotism of Colonel Flick.

Having made up his mind "to make it stick," and welcoming rather than dreading opposition, he succeeded where most other men would have failed. The faculty of being able to inspire his subordinates with much of the fire of his own enthusiasm and never failing optimism led to many of us taking more than a passing interest in soldiering, with the result that the regiment soon boasted many officers and non-commissioned officers who had qualified themselves for the work in hand. The evidence of this was to be seen in the general all-round improvement at each successive annual training.

Viewing, in retrospect, the difficulties, local and financial, but more of the red tape variety met with at the hands of higher formations, encountered by the regiment in its earlier years, one is able to appreciate what it meant to have, as commanding officer, a man who never despaired of final success and spared no efforts to attain it, often to the detriment of his own private affairs.

The mobilization order for Canada, early in August 1914 found the 31st B. C. Horse well up to strength (peace footing). Squadrons mobilized in their own areas and then the regiment assembled at Kamloops where, two weeks later its personnel was recruited to war strength.

Colonel Flick at once, characteristically, volunteered his regiment for service overseas, and it must have been gratifying to find his years of faithful work rewarded by the hearty response from all ranks, who,

with hardly a dissentient voice, placed their services at the disposal of the government, willing to go anywhere and do anything, mounted or dismounted.

Before the end of August 1914 the regiment left Kamloops for the concentration camp at Valcartier, P.Q., arriving there only eight under full war strength, and organized as a cavalry regiment on a war footing; a record second to none in Canada, and of which we were all very justly proud. It was the net result of the untiring work carried out unfalteringly for many years by a man who was able to foresee the necessity of preparedness, and whose personality, used to advantage, called forth the loyal support and co-operation of all ranks under his command.

That the general scheme of mobilization adopted for the First Canadian Contingent prevented the regiment retaining its identity as a unit overseas, and that an autocratic pen struck Colonel Flick's name from the list of officers to be given responsible commands in the newly organized Expeditionary Force units is to be regretted. Thus all the usefulness of the "team work," striven for and attained after many trials was dissipated, and the services of a patriotic gentleman and a capable soldier lost to Canada in her hour of need.

Many men under similar circumstances would have resigned in disgust. Not so, however, with Colonel Flick. His conception of duty rose above personal disappointment. Temporarily attached to Lord Strathcona's Horse, by the courtesy of the commanding officer (now Major-General Sir A. C. Macdonell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and Honorary Colonel of the 5th British Columbia Light Horse), he crossed with the first contingent to England. There he obtained command of the 7th Battalion, the Essex Regiment, serving with distinction in Gallipoli. Later, after recovering from wounds, he saw much service in Mesopotamia, and as O.C. the 6th Battalion, the Devonshire Regiment, was able to carry on the good work which circumstances over which he had no control compelled him to give up when he said farewell to the 31st B. C. Horse at Valcartier. Colonel Flick has returned to British Columbia with all the honours of war, and, being a soldier first, last, and all the time, has let by-gones be by-gones, and is devoting his energies and ability to the re-organization of his old regiment, to be known in future as the 5th British Columbia Light Horse.

More than two years have elapsed since the cessation of hostilities. The spirit of unrest still possesses the world, and the fates of nations are still in the melting pot. Though Canada has emerged from the ordeal with a better chance of quick recovery from her wounds than have the older countries of Europe, there is much re-establishment to be accomplished and many economic and social problems to solve. In view of this, to my mind, the successful re-organization of the Active Militia more than ever stands in need of leaders patriotic enough to devote much time ungrudgingly to the work; optimistic and determined to succeed in the face of recurring obstacles and opposition, and with a personality which inspires the loyal support and co-operation of their subordinates.

To return to the dispersal of the regiment at Valcartier. One can view the resultant disappointments and heartburnings which loomed so big more dispassionately, and in different perspective after the experience of recent years. At least we can say we were among the "first to go." And without in any way disparaging those who followed later, it does mean something to have crossed to England with the FIRST Canadian Contingent. It means a good deal more, too, to those of us who were privileged to serve with the First Canadian Division in France, and

MAJOR R. E. PAGET (ADJUTANT 31ST B. C. HORSE)
Late Royal Sussex Regiment

to wear the "Old Red Patch," and doubtless others who transferred from Salisbury Plain to famous British regiments are as justly proud. I have yet to meet the first 31st B. C. Horseman who, while deploring the breaking up of the regiment at Valcartier, regrets his decision to back up his Colonel by volunteering to go anywhere and do anything, mounted or dismounted, at the outbreak of war.

Space will not permit of any but the briefest reference to the probable role of cavalry in the future. The wonderful progress and development of the Royal Air Force has made them the "eyes of the army." Probably the proportion of cavalry formerly considered necessary in relation to other arms will be reduced. Experience towards the end of the last hundred days' fighting in France and Belgium proved that some cavalry was essential in maintaining touch with the retiring enemy. Demolitions effectively retarded the advance of our armoured cars.

General Allenby's crushing defeat of the Turks in Palestine, illustrated the value of mounted troops when skilfully used under modern conditions.

Without doubt it is a sound policy to re-organize the Militia Cavalry in the interior districts of British Columbia. The right type of men and horses are available and with proper training splendid irregular cavalry can be made available.

In closing let me say that many 31st B. C. Horsemen, officers and men served with the 5th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Western Cavalry) and it is hoped that the 5th B. C. Light Horse may be affiliated in some way with this famous fighting battalion and be permitted to carry its battle honours. Such an honour, in addition to the individual honours and awards won by officers and men of the old 31st B. C. Horse (and the list published in this book is one of which any cavalry regiment in the Empire might well be proud) would indeed be an ever present encouragement and reminder to all ranks to maintain unsullied the traditions of the past. We owe to those comrades who, although wounded, so cheerfully face the future, and to those who have given all, that the Empire might live, that respect for these ideals which of itself will ensure that the sacrifices of ~~those~~ our heroes have not been made in vain.

If four years hence the 5th B.C.L.H. is such an efficient fighting force as was its parent unit, the 31st B. C. Horse, in August 1914, and if in addition all ranks be then imbued with the same patriotic spirit, any effort and energy directed to their training will have been worth while.

H. H. MATHEWS,
Major and Brevet Lt.-Colonel,
Second in Command 5th B. C. L. H.

Victoria, B. C., February, 1921.

ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN

Of the 31st B. C. Horse who left Kamloops for Valcartier Camp, on the 27th of August, 1914:

Lieut.-Colonel C. L. Flick (commanding)
Major H. H. Mathews (2nd in command)
Captain and Adjutant R. E. Paget
K-Captain and Signalling Officer J. F. P. Nash
Captain G. H. Tutill, C.A.M.C.
Lieut. A. E. H. Bennett, C.A.M.C.
K-Captain G. Rothnie
Lieut. W. W. Wood
K-Lieut. A. H. Bostock
Lieut. C. F. Mandel
Lieut. H. C. Morris
Captain G. M. Endacott
Captain E. S. Morgan
Lieut. J. C. Day
Lieut. W. S. Rose
Lieut. H. U. Schofield
K-Lieut. A. MacPherson
Major G. S. T. Pragnell
Captain J. M. Prower
K-Lieut. W. G. Tennant
Lieut. L. P. O. Tudor
Lieut. J. C. Clarke
K-Lieut. K. Mackenzie
Major F. C. Turner, D.S.O.
Captain D. V. Broome
Lieut. T. C. Brooke
K-Lieut. H. L. Nicol
Lieut. B. Prior
R.S.M. E. J. Cook
R.Q.M.S. Walsh Bishop
Farrier-Sergeant W. Shaw
Sergeant-Saddler J. Ellison
Orderly-Room-Sergt. G. Bateman
K-S.S.M. K. Lingford
S.Q.M.S. A. L. Green
Sergeant R. M. Blair
Sergeant J. H. Trigg
Sergeant L. Cummings
Sergeant D. Ross
Sergeant A. Gorse
K-Corporal R. H. Louis
K-Corporal H. B. C. Smith
Corporal J. Priest
Corporal H. Willes
Corporal R. L. Leggatt
S.S.M. A. T. Brett
S.Q.M.S. G. A. Sky
Sergeant E. B. Davis
K. Corporal G. Scott
Corporal G. A. Colman
Corporal A. Bolton
Corporal A. E. Burgess
Corporal Clarke. G.
Corporal H. E. Kinder
Corporal J. Lawrie
K. Corporal J. R. Middleton
Corporal J. E. Purslow
Corporal S. Corry
S.S.M. B. Lloyd
Sergeant A. R. Willan
K-Sergeant E. R. Wilkinson
K-Sergeant A. L. Green
Sergeant T. Higginbottom
Sergeant R. Leighton
Sergeant F. C. Powell
Sergeant A. Daunt
Farrier-Sergt. T. Baillie
Corporal R. Blair
K-Corporal G. Flowerdew
Corporal R. Fraser
Corporal H. C. Francis
Corporal W. Jeffries
Corporal B. Copley
Corporal M. Clarke
S.Q.M.S. S. Freeman
Sergeant H. Carson
Sergeant J. Morton
Sergeant E. G. R. MacDonnell
Sergeant A. Mackay
Sergeant J. McCombie
Corporal T. B. Bollatt
Corporal C. Howse
Corporal F. Wilkinson

Troopers—
Adam, J. A. - 'A' SQUADRON
Anthony, E. G. "
Andrew J. "
K-Adams, J.
K-Ames, J.
K-Appleby, C.
K-Amos, H.
K-Atkinson, A.
Bament, J.
Bostock, J. A.
Brouseau, C.
K-Brown, R.
Black, C.
Buckell, E. H.
Bowden, M. W.
Balfour, W.
Bell. H. B.
K-Ball, A.
K-Baller, H. J.
K-Banks, W. J.
K-Barber, T.

MAJOR G. M. ENDACOTT
(COMMANDING "B" SQUADRON 31ST AND 5TH B. C. HORSE)

(NOW 2nd in command.
June 1923)

ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN—*Continued*

K-Barnett, J.
K-Barry, F. H.
K-Bell, R. L.
K-Berg, A.
Colbert, F.
Campbell, H. G.
K-Chiddy, C. W.
Crosman, A. F.
Crippen, N. B.
Chase, D.
Cross, C.
Cane, T. B.
K-Child, C. B.
K-Cone, L. D.
K-Cole, F. J.
Davis, A.
K-Daly, A. R.
K-D'Arcy, L. M.
K-Davison, L. W.
K-Doran, R.
Deakin, R. A.
K-Driver, E. W.
Denhay, A.
K-Drinkwater, W.
Dyer, C.
Evans, H.
Gordon, —.
Gordon, W. T.
K-Gibbs, A. R.
K-Gibson, L. A.
K-Greenway, A. R.
Hodgkinson, S.
Hewitt, F.
Harper, P. C.
Huth, M.
Hendrickson, M. G.
Haldaine, W.
Haldaine, D.
Harvey, R.
K-Hawker, J.
K-Hawkins, A. H.
K-Hayes, M. J.
K-Hazell, W. W.
K-Hesildine. J. W.
K-Hodges, G. H.
Johnstone, R. L.
Johnson, C.
Johnson, A. J.
Jameson, L.
K-Jarvis, D. F.
K-Jones, R. M.
K-Jones, A. K.
Jenkins, G. F.
Kitchener, J.
Knowles, A.
King, R. L.
K-Kelly, F.
K-Kirkham, M. N.
Louis, P.
Latremouille, A.
Leonard, P. I.
K-Lobb, D.
K-Lisle, A. L.
K-Longdon, A. S.
Morant, H. D.
Miller, D.
McLeod, A.
Miller, N.
McCreadie, A. R.
McLeod, J.
McLeod, H.
McDiarmid, G.
Milton, L. K.
Moir, J.
Murdock, P.
Matthew, E.
Murphey, J.
McKay, N.
Marsh, P. G.
Mason, H.
McBryan, E.
K-Morgan, E. R.
K-Morrow, R. E.
K-Mosely, F. D.
K-Napier, J. W. D.
Neff, E.
K-New, R.
K-Newman, F. R.
Newton, J. H.
Nicholson, G. E.
Parker, J. T.
Parry, D.
Peel, M. A.
Poole, E.
K-Potter, A. N.
K-Prosser, J. J.
Ross, J. H.
Randall, W.
Robinson, G. C.
Richie, A.
K-Reid, A. A.
K-Reynolds, G. C.
K-Rivell, A. E.
Stevenson, W. H.
Stapleton, C. L.
Sanders, T.
Stanfield, I.
Scathard, K.
Smith, D. W.
Sim, P. O.
Smythe, A. W.
Savona, F.
K-Sworder, R. H.
Templeman, J.
Tudge, J.
Tetlock, J. B.
Timson, H.
Timbers, H. J.
Vicars, H. H.
Webster, C. M.
Wilson, A.
Wilson, J. H.
Watson, R. G.
Wick, R. W.
Wallace, S.
Woods, E. S.
Webster, C. W.
Wilson, J. T.

Agnew, R. — B SQUADRON
Aze, W.
Ancrum, G. H.
Aspee, W. S.
K. Baily, C. T.
Benson, R. A.
Brecknell, E. R.
Bull, A. E.
Bennett, L. S.
K. Bain, F.
Bradley, F.
Bolton, W. E.
Beart, E. F.
K. Bowie, G. P.
Cross, David
Clarke, W.
Cooke-Irving, —.
Campbell, M.
Craig, R.
Clarke, A. A.
Cranston, W.
Cameron, T.
Cowan, J.
Conroy, R.
Conroy. F.
Carroll, M.
Doyle, Gregor
Derbyshire, Alf.
K. Dunne, W.
K. DeVillars, C. E.
Endacott, Douglas
Eaton, K.
Eaton, — N.
Fry, J. W.
Forster, H. B.
Fisher, G.
Frost, Cliff
Flynn, R. J.
~~Flanders~~, R. Flunder
Flood, G.
Gibson, C. T.
Groom, E. H.
Gill, Percy
Greer, H.
Graham, W.
George, D.
Geraty, R. J.
Goss, H.
Hemmeing, L.
Hiscott, B.
K-Hill, A. E.

K-Halliday, A. R. A.
K-Harris, C. M.
Hughes, J.
Hanley, Clarence
Hunter, T. N.
Hargreaves, T. J.
K. Harrison, E.
Halstead, H.
Humphries, W. G.
Horner, H. J.
Howden, W. J.
K. Hunter, W. J.
James, E. W.
K. Johnson, T. P.
Jones, G.
Knight, H.
Kenney, C. B.
King, J. J.
King, W.
Linklater, J. M.
Lawrence, G.
Lees, B.
Lewenden, E. V.
Laverty, Matt.
K. Lamont, —. J.
Merrick, A.
Millar, W.
Moore, Chas.
Miles, C. R.
Mann, Clarence
Maddox, I.
Morrow, M. A.
Mahon, G. H.
Morton, G.
Mitchell, E. J.
Morris, T. A.
K. Masson, A.
K. MacDonald, J.
McVittie, J.
McLaughlin, D.
K McWilliam, W.
K McKenzie, W.
McLennan, J. R.
McLennan, J. H.
McLennan, W. W.
McKintosh, J.
McGlashan, J. S.
McDonald, J. W.
McCullum, A. S.
K McPherson, Alex.
Ogden, Chris.
Oliver, S.
Perkins, F. H.
Patterson, F.
Pontifex, R.
Paquette, E.
K. Preston, E.
Peters, Jas.
Preston, W. W.
Rolfe, F.
Rowe, T. H. E.
Robinson, G.
Robertson, G.
Reardon, Joe
Ross, Ed.
Reid, J. D.
Ramsay, T. M.
Rose, W. B.
Sutherland, H.
Seaman, J. C. S.
Shakes, V.
K-Sworder, Norman
K-Sworder, Malcolm
Selden, A. R.
Sawyer, Darwin
Smallwood, W.
Sheffield, R.
Sopp, E. J.
K. Simpson, H.
K. Sutton, H.
Steele, T.
Smith, H. E.
Scott, —.
Tullis, W.
Taylor, E. R.
Talbot. A. R.
Unsworth, E.
Vincenzi, L.
Wilkins, C. L.
Walker, G.
Wright, W.
Walters, W. M.
Wiltshire, F. J.
Whitworth, T.
Watret, R.
White, G. A.
Wallace, C.
Walker, W. J.
Young, Jas.
Younie, J.

Arthurs, G. - 'C' SQ'D
Avery, A. C.
Ash, J. C.
K-Boddy, G.
K-Barclay, D.
Brown, W. W.
Baynes, —.
Boultbee, E. L.
Campbell, E. G. F.
Carter, G. W.
Christie, G. J.
K-Calder, G.
Carter, C. A.
Craig, —.
Curwen, C. E.
K-Cross, —
Dennison, J.
Donnally R.
Daly, W. O.
DeCock, L.
Demars, M. N.
K-Ebworthy, A.
K-England, R.
K-Essing, A.
Edmonstone, —.
Evans, F. A. R.
Flowerdew, E.
Ferguson, W.
Ferguson, A.
Haig, H. J.
Hagerty, W. P.
Hardy, H. F.
Holberton, P. E.
Hall, M.
Hawkins, A.
K. Hawkins, J.
Henderson, J.
Hitchcock, —.
Jones, E.
Jones, J.
Jocelyn, E. B. (Joslyn)
Kemp, H.
Keyt, W. E.
Keeting, ---.
Keen, G.
Kennedy, G.
Kinch, A.
Lewell, B. L.
Lewis, G. H.
Lee, H. V.
Lund, S. S.
K-Leach, R. O.
McKness, G.
McMahon, E. E.
McNeil, F. J.
McCully, C. T. M.
McDonald, H. J.
McDonald, M. D.
McIntyre, W. W.
McPhagdes, C. N.
Melhuish, L.
Murray, T. E.
Mair, J. A.
Marra, A.
Nelson, B.
Oswell, G. C.
Paget, L.
Parkins, B.
Parker, A. W.
Powell, —.
Quimaine, B. C.
Randall, J.
Roberts, E. J.
Rae, J.
Ross, R. S.
Rose, —.
Remington, G.
Roberts, W.
Shore, T. W.

ROLL OF OFFICERS, N.C.O.'S AND MEN—*Continued*

Salaman, E. J. S.
Street, H. J.
Sinclair, D. S.
Sandys, W. E.
Stewart, R.
Sterling, G.
Trute, A.
Tosh, C.
Tully, T.

K-Ashley, E. R. T.
Anderson, —.
Beams, T. H.
Bailey, W.
K-Bone, A.
Baugh, J. C.
Baugh, J.
Barber, J. E.
Boyer, E. W.
Birch, J. E.
Bartlett, T.
Coper, J.
Capps, J.
Collison, L.
Charlton, W.
Cowell, J. D.
Couper, H. G.
Carlyle, S. B.
Clarke, L.
Clarke, Thos.
Derosier, J.
Davidson, R.
Dell, R.
Dryborough, J.
Delaney, E.
Eagles, W.
Elkington, J.
Emery, G.
K-Gostling, A.
K-Goldsworthy, R. S.
K-Gray, Alex.
K-Green, C. C.

Gowing, H. G.
Grybch, S.
Gillies, J.
Hamilton, E.
Hatton, A. G.
Hagan, A.
Hussey, E.
Horton, R. W.
Harrison, J.
Higistrom, P.
Johnson, F.
James, A.
Kelly, P.
K-Kelly, F. C.
Lindsay, F. F.
K-Lewis, R. A.
Leichman, N. F.
Lemberg, C.
McDonald A.
Mumford, A.
Middleton, A. L.
Murray, W.
McCauley, M.
McGee, H. C.
McKenzie, J.
McAdams, E.
McLeod, N. J.
Nelson, J.
Patton, K.
K-Pickard, W. H.
Pedley, —.
Robertson, F.
Rogers, ---.
Ross, W.
Roof, C. P.
Scrim, C. M.
Shearer, D.
Scant, J.
Stowell, F.
Spor, J.
Sidinovitch, S.

Smith, R.
Skinner, R.
Silver, L.
K-Smith, M.
K-Smith, R. A.
K-Smith, Alf.
Train, W. A.
Tunstall, F.
Tomkins, H.
Tigge, H. A.
Warburton, A.
K-Whur, E.
K-White, G. A.
K-Watson, G. W.

'D' SQUADRON

Batty, A.
Bates, G.
Beattie, R. G.
Budd, R. D. E.
Booth, A. S.
Curlett, A. G.
Dyer, S. G.
Duguid, A. F.
Evans, Alex.
Edwards, Henry
Foster, G. W.
Foster, T. A.
Harris, G. K.
Hayes, L. T.
Hayward, T. W.
Illsley, Robert
Jenkins, G. W.
Kay, Albert
Lamont, Marie
Lindsay, McD. A.
Moore, A. W.
Osborn, G. T.
Proctor, Murray
Pugsley, Alf.
Reid, Bernard
Rodgers, A. L.

The letter *K* preceding the name signifies "KILLED IN ACTION."

ADDENDA—On Page 14 in the 3rd line, instead of Kamloops, read "Walhachin."

LIST OF OFFICERS:

Of the 5th Cavalry B.C. Light Horse on the re-organization of the 31st Regiment B. C. Horse

HON. COLONEL, MAJOR-GENERAL SIR A. C. MACDONELL, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL C. L. FLICK, C.M.G.; C.B.E. (Commanding)
LIEUT.-COLONEL H. H. MATHEWS, C.M.G.. D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL G. S. T. PRAGNELL, D.S.O.
LIEUT.-COLONEL L. P. O. TUDOR, D.S.O.
COLONEL J. F. KEEN, C.M.G.; T.D. (Musketry Officer)

MAJOR G. M. ENDACOTT
MAJOR J. C. CLARKE
CAPTAIN E. S. MORGAN
CAPT. REX LINGFORD, M.C.; M.M. (Signalling Officer)
LIEUT. H. C. FRANCIS (Adjt.)
LIEUT. C. H. STRUTT (Qmr.)
CAPT. P. BARKER, C.A.M.C. (Medical Officer)
CAPTAIN REV. A. MADDEN, D.S.O.; M.C. (Chaplain)
CAPTAIN L. D. SWINERTON, (Veterinary Officer)
CAPT. G. F. HEPBURN

LIEUT. L. M. BOND
LIEUT. N. BOWDEN, M.C.
LIEUT. T. BELL
LIEUT. J. R. C. JACKSON
LIEUT. A. MCDONALD BLAIR, D.C.M.
LIEUT. J. ROSS
LIEUT. E. E. TOWNSLEY
LIEUT. A. GAHAGAN
LIEUT. A. MACDONALD, M.M., D.C.M.
LIEUT. O. B. ELLER
LIEUT. R. P. BAKER.
LIEUT. C. B. T. HARRISON

Kamloops, December, 1921

MILITIA STAFF COURSE 1913, Esquimalt, B. C.

Standing Left to Right: [*See Illustration*

MAJOR H. H. MATHEWS, B. C. Horse
MAJOR GARNET HUGHES, 50th Gordon Highlanders
MAJOR LORNE ROSS, 50th Gordon Highlanders
CAPTAIN J. M. PROWER, B. C. Horse
MAJOR J. SCLATER, 6th D. C. O. R.
CAPTAIN R. O. DOWDING, 11th Irish Fusiliers
MAJOR ROBERTS, 50th Gordon Highlanders
CAPTAIN G. G. GODSON, Seaforth Highlanders

Seated Left to Right:

MAJOR CAREY, C. R. E., M. D. No. 11
MAJOR K. V. EATON, R. C. H. A.
LT.-COLONEL A. W. CURRIE, 50th Gordon Highlanders
LT.-COLONEL J. DUFF-STUART, 6th D. C. O. R.
MAJOR LIPSETT, Royal Irish Regt., G. S. O. Western Canada
LT.-COLONEL R. G. F. LECKIE, Seaforth Highlanders
LT.-COLONEL C. L. FLICK, B. C. Horse