

WAR
RECORD
OF
CHATTAN
MEN





National Library
of Canada

Bibliothèque nationale
du Canada



WAR RECORD
OF
CHATTAN MEN



THE facts herein recorded constitute an attempt to write into a permanent record the work of the members of The Chattan Club who served overseas. It was desired to do this so that the record might be available to their friends and serve as an appreciation of their work and sacrifice.

In writing the sketches a compromise had to be made between the briefest of sketches—as would seem to be all that the overseas men themselves would permit—and the much longer articles which the Committee would like to have written.

So the outsider who opens this book, particularly if he is a returned soldier, will understand the spirit in which it is written—as a tribute and an appreciation—by lifelong friends of the men.

WE, the members of Chattan, desirous of expressing our tribute of affection, admiration and esteem to those of our members who, in fulfillment of their highest ideals of manhood, died on the fields of duty, and to those who, under Divine Providence, returned to us, and with the hope that those noble principles of freedom, integrity and humanity for which our nation fought and our brothers unselfishly laid down their lives, may, on their graves so dedicated, be the inspiration of future generations and remain the imperishable traditions of our race, dedicate this book in profound gratitude and respect.

A. J. Savage H. H. Kerr
 D. Henderson J. C. Longland
 L. L. Lugsdin H. L. Corrigan
 P. S. Stockwell L. M. Fear
 J. H. Dault Jas. H. MacLinger
 W. B. Morrow Sam. S. Stephenson
 W. Scott Chas. E. Stone
 H. Hillman H. L. New
 Geny. Smith A. O. White
 H. M. MacLinger J. D. Loudon
 Robert D. Hume W. W. Sailey
 John M. Callan
 Frances Frost
 Harold Clark
 Harold M. East

MAJOR H. G. WICKENS, 3rd Canadian Infantry Battalion, 1914-1917. Killed in action near Lens, France, September 20th, 1917.

LIEUT. H. L. SMITH, 1st Canadian Divisional Mechanical Transport Company, C.A.S.C., 1916-1919. Died at Huy, Belgium, February 5th, 1919.

* * * * *

LIEUT.-COL. C. A. CORRIGAN, D.S.O., Croix de Guerre, 1st Canadian Divisional Train, C.A.S.C., 1914-1919. Wounded.

MAJOR G. M. WEST, 12th Battalion, Canadian Engineers, 1916-1919.

CAPTAIN H. S. RYRIE, 1st Battalion, Canadian Engineers, 1916-1919.

CAPTAIN F. G. DYKE, 58th Canadian Infantry Battalion, 1917-1919.

LIEUT. A. E. ALLEN, 4th Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, 1916-1917. Wounded, Gassed.

LIEUT. A. H. FOLLETT, 13th Canadian Infantry Battalion (Royal Highlanders of Canada). 1915-1916. Wounded.


In Flanders' Fields

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below.

We are the Dead: short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from falling hands we throw
The torch: be yours to hold it high.
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

—*Lieut-Col. John McCrae, C.A.M.C. 1915.*





MAJOR HERBERT GOURLEY WICKENS

MAJOR HERBERT GOURLEY WICKENS

* * *

FOR biographical remembrance we record his birth in Toronto on June 11th, 1883; son of William E. Wickens, a Canadian gentleman, and Martha H. Kenworthy, a lady of American nationality. His primary education was received at Church Street Public School and Jarvis Street Collegiate Institute and his business training commenced in September, 1900, at the age of seventeen years, in the employ of the Imperial Bank of Canada. Here he continued with steady advancement to the position of Accountant, until the great call for service in his Country's cause, in August, 1914. Always fond of good, clean athletic sport, he excelled especially in Rugby football, hockey and tennis, which games he played with vigorous energy. His club interests consisted of active membership in the Toronto Tennis Club, Royal Canadian Yacht Club, the Lavengro Society of Debate, the Toronto Canoe Club and our own Chat-tan Club, of which latter organization he became a member in December, 1904. The Sherbourne Street Methodist Church found in him a faithful and useful Christian member, Sunday School teacher, and official of the Trustee Board.

During the eight years prior to the Great War, Bert served as a volunteer in the Queen's Own Rifles. He held the rank of Color Sergeant when his regiment visited the Motherland in 1910. His prowess in the various rifle tournaments of the Q. O. R. won for him three medals, two silver cups and several other prizes. On his volunteering for service overseas he was given the rank of Lieutenant and appointment of Paymaster in the 3rd Battalion, Toronto Regiment; sailed for England with the first Contingent, October 7th, 1914, landed at Plymouth, October 16th, and began his preliminary war training in England, at Bustard Camp, Salisbury Plains. In February, 1915, his battalion went to France with the 1st Canadian Division, landing at St. Nazaire, on the Bay of Biscay, and was immediately sent into the area of active operations.

For several months following the desperate battle of Ypres, including engagements at Langemarck and St. Julien, April, 1915, and also during the sanguinary battles of Festubert and Givenchy, Bert acted with credit and distinction as Adjutant of his battalion. Official mention was made of his name for "Devotion to Duty."

In the following November the Army's need for brains and business experience called him to the 1st Divisional Headquarters as Assistant Field Cashier, whence he was transferred in February, 1916, to the 3rd Division as Field Cashier with the rank of Major.

The comparatively safe position of Cashier, though requiring expert business experience and ability, seemed to our hero too secure. He longed to share the physical danger with his friends once again, as at Ypres and Festubert. His friends urged him to relinquish the idea, pointing to the fact of his ample and necessary present service, but without avail. With high determination he resigned as Field Cashier and returned to rejoin his own Third Battalion in August, 1917, still holding his rank of Major.

After spending several weeks at a base training camp, he proceeded to join his unit in the trenches on the evening of September 20th. His party proceeded to the forward area trench system at Cité St. Edouard in the Hill 70 Sector, about a mile and a half in front of the town of Maroc. Shells from the German lines fell about them and from time to time men were wounded. Progress was slow. Bert and a companion waited to assist a wounded and dying soldier, endeavoring to get him to a place of comparative safety. Another shell, a "whizz-bang," small in size but mighty in destructive power, fell near the three, exploding and instantly blotting out their lives.

In the British Army Cemetery at Sains-en-Gohelle, a small mining town in the Department de Pas de Calais, lies Major Herbert Gourley Wickens. Full military honors paid to his body a last earthly tribute. A trumpet note, the muffled drum and the heavy tread of the returning cortege leaves that once fine form to the dust from whence it came. But his Soul goes "marching on"; that once bright spirit, pregnant with the virtues of true, positive life, the real Bert, is with us still.

That man is brave who at the nod of Fate
 Will lay his life a willing offering down,
That they who loved him may know length of days;
 May stay awhile upon this pleasant earth,
Drinking its gladness and its vigor in,
 Though he himself lie silent evermore,
Dead to the gentle calling of the Spring,
 Dead to the warmth of Summer; wrapt in dreams
So deep, so far, that never dreamer yet
 Has waked to tell his dream. Men there may be
Who, careless of its worth, toss life away,
 A counter in some feverish game of chance,
Or, stranger yet, will sell it day by day
 For toys to play with; but the man who knows
The love of Life and holds it dear and good,
 Prizing each moment, yet will let it go
That others still may keep the precious thing—
 He is the truly brave.

—From the "Passing of Cadieux"
by Isobel Ecclestone Mackay.



LIEUTENANT HARRY LAWRENCE SMITH

LIEUTENANT HARRY LAWRENCE SMITH

* * *

"There is no death; the stars go down
To rise upon a farther Shore,
And bright in Heaven's jewelled crown,
They shine for evermore."

WE cannot think of Harry Smith as dead. Although he sleeps his last sleep in the little cemetery at Huy, Belgium, still it will always seem to us as though he were away somewhere and that some day we shall see him again, the same bright, sunny fellow as of old. For he had in a very large measure the charm of personality and possessed a radiant temperament, rich in humor, brilliant in repartee, strong in the strength that men love. His passing must always be a source of continued regret to those who knew him and called him friend. But while his years fell far short of the Psalmist's limit, still he left behind him the record of a well-rounded life, in which he meant much to his friends, to the community in which he lived, and to his country, in the service of which he laid down his life.

His business life was spent almost entirely with Ryrie Brothers, Limited, with which Company he occupied various positions until promotion brought him to the management of the Mail Order and Advertising Departments, which position he occupied when he enlisted, in December, 1915.

On Sept. 27th, 1916, just before leaving for overseas, he was married to Hildegard Freeland, the elder daughter of Edward B. Freeland of Toronto.

He received his early training in Camps at Toronto, Quebec, Niagara and Camp Borden, before going overseas in December, 1916, as a lieutenant with the 13th Draft of the Canadian Army Service Corps, with which branch of the Service he had identified himself. He rendered splendid service as Senior Supply Officer at Shorncliffe, England, and the very excellence of his service there delayed his transfer to France, which, however, took place in April, 1918. At Abbeville he was attached to the Army Service Corps Depot and later for three months to the Supply Depot at St. Omer and then to the First Divisional Mechanical Transport Company, with which unit he served with distinction during

the numerous engagements of the later half of 1918 and the strenuous march to the Rhine. When returning after forming part of the Army of Occupation at Cologne, Germany, he was stricken with influenza at Huy, Belgium, and on February 5th, 1919, passed away, despite all that medical aid and good care could do for him.

There in a little cemetery, simply marked, lies all that was mortal of one near and dear to all of us. To mourn his loss, in addition to those he knew well, is a little son who came to brighten his mother's life before his father passed away. May the years one by one unfold in him more and more of those splendid qualities that made Harry Smith the pride and inspiration of those who called him friend. May someone like "Old Mortality" keep fresh and clear the record of his days on the simple cross that marks his grave and may we be mindful to think of him as one of whom we may say—

"He is not gone; he is just away."

Sound, sound the clarion, fill the fife,
To all the sensual world proclaim,
One crowded hour of glorious life,
Is worth an age without a name.

Major Mordaunt, 1791.



LIEUT-COL. CHARLES ARTHUR CORRIGAN

LIEUT.-COL. CHARLES ARTHUR CORRIGAN

* * *

WHEN the first Canadian troop train of the Great War moved out of Toronto, en route to Valcartier Camp, at 7 a.m., August 20th, 1914, it had on board Lieutenant Charles A. Corrigan, one of the oldest members of our Chattan Club.

For thirty seven years Lieut. Corrigan had, unconsciously, been preparing for the day, and during the last eighteen years had been actively connected with the Queen's Own Rifles, the Army Medical Corps and the Canadian Army Service Corps, all well-known military organizations of Toronto. So, on the fourth day after war was declared this sturdy son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sinclair Corrigan, of Toronto, formerly of Port Perry, gave up his practice of dentistry and volunteered "for the duration of the war", knowing not where it would lead him. He made the characteristic remark at the time, "I have had the training; the need is here; I must go."

At Valcartier he was promoted to the rank of Captain and given command of No. 3 Company Divisional Train. Late in September, after a review before the Duke of Connaught, the 1st Canadian Contingent, about 33,000 men, embarked from Quebec and sailed from Gaspé Bay, October 3rd. Landing at Plymouth two weeks later, they were sent to Salisbury Plains, where for four months, under the most adverse climatic conditions, they continued their training and completed their organization and equipping. Leaving Salisbury Plains early in February, 1915, the First Canadian Division landed three days later at St. Nazaire, on the Bay of Biscay, France. After a slow three days' journey by rail, it detrained at Hazebrouck and Strazeele, Belgium, about fourteen miles due west of Ploegsteert. On February 20th, the 2nd Infantry Brigade, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Arthur W. Currie, to which No. 3 Company Divisional Train was attached, was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief, General Sir John French, and the next day marched the fourteen miles to "Plugstreet" area, where each unit of the Division was attached, for training, to the corresponding unit of the 7th British Division. One week later, the Canadians moved to the Fleurbaix area and took over part of the line.

Numerous smaller engagements occurred, but the decisive trial took place from April 22nd to April 27th, 1915, in the bloody Second Battle of Ypres, in which the Canadians, vastly outnumbered, and with small artillery support, braved shell, rifle and gas, fought and died, and "saved the way to Calais." On May 24th, Captain Corrigan took part in the memorable engagement at Festubert, which aroused England to the need of more munitions, and again at the Battle of Givenchy on June 15th, and the following days.

Captain Corrigan retained command of his Company in the Divisional Train until January, 1916, when he took over the duties of Senior Supply Officer of the Division, and was promoted to the rank of Major. This work occupied his attention until we find him again in the Ypres salient (Sanctuary Wood, etc.) during the heavy fighting in June, 1916, and then at the Somme in September and October. It was his good work in this latter area that won for him the Distinguished Service Order. Then followed Vimy Ridge in April and May, 1917, during which period he received, on May 5th, the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General on the staff of the First Canadian Division.

On the night of June 3rd, while near Vimy Ridge, Major Corrigan was seriously wounded in the thigh, groin and fingers, by a bomb from an enemy aeroplane. He was passed by No. 3 Field Ambulance to No. 6 British Casualty Clearing Station at Barlin, where he was operated upon. On regaining consciousness, the first person he recognized was his wife, who had been called from her duties in No. 1 Canadian C. C. S., then located at Aubigny. Nursing Sister Corrigan was granted permission to nurse her husband until he was sent to England. After four days at Barlin, he was moved by hospital train to No. 20 General Hospital at Camiers. After a week there he was sent by way of Calais and Dover to the Canadian I.O.D.E. Hospital, London. In August he was granted two months' convalescent leave, with permission to go to Canada. So, accompanied by Mrs. Corrigan who had been detailed for duty on board the ship, he sailed from Liverpool on August 14th. His visit home meant much to his parents, brothers, sister and friends, and, even though granted one month extension, it passed all too quickly and he sailed from New York on October 27th, arriving in London again November 10th, 1917.

Soon after Major Corrigan's return to England he was made Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General of the 5th Canadian Division, then at Witley Camp, under Major General Garnet Hughes, and when the 5th Division was disbanded, in March 1918, he proceeded to France and assumed command of his old unit, the 1st Canadian Divisional Train, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

These were the anxious days of the final German offensive, and in a limited sketch such as this it is impossible to more than mention the many engagements in which Lieut.-Col. Corrigan and his organization participated. Suffice to mention the turning of the tide at Amiens, in August, 1918; the heavy fighting in front of Arras in September; and the advance to Cambrai in October; Valenciennes - and on to Mons in November.

For his services during the last memorable "One Hundred Days" he was given the French Croix de Guerre and twice mentioned in despatches.

Three days after the Armistice the 1st Canadian Division began the strenuous month's trek through the Ardenne Mountains into Germany, terminating in the crossing of the Rhine at Cologne on December 13th, 1918.

After a month with the Army of Occupation, the 1st Canadian Division moved by rail to Huy on the Meuse, the first step in the return to Canada.

On February 7th, 1919, Lieut.-Col. Corrigan was sent to Liverpool to organize and act as President of a Board of Inspection of Ocean Transports. This duty he performed until June 25th, when he sailed for Canada, arriving in Halifax July 4th, 1919, and received his discharge July 6th, thus completing five years of active service in the Great War.



MAJOR GORDON MOSSMAN WEST

MAJOR GORDON MOSSMAN WEST

* * *

GORDON M. WEST, a native of Toronto, was born September 4th, 1886, the son of Robert Orr West and Francis Tracie, and is an architect by profession.

Immediately on the outbreak of war in August, 1914, he re-enlisted in the Queen's Own Rifles, the militia unit with which he had been identified some years previously. In September, 1915, he volunteered for overseas and was appointed to the 81st Infantry Battalion, C.E.F., as Lieutenant. In January, 1916, he transferred to the 124th Battalion as second in command of D Company, with the rank of Captain. After training in Toronto and under canvas at Niagara and Camp Borden, the Battalion sailed for England in July, 1916. After a further period at Bramshott in Hants and Witley in Surrey, he crossed with his Battalion to France in March, 1917.

His unit was attached to the 4th Canadian Division as the Divisional Pioneer Battalion at Chateau de la Haie in the Vimy Ridge sector about March 11th, and was at once put to work upon cable trenches, jumping off trenches, forward roads, etc., for the successful Vimy Ridge operations the following month.

Then followed three months of work upon trenches, roads, light railways, wire, dugouts, and so forth, on the Northern Lens front. In July they were attached for a time to the 3rd Division at Bully Grenay, assisting in preparations for the capture of Hill 70, though not taking part in the operation itself.

Following his first "Blighty" leave he was given command of his Company, and took them through the Passchendaele operations in the Ypres salient, a trying time of hard work, mud and casualties.

During the winter of 1917-1918 his work was largely maintenance in the forward areas and towards spring was wiring and strengthening the defense lines in the Vimy, Givenchy, Lièvin and Cité St. Pierre areas in front of Lens, in anticipation of the coming "Bosche" offensive. During one month C. & D. Companies erected 32,000 yards (over 18 miles) of wire entanglements by night.

In the spring of 1918 Captain West was ordered to Rouen to take an instructional course for pioneer officers. He returned from there to take his Company from rest billets into Cité St. Pierre on the Northern Lens front, where they did some rush tunnelling work in the vicinity of Nabob trench, the trench where Major Wickens was killed.

A re-organization of the Engineering service resulted in Capt. West becoming attached to the new 12th Battalion of the 4th Brigade Canadian Engineers. Then followed short tours in the Bethune sector, attached temporarily to an Imperial Division, and at Arras with the 4th Canadian Division.

At the opening of the allied offensive before Amiens in August, 1918, he was with his Company and took part in the operation. Subsequent to this, except for fourteen days leave, he was with his Company for the offensive east of Arras, and during the Canal du Nord and Bournon Wood operations. At Aubigny Au Bac, they threw a heavy wooden trestle bridge over the Canal in twenty hours, the first bridge open in this sector.

Captain West was gazetted with the rank of Major in the 12th Battalion C.E. from November 4th, 1918. His Company took an active part in the Valenciennes operation, immediately preceding the Armistice. He arrived back in England in May and returned to Canada in June, 1919, after an absence from home just short of three years.



CAPTAIN HARRY SHERWOOD RYRIE

CAPTAIN HARRY SHERWOOD RYRIE

* * *

BORN June 24th, 1885, at Toronto, Captain Ryrie is a Canadian of the second generation and of Scotch descent. His father, Mr. James Ryrie, is one of Toronto's "East End Contingent" from which so many of our city fathers and prominent men have come.

Captain Ryrie has enjoyed a broad and extended education, embracing Toronto Public and High Schools, Woodstock College, Temple College at Philadelphia, and Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph.

In the autumn of 1915 he joined the 8th Field Company Engineers (Militia) and started training. At the end of the year he commenced a six weeks' course at the Infantry School, Toronto, and in March proceeded to the Engineers' Training Depot at Ottawa, which later was moved to Valcartier. On July 23rd, he sailed for England in charge of Draft 17. After two months' training at Shorncliffe he was sent to France as a reinforcement to the 12th Field Company Engineers and arrived during the Somme operations. His first day's war experience was at the famous sugar refinery of Courcellette.

He was with his Company during the battle of Vimy Ridge and subsequent operations. In September, 1917, he was transferred to the 2nd Army Troop Company Engineers. In April, 1918, the Engineers re-organization took place and he was given his captaincy with the 1st Battalion Canadian Engineers.

Captain Ryrie's record of service in the forward area extended from October, 1916, to November, 1918. He was reported a casualty at Vimy Ridge but his injuries were very slight.

Following the Armistice the Engineers moved from Mons to Cologne and Wahn, and returned in January, 1919, to the Namur area and to England in March, preparatory to embarking for Canada in April.



CAPTAIN FREDERICK GORDON DYKE

CAPTAIN FREDERICK GORDON DYKE

* * *

FREDERICK GORDON DYKE was born in Toronto on December 30th, 1884, the son of Rev. S. A. Dyke and Jennie Ryrie. He was educated at the Parkdale Public School and the Parkdale Collegiate Institute and then went into business for eight years. He subsequently studied law at Osgoode Hall, and was practising that profession at Toronto when war was declared.

He took out a Commission in the Canadian Army Service Corps in March, 1915, attended a Mechanical Transport course at Niagara Camp in the fall of that year, and in the following December and in the first three months of 1916 was on duty with the Service Corps at Cobourg and Oshawa.

On April 11th, 1916, he was transferred to the infantry, being appointed Lieutenant in the 208th Irish Canadians. For the next eight months he was Acting Adjutant of that unit at Toronto and Camp Borden, and was later promoted to be Captain. He proceeded overseas with his Battalion, arriving in England on May 14th, 1917.

There the 208th became part of the 5th Canadian Division and continued training at Witley Camp, Surrey, till broken up in January, 1918.

He then reverted to the rank of Lieutenant and proceeded to France on February 11th, 1918, with one hundred men from his old company on draft to the 58th Battalion (9th Brigade, 3rd Division). He joined that unit when it was holding the front line at the village of Avion, on the Lens front, February 25th, 1918.

He served with B Company of this Battalion throughout the next nine months in different sectors, including various front line tours at Avion, Acheville, Willerval, Cité St. Emile, Cité St. Pierre, and Neuville Vitasse. He was in command of his platoon throughout the "Amiens Show" from August 8th to 17th, and with the exception of two weeks' leave was with the battalion during the rest of the "Hundred Days" east of Arras, through Cambrai, and on to Mons, passing through the last mentioned place on the morning of Armistice Day.

He remained with the 58th in Belgium and France till February 11th, 1919, returning with it then to England and, after a short stay at Bramshott Camp, to Canada. He detrained with the Battalion at Toronto on the morning of March the 27th, and was demobilized with it the same day.

Died - June 21/1931.



LIEUTENANT ARTHUR ELLIOTT ALLEN

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR ELLIOTT ALLEN

* * *

ARTHUR ELLIOTT ALLEN, the son of the Rev. James Allen, D.D., and Emma Jane Peters, was born May 25th, 1881, in London, Ontario. Toronto, however, is really his home town and here he received his education.

His military career began when he joined the 10th Regiment, Royal Grenadiers, November, 1914, and underwent a six weeks' course at the Toronto Armouries in the fall of that year.

In June, 1915, he joined the 83rd Infantry Battalion, C.E.F. overseas unit, as platoon commander in B Company and trained with it in Canada until April, 1916. He arrived in England May 2nd, 1916, with the rank of lieutenant and was in training with his battalion for three weeks at Shorncliffe. He was then transferred to the 4th Battalion, Canadian Mounted Rifles, and arrived in France the 17th of June and went into the front line on the first of July.

He served with this unit as second in command of C Company during the horrors of the fall and winter of 1916-7 and the spring of 1917. With the exception of a short break for Christmas leave he was continuously with his battalion upon the following fronts, all sad but glorious names in Canadian history:

Ypres front July and August, 1916.

Somme September and October, 1916.

Vimy Sector November, 1916 until April, 1917.

His active service ended on April 23rd, 1917, when his battalion was gassed at Petite Vimy and Lieut. Allen only narrowly escaped with his life. His progress home was slow and painful, via Boulogne and the 4th General Hospital, Denmark Hill, London, and thence to Canada in July for demoblization.



LIEUTENANT ARTHUR HENRY FOLLETT

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR HENRY FOLLETT

* * *

LIEUT. ARTHUR HENRY FOLLETT was born in Toronto on March 5th, 1885, the second son of Joseph J. Follett and Maria Stone.

He enlisted for overseas service with the 74th Infantry Battalion on September 20th, 1915, having previously received his commission as lieutenant in the 36th Peel Regiment. From that time to the time of entraining for overseas in March of 1916, he was in training at Niagara and Exhibition Camp, Toronto. He sailed with his Battalion from Halifax on March 27th, 1916, arriving at Liverpool April 8th. They at once went into camp at Bramshott, where for eight weeks the training was continued. On June 8th, he left for France with a draft of 800 men and eighteen officers from the 74th, sailing from Southampton and disembarking next morning at Le Havre. They marched to the Canadian base and from there were sent up in drafts to different battalions, Lieut. Follett with several other officers going to the 13th Royal Highlanders of Canada.

On June 12th, this group went to the railhead at Poperinghe, back of the Ypres salient, reporting next morning at Battalion Headquarters, just too late to take part in an attack in which the 13th were engaged. They were obliged to remain in camp and receive reports of the progress of the battle, but were very shortly to be introduced to real warfare themselves.

When the battalion came out of the line on June 17th, he joined them at Patricia Camp, not far from Reninghelst, where Bert Wickens was then located as Field Cashier of the 3rd Division.

On June 23rd, Lieut. Follett, now senior "sub" in A Company, was detailed to take over trenches from the 7th Battalion. These trenches, but recently German, lay between Hooze and Hill 70, and were in very bad shape. On the morning of June 27th, the Germans opened an intense bombardment on these trenches, with the result that Lieut. Follett had to take shelter in a delapidated dugout. He was twice buried and before he was released the Germans had put over an attack, which, however, was repulsed with the aid of reinforcements.

Though suffering considerably from shock and shell fumes, he was able to walk out to the ambulance and soon arrived by train at Boulogne and was sent to London.

After spending some time in hospitals in England, he was returned to Canada, arriving in Toronto on August 13th, 1916. Many wearying months were spent in military hospitals and later at the home of his parents. Finally the military authorities turned him down for further service and gave him his discharge on November 30th, 1917.

MEMBERS OF CHATTAN CLUB

1914-1918

*A. E. ALLEN

J. H. BARRETT

*C. A. CORRIGAN

F. S. CORRIGAN

C. H. CLARKSON

*F. G. DYKE

H. M. EAST

*A. H. FOLLETT

H. R. FROST

C. D. HENDERSON

H. P. L. HILLMAN

F. C. HUSBAND

R. D. HUME

H. L. KERR

W. W. LAILEY

L. J. LUGSDIN

A. E. LYON

JULIAN LOUDON

W. B. MORROW

ALEX. MACGREGOR

J. P. MACGREGOR

J. McCLELLAND

E. L. McLEAN

H. H. PHILLIPS

*H. S. RYRIE

A. J. SAVAGE

F. W. SCOTT

*H. L. SMITH

G. E. SMITH

B. G. STEPHENSON

R. S. STOCKWELL

J. E. STONE

A. O. WHITE

*G. M. WEST

*H. G. WICKENS

*Served Overseas.





