

# The ANZAC Spirit of John Wilfred Turner



*43rd Infantry Battalion, Service number 2158*

By Charlotte Dawson, 9LLA

## Timeline of John Wilfred's time in the World War One

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**1916**

**APRIL:** 14th, Enlisted in the war

**AUGUST:** 28th, Embarked from Adelaide on HMAT A68 *Anchises*

**OCTOBER:** 11th, Disembarked from Plymouth on HMAT A68 *Anchises*.

**NOVEMBER:** 20th-23rd, Joined 43rd Battalion in England, became Lance-Corporal.  
25th, Went overseas from Southampton to France. Flers and Somme Winter. 43rd in Armentieres.

**1917**

**FEBRUARY:** Flers and Somme Winter ends.  
14th, gets scabies, admitted to hospital.  
20th, rejoins the 43rd.  
24th, advance to Hindenburg Line. Fights a series of actions.  
27th, gets Influenza

**MARCH:** 1st, admitted with Influenza, field.  
7th, admitted to Refts. Camp.  
9th, the series of actions at the Hindenburg end.  
10th, Rejoins 43rd

**APRIL:** 9th, The Australians secure the last remaining towns along the Hindenburg Line.

**JUNE:** 7th, 19 mines are detonated. Battle of Messines begins.  
10th, the 50th battalion goes to bombard the German 'pillboxes'/blockhouses. Reinforcements are needed and the 48th steps in to back them up. Wounded in action by rifle fire.  
11th, dies of wounds and is buried the same day.  
14th, Battle of Messines ends, Allies win.

'...Endurance, courage, ingenuity, good humour, and, of course, mateship. These qualities collectively constitute what is described as the ANZAC spirit.' (Stanley, 2002)

World War One, (1914-1918) started with Austria/Hungary invading Serbia. Belgium, Luxembourg and France were soon invaded by Germany and most of the World's major powers then became involved. The Western Front comprised a series of trenches dug through Belgium and France to the Alps in Switzerland. Our ANZACS arrived on the Western Front in 1916 in support of the Allies. 11 million soldiers were wounded and 3 million were killed (Davidson, 2010). The Western Front saw perhaps the harshest battles of all; tanks and artillery, soldiers drowning in mud, choking to death on poisonous gas, storming villages, and being confined in the narrow, filthy trenches. Lance-Corporal John Wilfred Turner was one ANZAC that braved the Western Front. He didn't sign up immediately when it was being publicised as a glorious honour. He signed up during the height of anti-conscription, when long lists of the war dead were being published in newspapers. John survived 9 months on the western front and kept going despite all the horrors he must have witnessed proving the utter determination in his heart and the love for his family and country that perfectly sums up the ANZAC spirit.

## **Background**

John Wilfred had four sisters and two brothers, (*See Appendix 1*). His father (John Thomas) was a greengrocer in Port Adelaide until moving to Tea Tree Gully to become a fruiterer, the family probably moved here somewhere between 1891 and 1893 to run the fruit farm (*See Appendix 3*). Since John was the only son (*See Appendix 2*), he inherited the farm from his parents in 1910. John may have been a member of the Golden Grove and Yatala Vale Agricultural and

Horticultural Society, 'a remarkably keen, enthusiastic and patriotic' group of local farmers (Ian Auhl, 1978, p283). His parents went back to Port Adelaide to retire at the house 'Neula' on Military Road, Largs Bay. John attended the Le Fevres Peninsula School, (*See Appendix 4*), possibly staying with grandparents John and Nancy Turner. John came from a religious family (as indicated by his death notice, *see Appendix 17*) and probably attended church at St Bedes as it was the only Church of England in the area at the time (*See Appendix 5*).

John had his farm, parents and siblings to consider before joining up, which is probably why he stayed behind despite the First World War initially being met with such great enthusiasm. The war was heavily romanticised and weekly romance serials began to appear in newspapers (eg. *Love & War by George Edgar The Chronicle, pg 44, April 8 1916*).

But with more casualty lists appearing in the newspapers people began to realise how devastating the war was. The lists were initially short biographies, but by 1916 they simply became long lists of names. Anti-War rallies began to break out and not surprisingly volunteering rates began to drop. People began to oppose conscription and some men even pretended to be pacifists to avoid going to war. Despite the ominous headlines, casualty lists (*See Appendices 17 - 23*) and public pressure John enlisted in the war, at the age of 22, showing a sense of bravery, pride in his country and a sense of duty.

### **Training**

John enlisted on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, 1916 ranked as Private (*See Appendix 6*). He attended several training bases in preparation, including the School of Musketry in Cheltenham from the 19<sup>th</sup> of June to the 7<sup>th</sup> of July 1916. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of August, 1916, he embarked from Adelaide onboard the HMAT A68 *Anchises* (*See*

*Appendices 7 & 8*). He arrived in Plymouth in England on the 11<sup>th</sup> of October, 1916 (*See Appendix 16*). A week later, he then joined the 43<sup>rd</sup> Battalion and was promoted quickly to Lance Corporal. In Britain, the 43<sup>rd</sup> Battalion was training before heading over to France on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November from Southampton (before John and the 1<sup>st</sup> - 6<sup>th</sup> Reinforcements arrived).

### **Winter in the Trenches**

In late December the Battalion arrived at the Western Front. They spent the winter in the Armentieres trenches (*See Appendix 9*), where skin numbed on exposure, bread couldn't be cut with a knife, tea froze over and the frozen ground made the exploding shells reverberate with more intensity. Although he had missed the major battles he now had to endure rain, mud and frost-bite while conducting mini-attacks and raids on the Germans.

*'The world seemed a perpetual round of pain, misery and death... their souls were deadened, and they resigned their course on earth to the whims of a malicious fate ... They had come to Armageddon.'* (Gammage, 1990).

Good roads were about 12 km from the front lines so a lot of their effort went into repairing roads so supplies could be brought in. On the 14<sup>th</sup> of February, John was admitted to hospital for 6 days with scabies (*See Appendix 16*). He heroically returned to the 43<sup>rd</sup> Battalion and jumped right back into the Frey.

### **The Hindenberg Line**

During the winter the Germans had begun constructing the **Hindenburg Line**, planning to withdraw to these new trenches in early 1917, as a defensive advantage. From the 24<sup>th</sup> of February to the 9<sup>th</sup> of April, the Australians fought their way across the countryside west of Baupaume reaching the Hindenburg

Line and seizing Le Barque and Ligny-Thillois as well as Baupaume on the 26<sup>th</sup> of February. A day later, John got influenza and was later treated at the Refts Camp on the 7<sup>th</sup> of March (*See Appendix 16*). Despite life threatening influenza John endured. Demonstrating the ANZAC spirit he stayed with his battalion until he could receive medical attention. After treatment he tenaciously rejoined his battalion on March 10<sup>th</sup>. The Australians captured the villages of Frimicourt, Velu and Lebucquiere on the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> of March and Morchies and Beaumetz on the 21<sup>st</sup>. With no more horrible trenches to endure, spirits would have been high. Unfortunately the fight for Lagnicourt (March 26<sup>th</sup>) cost them 400 brave men and at Noreuil on April 2<sup>nd</sup> they lost 600 more. This would have hit home for John and his mates. However, on the 9<sup>th</sup> of April the Allies managed to secure the remaining significant towns along the Hindenburg Line.

### **The Battle of Messines**

The Germans had kept a strong hold in Ypres near Messines since 1915. It was the deadliest 25 square kilometres along the Western Front. Messines had to be captured before the Germans could be removed. The Australians and the allies had dug out shafts that allowed mines to be placed 30 m below enemy lines. There were twenty-one tunnels and once they were ready, the mines were charged. John's 3<sup>rd</sup> Division was just below Messines on the far-right flank (*See Appendix 10*). It was the 3<sup>rd</sup> Division's first official battle. They marched towards the dangerous shelling area on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June. Those who put their gas masks on in time were forced to watch their friends collapse, vomiting and frothing at the mouth. Later they readied their bayonets and prepared for the moment when the mines would go off. On the 7<sup>th</sup> of June 1917, at 3:05 am, 19 of the total 21 mines were detonated commencing the Battle of Messines. Pigeons

were sent out with the good news that the first stage had been successful. The 3<sup>rd</sup> Division were sent to the Warneton line (the German's new frontline) and eventually to the Hun's Walk. They sought to strengthen their posts, avoiding machine-gun fire, in the woods, from block houses and from all directions. A night attack was launched but the Allies were soon detected, most of the soldiers fled back to the starting point.

John Wilfred Turner was wounded in this battle by rifle fire at 5 am on the 10<sup>th</sup> of June, 1917. He died a day later. He was only 23. He was buried on the same day in Underhill Farm Cemetery in Ploegsteert, Belgium (*See Appendix 13*). The Battle of Messines ended on the 14<sup>th</sup> of June, a few days after his death. The two Australian Divisions suffered a total of 6,800 casualties. Ironically the battle was labeled a 'stunning success' and thanks to the brave soldiers who fought there, the German forces were pushed out of the Western Front, giving the Allies a foothold to win the war. John is commemorated in Cheltenham cemetery on his parent's, John Thomas and Kate Turner's, graves; as well as on the South Australian and National Australian War Memorials (*See Appendices 11, 12*). Some of his personal items were retrieved and given to his family, including his identity disc, four religious books, a sovereign purse, a wallet, some photos, letters and cards and a leather pocket notebook (*See Appendix 14*). John received the British War Medal and the Victory Medal which was awarded to those who went to *war between 5 August 1914 and 11 November 1918*' (*See Appendix 15*).

John Wilfred Turner demonstrated the true ANZAC spirit. He made the ultimate sacrifice, signing up knowing the war was going to be a difficult and strenuous campaign. Despite the controversy about the war and his sense of responsibility

to his family and farm; he joined up and he was promoted quickly. He didn't let his sickness keep him from the battlefield for long and strove to protect his mates and to honour his country. The ANZAC spirit means showing perseverance, comradeship, courage and patriotism. Members of the French Army were shooting themselves in the feet to escape the horrors of war, but John persevered and died with honour. C.E.W. Bean (1946) concluded that,

*"ANZAC stood, and still stands, for reckless valour in a good cause, for enterprise, resourcefulness, fidelity, comradeship, and endurance that will never own defeat."*



## Appendices

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**1**

**Enid Kate (1891), John Wilfred 'Jack' (1893-1917) and Alice Turner (1889)**

John's siblings were: Alice Muriel, Enid Kate, Mary Isabel, Ellen, John and Sidney. Four of the Turner children died at a very young age, Mary Isabel at only three weeks old, while Ellen, John and Sidney died before the others were born. John Wilfred would have been only two at the time of Mary's death. Alice Muriel (17 August 1889) and Enid Kate (31 March 1891) were both born in Port Adelaide while the two younger, John (22 September 1893) and Mary (19 September 1891), were born in Tea Tree Gully



**John Thomas Turner (1850 -1941) with family.  
Alice (b. 1889), John Thomas, Kate White (1854-1942) and Edlith (Katie)(Turner) Hames (1891).  
Taken at Largs Bay, SA.**

**2**

## Appendices

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The home of John Thomas Turner (1850 - 1941) and family  
Tea Tree Gully, SA until 1910

The main agriculture in the area was dairy/beef cattle, almonds, sheep, wheat, barley and hay, though John Wilfred's family was growing fruit on their farm.

4



Le Fevres Peninsula School, in the Largs area, a private school that opened in 1856, which after the passing of the Education Act in 1875 became one of the first public schools in 1876.

## Appendices

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St Bede's in Semaphore, along Military Road.

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AUSTRALIAN



MILITARY FORCES.

AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE

ATTESTATION PAPER OF PERSONS ENLISTED FOR SERVICE ABROAD

No. C. 2158

Name JURNER JOHN WILFRED

Unit 4th Infantry

Joined on APR 14 1918

Questions to be put to the Person Enlisting before Attestation.

- 1. What is your Name? John Wilfred Jurner
- 2. In or near what Parish or Town were you born? near the Town of Sea Tree Gully in the County of South Australia
- 3. Are you a natural born British Subject or a Naturalized British Subject? (N.B.—If the latter, papers to be shown.) Natural Born
- 4. What is your age? 22 1/2 yrs
- 5. What is your trade or calling? Farmer
- 6. Are you, or have you been, an Apprentice? If so, where, to whom, and for what period? No
- 7. Are you married? No *Father Mrs J Jurner*
- 8. Who is your next of kin? (Address to be stated) MOTHER: JURNER-KATE MRS MILITARY ROAD-LANSDOWN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
- 9. Have you ever been convicted by the Civil Power? No *including King's Land SA*
- 10. Have you ever been discharged from any part of His Majesty's Forces, with Ignominy, or as Incurrible and Worthless, or on account of Conviction of Felony, or of a Sentence of Penal Servitude, or have you been dismissed with disgrace from the Navy? No
- 11. Do you now belong to, or have you ever served in, His Majesty's Army, the Marines, the Militia, the Militia Reserve, the Territorial Force, Royal Navy or Colonial Forces? If so, state which, and if not now serving, state cause of discharge 2 1/2 yrs Vol Jun Cadets by own accord
- 12. Have you stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? yes
- 13. Have you ever been rejected as unfit for His Majesty's Service? If so, on what grounds? No
- 14. If married men, widowers with children, and soldiers who are the sole support of widowed mothers— Do you understand that no separation Allowance will be issued to you in respect of your service beyond an amount which together with your other resources will be sufficient for your support?
- 15. Are you prepared to undergo inoculation against smallpox and enteric fever? yes

I, John Wilfred Jurner do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and I am willing and hereby voluntarily agree to serve in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth of Australia within or beyond the limits of the Commonwealth.

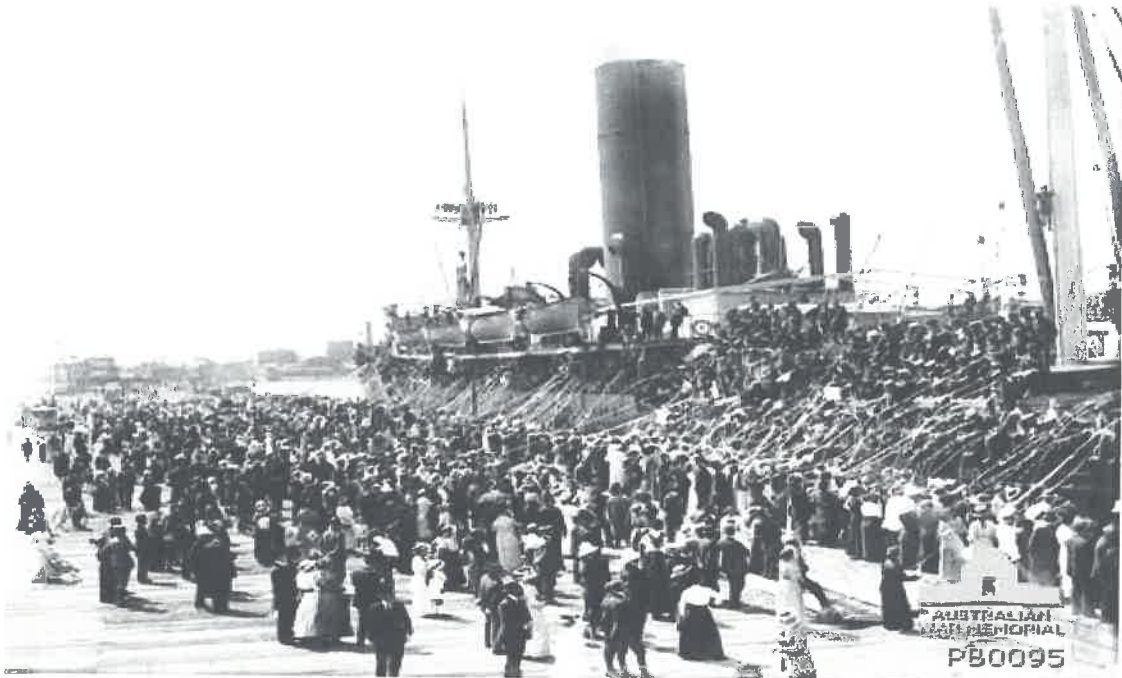
And I further agree to allot not less than two-fifths of the pay payable to me from time to time during my service for the support of my wife & 1 wife and children three-fifths

Date APR 14 1918

J. W. Jurner  
Signature of Person Enlisted.

\* This clause should be struck out in the case of unmarried men or widowers without children under 18 years of age  
† Two-fifths must be allotted to the wife, and if there are children three-fifths must be allotted.

## Appendices



The HMAT A68 *Anchises*, owned by the Ocean SS Co Ltd, Liverpool. Its average speed was 10 knots/ 18kmph and weighed 10,046 tons and could fit 48 officers and 1,736 men of other ranks

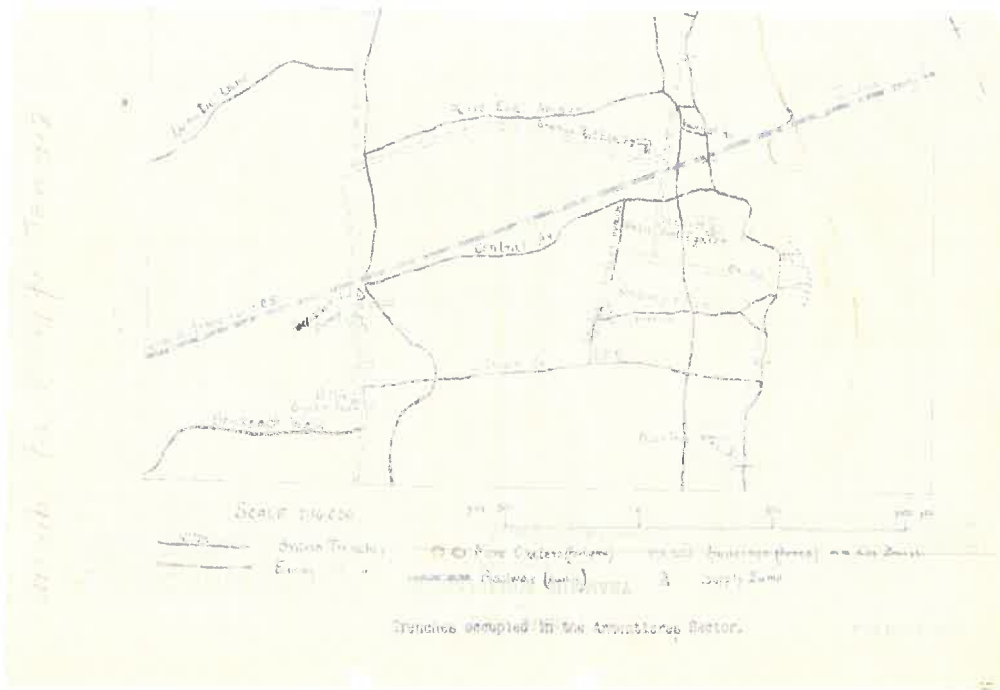
7





# Appendices

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Armentieres Trenches

10



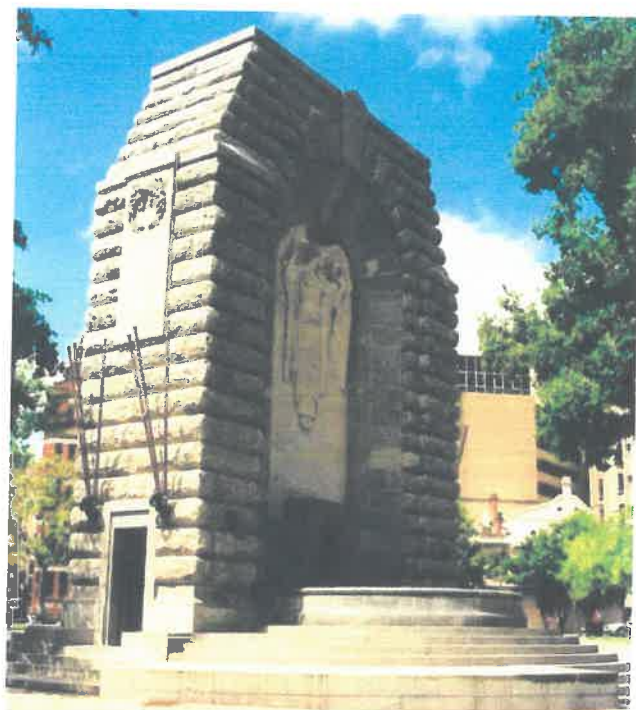
Battle of Messines



A bombardment in progress in the Douve Valley, Mesen (Messines), June 1917. [AWM H12264]



Appendices



South Australian National War Memorial

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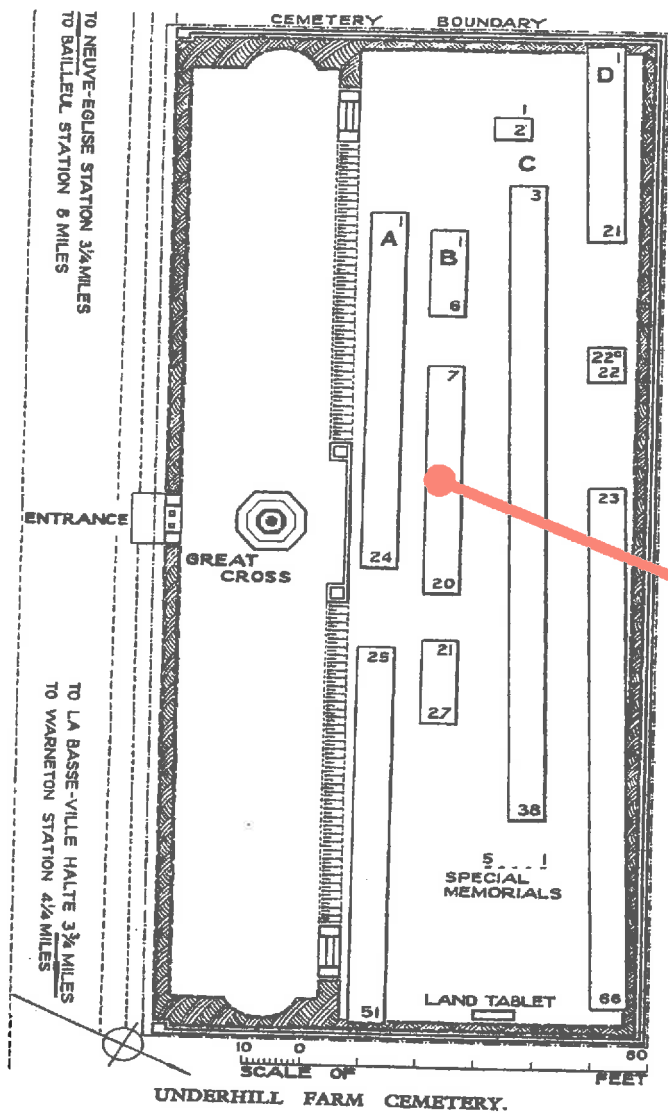
Cheltenham Cemetery

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# Appendices




Underhill Farm Cemetery  
(Row B, Grave No. 10),  
Ploegsteert, Belgium



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R.A.A.F. A.M.S.

**Australian Imperial Force.**  110, GREYHOUND ROAD,  
KIT STORE. HAMMERSMITH, LONDON,  
W. 6

TELEPHONE: HAMMERSMITH 1900, 1901.

Inventory of Effects of- The Late No. 2155 I/Spl. TURNER J.W. 42rd. Batt'n. A.I.F.

Forwarded to- (Mother)  
Mrs. Kate Turner,  
Military Road,  
Margate Bay,  
D.K.A.

**Effects.**

(Mrs. Kathleen) Identity Disc, 3 Muster Certificates, 4 Religious Books, Sovereign Purse, Book of Views, Wallet, Leather Pocket Book, 2 Note Books, Letters, Photos, Cards, Numerals.

(Ex. Kit Store.) Housewife, 2 Books, Chevrons, Handkerchief.

No. of Package B/S. 19267 Checked by



John Wilfred Turner's medals (left to right): the British War Medal and the VICTORY medal.

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Appendices

John's Casualty Form

Army Form B. 105. **43rd Infantry Battalion. Regimental Number 2128.**  
**Casualty Form - Active Service.**  
 Regiment or Corps **43rd Battalion.**  
 Rank **Lance Corporal.** Surname **TURNER,** Christian Name **John Wilfred.**  
 Religion \_\_\_\_\_ Age on Enlistment \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ months.  
 Enlisted (a) **10/4/16.** Terms of Service (a) \_\_\_\_\_ Service reckons from (a) **14/4/16.**  
 Date of promotion to present rank \_\_\_\_\_ Date of appointment to lance rank \_\_\_\_\_  
 Extended ( ) Re-engaged ( ) Qualification (b) \_\_\_\_\_  
 or Corps Trade and Rate \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature of Officer \_\_\_\_\_

Date	Place where occurred	Report	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks (Taken from Army Form B. 105, Army Form A. 10, or other official documents)
		A 68. "Anchises".	Embarked Adelaide	28.8.16	
			Disembarked Plymouth	11.10.16	
26.11.16	11th T. Bn.	Proceeded to join 43rd Bn.	England	20.11.16	AX 4037.
25.11.16	B213-43rd Bn.	Joined 43rd Battalion.	"	20.11.16	FR 1499
"	do.	To be Lance Corporal.	"	23.11.16	DO 21/28442.
"	G.O.-43rd Bn.	Proceeded Overseas, France.	S'ampton	25.11.16	DO 21/28328.
16.2.17	B213-43rd Bn.	To Hospital Sick.	Field.	14.2.17	DO 21/2958.
17.2.17	9th F. Amb.	Admitted (Scabies)	"	14.2.17	DO 10/575.
24.2.17	do.	To Duty	"	20.2.17	AX 974/7.
23.2.17	B213-43rd Bn.	Rejoined 43rd Battalion.	"	20.2.17	C28/20.
2.3.17	do.	To Hospital Sick.	"	27.2.17	DO 11/1042.
3.3.17	9th F. Amb.	Admitted (Influenza)	"	27.2.17	DO 10/1189.
"	do.	To D. R. S.	"	1.3.17	AX 974/25.

(a) In the case of a man who has re-engaged for, or without his Section, in Army Reserve, particulars of such re-engagements or enlistment will be entered.  
 (b) Specialist, (including, etc.)  
 (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yy) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz)

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Date	Place where occurred	Report	Place of Casualty	Date of Casualty	Remarks (Taken from Army Form B. 105, Army Form A. 10, or other official documents)
3.3.17	D. R. Stn.	Admitted (Influenza)	Field.	1.3.17	AX 974/34.
10.3.17	do.	To Raft's Camp.	"	7.3.17	AX 974/50.
15.3.17	B213-43rd Bn.	Rejoined 43rd Battalion.	"	10.3.17	C 28/23. DO 14/1377.
11.3.17	3rd D. M. Q.	Wounded in Action.	"	10.6.17	AT 13002. VL 381.
16.8.17	B213-43rd Bn.	Wounded in Action.	"	10.6.17	C 22/36. DO 28/2453.
22.8.17	do.	Disd of Wounds.	"	11.6.17	C 22/37. VL 398. DO 29/2668.
12.W.17	D.Graves Regn.	Buried by Rev J.A. Lush.	"	11.6.17	AT 13829.

Assoc Section, 3rd Echelon, *J. Lush* Lieutenant.  
 O.H.Q. R.E.F. Officer in Charge Records.  
 8th August 1917.



apunda, by the Rev. Father  
 atrick, fifth son of James  
 Marie Angela, second daugh-  
 and Minnie Conolan, both

He fell a hero in the strife,  
 Australia mourns him now.

O'CONNOR.—In loving memory of our dear son  
 and brother, Private J. R. O'Connor, killed in  
 the 13th July, 1916, beloved  
 Connor.

those who love him,  
 in down to rest;  
 true and brave,  
 in a soldier's grave.

—Inserted by his loving mother, sisters, and bro-  
 ther (on active service abroad).

READ.—Killed in action in France, April 15,  
 Sergeant E. S. Read (Stan), dearly loved brother  
 of Alice Cooney, aged 31 years.

No words of comfort could we give  
 To him we loved so well.

—Inserted by his loving sister, Alice, and brother  
 in-law, on active service.

POULSON.—Killed in action June 28, Private  
 George A. Poulson, late 48rd Battalion, second son  
 of Arthur Poulson, Unley, aged 29 years. His duty  
 nobly done.—Inserted by his loving sister Laura,  
 Gladys, Albert, and brother-in-law.

KIRWAN.—Died of wounds, on the 4th July,  
 in France, Private R. J. Kirwan, eldest and much  
 loved son of the late Richard and Johanna Kirwan  
 and dearly beloved brother of Mrs. C. E. Harry,  
 Herbert-street, Franklin, aged 43 years.

"Greater love hath no man than he who giveth  
 his life for his friends."

ALSON.—Killed in action, on the 16th August,  
 1916, Alexander Basil Alson, second son of Mrs.  
 B. A. Gard, of Le Hunte-avenue, Prospect, and  
 the late G. Alson, age 30 years.

The bugle called, he hastened forth,  
 The foremost in the battle's van;  
 For truly he who yields his life  
 Is a soldier and a man.

HUGHES.—Killed in action in France between  
 23rd and 25th July, 1916 (previously reported miss-  
 ing), Private Leonard H. Hughes, 10th, late 27th  
 Battalion, A.I.F., dearly loved eldest son of  
 Henry and Penelope Hughes, Kapunda.

TURNER.—Died of wounds in France, June 11th,  
 Lance-Corporal J. W. Turner (Jack), dearly loved  
 and only son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Turner, and  
 loving brother of A. and K. Turner, Military-road,  
 Largs Bay, aged 28 years. "Thy will be done."

DUNEMANN.—On the 10th August, 1916, killed  
 in action, in France, J. E. Dunemann, second son  
 of the late C. Dunemann, Terowie. Respected  
 by all. Aged 24 years.—Inserted by his loving  
 mother and brothers, Terowie.

STREETER.—Private Walter Streeter, son of  
 the late George Streeter, of Plympton, and Mrs.  
 C. Dyster, Renmark, killed in action at Pozieres,  
 France, between 23rd and 23th July, 1916, aged  
 23 years.

MOORE.—Killed in action in France, at  
 Pozieres, August 20, 1916, previously reported  
 missing, Stanley Roy Moore, 10th Battalion, third  
 beloved son of H. and M. A. Moore, Jamestown,  
 aged 24 years. He served his country.

HALL.—Killed in action in France on August  
 16, 1916 (previously reported wounded and  
 missing), No. 1387, Private T. H. Hall, 50th Bat-  
 talion, A.I.F., aged 25 years. Dearly loved hus-  
 band of F. Hall, Mannamaria.

On the battlefields of France,  
 with his comrades true,  
 He freely gave his life away

OAKES.—Killed in  
 to 25, 1916, previous  
 Hubert Lancelot Oa-  
 of H. and C. Oaker  
 Strathalbyn, aged 25

COE.—Killed in ac-  
 vate A. E. (Albert),  
 of Beaumont, S.A., ag-  
 Australia was  
 Britain was  
 France is his  
 Christ his

Ever remembered  
 sisters, Nellie and H

SMITHAM.—Killed  
 10, Private C. G. Sn  
 son of the late Will  
 Penfield, aged 32 ye  
 erted by his loving  
 Phil and Mary.

NOBLE.—Killed in  
 ber 4, 1916 (previous  
 W. R. Noble, 50th  
 Mrs. and Mr. Roney,

**D**

DAVIS (nee Carr)  
 Manoora, Mary, the  
 aged 67 years.

McKERNAN.—On  
 Bernard, dearly belo  
 Bridget McKernan, a

DYER.—On the 11t  
 ville, Mary, the bel  
 Louie Dyer, leaving  
 and six grandchildren  
 mourned.

BROWN.—On the  
 dence, 60, Austral-t  
 beloved wife of Jam  
 street, Adelaide, age  
 "Peace,

MASON.—On the 1  
 fant son of L. and h

SMITH.—On the 11  
 Joseph Smith, belov  
 Smith, leaving six

RASMUS.—On the  
 Rasmus, aged 78 year

WILLIAMS.—On th  
 Pollard, beloved hus  
 Azalea-street, Prospe  
 Mrs. S. Williams, lat  
 sufferer at rest.

ROSE.—On the 7th  
 Somerton, Ronald M  
 Mr. and Mrs. S. H.  
 days. Interred Sun  
 Brighton Cemetery.

PICKERING.—On  
 residence, East-street  
 beloved husband of  
 years.

McNEILL.—On the  
 McNeill, dearly bel  
 McNeill, of Marion  
 loving wife and lift

CLEASBY.—On the  
 pital, Lewis, dearly  
 loving

**17. Casualty List from The Chronicle, 23rd July, 1917**

an-street, Eastwood. 196-7

On the 5th July, at the  
 rt Augusta, by the Rev. Geo.  
 ird son of Mr. and Mrs. N.  
 a, to Rosine, third daughter  
 Porter, of Quorn.

On the 7th June, at  
 Methodist Church, by the  
 Reuben, second son of Mr.  
 ogate, to Edith, youngest  
 Mrs. Robert Winch, "Bre-  
 e.

On the 12th June, at  
 urch, Pymble, New South  
 Gilmore, B.A., assisted by  
 B.A., Rev. Arthur Edmunds,  
 Walca, to Augusta Kate  
 Mr. John Way, Normanville

On the 16th June, at  
 Wellington, N.Z., by the  
 edrick George, fifth son of  
 Marshall, late Lower Light,  
 d daughter of the late Mr.  
 London.

On the 27th June, at  
 aders-street, by Rev. Geo.  
 third son of Mr. and Mrs.  
 neet, Adelaide, to Clarice  
 ghter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J.  
 Angaston.

On the 29th May, at St.  
 Pirie, by the Rev. J. O'Ma-  
 rth son Patrick King, J.P.,  
 E. M., second daug-  
 an, of Wandearah.

On the 4th  
 esbyterian), Adelaide,  
 Arthur, second son of  
 Mast, Ireland, to H  
 and Mrs. Henry M  
 n, S.A.

On the 23rd J  
 arendon, by the Rev.  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. Ad  
 youngest daughter of  
 St, Charendon. At  
 noon.

On the 16th June, at  
 t Church, by the Rev.  
 anant Frank J. Treloar, 3rd  
 of Mr. and Mrs. A. Treloar,  
 e Lydia, second daughter of  
 late Samuel Burns, of Koo-  
 ess—35, Young-street, Way-

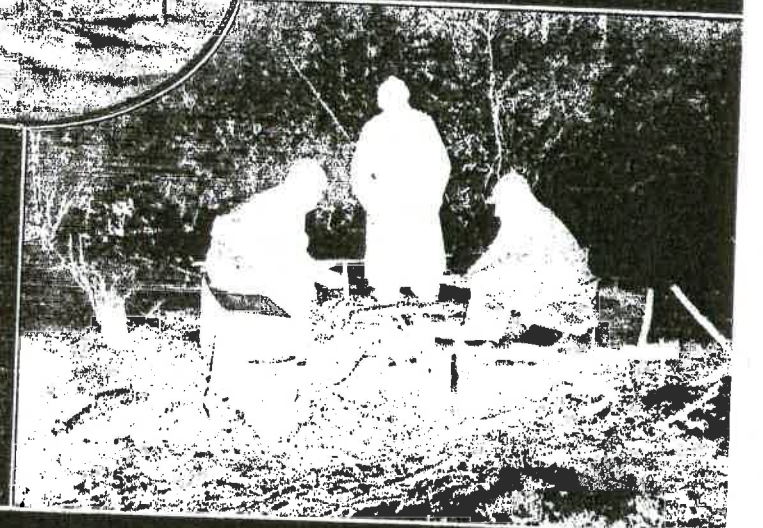
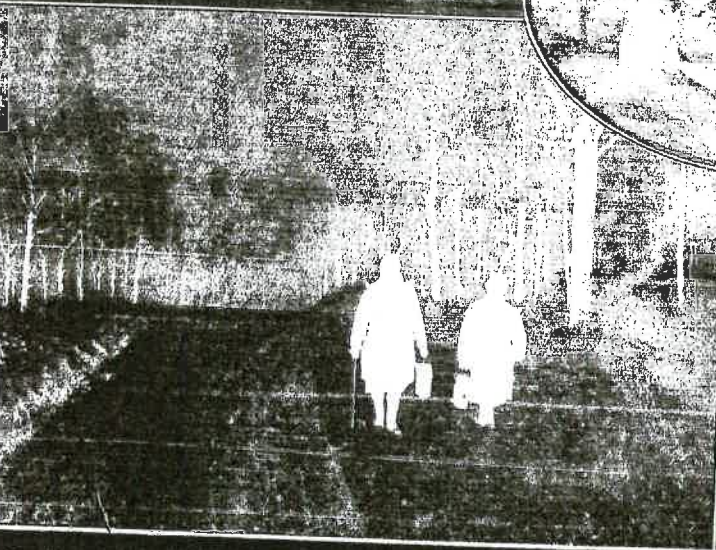
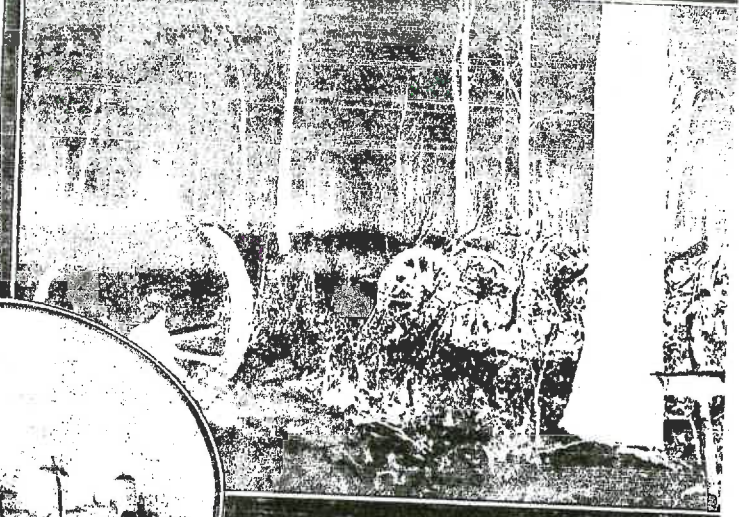
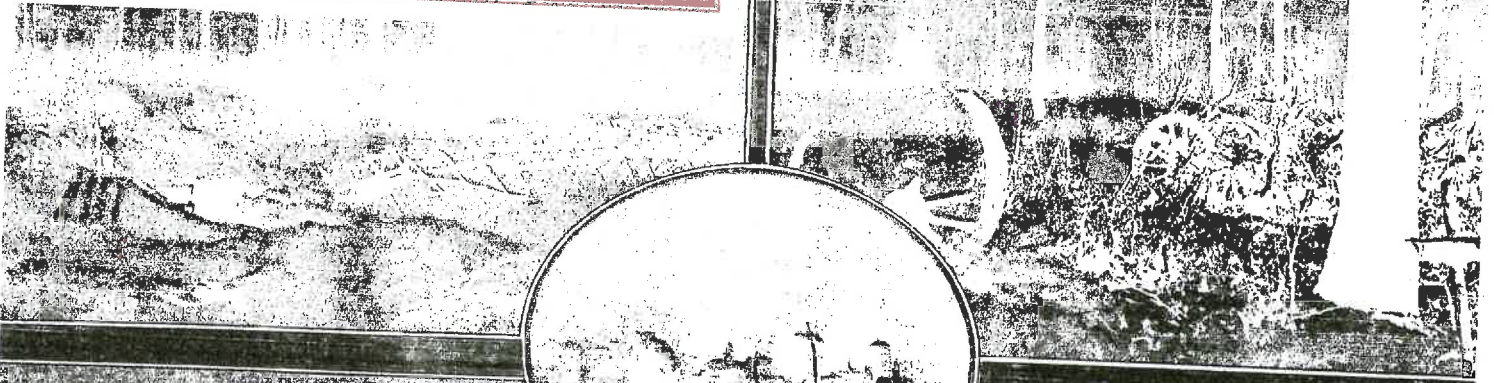
**WEDDINGS.**

On the 10th July, 1907,  
 at St. James' Church, Adelaide,  
 the late David Nathan, Esq.



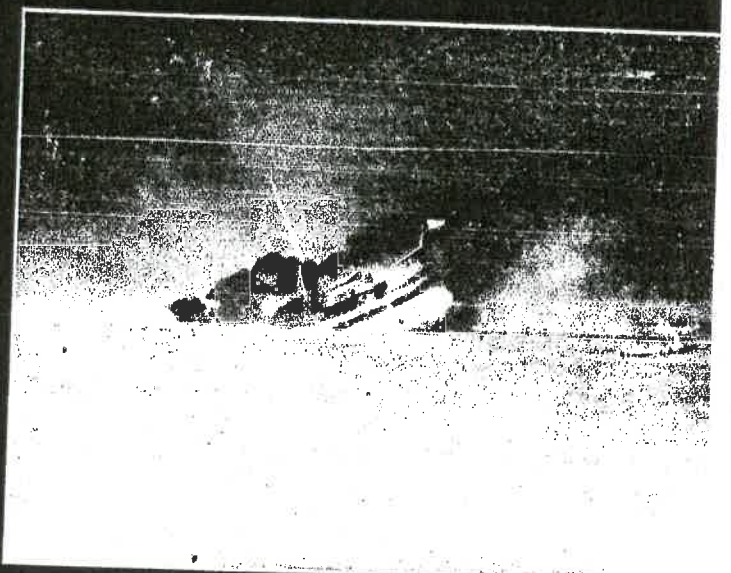
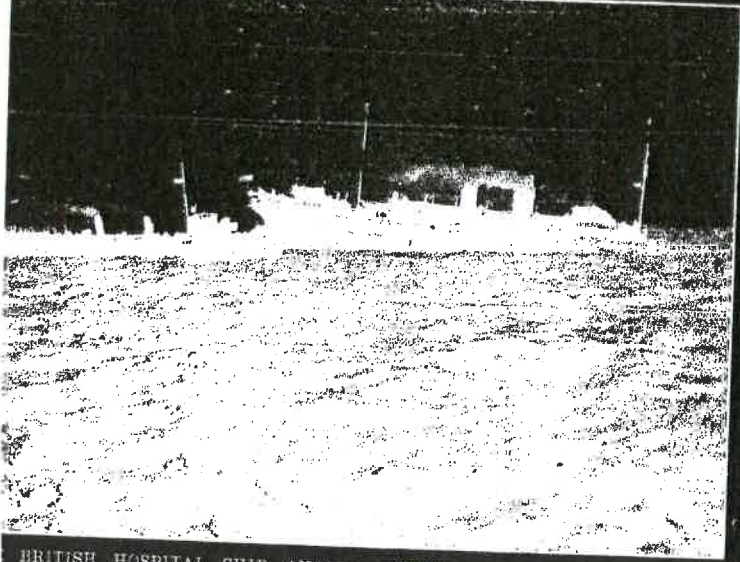
WINTER IN WAR-TIME: SNOW SCENES ON THE WESTERN FRONT

18. News from the Western Front, The Chronicle, April 14, 1916



1. The first line trench after a heavy snowfall. 2. Remnants of a fight: A grave and the debris of a gun-carriage. 3. A roadside graveyard at Les Eparges. 4. A hot meal to be souped to the fighting trenches.

THE SINKING OF THE ANGLIA.



BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP ANGLIA, SINKING IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AFTER STRIKING A MINE.

THE END. THE BOILERS EXPLODING AS THE VESSEL GOES DOWN. OF THE WOUNDED, DOCTORS, NURSES, AND SAILORS STILL.

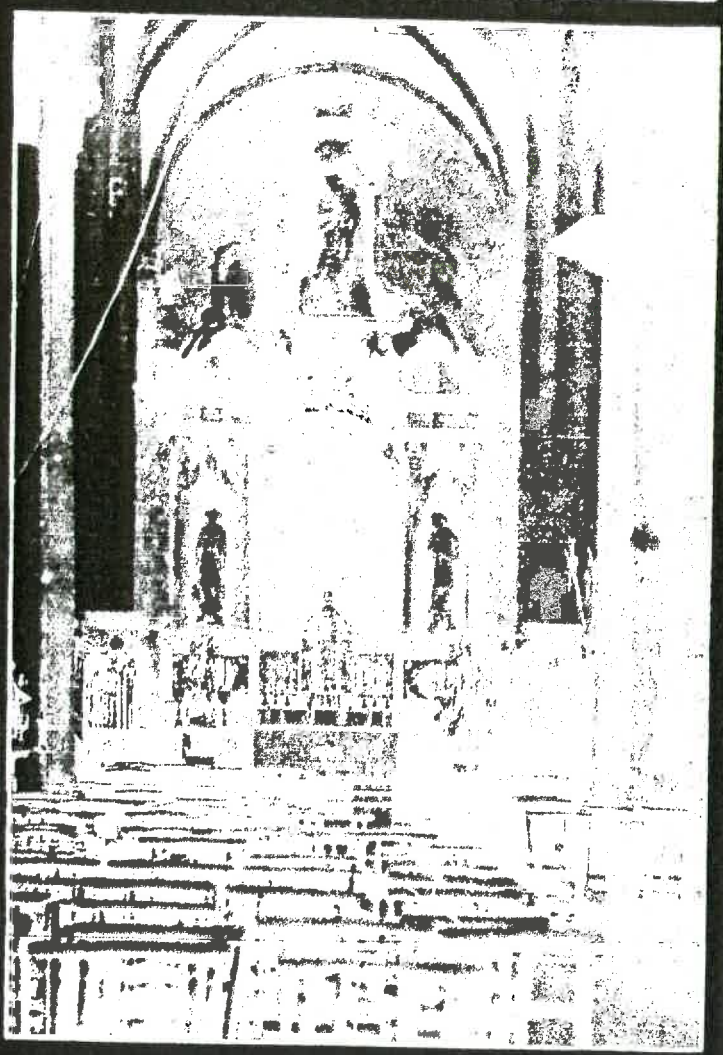
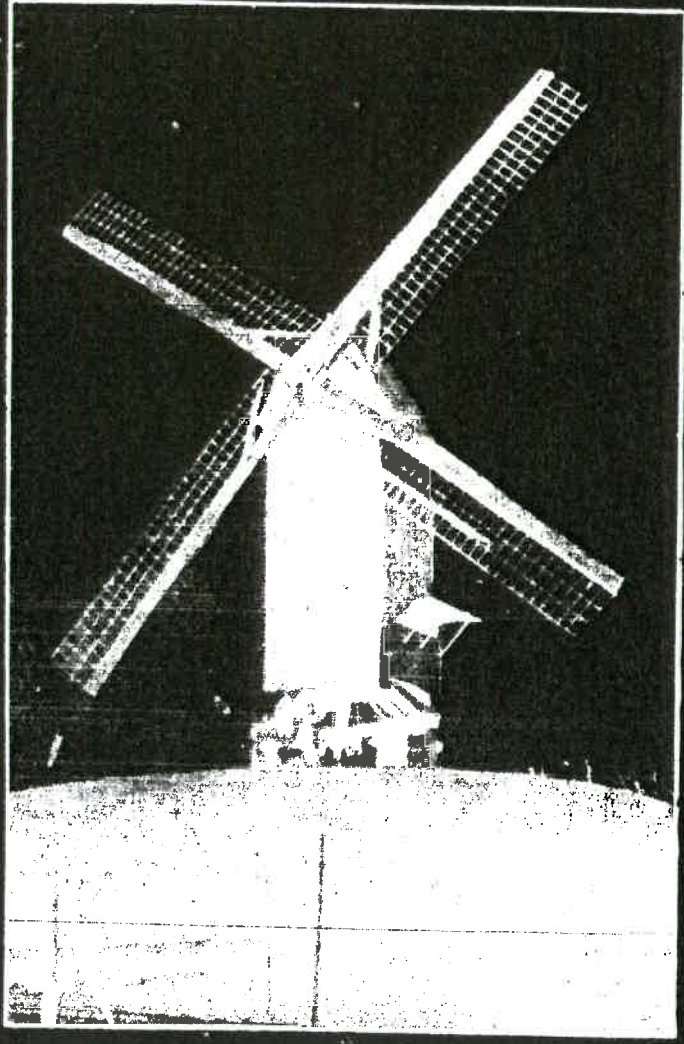
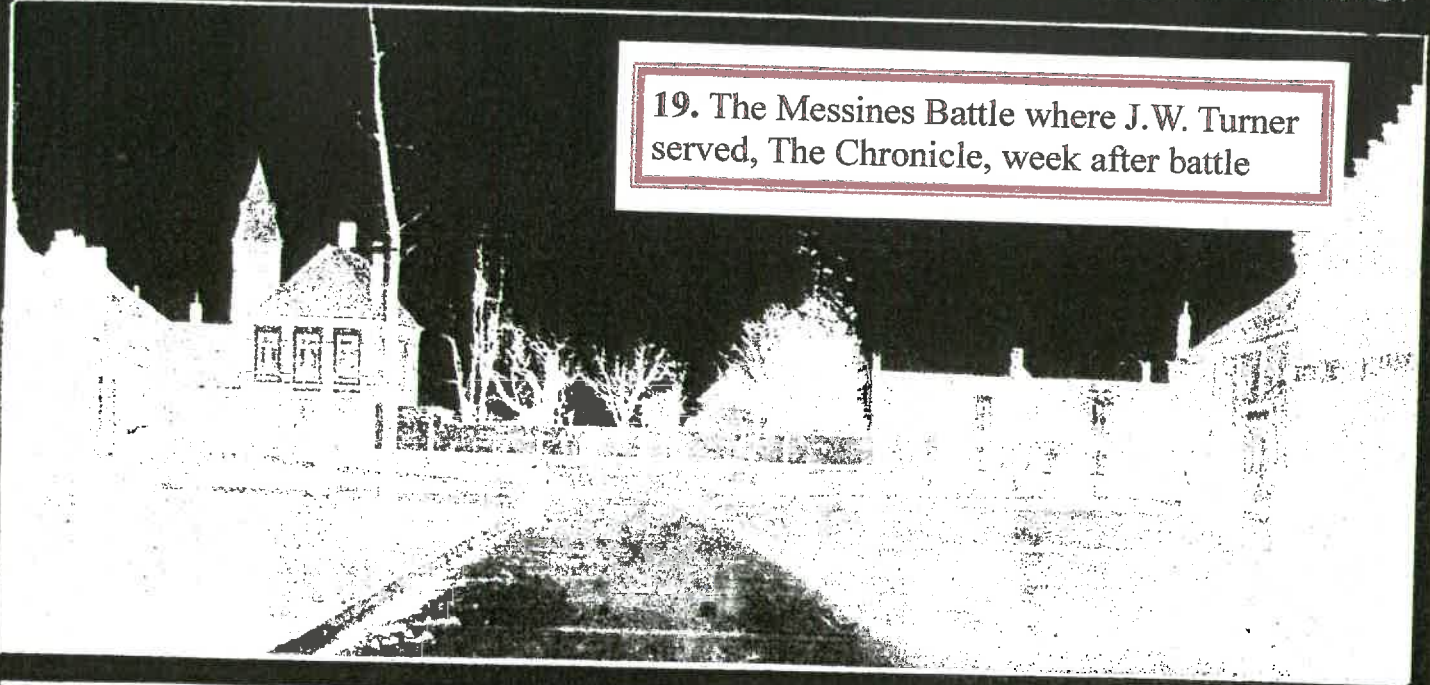
Anglia was a vessel of modern construction, and had been beautifully fitted up as a hospital ship. She was regularly employed in conveying the wounded back from France, but was sunk by a mine. Only a short time before the Anglia had brought the King across the Channel after his accident in France. Our illustrations are from actual photographs the "Illustrated London News."



The first act of the United States in joining the war with Germany was the sinking of a German ship, which, in the pictures show, is actually a floating battery. The scene of the sinking in New York Harbor was seen in the first of a series of pictures sent to the Kaiser in the centre.

# MESSINES! BELGIAN VILLAGE TAKEN BY AUSTRALIANS.

19. The Messines Battle where J.W. Turner served, The Chronicle, week after battle



## THE SCENE OF LAST WEEK'S GREAT BATTLE.

Messines, taken by the Australians and New Zealanders last week, had been in the hands of the Germans since October, 1914. To the lay mind the village does not look a difficult place to capture, yet it was one of the most strongly-defended points in the Ypres-Arras salient. The pictures show portion of the village, the mill, located on a high knoll, and affording a good observation post, and the interior of the village church. It was in these lines that a South Australian battalion was located from June 17 till July 8, 1916, and here also Captain J. W. Blacket, Lieutenant W. Hosking, and Lance-Corporal G. C. Davies (son of Dr. E. Harold Davies), lost their lives. The first Australian gas attack on the Germans was discharged from the trenches in this vicinity.



Port Lincoln and Bay and North by the Farmers that she is bound

THE WHEAT

In the manner in which the wheat is handled, and by the way it is stored away, it is not surprising that the price is so high. Mr. W. Butler, Mr. W. Thers, Their letters political, and do not the South Australian were brought in and district. The Co- in a town agent or used a sub-agent at at 22 per bag on weighing and agent in the town got agents, yet the real was done by the sub- a bag, that is, the the sub-agent, who fifth of that. It is of under this wheat to the merchants, the cost of the bag purchased from per bag is £2,250, which the agent gets speaking the South 600,000 bushels, or 2,000, of which the sub-agent, who 1,000. The farmers suit for handling the former sum, "At Kalbarra Mr. was brought about the the agencies is difficult to say may not demand, getting our wheat by it was lifted good to protect the to obtain freight at equal by reduction that not sent away War or no war, let

Defiant Day. "The being the price of 50 per bushel when ket varies between better explanation Mr. Graham, in Government approval for the public. It is worth 5/0 per and remember the best wheat advance best to market the local price ally market. It is the cheapest price the farmer would be paid it, and it, he, plain facts are not person in their backs on a sacred made. The com- and the farmer city. I am neither a Country Party agent."

WAYS.

TWORTH

South, March 20. from New South to require into the is along the Mor- week, arriving at worth on Monday. proposed extension antworth, crossing along 40 miles in here in particular. whole day yester- the proposed ex- ay, an out station luncheon with Mr. They were late bags on the road, according to ce. This morning drena settlement, irrigation property Government. tion, the prin- the largest pae d extension of the possibility of r production was ply. His opinion ent was impossi- ck of water, lack and lack of mar- principal product, crane wool from properties in this o Melbourne until st away from Ad- is. In a normal -Bates, of which one. There were the Darling ant- rainfall were more the land west of leaves, with a cur- legislation could tlement. He had v the policy three -Wentzel, but that a limited popu- on seemed to con- ay, an out-sta- have railway ex- ve a prolongation th Australia, to flat, of Carlawa, appeal. He looked fish fruit tract of transit mail seeders one third from Carlawa to the first twelve breadly, he would of the line opo- ery now used to

GERMAN SUBMARINE OUTRAGES

MANY NEUTRAL VESSELS SUNK NAVAL BATTLE IN NORTH SEA BRITISH AIR RAID ON NORTH GERMANY

A WEEK OF WAR.

General Sir Douglas Haig reports that the British won important positions in the vicinity of Loos and Ypres on Monday. The Germans acknowledge their loss. Fierce artillery fighting has occurred in the Argonne and the Verdun region. The Allied War Council, at which eight nations are represented by 37 of their most distinguished statesmen and military leaders, is sitting in Paris.

The Russians have pushed back the Germans in the Dvinsk region, and they have also inflicted further losses on the Turks by sea and land. The Germans are rushing men from Belgium to the eastern front, and the Kaiser has gone to Vilna, where a fierce Russian attack is expected. The Italians have captured Austrian trenches and have inflicted heavy losses on the enemy.

German submarine outrages are increasing. The Englishman and several neutral boats have been sunk, and the Channel steamer Sussex has been attacked. In the latter instance 50 lives were lost, including some Americans. There are also Americans missing from the Englishman. The Germans threaten to sink everything in British waters.

The armed merchant steamer Alcantara has sunk the German raider Greif in the North Sea. The Alcantara was sunk by a torpedo. There was considerable loss of life on each side, but the Germans suffered most heavily. The Greif fought over Norwegian colors. The Germans are building bigger submarines and more Zeppelins.

The British Admiralty report that during a raid on an airship shed in Schleswig-Holstein three British seaplanes and a torpedo boat destroyer were lost. Messages from Denmark declare that there was a fight between British and German warships in the North Sea and that several enemy ships were sunk.

Later advices concerning the raid state that great damage was done. The Germans admit that two of their patrols were sunk, and that one of their torpedo boats is missing. The United States and other neutral nations are angry concerning the German submarine outrages on shipping. Several more steamers have been sunk, including more neutral vessels. There is a rumor that Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg is about to resign because of the persistence in piracy and murder. There were Australian mails on the Sussex, and it is feared that some of them were lost.

The Germans have started an offensive near Salonika, but have been held in check by the Allies. General Smuts has won a brilliant success in East Africa. General Townshend reports that Kut-el-Amara has been bombarded.

Mr. Hughes is suffering from a severe attack of influenza, and has been compelled to cancel all engagements for several days. Flour is cheaper in England than at any time since January, and the price of the quarter loaf has been reduced.

Latest War Cables.

FRENCH MAKE PROGRESS.

GREAT BATTLE NEAR VERDUN. THE ENEMY RETREAT.

PARIS, March 20. It is reported in a communique issued this afternoon that "Our troops, after an intense artillery preparation, vigorously attacked Avocourt Wood, and captured the south-eastern horn thereof to a depth of 300 metres, also an important but small fort which the Germans had strongly fortified. A violent German counter-attack with recently arrived troops was completely repulsed with heavy losses. Another French attack delivered in conjunction with the foregoing progressed north of Avocourt, capturing the enemy's cross trenches. French Offensive. The feature of to-day's war news is the success of the French offensive at Verdun. Not content with repulsing the enemy, the

The Germans Retreat. Lying flat, the infantry poured in a terrific fire, and the field pieces cut down swathes of men. The enemy's line again and again was broken. They failed to drive us out of the village of Malancourt.

20. Headlines about the war that J.W. Turner would have been reading before he set off to war, The Chronicle

in fits and starts, show that the enemy are weakening, and either lack, or will lack, the means if they propose to march to Verdun, via Malancourt, as they must cover 12 kilometres.

News Suppressed in Germany. A German wireless message ignores the French offensive. It states: "Our troops, with little loss, stormed a French position north of Malancourt, over a depth of several lines, extending over a front of 2,000 yards, and also penetrated the north-western portion of Malancourt. The French left 12 officers, 480 unwounded men, and 5 guns."

General Killed. General Jargeau, one of the youngest generals in the army, who commanded the conquest of the German Cameroons, was killed at Verdun. He only recently returned from Africa, and immediately asked

Unanimous Decisions.

The Allied War Conference on Tuesday unanimously affirmed measures calculated to realise the desire for unity of military, economic, and diplomatic action. The Conference instructed the Economic Conference, which is to meet in Paris next month, to devise co-ordinate economic action to prevent supplies from reaching the enemy. A permanent committee is to be established in Paris, on which all the Allies will be represented. The War Conference also resolved on common action to secure the equitable distribution of maritime transport burdens, and to check the rise in freights.

BRITISH ACTIVITY.

LONDON, March 20. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a dispatch sent to the War Office on Tuesday night, reports—"In spite of the enemy's heavy artillery fire we have held the ground captured at St. Eloi, near Ypres. We shelled the enemy positions opposite the villages of Loos and Hulluch, and facing Aix-Neuflette."

THE AIR SERVICE.

LONDON, March 20. In the House of Commons to-day Lieutenant Pemberton Billing, formerly of the Royal Flying Corps (Unionist), accused the Government of murdering air pilots by providing them with unsuitable and unsafe aeroplanes with inferior engines. Within 20 miles of London aeroplanes were obtainable superior to anything produced in Germany, yet the authorities were contented with rubbish from the Government factories. British air service casualties numbered 150 killed, 160 wounded, and 105 missing. Improperly armed aeroplanes, from which it was impossible to see or shoot, were sent up in pursuit of Zeppelins, and our airmen were helpless. Mr. Tennant, Under-Secretary for War, promised that a judicial enquiry should be held concerning the charges of Lieutenant Billing.

RUSSIAN PRESSURE

PREPARING FOR SPRING.

LONDON, March 20. The Petrograd correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" telegraphed on Tuesday—"A big Russian advance is impossible at present, and floods caused by the melting of ice and snow will soon stop all operations. The Russians are merely clearing the elevated ground in order that when the floodwaters subside the Germans will be unable to reoccupy it."

An official communique published in Petrograd this morning says—"The Germans delivered furious counter-attacks on the north-west of Postavy. We exploded thirteen mines to the north of Boyans, in Galicia, and rushed two of the enemy trenches. We killed the survivors and

TURKEY TALKS OF PEACE.

LONDON, March 20. A telegram from Amsterdam states:—There are increasing German fears that Turkey is inclined to sue for peace with the Allies. Dr. Georg Bernhard, writing in the "Vossische Zeitung," recognises that such a step is possible, and attempts to console his readers by stating that British statesmen ought to realise that the Central Powers will not be at a great disadvantage if Turkey does conclude peace. An official communique published in Petrograd at midnight on Monday says:—"Our torpedo boats sank ten Turkish sailing vessels off the Australian coast at

We counter-attacked and captured the position. ginary charges, takin

NAVAL OPI

GERMAN WAR

LON

The Admiralty reports that the ships employed in the German coast in the torpedo boats, which, as was all the crew were taken weather by the destruction. This was a heavy loss. Our destroyers with the enemy patrol boats attacked by air. We rescued the two patrol boats. Our light cruisers encountered a division of destroyers. The light cruiser, 8,740 tons, one of them, and none saved."

The Copenhagen "Posten" reports that the recent British seaplane raid on the Holsten failed to burn sheds at Tondern.

MORE STEAM

The steamship Empress, which has been sunk, was saved.

Two Americans, who were on the steamer Manchester, were rescued this week, state peduced without warning. The official estimate shows that 100 men are missing from the Sussex had on March 20 and March registered letters. The 120 mailbags were government correspond

The official estimate shows that 100 men are missing from the Sussex had on March 20 and March registered letters. The 120 mailbags were government correspond

WORKERS

SETTLING A

LON

A session was called of Commons on Tuesday. Addison (Under-Secretary) announced that the Government had moved six strike leaders out of trouble where a grave crisis of labor by the unskilled workers, who inaugurated in January co-operation of the employers. Last week a

Mr. Addison replied was chosen, because to proceedings would require. Early Settlement. In trade union circles early settlement is expected of the strikers resume work, and many others







April 8, 1916.

THE ADELAIDE CHRONICLE.

ARMIES: SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S PART.

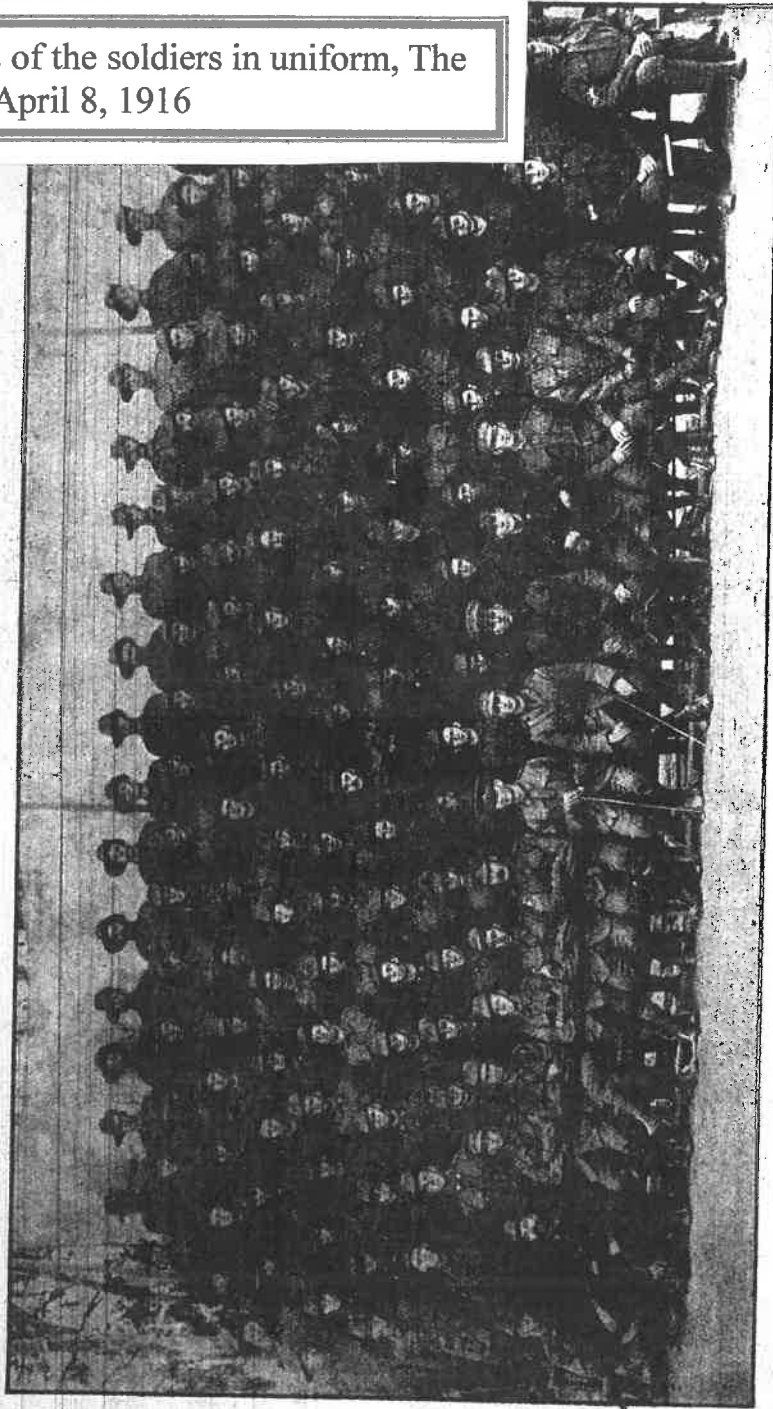
22. Spreads of the soldiers in uniform, The Chronicle, April 8, 1916



THE LATE MAJOR A. R. S. GARTRELL (here), who was drowned on Manly Beach, near Sydney, on March 26.



from the deceased's residence, Dulwich, to the West-terrace cemetery, on Saturday afternoon.



THE 17TH REINFORCEMENTS OF THE 10TH INFANTRY BATTALION



