

**Visit to Euston.**

**UNVEILING THE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.**

The Vice-Regal Party left Yanga on Sunday forenoon and arrived at Euston Station shortly after noon, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kilpatrick. Some time after luncheon the party left for Euston township, which they reached at 3.30 p.m. An archway of greenery had been erected at the main entrance gate with the word "Welcome" in the centre, through which the party passed and soon arrived at the site of the memorial where a very large crowd, including many returned soldiers, had gathered to witness the proceedings, and where the school children were assembled on each side of the memorial, every child displaying a miniature Union Jack, while bunting and flags decorated the memorial enclosure. On alighting from their cars His Excellency and Lady de Chair were met and introduced to members of the Memorial Committee. Mr. George Medley was in charge of the proceedings, and after the singing of the National Anthem and a hymn, and a prayer by the Rev. C. D. Origan, Mr. Cuttle, of Robinvale, extended a hearty welcome from the residents of Euston to the Governor and Her Excellency on this, their first visit to the Far West portion of the State, and referred to the large number of men who had enlisted from Euston in proportion to the population. Mr. John Angus, on behalf of the Returned Soldiers' Association, in a few well-chosen remarks, also welcomed the Vice-Regal visitors to Euston. His Excellency, after acknowledging the speeches of welcome extended to himself and his good lady, said:—

"It is specially gratifying to me to have the honor of unveiling this Memorial in this remote and distant part of New South Wales and on that account I am more than pleased to be associated with this important ceremony. The deeds of your sons during the war fully testify not only to their loyalty to their country, but show they have emulated the example of their forefathers to their King and Empire by service gladly rendered and lives nobly sacrificed in upholding the principles of freedom and justice. We cannot but remember with gratitude all those who offered up their lives as a sacrifice and all those wounded and disabled who have suffered for us. For their sakes we should regard peace not as a call for rest but as a stimulus for new and greater efforts, so that we should build up a better order of things in this

shorts, so that we should build up a better order of things in this country. It is exactly ten years to-morrow since the outbreak of the Great War and it is particularly appropriate that this Memorial should be associated with that historic day. The end of the War closed a great chapter in the history of our country—the new era has brought its own tasks and the same qualities which carried us to victory are needed in fuller measure for carrying out the work of reconstruction. I hope that the children of Euston and the rising generation will remember when they look at this Memorial what they owe to the brave men who gave up everything at the call of the Motherland and fought the German menace in order that they may live happy and contented lives."

His Excellency then unveiled the monument and read out the names of the soldiers who had fallen and those who had enlisted, expressing surprise at the number who had gone to the war from such a small centre. The singing of "Abide With Me," and a Doxology, brought the proceedings to a close.

The memorial, which is built of Harcourt granite, is in obelisk form, and in the main street, between the Court House and Medley's hotel. It stands about 12 feet high, and the centre block is polished, bearing on the front the Rising Sun and the following inscription: "Erected as a tribute to the honor of those who enlisted from this district or were born here and enlisted elsewhere, and in memory of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War, 1914-1919. 'Duty Nobly Done.'" On the left hand side the names of the soldiers who fell are engraved, and on the other two sides the names of those who enlisted. The names of the fallen soldiers are:—

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|----------------|----------------|
| C. Armour      | K. Anderson    |
| N. Brown       | W. Brown       |
| J. Britten     | R. Balshaw     |
| G. Carrington  | J. Carrington  |
| D. Carrington  | G. Cuttle      |
| T. Posternelli | J. T. Heritage |
| T. Kinnane     | A. G. Leslie   |
| G. J. Medley   | W. Neighbour   |
| J. Turner      | R. Wilkinson   |

His Excellency referred to the Memorial as being a very handsome monument, in fact one of the finest he had seen, and a lasting credit to the residents of Euston.

During the afternoon, Mrs. Syl. Grace presented Her Excellency with a large bouquet of violets, and Miss Linda Taylor made a presentation of a bunch

of feather flowers, which were greatly appreciated by the Governor's lady.

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At the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Cuttle the party crossed the punt on the way to Robinvale, and while doing so had the opportunity of seeing the river-steamers "Ruby," from Mildura, tie up at the landing, and His Excellency and Lady de Chair were particularly interested in this phase of the river, notwithstanding the rocking of the punt caused by the wash of the steamer. Arrived at Robinvale the Vice-Regal party made a close inspection of the bridge now being erected over the Murray River and which will ultimately carry the railway from Victoria into New South Wales, and form still another connecting link between the two States. The party then returned to Easton Station for the night.

On Monday morning at 10 a.m. His Excellency and Lady de Chair visited the Easton Public School where they were met by the teacher (Mr. Pead) and some of the parents. Mr. Pead welcomed the Vice-Regal representatives in a most appropriate speech, to which the Governor suitably replied, and in commemoration of his visit requested Mr. Pead's permission to give the children a holiday which, needless to say, was granted. Little Miss Pead presented Her Ladyship with a bouquet, handing it over in a few well spoken words, after which the party left on their journey amidst ringing cheers from the children and onlookers. Constables Turner and Shiels escorted the Vice-Regal party as far as the five-mile gate where a halt was made and the Governor then personally thanked them for their services and assistance. After good-byes had been said and waived, the party moved on for that day's destination at Mallee Cliffs, and from the expressions made it is safe to say that His Excellency and Lady de Chair and the other members of the party have thoroughly enjoyed the first few days of their motor journey and greatly appreciate the whole-hearted hospitality extended to them on the way. At the same time, those who have had the opportunity of meeting Their Excellencies cannot but speak most highly of their engaging mannerism, their generous courtesy and their kindly disposition to all, and will look forward with the greatest of pleasure to their promised return visit at some future date.

The following particulars of the career of His Excellency will be interesting to our readers at the present juncture:—

As a boy of 13 years of age, His Excellency Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair entered the Navy in 1878 and was for two years on board H.M.S. Britannia at Dartmouth where he was made a chief Captain of Cadets. His Majesty King

George V and his brother the Duke of Clarence were on board at the same time as cadets. In 1880 he joined H.M.S. Alexandra as midshipman and was selected to steer the Flagship through the bombardment of Alexandria, July 11th, 1882. He landed with the Naval Brigade at Alexandria for the defence of the town after the surrender, and was continually engaged with the outposts of Arabi Pasha's army, which were encamped at Kaffr Dowa. He was captured after a fierce struggle by Arabi's cavalry on July 26th, when trying to get a message through to a beleaguered fort manned by our marines, and brought before Arabi Pasha, who commended him on his gallant bearing when faced by death, and had him taken to Cairo and treated with all honors but as a prisoner of war. He was happily rescued by the British Cavalry after the battle of Tel el Kebir on September 15th, 1882.

In 1884-5 he passed his examinations for Lieutenant obtaining five first class certificates, a much coveted prize in those days, and was promoted (in consequence and also for distinguished conduct during the Egyptian war) to Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, jumping over 320 sub-lieutenants who were ahead of him on the list. In 1886 he was specially selected to be a Torpedo Lieutenant which was then the most scientific branch of the Royal Navy, and after 11 years of special service was promoted to Commander, July 1897. After two years of service as commander of the Flagship in South Africa and three years of the Majestic, Flagship of the Channel Squadron he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain in 1902, and immediately selected to be Naval Attache—accredited to the Maritime Powers of Europe generally, and North and South America specially. In 1905 he was appointed in command of H.M.S. Cochrane, first class cruisers. In 1908 selected for the position of Assistant Controller of the Navy under Lord Jellicoe, he helped to design the future battleships and cruisers. In 1911 he took command of H.M.S. Colossus, the latest and best design of battleship at the time, and was promoted to Rear Admiral in 1912 and selected as Naval Secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty to prepare the Navy for War.

In August 1914 he took command of the 10th. Cruiser Squadron and organized the Blockade of Germany—the effect of which was to bring Germany to her knees in 1918.

In 1916 Sir Dudley de Chair was called to the Admiralty to advise the Foreign Office on the Naval side of the Blockade, and in 1917 was selected as Naval Advisor to the Balfour Mission to

Naval Advisor to the Balfour Mission to U.S.A., when they came into the war. On his return from there in September 1917, he took command of the 3rd. Battle Squadron, whose objective was to prevent the German High Sea Fleet breaking through into the English Channel.

For distinguished services during the War he was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, a Commander of the Legion of Honor, and was given the American Distinguished Service Order.

Since the War he has commanded the Naval Reserves and was chosen as President of the Interallied Commission for the Destruction of Enemy War vessels.

In October 1923 he was selected by the King to be Governor of New South Wales.