

# On the Golf Links

This paper has been appointed the official organ of the Ladies' Golf Union, New Zealand branch.

Secretaries of ladies' golf clubs are invited to forward official notices, handicaps and alterations, results of competitions and other matters of interest, to reach the publishing office not later than the Saturday prior to the date of publication.

## Boy Players.

A MOST interesting match has just been completed between the boy members of the Auckland Club, who are home for their holidays. A prize was donated by F. G. Hood, who adjusted the handicaps. Keith Caldwell was scratch, Seymour Colbeck 3, "Buzzy" Colbeck 9, Trevor Bloomfield 15, Kissing 14, Billy Dove 20. B. Colbeck defeated T. Bloomfield 5-3, S. Colbeck defeated Kissing 8-6, K. Caldwell defeated Billy Dove 0-4. Second round: B. Colbeck defeated K. Caldwell 5-4. A very keen contest ensued between the brothers Colbeck in the final, and though the elder boy "came home" in 4, he was beaten 2 up and 1 to play. Both of these boys have been doing excellent rounds during the holidays, and in them and Keith Caldwell we have three very promising players.

## LADIES' GOLF.

### AUCKLAND.

The competition for Mrs. Hope Lewis' rose bowl has now reached the semi-final stage. The remaining matches in the third round were played during last week. Miss Hilda Bloomfield defeated Miss May Cameron 3 up and 4 to play, and Miss M. Alison defeated Miss Cecil Hull 2 up. Miss Hilda Bloomfield plays Miss Milly Cotter and Miss Sybil Payton plays Miss M. Alison.

The following entries have been received for the coronation medal, which is to be played on May 30:—Misses G. Gorrie, W. Cotter, M. Cotter, C. Hull, M. Towle, M. Alison, S. Payton, E. Upton, M. Gorrie, R. Gorrie, and Mrs. W. R. Bloomfield.

F. G. Hood, the club's professional, is presenting a prize for a four-ball four-some match, players to choose their own partners. The entries close on June 13.

Entries close for the second round of the captain's match on June 6.

In past years the Auckland Ladies' Golf Club have held a meeting, called the Auckland Provincial Championship. This year the meeting is to be an open one, which is a step in the right direction, and it is hoped that there will be several outside competitors. The meeting is to be held on August 18 to 22.

Seventy-five per cent of the world's championships were won by players using the Challenger Golf Balls. It takes a wonderfully good ball to achieve such a wonderful record. Buy one to-day.

## Maungakiekie.

The eclectic match, in which so much interest has been taken, was completed on Wednesday, and resulted in a draw. Miss Gordon's best card being 88-14-74, and Miss Taylor 113-40-74, being equal; Miss Nancy MacCormick, 104-24-80; Miss C. Scott, 113-30-93; Miss Barstow, 99-15-84; Mrs. Hardy, 120-38-84.

## THAMES.

The members of the above club played for a trophy presented by Mrs. Clendon. The course was very heavy and muddy, and the weather being stormy conditions were not conducive to low scoring. The three best cards were Miss Clendon 93-40-53, Miss McCullough 103-38-65, Miss L. Price 95-23-72.

## MANAWATU.

On Tuesday last the monthly bogey matches were played. A heavy gale accounts for the poor returns:—

Senior A Grade.—Miss Sybil Abraham, 4-9 down. Senior B Grade.—Miss Tripe, 24-10 down. Juniors.—Miss Oram, 23-6 down.

Fortune-Teller: "You are going to have money left you."

Customer: "Glad to hear it, I've only got 10/- to my name."

Fortune-Teller: "Well, after paying me you will have 5/- left you."

A scratch player the other day said: "I drive further, its truthness on the green is unequalled, and I have played 180 holes with the Challenger Golf Ball. In every test the best. Buy one to-day."

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AUCKLAND

## Political Prisoners in Portugal.

A letter from Adeline, Duchess of Bedford, which was published in many of the leading English papers last month, reveals a state of things in connection with political prisoners in Portugal which reflects the gravest discredit on the Republic at large, and its responsible heads in particular. Some time ago a correspondent of the London "Morning Post" drew attention to the unhappy lot of the Portuguese prisoners incarcerated for holding views opposed to those held by the powers that be, and apparently the passage of time has brought no relief to those unhappy victims of political spite.

The Duchess, who is somewhat of an authority on matters affecting the welfare of prisoners at Home, recently returned from Lisbon, where by the courtesy of the authorities she was able to visit the three chief prisons, and see for herself the pitiable condition of the political prisoners. Her story, simply told, and with all restraint, confirms the worst suspicions entertained here as to the methods adopted by the Republican Government in dealing with its political opponents. Since the revolution of 1910, and especially after the so-called Royalist invasion of last July, the secret societies, to whom the establishment of the Republic was due, seem to have been waging a war of extermination against all who could be suspected of entertaining the faintest sympathy with the deposed King, or feelings of regret at the termination of the monarchist regime. Hundreds of such persons have been arrested on the most frivolous charges often upon the hint of base informers, and thrown without regard to age or health, into common prisons, there to remain for weeks, months, or possibly years, herded together with the vilest criminals, until the authorities see fit to try them. Thanks to familiar methods of false witness and intimidation, the influence which procured arrests rarely fail to ensure conviction and consequent condemnation to the statutory penalty of six years' penal servitude, followed by transportation for life.

According to the Duchess the treatment of mere suspects is practically the same as that accorded to the ordinary criminal, and between the convicted "political" and the criminal no distinction whatever is made, all wearing the convict dress and being subjected to exactly the same penal routine.

The nature of the "offences" for which many men and some women are now in gaol awaiting trial may be gauged from this extract from the Duchess' impeachment of the Republican authorities:— "The system of espionage practised throughout Portugal spreads like a network, in the meshes of which many unsuspecting persons are entangled. A chance word said to a barber sufficed for the arrest of a doctor well known and respected; the boast of a police sergeant that he had served under three kings condemned him to a life sentence; an aged and helpless priest with his sacristan had been hurried away from his poor presbytery without the pretence of an accusation against him; a count, having supplied his guests at a dinner party with small Royalist flags for their buttonholes, was for this slight imprudence arrested, and though eight months have elapsed, is still untried."

Some of the political prisoners, it appears, have been awaiting trial for fully a couple of years, and the treatment is practically that awarded to ordinary convicted criminals, whose lot in Portugal's prisons is particularly uninviting.

## A Romance of Industry.

The death last month, in his 88th year, at Illogan, in Cornwall, of Mr James Tangye, of the world-famous Birmingham firm of Tangye Brothers, removes from this world a man who assisted largely in the fashioning of one of the romances of modern industry. Mr James Tangye was one of five brothers belonging to a poor Cornish family, who went to Birmingham friendless and unknown, but whose names are to-day indissolubly linked with the modern history and progress of the great Midland hardware centre.

The four brothers mainly concerned in this story were James, Joseph, Richard, and George Tangye. The two younger

brothers, Richard and George, after leaving Cornwall, obtained work with Mr Thomas Wordell, an engineer, and after a time the two elder brothers, James and Joseph, also joined the Wordell works. Then in course of time the brothers rented a small place in the city for 4/ a week, to start business on their own account. The Tangye Brothers' premises in Birmingham to-day cover over twenty-five acres, they employ 3,000 hands, and the capital of the firm is half a million.

It is a saying in the Tangye family, "We launched the Great Eastern, and the Great Eastern launched us." Mr James Tangye was a born engineering genius. Much against his will he was placed when a youth with a country wheelwright, and his brother Joseph, equally unwilling, was bound to a shoemaking. The two lads spent their evenings protesting strongly at times against "waste of candles" required for these operations. But the candles were well wasted. James Tangye got a situation in an engine factory at Devonport, and there his knowledge of engines brought him into notice. Joseph Tangye was gifted as a designer of tools, and thus it happened that the young firm in Birmingham became toolmakers. But they had small means, and at one time things looked very dark.

Light came in a curious manner. The largest ship in the world in those days, the Great Eastern, was lying on the slips at Blackwall, an immovable mass. Every effort to get her off the slips failed. All the known lifting apparatus of the time had been tried upon the huge ship in vain, and her designer, Brunel, and her builders, Messrs Scott Russell and Co., were in despair. But meanwhile, knowing nothing of these things, Mr James Tangye invented a hydraulic "jack." Brunel heard of this piece of machinery, and bought a number of the jacks. The brothers showed the great engineer how they were to be used, and on January 31, 1858, the Great Eastern glided smoothly down the ways into the waters of the Thames. The fortune of the Tangyes was made.

A few years later the firm began to make steam-engines, James being still the engineer. His special addition to the iron horse was a new governor. It would be too long a story to tell how many novelties the firm introduced, but one must not be omitted. In 1862 Messrs Tangye constructed one of the earliest road locomotives, with which they travelled many hundreds of miles. The fire-box was of copper, and there were nearly a hundred metal tubes in the boiler, and the contraption could go at a pace of 20 miles an hour on any reasonable road. There was every reason to expect a great business in road locomotives, but the Tangyes were before their age. Parliament passed an Act that no road locomotive should travel faster than four miles an hour, and even at that dashing speed the machine must be preceded by a man carrying a red flag.

Thus was road locomotion strangled for nearly thirty years, but Mr James Tangye lived to see the death of the Act which killed his firm's enterprise in this direction, and to witness the complete triumph of road locomotion.

The world has long ceased to concern itself with the cause which removed Napoleon the Great from its company.

Nevertheless, the vindication of the capacity of Barry O'Meara by Professor Keith last month in his Hunterian lecture is sufficiently interesting to attract attention for the moment. O'Meara was dismissed from the Navy, in which he held the rank of surgeon, for blundering in his diagnosis of the illness from which the deposed Emperor suffered. The microscope has now been applied to a specimen obtained by O'Meara at the post mortem examination, and given by him to Sir Astley Cooper, with the result that, in the light of modern discoveries, it is proved that Napoleon suffered from a disease identical with, or closely akin to, chronic Malta fever. It was for some such disease that O'Meara and Antonmarchi treated him, according to the knowledge of the day, and they fell into disgrace because examination revealed the presence of cancer as well, which they had not diagnosed. But the appearances then deemed cancerous are shown, in the light of modern science, to be referable to the other complaint. No wisdom is justified in his children, after many days.