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THE CAREER OF A GREAT SCOTCH GOLFER

NOWADAYS, when a boy has a leaning towards golf, all he has to do is to journey to a public course and go off by himself, if he has not the where-withal with which to pay a professional for lessons. In the olden days, things were quite a bit more difficult for a lad in his teens who was not particularly gifted with much coin of the realm. Willie Auchterlonie, winner of the British open championship in 1893, was one of those who, although born in the "heart of golf" at St. Andrews, had an uphill fight before he reached the pinnacle of success.

Auchterlonie tells how, at an early stage of his existence, he and some of his companions used to play golf—after a fashion—with a bent stick and a cork. They used to have a special predilection for old champagne-bottle corks, although he has no recollection of why this was so. They played from one side of the street to the other, backwards and forwards alternately, making the gas-lamp posts there do duty for holes, and the way they counted was to try to touch each post in the least number of strokes.

This golfer, who later became famous as a club-maker, was a brother of Laurence Auchterlonie, winner of the national open championship on this side of the Atlantic in 1902, and for many years located at the Glen View Club, near Chicago. In those days the boys were not nearly so particular in the matter of clubs, for force of circumstances more than anything else. For wooden weapons any kind of old head and shaft they came across was made to serve their purpose, and if they happened by good luck to be joined together as a complete club when they came into their possession, so much the better. If they chanced to get them separately, they proceeded to fasten them together by melting

down a piece of an old gutta-percha ball and if this was not available, glue was a good substitute.

Then they put on string, or "waupin," if they were fortunate enough to own any, in as good an imitation of the orthodox manner as they could. As for iron clubs of any kind, they were difficult to get. In those days, when the boys for any reason or other could not play on the links (for they had reached the stage where they could go round a regular course if they got in with the professional by doing odd jobs for him) they would transfer their attentions to a lonely spot, where they proceeded to lay out a golf course for themselves by getting a number of old tins or pots and sinking them into the sand to serve for holes. Among the lads with whom the Auchterlonie boys used to play were James and David Herd, brothers of Alex Herd.

When Will Auchterlonie was a little older and had left school, he was apprenticed to the firm of Messrs. Robert Forgan & Son at St. Andrews, and he stayed with them for four years as a club-maker, after which he went into business for himself. The first time he took part in the British open championship was at St. Andrews in 1891, when Hugh Kirkaldy, brother of the famous Andrew, won it, and Auchterlonie finished in fifth place. He didn't play the following year, and in 1893 he won the title at Prestwick.

Auchterlonie has often said that he never looked upon golf as a livelihood, but rather loved the game for itself. Although he had many fine opportunities offered him to accept positions as greenkeeper or professional, he preferred rather to attend to the club-making business.—*The New York Evening Post.*

Mrs. Flatbush—"And doesn't your husband know the proper way to eat pie?" Mrs. Bensonhurst—"Oh, yes." "How does he eat it?" "Sparingly."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

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AUSTRALIA STATES ITS TERMS

ALTHOUGH the Australian invasion of New Guinea in September, 1914, might have compared in ordinary times with America's Philippine campaign of 1899, it will be classified as one of the "side shows" of the Great War. Unlike the annexation of German Samoa by New Zealand troops, it was no bloodless victory. The reception accorded the Commonwealth troops on their expedition to New Guinea was, however, somewhat mixed in its character. At Rabaul, politeness was the order of the day. At Kaba Kaul, it was Teuton machine guns that spoke the words of welcome.

According to F. S. Burnell, war correspondent of the Sydney Morning Herald, the reception of the Australians at Rabaul took something of the following form:

Scene: the wireless station.
Australian lieutenant in charge of invading troops, to German officer: "Good morning."
German officer, in excellent English: "Good morning."
Australian (lamely): "You see, we're here!"

German officer: "I had perceived that fact."

Australian: "Well, I'm sorry, but we'll have to break your place up a bit."

German officer: "Not at all. May I offer you a glass of lager?"

Whereupon the Australian proceeded to "break the place up a bit" with dynamite, while exchanging compliments and lager with his prisoner.

Another side to the story was told when the casualty list arrived from the New Guinea mainland telling of brave lives lost in the fight to haul down the German flag from its last outpost in the Pacific, and run up the Union Jack in its stead. The Commonwealth forces participating in the New Guinea "side show" consisted of six companies of the Royal Australian Naval Reserve, a complete battalion of infantry, two sections of machine guns and signalling, medical corps, and transport. Colonel William Holmes, D. S. O., V. D., a veteran of South Africa, held command. The C. M. O. was Lieut.-Col. Howse, now Sir Neville Howse, V. C., K. C. B., Surgeon-General of the A. I. F. General Howse won the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross in Africa by attending a wounded man under fire and carrying him to safety. The Australian navy which accompanied the expedition was under the command of Sir George E. Patey.

The old P. & O. liner *Bermuda*, which carried the Australian troops into the tropic seas, left Moreton Bay, Queensland, on August 21, 1914, six days after the New Zealand Expeditionary Force had left their native shores for German Samoa. The German Pacific squadron was thought to be in the vicinity of the Bismarck Archipelago. As a matter of fact both the *Scharnhorst* and the *Gneisenau*, the Kaiser's armored cruisers, which subsequently were sent to the bottom off the Falkland Islands, put in an appearance at Apia, Samoa, on September 12, after that post had been captured by the New Zealanders. When the Maorilanders manned their guns and showed fight, the Germans thought discretion the better part of valor, and made for the open sea. Thus the Australian naval squadron, which consisted of the flagship *Australia*, the sister ships *Melbourne* and *Sydney*, and a few smaller craft, was compelled to reserve its thunder for more important occasions.

Later the *Australia* with her twelve-inch guns took her place in the North Sea alongside the armored cruiser *New Zealand*, while the *Sydney* did splendid duty in making scrap iron of the piratical *Emden* in the fight off Cocos Island. Of the two submarines which were attached to the squadron, *AE1* went to an unknown grave amid the coral reefs of New Britain. The *AE2* lived to become famous by subsequently negotiating the passage of the Dardanelles, and playing havoc with the Turkish merchant marine in the Sea of Marmara, until at last she was beached on the shore of the Bosphorus and her gallant crew captured. Such in brief is the history of the Australian navy.

The Australian land forces which took Kaba Kaul on the mainland of New Guinea had no easy feat to accomplish. German New Guinea, it must be remembered, is almost under the equator. The coastline boasts of a rainfall of 150 inches a year, while the downpour in the mountainous regions is much higher. The mountain system comprises volcanic peaks rising to 15,000 feet, and swift flowing rivers rush through dense tropical jungles to the sea. Outside of the roads built with German thoroughness, and by forced native labor, are deep morasses, which, until they are cleaned and drained, constitute the breeding ground and of malaria and tropical disease.

An advance through such country, excepting along the well-defined roadways, where their forces offered an easy mark to the hidden snipers, was to the Australians a practical impossibility. As the Commonwealth forces began to make their way inland the casualties accumulated rapidly. Major Pockley, of the Medical Corps, refused to keep behind the firing line in his efforts to attend the wounded, and fell himself mortally wounded. Lieut.-Commander Elwell gallantly led his men, came in hand, and was killed by a sniper. Nothing, however, could daunt the Australians, and within a few days of disembarkation the last German

post had surrendered, and the Australian emblem proclaimed a new sovereignty over the largest of Germany's Pacific possessions.

Kaiser-Wilhelm's Land and the Bismarck Archipelago, which comprised what was generally known as German New Guinea, included an area of 180,000 square miles. The population totals 107,000, of which 104,000 are natives, with 1,200 whites and 1,300 Chinese. The chief export is copra, of which 13,789 tons were exported—mainly to Germany—in 1913. The soil is highly fertile and capable of producing cotton, coffee, copra, and tobacco, as well as fruit. The rubber plantations both in Papua and Kaiser-Wilhelm's Land are most promising. Oil has been discovered in quantity that augurs well for New Guinea as a future oil producer, while gold and other precious metals are known to exist in the almost impenetrable interior. Among other items of export must be included the bark of the mangrove, which is almost identical with the big mangrove of Florida. This bark possesses high tannic qualities, and prior to the war large quantities were shipped to Germany. Exploitation of pearl shell and beche-de-mer also offers considerable opportunities for utilizing native labor. In phosphoric rock the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago are very rich. In 1912 the exportation of this valuable fertilizer base amounted to \$1,250,000, and with its increasing use in agriculture and the possession of these deposits, exports are likely to increase considerably.

Imports in the New Guinea group amounted in 1912 to \$3,750,000. Under German control every impediment that could be devised was placed in the way of traders, other than those of German citizenship. In the Marshall Islands, for instance, the collection of rates and taxes was placed in the hands of a German trading company, the Talut Company. Notwithstanding an agreement with Great Britain to the contrary, this firm in 1904 raised the tax on trading steamers from \$220 to \$1,125 a voyage, later on to \$2,250 a month, the imports together with the export on copra reaching in the case of one Australian shipping firm \$4,500 a month.

The threat made by the Australian Government of reprisals on German goods entering the Commonwealth alone brought the authorities at Berlin to some sense of reasonableness. But the spirit of Germany is revealed in a speech made by Herr Dernburg in the Reichstag when bringing forward a measure entitled "An Act of Colonial Policy."

"Australian competition in the South Seas," he said, "is very keen and this competition will have to be driven off the field, since it will seriously restrict the market for German goods, unless large and fast steamers are available to maintain communication with the German colonies."

Great Britain gave no preference to her traders in her own possessions—she strictly adheres to the policy of a fair field and no favors. Germany, on the other hand, so shaped her colonial programme that traders of nations other than her own were "to be driven off the field." In short, whether in trade or in war, it was to be a case of "Deutschland über alles."

German control of New Guinea, which had operated since 1884, was always regarded by Australia as a menace to her safety. With a German naval base at her very door the Commonwealth had every reason for her apprehensions. Prior to 1884 that portion of the island lying west of the borders of Dutch New Guinea was a veritable no man's land. In 1893, however, Pan-Germanism began to manifest aspirations for a place in the New Guinea sun. An intimation to that effect which appeared in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, of Berlin, alarmed the authorities of the nearest Australian state, Sir Thomas McIlwraith, Premier of Queensland, thereupon decided to anticipate Germany, and on April 4, 1893, he raised the Union Jack on New Guinea soil, and annexed the unappropriated part of the island to the British Crown.

The storm of protest which manifested itself in Downing Street against this act of colonial aggression affords one instance of the truth that the British Empire has grown to what it is, not because of but often in spite of British officialdom. The refusal of the Colonial Office in the middle of the nineteenth century to accede to the prayer of the Dutch in South Africa to be incorporated within the British Empire, as recorded by Sir George Grey, might be cited as another instance of this curious limitation of vision. The Queensland Premier foresaw with clearer eyes than did Lord Derby what the German menace might involve. Although Sir Thomas McIlwraith's annexation was indignantly repudiated by British officialdom of the day, and his expedition characterized as bordering on impudence, history has come to write his name as that of a seer and a statesman.

In November, 1884, Great Britain so far reversed Lord Derby's decision as formally to annex Papua, the least fertile portion of New Guinea, leaving the Germans free to step in and raise their flag over Kaiser Wilhelm Land in the following month. Four years later the final ceremony of the British annexation was performed by Sir William MacGregor, one of England's great proconsuls, who deserves to rank with Sir George Grey, Sir Stamford Raffles, and other builders of Greater Britain.

Time fully justified Sir Thomas McIl-

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wraith's forebodings. Germany became a source of irritation and aggression wherever she has been established in the seven seas—"a boil," as Robert Louis Stevenson called her. Her administration of New Guinea has been described by the American, Poutney Bigelow, who visited the East Indies in 1909. "The Governor," he said, "promulgates the most enlightened laws that can be framed in the Wilhelm-strasse, and yet the natives take to the woods whenever they see a Prussian uniform." The Prussian ruled by fear abroad as he did at home, and he reaped from the native the natural fruit of fear, lies. "Papua and Potsdam remain interchangeable terms," said Mr. Bigelow. The result would be that "Imperial Germany, with her million square miles of colonial territory, could not recruit as many volunteers for war out of that whole wilderness as Great Britain from the smallest of her West India Islands or the poorest district of the Punjab."

How completely this prophecy of the author of "Prussian Memories" has been fulfilled, was made manifest when the challenge came. The volunteer native corps raised in India, the Straits Settlements, Fiji, among the Maoris of New Zealand, and elsewhere reawaken in our minds the inspiring reference of Kipling to

"The Flag of England":
Strayed among lovely islets,
Mazed amid outer keys,
I waked the palms to laughter
I tossed the scum to the breeze:
Never was sea so lone,
But over the sand and the palm trees
The English flag was flown.

The Prussian endeavored by precept and by scourge to force the German language upon the natives of New Guinea. Yet outside the native tongue, the one medium of communication in Kaiser-Wilhelm's Land, or for that matter throughout the Pacific, is pidgin English, which no one has sought to force upon the savage.

There is something almost humorously anomalous, too, in the attempt that was made to Germanize religion in New Guinea. Mr. Bigelow tells us that "large tracts have been given to Roman Catholic and Lutheran missions on condition that they teach the German language, and yet German missionaries are if possible more cordially disliked than even other officials of the Colonial Office."

There can be little wonder that Christianity as taught by the Prussianized missionary of Kaiser-Wilhelm's Land must wear a strange aspect to the untutored savage. The pagan is likely to remain a pagan when he is forcibly dragged by the local police, acting under the instructions of the Governor, and made to work for the German pastor to whom he has been allotted. "So sunk in prejudice are they," ironically says Mr. Bigelow, "that these unhappy natives will not of their own accord come out of the jungle and learn the religion of their conquerors and sing the 'Watch on the Rhine' in German."

But Kultur did not stop with the missionary press gang. Frightfulness had to be meted out to those natives guilty of lese-majesté, lese-Bismarck, or lese-missionary. "The Prussian gunboat is requisitioned, villages are shot to pieces, troops are landed, fires are started, and maybe a few natives who failed to make their escape in time are caught and executed. The expedition then returns and

the Governor writes innumerable paragraphs to Berlin relating how by consummate knowledge and valor a great uprising has been nipped in the bud and Prussianism once more triumphantly vindicated in the tropic Pacific." In language differing widely perhaps in form, but not in sentiment, Robert Louis Stevenson has similarly described Teutonic rule in Samoa.

How different were the methods applied in Papua, the neighbouring British possession. The story is told by Sir William MacGregor that on one occasion when it was necessary to inoculate the natives against smallpox he overcame the terrors and objections of the islanders by investing the operation with the glamour of a high ceremony. Punctures were allocated as marks of honor. Thus an entire tribe was vaccinated without the slightest difficulty. Vaccination became indeed much sought after, and the native who did not bear the insignia was "poor trash." Thus a little sense of humor and a knowledge of native credulity worked miracles.

The British and American missionaries, moreover, need no goose-stepping Prussian squad to assist them to Christianize the savage. When Dr. George Brown, the veteran missionary of the Pacific, first went to Dobu, Sir William MacGregor remarked to him that he would have to take care of the savages of that island would knock him on the head. "Six years later," says Brunson Fletcher, in his work "The new Pacific," "when the Governor of New Guinea paid a visit to Dobu and stepped ashore, he was amazed and delighted at being received by sixty native students and native girls neatly dressed in Java lavas and cotton frocks who sang as a song of welcome the national anthem in English."

Mr. Balfour, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, has made the definite pronouncement that in no circumstances will the German colonies be returned to Germany. These "military outposts of the Kaiser" have been won from Germany back to civilization by great sacrifice of life and treasure. They are held for the most part not by Imperial Britain, but by her self-governing Dominions. The cost of the expeditions that wrenched the colonial empire from the grasp of the Kaiser was borne in the main by these dominions. Gen. Louis Botha, Prime Minister of the South African Union, led in person the forces that captured South West Africa. The South African Parliament voted the necessary funds to defray the cost of that and similar campaigns. The reason why the money was so easily voted by Dominion Legislatures, and why loyal Boers and British colonials alike in South Africa were prepared to offer their lives if need be in such a cause was because the German occupation of any part of the African continent could not be regarded otherwise than as a menace to their own liberties.

For similar reasons New Zealand shouldered the burden of equipping and transporting the troops which conquered German Samoa. The Commonwealth of Australia took to itself the obligation, financial and otherwise of dispatching the forces which ran up the Union Jack, with its six stars denoting the flag of Australia in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land. Australians know that there can be no peace for them, and no security for their island continent, nor indeed for any other peace-loving nation, should Germany hold the pathways of the Pacific.

HON. CRAWFORD VAUGHAN, former Premier of South Australia.—*The New York Evening Post.*

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