

Sporting News

Jack Johnson has been offered \$50,000 to fight in the Antipodes with Sam Langford and Sam Mey.

Connie Mack, Mgr. of the Philadelphia Athletics has picked the Boston Red Sox to win the world's championship of 1912 over the New York Nationals, with as much ease as the Athletics captured the honors in 1911.

Joe Wood of the Boston Americans failed in his attempt to break the record and fell down at Detroit in the attempt to win his seventeenth straight victory. Wood's record of sixteen consecutive victories tied the league mark established this season by Walter Johnson of Washington. The strain is now relieved and he can rest up for the world's series.

Montreal, contrary to report, will be represented again in the International League next year. The great brace taken by the Royals under Bransfield's management, the last month or so, caused a renewal of the interest in the Eastern city, and President Lichtenhein is out with the announcement that he will "stick" Bransfield has consented to remain in charge, and he has promised to produce a winner. The Royals played hustling ball in the last series, and there is little doubt but that they would have been a factor in the race with a better start.

The battle with the bats is over and Toronto wins the pennant in the International League, but the curtain was rung down on last Saturday with a double defeat in the two games with Rochester. New champions each got \$100 in gold from management. The clubs closed the season as follows.

Clubs—	W.	L.	P.C.
Toronto	91	62	.595
Rochester	86	67	.562
Newark	80	72	.526
Baltimore	74	75	.497
Buffalo	71	78	.477

Montreal	71	81	.466
Jersey City	70	84	.455
Providence	63	87	.420

The twenty-two men who are credited with hitting 300 or better in the American league are:—

Cobb, Detroit	126	502	108	209	.416
Speaker, Boston	136	522	118	204	.391
Jackson, Clev'nd.	135	512	100	193	.377
Lelivelt, N. Y.	17	68	5	25	.360
Collins, Ath.	134	470	121	164	.349
Lajoie, Clev.	98	374	54	130	.348
Baker, Ath.	134	516	105	179	.347
Murphy, Ath.	17	72	16	25	.347
Melnes, Ath.	134	493	71	166	.337
Cree, N. Y.	50	191	25	63	.330
D. Murphy, Ath.	36	129	27	41	.318
Schalk, Chicago.	15	44	6	14	.318
Gardner, Bos.	134	487	82	153	.314
Gandil, Wash.	100	376	50	116	.309
Easterly, Chi.	87	220	19	68	.309
Henrikson, Bos.	55	42	17	13	.309
Crawford, Det.	136	534	69	164	.307
Griggs, Clev.	86	271	29	83	.306
Gady, Boston	33	95	12	29	.305
Laporte, Wash.	103	336	38	102	.304
Pratt, St. Louis	130	493	63	148	.300
Ford, N. Y.	36	100	15	30	.300

Sporting
One of the most interesting figures in baseball to-day is Frank Chance, manager of the Chicago Cubs. He has won four pennants and two world's championships. On account of his long experience in fighting for pennants and his recent efforts to run the Giants a close race his views on the present baseball situation and the coming world's series are of intense interest.

If the Giants win the National League pennant, says Mr. Chance, I see no reason why they should not have as much chance of winning the world's series as the Red Sox. I hear that the Boston club is being made favorite in the betting, but that probably is due to the fact that the Athletics won last fall. With such pitchers as Mathewson and Tesreau for the hard work, and the others to help out, the Giants ought to win.

Any club in the world would have

trouble beating these two men in a short series of seven games. Joe Wood, Buck O'Brien and Bedient may be good, but they are no better than the two Giant stars. Matty and Tesreau are both physical giants and can stand an immense amount of work.

Charles A. Emise, who directed the racing fortunes of the Lozier, which has been prominent in American road and track events for the past five years, claims that foreign and American car owners and manufacturers have spent over \$2,000,000 in their efforts to win the Vanderbilt Cup. "The entry lists for the seven years in which the race has been run show a total of one hundred and thirty-four cars that have actually started in the Vanderbilt race," says Mr. Emise. The cost of building these cars, maintaining a racing crew, and the expenses of the contest have been tremendous, and afford a striking idea of the value in which the cup is held by motor car owners and manufacturers.

"Perhaps the greatest example of consistent driving in a Vanderbilt race occurred at Savannah in 1911 when Ralph Mulford piloted the Lozier to victory. Pitted against the specially built racing machines of foreign manufacturers, and against the fastest American cars ever entered in a Vanderbilt race, Mulford realized before the race that he would have to average far better time than had ever been made in a cup race. Ten miles per hour faster timethan had ever been made in a Vanderbilt race was the mark striven for by Mulford, and so evenly did his car run that at the end of the race he lacked but a fraction of a minute of this average. He completed the 205 miles of the race at an average speed of 74.07 miles per hour, and needed every bit of speed, as the German Mercedes finished but two minutes and eleven seconds behind him. The consistency of Mulford's work was one of the big topics of conversation after the race. In thirteen of the seventeen laps over a seventeen-mile course the Lozier averaged over 75 miles per hour, the four remaining slower laps being due to tire changes."

Less Prosperity More Banks

Prosperity is a blissful condition in which everything is coming in and going out with a great noise, says Clyde Fitch.

During prosperity money is very plentiful and there is great profit in everything. It is so easy to make money that if a man didn't hurry up and spend it he would have to take it home in a wheelbarrow every evening. Most people work half a day during prosperity earning money and the other half getting rid of it.

Money during prosperity is like the button in the old game, "button, button, who's got the button?" As soon as a man gets money he passes it on to his neighbor and the man who has it when hard times come is prosecuted for running a trust.

Prosperity is a very fine thing and makes a man feel like a president as he stands in line shaking hands with \$10 bills as they go by. Every one has a good time during prosperity except the poor bank clerks, who go home with lame backs every evening.

Prices are very high in prosperity because one is going to spend \$5 worth of time haggling over a 10 cent rise in the price of beef steak. For this reason prosperity is a good thing for trust magnates who put up the prices in order to save people the trouble of waiting for change, and then forget to lower them when the good times have passed. A trust magnate is the most forgetful man alive this way.

During prosperity people eat port-house steak for lunch and buy piano players on time. They trade perfectly good automobiles for better ones with brighter paint, and cry with disappointment because they can't get a room with a \$2 bath in a country hotel.

Railroad owners regard prosperity with great affection because they can double their capital stock with a bottle of ink and a few reams of paper and can make the whole thing pay dividends. Later on when a nickel looks as large as a millstone they can usually persuade the Interstate Commerce Commission to let them raise freight rates

so as to keep from going into bankruptcy until prosperity returns and they can print some more stock.

Prosperity is lots of fun but we would be better off if we had less prosperity and more savings banks.

Practical Accuracy In Assaying

At the present advanced stage of mining and metallurgical practice, when everyone is making strenuous efforts to make use of every possible means for obtaining better or more economical results, it is remarkable that some important steps are left in an almost medieval state of imperfection. One of these important steps is assaying, which has brought up to a state of theoretical perfection, but is often imperfect as practiced.

The average assayer is highly skilled in the operations he has under his care, but the estimation of silver and in mill tailings is usually carried out on such small quantities of pulp that the results obtained have little value. Many assayers make such estimations on one assay-ton of pulp and take extreme pains in carrying out each operation, but when the estimation of gold in cyanide tailings, often as low as 10 or 20c. per ton in value, is under consideration, no amount of care can secure accurate results.

The assayer, when the subject is brought to his notice, has no answer for such criticism. He simply asks what use there is in making accurate analysis, when other important operations in the mill are carried out carelessly. He mentions that the amount of ore delivered to the mill is not weighed, but estimated; that the contents of the tanks are estimated; that sampling is not accurately carried out, and that there are spills and leaks enough about the plant to make any accurate determination on his part futile.

There is plenty of truth in this statement, and it is unfortunate that those in charge of operations cannot or will not recognize it. Without actual accuracy no knowledge of what really is going on in a plant can be obtained and no comparison can be made of efficien-

WAGE EARNERS AND MINE MANAGERS

Scale of Wages Will Probably Be Adjusted Without Recourse To Strike

Upon the decision of the Board of Conciliation which met Tuesday night in Toronto much depends as to whether there will be trouble in the Porcupine camp between the miners and mine owners and managers.

At the meeting of the Union held in the Miner's Union Hall last Saturday night the general feeling and trend of the speeches seemed to be in favor of holding out for the wage scale adopted for the Porcupine camp in August 1911 and amended in October of the same year. This wage scale is about 50 cents per day higher than the present wage.

The miners also ask that the board rate be increased to \$1.00 per day so that they may be better fed and housed with more necessary comforts. The meeting was not a bitter one. Should the decision of the board in Toronto be not a radical one there is every reason to believe that arbitration will follow and difficulties be settled. Neither capital nor labor wants a strike but both will hold out if the decision is a harsh one from their different view points.

Both mine managers and miners should remember however that the loss of time and money following any strike is total and only the God-Almighty could give it back.

SOMETHING NEW!

"I wish I could do something that would be absolutely new—something that no man had ever done before," said the sad-faced millionaire, according to the Chicago Record-Herald.

"I can tell you how to do it," replied the philosopher.

"How? Tell me, man, and I will make it worth your while."

"Look back over your career, find out just how much of your success was due to your own genius and how much of it resulted from sheer luck and make a public acknowledgment of it."

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