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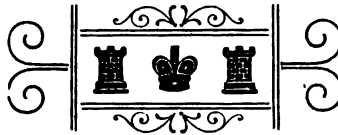
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BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1905

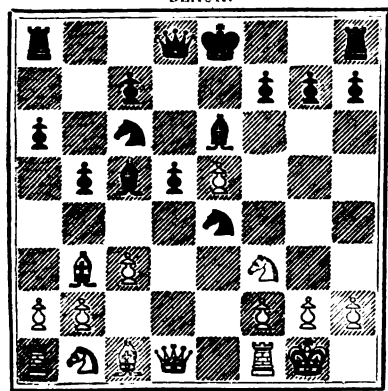
THE RUY LOPEZ.

By M. M. I. TCHIGORIN. Translated from the *Novoe Vremya*.

THE following is a variation frequently met with in practice: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 Castles, Kt × P; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3, P—Q 4; 8 P × P, B—K 3; 9 P—B 3, B—Q B 4. Lasker, in his brochure "Common Sense in Chess," continues: 10 Kt—Q 2, Castles; 11 B—B 2, and proceeds in one variation 11... P—K

Position after Black's 9th move:—

B—Q B 4.
BLACK.



WHITE.

B 4; 12 P × P e.p., Kt × P; 13 Kt—Kt 5, B—K Kt 5; 14 Kt (Q 2)—B 3, Kt—K 4; 15 B—B 4, Kt × Kt ch; 16 P × Kt, B—B sq; 17 Q—Q 3, P—Kt 3; 18 Kt × P, B—B 4; 19 Kt × Kt ch, R × Kt; 20 Q—Q 2, B × B; 21 B—Kt 5, and Black loses the exchange, it being admitted that 21... B—B 4; 22 B × R, Q × B; 23 Q × P ch, intensifies his disability.

Sometimes the moves P—Q R 4, Q R—Kt sq; P × P, P × P are intercalated, but this affects the matter little; in fact in the above variation the intercalation is to Black's advantage, for after 21 B—Kt 5, he is able to move B—Kt 6, and defend his Q P, thus remaining with two Bishops against R.

In a tourney game Maroczy v. Gunsberg (Monte Carlo, 1904), the following was previously played: 10 P—Q R 4, R—Q Kt sq; 11 P×P, P×P; and thereupon 12 Kt—Q 2, Castles; 13 B—B 2, P—B 4; 14 P×P *e.p.*, Kt×P; Maroczy continued 15 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 3; 16 Kt—Q 4, Kt×Kt; 17 P×Kt, Q—Q 2; 18 B—B 4, B—K B 4; 19 R—B sq, B×B; 20 R×B, Q R—B sq?; 21 Q—B sq, P—B 3?; 22 R—K sq, K R—K sq; 23 Q R—K 2, R×R; 24 R×R, R—K sq; 25 R×R ch, Q×R; 26 P—R 3, Q—K 3 (K—B 2!); 27 Q—K 3, and won after quite a series of transparently bad moves on his opponent's part. For instance: 27..., Q×Q (K—B 2!); 28 B×Q, K—B 2; 29 P—Kt 4, Kt—Q 2?; 30 P—B 4, Kt—B 3?, and so forth till the end came. Herr Maroczy was awarded a special prize of 100 francs for this game.

Commenting on this, Herr Marco (*Wiener Schachzeitung* 1904, p. 104) refers to Lasker's brochure, and remarks that in the following variation, 15 Kt—Kt 5, B—K Kt 5; 16 Kt (Q 2)—B 3, P—R 3; 17 P—R 3, the champion makes two oversights when he maintains that White should win. Firstly, he does not foresee that by retiring B to B sq, Black wins a Kt. Secondly, after 15 Kt—Kt 5, B—K Kt 5, White can continue 16 B×P ch, K—R sq; 17 Q—B 2.

Lasker's variation (without P—Q R 4, etc.) is already well known to our readers. Marco's citation (16..., P—R 3 and 17 P—R 3) is not taken from the brochure. But even conceding this, the double mistake is Herr Marco's, not Lasker's. Firstly, after 15 Kt—Kt 5, B—K Kt 5, White "can" play 16 B×P ch, but with this result: ... Kt×B (not K—R sq?); 17 Q×B, Kt×Kt; 18 Kt—Kt 3, R×P; and 19 Kt×B or B×Kt (if 19 R×R, then B×R ch; 20 K×B, Kt—K 5 ch; and 21..., Q—B 6), R×R ch; 20 K×R, Q—B sq ch; 21 B—B 4, Q×Kt; 22 P—K Kt 3, Kt—K 2 or Q—B 5 ch and P—Q 5. In all variations Black quickly gets a better, not a worse position.

Secondly, in the variation 15 Kt—Kt 5, B—K Kt 5; 16 Kt (Q 2)—B 3, P—R 3, although by retiring the Kt to R 3 White gets a doubled Pawn on his Rook's file, still the open Kt's file would seem to increase the strength of his attack, and its consequences are very difficult to foresee.

Moreover, even by sacrificing the Kt, White gets a powerful attack: 17 P—R 3, B—B sq; 18 Q—Q 3, P×Kt; 19 B×P. The Black King's position is far from secure, and it is doubtful whether a better defence can be found than 19 Kt—K 2: 20 B×Kt, R×B; 21 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 22 Q—R 8 ch, Kt—Kt sq, which allows White to draw already; 23 B—R 7, B—K 3; 24 Kt—Kt 5, B—B 2 (24..., Q—Q 2; 25 Q R—K sq, threatening R×B); 25 B×Kt, B×B; 26 Kt—R 7 ch, K—B 2; 27 Kt×R, Q×Kt; 28 Q—R 5 ch, K—B sq; 29 Q R—K sq, P—Kt 3 (R—K 3 was threatened); 30 Q—R 6 ch, Q—Kt 2; 31 Q—B 4 ch, etc. In this variation Black's moves are forced.



THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By G. S. CARR, M.A.

IT was not until the 16th of December that I saw in the first number of Dr. Lasker's new chess magazine a short analysis of the Counter Gambit 3..., P—B 4 in the Ruy Lopez Opening. The article is quite characteristic. The Doctor is nothing if not incisive, and so in little more than a page, and in about 25 moves, he disposes of the whole matter.

There is possibly no one living who could give a more reliable off-hand estimate of the value of a chess position than Doctor Lasker can. Less gifted mortals, however, may be excused for requiring a little more demonstration than is here offered, though I for one should be delighted to have the whole proof put into a nut shell in this fashion if it be possible. The article is here given *in extenso* from *Lasker's Chess Magazine* :—

“Under this heading we propose to give, from time to time, useful hints for practical play concerning various openings. We begin with a variation which has lately come into prominence. Our analysis, we believe, settles the question as to the merits of 3—, P—K B 4 in the Ruy Lopez, and shows that White obtains a very superior game by following the proposed line of play.

WHITE.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5

BLACK.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—K B 4

White's strategy should be to bring all his force into play as rapidly as can possibly be done, provided no material is sacrificed. He should consequently, beyond question or doubt, move 4 Kt—B3. Black has now two lines of play open to him, namely, Kt—K B 3 or P × P.

(A)

- 4 ——— 4 Kt—B 3
5 Q—K 2 5 P × P (At)
6 Q Kt × P 6 B—K 2
7 Kt × Kt ch 7 P × Kt
8 B × Kt 8 Q P × Kt
9 P—Q 4 9 P × P
10 B—R 6 10 K R—Kt sq
11 Castles Q side 11 P—Q B 4

12 Kt—R 4. White threatens now Q—R 5 ch, or Q—B 4, or K R—K sq. Black has no valid defence against all this.

(At)

- 5 ——— 5 Kt—Q 5
6 Kt × Kt 6 P × Kt

- 7 P × P ch 7 B—K 2
8 Kt—K 4 8 Castles
9 Kt × Kt ch 9 B × Kt

If R recaptures, P—K Kt 4 will follow, White threatening Q—B 4 ch.

- 10 Castles 10 P—Q 4
11 Q—R 5 11 B—K 4
12 B—Q 3

(B)

- 4 ——— 4 P × P
5 Kt × P 5 P—Q 4

Now, without going into the merits of the sacrifice, Kt × K P, we propose a simple line of play whose

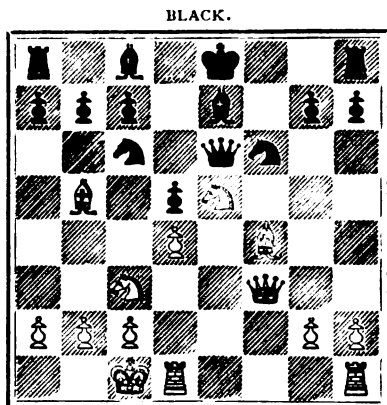
result is the weakening of the Black centre Pawns.

6 Kt—B 3! As a consequence of this retreat B—Q 3 is out of question. Black seems, therefore, obliged, not to lose more valuable time, to advance.

6 ———	6 P—K 5
7 Kt—K 5	7 Q—Q 3
8 P—Q 4	8 Kt—B 3

Of course if 8 P×P, White simply Castles with an attack that can hardly be met.

9 P—K B 3	9 P×P
10 Q×P	10 B—K 2
11 B—K B 4	11 Q—K 3
12 Castles Q side.	



Black must not Castle, on account of K R—K sq. His position is very inferior to that of White."

Now I agree with all Dr. Lasker's particular conclusions, though not with the general one that he has proved the unsoundness of the Counter Gambit. I accept the analysis as far as it goes. What I complain of is that he does not give us the benefit of his skill, even in a mere off hand judgment of the position, if Black should reply with 5..., Q—K 2 instead of either P×P or Kt—Q 5.

This move is not referred to at all. Did it not deserve a remark? Surely it is as good, on the face of it, as either of the other two moves. In many openings Q—K 2 is a classical reply to Q—K 2 by the first player, and I am inclined to think that it will maintain its character in the present instance.

I had myself analysed the results of 5..., P×P, and 5..., Kt—Q 5, and I rejected those moves for Black in favour of 5..., Q—K 2. I have now completed the analysis of the latter move, but it needs revising and scrutinizing for errors. As it stands it establishes at the worst a fairly even game for Black in all the variations concerned.

With respect to 4..., P×P, although I adopted this move in Section I. of my printed analysis, on account of the fascinating character of the variations and in the hope of finding some way for Black to avoid defeat, I have been compelled to abandon the move in favour of 4..., Kt—B 3.

The investigation (which I am now engaged in making), of the variation 4 Kt—Q B 3, 4 Kt—K B 3 (see Dr. Lasker's article), seems to point to the continuation 5 P×P, as being more difficult for Black to meet than the move of 5 Q—K 2, which Dr. Lasker has chosen. But I hope shortly to furnish a conclusive analysis.

“LASKER’S CHESS MAGAZINE.”

It is a common occurrence that first-rate chess players, after winning their spurs in many a hard battle, retire from the arena of conflict and become chess editors. This is not to be wondered at, for their knowledge of the game, acquired both by study and long experience, eminently fits them for conducting a chess column or periodical, or for writing a work on chess. This was the case with Philidor, Staunton, Zukertort, and many others who might be named. It is, therefore, not surprising that Dr. Lasker, the present champion of the world, though he has not yet withdrawn from the battle-field, should follow suit by bringing out a new chess magazine in his own name. The first number of this appeared in November. It is of quarto size, containing 48 pages, printed clearly on good paper, and is published by Dr. Lasker, from Morton Building, New York City, price 3 dollars in the United States and 12/6 in England. There is no preface or introduction, but further on we have “an address from the editorial chair.” In this remarkable utterance the editor states his reasons for introducing to the chess world a new monthly magazine. The chief of these, we understand him to say, is the extreme dulness of all such past and present publications. Chess journals are accused of giving “news and notes of chess events in the style of marriages and deaths, and that not a ray of wit or humour penetrates the sombre pages of a book intended for human enjoyment.” Now Dr. Lasker is a German, and we do not think there is much wit or humour, as far as we have seen, in German chess magazines. Some of them, together with ourselves, have had pretty long lives, but what has become of one after another of American chess magazines, even though they may have partly complied with Dr. Lasker’s requirements? We maintain that chess magazines exist, not for ephemeral amusement, but for lasting scientific information, for the recording of important chess events, for the publication of good games, problems, and end-games, with occasional light literature connected with chess. This is the standard adopted by all the European chess journals, which, collectively, have published during the past ten or fifteen years, sufficient humorous chess contributions to fill three or four good sized volumes. From this it is evident that Doctor Lasker is not so familiar with the subject, on which he writes so flippantly, as he would have us believe. If he aspires to wear the “cap and bells” in connection with chess literature, we know of no chess editor who will endeavour to deprive him of such notoriety. Coming to more serious matters, we congratulate Dr. Lasker on his staff of co-operators, which include Messrs. Loyd (problem department), Dr. Broughton (news editor), J. Halpern (end-games), and others. The Editor-in-chief naturally takes charge of the game section, and in the first and second numbers tilts a lance against the P—K B 4 defence, which Marshall recommends against the Ruy Lopez. Want of space prevents full reference to this subject here, but Mr. G. S. Carr has something to say about the matter in another part of this issue. If good wishes can bring *Lasker’s Chess Magazine* financial success, the high water mark will be reached speedily. We hope his venture will prosper and fulfil all his desires and expectations.

OBITUARY.

As we go to press we learn with regret of the death of the Russian chess master, M. Schiffers. We hope to publish a sketch of his career in our February issue.

The *Bristol Mercury* records the death, on December 8th, of Mr. William Franklin, a generous supporter of chess in the Bristol district. The deceased gentleman had reached the ripe age of 78. The *Mercury* states that Mr. Franklin played for the Bristol Chess Club as far back as 1866, and he was elected a member of the first committee of the Bristol Club, when that society was founded in 1871. Mr. Franklin was also a member of the Bristol and City Chess Club, and upon the death of its president (Mr. J. Burt), in 1888, he was unanimously elected president of the club. He continued in office for sixteen years, and only quite recently stated that he felt the time had come when, from advancing years, he must retire from the position he had so long held.

It is with deep regret we record the death of Mr. D. Y. Mills, who died suddenly on December 18th, at the residence of his mother at Hampstead, London. Mr. Mills' health had been failing since September, 1903, but recent reports seemed to indicate such satisfactory progress that the news of his death will cause surprise, and widespread regret, particularly in the chess circles of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, in which cities Mr. Mills was personally acquainted with the leading players. He had so far recovered in health that he recently visited some of the London chess resorts, and was on the eve of departure for a stay in the south of France when the fatal relapse occurred. Mr. Mills, who was born August 29th, 1849, was a native of Gloucestershire, being the elder son of the late Mr. D. Y. Mills, of Sudgrove. He commenced his commercial career in the Sun Life Office, London, being associated later with the Clerical, Medical, and General, Manchester, from which city he joined the Scottish Equitable Life Assurance Society, of which he was joint secretary at the time of his death. Mr. Mills first came into prominence in chess matters as secretary of the British Chess Club, of which he was one of the founders, and on behalf of which he took a leading part in the correspondence match which the club played against St. Petersburg. He was one of the founders of the British Chess Association, and assisted largely to promote the successful International B.C.A. Tournament, held in Manchester, in 1890. At this Congress he won the B.C.A. Amateur Championship, and was custodian of the Newnes Cup for one year.

After his removal to Edinburgh, Mr. Mills became closely identified with Scottish Chess, being for ten years secretary of the National Chess Association. He won the Championship of Scotland seven out of eight times he competed, and was certainly the strongest player in Scotland for many years. After winning the Challenge Trophy outright—three times

in succession—he presented it to the Association for further competition. Mr. Mills competed in every Cable Match played between Great Britain and the United States without losing a game. As the *Falkirk Herald* aptly remarks:—‘ Mr. Mills always more than justified his inclusion in the British team. In fact, both in chess knowledge and in practical play he was really a player of master-rank. His match-games were very strong, sound, and yet subtle in style. Of the ‘Lopez’ and ‘Sicilian’ games he had a thorough practical knowledge, but some off-hand lectures in Glasgow a few years ago proved that his general theoretical knowledge was wide. On several occasions he demonstrated his powers of playing games simultaneously “blindfold.” In rapid off-hand play he was a very potent antagonist. If latterly, his match-games displayed soundness rather than brilliance, that was not because he could not show sparkling “little bits of Morphy,” but modern scientific principles of play could not be safely trifled with.’

Mr. Mills was for many years the most cosmopolitan of British chess players. He played for his native county Gloucestershire, for Yorkshire against Lancashire, for Lancashire against Yorkshire, for Scotland against the Northern Counties of England, and for the Southern Union in its Correspondence Matches against the Northern Union. Mr. Mills was resident in Bradford in the early eighties, and during the year 1883 he started the chess column in the *Bradford Observer Budget*, which he edited until his removal to Manchester. Mr. Mills did not play serious chess till he was 26 years of age, but he read and practiced a great deal, and soon became well acquainted with the theory of the game. His death is a great loss to British chess, and he will be sincerely mourned by all who enjoyed the privilege of his friendship.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscription for Volume XXV., which begins with this issue, is now due, and Subscribers who have not yet paid will greatly assist the Editor by remitting the amount **EIGHT SHILLINGS**—as early as possible. Postal Orders to be crossed “& Co.”—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* This precaution is necessary owing to several remittances having failed to reach us during the past year. Cheques to be made payable to *British Chess Magazine*. All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

The Editor wishes every reader of the *B.C.M.* a very Happy and Prosperous year.

The adjudication of the unfinished games in the recent matches between the first and second teams of Liverpool and Manchester makes the result of each encounter $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Manchester.

The match for the British Championship, between Messrs. Napier and Atkins, will be played at the Hastings and St. Leonards Club, starting on January 2nd. Four games are to be played, draws counting.

Mons. N. Preti, the editor of *La Stratégie*, has been elected president of committee of the Philidor Club, Paris, and the subscription in future is to be five francs. The annual Handicap Tourney starts on January 8th.

Mrs. T. B. Rowland, 6, Old Court Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow, has started a monthly pamphlet devoted entirely to chess, under the title of *The Four-Leaved Shamrock*. The subscription is 2/6 per annum, post free. Single copies, 2½d.

Baron Rothschild's special prize of 500 frs., for the most brilliant games of the Cambridge Springs Tourney, has been divided and adjudged to Messrs. Schlechter, Napier, Janowski, and Delmar. We give the first two prize games in the present number.

The Individual Championship of Cheshire County has been won by Mr. F. J. Macdonald, of Birkenhead, who defeated the previous holder, Mr. H. B. Lund, of Stockport, in the final round, which was played in Manchester, on November 29th. Eight competitors only entered the lists.

One hundred and twenty-six competitors entered the current season's contest for the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* Trophy. The competitors are handicapped in four classes, and is conducted in rounds on the retire after defeat system. The first round must be completed Jan. 7th.

We are glad to hear that the St. George's Chess Club (London), is likely to take a more active part in chess doings than for some years past. The present honorary secretary is a chess enthusiast, and his efforts to promote the interests of the club will be supplemented by many of the leading players, of whom Dr. Dunstan is perhaps the most active member.

La Stratégie says that Mr. Marshall, who had himself fixed the beginning of December for leaving America, and the middle of the month for commencing his match in Paris with M. Janowski, had not been heard of by December 10th as setting out on his voyage. Our American exchanges indicate that Marshall intended to sail to Europe immediately after Xmas.

A Tourney at the King's Gambit Refused was opened on November 29th, at the Vienna Club. The compulsory moves are 1 P—K 4. P—K 4 ; 2 P—K B 4, B—B 4. The entrants are Messrs. Albin, Lawy, Marco, Maroczy, Muller, Neumann, Perlis, Schlechter, Vidmar, and Wolf. The tourney is in two rounds, and there are six prizes, ranging from 500 to 50 crowns.

An interesting series of consultation games were played at Hastings during the second week in December, when Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. W. E. Napier were the guests of Mr. Horace Chapman, president of the Hastings Chess Club. Six games, all gambits, were contested, each master having one or more of the leading players of the club on his side in consultation. Four of the encounters ended in draws, and the remaining two resulted in each master scoring a victory. We hope to publish two of the games with Mr. Napier's notes in our next issue.

Match : Cheltenham *v.* Bristol and Clifton.—The first match played by Cheltenham, in connection with the newly-formed Gloucestershire and Bath Chess League, was played in Cheltenham, on December 10th, and resulted in Cheltenham defeating Bristol by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Most of the Bristol team left under the impression that the match was drawn, and it was so reported by a Bristol paper. But this was a mistake, as the official adjudicators agreed to send two games to Mr. Moore, of Bath, for his decision. His award, one win each, makes the score—Cheltenham $5\frac{1}{2}$, Bristol $4\frac{1}{2}$.

We are pleased to notice that the officials of the Lancashire Chess Association are arranging to play a match by correspondence against Durham County, in whose behalf Mr. F. Pickard, 4, Kensington Terrace South, Sunderland, is acting as hon. sec., there being no county chess organisation in Durham. It is gratifying to know that the match is the direct result of the good feeling manifested towards the president of the Northern Union, Mr. A. E. Moore, whose appeal for information of Durham clubs was responded to with such kindness that his influence was brought to bear with the Lancashire Association Executive and its hon. secretary, Mr. T. A. Farron, and the outcome will doubtless be a pleasant match, which we hope will be followed by the establishment of a Durham County Chess Association.

Tunbridge Wells Club.—Mr. Blackburne visited Tunbridge Wells on December 6th, and engaged fourteen players simultaneously, winning 9, drawing 3, and losing 2. The winners were Mr. R. H. Stevenson, who defended the Hampe-Allgaier Gambit so accurately that the lost material was never recovered, and Mr. J. B. Connan, who won in a drawish position through a palpable oversight on Mr. Blackburne's part. Messrs. E. L. Raymond, H. Butler, and W. M. Brooke drew their games. The club's Kent Cup team has won all its matches so far, and appear likely to head

its section for the sixth consecutive time. Sydenham and Canterbury are leading in the other sections, and seem likely to be in the final again with Tunbridge Wells. The Club Championship Tournament is being closely contested, and promises to produce a close struggle between the following four players: Messrs. W. M. Brooke, B. T. Stevenson, T. S. Connan, and H. Butler.

The hon. sec. of the Essex Association has sent us a fixture card, giving the list of county engagements for current season, which embrace matches against Herts, Devonshire, Surrey, and Kent; also correspondence matches against Devonshire—60 aside—and Kent—100 aside. The card also gives the rules of Essex Association, and the rules governing the contest for the county trophy—a Silver Rook, competed for annually. The first county match played this season took place on November 26th, at the City of London Chess Club, Essex winning by 13 games to 3. Score:—

ESSEX.					HERTFORDSHIRE.				
Mr. A. Emery	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Flear	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. Hammond	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. T. Stow	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Nettleton	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Watts	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Osler	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Fallows	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Markwick	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. U. Jeans	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Williams	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	...	...	...	0
Dr. Hanks	...	...	...	1	Mr. Trainers	...	...	...	0
Dr. Bonnefin	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. C. Hickinbotham	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Toyne	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Cowper	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Dickens	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. Randall	...	...	...	1	General Bengough	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Hofmeyer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Cliff	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. G. McKinley	...	...	...	0
Dr. Argles	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Phillips	...	...	...	0
Dr. Holton	...	...	...	1	Mr. Montague Jones	...	...	...	0
13					3				

The next match is Essex v. Metropolitan, at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, London, on January 7th.

A team of twenty-one players of the Teesside and Wearside Chess Association visited Newcastle, on December 10th, to play their old antagonists the Newcastle Chess Club. Neither side was at full strength, though both were well represented. First success fell to the Association, through Miss Lawson, who on leaving the room was accorded an ovation. Newcastle speedily equalised, through their popular captain Mr. Hawdon. Play proceeded steadily until the scores read 6 each, after which Newcastle took the lead, ultimately winning by 12 games to 9. After the match an excellent repast was served by Mr. and Mrs. Saul. The president of the home club (Mr. F. J. Radford), in a humorous speech, proposed the health of the visiting team, to which Mr. J. Birks suitably responded. The home team was then toasted, and a very enjoyable meeting terminated.

Score :—

NEWCASTLE.						TEESSIDE AND WEAR SIDE.					
Mr. R. Stewart	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Birks	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. G. Wright	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Parker	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Nixon	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. J. Buks	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Cook	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Sergeant	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. Robson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. W. Welch	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Hawdon	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Birks	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Elstob	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. D. Carter	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. M. Laserson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. Smith	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. O. Gjemre	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. T. Griffin	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Overton	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Dee	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. S. Watson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. P. Forster	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Y. Carter	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. J. Farrell	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. F. Ogilvie	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Downes	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. O. Vipan	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Andrew	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. P. Thompson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Young	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Myers	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Appleton	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. T. Gault	...	...	...	...	0	Miss Lawson	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. I. Radford	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Pickard	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. W. Fingland	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Charlton	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. K. Bryson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. W. Pounder	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Lerman	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Hogg	...	...	...	...	0
12						9					

Mr. Marshall Interviewed—During his stay in New Orleans, Mr. Marshall was interviewed by a representative of *The Daily Picayune*, on the subject of chess and chess players in general. In speaking of Dr. Lasker, Mr. Marshall is reported to have said: Dr. Lasker is a great player, but I think that I can beat him, and I hope he will accept my challenge. Referring to Mr. Pillsbury, the Cambridge Springs victor expressed the opinion that Mr. Pillsbury was ruining his play by blindfold chess. "Pillsbury," remarked the speaker, "contends that blindfold play doesn't hurt anyone, but I think that it does. I myself give blindfold exhibitions, but I would not make such a specaility of it as Mr. Pillsbury does, because the mind during the operation is placed under too great a strain. Pillsbury is a splendid player, but his blindfold exhibitions, I think, have ruined him."

"Chess is the great game of the world," said Mr. Marshall, "and is destined to become the popular pastime of America. I would not be surprised to see it taught in schools some day. In America, the amateur players compare favourably with the amateurs in Europe, although in Europe more people play chess than in the States. I might say the same as regards the professional players—we are as strong, indeed, if not stronger, than the masters of Europe."

"That chess drives people crazy," and Mr. Marshall smiled through the blue smoke clouds of his constant cigarette, "is a popular fallacy. Because the game requires thought to play it, people argue that it unseats one's mind. I will admit that some of the great chess players have gone insane, but the game was not the cause; there was always some reason not traceable to chess. Chess doesn't disease the mind, it develops and strengthens it, and makes it capable and thorough"

Mr. Marshall, asked about the possible coming players of America, said that he thought young Fox was the most promising. "Fox is developing into a real genius," Marshall observed, "and I predict for him great things. He has a masterly style, and his showings in some of the tournaments were fine indeed. Of the great players in Europe who are still a factor in the race are Dr. Tarrasch, Tchigorin, Meises, and Janowski. Dr. Lasker is now domiciled in America, and must be ranked among the American players. The greatest master the world has ever seen, I think, was Paul Morphy, who came from New Orleans. His record was a phenomenal one; although, I suppose, we players of to-day know more about the game than was known in Morphy's day, yet I do think Morphy was the most wonderful chess genius the world has seen."

The Chess Championship of the World.—Since our last issue the negotiations between Messrs. Lasker and Marshall have resulted in the following points being settled:—

- 1.—Stakes to be £400 on each side, and the Chess Championship of the World.
- 2.—Match to be one of Eight games up, draws not to count in the scores.
- 3.—Match to start about the 1st of April, 1905.

Dr. Lasker in his reply suggested the following conditions:—

- (a) The arrangement as to time and place of play to rest with the holder of the title, who shall, however, give six weeks notice of place or places chosen.
- (b) All monies accruing from clubs, and publication of the games to be equally divided.
- (c) A journal of the contest to be issued daily, giving the moves and any other matter of interest connected with the match. Such journal to be the common risk and profit of both players.

Dr. Lasker further stipulated that the challenger should deposit £100 as a guarantee of good faith, and intimated that Mr. Marshall must "not select a man on the staff of a newspaper as his second," the present champion declaring it "undesirable that any newspaper should have the preferential treatment in respect to the spreading of news connected with the match."

Mr. Marshall, in his reply, stated that he was prepared to deposit £100, on the understanding that Dr. Lasker also posted a like sum with the treasurer, Mr. A. Levino, of the Manhattan Club. Referring to the appointment of his second, Mr. Marshall wrote: "I must respectfully dissent from your dictation in the matter, as I had already selected a newspaper man, in whom I have the greatest confidence. I feel convinced he will not be objectionable to you, and I guarantee his disinterestedness, except in so far as my rights in the negotiations are concerned, and that there will be no preferential treatment in respect to the spreading of news connected with the match."

On the subject of the daily journal, Mr. Marshall stated plainly that he cannot, in the interests of his backers, engage in any business which may distract his attention from the main point at issue—the determination of the World's Championship at chess. He places no restrictions on the use Dr. Lasker may make of the games, but he reserves his (Marshall's) rights in said games. In the event of inability to come to an understanding, it is suggested that the following gentlemen be appointed as a court of arbitration: Messrs. Aristides Martinez, president Manhattan Chess Club, S. B. Chettenden, president Brooklyn Chess Club, W. P. Shipley, president Franklin Chess Club, together with the two seconds.

The attempt by Dr. Lasker to restrict his opponent in the choice of his second has called forth much unfavourable comment. *The American Chess Bulletin* describes the action as “an arraignment, on the score of bias, of all journalists, the very men who, by training, are imbued with the importance, nay, the absolute necessity, of impartiality.” We think with our contemporary *The People* that Dr. Lasker should welcome the appointment of the court of arbitration as a means to enable him to withdraw from an untenable position.

Yorkshire County Tournament.—The annual contest for the championship of Yorkshire has resulted in a victory for Mr. C. F. Lines, of Huddersfield, who defeated a fellow club mate, Mr. A. Denham, in the final. The Huddersfield players were well to the fore throughout the competition, and three of them reached the semi-final stage. Thirty-two players entered the contest, which was played in five rounds. The results of the third and subsequent rounds are appended.

THIRD ROUND.

Mr. S. Chrispin (Huddersfield) beat Mr. W. Atkinson (Hull).
 Mr. A. Denham (Huddersfield) beat Mr. J. W. Perkins (Bradford).
 Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds) beat Rev. S. Walker (Dewsbury).
 Mr. C. F. Lines (Huddersfield) beat Mr. G. H. Harrison (Sheffield).

FOURTH ROUND.

Mr. A. Denham beat Mr. C. W. Jeffrey.
 Mr. C. F. Lines beat Mr. S. Chrispin.

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. C. F. Lines (Huddersfield) beat Mr. A. Denham (Huddersfield).

Mr. Lines will hold the title of Yorkshire champion for the next twelve months, and in addition wins a prize of the value of four guineas. Mr. A. Denham takes second prize, value two guineas.

In the second or “B” Class Tournament, Mr. C. W. Dreyer (Hull) has reached the final and will play off with the winner of the game yet to be played between Messrs. R. C. Thorpe (Leeds St. Martin's) and Mr. G. E. Staynes (Wakefield). The prizes in this class are three guineas and a

guinea and a half respectively. In Class "C," the first prize of two guineas has been won by Mr. Allan Smith, of Leeds, and the second prize of one guinea by Mr. W. H. Rawcliffe, of Halifax. In the correspondence match between Yorkshire and Devon, the latest results show two wins to each side, and one drawn game. The draw occurred at the top board, between the Rev. S. Walker (Dewsbury) and Mr. S. Passmore (London).

The Woodhouse Cup Competition has reached the half-way stage, each club having met each of the other clubs once. The second stage begins on January 14th, in the same order as before, except that the place of play will, of course, be reversed. Bradford has secured a strong lead with 11 points out of a possible 12; Dewsbury is second with 8; then follow Leeds and Leeds St. Martin's, 6 points each; Huddersfield, 5; Sheffield, 4; Hull, 2. The very unusual position of Hull is largely due to unfortunate internal dissensions, which have caused several strong players to withdraw from the club.

In the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Trophy Competition, Wakefield has ended the first stage with three wins and two drawn matches, giving a total of 8 points out of 10. Leeds Blenheim is second with 6. Leeds St. Martin's has withdrawn, finding it impossible to keep teams going in both this and the Woodhouse Cup Competitions.

Inter-County Triangular Contest.—At a meeting of delegates, representing the County Associations of Essex, Kent, and Surrey, on November 19th, the following resolutions were passed :—

1. That the County Chess Associations of Essex, Kent, and Surrey arrange each year a triangular contest of 50 or more players aside.
2. That a suitable memento card be also provided for distribution among the members of the various teams.
3. That the expenses of providing the memento card be borne equally by the three counties.
4. That the rules of the S.C.C.U., so far as applicable, shall govern the matches in this contest.
5. That the secretaries of the three counties arrange the details.

This contest has been arranged mainly with a view to stimulate the interest of a wider circle of players than is touched by the usual 16-board county matches, and the first match, which was played at Rochester between Kent and Surrey, on Saturday, December 17th, was so successful as to indicate that a move has been made in the right direction. Thanks to the indefatigable energy of Mr. F. W. Walter, the Kent match captain, a strong and thoroughly representative Kent team was got together, and though Surrey were naturally somewhat handicapped in travelling to Rochester, and lost nine games by default, the county had a strong team, especially at the first sixteen boards, at which the S.C.C.U. championship match was decided, the games doing duty in both contests. In the inter-county

championship, Surrey proved victorious by 10 games to 6, but in the larger match Kent achieved a splendid victory by 32 to 18. This result was largely due to the loyalty of the stronger Kent players who rallied and—many at much inconvenience—made the journey across country to Rochester to do battle for their county. Full score:—

KENT.				SURREY.			
Mr. O. C. Müller ...	...	...	½	Mr. G. E. Watnwright...	...	...	½
Mr. J. T. Mollard...	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Curnock...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Raymond ...	...	...	½	Mr. A. E. Tietjen ...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Roe ...	...	...	0	Mr. F. L. Anspach ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. Lorch ...	...	...	0	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone ...	...	...	1
Mr. G. A. Felce ...	...	...	½	Mr. H. S. Barlow ...	...	...	½
Mr. W. B. Dixon ...	...	...	0	Dr. Dunstan ...	...	...	1
Mr. R. F. B. Jones ...	...	...	0	Mr. L. P. Rees ...	...	...	1
Mr. T. S. Connan...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Howell ...	...	...	½
Mr. A. J. Prichard ...	...	...	1	Mr. P. J. Allingham ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Storr Pest...	...	...	0	Mr. J. P. Savage ...	...	...	1
Mr. F. C. Bundoek ...	...	...	1	Mr. A. W. Fisher ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Aston...	...	...	0	Mr. W. D. Childs ...	...	...	1
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor ...	...	...	1	Mr. T. H. Moore ...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Metzler ...	...	...	½	Mr. W. B. Pigg ...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Butler ...	...	...	½	Mr. H. W. Piercy ...	...	...	½
Mr. A. L. Stevenson ...	...	...	½	Mr. H. C. Griffiths ...	...	...	½
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn ...	...	...	1	Mr. S. M. Edwards ...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Eastwood ...	...	...	1	Mr. L. A. Margetin ...	...	...	0
Rev. W. E. Evill ...	...	...	½	Mr. W. H. Saunders ...	...	...	½
Mr. C. Chittick ...	...	...	*1	Mr. H. Ward ...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. A. Detmold ...	...	...	1	Mr. S. W. Sadler ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. F. Barlow ...	...	...	0	Mr. F. F. Alexander ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Horsley ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. F. Bennett...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Clayton ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Wood ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. R. Turner ...	...	...	0
Miss Finn ...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Lovejoy ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Walter...	...	...	½	Mr. A. F. Battey ...	...	...	½
Hon. V. A. Parnell ...	...	...	½	Mr. E. A. Phillpott ...	...	...	½
Mr. C. F. Corke ...	...	...	1	Mr. P. C. Layzell ...	...	...	0
Mr. B. W. Hamilton ...	...	...	0	Mr. E. C. Colchester ...	...	...	1
Mr. S. Baylis ...	...	...	*1	Mr. T. Gossett ...	...	...	*0
Mr. G. E. Dunster ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Hutton ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Hurley...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Wretts Smith ...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Whicker ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Patterson ...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Read ...	...	...	0	Mr. H. W. Platts ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. Dodd ...	...	...	½	Mr. G. H. Hadland ...	...	...	½
Mr. W. H. O. Smith ...	...	...	*1	Mr. A. E. Parnell ...	...	...	*0
Mr. C. H. May ...	...	...	½	Mr. W. P. Plummer ...	...	...	½
Mr. E. J. Griffith ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Adams ...	...	...	0
Mr. T. L. Hutchings ...	...	...	*1	Mr. A. G. Nickleburgh ...	...	...	*0
Mr. W. Coleman ...	...	...	*1	Mr. H. S. Ward ...	...	...	*0
Mr. A. W. Read ...	...	...	*1	Mr. W. Smith ...	...	...	*0
Mr. B. T. Stevenson ...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Hanne ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Lines ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. L. Densham ...	...	...	1
Mr. S. C. Smith ...	...	...	0	Mr. W. F. Pawsey ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. J. C. Malins ...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Fillingham ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. L. Nickels ...	...	...	*1	Mr. W. Doggett ...	...	...	*0
Captain McCanlis ...	...	...	*1	Mr. A. Doggett ...	...	...	*0
Mr. E. Harrod ...	...	...	*1	Mr. G. R. Dunn ...	...	...	*0

Chess in Scotland.—The annual tourney for the "Richardson" Cup, for which the eight senior Scottish clubs are eligible, with teams confined to five players aside, is in progress. The first round has been completed, and the four winning clubs pass into the second round. Details:—

"RICHARDSON" CUP TOURNEY. FIRST ROUND.

"BURNS" C.C.					"ATHENÆUM" C.C.				
Mr. J. Russell...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Borthwick...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Murray, junr.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. J. S. Gray...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Krasser...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Gibson...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Lacaille...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. C. Johnson...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Birch, junr.	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Wardhaugh...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Played at "Athenæum" C.C., Glasgow.

DUNDEE C.C.					STIRLING C.C.				
Mr. D. Spankie...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Lupton...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Martyn...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Harvey...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. B. Heath...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Owen...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Moir...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Coster...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. James...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. M. Lupton...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3					2				

Played at Dundee C.C.

GLASGOW C.C.					FALKIRK C.C.				
Mr. J. A. Mc'Ke...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. R. Wyse...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. I. Neilson...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Mackenzie...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Weir...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crum...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Jas. Simpson...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson...	...	...	...	1	Rev. G. D. Hutton...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Played at Falkirk C.C.

EDINBURGH C.C.					QUEEN'S PARK C.C.				
Mr. H. Jackson...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. C. Semple...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. M. Thoms...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Macdonald...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Whitelaw...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Walter Scott...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. Simpson...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. K. Pitt...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. P. Galloway...	...	...	...	0	Dr. E. Duncan...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Played at Queen's Park C.C., Glasgow.

In the second round, the tie between Glasgow and Dundee has been played off, at Glasgow C.C., with the result below:—

GLASGOW C.C.						DUNDEE C.C.					
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Martyn	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. T. Baxter	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Moir	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Spankie	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. B. Heath	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
4 $\frac{1}{2}$						4 $\frac{1}{2}$					

The other tie, Edinburgh *v.* "Burns" C.C., has been postponed till 14th of January, owing to the sad death of Mr. D. Y. Mills, who held an official position in the Edinburgh Club. Mr. Mills, of course, had not been playing this season, owing to his illness.

Glasgow C.C. enters the final round, with the winner of the tie Edinburgh *v.* Burns as its next opponent.

In the preliminary round for the Junior "Spens" Cup, Helensburgh C.C. scratched to Edinburgh Working Men's C.C., and Kely C.C. defeated Motherwell C.C. by 3 to 2.

First round ties reported are:—

Stirling "Unionists"	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>v.</i>	Portobello C.C.	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gourock	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>v.</i>	Aberdeen	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Two games were adjudicated by the Scottish Association, and we understand that Gourock was awarded the tie.

Glasgow *v.* Burns C.C.—The first of the two annual matches between these clubs was played on Monday evening, 12th December, at "Burns" rooms. Both sides were strongly represented, the Glasgow C.C. turning out an exceptionally good team, and winning a well-fought contest by 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

As regards the proposed East *v.* West match, the West appears to be unanimously agreeable to play, provided the Edinburgh Chess League is backed by the chief chess organizations in the East—the Edinburgh and Dundee Clubs—in the challenge. As suggested by the Edinburgh Club, the match should be conducted under the auspices of the Scottish Association. Nothing official has been fixed at time of writing.

Dr. Knight, president of the Edinburgh League, is trying to establish a Scottish Ladies' Chess Association, and wishes names and addresses of any ladies desirous of joining such a body. The doctor's address is Mount Charles, Portobello.

Edinburgh Chess League.—The dinner of the League will be held on a date towards the close of the spring season, and Lord Provost Sir Robert Cranston has promised to preside, if possible, and to present a trophy to the winner of the competition open to Ladies only.

Matches reported:—

Stirling C. C.	6	<i>v.</i>	Bridge of Allan C.C.	2
"Burns" C.C.	9½	<i>v.</i>	Queen's Park C.C. (Glasgow)	5½
Athenaeum C.C. 2nd team (Glasgow)	6	<i>v.</i>	Shawlands C.C.	5
Central C.C. (Glasgow)...	7½	<i>v.</i>	Glasgow C.C. (2nd team) ...	5½
Glas. Athen. & Queen's Pk. combined	10	<i>v.</i>	Glasgow C.C.	9
North Western (Glasgow) ...	5½	<i>v.</i>	Demistoun (Glasgow)	4½

The death of Mr. D. Y. Mills is noticed in another section of this journal.

GAME No. 2,514.

A smart little game played in the match between the Glasgow and "Burns" Clubs, on Monday, December 14th.—*Falkirk Herald*.

Centre Counter Gambit.

WHITE.
Mr. W. GIBSON, Glasgow.

BLACK.
Mr. R. B. THOMSON, "Burns."

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P×P 2 Q×P
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Q—Q sq
4 P—Q 4 4 P—Q B 3
5 Kt—B 3 5 B—B 4
6 B—Q 3 6 B—Kt 3
.....6..., B×B is perhaps better for Black.
7 Castles 7 Kt—K B 3
8 R—K sq 8 P—K 3
9 B—K B 4 9 B—Q 3

- 10 Kt—K 5 10 Q—B 2
11 Q—K 2 ! 11 Q Kt—Q 2 ?

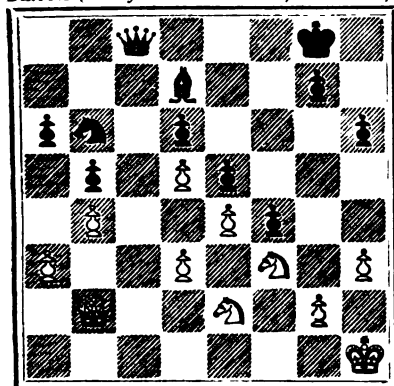
.....Allowing White a brilliant enough finish.

- 12 B×B 12 R P×B
13 Kt×K B P ! 13 B×B

.....Black does not seem to have any way to avoid loss, but he might probably have prolonged the game by another defence.

- 14 Q×P ch 14 K—B sq
15 Kt×R, and White forces the mate by Kt×Kt P, which cannot be prevented.

BLACK (MR. J. M. FINLAYSON, GLASGOW).



WHITE (MR. C. E. HEATH, DUNDEE).

We also take from the *Falkirk Herald* the appended Game-ending which occurred in the "Richardson" Cup Tourney (Glasgow v. Dundee), on Saturday, December 17th, at the rooms of the Glasgow Club.

The game continued :—

- 1 P—Q 4 1 Kt—B 5 !
2 Q—B 3 2 B×R P
3 P×B 3 Q×P ch
4 K—Kt sq 4 Kt—K 6
5 Kt—Ksq(best) 5 Q—B 8 ch
6 K—R 2 6 Kt—Kt 5 mate.

Match : Devonport Y.M.C.A. v. Torquay.—Played at Newton Abbot, December 28th, in the competition for the "Bremridge" Cup. Torquay are holders of the cup, and last year the two clubs met in the final. Score:—

DEVONPORT.

Mr. J. Rounsefell ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Ellison Pearce ...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. May ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Whitley ...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. B. Langdon ...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. G. Ellis ...	...	...	...	...	1

TORQUAY.

Mr. C. J. Lambert...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. G. Drake ...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. W. Peet ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Ball ...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. E. J. J. Revelly ...	...	...	...	...	½
Rev. A. H. M. Hare ...	...	...	...	...	0

3½

2½

London.—The City of London Club and the Brooklyn Club have fixed on Friday and Saturday, April 14th and 15th, as the date for the Cable Match. Play in London will take place at the Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street.

On December 3rd, at Cambridge, an interesting match was played by the West London Club against Cambridge University, the visitors winning by 15 games to 5. Mr. R. P. Michell (West London) defeated Mr. H. Bateman at the top board, and Mr. P. W. Sergeant was successful against Mr. B. G. Brown, the Cambridge representative at the second board.

At the Ladies' Chess Club, the Winter Tournament concluded on Dec. 12th, with following results: first class, Mrs. M. C. Robbins; second class (and winner of "Lewis" Cup), Mrs. Kershaw; third class (and winner of "Rose Johnson" Cup), Mrs. Rentoul. In the two-round Handicap Tournament, the first prize has been won by Mrs. M. C. Robbins; second by Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis; and third, Mrs. Kershaw.

The Battersea Chess Club has had a very successful half-season, notwithstanding a bad start with two losses in the "A" Division London League. In this competition three matches have been won and three lost, whilst the result of another awaits adjudication. Of the second team matches, seven have been won out of eight. Richmond has been defeated in the Surrey Trophy Competition. A Tournament with forty competitors is in full swing. The hon. sec., Mr. H. C. L. Hanne, and match secretaries, Messrs. G. Wernick and E. Barton, to whom these successes are greatly due, can look forward hopefully to further encouragement in the coming year.

The Hampstead Chess Club started the season excellently with a win over the strong Lud-Eagle Club, but was unable to overcome the opposition of the Metropolitan Chess Club, which has secured the services of Mr. P. S. Leonhardt on the first board this year; he was, however, beaten by Mr. W. Ward in this match, as was Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall by Mr. J. Mahood. The third match against Brixton was drawn, Mr. Ward with a piece against two Pawns not having sufficient to win in the opinion of the adjudicator. In the fourth match the Bohemians were beaten. The second team has won 2, drawn 1, and lost 3. In the Championship Tourney the result lies between Mr. J. Mahood, the present champion, and Mr. R. C. Griffith, who last year was half a point behind, losing in their individual encounter. The scores being Mr. R. C. Griffith $9\frac{1}{2}$, with an adjourned game with Mr. Mahood, who has scored 8, and has two more games to play in addition to the adjourned game. In the North Competition, Mr. F. A. W. Thomae has finished with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of 9 in Section I; while Mr. W. W. Brougham has scored 7 with one to play. In Section II, Messrs. B. R. Carley, A. C. E. Hughes, and E. P. Mullins have tied with 6 out of 8, and are playing off a triangular tourney to decide who shall meet the winner of Section I. for the prize. The Winter Handicap Tourney has just commenced, forty-two members have entered, and are playing in five sections of as far as possible equal strength, the winners in each section meeting one another at the handicap odds. Mr. Mahood gave a simultaneous display against ten members of Classes B, C, and D, winning 9 and losing 1.

The North London Club has finished the first half of the League matches with an even score, winning three and losing three. The team is playing fairly well, but is greatly weakened by the loss of Mr. G. A. Hooke, who for so many years was one of the club's mainstays. Messrs. Stevens, Crane, and Flear have also been frequent absentees, whilst Dr. Hunt has quite dropped out of match play.

We take the two following gamelets from the *Stoke Newington and Islington Recorder*. They were contested in the League match, North versus East London :—

GAME No. 2,515.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. J. F. ALLCOCK,	Mr. A. E. BOOTH,		
<i>East London.</i>	<i>North London.</i>		
1 Kt—Q B 3	1 P—Q 4	7 P—B 5	7 Kt × K P !
2 P—K 4	2 P—Q 5	8 P × Kt	8 Q—R 5 ch
3 Kt—K 2	3 P—K 4	9 P—Kt 3	9 Q × K P
4 P—Q 3	4 Kt—K B 3	10 R—R 2	10 Kt—Kt 5 !
5 P—K B 4	5 Kt—B 3	11 B—Kt 2	11 Kt × P ch
6 P—K R 3	6 B—Q 3	12 K—Q 2	12 Q—K 6 ch
		13 K × Kt	13 B × P ch, and mates in two.

GAME No. 2,516

Scotch Game.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. E. J. RANDALL.	Mr. SCANTLEBURY.		
<i>North London.</i>	<i>East London.</i>		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 Q—K 3	6 Q—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 Kt—B 3	7 Kt—B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P × P	8 B—Q 3	8 B—Kt 5
4 Kt × P	4 Kt × Kt	9 B—Q 2	9 Castles
5 Q × Kt	5 Q—B 3	10 Castles	10 Kt—Kt 5
		11 Q—K 2	11 Kt—K 4
		12 Kt—Q 5	12 Resigns.

Referring to the match in which the above games were played, *The Recorder* says :—"A contemporary states that the latter (East London) had 'rank bad luck in not winning, for three of their players had, at one time, won games, and two others lost through slips.' This was indeed bad luck. In twenty-a-side matches this kind of thing frequently occurs, but not often all on one side, as it appears to have done in this instance. It would be interesting to hear the other side, but they may possibly be one of those old-fashioned clubs who prefer to attribute their losses to the better play of their opponents."

Play in the "A" Division of the London League has reached the half-way stage and the Metropolitan heads the list, followed closely by Lud-Eagle. We append tabulated results :—

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE. "A" DIVISION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
Athenæum ... 1	—		0		0	0	0	0		0		0		
Battersea ... 2		—	1		0		1		1		0	0		
Bohemians ... 3	1	0	—	0		0								
Brixton ... 4			1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0				1	0	
East London ... 5	1	1		0	—		0					0		
Hampstead ... 6	1		1	$\frac{1}{2}$		—				1	0			
Insurance ... 7	1	0		0	1		—			0	0	0		
Lee ... 8	1			1				—		0	0	1		
Leyton ... 9		0							—	0	0		0	
Lud-Eagle ... 10	1					0	1	1	1	—		1		
Metropolitan ... 11		1				1		1	1		—		1	
North London ... 12		1		0	1		1	0		0		—		
West London ... 13				1	1					1	0		—	

FULL RESULTS.

Athenæum lost to Bohemians	...	...	...	8½—11½
Athenæum lost to East London	...	...	...	8½—11½
Athenæum lost to Hampstead	...	...	...	7—13
Athenæum lost to Insurance...	...	...	...	9—11
Athenæum lost to Lee	...	...	...	9½—10½
Athenæum lost to Lud-Eagle	...	...	...	4—16
Battersea beat Bohemians	...	...	...	11½—8½
Battersea lost to East London	...	...	...	9—11
Battersea beat Insurance	...	...	...	14½—5½
Battersea beat Leyton	...	...	...	12½—7½
Battersea, 9; Lud-Eagle, 8; three for adjudication.				
Battersea lost to North London	...	...	...	7—13
Bohemians beat Athenæum	...	...	...	11½—8½
Bohemians lost to Brixton	...	...	...	8—12
Bohemians lost to Hampstead	...	...	...	8½—11½
Brixton beat Bohemians	...	...	...	12—8
Brixton beat East London	...	...	...	13—7
Brixton drew with Hampstead	...	...	...	10—10
Brixton beat Insurance	...	...	...	13—7
East London lost to Insurance	...	...	...	9½—10½
Hampstead beat Lud-Eagle	...	...	...	10½—9½
Hampstead lost to Metropolitan	...	...	...	7—13
Insurance lost to Lud-Eagle	...	...	...	7—13
Insurance lost to North London	...	...	...	7½—12½
Lee lost to Metropolitan	...	...	...	4½—15½
Leyton lost to Lud-Eagle	...	...	...	6½—13½
Leyton lost to Metropolitan	...	...	...	6—14
Leyton lost to West London	...	...	...	6½—13½
Metropolitan beat Battersea	...	...	...	13½—6½
Metropolitan beat West London	...	...	...	12—8
North London beat Battersea	...	...	...	13—7
North London lost to Brixton	...	...	...	9½—10½
North London beat East London	...	...	...	1½—8½
North London beat Insurance	...	...	...	12½—7½
North London lost to Lee	...	...	...	9½—10½
North London lost to Lud-Eagle	...	...	...	6—14
West London beat East London	...	...	...	10½—9½

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 2,517.

Consultation game, played at the City of London Chess Club, Friday, December 2nd, 1904.

Allgaier Gambit.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Mr. NAPIER.
Mr. LEONHARDT.	Mr. LAWRENCE.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—Q 4

..... This move is the antidote to nearly all gambits.

6 P—Q 4

P×P would prepare a retreat for the Knight, but, in the face of Black's array of Pawns, the process could only end in disaster.

6 Kt—K B 3

..... There was here a splendid choice of moves. 6..., P—K R 3 would produce the normal Allgaier-Thorold attack. 6..., B—K 2 brings Black in an overwhelming superiority, according to one analyst of note. 6..., P—B 6, as played by Marco against Gunsberg, at Vienna, yields a merry game, rather favourable to Black. The variation makers, however, delight in suggesting new moves; but their discourse mostly ends in winning the Knight which, it is plain enough to the meanest pair of eyes, was put at Knight 5 to be slaughtered. With fine chivalry the Black allies choose a move that looks not so much to winning as to agreeable complications.

7 Q Kt—B 3

No good comes of 7 P—K 5, Kt—R 4; 8 P—K 6, B×P; 9 Kt×B, Q—K 2; 10 Q×P, Q×Kt ch; 11 Q×Q, P×Q; 12 B—K 2. Kt—Kt 6, etc.

8 Kt×B P

9 B×P

7 P—K R 3

8 K×Kt

9 B—Kt 5

..... Beyond doubt this piece would be better employed in the immediate defence of the King. 9..., K—Kt 2; 10 B—K 2, Kt—B 3; 11 B—K 5 has been played before.

10 B—K 5 10 Kt×P

..... With this move the defence speedily falls to pieces. 10..., B—K 3 was much to be preferred, followed, of course, by K—Kt 3 and K R—B sq.

11 B—Q 3 11 B×Kt ch.

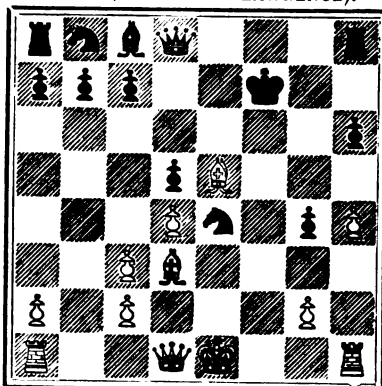
..... Better than 11..., Kt×Kt: 12 Castles ch, K—Kt sq; 13 Q—K sq.

12 P×B

Position after White's 12th move:—

P×B.

BLACK (NAPIER AND LAWRENCE).



WHITE (BLACKBURNE AND LEONHARDT).

12 Kt—Q B 3

..... B—B 4 was not feasible here. For example, 12..., B—B 4; 13 Castles, K—K 3; 14 R×B, K×R; 15 B×Kt ch, P×B; 16 Q—B sq ch, K—K 3 (16..., K—Kt 3; 17 P—R 5 ch, K×P; 18 Q—B 7 ch, K—

Kt 4; 19 B-B 4 ch, and mates in three more moves): 17 Q-B 4 ch, K-Q 2; 18 B×R, Q×B; 19 R-K B sq, Q-Q sq; 20 R-B 7 ch, K-B sq; 21 Q-K 6 ch, Kt-Q 2; 22 R-K 7, and wins easily. Possibly 16 Q-K 2, instead of Q-B sq ch, as above, leads to a speedier win.

13 Castles ch 13 K-K 2

.....If 13..., K-Kt sq came into consideration at all it was probably dismissed on account of the following line of attack: 14 B×Kt, P×B; 15 B-B 6, Q-K sq (if 15..., Q-Q 3; 16 Q-K 2, B-K 3; 17 Q×K P, etc.); 16 R-B 4, P-K 6; 17 R×P ch, B-K 1; 18 Q×B ch, K-B 2; 19 B×R, Q×B; 20 R-K B sq ch, K-K 2; 21 Q-K 4 ch, K-Q sq; 22 Q-Q 5 ch, K-B sq!; 23 R-B 7, Q-K sq!; 24 Q-B 5 ch, K-Q sq; 25 R-B 8, and wins.

14 B×R

An interesting line of play was 14 B×Kt; it was discarded because the actual continuation seemed quite as strong and much simpler. If 14 B×

Kt, Kt×B!; 15 P×Kt, P×B; 16 Q-B sq, B-K 3; 17 Q-R 3 ch, K-K sq; 18 Q R-Q sq, Q-K 2; 19 Q-R 4 ch, B-Q 2; 20 Q×K P, R-K Kt sq; and the issue is not clear.

	14 Q×B
15 B×Kt	15 P×B
16 Q-K 2	16 Q-R 2
17 R-B 4	17 B-B 4
18 Q R-K B sq	18 B-Kt 3

.....Best. If 18..., R-K B sq; 19 Q-Kt 5 wins a piece; or 18..., B-Q 2; 19 R×P ch, wins outright.

19 P-R 5!	19 B×P
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.....If 19..., B-K sq; 20 R×P ch, K-Q 2; 21 R-B 8 or Q×Kt P ch etc. The position is past saving.

20 Q-Kt 5	20 Q-Kt 3
21 Q-Q 5	21 Q-Q 3
22 R×P ch	22 K-Q 2
23 Q-B 5 ch	23 K-Q sq
24 Q×B	24 Resigns

GAME No. 2,518.

Consultation game, played at the City of London Chess Club, Saturday December 3rd, 1904.

Evans Gambit.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.	Mr. NAPIER.
Mr. LAWRENCE.	Mr. LEONHARDT.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-Q B 3
3 B-B 4	3 B-B 4
4 P-Q Kt 4	4 B×P
5 P-B 3	5 R-B 4
6 P-Q 4	6 P-Q Kt 4

.....A radical innovation of Herr Leonhardt's invention. Three replies immediately suggest themselves, viz., B×P, B-Kt 3, and B-Q 5, of which I own a decided preference for the last. If 7 B-Kt 3, Black proceeds with the normal moves of the "Compromised Defence," beginning 7..., P×Q P, and it is plain that White is no longer able to continue in the customary manner. If 7 B×P, as

played, there is at once a tendency to exchanges and equality. If 7 B-Q 5; however, the attack seems to me in no wise prejudiced by the novel sally of the Black Pawn.

7 B×P	7 Kt×P
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.....There is now point in this move, because it attacks something; under other circumstances, no good comes of it.

8 Kt×P

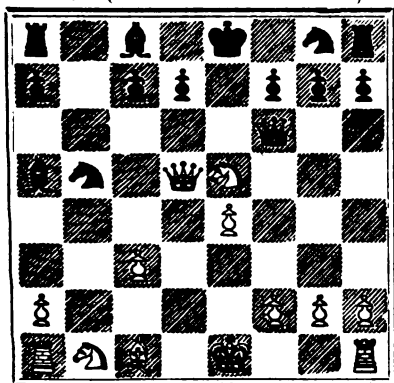
Rather gallant than good. 8 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 9 Q×P, Q-B 3; and in place of a spirited attack we have only the prospect of an inkish ending. To be sure, it favours Black, on account of the weak Pawn at Q B 3; but such things are too microscopic to bring the variation into popular disrepute.

9 Q-Q 5	8 Kt×B	9 Q-B 3
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Position after Black's 9th move:—

Q—B 3.

BLACK (NAPIER AND LEONHARDT).



WHITE (BLACKBURNE AND LAWRENCE).

.....Glitters a bit, but isn't all gold. Of course, White must not take the Rook on account of Kt—K 2, imprisoning the Queen; and the course actually adopted is a hopeless loss. However, 10 B—Kt 5 makes another picture. Herr Leonhardt in his original analysis of the variation provides for this move as follows: 10 B—Kt 5, Kt×P; 11 Q×B!, Q×B; 12 Kt×Kt (12 Q×Kt?, Q×Kt P). P—K B 3; 13 Kt—Q 5, Q×Kt; 14 Kt×P ch, K—Q sq!; 15 Q×Q, P×Q; 16 Kt×R, B—Kt 2, and wins. This variation fails, however, because at move 15 White draws by Kt—Q 5 dis. ch, or, unless the King persistently goes to Q sq, White “annexes” the Rook and gets away with the Knight. I suggest the following general line of play: 10 B—Kt 5, P—B 3!; 11 B×Q, P×Q; 12 B×P, Kt×P; 13 Castles, Kt—K 7 ch; 14 K—R sq, P—B 3; 15 Kt—Kt 4 (?), K—B 2; 16 B×R, P×P; and Black's game is to be preferred.

10 Q×Kt 10 B—Kt 3

.....Threatening, among other things, P—B 3, winning the Knight.

11 Kt—B 3 11 B—R 3!!

12 Q—R 4

No better would be 12 Q—K 5 ch, Q×Q; 13 Kt×Q, Kt—B 3; 14 Kt—Q 2, Castles, K; with a splendid attack.

12 Kt—K 2
13 B—Kt 5 13 Q—B 3

.....If 13... Q—Kt 3; 14 Q Kt—Q 2, P—K R 3; 15 B×Kt, followed by Castling Q R, with fair prospects.

14 Q×Q 14 Kt×Q
15 Q Kt—Q 2 15 Castles
16 B—K 3 16 B—R 4

.....The ending after 16... B×B would be easily won; but the text seemed to promise pretty things.

17 R—Q B sq 17 K R—K sq
18 P—B 4

The situation is desperate. If 18 Kt—Q 4, Kt—K 4; if 18 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 3; there appears no way of saving the Pawn, so it is surrendered to the best advantage.

18 R×P
19 Castles 19 K R—K sq
20 K R—Q sq 20 P—Q 3
21 Kt—Kt 3 21 B—Kt 3
22 P—B 5

Black threatened R×B.

22 P×P
23 B×P 23 B—K 7!
24 R—Q 5 24 Q R—Q sq
25 R×R 25 R×R
26 B×B 26 R P×B
27 K Kt—Q 2 27 R—Q 3
28 P—B 3 28 K—B sq
29 K—B 2 29 B—Q 6
30 K—K 3

Hastening the end; Black is enabled to move the Knight without first bringing the K to support the Q B P.

30 Kt—Kt 5
31 R—B 3 31 B—R 3
32 K—B 2

Providing against Kt—Q 4 ch.

32 P—Q B 4
33 P—Q R 4 33 Kt—Q 6 ch
34 K—Kt sq

If 34 K—K 3, R—K 3 ch; 34 Kt—K 4, P—B 4, etc.

- 35 K—B 2
Not 35 R—K 3, P—B 5! winning a piece.
- 36 Kt—K 4
If 36 P—R 5, R—K 7 ch; 37 K—Kt 3, P—K Kt 4; 38 K—Kt 4, P—R 3; with B—B sq ch to follow.
- 37 K—Kt 3
Anywhere else loses at once by 37 ..., P—B 4. The rest is plain sailing.
- 38 K—R 4
39 P—R 5
40 P × P
41 Kt × P
42 K—R 5
43 Resigns
- 37 R—Kt 3 ch
38 R × P
39 P—B 3
40 P—Kt 4 ch
41 P × Kt ch
42 K—Kt 2
- 34 Kt—B 5
- 35 R—K 3
- 36 Kt—Q 6 ch

GAME No. 2,519.

Played at Cambridge, in November last, in a match between Cambridge University and a team of London players, selected by Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles.

King's Gambit Declined

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.
MR. NAPIER.

BLACK.
MR. GUNSTON.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 B—B 4 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 B—B 4 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 P—Q 3 | 5 B—K Kt 5 |
| 7 P—K R 3 | |

An old variation that has never been subjected to exhaustive analysis. It occurs at rare intervals in international tournament, as between Tschigorin and Burrille in the Sixth American Congress, and Pillsbury and Tschigorin at Hastings International.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 8 Q × B | 7 B × Kt |
| 9 Q—Kt 3 | 8 Kt—Q 5 |
| | 9 Castles |

... Declining the elaborate complications arising from 9..., Kt × P ch, and 10..., Kt × R.

10 P × P

With 10..., Kt × P ch, followed by taking the Rook, Black could apparently "hit me where he missed me before." But the following play has some disagreeable points: 10...,

Kt × P ch; 11 K—Q sq, Kt × R; 12 B—K Kt 5 (or P × Kt at once), P × P; 13 Kt—Q 5, B—K 2; 14 Kt × B ch, Q × Kt; 15 R—K B sq, K—R sq; 16 Q—R 4, and White's game is not to be sneezed at.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 10 P × P |
| 11 K—Q sq | 11 Q—Q 3 |
| 12 B—K Kt 5 | 12 P—B 3 |
| 13 R—K B sq | 13 Kt—Q 2 |
| 14 P—Q R 4 | |

To preserve at all costs the White Bishop.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 15 K—Q 2 | 14 Q—Kt 3 |
|----------|-----------|

Black's intention is obvious, and this move doesn't discourage it.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 16 P—K R 4 | 15 B—K 2 |
| 17 B—B 4 | 16 P—K R 3 |
| | 17 Q—R 4 |

..... See move 15—otherwise this would have been an irksome check.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 18 B—K 3 | 18 Q × P |
|----------|----------|

..... There was a good attacking chance in 18..., B—Kt 5, but Black, having got on in the last few moves like a house afire, felt bound to take something. Of course 18... B ×

P would be met by 19 Q—R 3, and the probable gain of a piece by R—R sq in due time, and P—K Kt 3.

19 Q—Kt 6

Doubtless overlooked by Black.

20 R—R sq	19 Kt—B 3
21 R × P	20 Q—Kt 5
22 R × Q	21 Q × Q
23 P × P	22 P—Kt 4
24 B—R 2	23 P × P
25 Kt—Q 5	24 P—Kt 5
	25 Kt × Kt

.....Not 25..., P × R ; 26 Kt × Kt dbl. ch, K—R sq ; 27 R—R sq mate. From here to the end Black's moves are more or less forced.

26 K B × Kt	26 Q R—Q sq
27 R—Kt 3	27 R—Q 2
28 Q R—R sq	28 B B 3
29 R(Kt 3)—R 3	29 P—Kt 3
30 R—Kt 3	30 B—Kt 2
31 R × P	31 R × B
32 R × B ch	32 K × R
33 B—R 6 ch	33 K—B 3
.....If 33..., K—Kt sq ; 34 P × R, R—Q sq ; 35 B—Kt 5, etc.	
34 B × R	34 R—Kt 4
35 R—R 6 ch	35 K—Kt 4
36 R—Q R 6	36 R—Kt 2
37 B—B 5	37 Kt—K 3
38 B—K 3 ch	38 K—Kt 5
39 R × P	39 R × R
40 B × R	40 Resigns

GAME No. 2,570.

First brilliancy prize game in the Cambridge Springs (U. S. A.) International Tournament, May, 1904.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. Herr SCHLECHTER.	BLACK. Dr. LASKER.
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1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 B—Q 3	7 B—Kt 2

.....The plan of defence here proposed by Dr. Lasker is an improvement on the normal development of the Q Kt at Q 2, and avoids what has come to be known and feared as "Pillsbury's set position" in the Queen's Gambit Declined. (See Pillsbury v. Tarrasch : Hastings Congress).

8 P × P	8 P × P
9 Kt—K 5	9 P—B 4
10 Q R—B sq	10 Kt—B 3

.....And now the difference is manifest, for White cannot comfortably play P—K B 4, because the Q Pawn is threatened.

11 Castles

11 Kt × Kt

.....Here again is an important difference, since, had Black developed Q Kt at Q 2, White would have played P—K B 4 before Castling, and would now retake with K B P. Black's game seems to me excellent, and White's attack altogether visionary.

12 P × Kt	12 Kt—K sq
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.....The common knife and fork defence was 12..., Kt—Q 2, followed, of course, by R—K sq and Kt—B sq. However, it was not a defence the champion sought with his awkward looking Knight move, but an attack !

13 B—K B 4	13 P—B 4
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.....Dr. Lasker admitted after the game that his judgment was at fault here, though 15..., Kt—Kt 2 would still have made a fighting game of it.

14 Q—B 2	14 P—K Kt 4
15 B—Kt 3	15 P—K B 5
16 B × P ch	16 K—R sq

Position after Black's 16th move:—

K—R sq.

BLACK (DR. LASKER).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

17 Q—Kt 6

Threatening the simple Q—R 6.
Black makes a plucky stand, but there
is no resisting the attack.

17 Kt—B 3

18 P × Kt	18 R × P
19 Q—R 5	19 K—Kt 2
20 Q × P ch	20 K × B
21 B × P	21 R—Kt 3
22 Q—R 5 ch	22 K—Kt 2
23 K R—Q sq	23 P—Q 5
24 B—Kt 3	24 R—Kt 4
25 B—K 5 ch	25 K—Kt sq
26 Q—R 8 ch	26 K—B 2
27 Q—R 7 ch	27 K—K 3
28 B—Kt 3	28 P × Kt

..... Only desperation! Herr
Schlechter was evidently in a happy
mood; we are treated to a gallant
specimen of his aggressive style.

29 R × Q	29 P × P
30 R(Q 8)—Q sq	30 P × R (Q)
31 R × Q	31 R—Q sq
32 P—B 4	32 R(Kt 4)—Q 4
33 P—K 4	33 R—Q 8 ch
34 R × R	34 R × R ch
35 K—B 2	35 R—Q 5
36 P—B 5 ch	36 K—Q 2
37 P—K 5	37 Resigns

GAME No. 2,521.

Played in the current "Kitchin Memorial" Correspondence Tournament of the Yorkshire Chess Association.

French Defence—Gledhill Attack.

NOTES BY J. L. PEACH.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Rev. J. L. PEACH, Mr. J. A. LIVERSEDGE,
Malton. Huddersfield.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	12 B—B 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	13 Kt—B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	.....Suggested by Mr. Gledhill
4 P—K 5	4 Kt—Q 2	14 Q—R 3
5 Q—Kt 4	5 P—Q B 4	With a view to P—K Kt 4, and ready to check at R 5.
6 Kt—B 3	6 P × P	14 P—Q R 3?
7 Kt × P	7 Kt × P	.....Driving the B to where he wants to go.
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Q Kt—B 3	15 B—Q 3
9 B—Q Kt 5	9 P—B 3	15 B—K 2
10 P—K B 4	10 K—B 2	.....B—Q 2 or P—Q Kt 4 would make the advance of the Kt P very dangerous for White.
11 P × Kt	11 Kt × Kt	16 P—K Kt 4
12 Castles		

Suggested by Messrs. Lawrence and
Passmore, see *B. C. M.* February, 1902,
p. 53.

Black seems to have no good reply to
this move. If ... Kt—R 3; 17 P × P

wins a piec., with a strong attack. Or
... Kt—Q 5; 17 P×P, P×P; 18 Q—
R 5 ch, K Kt—B R 6, etc.

16 Kt—K 6

17 B×Kt

Better than P×P, as Black would
give up two pieces for the R, with a
good chance of counter attack.

17 P—Q 5

18 P×P

18 P×P

19 Q—R 5 ch

To prevent the K getting away.

19 K—Kt sq

20 B×Q P

20 Q×B

.....It .. B—Q 2; 21 B×B
P, B×B; 22 P—Kt 5, B—B 3 ch; 23
B—K 4, B×B; 24 Kt×B, Q—Q 4;
25 Q—B 3.

21 Q—K 8 ch 21 B—B sq

22 Kt—K 4!

See Diagram.

22 P—Q Kt 4

.....If ... Q×Kt P; 23 Kt×
P ch, K—Kt 2; 24 Kt×R P! Or...
K—Kt 2; 23 R×P, R—Kt sq; 24
R—B 7 ch, K—R sq or R 3; 25 R×
R P ch, K×R; 26 Kt—B 7 dbl ch;
mate in two. The only possible defence

seems B—Q 2, and White can either
take the R, or what is better, play 23
Q×B, Q×Q; 24 Kt×P ch, K—Kt 2;
Kt×Q, with B and P and good position.

23 R×B P

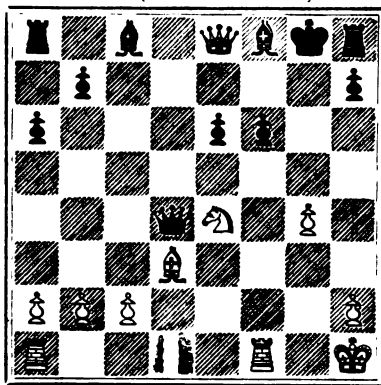
23 Resigns.

.....Because ... Q×R (forced);
24 Kt×Q ch, K—Kt 2; 25 Kt—R 5
ch, K—Kt sq; 26 B—K 4. Or 24...
K—R 3; 25 Q—B 2.

Position after White's 22nd move:—

Kt—K 4

BLACK (MR. LIVERSEGE).



WHITE (MR. PEACH).

GAME No. 2,522.

Played in a match between the Metropolitan Chess Club and
Cambridge University.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE.
Mr. H. TRIPP,
Metropolitan.

BLACK.
Mr. T. LODGE,
Cambridge University.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

2 P×P

3 P—K 4

3 Kt—K B 3 to prevent Black's
counter gambit by 3..., P—K 4 is now
generally conceded to be best, but 3
P—K 3 is better than 3 P—K 4.

4 P—Q R 4

3 P—Q Kt 4?

5 P×P

4 P—Q B 3

5 P×P

6 Kt—Q B 3

Had the K P moved one step only
the Q could now go to B 3, winning a
piece. Perhaps it was the knowledge
that this could not be done which
induced Black to defend the gambit
Pawn. White's correct play is 6 P—
Q Kt 3, recovering his Pawn, with a
slight advantage in position.

7 P—K 5?

6 B—Q 2

8 Kt—B 3

7 P—K 3

9 P—Q Kt 3

8 B—B 3

Now too late.

- 10 Kt—Q R 4 9 P—Kt 5
 10 Kt—K 2 or Kt—R 2 would give
 the Kt better prospects.

- 11 B—Q B 4 10 P—B 6
 12 B—K 3 11 P—K R 3 ?
 13 Q—K 2 12 Kt—K 2

The opportunity of playing 13 Kt—B 5 should have been accepted.

- 14 Castles K R 13 Kt—Q 4
 15 Kt—K sq 14 B—K 2
 16 Kt—Q 3 15 Castles
 17 Kt—B 4 16 Kt—Q 2

The alternative of 17 K R Q sq, with the view of playing Q Kt—B 5 was well worth considering.

- 18 Q—Kt 4 17 B—K Kt 4
 18 Q—Kt 4 18 P—B 4

.....A mistake which should have given White a decisive advantage, Black having no satisfactory continuation after 19 P × P *en passant*.

- 19 Q—B 3 ? 19 B × Kt
 20 B × B 20 P—Kt 4
 21 B—B sq 21 P—Kt 5
 22 Q—Kt 3 22 P—K R 4
 23 P—B 3

The Pawn should here go two steps if moved at all.

- 24 Q—B 2 23 P B 5
 25 Q × P 24 P × P
 25 Q—Kt 4

.....Well-judged boldness !

- 26 R—R 2 26 R—B 2
 27 P—Kt 3

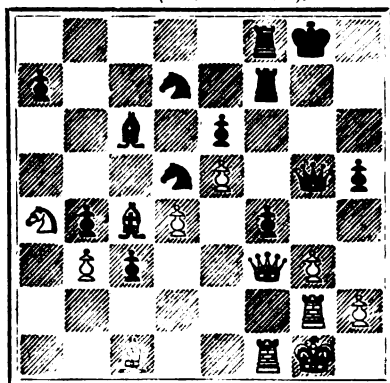
Hazardous. 27 K R—B 2 offers a fair chance of defence against the masked Bishop, but the inability to bring his Kt across to the King's side is now a severe handicap.

- 28 R—K Kt 2 27 Q R—K B sq

Position after White's 28th move :—

R—K Kt 2.

BLACK (MR. T. LODGE).



WHITE (MR. H. TRIPP).

- 28 Kt—K 2
 29 P—Q 5
 His best course now is to give up the exchange for a Pawn, thus : 29 P × P, Q × R ch ; 30 K × Q, R—Kt 2 ch (best) ; 31 K—R 3, B × Q ; 32 R × B, and as White has a strong centre and two Bishops he is not without prospects.

- 29 Kt × K P
 30 Q—Q sq
 30 Q—B 2 is better.

- 30 P × Q P
A well-planned *coup*
 31 P × P ? 31 Q × R ch !
 32 K × Q 32 P × B dis. ch
 33 K—B 2

- 33 K—R 3 is no better.
 33 R × P ch
 34 B × R 34 R × B ch
 35 K—Kt 3 35 R—Kt 5 ch
 36 K—B 2 36 Kt—Q 6 ch
 37 K—K 2 37 R—K 5 ch
 38 K—B 3 38 R—K 8 dis. ch

And wins.

.....A game which speaks highly of the winner's combinative powers.

GAME No. 2,523.

The following game was played in the Telegraphic Correspondence Tourney of the *Pesti Hirlap*—January 20th, 1903, to May 4th, 1903. The score and the notes are from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*—the notes being by Herr Geza Maroczy, with the addition, in one case, of a variation by Herr Georg Marco. The game was originally published in the *Pesti Hirlap*.

Kings Bishop's Game.

WHITE.
BEN MIHÁLY,
Szabalka.

BLACK.
MAYER GYÖRGY,
Temesvár.

- 1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4
3 Kt—K B 3

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3

More to be recommended is 3 P—Q 3 or 3 Kt—Q B 3.

3 Kt × P

- 4 P—Q 3

The predilection used to be for 4 Kt—Q B 3, with the continuation 4... Kt × Kt; 5 Q P × Kt, P—K B 3, &c.

- 5 Kt × P

- 4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—Q 4

.....White must retreat his Bishop; and it is now obvious that the opening is not in his favour.

- 6 B—Kt 3
7 P—Q 4
8 Castles
9 P—Q B 3
10 Kt × Kt
11 P × P
12 B—Kt 5
13 B × Kt
14 B—B 2

- 6 B—Q 3
7 Castles
8 P—Q B 4 !
9 Kt—Q B 3
10 P × Kt
11 B × P
12 Q—Q 3
13 Q × B

There is no better defence against the threatened ... B—Q R 3.

14 K R—K sq

.....Better than 14... B—Q R 3.

- 15 Q—Q 3 15 B—Kt 5 !!

.....This move is the initiation of a beautiful and well-thought-out combination. White has no adequate defence. The game is one of theoretical interest.

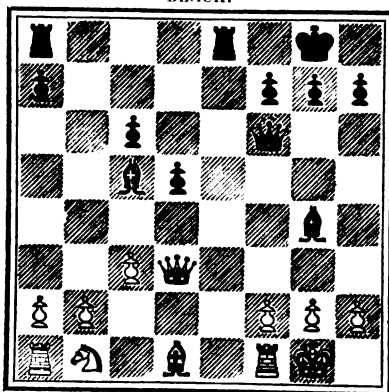
- 16 B—Q sq

16 Q × P ch is not good. For example:—(I.) 16 Q × P ch, K—B sq; 17 B—Q 3 (Black is threatening ... Q × B P ch, &c.), K—K 2 (Black is now threatening ... K R—K R sq); 18 B—B 2 (to make room for the Queen), K R—K R sq; 19 Q—Q 3, R × R P; 20 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 3, and Black wins. (II.) 16 Q × P ch, K—B sq; 17 Q—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 18 R—K sq ch, K—Q 2, and Black wins. (III.) Herr Marco's additional variation. Insufficient, also, is 16 Kt—Q 2, for example: 16 ... B—K 7; 17 Q × P ch, K—B sq; 18 Q R—K sq, P—K Kt 3 !; 19 Kt—B 3, B × R; 20 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 21 R × B, R—K 7; and Black wins easily.

Position after White's 16th move:—

B—Q sq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

16 R—K 8 !

.....A masterly move, with an exquisitely beautiful combination to follow it.

- 17 B—B 3

If White had played 17 Kt-Q 2, he would have found the following surprise in store for him: 17... Q x B P ch; 18 K-R sq, Q-Kt 8 ch; 19 R x R, R x R mate.

17 B x B

18 R x R

If, instead, 18 Q x B, Black would have won as follows: 18... Q x Q; 19 P x Q, Q R-K sq; 20 Kt-R 3, R x Q R; 21 R x R, R-K 7, &c.

18 B x P ch ch
19 B x P ch
20 B x R
21 B-R 5
22 Q-K 2
23 B x Q
24 B-B 4

And White resigned, because with his free Pawns, Black had an easy win.

We take the following game and comments from *The Australasian*:—In a very recent number of the *Schachrubrik der Bohemia*, the editor reproduces the Tchigorin-Marco game of the Cambridge Springs Tourney, together with annotations and a suggestion by Dr. Tarrasch. There is an introductory paragraph, in which it is stated that Dr. Tarrasch's comments are extremely instructive, often caustic, and always amusing. "It is true that the sharply-defined individuality of the German champion now and again strikes a note of authority. In the chess republic, sensitive above all to controversial invectives, this is felt to be a discord. The suggestion at the end of Dr. Tarrasch's criticisms is an original and clever conceit. It is scarcely adapted, however, to remove the evil which he censures. It is that there should be a fine for exceeding the time-limit. What magnificent prospects open for the master who, full of desire for honour, and rich in current coin, sets foot on a tourney-ground. The proverb is no longer to read, 'time is money,' but 'money is time,' and he who is so poor as to have nothing at all but his game to lose must at least think quickly, and abstain from boring his opponents. Yet, little as one may like Dr. Tarrasch's method, the object which he has in view deserves careful consideration. Tourney experts have long felt that the regulations about exceeding the time limit often miss their aim. To devise an effective remedy would be a great service, in the first place, to masters themselves. It is they and (though only in the second place) the chess public who are the sufferers. Perhaps the suspension of hard and fast uniformity at all stages of a game would afford a starting point for a practicable reform. In that case the thinking time" (*bedenkzeit*) "for the difficult phases of play and for the difficult middle game might be longer than for the opening. The term 'middle game' might also be taken to mean a number of moves varying with the particular opening played."

The Tchigorin-Marco game of the Cambridge Springs Tourney was played on Tuesday, May 10th, in the tenth round. Appended is the score, together with a translation of Dr. Tarrasch's notes and suggestion, which we do not think will meet with much approval.

GAME No. 2,524.

French Defence.

WHITE.
M. TCHIGORIN.
1 P-K 4
2 Q-K 2

BLACK.
HERR MARCO.
1 P-K 3

Tchigorin has a predilection for this odd move. The sole reason for his liking for it is that it makes the game complicated and difficult.

- 3 P—K B 4 2 P—Q B 4
 4 P—Q Kt 3 3 B—K 2
 5 B—Kt 2 4 P—Q 4
 6 Kt—Q B 3 5 Kt—K B 3

Here great consideration should be given to the continuation 6 P×P, P×P; 7 B×Kt, P×Kt. It is doubtful, however, whether Black would obtain a sufficient equivalent for the disruption of his King's wing.

- 7 Kt—K B 3 6 Kt—Q B 3
 7 Kt—Q 5

.....A premature and insufficiently considered move. With any simple and quiet continuation of the development, Black would obtain the better game.

- 8 Q—Q 3 8 P×P

.....The wholesale central exchanges turn out in White's favour. Black had nothing better than to confess the error of his last move, and to play back his Knight to Q B 3.

- 9 Kt×P 9 Kt×Kt
 10 Q×Kt 10 Kt×Kt ch
 11 Q×Kt

White is now ahead in the development, and has a fine and open game. The menace to the Q Kt P—the threat being K B—Kt 5 ch—is very troublesome.

- 11 Castles
 12 B—Q 3 12 B—K B 3
 13 B—Q B 3

White cannot avoid the exchanging of one of his Bishops, but by the move made by him he secured at least the advantage of the open Queen's file.

- 13 B×B
 14 P×B 14 Q—R 5 ch

.....Other continuations also give Black an unsatisfactory game.

- 15 P—Kt 3 15 Q—R 6.

.....Better in any case would have been 15... Q—R 3, so that in the event of White's Castling Q R, Black could have advanced his K P.

- 16 Castles (Q R) 16 Q R—Kt sq

.....Black must lose a great deal of time in effecting the development of his Bishop. In the meanwhile White initiates a strong attack.

- 17 K R—K sq

Threatening R—K 5 and R—K R 5.

- 18 R—K 5 17 P—Q Kt 3
 18 P—K Kt 3

..... This leads to a bad weakening of the King's wing. Other defensive moves against the threatened R—R 5, however, unmask other weak points.

- 19 Q—B 2 19 R—Q sq
 20 R—Kt sq

The whole of the preliminary moves of the attack have been admirably well played.

- 20 B—Kt 2
 21 B—B sq If 21 P—Kt 4, then 21... Q—B 6.

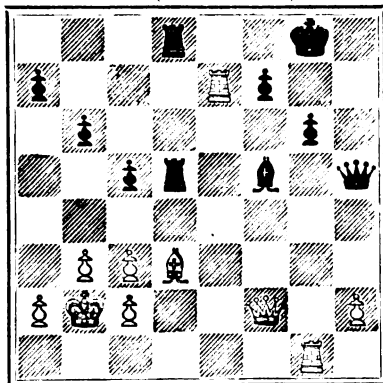
- 22 K—Kt 2 21 Q—R 3
 23 P—K Kt 4 22 R—Q 3
 24 B—Q 3 23 Q R—Q sq
 25 R—K 2 24 R—Q 4
 26 P—B 5 25 B—B sq
 26 K P×P

.....A colossal blunder, which at one blow opens all lines to White. Other moves would have left Black with an unenviable game. This move makes White's victory appreciably more easy,

- 27 P×P 27 Q—R 4
 28 P×P 28 R P×P
 29 R—K 7 29 B—B 4

Position after Black's 29th move :—
 B—B 4.

BLACK (HERR MARCO).



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

And in this position—an absolute loss for Black—Tchigorin exceeded his time-limit, and hence he had to resign a game which he had played with admirable skill. The continuation might have been : 30 P-Q B 4, R-Q 2 (if 30..., Q-R sq ch, then 31

K-R 3); 31 R×R, R×R; 32 B×Kt P, P×B; 33 Q-K B 6, and White wins. It would be best for Black at his 30th move to sacrifice the exchange; but even then he must have lost eventually.

Dr. Tarrasch says :—

An occurrence such as White's loss of this game provokes reflection. It was the best game played by Tchigorin in the Cambridge Springs Tourney; and yet it was scored against him as a loss for reasons which had really nothing to do with the game of chess. Moreover, through the result of this game the final score of the whole tourney was falsified. The win was Tchigorin's win. If he had really effected it he and Showalter would have divided the fourth and fifth prizes, and Marco would have had to content himself with the sixth. It is the public, however, which is injured most of all by the present usage—usage which ought to be more honoured in the breach than in the observance. The public desires to see a game end as it ought to end from the chess combinations that belong to it, and not a sudden catastrophe leading to the demolition of the game, and having no connection with chess combinations. Away then with the utterly illogical tourney rule that any player who shall exceed the time-limit shall lose his game. In its Draconian severity this penalty injures not only the slow player, but also the tourney and the public. Have in place of it, therefore, a monetary fine, by means of which an opponent shall be reimbursed for the annoyance caused to him by the slowness of a slow player.

GAME No. 2,525.

The following game was awarded the second brilliancy prize in connection with the Cambridge Springs (U.S.A.) International Tournament in May, 1904.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. MR. BARRY.	BLACK. MR. NAPIER.
1 P-K 4	1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3	2 Kt-K B 3
3 Kt×P	3 P-Q 3
4 Kt-K B 3	4 Kt×P
5 P-Q 4	5 P-Q 4
6 B-Q 3	6 B-K 2
7 Castles	7 Kt-Q B 3
8 R-K sq	8 B-K Kt 5
9 B×Kt	

Mr. Barry thus early handicaps himself with an inferior variation. Not that there is anything to be had of 9 P-B 3, which gives rise to many gaudy variations that have none of them an honest leg to stand on. For

example : 9 P-B 3, P-B 4; 10 P-B 4, B-R 5; 11 B-K 3, P-B 5; 12 B×Kt, Q P×B; 13 B×P, Castles; 14 R×P, B×Kt; 15 P×B!, B×P ch; 16 K×B, Q-R 5 ch; 17 K-K 3, R×B; 18 R×R, Q-R 3; 19 Q-Q 2!, R-K B sq; 20 K-K 4, Q-Kt 3 ch; 21 K-K 3, Q-R 3, and draws by repetition of moves.

9 P×B
10 R×P
10 B×Kt
11 Q×B
11 Kt×P
12 Q-B 3

No improvement on Q-Q sq.
12 Kt-K 3
13 Kt-Q 2
13 Castles
14 Kt-B 3
14 B-B 3
15 Q-K sq
15 Q-Q 4

.....White is now confronted with a choice of evils; either submit to an idle Queen's side, or choke off Black's Bishop with P-Q B 3, in spite of the hole made at Q 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 16 R-Q Kt 4 | 16 P-Q R 4 |
| 17 R-K 4 | 17 Q R-Q sq |
| 18 P-B 3 | 18 Kt-B 4 |
| 19 R-K 2 | 19 Kt-Q 6 |
| 20 Q-B sq | 20 P-R 5 |
| 21 P-Q R 3 | |

To prevent P-R 6.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 22 R-Kt sq | 21 P-B 4 |
| 23 B-K 3 | 22 R-Q 2 |
| 24 R-Q sq | 23 K R-Q sq |

The best chance, such as it was, lay in 24 Kt-K sq.

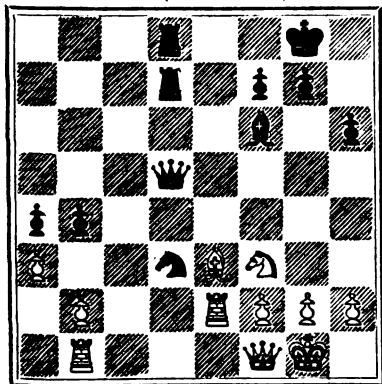
24 Q-Kt 6

- 25 R-Kt sq
If 23 K R-Q 2, Kt x Kt P; 24 R x R, Kt x R; 25 R x R ch, B x R; 26 Q-Q 3, B-K 2, and Black wins.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 26 Kt-Q 2 | 25 P-R 3 |
| 27 Kt-B 3 | 26 Q-Q 4 |
| 28 R-Q 2 | 27 P-Q Kt 4 |
| 29 R-K 2 | 28 Q-Kt 6 |
| 30 Kt-Q 2 | 29 P-Kt 5 |
| 31 B P x P | 30 Q-Q 4 |
| 32 Kt-B 3 | 31 P x P |

Position after White's 32nd move :-
Kt-B 3.

BLACK (MR. NAPIER).



WHITE (MR. BARRY).

Not 32 P x P, B x P; followed by P-R 6.

32 Q-Kt 6

..... I was strongly tempted at the time to play 32..., Kt x Kt P, with the following continuation in view: 32..., Kt x Kt P; 33 R x Kt, B x R; 34 R x B, P x P; 35 R-Q 2, P-R 7; 36 R x Q, R x R; 37 Kt-Q 2, R-Kt 2; 38 P-R 3, R-Kt 8; 39 Kt x R, P-R 8 (Q).

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 33 P x P | 33 Q x P (Kt 5) |
| 34 B-Q 2 | 34 Q-Kt 6 |
| 35 B-R 5 | 35 R-R sq |
| 36 Kt-Q 2 | 36 Q-Q 4 |
| 37 B-B 3 | |

No other means of preserving the Kt P.

- | |
|-------------|
| 37 B x B |
| 38 P x B |
| 38 Kt-B 5 |
| 39 K R-K sq |
| 39 Q x Kt |

..... There were other good continuations at this juncture, such as Kt-R 6 ch, or Q x P ch; but the temporary sacrifice of the Queen was by far the easiest to calculate.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 40 Q R-Q sq | 40 Kt-K 7 ch |
| 41 K-R sq | |

Obviously forced.

- | |
|------------|
| 41 Q x Q R |
| 42 R x Q |
| 42 R x R |
| 43 Q x R |
| 43 P-R 6 |
| 44 Q-Q 5 |

If 41 Q-R sq, P-R 7; 42 P-Q B 4, R-Kt sq; 43 Q x R P, Kt-B 6; 44 Q goes, K checks and wins.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 45 P-Kt 3 | 44 R-Kt sq |
| 45 Kt x B P | |
| 46 Q-K 5 | 46 R-Kt 8 ch |
| 46 K-Kt 2 | 47 P-R 7 |
| 47 Q-K 8 ch | 48 K-R 2 |
| 48 Q x P | 49 P queens |
| 49 Q-B 5 ch | 50 K-Kt sq |

..... The checks are soon exhausted as the Black King marches either to Q B 7 or the Q R file, according as White checks on the rank or file.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 51 Q-Q B 8 ch | 51 K-B 2 |
| 52 Q-Q 7 ch | 52 K-B 3 |
| 53 Q-Q 6 ch | 53 K-B 4 |
| 54 Q-Q 7 ch | 54 K-K 5 |
| 55 Q-Kt 4 ch | 55 K-Q 6 |
| 56 Q-Q 7 ch | 56 K-B 7 |
| 57 Q-B 5 ch | 57 K-Kt 7 |
| 58 Resigns | |

GAME No. 2,526.

Played in a Handicap Tournament at Simla, India (see vol. xxiv., page 434). Mr. Polacek gave the odds of Queen's Knight.

Cunningham Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. POLACEK.		Mr. PEREIRA.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	
2 P—K B 4		2 P×P	
3 Kt—K B 3		3 B—K 2	
4 B—B 4		4 B—R 5 ch	
5 P—K Kt 3		5 P×P	
6 Castles		6 P×P ch	
7 K—R sq		7 P—Q 4	
8 P×P		8 B—K B 3?	
.....The book play has been followed up to this point, but here it is Kt—K B 3. The text move is inferior.			
9 P—Q 4		9 P—Q B 3	
.....Black's game is already difficult, for White now threatens B×P ch, followed by Kt—K 5 ch, if the B is taken. Against this threat Kt—K 2 here would be of no avail.			
10 P—K 5		10 B—K 2?	
.....Weak again; he should certainly have played Q×B.			
		11 B×P ch	11 K×B
		12 Kt—R 4 dis ch	12 K—K sq
		13 Q—K R 5 ch	13 K—Q 2
		14 P—K 6 ch!	14 K—B 2
		15 Q—K 5 ch	15 Q—Q 3
		16 Q×Kt P	16 Q×K P
		17 B—B 4 ch	17 K—Kt 3
		.....K—Q sq was probably safer.	
		18 Q R—K sq	18 Q—Q 4 ch
		19 Kt—K Kt 2	19 B—R 6
		20 R—B 2	20 B—R 5!
		.....A fatal error. Black has four pieces which have never moved at all, and he should now perhaps have brought his Q Kt to R 3, still threatening B R 5.	
		21 Q—B 7 ch	21 K—R 3
		22 R—K 5	22 Q×R P
		23 R—B 3	23 B×Kt ch
		24 K×B	24 B—K 2
		25 R—R 3 ch	25 Q×R
		26 P×Q	26 P—Kt 4
		27 Q—B 8 ch	27 Resigns



All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B G Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

We have pleasure in again wishing our readers and contributors a Happy and Prosperous 1905, with every hope that we shall be able to minister to their enjoyment of life so far as problematic chess is concerned, to which end we will devote our best endeavours.



Our Solution Competition came to an end last month, as far as publication of problems is concerned, we have been induced to give our solvers a new test of moderate duration. It amounts to an experiment, and we hope it will meet with the approval of those who dare to probe into the mysteries of what one may term the distortion of chess. Mrs. Baird proposes to contribute four "twins," i.e. eight positions of the "Twentieth Century Retractors." Below is the first set, which of their kind strike us as pretty specimens; two diagrams will appear in February, March, and April. Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood offers a copy of *Seven Hundred Chess Problems*, by Mrs. W. J. Baird, for the best set of solutions. In order to avoid ties as much as possible, we shall take into consideration firstly promptitude in despatching attempts, and conciseness in setting out solutions. Should there be any question as to solution and the details thereof, we shall hope to have the advantage of the Authoress' views on the matter to adjust and settle. Solutions must reach us by the 10th of the month following the month of issue wherein the positions appear.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS,"

BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

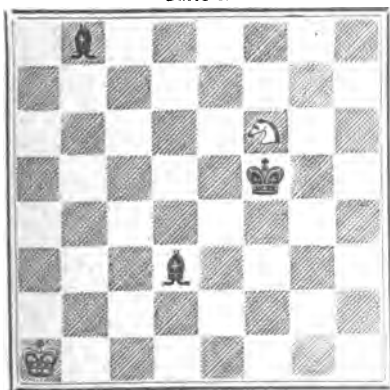
Clerics in Twain.

"Like to a pair of loving turtle-doves,
That could not live asunder day or night."

Henry VI., Pt. I., Act II., Sc. 2.

TWIN NO. 1.

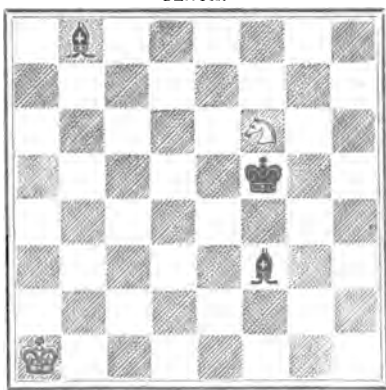
BLACK.



WHITE.

TWIN NO. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

In each of the above positions:—

1. Black played last but must retract his move.
2. Black to play.
3. White to play.
4. Black to play so as to allow—
5. White to give mate with a Knight.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1932.
By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to mate in two moves.

No. 1933.
By S. D. FRESCO,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1934.
By F. GAMAGE,
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1935.
By R. St. G. BURKE, Gorakhpur,
M.P., India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

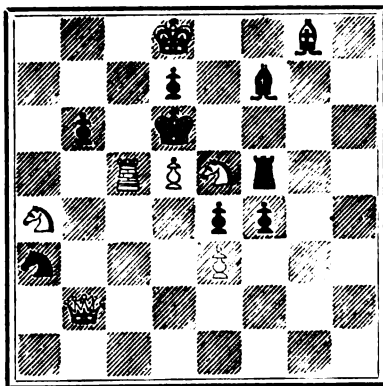
White mates in five moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1936.

By A. W. DANIEL.
Bridgend.

BLACK.



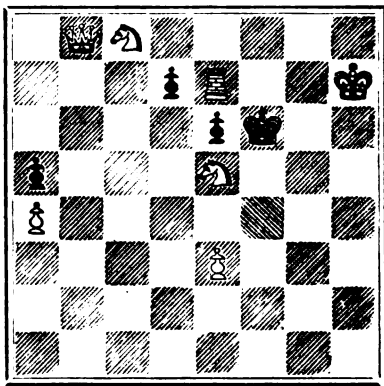
WHITE.

White mates in two moves

No. 1937.

By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



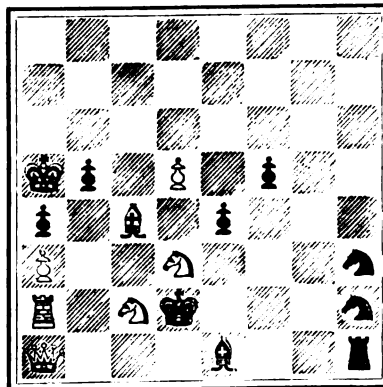
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1937.

By the Rev. G. DOBBS,
New Orleans, U.S.A.

BLACK.



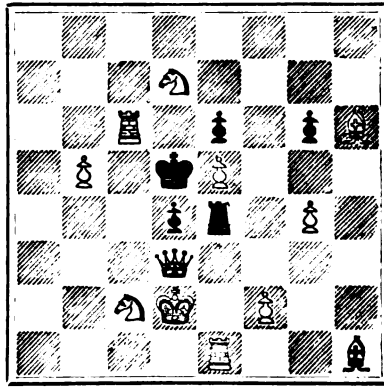
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1938.

By C. F. STUBBS,
St. John, N.B.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
five moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1905.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

BY GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

(Continued from page 425, Vol. xxiv.)

SECTION VI. 4 B × Kt.

THE moves 4 B × Kt, Q P × B, seem to have been regarded as the precursors solely of 5 Kt × P, &c. But there are at least seven practicable fifth moves for White to be noticed, namely (1) Kt × P, (2) Kt—B 3, (3) P—Q 3, (4) P—Q 4, (5) P × P, (6) Q—K 2, (7) Castles. It is true that the last four moves instantly bring about positions which occur in other sections and are there analysed, but the first three give new variations, while the second (Kt—B 3) leads to the most intricate position occurring in the whole analysis.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| *1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| *2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| *3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—B 4 |
| *4 B × Kt | 4 Q P × B |
| 5 ₁ Kt × P | 5 Q—Q 5 |
| 6 Q—R 5 ch | 6 P—Kt 3 |
| 7 Kt × Kt P | 7 P × Kt |
| 8 Q × P ch | 8 K—Q sq |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 Kt—K 2 |
| 10 Q—Kt 3 | 10 P × P |

See Diagram.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------|
| *5 ₂ Kt—B 3 | 5 B—Q 3 |
|------------------------|---------|

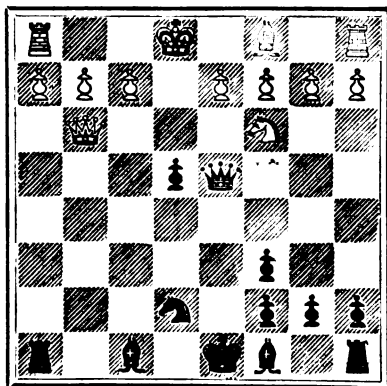
.....For White's 6th move P—Q 3, P—Q 4, and Q—K 2 will be examined.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 6 ₁ P—Q 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 P—K R 3 |

Position after Black's 10th move :—

P × P.

WHITE.



BLACK.

6₂ P—Q 4 6 P × K P
 7₁ K Kt × P 7 Q—R 5
 8 P—K Kt 3 8 Q—R 6
 9 Q Kt × P 9 B × Kt
 10 P × B 10 Q—Kt 7 *w*

8 Castles 8 B—K B 4
The position in Sect. II.
 (4 P—Q 4) at p. 291, Vol. 23 (8 Q Kt
 —B 3, B—K B 4).

8 Q—K 2 8 B—K B 4
 9 P—K Kt 3 9 Q—R 6

9 Castles 9 Castles
The position in Sect. II.
 as above, move 9

7₂ Q Kt × P 7 B—K Kt 5
 8 P × P 8 B × P
 9 Q × Q ch 9 R × Q
 10 Castles 10 B × Kt

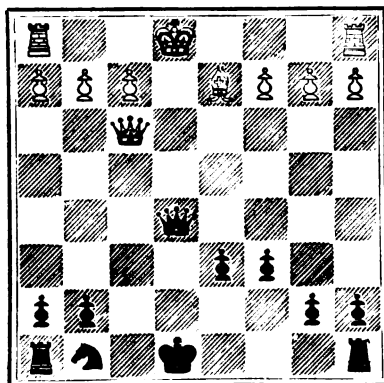
10 Q Kt—Kt 5 10 P—K R 3

10 Q Kt—Q 2 10 B—B 3

8 Kt × B ch 8 P × Kt
 9 P × P 9 B × Kt
 10 Q × B 10 Q—R 4 ch
 11 B—Q 2 11 Q × K P ch

Position after Black's 11th move :—
 Q × K P ch.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....And Black thus keeps
 his Pawns united.

9 Q—K 2 9 Kt—K 2
 10 P × P 10 B × Kt

9 Castles 9 P—K 5
 10 Q—K sq 10 Q—K 2
 11 B—Kt 5 11 Kt—B 3
 12 Kt—Q 2 12 B—B 4
 13 P—K B 3 13 P—K 6
 14 Kt—B 4 14 B × P

14 Kt—K 4 14 P—Q 4
 15 Kt—Kt 3 15 B × P

11 Kt—Kt 5 11 Kt—B 3
 12 P—K B 3 12 P × P
 13 P × P 13 B—B 4

.....To guard K 3 square.

13 Kt × P 13 Q × Q
 14 R × Q ch 14 K—Q 2

13 Q × Q ch 13 K × Q
 14 P × P 14 B—B 4
 15 R—K sq ch 15 K—Q 2
 16 P—Q B 3 16 Q R—K sq
 17 B—Q 2 17 P—K R 3
 18 Kt—K 4 18 Kt × Kt

.....Winning a Pawn.

18 Kt—B 7 18 R × R ch
 19 R × R 19 R—K B sq
 20 Kt × R P 20 P × Kt
 21 B × P 21 R—Kt sq ch
 22 K—B 2 22 B—R 6 *w*

*6₃ Q—K 2 6 Q—K 2
 7 Castles 7 P × P
 8 Q Kt × P 8 B—K Kt 5

8 Q × P 8 Kt—B 3

*7 P—Q 4 7 P × K P
 *8 Q Kt × P 8 B—K Kt 5

9 Kt x B ch 9 P x Kt
10 P x P 10 B x Kt

*9 B—Kt 5 9 Kt—B 3

.....See diagram. Five moves for White at this juncture will be examined.

Position after Black's 9th move:—

Kt—B 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

10₁ B x Kt 10 P x B
11 P x P 11 B x P

10₂ Kt x B ch 10 P x Kt
11 P x P 11 B x Kt

10₃ Kt x Kt ch 10 P x Kt
11 P x P 11 B x Kt
12 Kt P x B 12 P x B
13 P x B 13 P x P

10₄ P—K R 3 10 B—R 4
11 P—K Kt 4 11 B—Kt 3
12₁ Kt x B ch 12 P x Kt
13 P x P 13 P x P
14 Q or Kt x P 14 B x P

12₂ Kt x Kt ch 12 P x Kt
13 P x P 13 P x B
14 P x B 14 P x P
15 Kt x P 15 B x P
16 Kt—K 6 16 K—Q 2

13 B x P 13 Q x B
14 P x P 14 B x P

Position after Black's 14th move —

B x P.

WHITE.



BLACK.

15 Q x B ch 15 Q x Q ch
16 Kt x Q

And White has a certain advantage in his passed Pawn, but Black's Bishop will be rather more effective than White's Knight.

16 B x P

15 Kt x B 15 Castles Q
16 Castles K 16 B x P

.....Or Black might play P—K R 4.

17 Q x B 17 Q x Kt

15 Castles Q 15 Castles K
16 Kt x B 16 Q x P

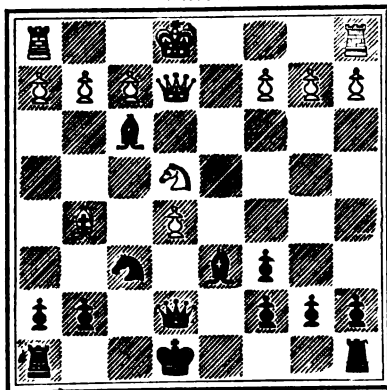
*10₃ P x P 10 B x Kt

.....In this remarkable position there are seven variations of White's 11th move, and in each of them he takes a piece. The singularity is enhanced by the circumstance of there being only slight grounds for preferring any one of the seven moves. Each leads nearly to an even game. The battle rages round the centre of the board, and its object is the winning of a Pawn.

Position after Black's 10th move :—

B × Kt.

WHITE.



BLACK.

11₁ Q × B

11 B × P

11₂ Kt P × B

11 B × P

12 Kt × Kt ch

12 P × Kt

12 B × Kt

12 B × B

13 Kt × B ch

13 P × Kt

11₃ K P × B

11 Q × Kt

12 P × B

12 Q × Q ch

13 K × Q

13 P × P

11₄ Kt × Kt ch

11 P × Kt

12 B × P

12 B × Q

13 B × Q

13 B × P

w

12 Q × B

12 P × B

w

12 Kt P × B

12 P × B

13 P × B

13 P × P

11₅ Kt × B ch

11 P × Kt

12 B × Kt

12 P × B

13 Q × B

13 B P × P

14 Q—Kt 4

14 K—Q sq

15 Castles Q

15 K—B 2

11₆ B × Kt

11 P × B

12 Kt × B ch

12 P × Kt

.....The position at 12 in the preceding.

12 Kt × P ch

12 Q × Kt

w

*11₇ P × Kt

11 Q × Kt

*12 P × B

12 Q × Q ch

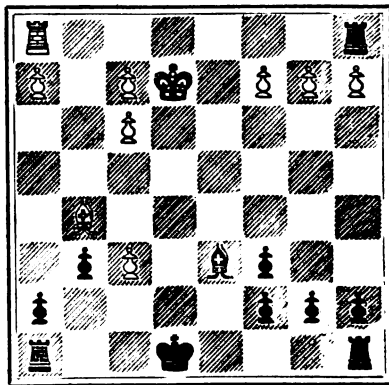
*13 K × Q

13 P—K Kt 3

Position after Black's 13th move :—

P—K Kt 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Although White has a Pawn more, Black's game is preferable, as the sequel pretty clearly shews.

14 P—K B 4

14 P—K R 3

14 Q R—K sq

14 K—B 2

15 K—Q sq

15 Q R—Q sq

16 K—B sq

16 Q R—K sq

17 B—Q 2

17 K × P

18 P—K B 4

18 K—B 4

17 P—K B 4

27 P—K R 3

17 B—K 3

17 K × P

18 B × P

This is but a forlorn way of recovering the Pawn.

19 R—K 4
20 R—Q R 4
21 K—Q sq
22 P—K R 4
23 R—B sq

18 P—Q Kt 3
19 R—Q R sq
20 K R—K sq
21 K—B 4
22 B—B 4
23 P—Q Kt 4 w

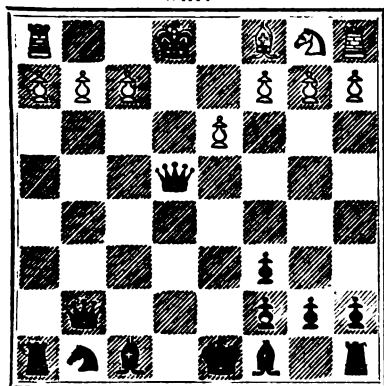
*5₃ P—Q 3
*6₁ Kt × P
*7 Q—R 5 ch
*8 Kt—P
*9 Q × P ch
*10 Q × K P

5 P × P
6 Q—Q 5
7 P—Kt 3
8 P × Kt
9 K—Q sq
10 Q—Kt 2

Position after Black's 10th move :—

Q—Kt 2.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....Black does not exchange Queens because to do so would give White four united and passed Pawns, besides diminishing Black's attacking force. The position affords a fine example for testing the value of three adjacent unmoved Pawns, all passed, against a Knight in the middle game. They are not an equivalent for Black's extra piece, considering his facilities for an attack upon the White King's citadel.

6₂ P × P
7 K × Q

6 Q × Q ch
7 B—K Kt 5

.....And Black has a slight advantage in development.

5₄ P—Q 4
6 Kt × P

5 P × K P
6 Q—R 5

.....A position in Sect. II.
vol. 23, p. 289.

5₅ P × P
6 Q—K 2

5 P—K 5
6 Q—K 2

.....A position in Sect. III.,
vol. 24, p. 261.

5₆ Q—K 2
5 P × P

.....A position in Sect. V.
vol. 24, p. 423, at 5₂.

5₇ Castles
5 P × P

.....A position in Sect. VII.

THE KIESERITZKY GAMBIT.

GAME No 2,527.

Played in the Correspondence Tourney of the *Monde Illustré*. Comparatively, this interesting game is very well handled and correctly played by both sides. Its theme is a variation rarely played now and rather vaguely understood hitherto, of the Kieseritzky Gambit. The game is probably destined to figure as an exemplar in all good chess books. Translated from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*.

NOTES BY SIMON ALAPIN.

WHITE.

LA REGENCE
MARSEILLAISE.

1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4

BLACK.

MR. W. T. PIERCE,
Kent.

1 P—K 4
2 P × P

.....Black gets no advantage by refusing the gambit; e.g., 2 .., P—Q 4; 3 P × Q P, P—K 5; 4 P—Q 3, Kt—B 3 (or A); 5 P × P, Kt × P; 6 Kt—K B 3; B—Q B 4; 7 Q—K 2; P—B 4; 8 Kt—B 3, Castles; 9 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 10 Q × P, B—B 4; 11

Q-B 4, Kt-Q 2!; 12 B-Q 3, Q-B 3!; 13 P-K R 3, Q R-K sq ch, K-Q sq, &c. Black has certainly the attack, but White has two Pawns to the good. (A) If 4..., Q x P; 5 Q-K 2, Kt-K B 3; 6 Kt-Q B 3, B-Q Kt 5; 7 B-Q 2, B x Kt; 8 B x B, B-Kt 5; 9 P x P, B x Q; 10 P x Q, B x B; 11 K x R, Kt x P; 12 B x P, R-Kt sq; 13 R-K sq ch, K-Q 2; 14 R-Q sq, K-B 3; 15 B-Q 4, Kt x P; 16 Kt-Kt 3, &c. White has a slight advantage. His K Kt P cannot be taken either by Kt or R, for if Kt x P, K R-Kt sq; and if R x P, B-K 3. If 16..., Kt-Q 2, White would get an excellent end-game by P-K Kt 3, followed by K-Kt 2. (B) 2..., B-B 4; 3 Kt-K B 3, P-Q 3; 4 Kt-Q B 3!, P-K R 3 (if Kt-K B 3, 5 Kt-R 4, Kt x P; 6 Q-K 2, &c.); 5 Kt-K 2, Kt-Q B 3; 6 P-B 3, Kt-B 3; 7 P-Q 4, P x P; 8 P x P, B-Kt 5 ch; 9 B-Q 2, Kt x K P; 10 P-Q 5, Kt-B 3; 11 Kt x Kt, B x Kt ch (not Kt-K 2, because of Q-R 4 ch); 12 Q x B, Kt-K 2; 13 Castles Q R, &c. Black has a Pawn more, but White's superior development yields him an attack quite as strong as that in the King's Gambit Accepted.

3 Kt-K B 3

The Kt's Gambit. On the whole, the Bishop's Gambit is considered stronger: 3 B-B 4, Kt-K B 3!; 4 Kt-Q B 3!, Kt-B 3; 5 Kt-B 3!, B-Kt 5; 6 Castles!, Castles; 7 P-Q 4, Kt-Q R 4; 8 B-Kt 3, Kt x B; 9 R-P Kt, P-Q 4; 10 Kt-Q P, Kt-K; 11 P x Kt, Q-P; 12 B x P, B-Kt 5. The chances are about equal.

3 P-K Kt 4

..... 3..., P-B 4, formerly recommended by me, was often adopted in the Vienna Tourney. I have since changed my opinion of this move, in view of 4 P-K 5 (if 4 P x P, P-Q 4; 5 P-Q 4, B-Q 3; 6 B-Q 3, Q-B 3, &c.), P-Q 3; 5 Q-K 2!, P x P; 6 Kt x P, Q-R 5 ch; 7 P-Kt 3, P-B 6!; 8 Kt x P! ch, Q-K 5; 9 Kt-B 3!, Q x Q ch; 10 B-Q, B-Q 2. White has slightly the better development. Thus the traditional move of 3..., P-K Kt 4 still seems best. The P on B 5 restricts the development of White's Q B, and the purpose of the move is to defend this P as long as possible.

4 P-K R 4

To prevent the strengthening of this P by B-Kt 2 and P-K R 3.

4 P-Kt 5

5 Kt-K 5

This forms the Kieseritzky. 5 Kt-Kt 5 gives us the Allgaier, to which Black can advantageously defend himself by 5..., P-Q 4; 6 P x P, B-K 2!; 7 B-B 4, P-K R 3; 8 Kt-K 4 (if Kt-B P??, B x P ch; 9 K-K B sq, K x Kt, &c.), B-P ch; 9 K-K B sq (if 9 Kt-B 2, then P-B 6, &c.), Black gets the better game in all variations, P-K B 4, etc. If 6 P-Q 4, P-B 3; 7 B x P, B-Kt 2; 8 Kt-B 3, P-B 3; 9 P x P, P x Kt!; 10 B-P, B-B 3, etc.

5 Kt-K B 3

..... G. R. Neumann recommended 5..., Kt-Q B 3. To this the continuation would be: 5..., Kt-Q B 3; 6 P-Q 4 (if 6 Kt x P, B-K 2), Kt x Kt; 7 P-Kt, B-R 3! &c.

6 B-B 4

The following variation is noteworthy: 6 Kt-P, Kt x P; 7 P-Q 3, Kt-Kt 6; 8 B x P, Kt-R; 9 Q-K 2, Q-K 2!; 10 Kt-B 6 ch, K-Q sq; 11 B-P ch, K-B; 12 Kt-Q 5 ch, K-Q sq; 13 Kt x Q, B x Kt; 14 K-Q 2. The *Monde Illustré* recommends 6..., P-Q 4. There exists an Anderssen-Morphy game of this kind, which took the following course: 7 Kt x K ch, Q-Kt; 8 Q-K 2, B-Q 3; 9 Kt-B 3, P-B 3; 10 P-Q 4, Q-P; 11 B-Q 2, R-Kt sq; 12 P x P ch, K-Q sq; 13 Castles Q R, B-K Kt 5; 14 Q-K 4, Q x Q; 15 Kt x Q, B x R; 16 Kt-B 4, B-R 4; 17 B x P, Kt x P; 18 Kt x Kt P ch, K-K 2; 19 B-Q Kt 5. It will be noted that White has a good attacking game all the while.

6 P-Q 4

7 P x P

7 B-Q 3

..... 7..., B-Kt 2 is rather stronger; e.g., 8 Castles, K-R 4; 9 P-Q 4, Q-R P; 10 Q-K sq, Q x Q; 11 R x Q, Castles; 12 Q Kt-B 3, P-Q B 4!; 13 Kt-Kt 5, Kt-Q 2; 14 Kt-B 7, R-Kt sq; 15 P-B 3, P x P; 16 P x P, Kt-Kt 3; 17 B-Kt 3, B-B 4. Black's development is now complete.

8 Castles

8 Kt—R 4

.....The purpose of this tourney was to investigate the Rice Gambit. How the rules came to allow a Kieseritzki to be substituted is incomprehensible. Among the 36 games played no fewer than 12 failed to conform to the avowed object of the tourney. This circumstance was rendered more vexatious by another flaw in the programme. Various objections notwithstanding, the regulation was maintained that opponents should only play one game together, and the first move be decided by lots. Thus it came about that the Régence Marseillaise, for instance, had to play with a piece down in two out of eight games, while Dr. Neustadtl, of Prague, had in all games his full complement of pieces. What was the idea? A handicap tourney was nowise the intention.

9 P—Q 4

9 Kt x Kt P is bad, owing to K—B sq.

9 Castles

.....By this move Black avoids the usual variation running: 9..., Q x R P; 10 Q—K sq, Q x Q; 11 R x Q, Castles; 12 Q Kt—B 3, B—K B 4; 13 B—Q 3. In my opinion Black's best continuation is: 13..., B x Kt; 14 P x B, B x B; 15 P x B, Kt—R 3; 16 R—B sq, Kt—Kt 5; 17 P—Q 4 (if 17 B x P, Kt x P; 18 B—R 6, K R—K sq; 19 R—B 5, R—K 4, &c.), P—Q B 4! (to break up White's centre); 18 P x P e.p. (if 18 P x P, Kt—Q 6; 19 B—Q 2, Kt—Kt 6, &c.), Kt x B P; 19 B x P (if 19 Kt—Kt 5, Q R—Q sq; 20 B x P, Kt x Q P; 21 Kt x Kt, R x Kt; 22 B—R 6, K R—Q sq; 23 R—B 5, R—Q 8 ch; 24 R x R, R x R ch; 25 R—B 2, R—K B 8 ch; 26 K x R, Kt—Kt 6 ch; 27 K—B 2, Kt x R, &c.), Kt x Q P; 20 Q R—Q sq, Q Kt—B 3; 21 B—R 6, K R—K sq; 22 R—Q 5, R—K 3; 23 B—K 3, Q R—K sq; 24 R—K B 5, R x P; 25 K R x R, K x R; 26 R x R, Kt x R; 27 B x P. Although Black has a Pawn more, the game will be drawn. Herr Robino, of Paris, playing against Dr. Neustadtl, of Prague, continued: 13..., B x B; 14 Kt x B, Kt—Q 2, and might have come out best in this way: 15 Kt—Kt 5, K R—K sq;

16 B—Q 2, Kt—Kt 3; 17 P—Kt 3!, Kt x P; 18 P—Q B 4, Kt—K 6; 19 P—B 5, P—Q R 3; 20 P x B, P x Kt; 21 P x P, Kt—Q 4; 22 R x R ch, R x R; 23 R—Q B sq, R—Q B sq; 24 R—B 5.

10 Kt x Kt P

Forced. On 10 B x P, Q x P, White could not parry the threat of P—Kt 6.

10 Q x P

11 Kt—R 2

Also forced. To Kt—B 2 the reply is, of course, P—B 6.

11 Kt—Kt 6

.....From this point the players abandon theoretical lines. Cordel's *Guide* gives here for Black 11..., R—K sq, without detailing further play, and opines the game is equal. It may be continued: 12 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q R 3; 13 Q—B 3, Kt—Kt 6; 14 B x P, Kt x R; 15 R x Kt, B x B; 16 Q x B, Q x Q; 17 R x Q. His fine development, the surplus Pawn, and the attack on his adversary's weak B P, amply compensate for the loss of the exchange.

12 R—K sq

12 Kt—Q 2

.....The continuation 12 P—B 6 does not seem satisfactory; e.g., 13 Kt x P, Q—R 8 ch; 14 K—B 2, Kt—K 5 ch; 15 K—K 3, Q—R 3 ch; 16 K—Q 3! Q—Kt 3 (if 16..., Kt—B 2 ch; 17 K—K 2); 17 R x Kt, B—K B 4; 18 Kt—B 3, R—K sq; 19 Kt—K Kt 5, P—K R 4 (White threatens 20 P—K Kt 4); 20 Q—B 3, Kt—Q 2; 21 B—Q 2, Kt—B 3; 22 R—K B sq.

13 Kt—Q 2

13 Kt—B 3

14 Q Kt—B 3

14 Q—R 4

.....To 14..., Q—R 3 White could reply 15 Kt—K 5, followed by 16 Q—B 3

15 R—K 5!

15 B x R

.....15..., B—K B 4 might result in 16 B x P, Q Kt—K 5; 17 Q—Kt sq! P—B 3; 18 B x Kt, P x R; 19 B x P, Kt—K B 3. Upon 15..., Q—R 3 would follow 16 R—Kt 5 ch, K—R sq; 17 R x Kt &c.

16 P × B 16 Kt—K 5
Better 16.., Kt—Kt 5.

17 B × P 17 Q—Kt 3
 18 Q—Q 4 18 P—Q B 3
 19 Q R—K sq 19 P—Kt 4
 20 B—Q 3 20 P × P
 21 Q × P 21 Q—Kt 3 ch

.....The following is to be noted: 21..., B—B 4; 22 Q—Q 4 (if 22 Kt—R 4, Q—Kt 3 ch; 23 B—K 3, Q—R 4), Q—R 4 (to obviate the threat of Kt—R 4); 23 Q—K 3, B—Kt 3 (White threatened Kt—Q 4); 24 Kt—Q 2!! Kt × Kt; 25 Q × Kt (Kt 3), Kt—B 4; 26 Kt—Kt 4! P—B 4; 27 Kt—R 6 ch, K—R sq; 28 B—K 2 and wins.

22 Q—Q 4 22 B—Kt 2
 23 Kt—B sq!!!

This simple and original move explains White's previous manoeuvres. He would have won a piece just the same had he exchanged Queens first, but in that case the Pawns on his Queen's wing would have been very weak.

23 Q × Q
 24 Kt × Q 24 K R—K sq

.....It is clear that 24.., Kt × Kt would lose a piece, as this Knight's retreat is cut off. If 24.., Kt—R 4, a piece would likewise be lost, by 25 B × Kt.

25 Kt × Kt! 25 Kt × Kt
 26 Kt × P 26 Kt—R 4
 27 B—Kt 5 27 R × B

.....The loss of the exchange is unavoidable; e.g., 27..., R—Q 2; 28 B—B 5, &c. If 27..., K R—Q B sq; 28 Kt—Q 6, R—B 2; 29 Kt × B, R × Kt; 30 B—K 4, &c. And if finally 27..., R—K B sq; 28 R—K 3, B—B sq; 29 B—K 7, R—K sq; 30 B—Q 6, threatening 31 Kt—B 7 or B—K 4, &c.

28 P × R 28 P—Q R 3
 29 Kt—Q 6 29 B—Q 4
 30 P—Q Kt 3 30 P—R 4
 31 B—R 6 31 B—K 3

.....White threatened R—K 3, R 3, Kt 3.

32 K—R 2 32 R—R 3
 33 R—Q B sq 33 P—B 3

.....If 33..., Kt—B 3?, then 34 P × Kt, R × Kt; 35 R—B 5, R—Q 4; 36 R × R, B × R; 37 K—Kt 3, &c. Obviously White wins easily, as the Black King is impotent.

34 P—Q 4 34 P × P
 35 R—B sq 35 R—R sq

.....Or 35..., Kt—B 4; 36 P × P, Kt—Kt 3; 37 R—B 6, B—Q 4; 38 P—K 6, R × Kt; 39 P—K 7, &c.

36 P × P 36 P—R 5
 37 P × P 37 Kt—Kt 2

.....If 37..., B × P, then 38 R—B 5, Kt—Kt 2; 39 R—Kt 5, &c.

38 R—B 4 38 R—R 4
 39 R—B 6! 39 B × P

.....Upon 39..., R × P follows 40 Kt—K 8, e.g., 40..., R—K B 4; 41 B × Kt, R × R; 42 B × R, K—B 2; 43 Kt—B 7, K × B; 44 Kt × B, K × Kt; 45 K—R 3, and wins.

40 Kt—K 8 40 Kt—K 3
 41 Kt—B 7 41 Kt—Kt 2
 42 P—K 6 42 R—K 4

.....Otherwise the Pawn Queens.

43 P—R 5 43 B × P
 44 Kt × B

This attains the end quicker than 44 Kt—K 8, R × P; 45 Kt × Kt (if 45 B × Kt, B—B 2; 46 B—R 6? R—R 4; 47 K—Kt sq, R × B; 48 R × K, B × Kt, &c.), B—Q 2!; 46 Kt—K 6, R—R sq; 47 Kt—Kt 5, B—R 5; 48 R—B 7, B—Kt 6; 49 R—Kt 7 ch, K—R sq; 50 R × P ch, K—Kt sq, &c. White can neither force mate in this position nor win a piece. He is obliged to bring up his Kt's Pawn.

44 Kt × Kt
 45 P—R 6 45 Kt—Kt 2
 46 P—R 7 56 R—R 4
 47 B—K 3

Black resigns, for the threat R—B 6—B 8 cannot be parried.

THE CHESS QUEEN.

The chess Queen sits on her throne of right,
Beside Caissa's stream :
Where votaries gather in delight,
As in a fairy dream.

And there her favourite champions all
Repair to greet the scene ;
And, with a joyous festival,
To serenade their Queen.

"Great Queen" they cry, exultingly,
"We glorify thy name
And claim that its renown shall be
High on the scroll of fame."

Then cheers of joy go gladly forth,
In echoes loud and long,
And laud her well nigh magic worth
In sentiment and song.

So sits the chess Queen on her throne,
Reposing in her might,
Whilst pausing o'er her victories won,
Responds in joy's befitting tone,
Her measure of delight.

ONE OF THE VOTARIES.

CONCERNING DR. LASKER ON THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT AND ON CHESS ANALYSIS.



PROPOS of my last month's criticism of Dr. Lasker's professed demonstration of the unsoundness of the Counter Gambit, the editor of the *B C.M.* has forwarded to me the following translation of a statement made by Herr L. O. Svenonius in the *Deutsches Wochensach* for December.

"Dr. Lasker's analysis of the P—K B 4 defence to the Ruy Lopez is certainly not a happy debut for his new periodical. I had convinced myself long ago without being acquainted with the *Akad Schachblätten* that after 4 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3 ; 5 Q—K 2, the line of play 5..., Q—K 2 for Black leads to perfect equality."

This shews that Herr Svenonius and myself had independently arrived at the same conclusion. From the wording of the extract we may also infer that the *Akad Schachblättan* has somewhere expressed a similar opinion.

Dr. Lasker's essay on 'Correspondence Play and Chess Analysis,' in the second number of his magazine, is for the most part admirable and

written with his usual insight, but there is one extraordinary statement which I feel compelled to challenge. He affirms that "position judgment" is not exercised in prosecuting analysis. On the contrary I maintain that judgment of a position at sight is a mental operation occurring more frequently in analysis than in any other kind of chess. A moment's reflection will convince anyone of this fact. For at nearly every move tried by the analyst he attempts to form a 'position judgment,' and whenever such a judgment can unhesitatingly be given upon the position following a move, that move becomes one of the terminal moves of the analysis, and is forthwith written down with the appended verdict of equality or inequality in the game, as the case may be. It is the desire to cut short the otherwise interminable lines of analysis which prompts the worker to exercise position judgment at every possible opportunity. Consequently none more than the analyst values the faculty of grasping the whole of a situation at sight or more strenuously endeavours to improve the faculty.

It is quite true that a printed terminal move of the analysis may have been decided upon after some subsequent moving about of the pieces, constituting really additional analysis, which has not been written down. But this only adds an additional number of unrecorded position judgments which must of necessity have been made at the actual terminations of all such extra lines of play. And these additional position judgments must all point to the same conclusion and ratify the statement appended to the printed terminal move such as 'Black must win,' 'Black must lose,' 'The game is even,' or 'The game is drawn.'

Lastly, every move on either side of which no notice is taken in the printed analysis stands for at least one, more or less careful though unrecorded, position judgments. For it must have been due to the exercise of such a judgment that the move was perceived to be too inferior to be worth noticing. I say 'at least one' because some analysis may have been necessary to decide the point and that would involve the exercise of more position judgments. Indeed the neglect of analysis in such cases is a frequent cause of a serious mistake; namely the leaving out of calculation a move which though it appears inferior is actually stronger than the moves chosen for analysis at the stage in question.

It might be objected that a machine could be constructed theoretically which would do analysis perfectly, and that in such a case no position judgments would be made. Quite so; and it is useful to remember that the nearer an analyst's labours approximate to the work of such a machine, the more useless and foolish his results become. For since no judgment could be exercised by the machine, it must of necessity at each stage start an analysis of *every possible move*. If, for instance, White's Queen is without sense offered for capture, the machine would begin to analyse every possible reply of Black's, in addition to the one in which the Queen is taken.

Also after analysing an opening for about twenty moves on each side, the games which this preposterous machine would have recorded would reach a fabulous number, passing the utmost stretch of imagination to grasp. It is due to the incessant exercise of position judgment alone that the analyst is saved from degenerating into such a machine.

G. S. CARR.

OBITUARY.

WE regret to record the death of Mr. James Mason, whose mortal remains were interred on January 17th, in the church-yard of Thundersley, Essex. The news of his death will not come as a surprise to our readers, but we doubt whether Mason himself thought the end was so near. Only a few days before the relapse which terminated fatally he wrote us saying he was engaged revising for further editions his works *Art of Chess* and *Chess Openings*, and hoped shortly to resume annotating games for the *B.C.M.*



*Yours Sincerely,
James Mason*

James Mason was born on the 19th of November, 1849, and the early years of his life were passed in New York. He learnt to play chess when about eighteen years of age, and soon made a local reputation by winning several tournaments. He did not follow up his early success in chess, but gave up public play for some time. When he re-entered the chess domain, he engaged in a match of eight games with Mr. E. Delmar, and

won by 7 to 1. A second match was arranged, and Mason again proved victorious, the final score being Mason 7, Delmar 3. About this time Mason played most of the leading American players with much success. In the latter part of 1875, Mr. Bird visited New York, and arranged a match against Mason, who won by 11 games to 4, and 4 draws.

In 1876, the fourth American Chess Congress was held at Philadelphia, and Mr. Mason won the first prize. Capt. Mackenzie, who was then American champion, did not play. Before the Congress, efforts were made to bring about a match between Mackenzie and Mason, but without success. In 1876, Mason defeated M. Alberoni in a match by 7 to 0. Later in the same year Mason won first prize in the New York *Clipper* Centennial Tournament. In 1877-8, a consultation match was played between Delmar and Mackenzie against Brenzinger and Mason, the first named players winning by 3 to 2.

In 1878, Mason was sent to Paris, by some of his New York admirers, to take part in the International Masters' Tournament. He did not make much of a record in that contest, not being placed in the prize list. After the Paris Tournament, he went to London, which city he made his headquarters. Early in 1879, Mason played a short match with Mr. Blackburne, the final score being Mason 2, Blackburne 1. In the Lowenthal Tournament at the City of London Club, he divided second and third prizes with Blackburne, Bird being first. Later in the year he played a long and stubborn match with Mr. W. N. Potter. At one stage the score was Mason 6, Potter 4, drawn 8, but Mason's play weakened, and Potter by very cautious and determined efforts equalised the scores; the match ending in a draw with 6 wins each and 9 draws. So near was Mason to victory that had he drawn the last game he would have won the match.

In 1880, Mason played in the Masters' Tournament at Wiesbaden, and finished fifth with $9\frac{1}{2}$; after Blackburne, Englisch, and Schwarz (11), and Schallop (10), but above Bird and Winawer, 9 points each.

The great chess event of 1881 was the Berlin Congress, in the Masters' Tournament of which Mason was a competitor. He opened his score by defeating Blackburne on the first day of play. This success was followed with victory after victory, and if Mason had kept this form throughout the tournament he would have won first prize easily. But then came Mason's "bad day"—so fatal to his chance—and the second week saw him at his worst. Then he rallied, but it was too late, all hope of a high place had passed, and in the end he only tied with Wittek with $9\frac{1}{2}$. Blackburne (14) was first, Zukertort (11) second, and Tchigorin and Winawer ($10\frac{1}{2}$) third and fourth. This was Blackburne's year, but it might have been Mason's. In the first match between the City of London and the St. George's Clubs, played in 1881, Mason played for the City and beat Mr. Hirschfeldt.

International Tournaments were plentiful in those days, and though Berlin was a great meeting, Vienna in 1882 was more important. Mason was a competitor, and again played excellently in the early stages, and was leading at the end of the ninth round. But again his evil star appeared, and he lost ground—seemingly almost with *malice pro pense*—for at the end of the first half he only tied with Blackburne for fourth and fifth

places. He made his usual rally in the second half of the tournament, and by fine play tied with Zukertort for first place in the round with 13 each. Had the contest been a one-round affair, Mason would by his score in the second round have done himself something like justice in a great tournament. Being a two-round competition he finally finished third, with a score of 23 points, Steinitz and Winawer being first and second with 24 each. Steinitz won against Winawer on the play-off. We may here state that Mason lost one point in a game with Bird by the decision of the committee on an alleged infraction of the time-limit. Mr. Bird did not claim the game, but another competitor insisted on a strict enforcement of the rule; many of the competitors considered that Mason was hardly treated. Had he not been mulcted of this point, Mason would have tied with Steinitz and Winawer for first, second, and third prizes. His game with Winawer in this tournament proved a classical gem, and is a standing monument to Jas. Mason's skill as a chess player. To show Mason's ability, we give the scores which the six strongest players made with each other:—Mason first, 6 out of 10; Steinitz and Blackburne second and third, $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 10; Zukertort fourth, 5 out of 10; Mackenzie fifth, $4\frac{1}{2}$ out of 10; and Winawer sixth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 10. Later in the year Mason played a game at Simpson's with Mr. Gossip, Mason yielding the odds of Pawn and move, a prize depending upon the issue. After a very hard game Mr. Mason won. Towards the end of the year he played a short impromptu match with Capt. Mackenzie, for a subscribed prize. The match ended in a victory for Mason by 2 games to 1.

The important Vienna Tournament of 1882 was succeeded by the still greater London Tournament of 1883, in which Mason was a competitor. History repeats itself in Mason's chess career. He again opened his score well. In the first half of the contest he played in splendid form, and at the close of the first round he stood second with $9\frac{1}{2}$ points; Zukertort was first with 12, and Steinitz and Tchigorin third and fourth with 9 each. But again came the *lapsus*, which shattered his prospects; in the second half of the tournament he scored only 6 points, and in the final tied with Mackenzie and Englisch for fifth, sixth, and seventh prizes, each $15\frac{1}{2}$. Zukertort was first with 22, Steinitz second with 19, Blackburne third with $16\frac{1}{2}$ (and one game to play), Tchigorin fourth with 16 points. After London came Nuremberg, played in the same year. Mason competed and won third prize with 12 points; Winawer was first with 14, and Blackburne second with $13\frac{1}{2}$.

In 1884, Mason played in a handicap at Simpson's, and won the first prize. Gunsberg was second and Blackburne third. In 1885, Mason played in the Masters' Tournament, at Hamburg. For some time he led the field, but in the end tied with Blackburne, Englisch, Tarrasch, and Weiss for second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes, with $11\frac{1}{2}$ each; Gunsberg being first with 12. Then was the closest finish on record in a Masters' Tournament, only $\frac{1}{2}$ a point between first and sixth. Mr. Mason played in the 1885 Hereford Tournament, but again did not do himself justice. He only tied with Gunsberg for fifth and sixth places. Blackburne was first with 8, Schallopp and Bird second and third with $7\frac{1}{2}$, and Mackenzie fourth with 7 points.

Mason played in the International Tournament of the British Chess Association Congress, 1886, and at first stood well, but later on fell off and only took fifth prize with 7 points, after Blackburne and Burn 8½ each, and Gunsberg and Taubenhaus 8 each. Mason also played in the National Tournament of the B.C.A., 1887, but did very badly indeed, his total score being 3 out of a possible 9. Burn and Gunsberg tied for first and second with 8 each, and Blackburne was third with 6½.

In the Handicap at "Simpson's," in 1888, Mason was second with 16, Gunsberg being first with 16½. In 1888, the British Chess Association and the Yorkshire County organization held a joint Congress at Bradford, and in the Bradford International Tournament Mason was a competitor. He did exceedingly well at first; up to the 14th round he had not lost a game; later he fell away, his final score being 11 points, and division of third and fourth prizes with von Bardeleben, of Berlin. Gunsberg was first with 13½, Capt. Mackenzie second with 12 points.

In 1889, the Sixth American Chess Congress was held in New York, and Mason was one of the players in the International Masters' Tournament. He won seventh prize with 22 out of a possible 38, after Tchigorin and Weiss each 29, Gunsberg 28, Blackburne 27, Burn (fifth) 25, and Lipschutz (sixth) 25½. To show the quality of Mason's play we give the result of the inter-play amongst the seven prize-winners:—Weiss first, 7; Mason second, 6½; Gunsberg, Lipschutz, and Tchigorin tie for third, fourth, and fifth, with 6 each; Blackburne sixth, with 5½; and Burn seventh with 5. It is significant that Mason played in his best form against his most formidable opponents, but badly against presumably weaker men. The Breslau Congress was held the same year, but Mason did very badly, being ninth with 9 out of a possible 17. He went to Amsterdam after Breslau, and took part in the International Tournament, finishing third with 5½. Burn was first with 7, and Lasker second with 6 points. The year wound up with the National Tournament of the B.C.A., and Mason was third with 5½; after Bird and Gunsberg, 7½ each, and that in spite of evil days and consequently impaired health.

The year 1890 opened with a handicap at Simpson's, in which Mason took part and tied with Tinsley for third and fourth prizes, with 13 out of a possible 18. Lee was first with 16½ (made up of 15 wins and 3 draws) and Bird second with 14. Then came the Manchester Congress, promoted by the B. C. A. and the Lancashire players. In the International Masters' Tournament Mason tied with Gunsberg for sixth (11½ each) after Tarrasch 15½; Blackburne 12½, Bird and Mackenzie 12 each.

The Congress of the British Chess Association was held early in 1892, and in the National Master Tournament Mason was second with 7½ out of a possible 11, Lasker being first with 9, Loman third with 7. The next event was the Quintangular Match between Bird, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Lasker, and Mason. In the first half of the Tourney Mason and Gunsberg tied for third and fourth with 1½, after Blackburne and Lasker 3 each. In the second half Mason was third with 2½, and in the total was third with 4 points after Lasker 6½, and Blackburne 6. The next event was the International Tournament at Dresden, but here Mason did badly and only tied with Blackburne for eighth and ninth places with 9 each out of a possible

17. After this Mason took part in a little Quadrangular Match in Belfast against Bird, Blackburne, and Lee. Mason tied with Blackburne for first and second with $5\frac{1}{2}$ each out of a possible 9, Bird being third with 5, and Lee last with 2.

In 1893 the proprietor of *Black and White* offered £50 to be competed for amongst leading players, and Mason was one of the competitors. He tied with Teichmann and Tinsley for second and third prizes, 3 each, Blackburne being first with $3\frac{1}{2}$. In 1894 Mason played in the Leipsic Tournament but was not placed. He competed in the Hastings International Tournament of 1895, but was not placed in the prize list. He competed in the Monte Carlo Tournament of 1903, but did badly, scoring only $9\frac{1}{2}$ points in the two rounds. This was his last appearance in a contest of international importance. He played in several of the Cable Matches, Great Britain v. United States; and also played in the City of London Chess Club Tournament in August last, and played therein his last public game of any importance.

Since 1893 Mason mainly devoted himself to the literature of the game, and towards the end of that year he published his book, "The Principles of Chess," one of the very best works on the game. Its success was very great; the first edition of 4,000 was exhausted in a little over a year. It is stated that over 13,000 copies of this work have been sold. Early in 1895 Mason published his second book, "The Art of Chess," which also met with marked success. His literary ability was of a high quality, his books have taken their place as classics, and are thoroughly reliable in their general teaching. In writing, Mr. Mason was fluent, with all the imaginativeness of the Celt and the smartness of the American. He simply revelled in happy metaphor and aphorism, and it seemed impossible for him to write a dull sentence. Of his services to this journal as an annotator of games it is unnecessary to refer. We are indebted to Mr. Mason's publisher, Mr. Horace Cox, Windsor House, Breems Buildings, London, E.C., for the opportunity of reproducing Mason's portrait. We understand that the revised editions of "Art of Chess" and "Chess Openings" will be issued early during the present month.

We regret to see in the *Western Morning News* the announcement of the death of Dr. S. H. Fisher, of Tiverton, and a leading player of the Tiverton Chess Club. His geniality and charity endeared him to all who knew him, and he will be greatly missed in Devon chess circles.

We are sorry to notice that the death is announced of Mr. Thomas Physick, one of the strong players of the City of London Chess Club. Mr. Physick won the championship of the club in 1893, and also divided second and third prizes with Herr Marco in the Minor Tournament at the London International Congress in 1899, each winning 5 games and drawing 6. Mr. F. J. Marshall took first prize with 7 wins and 3 draws, but lost to Mr. Physick in their individual game. Mr. Physick, who had been in failing health for some time, will be greatly missed by his fellow members at the City Club, as they highly appreciated his unvarying geniality and keen sense of humour, which was never dulled by illhealth.

We take the following obituary notice of the late M. Schiffers from the December number of the Vienna *Schachzeitung*. Our contemporary translates from the St. Petersburg *Zeitung* of December 17th.

The news of the death of the great Russian chess master came upon us with no surprise. Early in the spring, E. Schiffers injured himself by a fall; he was never entirely able to overcome its effects, and on the 29th of November (December 12th) death put an end to his sufferings.

The services he rendered to Russian chess cannot be over estimated. We have no hesitation in saying that the whole of the present generation of



M. SCHIFFERS.

chess players are to be accounted, directly or indirectly, his pupils. His most brilliant disciple, and, later, his more fortunate rival, was M. Tchigorin; against him he played five matches, at first with some success, but finally he had to admit that the pupil had outgrown the master. He was specially qualified for the teacher's calling by his kind and genial nature. He was void of all arrogance, and made himself accessible to the youngest of young players. No one left him unstimulated and without feeling that some thing had been learnt. He would play a game with anyone, was ever ready to point out the faults committed, but never wounded an opponent by a show of superiority.

E. Schiffers came of a chess family. His father and mother, his numerous brothers, and even several of his sisters were chess players. His parents emigrated from Germany to St. Petersburg, where E. Schiffers was born on the 22nd of April (May 4th), 1850. He attended the *Gymnasium* here from 1860 to 1867; from 1867 to 1871 he was a science student at St. Petersburg University. Later he became a teacher at the Law Schools, and afterwards a private tutor, but it was not long before he devoted himself exclusively to chess. Yet the deceased was never one of those chess players who knew no world outside the game. His talents were far too versatile for one of that category. Up to very recently he took a keen interest in questions of mathematics and science, of philosophy and politics. His reading was very wide, and he profited in this from his linguistic attainments. Besides his native Russian and German, he was perfectly at home in English or French. When a private tutor, he had managed to develop his talent for drawing and painting so far as to have been permitted to copy in the Imperial "Hermitage."

It will be seen that this man was more fitted to give than to receive, and he was never sparing of his gifts. No one will blame him for confining himself to the narrow bounds of chess, when it is remembered that in that sphere he touched something of perfection. In later years a deep melancholy impaired his mental elasticity, and he felt then the disfavour of Caïssa. He became a man of solitude, and the cares of life weighed heavy on him.

Those who knew Schiffrs in the flower of his life will always think of him with gratitude, and remember the many hours of unalloyed pleasure and of full recreation he unselfishly gave them. Honour to his memory!

The following will recall to our readers one of the late master's most brilliant games:—

GAME No. 2,528.

Played in the Masters' Tourney of the German Chess Association, at Frankfort, July 25th, 1887.

Giucoco Piano.

WHITE. E. SCHIFFERS.	BLACK. M. HARMONIST.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—Q 4	5 P×P
6 P×P	6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 B—Q 2	7 B×B ch
8 Q Kt×B	8 P—Q 4
9 P×P	9 Kt×P
10 Q—Kt 3	10 Q Kt—K 2
11 Castles K R	11 Castles
12 K R—K sq	12 P—Q B 3
13 P—Q R 4	13 Q—B 2

.....13., Q—Kt 3 was the right move.

14 Q R—B sq!	14 Kt—B 5
15 Kt—Kt 5	

The prelude to a most brilliant attack.

15 Kt(K 2)—Kt 3

See Diagram.

16 R—K 8!!

A far-seeing move, as neat as it is sound.

16 R×R

..... If Black had realised the force of this combination, he could

have saved himself from the impending danger by B—K 3—with Pawn loss, of course.

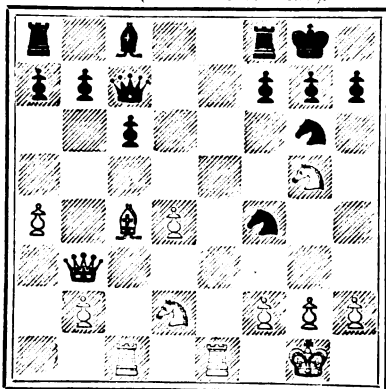
17 B×P ch 17 K—R sq

.....If 17 .., K—B sq, White wins as follows: 18 Kt×P ch, K—K 2; 19 R—K sq ch, B—K 3; 20 R×B ch, K—Q 2; 21 B×R ch, R×B; 22 R×R, K×R; 23 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—Q 2; 24 Q×P ch, &c.

Position after Black's 15th move:—

Kt (K 2)—Kt 3.

BLACK (HERR HARMONIST).



WHITE (M. SCHIFFERS).

18 B x R 18 Kt—K 7 ch
 19 K—R sq 19 Kt x R
 20 Kt—B 7 ch 20 K—Kt sq
 21 Kt—R 6 ch 21 K—B sq
 22 Q—Kt 8 ch 22 K—K 2
 23 B x Kt ! 23 P x B

.....If Black take the Kt,
 24 Q—B 7 ch, and mate next move.

24 Q x P ch 24 K—Q sq
 25 Q—B 8 ch 25 K—Q 2
 26 Kt—K 4 !

The final stroke in this magnificent game.

26 Q—Q sq

...Loss of Q or mate is unavoidable. If 26 P—Kt 3, then 27 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—Q sq; 28 Kt—B 7 ch, K moves; 29 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—Q sq; 30 Q—B 8 ch, and mate next move. If 26..., K—K 3; 27 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—Q 2; 28 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—Q sq; 29 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

27 Q—Q 6 ch 27 K—K sq
 28 Kt—B 6 ch 28 Resigns.

The *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, from which the notes to this game are taken, remarks: "For this game, which the "Chess Monthly" calls the pearl of the tourney, Herr Schiffrers received the special brilliancy prize of 100 marks, given by Mr. Lewis, of London.

THE CHESS WORLD.

LASKER V. MARSHALL.

THE negotiations between Dr. Lasker and Mr. F. J. Marshall were broken off on January 6th, with scant hope of being resumed. It will be remembered that Dr. Lasker called for a deposit of £100, as a guarantee that Mr. Marshall would proceed to a definite issue with his challenge. Marshall agreed to this stipulation provided that Lasker also deposited £100. Whether the champion objected to this counter proposal or whether the tardiness of his reply was taken by the other side as equivalent to an objection we cannot say, but on the eve of his departure from New York to Paris, to fulfil his match engagement with M. Janowski, Mr. Marshall informed Dr. Lasker that, as he had been unable to assure his friends that the Dr. would deposit the sum named, and as they were also of opinion that many of the conditions imposed by the champion were arbitrary and obstructive, particularly were the plans relating to the locality of the match too nebulous to warrant hope of satisfactory arrangements being made within reasonable time, he (Marshall) was forced to the conclusion that the negotiations must be abandoned, for the present at any rate. Mr. Marshall intimated his desire to submit his actions in connection with the challenge to public judgment, and he suggested that Dr. Lasker should take steps to have the whole of the conditions affecting the match for the championship of the world settled by an international committee, representative of the leading chess organisations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Russia. In concluding his letter, Mr. Marshall said he considered this a fair proposal, but, he added, somewhat facetiously, "If you think otherwise I will endeavour to arrange matches with European experts, who probably hold ideas on the subject less exalted than those entertained by yourself. In view of this determination, I have appointed no second, thereby saving, possibly, a luckless newspaper man from the ban of your displeasure." We think Mr. Marshall would have served his

own interests much better by omitting the remarks which we have quoted. There is certainly an impression prevailing in chess circles that the commercial element looms so large in the minds of the negotiators, on both sides, that the true interests of the game are in danger of being made subservient to pecuniary results. It is, of course, right and proper that both the players, in such an important contest as a match for the championship of the world, should receive the full measure of reward for their efforts, both sharing equally, or on an equitable basis; but the chess public will not be slow to grasp the meaning of negotiations which have in the forefront stakes, deposits, offers from clubs, publication of daily journal, objection to newspaper man, &c., all of which smack of the market place rather than of the chess-board. We think Dr. Lasker should accept any condition which he wishes to impose upon his challenger, whoever he be, and we are certain that with the application of straightforward business methods, it will not be difficult to make arrangements which will repay both contestants for the expenditure of their time and trouble. Mr. Marshall arrived in Paris from America on January 16th, and in an interview with M. Janowski, the principal regulations for their match were quickly settled as follows:—The stakes of 500 dollars each side to be deposited with the president of the Philidor Chess Club. The victory to be decided by attaining the score of eight won games, drawn games not counting. If the scores should be seven each, the match will be prolonged until one of the players wins ten games, which will then be decisive. If the scores come to nine each, the match will be declared drawn. Three games will be played each week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 1-30 p.m. to 6 p.m., and from 8-30 p.m. till midnight. Unfinished games will be resumed the next day at the same hours. The time limit is 30 moves in the first two hours, and 15 moves per hour afterwards. The match began on January 24th, and the state of the score as we go to press is Marshall 2, Janowski 1, drawn 0. During the evening prior to departure to France, Mr. Marshall was married to Miss Kraus, of Brooklyn, and his bride accompanied him to Paris. The Cambridge Springs victor has sprung many unexpected moves on the chess world, but this one beats his previous record. His closest friends had no idea that, while he was seeking a match with Lasker, he was playing what was to him the more important game of trying to bring about a quick mate by the capture of a Queen. It says something for Marshall's efforts that he succeeded in the more important project, and we are sure all chess players will join us in the hope that his admiration and love for the "mate" will intensify as years roll on.

The Annual Tourney of the Philidor Club, Paris, began on January 8th, with fifty-two entries. Rules have been adopted to prevent the dragging out of the contest, as was the case last year.

A grand Chess Congress will be opened at Barmen on August 12th by the Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, and the fighting will begin on the 14th. There will also be an Italian National Congress this year at Florence, President, His Majesty the King of Italy, who will give a prize.

Eighty-four players have entered the present season's contests promoted by the Lancashire Association, as follows:—Championship Tournament, 21; Class B. 28; and Class C, 35. The playing centres for the preliminary rounds are Manchester, Liverpool, and Burnley. early all the leading players are competing in the championship contest.

Mr. W. E. Napier, the British champion, played simultaneously games against twenty players from the district at the rooms of the Plymouth Chess Club, on Friday, December 30th, 1904. He lost 4, drew 2, and won 14 games. The winners were Messrs. T. Taylor and C. F. Cooper, of the Plymouth Chess Club; and Messrs. Ellison Pearce and Thomas Whitby, of the Devonport Y.M.C.A.

Although there will be no official Congress of the Northern Union at Blackpool this year, we understand that many of those who have taken part in the past gatherings intend to visit at Park House, Claremont Park, on March 1st, for a short holiday. As might be expected the officials of the Union are reserving their efforts for the important National Congress at Southport, in August next.

The annual contests over the board between the four American Colleges took place before Christmas as usual, and resulted in a victory for Harvard, which scored $8\frac{1}{2}$ won games to $3\frac{1}{2}$ lost. Princeton came next with 6 won and 6 lost. Then followed Columbia with $5\frac{1}{2}$ wins, and Yale with 4. The tele. graph match between a selected team of these colleges and one composed of Oxford and Cambridge collegians, which was intermitted last year, will it is said, be revived this year some time about Easter. Five of these contests have already taken place, of which the British teams have won 3, the Americans 1, and one resulted in a tie.

We learn from the *Guiana Sportsman* that the championship tournament at the British Guiana Chess Club, which started on the 15th June last, was recently concluded, the winner being Mr. J. A. M. Osborn, who won all his games. The sixth handicap contest ran concurrently with the championship tournament, and the scores of the first three prize winners are appended:—

				Won.	Lost.
1st prize ...	...	Mr. C. A. Cunha ...	...	18½	3½
2nd prize ..	...	Mr. N. M. D'Andrade ...	...	17½	6½
3rd prize ...	...	Mr. F. D'Andrade ...	..	13	11

The interesting tourney at Vienna (the King's Gambit Refused being the adopted opening) which began on November 29th, and progressed at the rate of three games for each pair per week, has produced some very pretty games. "The Viennese drawing masters have proved," says the *Strategie*, "that when they like they can make brilliant and charming combinations." The first round ended on December 27th, when Maroczy and Schlechter were leading with 8 points each. Neumann and Dr. Pserli came next with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points each, and then follow Wolf 4 points, Albin and Loewy $3\frac{1}{2}$, Marco 3, and Muller and Vidmar 2. The latter retired after the

first round, and his unplayed games in that round were scored by his would-be opponents, those of the second round being cancelled entirely. As Maroczy's holiday expired on January 3rd, he was allowed to anticipate the second round, and to play all his games in it before leaving. His final total was 14 points out of 17. He lost one game to Dr. Perlis and four were drawn. Schlechter has won the first prize, with the fine score of 14½ points, without losing a single game. Maroczy took the second prize with 14 points, Dr. Perlis the third with 10 points, and Messrs. Neumann and Wolf divided the fourth and fifth prizes with 9 points each.

Southern Counties Championship. — Gloucestershire v. Somerset.
Played at Bath, on January 14th. Gloucestershire won by 9½ to 6½.
Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.					SOMERSET.				
Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	...	*½	Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	*½
Mr. J. T. Edwards	...	...	...	to	Mr. H. C. Moore	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	...	*0	Mr. H. Farsons	...	...	...	*1
Col. Law	...	...	...	0	"Mr. J. Wilson"	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	...	1	Rev. C. F. Bolland	...	...	...	0
Dr. Mason	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. G. Lee	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. U. Beamish	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Highfield	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Morrow	...	...	...	½	Mr. G. B. Caple	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. R. Rickman	...	...	...	*½	Rev. E. S. Caudwell	...	...	...	*½
Mr. E. Wooten	...	...	...	½	Mr. T. G. Barton	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Byrnes	...	...	...	*1	Mr. S. Price	...	...	...	0
Dr. F. Merrick	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. W. Bridges	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. L. Daniell	...	...	...	1	Rev. C. Ramsden	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Hall	...	...	...	1	Rev. W. H. Cockett	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. O. Thain	...	...	...	*1	Mr. A. J. Wilkie	...	...	...	*0
Mr. F. Salter	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. E. Hatt	...	...	...	0
9½					6½				

* Adjudicated. † Exceeded time-limit.

North Manchester v. Liverpool Central.—This match was contested on January 14th, at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester.
Score:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.					LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.				
Mr. C. Lobel	...	...	...	*½	Mr. W. Skillcorn	...	...	...	*½
Mr. T. A. Farron	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Ross Jones	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. H. Halley	...	...	...	½	Mr. T. H. Storey	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. W. Corbett	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Farnsworth	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. J. Crosby	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Burtinshaw	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Slater	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. W. Garrett	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. W. Clarke	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Burgess	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Bradley	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Postle	...	...	...	*1	Mr. R. Jones	...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. Crawford	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. A. Buchanan	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. R. Brooks	...	...	...	*½	Mr. M. Kresner	...	...	...	*½
Mr. W. E. Rogers	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. E. Beckett	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Osborne	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Boyce	...	...	...	1
Mr. K. C. Ross	...	...	...	*0	Mr. H. F. Thorne	...	...	...	*1
Mr. G. E. Pantou	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Seed	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Hughes	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Luckland	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Liebman	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Sullivan	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. L. Agar	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Robinson	...	...	...	0

The British Chess Championship.—The match of four games, between Mr. H. E. Atkins and Mr. W. E. Napier, for the title of British champion, was played at the Hastings and St. Leonards Club, January 2nd to 5th, one game being played each day. In the first *partie*, Mr. Atkins had first move and played P—Q 4, the game going into the 4 B—Kt 5 variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined. "Book" play followed to White's 11th move, when Mr. Atkins went Q—K 2 instead of the usual Q R—B sq. A little later several minor pieces were exchanged. By the 26th move the Queens had gone, and four moves later a draw was agreed to after a somewhat dull and uninteresting game. Next day, Mr. Napier offered the King's Gambit, and the venture proved successful in 17 moves. We append the game, which we take from *The People*.

GAME No. 2,529.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

conclusively the weakness of Black's innovation.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. W. E. NAPIER. Mr. H. E. ATKINS.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4

To know the best opening to select against a particular opponent belongs to the psychology of Chess. Napier apparently had arrived at the conclusion that Atkins' stubborn style was less formidable in a hazardous gambit than in a steady opening, such as the Ruy Lopez or Queen's Pawn game. The risk, too, was but slight, for the results of recent practice have been sufficiently in favour of the attack as to more than justify the dictum that "all gambits are sound over the board."

- 3 Kt—K B 3 2 B—B 4
4 P—Q B 3 3 P—Q 3
 4 Q—K 2

... B—Kt 5 or Kt—Q B 3 should be played. The text move is an effort to turn the game into unusual channels, the underlying idea being that White could not continue with 5 P—Q 4, because of eventual Q × P ch. An error, for which White at once exacts the full penalty.

- 5 P—Q 4

Showing Napier's excellent judgment of position, and demonstrating

- 5 B—Kt 3

.....If now P × P; 6 P × P, Q × P ch; 7 K—B 2, with a splendid game. Or, P × P; 6 P × P, B—Kt 5 ch; 7 Kt—B 3, with marked advantage.

- 6 B P × P 6 P × P
7 Kt × P 7 P—K B 3
8 Kt—B 3 8 Q × P ch
9 K—B 2 9 Kt—K 2

.....There is nothing better. F—Kt 5 ch and R—K sq was threatened.

- 10 B—Q Kt 5 ch 10 P—B 3
11 R—K sq 11 Q—B 4
12 Q—K 2 12 B—Q sq

.....If Castles, 13 B—Q 3, winning the Knight.

- 13 B—Q B 4 13 P—K Kt 4
14 K—Kt sq 14 Kt—Q 2
15 Q Kt—Q 2 15 Kt—B sq
16 Kt—K 4 16 K—Q 2
17 B—Q 3 17 Resigns.

.....A timely resignation. Kt—B 5 ch is threatened, and whatever Black does there is decisive gain of material.

The third encounter was a double Ruy Lopez, which, in the early "middle game," gave promise of ending in favour of Mr. Napier, but the amateur champion, by dissolving his somewhat congested position, proved

equal to the occasion, and subsequently tried for some attack. Queens were exchanged on the 25th move, and the game finally abandoned drawn on the 40th move. The last encounter was an irregular Queen's Pawn Opening, as follows (White, Napier; Black, Atkins):—1 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 3; 3 P—Q Kt 3, P—K Kt 3; 4 B—Kt 2, B—Kt 2; 5 Q Kt—Q 2, B—Kt 5; 6 P—K 3, P—B 3; 7 B—Q 3, Q Kt—Q 2; 8 P—B 4, Q—B 2. If anything Mr. Napier had a little the better position at the time of adjournment. When play was resumed, Mr. Atkins worked out a variation which involved the sacrifice of his Queen for Rook, in order to force through his Queen's Pawn, but he found this would not avail, and the loss of time enabled Mr. Napier to break up Black's King's side, and to force a draw by perpetual check, and win the match and also the title of British champion. We congratulate Mr. Napier upon his success, but English players generally will be disappointed with the opposition made by Mr. Atkins. His want of form was doubtless the result of lack of practice with players of his own strength.

Chess in Scotland.—The following list shows the winners of the Scottish "Championship" Tourney since the Scottish Association started its annual congresses in the year 1884. From the records it appears that the late Mr. D. Y. Mills competed on 13 different occasions, and won the "championship" on eight of these occasions. We have placed an asterisk against the other winners' names, to show that in these years Mr. Mills was not a competitor:—

1884—Mr. John Crum	1894—Sheriff Spens*
1885—Mr. D. Y. Mills	1895—Mr. D. Y. Mills
1886—Mr. G. E. Barbier*	1896—Mr. D. Y. Mills
1887—Mr. D. Y. Mills	1897—Mr. D. Y. Mills
1888—Captain Mackenzie	1898—Mr. G. B. Fraser*
1889—Mr. James Marshall*	1899—Mr. D. Y. Mills
1890—Mr. W. N. Walker*	1900—Mr. D. Y. Mills
1891—Mr. J. D. Chambers*	1901—Dr. R. C. Macdonald
1892—Mr. D. Y. Mills	1902—Mr. E. Macdonald
1893—Mr. W. N. Walker	1903—Mr. Jas. Borthwick*
1904—Dr. R. C. Macdonald* (Present Champion).	

"Richardson" Cup Tourney.—The postponed semi-final tie between Edinburgh C.C. and "Burns" C.C. (Glasgow) was played off at Glasgow, on Saturday, 14th January, a keen contest resulting in a victory for the "Burns" Club by 3 to 2. The final tie for the Cup is therefore between the Glasgow C.C. and "Burns" C.C., and this will be played off early in February. Score of semi-final above referred to:—

"BURNS" C.C.					EDINBURGH C.C.				
Mr. John Russell	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. J. M. Thoms	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Birch, junr.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Lacaille	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	...	0

3

2

Along with the above "Richardson" Cup Tie, an inter-club match between the same clubs was played (scores in tie counting) and resulted in a victory for "Burns," as below:—

"BURNS" C.C.					EDINBURGH C.C.				
Mr. H. Brown	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Spence	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. McGrouther	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Smith	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Court	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Wallace	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. J. S. Gray	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Ellis	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Jackson	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. L. Thomson	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Lacaille	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Griffiths	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. Macdonald	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. O'Rook	...	...	...	0
Richardson Cup Score									

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE. "A" DIVISION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
Athenæum ...	1	—	0	0		0	0	0	0	0				
Battersea ...	2	1	—	1		0	0	1	0	1		0	0	
Bohemians ...	3	1	0	—	0		0				0			
Brixton ...	4			1		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0			1	0	
East London ...	5	1	1		0	—		0	1			0	1	
Hampstead ...	6	1		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—		1	1	0	1	0	
Insurance ...	7	1	0			1	—			0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lee ...	8	1			1	0		—		0	0	1	1	
Leyton ...	9	1	0				0		—	0	0		0	
Lud-Eagle ...	10	1	0			0	1	1	1	—		1		
Metropolitan ...	11		1	1		1		1	1		—		1	
North London ...	12		1		1			0		0		—		
West London ...	13			1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0		—	

FULL RESULTS.

Battersea beat Lud-Eagle	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
Bohemians lost to Metropolitan	2—18
Brixton lost to West London	8—12
East London beat Lee	11—9
Hampstead beat Leyton	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hampstead beat North London	12—8
Insurance drew with West London	10—10

* The Lud-Eagle team claim that one position was not correct, as sent to the adjudicator, and insist on the corrected position being sent up.

Played at the Criterion, on Saturday, January 7th:—

ESSEX COUNTY.

Mr. A. Emery	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. F. Allcock	0
Mr. C. Hammond	1
Mr. E. W. Osler	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	1
Mr. F. W. Markwick	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Bonnefin	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. S. J. Bridgman	0
Mr. F. A. Toyne	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	0
Mr. E. J. Randall	0
Mr. G. Hofmeyer	1
Mr. R. L. Randall	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. R. Dodd	1
Mrs. Bonnefin	0
Mr. W. H. Cremer	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Foyster	1
Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh	1
Mr. E. Hughes	0
Mr. V. Falls	1

METROPOLITAN.

Mr. O. C. Müller	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. G. Sergeant	1
Dr. Dunstan	0
Mr. W. P. MacBean	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Tooke	0
Mr. F. Bally	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Pritchard	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. F. Cornwall	1
Mr. T. E. Webb	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. Goulding Brown	1
Mr. H. Tripp	1
Mr. W. S. de Mattos	0
Mr. E. Paice	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. A. Michell	0
Rev. H. A. Stead	1
Mr. H. J. Edwards	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. A. Brady	0
Mr. J. Stecker	0
Mr. R. Wingate	1
Mr. C. T. Blanshard	0

Midland Counties Chess Union.—Three matches in the second round of the County Championship contest were fought on Saturday, January 21st. A fourth match between Shropshire and Herefordshire, arranged to be played at Shrewsbury, was declared off, the latter county being unfortunately deprived by illness of the services of some of their best players. At Nottingham, those old opponents Leicester and Notts met once more, and though the latter made an excellent fight, they were at length worsted by 3 games. Score:—

LEICESTER.					NOTTS.				
Mr. H. E. Atkins	½	Mr. F. Marriott	½						
Mr. E. H. Collier	1	Mr. J. N. Derbyshire ..	0						
Mr. A. C. Garratt	½	Mr. F. J. Hingley	½						
Mr. W. B. Clark	0	Mr. W. H. Mellor	1						
Mr. C. Lloyd	½	Mr. W. H. Woodhouse ...	½						
Mr. A. A. Bumpus	½	Mr. G. L. Moore	½						
Mr. A. Underwood	½	Mr. B. Willman	½						
Mr. A. V. Hopcroft	½	Mr. J. S. Dickens	½						
Mr. A. Wright	½	Mr. A. Green	½						
Dr. Smith	1	Mr. J. H. Thornton	0						
Mr. A. F. Atkins	1	Mr. W. H. Hogan	0						
Mr. W. Goodman	1	Mr. C. Faenner	0						
	<hr/>		<hr/>						
	7½								4½

At the Station Hotel, Dudley, which appears to be a mutually agreed-upon rendezvous for these counties in all their matches, Staffordshire met Worcestershire. The former were short of their leader, Mr. C. W. Draycott, but they were well represented, and had two new players at the bottom boards. Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.					STAFFORDSHIRE.				
Mr. G. Bellingham	1	Mr. B. D. Wilmot	0						
Mr. Fred Brown	1	Mr. T. H. Billington ...	0						
Mr. F. McCarthy	½	Mr. B. Heastie	½						
Mr. Frank Brown	½	Mr. H. E. Price	½						
Mr. D. Campbell	0	Dr. Mellor	1						
Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes ...	*1	Mr. J. Johnston	*0						
Mr. A. T. Griffiths	*1	Rev. R. G. Hunt	*0						
Mr. E. E. Westbury	½	Mr. F. Beebee	½						
Mr. T. Young	1	Mr. Flaw	0						
Mr. H. B. Bennett	0	Mr. F. H. Guest	1						
Mr. F. L. Jelf	½	Rev. J. H. Robison	½						
Mr. A. M. Hill	0	Mr. H. T. Perry	1						
	<hr/>		<hr/>						
	7								5

* Adjudicated by Mr. Atkins.

Warwickshire made their fifth (or sixth) visit to Oxford and played at St. Peter-le-Bailey School-room, the headquarters of the City Club. Oxfordshire were strongly represented, being reinforced by four Varsity players, who alternated at the upper boards with City men. The visitors had not their strongest representatives, but were eventually successful. Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. G. Butcher	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	1
Mr. F. H. Terrill	1
Mr. A. Turner	0
Mr. F. Mills	0
Mr. A. H. Owen	*1
Mr. T. F. L. Gopsill	1
Mr. J. W. Wilder	0
Mr. F. H. Morris	1
Mr. F. B. Buswell	1
Mr. G. W. Hughes	$\frac{1}{2}$

7 $\frac{1}{2}$

OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. F. S. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Rose	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Robinson	0
Mr. W. N. Macfarlane	0
Mr. H. Ward	1
Mr. E. Paice	1
Mr. W. L. Biggs	*0
Dr. C. Kelly	1
Mr. E. A. Michell	0
Mr. A. J. Harlock	0
Mr. G. W. Davidson	0
Mr. E. Shepherd	$\frac{1}{2}$

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

The executive of the Midland Union is considering a plan for dividing the ten counties into two sections of five each, and allowing each section to play among themselves, American fashion. The leaders in each section are to fight for the championship. Some of the weaker counties, who frequently get knocked out in one round, will thus get better value for their money.

Birmingham and District.—At the beginning of the New Year the three divisions of the League were headed by the new City Club I., Y.M.C.A. II., and Bohemian Chess Club III. respectively. There has been a revival of matches with long teams and these have provided much interest. The Y.M.C.A. beat the City Club by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. A new chess column has been commenced in the *Evening Dispatch*, conducted by Mr. W. Beeson, and the well-known column in the *Birmingham Mercury* has been revived. The Birmingham and St. George's Club have not met for some years, but Mr. Cecil Leigh, the new hon. secretary of the Birmingham Club intends to arrange a fixture this season.

Northern Counties Chess Union Inter-Counties' Championship.—During the past month the first round in the N.C.C.U. County Championship was decided. On Saturday, January 21st, Cheshire met Cumberland in Manchester, and won by 12 points to 3. On January 28th, Lancashire met Yorkshire at Huddersfield, when Yorkshire scored 11 points to Lancashire 9, and ten unfinished games were referred for adjudication to the British Chess Federation. Taking the matches in order of decision, we report first the encounter between Cheshire and Cumberland, which took place at the rooms of the Manchester Club, Ducie Buildings, Bank Street. Unfortunately the officials of the Cumberland Association were unable to secure the services of a full team, and therefore started with the heavy handicap of three games lost by default; and too much praise cannot be given to the team for undertaking their long journey under such adverse circumstances. It has been said that it would promote the best interests of the contest if Cumberland be permitted to claim to play on ten boards only—at present the minimum is 15 on each side—and we understand that the matter is likely to be brought officially before the Northern Union Executive before the next contest (1906) is entered upon.

Notwithstanding the heavy defeat inflicted by the Cheshire team upon their opponents, the match proved a most enjoyable re-union. Invitations to tea were sent out to many leading Northern chess enthusiasts by the Cheshire Executive, and amongst those present at the match were Mr. A. E. Moore (N.C.C.U. president), Miss Millar, Mr. W. C. Barrett, Mr. Critchlow (Cheshire County sec.), Mr. Burtinshaw, Cheshire captain, who had such a plethora of talent at his disposal that he directed the forces without taking a board himself, Mr. W. D. Bailey (Manchester Club secretary), Mr. T. A. Farron (secretary Lancashire Association), Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Mr. V. L. Wähltuch, Mr. T. Kelly, Mr. I. M. Brown (hon. sec. N.C.C.U.), and many others whose names we do not recall. In the interval, 6—6-30, the visitors were entertained to tea, after which the speakers were Messrs. D. Pennington (president Cheshire Association), Platt, Burtinshaw, Moore, and Brown. Space does not permit of our reproducing all the expressions of friendly sentiment to which the speakers gave voice, but there is no doubt that, whatever the result of the matches in the competition, the meetings which they give rise to are looked forward to with anticipation by those privileged to take part in the gatherings, either as players, officials, visitors, or invited guests. After the match a company of about 30 accepted the invitation of Mr. A. E. Moore to supper at the Victoria Hotel, and during the enjoyment of the coffee and cigars which followed the supper, the Northern president assured his guests how delighted he was to have the pleasure of their company, and to be able to pass with them a pleasant hour or two before the departure of their Cumberland friends at one a.m. Dr. Hall responded on behalf of his Executive Committee, and paid a high tribute to the services which Mr. Moore has rendered to Northern chess, his influence having been felt with beneficial effects in Cumberland. But for Mr. Moore's kindly interest, he doubted whether Cumberland would have fulfilled its engagement that day.

Score :—

CHESHIRE.													CUMBERLAND.												
Mr. F. S. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. T. Celling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to
Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. R. Marriott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. C. Butler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Greig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Brooksbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Farnsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Needham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. N. Clissold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. T. Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. D. Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. M. Tickle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to
Mr. C. Coates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. R. Whiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. R. Davies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Slater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. Platt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Carter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. W. Kilmister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. Pennington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Hawksworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. D. R. Macfayden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. D. Harkness	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Garstang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Kennard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. G. Osborne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Stevens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	to
12													3												

* Adjudicated.

† By Default.

The encounter between Lancashire and Yorkshire was contested at the Masonic Hall, South Parade, Huddersfield, and the teams, at the request of Yorkshire, comprised the maximum number of players—30 on

each side. Both counties were well represented, the notable absentees for Lancashire being Mr. A. Burn, Liverpool, and the county treasurer, Rev. W. C. Palmer. The Yorkshire team was very representative of the best chess strength of the county, though it might possibly have been strengthened by Messrs. Turnbull, Foulds, Stockwell, and Peck—the two last named were chosen, but unforeseen circumstances prevented them being present.

The match was played under the auspices of the Huddersfield Club, and after the contest the teams, officials, and many invited guests were entertained to dinner at the Queen's Hotel, by the president of the Huddersfield Club, Mr. Stanley Chrispin, who occupied the chair, and was supported by Mr. A. E. Moore, Mr. John Watkinson, Mr. G. E. Wainwright, Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire captain), Mr. J. A. Woollard, Mr. Thos. A. Farron, Mr. F. P. Wildman, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. U. Rothery, and others. After the health of the King had been honoured, Mr. Rothery proposed "The Lancashire Association," to which Mr. Moore responded, and congratulated Yorkshire on the result of the play, and assured those present that if victory should rest with the Yorkshire team, he would not be sorry; indeed it would be good for both counties, and also beneficial to the other competitors. In the interests of the game in the North of England, he hoped the trophy would never find a permanent resting place in any particular county. Mr. T. A. Farron proposed "The Yorkshire Association," in congratulatory terms; he also referred to the good friendship now existing between the chess players of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and described the teams as fairly representative. The Yorkshire captain (Mr. I. M. Brown) responded, and reminded the meeting that if victory rested with Yorkshire after the adjudication of the unfinished games, there was still Cheshire to play, and they could not count on possession of the trophy until that had been accounted for; there were good players in Cheshire as well as in other counties. Mr. S. Wellington proposed "The Huddersfield Chess Club," and the toast was drunk with musical honours. Score:—

YORKSHIRE.

LANCASHIRE.

Mr. C. F. Lines, Huddersfield	0	Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	1
Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford	*0	Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester	*1
Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. E. Wainwright... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch, Manchester	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. Wellington, Liverpool	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	0	Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester	1
Mr. J. Wilson "	0	Dr. H. Holmes, Liverpool	1
Mr. H. E. Wright... ..	0	Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester	1
Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull	1	Rev. G. Mills-Palmer, Manchester	0
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. E. Foster, Sheffield	0	Mr. C. Lobel, North Manchester	1
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford	1	Mr. A. Rutherford, Liverpool	0
Mr. J. Spencer	1	Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool	0
Mr. J. A. Guy, Bradford	*1	Mr. F. J. Hamel, Manchester Athen.	*0
Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. A. Farron, North Manchester	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Briggs, Manchester	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. W. Jeffrey, Leeds	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. H. Halley, North Manchester	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. H. Harrison, Sheffield	*0	Mr. P. F. Blake, Liverpool	*1
Mr. M. Jackson	*1	Mr. J. Wahlutuch, Ardwick	*0
Mr. H. D. Rockett, Sheffield	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Schofield, Leeds	1	Mr. G. H. Midgley, Manchester	0
Mr. C. W. Roberts, Bradford	*0	Mr. T. H. Storey, Liverpool	*1

Mr. F. H. Wright... ..	*1	Mr. G. W. Garrett, North Manchester	*0
Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	1	Mr. C. Standing	0
Rev. S. Walker, Dewsbury	0	Rev. J. W. Wilkinson	1
Mr. E. Skirrow	*½	Mr. A. Grierson	*½
Mr. L. Denham, Huddersfield	1	Mr. A. Eva	0
Mr. A. W. Preston	1	Mr. J. Crawford, North Manchester	0
Mr. R. C. Thorp	*0	Mr. W. R. Thomas, Liverpool	*1
Mr. W. H. Sparkes	1	Mr. W. J. Crosby, Liverpool	0
15½		14½	

* Adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

The final match will now be played between Cheshire and Yorkshire, on some date to be mutually agreed upon. In case of failure to come to a mutual understanding, the official date is March 18th. The match will be played in Yorkshire, probably at Leeds or Bradford. We understand that the Bradford Club are already contemplating inviting the Yorkshire Association to play the match at Bradford.

Croydon *v.* Rest of Surrey.—The fourth encounter between teams representing the Borough of Croydon *versus* Rest of Surrey, took place on Saturday, January 14th, the *venue* of the contest being the Public Hall, Thornton Heath. The whole of the local arrangements for the match were undertaken by the officials of the Thornton Heath Club,—Mr. W. D. Childs (captain), Mr. A. W. Stoneham, and Mr. A. E. Parnall (hon. secretary). The gathering proved a great success, the whole of the 100 boards being engaged, a marked improvement on previous records, which read :—

1902.—58 aside	Surrey, 34 ; Croydon, 26
1903.—63 aside	Surrey, 37 ; Croydon, 26
1904.—100 aside	Croydon, 50½ ; Surrey, 49½*

* Includes 16 games lost by default, players absent.

Play started at 4-30 and ceased at 7-30, when about a dozen unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. Gunsberg, and the scores announced as follows : Rest of Surrey, 56½ ; Borough of Croydon, 43½. The results achieved by the clubs representing Croydon are shown in the annexed table :—

	Won.	Drew.	Lost.	Total.
Thornton Heath	15	11	26	52
Y.M.C.A.	4	—	—	4
Purley... ..	2	2	2	6
Croydon	8	3	7	18
South Norwood	2	—	3	5
Unattached	3	3	9	15
				100

Many of the "unattached" players are members of Surrey clubs outside Croydon, but being resident within the Borough limits were eligible to represent Croydon. Mr. Parnall welcomed the visitors, and thanked all

who had laboured for the success of the match, mentioning particularly Mr. Child and Mr. H. Ward. They were all delighted to have with them the president of the Thornton Heath Club, Mr. Alderman Page, also Mrs. Page, and the president of the Surrey Association, Dr. Dunstan.

Alderman Page reciprocated the kind references to himself and Mrs. Page, and expressed the pleasure the gathering had given him. Such an occasion meant the material advancement of the game to which they were all so much devoted. Dr. Dunstan explained that illness kept him away last year. He was proud, as president of the Association, that Croydon figured so prominently in producing good players. Whenever a county match was on, the Croydon brigade were always to be relied upon.

A pleasant feature of the gathering was the presence of several lady friends, who gracefully dispensed hospitality to the competitors and visitors. The ladies were: Mrs. and Miss Childs, Mrs. Bennell, Mrs. Sisley, Mrs. and Miss Tapp, and Mrs. Mickleburgh. Full score:—

REST OF SURREY.

Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Curnock ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. T. Marshall ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Anspach ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersal...	...	...	1
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. S. Barlow ...	...	...	1
Dr. Dunstan ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. P. Rees ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Howell ...	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. W. Fisher ...	...	...	1
Mr. T. R. Harley ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. R. Allingham ...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Wernick ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. S. Fazan ...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Hauff ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. T. Dickinson ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Piercy...	...	...	1
Mr. H. C. Griffiths ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. P. Pigg ...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Moore ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. H. C. Howard ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. S. Ward ..	...	...	1
Mr. L. A. Margetts ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. E. Johnson ...	...	...	1
Mr. T. W. Liversage ...	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Felse ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Hall ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Wood ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. R. Turner ...	...	...	1
Mr. P. C. Layzell ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Saunders ...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Garnett ...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Clinton ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Smith ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. P. Plummer ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. O. C. Twigge...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Pollard ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Dunnett ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. R. Burt ..	...	...	1

BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

Mr. F. A. Sisley, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. J. P. Savage, Thornton Heath ...	1
Mr. J. Sargent, Unattached...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Ward, Croydon ...	0
Mr. W. D. Childs, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. F. Bailey, South Norwood ...	0
Mr. F. G. Bloomfield, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. A. L. Densham, Purley ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Aston, Unattached ...	1
Mr. H. Sainsbury, Thornton Heath ...	1
Mr. A. D. Field, Croydon ...	0
Mr. M. C. Barton, Croydon ...	0
Mr. E. C. Colchester, Purley ...	0
Mr. Brysn Gipps, Croydon ...	1
Mr. H. M. Bennell, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. E. J. Platts, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. P. W. Baster, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. E. Stiller, Croydon ...	0
Mr. H. W. Platts, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. C. H. Bacon, Croydon ...	0
Mr. A. M. B. Hillman, Thornton H'th ...	1
Mr. A. E. Parnall, Thornton Heath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. G. Jacobs, Thornton Heath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Whicker, South Norwood ...	0
Mr. G. H. Hadland, Thornton Heath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. C. O'Neill, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. J. L. Keene, Croydon ...	1
Mr. B. Robilliard, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. E. Patterson, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. E. J. Smith, Croydon ...	1
Mr. A. J. Coldwells, Thornton Heath ...	0
Dr. Dukes, Croydon ...	1
Mr. A. M. Smith, Unattached ...	0
Mr. F. H. Wagstaff, Croydon Y.M.C.A. ...	1
Mr. F. Bulfield, Thornton Heath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Robinson, Unattached ...	0
Mr. G. Bernard, Thornton Heath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Stoneham, Thornton Heath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. C. Ellis, Croydon ...	1
Ma. H. F. Coe, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. J. W. Tricker, Thornton Heath ...	0

Mr. W. C. Grose	½	Mr. E. J. Long, Thornton Heath ...	½
Mr. G. T. Bennett	C	Mr. E. Dubois, Thornton Heath ...	I
Mr. C. G. Richardson	I	Mr. W. Adams, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. T. Lovejoy	O	Mr. H. W. Wagstaff, Croydon Y.M.C.A.	I
Mr. W. G. Burtle	O	Mr. W. Butlin, Thornton Heath...	I
Mr. Douglas Haynes	I	Mr. J. Crisp, Unattached	O
Mr. J. Robertson	O	Mr. W. F. Pawsey, Thornton Heath...	I
Mr. H. W. Bull	O	Mr. F. B. Morris, Croydon	I
Mr. W. Dunsan	I	Mr. W. A. Walker, Unattached...	O
Mr. W. H. Carter	I	Mr. I. T. Fillingham, Thornton Heath	O
Mr. A. E. Ashbery	O	Mr. F. Histed, Purley	I
Mr. E. A. Philpott	I	Mr. A. G. Mickleburgh, Thornton H.	O
Mr. T. M. Bond	½	Dr. Cuthbert, Croydon	½
Mr. G. Coventry	I	Mr. H. A. M. Hillman, Unattached ...	O
Mr. J. Drinkwater	I	Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, Thornton Heath	O
Mr. J. E. H. Vernon	I	Mr. K. Bulfield, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. E. Kenward	½	Mr. A. L. Carson, Thornton Heath ...	½
Mr. G. Hutton	O	Mr. E. M. Jones, Thornton Heath ...	I
Dr. Salter	O	Mr. D. Bullock, Unattached	I
Mr. L. W. Haynes	I	Mr. W. Betteridge, Thornton Heath...	O
Mr. S. Mill	½	Mr. P. Ward, Croydon	½
Miss Tapsell	½	Mr. I. G. Coldwells, Purley	½
Mr. J. P. Piercy	I	Mr. R. J. Skip, Unattached	O
Mr. G. Jaques	O	Mr. J. H. Baddeley, Unattached ...	I
Mr. D. M. Ford	I	Mr. C. J. Mullins, Purley	O
Mr. T. R. Moss	O	Mr. H. S. Uber, South Norwood ...	I
Mr. W. S. Maunder	I	Mr. T. A. Watson, Unattached	O
Mr. F. J. Nightingale	I	Mr. W. G. Walker, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. C. Barber	½	Mr. H. W. P'Anson, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. S. Crook	O	Mr. C. Nickels, Croydon Y.M.C.A. ...	I
Mr. G. S. Potter	O	Mr. F. O. Bynoe, Unattached	I
Mr. W. Haynes	½	Mr. W. J. Hearn, Croydon	½
Mr. F. W. Hedges	O	Mr. E. Harvey, Thornton Heath ...	I
Mr. A. V. Whittington	O	Mr. F. Odom, Croydon Y.M.C.A. ...	I
Professor Hudson	I	Mr. C. O. Byhoe, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. W. Given	I	Mr. W. E. Davies, Unattached	O
Dr. O'Sullivan	I	Mr. W. R. Barker, Croydon	O
Mr. R. B. M. Morris	O	Mr. W. Doggett, Thornton Heath ...	I
Mr. H. S. Brown	O	Mr. A. J. Roffey, Croydon	I
Dr. Perry	I	Mr. F. Gordon, Thornton Heath ...	O
Miss Corser	½	Mr. S. Ely, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. W. G. Cornelius	O	Mr. A. Roil, Purley	I
Mr. H. Hall	I	Mr. R. Sutcliffe, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. H. C. L. Hanne	O	Mr. H. W. Fox, Thornton Heath ...	I
Mr. W. Day	I	Mr. C. R. Jephson, Croydon	O
Mr. G. Beer	O	Mr. J. S. Budd, South Norwood ...	I
Mr. B. E. Parry	O	Mr. S. Knott, Thornton Heath	I
Mr. W. H. Sculley	O	Mr. W. P. Plater Thornton Heath ...	I
Mr. H. S. Kortright	½	Mr. J. Bowles, Thornton Heath ...	½
Mr. J. Sarvice	½	Mr. L. S. Hanson-Powder, Unattached	½
Mr. H. L. Reid	I	Mr. W. J. Sutherland, South Norwood	O
Dr. Grace	O	Mr. J. E. Robertson, Purley	I
Mr. H. Earl	O	Mr. E. Smith, Croydon	I
Mr. A. R. Mulley	O	Mr. E. Coker, Thornton Heath ...	I
Mr. E. Gough	O	Mr. W. Helson, Thornton Heath ...	I
Mr. H. R. Greenhill	I	Mr. T. Helson, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. F. G. Davies	I	Mr. G. Repton, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. T. E. Udall	I	Mr. W. B. Smith, Thornton Heath ...	O
Mr. G. M. Hayton	I	Mr. M. James, Unattached	O

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The two following consultation games were played at Hastings, during December

GAME No. 2,530.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

If 11 Kt×P, Castles; 12 Q-B 4 ch, K-R sq; 13 Kt-B, R-K sq ch!

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. E. NAPIER Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN

AND

AND

Mr. I. E. MANNINGTON. Dr. MANLOVE.

1 P-K 4 1 P-K 4
2 P-K B 4 2 P-Q 4
3 P×Q P 3 P-K 5
4 P-Q 3 4 K Kt-B 3
5 P×P 5 Kt×K P
6 Kt-K B 3

Introduced by S. Alapin.

6 B-Q B 4

.....It is somewhat doubtful if this is Black's best line of play. Pillsbury rather favours B-K Kt 5.

7 Q-K 2

7 Q×P

.....Black cannot play 7..., B-B 7 ch, with advantage. For example: 7..., B-B 7 ch; 8 K-Q sq, Q×P ch; 9 K Kt-Q 2, P-K B 4; 10 Q Kt-B 3 wins at least a Pawn.

8 K Kt-Q 2 8 P-B 4

9 Kt-Q B 3

But the main point at issue is whether or no Black may Castle and, for the time being, surrender the piece.

9 Q-Q 5

10 Q Kt×Kt

10 P×Kt

11 Kt-Kt 3

11 Q-Q 4
12 Q×Kt
13 Q-K 2

.....13..., K-Q sq would be met by 14 B-K 3 and Castles Q R.

14 Q×Q ch 14 K×Q
15 B-Q 3 15 Kt-B 3
16 B-Q 2 16 P-K Kt 3
17 Castles K R 17 B-B 4
18 K R-K sq ch 18 K-Q 2
19 B-B 3 19 K R-K B sq
20 B×B ch 20 P×B!
21 Q R-Q sq ch 21 K-B sq
22 R-K 6

To prevent P-Kt 3 and K-Kt 2.

22 P-Q R 4
23 R-Q 5 23 R-R 3

.....If 23..., Kt-Kt 5; 24 R×R P, R×R; 25 B×Kt, K-K 2; 26 R-K 3, R-R sq; 27 B×R, and wins.

24 R-B 6 24 R-K sq
25 Q R×B P 25 R-K 7
26 R-Q 5 26 K-Kt sq
27 R-Q 2 27 R-K 2
28 P-Q R 4, and wins.

The deadly advance of the K B P cannot effectually be arrested.

GAME No. 2,531.

Bishop's Gambit.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE Mr. W. E. NAPIER
AND AND
Mr. H. CHAPMAN. Dr. COLBORNE.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 P—Q 4 |
| 4 B×P | 4 Q—R 5 ch |
| 5 K—B sq | 5 Kt—K 2 |

.....Mr. Steinitz once proposed that the horse should come before the cart! However, nothing startling comes from the transposition, and after ten moves the position assumes the normal appearance.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—K Kt 4 |
| 7 Kt—K B 3 | 7 Q—R 4 |
| 8 P—K R 4 | 8 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 P—K R 3 |
| 10 K—Kt sq | 10 Q—Kt 3 |
| 11 P×P | |

Dissolving too soon; the common procedure Q—Q 3 is scarcely to be improved upon.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| | 11 P×P |
| 12 R×R ch | 12 B×R |
| 13 P—K 5 | |

This move has no point except when Black has weakened his game with P—Q B 3.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 13 Q Kt—B 3 |
| 14 B×Kt ch | 14 P×B |
| 15 Q—K 2 | 15 B—Kt 5 |
| 16 Kt—K 4 | 16 Kt—B 4 |
| 17 P—B 3 | 17 Kt—R 5 |

.....If White proceed 18 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 19 Q—K sq, P—R 6, with powerful attack; but 18 Kt—B 6 ch, B×Kt; 19 P×B dis. ch, K—sq; 20 Q—K B 2 would probably have resulted in equality.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 18 Kt—B 2 | 18 B×Kt |
| 19 P×B | 19 Q—K 3 |

.....A move of peculiar force: if White reply 20 Q—K 4, Q—Q 4!; or if 20 Kt—K 4, Q—R 6 wins.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 20 Kt—Kt 4 | 20 P—K B 4 |
| 21 Kt—R 2 | 21 Castles |
| 22 P—Kt 4 | 22 R—Kt sq |

.....Time might here have been taken for the precautionary measure K—Kt 2.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 23 Q—R 6 ch | 23 K—Q sq |
| 24 P—Kt 5 | 24 P—Kt 5 |

.....Threatening 25... P×P dis. ch; 26 K moves, R—Kt 8 ch, followed by Q—Kt sq ch, &c.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 25 P×Kt P | 25 B×P |
|-----------|--------|

.....This is extravagant. 25... P×P; 26 B×P, Kt—B 6 ch seems to have been sufficient to win.

- | |
|----------|
| 26 Q×B P |
|----------|

If 26 P×B, Q×K P; 27 P×P, Q×B P; 28 R—Kt sq, Q—Q 5 ch; 29 K—B sq, Q—Q 8 ch; 30 K—B 2, Q—B 7 ch, &c. Or 26 P×B, Q×K P; 27 B—Q 2, P×K Kt P; 28 R—K sq, Kt—B 6 ch; 29 Kt×Kt 1, P×Kt dis. ch; 30 K—B 2 (if 30 K—B sq, R—Kt 8 ch), Q—B 4 ch; 31 K×P, R—Kt 6 ch; 32 K×P (K—K 2, Q—R 4 ch, &c.), Q—Kt 4 ch; 3; K—K 4, Q—Q 4 ch; and Black mates in three.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 26 B×P ch |
| 27 K—B sq | 27 Q×Q |
| 28 P×Q | 28 B—K 4 |
| 29 R—Kt sq | 29 K—K 2 |
| 30 P×P | 30 P—B 6 |

.....The turning point. Here Black could win comfortably by K—B 3. White's rejoinder cleverly secures a draw.

31 R—Kt 4	31 B × Kt	37 P—B 6	37 K—K 3
32 R × Kt	32 R—Kt 8 ch	38 P—B 7	38 K × P
33 K—B 2	33 R × B	39 R—R 7 ch	39 K—K 3
34 R × B	34 R × P	40 R × P	40 R—R 6
35 R—R 7 ch	35 K—Q 3		
36 R—R 6 ch	36 K—K 4		

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,532.

Played in the Yorkshire Chess Association "Kitchin Memorial"
Correspondence Tourney, 1904-5.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY W. GLEDHILL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. L. LEAN Mr. W. GLEDHILL
(Sheffield). (Dacre Banks).

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B sq | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 6 B—Kt 3 | 6 B—B 4 |
| 7 P—B 3 | |

The usual continuation, but is it the best?

7 B—Kt 3

.....At move 11 this B retreats a square further. In the meantime, however, it is required in its present position.

8 P—Q 4 8 Q—K 2

.....To exchange Pawns would clear the way for his Q Kt.

9 B—Q 5

Of questionable use; the result is to leave Black with two Bishops v. Kt and B, although the move forces the exchange of Pawns.

10 P × P	9 P × P
11 Kt—B 3	10 P—R 3
	11 B—R 2

.....To avoid giving it up for the Kt.

12 P—K 5

Mr. Lean thinks he ought to have retired B—Kt 3.

13 Kt × Kt	12 Kt × B
14 B—B 4	13 Q—Q sq
15 Kt × Kt	14 Kt—K 2
16 P—Q 5	15 Q × Kt
17 B—Kt 3	16 Q—Kt 5
	17 B—Kt 2

.....If Q × P, P—K 6, followed by B—K 5.

18 P—K 6	18 B P × P
19 P × P	19 P × P
20 B × P	20 B—Q 4
21 Kt—K 5	21 Castles
22 Q—K 2	

White appears to have no means of averting the speedy downfall which ensues.

23 B—R 5	22 Q—K 2
24 P—K Kt 3	23 Q—Kt 4
25 Kt—Q 3	24 R—B 4
	25 R—B 6

.....Threatening mate in two. If 26 B—B 7, Q—Kt 5, but disaster follows shortly, whatever he may do.

26 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,533.

Played in the Moscow Chess Club, October 1st, 1904. Translated from the *Novoe Vremya*.

English Game.

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE. M. TCHIGORIN.	BLACK. Messrs. WEINSTEIN and NAZAROWSKY.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P×P

.....A bad move, yet played even by Gunsberg in a match game against Tchigorin at Havana, in 1889.

5 P—K 5 5 Kt—K 5

.....The game referred to was continued: 5..., Kt—Q 4; 6 B—Q Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 7 B—K 4, B—K 2; 8 Kt×P, to White's advantage. 5..., Kt—Kt 5 is no better for White, e.g., 6 P×P, P—Q 4 (6..., B—Kt 5 ch; 7 Kt—Q B 3); 7 P—K R 3, &c.

6 Q—K 2!	6 Kt—B 4
7 P×P	7 Kt—K 3
8 P—Q 5	8 Q Kt—Q 5
9 Kt×Kt	9 Kt×Kt
10 Q—K 4	10 B—Kt 5 ch
11 Kt—B 3	

11 B—Q 2, B×B ch; 12 Kt×B also leaves White an excellent game.

12 B—Q 3	11 P—Q B 4
	12 Q—K 2

.....To 12..., Q—R 4, White would have replied 13 Castles. If 13..., B×Kt (13..., Kt—Kt 6; 14 P×Kt, Q×R; 15 Kt—Kt 5); 14 P×B, Kt—

Kt 6, then 15 P×Kt, Q×R; 16 B—R 6, Q×B ch; 17 K×Q, P×B; 18 P—Q 6, threatening Q—K R 4.

13 Castles	13 P—Q 3
14 P×P	14 Q×Q
15 Kt×Q	15 B—B 4
16 P—Q R 3	16 B×Kt
17 B×B	17 B—R 4
18 B—K 3	18 K—Q 2
19 P—Q Kt 4	19 B—Kt 3
20 K R—Q sq	20 Kt—Kt 6

.....If 20..., Kt—K 7 ch; 21 K—B sq, Kt—B 6, then 22 B—B 5 ch, K×P; 23 P×P, B×P; 24 B×H ch, K×B; 25 Q R—B sq, and White wins the Kt.

21 B—B 5 ch	21 K×P
22 Q R—Kt sq	22 P—B 5
23 B—B 4 ch	23 K—K 2
24 B—B 2	24 Kt—Q 5
25 R—K sq ch	25 K—Q sq
26 B—R 4!	26 P—Q R 3
27 R—K 4	27 Kt—Kt 4
28 Q R—K sq	28 B—B 2

.....Black has no defence. If 28..., P—R 3, White could continue 29 R—K 7, P—Kt 4; 30 B—K Kt 3 or R×P.

29 P—Q 6	29 B—Kt 3
----------	-----------

.....If 29, B×P, then 30 R—Q sq, K—B 2; 31 R—K 7 ch, and White wins a piece.

30 R—K 7	30 Q R—B sq
31 R×K B P	31 B—Q 5
32 R×Q Kt P	32 Resigns.



GAME No. 2,534.

Played at the City of London Chess Club, in the 1904 match, City of London v. Manchester.

Ruy Lopez,—Alapin's Defence.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

14 P—K R 3

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. R. P. MICHELL. Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 B—Kt 5 |
| 5 Castles | |

If P—Q B 3 is of any use at all to White in the Ruy Lopez, it must be so in this variation. Later on White tacitly condemns his omission to play the move earlier by playing it at a point where no time is gained by doing so. M. Alapin's preference for the first player appears to incline to the variation 5 P—Q B 3, B—R 4; 6 B×Kt, Q P×B; 7 Kt×P, &c.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 6 P—Q 4 | 5 K Kt—K 2 |
| 7 Kt×P | 6 P×P |
| 8 P—B 3 | 7 Castles |

8 B—K 3, to be followed by Q Kt—Q 2 (with or without P—Q B 3, according to circumstances), is a good alternative here.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 9 P×Kt | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 10 P—K 5 | 9 P—Q 4 |
| 11 Kt—Q B 3 | 10 B—K B 4 |

On general principles. But 11 B—K Kt 5 is a more aggressive line.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 12 P×B | 11 B×Kt |
| 13 B—Kt 3 | 12 P—Q Kt 4 |
| | 13 Q—Q 2 |

Here, or next move, B—K Kt 5 (or B—R 3, the former preferably) is called for. The text move is only justifiable on the hypothesis that he has resolved on a general advance of the King's side Pawns, thus:—14 P—K R 3, P—Q R 4; 15 P—K Kt 4, B—K 3; 16 P—K B 4, P—K B 4; 17 P×P *en pas.*, and 18 P—B 5.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 15 P—Q R 4 | 14 P—Q R 4 |
| | 15 R—R 3 |

..... Betraying the cloven hoof! The attack is well conceived, although its success is beyond its merits.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 16 B—R 3? | 16 B×P |
| 17 B×Kt | |

Of course the B cannot be taken on account of 16 P×B, Q×P; 17 P—B 3, Q—Kt 6 ch, and mate next move; but 16 P—B 3, R—K Kt 3; 17 R—R 2 has its merits.

- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| 18 B×R | 17 R—K Kt 3 |
|--------|-------------|

A fatal error! The right course is 18 P—K Kt 3. Black has then nothing better than ... Q×B; and the weakness of his Q side Pawns would be likely to embarrass him presently.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 19 P—K B 4 | 18 B×P |
| 20 K—B 2 | 19 B—B 6 dis. ch |
| 21 B×B | 20 B×Q |
| 22 Resigns. | 21 K×B |

The two following games were played in the match Lancashire v. Yorkshire, on January 28th.

GAME No. 2,535.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Dr. H. HOLMES, Mr. J. WILSON,
Lancashire. *Yorkshire.*

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—Q Kt 3 |

.....Black should Castle before playing this. Much as the defence to the Queen's Gambit Declined appears to be routine, there must always be extreme care exercised not to transpose unfavourably.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 7 P x P | 7 P x P |
| 8 B—Kt 5 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Kt—K 5 | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 B—B 6 | 10 B x B |
| 11 Kt x B | 11 Q—K sq |
| 12 Kt x B ch | 12 Q x Kt |
| 13 Kt x P | 13 Q—K 5 |
| 14 Kt x Kt ch | 14 P x Kt |
| 15 B—R 6 | 15 Q x P |
| 16 K—Q 2 | |

So far at least, Pillsbury *versus* Lee, in the Lon on International Tournament of 1900. The trap should be in the text books by this time.

16 K—R sq
.....As good as anything else; but the game is not to be saved.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 17 B x R | 17 Q x P ch |
| 18 Q—K 2 | 18 Q x Q ch |
| 19 R x Q | 19 R x B |
| 20 Q R—K B sq | 20 P—Q B 3 |
| 21 K R—K Ktsq | 21 R—K Kt sq |

.....Black's chance of resistance, which was wonderfully slim in any case, is ruined with the exchange of Rooks. It may be remarked that Rook and one minor piece afford greater fighting possibilities against two Rooks, than does minor piece against Rook.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 22 R x R ch | 22 K x R |
| 23 K—Q 3 | 23 P—Q B 4 |
| 24 K—B 4 | |

The powerful entrance of the King soon "settles matters."

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 25 P x P | 24 K—B sq |
| 26 K—Kt 5 | 25 P x P |
| 27 K—R 6 | 26 K—K 2 |
| 28 K x P | 27 K—K 3 |
| 29 K—Kt 7 | 28 P—K B 4 |
| 30 R—Q B sq | 29 P—Q B 5 |
| 31 K—B 6 | 30 Kt—B 4 ch |
| 32 R x P | 31 K—Q 6 |
| 33 R—Q 4 | 32 Kt x P |
| | 33 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,536.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. W. OLIARD, Mr. RUTHERFORD,
Yorkshire. *Lancashire.*

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |

.....The only difference between the position and the Queen's Gambit

Accepted is that this is much worse. White should proceed P x P, and whichever way Black recaptures White will develop his game at the enemy's expense. The easiest way to come to grief in the Queen's Gambit, Declined or Accepted, is to transpose the initial moves. (See H. Holmes v. T. Wilson.)

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K 3 |
|------------|---------|

4 Kt—Q B 3 4 P—B 4
5 P—K 3

Leading at once to equality. White should play B—K Kt 5. This is the position Pillsbury waited eight years to get! (Pillsbury v. Lasker: Cambridge Springs.)

6 B—Q 3 5 Kt—B 3
6 Kt—Q Kt 5

.....There was no point in this sally, and if there were it could only be 7... Kt x B ch; which White could comfortably prevent by retreating B—K 2.

7 P x Q P 7 K P x P
8 B—Kt 5 ch 8 B—Q 2
9 B x B ch 9 Kt x B
10 Castles

White presses his superiority with marked force against Black's half-blown development.

10 P—B 5

11 P—Q R 3 11 Q—R 4
12 P—K 4 ! 12 P x P
13 Kt x P 13 Kt—Q 6
14 Q—K 2 14 Castles
15 Q—B 2 15 P—Q Kt 4

.....Painful necessity! Of course, it was bold business for Black to Castles Q R in the Queen's Gambit Declined.

16 P—Q R 4
Going straight to work. The final attack is well handled.

16 Kt—Kt 3
17 P—Q Kt 3 17 K—Kt 2
18 B—Q 2 18 Kt—Kt 5
19 B x Kt 19 Q x B
20 R P x P 20 Q x KtP (Kt4)
21 K R— Kt sq 21 R—B sq
22 Q—R 2 22 P—Q R 4
23 P x P 23 Q x P
24 R x Kt ch 24 K x R
25 Q x P ch 25 Resigns.



All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The problem on page 38 of last number, from the *London Opinion*, given in letterpress, is by Mrs. W. J. Baird.

Our old friend, Mr. C. D. Locock, has taken charge of the chess department of *The Outlook*. It will be remembered that for years he conducted the chess of *Knowledge* and its important competitions, and was one of the judges in our "Thursby" Three-move Tourney. He would be glad to hear from all to whom this notice may concern. A quarterly solving competition is started.

Mr. J. D. Tucker, who is so well known to *B.C.M.* readers, states that he solved 1350 problems during 1904, all solutions being acknowledged in the press—a splendid performance, seeing that it represents over four problems a day, Sundays excepted.

The *Hamstead and Highgate Express* announces its Eighth Tourney for Two-move Problems. A prize of one guinea and six book prizes are offered. Two entries only from each composer. Mottoes, &c., optional. Full solutions on back of diagram. Entries addressed, Chess Editor, *Express* Office, Hampstead, N.W., from Great Britain till March 30th; from abroad April 30th, 1905.

We should like to call attention to Mr. Heathcote's three-mover among our regular problems. It is fair to the author that we should mention it is not intended as an illustration of the "Indian-Bristol" themes in combination. Mr. Heathcote however, is resourceful, and suggests that by a slight alteration, the "task" would have a semblance of adequate treatment. He has not sanctioned our presenting changed version, but we are sure he will not object under the circumstances. White: K at K B 7, Q at Q R sq, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K B 8, P's at K Kt 2, 3, K B 4, Q 2, Q B 3, Q R 4, and Q R 6; Black: K at Q 4, P's at Q 3, Q B 2, 4, and 5; Mate in 3.

Our readers will be, we are sure, delighted to see a pretty problem by Mr. J. W. Allen, the author of "Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem," published last year in our pages, which have excited much interest not only among home readers but also in foreign lands. We have in hand Mr. Allen's solutions and his provisional award in the Solution Competition, which only awaits our scrutiny before it is made final. This must be reserved for March, though Mr. Allen, like ourselves, would like to have seen the finish announced this month.

A contemporary has made an amusing error, which has naturally been repeated by "exchanges." It has been stated that Mr. G. Paul Taylor, the London Magistrate, is a problem composer. We doubt if Mr. G. Paul Taylor even knows how to play chess. The mistake has arisen in assuming that Mr. J. Paul Taylor and the Magistrate are the same person. As we have met both these distinguished worthies socially we are in a position to explode the misconception. There must be a difference of at least fifteen years in point of age. The two-move specialist of the 80's must be at least 15 years the senior of Mr. George Paul Taylor, who commenced life by being articled to a solicitor, and later on changed his career, was called to the Bar, and later appointed as Magistrate.

A two-move problem tourney is announced in the *Birmingham Evening Dispatch*, with prizes of £1 1s., 10s. 6d., "Blackburne's Games," and "Morphy's Games." No mottoes, but full name and address must be

written at back of diagram. Not more than two positions to be submitted by any one competitor. Messrs. Dr. F. Bonner Feast and F. H. Guest are to be judges.

Brighton Society and Das Neue Illustrite Blatt. The following represent a further instalment of the prize problems in this joint concern.

3rd prize, by O. Nemo.—White: K at Q R 7, Q at Q Kt 7, R at K 8, B at K 5, Kt at K B sq, Ps at K R 3, K B 6, Q 5, and 6. Black: K at K 5, Rs at K 7 and Q R 4, Bs at K 8 and Q Kt 0, K: at Q B 6, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 6, 7, Q 6, Q Kt 4, Q R 3 and 5. Mate in three.

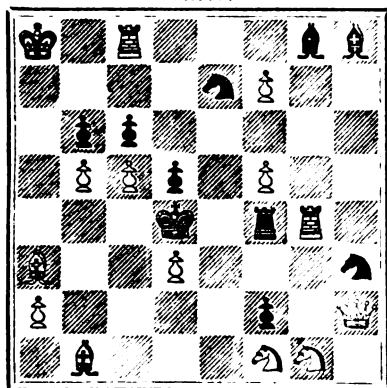
4th prize, by P. F. Blake.—White: K at K B sq, Q at K 2, R at K B 7, B at Q B 8, Kts at K B 2 and K 4, Ps at Q 2 and Q B 3. Black: K at Q 4, Rs at Q sq and Q Kt 3, B at Q Kt 5, Ps at K 4, Q B 2, 3, and 5. Mate in three.

5th prize, by Anton Beck.—White: K at K sq, Q at Q R 2, Bs at K Kt 4 and K 7, Kt at Q B 3, Ps at K R 4, 5, K Kt 6, K B 2, 3, Q B 2, and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 4, R at Q sq, B at Q B 2, P's at K R 3, Q 2, Q Kt 2, 3 and 5. Mate in three.

6th prize, by A. Meskolczy.—White: K at Q B sq, Q at K B sq, B's at Q Kt 4, and Q Kt 7, Kt at Q B 6, P's at K B 5, K 6, Q 4, and Q R 5. Black: K at Q 4, R at K R 5, B's at K R sq and K R 6, Kts at K Kt 5 and 7, P's at K Kt 3, K 4, Q B 6, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

By W. F. WILLS, Kilruddery, Ireland

WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in two.

but honours for the idea largely belong to the American composer who 'showed the way.' "

THE 'INDIAN AND BRISTOL' IN COMBINE.—The following contribution by Mr. H. W. Barry, of Boston, N.Y., will be read with interest by those who have studied this task subject. Mr. Barry is well known as an American problem artist and schemer; he seems to revel in overcoming set difficulties. The two positions which have been specially composed for us in illustration, strike us as being the best that have yet been submitted but

Last November we quoted a somewhat extraordinary two-mover by Mr. K. S. Howard, of America. This problem was an effort to cap the record for a maximum number of pure mates (not essentially economical) in a two-mover. The *Norwich Mercury*—and there is no better chess column which caters for problem students—has had contributed the following remarkable bi-mover, for which is claimed eleven clean mates. It is admittedly built upon the lines of Mr. Howard's problem, and we feel we cannot do better than quote Mr. Keeble's note in the *N.M.*. "Whatever may be said of this problem, it will, we think, always be regarded as a record,

neither carry out the combination in perfect adherence to the demands of the modern school. We wrote in *The Chess Boquet*, some eight years ago, that no one had achieved the task because "its accomplishment according to modern rules is probably impracticable." To this opinion, so far as the three-move problem is concerned, we still incline. Possibly, however, if the "passive sacrifice," as ingeniously suggested by Mr. Alain C. White, is gathered in and considered tantamount to an absolute sacrifice, a conception may be presented to "fill the bill," but modernists will have grave scruples in re-modelling their doctrines to excuse the ushering in of an old-time feature, which has been regarded as offending the law of economy, and stamping it as sterling.

In your September number, in a very interesting article upon the combined "Indian-Bristol Themes," in which is quoted a recent problem of mine, which first appeared in July *Checkmate*, being my own illustration of a new phase of the task which I had suggested the previous April to *Checkmate's* readers. This was to combine both themes in their full three-move forms by means of a "double strategical king-move." Since, however, I have agreed with several critics that the "Bristol" portion of my effort was a sort of inverse conception of the strategy, for in the "Bristol-Mate" the first and last moving pieces were at opposite ends of the diagonal, instead of occupying adjoining squares. As a prelude to a couple of more recent experiments upon the lines suggested by you and Herr Kohtz (the latter through *Norwich Mercury*), I should like to outline briefly the leading features of the originals of both themes in question.

The "Healey Bristol" contained the following features:—(1) The first moving piece passed over the squares followed upon by the Mating Queen upon third move. (2) This mate was result of a "self-block" by Black, caused in defending a *different* threatened mate, and when said mate was given the first and last moving pieces occupied adjoining squares, the former being completely out of action, or, as Mr. A. C. White aptly terms this, "passively sacrificed."

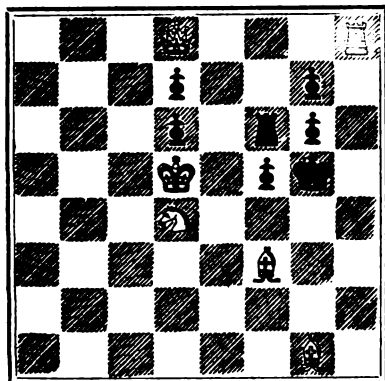
The original "Indian" problem had the following features:—(1) The first moving piece passed over the so-called "critical square" upon which intersection to avoid "stale-mate" took place, and the "Indian" discovered mate was by double-check. Therefore a perfect combination of ideas should aim to contain as far as possible these points.

The need of much "preventative material" makes economy difficult to obtain, though the discovery of some ingenious defence may dispose of this obstacle, since the possibilities of the task seem boundless. Version A, following, strives to produce a correct "model" of the task requirements. A Pawn could not be used at K B 3 because of "cook" by B B 2, which fact also causes the minor-dual. Version B illustrates the theme with Bishop, showing complete "passive sacrifice" key. As regards the "Bristol" portion, and use of Queen in both variations (perhaps in itself a novelty) the writer is working upon a version which includes a *third* theme, the "three defences of pawn," as a side issue.

In closing, note the folling examples that either theme does not depend for its completeness upon the existence of the other. In all I have made 23 versions of this task, and hope the following couple will interest my readers:—

(A) By C. W. BARRY.

BLACK.

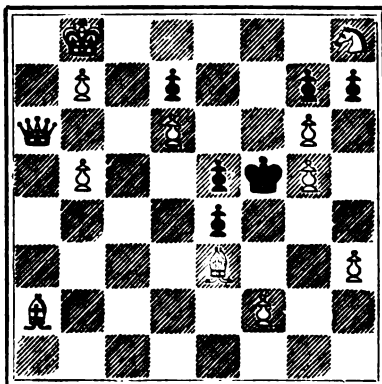


WHITE.

Mate in three.

(B) By C. W. BARRY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS,"

BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"An apple, cleft in two, is not more twin than these two creatures."

Twelfth Night, Act V., Sc. I.

TWIN No. 1.

BLACK.



WHITE.

TWIN No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

In each of the above positions:—

1. White played last but must retract his move.
2. White to play.
3. Black to play so as to enable—
4. White to give mate.

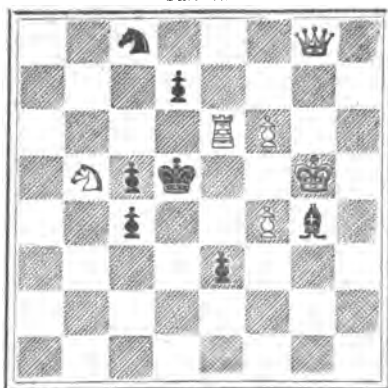
See announcement at page 37 of last issue.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1939.

By J. W. ALLEN,
London.

BLACK.



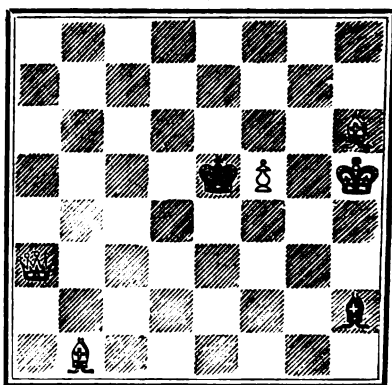
WHITE.

White to mate in two moves.

No. 1940

By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



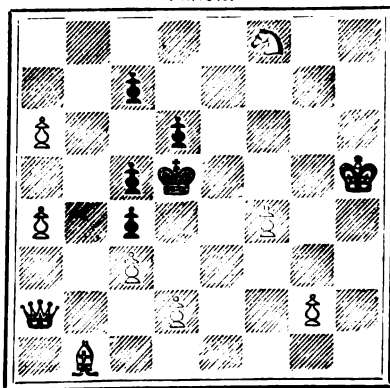
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1941

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.

BLACK.



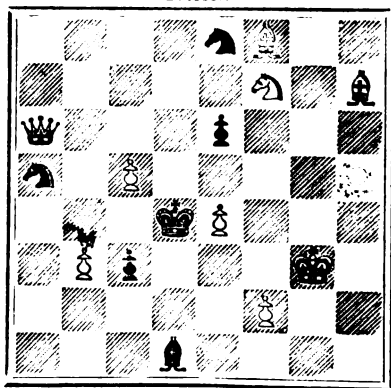
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1942.

By F. W. MARKWICK,
Leyton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MARCH. 1905.

THE "KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED" TOURNAMENT, AT VIENNA.

WE related the course of this tournament last month, and now proceed to deal with the results of the play as affecting our knowledge of the opening. Novelties of merit were wanting.

In the first round Dr. Perlis tried against Marco 3 Q—R 5; the continuation was 3... P—Q 3; 4 P×P, P—K Kt 3; 5 Q—B 3, P×P; 6 B—B 4, Q—R 5 ch; 7 P—K Kt 3, Q—B 3; 8 Kt—B 3, B×Kt; 9 Q×Q, Kt×Q; 10 R×B, B—R 6; and the game was eventually drawn. Black might have offered a Pawn for quick development by 4... Kt—Q B 3; 5 (if) P×P, Q×P. The experiment was not repeated. Dr. Schmidt's move 3 Q—B 3 had three trials in the first two rounds. No one replied 3... Kt—Q B 3, hitherto accounted best; but Löwy scored against Marco with 3... P×P; 4 Q×P (the *Field* suggests 4 P—B 3 as better), Kt—K 2; 5 B—B 4, Castles; 6 Kt—K 2 (?), P—Q 4; 7 P×P, Kt×P; 8 B×Kt, Q×B; 9 P—Q 4, B—Q 3; 10 Q—B 3, Q×Q; 11 P×Q, B—K B 4, &c; and no one apparently cared to face this variation again. In the other two games Black replied to 3 Q—B 3 with 3... P—Q 3; 4 P×P, P×P; 5 Q—K Kt 3, Q—B 3; and White and Black each scored one game.

After the first two rounds the moves 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 3 were made throughout the rest of the tournament. White has then nominally three good courses open, viz.: 4 P—B 3, 4 B—B 4, and 4 Kt—B 3. The first two were adopted in a practically equal ratio, the last only about ten times. In reality there was even less variety than this would suggest. After 4 B—B 4 White quickly followed with either P—B 3 or Kt—B 3 in nearly all cases, the effect being to produce either a position typical of the 4 P—B 3 attack, or one typical of the 4 Kt—Q B 3 attack, by transposition. Viewed from this standpoint it must be said that the P—B 3 type received most suffrages in the proportion of something like two to one over the Kt—Q B

3 type. Singularly enough the first prize winner never adopted as first player the 4 Kt—Q B 3 development, while the second prize winner adopted it in the majority of his games.

4 P—B 3 was usually met with either 4..., Kt—K B 3 or 4..., B—K Kt 5. The defence 4..., Kt—K B 3 appears to lend itself to drawing tactics; Schlechter (as White) played two games which were identical up to the twenty-third move: 4 P—B 3, Kt—K B 3; 5 P×P, P×P; 6 Kt×P, Q—K 2; 7 P—Q 4, B—Q 3; 8 Kt—B 3, Kt×P; 9 B—K 2, Castles; 10 Castles. P—Q B 4; 11 Q Kt—Q 2, P×P; 12 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 13 B—Q 3, Q—Kt 5; 14 Kt×P, Q×Q; 15 R×Q, &c., and both games were drawn. The following game illustrates a more energetic treatment of the opening:—First five moves as above.

GAME No. 2,537.

WHITE. LÖWY.	BLACK. WOLF.	18 Q R—Q sq	18 Kt—K Kt 5
6 Kt×P	6 Castles	19 B—K B 4	19 R×B
7 P—Q 4	7 B—Q 3	20 Q×R	20 Kt—B 7 ch
8 Kt—B 3	8 Kt×P	21 R×Kt	21 Q×R
9 B—Q 3	9 R—K sq	22 R—Q 2 ?	22 Q—B 4
10 Castles	10 P—K R 3	23 P—Q Kt 3 ?	23 B—Kt 5
11 Q—B 2	11 Kt—K B 3	24 P—K R 3	24 B×Kt
12 Q Kt—Q 2	12 P—B 4	25 Q×B	25 R—K 8 ch
13 Kt—B 4	13 Kt—B 3	26 K—R 2	26 P—K Kt 4
14 Kt×B	14 Q×Kt	27 Q—Kt 4	27 Q—Kt 8 ch
15 P×P	15 Q×B P ch	28 K—Kt 3	28 R—K 6 ch
16 K—R sq	16 B—K 3	29 B×R	29 Q×B ch
17 B—Q 2	17 Q R—Q sq	30 K—R 2	30 Q×R
		31 Resigns.	

The defence 4..., B—K Kt 5 was usually continued 5 P—K R 3, B×Kt; 6 Q×B, Kt—K B 3; 7 B—B 4, working by transposition into a variation of the 4 B—B 4 attack, to be noticed presently. Against 6..., Kt—Q B 3 (instead of 6..., Kt—K B 3 as above) Schlechter developed the following pretty variation: 7 P×P (7 B—Q Kt 5 was usually played), P×P; 8 B—Q Kt 5, Kt—B 3; 9 P—Q 3, Q—Q 3; 10 Kt—Q 2, Castles Q; 11 Kt—B 4, and the White Q P cannot be taken on account of 12 Kt—Kt 6 ch.

Another trap of Schlechter's (against Dr. Perlis) was as follows:—4 P—B 3, B—K Kt 5; 5 P—K R 3, B×Kt; 6 Q×B, Kt—Q B 3; 7 B—Kt 5, Q—B 3; 8 R—B sq, Kt—K 2; 9 P×P, Q×Q; 10 R×Q, P×P; 11 P—Q 3, Castles K; 12 B—Q B 4, Kt—R 4?; 13 P—Q Kt 4, and Black cannot avoid the loss of a piece. Löwy several times attempted the continuation of 4 P—B 3, Kt—B 3; 5 B—Q 3, but as the *Field* points out White should get a bad game by 5..., Kt—Kt 5; 6 Q—K 2, Kt—B 7; 7 R—B sq, Kt×B ch; 8 Q×Kt, &c. The early advance of White's Queen's side Pawns was not often adopted; the following game is a good example of the weakness of that line:—

GAME No. 2,538.

WHITE. ALBIN.	BLACK. MAROCZY.	23 R—R 2	23 K—B sq
4 P—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3	.....To go to K 2 if necessary.	
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—B 3	There is a fine irony about the fact	
6 P—Q Kt 4	6 B—Kt 3	that after this violent attack on both	
7 P—Q 3	7 B—Kt 5	wings, the King is going to find per-	
8 P—Q R 4	8 P—Q R 3	fect safety in the centre.	
9 P—R 5	9 B—R 2	24 R—K Kt 2	24 R—Q 3
10 P—R 3	10 B × Kt	25 P—B 4	25 Q R—Q sq
11 Q × B	11 Q—K 2	26 R—K 2	
12 P—B 5	12 P—R 3	26 P—K R 4 is necessary.	
13 P—Kt 5	13 P × P		26 Q × B P !
14 B × Kt P	14 Castles K R	27 Q—R 3	27 B—B 4
15 P—Kt 4	15 P—Q 4 !	28 Q—R 4	28 Q—B 8 ch
16 P—Kt 5	16 R P × P	29 Q—Q sq	29 Q—B 6
17 B × P	17 P × P	30 Q—B 2	30 K × Kt
18 P × P	18 Q—Q 3	31 Q × R	
19 Kt—Q 2	19 K R—Q sq	If R × R, Black forces mate, com-	
20 R—Q R 2	20 Q—B 4	mencing 31..., Q—K Kt 6 ch.	
21 B × K Kt	21 P × B	31 R × Q	
22 B × Kt	22 Q × B	32 Resigns.	

Taking next 4 B—B 4, the stock variation was the following: 4 B—B 4, Kt—Q B 3; 5 P—Q 3, Kt—B 3; 6 P—B 3, B—K Kt 5; 7 P—K R 3, B × Kt; 8 Q × B, Q—K 2; 9 P—B 5, P—K R 3; 10 Kt—Q 2, &c. This occurred repeatedly both after 4 P—B 3 and 4 B—B 4, and may be taken as the last word of the tournament upon this phase of the opening. Black castled on the Queen's side; the advance of the White Pawns on that wing yielded nothing against correct defence, and most of the games at the variation were drawn.

The attack by 4 Kt—B 3 (and we shall treat under this games in which 4 B—B 4 was immediately followed by Kt—Q B 3) yielded more variety and interest. The variation in which White offers the sacrifice of his Q R (first played by Blackburne *v.* Anderssen in 1873, subsequently practised by Tchigorin, and brought more prominently into notice by Pillsbury's attempt to defend Black's game at Hastings in 1895) occurs in this branch of the opening. Wolf defending against Maroczy followed Pillsbury's tactics; but as he varied the defence on the thirteenth move we give the game.

GAME No. 2,539.

WHITE. MAROCZY.	BLACK. WOLF.	6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K Kt 5
4 B—B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3	7 P—K R 3	7 B × Kt
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3	8 Q × B	8 Kt—Q 5
		9 Q—Kt 3	9 Kt × P ch

10 K—Q sq	10 Kt × R	22 K—B 2	22 P—B 3
11 P × P	11 P × P	23 B—K 3	
12 Q × Kt P	12 K—Q 2	Virtually the finishing touch. If	
13 R—B sq	13 R—K Kt sq	23...., Q × B, White mates in two;	
..... Pillsbury played 13....,		and if 23...., Q—Q 3, White plays 24	
B—K 2.		B × B, and still Black cannot take on	
14 Q × P ch	14 K—B sq	pain of the same mate.	
15 R × Kt	15 R × P	23 R—B 7 ch	
16 Kt—K 2	16 Kt—B 7	24 B × R	24 Q × Q B ch
17 R—K 6	17 R—B 7	25 K—Kt 3	25 K—B 2
18 Q—R 5	18 Kt—Q 5	26 Q × K P ch	26 K—Kt 3
19 Kt × Kt	19 Q × Kt	27 Q—Kt 8	27 B—Q 5
20 R—K 8 ch	20 K—Q 2	And White announced mate in six,	
21 R × R	21 R—B 8 ch	commencing 28 Q × R P ch.	

The same play as far as White's ninth move occurred between Müller and Neumann; but the latter declined the offered sacrifice, preferring to continue 9...., Kt—R 4; 10 Q—Kt 4, P—K Kt 3; 11 K—Q sq, Q—Q 2; 12 P × P, P × P; 13 R—B sq, R—K B sq; 14 Q × Q ch, K × Q; 15 B—K R 6, and Black is reduced to sacrificing the exchange, which he did by 15...., P—B 4. White afterwards played weakly and lost. Neumann, as White, twice offered the sacrifice one move earlier, the omitted move on each side being P—Q 3 for White, and Kt—K B 3 for Black. Schlechter promptly accepted the offer by 8...., Kt × P ch; 9 K—Q sq, Kt × R; 10 P × P, Kt—K 2; 11 Q × Kt P, K—Q 2; 12 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 3; 13 B—Q 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 14 Kt—R 4 ch, K—R 4; 15 Kt × B, P × Kt; 16 Q—B 3, P—Q B 3; 17 B × K B P, P—Kt 4; 18 Q—B 3 ch, K—Kt 3; 17 P—Q Kt 3, Q—Q 5, and Black ultimately won. Undeterred by this experience, ten rounds later Neumann repeated his premature offer against Albin, who declined it by 8 .., P × P; 9 Q × Kt P, Q—B 3; 10 Q × Q, Kt × Q; 11 K—Q sq, and the game was eventually drawn.

The two following games illustrate the necessity of meeting correctly Black's move of ... Kt—Q 5 :—

GAME No. 2,540

WHITE. MAROCZY.	BLACK. MÜLLER.	14 Kt—R 4	14 B × B
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—Kt 5	15 Kt—B 5	15 Q—K 3
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—Q B 3	16 P × B	16 Kt K R 2
6 Kt—Q R 4	6 B—Kt 3	.....Weak, as it allows the	
.....Here 6...., Kt—Q 5 should		White Q to get into a more attacking	
be played at once.		position.	
7 Kt × B	7 R P × Kt	17 Q—Kt 4	17 Q—Kt 3
8 Castles	8 Kt—B 3	18 Q—R 4	18 K—R sq
9 P × P	9 P × P	19 R—B 3	19 R—K Kt sq
.....The Field points out		20 B—K 3	20 Q R—K sq
that 9...., Q Kt × P was stronger.		21 Q R—K B sq	21 R—K 3 ?
10 P—Q 3	10 P—R 3	22 R—Kt 3	22 Resigns.
11 P—B 3	11 Q—K 2	.....His last move cut off the	
12 Q—K 2	12 Castles (K)	Q's retreat; for if now 22...., Q—B 3,	
13 P—K R 3	13 B—K 3	then 23 Kt × R P wins the Queen.	

GAME No. 2,541.

WHITE. Dr. PERLIS.	BLACK. WOLF.	If 10 P × Kt, then 10..., Kt × Kt ch; 11 P × Kt, Q × Q ch; 12 K × Q, B × P ch, &c.	
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3		10 B × Kt
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—B 3	11 P × B	11 Kt—Kt 4
6 P—Q 3	6 B—K Kt 5	12 P—B 4	12 Kt(Kt5)—K3
7 Kt—Q R 4			
Avoiding the Blackburne variation, which would have been produced by 7 P—K R 3.		.....This hesitation is fatal; he must now go on with his attack at all risks, by, Kt—R 6 ch; 13 K— Kt 2, Q—R 5, &c.	
	7 Kt—Q 5		
.....Black's K Kt being out, makes all the difference between the two games. The whole attack is now premature, as quickly appears. 7..., B—Kt 3 was necessary.		13 P—B 5	13 Kt—B sq
8 Kt × B	8 P × Kt	14 P—B 3	14 P—Q Kt 4
9 P × P	9 Kt × K P	15 B × B P ch	15 K × B
10 Castles		16 Q—R 5 ch	16 K—Kt sq
		17 P—B 6	17 P × P
		18 P × P	18 Q—Q 3
		19 B—R 6, and wins.	

The next example shows a more correct treatment of White's move of Kt—R 4, and is one of the most original openings in the tournament.

GAME No. 2,542.

WHITE. WOLF.	BLACK. SCHLECHTER.	18 B—Q 2	
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—K Kt 5	.....18 P—Q 5 would not save the P, as 18..., Q—Kt 3 ch; 19 K— R sq, Q Kt × P !.	
5 Kt—Q R 4	5 P × P		18 Q × P ch
6 P—B 3	6 Q—B 3	19 R—B 2	19 Kt—Q 6
7 P—K 5 !	7 Q—R 3	20 Q × P ch	20 K—Q 2
8 P—Q 4	8 B—Kt 3	21 Q—B 6 ch	21 K—K 2
9 B—B 4	9 Kt—Q 2	22 B—B 3	22 Q × R ch
10 P × P	10 Castles	23 K—R sq	23 R—Q 3
11 Castles	11 Q × P	24 Q × P ch	24 Kt—Q 2
12 Kt × B ch	12 Kt × Kt	25 B—R	25 Q—K 6
13 B—K 2			
If 13 K B × P, then ... P—B 4.		.....Threatening smothered mate.	
14 B × B	13 B × Kt	26 P—R 3	26 P—Kt 5
15 P—Q R 4	14 P—Kt 4	27 B—B 6	27 Kt—B 7 ch
16 Q—Kt 3	15 Kt—B 3	28 K—Kt sq	28 Kt—Q8dis.ch
17 P—B 4	16 Q Kt—Q 4	29 K—R sq	29 Q—K 8 ch
	17 Kt—Q Kt 5	30 K—R 2	30 P—Kt 6 mate.

Maroczy attempted to preserve the Black K B and got into difficulties, from which he extricated himself very cleverly.

GAME No. 2,543.

WHITE. WOLF.	BLACK. MAROCZY.		
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—Q R 3 ?	17 K—Q sq	16 Kt × P ch
5 P × P	5 P × P	18 P—Kt 4	17 K—R 4 !
6 Kt × P		19 Kt—B 3	18 Q—R 5
Steinitz used to recommend this after 4 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3, but no one ventured upon that course in this tournament.		20 K—K 2	19 Kt—K 6 ch !
	6 Q—Q 5	21 K R × Kt	20 Kt × B
7 Kt—Q 3	7 B—R 2	22 B × B	21 Q—B 3
8 Q—B 3	8 Kt—K B 3	23 Q—K 3	22 R × B
9 P—K 5	9 Kt—Kt 5	24 Kt—K 4	23 P—Q Kt 3
10 Kt—K 2	10 Q—Kt 3	25 R—B 6	24 B—Q 2
11 P—Q Kt 3	11 Castles	It soon appears that Black has seen further than White in this venture. Of course he cannot play 26 Kt × P ch on account of 26..., Q × Kt, &c.	
12 P—K R 3	12 Kt—R 3	25 P × R	
13 B—R 3		26 Kt × P	
This leads to trouble presently ; the B should go to Kt 2.		27 Q—K 3 !	
	13 R—K sq	28 Q × P ch	
14 P—K Kt 3	14 Kt—B 3	29 Q—R 6 ch	
15 Q—Kt 3	15 Kt—Q 5	30 B × Q	
16 B—B 5		31 K—B sq	
It would be better to Castle here, and let the Q R P go thus : 16 Castles, Q—R 4 ; 17 B—Q Kt 2, and Black must exchange Kts, getting White's K B into play, if he wants to gain the P.		32 K × Kt	
		33 B—K 3	
		34 K—Q 2	
		35 P—Q R 4	
		36 R × P	
		And Black won after some further play.	

Few of the competitors cared to saddle themselves with a doubled and isolated Pawn, contingent upon Black's playing B—K 3. The following game shows however how the resulting open files may be turned to account.

GAME No. 2,544.

WHITE. NEUMANN.	BLACK. MAROCZY.		
4 B—B 4	4 Kt—Q B 3	8 P × P	8 P × P
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3	9 B—Kt 5	9 P—Q R 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—K 3	10 Q—Q 2	10 Castles
7 B × B	7 P × B	11 Castles	11 Q—Q 3
		12 B × Kt	12 R × B
		13 Kt—K 2	13 P—Q Kt 4

14 P—Q 4	14 P × P	26 Kt—Kt 8	26 P—Kt 5
15 Q Kt × P	15 Kt × Kt	27 P × P	27 P × P
16 Kt × Kt	16 R—Q sq	28 K—K 2	28 K—B 2
17 Kt—B 6	17 Q × Q ch	29 Kt—B 6	29 K—B 3
18 R × Q	18 R × R	30 K—B sq	30 K—Kt 4
19 K × R	19 R—B 7 ch	31 Kt—Q 8	31 K—B 5
20 K—Q 3	20 R × Kt P	32 Kt × P ch	32 K × P
21 P—Kt 4	21 R—Kt 8	33 K—K 2	33 B—K 6
22 R × R	22 B × R	34 Kt—B 5 ch	34 B × Kt
23 P—K R 3	23 P—Kt 4	35 P × B	35 P—Kt 5
24 Kt—Kt 8	24 P—K R 4	36 P—B 6	36 P—K Kt 6
25 Kt × P	25 B—Kt 3	37 Resigns.	

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON THE KIESERITZKY GAMBIT.

(Rice Gambit Declined Variation.)

By W. T. PIERCE.

The text moves are from a game by correspondence between Mr. F. N. Braund and myself.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P × P	4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
		5 Kt—K 5	5 Kt—K B 3

Black may here play B—Kt 2, leading to 6 P—Q 4, Kt—K B 3; 7 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q 3; 8 Kt—Q 3, Kt—R 4; 9 Kt × P, Kt—Kt 6; 10 R—R 2, Castles; 11 B—B 4, Kt × P; 12 Kt × Kt, R—K sq, with advantage to Black.

6 B—B 4	6 P—Q 4	7 P × P	7 B—Q 3
---------	---------	---------	---------

Here again Black may play with advantage B—Kt 2; then if 8 B—Kt 5 ch, P—B 3; 9 P × P, Castles; 10 P × P, B × P; 11 P—Q 4, B × P; 12 R—Kt sq, P—B 6, as recommended by the late Mr. James Mason.

8 Castles	8 Kt—R 4	9 P—Q 4	9 Castles
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These last two moves on each side constitute the Rice Gambit Declined,—but they may be transposed into the regular Kieseritzky as shown by M. S. Alapin on p. 421, vol. xxiv., of the *B.C.M.*, by making the play 8 P—Q 4, Castles !; 9 Castles, Kt—R 4.

10 Kt × Kt P	10 Q × P	12 R—K sq	12 Kt—Q 2 !
11 Kt—R 2	11 Kt—Kt 6		

Instead of this move M. Alapin gives 12..., P—B 6 as best. It is a nice point. In M. Alapin's analysis he conducts the game in White's favour. The moves he gives are 13 Kt × P !, Q—R 8 ch; 14 K—B 2, Kt—K 5 ch; 15 K—K 3, Q—R 3 ch; 16 K—Q 3 !, Q—Kt 3; 17 R × Kt, B—K B 4; 18 Kt—B 3, R—K sq; 19 K Kt—Kt 5, Kt—Q 2;

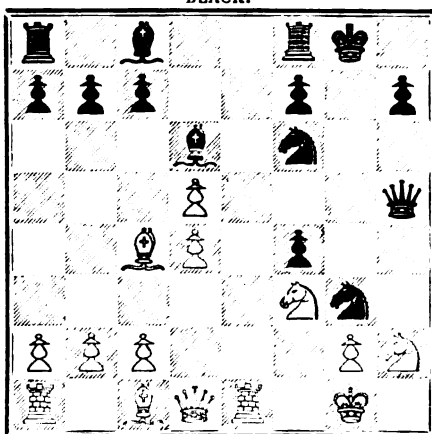
20 P-K Kt 4, B×R ch; 21 Q Kt×B!, P-K R 3!; 22 Q-B 3, P×Kt; 23 Q-B 5, Q×Q; 24 P×Q, P-K B 3; 25 B-Q Kt 5, R×Kt!; 26 K×R, Kt-Kt 3; 27 K-B 3, P-R 3; 28 B-B sq, Kt×P, and concludes "that there is evidently no advantage for Black in this variation." If this be so, it tends to prove that 12..., P-B 6 is not so good as would appear. It seems to me to be an even game, for if now 29 P-B 4, Black can play Kt-Kt 5, and if 30 P-Q 5, P-R 4, and the game seems pretty equal. I am still of opinion that 12..., Kt-Q 2 is Black's strongest move, although I have twice come to grief in correspondence play, once in my game with M. S. Alapin, as he shows, and once against Herr Neustadt, both games occurring in *Le Monde Illustré* Rice Gambit Correspondence Tourney. I attribute my losses not to this move but to an error of judgment at the 15th move.

13 Kt-Q 2

13 Kt-B 3

14 Q Kt-B 3 14 Q-R 4!

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play his 15th move.

15 R-K 5

This is undoubtedly White's best move. It was played against me by both M. S. Alapin and Herr Neustadt. Capitaine R. N. Pervago played the inferior move 15 Kt-K 5, and the game continued: B×Kt; 16 P×B! (of course if 16 Q×Q, he loses a piece by B×P ch, &c.), Kt-Kt 5; 17 Kt×Kt, B×Kt; 18 Q-Q 3!, P-B 6!; 19 P×P!, Q-R 8 ch; 20 K-B 2, Q-R 7 ch; 21 K-K 3, Kt-B 4 ch; 22 K-K 4, K R-K sq; 23 B-B 4, and here I was tempted to sacrifice the R, and played R×P ch; and after 24 B×R, R-K sq; 25 Q-B 3!, Kt-Q 3 ch; 26 K-Q 3, B-B 4 ch; 27 K-Q 4, Q-R 5 ch; 28 P-B 4, Q-B 7 ch; 29 Q-K 3, Q×Q B P; 30 Q-K 2!, his only move, which I overlooked, and White won. I ought to have played 23..., Kt-Q 3 ch, leading to a forced win, thus: 24 K-K 3, R×P ch! (now this is correct); 25 B×R, Q×B ch; 26 K-Q 2! (K B 2 leads to a speedy win by Q-R 7 ch; 27 K-K 3, Kt-B 4 ch; 28 K-K 4, R-K sq mate), Q-B 5 ch; 27 K-B 3, P-Q 4; 28 P-R 3 (if 28 P×B, Kt-Kt 4 ch; 29 K-Kt 3!, P-R 5 ch; 30 K-Kt 4, Q-Q 3 ch, &c.), P-Kt 4; 29 B×P, R-Kt sq; 30 B-B 4, B×P, threatening Kt-K 5 ch. The above is not exhaustive, but serves to show that Black has a very strong attack.

15 B-K B 4!

Black would have a very difficult game if he captured the R as I did in my games with Alapin and Neustadt. It is much better to lose the Pawn and then shut in the Rook, forcing White to lose the exchange.

16 B × P

16 K Kt—K 5

Not Q Kt—K 5, threatening P—K B 3, for White would reply 17 B × Kt with advantage.

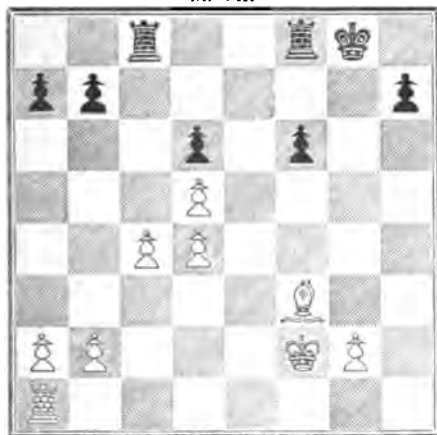
17 B—K 2

With the intention of advancing P—B 4.

18 P—B 4	17 Kt—Kt 5	23 Kt × Kt	23 Q × Kt
19 R × B	18 P—K B 3	24 Q—Q 2	24 Q R—K sq
20 B × B	19 Q × R	25 B—B 3	25 Q—R 5
21 Kt × Kt	20 P × B	26 Q—K B 2	26 Q × Q ch
22 Kt—Q 2	21 Q × Kt	27 K × Q	27 R—B sq
	22 Q—B 5		

Black has still a difficult game, having only three Pawns to oppose five on the Queen's side.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play his 28th move.

28 R—Q B sq	28 P—Kt 3	31 P—R 3	31 R—R sq
29 P—Q Kt 4	29 R—Q B 2	32 B—K 2 !	
30 P—B 5	30 P—Q R 4		

A very good move.

32 R P × P	33 R P × P	33 R—R 5
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And after a long struggle Black ultimately won.



THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT

BY GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A

(Continued from page 45.)

SECTION VII. 4 Castles.

This move is not enterprising. It enables Black by his reply of P × P to confine the subsequent play within very narrow limits. Only two moves are then practicable for White, and the issue in each case is soon made clear.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| *1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| *2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| *3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—B 4 |
| *4 Castles | 4 P × P |
| *5 B × Kt | 5 Q P × B |
| *6 Kt × P | 6 Q—Q 5 |
| 7 Kt—Kt 4 | 7 P—K R 4 |
| 8 Kt—K 3 | 8 B—Q 3 |

Position after Black's 8th move :—

B—Q 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....With Q—K 4 in view.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| *7 Q—R 5 ch | 7 P—Kt 3 |
| *8 Kt × Kt P | 8 P × Kt |
| *9 Q × P ch | 9 K—Q sq |
| *10 P—Q 3 | 10 Kt—K 2 |
| 11 B—Kt 5 | 11 Q—K 4 |
| 12 B × Kt ch | 12 B × B |
| 13 P—K Kt 3 or R 3 | |
| | 13 P—K 6 |

.....With a winning game. So far the moves in this Section have been taken from the *Chess Monthly*, vol. xiv., p. 147. It is singular that at move 11, White should not have been made to seize the opportunity of capturing the K P; for as these variations shew the Pawn becomes very formidable when left on the board. Besides, why not win a Pawn? White has only two to the good in the place of his lost Knight.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 13 Q—Kt 3 | 13 B—Q 3 |
|-----------|----------|

Position after Black's 13th move :—

B—Q 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-----|
| 14 Q × Q | 14 B × Q | 14' |
| 142 P—K B 4 | 14 P × B P | |
| 15 R × P | 15 Q—KR4ch | 15' |

14, Kt—B 3 14 Q—Q B 4 17 Q—B 2 17 Q—Q 8 ch *u*

.....With a winning game.
If White plays 15 Q—K 3, Black
gives mate in five.

11, Q × K P 11 Q—Kt 2

14, P—Q 4 14 Q—B 3

.....To take the Pawn would
allow the White Queen to check at Kt 5.

15 P—K B 4 15 P × P
16 R × P 16 Q × P ch

.....This position may be
obtained from the last diagram in
Section VI. above, by making the
moves 11 Castles, Kt—K 2; and the
remarks there made apply also to the
present position.

White's alternative move of 5 Kt—
K sq is so feeble as not to be deserving
of further notice.

This concludes the present analysis. The small space occupied by the last three sections is not due to any relaxation of effort on the part of the author; for the same standard of thoroughness has been observed throughout. The condensation in the later sections is partly owing to the nature of White's fourth move. In Sections V. and VII., Black is able to play at once so as to limit White's choice of moves and to equalise the game quickly. This fact alone stamps the character of White's moves as being practically weaker than in the other sections. But there is also a compression of the text by the reproduction of former positions, making it unnecessary to repeat lines of play which have already been printed, and to which the reader is referred.

There is still an obstacle to forming a final opinion on the soundness of the Counter Gambit. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and the weak link in Black's defence which stands revealed by the foregoing analysis is found in Section I., where White plays 4 Kt—B 3. The question arises—Can that link be strengthened? There are two disadvantageous terminal positions in that Section into which Black can be driven. The one is at page 243, vol. xxiii., where he is left minus a Rook and two Pawns as a set off to White's loss of both Knights. I must modify the opinion there expressed that White "can claim no advantage." As Mr. Passmore insisted in the August number for 1903, p. 337, "Black's Pawn position will be utterly broken." For White can take off the Q Kt and so double the Pawns on the Bishop's file, and at the best Black's chance of drawing is a doubtful one. The other ending is at page 246, where White has a Pawn more than Black, but a slightly inferior position.

In adopting 4..., P—Q 4 for Black, I must own to having been carried away by the fascination of the bold policy of following up 3..., P—K B 4 with a still more attacking move. For although it led to brilliant positions it did not seem to lead to ruin, and having committed myself to that line of play I determined to follow it out exhaustively.

But there still remains a possibility of better results for Black from the move (safer for the nonce at any rate) of 4..., Kt—B 3. To this move I have not given a tithe of the labour expended upon the other, and feeling that the work will be incomplete if it is abandoned at the present stage, I propose to give an analysis of the move in the form of a supplement to Section I., and thus bring to a conclusion the series of articles.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

BY S. ALAPIN.

MANY attempts have been made lately to discover a line of play that should yield Black an equal game at least, after the moves 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—B 4. In view of the well-known difficulties presented by the more usual defences, these endeavours cannot but be of high theoretical and practical value.

That Black can defend himself after 4 Kt—Q B 3 seems not improbable. But I should be interested in learning of any plausible continuation to the simple move—

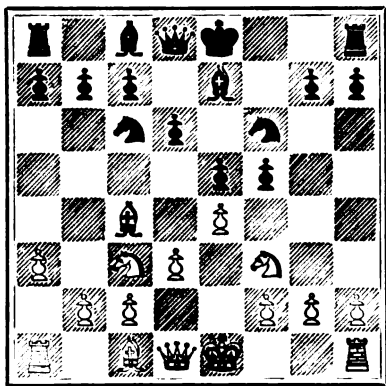
4 P—Q 3 !.

White threatens to take the Pawn, and, apparently, can defend his capture effectually; e.g., 4... Kt—K B 3; 5 P×P, P—Q 3; 6 Kt—R 4, B—K 2; 7 P—K Kt 4, Castles; 8 B×Kt, P×B; 9 Kt—Kt 2, etc. It is not quite clear what compensation Black has for the sacrificed Pawn.

On the other hand it would appear on the face of it to be against Black's interest to open the Queen's file at once to his adversary by 4... P×P; 5 P×P, etc.

Thus it would seem that Black has no better move than 4... P—Q 3. Whereupon follows 5 P—Q R 3, Kt—B 3; 6 Kt—B 3, B—K 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

I am aware that Black has other moves; but has he better ones? 6... P—B 5 is answered by 7 P—Q 4, etc.; and 6... B—K 3 by 7 B—Q B 4.

I will not enter further into the question. The continuation 7 B—Q B 4, P×P; 8 P×P, B—Kt 5; 9 P—R 3, B—R 4; 10 B—K 3, Q—Q 2, followed by Kt—Q sq and Kt—B 2, etc.; and the one 7... Q—Q 2, to be followed by Kt—Q sq and Kt—B 2, etc., do not deserve accurate analysis until it has been established that Black has really nothing better in the Ruy Lopez.

Meanwhile, I confine myself to the question: *Can this position be seriously characterised as a desirable one for Black?*

M. Alapin has no doubt singled out one of the strongest continuations for White in 4 P—Q 3, and P—Q 3 is also the best answer that I have been able to find. He asks whether, after the moves 4 P—Q 3, P—Q 3; 5 P—Q R 3, Kt—B 3; 6 Kt—B 3, Black has any better reply than B—K 2? Well I think he has. Section IV. of my analysis (*B.C.M.*, August 1904) is occupied entirely with developments of 4 P—Q 3, P—Q 3, and on page 305 it is shewn, as it seems to me, that in the above variation 6... P×P is a satisfactory reply for Black.

G. S. CARR.

CHESS LITERATURE.

"CHESS OPENINGS," by F. J. Marshall. Price, 4/-.

Leeds: *British Chess Magazine*, 38, Park Cross Street, 1904.

THIS is a book of 185 pages, 18 of which are devoted to a biographical sketch of Mr. Marshall and other introductory matter, 82 to the Openings, and 85 to a selection of the author's best games. The facts set forth in the first part, and the character and quality of the games given in the last part of the book, constitute Mr. Marshall one of the most remarkable personalities in the chess world at the present time. A player of his strong characteristics is certain to hold many striking and original views on the subject of the openings, and the reader who examines the middle portion of the book in search of novelty will be well rewarded.

The plan of going very fully into every opening, and examining all the leading lines of play, has here been completely abandoned. "My aim," says Mr. Marshall, "has not been to cover the whole field of chess openings, but rather to indicate to the chess student what I consider the best lines of development in attack and defence, in the openings most frequently adopted in matches and tournaments at the present time." Accordingly many stock variations, and even entire openings, are passed over without notice, and the reader must be content to take what Mr. Marshall chooses to give rather than what himself would have. The Evans Gambit, for example, is dismissed with a bare couple of pages, because Black ought always to play the Two Knights' Defence. Mr. Marshall seems almost persuaded to be of Philidor's opinion, that the King's Knight's Opening is a bad game for the first player, though on widely different grounds. He has a poor opinion of the Ruy Lopez, on account of 3.... P—B 4; and of the Giuoco Piano, on account of 3... Kt—K B 3. The Three Knights' and Four Knights' Games are "slow"; the opening which he wrongly calls "Ponziani's" has "no point." There remains only the "Scotch"; in this he conducts every variation but one (and in that one his dictum "White wins" is at least premature) to Black's advantage, and his eulogistic remark about that opening is counter balanced by his advocacy of "Petroff's Defence." What then, the reader may ask, is White to play after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4? The King's Gambit "is not a profitable debut for White," and the King's Bishop's Opening is never even mentioned. The Vienna Opening finds a certain degree of favour in the variation 2 Kt—Q B 3. Kt—K B 3; 3 B—B 4; or the reader may fall back upon the Centre Gambit, to be played in the following manner: 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 P—K B 4 (which by the way is not a novelty, as the German *Handbuch* quotes a game at this variation played in 1862). Mr. Marshall's variations upon this gambit strike us as being every whit as artificial as most of the stock variations in the obsolete openings which he leaves unnoticed. The Queen's Gambit is the one opening in which he shows any enthusiasm for White's chances. The second player, on the other hand, gets plenty of sympathy, provided he plays one of the counter attacks, Petroff's, the Two

Knights', and kindred openings. The 3..., P—K B 4 Defence to the Ruy Lopez naturally comes in for a lengthy notice, and many of the variations are very fine and keen; there are a few, however, in which Mr. Marshall has fallen a victim to the temptation to show the result of merely plausible lines of play for White, rather than the result of the line of play he himself would have adopted had he to play White's game—a fault which might well be corrected in his second edition. The player who is curious about the point of contact between Dr. Lasker and Mr. Marshall (*vide* pp. 3 and 4 of our January issue) should consult the book.

This will sufficiently indicate to the student of openings what he may look for in this work, and we do not propose at this time to go into a critical examination of the variations presented by Mr. Marshall. The games are mostly annotated by competent analysts; a portrait of Mr. Marshall forms an acceptable frontispiece; and if the correction of proofs might have been a little more thorough going, the errors are not as a rule such as to militate against the usefulness of the book.

OBITUARY.

WE greatly regret to hear of the death of the brilliant player, the Rev. J. de Soyres, which occurred suddenly as he was undergoing an operation in hospital, at Halifax, N.S. Mr. de Soyres was educated at Caius College, Cambridge, and was captain of the Cambridge team in the annual chess contest with Oxford. He also about that period wrote reviews and analytical articles on the game. He afterwards was Hulsean Lecturer and Professor of History at Queen's College, and Chaplain to the Embassy at St. Petersburg. He was subsequently often to be seen at the meetings of the Counties Chess Association, where his geniality and ability made him many friends. He went to New Brunswick seventeen years ago, but in what capacity we do not know. He evidently still retained his love for the game, but probably had but few opportunities of keeping up any real practice of it, for on payment of a visit to Europe, two years ago, he took part in the Netherlands Chess Association Tourney at Hilversum, but not with success, for he retired in the middle of the contest. Mr. de Soyres was described as the best known preacher in Eastern Canada.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The attempt, so oft repeated, to establish a chess club at Lyons, has at last been crowned with success. Its locale is the Café Camès 2 Quai St. Antoine. Visitors will be cordially received.

French Defence, Gledhill Attack.—On Wednesday evening, February 1st, Mr. F. W. Womersley gave the members of the Hastings Club a sketch of the "Gledhill Attack" against the French Defence; a rapid glance at several very pretty games recently played, in which this attack had been adopted, showed that the line of play, although not yet in the text books, was well worthy of study.—*Hastings and St. Leonards Observer*.

The North Manchester Club has removed its quarters from Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, to Webb's Café, Lever Street, and we understand that the change is highly appreciated by the members. The new rooms are very comfortable. The hon. secretary of the Lancashire Chess Association, Mr. Thomas A. Farron, also intimates that communications relating to Lancashire County chess matters should be addressed to him, care of Webb's Café, Lever Street, Manchester.

Scarcely was the late interesting tourney at Vienna finished, than the enterprising Vienna Club organised another with seven prizes, ranging from 700 to 100 crowns, besides special prizes for the best scores against the prize winners, and one prize for the prettiest game. This tourney was to begin on February 15th, and will be played in two rounds, at the rate of five games per week for each entrant. The entries include most of the players in the late contest, together with Messrs. Vidmar of Vienna, Niemzowitsch of Berlin, and Balla of Buda Pesth.

During the past month Devonshire played Kent and Essex, in London, at the City Club, but lost both engagements. From the scores which are appended it will be seen that several of the leading Devonshire players were unable to make the journey to London.

Kent v. Devon.—Played February 11th.

KENT.					DEVON.				
Mr. O. C. Müller ..	...	...	...	...	Dr. Dunstan ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. L. Raymond ..	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. D. Fawcett ..	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. H. Lorch ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. L. Bowles...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. G. Sturton...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. W. Phillips ..	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. A. Felce ...	...	...	...	...	Rev. A. Baker ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. J. Prichard ..	...	...	...	...	Mr. St. J. Gore ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Chapman ...	...	...	...	...	Dr. Pollard ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. B. Dixon ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Beamish ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. S. Connan...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. A. Heron ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. T. Bassett ..	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Aston ..	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. Breeze ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn ..	...	...	...	...	Rev. H. Brenridge ..	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. H. Eastwood ..	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. Breeze ...	...	...	...	...
Miss Finn ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. E. Nicole ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. J. Gibbs ...	...	...	...	...	Mrs. Bowles ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. M. Brooke ..	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Benge ...	...	...	...	...

10½

5½

Essex v. Devonshire.—Played February 14th.

ESSEX.					DEVON.				
Mr. A. Emery	...	...	...	1	Sir Wyke Bayliss	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. F. Alcock	...	...	...	1	Mr. "F. Law"	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Erskine	...	...	...	0	Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Hammond	...	...	...	1	Absent	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Osler	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. F. Williams	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. W. Phillips	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Markwick	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. A. Baker	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. St. John Gore	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Bonnefin	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Pollard	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Tooke	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Beamish	...	...	...	1
Mr. Wilson Marriage	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. A. Heron	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Foyster	...	...	...	1	Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. C. Spurge	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. W. Daw	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. R. R. Moloney	...	...	...	0	Mrs. Bowles	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. U. Haslam	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Bengé	...	...	...	0
—					—				
11					5				

London Chess League, "A" Division.—Last month, when recording the scores of the match Battersea v. Lud-Eagle, we stated that one of the three positions submitted for adjudication was incorrect, and therefore Lud Eagle claimed that the corrected position should be submitted to the adjudicator. It appears that the Lud-Eagle secretary undertook to submit the positions officially, but owing to his delay of doing so, the Battersea match captain kindly handed in copies of the position to facilitate the adjudication. In the game questioned he was under the impression that the move was with the Battersea player, but this was found to be otherwise. The secretary of the Battersea Club, in a courteous letter to us, says he thinks our report reflects somewhat on his club, as it would appear as if Battersea had claimed the win on the incorrect position. We are sorry if our statement has conveyed this impression, which was certainly not intended. We append some match results, recorded since our last report.

Lud-Eagle beat Battersea	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$ *
Brixton beat Athenæum	...	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brixton beat Leyton	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Three for adjudication.				
West London beat Athenæum	...	...	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$ —6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brixton beat Battersea	...	...	...	13—7
Hampstead beat Battersea	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lud-Eagle beat Bohemians	...	...	...	14—6
North London beat Bohemians	...	...	...	15 $\frac{1}{2}$ —4 $\frac{1}{2}$
West London beat Bohemians	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ —5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan beat East London	...	...	...	...
West London beat East London	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Hampstead beat Lee	...	...	...	13—7
Insurance beat Lee	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan beat Insurance	...	...	...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ —7 $\frac{1}{2}$
West London beat Lee	...	...	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ —8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lud-Eagle beat West London	...	...	...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ —9 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Correction from February 1st '07.

The hon. secretary of the City of London Chess Club informs us that the Cable Match will take place on April 14th and 15th. Play in London will take place at the Abercorn Rooms, 195, Bishopgate Street without, starting each day at 3 p.m. and finishing at 11 30 p.m. At 7 p.m. there will be an adjournment of one hour. Admission will be by ticket, price two shillings for each full day. After 8 p.m., charge is one shilling each day.

On Saturday, February 18th, at the Battersea Club, Mr. F. F. Alexander, the present club champion, encountered fifteen of his fellow club-mates simultaneously. In $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and against a strong team containing four first-class players, the single player brought off two or three brilliancies and retired unbeaten, having won 6 games and drawn the remaining 9. This feat is another proof of Mr. Alexander's chess skill, and as he has youth on his side, great things are expected of him in the future by his many friends.

Chess in Scotland.—The most important event of the past month was, of course, the match of five games up, draws excluded, between Messrs. R. Teichmann and W. E. Napier, at present being played at Glasgow Chess Club. Much interest in the games has been shown by West of Scotland players, the attendance having been well maintained. Play started on 14th February, and at time of writing the score stood: Teichmann 3 wins, Napier 1, drawn 2. This match is for a stake of £50, presented by Mr. Naumann, president of the British Chess Federation. The Glasgow Club is guaranteeing a further sum to the two masters. After the match finished, we understand that Mr. Teichmann remains in Glasgow for a week or two.

"Richardson" Cup Tourney.—The final tie, between the Glasgow and "Burns" clubs, was played at the "Burns" rooms, Ingram Street, Glasgow, on Saturday, 11th February. Both teams were the same which were successful in the earlier rounds, in which Glasgow had defeated Falkirk and Dundee, while "Burns" had defeated Glasgow "Athenæum" and Edinburgh. A well-contested match ended in favour of Glasgow C.C., which thus once more won the "Richardson" Trophy. Since the contest was instituted, Glasgow C.C. has won the trophy four times, Edinburgh C.C. twice, and Dundee C.C. once. Score of deciding tie:—

GLASGOW C.C.					"BURNS" C.C.				
Mr. J. A. McKee ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. John Russell ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Krasser ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. R. Longwill ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Murray, junr. ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crum ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Birch, junr. ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M. Finlayson ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Lacaille ...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The West of Scotland Championship Cup has this year been won by Mr. Wm. Gibson, of Glasgow C.C., with the excellent score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 6. The Glasgow C.C. championship, for which the entry is larger, has not yet been decided.

Glasgow 7. "Burns" C.C.—The return inter-club match was played at the "Athenæum," on Friday, 27th January, resulting in a win for Glasgow as below:—

GLASGOW C.C.

Mr. J. Crum	0
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	1
Mr. J. Borthwick	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Neilson	*0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	1
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	*1
Mr. Leishman	0
Mr. W. Scott	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gibson	1
Mr. P. C. Johnson	0
Mr. W. T. Logan	1
Mr. J. Macdonald	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. G. Harris	1

7 $\frac{1}{2}$

"BURNS" C.C.

Mr. J. Russell	1
Mr. J. Court	0
Mr. A. Murray, junr.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. McGrouther	*1
Mr. F. Krasser	0
Mr. J. Birch, junr.	*0
Mr. H. Brown	1
Mr. J. J. S. Gray	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Jackson	0
Mr. F. Lacaille	1
Mr. R. Macdonald	0
Mr. R. B. Thomson	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Esdaile	0

5 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated by Mr. A. Dod, of Liverpool.

Edinburgh played Newcastle C.C. an inter-club match, at Edinburgh, on 25th inst., but the result cannot be given till our next issue. Glasgow C.C. played the annual match with Stirling County, at Stirling, on the same date.

East v. West Match.—It has now been definitely arranged that this fixture shall take place on 18th or 25th March. Circulars will reach the secretaries in a few days. Entries for the match from clubs and unattached players in the West, are to be sent to Mr. McKee, hon. sec. Glasgow Chess Club; and entries from the East are to be sent to Dr. Knight, Portobello.

Other club matches reported are:—

Edinburgh C.C.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Falkirk C.C.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dunfermline "Unionists"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Kelty C.C.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"Burns" C.C.	6	v.	Stirling C.C.	4
Edinburgh C.C.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Stirling C.C.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Glasgow 2nd	7	v.	Gourock C.C.	3

Southern Counties Union Championship.—We append the scores of five matches played during February.

Essex v. Norfolk.—Played at Ely, February 2nd.

NORFOLK.

Dr. Crook	1
Mr. F. E. Hamond	1
Mr. F. R. Adcock	0
Mr. A. T. Nicholls	1
Mr. J. G. Holmes	1
Rev. E. H. Kinder	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. S. Daws	1
Mr. T. H. Newton	1
Dr. T. L. Lack	0
Dr. W. B. Wedgwood	0
Mr. E. Lake	0
Mr. W. Humphreys	1
Mr. G. B. Baird	0
Mr. S. Taylor	0
Mr. W. Elsmore	1
Rev. J. R. Crawford	0

8 $\frac{1}{2}$

ESSEX.

Mr. J. F. Allcock	0
Mr. T. R. E. Ross	0
Mr. H. Erskine	1
Absent	0
Absent	0
Mr. F. W. Markwick	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Williams	0
Absent	0
Mr. A. S. J. Bridgman	1
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	1
Mr. A. Tooke	1
Absent	0
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	1
Mr. G. Hofmeyer	1
Absent	0
Mr. G. U. Haslam	1

7 $\frac{1}{2}$

Sussex v Kent.—Played on February 4th, at the rooms of the Hastings Chess Club, and ended in a drawn match, each side winning six games and drawing four. Kent unfortunately lost one game by default, owing to the absence of one of the team.

KENT.					SUSSEX.				
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. L. Stevenson	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. V. Wilson	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. E. Middleton, junr.	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Butler	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. J. A. Wade	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. Watt	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Read	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Storr Best	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Creevy	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. R. Harris	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. E. Purchas	...	...	...	0
Rev. H. S. Wainbrough	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Ginner	...	...	...	0
Capt. McCaulis	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. Griffith	...	...	...	*0	Mr. A. White (by default)	...	...	...	*1
Mr. W. A. Happell	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. J. Thornton	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Youngman	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. G. Johnson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. C. Waterman	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	0
8					8				

* Player absent.

Surrey v. Hants.—Played at Scullard's Hotel, Southampton, February 11th.

SURREY.					HANTS.				
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. Elwell	...	...	...	0
Mr. Herbert Jacobs	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. E. Haydon	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Thomas	...	...	...	1
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	1	Mr. Barlow	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Crassweller	...	...	...	1
Absent	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Rogers	...	...	...	1
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	...	*	Mr. Clayton	...	...	...	*
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Asher	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. C. Childs	...	...	...	*	Mr. H. Targett	...	...	...	*
Mr. F. F. Alexander	...	...	...	1	Mr. Wood	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Hauff	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. N. Neve	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Piercey	...	...	...	1	Mr. May	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. P. Plummer	...	...	...	1	Mr. Bell	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Pigg	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Oaten	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Moore	...	...	...	1	Mr. Turner	...	...	...	0
8 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* To be adjudicated.

Wiltshire v. Somersetshire.—These counties met at Trowbridge, on February 11th, when Wilts won easily by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Unfortunately the officials of the defeated team were unable to enlist the services of several of their best players.

WILTS.					SOMERSET.				
Rev. A. G. Ross	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. C. Moore	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Rumboll	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Farsons	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. A. Plaister	...	...	...	*1	Rev. C. F. Bolland	...	...	...	*0

Mr. J. C. Plaister	0	Mr. G. B. Caple	1
Mr. A. Schomberg	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. G. Barton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Fear Hill	0	Rev. C. Ramsden	1
Rev. B. N. Adams	1	Rev. W. H. Cockett	0
Mr. A. E. Strainer	*1	Mr. C. Harden	*0
Mr. W. A. Wilkins	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Tingley	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Bevan	0	Mr. A. J. Wilkie	1
Mr. J. Compton	1	Mr. W. E. Hatt	0
Dr. Ward	*1	Mr. H. W. Bridges	*0
Mr. A. Watson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. L. Turner	0
Rev. A. Law	1	Mr. W. P. Jones	0
Mr. F. E. Young	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Collins	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Siminon	1	Mr. J. W. Braddick	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
10 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* Adjudicated.

Gloucester v. Wilts.—This match was played at the Guildhall, Bath, on Saturday, February 25th. Gloucestershire is the winner of the Western section, as will be seen from the tabulated record given below.

GLOUCESTER.		WILTS.	
Mr. N. Fedden	0	Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross	1
Mr. T. J. Edwards	*1	Mr. A. Rumboll	*0
Mr. A. Axtell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. A. Plaister	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. W. Viveash	0	Mr. J. C. Plaister	1
Mr. A. Morrow	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Schomberg	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. R. Rickman	0	Mr. A. E. Stainer	1
Mr. H. Byrnes	1	Mr. E. Fear Hill	0
Mr. J. L. Daniell	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. B. N. Adams	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. A. Novetti	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. A. Wilkins	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Hall	1	Mr. T. Brinsmead	0
Mr. J. O. Thain	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Crompton	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Bockett-Lugh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Beaven	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. J. Perrett	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. W. G. Borrodale	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Taylor	*1	Mr. A. Watson	*0
Mr. F. Salter	1	Rev. A. Law	0
Mr. S. Gifford	0	Mr. W. Prater	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* Adjudicated.

	Devon.	Gloucester.	Somerset.	Wilts.
Devon	—	0	1	1
Gloucester	1	—	1	0
Somerset	0	0	—	0
Wilts	0	1	1	—

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The two semi-final ties in the county championship were played during February. On the 11th, at the Town Hall, Leicester, Warwickshire were the visitors, and just got home by the odd game. Time for play was rather short, and half the games were left unfinished, and had to be adjudicated. Score: Leicestershire 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, Warwickshire 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. The match between Shropshire and Worcester was played on the 25th, at Dale End, Birmingham. Worcestershire were very strongly represented. Score: Worcestershire 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, Shropshire 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

MATCH: MARSHALL v. JANOWSKI.



HE *Strategie* gives an interesting account of the Marshall-Janowski match, which began at the Philidor Club, Paris, on January 24th. The conditions, which we published last month, were duly signed by the two masters on January 22nd, and the only addition to them was a clause permitting each player once during the match to adjourn the game to the next sitting. Mr. Marshall, on account of a severe cold, availed himself of this right on February 4th. The games are played in the small room of the Philidor Club, to which are admitted only the

witnesses of the two players, and the director of the match, M. Delaire, formerly president of the Philidor Club. The spectators can only see the two masters through the door of the room which is always open, but the moves of the game, as they are made, are reproduced on a demonstrative board at the bottom of the large room, where amateurs have full liberty to discuss the position, and to foresee future moves. The Philidor Club, in accordance with its usual custom when the promotion of chess is concerned, receives with the greatest courtesy French and foreign amateurs desirous of following the contest, so that on the days of play there is a large influx of visitors. Even the Paris press is moved, which is a surprising fact, and frequently sends reporters for news of the match. One journal, the *Echo de Paris*, publishes successively, *in extenso*, all the games. On January 24th, Mr. Marshall,



F. J. MARSHALL.

Photo by Oxford & Dillhoff,
Broadway, Brooklyn, N.Y.

having won the toss, began with the Queen's Gambit, which he has hitherto invariably adopted when he has had the move. The game should have been drawn, but M. Janowski, who had a slight advantage of position, tried to force a win, and finally lost. Fourteen games have been played up to our going to press, and the scores are: Marshall 7, Janowski 4, drawn 3.

Played at the Cercle de Philidor, 33, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris.

GAME No. 2,545.

First game, played January 24th.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI.

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3
4 P × Q P
5 P—K 4

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 P—Q B 4
4 K P × P

- 14 R × B
15 Castles
16 Kt—Q 6
17 R—K sq
18 P—Q Kt 4

- 14 K Kt—B 3
15 K—K 2
16 K R—Q Ktsq
17 Kt—B 4

Dismal necessity. White is obliged to weaken his ending merely to recover the Pawn squandered.

The great match is only five moves old when Marshall sins grievously against the principles and generally upsets the modern school its appellation! *Losker's Magazine*, No. 11., proposes 5 Kt—K B 3, with advantage to White; but either Marshall is not convinced that the advantage is real, or desires to be consistent with his own book. From the present example, however, one concludes that unless Marshall can bolster up his attack, Janowski has completely refuted the move 5 P—K 4.

- 6 B—Kt 5 ch
7 P × P
- 5 Q P × P
6 B—Q 2
7 B × B

.....7...., B × P leads to complications which Janowski would have relished in the absence of anything so simple as the text.

- 8 Q × Q ch
9 Kt × B
10 Kt—K R 3
11 B—K 3
- 8 K × Q
9 B × P
10 P—K R 3

Excellent judgment. The exchange of Bishops would render Black weak on Black squares, besides giving White the chance to operate through the K B file.

- 12 R—Q sq
13 B—Q 2
- 11 Kt—Q 2
12 B—Kt 5 ch
13 B × B ch

- 18 Kt—K 3
19 Kt × Kt
20 R—Q sq
21 R (K 4)—K 2
- 21 Q R—B sq

.....Black now assumes control of the whole board, and but for subsequent feeble play might reasonably be expected to win.

- 22 P—B 3
23 K—B 2
24 R × R
25 P—R 3
26 R—R 2
- 22 R—B 8 ch
23 R × R
24 R—Q Kt 8
25 R—Kt 6

White's Knight is badly posted; White's Rook is tucked away like something for a rainy day: Black's King is admirably placed to co-operate with either wing; Black's Rook is where the man that made the game would like to see it; Black's Knight is comfortably seated. A sad inventory! It is worthy of note that from this point to the end Marshall's play is a marvel of resistance.

26 K—Q 3

.....Off for Q R 5! I am inclined to think an on-slaught on the King's side, beginning P—B 4, would have produced the "desired effect."

- 27 Kt—Kt sq
28 Kt—K 2
- 27 K—B 3
28 R—Q 6

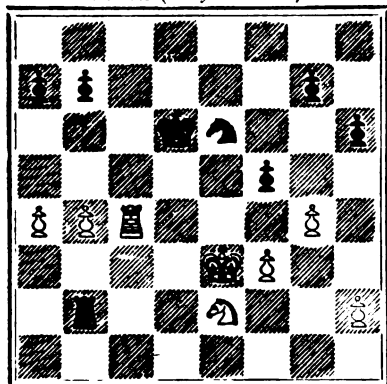
Marshall's intention was probably to answer 28..., K—Kt 4, with R—Q 2. If then Black devours the Q side Pawns, the White Rook goes to the seventh and eats up the King's side ditto. It would then be a feverish scramble to make Queens; and I, for one, can't quite tell who'd make them most and oftenest!

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 29 P—Q R 4 | 29 R—Kt 6 |
| 30 R—B 2 ch | 30 K—Q 3 |
| 31 R—B 4 | 31 R—Kt 7 |
| 32 K—K 3 | 32 P—B 4 |
| 33 P—Kt 4 | |

Position after White's 33rd move:—

P—Kt 4.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

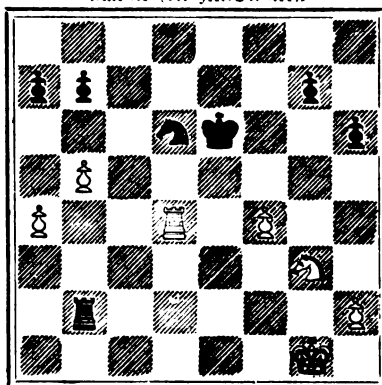
Very handsome play. Black threatens soon to worry the Rook by K—Q 4, and Marshall contrives to remain on the fourth rank. If 33... K—Q 4; 35 P×P, K×R; 36 P×Kt, and the Pawn cannot be stopped.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 34 R×P | 33 P×P |
| 35 K—B 2 | 34 R—Kt 6 ch |
| 36 R—Q 4 ch | 35 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 37 P—B 4 | 36 K—K 2 |
| 38 R—K 4 ch | 37 Kt—B 2 |
| 39 R—Q 4 ch | 38 K—Q 2 |
| 40 Kt—Kt 3 | 39 Kt—Q 3 |
| 41 P—Kt 5 | 40 K—K 3 |
| 42 K—Kt sq | 41 R—Kt 7 ch |

Position after White's 42nd move:—

K—Kt sq.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

42 R—R 7

This has all the appearance of a clever move, because White must move and isn't particularly anxious to. If 43 R—Kt 4, R—B 7; followed by R—B 5, forces an exchange of Rooks. Or if White moves the Knight it gives a clear road for the Black King to K B 6. Marshall submits to the latter. The thing White threatened in the position was 43 P—B 5 ch, Kt×P (if ..., K—K 4; 44 R—K Kt 4); 44 Kt×Kt, K×Kt; 45 R—Q 7—a probable draw.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 43 Kt—K 4 | 43 Kt×Kt |
| 44 R×Kt ch | 44 K—B 3 |
| 45 P—Kt 6 | |

White seeks to exchange as many Pawns as possible; in such endings, the more you have, the more you have to lose! Obviously, if 45..., P×P; 46 R—Q Kt 4, etc.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 46 R—B 4 | 45 P—Q R 4 |
| 47 R—B 5 | 46 R—Q Kt 7 |
| 48 R×P | 47 R×P |
| 49 R—R 8 | 48 R—Kt 7 |
| 50 R—B 8 ch | 49 K—B 4 |
| 51 P—B 5 | 50 K—Kt 5 |

Marshall skillfully manages to exchange as many and lose as few Pawns as possible.

52 P—R 3	51 K—B 6	63 P—R 5	63 R—R 7 ch
53 K—B sq	52 R—Kt 7 ch	64 K—B sq	64 R—R 6
54 K—K sq	53 R—K R 7	65 P—R 6	65 R—B 6 ch
55 P—B 6	54 R × P	66 K—K 2	66 R—Q R 6
56 R × P ch	55 P × P	67 R × P ch	67 K—Kt 7
57 R—Kt 6 ch	56 K—Kt 7	68 R—Kt 4 ch	68 K—R 6
58 R—Kt 6	57 K—R 7	69 R—Kt 6	69 K—R 5
59 R × P	58 P—R 4	70 K—Q 2	70 K—R 4
60 R—Kt 4	59 P—R 5	71 R—Kt 6	71 K—Kt 4
	60 K—Kt 8	72 K—B 2	72 K—B 4
		73 K—Kt 2	73 R—R 4
		74 K—Kt 3	74 K—K 4
		75 K—Kt 4	75 R—R 8
		76 K—B 5	76 R—B 8 ch
		77 K—Kt 5	77 K—Q 4
		78 P—R 7	78 R—Q R 8
		79 R—Q R 6	79 R—Kt 8 ch
		80 K—R 5	80 K—B 4
		81 R—B 6 ch	81 K—Q 4
		82 R—B 8	82 Resigns.

.....A stupendous blunder.
65..., K—Kt 7 appears to draw very simply; for if 61 R—Kt 4 ch, K—B 6; and if 61 R—Kt 2 ch, K—Kt 8 !. Or 60..., K—Kt 7; 61 K—K 2, K—R 7, etc. White takes prompt advantage of the ugly situation of Black's King. The rest plays itself.

61 R—Kt 4 ch 61 K—R 7
62 K—B 2 62 K—R 8

GAME No. 2,546.

Second game, played January 26th.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI.	Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—K 3	

This move should lead to equality.

5 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3
7 Castles	6 B—Q 3
8 B—Q 2	7 Castles

The future of this Bishop at Q B 3 is not more favourable than the post Q Kt 2; besides the preliminary P—Q Kt 3 would have rendered harmless Mr. Marshall's actual line of attack. White's game seems to lack elbow-room.

9 R—B sq	8 P—Q Kt 3
	9 Kt—Q Kt 5

.....White is already made to feel the want of a Pawn at Q Kt 3.

10 B—K 2 10 Kt—K 5

Preferable seems to me 10..., P × B P; 11 B × P, B—Kt 2; after which Black's pieces are all well established.

11 P—Q R 3

White's subsequent embarrassment appears to proceed from this move. Upon close examination of the position, there seems nothing to be feared from 11 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 12 B × Kt, P × B !; 13 Kt—Q 2, Black would then have some slight prospect of attack on the King's side, and White on the Queen's.

	11 K Kt x Kt
12 R x Kt	12 Kt—B 3
13 B—Q 3	13 P—B 4

.....Proposing immediate and violent King's side attack. This M. Janowski meets in good style—at least he comes through it with a "whole skin."

- 14 R-B sq 14 R-B 3
 15 B P x P 15 K P x P
 16 P x P 16 P x P
 17 B-B 3 17 R-R 3
 18 P-K Kt 3 18 R-Kt sq
 19 R-K sq 19 Q-K sq
 20 B-B sq 20 Kt-K 2
 21 B-Kt 2 21 Q-R 4
 22 P-K R 4

Black's threat in the position was B-Kt 2, followed by P-Q 5 and B x Kt, in view of which White's P-K R 4 was commendable.

- 23 Kt-K 5 22 B-Kt 2
 24 K R x Q 23 Q x Q
 25 Kt-Q 3 24 R-K 3
 26 R-Kt sq 25 B-R 3

The scheme of defence here initiated is disastrous. White's pieces are soon huddled together like sheep in a blizzard. Instead of R-Kt sq, White should have played P-Q Kt 4, and whether Black take or push, his Q Pawn is desperately weak. It is safe

to say that White not only need not have lost the game, but might even have made a stern bid for a win.

- 26 B-Q B 5
 27 B-K 4
 28 R x B
 29 P-Q R 4
 30 K-B sq
 31 B x Kt
 32 P-B 5
 33 R-K 3
 34 R (Kt sq)-Q B sq
 35 R x R
 36 R-Kt sq
 37 B-B sq
 38 B-Kt 5
 39 K-B sq
 40 B-Q 3
 41 K-K 2
 42 P-B 3
 43 B-Kt 5
 44 Resigns.

GAME No. 2547.

Third game, played January 28th.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

9 Castles

WHITE. BLACK
 Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. JANOWSKI.

- 1 P-Q 4 1 P-Q 4
 2 P-Q B 4 2 P-K 3
 3 Kt-Q B 3 3 Kt-K B 3
 4 B-Kt 5 4 Q Kt-Q 2
 5 P-K 3 5 B-K 2
 6 B-Q 3 6 P-Q Kt 3

.....This is made possible by Mr. Marshall's transposition of the moves Kt-K B 3 and B-Q 3. If against 6 Kt-B 3, Black plays P-Q Kt 3, then follows 7 P x P, P x P; 8 B-Q Kt 5, with advantage.

- 7 Kt-K B 3 7 B-Kt 2
 8 P x P 8 P x P

As another consequence of transposing moves 6 and 7, White cannot now hop in to K 5 with the Knight.

- 9 P-Q B 4
 10 Castles
 11 Kt x Kt
 12 Kt-K 5

.....Apparently an improvement on Kt-K sq, as played by Lasker against Schiechter, at Cambridge Springs.

- 13 B x Kt 13 P x B
 14 Q x Q 14 B x Q
 15 B-B 4 15 B-K 2
 16 K R-Q sq 16 K R-Q sq
 17 Kt-Kt 5 17 R-Q 6
 18 K-Q 6 18 B-Q 4

.....A powerful move, pre-
judicing White's ending on the Queen's
side

19 P—Q Kt 3 19 P—K Kt 4

.....This is an important
detail in Black's general scheme, inas-
much as the White Bishop can no
longer co-operate with the weak
Queen's side by R×R, R×R, and
P—K 4.

20 B—Kt 3 20 P—Q R 4

21 P—K B 3 21 P—R 5

.....Clever play. White's
"triplets" are quite worthless for the
purpose of winning, and Black has a
distinct "bulge" on the other side.

22 P×K P 22 R×R ch

23 R×R 23 B—K 3

24 R—Q Kt sq 24 P×P

25 P×P 25 R—R 7

26 Kt—K 8 26 R—R 6

27 Kt—B 6 ch 27 K—Kt 2

28 Kt—Q 5 28 B—Q sq

29 B—K sq 29 K—Kt 3

30 P—R 4 30 P—R 3

31 P×P 31 P×P

32 P—Q Kt 4

The game has come very nearly to
a deadlock, and it therefore seems a
pity to disturb the peace with this

advance. With a strong passed Pawn
Black may at least hope.

32 P—B 5
33 R—Kt 6!
33 Kt—B 3
34 K—B 2

Mr. Marshall thought he had winning
chances here with 34 R×R, P×R;
35 Kt—R 4. But after 35... B—Q 2;
36 Kt—Kt 2, B—Q B 3, I see only
winning chances for Black.

34 B—B 2
35 B×P
36 P×R
37 B—B 5
38 K—R 4
35 K—K 2
36 R×R
37 K—Q sq
38 K—B sq

.....A clear road to victory.
The rest is plain sailing.

39 Kt—Q sq 39 B—B 8
40 P—Kt 5 40 B×P
41 B—B 3 41 B×B
42 Kt×B 42 K—R 5
43 K—Kt 2 43 P—Kt 5
44 K×P 44 P—Kt 6
45 Kt—K 2 45 B×P
46 K—B 4 46 P—Kt 7
47 K—Q 4 47 B—B 6
48 Kt—Kt sq 48 K—Kt 6
49 P—K 4 49 B—Kt 5
50 K—K 3 50 P—B 3
51 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,548.

Fourth game, played January 31st.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. JANOWSKI. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3

3 B—B 4

An unnatural move in appearance,
and contrary to the principle that the
Knights should first be developed.

3 P—Q B 4
4 P—K 3 4 Q—Kt 3

.....Black takes up the
aggressive with this move. One feels
in looking at White's position that it
is full of emptiness.

5 Q—Q 2 5 Kt—Q B 3
6 Kt—K B 3 6 Kt—K B 3
7 Q P×B P 7 B×P
8 B—Q 3 8 Kt—K 5
9 Q—B sq

It is most singular that with an ap-
parently overwhelming position, Black
should not be able to win outright.
However, there appears to be "nothing

to alarm the most timid." As actually played, Black speedily got the worst of it; he might have got more than that by 9... B-Kt 5 ch; 10 Q-Kt-Q 2, Kt x Kt; 11 Kt x Kt, P-K 4; 12 B-Kt 3, P-Q 5; and whether White take, push, or leave alone, Black will be in good battle order.

- 9 B-Kt 5 ch
10 Q-Kt-Q 2 10 Q-R 4
11 P-Q R 3 11 Kt x Kt

.....Mr. Marshall gives the following variation: 11... Kt-B 4; 12 B-B 2, B-Kt ch; 13 Kt x B, P x P; 14 Castles, Q-R 3; 15 B-Q 6.

- 12 Kt x Kt 12 B x Kt ch
13 Q x B 13 P x P
14 B x P 14 Q x Q ch
15 K x Q 15 P-K 4
16 B-Kt 3 16 B-B 4
17 B-Kt 5 17 R-Q sq ch
18 K-K 2 18 B-Q 2

.....This loses a Pawn—perhaps design or perhaps a slip. In any case the opposite coloured Bishops foreshadow a draw.

- 19 B x Kt 19 B x B
20 B x P 20 B-Kt 4 ch
21 K-K sq 21 Castles
22 B-Q 4 22 P-Q R 3
23 Q R-B sq 23 P-B 4
24 P-B 4 24 K R-K sq
25 K-Q 2 25 B-B 3
26 R-K Kt sq 26 P-K R 4
27 R-B 5

More promising than the exchanges invited with the text, seems 27 P-K R 3, followed by P-K Kt 4.

- 27 R-Q 4
28 R x R 28 R x R
29 P-K Kt 3
30 K-B 3 30 K-B 2
31 P-K Kt 3 31 R-Q B sq
32 K-Q 2 32 B-Q 2
33 R-Q 5 33 B-K 3
34 R-Q 6 34 R-B 3
35 R x R 35 P x R
36 K-B 3 36 K-K 2

.....As Mr. Marshall points out, B-R 7 would make an easier

draw, as White's King could not then reach K 5.

- 37 B-B 5 ch 37 K-K sq
38 B-Kt 4 38 B-Q 4
39 K-Q 4 39 B-Kt 6
40 K-K 5 40 K-B 2
41 K-Q 6 41 B-R 5
42 B-B 3 42 B-Kt 4
43 P-Kt 3 43 K-B sq
44 P-R 3

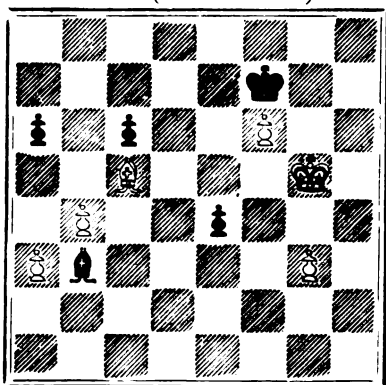
White cannot win a Pawn in this position by P-Q R 4, because of B-Q 6—and B 7 to follow.

- 44 K-B 2
45 K-B 3
46 K-B 2
47 K-B sq
48 B-B 8
49 B x P
50 B-Kt 5
51 K-K 2
52 P x P
53 K-K sq
54 B-Q 8
55 B-Kt 6
56 K-B 2
45 B-K sq
46 B-B 3 ch
47 B-Q 4
48 K-K 6
49 K-B 6
50 K x P
51 P-Kt 4
52 P-K 4
53 P-B 5
54 B-B 5
55 P-B 6
56 K x P
57 K-Kt 5

Position after White's 57th move:—

K-Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

57 P-K 6

.....The wisest procedure, as afterwards the White K Kt Pawn can never advance to the sixth—without which there is no winning.				62 B—B 3	62 B—B 7
58 B × P	58 B—B 7	63 K—K 3	63 B—R 5	64 P—Kt 4	64 B—Q 8
59 B—Q 4	59 K—K 3	65 P—Kt 5	65 K—B 2	66 K—Q 4	66 B—K 7
60 B—Kt 2	60 B—Q 6	67 K—B 5	67 B—Kt 4	Drawn.	
61 K—B 4	61 B—Kt 3				

GAME No. 2,549.

Fifth game, played February 4th. Notes from *The Field*.*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. JANOWSKI.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 P—K 4 | |

An inferior move. Napier tried it against Teichmann, at Cambridge Springs, unsuccessfully, although he played it better than Marshall. After 5..., B—K 2, White is forced to 6 Kt × Kt, Kt × Kt, when White remains with a weak Q P.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 6 Kt × P | 5 P × K P |
| 7 Kt × Kt ch | 6 B—K 2 |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 7 Kt × Kt |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 8 Castles |
| 10 P—K R 4 | 9 P—Q Kt 3 |

Of doubtful value. It precludes Castling on the King's side, and Castles Q R being out of the question, the King remains in an insecure position.

- 10 B—Kt 2

- 11 B × Kt

This unfavourable exchange was contemplated when advancing P—K R 4. The outcome of it is that Black remains with two useful Bishops and a solid position. Marshall probably overlooked Black's excellent reply of 11..., B—Kt 5 ch, followed by 12..., Q × B.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 12 K—B sq | 11 R—Kt 5 ch |
| 13 Kt—Kt 5 | 12 Q × B |
| | 13 P—Kt 3 |

..... This disposes of the attack, for which White sacrificed position.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 14 B—K 4 | 14 P—B 3 |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 B—K 2 |
| 16 R—Q sq | 16 Q R—Q sq |
| 17 Kt—B 3 | 17 Q—B 5 |

..... To prevent Kt—K 5, attacking the Q B P.

- 18 Q—K 3

In the vain hope of 18..., Q × Q, which would strengthen the Q P.

- 18 B—Q 3

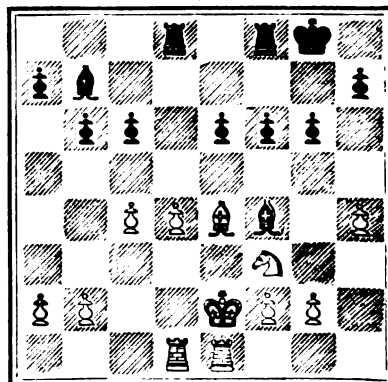
- 19 Q × Q

The exchange of Queens not being favourable, he had nothing better than 19 P—R 5, threatening R—R 4.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 20 K—K 2 | 19 B × Q |
| 21 K R—K sq | 20 P—B 3 |

Position after White's 21st move :—
K R—K sq.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

21 R—Q 2
.....Black is now ready to
push home the attack on the
Q P.

22 P—R 5

A bad move, as he has no time to
support this Pawn with P—Kt4 without
losing the Q P.

23 P—K Kt 3 22 P—K Kt 4
24 R—Q 2 23 B—Kt sq
25 K R—Q sq 24 K R—Q sq
 35 P—Kt 5

.....The isolated R P will
have to fall now.

26 Kt—K sq 26 P—K B 4
27 B—R sq 27 K—Kt 2
28 Kt—B 2 28 P—R 4
29 Kt—K 3 29 K—B 3
30 P—Q 5 30 B P × P
31 P × P

The Q P is now weaker than ever.

31 P—K 4

32 B—Kt 2

33 K—K sq

32 K—Kt 4

33 P—Kt 4

.....Restricting the movements
of the Knight, preparatory to P—B 5.

34 B—B sq

35 P × P ch

36 Kt—B 2

37 R × R ch

38 R × R ch

39 B × P

40 P—R 3

41 P—Kt 4

42 K—B sq

43 Kt—K sq

44 P—B 3

45 B—K 2

46 B—Kt 5

47 Kt × P

34 P—B 5

35 P × P

36 R × P

37 R × R

38 B × R

39 K × P

40 K—Kt 4

41 P—R 4

42 P—K R 5

43 P—R 6

44 B—R 2

45 P—Kt 6

46 P—Kt 7 ch

47 P—R 7

.....A pretty game, with a
neat finish.

48 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,550.

Sixth game, played February 8th. Notes from *The Field*.

French Defence.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE. BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4 2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 P—Q B 4

.....Unusual at this stage.

4 QP × B P

The better continuation is 4 K P ×
P, K P × P; 5 P × P, Kt—K B 3; 6
B—K 3, B—K 2; 7 B—Kt 5 ch, fol-
lowed by K Kt—K 2 and Castles.

4 P—Q 5

.....Correct. Black gets a
counter attack now.

5 Kt—Kt sq 5 B × P
6 B—Q 3 6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Kt—K B 3 7 K Kt—K 2
8 Q Kt—Q 2 8 Kt—Kt 3

9 Castles

10 R—K sq

9 Castles

Intending P—K 5. The move,
however, seems inferior. The alterna-
tive of 10 Kt—Kt 3, followed by 11
P—K 5, might be considered; or 10
P—K 5, and if 10.... Kt × P, then 11
Kt × K, Kt × Kt; 12 B × P ch, K ×
B; 13 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

11 Kt—Kt 3

12 Q × Kt

10 Kt—B 5

11 Kt × B

12 B—Kt 5

.....Without the R at K sq,
Black would not have had this resource.

13 B—Q 2

14 B × B

15 Q—Q 2

16 P—B 3

13 P—K 4

14 Kt × B

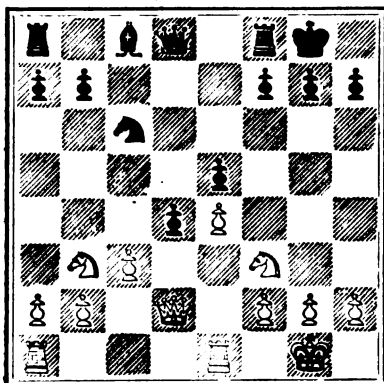
15 Kt—B 3

He has no time for P—K R 3,
because of P—B 4.

Position after White's 16th move:—

P—B 3.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

16 B—Kt 5

17 Q—Q 3

The serious trouble begins with this move. He could have played for a draw at least with 17 P×P, and however Black continues he must retain an even game.

17 R—B sq

18 Q R—Q sq

P×P holds good still. Black gets the best of it now.

18 P×P

19 Q×P

If 19 P×P, then he gets a weak Q B P, without looking for anything more serious.

19 Kt—Q 5

20 Q—K 3

20 B×Kt

21 P×B

21 Q—Kt 4 ch

..... This pretty move was evidently overlooked by Janowski.

22 Q×Q

As the exchange of Queens loses a Pawn immediately, he might have tried the alternative of 22 K—B sq; but the result is problematical, so many possibilities being in the position.

22 Kt×P ch

23 K—Kt 2

23 Kt×Q

42 R—Q 7

24 R—B 7

25 P—K R 4

25 Kt—K 3

26 R×Kt P

26 P—B 4

27 P×P

27 R×B P

28 R—K B sq

28 R×Kt P

29 Kt—Q 4

He has to provide for the threat of Kt—B 5 ch, followed by Kt—Q 6.

29 K R×P ch

30 R×R

30 Kt—B 5 ch

31 K—B 3

31 R×Q R

32 Kt—B 5

32 Kt—Kt 3

33 P—R 5

33 R—B 2 ch

34 K—K 3

34 R×R

35 K×R

35 Kt—B 5

36 P—R 6

Janowski plays this ending much better than the preceding part of the game.

36 P×P

..... Apparently he has nothing better. The Q R P cannot be saved.

37 Kt×R P

37 K—B 2

38 Kt—B 6

38 K—K 3

39 P—R 4

39 K—Q 4

40 Kt—K 7 ch

40 K—B 5

41 K—B 3

41 Kt—Kt 3

42 Kt—Kt 8

42 P—R 4

..... Perhaps he might have let the attacked Pawn go in favour of K—Kt 5, but the King being then so far away from his Pawns, White would have had no difficulty in drawing the game either.

43 Kt—B 6

43 P—R 5

44 Kt×P

44 K—Kt 5

45 Kt—B 6

45 K×P

46 K—Kt 4

46 K—R 6

47 Kt—Q 7

47 P—K 5

48 Kt—B 6

48 P—K 6

49 K—B 3

49 P—R 6

50 Kt—Kt 4

50 Kt—K 4 ch

..... A last vain attempt. The game was full of dash on the part of Marshall.

51 Kt×Kt

51 P—K 7

52 Kt—Q 3

52 Drawn.

GAME No. 2,551.

Seventh game, played February 9th. Notes from *The Field*.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. JANOWSKI.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—Q B 3

.....This move is generally played to allow an outlet for Q—R 4.

- 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—B 3

.....Unless it is to prevent Marshall's 4 P—K 4, there is no reason to be assigned for not playing P—K 3. This transposition is detrimental to Black, because of 4 P×P.

- 4 P×P 4 P×P
5 B—B 4 5 Kt—B 3
6 P—K 3 6 P—K 3
7 Kt—B 3 7 B—K 2
8 B—Q 3 8 Kt—K R 4

.....A very bad move. After 9 B—K 5—the obvious move—the Kt at R 4 stands in the air, and has to return to B 3, the net result being two moves wasted.

- 9 B—K 5 9 Kt×B
10 Kt×Kt 10 Kt—B 3
11 Castles 11 Castles
12 P—B 4

Pillsbury's stereotyped position. A splendid arrangement, ready for the advance of the K Kt P, and the Kt at K 5 commandingly posted.

- 12 P—K Kt 3
13 Q—B 3 13 Kt—K sq
14 Q R—B sq 14 Kt—Kt 2

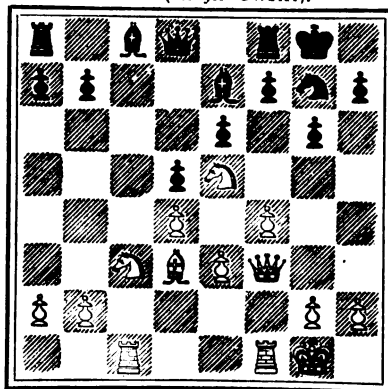
See Diagram.

.....If he had played now 14...., B—B 3, followed by B—Kt 2 and Kt—Q 3, he could still have resisted the attack.

Position after Black's 14th move :—

Kt—Kt 2.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

- 15 Q—R 3 15 P—Q R 3

Any move on the left wing has as much bearing on the game as if a piece were moved on a different board a'together. The danger is on the King's side.

- 16 Q—R 6

Premature, and might have been dispensed with.

- 16 B—B 3
17 P—K Kt 4 17 Kt—K sq
18 R—Q B 2 18 B—Kt 2

.....Now he has the position which he should have taken up on the thirteenth move, when the Kt was at K sq. It stands to reason that the defence cannot afford such a lavish waste of moves as occurred in this game.

- 19 Q—R 3 19 Kt—Q 3
20 R—Kt 2 20 P—Q Kt 4
21 P—Kt 5 21 Kt—B 5
22 R—B 3 22 B—Kt 2

.....Black is still developing, whilst White has every piece in position ready for the final assault.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 23 Q—R 4 | 23 Kt×Kt |
| 24 B P×Kt | 24 P—K R 4 |
| 25 Kt—K 2 | |

Foreshadowing the final sacrifice of the Knight.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| | 25 R—B sq |
| 26 R—B sq | 26 Q—R 4 |

.....He has to move something or to resign—that is about how matters stand.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 27 Kt—B 4 | 27 R—B 2 |
| 28 Kt×R P | 28 P×Kt |
| 29 Q×P | 29 K R—B sq |
| 30 R(Kt2)—KB2 | 30 P—B 4 |

.....If K—B sq, then 31 B—Kt 6 wins.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 31 K P×P c.p. | 31 Resigns. |
|---------------|-------------|

GAME No. 2,552.

Eighth game, played February 8th. Notes from *The Field*.
Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

- | WHITE.
M. JANOWSKI. | BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 P—Q 4 |
| 4 P×P | 4 P×P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 6 P×P | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—K 3 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 B—Q Kt 5 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Castles | |

The position is practically the same as in the sixth game, a French Defence, with 3..., P—Q B 4, in which we give an alternative variation to Janowski's development, which he followed up to this point. Here, however, he should have delayed Castling, in view of Black's obvious 9... B—Kt 5, which, if nothing else, must produce a hampering effect. There seems to be no objection to 9 B×Kt, P B; 10 P—K R 3, with a Pawn ahead for the temporary loss of the attack.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| | 9 B—Kt 5 |
| 10 B×Kt | 10 P×B |
| 11 B—Q 4 | |

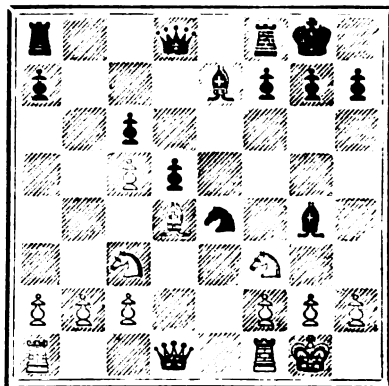
Having to submit to some discomfort for the Pawn ahead, and having allowed the K Kt to be pinned, he had nothing better than 11 Kt—K 2, Kt—K 5; 12 P—Kt 4, as he must keep the Pawn in compensation for inferior position.

- 11 Kt—K 5

Position after black's 11th move :—

Kt—K 5.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

.....Correct. He attacks the Q B P again, which cannot be defended with impunity.

- 12 Kt—Q R 4

The only means of defending the Pawn; but it is more than doubtful whether it be feasible. It would have been better to abandon it now and try to save the game.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 13 B—K 3 | 12 Kt—Kt 4 |
|----------|------------|

The third move with a developed piece, whilst the opponent made three good moves in the meantime.

- 14 P × B 13 B × Kt 23 Q—B 3 23 R—B 3
 15 B × Kt 14 P—Q 5 24 K—Kt 2 24 B × P
 16 P—K B 4 15 B × B 25 Q—K R 3 25 P—K R 3
 16 P—Q B 3 26 P—Q B 3
- Forced to abandon a Pawn, as 16 ...
 B—B 5, followed by Q—R 5, is
 threatened.
- 17 Q—Kt 4 16 B × P 27 R—K B sq 26 Q—K 7
 18 K R—K sq 17 Q—B 3 28 K—Kt sq 27 B—K 4
 19 Q—Kt 2 18 Q R—K sq 29 P—K B 4 28 P—Q 6
 20 Q R—Q sq 19 R—K 3 30 Q—B 8 ch 29 P—Q 7
 21 R × R 20 K R—K sq 30 K—R 2
- A perfectly hopeless position—a
 compromised King's side and a Knight
 in a stalemate position.
- 22 K—B sq 21 R × R 31 Resigns.

If 26 Q × B, then obviously 26...
 R—Kt 3 ch; 27 K—R sq, Q—K 5
 ch wins.

.....Splendidly played by
 Marshall, although he had it all his
 own way practically after a dozen
 moves. On the other hand, we know
 not a single one of Janowski's games
 in which he has shown such lack of
 judgment.

GAME No. 2,553.

Ninth game of the match. Notes from *The Manchester Guardian*.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

White's first bad move. B × B was
 to be preferred, followed by Q R—Q
 B sq, &c.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. JANOWSKI.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 B—Kt 5 4 Q Kt—Q 2
 5 Kt—K B 3 5 B—K 2
 6 P—K 3 6 Castles
 7 B—Q 3 7 P—Q B 3
 8 P × P 8 K P × P
 9 Q—B 2 9 R—K sq
 10 Castles (K)

- 14 P—K B 3
 15 Q × B
 16 B—Q 2
 17 Q R—K B sq

P—K B 5 was better, attempting to
 shut out his pieces and forcing Black
 in by the Queen's side.

Castles on the Queen's side might
 have been preferred, considering that
 all my pieces would then have pointed
 towards his King.

- 11 Kt—K 5 10 Kt—B sq
 12 B—K B 4 11 Kt—Kt 5
 13 B × Kt 12 Kt × Kt
 14 P—K B 4 13 B—Q 3

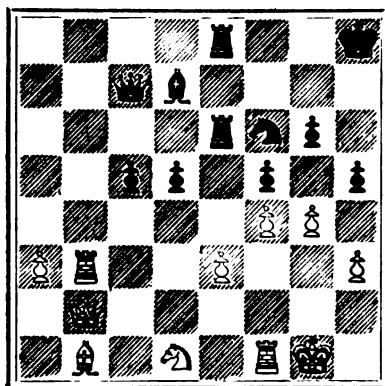
- 17 R—K 2
 18 Q R—K sq
 19 P—Q Kt 3
 20 K—R sq
 21 P—K Kt 3
 22 P—K B 4
 23 P—K R 4
 24 Kt—R 2
 25 R—K Kt 2
 26 Kt—B 3
 27 P—R 4
 28 P × P
 29 Q—B 2

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 30 Q—Kt 2 | 30 R (Kt 2)—K 2 |
| 31 R—Q B 3 | 31 R—K 3 |
| 32 R—Q Kt 3 | 32 P—B 4 |
| 33 P×P | 33 P×P |
| 34 P—Kt 4 | |

Position after White's 34th move :—

P—Kt 4.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

White since his fourteenth move of P—K B 4 has been playing an uphill game, and his only chance now is in a move such as this. But the French champion proves equal to the occasion, and makes a powerful rejoinder.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 35 P×B P | 34 P—Q 5 |
| 36 R—Kt 7 | 35 R—K 2 |
| 37 P×Kt P | 36 Q—Q 3 |
| 38 P—Kt 7 ch | 37 B—B 3 |

This was uncalled for, at least at present. Simply R×R and P×P were better.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 39 R×R ch | 38 K×P |
| 40 P×P | 39 R×R |
| 41 K—R 2 | 40 K—R sq |

P×P, R—Kt 2 ch, K—K 2, Q×P loses for White, there being no defence.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 42 Q—Q 2 | 41 P×P |
| 43 B—R 2 | 42 Q—Q 4 |
| 44 B—Kt sq | 43 Q—K 5 |

Of course this is a blunder, but the position was getting too difficult for White, and he was pressed for time.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 45 Q×P | 44 Q×B |
| 46 R—Kt sq | 45 Q—K Kt 3 |
| 47 Kt—B 2 | 46 Q—B 2 |
| 48 Q—B 5 | 47 K—R 2 |
| 49 Q—K Kt 5 | 48 Q—K 3 |
| 50 R—Kt 2 | 49 B—K sq |
| 51 Q—B 5 ch | 50 Q—B 2 |
| 52 Kt—Q 3 | 51 K—R sq |
| 53 Q×Q | 52 Kt—K 5 |
| 54 R—K 2 | 53 R×Q |
| 55 Kt—K 5 | 54 Kt—B 3 |
| 56 R—K 3 | 55 R—Q R 2 |
| 57 R—Kt 3 ch | 56 K—Kt 2 |
| 58 R—K B 3 | 57 K—B sq |
| 59 P—B 5 | 58 R—R 5 |
| 60 R—K 3 | 59 R—R 4 |
| 61 R—K B 3 | 60 Kt—Q 4 |
| 62 Kt—B 4 | 61 Kt—K 2 |
| 63 Kt—Q 6 | 62 R—B 4 |
| | 63 B—B 3 |

And White shortly resigned.



GAME No. 2,554.

Tenth game of the match. Notes by F. J. Marshall and I. Hoffer
vide Manchester Guardian and The Field.

Four Knights Game

WHITE.	BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI.	Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—B 4
5 Kt × P	5 Kt—Q 5
6 B—B 4	6 B—Q 4
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—Q 4
8 Kt × P	8 Kt × Kt

.....Q × P ch, Kt—K 3, B—K
 Kt 6 looked too complicated. The
 move of Kt × Kt gives at least a
 draw.—Marshall.

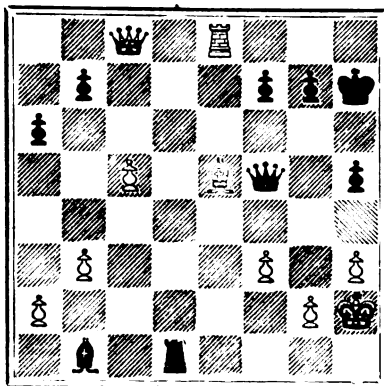
9 B × Kt	9 P—Q B 3
10 Kt × Kt	10 P × B
11 Kt—Kt 3	11 P × P
12 Kt × B	12 Q × Kt
13 P—Q 4	13 P × P <i>e.p.</i>
14 Q × P	14 Castles
15 B—K 3	15 Q—R 4 ch
16 Q—Q 2	16 Q—Q Kt 4
17 P—Q Kt 3	17 B—B 4
18 P—Q B 4	18 Q—B 3
19 Castles	19 Q R—Q sq
20 Q—R 5	20 B—Q 6
21 K R—Q sq	21 P—Q R 3
22 Q—Kt 6	22 Q—K 5
23 P—B 3	23 Q—K 4
24 R—K sq	24 Q—Kt sq
25 Q R—Q sq	25 B—B 7
26 R × R	26 R × R
27 B—B 4	27 Q—B sq
28 R—K 7	28 R—Q 2
29 R—K 5	29 P—R 3
30 Q—K 3	30 K—R 2
31 P—K R 3	31 Q—B 3
32 R—K 8	32 B—B 4
33 Q—K 5	33 B—Kt 8
34 Q—Kt 8	34 R—Q 8 ch
35 K—R 2	35 Q—Q Kt 3

36 Q—B 8	36 P—K R 4
37 P—B 5	37 Q—K B 3
38 B—K 5	38 Q—B 4

Position after Black's 38th move :—

Q—B 4.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

39 Q × Q ch

If instead, 39 Q × Kt P, R—K 8 ;
 40 Q—Q 5, R—K 7, threatening
 Q—B 7, &c.—Marshall.

	39 B × Q
40 R—Q Kt 8	40 R—Q 2
41 K—Kt 3	41 B—Kt 8

.....It is difficult to realise that
 there should be a chance of losing the
 game with Bishops of different colour
 in spite of Black's previous short-
 comings. 41... P—B 3, and K—Kt
 3, or P—K Kt 4, according to White's
 Bishop's move, might be considered.
 The move suggested gives Black's
 Bishop additional scope.—*The Field.*

42 P—R 3	42 B—B 7
----------	----------

..... Useless, as the Kt P cannot be captured because of 44 P-B 6.—*The Field.*

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 43 P-K R 4 | 43 P-B 3 |
| 44 B-B 4 | 44 K-Kt 3 |
| 45 K-B 2 | 45 K-B 4 |
| 46 B-R 2 | 46 R-Q 7 ch |
| 47 K-Kt 3 | 47 R-Q 2 |
| 48 K-R 3 | 48 K-K 3 |
| 49 P-Q Kt 4 | 49 B-B 4 ch |
| 50 K-Kt 3 | 50 P-K Kt 4 |

.....50...., K-Q 4 to get nearer to the Queen's side might be suggested.—*The Field.*

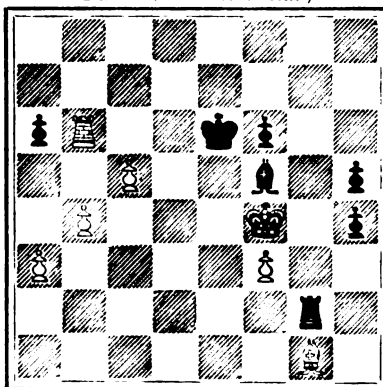
- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 51 B-Kt sq | 51 R-Q 7 |
|------------|----------|

..... Black has an easy draw in this position, with Bishops of opposite colours. B-B 7 and later to B 3 probably should have been played.—Marshall.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 52 R x P | 52 P x P ch |
| 53 K-B 4 | 53 R x P |
| 54 R-Kt 6 ch | |

Position after White's 54th move :—
R-Kt 6 ch.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

- 54 K-B 2

..... Bad. K-K 2 was better, as the King is then able to stop the White B P.—Marshall.

.....34...., K-K 2 would be comparatively better. The combination in the text would follow, viz., 55 K x B, R-Kt 4 ch; 56 K-B 4, K x B, and White could not play 57 P-B 6 because of 57...., P-R 6; 58 R-Kt 7 ch, K-Q 3, with winning chances.—*The Field.*

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 55 K x B | 55 R-Kt 4 ch |
| 56 K-B 4 | 56 R x B |
| 57 P-B 6 | 57 R-Q B 8 |
| 58 R x P | 58 K-Kt 3 |
| 59 P-Kt 5 | 59 R-B 5 ch |
| 60 K-K 3 | 60 R-B 7 |
| 61 R-R 8 | 61 P-R 6 |
| 62 R-Kt 8 ch | 62 K-B 4 |
| 63 R-Kt 3 | |

An excellent move. There is no defence to it. The latter part is an instructive study of end game play with Bishops of different colour.—*The Field.*

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 64 R-R 3 | 63 P-R 7 |
| 65 R x P ch | 64 K-K 4 |
| 66 R-R 6 | 65 K-Q 3 |
| 67 P-R 4 | 66 K-B 4 |
| 68 R-R 7 | 67 K-Kt 3 |
| 69 P-B 7 | 68 R-R 7 |
| 70 R x P | 69 R-Q B 7 |
| 71 R-R 6 | 70 R x P |
| 72 K-B 2 | 71 R-B 6 ch |
| 73 R x P | 72 K-R 4 |
| 74 P-Kt 6 | 73 K x P |
| 75 P-Kt 7 | 74 K-R 4 |
| 76 R-B 7 | 75 R-Kt 6 |
| 77 P-B 4 | 76 R-Kt 3 |
| 78 R-B 7 | 77 K-Kt 4 |
| 79 P-B 5 | 78 K-R 3 |
| 80 K-B 3 | 79 K-R 2 |
| 81 K-B 4 | 80 R-Kt 8 |
| 82 K-Kt 5 | 81 R-B 8 ch |
| 83 K-R 6 | 82 R-Kt 8 ch |
| 84 K-Kt 6 | 83 K-B 8 |
| 85 K-B 7 | 84 R-Kt 8 ch |
| 86 R-K 7 | 85 R-K R 8 |
| 87 P-B 6 | 86 R-R 7 |
| 88 K-B 8 | 87 R-Kt 7 |
| 89 P-B 7 | 88 R-Kt 8 |
| | 89 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,555.

Eleventh game, played February 18th. Notes from *The Manchester Guardian*.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. JANOWSKI.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 P—Q B 3 |
| 7 Kt—K B 3 | 7 P×P |
| 8 B×P | 8 Kt—Q 4 |
| 9 B×B | 9 Q×B |
| 10 R—Q B sq | 10 Castles |
| 11 Castles | 11 R—Q sq |
| 12 Q—B 2 | 12 Kt—B sq |
| 13 P—K 4 | 13 Kt—B 5 |
| 14 P—K 5 | 14 P—K B 4 |

Position after Black's 14th move :—

P—K B 4.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

.....So far White has the better of it. This move of Black's appears to me the best, and was no

unexpected. The idea is an immediate attack on the King's side—an attack which requires great care indeed to parry.

- | | |
|----------|------------------|
| 15 Q×B P | 15 Kt (Bsq)—Kt 3 |
| 16 Q—K 4 | 16 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 17 B—Q 3 | |

If B×Kt P, then P×B, Q×R, B—Kt 2, Q×R P, Kt×Kt P, and should win. My idea was to play B—Q 3, Kt—K 2, but again Kt×Kt P was too dangerous.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 18 Q—K 3 | 17 B—Kt 2 |
| 19 Q×Kt | 18 Kt×B |
| 20 Kt—K 2 | 19 P—B 4 |

.....If Kt×Kt P, R—K B sq, Kt—K sq (best), Kt—B 5, Q—K 3, Q—Kt 4, and White's game is too defensive.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 21 Q—K 3 | 20 P—B 5 |
| 22 Kt—K sq | 21 R—K B sq |
| 23 P—K B 4 | 22 Q R—Q sq |
| 24 Q R—B 3 | 23 Kt—R 5 |
| 25 Q—B 2 | 24 Kt—B 4 |
| 26 Kt—B 2 | 25 Q—Q 2 |
| 27 R—Q sq | 26 B—K 5 |
| 28 Kt—B sq | 27 B—Q 6 |
| 29 Kt—K 2 | 28 B—K 5 |
| | 29 K—R sq |

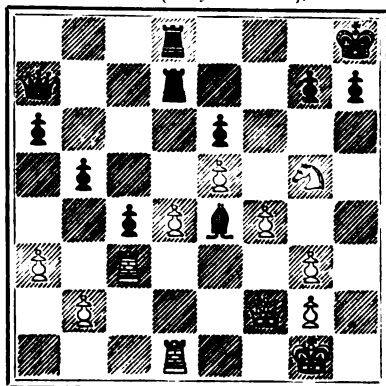
.....This appears strong, the idea being to play P—Kt 4; but White exchanges to his advantage with Kt—Kt 3.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 30 Kt—Kt 3 | 30 Kt×Kt |
| 31 P×Kt | 31 P—Q R 3 |
| 32 P—Q R 3 | 32 R—B 2 |
| 33 Kt—K sq | 33 Q—R 2 |
| 34 Kt—B 3 | 34 R (B 2)—Q 2 |
| 35 Kt—Kt 5 | |

Position after White's 35th move:—

Kt—Kt 5.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (M. MARSHALL).

35 R x P

.....If B—B 4, P—K Kt 4,
B x P, Q—R 4, P—R 3, Kt—B 7 ch,
R x Kt, Q x R ch, and wins. Again,
if 35 B—Q 4, P—B 5 wins.

36 R x R

36 Q x R

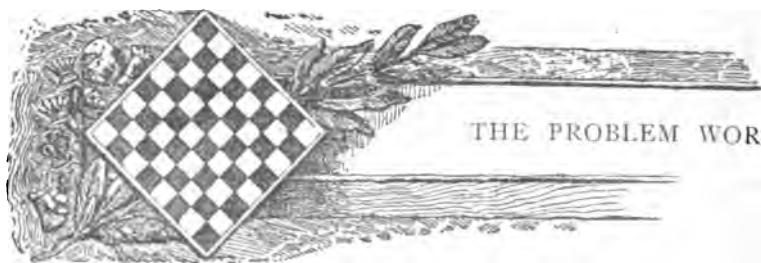
37 Kt—B 7 ch
38 Kt x R
39 R—K 3
40 P—B 5
41 P x P
42 R—K 2
43 Q—Q 4
44 Q—Q 6
45 R—K 3
46 R—B 3
47 P—K 6
48 K—R 2
49 Q—B 8

37 K—Kt sq
38 Q x Kt
39 B—B 3
40 Q—Q 4
41 Q x P
42 P—K R 3
43 B—K sq
44 Q—Kt 5
45 Q—Kt 4
46 K—R 2
47 Q—B 8 ch
48 Q x P

Probably Q—Q 8 at once would finish the game more quickly. Black since his 35th move has had a hopeless position.

49 B—Kt 3
50 Q—Q B 5
51 P—K 7
52 R—K 3
53 Q—K 5
54 R—K B 3
55 R—B 8
56 P—K 8 (Q)
57 Q x B

49 B—Kt 3
50 Q—K 7
51 Q—K 3
52 Q—Kt sq
53 Q—K sq
54 Q—Q 2
55 P—B 6
56 B x Q
57 Resigns.



All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We hope there will be no undue delay in the Award in our Miniature Tourney, but seeing that one of the judges is in America, and occasionally travelling, some time must elapse before a final decision is arrived at. Moreover one of the English judges wishes to retire on account of pressure; though we much regret this, the difficulty we trust will be overcome to the satisfaction of all.

The Solution Competition in connection with the Miniature Tourney is virtually finished. The Score Table, published in this issue, shows the relative positions of the competitors. If any objections are presented by the 20th March they will be considered, and the Award made and confirmed in our next issue.

The Award in the Two-move Tourney of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* is announced as follows: 1st, P. F. Blake; 2nd, P. F. Blake; 3rd, A. F. Mackenzie; 4th, F. Libby; 5th, Dr. E. Palkoska; 6th, G. Heathcote; 7th, G. Heathcote. Hon. mens. in order named: F. W. Wynne, F. Garnage, Rev. J. Jespersen, C. V. Berry, H. J. Schuldt (who is blind), Dr. A. N. Sinclair, and M. Mantelli. The judges were Messrs. Challenger and Laws.

FIRST PRIZE.

By P. F. BLAKE, Manchester

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

SECOND PRIZE.

By P. F. BLAKE, Manchester.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

We propose giving the Solutions of Mrs. Baird's Retractors when the competition is finished, when at the same time the Award will be made, together with acknowledgments.

Mrs. W. J. Baird won the first prize for Retractors in the *Norwich Mercury* Christmas Competition, the second and third and fourth places being taken by H. D. O'Bernard, London; H. W. Barry, Boston, U.S.A.; and David Miller, London, respectively.

In the same paper Mrs. Baird secured first prize for a "letter" problem, whilst G. M. Norman followed with second. Mrs. Baird's position, which she describes by a motto in the words of Shakespeare, "God bless us! A thing of nought" (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2):—White, K at K

world. No one may submit more than two positions in either section. Direct mates only. Distinguishing motto, with full solution. Name and address of the composer must be enclosed in a sealed envelope in the usual way. No competitor to take more than one prize in each section. All entries must be received from the United Kingdom by June 30th, 1905; and from abroad by August 31st, 1905; and all communications must be addressed to "Chess Editor Composing Tourney," *Reading Observer* Office, Reading, England.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* has lately conducted a small two-move competition, wherein the chief merit to count was difficulty. Not many positions were published, but they were on the whole above the average, on the score of giving the solver trouble regardless of merit of construction, beauty, &c. It is doubtful whether such a scheme is of any value, but Mr. Branch issued his challenge more by way of experiment, and not as expecting high work, though one is not incompatible with the other. The chief honour goes to A. F. Mackenzie, and this is his entry:—White, K at K B sq, Rs at K B 6 and K 3, Bs at K R sq and Q B sq, Kts at K Kt 7 and K R 4, Ps at K R 2, K 5, Q B 2, and Q Kt 3. Black, K at Q 5, Rs at K R 4 and Q 2, B at K R 3, Kt at Q sq, P at Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

Western Daily Mercury.—The third Tourney of this paper has ended with the following result: 1st prize, J. van Dijk, de Lier; 2nd, L. A. Dutton, Birmingham; 3rd, A. Corrias, Sardinia; 4th, A. F. Mackenzie. The first two positions are:—

By J. van Dijk.—White, K at K R 6, Q at K Kt 8, B at K Kt sq and Q R 8, Kts at K B 7 and K 6, Ps at K Kt 4 and Q Kt 3. Black, K at Q 4, Q at Q B 3, Bs at Q 6 and Q R 4, Ps at K B 5, K 3, and Q Kt 3. Mate in two.

By L. A. Dutton.—White, K at K B 8, Q at Q R 7, Rs at K Kt 5 and Q B 6, B at K Kt 8, Kts at K B 5 and Q 5, P at K R 4. Black, K at K 5, Q at Q Kt 8, B at Q Kt 8, Kt at K B 7, Ps at K R 6, Q 2, and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

SOLUTION COMPETITION.—Score Table:—

	Brought forward.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	Final Total.
Major G. A. Forde	338	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	3	3	3	3	3	389
G. S. Johnson	464	...	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	6	3	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	3	541
Charles Johnston	465	...		12	3	3	3	12	12	6	3	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	6	551
Upendranath Maitra	289	...																		289
W.H.S.M.	433	...	3	12	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	6	519
C. H. Murray	304	...																		304
R. Manley Peake.....	447	...	3	12	3	3	3	9	12	6	3	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	6	533
H. G. Bockett Pugh.....	309	...																		309
W. H. Thompson.....	449	...	3	12	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	6	520
J. D. Tucker	304	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	3	3	354

NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

SOLUTION COMPETITION.

IT gives us pleasure to present to our readers the report of Mr. J. W. Allen (together with detailed solutions) of the solvers' efforts in connection with the problems quoted by the writer of these papers. We regret a more numerous corps of solvers did not do that homage to the subject which its author reasonably anticipated, but we apprehend the solver of to-day is content with "short action" work, and pauses with alarm at long and tortuous manoeuvres, though in truth they are more simple than many a modern three or four-mover. Mr. Allen writes us:—

"I have been much interested in going through these papers. I am clearly of opinion that the first prize must go to Mr. G. S. Johnson. He has failed with one problem only (No. 44); his solutions are very full and accurate, he scores more cooks and duals than anyone, and his work is altogether most thorough and indeed laborious.

"Mr. Hume has, as he says in his letter, used books largely. There is comparatively little sheer solving in his work. He frequently gives only the author's solution, where Mr. Johnson gives not only it, but a cook or a partial cook as well. For nine of the last ten positions, Mr. Hume gives only the key—which certainly cannot be regarded as proof of solution in the case of No. 50 at least. Moreover, in spite of his references, Mr. Hume has failed with No. 14. I greatly appreciate the interest he has shown in my articles. Moreover he gives no criticisms. Mr. Johnson sends careful and even elaborate criticisms of each position. His work in this respect does not strike me as particularly good; most of it is rather obvious, and he does not show appreciation of the value of the positions as illustrations of an evolution, but it is all quite creditable.

"W.H.S.M. has missed or failed with several problems, including Nos. 48, 50, 51, and 54, which are, I think, just the most difficult of the lot. His criticisms are entertaining and unconventional, but show that he has hardly grasped the idea of the modern problem. Still, I think that he can claim to have done more work than Mr. Hume. He makes some good points."

From the above it will be seen that the first prize of one guinea goes to Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson, and the second to W.H.S.M., in accordance with the terms which were announced when Mr. Allen's articles first appeared, and to whom we are much indebted. These "notes" will prove to be most valuable for future reference, and will form authentic information concerning the principal stages in the earlier progress of the art of problem composition, and its advancement up to a certain point.

SOLUTIONS.

Where nothing appears to the contrary, please understand that all three competitors sent an adequate solution.

No. 1, Stamma.—1 Kt—Q B 6 ch, B×Kt 1 (a); 2 R—Q 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 3 Q×B ch, K×Q (b); 4 B—K 4 ch, K—B 4 (c); 5 Kt—Q 3 ch, Kt×Kt; 6 R—Q 5 ch, K—B

3; 7 R×Kt dis. ch, K-B 4; 8 P-Kt 4 ch, K-B 5; 9 B-Q 5 ‡. (a) K-R sq; 2 R-Q 8 ch, &c., mating in six. (b) K-R 3; 4 Q-K 5 or B 4 ch, and 5 B-K 4 ch, &c., mating in eight. (c) Kt-Q 4; 5 B×Kt ch; 6 Kt-K 4 ch, and 7 B-B 3 ‡.

No. 2, Stamma.—1 Kt (B 3)—Kt 5 ch, B×Kt; 2 Kt-B 8 ch, K-Kt sq; 3 P-R 7 ch, K-B 2; 4 P-Kt 8 Q ch, K-Q sq †; 5 Q-Q 6 ch, B-Q 2; 6 Q-K 7 ch, K-B 2; 7 P-R 8 (Kt) ch, K×Kt (a); 8 Q-B 8 ch, and 9 Q×B ‡. Or (a) K-Kt sq; 8 Q-Q 6 ch, and 9 Q-B 7 ‡. Unfortunately White can shorten and rather spoil the process by 6 Q-B 6 ch, K×Kt, or K-B 2; 7 P Queens ch, or Q-Kt 6 ch acc., and mates next move. As Mr. Johnson points out, this could be prevented by a Black P on K Kt 2. Mr. Hume misses the shorter process. W.H.S.M. gives it but does not notice the intention. Mr. Johnson gives both.

No. 3, Stamma.—1 Kt-K 7 ch, 2 R-B 5 ch, 3 B-K 4 ch, and 4 P-Q 5 or B×Kt ‡ acc.

No. 4, Del Rio.—1 R-Q 8 ch, K-Kt 2; 2 Q×B ch, K×Q; 3 B-K 4 ch, K-B 4; 4 R-Q 5 ch, K-B 3; 5 R-Q 4 dis. ch, and 6 P-Kt 4 ‡. W.H.S.M. claims to solve this in five, but judging from his manuscript his error seems to be merely one of copying. He seems simply to have accidentally omitted the third move!

No. 5, Del Rio.—1 Kt-K 6 ch, Q×Kt; 2 Q-R 6 ch, &c. (a) K moves; 2 Q-K 8 ch, &c.

No. 6, Lollie.—1 Q-R 6, R-Kt sq †; 2 B-B 6, Q-B sq (a); 3 Q×R P ch. (a) P×B; 3 Q×P ch. (b) Q×P; 3 B×P ch.

No. 7, Del Rio.—1 R-Q 6, K-K 4 (a); 2 R-K Kt 6, K-B 4; 3 B-K 4 ch, or B-K Kt 4 ch, &c. (a) K-Kt 4; 2 R-Kt 6 ch, &c. Mr. Hume omits the dual on the third move.

No. 8, Lucena.—The author's solution seems to be 1 B-K 3, followed by 2 K-Q 5 or B 5 acc., &c. But Mr. Johnson has found no less than ten solutions. The problem (?) can in fact be solved in three with 1 B-K 3, or Kt 4, or Kt 5, or R 6, or K sq, or R 5, or B sq; and also by 1 R-Q 7, or Q-Kt 7, or R 7. Mr. Hume and W.H.S.M. each give three of these solutions. The whole ten, as given by Mr. Johnson, are valid.

No. 9, Mendheim.—1 R-K 8 ch, R-Kt sq; 2 K-K 7, R×Q; 3 B-Kt 2 ch, K-Kt sq; 4 B-R 7 ch, K×R; 5 P-Kt 6 ‡.

No. 10, Lewis.—I must plead guilty to a gross carelessness in relation to this and the next position. The problem should have been stated as: White to mate, &c., *without taking any Black P*. This condition was, I believe, always expressed or understood with positions of this particular type. The solution is: 1 K-Kt sq, P×R P ch; 2 K-R sq, 3 P-B 3, 4 Kt-Kt 5 ch, 5 R-R 8 ch, and 6 P-B 4 ‡. If I... P×B P ch; 2 K-B sq, and the process is exactly similar. But if White be allowed to capture, he may begin as above and proceed with 4 P-B 4, 5 P-B 5, and 6 P×P ‡. Mr. Hume finds both continuations, and draws the correct inference. W.H.S.M. also gives them both. Mr. Johnson gives the latter only.

No. 11, Koch.—Here, also, White is supposed not to take. Solution: 1 Q-Kt 4, 2 Q-B 8 ch, 3 K-Q 7, 4 Q-B 7 ch, 5 R-R 2, K-Kt 5 (if P-R 6, 6 Q-Kt 7 ch, &c.); 6 K-B 8, K-Kt 4 †; 7 K-Kt 7, K-Kt 5 †; 8 Q-Q 8, K-Kt 4 †; 9 Q-Q Kt 8, K-Kt 5 †; 10 K-Kt 6, P-R 6; 11 K-B 7 ch, K-R 5; 12 R-K R 3, Kt 3, &c., and 13 P-Kt 3 ‡. This can be varied in detail, but not very radically. Mr. Hume points out that White may play 3 K-Q 6, 7, or 8, and continue with 4 Q-Q R 8, 5 K-B 7, 6 K-Kt 7, 7 Q-R 7, 8 Q-Kt 8, 9 R-R 2, &c. If White be allowed to take, there are several solutions in nine moves, and W.H.S.M. sends one in eleven without using the Q. Mr. Hume, Mr. Johnson, and W.H.S.M. each give a solution in nine moves. Mr. Hume alone gives the author's; but the other solvers were misled by my error.

No. 12, Mendheim.—Solved in five moves with: 1 Kt×B P ch, 2 Kt×P dbl. ch, 3 R-B 8 ch, 4 B-B 5 ch, &c. But there is an error in the diagram. The Black Q should be at K R 3 (h 6).

No. 13, Mendheim.—1 Q-B 5 ch, 2 Q-K 5 ch, 3 Q-K 8 ch, 4 Q-Kt 8 ch, or Q-K 7 ch, K-R 3 †; 5 Q-R 7 ch, 6 Q-R 5 ch, 7 Q×B ch, 8 Q-Kt 3 ch, 9 Q-B 2 ch, and 10 Q-B 4 or B 5 ‡ acc.

No. 14, Lewis.—1 B-B 6. (A) R×P ch; 2 R×R, P-R 3 or 4; 3 R×P, any; 4 R-K 8 ch, &c. (B) P-R 3 or 4; 2 R×P, R×P ch (a); 3 R×R dis. ch, and 4 R-Kt 8 or B-Kt 8 ch. (a) R-Q sq; 3 R-Kt 8 dbl. ch, and 4 R×R, &c. There are various duals. Rather strangely Mr. Hume here falls into serious error by asserting that

there is no solution after 1 B-B 6, R×P ch, and that the Black Kt should be at e 2 (as given by Max Lange). Lange's version of the position is very inferior to that given. Both Mr. Johnson and W.H.S.M. solve correctly.

No. 15, Lewis.—1 Kt-B 6 ch, K×Kt !; 2 Kt×Kt ch, K-R sq; 3 Q-R 4, R-Kt sq !; 4 B-B 8, R-Kt 2 ! (if P-R 4; 5 Q-Kt 5, and mates in two); 5 Q-R 6, R-B 3; 6 Kt×R P, and if R×Kt, 7 Q×R ‡; if others, 7 Kt-B 6 ch, and mate next move. W.H.S.M. is in error in thinking that he can mate in eight, while allowing Black to check with the Kt. Even on his own showing he is a move too late; he would be later still if Black played better. Mr. Hume gives no solution of this, but remarks that in *Chess Gems* the Black Kt is placed at e 4. I believe my version to be the original. *Note:* this solution in eight moves disregards the check of the Black Knight, which postpones the actual mate one move.

No. 16, Lewis.—1 Kt-K 6, Kt-B 3 !; 2 R-Kt 5 dbl. ch, K-R 3 !; 3 R-R 5 ch, &c. In all other cases, after 2 R-R 5 ch, or 2 Kt-B 4 ch, or 2 R-B 8 ch, &c., acc., the mate is short.

No. 17, Bone.—1 Q-Kt 5 and 2 Q-K B 5 ch, &c.

No. 18, Bone.—1 B-K 6 ch, 2 B-Q 7 ch, 3 B-Kt 5, 4 K-B sq, 5 B-B 4 ch. 6 B-Kt 3, P×B; 7 P-R 4, and the P goes straight on till 11 P-R 8 (Q or R) ‡. But the problem can also be solved with 1 B-Q 3, K-R 5 {a}; 2 B-R 6, or K 2, or B sq; 3 B-Kt 5, and continue as above. If 1...., P-R 5; 2 K-B sq, 3 B-B 4 ch, 4 B-Kt 3, &c., mating in nine moves. Moreover W.H.S.M. points out that after 4 K-B sq, K-R 7, White may proceed with 5 B×P, 6 B-Q sq or B 2, 7 P-R 4, and so on. Here Mr. Hume gives author's solution only. Mr. Johnson gives also the cook with 1 B-Q 3. W.H.S.M.'s solution is most complete of all.

No. 19, Bone.—1 Kt-K 6 ch, 2 Kt-B 7 ch, 3 Kt-R 6 ch, 4 R-Q 3 ch, 5 Kt-Kt 4 ch, 6 Kt×Q ch, 7 Kt-Kt 4 ch, 8 Kt-R 6 ch, 9 Kt-B 7 ch, 10 Kt-K 6 ch, 11 P-B 4 ‡.

No. 20, Bone.—1 Q-Q 4 ch, P-K 4 ! (K-Kt 4; 2 Q×Q ch, &c.); 2 Q×P ch, K×Q; 3 B-K 7, P-Kt 4 ch; 4 K-B 5, Q-Kt 8 ch (or R-Q sq); 5 P-Q 4 ch, Q×P ch; 6 P×Q ‡.

No. 21, D'Orville.—1 P-B 3.

No. 22, D'Orville.—1 R-Kt 6, P×R; 2 P-B 3, P-Kt 4; 3 K-B 5, &c.

No. 23, D'Orville.—1 Q-B 6, K×Kt; 2 Q-B 4, &c.

No. 24, D'Orville.—1 B-Kt 3 ch, P×B; 2 Kt-Kt 5 ch, K-Q 4; 3 B-R 5, Q or R-K 3; 4 B-B 3 ch, &c.

No. 25, Brede.—R×Q P ch.

No. 26, Brede.—Mr. Hume points out that in *Chess Gems* this position is printed without the Black R on K R 2 (h 7). It can then be solved by 1 Q-R 4. In Alexandre (ed. 1846), within two years of the publication of Brede's collection, the position was given as it appeared in the *B.C.M.*

No. 27, Anderssen.—1 B-K 6. (A) P-Kt 8, Q or R ch; 2 Kt-Kt 2 dis. ch. (B) others; 2 Kt-Q 2 or Kt-R 3 ch; a dual.

No. 28, Anderssen.—1 B-R 5, K×B; 2 K-Kt 7, and 3 K-B 6.

No. 29, Anderssen.—1 R-R 2 ch, R×R; 2 Q-Q 5, Kt dis. ch. (a) 3 Q×R ch, K-Kt sq !; 4 Q-R 7 ch. (A) R-B sq; 3 Q×R ch, B-R 5; 4 Q×B ch. Mr. Hume puts this inaccurately, missing a mate on the move.

No. 30, Anderssen.—1 B-B sq, P×B (Q); 2 Kt-Kt 6, Q-K 8 or K 7; 3 Kt-K 5 ch, Q×Kt ch; 4 K×Q, &c.

No. 31, Anderssen.—1 Q-K R 2. (A) Q×Q; 2 B×Kt ch, and 3 Kt×P ch or R-K 8 ch acc. (B) R×R; 2 Kt-Q 7 ch, and 3 Q-Kt 8 ch. (C) Kt-B 2; 2 Kt-Q 7 ch, and 3 R-K 8 ch. Others; 2 Kt-Q 7 ch, with some duals.

No. 32, Kling.—1 B-K 6.

No. 33, Kuiper.—1 Q-K 5, and cook with 1 Q×Kt. The Black P at Q Kt 5 should have stood at Q B 5.

No. 34, Kling.—1 Q-Kt 5. (A) B×Q; 2 Kt-B 4 ch. (B) Q-B 5; 2 B×Q ch. If P-K 6, 2 Q×B ch, or 2 B-Kt 2 ch. W.H.S.M. goes curiously wrong over Var. B.

No. 35, Kling.—1 Kt-Kt 3 ch, K-K 8; 2 Q-K 8, P-R 4; 3 Q-K 7.

No. 36, Kling.—1 Q-K 6, B×Q; 2 Kt×B ch, K-K 6; 3 B-B 4 ch, K-B 6; 4 Castles ‡.

No. 37, Kuiper.—1 K-Q 2. (A) R-Q B sq; 2 Q-B 4, P×Kt or P-B 5; 3 Q-B 2 ch, &c. Or, a very bad dual, 2 Kt-B 2 ch, B×Kt; 3 Q-B 4 ch, &c. (B) R-Q

B 2; 2 Q × R (c 7), and 3 Q—Kt 6 ch, or Q—B 4 ch acc. Other variations are short. Mr. Johnson and W.H.S.M. both miss the dual after 1..., R—Q B sq. Mr. Hume gives it.

No. 38, Bolton.—This has been shown to be unsound. Author's solution: 1 R—R 4 ch, 2 P—R 4 ch, 3 Q—B 6 ch, R × Q; 4 K—B 3, and 5 R—R sq ‡. Mr. Johnson demonstrates a second solution with 1 Q—Q 4, threatens 2 R—R sq ch and 3 Q—R 4 ‡. Then 1..., R—K 5; 2 Q—B 6, R—Kt 5 ch; 3 R × R, K—R 4; 4 P—B 3, &c. Or 2..., K—R 4; 3 R—R sq ch, K—Kt 5 †; 4 P—B 3 ch. And if 1..., R—K 8; 2 R × R, P—B 5; 3 R—R sq ch, Q—R 6 ch; and 4 R × Q ch, &c. Mr. Hume gives the author's solution, and Mr. Johnson gives only the cook. W.H.S.M. suggests 1 Q—B 6, R × Q; 2 R—R 4 ch, but Black eludes the attack by 2..., K—Kt 2.

No. 39, Bolton.—1 Kt—K 7 ch, K—K 5; 2 Kt—B 5, P × P, &c.; 3 K—R 4, R—B 6 (if 3..., R—B 5; 4 Q × Q ch, &c.); 4 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. White can equally well commence with 1 Kt—R 4 ch, and continue as above.

No. 40, Bolton.—This, unfortunately, proves to be very unsound. Author's solution: 1 R—Kt 4, Kt × R (a); 2 P × Kt ch, 3 Q—R 3, 4 K—K 4, 5 Q—K 3, and 6 Q—Q 4 ‡. (a) Kt × P; 2 R—Q 4, and mates in two. But there is another solution with 1 Q—R 7 ch, followed if K—B 5 with 2 R—Kt 2; and if Kt—Kt 3, 2 P—B 4, and mate in three moves. Mr. G. Hume further demonstrates a solution with 1 P—B 4, and Mr. W. H. Thompson and W.H.S.M. another with 1 R—Kt 2. Mr. Johnson sends the author's solution and the cook with 1 Q—R 7 ch. Mr. Hume sends the author's as well as his cook. W.H.S.M. sends his cook only.

No. 41, Bolton.—1 Q—Q 2 ch, K—R 8; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, K—R 7 (if Q—B 6 ch; 3 Kt × Q, &c.); 3 Q—R 2 ch, K—R 8; 4 Q—R 8 ch, K—R 7; 5 Q—R 8 ch, Q—R 6 ch; 6 Q × Q ch, P × Q; 7 Kt—K 4, 8 K—B 2, 9 Kt—Q 2, 10 Kt—B sq, and 11 Kt—Kt 3 ‡. This is the author's solution. Unfortunately at move 6, White may also continue 6 Kt × Q; then Kt—Kt 6 (if P × Kt; 7 Q—Kt 7); 7 Kt—Kt 5, K—B 5; 8 Q—B 6 ch, K—K 6; 9 Q—Q 6, P—Kt 6; 10 K—K sq, P—Kt 7; 11 Q—Q 2 ‡. And again, in this variation, there is an alternative process: 7 Kt—B 2, K—B 5 or 6; 8 Q—B 6 ch, K—K 6; 9 K—K sq, and 10 Q—K 5 ch, &c. Mr. Hume gives only the author's solution. W.H.S.M. gives both processes from move 6. Mr. Johnson misses the author's continuation at that move, but gives the other with the secondary alternative at move 7.

No. 42, Bolton.—1 Kt—Q 5, Kt × B (a); 2 Kt × P ch, K—B 2; 3 Q—R 7 ch, K—B 3; 4 Kt—R 8, etc. (a) Q—B 7; 2 B—R 7 ch, 3 Q × Kt ch, 4 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P × Kt; 2 B—Q 6 ch, 3 B—B 5 ch, 4 Q × Kt ‡.

No. 43, Bolton.—1 Q × Q R P, Kt × Q; 2 Kt—B 7 or B 4, Kt—K 6; 3 Kt—Q 5, Kt × P (a); 4 K × Kt, P—Kt 5; 5 P—R 4, &c. Or (a) P—Kt 5; 4 P—R 4, Kt × P (best); 5 K × Kt, &c. W.H.S.M. failed at this problem.

No. 44, Bolton.—The intention is: 1 Q—B 3 ch, 2 Kt—B 6 ch, 3 Kt—Q 8 ch, 4 P × P ch, 5 Q—Q B 6 ch, 6 Q—B 5 ch, 7 Q—Q 5 ch, 8 Q—Q 4 ch, 9 Q—K 4 ch, 10 Q—K 3 ch, 11 Q—K B 3 ch, 12 Q—B 2 ch, 13 Q × Kt P ch, 14 Q—K B 2 ch, 15 Q—B 3 ch, 16 Q—K 3 ch, 17 Q—K 4 ch, 18 Q—Q 4 ch, 19 Q—Q 5 ch, 20 Q—Q B 5 ch, 21 Q × B, K B P moves; 22 Q × R P ch, 23 Q—B 6 ch, and mates next move. Strangely enough this seems, as pointed out by W.H.S.M., to be hopelessly upset by 1 Q—B 3 ch, 2 Kt—B 6 ch, 3 ~~Kt—K 7 ch~~, when after K—R 2, 4 either Kt × B ch, Q × Kt; 5 Kt × Q ‡. Mr. Hume gives the author's solution. Mr. Johnson fails altogether. W.H.S.M. gives both the author's solution and the astonishingly simple cook. There seems no escape from it, and the diagram is all right! A Black Rook at K R sq may make the position sound.

No. 45, Loyd.—1 R—Q Kt 2. (A) R—Q 2 ch or R × Kt; 2 Q—R ch. (B) R × Q, &c.; 2 Kt—B 5 dbl. ch. From this point to the end (except in the case of No. 48), Mr. Hume gives only key moves. Mr. Johnson gives full solutions.

No. 46, Loyd.—1 Kt—Kt 4 dis. ch. (A) K—R 8; 2 Q—R 2 ch. (B) K—R 6; 2 Kt—R 2. (C) K—B 6; 2 Q—B 2. (D) K—B 8, &c.; 2 R—Q R 8. W.H.S.M. goes wrong over this.

No. 47, Willmers.—1 Kt—B 6. (A) Q P × Kt; 2 Kt—Q 5, &c. (B) Kt × Kt; 2 Q × Q P ch, &c. (C) K—Q 3; 2 Kt—K 8 ch, &c. If K × Kt; 2 Q × P ch, and mate next move. Other short variations.

No. 48, Bayer.—1 Kt × R ch, K—K 3; 2 K—Kt 5, P—R †; 3 R—Q 5, and 4 Q—B 7 or B 8 ch, or Kt—Q 8 ch acc. W.H.S.M. fails at this problem.

No. 49, Healey.—1 Q—B 6. (A) Kt—Kt 3; 2 R—K 5. (B) Kt—B 2; 2 Q—Kt.

No. 50, Bayer.—1 Kt (Kt 6) × P (threat 2 Kt—B 5 ch, or 2 Kt—B 2 ch). (A) P × P : 2 Q—K 6, P × Q (a); 3 Kt—B 5 ch. (a) R—R 3; 2 Kt—B 2 ch. (b) Q—B 3, &c.; 3 Kt × Kt ch. (c) P—K 7; 3 Kt—Kt 2 ch. (d) others; 3 Kt—B 5 ch. (B) Kt—B 6 ch; 2 P × Kt ch, K × K P (a); 3 Kt—K 5. (a) K × B P; 3 Q—R 5 ch. (c) Kt × Kt ch; 2 B × Kt ch, K × P !; 3 Kt—Q 5 ch. If 1 .., K × P; 2 Kt—K 6 ch; and if 1 .., K—B 4; 2 P—K 4 ch, and the mate is short. Others, 2 Kt—B 5 ch. W.H.S.M. omits this—and also the next two problems.

No. 51, Loyd.—1 B—Q 2. (A) K × B; 2 B—B 5. (B) K—B 5; 2 B—K 2 ch. (C) K—K 5; 2 B—B 3 ch. (D) K—B 7; 2 Q—B 3 ch. (E) P—B 5; 2 B—B 5 ch.

No. 52, J.B. of Bridport.—1 P—Q 6. (A) K—K 4; 2 Q—B sq. (B) K—B 5; 2 Q—B 5. (C) P—K 4; 2 Q—Q R 7.

No. 53, Kohtz and Kockelkorn.—A White Pawn was unfortunately omitted at K R 3 (h 3). 1 Q—B sq. (A) Kt—B 5; 2 Q—Q 3 ch. (B) Kt (b 6) elsewhere; 2 Q—B 3 ch. (C) B—B 5; 2 Q × B ch; (D) B—Q 7 ch, &c.; 2 K—K 2. (E) Kt—K 3; 2 Q—B 5 ch. (F) Kt (d 8) elsewhere; 2 B—Kt sq ch, &c. W.H.S.M. would have solved this but for the omission of the White P. But Mr. Johnson does solve it—suggesting the necessary emendation. Mr. Hume gives the key, and remarks on the absence of the P.

No. 54, S. H. Thomas.—1 Q—R 8. (A) K × P; 2 Q—R 2. (B) K—K 5 or Kt 3; 2 Q—B 8. (C) K—Kt 5; 2 Q—B 8 ch. W.H.S.M. omits this.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS,"

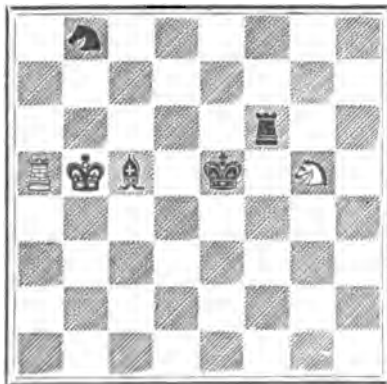
BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"Go with me to bless this twain,
That they may prosperous be."

Tempest, Act IV., Sc. 1.

TWIN No. 1.

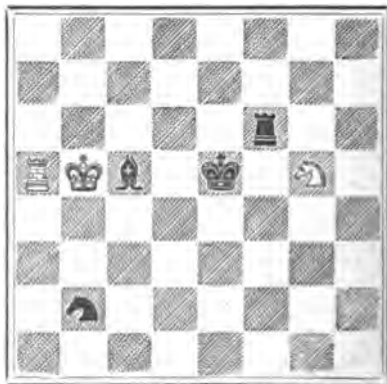
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WHITE.

TWIN No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

In each of the above positions:—

1. White played last but must retract his move
2. Black to retract his last move.
3. Black to play, giving check, so as to enable—
4. White to give mate.

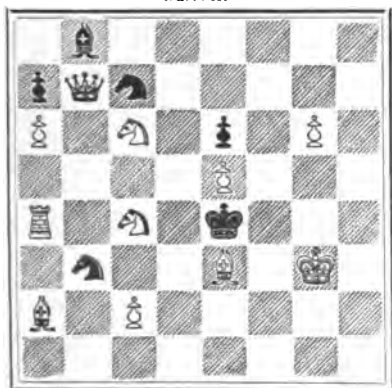
See announcement at page 37 of January issue.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1943.

By GEO. B. SPENCER,
St. Paul, Min.

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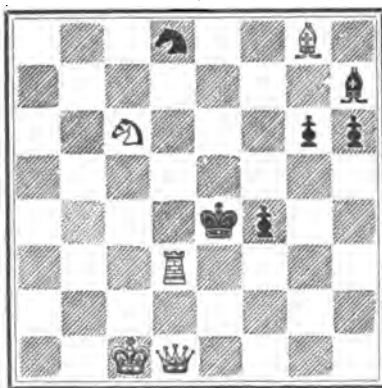
WHITE.

White to mate in two moves.

No. 1944.

By F. A. L. KUSKOP,
Wellington, N.Z.

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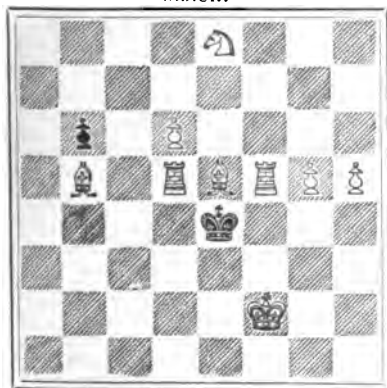
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1945.

By R. St. G. BURKE, Gorakhpur,
M.P., India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1946.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1947.

By HERBERT N. FELLOWS,
Wolverhampton.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves

No. 1948.

By R. St. G. BURKE,
Gorakhpur, N.P., India.

BLACK.



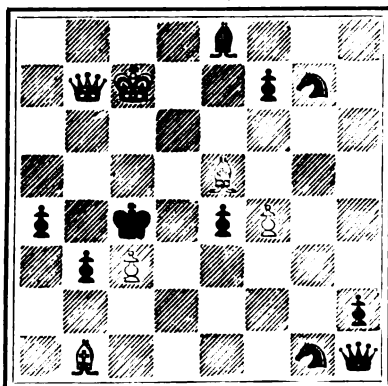
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1949.

By R. THEODORE MILFORD,
Shrewsbury.

BLACK.



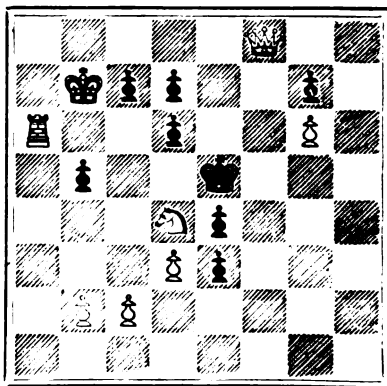
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1950.

By N. M. GIBBONS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1905.

THE "KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED" TOURNAMENT, AT VIENNA (*concluded*).

ADVERTING to Black's defence of ... B—K 3, Maroczy as first player refused to allow Black (Dr. Perlis) the open files, retreating his B to K 2; this however, can hardly be accepted as correct, as it would be an implicit condemnation of the previous development of the B at B 4. The play went thus: 4 B—B 4, B—K 3; 5 B—K 2?, Kt—K B 3; 6 P—B 3 (if 6 P—B 5, Black plays Kt × P, winning), B—Kt 3; 7 P × P, Kt—Kt 5; 8 P—Q 4, P × P; 9 Kt—Kt 5, Kt—K R 3; 10 Castles, Q—Q 3; 11 K—R sq, Castles; White subsequently lost by a blunder.

Want of care in timing Black's moves occasionally resulted in his losing both Bishops for the White Knights; Wolf v. Perlis furnished a good specimen as follows: 4 Kt—B 3, B—K Kt 5 ("Knights before Bishops, especially before the Queen's Bishop," is a sound principle); 5 P—K R 3, B × Kt; 6 Q × B, Kt—K B 3 (here it is the Queen's Knight which should be developed first); 7 Kt—R 4, P × P?; 8 P—K 5, Q—K 2; 9 Kt × B, Q × P ch; 10 K—Q sq, P × Kt; 11 Q × Kt P, Q—Q 4; 12 Q—B 8 ch, Q—Q sq; 13 B—Kt 5 ch, Kt—Q 2; 14 R—K sq ch, K—B sq; 15 Q—R 6, Kt—Q 4; 16 Q—Q B 6, K Kt—B 3; 17 P—Q R 4, R—Q Kt sq; 18 P—R 5, K—Kt sq; 19 R—R 3, and White shortly recovered his P, with the superior game.

The next example is a typical specimen of what occurred when Black met Kt—Q B 3 with ... P—B 3.

GAME No. 2,556.

WHITE. MAROCZY.	BLACK. NEUMANN.	3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	4 B—B 4	4 Kt—K B 3
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4	5 P—Q 3	5 Castles
		6 Kt—B 3	6 P—B 3

D 1

7 P × P
8 Q—K 2
9 B—Kt 3
10 P—Q R 4
11 Kt—Q sq

7 P × P
8 P—Q Kt 4
9 Q Kt—Q 2 ?
10 P—Kt 5
11 B—R 3

..... This mauceuvre was tried several times in the tournament, but the result showed that it is of no use in this opening.

12 B—Kt 5
13 Kt—Q 2
14 R—K B sq
15 B—K 3
16 P—Kt 4
17 B × Kt
18 P—Kt 5
19 Kt—K 3

12 Q—B 2
13 K—R sq
14 B—K 2
15 Q R—Q sq
16 Kt—B 4
17 B × B
18 Kt—K sq
19 Kt—Q 3

.....The White Kt should not have been allowed to go to K B 5; White makes the most of the permis-

sion, and plays the final attack with precision.

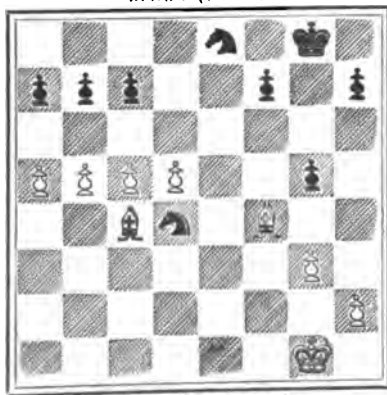
20 Kt—B 5
21 Castles
22 P—R 4
23 P—K R 5
24 Q—B 3
25 P—R 6
26 P × Kt
27 P × P ch
28 Kt × B
29 P—B 6 ch
30 Kt × B
31 Q R—K sq
32 P—Kt 6
33 R—K 7
34 R—Kt 7 ch
35 Q—Kt 3
36 Q × P
37 P—B 7

20 B—B sq
21 B—K 3
22 K R—K sq
23 Q—Q 2
24 B—Q 5
25 Kt × Kt
26 B × B
27 K × P
28 R—K R sq
29 K—Kt sq
30 P × Kt
31 P—K R 4
32 P × P
33 Q—Q 4
34 K—B sq
35 R—Q 3
36 R—Q 2
37 Resigns

One more specimen of the opening, to show that White can play it without adopting either of the modes of development (by P—Q B 3 or Kt—Q B 3) prevalent in the Tournament. Albin v. Wolf proceeded thus: 4 B—B 4, Kt—Q B 3; 5 P—Q 3, Kt—B 3; 6 Q—K 2. Castles; 7 P × P, Q Kt × P; 8 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 9 B—K Kt 5, P—B 3; 10 Kt—Q 2, P—Kt 4; 11 B—Kt 3, B—K 3; 12 K R—B sq, B—K 2; 13 B × Kt, K B × B; 14 B × B, P × B, and the game terminated as drawn.

Statistics fail to establish that either side has superior prospects in the opening; for approximately one-third of the games were won by White, one-third by Black, and one-third drawn. The *Field* sums up

BLACK (LOWY).



WHITE (NEUMANN).
White to play.

the result very tersely:—"As a test of the opening we stand just as we stood before, viz., the best players win. That is all that has been proved."

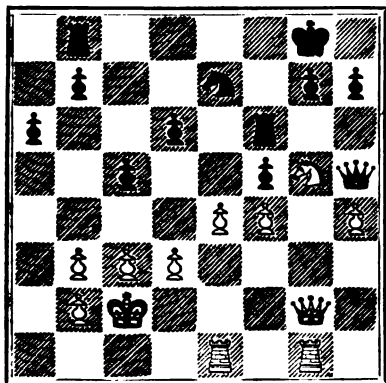
A few striking positions from games which had no particular bearing on the opening may be given in conclusion.

Continued:—

33 B × B P !
34 P—R 6
35 P—Kt 6
36 B × Kt
37 P × P, and wins.

33 Kt × B
34 P × P
35 Kt × P
36 P × P

BLACK (ALBIN).

WHITE (DR. PERLIS).
Black to play.

Continued:—

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 28 P—K 5 | 27 P—R 3 |
| 29 R×P | 28 P×P |
| 30 Q—Q 5 ch | 29 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 31 Kt—B 7 ch | 30 K—R sq |

He cannot play 31 R×P (threatening to win the Q), because of 31..., Q—K 7 ch.

31 K—R 2

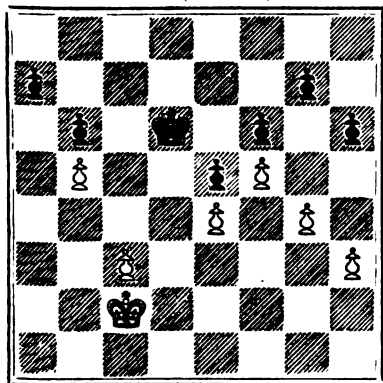
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 32 Kt—Kt 5 ch | 32 P×Kt |
| 33 R P×P | 33 Kt×P |
| 34 R—K R sq | 34 Kt×Q |
| 25 R×Q ch | 35 K—Kt 3 |
| 36 P×R | 36 K×R |
| 37 R×P ch | 37 K—Kt 5 |
| 38 R×Kt | 38 P×P |
| 39 R×P | 39 P—B 4 |
| 40 R—B 7 | 40 P—B 5 |
| 41 P—Q 4 | 41 K—Kt 6 |
| 42 K—Q 3 | 42 R—Kt sq |
| 43 R×P | 43 P—B 6 |
| 44 R—K B 7 | 44 P—B 7 |
| 45 P—Q 5 | 45 R—K sq |
| 46 P—B 4 | 46 R—K 8 |
| 47 P—B 5 | 47 P—B 8, Q ch |
| 48 R×Q | 48 R×R |
| 49 P—B 6 | 49 R—B 8 |
| 50 K—K 4 | |

Missing his chance. P—Kt 4 was the winning line of play.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 51 K—K 5 | 50 K—Kt 5 |
| 52 K—Q 6 | 51 P—R 4 |
| 53 K—Q 7 | 52 K—B 4 |
| 54 P—B 7 | 53 K—K 4 |
| | 54 K×P |

Drawn.

BLACK (MULLER).

WHITE (LOWY).
White to play.

Continued:—

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 50 P—B 4 | 50 K—Q 2 |
| 51 K—Kt 3 | 51 K—B 2 |

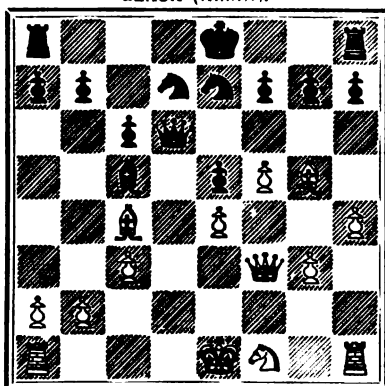
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 52 K—Kt 4 | 52 K—Q 3 |
| 53 P—B 5 ch | 53 P×P ch |
| 54 K—B 4 | 54 K—B 2 |
| 55 K×P | 55 K—Kt 2 |
| 56 K—B 4 | 56 K—B 2 |
| 57 K—Kt 3 | 57 K—Kt 3 |
| 58 K—Kt 4 | 58 K—B 2 |
| 59 K—R 5 | 59 K—Kt 2 |
| 60 P—R 4 | 60 K—R sq |
| 61 K—R 6 | 61 K—Kt sq |
| 62 P—Kt 6 | 62 P×P |
| 63 K×P | 63 K—B sq |
| 64 K—B 6 | 64 K—Q sq |
| 65 K—Q 6 | 65 K—K sq |
| 66 K—K 6 | 66 K—B sq |
| 67 P—Kt 5 | 67 R P×P |
| 68 P×P | 68 P×P |
| 69 K×P | 69 K—K 2 |
| 70 K—Q 4 | 70 K—B 3 |
| 71 K—K 3 | 71 K—K 4 |

72 K—B 3 72 K—Q 5
 73 K—Kt 4 73 K × P
 74 K × P 74 K—K 4
 75 K—Kt 6 75 K—K 5

76 K × P 76 K × P
 Drawn.

A good specimen of manœuvring
 for the opposition.

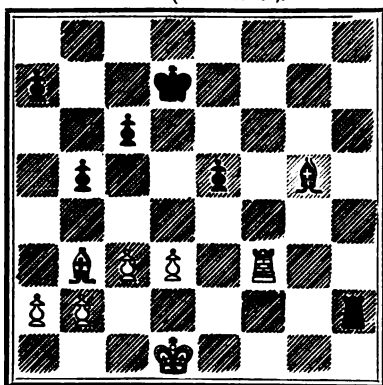
BLACK (ALBIN).



WHITE (SCHLECHTER).

White to play.

BLACK (NEUMANN).



WHITE (MULLER).

White to play.

Continued :—

16 R—R 2	16 Kt—B 3
17 R—Q 2	17 Q—B 2
18 B × Kt	18 P × B
19 Q R—Q sq	19 P—K R 4
20 P—Q Kt 4	20 B—Kt 3
21 R—Q 7	21 Q—B sq
22 R (Q 7)—Q 6	22 R—R 3
23 P—Kt 4	23 P × P
24 Q × P	24 K—B sq
25 Kt—Kt 3	25 P—R 4
26 Kt—R 5	26 R—Kt 3
27 R × K B P !	27 R × Q
28 R × P ch	28 Resigns.

Continued :—

33 R—B 7 ch	33 K—Q 3
34 R × P	34 R—Q 7 ch
35 K—K sq	35 R × Kt P
36 R—K Kt 7	36 B—Q 7 ch
37 K—B sq	37 B × P
38 R—Kt 2	38 R—Kt 8 ch
39 K—K 2	39 K—B 4
40 R—Kt 6	40 R—Kt 7 ch
41 K—B 3	41 B—Q 5
42 R—Kt 2	42 R × B
43 P × R	43 K—Kt 5
44 K—K 2	44 K × P
45 K—Q 2	45 P—B 4
46 R—Kt 3	46 K—Kt 7
47 R—Kt 8	47 P—Kt 5
48 R—Kt 8	48 P—Kt 6
49 R—Kt 6	49 B—B 6 ch
50 K—Q sq	50 B—Kt 5
51 Resigns.	

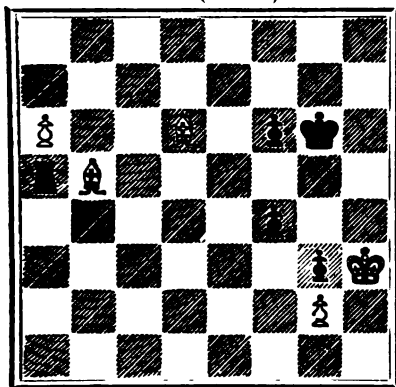
A good example of a win in spite
 of Bishops of opposite colours.

Continued :—

49 B—B 7	49 R × B
50 P—R 7	50 R—Q B 4
51 P—R 8 = Q	51 R × B
52 Q—K 4 ch	52 K—Kt 2
53 Q × P	53 R—B 4

54 Q × Kt P ch	54 R—Kt 4
55 Q—B 7 ch	55 K—Kt 3
56 P—Kt 4	56 R—K 4
57 Q—Q 8	57 K—Kt 2
58 K—Kt 3	58 R—B 2
59 Q—K R 8	59 R—K Kt 4

BLACK (PERLIS).



WHITE (WOLF).

White to play.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 60 Q—R 7 ch | 60 K—B sq |
| 61 K—B 4 | 61 K—K sq |
| 62 Q—Q 3 | 62 K—B sq |
| 63 Q—Q 6 ch | 63 K—B 2 |
| 64 Q—Q 7 ch | 64 K—B sq |
| 65 Q—K 6 | 65 K—Kt 2 |
| 66 Q—K 7 ch | 66 K—Kt 3 |
| 67 Q—B 8 | 67 R—K 4 |
| 68 Q—Kt 8 ch | 68 K—R 3 |
| 69 Q—B 7 | 69 R—B 5 ch |
| 70 K—Kt 3 | 70 Resigns. |

A specimen of the ending Queen against Rook, not often met with in first-class play. Black resigns because after 70.., R—B 8, 71 P—Kt 5 ch, K×P; 72 Q—Kt 7 ch, K moves; 73 Q—Kt 4 ch, and White's next check will win the Rook.

In our first article, the remark which precedes Game No. 2,540 (page 88) should read: "The two following games illustrate the necessity of timing correctly Black's move of ... Kt—Q 5."

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

The following variation is taken from my analysis (*B.C.M.*, August, 1904, p. 305):—

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—B 4 |
| 4 P—Q 3 | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 5 P—Q R 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P×P |
| 7 P×P | 7 B—Kt 5 |
- And I considered Black's a safe game.

M. Alapin, in a reply by letter to my note (*B.C.M.*, March, p. 96) has favoured me with the continuation:—

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 8 P—K R 3 | 8 B—R 4 |
| 9 B—K 3 | 9 B—K 2 |
| 10 B—Q 4 | |

and asks if the position is a desirable one for Black?

Well no position in a sound opening by White, after he has made his best first dozen moves, is usually quite desirable for the second player. It is possible that White has here the common advantage

resulting from the first move, but I fail to see anything more in it. Let us take a comprehensive view of the matter, and make an estimate of

the position after Black's 10th move :—

WHITE.



BLACK.

the position after Black has replied with 10 . . , Q—Q 2. He has now lost nothing in material. White has thrown away two moves in development, P—Q R 3 and B—Q B 4, merely for the sake of hindering Black from Castling on the King's side. Consequently Black, although second player, is actually more developed than White, for he can Castle on Queen's side or not at all according to circumstances, which is more than can be said for White. But Black's salvation is not dependent upon immediate Castling a period. No forward attack by White at this juncture will succeed. His sole lasting advantage is in the possession of a partially open Queen's file.

But I look upon Black's position as impregnable. Everything can be met. Moreover he can Castle on the King's side if it pleases him by the preparatory moves Kt—Q sq and B—B 2, which will wrest from White's Bishop the command of Black's K Kt's second diagonal.

G. S. CARR.

THE CHESS WORLD.

Mr. Wm. Collins has won the championship prize at the Hereford Club this year—the seventh year in succession !

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Scottish Chess Association will take place at the Station Hotel, Stirling, this year. The proceedings will commence on Saturday, April 22nd, at 10 a.m.

The Penzance Chess Club now meets on Monday and Thursday evenings, at the Mounts Bay Club, Penzance. Visitors are cordially welcomed. Particulars relating to the club will be gladly given by the hon. secretary, Mr. George Poole, 98, Market-Jew Street.

The Handicap Tournament at the Southport Chess Club was brought to a close during the past month, and the first prize was won by the captain, Mr. J. T. Stockwell. The second prize fell to the club president, Mr. J. T. Livesay. During the season the club has played 8 matches, winning 3, losing 3, and drawing 2.

The chess players of Sheffield recently established a central chess club at the Café Meerah, Chapel Walk, High Street, with rooms open daily for play, but exclusive for members every evening from 7 till 11 p.m. The hon. secretary is Mr. W. H. Sparkes. The subscription is 10/- for city, and 2/6 for country members.

Fourteen competitors entered for the championship of New Zealand, and the victor was Mr. Davies, of Wellington, who scored ten points. The second prize went to Mr. B. Mason, with 9½, and the third and fourth were divided between Messrs. E. and John Mason with 9 each. The brothers Mason are quite young men.

The tourney at the Vienna Club, mentioned in our last issue, ended March 5th, with the following result:—First prize, 700 crowns, Herr Schlechter; second prize, 500 crowns, Herr Wolf; third prize, 300 crowns, and fourth, 200 crowns, divided between Herr Loewy and Dr. Perlis; fifth prize, 150 crowns, Herr Fleischmann; sixth prize, 100 crowns, Herr Niemzowitch; seventh prize, 100 crowns, Herren Albin and Vidmar.

We learn from the *Manchester Weekly Times* that the Manchester Club is sending a team on tour in Scotland during the week ending June 16th. Matches have already been arranged as follows: June 12th, v. Glasgow Club; June 13th, v. Burns Club (Glasgow); June 14th, v. Edinburgh. The team will comprise ten or twelve players, and the leaders will doubtless form part of the Northern county team in the match against the Scottish Association, at Glasgow, on Saturday, June 10th.

The last of this season's matches in the first class division of the Gloucestershire Chess League was played on March 18th, at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, when the Bristol and Clifton Club met Cheltenham and won by 5½ games to 2½, thereby securing first possession of the silver challenge cup. The other competing club was Bath. Bristol and Clifton won three matches and lost one to Cheltenham, winning twenty-four games and losing eighteen. Cheltenham won two engagements, lost to Clifton, and drew with Bath, winning eighteen games and losing eighteen. Bath lost three matches and drew with Cheltenham, winning eighteen games and losing twenty-four. Score:—

BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.					CHELTENHAM.				
Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. M. MacVicar	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. C. J. Walker	...	...	...	...
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. W. Billings	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	...	...	Col. E. Law	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. Templar	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. G. Perrins	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. G. Barnes	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. A. Foxwell	...	...	...	...
Mr. O. Hunt	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Yates	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. Byrnes	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. Whittard	...	...	...	...
5½					2½				

Just as our final sheets were going to press a letter reached us from the Bishop of Trinidad and Tobago (Rev. J. F. Welsh), stating that the first lightning chess tournament ever held in the island of Trinidad took place at the Bishop's House, on March 2nd. His Lordship was timekeeper, and in the semi-finals Mr. F. J. Welsh, who divided second and third prizes in Class III. Section D, at Hastings, in August last, beat Mr. Moutet, and Mr. Gordon beat Mr. LaCroix. As Mr. Welsh was not competing for the prizes, Mr. Moutet met Mr. La Croix in the final and defeated him, these players taking first and second prizes. Mr. Tomlinson, president of the local chess club, took the supplementary prize for those beaten in the first round. Mrs. Welsh presented the prizes to the successful players.

We are glad to record the success of the Croydon Chess Club in the first inter-club contest for the Silver Knight Trophy, presented recently by Mr. J. W. Ward, editor and proprietor of the *Croydon Advertiser*, to promote match play among clubs located within the Borough of Croydon. The competing clubs were Thornton Heath, South Norwood, Purley, and Croydon, each contesting two matches with each other, with teams of eight players. Croydon won the trophy with the score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 6—a very creditable result, as both Thornton Heath and South Norwood are much stronger numerically. The Championship Tournament of the Croydon Club has been won by Mr. H. Ward with 11 wins—the highest score possible. Mr. Gibbs, a past champion of Tunbridge Wells Club, was second, with 9 points; and Mr. A. E. Mullins third, with 7 points. Previous winners were: 1901, Mr. E. Stiller; 1902, Mr. H. Ward; 1903, Mr. M. C. Barton; 1904, Mr. A. D. Field.

Cornwall v. Devon.—Played on March 11th, at Matthews Restaurant, Plymouth. Score:—

CORNWALL.				DEVON.			
Mr. S. Y. Williams	...	...	1	Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	0
Mr. C. Masson Fox	...	...	1	Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	0
Mr. C. R. Trethewey	...	...	0	Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Hamlyn	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. F. Tracy	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Menhenick	...	...	*0	Mr. W. Ball	...	...	*1
Mr. H. Pascoe	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. W. Rickard	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Capt. W. Hooper	...	...	0	Mr. H. Dobson	...	...	1
Mr. C. Dowswell	...	...	1	Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. T. Jenkin	...	...	1	Mr. Ellison Pearce	...	...	0
Maj.-Gen. T. H. Sibley	...	...	0	Rev. Julian Smith	...	...	1
Mr. R. Garby	...	...	1	Mr. G. F. Pollard	...	...	0
Mr. W. Boxhall	...	...	1	Mr. R. S. Nichole	...	...	0
Mr. A. Mayne	...	...	1	Rev. G. B. Berry	...	...	0
Dr. C. H. Butlin	...	...	0	Mr. G. Williams	...	...	1
Mr. G. Shakerley	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. Harby	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Langdon	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. N. Topkin	...	...	0	Rev. A. H. M. Hare	...	...	1
Mr. J. R. Sandry	...	...	0	Col. R. D. Bennett	...	...	1
Mr. H. T. Robinson	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. G. Phillips	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Tonkin	...	...	0	Mr. A. Stoneman	...	...	0
Mr. W. G. Treewecke	...	...	1	Mr. W. P. Weekes	...	...	1
Mr. E. H. Best	...	...	0	Mr. G. Ellis	...	...	1
Mr. A. Lockett	...	...	1	Mr. E. B. Clark	...	...	0

The National Congress at Southport.—There is every indication that the National Congress of the British Chess Federation, at Southport, will prove a great success. During the past month the president (Mr. A. E. Moore) and members of the Executive of the Northern Union, visited Southport to confer with local supporters of the Congress as to the best means of ensuring the success of the undertaking. The outcome of this conference will be a meeting convened by His Worship the Mayor (Mr. Councillor Trounson) to officially appoint a strong local committee. Among Southport citizens who have expressed their interest in the Congress, in addition to the Mayor, are Mr. Councillor F. W. Brown (ex-Mayor), Sir Chas. Scarisbrick, Sir George Pilkington, Dr. Newsham, Mr. Thos. Norris (editor *Southport Visiter*), the president (Mr. J. Livesey), secretary (Mr. T. Rigby), captain (Mr. J. T. Stockwell), and Mr. H. Boston, of the Southport Chess Club, together with Mr. J. T. Knowlson, Mr. John Davies (local secretary on the occasion of the last match Northern Union *v.* Scotland), and other well-known gentlemen of the "Montpelier of the North."

On Saturday evening, March 18th, the president of the Northern Union gave a dinner party at the Victoria Hotel, and during the enjoyment of coffee and cigars there was some informal but beneficial discussion of various points connected with the Congress.

The Cambridge Hall, which is a portion of the Municipal Buildings, is splendidly adapted for the purposes of chess playing, and the free use of this, and other rooms, has been kindly granted by special resolution of the Southport Corporation. We may also add that the Northern Union delegates to Southport included every member of the Executive except Mr. C. Platt, of Cumberland, who was indisposed. Mr. F. W. Downey made the journey specially from Newcastle in order to support his resident and co-delegates of the N.C.C.U.

Cumberland Chess Association—Individual Championship, 1905.

FIRST ROUND.

Rev. A. D. Firth, Harrington	beat	Mr. W. A. Butler, Workington
Dr. S. H. Hall, Carlisle	beat	Canon Pollock, Brigham
Mr. J. W. Watson, Cockermouth	beat	Mr. A. R. Davies, Carlisle

SECOND ROUND.

Rev. A. D. Firth, Harrington	beat	Mr. J. H. Brooksbank, Workington*
Mr. J. T. Crelling, Workington	beat	Mr. J. H. Walker, Cockermouth
Mr. J. R. Whiting, Wastdale	beat	Mr. J. H. Doyle, Egremont*
Dr. S. H. Hall, Carlisle	beat	Mr. D. Birkness, Workington*
Mr. C. Platt, Wetheral	beat	Mr. J. W. Watson, Cockermouth
Mr. B. Green, Cockermouth	beat	Mr. A. Kennard, Wigton
Mr. H. Needham, Workington	beat	Mr. G. Yeomans, Cockermouth
Mr. R. J. Brown, Carlisle	beat	Mr. G. M. Tickle, Maryport

THIRD ROUND.

Rev. A. D. Firth	beat	Mr. J. D. Crelling
Dr. S. H. Hall	beat	Mr. J. R. Whiting*
Mr. C. Platt	beat	Mr. H. Needham
Mr. R. J. Brown	beat	Mr. B. Green

FOURTH ROUND.

Dr. S. H. Hall	beat	Rev. A. D. Firth
Mr. R. J. Brown	beat	Mr. C. Platt

FINAL ROUND.

Dr. S. H. Hall, Carlisle	beat	Mr. R. J. Brown, Carlisle.
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* Scratched or retired before completing the tie.

The winner holds the Higgins Trophy for one year, and takes the prize of one guinea. The conditions governing play are "the best of three games, draws not counting."



Western Morning News Solving Tournament. — We have much pleasure in giving an illustration of a Trophy designed by Mr. F. Orrett, of Rusholme, as a reminiscence of the Solution Tournament recently concluded in the *Western Morning News*. It is eighteen inches in height. The figure at the head is Britannia holding the wreath of Victory. The Monogram stands for *Western Morning News* Solving Tourney. The helmet and plumes below are those habitually worn when sallying forth to the chess fray. The figures represent the various pieces with the Rooks architecturally treated as supports for the arch. The Black and White pieces are represented in the base, and the Pawns on the clock face. Instead of figures 1, 2, 3, &c, the twelve key moves of the problems constituting the Tourney are inserted—this being the idea for the whole draw. The game on the board is an ending of Troitsky's—White to

play and draw—hence the play on the title word "Drawn."

Upwards of 100 competitors took part in the tourney, 23 making equal scores for first place. The ties were split up by a "separator" with 16 solutions, composed by Max J. Meyer. The final award will appear in the *Western Morning News* on April 6th. The tourney consisted of 12 two-move problems, one appearing each week. These tournaments have been conducted annually for the past eight or nine years, and have proved very popular. Mr. F. Orrett won the first prize last year.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The final round of the county championship was played on Saturday, March 25th, at the Y.M.C.A., Dale End, Birmingham. Worcestershire were not at full strength, but their opponents, though short of a few of their leading men, just got home by the odd game, after a thoroughly interesting encounter. The championship has now been held as follows: 1898, Leicestershire; 1899, Worcestershire; 1900 Warwickshire; 1901, Worcestershire; 1902, Leicestershire; 1903, Worcestershire; 1904, Warwickshire; 1905, Warwickshire.

The following is the score of the above match:—

WARWICKSHIRE.					WORCESTERSHIRE.				
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. Bellingham	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. G. Butcher	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Fred Brown	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. McCarthy	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Terrill	...	...	...	1	Mr. Frank Brown	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Mackenzie	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Campbell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. H. Owen	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. A. P. Hughes	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. F. L. Gopsill	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. T. Griffiths	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. R. Gittins	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. G. Sparshott	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Wilder	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. E. Westbury	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. B. Buswell	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. W. Wilkins	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Perry	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Young	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. A. Yates	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. B. Bennett	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. H. Hudson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. L. Jelf	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Palmer	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. L. Freer	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
7 $\frac{1}{2}$					6 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Birmingham and District.—Two important individual championship contests are in process of being formally inaugurated. The first is the championship of Warwickshire, in charge of Mr. G. W. Hughes, the county secretary; the second is for the championship of Birmingham, and has been put forward by the Birmingham C.C., in its position as the premier club of the city. Both competitions appear as if they would be well taken up; the first begins immediately, and the other next October.

Northern Counties Championship: Yorkshire v. Cheshire.—This match, to decide the Northern Championship and the right of holding the "Moore" Challenge Trophy, was contested at the Dewsbury Town Hall, on March 25th, and resulted in favour of Yorkshire by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$. In the previous round Cheshire defeated Cumberland by 12 games to 3, and Yorkshire proved successful against Lancashire by 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ points to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. Last year, at Sheffield, in the first round, Cheshire lost to Yorkshire by the narrow margin of one game only, a result which increased the interest in the present encounter. The match was played at Dewsbury in response to the invitation of the president (Mr. J. Tweedale) and members of the Dewsbury Club, by whom the combatants and officials were entertained to dinner at the Royal Hotel after the contest. Proceedings were opened by Mr. Tweedale who gave all present a hearty welcome, and hoped the games would prove interesting and enjoyable. Play started at 3-45 and ceased at 7-15. The time-limit was 20 moves an hour. Yorkshire scored first game by the aid of

Mr. L. Denham, and never lost the lead, finally winning more easily than was generally anticipated. Mr. Tweedale presided at the dinner, and was supported by Mr. A. E. Moore, Mr. D. Pennington (president Cheshire Association), the Mayor of Dewsbury, Mr. John Watkinson, Huddersfield (founder of the *B.C.M.*), Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire captain), Mr. S. Chrispin (hon. treasurer Yorkshire Association), Mr. J. A. Woollard (hon. secretary Yorkshire Association), and other well known Northern chess enthusiasts. The toast list included the King and Queen, "The Cheshire Association," "The Yorkshire Association," "The Northern Counties Union and Donor of the Cup," and "The Dewsbury Chess Club." The trophy was presented by the donor (Mr. A. E. Moore) to the Yorkshire captain (Mr. I. M. Brown), with congratulations to the Yorkshire players upon their efforts and success. Mr. Brown briefly responded, and expressed the indebtedness of the County Association to the players who had enabled them to achieve the honour of having the name of Yorkshire engraved upon the trophy. Other speakers were Mr. Pennington, Mr. Burtinshaw, Mr. J. B. Oates (captain Dewsbury Club), Mr. Hughes (secretary Dewsbury Club), Mr. Woollard, and His Worship the Mayor, who said that although little acquainted with the game of chess he had enjoyed the proceedings, at the match and subsequently, and if Yorkshire again visited Dewsbury to play a county match, he would be pleased to render what assistance he could to make the event successful. Score:—

YORKSHIRE.				CHESHIRE.			
Mr. C. F. Lines, Huddersfield	..	...	0	Mr. F. J. Macdonald, Hoylake	...	...	1
Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford	...	...	1	Mr. H. D. Lund, Stockport	...	...	0
Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	...	1	Mr. Rhodes Marriott, Sale	...	...	0
Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Greig, Birkenhead	...	...	0
Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Farnsworth, Stockport	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	...	...	1	Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Stockport	...	...	0
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Keighley	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. Clissold, Birkenhead	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. D. Chambers, Sale	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds	...	...	*1	Mr. C. Coates, Cheshire	...	...	*0
Mr. J. A. Guy, Bradford	...	...	1	Mr. J. Macdonald, Birkenhead	...	...	0
Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Stockport	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury	...	...	0	Mr. C. Brevig, Sale	...	...	1
Mr. C. W. Jeffery, Leeds	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Slater, Birkenhead	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. H. Harrison, Sheffield	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Clarke, Birkenhead	...	...	0
Mr. M. Jackson, Hull	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. J. Seanor, Sale	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Dale, Sheffield	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Ritchie, Macclesfield	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. D. Rockett, Sheffield	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. P. Milne, Stockport	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Schofield, Leeds	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Garstang, Sale	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Barron, Hull	...	...	1	Mr. W. A. Hawes, Stockport	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse	...	...	*0	Mr. G. Osborne, Stockport	...	...	*1
Mr. T. A. Peck, Sheffield	...	...	0	Mr. D. Pennington, Hyde	...	...	1
Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	...	...	1	Mr. F. Leigh, Romiley	...	...	0
Mr. E. Skirrow, Leeds St. Martin's	...	...	0	Mr. E. Berry, Hyde	...	...	1
Mr. A. W. Preston, Dewsbury	...	...	1	Mr. H. Smith, Altrincham	...	...	0
Mr. L. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	1	Mr. S. Hague, Stockport	...	...	0

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated by Mr. T. A. Farron.

The contest for the Northern Counties Championship was instituted five years ago, and Lancashire proved successful in 1901-2-3 4,—four years in succession.

Hastings Chess Festival.—Departing from the course hitherto adopted at the annual Festival of the Hastings Chess Club, of consultation games, between masters with members of the club as consultants, this year the feature of the twelfth annual Hastings Festival was a match of ten games between Mr. W. E. Napier and Herr J. Mieses. To prevent the Queens and Ruy Lopez being the only examples of play, openings were selected, each master taking the attack and defence alternately. The match started on Wednesday, March 18th, in the Queen's Hotel, when Mieses adopted the Vienna Opening. After Castling on opposite sides. White initiated an attack by Q—R 5, which should have been repelled with loss of time, but resulted in the win of a Pawn; afterwards Black, by ingenious play, forced off pieces and equalised material with the prospect of a draw. In the end-game struggle a slight error on Black's part, of which prompt advantage was taken, resulted in a win for White.

On Thursday, Mr. Napier played the Vienna, and soon commenced a very vigorous attack on the Castled King, with promise of success, but the defence, admirably conducted, repelled the attack, and even carried the battle into White's quarters. With exchange of pieces the game assumed a very interesting form of ending, but neither side could prevail, and the game was drawn after about 60 moves.

The game on Friday was an Evans Gambit, opened by Herr Mieses. The devotees of the game, of whom a goodly number were present, were treated to a bright and brilliant little game, which was completed at the morning sitting. White departed from the usual line of play at the eighth move, and afterwards failing to get his Queen's pieces promptly into play, Black got an attack which he very skilfully enforced. White, after move 18, could do nothing to relieve his position, and resigned after 24 moves.

On Saturday afternoon, four consultation games between members and the two masters were played. Herr Mieses won both his games; Mr. Napier won one, but had to yield to the combined efforts of Messrs. Dobell, Mann, Ginner, and Stephenson in a splendidly-fought game. In the evening, full attendance showed the great interest taken in the play of the two masters, who conducted simultaneously twenty-two games, each master taking the round alternately. The masters won on fifteen boards, drew with Messrs. Dobell, Watson, Lucas and G. Womersley, but lost to Messrs. E. E. Middleton, junr., Angelo Lewis, and A. J. Price. The whole function was almost a chess conversatione, enjoyable and interesting alike to the onlookers as well as to the players.

On the Monday, the two masters met for their fourth encounter. Mr. Napier adopted the Evans Gambit, and very smart and energetic play left the game in a critical position at the mid-day adjournment; the afternoon play was a very clever demonstration of the manœuvring of Bishop and Pawns against Knight and Pawns, quite a study, which was admirably conducted by both players, and showed the superiority of the Bishop in open positions, White winning in 51 moves.

On Tuesday, Herr Mieses opened with a Bishop's Gambit, which was rather disappointing to the onlookers because of the early exchange of Queens and other pieces. In an end-game struggle between Bishop and Knight with Pawns, Black always had the better of it, and White resigned

after 52 moves. This is the first match game in which Herr Mieses has played this gambit.

The sixth game of the match was played on Wednesday, when a crowd of onlookers were greatly interested in a beautiful game, which had many critical positions, and was handled by both players with much ability. Black adopted the defence of Kt—K B 3 to the Bishop's Gambit, and at move 12 offered to relinquish a Bishop for Pawn. It could not, however, be taken with advantage, and from this point to the end attack and counter attack were nicely balanced until the winning 23rd move, White resigning shortly after.

The seventh match, played on Thursday, saw the introduction of the Danish Gambit, to which Herr Mieses has given special study, having played it in past tournaments with much success. The attack was beautifully maintained by White. After 10 P—K B 3, Black never had a chance to repel White's pressure, although he endeavoured to institute a counter movement, it availed little, and Black resigned at the close of the morning sitting. The score at the conclusion of this game was three wins each and one drawn.

The eighth game was contested on Friday, and a grave oversight on Herr Mieses' part brought the end almost before onlookers had realised that the game was developed. It extended to only 15 moves, and well illustrates the danger of making an immaterial capture before developing the Queen's side.

Continuing their match on Saturday, the masters played the Ruy Lopez, which was most stoutly contested and apparently with some slight advantage to Black. Mr. Napier introduced a novelty in the defence at move 6 in playing K Kt—Q 2, and got a very good game; at move 27 he was able to win a Pawn at the expense of doubling his own B P; this should have been good enough to at least draw; at move 39, however, Black made a grave blunder that threw away the game and brought equality in their score.

On Monday, the last game of the masters' match was played, when Mr. W. E. Napier opened a Ruy Lopez. As this was the final game, and the result of the match depended on its result, neither player could risk anything, and a draw was evidently played for, and was brought to a conclusion in the morning sitting, the final score being 5 each, a drawn match.

The series of games displayed some fine chess. Mr. Napier, however, was not at his best. He has probably had too much hard chess in the past ten months, having played no less than 145 match games during this period, more than enough to try the nervous energy of the most robust of men.

The Sussex County Chess Competitions were in progress during Friday and Saturday, but unfortunately some of them led to no definite result for want of time. In the County Championship, Mr. Reed was successful. In the Ladies' Championship, Mrs. Herring (holder) has only to draw her game with Mrs. Sidney to secure the premier position. In the "East Sussex Queen," Mr. H. J. Stevenson won and became holder of the Queen and a first-class county player.

During the evenings the Elimination Tournaments of Section A were completed, the winners being first, Mr. J. A. Watt; second, Mr. H.

Womersley; consolation, Mr. R. Owen; and Section B was won by Mrs. Maguire, and the consolation by Mr. R. Owen.

A Lightning Tournament, played in the evening of Monday, 20th March, was a very enjoyable finale to the Festival. Twenty-two members took part, and much amusement was caused by the very palpable blunders made on several boards by the nervous anxiety of the players to be up to time. The winner was Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick; second, Mr. R. E. Lean.

Chess in Scotland.—The past month has been a busy one in Scottish chess, with an exceptional number of inter-club and other matches. The match between Messrs. R. Teichmann and W. E. Napier, at Glasgow C.C., ended in favour of the first-named master, the final score being Teichmann 5 wins, Napier 1 win, and 5 games drawn. Mr. Napier left for Hastings, and Mr. Teichmann remained in Glasgow for some time after, fulfilling various engagements with the city clubs, and also visiting Stirling and Falkirk, where he gave successful simultaneous displays. Mr. Teichmann left Scotland at the end of March, for Dublin, we understand.

Glasgow C.C. v. Stirling County was played at Stirling, on 25th February, with following result:—

GLASGOW C.C.				STIRLING COUNTY.			
Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	Mr. A. U. Gray, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	Mr. D. Simpson, Falkirk	...	...	...
Mr. John Crum	...	...	...	Mr. Thos. Lupton, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. I. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	Mr. R. Wyse, Falkirk	...	...	...
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	Mr. John Harvey, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. W. Tait	...	...	...	Mr. J. Mackenzie, Falkirk	...	...	...
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	Mr. H. W. Coster, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	Mr. James Simpson, Falkirk	...	...	...
Mr. W. Scott	...	...	...	Mr. George Owen, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. W. T. Logan	...	...	...	Rev. G. D. Hutton, Falkirk	...	...	...
Dr. Forrester	...	...	...	Mr. A. M. Lupton, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. C. Macdonald	...	...	...	Mr. W. Clark, Falkirk	...	...	...
Mr. J. Connor	...	...	...	Mr. J. F. Sinclair, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	Mr. Thos. M'Grouther, Falkirk	...	...	...
Mr. R. Love	...	...	...	Mr. D. Lind-ay, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. J. S. Gibb	...	...	...	Mr. J. C. Gilchrist, Falkirk	...	...	...
Mr. T. Lindsay	...	...	...	Mr. R. N. Patteson, Stirling	...	...	...
Mr. M. Thomson	Mr. W. J. Traynor, Stirling
Rev. T. Johnson	Mr. P. Thompson, Bridge of Allan

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Edinburgh v. Newcastle C.C.—The annual match between these clubs was played on Saturday, 25th February, in Edinburgh. Both teams were fairly strong, and a stiff match resulted, the Edinburgh team eventually winning by 6½ to 5½. After the match the visitors were entertained to dinner in the Royal British Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Smith, W.S., president of the Edinburgh Chess Club. In proposing the toast of the evening, "The Newcastle Chess Club," Mr. W. T. Watson referred to the friendly rivalry and good feeling created by inter-city matches. Mr. Downey (vice-president of the Newcastle Chess Club) in a racy and humorous speech, thanked the Edinburgh Club for the compliment

paid them. The toast of the Edinburgh Chess Club was proposed by Mr. Hawdon, captain of the Newcastle team, and replied to by the chairman. Other toasts followed, and an enjoyable evening was spent. Score:—

EDINBURGH.		NEWCASTLE.	
Mr. H. Jackson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Downey	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Thoms	0	Mr. R. Stewart	1
Mr. W. Whitelaw	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Wright	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Rankin	0	Mr. S. Nixon	1
Mr. G. P. Galloway	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Cook	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Atkinson	1	Mr. W. Robson	0
Mr. R. Tramm	1	Mr. W. Hawdon	0
Mr. W. Tait	1	Mr. T. O. Gjemre	0
Mr. F. Spence	0	Mr. T. H. Elstob	1
Mr. P. Nisbet	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. F. Ogilvie	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. S. Wallace	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. O. Vipon	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. J. Shannon	1	Mr. W. P. Thomson	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
6 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Aberdeen v. Dundee.—The eleventh annual match between the chess clubs of Aberdeen and Dundee took place in the rooms of the latter club, in Whitehall Crescent, Dundee, on Saturday, 11th March. Eleven players of each club took part in a very pleasant contest, which ended in favour of the home club by the substantial majority of 8 games to 3. Score:—

DUNDEE.		ABERDEEN.	
Mr. H. J. Thoms	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Turriff	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. B. Heath	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. F. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Spankie	0	Dr. Scholle	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Martyn	1	Prof. Stout	0
Mr. P. Moir	1	Mr. A. L. Murray	0
Mr. H. T. Baxter	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Y. Curr	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. Gibson	0	Mr. Jas. Mitchell	1
Mr. R. E. Corrie	1	Mr. G. S. Esson	0
Mr. R. Fleming	1	Mr. F. S. Teunon	0
Mr. W. Kid	1	Mr. David Anderson	0
Mr. P. Dickson	1	Mr. John Hall	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
8		3	

Played at Glasgow C.C., 10th March. Score:—

GLASGOW.		QUEEN'S PARK AND ATHENÆUM.	
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Borthwick	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crum	1	Dr. Forrester	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. S. Gray	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Murray, junr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Scott	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	0	Mr. P. C. Johnson	1
Mr. J. Gilchrist	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Chas. Macdonald	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gibson	1	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	0
Mr. F. Krasser	1	Mr. W. R. Pitt	0
Mr. J. Birch, junr.	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. H. Blane	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Glahan	0	Mr. J. Morton	1
Mr. J. Muirhead	1	Mr. H. W. Benz	0
Mr. W. T. Logan	0	Mr. R. E. Farquhar	1
Mr. J. M'Donald	1	Mr. J. Love	0
Mr. F. G. Harris	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. M. Nichol	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Wm. Sharp	1	Mr. J. Cruickshank	0
Mr. R. Love	1	Mr. D. M'Corquodale	0

Mr. J. Thorburn	0	Mr. T. Lindsay	1
Rev. G. F. Garwood	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. T. Pollock	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. S. Gibb	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. John Burns	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Stevenson	1	Mr. D. Connochie	0

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East v. West Match.—This contest, under the auspices of the Scottish Chess Association, took place on Saturday, 18th March, in Edinburgh. Play commenced on 61 boards shortly after three o'clock, and nearly all the games were concluded by six o'clock. The eminent master, Mr. R. Teichmann, adjudicated the unfinished games. The result was a majority of 38 games in favour of the Western players. For some unknown reason the leading members of the Edinburgh C.C. did not support the East, which was considerably weakened in consequence. The West, on the other hand, was strongly represented. The teams dined together in the evening at Ferguson & Forrester's, Mr. Thomas Lupton, vice-president, being in the chair, and the members of the Scottish Ladies' Chess Association were present as guests. After the toast to the King had been duly honoured, the chairman, in an appropriate speech, handed the trophy, given by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to the winner, Miss Florence Hutchison Stirling, who gracefully replied. The other prizes, handed by the chairman and acknowledged in suitable terms, were the "Knight" Cup, won by the Edinburgh Working Men's C.C.; and the gold medal, given by Mr. Orrock, won by Mr. Robert Boyd, of the same club, for the best score in the League matches. The score of the match was as follows:—

WEST.		EAST.	
Dr. Macdonald, Glasgow	1	Mr. H. J. Thoms, Dundee	0
Mr. John Russell, Burns	1	Mr. D. Spankie, Dundee	0
Mr. J. A. M'Kee, Glasgow	1	Mr. D. A. Davidson, Edinburgh	0
Mr. Thos. Lupton, Stirling	1	Mr. Wm. Kirk, Trinity	0
Mr. Jas. Borthwick, Glasgow	0	Dr. Wyse, Falkirk	1
Mr. A. Murray, junr., Burns	1	Mr. R. M'Donald, Trinity	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill, Glasgow	1	Mr. J. Shannon, Leslie	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson, Glasgow	1	Mr. R. Boyd, Edinburgh W.M.	0
Mr. J. Crum, Glasgow	1	Rev. G. D. Hutton, Falkirk	0
Mr. F. Krasser, Burns	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Weir, Falkirk	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson, Glasgow	1	Mr. W. Cruickshanks, E.W.M.	0
Mr. J. Birch, junr., Burns	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Cruickshanks, E.W.M.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gibson, Glasgow	1	Mr. M. Huk, Univ., Edin.	0
Mr. W. Tait, Glasgow	1	Mr. H. Waight, E.W.M.	0
Mr. H. Brown, Burns	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. W. Ellis, P.I., Edinburgh	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Scott, Glasgow	1	Dr. C. E. Douglas, Fife	0
Mr. A. C. A. Jonas, Burns	1	Mr. P. Nisbet, Edinburgh	0
Mr. D. Lindsay, Stirling	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. L. Ellis, Portobello	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Logan, Glasgow	1	Mr. T. Adams, Portobello	0
Dr. Forrester, Glasgow	1	Mr. A. W. Buchan, Portobello	0
Mr. F. Lacaille, Burns	1	Mr. W. Fernie, Keltie	0
Mr. J. Muirhead, Glasgow	1	Mr. W. Izatt, Kely	0
Mr. John Rennie, Burns	1	Mr. J. H. Lamb, E.W.M.	0
Mr. A. M. Lupton, Stirling	1	Mr. A. S. Couits, Leslie	0
Mr. J. Young, unattached	1	Mr. J. H. Peck, University	0
Mr. C. Macdonald, Queen's Park	1	Mr. R. Williamson, Portobello	0
Mr. A. Jackson, Cathcart	1	Mr. T. Gregory, Portobello	0
Mr. J. M'Donald, Paisley	1	Mr. J. W. Carr, Fife	0
Mr. M. Patterson, Stirling	1	Mr. Jas. Robertson, unattached	0
Mr. C. Wardhaugh, Athenæum	1	Mr. Wm. Clark, Falkirk	0

Mr. W. Bremner, Athenæum	1	Mr. M. Smith, Parkside	0
Mr. W. R. Pitt, Queen's Park	1	Mr. J. Turner, Falkirk	0
Mr. G. Chamberlain, Arlington	1	Mr. W. Brown, Bowhill	0
Mr. F. G. Harris, Central	1	Mr. T. W. Semple, E.W.M.	0
Mr. Jas. Munro, junr., Burns	1	Mr. R. H. Smith, E.W.M.	0
Mr. J. F. Sinclair	1	Mr. J. M. Badre, University	0
Mr. T. M'Grouther, Glasgow	1	Mr. T. Henderson, P.I.	0
Mr. J. Leith, unattached	0	Mr. J. A. Bee, E.W.M.	1
Mr. J. Connor, Glasgow	1	Mr. F. Morrison, Dundee	0
Mr. J. Hogan, Stirling	1	Mr. C. Lyell, Dundee	0
Mr. A. W. Hale, North-Western	1	Mr. D. Harley, Stockbridge	0
Rev. W. G. Law, Stirling	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Deas, Stockbridge	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Mowat, Singer's, Kilb.	0	Mr. E. Hislop, Stockbridge	1
Mr. R. Love, Glasgow	1	Mr. E. Forrester, Stockbridge	0
Mr. J. Love, Athenæum	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. K. Williams, D. and D.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. M'Arthur, Queen's Park	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Shiach, D. and D.	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. D. M'Lellan, Stirling	1	Mr. T. Reid, D. and D.	0
Mr. D. Campbell, Dalry	1	Mr. R. M. Reporter, Portobello	0
Mr. J. M'Kay, Burns	1	Mr. Geo. Davidson, Trinity	0
Mr. J. E. Hay, Burns	1	Mr. Phadkie, University, Edinburgh	0
Mr. H. E. Steegman, Glasgow	0	Mr. A. Muir, Trinity	1
Mr. J. M'Turk, Central	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Fisher, Kelty	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. T. Reed, Arlington	1	Mr. P. Hodge, Bowhill	0
Mr. W. Brand Young, Central	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Bowman, Bowhill	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. D. Kirkland, Arlington	0	Mr. A. S. Neil, Union	1
Mr. J. Watson, North-Western	1	Mr. H. Harley, Falkirk	0
Mr. J. S. Gibb, Glasgow	1	Mr. J. Fleming, Falkirk	0
Dr. MacFee, Glasgow	1	Mr. B. B. Maxwell, Edinburgh	0
Mr. J. H. Thomson, Arlington	1	Mr. T. A. Mowatt, Edin. Insurance	0
Mr. A. C. Cowley, Coatbridge	0	Mr. P. Auchinachie, Falkirk	1
Mr. R. Pirrie, Glasgow	0	Mr. Chas. Griffiths, Edinburgh	1

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The results of the matches played up to date are:—

Date.	Played at.	Boards.	Major. East.	Major. West.
May 20, 1871	Edinburgh	30 ...	10 ...	—
May 4, 1872	Edin. and Glas. simul.	30 ...	8 ...	—
Dec. 2, 1876	Edinburgh	20 ...	4 ...	—
Feb. 28, 1880	Edinburgh	27 ...	4 ...	—
Apr. 30, 1881	Edinburgh	32 ...	— ...	28
May 6, 1882	Edinburgh	20 ...	— ...	5
Mar. 23, 1889	Stirling	68 ...	— ...	13
Mar. 21, 1890	Stirling	93 ...	— ...	37
Dec. 17, 1892	Edinburgh	89 ...	1 ...	—
May 12, 1894	Edinburgh	91 ...	4 ...	—
Nov. 21, 1896	Edinburgh	107 ...	No rslt. arvd. at*	—
Apr. 29, 1899	Edinburgh	54 ...	— ...	14
Mar. 18, 1905	Edinburgh	61 ...	— ...	38

* The East claimed a win by one point, and the West a drawn match.

Scottish Ladies' Chess Association.—This Association was successfully inaugurated on Saturday, 18th March, when Mrs. Edwin Jack, Edinburgh, presided over a numerously attended meeting. Miss S. Malcolm, 26, Hermitage Gardens, Edinburgh, was appointed hon. secretary. There was keen competition for Lord Provost Sir Robert Cranston's Trophy. Twelve ladies entered, and nine of these played; the winner being Miss F. Hutchison Stirling, Edinburgh, with a score of 7 wins out of a possible 8. Miss S. E. S. Mair was second, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ wins and two games to play.

"Spens" Cup 'Tourney.—After two contests between the finalists, Edinburgh Working Men's Club and Gourrock C.C.; the "Spens" Cup has been won by the first-named.

London.—The Handicap Tournament at the St. George's Club has been won by Dr. Dunstan with a score of 23 wins out of 28 games. The City of London Championship resulted in a win for Mr. P. S. Leonhardt, with the excellent score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ out of 14. He lost to Messrs. C. H. Lorch and G. E. Wainwright, and drew with Mr. C. J. Woon. Mr. F. E. Hamond was second with $9\frac{1}{2}$; Mr. H. W. Trenchard $8\frac{1}{2}$, third; Mr. E. G. Sergeant 8, fourth; Messrs. C. H. Lorch, P. W. Sergeant, and G. E. Wainwright tie for fifth and sixth prizes with $7\frac{1}{2}$ each. Mr. Leonhardt recently played a match of five games with Mr. H. W. Shoosmith, of Brighton, winning by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. The Championship of the Metropolitan Club has been won by Mr. O. C. Miller with a score of 5 wins, 1 loss and 2 draws. Ten players took part in the contest. The contest for the Naumann Cup resulted in a tie between Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles and Mr. Stocker, who have to play a deciding match of three wins, draws not counting.

The most interesting event of the past month in London chess circles was the match between Oxford and Cambridge, and the contests, with combined teams representing both Universities, played against some of the leading Metropolitan Clubs. On Friday, March 24th, the United 'Varsities visited the West London Club, and after a most enjoyable match, in which twenty-one players were engaged on each side, West London was defeated by $11\frac{1}{2}$ games to $9\frac{1}{2}$. On Saturday, March 25th, a combined team of twenty-three players encountered the City of London Chess Club, and after a gallant fight the score was: Combined Universities $12\frac{1}{2}$, City Club $11\frac{1}{2}$, but victory in the match was credited to the home club owing to two of the visitors failing to keep their engagement. The contest was arranged for 25 boards on each side.

The annual match between Oxford and Cambridge, the thirty-fourth of the series, was played at the St. George's Chess Club, 24, Grafton Street, on Monday, March 27th, and resulted in favour of Oxford by $4\frac{1}{2}$ games to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Play started shortly after noon, and during the course of the match the players took luncheon with the officials of the St. George's Club. The match was finished shortly before six o'clock. Mr. Gunsberg adjudicating the only unfinished game, board 5, a win for Oxford. Since 1872, the year in which the contest was instituted, Cambridge has won 22 matches, Oxford 10, and 2 have been drawn. Score:—

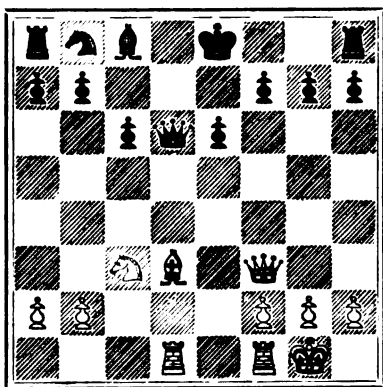
OXFORD.				CAMBRIDGE.			
Mr. H. D. Brown, Merton	...	...	0	Mr. G. Leatham, St. John's	...	...	1
Mr. H. Bampus, St. John's	...	...	1	Mr. T. Lodge, Trinity	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Rose, Balliol	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Horrocks, Selwyn	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. N. MacFarlane, University	...	...	0	Mr. F. Greenhalgh, Pembroke	...	...	1
Mr. E. Paice, Merton	...	...	1	Mr. K. D. Singh, Pembroke	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Hemming, New	...	...	1	Mr. W. W. Lane, Emmanuel	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Roughton, New	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Bottomley, Clare	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
$4\frac{1}{2}$				$2\frac{1}{2}$			

On March 29th, the Hampstead Chess Club met the Combined Universities at the City of London Chess Club, with the following result:—

HAMPSTEAD.				OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES.			
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	1	Mr. H. Bateman	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mahood	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. W. Sergeant	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Griffith	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Rose	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. P. H. Coldwell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Snowden	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Morgan	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. Goulding Brown	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Staniforth	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Pritchard	0
Mr. F. W. Edridge-Green	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Paice	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Neve	0	Mr. G. Leatham	1
Mr. F. A. Eve	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Hamming	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Copland	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. J. Roughton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Mackay	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. H. Goh	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Beamish	1	Mr. J. Horrocks	0
Mr. J. W. Cochrane	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. James	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. G. Archibald	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. G. Boxsius	1	Mr. K. D. Singh	0
Mr. G. R. Sloper	1	Mr. E. A. Michell	0
Mr. D. C. Griffith	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. W. Lane	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. W. Bedford	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. C. Bottomley	0
Mr. A. R. Cowell	1	Mr. J. E. Parkinson	0
	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{1}{2}$

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move.

Game Ending.—The appended position arose at one of the boards during the exhibition of simultaneous play given by Mr. F. F. Alexander, at the Battersea Chess Club, on February 8th, and to which we referred at page 101 of our last issue. At this stage it was Mr. Alexander's turn to play, and the game went on—

ALEXANDER.

Kt—Q Kt 5	Q—Q 2
B—K Kt 6	Q—K 2
B × P ch	K—B sq
B × K P' dis. ch	K—K sq
B—B 7 ch	K—B sq
B—B 4	Q—B 3

Mate in three.

The Hampstead Chess Club has had an excellent season, having won second prize in the London 'A' League Competition with 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ out of 12 matches, their only conquerors being the Metropolitan, early in the season: while they defeated Cambridge University, and against the Combined Universities scored 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The best scores in the League matches were:—

	<i>Av. place.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>Per cent. of wins.</i>
Mr. W. Ward	1'	8	0	1	94'40
Mr. H. Jacobs	1'3	3	0	0	100'00
Mr. J. Mahood	2'1	7	1	2	80'00
Mr. F. A. Eve	7'9	5	2	4	63'93
Mr. E. Martin	10'0	6	1	5	70'80
Mr. D. Mackay	13'6	5	2	3	65'00
Mr. A. Beamish	14'5	7	2	2	72'72
Mr. C. James	18'0	5	0	0	100'00

For the Championship of the Club, Messrs. J. Mahood and R. C. Griffith have both scored $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of 9, and the championship entirely depends on an adjourned game between each other, the next competitor having scored $6\frac{1}{2}$ with all games played. If the game is drawn, a little match will be played. In the Winter Tourney, the section winners are Messrs. R. C. Griffith (Class A 1), D. Mackay (A 3), A. C. E. Hughes (B 2). There is a tie in Section 3 between Messrs. S. G. Boxsius (A 3) and F. A. W. Thomae (B 1); and in Section 5, between Mr. W. H. Hearlie and Miss McLeod (both C 2). These ties will be played off at the handicap odds, to determine the winner of the Silver Salver for the year. Mr. W. W. Brougham has won it two years in succession, but was defeated in his section this year.

The second team has won 6 matches, lost 2, and drawn 2.

Played at Cambridge, 4th March, 1905 :—

HAMPSTEAD.													CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.												
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Bateman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mahood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rev. H. A. Stead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Griffith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. B. Goulding Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. Lodge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Edridge Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. Leatham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. Era	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Horrocks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Copland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. R. Greenhaigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Martin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. W. Lane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. Mackay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. K. D. Saigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. James	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. E. Parkinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. G. Rowney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. E. Bottomley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. C. Griffith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. L. S. J. Jolley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. R. Cowell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. W. Nicholson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	C
Mr. G. W. Bedford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Geake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Brougham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Heugh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. R. Carley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. W. W. Hughes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Thomae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. F. Russell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. E. Hughes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. S. Broomfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. P. Mullins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Lamplugh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Hardman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. D. C. Woodhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

15½

4½

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE. "A" DIVISION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
Athenæum ...	1	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battersea ...	2	1	—	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Bohemians ...	3	1	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8½§
Brixton ...	4	1	1	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	1	0	3½
East London	5	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	10½†
Hampstead ...	6	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	4½
Insurance ...	7	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Lee ...	8	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	1	0	
Leyton ...	9	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	
Lud.-Eagle ...	10	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	1	9½
Metropolitan	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	11*
North London	12	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	
West London	13	1	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	0	—	7½

* First prize. † Second prize. ‡ Third prize. § Fourth prize.

TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH SCORES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
Athenaeum ... 1	—	8½	8½	4½	8½	7	9	9½	9½	4	7½	5	6½	88
Battersea ... 2	11½	—	13½	7	9	9½	14½	10½	12½	9½	6½	7	8	119
Bohemians ... 3	11½	6½	—	8	10	8½	6½	—	6	2	4½	5½	—	—
Brixton ... 4	15½	13	12	—	13	10	13	9½	10½	10½	6½	10½	8	131½
East London ... 5	11½	11	10	7	—	7½	9½	11	9	8	6½	8½	9½	109
Hampstead ... 6	13	10½	11½	10	12½	—	14½	13	12½	10½	7	12	11	138
Insurance... 7	11½	5½	13½	7	10½	5½	—	10½	9½	7	7½	7½	10	105
Lee ... 8	10½	9½	—	10½	9	7	9½	—	—	—	4½	10½	8½	—
Leyton ... 9	10½	7½	—	9½	11	7½	10½	—	—	6½	6	9	6½	—
Lud-Eagle ... 10	16	10½	14	9½	12	9½	13	—	13½	—	9½	14	10½	—
Metropolitan ... 11	12½	13½	18	14	13½	13	12½	15½	14	10½	—	—	12	—
North London... 12	15	13	15½	9½	11½	8	12½	9½	11	6	—	—	10½	—
West London ... 13	13½	12	14½	12	10½	9	10	11½	13½	13½	8½	9½	—	133½

GAME DEPARTMENT.

MATCH: MARSHALL v. JANOWSKI.

THE twelfth game was a Sicilian Defence, and ran on lines similar to the eighth game. Black's fourth move used to be thought premature for the defence, but Marshall seems to have proved that it may be ventured, and certainly it gives Black more freedom than 4... Kt—Q B 3. Black's 5th move is also unusual, where we might have expected B—K 3 or Kt—K B 3, but it is based on the difficulty for White of keeping a P at B 5, if he tries to win a Pawn. He does win it, and in the early part of the game there is an interesting struggle on the one side to win it back, and on the other to keep it, the result being that Marshall recovered it at his twelfth move. Janowski then played 16 P—Q B 3, whereas had he played P—Q B 4, he would have had the majority of Pawns on the Q's side, with the better position. At his 17th move, Kt to Kt 3, and then Kt—Q 4 looks stronger for White. After much further manœuvring, Black obtained a passed Pawn, but could not utilise it, and the game ended quite properly in a draw.

In the thirteenth game, Mr. Marshall having the move, played, as he always does, the Q P game, which he transformed into the Queen's Gambit. He generally brings his Kts out early in the opening, and often contrives, as he did in this game, to isolate one of the adverse Pawns. His 6th move B—Kt 5 was clever, as it could not be met by either B—K 2, or Q—R 4 or Kt 3, or Kt—B 3, without the loss of a Pawn, or position, or perhaps both. M. Janowski was therefore justified in his 6th move P—B 3, but by his next ones P—K Kt 4, &c., though winning a Pawn, he eventually ruined his game. At his 11th move Mr. Marshall could have won the exchange by Kt—Kt 5, but he was flying at higher game. White's 15th move was also an excellent one, even though it enabled his opponent to gain a piece for two Pawns. Black subsequently recovered a Pawn, but White's position was too strong, and he finally prevailed at the 70th move. This is a most interesting game, if not the best in the match.

The fourteenth game, a Ruy Lopez, defended by Marshall with 3 P—K B 4, was a poor affair; for Janowski, who seemed not familiar with this defence, got into difficulties in the first few moves, from the consequences of which he never recovered, though he struggled hard to do so in the end-game, which is the only interesting part of the contest.

The fifteenth game, a Queen's Gambit Declined by Janowski, and defended by him on the customary modern line, contains a good deal of interest. White's 12th move, Q—B 2, rather blocked his game, and should perhaps have been prepared for by P—Q Kt 3. His 16th move also looks like driving Black's Rook where it wanted to go, and perhaps rather endangering his own B being shut in. Kt × Kt, followed by Kt—Q 2, and gaining a passed Pawn, was a promising alternative, but Mr. Marshall disdains obvious courses. At his 20th move he plays on his P at K 5, because it could only be defended by P—B 4, which would block out his Q B, and leave his K P weak. At his 22nd move he was obliged to prevent Black's threatened Q—R 5, as well as to open a retreat for his K B, and his next move was forced in order to save his Q B. At White's 26th move began an interesting fight for the Q P, the game being eventually drawn.

We append a tabulated record showing the progress of the match, and a list of the openings.

No.	Date.	Opening.	Moves.	Winner.
1	... Jan. 24	Queen's Gambit Declined	82	Marshall.
2	... „ 26	Queen's Gambit Declined	43	Marshall.
3	... „ 28	Queen's Gambit Declined	50	Janowski.
4	... „ 31	Queen's Gambit Declined	67	Drawn.
5	Feb. 4	Queen's Gambit Declined	47	Janowski.
6	... „ 7	French Defence	52	Drawn.
7	... „ 9	Queen's Gambit Declined	31	Marshall.
8	... „ 11	Sicilian Defence	30	Marshall.
9	... „ 14	Queen's Gambit Declined	63	Janowski.
10	... „ 16	Four Knights	89	Janowski.
11	... „ 18	Queen's Gambit Declined	57	Marshall.
12	... „ 21	Sicilian Defence	47	Drawn.
13	... „ 23	Queen's Gambit Declined	70	Marshall.
14	... „ 25	Ruy Lopez	54	Marshall.
15	... „ 28	Queen's Gambit Declined	64	Drawn.
16	Mar. 4	Queen's Pawn	48	Janowski.
17	... „ 7	Queen's Gambit Declined	68	Marshall.

Mons. Nardus offered 500 frs. for a supplementary game to the match between Messrs. Marshall and Janowski, 300 to the winner, and 200 to the loser. This game was played on March 14th, and was won by M. Janowski.

M. Janowski has addressed a curious, rather querulous, and very bumptious letter to Mr. Marshall, asserting that their late match proved nothing as to their respective chess skill and strength, because in the majority of the games he (M. Janowski) let slip the opportunity of winning or drawing, and asserting that he ought to have won the match easily. We have heard this sort of thing before, and it was not uncommon in Staunton's time, but when M. Janowski challenges Mr. Marshall to a return match of ten won games to decide, and offers to let him score four won games to start with, without playing them, we think that the process of bounce can hardly further go, and we hoped that Mr. Marshall would take no

notice of such a *defi*, but it appears he is going to consult his friends in America about the matter. Mr. Marshall played twenty-nine simultaneous games at the Café de la Régence, allowing his opponents to consult together. The room was very crowded, and he had much difficulty in going his rounds, but nevertheless in three hours he won 16 games, lost 12, and 1 was drawn.

Mr. Marshall will shortly meet Mr. W. E. Napier to play a short match of five games at the Rice Gambit, to test what is described as the "Napier-cum-Jasnogrodsky" variation. Professor Rice is giving a purse of twenty-one guineas, to be played for on such terms as the two competitors agree. The games will probably be played at the Criterion Restaurant, the headquarters of the Metropolitan Chess Club.

Errata.—Game 2,554, page 119. Black's 6th move should be P—Q 4, and his 7th Q—K 2.

GAME No. 2,557.

Twelfth game, played February 21st. Notes from the *Manchester Guardian*.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. M. JANOWSKI.	BLACK. MR. F. J. MARSHALL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 4
4 P × P	4 P × P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 P × P	6 Kt—K B 3
7 B—K 3	7 B—K 2
8 P—K R 3	

The position is now identical with that in the eighth game of the match. Janowski on his eighth move then played B—Q Kt 5 and lost. The game again shows that White cannot defend the gambit Pawn with advantage.

	8 Castles
9 B—K 2	9 B—K 3
10 Castles	10 R—Q B sq
11 P—Q R 3	11 Kt—K 5
12 Kt × Kt	12 P × Kt
13 Q × Q	13 Kt × Q

.....It was difficult to decide on the best way to recapture the Queen. Probably K R × Q was better. Then follows Kt—K Kt 5, B—K B 4,

P—K B 3 (best), Kt—Q 5, and Black has the better game.

14 Kt—Q 2	14 B × P
15 B × B	15 R × B
16 P—Q B 3	16 P—K B 4
17 K R—Q sq	17 Kt—B 2
18 P—K B 4	18 P—K Kt 4
19 P—K Kt 3	19 K—Kt 2
20 Kt—B sq	20 Kt—R sq
21 K—B 2	21 P × P

.....Black has a much stronger continuation; i.e., instead of P × P, Kt—Kt 3 at once. Then follows K—K 3, P × P ch, P × P, Kt—K 2. Following this with Kt—Q 4, Black must win the Kt—K sq, P—R 5, and wins.

22 P × P	22 Kt—Kt 3
23 K—Kt 3	23 K—B 3
24 B—R 5	24 R—K Kt sq
25 B × Kt	25 P × B
26 P—K R 4	26 K R—Q B sq
27 Kt—K 3	27 P—Q R 4
28 R—Q 2	28 R (B sq)—B 3
29 R—K R sq	29 R—B sq
30 R—Q 6	30 R (B 4)—B 3
31 R (R sq)—Q sq	31 R × R
32 R × R	32 R—B 3

.....Probably K-K 2 was better. Then follows R-Q Kt 6, R-B 2, R-Kt 5, R-Q 2, K-B 2 (not R x P, because of R-Q 6, K-B 2, R-Q 7 ch, K-K sq, R x Kt P, &c., winning), P-K 5, K-B 2, &c.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 33 R x R | 33 P x R |
| 34 P-Kt 4 | 34 P x P |
| 35 B P x P | 35 K-K 2 |
| 36 K-B 2 | 36 K-Q 3 |
| 37 K-K 2 | 37 P-B 4 |
| 38 K-Q 2 | 38 P x P |
| 39 P x P | 39 K-B 3 |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 40 K-B 3 | 40 K-Kt 4 |
| 41 Kt-B 2 | 41 B-Q 4 |
| 42 Kt-Q 4 ch | 42 K-R 5 |
| 43 P-R 5 | 43 P x P |
| 44 Kt x P | 44 B-B 2 |
| 45 P-Kt 5 | 45 K-R 4 |
| 46 K-Q 4 | 46 B-Kt 3 |
| 47 Kt-R 4 | 47 B-R 2 |

.....White must accept the draw. If K-B 5, P-K 6, Kt-Kt 2, P-K 7, P-Kt 6, B-K 5, Kt-K sq, P-R 5, and wins.

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,558.

Thirteenth game, played February 23rd. Notes from the *Manchester Guardian*.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.	M. JANOWSKI.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P-Q 4 | 1 P-Q 4 |
| 2 P-Q B 4 | 2 P-K 3 |
| 3 Kt-Q B 3 | 3 P-Q B 4 |
| 4 B P x P | 4 K P x P |
| 5 Kt-K B 3 | 5 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 6 B-K Kt 5 | 6 P-K B 3 |
| 7 B-B 4 | 7 P-K Kt 4 |

.....This attack by the King's side Pawns is never to be recommended, the chances of counter attack are too great.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 8 B-Kt 3 | 8 P-Kt 5 |
| 9 K Kt-Q 2 | 9 Kt x P |
| 10 P-K 3 | 10 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 11 P-K R 3 | 11 P-K R 4 |
| 12 P x P | 12 B x P |
| 13 Q-Kt 3 | 13 Kt-Kt 5 |
| 14 B-Kt 5 ch | |

This was necessary before attacking the Kt. Otherwise P-B 5 becomes dangerous.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 15 P-Q R 3 | 14 B-Q 2 |
| 16 Kt x B P | 15 P-B 5 |

This sacrifice I consider sound, and I believe that White, with the best play from this point should win, bearing in mind Black's miserable development.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 17 K-K 2 | 16 Kt-Q 6 ch |
| 18 B x P | 17 P x Kt |

Probably Q x P was stronger. Then might follow Kt-K 4, B x Kt, P x B, Q-K 6 ch, B-K 2, Q x K P, &c., White getting probably three Pawns for his piece; but the exchanges would not be to his advantage.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 19 Q-B 2 | 18 Kt-B 4 |
| 20 Q R-Q sq | 19 Kt-K 2 |
| 21 R-Q 6 | 20 Q-Kt 3 |

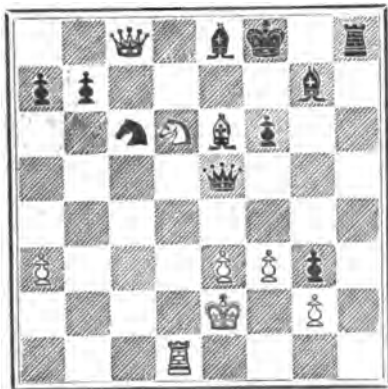
I believe my better continuation here was P-Q Kt 4, as then the Kt is immediately won back with a fine game.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 22 K R-Q sq | 21 B-B 3 |
| 23 P-Q Kt 4 | 22 B-Kt 2 |
| 24 P x Kt | 23 P-R 5 |
| 25 Kt-K 4 | 24 Q x P |
| 26 P-B 3 | 25 Q-R 4 ch |
| 27 Q-Q 3 | 26 P x B |
| 28 R-Q 8 ch | 27 K-B sq |
| 29 Q x R ch | 28 R x R |
| 30 Kt-Q 6 | 29 B-K sq |
| 31 Q-B 8 | 30 Kt-B 3 |
| 32 B-K 6 | 31 Q-K 4 |

Position after White's 32nd move :—

B—K 6.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

The winning move, although Janowski finds an ingenious reply. Of course K—K 2 loses; e.g., Q × Kt P ch, K × B, Kt × B, threatening Kt × B mate or Q—Q 7 mate.

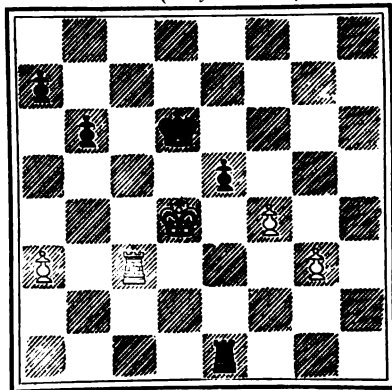
- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 33 Kt × B | 32 Kt—Q sq |
| 34 R × Kt | 33 Q × B |
| 35 R × Q | 34 Q × Q |
| 36 Kt—Q6dis.ch | 35 R—R 7 |
| 37 Kt—B 5 ch | 36 K—K 2 |
| 38 R—K Kt 8 | 37 K—Q 2 |
| 39 P—K 4 | 38 K—K 3 |

If Kt × B ch, K—B 2 wins the piece back.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 40 Kt × B | 39 B—R 3 |
| 41 R × P | 40 R × Kt |
| 42 P—B 4 | 41 R—R 8 |
| 43 R—Q Kt 3 | 42 R—Q R 8 |
| 44 K—B 3 | 43 P—Kt 3 |
| 45 K—Kt 4 | 44 R—B 8 ch |
| 46 K—B 3 | 45 R—K 8 |
| 47 K—K 3 | 46 R—B 8 ch |
| 48 K—Q 4 | 47 R—K 8 ch |
| 49 R—Q 3 | 48 R—Q 8 ch |
| 50 P—Kt 3 | 49 R—K Kt 8 |
| 51 R—Q B 3 | 50 R—K 8 |
| 52 P—K 5 ch | 51 K—Q 3 |
| | 52 P × P ch |

Position after Black's 52nd move :—

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 53 P × P ch | 53 K—Q 2 |
|If R × P, R—B 6 ch, K × R, K × R, P—Kt 4, P—Kt 4, K—Q 2, and the game would have been drawn. White would thus have allowed a well-played game to slip out of his fingers. Fortunately for him, however, Janowski saw it not. | |
| 54 K—Q 5 | 54 R—Q 8 ch |
| 55 K—K 4 | 55 R—K 8 ch |
| 56 R—K 3 | 56 R—K Kt 8 |
| 57 K—B 5 | 57 R—B 8 ch |
| 58 K—Kt 6 | 58 K—K 3 |
| 59 P—Kt 4 | 59 P—Kt 4 |
| 60 P—Kt 5 | 60 R—Q Kt 8 |
| 61 K—R 7 | 61 R—R 8 ch |
| 62 K—Kt 7 | 62 R—Q Kt 8 |
| 63 P—Kt 6 | 63 P—R 4 |
| 64 K—Kt 8 | |
| R—K R 3 here wins at once. | |
| | 64 P—Kt 5 |
| 65 P × P | 65 P × P |
| 66 R—K R 3 | |
| P—K Kt 7 only draws, viz., R—K R 8, followed by K—K 2, the King being imprisoned. | |
| | 66 K × P |
| 67 R—Q 3 | |
| The finishing <i>coup</i> . There appears now to be no hope for Black. A pretty end position. | |
| | 67 P—Kt 6 |
| 68 P—Kt 7 | 68 P—Kt 7 |
| 69 R—Q 2 | 69 K—B 5 |
| 70 K—B 7 | 70 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,559.

Fourteenth game, played February 25th. Notes from the *Manchester Guardian*.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.

BLACK.

M. JANOWSKI. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—K B 4 |
| 4 Kt—Q B 3 | |

Recommended by Lasker as the best move, but I dispute it.

4 Kt—K B 3

... Probably P x P first was better; then Kt x P, Kt—K B 3.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 5 P x P | 5 P—K 5 |
| 6 Kt—K R 4 | 6 P—Q 4 |
| 7 P—Q 3 | 7 P—Q 5 |
| 8 Kt—Kt sq | |

A curious move. Of course Kt x K P should have been played. My intention was Kt x Kt, Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3, Kt—Kt P, Kt—K B 3, Q—K 2 ch, K—B 2, Kt x R ch, K—Kt 2, &c. Black then has a very difficult game. This was a stroke of luck for me.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 9 Q x P | 8 P x P |
| 10 Q—K 2 | 9 Q—K 2 ch |
| 11 B—Kt 5 | 10 B—Q 2 |
| 12 Kt—Q 2 | 11 Castles |
| 13 Q x Q | 12 Q R—K sq |
| 14 K—B sq | 13 R x Q ch |
| 15 B—Q 3 | 14 R—K 4 |
| 16 Q Kt—B 3 | 15 Q Kt—Kt 5 |
| 17 P x Kt | 16 Kt x B |
| | 17 R—Q Kt 4 |

..... Much stronger than R—Q 4.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 18 Kt x Q P | 18 R x Kt P |
| 19 B—B sq | 19 R—Kt 5 |
| 20 K Kt—B 3 | 20 B—B 4 |
| 21 B—K 3 | 21 R—K sq |
| 22 R—K sq | 22 R—R 5 |
| 23 R—K 2 | 23 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 24 P—K R 3 | 24 B x Kt. |

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 25 Kt x B | 25 P—Q B 4 |
| 26 R—B 2 | 26 Kt—Q 4 |
| 27 Kt—K 6 | 27 B x Kt |
| 28 P x B | 28 R x K P |
| 29 K—K 2 | 29 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 30 R—Q 2 | 30 R x P |

..... Forcing the exchange. Being a Pawn ahead, with the better position, the text move was to be preferred to Kt x R P.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 31 R x R | 31 Kt x R |
| 32 P—K Kt 4 | |

If R—Q R sq, then follows Kt—B 6 ch, K—Q 2, Kt—Kt 4, defending the R P.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 33 R—Q sq | 32 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 34 K—Q 2 | 33 Kt—Q 4 |
| 35 P—K R 4 | 34 K—Kt 2 |
| 36 P—R 5 | 35 K—B 3 |
| 37 R—Q B sq | 36 P—Q R 4 |
| 38 P—Q 4 | 37 P—R 5 |
| 39 P x Kt | 38 Kt x B |
| 40 P x P | 39 R—K 5 |
| 41 K—Q 3 | 40 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 42 P—R 6 | 41 R x Kt P |
| 43 P—K 4 | 42 P x P |
| 44 P—K 5 | 43 P—R 6 |
| 45 P—K 6 | 44 R—Q R 5 |
| 46 R—Q R sq | 45 P—R 7 |
| 47 K—B 3 | 46 P—R 4 |
| 48 K—Kt 2 | 47 P—R 5 |
| 49 P—K 7 | 48 R—R 2 |
| 50 R—K R sq | 49 R x P |
| 51 K—R sq | 50 R—R 2 |
| 52 R—Q B sq | 51 R—R 5 |
| 53 R—B 3 | 52 P—R 6 |
| 54 R—B 2 | 53 R—K R 5 |
| | 54 R—K Kt 5 |

..... White plays for a possible stalemate, viz.: if P—R 7, R x P, K R 7. If, now, R x R, the White King is stalemated.

55 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,560.

Fifteenth game, played February 28th. Notes from the *Manchester Guardian*.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. JANOWSKI.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—K Kt 5 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 R—B sq | |

As often played by Showalter, but the move turns out loss of time in this game, and so must be put down as premature.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 6 Castles |
| 8 P × P | 7 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 8 P × P |
| 10 Castles | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 11 B—B 4 | 10 P—B 4 |
| | 11 P—Q R 3 |

.....To prevent Q Kt—Kt 5, as Black's game would then be greatly hampered.

- 12 Q—B 2

Bad. Q—K 2, I believe, was the better move for the Queen.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 13 B—B 5 | 12 P—B 5 |
| 14 B—R 3 | 13 P—K Kt 3 |
| 15 P—Q R 3 | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 B—R 6 | 15 Kt—K 5 |

Kt—K 5 at once was better, as the text move only forces the Rook to a stronger square.

- 17 Kt—K 5
- 16 R—K sq

This move came very near to costing me the game. As a matter of fact it should have done so. Kt × Kt first was to be preferred.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 18 P × Kt | 17 Kt × Kt (K 5) |
| 19 Q B—Q sq | 18 Kt—B 4 |
| 20 P—K 6 | 19 Kt—Q 6 |

Probably as good as anything. The idea was to weaken the King's Pawn. White's game is now very difficult indeed.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 21 Kt—K 2 | 20 P—B 4 |
| 22 P—K Kt 3 | 21 B—Q 3 |
| 23 B—B 4 | 22 Q—B 3 |
| 24 Kt × B | 23 B × B |
| | 24 Kt × Kt |

.....Q × Kt P, Q × Q, Kt × Q, Kt × Q P, B × Kt, R × B, and R × P should have been played.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 25 Kt P × Kt | 25 R × P |
| 26 B—Kt 2 | 26 Q R—Q sq |
| 27 R—Q 4 | 27 R (K 3)—Q 3 |
| 28 K R—Q sq | 28 Q R—Q 2 |
| 29 Q—Q 2 | 29 Q—Q sq |
| 30 Q—B 3 | 30 P—Q R 4 |
| 31 R (Q 4)—Q 2 | 31 P—K Kt 4 |
| 32 Q—K 5 | 32 P × P |
| 33 K—R sq | 33 R—K Kt 3 |
| 34 B × P ch | 34 R × B |
| 35 R × R | 35 P × P |
| 36 P × P | 36 B × R ch |

.....If R—Q 3 instead, P—K 4 follows.

- 37 R × B

After the text move there is only a draw. If Q × B ch instead, then follows Q × Q, R × Q, R—Q Kt 3, R × B P, P—Kt 5, P × P, P × P, R—Q B 5, P—B 6, P × P, P—Kt 6, &c.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 38 Q—K 8 ch | 37 Q—Kt 4 |
| 39 R—Q 7 ch | 38 K—Kt 2 |
| | 39 K—R 3 |

Drawn by perpetual check.

GAME No. 2,561.

The sixteenth game. Notes from *The Field*.*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI.	Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| 3 P—B 3 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Q—Kt 3 |

.....This move interferes with P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 6 Q—B 2 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 Q Kt—Q 2 | 7 B—Q 2 |
| 8 P—K R 3 | |

To open a retreat for the Q B if attacked with Kt—R 4.

8 P × P

.....This capture cannot be endorsed, as it places Black in the position of an inferior Sicilian Defence. 8..., Kt—K R 4; 9 B—R 2, P—B 4 (to prevent White's P—K 4) might be considered.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 9 K P × P | 9 R—B sq |
| 10 Q—Kt 3 | 10 Q × Q |

.....An embarrassing situation already. It is bad to take and bad to let the Queen be taken. The latter alternative, however, would be better in the circumstances.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 11 P × Q | 11 P—Q R 3 |
|----------|------------|

.....The alternative here would be 11..., P—Q R 4; 12 B—Q Kt 5, P—Q Kt 3, &c.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 B—K 2 |
| 13 Castles | 13 Castles |
| 14 P—Q Kt 4 | 14 Kt—K sq |

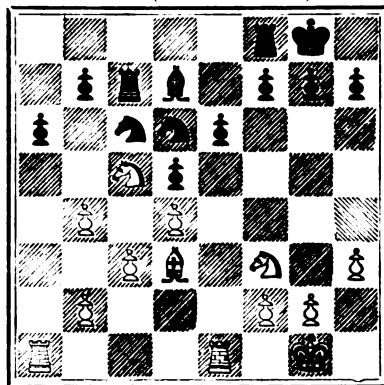
.....Some time might be saved with 14..., B—Q sq, followed by B—B 2 instead of the manoeuvre with Kt—K sq and B—Q 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 15 Kt—Kt 3 | 15 B—Q 3 |
| 16 B × B | 16 Kt × B |
| 17 Kt—B 5 | 17 R—B 2 |
| 18 K R—K sq | |

Position after White's 18th move:—

K R—K sq.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

18 B—B sq

.....An alternative suggestion here would be 18..., Kt—R 2. If 19 Kt B (which would be doing a favour to Black), then 19..., R × Kt; 20 Kt—K 5, R—B 2, without immediate danger.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 19 Kt—Q 2 | 19 R—K sq |
| 20 P—K B 4 | 20 P—B 4 |

.....This move suggested above is not advisable now, because of Kt—K 5 eventually.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 21 Kt—B 3 | 21 Kt—K 5 |
|-----------|-----------|

.....Premature, because of White's P—Kt 5, which increases his advantage considerably.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 22 P—Kt 5 | 22 P × P |
| 23 B × P | 23 Kt × Kt |
| 24 P × Kt | 24 B—Q 2 |
| 25 B × Kt | 25 P × B |

.....25..., B × Kt, would have restricted the range for White's operations on the Queen's side.

26 Kt—Q 4 26 K—B 2
 27 R—R 6 27 P—R 3
 28 P—Q Kt 4 28 P—Kt 4

.....A temporary diversion only.

29 P—Kt 3 29 K—B 3
 30 K—B 2 30 R (Ksq)—K 2

.....30 R—Q Kt sq would be continued: 31 P—Kt 5, P×P; 32 Kt×K P, R—B 3; 33 R×R, B×R; 34 Kt—Q 4, B—Q 2; 35 P—B 5, B—B sq; 36 R—K 8, and wins.

31 K R—Q R sq 31 B—K sq
 32 Kt—B 3 32 R—Q Kt 2
 33 K R—R 4 33 R—Kt sq
 34 Kt—K 5 34 P—Q 5

.....Trying to get his Rook into play at any cost in the hope of a draw. He would have had to succumb however, by a slow process in any case.

35 P×P 35 R(K2)—Q Kt2
 36 Kt×P 36 B×Kt
 37 R×B 37 R×P
 38 R×R 38 R×R
 39 P—Q 5

This makes "the rent in the lute," and the game is over.

39 R—K 5
 40 P×P
 41 R—K 8
 42 R—Q 8
 43 P—K 4
 44 R—Q B 8
 45 K—K 2
 46 K—Q sq
 47 R—B 5
 48 P×P

A very good game on the part of Janowski.

48 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,562.

The seventeenth and final game. Notes from *The Field*.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. JANOWSKI.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 B—Kt 5 4 Q Kt—Q 2
 5 P—K 3 5 B—K 2
 6 B—Q 3 6 Castles
 7 Kt—B 3 7 P—Q Kt 3
 8 Castles 8 B—Kt 2
 9 P×P 9 P×P
 10 Q—B 2

A modification of the fifteenth game, in which he played R—Q B sq earlier, and also withdrew B—K B 4.

11 Kt—K 5 10 P—B 4

This is another alteration. Marshall evidently considered carefully the

shortcomings of the game mentioned above.

11 P—K R 3

.....This is the first weakness. In the fifteenth game, not having been allured into P—K R 3 by Marshall's withdrawal of B—K B 4, he played P—B 5; and P—Kt 3 in answer to B—B 5. He could proceed similarly, having neglected earlier R—K sq, followed by Kt—B sq as a protection to the K R P.

12 B×Kt 12 Kt×B
 13 Q R—Q B sq 13 P—B 5
 14 B—B 5 14 P—R 3

.....The inconvenience of having advanced the R P makes itself felt now, when he cannot play P—Kt 3, because White would sacrifice the Bishop.

15 P—B 4 15 P—Q Kt 4
 16 P—Q R 3 16 B—B sq

.....Not only precious time lost in an already precarious position, but it also enables White to advance P-K 4 advantageously.

17 P-K 4 17 B-Kt 2

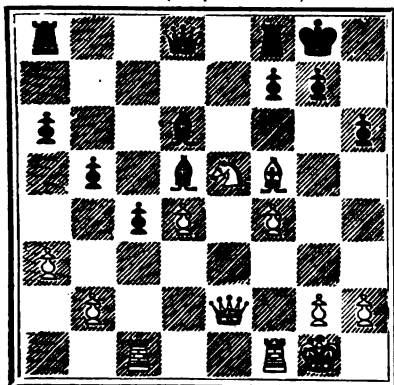
.....The alternative of 17...., B x B; 18 P x B, Q-Kt 3; 19 Q R-B sq, followed by P-K Kt 4, &c., would not have been to Black's advantage either.

18 P x P 18 Kt x P
19 Kt x Kt 19 B x Kt
20 Q-K 2 20 B-Q 3

Position after Black's 20th move :—

B-Q 3.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

.....If 20...., B-K 3, White could answer with 21 B-K 4.

21 Q-R 5

White's intention is obvious; but Black is perfectly helpless, and has to submit to the inevitable.

22 B-Kt sq 21 R-R 2
23 Q-B 5 22 B-Kt sq
24 Q-R 3 23 P-Kt 3
 24 P-K R 4

.....K-Kt 2 would also be followed by P-B 5, with disastrous effect.

25 P-B 5 25 Q-Kt 4
26 P x P 26 P-B 3

.....If P x P, then simply 25 Kt x Kt P.

27 Kt-B 3 27 Q-Kt 5
28 Q x Q 28 P x Q
29 Kt-R 4 29 R-K 2
30 Q R-K sq 30 K R-K sq
31 R x R 31 R x R
32 K-B 2 32 B-B 5
33 Kt-B 5 33 R-K 3
34 P-K Kt 3 34 B-Q 7
35 R-Q sq 35 B-R 4

.....To prevent R-K sq presumably; but B-Kt 4 would have been better.

36 Kt-R 6 ch 36 K-Kt 2
37 Kt x P 37 B-Kt 3
38 Kt-K 3 38 B-K 5
39 B x B 39 R x B
40 K-B 3 40 R-K sq

.....Obviously the Q P cannot be taken.

41 Kt-Q 5 41 B-R 4
42 Kt-B 4 42 B-B 2
43 P-Q 5 43 B x Kt

.....This makes it still easier for White. However the game cannot be saved.

44 K x B 44 K x P
45 P-Q 6 45 P-R 4
46 R-Q 5 46 P-Kt 5
47 R x P 47 P-B 6
48 P x B P 48 P x B P
49 R-Q B 5 49 R-Q sq
50 R x P 50 R x P
51 R-B 2 51 R-Q 5 ch
52 K-K 3 52 R-Q R 5
53 R-R 2 53 K-B 4
54 K-Q 3 54 K-K 4
55 K-B 3 55 K-Q 4
56 K-Kt 3 56 R-R sq
57 P-Q R 4 57 R-Kt sq ch
58 K-B 3 58 R-B sq ch
59 K-Q 3 59 R-Q R sq
60 P-R 5 60 R-R 3
61 K-B 3 61 K-B 3
62 K-B 4 62 P-B 4
63 P-R 4 63 R-R sq
64 P-R 6 64 R-K Kt sq
65 P-R 7 65 R-Kt 5 ch
66 K-Q 3 66 R x P ch
67 K-Q 4 67 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,563.

Played at Board No. 6 in the match Suffolk *v.* Sussex. Notes from the *East Anglican Daily Times*.

Scotch Game.

WHITE. Dr. PLANCK, <i>Sussex.</i>		BLACK. Rev. W. C. GREEN, <i>Suffolk.</i>		10 K R—K sq 11 Kt—B 4 !	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		.....A very embarrassing move.	
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		12 Kt × Kt (B 4)	12 B × Kt
3 P—Q 4		3 P × P		13 B—B 2	
4 Kt × P		4 B—B 4		We consider B × B preferable to this.	
5 B—K 3		5 Q—B 3		13 B—Q 2	
.....The books condemn this continuation for Black, and recommend Q—K 2.				14 P—Q Kt 4	
6 P—Q B 3		6 P—Q 3		We consider this is the move which lost the game. Again B × B seems the better course. White throws away the main strength of his position—his supported Q B P.	
K Kt—K 2 is book.				14 B × B ch	
7 B—K 2		7 K Kt—K 2		15 K × B	
8 Castles		8 B—Q 2		An ominous admission.	
9 P—K B 4		9 Castles Q R		16 P × P	15 P—Q 4
10 Q—Q 3				17 Resigns.	16 B—B 4

In looking for the cause of White's troubles, one pauses at this move. It is quite reasonable from many points of view, but the use of the Q at this early stage of the game, to strengthen the centre, is opposed to the general principles of chess strategy.

Black's position is overwhelming on account of his many not too apparent threats.

GAME No. 2,564.

Played in the current correspondence match between Sussex and Suffolk.

King's Bishop Opening.

WHITE. Mr. A. G. GINNER <i>(Sussex).</i>		BLACK. Mr. W. W. PADFIELD <i>(Suffolk).</i>		6 Kt—B 7 7 P—K Kt 3	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		.....If 7 Black Castles, then	
2 B—B 4		2 Kt—K B 3		8 P—B 5, P—Q B 3 (best); 9 Kt—	R 3, Kt × R; 10 Kt—Kt 5, P—R 3;
3 P—Q 3		3 B—B 4		11 Kt × P, R × Kt; 12 Q × R ch, K—R	sq; 13 P—B 6 and wins; or if Black
4 Kt—Q B 3		4 P—Q 3		plays 12 K—R 2, 13 B × P, and wins.	
5 P—K B 4		5 Kt—Kt 5		8 Q—R 6	8 Kt × R
.....Both P × P or B × Kt are better.				9 P—B 5	9 B × Kt
6 P—K Kt 3				10 B—K Kt 5	10 P—K B 3
If 6 P—B 5, P—K R 4 seems to stop White's attack and enable Black to win the R or check with Q. P—K Kt 3 by White, enables him to play Kt—K R 3 if required.				11 Q—Kt 7	11 R—B sq
				12 Kt—Q 5	12 Kt—Q 2

.....If 12 Q-Q 2; 13 Kt×B P ch, R×Kt; 14 Q×R, and Black cannot avoid immediate checkmate or loss of Q.

13 B P×P

13 Resigns.

.....If 13 P×P; 14 Q×P ch, R-B 2; 15 Kt×P ch, Q×Kt; 16 B×Q, Kt×B; 17 Q×R ch, and wins. There are other variations in which White obtains another Q.

GAME No. 2,565.

Played in the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire, January 28th.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. P. WILDMAN, Mr. T. KELLY,
Yorkshire. Lancashire.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 4 |
| 2 Kt-K B 3 | 2 Kt-K B 3 |
| 3 P-Q 4 | 3 Kt×P |
| 4 B-Q 3 | 4 P-Q 4 |
| 5 Kt×P | 5 Kt-Q B 3 |

Marshall played here B-Q 3 against Maroczy at the Paris Tournament. 5...., B-K 2 has also been played, with the following continuation: 5...., B-K 2; 6 Castles, Kt-Q 2; 7 P-Q B 4, Kt×Kt; 8 P×Kt, B-K 3; 9 P×P, B×P; 10 Q-R 4, Q-Q 2; 11 Q×Q ch, K×Q, and Black won the ending. If instead of 10 Q-R 4, White play Q-Kt 4, Black still continues Q-Q 2, offering the K Kt Pawn for the open file gained.

6 P-Q B 3

Very likely sound enough, but surely some more aggressive line of play might have been devised. Generally speaking, attack in the Petroff is based upon an early P-Q B 4.

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 7 P×Kt | 6 Kt×Kt |
| | 7 P-K B 4 |

.....Played with excellent judgment; not only does it meet the immediate threat, B×Kt, followed by Q-R 4 ch and Q×K P, but it presently forms the basis of direct attack against White's King.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 8 P×P <i>en pas.</i> | 8 Kt×P |
| 9 Castles | 9 B-K 2 |
| 10 B-Kt 5 | 10 Castles |
| 11 Kt-Q 2 | 11 P-Q B 3 |

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 12 Q-B 2 | 12 P-K R 3 |
| 13 B-R 4 | 13 Kt-Kt 5 |
| 14 B×B | |

White might establish a better defence with B-Kt 3.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 15 Q R-K sq | 14 Q×B |
| | 15 Q-Q 3 |

.....Again well played. If 15...., Q-R 5; 16 P-K R 3, Kt×B P; 17 Kt-B 3!, R×Kt; 18 R-K 8 ch, K-B 2!; 19 B-Kt 6 ch, K-B 3; 20 R-B 8 ch wins.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 16 P-Kt 3 | 16 B-Q 2 |
| 17 R-K 2 | 17 P-B 4 |
| 18 Q-Q sq | |

18 P-Q B 4 appeals to us as a choice of evils.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 19 B-B 2 | 18 Kt-K 4 |
| | 19 B-Kt 4 |

.....Whereby Black wins material and eventually the game.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 20 P-Q B 4 | 20 Kt×P |
| 21 Kt×Kt | 21 B×Kt |
| 22 B-Q 3 | 22 P-Q Kt 4 |
| 23 K R-K sq | 23 Q R-Q sq |
| 24 R-K 6 | 24 Q-B 2 |
| 25 B-Kt sq | 25 P-Q 5 |
| 26 R-K 7 | 26 R-Q 2 |
| 27 R×R | 27 Q×R |
| 28 Q-R 5 | 28 Q-B 2 |
| 29 Q×Q | 29 B×Q |
| 30 R-K 7 | 30 R-K sq |
| 31 B-R 7 ch | 31 K×B |
| 32 R×B | 32 R-K 7 |
| 33 R×R P | 33 P-Q 6 |
| 34 K-B sq | 34 R×Kt P |

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr.
B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

“TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS,”

BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

“Male twins, both alike.”

Comedy of Errors, Act I., Sc. 1.

TWIN No. 1.

BLACK.



WHITE.

TWIN No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. White played last but must retract his move. 2. Black to retract his last move. 3. Black to play so as to enable— 4. White Bishop to give mate. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. White played last but must retract his move. 2. Black to retract his last move. 3. Black to play so as to enable— 4. White Knight to give mate. |
|---|---|

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The *Reading Observer* has been fortunate in securing the services of Dr. Planck, M.A., and Mr. A. C. Challenger to act as adjudicators in their important tourneys, the particulars of which we published last month.

The date for receipt of entries in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Eighth Tourney has been extended to 30th April for composers resident in the United Kingdom. See conditions appearing in our February issue.

Here are the third and fourth prize problems in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Seventh Tourney:—

Third prize, by A. F. Mackenzie (Jamaica).—White: K at K Kt 7, Q at Q Kt 3, Rs at K B 5 and K 8, B at K R 7. Kts at K 6 and Q 4. P at Q 5. Black: K at K 5, Q at K Kt 8, Rs at K B 7 and 8, Bs at Q R 3 and 8, Kts at K B 6 and Q Kt 2, Ps at K Kt 5, K 6, and Q B 5. Mate in two.

Fourth prize, by F. Libby (London).—White: K at K R 8, Q at Q Kt 8, Rs at K B 5 and Q 5, B at Q B 8, Kt at K Kt 7, Ps at K 2 and 5. Black: K at K 5, Q at Q R 4, Bs at K Kt 5 and Q B 6, Ps at K 6 and Q B 5. Mate in two.

In a Twentieth Century Retractor Competition, carried out by the *Birmingham News*, Mrs. W. J. Baird has fittingly been awarded the first prize—a silver medal. A. B. White (Hastings) and T. F. Billington (Handsworth) divided second and third prizes. Hon. mens.: J. Whiller (Ripon), H. D'O. Bernard (London), G. M. Norman (Bury), and W. F. Pocock (Cheltenham).

Tidskrift för Schack.—The following are the principal prize problems in the recently concluded Problem Tourney:—

First prize two-mover, by Max Feigl (Vienna).—White: K at K R 8, Q at Q B 5, R at K Kt 4, B at K 4, Kts at K Kt 8 and Q 2. Ps at K R 4, K B 2, and Q 5. Black: K at K 4, R at Q R 5, B at Q B sq, Kts at Q 5 and Q R sq. P at K Kt 4. Mate in two.

Second prize two-mover, by C. G. Gavrilow.—White: K at K B 6 Q at K Kt 3, Rs at K B 5 and Q Kt 8, Kt at K 7, Ps at K R 5, K 3, Q 5, and Q Kt 6. Black: K at K B sq, Q at R sq, R at K R sq, Kt at K Kt 4, Ps at K R 2, 3, K 5, and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

First prize three-mover, by Rev. J. Jespersen.—White: K at K R 7, Q at K B 3, R at K 4, Kts at K B 5, and K 2, Ps at K B 4, K 6, Q B 5, Q Kt 4, and 5. Black: K at Q 4, Q at Q B sq, R at K 6, Bs at K B sq and Q Kt 8, Ps at K Kt 2, 3, K 2, 6, Q B 2, 6, and Q Kt 2. Mate in three.

Second prize three-mover, by C. E. Modin.—White: K at Q 2, Q at K Kt 7, B at Q R 2, Kts at K 6 and Q B 4, Ps at K Kt 3, K 2, Q B 2, and Q R 6. Black: K at K B 4, R at Q R sq, Bs at K B 8 and Q Kt sq, Kt at K Kt 7, Ps at K R 4, Q B 3, and Q Kt 2. Mate in three.

Third prize three-mover by Valentin Marin.—White: K at K 8, Q at K R 2, Rs at K Kt 2 and K B 3, B at K R sq, Kts at Q B 4 and Q R 6, Ps at K B 5 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 4, R at K Kt 3, B at Q 5, Kts at K Kt sq and Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3, Q 6, Q B 2, 6, Q R 6 and 7. Mate in three.

The first three-mover, by the Rev. J. Jespersen, strikes us as not being too original, as the principal features were illustrated in a little three-mover which was honourably mentioned some years ago in a Tourney of the German Chess Association. The following is the position referred to, and we quote it, as the comparison may be interesting. We do not impute anything, as the originality of Mr. Jespersen's work is so well known.

By B. G. Laws.—White: K at Q Kt 7, Q at K B 8, R at K 5, Kt at K 3, Ps at K B 5 and 6. Black: K at Q 3, R at Q 5, B at K 2, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 2, K 5, Q 2 and Q B 5. Mate in three.

Chess Lyrics.—The forthcoming work of Mr. A. F. Mackenzie's problems and contributions to the literature of chess is, we learn, likely to be of greater proportions than was contemplated. It is now expected there will be upwards of 300 problems. To Mr. A. C. White (560, Fifth Avenue, New York), who is editing the work, should subscriptions be sent, or to his account at the Union of London and Smith's Bank, South Kensington, S.W. The price is 12s. for cloth and 14s. for half morocco bindings.

Tagliche Rundschau, Berlin.—The annexed position takes first prize in this Two-move Tourney. We do not yet know the author's name. Motto: "Rundschau"—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K Kt 4, R at Q B 8, B at K R 7, Kts at K B 3 and Q R 6. Ps at K R 3, Q 6, Q B 4 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q Kt 6, R at Q B 2, Bs at K 6 and Q R 5, Ps at K Kt 4 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

This Two-er has points. It recently was awarded a prize in *London Opinion*:—

By S. H. Billington (Birmingham).—White: K at Q R 4, Q at Q 7, R at Q 6, Bs at K 2 and Q R 3, Kt at Q Kt 4. Ps at K B 4, 5, K 6, Q B 2, Q R 2 and 6. Black: K at Q B 4, Rs at Q Kt 8 and Q R 2, B at Q R sq, Kts at K 6 and Q Kt 6, P at Q B 2. Mate in two.

Norwich Mercury.—"King in Corner" (Three-mover) Tourney has absorbed a great amount of interest. The award of the judges, Messrs. Max J. Meyer and A. C. Challenger, gives the following capital positions the premier honours.

By V. MARIN, Barcelona.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in three.

By H. D'O. BERNARD, London.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in three.

The other prizes were allotted as follows: 3rd prize, F W. Wynne, Dudley; 4th prize, G. Heathcote, Arnside; 5th prize, Max Feigl, Vienna; Hon. mention is made of problems by J. Chadwick, R. Braune, A. Corrias, E. J. Winter-Wood, F. A. L. Kuskop, Rev. J. Jespersen, Dr. E. Palkoska, and W. A. Shinkman.

Respecting Mr. Allen's Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem, Mr. Hume has drawn our attention that the alleged cook to No. 44, by Bolton, does not work. It need only be said that we did not notice the respective positions of the White King and Black Bishop at Q Kt sq. Mr. Hume writes that his solutions were not intended for competition, but only to show that so far as time permitted he had thoroughly appreciated the articles, and that any cooks he had found might be added to the common store of knowledge.

SOLUTIONS.

By G. Choculous (p. 456).—See solution given at page 495 of last volume. 1 P—Kt 3, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde, G. Stillingfleet.

By P. H. Williams (p. 457).—1 Q—B 7, K—K 3; 2 B—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 2 or K 3; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B; 2 B—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde, F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, Chas. Johnston, J. and H. Jones, J. D. Tucker.

By R. G. Thompson (p. 457).—The Black Bishop at K R sq should be a White Queen. 1 R—B 6, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. and H. Jones, J. D. Tucker.

By Max Feigl (p. 457).—1 Q—R 6, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By Rev. J. Jepsen (p. 457).—1 K—Kt 8, P—B 6 dis. ch; 2 Kt—B 4 !, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×Kt; 2 R×Q ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 R—K B 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde, F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By E. G. Schulz (p. 457).—1 B—R 5, K—K 3; 2 B—B 7 ch, K×B (If 2..., K—K 4 or B 4; 3 Q—K 3, or K B 3 ch acc., &c.); 3 Kt—K 7 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 B—Kt 4 ch, K×B (If 2 K—K 4 or 5, 3 B—Kt 2 ch or Q—Q 3 ch, &c.); 3 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K or Q 5; 2 Q—K 3 ch, K×Kt; 3 B—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Kt—K 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 3 ch, K×Kt; 3 B—B 3 ch, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By K. S. Howard (p. 458).—1 R—B sq, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde, F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, Chas. Johnston, J. and H. Jones, J. D. Tucker.

By F. Gamage (p. 458).—1 Kt—Q 8, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde, F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, Chas. Johnston, J. and H. Jones, J. D. Tucker.

By G. Heathcote (p. 459).—1 Q—R 6, &c. 1 Q—Q B 4, sent in by some solvers, does not answer. Solved by F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. and H. Jones, J. D. Tucker.

By K. S. Howard (p. 459).—As has been pointed out, the White Queen should stand at Q R 5—the key move being 1 Q—R 4, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde, F. Orrett, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, Chas. Johnston.

No. 1916 (T.P. No. 112), "Competenz."—1 Q—R sq, P—R 6; 2 Q—K Kt sq, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 Kt—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—Q B sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—R 4; 2 Q—K Kt sq, &c. If 1..., K—R 6; 2 B—B 5 ch, &c. This is the author's way of inflicting mate, but "there are others": 1 Q—R 6, K×Kt; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q Kt 6, &c. 1 Q—Kt 7 or R 8, K—R 6; 2 Kt—Q 5, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1917 (T.P. No. 113), "Fascination."—1 K—B sq, K—K 4; 2 Kt—K 2, &c. If 1..., K—K 6; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 Q—K 7, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1918 (T.P. No. 114), "7+4=11."—1 P—R 3, P×B; 2 Kt—K 2, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 B—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1919 (T.P. No. 115), "Simplicius Simplicissimus."—1 B—R 8, B—K 4; 2 Q—Q Kt 7, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 7; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 8; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T.P. No. 123, "Marta" (p. 491).—The author's solution is 1 R—R sq, but 1 Q—R sq solves the position in two moves. Solved by W. H. Gunston.

By V. Cesar (p. 492).—1 R-Q 3, P-B 5; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., B-B 3; 2 Q-K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., R-K Kt 8; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Q-K 3, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, J. and H. Jones.

By S. Trcla (p. 492).—1 R-B 3, P-K 4; 2 Q×P (K 5) ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 4; 2 Q-K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 5; 2 Q×P (B 3), &c. If 1..., Kt-B 6; 2 Kt×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R-Q 3 ch, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. and H. Jones.

By Rev. R. Wright (p. 492).—1 Q-Q 6, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. and H. Jones.

By B. G. L., after "Anon." (p. 494).—1 B-B 2, K-B 3; 2 Q-Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P-R 4; 2 Q-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q 3, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. and H. Jones.

By F. W. Wynne (p. 494).—1 Kt-K 6, K×Kt; 2 Q-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 P-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K R P×P; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Kt-B 7 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., R-B 3; 2 Q×R P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-B 5 ch, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By P. F. Blake (p. 494).—1 Q-K B 8, &c.

By F. B. Phelos (p. 495).—Place the White Bishop on K R 2 instead of K B sq.—then 1 R-Kt sq, K-K 5; 2 Q-Kt 8, &c. If 1..., P-K 5; 2 R-Kt 3, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

T. P. No. 111, "Kleine Hexe" (p. 497).—Add Black Pawn at K R 4. 1 Q-R 7, K-K 4; 2 B-Kt 3, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 Q-B 5 ch, &c.

No. 1920 (T. P. No. 116), "Un pocco!"—1 Kt-B 2, K×Kt; 2 R-Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 B-Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 6; 2 R-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 7; 2 K-Kt sq, &c. Solved also by 1 R-Q 2, 1 Q-B 4, and 1 B-Kt 6. Solved by E. W. Brook (R-Q 2), W. Nash.

No. 1921 (T. P. No. 117), "Terra incognita."—1 P-B 7, K-Q 6 or K 6; 2 Q-R 5, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5; 2 B-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 Q-R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 6; 2 Q-R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-R 5 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 P Queens ch, 1 Q-R 3, and 1 Q-R 5. Solved by E. W. Brook (author's), W. Nash.

No. 1922 (T. P. No. 118), "Bon Voyage."—1 B-R sq, K×Kt (K 4); 2 Q-Kt 2, &c. If 1..., K×Kt (B 4); 2 Q-B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q-B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B elsewhere; 2 Q×P ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Q-Kt 2. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

No. 1923 (T. P. No. 119), "Kia ora."—1 Q-Kt sq, K-K 4; 2 Q-Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Kt-B 5, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Kt 2 ch, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook.

No. 1924 (T. P. No. 120), "Taihoa."—1 Q-Q Kt sq, K×Kt at B 5; 2 Q-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt at Q 5; 2 Kt-R 6, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 P-K 4, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

No. 1925 (T. P. No. 121), "Iena Koe."—1 Q-K B 4, K×either Kt; 2 Q-B 5, &c. If 1..., K-K 3; 2 Kt-Kt 8, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 Q-Kt 5 ch, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

No. 1926 (T. P. No. 122), "Atlantida."—1 Kt-B 7, K×B P; 2 Q-Q Kt 3, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 5; 2 Q-R 3, &c. If 1..., K×K P; 2 Q-Q 3 ch, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

No. 1927 (T. P. No. 124), "Orion."—1 Q-B 7, K-K 3; 2 P-B 4, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 K-Kt 5. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

No. 1928 (T. P. No. 125), "London."—1 Q-R 3, P×Kt; 2 Q-Q B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 5; 2 Q-R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 Q-K 3 ch, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

No. 1929 (T. P. No. 126), "Alle neune."—1 Kt-R 2, Kt-K 8; 2 B-Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-K 6; 2 B-B 2, &c. If 1..., K-Q 7; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-R 5; 2 Kt-B sq, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

No. 1930 (T. P. No. 127), "Miniatur."—1 B-Kt 5, K-K 5; 2 Q-B 6, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5; 2 Q-Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 B-B 6, &c. Solved also by 1 Q-K 7. Solved by W. Nash (two solutions).

No. 1931 (T. P. No. 128), "Finis."—1 Q-Q 8, Kt-B 5; 2 Q-B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-K 5; 2 Q-Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Q-K 7 ch, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, W. Nash.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1951.

By H. F. W. LANE,
Esholt, Yorks.

BLACK.



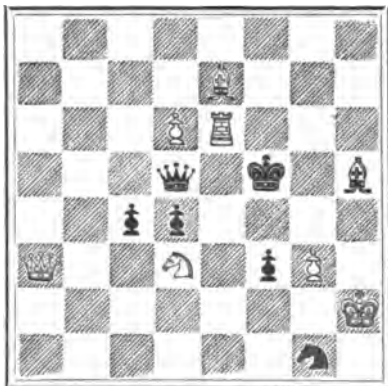
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1952.

By F. GAMAGE,
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



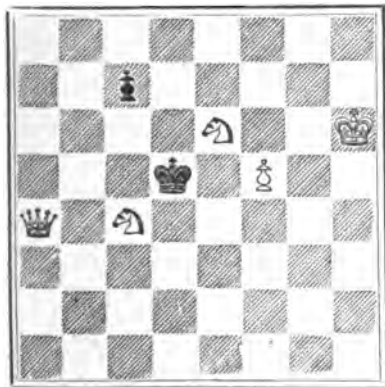
WHITE.

White to mate in two moves.

No. 1953.

By F. A. L. KUSKOP,
Wellington, N.Z.

BLACK.



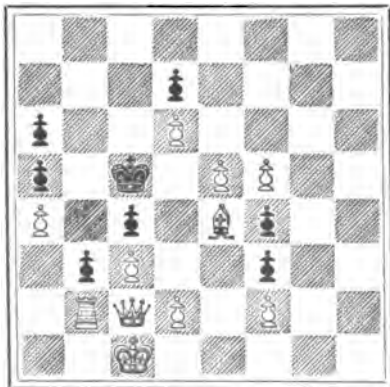
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1954.

By F. GAMAGE,
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1955.

By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1956.

By F. M. TEED,
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
two moves.

No. 1957.

By C. F. STUBBS,
St. John, N.B.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
five moves.

No. 1958.

By A. C. WHITE,
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
seven moves.



MR. JAMES MORTIMER.

Photo by BASSANO,
25, Old Bond Street,
London.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1905

SOME CHESS PLAYERS I HAVE MET.

BY JAMES MORTIMER.

WE gladly embrace the opportunity to supplement the following interesting article by presenting our readers with a portrait of Mr. Mortimer, and some biographical records of his career. We also hope to have the pleasure of publishing his promised "thumb-nail sketches" on an early date.

My earliest recollections of the fascinating game date from a far distant time. It is more than sixty years since I was taught the rudiments of chess. The first player I ever met was my father, and from him I learnt the moves when I was a boy of twelve. He was, I have reason to believe, a tolerably strong player. I remember once accompanying him to an exhibition of a famous "automaton chess player," who made a tour of the United States some time in the 'forties. From this apparently mechanical "master" my father won the game he played on that occasion, and I regret being unable to give the score to the *B.C.M.*, or to compare its beauties (if it possessed any) with those of the numerous masterpieces I have seen during the past fifty years. I do not know who was the *deus ex machina* of the automaton in question, but the memory of his exploits was brought back to my mind ten or fifteen years ago, when an ingeniously constructed automaton called "Mephisto" flourished in London, and gave battle to all comers in the neighbourhood of the Haymarket. This weird counterfeit presentment of his satanic majesty was worked by electricity, under the expert guidance of Mr.

Gunsberg, Mr. Fenton, and, possibly, other flesh and blood players. Many a tilt have I had with "Mephisto" in those days, the uncanny effigy imperturbably exacting a "bob" for each game, whether he won it or not.

My real introduction to the chess world and most of its modern celebrities dates from 1858, when I was an attaché of the American Legation in Paris.

It was at this period that I first met Paul Morphy, the young American chess genius, whose extraordinary talents had already astonished English lovers of chess, and were then causing amazement and admiration amongst the *habitués* of the Café de la Régence, the famous chess resort of the Parisians, and of all professional and amateur votaries of the game visiting the French capital at that brilliant and prosperous period of the Second Empire, following the termination of the Crimean war.

In my hours of leisure, I went almost every day to the Régence, to do a little "wood-shifting" with some *mazette* (duffer) of about my own feebleness, or occasionally to pay half a franc for the privilege of being beaten at the odds of Rook or Knight by any professional "artist" or strong amateur who would graciously condescend (for fivepence a lesson) to show me "how it was done." I was Morphy's fellow countryman, and four years his senior. He had arranged to make Paris his headquarters for a considerable time, and it was not long before we became intimate friends. Paul was a native of New Orleans, and like all scions of the best Louisiana families, spoke French and English perfectly. The son of a judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, he was in every respect a gentleman by birth, breeding, and education. A lawyer by profession, he never regarded chess otherwise than as a pastime, and rarely played for any pecuniary stake whatever, unless at the express wish of his opponents. In physique he was of diminutive stature and almost effeminate build, except the head, which was large and well developed. His face was that of a boy of fifteen, with as yet no single vestige of either beard or moustache. As his age was a few months over twenty-one at the time to which I refer, it is probable that at no period of his life was he destined to become "bearded like the Pard," or, indeed, ever to apply a razor to his boyish face. I remember his gloves were ladies' *fines*, and his shoes a child's size, into which not one woman in a hundred thousand could have squeezed her feet. From this brief description of Paul Morphy's outer man, when he quietly and modestly appeared among the throng of accomplished chess players who then congregated daily and nightly at the Café de la Régence, some idea may be formed of the interest and excitement created by his victories over all who challenged him to single combat, and playing blindfold simultaneously against eight of the best players in Paris. I was an eye-witness of these various exploits, and enjoyed Paul's triumphs far more than he did himself.

Though the famous French chess player, Philidor, had, many years previously, shown the possibility of conducting two or three games without sight of board or men, to play eight games blindfold was at that time regarded as an amazing feat of memory, accomplished only by Morphy himself. Since then the number has often been equalled by Blackburne, and far surpassed by Maczuski, Zukertort, and several others; notably by Pillsbury, who has, I believe, undertaken thirty games blindfold! At the

Régence it was known that, a few weeks previously, Morphy had played blindfold chess at Birmingham, his eight opponents being Lord Lyttleton, the Rev. Mr. Salmon, Mr. J. Kipping (hon. sec. of the Manchester Chess Club), Mr. Avery (president) and Dr. Freeman (hon. sec. of the Birmingham Chess Club), Mr. Carr, Mr. Rhodes, and Mr. W. R. Wills (hon. sec. of the British Chess Association), the blindfold player winning six, losing one, and drawing one.

In Paris, the contending team was composed of Messrs. Boucher, Bierwirth, Bornemann, Guibert, Lequesne, Potier, Prédi, and Séguin, all of whom I remember as strong Parisian amateurs. On this occasion, Morphy beat six of his adversaries and drew with the remaining two.

Soon after this exploit, a match of seven games (draws not counting) was arranged between the young American and Mr. Harrwitz, an expert of European reputation. Mr. Harrwitz was a deformed little man, whose manners were by no means refined, and who, after winning the first two games of the match, took no pains to conceal his contempt for Morphy's abilities as a chess player. This want of appreciation, however, turned out to be rather "previous." Harrwitz scored no more games after the first two, and lost five in succession, when he resigned the match, on the plea of illness. I saw this match from beginning to end, and have never forgotten the grotesque contrast between Harrwitz exultant and Harrwitz crestfallen.

In the following December was played the celebrated match between Morphy and Professor Anderssen, then esteemed the greatest of European players. The score of this match was: Morphy 7, Professor Anderssen 2, and two drawn games. The match was commenced at the Hotel de Rivoli, where Morphy was residing, and I helped him to rise from a sick bed to play the first game—which he lost.

Early in 1859, Mr. Mongredien, president of the City of London Chess Club, came to Paris for the express purpose of playing a match with the redoubtable young American. The result of this series of games, played at the Hotel du Louvre was: Morphy 7, Mongredien 0, drawn 1.

During the four years preceding the Morphy era, and long after his return to America. I met in Paris, at the Café de la Régence, all the noted chess players of the time, some of them destined to make their mark in the future. There were also not a few vastly amusing cranks who fancied they played well and were really the hopeless victims of the professional players, who lived in a cheap way on the vanity and credulity of the *mazettes*, at the modest toll of fivepence a game. As they have all probably joined the majority, they may now, for ought I know to the contrary, have resumed chess playing in some convenient nook on the other side of the Styx. During fully fifteen years the Régence was the *rendez-vous* of two chess playing fanatics as widely separated as the Poles, but both revelling in the delusion that they were good players. One of them, a Tunisian with gleaming white teeth, was known under the *sobriquet* of "Abdel Kader," in allusion to his oriental origin and manners. His bald head, always covered by a Turk's fez, pushed rakishly back in critical positions of the game, his head swaying to and fro like a Chinese image in a toy shop, Abdel Kader was a droll and original character of whom, in the days that

are gone, I have often heard a gentleman now holding an influential position in the chess world give excruciatingly funny imitations. The other odd personage was a rough and ebullient sailor, whose boisterous tones sometimes seemed to make the glasses rattle on the café tables, and frightened the *dame du comptoir* half out of her senses. This bluff old sea-dog, for some reason I never discovered, was invariably called "Madame Dufour," and responded to the nick-name with gracious condescension.

Of the chess celebrities I met during my residence of nearly two decades in Paris, one of the first was the poet, Alfred de Musset, who has been aptly called "the French Lord Byron." He came almost daily to the Régence, in 1855-6, and always sat at the same corner table, playing chess and sipping the pernicious draught which finally wrecked his life. At a later period, the famous Russian novelist, Tourguenieff, was also a daily visitor, and played a remarkably good game. Another strong amateur was M. Grévy, then a Parisian barrister, out of political life since the *coup d'Etat* of 1851, but destined in the future to become President of the French Republic. M. de St. Amant, who had been, under the reign of Louis Philippe, chess champion of France, and, in a historic match, was vanquished by the late Howard Staunton, came often to the Régence, but confined his visits to the small room where smoking was prohibited, and never ventured to breathe the clouded atmosphere of the *estaminet* or general café. M. de St. Amant was a dignified old gentleman, with bushy white hair and distinguished appearance, and usually played with some old admiral or general, to whom he easily accorded the odds of Rook or Knight.

At the Régence, also, I made the acquaintance of M. Arnous de Rivière, then a tall aristocratic looking young fellow, and a very fine chess player, as many of his recorded games, particularly his off-hand encounters with Paul Morphy, abundantly attest. I have enjoyed the personal friendship of M. de Rivière during fifty years, and am glad to find him still hale and hearty, quite capable of gallantly holding his own with the best players of the present day, and able to undertake the arduous duties which have devolved upon him for the past four years, of directing the successful international chess tournaments organised by the Cercle des Etrangers of Monte Carlo.

The late Baron Kolisch may be said to have risen to rank and fortune over the chessboards of the Café de la Régence, where he made his first appearance in the 'sixties, and for a long time was content to delve among the *mazettes* at half a franc a game. He was a jovial and amusing companion, and had the good luck to make a friend of a stockbroker fond of chess, who gave Kolisch an opening as a *coulissier*, or commission agent, at the Paris Bourse. Here his business talents attracted the attention of the Rothschilds, and his future career was assured.

It was in the 'sixties that the late S. Rosenthal came to Paris, and, as a chess player, established his head-quarters at the Régence. He claimed to be a Polish "refugee," though it is doubtful if his departure from Poland had any connection whatever with the Russian tyranny over that unhappy country. Rosenthal, as a young man, was already a sound and painstaking chess player. He was also frugal, sober, patient and conciliatory, and succeeded in making a modest living from chess alone. At all events, I

never knew him to have any other occupation. Gradually he rose to an important position in the chess world, and was justly regarded as a leading exponent of the game. Little by little, he amassed a comfortable independence through chess playing and chess teaching—the only instance of the kind I have ever known. But, though Rosenthal spent the last forty years of his life in Paris, he never learnt to speak or write French with the most distant approach to fluency or correctness, and his innumerable malapropisms were a source of keen enjoyment to all who heard and could appreciate their drollery. His French solecisms are unfortunately not translatable into English, but I will quote one of them here, and endeavour to make it fairly intelligible. Playing one day at the Régence, he inadvertently left a piece *en prise*, and lost the game. “Ah, weil,” said he, philosophically, “j’ai fait *un* boulette ; il faut l’*expirer*.” Meaning, “I have made a blunder and must *expiate* it.” The substitution of the verb *expirer* (to expire) instead of *expier* (to expiate) is worthy of Mrs. Malaprop herself.

In 1865, I first met Leopold Hoffer, then a mere lad, brought to the Régence by a relative. Since then, 40 years have elapsed, and during that period Hoffer and I have fought an untold number of desperate battles on the chequered field of the chessboard, always bloodthirsty opponents, but nevertheless excellent friends. In the Paris International Tournament of 1867 young Hoffer was the organiser of all the important details, and even at that early period of his career evinced the aptitude for the direction of chess competitions, and the general management of the business connected with tournaments open to all nations, which he has repeatedly displayed on similar occasions in recent years, in London and on the Continent. During this tournament of 1867, won by Kolisch, I first met Steinitz, Winawer, and Loyd, whilst among the other principal competitors were De Vere (who, had he lived, would have been a great player), de Riviére, and Rosenthal.

I have already far exceeded the space assigned to me by the editor of the *B.C.M.*, and reserve for a future article a few thumb-nail sketches of the chess players I have met in more recent years. Having myself taken part in seven international tournaments and many national contests, I have measured swords (generally to my own discomfiture) with all the chess celebrities of the last twenty odd years. In the splendid London Tournament of 1883, I had the good fortune to win a game each from the late Dr. Zukertort, M. Tchigorin, and the Rev. Mr. Skipworth, drawing with Steinitz, Bird, and Mason, meeting also in this tournament Mr. Blackburne, Captain Mackenzie, Herr Winawer, and other fine players. In later competitions, and in many off-hand games, I have encountered Lasker, Maroczy, Schlechter, Tchigorin, Pillsbury, Hoffer, Gunsberg, Showalter, Mieses, Marshall, Marco, Janowski, Teichmann, von Bardeleben, Tarrasch, Alapin, Schiffers, Wolf, Schallop, Taubenhaus, Napier, Lawrence, Albin, Tinsley, Van Vliet, Guest, Lee, Leonhardt, Atkins, Bellingham, Tattersall, Loman, Trenchard, Locock, Muller, Wainwright, Gunston, Blake, *e tutti quanti*.

Tinsley and the Russian player, Schiffers, have passed away, but, with these two exceptions, all these masters and amateurs are alive and, I hope, in good health. Amongst them, perhaps, some one may be

destined—who knows?—to contribute bye and bye to the *B.C.M.* a few choice “reminiscences” derived from recollections of the writer of these random souvenirs.

James Mortimer—journalist, diplomat, editor, playwright, and master chess player—is a citizen of the great American Republic. He was born April 22nd, 1833, at Richmond, Virginia, and was educated at the High School, Rochester, New York, and University of Virginia. He commenced his commercial career as a journalist, and at 22 years of age he was chief editor of a Philadelphia newspaper. In the same year—1855—he was appointed attaché of the United States Legation in Paris. In the following year he was sent as U.S. Vice Consul at Civita Vecchia, the port of Rome, then the capital of the Papal States. Three years later—in 1859—he was appointed second secretary of the American Legation in St. Petersburg. He left the diplomatic service in 1860 and returned to Paris, where he was domiciled for the next ten years, resuming his profession of journalist as correspondent of the *New York Express* and other American journals. He left Paris in May, 1870, for London, where he founded the *London Figaro*, of which he was editor and proprietor until 1882, when he sold the property to a company. Under Mr. Mortimer's guidance the *Figaro* enjoyed quite a first-class reputation, which is not surprising, as he possesses a rare knowledge of men, manners, and things; has a ready pen, and is an excellent wit, as some of the chess fraternity who have enjoyed his inimitable after-dinner speeches can testify. It will probably be a surprise to some of our readers to know that Mr. Mortimer has written upwards of thirty plays produced at the following London theatres: Drury Lane, Adelphi, Globe, Olympic, Haymarket, Duke's, Criterion, Princess', Royalty, Court, Vaudeville, Strand, Lyric, Avenue, Terry's, Gaiety, and others. His plays include “Heartsease,” “Gammon,” “Little Cricket,” “The School for Intrigue,” “Two Old Boys,” “Gloriana” (now known as “My Artful Valet”), “Truthful James,” “A Gay Deceiver,” “Dorothy's Stratagem,” “Wifey,” “Oh Those Widows!” are amongst Mr. Mortimer's best known pieces. Doubtless many of our readers will have favourites in this list. Mr. Mortimer's connection with British chess may be said to have started in the year 1870, when he was elected honorary member of the St. George's Chess Club, which then met in King Street, St. James'. He was proposed by the late Mr. N. W. Strode, whom he has often met in Paris, at the Café de la Régence. One result of the personal friendship between Mr. Strode and Mr. Mortimer was that the former gentleman invited the Empress Eugénie to take up her residence as his guest at Camden Place, Chislehurst, after the Revolution of September, 1870, and the flight of the Empress from Paris. On her arrival at Hastings, the Empress telegraphed to Mr. Mortimer, and it was thus through his acquaintance with Mr. Strode, a fellow chess player, that the exiled Imperial family fixed their place of refuge at Chislehurst. During his long residence in Paris, Mr. Mortimer had the good fortune to render some literary services to the late Emperor Napoleon III., whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed until the death of the Emperor, at Chislehurst, in 1873. Mr.

Mortimer possesses the following Orders, all of which were conferred during his diplomatic career, with the exception of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, which was conferred by the Emperor personally in 1869. Orders of Charles III. and Isabella (Spanish) The Christ of Portugal and Lazare, Crown of Italy, The Legion of Honour.

Chess has never been to Mr. Mortimer other than a fascinating pastime, he was therefore so n quite at home in London chess circles. One of his earliest chess friends was Herr Löwenthal—and to the ‘gentle Hungarian’ he gave the charge of a chess column in the *Figaro*, thereby probably incurring the displeasure of Staunton. For a period Mr. Mortimer’s interest in chess was not very manifest—doubtless owing to the presence of more important matters—but in the year 1883 he took part in the Master Tournament of the great International Chess Congress of that year, and from that time his interest in his favourite pastime has not abated. As a player Mr. Mortimer is of the bold, dashing, and brilliant school, well able, if occasion requires, to play very serious chess indeed—as many a master player has found to his cost. In playing over some of his best games, one feels conscious of strong individuality, which seems ever searching for something original in both attack and defence. We should not like to say how many games Mr. Mortimer has lost by seeking out novel lines of play and testing their merits against a strong opponent. But by such methods he has certainly enriched the theory of the game with many original variations in several openings, the most notable of these being the well-known Fraser-Mortimer attack in the Evans Gambit. His chief weakness in actual play is a tendency to undue haste; with him caution seldom marks the guarded way, and in this his play strongly resembles that of Mr. H. E. Bird.

In the opening stages of the 1883 tournament he met with a series of reverses, but the second round saw a marked improvement in his score, and it is characteristic of Mr. Mortimer that on the eve of playing his second game against the late Dr. Zukertort, winner of the tournament, he declared himself confident of being able to hold his own if not indeed to win the game. His defeat of Tschigorin in this tournament was also a fine performance, and the results of these two games alone show what Mr. Mortimer was capable of in his younger days. Since 1883 he has taken part in quite a number of important tournaments, amongst which we recall London, Bradford, Manchester, Paris, and Monte Carlo. He played for the South in the first North *v* South match, at Birmingham, in 1895, and defeated his opponent. Of all the prizes won in chess tournaments, perhaps the one which he values most is the complete set of John Ruskin’s works, which he received from the author on the occasion of his winning the Ruskin prize at one of the meetings of the British Chess Association. During later times Mr. Mortimer has competed in the tournaments promoted at open meetings held at Folkestone, Tunbridge Wells, Norwich, Plymouth, Brighton, City of London, Hastings, &c., and we hope to see him at the forthcoming National Congress at Southport, hale, hearty, and in good form for chess and Northern hospitality.



CHESS LITERATURE.

MATCH: MARSHALL v. JANOWSKI.

Games of the Paris Match, with Notes by F. J. Marshall.

London: Trubner & Co., Dryden House Gerrard Street, Soho.

Price 1/1 *Post Free*.

This is a reprint, in pamphlet form, of the games which appeared in the *Manchester Guardian* during the progress of the recent match. The notes, which were written by Mr. Marshall, have been revised and amplified by him since their first publication. In addition to the seventeen games, which are illustrated with diagrams of critical positions, there is a portrait of Mr. Marshall, together with a record of his achievements, and also those of M. Janowski, in the chess arena. As a handy record of the match, the pamphlet will doubtless be welcomed by match and tournament players, and chess librarians. In the event of a second edition being called for, we suggest the addition of an index to the games, giving a list of the openings and result of each encounter.

"ESPERO KATOLIKA." Editor: Prof. Emile Peltier,
Saint Radegonde, Tours, France.

Some time ago we noted that the international language Esperanto had been adapted for use amongst chess players. The idea is developing, for we have received a copy of a monthly review, printed in that language, which proposes to devote a regular space to the furtherance of the royal game. The first issue unfolds the scheme of its editor, who will cater for students of the game rather than for expert players. It gives the score of a correspondence game played through the medium of Esperanto between a Belgian and an Englishman. Thus by a combination of two pastimes the sphere of chess may be considerably extended. At the same time the knowledge of Esperanto thus gained may be utilised for the more serious purposes of life. We glean from the column a fact which may not be generally known, that Musset, the celebrated French poet, occasionally allowed his poetic Pegasus a flight into the realms of chess, and a specimen of his caissic skill as a problem composer is given.

THE RICE GAMBIT—4th ed. 8vo. 122 pp.

Edited by Dr. Keidanz.

We have to thank Professor Isaac L. Rice for this interesting publication, which contains 95 portraits of players whose aim has been to cultivate the artistic in chess by practical demonstrations showing that the Rice

Gambit is not a lost game for White. In an open letter to Messrs. Cassel and Helms, editors of *The American Chess Bulletin*, in connection with which journal this *brochure* was first issued as a souvenir supplement, Professor Rice explains why he has so persistently encouraged the study of the variation which rightly bears his name. He says he was taught that all forms of the King's Gambit should be eschewed as unworthy the study of a serious votary of chess, but if there was an exception to this it could only be the Kieseritzky Gambit. He, however, holds that chess has an artistic side quite independent of the players; independent also of what he describes as chess athletics,—an appellation which we paraphrase to read dogmatism of the modern school. Professor Rice desires to give impetus to artistic ideals, and hopes that study of the Rice Gambit will show that a game need not be dull in order to be sound; that there are many beauties which can only be revealed by courage and boldness, and that brilliant play is compatible with correctness. If the Rice variation shows that the sacrifice of a Knight can save the Kieseritzky, which the modern school has declared to be unsound, further exhaustive studies will be encouraged of other variations of the Gambit—both accepted and declined. If these investigations prove that the open game is as safe as the close game, then Professor Rice thinks “the value of chess tournaments will be increased ten-fold, and the number of chess amateurs correspondingly; for, in that event, the beauty of chess, the artistic side of it, will so blend with the athletic side as to make every tournament looked forward to by thousands where now only hundreds are interested.” In the *brochure* before us the Rice Gambit is reviewed historically, and chronological records are given of the contests promoted to investigate its ramifications. We are told that it is the intention of Professor Rice to invite the leading Russian players to test the Gambit in a tournament at the St. Petersburg Chess Club, and for this purpose the present volume will be at the service of each competitor. Previous publications devoted to the Rice Gambit were edited by Mr. S. Lipschutz, Mr. James Mortimer (incorporated in his *New Century Chess Book*), and Messrs. Cassel and Helms. The present issue, the fourth of the series, contains all previous analysis of theoretical value, also the latest discoveries, particularly those from the Metropolitan (London) Club Tournament. This information has been collected, collated, and edited by Dr. Keidanz, who since the summer of 1903 has devoted much time to the subject. Finally, it is stated that “if any followers of the game entertain the idea that Professor Rice will rest content, when satisfied as to the soundness of the gambit named after him, they are much mistaken. His interest in chess is by no means confined to the sphere created by his own favourite opening, or the tournaments arranged on its behalf.” Excellent ideals these, which indicate the high water mark of chess enthusiasm. The little book contains a life-like portrait of Professor Rice, and a full page illustration showing part view of his chess room at Villa Julia, Riverside Drive, New York.

Received and will be reviewed next month, “Humor im Schach” and “Erstklassige Schachpartien.” Publisher: A. Stein, Potsdam.

OBITUARY.

IT is with deep regret that we record the death of our esteemed friend and valued contributor the Rev. C. E. Ranken, M.A., who died at his home in Malvern on April 12th. The immediate cause of death was bronchitis and heart disease, aggravated by shock arising from an accidental fall of some 14 feet over the bannister of the stairs in his house. The accident followed sudden failure of the heart. The interment took place in Malvern Cemetery, on Saturday, April 15th, the service at the chapel being taken by the Rev. Canon Pelly, Vicar of Malvern, and at the graveside by Mr. Ranken's brother, the Rev. W. Ranken, Rector of Byfield, Northamptonshire. Among the mourners were Mr. H. B. Bennett, representing the Malvern Chess Club, of which Mr. Ranken was president; Mr. John Need, Mr. E. Osborn, Mr. W. H. Stevens, and Mr. J. H. Jones, junr., officials of the Malvern Cycling Club, with which Mr. Ranken was connected for over 20 years as president and vice-president. The death of Mr. Ranken, who was born at Brislington, near Bristol, in 1828, removes another of the now very few remaining players who connect present day chess with that of the early Victorian era. He was one of the band of English chess enthusiasts—Buckle, Boden, Bird, Brien, De Vere, Freeborough, Lewis, Marriott, Pollock, Rhodes, Staunton, Skipworth, Thorold, Walker, Wayte, and others—whose beneficial influence on British chess is manifest throughout the past century records of the game. He was taught to play chess when twelve years of age by his father, but his practical knowledge was attained from 1847 to 1850, when he was at Wadham College, Oxford. During his undergraduate days he made a theoretical study of Staunton's *Handbook*, and also enjoyed excellent practice with such strong players as Mr. Brien, then a Scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, and the Rev. John Coker, then Fellow of New College. After leaving Oxford, Mr. Ranken competed in the provincial section of the London Tournament of 1851, winning second prize. Mr. Boden secured first honours. From 1852 to 1864, Mr. Ranken had few opportunities to indulge in serious play, the only exception being in 1855, when he took part in three consultation games at the Leamington meeting of the Northern and Midland Counties' Association. This Congress was notable from the fact that it was attended by Messrs. Staunton, Kipping, Owen, Brien, Wormald, and M. de Rivière. In the year 1864 Mr. Ranken was curate of St. John's, Richmond, Surrey, and his interest in chess was then revived, chiefly through friendship with the late Rev. W. Wayte, then a master at Eton, who frequently invited Mr. Ranken to Eton to play serious chess. Many of the games they played are to be found in *The Chess Player's Magazine*, 1865, 6, and 7. In the year 1867, Mr. Ranken became Vicar of Sandford-on-Thames, and resided in Oxford, where, with the late Lord Randolph Churchill, then undergraduate of Merton College, he founded the Oxford University Chess Club, of which he was elected first president. In 1871 he resigned his Living at Sandford, and removed to Malvern, where he resided until his death. From 1869 down to the late seventies, Mr. Ranken competed in the majority of the old Counties' Chess

Association's tournaments with varying success; perhaps his most notable performance was at the Malvern meeting in 1872, when he won first prize in the first-class contest with a score of 12 points, closely followed by Thorold 11½, and Wayte 10½. Lord Lyttleton was president at this meeting, to which Mr. Ranken always looked back with great pleasure, as he was there the medium of reconciliation between Staunton and Löwenthal, who had for some time been estranged. Mr. Ranken competed in the Vizayanagram Tournament of the London International Congress of 1883, but after the first week his health gave way, and he only divided fifth and sixth prizes with Mr. Gossip. He also took part in the 1885 tourney at Hereford, and the first-class Amateur Tourney at Hastings in 1895, but he was quite out of form owing to want of practice. During the later years of his life Mr. Ranken devoted much of his leisure time to chess literature. In 1877 he became editor of the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, and on the stoppage of that journal he joined the staff of this magazine, to which he contributed many articles of practical, theoretical, and historical value. His writings embraced all subjects,—analysis of games, end-games, problems, criticism of current events; indeed any subject which came within the scope of the game. In 1889, he was co-editor, with the late Mr. E. Freeborough, Hull, of that standard text book, *Chess Openings Ancient and Modern*, now out of print. Mr. Ranken bequeathed his chess library to the Cheltenham and Worcester Chess Clubs.

We take the following game and notes from *The Chess Player's Magazine*, 1865.

GAME No. 2,566.

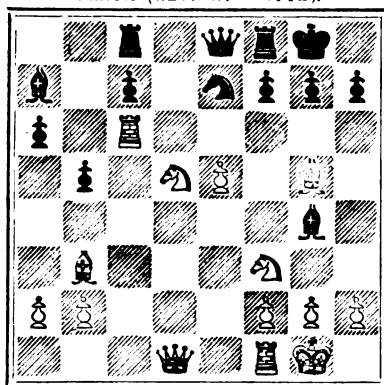
Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. Rev. C. E. RANKEN.	BLACK. Rev. W. WAYTE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 B—Q B 4
5 P—Q B 3	5 P—Q 3
6 Castles	6 B—Q 2
7 P—Q 4	7 P×P
8 P×P	8 B—R 2
9 Kt—Q B 3	9 K Kt—K 2
10 P—K 5	

Position after White's 16th move :—

R×Kt.

BLACK (REV. W. WAYTE).



WHITE (REV. C. E. RANKEN).

In a previous game, Mr Wayte having the attack played here B—K Kt 5, to which Mr. Ranken replied by Castling; had he rejoined P—K B 3 instead, he would have obtained a good game. On this account the text move is superior.

10 Castles

11 B—K Kt 5 11 P—Q Kt 4

.....Black has no better move.
If 11.... Q—K sq; 12 P×P, P×P;
13 R—K sq, and Black's game seems
irretrievable. 11...., B—K Kt 5 would
not lead to any better result.

Bishop, Black by B—Q 2 renders his
game safe, and if, on the other hand,
White takes Kt with Queen, Black
retorts Q B×Kt, with a good game.

16 R×Kt

See Diagram, p. 182.

12 B—Q Kt 3 12 P×P
13 P×P 13 Q—K sq
14 Q R—Q B sq 14 B—K Kt 5
15 Kt—Q 5 15 Q R—Q B sq

A fine conception, leading to a
speedy termination.

.....We believe Black could
have exchanged Kts, relieving himself
from the pressure of White's attack;
if White should in reply take Kt with

16 Kt×R
17 P×Kt
18 Kt×P
19 Q—Q 2
20 Q—K R 6
17 P×Kt
18 Kt×P
19 Q—Q B 3
20 Resigns.

From the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* we learn with regret of the sudden death of Mr. Sydney P. Johnston, a leading player of the Chicago Chess Club. Our contemporary says:—For a long time past Mr. Johnston has been considered the premier player in the windy city, and held the Illinois State championship for a number of times. In 1889 he was one of the American team that prevented the British scoring their third straight victory in the series. He drew a most eventful game with Mr. C. D. Locock on that occasion. Probably his best performance was the score he made in a match with Mr. Frank J. Marshall, just before the Masters' Tournament at Paris, in 1900. The final figures of this encounter read: Marshall 7, Johnston 6, drawn 2. The latter handicapped himself somewhat by persistently adopting the Centre Counter, until his opponent showed him the error of his way. In the many telegraphic matches arranged by the Chicago Club, Mr. Johnston was uniformly successful. His loss will mean a great deal to Chicago chess, the more so as he had charge of the chess column in the *Chicago Tribune*. The deceased was also editor of the *American Artisan*, a trade paper. The score of the shortest game in the Marshall-Johnston match is appended:—

GAME No. 2567.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. MR. JOHNSTON.	BLACK. MR. MARSHALL.	8 B—Q 3	8 P—K B 4
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	9 P—Q R 3	9 P—Q Kt 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	10 R—Q B sq	10 B—Kt 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3	11 P×P	11 P×P
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt—B 3	12 Kt×P	12 Q Kt×P
5 B—B 4	5 B—Q 3	13 B—Q B 4	13 Kt×Kt ch
6 B—Kt 3	6 Kt—K 5	14 P×Kt	14 Kt×B
7 P—K 3	7 Castles	White announced mate in four moves.	

THE CHESS WORLD.

Plymouth.—The tournament prizes at the Plymouth Chess Club have been won this season as follows: Silver Cup, Mr. C. F. Cooper; Plymouth gambit. prize £1 1s., presented by Mr. T. Winter-Wood, Mr. H. Dobson. Handicap, first prize £1 1s., presented by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, Mr. A. Wood; second prize, Mr. H. Dobson; third, Mr. T. Taylor. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. T. Winter-Wood, president of the club, the Rev. H. D. Nicholson, vice-president, made the formal presentations on Friday, March 31st.

The Fifth Barmen International Congress.—An official notice in connection with the above Congress has been issued from which we learn that the three following tourneys are projected: (A) For masters of first rank only. Prizes, £75, £50, £37 10s., and £25. (B) For players of second and third rank. In this eight selected strong amateurs will be allowed to compete. There are twelve prizes, the first, of £50, being the gift of the town of Barmen. The first eight prizes will be divided equally, according to the score, between professionals and amateurs. (C) An Amateurs' Tourney of sixteen players. The same time regulations will prevail as in A and B. The first prize winner receives £20, and is invested with the "Meisterwürde" of the *Deutschen Schachbund*.

Cheshire News.—The Cheshire County Challenge Cup. The final match in this contest for possession of the handsome challenge trophy of the Cheshire Association, was played in Manchester on March 30th, the contesting clubs being Stockport and Altrincham. Victory rested with Stockport with a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Altrincham lost one game owing to the absence of one of the selected players. The handicap tournament at the Sale and District Club has been won by Mr. J. S. Donaldson (Class II.) with 9 wins. He receives a gold medal, presented by Mr. R. Grundy, president of the club. For second and third prizes there was a tie between Mr. A. C. Miller (Class II.) and Mr. G. H. Ogden (Class IA), 8 points each. Mr. J. Grosse (Class IA) took fourth prize with a score of 7 points.

Marshall v. Lasker.—At the recent annual dinner of the Manhattan Chess Club, Dr. Lasker was one of the speakers, and, referring to the recent negotiations between himself and Mr. Marshall, he is reported by the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* to have said that "owing to Marshall's youth and inexperience, it devolved upon him (Dr. Lasker) to look after the business interests of the principals, which might suffer, he hinted, through the interference of outsiders, were he not at the financial helm. He also said that such a match would be much more than a mere conflict for stakes and personal advantage. It would be an intellectual contest in which both would have due regard for the beauty of the game and the strengthening of its theory. Continuing, Dr. Lasker said he was ready to abide by the decision of the presidents of the Brooklyn, Manhattan, and Franklin Chess Clubs in any matters that he and Marshall might not be able to agree upon."

North Manchester Club.—There was a splendid muster of seventy-eight members and guests at the North Manchester Club on April 27th, when the active session was brought to a close with a Social Evening commencing at seven o'clock with tea *a la forchette*. After a substantial repast an adjournment was made to the smoke-room, where, from 8 till 11 p.m., a most enjoyable evening was spent under the directorship of the esteemed president of the club, Mr. Seagrave. The programme, musical and vocal, arranged by Mr. A. E. Moore, chairman of sub-committee, was excellent, as was to be expected with such accomplished artistes as Messrs. Leslie Harris, Arthur Wardley, Walter Lawley, W. H. Burgess, and R. Noble. The prize takers in the various tournaments were: Club Championship Mr. H. B. Lund; second, Mr. C. Löbel; Handicap Tournament, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Roscoe, and Mr. Beckwith in order named; North Manchester Club Cup, Mr. C. Löbel; the remaining prizes were won by Mr. Leibman, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Wihl, and Mr. McKinnon. Mr. Löbel also proved first winner of the Burgess Trophy—a Silver Rose Bowl, which becomes the property of the player winning it three times.

The Ladies' Chess Club, Manchester.—The annual general meeting of this club was held on Tuesday, April 4th, at Parker's, St. Ann's Square. The president, Mrs. Leo Grindon, took the chair, and there was a good attendance of members and associates. The hon. secretary's report showed that the members now number 25, and the associates 19; the average attendance on Tuesdays being 13, and on Fridays 15. Lectures have been kindly given during the season by Dr. Wähltuch and Mr. Farron, and two open evenings have been greatly enjoyed. The hon. treasurer's accounts were regarded as very satisfactory, and showed a substantial balance in hand. The president presented the tournament prizes to the successful competitors. In the Championship Tournament, a silver rose-bowl, to be held each year by the winner, and to become the property of the lady who shall first win it three times in succession, was this season for the first time offered for competition. The winner for 1904-5 proved to be Miss Clara Millar, who headed the list with $8\frac{1}{2}$ games won out of 9 played. In the General Tournament, the first class prize was won by Miss Marian Millar, the second class prize by Mrs. Nasmith, and the third class prize by Mrs. Wood. The associates' prize was won by Miss Anne Mellor. The officials for the ensuing season are: president, Mrs. Leo Grindon, L.L.A., F.R.M.S.; hon. treasurer, Mrs. Waterhouse; hon. secretary, Miss Marian Millar, Mus. B.; hon. tourney sec., Miss Clara Millar. It was announced that the season would this year be extended on Tuesdays only, during April and May.

We have received from Mr. I. Gunsberg, director of play of the Ostend International Congress, the programme for the tournament, which is to take place at Ostend, commencing Saturday, June 10th, with a preliminary meeting, at which the pairing will take place. The tournament will be one of sixteen competitors and two rounds, each competitor playing two games with every other. There are six prizes as follows: 5,000 frs., 3,000 frs., 2,000 frs., 1,200 frs., 900 frs., and 700 frs. The sum of 2,000 frs. will also be divided *pro rata* among the ten non-prize winners, each game counting according to the points of the final score of the player from whom the game was won. In addition to this amount the player (among

the non-prize winners) scoring the highest number of points will receive an additional prize of 200 frs. The second best in the consolation score will receive 150 frs., the third best 100 frs., and the fourth 50 frs. The players will be the guests of the committee, who will provide each competitor free hotel accommodation. The hours of play are stated to be: Mornings, from 10 to 12-40; afternoons, from 2-30 to 6 30; evenings, from 8-30 to 10-30. With reference to the last period, the committee will take the views of the majority of the players before the tournament commences. Time-limit: the first twenty moves in one hour and twenty minutes, afterwards fifteen moves per hour. Five games to be played weekly, Wednesday to be an off day for adjourned games (if any) Entries for this tournament should reach the committee as early as possible, but not later than 15th May, and should be addressed to the secretary, Mons. B. Davidovski, Cercle des Echeques, Avenue Marnix 2, Bruxelles. We shall be surprised if the majority of the competitors are in favour of such short periods for play as two hours and forty minutes for the morning sitting, and two hours in the evening.

Irish News.—During the past month Mr. Teichmann spent some time in Dublin, where he gave several exhibitions of simultaneous play. On March 29th, he played eighteen games at the Dublin Chess Club, winning 14 and losing 4. Next day three consultation games were played, Mr. Teichmann winning 2 and drawing 1. On April 1st, he engaged seventeen players simultaneously at the Sackville Club, winning 13 and losing 3. On April 3rd, he was the guest of the University Club, where he won 11 games and drew one—against Mr. W. E. Thrift. During the remainder of the week he spent much time at the headquarters of the Sackville Club, where he gave a second successful exhibition on April 10th, winning 18, losing 1, and drawing 2, in 2½ hours.

On Saturday, April 18th, a team of thirteen players of the Edinburgh Club visited Dublin, to contest a match with the premier chess organisation of the Irish capital. An interesting encounter resulted in the defeat of the Scottish team by 9 games to 3, and one game unfinished. Full score:—

DUBLIN.				EDINBURGH.			
Mr. W. E. Thrift	*	Mr. H. Jackson	*				
Mr. S. Fitzpatrick	½	Mr. R. Rankin	½				
Mr. F. Hobson	½	Mr. D. Simpson	½				
Mr. W. Moffat Wilson	1	Mr. F. Spence	0				
Mr. H. V. White	1	Mr. W. Tait	0				
Dr. F. C. Martley	1	Mr. W. Smith	0				
Mr. W. H. Baker	1	Mr. E. Shanks	0				
Mr. John H. Parnall	½	Dr. Carment	½				
Mr. P. Dunscombe	½	Mr. D. Davidson	½				
Mr. W. Nicholls	0	Mr. W. L. Thomas	1				
Mr. D. M. Steen	1	Mr. A. Orrack	0				
Mr. W. Moore	1	Mr. W. Mossman	0				
Mr. D. Middleton	1	Mr. B. Robertson	0				

9

* Unfinished.

3

After the match the teams dined together, and spent a most enjoyable evening.

Birmingham and District.—The local league contests are now drawing in, and very little club chess is left. The long team contests between the various clubs have produced fairly even results, the Y.M.C.A., who have lost twice to Sparkill, lost and won with St. George's, beaten the City club twice, and the Birmingham C.C. once, having perhaps slightly the best record. A mixed team of Birmingham players, the aggregate being of moderate strength, went to London April 8th. to play the Metropolitan Club, and lost by 7 to 3. Chief interest now centres in the two individual championships now in course of organization. That for the championship of Warwickshire begins its qualifying rounds shortly, and the section winners will join the four selected strongest entrants in the final round at the beginning of autumn. The contest being organised by the Birmingham C.C., for the championship of Birmingham, is arousing, if anything, even more interest, as it will settle who is the best player in the city,—a very vexed question. It is intended to confine this strictly to Birmingham players only. The match between the two premier Birmingham clubs, revived after an interval of six or seven years, resulted as follows:—

BIRMINGHAM C.C.					ST. GEORGE'S C.C.				
Mr. W. Bridgwater	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. D. Wilmot	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. McCarthy	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Feeny	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. H. Billington	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. O. Egger	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. M. Francis	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Terrill	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. E. Sherwin	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Mackenzie	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Mills	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Green	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. B. Buswell	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. E. Westbury	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Silk	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Beeson	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. J. Parker	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. Mackenzie	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. H. Twigg	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Arblaster	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. G. Bennett	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Turner	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Leigh	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Levenstein	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Browning	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. King	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Martin	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Peck	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Shorthouse	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. D. Lock	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Bantock	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Woodward	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Austin	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Ion	...	...	...	0
				—					—
				11					7

We were delighted to receive a few days ago a letter, from an old friend and chess-player who was well known in London chess circles some years ago, Mr. J. F. Volckmann, who is now the hon. sec. of the Sydney School of Arts Chess Club, which is now in its 51st year of existence, and meets at 275, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. Mr. Volckmann describes the club as one of the most active in Australia, he says:—"The membership averages about 80, and the daily attendance is now extremely good for Sydney. As I write there are ten tables going, and some twelve or thirteen other members and visitors are watching the play, especially in the case of three championship tourney games. At present Sydney has the School of Arts Club, the Sydney Club, and about fourteen suburban local clubs, most of which are more or less active. The Sydney Chess Club, which was formerly a strong organization, has declined very much of late, and is not much heard of.

Most of the local clubs are banded together in a body called the "Sydney and Suburban Chess Union," which runs annually an inter-club competition, A and B grades, and with the School of Arts Club forms the N.S.W. Chess Association (the Sydney Club has just withdrawn). Since this Association has been in existence, New South Wales has won all its inter-state matches; formerly only about $2\frac{1}{2}$ out of 15 were won. The three strongest players in Australasia are almost certainly Mr. J. L. Jacobsen, of this club; Mr. G. C. Watson, Melbourne Chess Club; and Mr. W. S. Viner (formerly of this club), champion of West Australia. Mr. E. N. Wallace would probably make a fourth, but he is seldom heard of now in connection with chess matters."

British Chess Federation.—An important and well attended meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Chess Society took place on Saturday, April 25th, at the Criterion Hotel, Piccadilly, London, where a room was kindly provided by the Metropolitan Chess Club. The delegates present were Mr. F. G. Naumann (president), Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (chairman), Mr. H. E. Dobell (hon. treasurer) Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester), Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford), Mr. F. P. Carr and Mr. T. H. Moore (London League), Dr. Hunt (Southern Union), Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham), and Mr. L. P. Rees (hon. secretary). The chief business on the agenda was the programme for the National Congress at Southport in August next. Mr. I. M. Brown (hon. sec. Northern Union) reported that the Northern Union executive had made good progress, and were waiting the settlement of the programme before further action could be taken. After some discussion, during which it was manifest that it was the general desire that the Northern Congress should equal the brilliant gathering at Hastings last year, it was decided to announce:—

- (a) British Championship, first prize £60, second £30, third £20, fourth £10.
- (b) First-class tournament, with not less than £70 in prizes. If more than twelve entries are received, the competitors will be divided into sections, and the value of the first prize in each section will be £15.
- (c) Second and Third (d) class tournaments, with prizes aggregating £30 at least in each.
- (e) Ladies' Championship, first prize £10, second £7 10s., third £5, fourth £2 10s.

Two problem-solving contests will also be held, and suitable prizes offered. During the course of the Congress the lighter side of the game will be represented by lightning tournaments. The committee also revised the proposed rules for the correspondence matches which will shortly be started between the four units which constitute the Federation. Each unit will play one match with each other unit, and the unit emerging from the contest with the best aggregate score will be the winner of the contest. On game will be played between each individual pair of players. The time limit will be 48 hours. Problem-composing and solving will also

be started shortly. The former will be open to the world, and for three-move direct mate problems only. Entries close October 31st next. Three well-known British problem experts will appraise the entered positions with a scaling limit of 1 to 100 points. The best problem by a British composer will be awarded the Federation gold medal. The solving contest will open January 1st, 1906, and close following June 30th. Each competitor must obtain from the secretary of the Federation a book containing the whole of the problems, and points will be given under a scale which awards points for each correct key move, dual continuations, proving a problem impossible, &c.

Kent County Association.—The annual Congress will be held this year at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, under the auspices of the Sydenham and Forest Hill Club. The Congress will open on June 12th, with the annual general meeting. The programme includes a first-class open amateur tournament (limited entry), entrance fee 10/6; second class open amateur tournament (limited entry), entrance fee 5/-; tournament on the 'knock-out' principle, to be commenced and finished on Whit-Monday, entrance fee 2/6; county championship tournament, entrance fee 5/-; ladies' open tournament, entrance fee 2/6; ladies' handicap tournament, entrance fee 2/6 (a special prize will be presented by Mrs. Naumann); several extra tournaments, entrance fee 2/6; blindfold, simultaneous, and consultation games by masters and amateurs; match of 50 aside, Kent v. Metropolitan Chess Club. The Congress will close on June 17th. The hon. sec. of the Kent Association is Mr. W. M. Brooke, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.

Kent County Cup Competition.—This annual competition, which was concluded on March 25th, was contested this season by eleven clubs, which were grouped into three sections: (A) Canterbury, Deal, Dover, Folkestone; (B) Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Tunbridge Wells; (C) Bromley, Lee, Sydenham. The clubs in each section play home and home matches until the end of February, when the sectional winners play a triangular final round. The sectional winners this year were Canterbury, Tunbridge Wells, and Sydenham (the cup holders). Sydenham and Tunbridge Wells met at Sydenham on March 11th, and Canterbury and Tunbridge Wells at Tunbridge Wells on March 25th; Tunbridge Wells winning both matches and therefore the Cup. This is the third time this club has held the Cup since the institution of the competition, having won it in 1901 and 1902, and lost to Sydenham by 1 point in 1903 and 4. The score of the final matches is given below:—

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.					SYDENHAM.				
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Aston	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Butler	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. P. Barlow	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Storr-Best	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Read	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. W. Cedervall	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. E. Shaw	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. L. Nickels	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Lawson	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. A. Happell	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. D. Jordan	...	...	...	1

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.					CANTERBURY.				
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	1	Rev. W. E. Evill	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Horsley	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Butler	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Worters	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. E. Dunster	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Read	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. A. Johnson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Stone	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. L. Nickels	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. L. W. Cooper	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. A. Happell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Marchant	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$					<hr/> 2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The Club Championship Tournament of the Tunbridge Wells Chess Club resulted in a tie between Mr. W. M. Brooke and Mr. T. S. Connan, who each scored $10\frac{1}{2}$ out of 14 games. They subsequently played two games to decide the tie. The first was played on April 4th, and resulted in a draw. The second was played a week later, and was won by Mr. Connan, who therefore wins the Championship with the trophy and Association medal.

Yorkshire.—On Saturday, April 8th, a team of twenty-two players representing the Leeds Club, visited the Manchester Club to contest a friendly match. After a pleasant encounter the scores were in favour of Manchester by $14\frac{1}{2}$ points to $7\frac{1}{2}$. It is, however, worthy of note that on the first 12 boards each side totalled six points, whilst Leeds won 4, lost 1, and drew 2 on the first seven boards. Such records are encouraging, and as the *Bradford Observer Budget* puts it, "furnish striking justification of Yorkshire's newly acquired Northern championship honours."

The annual meeting of the Huddersfield Chess Association was held April 15th, at the Queen Hotel, Mr. T. S. Yates (president) in the chair. The secretary reported that annual tournaments had aroused much interest, with 14 entries in Class A, 11 in Class B, and 4 in Class C. The winners were: Class B, Mr. R. H. Turner (Y.M.C.A.) and Mr. H. Bedford (Huddersfield); Class C, Mr. F. J. Sykes (Y.M.C.A.) and Mr. S. D. Butterworth (Milnsbridge). Class A was not completed. The Watkinson Trophy competition had resulted in favour of Brighouse. The balance sheet showed receipts amounting to £5 1s. 5d., and a balance in hand of a few shillings. Two sets of chessmen were presented to Brighouse and Meltham, section winners. Mr. Yates presented the Watkinson Trophy Cup to Mr. C. W. Roberts, on behalf of the Brighouse Club, in the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Watkinson, the donor, who was unwell. Mr. T. S. Yates was re-elected president, and Mr. C. S. Tolson was elected secretary and treasurer. In the final trophy match between Brighouse and Meltham, the former club won by 5 points to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Brighouse conceded $\frac{1}{2}$ point start—the competition being a handicap by points.

The annual general meeting of the Yorkshire County Chess Association was held on April 15th, at the rooms of the Leeds Club, Mecca Café, Park Row. The programme included the usual tournament for small prizes—two prizes to each section of four players—and a lightning tournament. During the interval between the first and second round of the general tournament, tea was served, and followed by the business meeting, at which Mr. E. Woodhouse, J.P., Leeds,

presided. The report and balance sheet disclosed a prosperous state of affairs, with cash surplus £9 3s. 5d. During the year the County had achieved distinction by defeating Lancashire and Cheshire, thereby becoming custodian of the "Moore" Challenge Trophy and Champion of the Northern Union. The usual County tournaments had been held, attracting 83 competitors. The first prize winners were: County Championship, Mr. C. F. Lines (Huddersfield); Class B, Mr. C. W. Dreyer (Hull); Class C, Mr. Allan Smith (Leeds). The fourth "Kitchin" Memorial Correspondence Tourney, in which the prize is £8, had been won by Mr. Walter Gledhill. The chairman presented the "Woodhouse" Challenge Cup and the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Trophy to the captains of the winning clubs, Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford) and Mr. W. F. Threlkeld (Wakefield) respectively. A proposal by the Executive Committee that eight players should be selected and placed in the final stages of the County Championship contest, without taking their chance in the preliminary round, was defeated. Mr. S. Chrispin, hon. treasurer, asked to be relieved of office, and Mr. O. C. B. Brown, of York, was elected to the position. The hon. secretary, Mr. J. A. Woollard, declined re-election, but the appointment of his successor was left to the decision of the new committee, which meets on May 6th. The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., was re-elected president of the Association.

The Correspondence Match against Devonshire has been won by the Western County by 29 points to 21.—We are not surprised at this result, which we anticipated on seeing the list of Yorkshire players.

Chess in Scotland.—The 22nd Annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association took place at the Station Hotel, Stirling, opening on Good Friday, 21st April, and closing on Wednesday, 26th April. The "Championship" Tourneys were interesting, rather more players taking part than is, perhaps, usual, and for the second consecutive year, Dr. R. C. Macdonald, of Glasgow C.C., again succeeded in winning the "Major" event with the splendid score of 8 wins, which was, indeed, the highest possible score. The following table shows the details:—

MAJOR COMPETITION.

	Wardhaugh	Murray	Thoms	Borthwick	Scott	Chambers	Gray	Lupton	Macdonald	TOTAL
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	—	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3½
Mr. A. Murray	0	—	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2½
Mr. H. J. M. Thoms	0	0	—	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
Mr. J. Borthwick	1	1	0	—	0	1	0	1	0	4
Mr. W. Scott	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	0	0	5
Mr. J. D. Chambers	½	1	0	0	½	—	0	1	0	3
Mr. A. U. Gray	½	0	½	0	½	1	—	0	0	3
Mr. T. Lupton	½	1	1	0	1	0	1	—	0	4
Dr. Macdonald	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	8

For the "Minor" Tourney eight players entered, and a keen contest resulted in a victory for Mr. A. M. Lupton, Stirling, who scored 6 wins out of a possible 7, being closely followed by Mr. F. G. Harris, Glasgow, who scored $5\frac{1}{2}$. Messrs. H. W. Coster, Stirling, and W. Sharp, Glasgow, tied for third and fourth places with scores of 4 each, and Mr. John Connor came fifth with a score of 3.

The Scottish Championship, won by Dr. Macdonald, carries with it the "Spens" Memorial Gold Medal, and a five guinea prize, as well as possession of the "Championship" Cup for one year. The second prize, gained by Mr. W. Scott, Glasgow, is three guineas, an equal prize going to the winner of the "Minor" Tourney. Mr. J. C. B. Richardson has presented as a "brilliancy" prize, a silver rose-bowl, value two-guineas, open to all competitors in either section of the "Championship," but the winner of this is not yet known. A problem-solving contest was held during the meeting and won by Mr. J. Borthwick, Glasgow, and a "Lightning" Tourney by Mr. H. Jackson, Edinburgh. There were only three competitors for the "Ladies' Championship," which was won by Miss F. H. Stirling, Edinburgh.

The Annual Business Meeting was held at 3 p.m. on April 24th, at Stirling—Mr. T. Lupton presiding. The treasurer's report, read by Mr. Murray, was submitted and considered satisfactory. With regard to the next place of meeting, an invitation was read from the Glasgow C.C., giving a cordial invitation to the Association to hold its next congress in that city. There being no competing invitation, and as it is four years since the congress was last held in Glasgow, the invitation was unanimously accepted. On a vote being taken as to the date of the congress, Easter was selected in preference to the New Year, but the actual date was left to the committee to fix. The following office-bearers were then elected: President, Mr. Wm. Black, Glasgow; vice-presidents, Messrs. H. Jackson, Edinburgh; A. Bonar Law, M.P.; Dr. Wyse, Falkirk; T. Lupton, Stirling; Walker, Dundee; Dr. Knight, Portobello; and J. Crum, Glasgow; directors, the Champion and Messrs. M'Kee, Glasgow; Thoms, Edinburgh; Lindsay, Stirling; and Finlayson, Glasgow. It was agreed that the champion be match captain for the year. Mr. Murray was appointed secretary and treasurer. An informality in the rule by which the lowest scoring club in the Richardson Trophy Competition should drop out each year to let in the Spens Cup winner, led to a recommendation from the council that this year Falkirk, Queen's Park, and Glasgow Atheuæum, which were equal in losing points for the Richardson Cup, should play a series of matches with each other, and that the lowest aggregate scorer drop from the Richardson Competition, and that in future years the four losing clubs in the first round of the competition play against each other on the knock-out principle. After considerable discussion the recommendation was agreed to. It was agreed to admit the Scottish Ladies' Chess Association as an affiliated club. The secretary was instructed to send a message of sympathy to the relatives of the late Mr. Mills.

On Wednesday evening, April 26th, the Annual Supper of the Stirling Club was held, when the players were the guests of the club. A company of about sixty was present, and in the absence of Mr. W. Lawson, Stirling,

president of the Scottish Chess Association, through illness, the chair was occupied by Mr. T. Lupton. The toast of the "Scottish Chess Association" was given by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, St. Ninian's, and was replied to by Mr. W. D. Chambers, one of the competitors. An evening of excellent harmony was spent.

Mr. J. A. McKee, has, for the second year consecutively, won the Glasgow C.C. Championship, as well as that of Queen's Park C.C., Glasgow. The Championships of the Athenæum and Central C.C., Glasgow, have been won respectively by Messrs. J. J. S. Gray and Andrew Jackson.

We understand that the annual match between Glasgow and Liverpool C.C. has been fixed for a date about the end of May, at Liverpool.

A team from Manchester C.C. has arranged a short pleasure tour in Scotland during June, and has arranged match fixtures with Glasgow C.C., "Burns" C.C., Edinburgh C.C., and Stirling County.

Scotland v. Northern Counties' Union.—This match will be played at Glasgow, on Saturday, 10th June, with 25 players a side.

During the early days of last month some sensational and cruel reports were circulated respecting Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, who, according to the canard mongers, had made desperate attempts at self-destruction. Mr. W. P. Shipley, president of the Franklin Chess Club, and a personal friend of Mr. Pillsbury's, quickly refuted the wicked lying statements in a communication published by the *Brooklyn Eagle*. Mr. Shipley says:—

"The statements in reference to Mr. Pillsbury's condition have been grossly exaggerated. Mr. Pillsbury entered the Presbyterian Hospital, one of the best institutions in this city, last Sunday (April 2nd), for a slight operation for a trouble from which he has been suffering for the past two years. There was nothing unusual in the trouble, and the operation is one most customary in such cases. Dr. Henry J. Wharton, one of the best surgeons in this city, performed the operation, which was entirely satisfactory, last Tuesday afternoon, and Mr. Pillsbury was expected to be around again in about a week.

"His condition following the operation has been favourable, but, as is usual in a case of this kind, his diet had to be for a few days restricted. As a result of the lack of nourishment and the effects of ether, Mr. Pillsbury had a delusion Thursday night that he must be present at an entertainment given for him in Philadelphia, and that he must be on hand promptly. No doubt the entertainment that he had in mind was one that was given at the Franklin Chess Club about a week ago, at which he was present. Pillsbury got up and dressed himself and started to leave the hospital, when he was interfered with by the nurses.

"Thinking that the interference was unwarranted, and being in a trance somewhat similar to a man that walks in his sleep, he did not see any reason why they should detain him, and attempted to force his way out of the hospital. He was, however, aroused in the course of about half an hour, realized where he was, and retired peacefully to bed. I saw Dr. Wharton Friday morning. Pillsbury's condition then was favourable, and he was resting quietly. I believe, in the course of a week or ten days, he will be around and, after he recovers his strength, will be as strong and well as he

was three or four years ago. The statements that appeared in the papers are unwarranted, and a gross outrage both to Mr. Pillsbury, his friends, and the public. It is absolutely untrue that his wife was at the hospital, as set forth in the papers, and her remarks, as well as other supposed details, were manufactured by the reporters who wrote up the articles."

The chess editor of the *New Orleans Times Democrat* comments on the incident as follows:—"Apropos of the recent graphic and overdrawn account of Pillsbury's illness, we have come across a rather lengthy article pertinent thereto, and we think many of our readers will agree with the well-worded statements of the following quotation therefrom:—"Probably his attempt at self-destruction will be cited in connection with the threadbare legend of Paul Morphy, and the more recent insanity of William Steinitz, to prove that addiction to chess-playing as a profession leads to mental ruin. It ought to be unnecessary to tell those who read such stuff that Morphy became insane years after he had abandoned chess even as a recreation. As for Steinitz, who for nineteen years held the chess championship of the world, he lost his wits by meddling with telepathy to an extent that might readily have upset the mental balance of a younger and a stronger man. Madness among chess amateurs is common, but it is not of the permanent variety. It exhausts itself in heated but possibly wholesome explanations of how a lost game might have been won. But madness among chess professionals is extremely rare, and nearly, if not all, the cases wherein devotion to the profession is the cause, are not more conclusive against playing chess for a livelihood than other instances of insanity are against other occupations."

London.—The Championship Tournament at the Ladies' Chess Club resulted in a tie between Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. A. May, with a score of $4\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 6 points. Three games were played for the final. The first of these was drawn, the second won by Mrs. Anderson, and the third drawn. Mrs. Anderson therefore secures the trophy, Mrs. May taking second prize, and Mrs. J. Walter Russell third. Mrs. A. May is to be congratulated on showing excellent form throughout the contest.

We learn from the *Stoke Newington Recorder* that the North London Club has had a very successful season. Twenty-two matches were contested, 16 being won, 6 lost, and 1 drawn. Thirty-five members of the club took part in the contests, scoring 193 points out of 326 games. Prizes offered for the best scores made in the "A" division of the London League contests were won as follows: Messrs. E. Connory and J. P. Savage *ex aequo*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 11 games. Other scores were: E. J. Randall, H. V. Buttfield, and F. J. Child, 8 each; C. E. Harris, $7\frac{1}{2}$; F. W. Andrew and E. D. Palmer, 7 each. In the club tournament, played in three sections, Mr. J. T. Heppell won section I., Mr. F. W. Andrew section II. The club meets on Thursdays, during the spring and summer, and the hon. secretary, Mr. H. V. Buttfield, will be glad to furnish full particulars of membership. Address: North London Chess Club, Amherst Club, Hackney, N.

The Chess Bohemians will hold their thirteenth annual Supper and Social Evening on May 11th, at "The Grid," 136, Cheapside, E.C. The

club has experienced a fairly successful season. The first team competed in the 'A' Division of the League contest, defeating the Athenæum and Lee each by 3 games, $11\frac{1}{2}$ — $8\frac{1}{2}$, and drew with East London. It is worthy of note that although the Bohemians total score is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ in the League score, yet the club scored $8\frac{1}{2}$ points to $11\frac{1}{2}$ against Hampstead, which came out second on the list. Other scores were $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ against Leyton, and 8 to 12 against Brixton. The second team defeated London Rifle Brigade (twice) West Norwood and Hearne Hill, Victoria, Wheatsheaf, Central Y.M.C.A., Surrey Commercial Dock C.C., City Central, Customs Sports Club (twice), Birkbeck, and London County Council second team. Only one reverse was suffered, and this was inflicted by the Admiralty Club. The Championship Tournament was won for the second year in succession by Mr. W. Schartau, with the highest possible score of 9 points. The Handicap tournament prizes were won by: Class II., Mr. G. Rauser; Class III., Mr. J. Wretts; Class IV., Mr. E. Kettle. After May 11th, club meetings will be held on the first Thursday in each month only, until the end of August. The work of the active session starts in September. The subscription to the club is the modest sum of 5/-, and the hon. secretary, Mr. E. S. Michell, 81, Digby Road, Clissold Park, N., will be pleased to furnish any further particulars of membership, &c.

West London Chess Club.—The half-yearly general meeting was held at the Brook Green Hotel, Hammersmith, on Friday, April 7th, Mr. R. P. Michell, president, in the chair. The reports of the officers were most interesting, particularly that of Mr. R. Eastman, the energetic match captain, to whose untiring efforts is largely due the success of the club in its various matches, and the high position it has again taken in the "A" division of the London Chess League. During the past winter the club had a Sealed Handicap and a Continuous Tourney, which have both helped to promote good attendance. For the forthcoming summer season the following competitions have been arranged: (1) Championship Tourney; (2) Class I.B Tourney; (3) Summer Continuous Tourney. Match results:—

		<i>Played.</i>		<i>Won.</i>		<i>Lost.</i>		<i>Drawn.</i>
League Matches ...	...	12	...	7	..	4	...	1
Other 1st team matches...		9	...	7	...	2	...	—
2nd team matches	...	3	...	3	...	—	...	—
		<u>24</u>		<u>17</u>		<u>6</u>		<u>1</u>

Apart from the League matches, the results of which have been recorded from time to time, other wins have been scored against Acton (twice), Ealing, the Ladies, Rochester at Rochester, and both 'Varsities at Oxford and Cambridge, Oxford being defeated by $8\frac{1}{2}$ games to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and Cambridge by 15 to 5. The combined 'Varsities paid a visit to Brook Green Hotel on Friday, March 24th, but owing to some of their players failing to appear, two of the best West London players, who were to have played for the club, were generously given up to play for the visitors, who were eventually successful after a hard fight by $9\frac{1}{2}$ games to $11\frac{1}{2}$ —thanks in some measure to the generosity of their hosts. Of the individual scores in matches, the record of Mr. C. F. Ford stands out prominently. He played

in all league matches, and compiled the fine score of $10\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 12 games played, only losing one game and drawing one. The following is a list of players with the best scores in league matches:—

	<i>Av. place.</i>	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Mr. C. E. Ford ...	12.9	10	1	1	87.5
Mr. W. H. Regan...	3	8	2	2	75
Mr. E. Cusdin ...	18.3	7	2	1	75
Mr. R. P. Michell...	1	6	2	4	66.6
Mr L. Illingworth...	11.4	3	1	7	59
Mr. H. Fairman ...	18.6	5	3	3	59
Mr. C. Nicholls ...	4	4	2	6	58.3
Mr. G. R. Snowden	5.7	5	3	4	58.3
Mr. R. Eastman ...	11	7	5	—	58.3
Mr. W. H. Frost ...	16.8	6	4	2	58.3

To show the strong *esprit-de-corps* existing among the members, it is gratifying to note that out of the 29 players who were called upon to take part in league matches throughout the season, ten players took part in all twelve matches, whilst four others only missed one match. The following is a list of players with the best percentages in all matches:—

	<i>Won.</i>	<i>Lost.</i>	<i>Drawn.</i>	<i>Percentage.</i>
Mr. E. Cusdin ...	8	2	1	77.1
Mr. C. E. Ford ...	14	4	3	73.8
Mr. H. Fairman ...	11	3	4	72.4
Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne	8	3	2	69.2
Mr. R. P. Michell ...	8	3	5	65.6
Mr. C. Nicholls ...	8	2	10	65
Mr. R. Eastman ...	12	6	2	65
Mr. H. E. Williams ...	7	3	6	62.6
Mr. H. J. Snowden ...	7	4	2	61.5
Mr. G. R. Snowden	6	3	4	61.5
Mr. W. H. Regan ...	9	5	5	60.5

The match of five games between Messrs. Marshall and Napier to test the Rice Gambit was started at the Metropolitan Club on April 29th. Mr. Marshall had the attack, but he failed to make any impression on Mr. Napier's defence and lost the game. Next day Mr. Napier had the White forces, but the attack again failed. In this encounter Mr. Marshall adopted the Napier defence and won in 42 moves. On April 26th, Mr. Marshall played twenty members of the Metropolitan Club simultaneously, winning 14, losing 2, and drawing 4 games. Next Wednesday, May 3rd, Mr. Teichmann will give an exhibition of simultaneous play at the Metropolitan Club.

Mr. Marshall is in negotiation with Dr. Tarrasch for a match for £100 aside, but the exact terms and date of play have not yet been settled. He is also willing to meet Herr Schlechter in a match for the same amount of stakes.

The *Hereford Times* says that Mr. Napier intends to return to America almost immediately after the finish of the match he is now playing Mr. Marshall.

We are sure that all chess players will be glad to hear that since the removal of the St. George's Club to its new quarters, 21, Grafton Street, W., there has been a marked increase in the membership. The club has also been very much in evidence during the past owing to the match which its

officials arranged between Herr Mieses and Herr Leonhardt. The contest was one of five games, draws not counting. Herr Mieses won the match with a score of 4 to 1. Only one game—the first—resulted in a draw. We hope to give a selection from the games in our next issue.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE. "A" DIVISION.

FULL RESULTS. SEASON 1904-5.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	Total.
Athenæum ... 1	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Battersea ... 2	1	—	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	5
Bohemians ... 3	1	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Brixton ... 4	1	1	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	$8\frac{1}{2}$
East London ... 5	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Hampstead ... 6	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	$10\frac{1}{2}†$
Insurance ... 7	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Lee ... 8	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	1	0	5
Leyton ... 9	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	4
Lud-Eagle ... 10	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	9
Metropolitan 11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	12^*
North London 12	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
West London 13	1	1	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	0	—	$7\frac{1}{2}$

* First prize. † Second prize.

The half-yearly meeting of the League will take place on May 8th, at the City Club, at 7 p.m., when the representative of the North London Club will move that the rule compelling matches in the "A" Division to be played "within two miles of the Royal Exchange" be rescinded. The *Stoke Newington Recorder* says:—"It is without question most convenient, even to clubs with suburban headquarters, to have the matches in the city, but it cannot be in the best interests of the League to *compel* them to go, and the practice has beyond any doubt whatever a most pre-judicial effect on those clubs who in consequence seldom or never play matches in their own rooms. We are inclined to agree with Mr. Carr, of the Athenæum, who fears that ultimately the custom will kill the suburban clubs altogether, unless, in self-defence, they organise local leagues. We had thought of suggesting that the London clubs should be divided into three or more sections, in each of which the competitors should play "home and home" matches, and the winner of each district play in a final round *in the city*, with the other winners. But there are objections to this plan, and it would tend to destroy the interest which is created by the meeting of clubs from opposite sides of the metropolis. Another method of getting over the difficulty would be to arrange the fixtures for Saturday afternoons, as is done in other pastimes, but somehow or other this has never found favour with chess players, though it is not easy to say why."

The results of play in the Civil Service Chess League during the past season, which was its first, are shown by the table below:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Admiralty	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
India Office	2	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Local Government Board	3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	1	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Savings Bank	4	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	5
Government Laboratory	5	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
G.P.O. Stores Department... ..	6	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	3
Returned Letter Office	7	0	0	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Customs	8	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	1
G.P.O. Engineering Department	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

The secretary of the League, to whom any communications from clubs desiring to enter for next season's competition should be addressed, is Mr. W. Kirk, of Studland, Gartmoor Gardens, Wimbledon, and of the Local Government Board.

The Cable Match.—It almost seems as though some evil genius were thwarting the efforts of those who are promoting the Cable Match. For the second year in succession the match, fixed on this occasion for April 14th and 15th, had to be abandoned, much to the disappointment of the managers, players, and spectators. How keenly the failure is felt may be gathered from the following comments in the *Daily News*:—"The arrangements made on both sides appeared perfectly satisfactory, and the intimation two hours before the time for making a start, that the Cable Company was unable to undertake the work, came as a staggering blow to all concerned The experience of the last two years is most discouraging, and it is not surprising that the question is asked whether so much labour and expense, with so evident a risk of failure, is worth incurring again." We have not seen any published explanation of the exact cause why "the Cable Company was unable to undertake the work," but the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* commented on the subject as follows: "It was known to all the players and followers of the game that the company did not care particularly about renting its cable for the match, and many of those present read the telegram with the discouraging announcement with more than a trace of incredulity. Many things were said, most of them probably unfounded. The only certain thing about the affair was that the players were annoyed beyond expression." Whatever the cause of the "failure" we are sorry, and share the general disappointment; more particularly as there was an impression in some quarters that the team selected by the City Club had excellent chances of success. As some consolation to the players and spectators, consultation games were arranged as follows: Messrs. Ward and Richmond *v.* Mitchell and Guest (King's Bishop's Opening); Atkins and Bellingham *v.* Blackburne and Lawrence (Ruy Lopez); Lee and Leonhardt *v.* Shoosmith and Gunston (King's Bishop's Opening). The Ruy Lopez ended in a draw after 35 moves, but the other two encounters were both won by the directors of the White forces. When the match was "declared off," several members of the American team took part in two rapid transit tournaments at the Brooklyn Club. Mr. John F. Barry won first prize in one contest, and Mr. Helms first in the other. Consultation and alternation games were also indulged in.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The two following games were played at Hastings in the recent match between Napier and Mieses.

GAME No. 2,568.

Bishop's Gambit.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W. E. NAPIER.	Herr J. MIESES.

<p>1 P—K 4</p> <p>2 P—K B 4</p> <p>3 B—Q B 4</p>	<p>1 P—K 4</p> <p>2 P × P</p> <p>3 Kt—K B 3</p>
--	---

..... I wonder if this *really is* a Bishop's Gambit !

<p>4 Kt—Q B 3</p> <p>5 Kt—K B 3</p> <p>6 P—K 5</p> <p>7 B—Kt 3</p> <p>8 Kt × P</p>	<p>4 Kt—B 3</p> <p>5 B—Kt 5</p> <p>6 P—Q 4</p> <p>7 Kt—Kt 5</p>
--	---

A picturesque b under, losing forthwith. It so rarely happens that two-piece violence is directed against one's K B 2 square, that I never thought of the move B—Q B 4. With 8 P—Q 4 White's game would have been "all wool and a yard wide."

8 B—B 4

9 Q—K 2

Not 9 P—Q 4, on account of Kt × Q P !

<p>10 P—B 3</p> <p>11 P—Q 4</p> <p>12 Q × Kt</p>	<p>9 Castles</p> <p>10 K Kt × P</p> <p>11 Kt × Kt ch</p> <p>12 B × Q P</p>
--	--

.....Black goes about his work in a most cruel manner. There is little hope after this stroke.

<p>13 B × P</p> <p>14 K—Q 2</p> <p>15 Q R—K sq</p>	<p>13 R—K sq ch</p> <p>14 B—K 4</p>
--	-------------------------------------

Should have gone to Q square.

<p>16 K—B 2</p> <p>17 R—Q sq</p> <p>18 K—B sq</p> <p>19 Q R—K sq</p> <p>20 R—K 3</p> <p>21 B × B</p> <p>22 B × B</p> <p>23 Q—K 4</p> <p>24 K R—K sq</p>	<p>15 B—K 3</p> <p>16 Q—Q 3</p> <p>17 B—B 4 ch</p> <p>18 Q—Kt 3</p> <p>19 Q R—Q sq</p> <p>20 B—K 3</p> <p>21 B × Kt</p> <p>22 Kt × B</p> <p>23 Q—R 3 !</p> <p>24 P—Q B 3</p>
---	--

.....Because if Bishop goes, Kt—Kt 5 wins an exchange.

Resigns.

GAME No. 2,569.

Evans Gambit.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W. E. NAPIER.	Herr J. MIESES.

<p>1 P—K 4</p> <p>2 Kt—K B 3</p> <p>3 B—B 4</p> <p>4 P—Kt 4</p>	<p>1 P—K 4</p> <p>2 Kt—Q B 3</p> <p>3 B—B 4</p> <p>4 B × P</p>
---	--

<p>5 P—B 3</p> <p>6 Castles</p> <p>7 P—Q 4</p> <p>8 Q—Kt 3</p> <p>9 P—K 5</p> <p>10 R—K sq</p> <p>11 Q × Kt P</p>	<p>5 B—R 4</p> <p>6 P—Q 3</p> <p>7 P × P</p> <p>8 Q—B 3</p> <p>9 P × K P</p> <p>10 B—Q 2</p>
---	--

Inadvertently transposing. It might easily have happened that the slip should prove at once disastrous. The correct and well-known attack proceeds 11 B-K Kt 5, Q-B 4; 12 Q x Kt P, R-Kt; 13 R x P ch, Q x R; 14 B x P ch, K-B; 15 Q x R ch, Kt x Q; 16 Kt x Q, P x P; 17 B-Kt 3, etc.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 R-Kt sq | 12 K Kt-K 2 |
| 12 R x P ch | 13 Kt x Q |
| 13 Q x R ch | 14 Q x R |
| 14 B-K Kt 5 | 15 P-K B 3 |
| 15 Kt x Q | |
| 16 Kt x B | |

It is something in the nature of luck that one of the pieces can be exchanged.

16 Kt x Kt

.....I hold this recapture the source of Black's subsequent discomfort. 16..., K x Kt for choice.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 17 B-Q 2 | 17 B-Kt 3 |
| 18 P x P | 18 B x P |
| 19 B-B 3 | 19 B x B |
| 20 Kt x B | 20 Kt-Q B sq |

.....How best to provide against the threat, 21 Kt-Kt 5, is not easy to determine.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 21 Kt-Kt 5 | 21 P-B 3 |
| 22 R-K sq ch | 22 K-Q sq |
| 23 Kt-Q 4 | 23 Kt-K 4 |
| 24 B-Kt 3 | 24 P-Kt 4 |

.....White threatens Kt-K 6 ch as well as P-B 4, and this seems the only way to meet both.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 25 Kt-K 6 ch | 25 K-Q 2 |
| 26 Kt x P | 26 P x Kt |
| 27 R x Kt | 27 R-K sq |
| 28 R x R | 28 K x R |
| 29 P-K B 4 | 29 P x P |
| 30 K-B 2 | 30 Kt-K 2 |
| 31 K-B 3 | 31 Kt-Kt 3 |

.....The position looks innocent enough; but it is doubtful if Black can save the game after this move. This ending is a flat contradiction of that stupid principle that Knight is stronger than Bishop in the ending. A Bishop is a much more agile affair than a Knight, and in open positions, giving play in all quarters of the board, the Knight is mostly "just in time to be late."

- 32 B-B 2 32 Kt-R 5 ch

.....Apparently Black cannot afford to have this Knight exchanged. For example: 32..., K-B 2; 33 B x Kt, P x B; 34 K x P, P-B 4; 35 P-K R 4, P-B 5; 36 P-Kt 4, P-B 6; 37 K-K 3 and wins by giving two for one on the King's side and Queening the Q R P.

- 33 K-B 2

Black is now in a curious predicament. The Knight dare not retreat or White wins as in preceding note; likewise P-R 3 loses because of P-Kt 3! Hence, the text.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 33 K-B 2 | |
| 34 B x P | 34 K-B 3 |
| 35 P-Kt 3 | 35 P x P ch |
| 36 K x P | |

Not P x P. White leaves the R P as far as possible from the Black King.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 36 K-Kt 4 | |
| 37 B-K 4 | 37 P-B 4 |
| 38 B-Q 3 | 38 P-R 4 |
| 39 P-Q R 3 | |

As Black's main drawing chance is to sacrifice Knight for this Pawn, leaving Bishop and Rook Pawn, White puts the Pawn where the Knight cannot reach it.

39 P-Q B 5

.....39..., K-R 4 would give the White King a clear passage to the other side, over K B 4. The sacrifice is to free the Knight.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 40 B x P | 40 Kt-Kt 3 |
| 41 K-B 2 | 41 Kt-K 4 |
| 42 B-K 2 | 42 K-B 5 |
| 43 K-K sq | 43 K-K 6 |
| 44 P-K R 4 | 44 Kt-Q 2 |
| 45 P-R 5 | 45 Kt-B 3 |
| 46 P-R 6 | 46 Kt-R 2 |
| 47 K-Q sq | 47 Kt-B 3 |
| 48 B-B 4 | 48 K-Q 5 |
| 49 B-Kt 8 | 49 K-B 6 |
| 50 K-B sq | 50 P-R 5 |
| 51 K-Kt sq | 51 Resigns |

.....Because, after 52 K-R 2, White plays P-R 7 and wins eventually with Rook Pawn and Bishop.

GAME No. 2,570.

An interesting consultation game, played at Glasgow C.C., during a recent tour by Mr. Blackburne in Scotland.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. Dr. R. C. MACDONALD
Mr. BLACKBURNE. and Mr. J. A. KcKRE.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 B—B 4 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4 | 4 B—Kt 3 |
| 5 P—Q R 4 | 5 P—Q R 4 |
| 6 P—Kt 5 | 6 Kt—K B 3 |
| 7 P—Q 3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 B—K 2 | 8 B—K Kt 5 |
| 9 P—R 3 | 9 B × Kt |
| 10 B × B | 10 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 11 P—B 5 | |

As Black threatens to break open the centre by P × P and P—Q 4, even at the cost of a Pawn, this move seems the best.

11 Kt × K P

.....This is not sound, and though White is put in a temporary embarrassment, he must emerge sooner or later with a winning game.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 12 P × Kt | 12 Q—R 5 ch |
| 13 K—Q 2 | 13 Q—B 7 ch |
| 14 K—B 3 | 14 Q—Q 5 ch |
| 15 Q × Q | 15 B × Q ch |
| 16 K—Kt 3 | 16 B × R |
| 17 P—Q B 3 | 17 Kt—B 4 ch |
| 18 K—R 2 | 18 Kt × R P |
| 19 K × B | 19 P—Q B 3 |

.....Two Bishops v. Rook and two Pawns! "Dollars to doughnuts" on the Bishops.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 20 B—R 3 | 20 K R—Q sq |
| 21 R—Q sq | 21 P × P |
| 22 B × P | 22 P—B 3 |
| 23 B—K 2 | |

This Bishop now comes in with great force.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 24 P—B 4 | 23 P—Kt 5 |
| 25 R—Q 5 ! | 24 P—Q Kt 3 |

White plays to prevent the Black Rooks making a breach and entering the game.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 26 K—R 2 | 25 Q R—Q B sq |
| 27 B × Kt | 26 Kt—B 4 |
| 28 K P × R ! | 27 R × R |

Besides preparing a happy square for the Knight at K 4, this recapture is consistent with the idea of giving no open files.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 29 K—Kt 3 | 28 R × B |
| | 29 P—Kt 3 |

.....The best chance; for obviously without some point of entry for the Rook, the game is worse than hopeless.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 30 P—Kt 4 | 30 K—B sq |
| 31 Kt—Q 2 | 31 P × P |
| 32 P × P | 32 P—Kt 4 |
| 33 Kt—K 4 ! | 33 P × P ch |
| 34 B × P | 34 R—B 2 |
| 35 P—Q 6 ! | 35 R—Q 2 |
| 36 K—R 4 | 36 R—Q Kt 2 |
| 37 Kt—B 5 | 37 R—R 2 |
| 38 B—Kt 5 | 38 K—B 2 |
| 39 Kt—K 6 ! | 39 R—R sq |
| 40 B—B 4 | |

There was a straightforward win by 40 B—B 6, R—Kt sq; 41 P—Q 7, K—K 2; 42 P—Q 8, R × Q; 43 Kt × R, Kt × Kt; 44 K × P, P—Kt 6; 45 K—Kt 4, P—Kt 7; 46 B—K 4, K—B 2; 47 K—Kt 3 or K—B 5.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 41 Kt—B 7 ch | 40 K—K sq |
| 42 Kt × R | 41 K—Q 2 |
| | 42 K × P |

43 K x P	43 P—K 5	49 Kt—Q 6 ch	49 K—K 4
44 K x P	44 K—K 4	50 P—R 4	50 P—R 4
45 B—K 6	45 K—Q 5	51 K—B 3	51 K—B 5
46 Kt—B 7	46 P—K 6	52 B—K 2	52 K—Kt 6
47 Kt—Kt 5 ch	47 K—Q 6	53 B x P	53 K x P
48 B—B 4 ch	48 K—K 5	54 B—K 2	54 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,571.

Played in the match Essex v. Devon, February 13th.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE.

Dr. R. DUNSTAN,
Devon.

BLACK.

Mr. H. ERSKINE,
Essex.

1 P—K B 4

There is an element of "Passive Resistance" about this opening which is scarcely expected from an able exponent of the open game. It can safely be met by P—K 4, and, if the gambit is accepted, by Lasker's 4...., P—K Kt 4, which should give Black the advantage.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 3 P—K 3 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 4 P—Q Kt 3 | 3 P—Q B 4 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 |

A questionable manœuvre. The move has no meaning unless it is intended to exchange, and this should result in Black's favour.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 6 B x Kt ch | 5 Q—Kt 3 |
|-------------|----------|

Kt—B 3 is playable here, for if 6...., P—Q 5; 7 B x Kt ch, P x B; 8 Kt—R 4, Q—Q sq; 9 B—Kt 2, and Black is compelled to exchange Pawns and leave his Q side broken (if 8...., Q—B 2; 9 Castles).

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 7 B—Kt 2 | 6 P x B |
|----------|---------|

Castling at once is better.

- 7 B—R 3

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 8 P—Q 3 | 8 P—B 5 |
| 9 B—Q 4 | |

White is in difficulties now, and his position is not improved by this and subsequent efforts to shut off the Black Q from the long diagonal. Perhaps the best move at this point is Q—K 2.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 10 B—B 3 | 9 P—Q B 4 |
| 11 P x P | 10 P x Q P |
| 12 B—Q 4 | 11 P—B 5 |
| 13 B—B 3 | 12 Q—R 4 ch |
| 14 Q—Q 2 | 13 B—Kt 5 |
| 15 Q x B | 14 B x B |
| 16 Kt x Q | 15 Q x Q ch |
| | 16 P x Kt P |

.....16...., P x Q P is much stronger, and should win, for if 17 K—Q 2, Kt—B 3, threatening a disastrous check at K 5. The text move gains a Pawn—at a terrible cost in position.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 17 K—Q 2 | 17 P x P |
|----------|----------|

.....The final blunder. 17...., P—Kt 7 would still equalise.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 18 R x P | 18 B—Kt 2 |
| 19 Kt—Q Kt 5 | |

White shows his appreciation of good fortune by finishing with a few powerful strokes.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 20 R—Q B sq | 19 K—K 2 |
| 21 Kt—Q 6 | 20 K—B 3 |
| 22 R—B 7 | 21 R—Kt sq |
| 23 Kt x B | 22 Kt—R 3 |
| | 23 Resigns. |

We take the two following games and notes from the *Transvaal Leader* of March 11th. Dr. Blieden was for some time before his departure for South Africa a member of the City of London Chess Club. Mr. Siegheim settled only recently in the Transvaal, going there from New York, where he was well known as a leading player of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

GAME No. 2,572.

Played at the Johannesburg Chess Club, on March 4th.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.		BLACK.		R 4 would break the attack.	
DR. M. BLIEDEN.		MR. B. SIEGHEIM.		13 B x B ch	13 K x B
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4		14 K—K 2	
2 P—Q B 4		2 P—K 3		The immediate <i>raison d'être</i> of the vicious onslaught that now follows. K—Q sq would have answered better.	
3 Kt—Q B 3		3 P—Q B 4			14 R—Q B sq
4 Q P x P		4 K P x P			15 P—Q 6 ch
5 P x P		5 P—Q 5		15 P—Q R 3	16 Kt—Q B 3
6 Q—R 4 ch				16 K—Q sq	17 Kt—B 3
An unsound innovation, Kt—R 4 is the correct continuation.		6 Kt—B 3		17 Kt—B 3	18 Kt—K 5
7 Kt—K 4		7 Q—Q 4		18 B—Q 2	19 K R—Q sq
8 Kt—Q 6 ch				19 R—K B sq	20 K—K sq
The P could not be retained.		8 B x Kt		20 R—B sq	21 Kt—K 4
9 P x B		9 Q x Q P		21 Kt—K sq	22 R x R
10 P—K 3		10 Q—Kt 5 ch		22 R x R	23 Kt—Q B 5 !
11 Q x Q		11 Kt x Q		23 P—B 3	24 P—Q 7
..... Instituting a powerful attack.				24 B—B sq	25 Kt (K 5) x B
12 B—Kt 5 ch		12 B—Q 2		25 B x P	
..... If K moves instead, B—				26 Resigns.	

The attack initiated by Black's 10th move is conducted with exemplary vigour.

GAME No. 2,573.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.		BLACK.		in such a position, with the open K Kt's file, is dubious. Why not Castle on the Q's wing and have the best of the game?	
MR. B. SIEGHEIM.		DR. M. BLIEDEN.			
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4			12 K R—Kt sq
2 P—Q B 4		2 P—Q B 4			13 P—Q 5 !
..... A harmless transposition.		3 P—K 3		13 Q—B 2	
3 Kt—Q B 3		4 K P x P		14 B x Kt	
4 P x Q P		5 Kt—K B 3		Forced.	14 Q x B
5 Kt—B 3		6 R—K 3		15 Kt—R 4	
6 B—Kt 5		7 Kt—B 3		There is no satisfactory defence. If 15 Kt—K 4, B—Q 4; 16 Q x B, B x Kt; 17 Q x Q ch, B x Q; 18 Kt—R 4, R—Kt 5; 19 P—K Kt 3, R x Kt 1, &c. If in this variation 18 Kt—K sq, P—Q 6; 19 P—B 3, P—Q 7; 20 Kt—B 2, R—Kt 4, winning the exchange. P x P, &c., would be Black's rejoinder to 18 Kt—Kt 3.	
7 P—K 3		8 Q—Kt 3			15 R x P ch ! !
8 B—Kt 5					
9 P x P		9 B x P			
These Pawn exchanges only free Black's development.		10 P x B			
10 B x K Kt		11 Castles (Q R)			
11 Q—R 4					
12 Castles (K R)					
The wisdom of Castling K's side				16 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,574.

The following lively encounter, which took place in a match between the Universities and the City of London Chess Club, contains a wrinkle in the opening well worth knowing. Tchigorin is, we believe, the originator of the well-known attack in the Gambit Declined in which White gives up his Q R, but the form of the attack embodied in the game given hereby is less well known.—Nottingham *Daily Guardian*.

NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. E. WAINWRIGHT, Mr. H. A. WEBB,
City of London. Universities.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 B—B 4 |
| 4 P—B 4 | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Castles |
| 7 P—B 5 | 7 Kt—K Kt 5 |
| 8 Kt—K Kt 5 | |

Which gives White a winning attack. Black should be careful not to Castle too early. At Vienna, Black mostly played B—K Kt 5, before P—B 5 by White.

- 8 Kt—K 6
- 9 Q—R 5

This, of course, was White's objective point. Black's game cannot be defended. If Black does not play Kt—K Kt 5, leading to the present

position, White still would obtain a very good game by B—K Kt 5 and by the advance of the Pawns on the King's side. The alternative would have been Kt—Q R 4 for Black, to be followed by P—Q B 3 to prevent Kt—Q 5, and by Kt × B, which measures would have made it more difficult for White to construct a King's side attack.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| | 9 P—R 3 |
| 10 B × Kt | 10 B × B |

If Black tried to save the exchange P × Kt, White would win by 11 B × P, Q—Q 2. Or any other, 12 Kt—Q 5 threatening to bring about a mating position by sacrificing the Kt on B 6 ch, followed on P taking Kt, by B × P.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 11 Kt × P | 11 R × Kt |
| 12 Q × R ch | 12 K—R sq |
| 13 P—B 6 | 13 P × P |

... ..The only possible answer.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 14 Kt—Q 5 | 14 B—Kt 4 |
| 15 P—K R 4 | 15 Kt—Q 5 |
| 16 P × B | 16 Resigns. |

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

B.C.M. SOLUTION COMPETITION (Miniature Tourney Problems).—

The scores of G. Stillingfleet Johnson and Charles Johnston require amending, though the actual final result will remain unaltered. G. S. Johnson should be credited with 12 for No. 112, and 6 for 127, making his grand total 553. C. Johnston should have three points added for a correct answer to No. 111, bringing his final score to 554, which gives him the first prize by one point! A close struggle for supremacy between these two solvers. The third prize goes to R. Manley Peake, with W. H. Thompson and W.H.G.M. following with fourth and fifth places.

AWARD.

- 1st prize, Charles Johnston - *Chess Bouquet*.
 2nd prize, G. Stillingfleet Johnson - *P. H. Williams' Book*.
 3rd prize, R. Manley Peake - *Chess Exemplified*.

Whilst congratulating the winners, we beg to express our thanks to the solvers who have by their interest in the problems assisted so much in weeding out the unsound entries, and thus have rendered the task of analysing much lighter.

SOLUTIONS TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS, by Mrs. W. J. BAIRD, published during the last four months.

First set (January), No. 1.—Black: B was at K 5, and captured Q; replace B and Q; Black then plays B—B 5. White: Q—Q 7 ch. Black: K—K 4. White: K—Kt 4 mate. Solved by F. Orrett, S. H. Hall, W. H. Thompson, R. Worters, G. M. Norman, W. P. Pocock, W. P. Turnbull, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, Chas. Salt, A. C. White, R. Lobe, E. J. Winter-Wood.

No. 2.—Black: B was at Q 4, and captured Q; replace B and Q; Black then plays K—K 4. White: Q—Kt 4. Black: B—Q 3. White: Kt—Q 7 mate. Solved by F. Orrett, S. H. Hall, W. H. Thompson, R. Worters, G. M. Norman, W. Pocock, W. P. Turnbull, G. S. Johnson, C. Salt, A. C. White, R. Lobe, E. J. Winter-Wood.

Second set (February), No. 1.—White: K was at Kt sq, and \times Kt on Kt 6; replace R and Kt. White: B—K 7. Black: B \times P. White: R—K sq mate. Solved by F. Orrett, R. Worters, W. Pocock, G. S. Johnson, W. H. Thompson, E. J. Winter-Wood, W. P. Turnbull, G. M. Norman, S. H. Hall, C. Salt, A. C. White, Harwood C. Moore.

No. 2.—White: P was at Kt 2; replace P. White: B—Q 6 ch. Black: K—K 5. White P \times B mate. Solved by F. Orrett, R. Worters, W. Pocock, G. S. Johnson, W. H. Thompson, E. J. Winter-Wood, W. P. Turnbull, G. M. Norman, S. H. Hall, C. Salt, A. C. White, H. C. Moore.

Third set (March), No. 1.—White: K was at B 4; replace K. Black: B was on Q 3, and \times B on B 5; replace both B's. Black: R—B 5 ch. White: B—Q 4 mate. Solved by F. Orrett, W. Pocock, W. H. Thompson, G. S. Johnson, W. P. Turnbull, R. Worters, G. M. Norman, C. Salt, S. H. Hall, A. C. White, H. C. Moore.

No. 2.—White: K was at B 6; replace K. Black: B was at Q 3, and \times Kt at B 5; replace B and Kt. Black: B—Kt sq dis. ch. White: Kt—K 6 mate. Solved by F. Orrett, W. Pocock, W. H. Thompson, G. S. Johnson, W. P. Turnbull, G. M. Norman, R. Worters, C. Salt, S. H. Hall, A. C. White, H. C. Moore. Mr Worters writes in reference to this position that if the Black Bishop were absent, the following solution applies:—1, White retracts his last move, which was Kt at K 6 \times Q. 2, Black retracts his last move, which was Q at Kt 7 \times Kt. 3, Black plays Q—B 3 ch, 4, White plays K \times Q mate.

Fourth set (April) No. 1.—White R was a P at B 7, and \times B on Q sq becoming R; replace P and B. Black B (Q sq) was at K 2 and \times Kt on Q 8; replace B and Kt. Black: B \times P. White: P \times R (B) mate. Solved by W. H. Thompson, R. Worters, G. S. Johnson, F. Orrett, G. M. Norman, W. P. Turnbull, S. H. Hall, H. C. Moore, C. Salt, W. Pocock, A. C. White.

No. 2.—White R was a P at K 7 and \times Kt on Q 7 becoming R; replace P and Kt. Black K was on B 2 and \times R on Q 6; replace K and R. Black: Kt (Q sq)—Kt 2. White: P \times B (Kt) mate. Solved by W. H. Thompson, R. Worters, G. S. Johnson, F. Orrett, G. M. Norman, W. P. Turnbull, S. H. Hall, H. C. Moore, C. Salt, W. Pocock, A. C. White.

This competition has attracted a fair measure of interest, and most of the solvers have expressed their pleasure at the tasks submitted. On the whole we consider Mr. F. Orrett entitled to the prize, Mrs. W. J. Baird's *Seven Hundred Chess Problems*, generously presented by the authoress. The solvers' names are given in the order in which their attempts came to

hand. Of course in some cases letters arrived by the same post. Had it not been for the distance, we believe Mr. A. C. White would have at least tied with Mr. Orrett. He solved the whole eight examples in less than half an hour! We had intended submitting the following to solvers in case of a tie, but we find there is no need for this; at the same time we invite those who find this style of work interesting, to study them, and we shall be pleased to acknowledge solutions. Mrs. Baird is prepared to furnish us with another set of "Twins," and if we find our readers would like to receive same during the summer months, we will accept her offer.

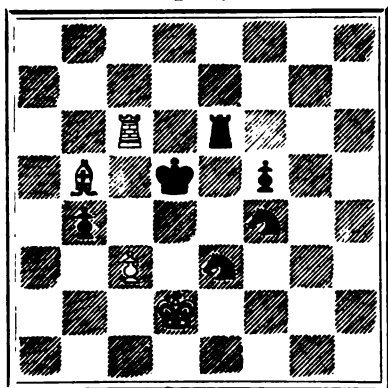
TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS.

By MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"'Tis the heart, Master Page."
Merry Wives of Windsor, II.

FIND CUPID'S ARROW.

BLACK.



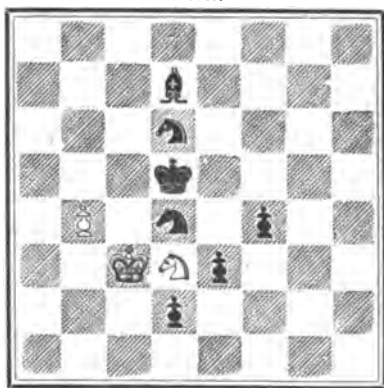
WHITE.

- 1.—Black played last, but retracts his move
- 2.—White retracts his last move.
- 3.—White plays
- 4.—Black plays
- 5.—White plays
- 6.—Black plays so that—
- 7.—White mates,—the final position to form an arrow

CUPID'S ARROW.

"Find a heart within."
Julius Caesar, II. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 1.—Black played last, but retracts his move
- 2.—White retracts his last move.
- 3.—Black retracts a previous move.
- 4.—Black plays so that—
- 5.—White mates,—the final position to form a heart.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We ought to have mentioned last month that after the publication of Mr. H. W. Barry's contribution in February issue, he wrote suggesting that a White Pawn at Q Kt 4 should be added to his 3-er (B) on page 83. This will render the cook by 1 Q—R 4 abortive. Mr. Barry has called our attention to another version of the Indian-Bristol Themes of his which appeared in the December issue of the *American Chess Bulletin*. We think our readers will see in it considerable merit in the handling of these obstinate themes.

By H. W. Barry, Boston, U.S.A.—White : K at Q R 6 ; Q at Q R sq ; R at Q B sq ; Kts at K 3 and Q R 8 ; Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 5, K 5, Q 2, Q Kt 2, and Q R 3. Black : K at Q 5 ; Ps at K B 3, K 5, Q 4, 6, and Q Kt 6. Mate in three.

A Problem Solving contest starts in the *Birmingham Post* of May 2nd.

Western Morning News Solving Tournament.—The award in this competition, to which we referred last month, is as follows :—Mr. F. Orrett (Rusholme), 12/6 ; Mr. W. Mears (Torquay), 10/6 ; Mr. James White (Leeds), 9/6 ; Mr. R. G. Thomson (Aberdeen), 8/6 ; Mr. H. G. Driver (Manchester), 8/- ; and Mr. W. H. Gundry (Exeter), 7/6 ; while Mr. A. Briaia (Plymouth) receives Mrs. W. J. Baird's work, *Seven Hundred Chess Problems*, presented by the authoress. The other prizes have been won by Mr. Wilfred P. Hems (Exeter), quarter-plate plantinotype photograph of the interior of Dittisham Church, with a pre Reformation pulpit (awarded a medal at the Plymouth Photographic Exhibition of 1903), executed and presented by Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood. Mr. E. Retchford (Penryn), "A Memorial of the Chess Tournament for Masters and Amateurs, by the City of London Chess Club, 1900," presented by Dr. J. W. Hunt. Mr. G. W. Middleton (Mexborough), *British Chess Magazine* for 1902, presented by Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood. There were fifteen competitors, and after a very careful examination the judges came to the conclusion that seven solvers were so nearly equal in merit that it would be difficult to allot the prizes satisfactorily, hence the division of the prize money, which included £1 5s., presented by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood ; £1 1s., presented by Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood ; and 10s. 6d., presented by Rev. Henry Bremridge ; total, £2 16s. 6d.

The next three clever problems were awarded third, fourth, and fifth prizes respectively in the recent "King in corner" Tourney of the *Norwich Mercury*.

By F. Wynne, Dudley.—White : K at Q R 6 ; Q at K B 5 ; B at K 4 ; Kt at K 2 ; P's at K R 2, Q 2, Q B 4, and Q R 4. Black : K at K R 8 ; Q at K 8 ; P's at K R 7, K Kt 5, 6, Q B 4, and Q R 4. Mate in three.

By G. Heathcote, Arnside.—White : K at K B 5 ; B at K B 2 ; Kts at K Kt 2 and Q 3 ; P at Q R 2. Black : K at K R 8 ; Ps at K R 6, 7, and Q 4. Mate in three.

By Max Feigl, Vienna.—White : K at Q R 7 ; Q at Q 5 ; R at K R 6, B at K 4 ; Kt at K 2 ; Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, and Q Kt 3. Black : K at K R 8 ; Rs at K R 7 and Q B 3 ; B at K B sq ; Kts at Q sq and Q Kt 7 ; Ps at K R 6, K Kt 5, K 2, Q B 2, 4, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

Those who like to see "record breaking" specimens may be amused with the following by our contributor, Mr. Daniel, which we take from the *Cheltenham Examiner*. Nine mirror mates are claimed, but such efforts are not calculated to advance problem art in a true sense. Attempts at

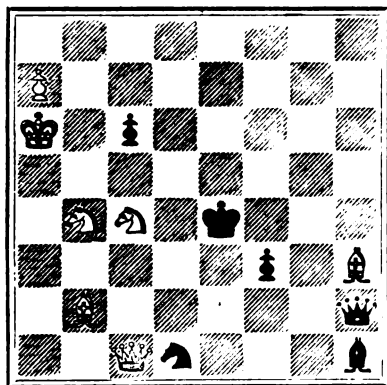
remarkable displays are usually conducted without the slightest regard for chess strategy, and a perverse negligence of the canons which obtain common acceptance, and the results obtained, are features more associated with curious effects rather than those of artistic characteristics.

By A. W. Daniel, Bridgend.—White : K at K B 3 ; Q at K sq ; Rs at K B sq and Q R 8 ; Bs at K R sq and Q R 7 ; Kts at K 6 and 8 ; Ps at K Kt 3, 4, K B 2, 4, Q Kt 3 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q B 3 ; Bs at K R 4 and Q Kt 7 ; Kt at Q 8 ; Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3, 4, K 7, Q B 6, and Q R 3. Mate in two.

As a contrast in two-movers we are induced to quote the two accompanying excellent compositions which have recently appeared. They are widely different in style, but each possess strategical and constructive points of pronounced order. Mr. Heathcote's is taken from the *Revue d'Echecs*, and Mr. Mackenzie's from the same source as Mr. Daniel's.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

By A. J. MACKENZIE,
Jamaica.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

There are not a few who will find fault with the duals in Mr. Heathcote's position, but it may be observed that it was contributed to satisfy continental ideas of economical purity in two-movers, tabooing a slavish insistence of perfect freedom from duals which so much sways the methods of the traditional English composer.

Western Daily Mercury Tourney.—The two subjoined 2-ers took third and fourth prizes. We gave the first two last month.

Third prize, by A. Corrias, Sardinia.—White : K at K Kt sq ; Q at K 7 ; Bs at K 6 and Q 6 ; Kts at K Kt 5 and Q R 7 ; Ps at K R 2, Q 7, Q B 2, 6, and Q Kt 2. Black : K at Q 4 ; Q at Q Kt sq ; B at Q R sq ; Kt at K B 7 ; Ps at K R 6 and K 6. Mate in two.

Fourth prize, by A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica.—White : K at Q B sq ; Q at Q R 6 ; R at K B 4 ; Bs at K Kt 6 and K 7 ; Kts at K R 3 and Q 7 ; P at Q B 6. Black : K at K 3 ; Bs at K R 3 and K Kt sq ; Kts at K R 5 and Q B 5 ; P at Q 4. Mate in two.

Erratum.—In the *Western Daily Mercury* first prize problem, by J. van Dijk, quoted at page 125 of our March issue, the White Kt at K 6 should be at Q 6. We published the position as sent to us, and did not notice the error at the time.

Western Daily Mercury Fourth Problem Composing Tourney. Two-movers, up to three in number, with the usual motto and sealed envelope, etc., received up to May 20th. Five prizes. Judges : Baron F. Wardener, Dr. Otto Wurtzburg, and the Chess Editor. Address : Chess Editor, *Mercury* Office, Frankfort Street, Plymouth.

We take the following from the *Norwich Mercury*, as we have not seen the original announcement. Mr. Keeble's note may be very useful to those who are likely to entertain an intention of competing. "*Narodny Listy*, a Bohemian daily, announces its first international problem composing tourney, for three-movers, with only K, Q, and Pawns (Pawns cannot be promoted). Mark 'pro ulohovou soutez' on the cover, with name and address (motto not necessary), and address to the Chess Editor, Pan Josef Rasovski, Uh. Ostroh, Maehren, Austria, by August 1st. Judges : the Chess Editor, and the well-known problemist, St. Trcala. Prizes : 30, 20, and 10 crowns ; 5 crowns to each of the three hon. mentions."

"Special attention should be called to this tourney at once, because one of the problems, by L. Vetesnik, has already made its appearance, and is likely to be copied. This cannot be solved under ordinary conditions. Personally, we should have imagined that 'Pawns cannot be promoted' meant that a Pawn must not be allowed to reach the eighth square. It is apparently the reverse of this. From the example before us, it would appear that Pawns are barred from proceeding beyond the seventh rank, even when they could do so. Solvers should make a note of this, otherwise much loss of time will be the result."

Several correspondents have written us enquiring what has become of the Problem Tourney and the Award of the Seventh American Congress. We are unfortunately not in a position to give the results and fear there must be some hitch. We believe some preliminary sort of an award has been made, the full particulars of which are not within our knowledge.

In the three-move section the annexed two positions have been allotted premier honours

First prize, by H. W. Barry, Boston, U.S.A.—White : K at K Kt 8 ; Q at Q R sq ; R at K B 7 ; Bs at K 7 and 8 ; Ps at K B 2, 3, K 3, Q 4, 6, Q B 6, and Q Kt 2. Black : K at K 3 ; Q at Q 6 ; Ps at K Kt 2, 3, Q Kt 2, 4, and 6. Mate in three.

Second prize, by Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans.—White : K at K B 7 ; Q at K B 2 ; R at Q R 8 ; B at Q Kt 6 ; P at Q R 2. Black : K at Q B 2 ; P at Q 3. Mate in three.

Here are two of the two-movers which have received second prize and hon. men. respectively.

By H. L. Henry, second prize.—White : K at Q B sq ; Rs at Q B 3 and Q R 4 ; Bs at Q Kt 2 and Q R 6 ; Kts at K R 3 and K Kt 2 ; Ps at K B 4 and Q B 4. Black : K at K 5 ; B at K B 8 ; Kts at K B 3 and Q 8 ; P at K B 7. Mate in two.

By A. Charlić, first hon. men.—White : K at K R 2 ; Q at Q Kt 7 ; Rs at K R 5 and K B 3 ; B at K R sq ; Kt at Q B 7 ; Ps at K R 3, Q 5, and Q B 3. Black : K at K 5 ; R at Q 3 ; B at Q Kt sq ; Kts at Q 6 and Q R 5 ; Ps at Q 2 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By G. Heathcote (p. 80).—1 B—R 7, K—B 3 ; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c. If 1..., P—B 3 ; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c.

By O. Nemo (p. 81).—1 K—Kt 6, Kt×P ch ; 2 K—R 7, &c. If 1..., B—B 7 ; 2 K—B 6, &c. If 1..., B—B 5 ; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 81).—1 Kt—Q 6, P×Kt ; 2 R—B 4, &c. If 1..., R×Kt ; 2 Q×K P ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt : 2 B—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt ; 2 Q×B P, &c.

By Anton Beck (p. 81).—1 Q—R sq, P×Kt ; 2 Q—R 4, &c. If 1..., P or B—Q 3 ; 2 B—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5 ; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Kt—R 2 dis. ch, &c.

By A. Meskolczy (p. 81).—1 B—R 3, P—K 5 ; 2 B×P, &c. If 1..., P×Q P ; 2 Kt—Kt 8 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 7 ; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P×B P ; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 6 ; 2 Kt×P dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Kt—Kt 4 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Kt—Kt 4 dis. ch, &c.

By W. F. Wills (p. 81).—1 P—B 8 (Q), &c.

By C. W. Barry (p. 83) "A."—1 R—R sq, P—B 5 ; 2 B—R 2, &c. If 1..., K—B 5 ; 2 Q—K R 8, &c. Solved by W.H.S.M.

By C. W. Barry (p. 83), "B."—1 B—Kt 8, P×P ; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. If 1..., P—R 3 or 4 ; 2 Q—R 2, &c. This can also be solved by 1 Q—R 4, P×P ; 2 P—B 3, &c. Mr. Berry suggests that a White Pawn at Q Kt 4 should be added. Both solutions discovered by W.H.S.M.

No. 1939, by J. W. Allen.—1 Q—R 7, &c. Also 1 R—Q 6, dbl ch. It looks as though Black's King's Pawn is an unnecessary intruder. Solved by W.H.S.M.

No. 1940, by A. W. Daniel.—1 B—B 8, &c.

No. 1941, by Godfrey Heathcote.—1 B—R 7, K—B 3 ; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., P—B 3 ; 2 K—Kt 6, &c.

No. 1942, by F. W. Markwick.—1 Kt—K 5, K×Kt ; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B—K 7 ; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5 ; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 123).—1 Kt—Q 4, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 123).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 123).—1 R—B 6, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 124).—1 B—Q 2.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 125).—1 B—K B 3, &c.

By I. van Dijk (p. 125).—1 Kt—K 4, &c.

By L. A. Dutton (p. 125).—1 B—R 7, &c.

No. 1943, by G. B. Spencer.—1 R—R 3, &c.

No. 1944, by F. A. L. Kuskop.—1 Q—R 5, &c.

No. 1945, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 P—Kt 6, K×R (Q 5) ; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., K×R (B 5) ; 2 B—Kt 3 dis. ch, &c.

No. 1946, by G. Heathcote.—1 Q—K 3, B—Kt 2 ; 2 R—Q B 4, &c. If 1..., B—B 3 ; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 5 ; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 2..., K—B 3 ; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×B &c. ; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c.

No. 1947, by H. N. Fellows.—1 Q—B 7, &c.

No. 1948, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 B—Kt 4, K—B 5 ; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves 2, Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

No. 1949, by R. T. Milford.—1 K—Kt 6, P—Kt 7 ; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 2 ; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 4 ; 2 Q×B P ch or B×P, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 3 ; 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 6 ; B—K 4, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c.

No. 1950, by N. M. Gibbons.—1 R—B 6, K×Kt ; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., P×R ; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4 ; 2 K—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1959.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD,
Paignton.

BLACK.



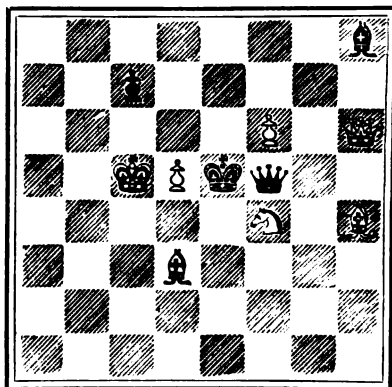
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1960.

By R. St. G. BURKE,
Gorakhpur, N.P., India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1961.

By H. GREENWELL,
Newcastle.

BLACK.



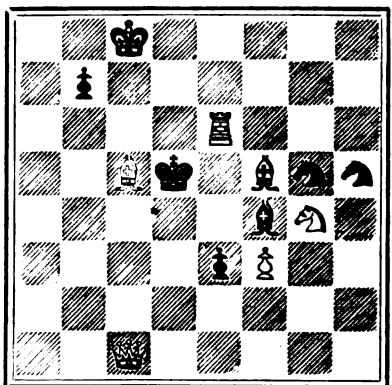
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1962.

By F. GAMAGE,
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1905.

LYDGATE'S REFERENCES TO CHESS.

FEW people read Lydgate's voluminous works in these days. Yet, once upon a time, his fame ran that of his master and predecessor, Chaucer, very close. In early Tudor times his star shone brightest; now, he is read solely for linguistic reasons, or his lengthy poems serve as the text for still more lengthy dissertations by some industrious Dry-as-dust. Of all his works—250 bear his name—a few lines alone are often quoted, and these few lines owe their greater vogue to the fact that they refer to the game of chess.

The main facts of his life may be very briefly stated, for it is with these references to chess that my main purpose at this time lies. John Lydgate was born before 1370 in the Suffolk village of Lidgate, on the borders of Cambridgeshire, and he died at a ripe old age somewhere about 1450. He became early in life a monk in the Benedictine Abbey of Bury St. Edmunds. Thence he proceeded to Oxford, Paris, and Padua; and after completing his studies at these famous Universities, he returned to Bury St. Edmunds to open a school of rhetoric and to become a famous teacher of literature and the poetic art. With this he joined the profession of a poet, and he was always ready to oblige a monastery by writing in fluent verse the life of its patron saint, or to translate a popular romance into the native tongue. If to-day we find him diffuse, with but little true gold in his poetry, we must remember that his poems hit the humour of his time, and he had enough music in his soul to make his verses readable to his contemporaries. He was wise, too, in the choice of his subjects; he knew what his public liked, and he was content to accept their taste. And he had his reward, he was the favourite author of his own generation and the next, and royalty was proud to honour itself by becoming his patron. To-day we expect other things, if a poet's fame is to live he must write not for one age but for all time: therefore we prefer Chaucer, and Lydgate's star has set.

Naturally so ready a writer as Lydgate was too busy to be very original, and much that he wrote he translated from the French, and possibly from the Italian. All the chess allusions of which I know in his poems occur in translations, and it might be urged from this that Lydgate possessed no first-hand knowledge of chess. This I hope to show is not the case by taking an oft-quoted passage from his *Troy Book* [written 1412-20], which is a translation in verse of a French recension of the Italian History of Troy of Guido della Colonna. Guido's work in its turn was a translation from a French romance by Benoit de Sainte-More. In describing Troy Guido says simply "the curious solace of the chess was first discovered there." Lydgate often expands his original, and here he adds very considerably to Guido's statement.

And there was founde by clerkes full prudent
Of the chesse the playe most glorious,
Whiche is so sotill and so meruaylous
That it were hard the matter to discryue,
For though a man studied all his lyue
He shall aye fynde dyuers fanta-yes
Of wardes makynge and new iuparties,
There is therein so great diuersytie,
And it was fyrst founde in this Citie,
During the syege like as saith guydo,
But iacobus de vitriaco
Is contrary in his opynyon,
For lyke as he maketh playnly mencion,
And affyrmeth at full in his aduy-e,
How Philometer a philosopher wyse,
Unto a kynge to stynte his crueltee,
Founde first this playe and made it in Caldee,
And unto Grece from thence it was sent.

I quote from Twiss (*Chess*, I. 114), the MS. at Oxford differs somewhat but not materially. We see at once that the reference to the infinite variety of chess and to its technicalities is Lydgate's own, and I think we may fairly claim that this knowledge requires more than a book-knowledge of the game. *Wards* are safe positions which the player endeavours early to obtain. Such the old Mohammedan player taught by diagrams as "developments," "openings," or "arrays." Such, at the very end of the days of old chess we find Egenolf in his German *Schachzabel* (1536) teaching by the name of *hut*. [He gives two such; the first 1 P—Q 4, 2 P—Q B 3, 3 P—Q R 4, 4 P—K R 4, 5 B—Q R 3, 6 B—K R 3, 7 K—Q B 2 and Q—Q 3—a combined move already described by Cessoles—8 Kt—Q 2, 9 K Kt—B 3, 10 Q R—K Kt sq. The second called "the iron defence," 1 P—Q R 4, 2 B—Q R 3, 3 Kt—Q B 3, Q—Q Kt sq and K—Q B sq.] This is the nearest approach to a study of the openings that was attempted in early European chess. *Juparties* or *Jeopardies* are chess problems—the ordinary middle English name. *Jacobus de Vitriaco* was a Bishop of Paris in 1230 who wrote a *Historia Orientalis et Occidentalis*. Lydgate may have confused his name with that of Jacobus de Cessoles, for the ascription to Philometer is usually considered to be Cessoles.'

Another of Lydgate's translations is the *Pilgrimage of the Life of Man*, written 1426; the French original being written in 1335 by Guillaume de Deguilleville. Here we find a youth and a maiden comparing notes as to

how they would spend their time. Such descriptions of daily life are very common in French romances and their form is more or less stereotyped. Thus the youth [line II., 179 of Lydgate's translation] describes the usual outdoor diversions and continues—

And affter pleyn at the merellys
Now at the dees, in my yong age,
Bothe at hassard and passage;
Now at the ches, now at the tablys,
Rede no stories but on ffablys,

and so on. Merrels, dice, chess, tables or backgammon : here we have the favourite indoor recreations of the upper classes in the Middle Ages. The damsel in reply describes her days, gathering flowers, verse making, and music take the place of the strenuous outdoor sports, but she also proposes

To spende al the day in ffablys,
Play at the ches, play at the tablys.

And in those days the ladies played a good game too. There is never a suspicion in the romances that they did not play every whit as well as the men. And some of them played better : of one of these famous lady players we shall hear in the poem to which I now come.

The introduction to this poem has been often quoted, and it has been claimed that it narrates an incident from Lydgate's own experience. I had long suspected that it was only another of our poet's translations from the French, and such has now been established to be the case. The English version [written before 1412] has been published by the Early English Text Society under the quaint title of *Reason and Sensuality* ; it is a mere fragment of the original French romance the "*Livre des eschez amoureux et des echez d'amours*," a fourteenth century work which owed its inspiration to the "*Roman de la Rose*." Lydgate's introduction is a fairly literal rendering—

To alle folkys vertuouse
That gentil ben and amerouse,
Which love the faire play notable
Of the chesse, mos' delytable.
Whith alle her hoole ful entente :
To hem thys boke y wil presente :
Where they shal fynde and sen anon'
How that I, nat yore agoon
Was of a fers so Fortunat
Into a corner dryve and maat,
Of hir[ce] that, withoute lye,
Koude ful many upartye
And hir draughtes in swich wise
So disposen and devise
That vlixes, to reknen aile
To hir ne was nat peregalle.

The *fers*, of course, is the Queen in old chess, *draughts* are *moves* the ordinary middle English name *peregalle* means equal. The reference to Ulysses is probably derived from the *Vetula*, a 13th century Latin poem which a later and uncritical age ascribed to Ovid.

It was not without curiosity that I turned to *Pride and Sensuality* to learn the history of this game at chess. Unfortunately the poem is incomplete, and breaks off in the middle of the description of the pieces

with which the game is to be played. However, Dr. Sieper, the learned editor of *Pride and Sensuality*, has also busied himself with the French romance, and from his German dissertation upon the latter poem (*les Echecs amoureux*, Weimar 1898), I have learned the rest of the story. As I think that other chessists may be interested in the story, I will add a short abstract of the poem. The hero, who is designated L'amant—the lover—in the French prose commentary, tells the story throughout. One spring morning he was awaked from sleep by Dame Nature and started on an adventurous journey to see life. Before long he meets with Juno, Venus and Minerva, who invite him to decide anew that question which, it would have been thought, Paris had long before solved for them. Here however there is an underlying allegorical meaning, and when the lover gives the palm of beauty to Venus, it means that he is about to take up the pursuit of love and pleasure. Venus, as a reward for his Judgement, directs him to the garden of pleasure, where her sons Deduit and Cupid live; Deduit being a skilful chess player—'most specialy at the chesse he dooth excelle.' Here he shall find the most beautiful maiden in the world, whom Venus promises shall be his bride. No sooner has the lover set out for the garden than Diana meets him and endeavours to dissuade him from his intentions. However he is determined in his own mind, scorns Diana's moral teaching, and replies with sullen persistency that he means to enjoy himself. At last he reaches the garden, and finds Deduit playing at chess upon the grass with a maiden of surpassing beauty who

Had a name and dyde excelle
To playen at this noble play.

All the inhabitants of the garden were watching the game, and the lover joins the throng. The game, the poem explains at great length, was played for recreation simply, and there was no stake depending on it. [This shows that in the time of the author of the French poem it must have been the usual thing for chess to be played for money, or he would not have thought a game without a stake so remarkable a thing.] The lover is held spellbound by the maiden's crafty moves. At the end the game was drawn.—

When the play i-ended was
Atwex hem two, thus stood the cas
Without a maat on outhr syde.

Deduit praised the maiden's game highly, and promised that she should play the other people in the garden to keep in practice. For a start, she shall play the new comer. The lover was quite ready, he realised that this was the bride Venus had promised, but there is a new condition introduced, he must defeat her in chess before he can win her love. So he and the lady sat down on the grass and she calls for the chess. The board and men proved to be most extraordinary, and the poem enters into a long and allegorical description of them all. The board was of gold and precious stones, the squares alternately adamant and amber—two substances that attract other bodies—and it even exceeded in value the board upon which Lancelot and Guinevere played. The pieces were also priceless, though hardly pleasant for a stranger to play with. The maiden's pieces were all carved from different precious stones, the lover's were of gold. The Kings

were knights seated upon big horses, the Queens were queens with crowns upon their heads. So far all sounds well, but when we are told that all the other pieces and Pawns were knights on foot, and the sole differences were the badges upon the shields, we begin to see how difficult the game became for the lover. We will take the maiden's men first: The Queen, 'Grace'; the King's Rook, badge a mermaid, 'Welcome'; the Queen's Rook, a lark, 'Sweet Looks'; K Kt, a hare, 'Dread'; Q Kt, a unicorn, 'Shame'; K B, a pelican, 'Pity'; Q B, a dove, 'Meakness'; K R P, an eagle, 'Noblesse'; K Kt P, a panther, 'Bounty'; K B P, a serpent, 'Providence'; K P, a ring, 'Deportment'; Q P, a rainbow, 'Sweet Looks'; Q B P, a lamb, 'Simplicity'; Q Kt P, a rosebud, 'Beauty'; Q R P, a crescent moon, 'Youth.' On the lover's side were K R, a dove, 'Patience'; Q R, a cock, 'Perseverance'; K Kt, Orpheus and his lute, 'Sweet Words'; Q Kt, a lion, 'Hardihood'; K B, a flame, 'Desire'; Q B, a nef (French), whatever that may be, 'Hope'; K R P, a dog, 'bien celer'; K Kt P, a swan, 'beau maintien'; K B P, a mirror, 'Souvenance'; K P, a leopard, 'Double de faillir'; Q P, a blackbird, 'delitz'; Q B P, a tiger, 'doulx penser'; Q Kt P, a large key, 'regard'; Q R P, a barren tree, 'oyseuse.' (I have left the names of the Pawns in old French as I found them.)


When at last the poet has exhausted his ingenuity in describing the wonders and meanings of the chessmen, we at last come to the game, which is the object of our search. The maiden has the move—a piece of courtesy. She moves the Pawn with the rosebud—Beauty—*i.e.*, Q Kt P. The lover is perplexed. They did not start in that way in his own country, and he hardly knows what to play. Irresolution brings its usual punishment, soon his game is hopelessly compromised. The maiden plays clever move upon clever move, and wins piece upon piece. At last he has only Q B and Q B P left. He thinks he will see what he can effect with the Pawn—whose badge is a mirror. It only adds to his discomfiture, he sees the maiden in the mirror, her beauty distracts him and he plays wildly. She on the other hand prepares the final catastrophe. With her two Rooks, her Queen's Bishop, Queen's Rook Pawn and Queen, she drives the lover's King to Q R square and ends the game with Q—Kt 7 mate. Let us hope the maiden was only exhibiting her skill by mating the lover upon a given square, for surely, even in old chess, this was a most inartistic and unnecessary exhibition of force.

The lover broods long over his defeat, and almost despairs of winning his bride. At last one comes to instruct him as to the right lines upon which to train for the return game, and the French poem branches off into a long discussion upon education, the right age to marry, and the care of children. In the course of this the plot of the story is gradually forgotten, and so the tale comes to its conclusion in a curious, unsatisfying and yet typically mediæval fashion.

We may accordingly place our poem along side of the other moralities of chess, as an allegory of love. We talk of a lover 'playing his cards well': our ancestors found a parallel in chess to a lover's wiles, before cards had come into use. The allegory is more fanciful than Cessoles' allegory of the chess as depicting the state, it is to us less convincing, but doubtless when it was first written it was vastly entertaining and instructive.

These are the references to chess in Lydgate's translations, and there are many little touches, additions of Lydgate's own, that seem to me to reveal the chess player. Strange that to many it is these passages alone that clothe his name with life. The other day I stood at Bury St. Edmunds among the ruins of Lydgate's old monastic home, and the lines in the Troy Book came into my mind, and I reflected on the contrariness of fate. Lydgate is gone and his works are well nigh forgotten. His home and all that it stood for is a crumbling ruin, but his game, the least important of all his activities, lives to day in enhanced splendour, an inexhaustible solace for the mind of man.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

O properly appreciate M. Alapin's humorous reference to "long Castling," readers should refer to page 138 of our April number, where Mr. Carr is made to say, "But Black's salvation is not dependent upon Castling a period." The explanation of this peculiar sentence is that in the proof sheets there was no full stop after the word Castling. To make sure of the printer's attention to this omission, Mr. Carr did not indicate with the usual sign, but wrote in the margin of the proof "a period," which the compositor reproduced and added to the text in the most literal sense. This somewhat exceptional error escaped the reader of our final proof sheets, but we forgive his lapsus in consideration of the fact that it furnished M. Alapin with material for the humorous contribution which we publish below, and which we think our readers will enjoy.

RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

In the April issue of your esteemed magazine, Mr. Carr answers affirmatively the question I asked in connection with the diagram reproduced below, *viz.*, whether Black's position could be seriously characterised as a desirable one. Such matters, however, are best decided by *actual* play.

Curiously enough I have just received from a friend attached to General Linievitch's headquarters particulars of a game, played during a bivouac in Manchuria, in which, by a happy chance, the above opening was adopted. I herewith send you this game, with my friend's, Major Lopezki's, notes, for publication:—

GAME No. 2,575.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Major LOPEZKI.	Col. GAMBITOFF.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 P—Q 3	

Time Danaos et dona ferentes !

4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q R 3

This move keeps the Cossacks from Q Kt 5. It prepares for P—Q Kt 4 and an advance of the White Infantry in the event of Black showing a disposition to make the *long* Castling move, say to Vladivostock. Further—

more it enables an important Army Corps to retreat if necessary to Q R 2. Under these circumstances it cannot be considered a *tempo* lost.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 P × P | 6 P × P |
| 8 P—R 3 | 7 B—Kt 5 |
| 9 B—K 3 | 8 B—R 4 |
| 10 B—Q B 4 | 9 B—K 2 |

It is true that this retreat loses a *tempo*. Yet Black's Q B, whether he take the Kt or retire to B 2, must unavoidably lose a *tempo* at least. Thus White's attempt to impede for the time being his opponent's *short* Castling move to Kharbin represents no loss of time. A developmental advantage on Black's side cannot for a moment be admitted!

10 Q—Q 2.

Position after Black's 10th move:—

Q—Q 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 11 Q—Q 3 11 Kt—Q sq

.....The long Castling move is impracticable on account both of P—Q Kt 4 and Kt—K Kt 5. To prepare for the *short* one, Black is constrained to embarrass himself.

- 12 Kt—K R 4 12 B—B 2

.....If Black do not yield up the *tempo* voluntarily, P—K Kt 4 will compel him to it.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 Kt—B 5 | 13 Castles |
| 14 P—K Kt 4 | 14 Kt—K 3 |
| 15 P—B 3 | 15 K R—Q sq |
| 16 P—K R 4 | 16 P—B 3 |
| 17 R—Q sq | 17 B—B sq |
| 18 P—R 5 | 18 Kt—B 2 |

.....Mishtchenko's Cossacks ride about a good deal!

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 19 B × B ch | 19 Q × B |
| 20 P—R 6 | 20 P—K Kt 3 |
| 21 Kt—Kt 3 | 21 P—Q 4 |
| 22 P—Kt 5 | 22 P × P ? |

.....It is easy to blame Kuropatkin. But the point is: Could he do better?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 23 Q × R | 23 R × Q |
| 24 R × R | 24 K Kt—K sq |
| 25 Q Kt × P | 25 Kt—Q 4 |

.....If Q × P, the White K R gains another important file.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 26 B—Q 2 | 26 Q—K 2 ? |
| 27 R—R 8 | 27 P—Kt 4 |
| 28 B—Kt 4 | 28 Q—K B 2 |

.....If Kt × B, then R × Kt!

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 29 B × B | 29 Q × B |
|If K × B, then Kt—Q 6. | |
| 30 Kt—B 6 ch | 30 Q Kt × Kt |
| 31 P × Kt | 31 K—B 2 |
| 32 Kt—K 4 | |

"Oyama take you!" said the Colonel, and resigned. Otherwise he would have lost utterly.

(Notes by Major LOPEZKI.)

I have just received a note from Major Lopezki, subsequent to the above, stating that his 19th move was a weak one. The right continuation was 19 P—Kt 5 !, and White keeps the attack in all variations.

On the continuation actually played, *viz.*, 19 B × B ch, Q × B; 20 P—R 6, P—K Kt 3; 21 Kt—Kt 3, P—Q 4; 22 P—Kt 5, Col. Gambitoff could have secured a good game by 22... P—Q 5 !, so that Kuropatkin was to blame after all! . . .

THE RICE GAMBIT.

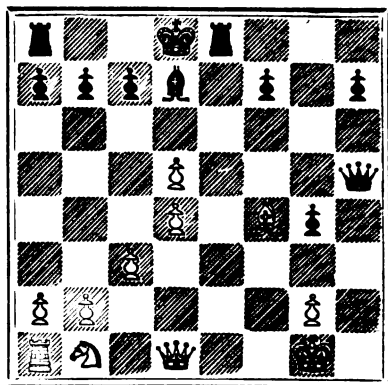
THE match between Messrs. Marshall and Napier, to test the tactics which Mr. Napier has recently adopted with much success when directing the Black forces, was played at the Metropolitan Chess Club, London, and resulted in favour of the defence by $3\frac{1}{2}$ games to $1\frac{1}{2}$. We admire the persistent efforts which have been made to establish the attack in this variation of the Kieseritzky Gambit, but as the sacrifice is unsound, Black with correct play should always get the best of the argument. We notice that the *Saturday Review* in a recent issue says :— “It is time that some protest was made against the insidious means by which the so-called “Rice” Gambit is continually being thrust upon the chess public. It is indeed, pitiful that by lavish expenditure and patronage alone the best chess intellect in the world should be devoted to a single branch of a variation of a particular opening which is not forced in any way, can be avoided at every move, has no bearing on any chess principle, and whose soundness or unsoundness is consequently a matter of indifference. The absurdity becomes plain when it is noted that in the match between Marshall and Napier, which has just been concluded, the position set up assumes 16 moves to have been played on each side. The enormous and profound analysis to which this game has been subjected must of necessity remove it from the regions of practical play. Prove it sound, Black will avoid it; unsound, White, will not attempt it. It is never played in any serious contest except when some remuneration has been promised, and unless there be a substantial endowment fund the cessation of pecuniary reward will certainly coincide with its elimination from the chess world.” Such brutal comments as these are equivalent to “kicking an opponent when he is down.” We have no idea who the critic is, but for the credit of English chess journalism, we sincerely hope he is not of British nationality.

WHITE.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 P—K B 4
- 3 Kt—K B 3
- 4 P—K R 4
- 5 Kt—K 5
- 6 B—B 4
- 7 P × P
- 8 Castles
- 9 R—K sq
- 10 P—B 3
- 11 P—Q 4
- 12 B—Kt 5 (1)
- 13 B × Kt
- 14 R × B
- 15 R × Kt
- 16 B × P

BLACK.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 P × P
- 3 P—K Kt 4
- 4 P—Kt 5
- 5 Kt—K B 3
- 6 P—Q 4
- 7 B—Q 3
- 8 B × Kt
- 9 Q—K 2
- 10 Kt—R 4
- 11 Kt—Q 2
- 12 K—Q sq
- 13 B × B
- 14 Q × P
- 15 Q × R
- 16 R—K sq (2)

Position after Black's 16th move :—
BLACK.

WHITE.

No. 2,576. <i>White</i> —MARSHALL. <i>Black</i> —NAPIER.	No. 2,577. NAPIER. MARSHALL.	No. 2,578. MARSHALL. NAPIER.	No. 2,579. NAPIER. MARSHALL.	No. 2,580. MARSHALL. NAPIER.
17 B—K 5 (3) P—Q R 4 (4)	Kt—Q 2 (8) Q × P			
18 Kt—Q 2 R—R 3 (5)	Kt—B sq P—Q R 4 (9)		Q—K B 4	Q—K 5 (24)
19 Q—K B sq (6) R × B (7)	P—QB4 (10) Q—KB4 (11)	Q—K 5 (17)	Q—Q 2 P—K R 4	B—Kt 5 ch (25) K—B sq
20 P × R P—Kt 6	Q—Q 2 R—R 3	Q—Q 2 Q—K 7	P—B 4 P—R 4 (22)	Kt—Kt 3 Q—Kt 3
21 Q—B 4 Q—R 7 ch	P—Q 5 K—B sq	Q—B 3 R—R 3	P—K Kt 3 R—K 5	Q—Q 2 P—K B 3
22 K—B sq Q—R 8 ch	Kt—Kt 3 Q—Kt 3	P—Q 5 P—Kt 6 (18)	Kt—K 3 Q—KB3 (23)	B—B 4 (26) P—K R 4
23 K—K 2 Q × P ch	P—B 5 P—R 4	Kt × P Q—Kt 5	B × P ch K—B sq	P—B 4 P—R 4 (27)
24 K—K 3 Q × P	R—K sq P—B 4	R—K B sq P—R 4	Kt—Q 5 Q × P ch	Kt—K 2 P—K R 5
25 Q × Kt P Q—B 4 ch	R—K 5 R × R	Q—Q 4 Q—Kt 3 (19)	Q × Q R × Q	Kt—B 3 P—R 6
26 K—K 2 R—K Kt 3	B × R Q—R 3	B—K 5 Q—Kt 3	B—K 5 R × Kt	P—K Kt 3 P—R 7 ch
27 Q—R 4 ch K—B sq	B—B 4 (12) Q—B sq	P—B 5 Q—Kt 5 (20)	P × R R—R 3	K × P R—R 3
28 Q—Q 4 R—Kt 7 ch	Q—Q 4 (13) P—K R 5	Kt × P Q × Q ch	Drawn.	P—Q 5 R—R sq ch
29 K—K 3 Q—K 2	Kt—B sq P—R 5	B × Q P—B 4		K—Kt sq Q—R 2
30 R—K B sq R—Kt 5	Kt—K 3 P—Kt 4 (14)	Kt—Kt 3 R—B sq		Q—Kt 2 R—Q Kt 3
31 Kt—K 4 K—Kt sq	P × P e. p. (15) R × P	B—K 5 P—R 5 (21)		P—Kt 3 Q—Q 6
32 R—Q sq B—B sq	Kt—B 4 R—Kt 4	R—B 4 R—K sq		B—Q 2 R—R 6
33 Q—Q 5 Q—R 5	P—Q 6 Q—K sq	B—B 3 P—R 6		B—K sq Q—K 6 ch
34 R—Q 4 Q—R 6 ch	B—K 5 B—K 3	Kt × P P × P		K—B sq B—B 4
35 K—Q 2 R—Kt 7 ch	Kt—R 3 R—Q 4 (16)	B × P R—B sq		R—Q sq B—Q 6 ch
36 K—B sq Q—K 6 ch	Q—B 3 R—Q 8 ch	P—Kt 4 B × Kt		R × B Q × R ch

	K—Kt sq	K—B 2	P × B	Resigns.
37	R—Kt 8 ch	P—Kt 6 ch	R × R P	
	K—B 2	K—K 3	B—Kt 7	
38	R—B 8 ch	P—B 5 ch	R—K sq	
	K—Kt 3	K × P	K—B sq	
39	B—K 3	Q—B 2 ch	K R—K 7	
	Kt—B 5	K—Kt 5	B—Q 4	
40	B × Q ch	R—K B 8	K R—Q B 7	
	Resigns.	K × P	B—B 2	
41		Q—R 2 ch	R—B 8 ch	
		K—Kt 5	K—Kt 2	
42		R—B 4 ch	R × P	
		Resigns.	P—Q 6	
43			P × P	

Game No. 3 was continued 44 K—R 3, K—K 2; 45 K—Kt 4, R (B 4)—B 7; 46 B—R 4 ch, K—B 2; 47 R—K 4, R—K 7; 48 R—Q 4, R—R 3; 49 R—Kt 4, R—R 2; 50 R—Q 4, R—R 3; 51 R—Kt 4, P—Kt 3; 52 B—Q 8, R—K sq; 53 B—B 7, P—Kt 4; 54 R × P, R—Q B sq; 55 B—R 5, K—B 3; 56 K—B 4, R—B 5 ch; 57 K—K 3, R—B 4; 58 B—Q 8 ch, K × P; 59 Resigns.

NOTES BY W. TIMBRELL. PIERCE.

(1) Or 12 Q × P, as recommended by Alapin; it may yet save the Gambit.

(2) See Diagram. If these sixteen moves are to be accepted as the best line of attack for White, it would certainly appear that Black's game is to be preferred. His King is safer and he can develop his pieces more quickly.

(3) This seems loss of time, which can be ill afforded even to save a Pawn. Kt—Q 2, as played in the succeeding games, is essential. Black threatens P—Kt 6, and the Queen cannot be taken.

(4) Probably best, as it is the quickest way to bring the Q R into action: but 17... R × B at once, as played by Hartwig Cassel, is very inviting, leading to 18 P × R, Q × P; 19 Kt—Q 2, Q × Q P; 20 Q—K 2, P—Kt 3; 21 R—Q sq, K—B sq; 22 Kt—Kt 3, Q—K 3; 23 Q—R 6 ch, K—K sq; 24 Q—Kt 7, R—B sq; 25 Kt—Q 4, Q—K 6 ch, &c. Or 19... Q—K 6 ch; 20 K—R sq, P—Q R 4; 21 Kt—B sq, Q—R 3 ch; 22 K—Kt sq, R—R 3; 23 P—Q Kt 3, Q—Kt 3 ch; 24 K—R sq, and it looks as if Black ought to win.

(5) The natural sequence to P—R 4, and much better than Q—R 3.

(6) If 19 Kt—B sq, R—R 3; 20 Kt—Kt 3, Q—R 7 ch; 21 K—B 2, R—R 6.

(7) The winning coup.

(8) This seems a much better move than the book variation B—K 5, which invites R × B, whereby Black remains with a Pawn to the good and the better position.

(9) In Games 4 and 5 both Marshall and Napier abandoned this move. Marshall played Q—K B 4, and Napier in the final game Q—K 5. It is difficult to decide which is the best.

(10) No doubt it was because of this reply that Black gave up playing P—Q R 4 on the last move. The Pawn cannot be safely taken.

(11) Or Q—K 5, as played by Napier in Game 3. It keeps more command over the position.

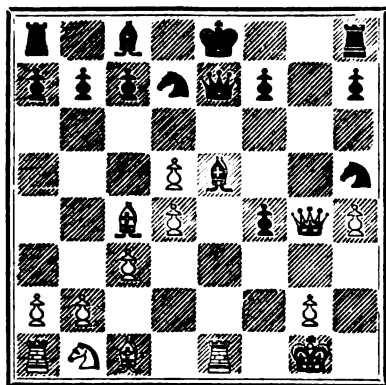
(12) Exchanges are obviously in favour of Black.

(13) Q—B 3 is worth trying, as it threatens P—Q 6, shutting in the Q R.

- (14) Well and boldly played, as it brings the Q R into action.
 (15) Was this forced? If Kt—B 2, White would be removing a piece from the support of his King. If P—B 6, Black would probably sacrifice his B for the two Pawns.
 (16) The remainder of the game is easy for Black.
 (17) This is better than Q—B 4, as played in the previous game.
 (18) Well played. It gives Black an open file for his Rooks.
 (19) Why not P—K R 5?
 (20) The exchange of Qs is now forced, but at the loss of two Pawns.
 (21) Black has now a long and laborious end-game to play, which he accomplishes with marked ability.
 (22) Or P—R 5.
 (23) This looks like an oversight, but is really in Black's favour. A well played game, especially by Marshall.
 (24) Perhaps the best move if it is necessary to move the Q. I would suggest P—Q B 4 at this juncture.
 (25) Q—Q 2 at once is preferable.
 (26) White has lost time.
 (27) Or P—R 5 at once. The after advance of this Pawn is bold and convincing.

In conclusion it would appear that all the chances from the 16th move are in Black's favour.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 12th move.

In reference to Alapin's suggested 12th move for White, Q × P, we extract the following analysis from the 4th edition of 'The Rice Gambit,' edited by Dr. H. Keidauz. The position is (see diagram) 12... Q Kt—B 3; 13 Q—K 2! (not Q—Kt 5, as Black would reply B × P ch and win), Kt—Kt 5; 14 Q × R, Kt × Q; 15 R × Kt, Q × R (A); 16 P × Q, K R—Kt sq; 17 Kt—Q 2, B—Kt 5; 18 P—Q Kt 3, Castles; 19 B—R 3, P—B 6!; 20 B—K 7, Q R—K sq; 21 P—Q 6, R—Kt 2; 22 P × K B P, B × P ch; 23 K—B 2, B—B 3; 24 R—K Kt sq, and Black cannot win. (A) 15... B—K 3; 16 P—B, Q × R P; 17 P × P ch, K—Q 2; 18 Kt—Q 2, Kt—Kt 6; 19 Kt—B 3, Q—R 8 ch; 20 K—B 2, P—B 3; 21 R—K sq, Q—R 3; 22 B—Q 2, and White wins easily, inasmuch as Black cannot prevent the doubling of the Rooks on the King's file.

CHESS AMONG THE MALAYS.

THE origin of chess is involved in obscurity. It can be traced with some degree of certainty, through the Arabs and Persians, back to the Hindoos of India, through a period of something over 1000 years; but whether India was its original birthplace, and if so, when and by whom it was invented, are questions to which there is so far no answer.

It may be interesting to the votaries of chess to know that even among the Malays, the obscure inhabitants of the Malay Peninsula, of whom so little is known by the general public that they are usually regarded

as semi-savages, this fascinating game is a popular pastime with all classes. It was my lot some years ago to be traversing a remote part of the Malay Peninsula north of the Pahang river, where the foot of the white man had not previously penetrated. I put up one day at the chief's house in a small village, where I was received with the usual hospitality. It was little better than the average house of the poor Malay peasantry, raised on poles about five feet off the ground. A^{plaited} mat was spread on the flooring of split bamboos, which separated us from the refuse heap beneath the house, and on this I spread my thin travelling mattress to recline on. A box of earth in the centre of the room formed the cooking hearth, the smoke finding its way out under the thatch of 'atap' leaves. Through a small window in one of the walls of plaited bamboo, the bright light from outside vainly endeavoured to penetrate the murky gloom of the interior.

While the women of the household, clad in plain dark blue cloth up to the armpits, were busy round the hearth cooking the rice, and my Chinese "boy" also commenced preparing my meal, the men brought out a large chess board and set to at the noble game, while I watched the proceedings with interest. Their methods, however, were peculiar, and would, I venture to think, have sorely confounded even the champions, say, of the City of London Chess Club.

To begin with, the board was divided into squares merely by grooves, without any distinguishing colour. Then the opposing sets of pieces were to the inexperienced eye of a uniform dirty tint, of no distinction in colour, while the Queens were very like the Kings. Finally, only the pieces were properly represented, while bits of leaves did duty for Pawns, equally for both sides. With such material to work with, it would have been easier to play blindfold than to follow the confused jumble on the board as the game progressed. The Malays, however, were not at all troubled by these limitations.

The board was placed on the mat near me, and two of them took opposite sides, while four or five others squatted round as near as possible. Then the fun began. Even the most accomplished "Crosby Hall" skittle players could not have exceeded the celerity with which they made the opening moves, barely waiting for their turns. As the game proceeded it slowed down, all those who could get a glimpse of the board taking not merely a passive but a very active interest in it. Whenever a brilliant idea occurred to one of them, he immediately put it into execution, and so sometimes three or four hands were fingering the pieces at once and making different moves, while a babel of excited argument and comment was kept up the whole time. It seemed impossible for the players to emerge correctly from such confusion, but somehow the game went on. Personally, what with the nature of the board and pieces, and the confusion of moves, I very soon lost the thread of the game, the board presenting to me merely a hopeless jumble of unrecognisable pieces and bits of leaves.

Subsequently I was invited to take a hand, but needless to say under the peculiar conditions, I found it advisable to leave most of the moving to the audience, and cut but a poor figure. However the experience was interesting, and it was certainly an eye-opener to me to see how keen these lowly born peasants of the Malay Peninsula were on the game, and how well they understood it.

CHESS LITERATURE.

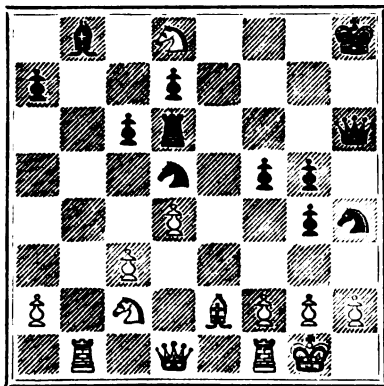
First-class Games, End-games, and Problems. Bernard Kegan.

Potsdam: A. Stein, 53, Kaiser Wilhelm Street. Price 3 marks.

THIS compilation of 125 pages is dedicated to Herr Kerkau (Berlin), whose likeness appears in the frontispiece portrait group, which includes Dr. Lasker, Herren Schallopp, Deutsche Altmeister (Steglitz), Heller (Nuremberg), Diemann and Balke (Berlin). There is also a cabinet portrait of Herr Kegan, who brings his work to a close with an article on the chess clubs in Berlin.

The games and game-endings number 120, every one worthy of place among this collection of gems; gathered mainly from past and current chess publications. The section devoted to problems gives thirty positions in two moves, eighty-four in three moves, twenty-four in four moves, one in five, and five in six moves. There are thirty-nine end game studies, many of which are well-known positions of this branch of chess. Herr Kegan has produced an interesting volume, which has given us much pleasure. We reproduce the shortest game in the collection, and two endings, in both of which the compiler was the manipulator of the White forces.

BLACK (HERR G. KERKAU).

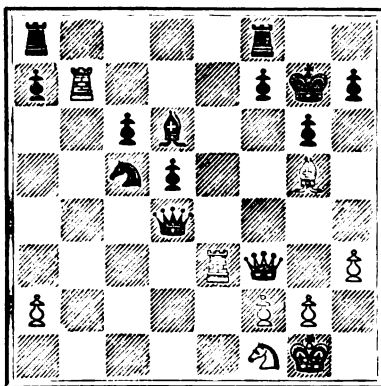


WHITE (HERR B. KEGAN).

Continued:—

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 1 ——— | 1 Kt—B 6 ch |
| 2 P × Kt | 2 Q × P ch ! |
| 3 K × Q | 3 R—R 3 ch |
| 4 K—Kt sq | 4 Draws. |

BLACK (HERR KAEMPFER-HOCHSTAEDT).



WHITE (HERR B. KEGAN).

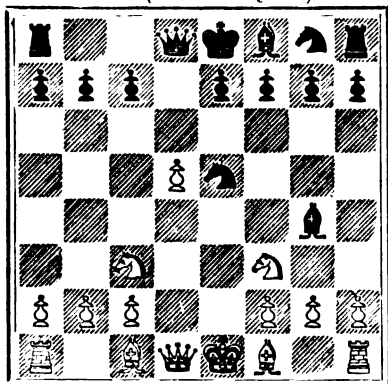
Continued:—

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1 R—Kt 4 | 1 Q—R 8 |
| 2 R(Kt4)—Ktsq | 2 Q—Q 5 |
| 3 R—Q sq | 3 Q—Kt 7 |
| 4 R(K3)—K 2 | 4 Resigns. |

Position after Black's 6th move :—

Kt—K 5.

BLACK (HERR OCHQUIST).



WHITE (HERR MIESES).

GAME No. 2,581.

Centre Counter Opening.

WHITE. Herr MIESES.	BLACK. Herr OCHQUIST.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P × P	2 Q × P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q sq
4 P—Q 4	4 Kt—Q B 3 ?
5 Kt—K B 3	5 B—Kt 5
6 P—Q 5	6 Kt—K 5

See Diagram

7 Kt × Kt	7 B × Q
8 B—Kt 5 ch	8 Resigns.

Der Vierzehnte Kongress des Deutschen Schachbundes, E. V. Coburg, 1904.

Edited by Paul Schellenberg, Carl Schlechter, and Georg Marco.

Leipzig: Veit & Co. Price, 3.50 marks.

IN current theory the object of a Tourney is to catch, and, having caught, to crown your hero. The supreme moment to which a tourney moves is that one big with the fate of the foremost, when, close-gripped in some complicated middle game, their respective strengths are being put to the final test. This moment passed, the end of the tourney is at hand; visitors and contestants scatter home from the theatre of play, and the struggle that evoked so much interest sinks into the limbo of past things, leaving behind it little more than a few ghostly memories.

It has been found in practice however, that the games thrown off—the bye-products generated—in the process of evolving your hero are of more actual value than—we hesitate to say it—the hero himself. No means have as yet been devised by which the world could utilise him economically. In the very nature of things, he is an indivisible, intractable unit, hopelessly imprisoned in the meshes of time and circumstance; and it is doubtful whether an instrument will ever be evolved that would enable the solitary chess student to have a telepathic game with him at will. Thus the popular theory of tourneys stands in need of revision. In the light of actualities these contests become no more than indispensable preliminaries to the book that shall place a collection of splendid games within reach of chess enthusiasts the world over—and the hero stands out as the bye-product. We commend this view of the modern *Schach Ritter* to the droll genius of Paul Schellenberg, author of “Der Moderne Schach-Knigge,” and co-editor of this volume.

The tourney, then, that was held at Coburg with such éclat in the dog-days of last summer, was little more than the first step in the evolution of the book now before us. This reflection, surely, will be sufficient to conjure the book into the hands of intelligent readers. It is a well printed octavo volume of 144 pages, and the selection of games reproduced number 153. The task of annotating them was placed in the expert hands of Schlechter and Marco. It would be invidious to draw comparisons between two such painstaking commentators. They are both always lynx-eyed and exhaustive; but Marco is something more: he is an artist at the work. A chess score annotated by him is "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." We had marked several passages for citation, but exigencies of space forbid this indulgence.

A three-cornered match between Messrs. Fritz, Schallop, and Schottländer, which had been arranged for this meeting, led to the following games. The notes are by Herr Schlechter.

GAME No. 2,582.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr A. FRITZ. Herr E. SCHALLOPP.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4 3 B—B 4
4 P—Q Kt 4 4 B×P
5 P—Q B 3 5 B—R 4
6 P—Q 4 6 P×P
7 Castles 7 P×P

.....The Compromised Evans is a rare appearance in modern tourneys.

8 Q—Kt 3 8 Q—B 3
9 P—K 5 9 Q—Kt 3
10 Kt×P 10 K Kt—K 2
11 Kt—K 2

Anderssen thought this the strongest continuation. To 11 B—R 3, Lord, a disciple of Lasker, recommends 11...., B×Kt; 12 Q×B, P—Q Kt 3!; 13 B—Q 3, Q—R 3; 14 R—Q sq, B—Kt 2.

11 P—Q Kt 4

.....This counter attack also emanates from Anderssen.

12 B—Q 3

If B×P, then Q R—Kt sq, &c.

12 Q—K 3
13 Q—Kt 2 13 Kt—Kt 3

14 Kt—K B 4 14 Kt×Kt
15 B×Kt 15 P—K R 3

.....Impossible for Black to Castle, owing to B×P ch.

16 Q R—B sq 16 R—Q Kt sq

.....Thus far Book. Better than the text-move is P—Q R 3, followed by B—Kt 2.

17 B—Kt 3

The books give B—Kt sq, followed by K R—Q sq.

17 Castles
18 B—K 4 18 P—Q 4

.....B—Kt 2 was to be considered. If then K R—Q sq, Kt—Kt 5!.

19 B—Kt sq 19 P—K B 4?

.....White threatened to win a piece by Q—B 2. White should have parried the threat by B—Kt 2; 20 Q—B 2, P—Kt 3.

20 P×P *en pas.* 20 R×P
21 Q—B 2 21 Q—B 2
22 Q—R 7 ch 22 K—B sq
23 R×Kt 23 R×R
24 Kt—K 5 24 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,583.

Petroff's Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr SCHALLOPP. Herr SCHOTTLÄNDER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt×P | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt×P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—Q 4 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 8 R—K sq | 8 Kt—K B 3 |

.....Thus Black arrives at the exchange variation in the French Defence, but is a few moves behind.

- 9 P—Q B 3

To prevent Kt—Kt 5.

9 Castles

- 10 Q Kt—Q 2

10..., B—K B 4 or Kt—K B 5 may be played immediately.

- 10 B—Q 3

.....B—K Kt 5 ought to be played here.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 11 Kt—K 5 | 11 Kt—K 2 |
| 12 Kt—K B sq | |

White could also have played 12 P—K B 4, followed by Q Kt—B 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 12 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 13 P—K B 4 | 13 R—K sq |
| 14 Kt—Kt 3 | 14 P—Q B 3 |
| 15 Kt—K B 5 | 15 B×Kt |
| 16 B×B | 16 Q—B 2 |
| 17 B—Q 2 | 17 R—K 2 |
| 18 R—Q B sq | 18 Q R—K sq |
| 19 P—K Kt 4 | 19 Kt—K 5 |

.....Black sacrifices a Pawn to relieve his congested position. The sacrifice is unsound.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 20 B×Kt (K4) | 20 P×B |
| 21 R×P | 21 P—K B 3 |
| 22 Q—Kt 3 ch | 22 K—B sq |

.....If K—R sq, then Kt—B 7 ch.

- 23 R—K B sq

Much better than 23 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 24 R×R, R×R.

- 23 Kt—R sq

.....Or P×Kt; 24 P×P ch, R—B 2; 25 P×B, R×R ch; 26 K×R, Q×P; 27 R×R ch, K×R; 28 Q×P, and wins.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 24 R(K4)—Ksq | 24 Kt—B 2 |
| 25 Kt×Kt | 25 R×R |
| 26 R×R | 26 B×P |

.....Or R×R ch; 27 B×R, B×P; 28 Kt—Q 8, Q×Kt; 29 Q×P.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 27 R×R ch | 27 K×R |
| 28 Q—K 6 ch | 28 K—B sq |
| 29 B×B | 29 Q×B |
| 30 Kt—Q 6 | |

Q—Q 6 would have been still stronger.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| | 30 Q—B 8 ch |
| 31 K—B 2 | 31 Q—B 5 ch |

.....If Q—B 7 ch, then 32 Q—K 2.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 32 K—K 2 | 32 Q×R P ch |
| 33 K—Q 3 | 33 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,584.

Petroff's Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr SCHALLOPP. Herr FRITZ.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt×P | 3 P—Q 3 |

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt×P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—Q 4 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 B—Q 3 |

.....B—K 2 is more usual.

7 Castles
8 P—Q B 4
.....B—K 3 is to be con- sidered.
9 Kt—Q B 3
10 P×Kt
11 P—K R 3
Best. P×P, P×P; 12 B—B 2, followed by Q—Q 3.
11 B—R 4
12 R—Kt sq
13 B×P
.....Costs a P. Q—B 2 should have been played first.

14 B—K 2

7 Castles
8 P—Q B 3

9 Kt×Kt
10 B—K Kt 5

11 B—R 4
12 P×P
13 Kt—Q 2

White could have played 14 R×P, Kt—Kt 3; 15 B—R 6.

14 R—K sq
15 Q—B 2
16 Kt—K B 3
17 R—K 2
18 P—B 4
19 Kt—K 5
20 P—K B 4
21 P—B 5
22 P×B
23 B—R 7 ch
24 B—B 5
15 B—K 3
16 P—Q B 4
17 R—Kt 3
18 Q—B sq
19 B—Q sq
20 P—Q 5
21 Kt—K sq
22 B×B
23 R×P
24 K—R sq
25 B—Kt 4 ?

K—Kt sq was necessary.

25 Kt×P ch

26 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,585.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr SCHOTTLÄNDER. Herr SCHALLOPP.

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4
4 K Kt—K 2
1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—K Kt 5

Not good; for in variations of this kind, Black gets the better game by Kt×P. P—Q 3 is better.

5 Kt×Kt
6 P—Q R 3
7 B×P
4 Kt×P
5 P—Q 4
6 B—K 2

Or 7 B—Q 3, P×Kt; 8 B×P, P—K B 4; 9 B—Q 3, B—K 3, with the better game.

8 Kt (K4)—B 3
9 P—Q 3
10 Castles
11 Kt—K Kt 3
12 Kt—R sq
7 Q×B
8 Q—K 3
9 Q—K Kt 3
10 P—K B 4
11 P—B 5

If 12 Kt—K 2, P—B 6. If 12 Kt—K 4, B—R 6; 13 Q—B 3, B—Kt 5;

14 Kt—Q 6 ch, B×Kt; 15 Q×Kt P, Castles; 16 Q×R, P—B 3, with a strong attack.

12 B—K Kt 5
13 B—Q B 4 ch
13 P—B 3
14 R—B 2

Forced; for if Kt—B 2, then B—R 6.

14 B—R 6
15 Kt—B 3
16 B—Q 5
17 B×R ch
18 B—B 4
19 P—Kt 3
20 Castles K R
21 Kt—K 2
22 Kt—B 3
23 Q R—Q sq
24 Kt—Q 5
25 Kt—B 7
26 Kt—K 6
27 Q—R 4
15 Q—B sq
16 Kt—Q R 4
17 P—B 3
18 Kt×B
19 Kt—B 5
20 Kt(B5)—K4
21 P—Q Kt 4
22 P—B 4
23 B—Kt 2
24 R—K sq
25 K—R sq
26 R—B sq
27 Q—Kt sq
28 Resigns.

Black must win. It is only a question of time.

OBITUARY.



It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Thomas Winter-Wood—the father of Mrs. W. J. Baird, and the brothers Mr. E. J. and Mr. Carsake Winter-Wood—who passed away on May 7th, at the great age of 87 years. The deceased gentleman was born at Hareston Manor, near Plymouth, and could trace his descent from the time of Edward III. One of his ancestors—there were 19 descents of the Woods from father to son—left an only daughter, who married John Winter, a descendant of Sir William Winter, who commanded the Vanguard during the fight with the Spanish Armada. Hence the name Winter-Wood and the nom-de-plume “Vanguard,” which the deceased adopted in connection with his poems and literary work. He was educated first at



MR. THOMAS WINTER-WOOD.

Plympton Grammar School, then placed under the care of the Rev. Samuel Rowe, Vicar of Stonehouse, and finally at King's College. From his early days to the close of his long life, he was attracted by the poetry of nature, and his thoughts were expressed in graceful writings which disclosed artistic and poetic talent of a very high order. In 1868 he published, over the signature Owen Gower, a novel entitled ‘Mabeldean,’ a social, political, and theological work of strong rationalistic views. From boyhood he breathed poetry; indeed his earliest poetic efforts received wide publicity in England, France, and the United States. In 1893 his scattered pieces were collected and published in one volume by Simpkin, Marshall & Co., London. This was followed in 1902 by a second volume entitled “Harvest Home.”

Of chess poems he wrote quite a collection, among which is a very humorous narrative entitled “The Unexpected Guest.” Perhaps his greatest effort in praise of Caissa was his

“Times Tribute to Immortal Chess,”

which we had the privilege of first publishing.

*“Beloved chess, what art thou thus to claim
Thy right and title to immortal fame.*

* * * * *

*Empires may reel and totter to their fall
But thou still living shall outlive them all.*

His "Ode on the death of Carnot" was referred to in terms of great admiration by the French journals *Les Debats* and *Le Siecle*. Throughout the whole of his writings he delighted in delineations of village life. He fully merited the title of "the Wordsworth of the West" for his faultless numbers. Some of his best efforts we regard "Village Memories," "Brixton Church," "The Wounded Sparrow," and other pieces. He was an ardent disciple of chess, and was so highly esteemed by the players of his native county that he was lovingly known as "the father of Devon chess." Not long ago he sent us, at our request, a copy of his most recent portrait, which we have now much pleasure in reproducing. At the time of his death Mr. Winter-Wood was president of the Plymouth and Torquay Chess Clubs, every member of both societies showing him such affection as is rarely seen in these strenuous days.

The Bradford Chess Club lost one of its oldest members on May 27th, by the death of Mr. T. A. Guy, who passed away in the fifty-first year of his age. The deceased gentleman had not been actively identified with the club for some years past, but from 1884 to 1894 he took a very prominent part in its management, and also in county chess matters. In one of the matches between Lancashire and Yorkshire, Mr. Guy captained the Yorkshire team. Latterly his public duties as a member of the Bradford Town Council and Board of Guardians left him little time to indulge in chess play.

We regret to announce the death of Signor Rosario Aspa, who died recently at his home in Leamington, in his 77th year. He was born at Messina, Sicily, but passed the greater portion of his life in England; his parents settled in this country shortly after his birth. He was educated for the musical profession, and was the last pupil of Moschelles, before that master left England for the now famous Leipzig Conservatoire. Signor Aspa went to Leamington in 1846, and for nearly forty years he was organist at St. Peter's Catholic Church there. His influence upon the musical and literary progress of Leamington was very marked and beneficial to quite a number of artists of repute. We, however, are chiefly concerned with his career as a chess player, which practically started when he was about ten years of age. He was taught the rudiments of the game by an old Italian gentleman. During 1845-46, whilst pursuing his musical studies in Bruges, he enjoyed much practice with Baron Marenzi, a strong local amateur player. Signor Aspa joined the Leamington Club in 1851, and from that time forward took great interest in all matters appertaining to chess, particularly problems, of which he composed some excellent specimens. He took great interest in the Congress which was held in Leamington in 1855, and had no small share in promoting the success of the meeting, for which the local club collected £145. From 1850 to 1880 he met nearly all the British chess celebrities, and also enjoyed the friendship of many noted foreign players, including Lowenthal, Horwitz, Falkbeer, and others. He played an excellent game, and met most of the leading amateurs of his day with more than an average measure of success.

THE CHESS WORLD.

A match has been practically arranged between Dr. Tarrasch and Mr. Marshall, to be played at Nuremberg in September next, under the auspices of the German Chess Association, whose president, Professor Gebhardt, of Cobourg, is taking great interest in the arrangements. It is announced that the games will be published in book form, with notes by Dr. Tarrasch, and a copy supplied gratis to each of the 3000 members of the Association. Professor Isaac L. Rice has made a financial contribution towards the expenses of the contest.

The Yorkshire County Tournaments have attracted an aggregate entry of 97 players. Class A, County Championship, 36; Class B, 16; Class C, 45. All games are contested under a time-limit of 20 moves an hour. The first round must be completed by June 3rd; the second by July 8th. The games are played on the "sudden death" system. Strong difference of opinion exists in the county on this mode of determining the championship, and in view of this fact a sub-committee has been appointed to consider the matter and report to the county executive.

Cheshire County Championship.—Eight players have entered this contest, and the draw is appended: Mr. Rhodes Marriott (Sale) *v.* Mr. G. Osborne (Stockport); Mr. J. Macdonald (Hoylake) *v.* Mr. C. Coates (Associate); Mr. C. E. Collinge (Altrincham) *v.* Mr. J. D. Chambers (Sale); Mr. F. Macdonald (Hoylake, and present champion) *v.* Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport). The first-named player has the choice of rooms, and the second the move, the round to be completed by the end of August, after which the draw for the second round will be announced. Next season's tourney will probably take place during the winter, as several intending competitors object to playing serious chess during the summer months.

The tournament promoted by the Hamburg Chess Club, to celebrate its 75th anniversary, resulted in the victory of Herr Leonhardt. The surprise of the contest was the poor scores made by Messrs. Teichmann and Bardleben. The full record of play is appended:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Herr Leonhardt	...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herr Süchting	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herr Fahrni	...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herr Carls	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	1	1	4
Herr Teichmann	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herr Bardleben	...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herr Bier...	...	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	—	1	2
Dr. Schwarz	...	0	0	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Northern Union *v.* Scotland.—The arrangements for this match, which will be played at the Windsor Hotel, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, are now completed. Play starts at 4 and ceases at 8 p.m. Dinner will be served at 8-30 p.m., the visitors being guests of the Scottish Association. Sunday will be spent at Helensburgh, which will be reached at 11-10 p.m. on Saturday night. Monday will be devoted to an excursion as follows: Rail to Balloch *via* Dumbarton. Steamer on Loch Lomond for Inversnaid. Steamer on Loch Katrine. Drive through the Trossachs. The party will return from Helensburgh to Glasgow on Tuesday, and there disperse to their respective destinations. The Lancashire and Cheshire contingent will travel *via* London and North Western, saloon carriage, leaving Manchester on Saturday morning, June 10th.

Southern Counties Championship: Gloucestershire *v.* Surrey.—This semi-final match was played at Swindon, on 6th May. The adjudication was very hurried; indeed some of the Gloucestershire players are of opinion that the award ought to have been rather more favourable to their side. Dr. Mason had a passed Pawn up. The game at the third board was played in London. Score:—

SURREY.				GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			
Mr. G. E. Wainwright ..	...	...	0	Mr. N. Fedden ..	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Curnock ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Cook ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. C. Griffiths ..	...	...	0	Mr. R. C. J. Walker ..	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Tietjen ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. J. Edwards ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. P. Rees ..	...	...	1	Mr. H. M. MacVicar ..	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham ..	...	...	*1	Mr. A. Axtell ..	...	...	*0
Mr. A. W. Fisher ..	...	...	0	Mr. T. G. Wright ..	...	...	1
Mr. W. D. Childs ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Colonel Law ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. R. Allingham ..	...	...	0	Mr. H. Pinkerton ..	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Pigg ..	...	...	1	Mr. F. U. Beamish ..	...	...	0
Mr. A. Ashby ..	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Mason ..	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Ward ..	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Morrow ..	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Piercy ..	...	...	1	Mr. J. Templar ..	...	...	0
Mr. L. A. Margetts ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Byrnes ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Moore ..	...	...	1	Mr. H. Bockett-Pugh ..	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Platts ..	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. L. Daniell ..	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
			8 $\frac{1}{2}$				7 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

We have received an amended programme of the forthcoming International Congress at Ostend. The chief alterations are that the hours of play will be 9-30—1-30, and 3 till 7 p.m., instead of two hours and forty minutes for morning, and two hours for evening sittings, as originally announced. The time-limit has also undergone revision. Instead of first 20 moves in one hour twenty minutes, and afterwards 15 moves an hour, the rate will be first 30 moves in two hours, and then at rate of 15 moves an hour. Another alteration which appears to have been adopted for the purpose

of shortening the duration of the tournament is that at the end of the first round—the contest is one of two rounds and starts with sixteen players—“five or six players having the lowest scores will retire.” The *Field* very pertinently remarks on this innovation:—“This rule will probably not be adopted in future tournaments. We take an instance, speaking from memory: Capt. Mackenzie was amongst the lowest scores in the London Tournament, 1883, at the end of the first round, whilst in the second round he played up to his form and gained a prize, whilst also furnishing “a set of splendid games. According to the new rule, this would not have been possible.” The programme states that 30 players have signified their desire to take part in the tournament. The prize money will exceed £650, and the committee has selected the following sixteen competitors to take part in the tournament:—Messrs. F. J. Marshall, Brooklyn; S. Alapin, Marseilles; D. Janowski, Paris; J. Taubenhau, Paris; J. H. Blackburne, London; A. Burn, Liverpool; P. S. Leonhardt, London; R. Teichmann, London; M. Tchigorin, St. Petersburg; C. v. Bardeleben, Berlin; J. Mieses, Leipzig; Dr. Tarrasch, Nuremberg; G. Marco, Vienna; G. Maroczy, Budapest; C. Schlechter, Vienna; H. Wolf, Jägerndorf. A number of names of players are also held in reserve, to fill any vacancy that may occur. The preliminary assembly of the competitors will take place on Saturday, June 10th, at 3 p.m., at the Kursaal. Play will be started (if possible) on Monday, June 12th.

Mr. H. E. Dobell, hon. secretary of the Hastings Club, has kindly sent us the programme for the club's forthcoming “North Sea and Danish Tour. The party leave Hastings on July 25th, crossing from Dover to Ostend, thence to Brussels, where the first match of the tour will be played on July 26th. On next day the tourists travel to Rotterdam, where it is hoped the second match will be played. On the Friday, the programme includes visits to the Royal Palaces at the Hague and Schevening. In the evening a match will be played *versus* The Hague. On Saturday, the party proceed to Amsterdam, where a match will be played the same evening. From Saturday till Tuesday will be spent in Amsterdam and district. Holland will be left on Tuesday for Hanover, a match taking place in that city on Wednesday, August 2nd. Next day Bremen will be visited, and a match played against the Bremen Club. On Friday, August 4th, the party travel to Hamburg, stopping the night at Keil, where it is hoped a match will be played. Keil will be left by steamer on Saturday, the passengers landing at Korsör, taking train from there to Copenhagen. Sunday and Monday will be spent in the Danish capital and district, and the final match of the tour will be played there on Monday, August 7th. The return journey begins next day, Harwich being reached on Wednesday morning, August 9th.

Mr. Dobell also sends us the Prospectus of the Summer Club Tournaments, which are (1) Gambit Cup, (2) Minor Gambit, (3) Lightning Tournament, (4) Continuous Tournament. The first-named contest is limited to the first-class and second-class players who were qualified to play

for the former Chapman Cup. The Club Championship has been won by Dr. J. E. Manlove, with a score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ out of 13 games played. Mr. J. A. Watt was second with 11 points, and Mr. E. Middleton, jun., third with $10\frac{1}{2}$ points. Dr. Manlove having by this victory won the club championship for three consecutive years, the club trophy, a handsome silver vase and cover, of florid Indian workmanship, becomes his absolute property.

Chess in Scotland.—The annual general meeting of Glasgow Chess Club was held on Thursday evening, 18th May, Mr. Robert Love, president, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members, and the annual report showed the club to be in a prosperous state, with an excellent match and tourney record for the past season. For the fourth time the club succeeded in winning the "Richardson" trophy. The leading tourney prize-winners were: championship (Outram cup), Mr. J. A. McKee; West of Scotland championship cup, Mr. W. Gibson; minor championship (Macfarlane cup), Mr. J. Macdonald; double-knock-out handicap tourney, Mr. W. Scott (class II.); handicap tourney, Mr. C. Wardhaugh; summer handicap tourney, Mr. J. A. McKee. Office-bearers appointed were: hon. president, Mr. Robert Pirrie; president, Mr. J. R. Longwill; vice-presidents, Messrs. John Gilchrist and Thos. McGrouther; hon. sec., Mr. Wm. Gibson; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. J. Neilson; hon. librarian, Mr. C. Wardhaugh; council, Messrs. J. Borthwick, W. T. Logan, and C. Macdonald; captain of 1st team, Mr. McKee, club champion; captain of 2nd team, Mr. John Macdonald. The first team match with Liverpool was to be played on 27th May, at Liverpool, too late for notice in this issue.

Aberdeen C.C. annual meeting was held on 2nd May. The club championship has been won by Mr. H. A. Turriff. Office-bearers: president, Sir David Stewart, LL D.; vice-president, Mr. A. Y. Curr; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. F. S. Teunon; with a council of seven.

Falkirk C.C. ended its winter session on 3rd May, when prizes were presented by Mr. J. McKenzie, president. The championship trophy was won by Mr. David Simpson, and the minor by Mr. P. Auchinachie. The club still meets every Wednesday evening, the months of June and July excepted.

Kelty C.C. championship medal and prize has been won by Mr. Jas. Fisher.

Greenock C.C.—The president's prize (presented by Mr. E. Annan) has been won by Mr. P. O'Donovan.

Portobello C.C. championship tourney was won by Mr. T. Adams, after a tie with Mr. C. L. Ellis. Mr. A. B. Steele has been elected president in succession to Dr. Knight.

The brilliancy prize offered for competition at the Stirling Congress of S.C.A., has been awarded to Mr. Jas. Borthwick, M.A., of Glasgow C.C., for his game with Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling.

The match between Scotland and the Northern Counties Union on June 10th, will be played at the Windsor Hotel, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, where the dinner will afterwards be served.

Cumberland *v.* Northumberland.—These debutantes in correspondence play on a county basis have fought and just concluded an interesting match. Both being unknown quantities in the field of correspondence play, much speculation as to the result was aroused. The teams, numbering 27 aside, were fairly representative, and it was generally anticipated that the strong Newcastle and district contingent would give the victory to the Northumbrians, and of the first ten games finished Cumberland only made 3 points; but the remaining Cumbrians, sticking grimly to their task, gradually made up the lost ground, and finally won by the odd game. Great credit is due to the Northumberland secretary, Mr. S. Nixon, inasmuch as he had to raise a team in a county which has no central organization. The following were the teams and scores:—

CUMBERLAND.											NORTHUMBERLAND.										
Mr. J. T. Crelling...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. G. Sargeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Hugh Doyle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. W. E. Bolland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Dr. S. H. Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Nixon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. A. Butler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Rev. T. H. Archdall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. H. Brooksbank	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Cook	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. A. D. Firth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Atkinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. R. Walker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. S. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. R. Whiting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. T. Hawdon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. M. Tickle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. H. Overton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. J. Brown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. O. Vipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Platt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Fingland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Needham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. M. Grey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. R. Davies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. J. Radford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Higgins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. K. Bryson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. W. Kilmister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. T. Gault	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. E. Hawkesworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Myers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. Shipman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. R. H. Fitton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Rev. A. R. Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Dr. H. V. Paige	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Colonel Aglionby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Wadsworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Kennard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Thompson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. W. Watson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Y. Carter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. S. MacWhirter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. S. Story	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. Plumptre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. W. Burrows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Dr. J. Cromie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. G. Yeomans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Mr. J. Kyle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. Drakeford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Dr. E. W. Diver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mrs. Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
14											13										

The championship of the Manchester Club has been won by Mr. V. L. Wahltruch, and the second prize by Mr. J. P. Mollard.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and District Chess League took place on May 6th, at the rooms of the Manchester Club. The president, Mr. J. Lunt, presided. The various trophies competed for during the season were presented to the winning clubs as follows:—Reyner Shield, Rochdale Club; "A" League (silver king), Ardwick Club; "B" League (silver queen), St. Margaret's Institute 1st; "C" League (silver rook), St. Margaret's Institute 2nd; "D" League (silver knight), Moss Side P.S.A.

2nd. The officers for the ensuing year are : president, Mr. W. R. Shaw ; vice-presidents, Mr. W. Lunt, Dr. A. Wahltsch, Mr. W. D. Bailey ; hon. treasurer, Mr. H. Hartley ; hon. secretary, Mr. W. B. Newell ; hon. assistant secretary, Mr. J. T. Nicholls. Thirty clubs are affiliated to the League, which is in a prosperous state.

A team of thirteen players of the Bradford Club visited the Manchester C.C. on May 13th, and were severely beaten to the extent of 9 points to 4. On the first seven boards the Yorkshiremen scored $\frac{1}{2}$ point only, by the aid of Mr. J. E. Hall, who drew with Mr. Wallwork. The severe defeat did not however interfere in the slightest degree with the harmony of the proceedings during the play and afterwards, when complimentary speeches were made by Mr. J. Burgess (the Manchester Club president), Mr. A. E. Moore, Mr. Spencer, and Mr. G. Howitt. Mr. I. M. Brown also spoke, and asked for support for the Southport Congress.

Liverpool v. Glasgow.—The annual match between these clubs was contested in Liverpool, on May 27th, with eleven players on each side. Glasgow was without the services of Dr. Macdonald and Messrs. Black, Crum, and Murray. On the Liverpool side Mr. Burn was a spectator, Mr. A. Dod and Mr. Arthur Rutherford were also absent. The match was splendidly contested ; each side scoring $4\frac{1}{2}$ points with two positions for adjudication by Mr. H. E. Atkins. The Scotchmen are to be congratulated upon the excellent fight they made. After the match the visitors were entertained to dinner, Mr. P. R. England presiding. Score :—

GLASGOW.						LIVERPOOL.					
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Cairns	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Wellington..	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. R. England	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Gardner	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Holmes	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. M. Kaizer	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. D. Chambers	...	...	...	...	*	Mr. E. A. Greig	...	...	...	...	*
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Powell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Wm. Tait	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. J. H. Shaw	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. James Muirhead	...	...	...	...	*	Mr. C. Y. C. Dawbarn...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. R. Thomas	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>						<hr/>					
4 $\frac{1}{2}$						4 $\frac{1}{2}$					

* To be adjudicated.

British Chess Federation.—We have received from the hon. secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey, the rules which will operate in the forthcoming matches between the various Units in which the pairing for the first matches is Northern v. Southern Union, and Midland Union v. London League. Sixty players will represent each Unit, and one game will be played between each pair of players. The time-limit is forty-eight hours from actual receipt of a move, Sundays not included. Play starts October 1st, and players are invited to send up their names to Mr. Rees, stating to which Unit they belong, or to the various secretaries, Mr. T. H. Moore, 10, Lorne Road, Brixton, London ; Mr. A. Schomberg, Seend, Melksham (S.C.C.A.) ; Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes, Worcester (M.C.C.U.), and Mr. I. M. Brown, 6, Wellington Place, Eccleshill, Bradford (N.C.C.U.).

1.—The Title of the Competition shall be the **FEDERATION INTER-UNIT CORRESPONDENCE TOURNEY.**

2.—Each Unit shall be represented by such number of players as shall be determined annually by the Executive Committee of the Federation.

3.—The qualification for each player shall be (1) Birth, or twelve months' immediately previous and present residence in the District included in the jurisdiction of the Union that the player represents; (2) six months' bona-fide Membership of a Club or Association included in the jurisdiction of the Unit that the player represents.

4.—The list of representative players and addresses in approximate order of playing strength shall be sent to the Secretary of the Federation by the Secretary of each Unit on or before 15th September in each year.

5.—The Units shall be paired for the first year's Competition by lot.

6.—The players shall be paired in the order of the lists furnished to the Secretary of the Federation; one game shall be played between each pair; the first move being decided by lot and being taken on the odd numbered boards by the successful Unit.

7.—Play shall commence on the 1st October in each year, and shall continue until the 30th April following.

8.—A won game shall count 1 point, a drawn game $\frac{1}{2}$ point.

9.—Immediately on the conclusion of a game the winner, or in the case of a drawn game the first player, shall send a correct score of the game, with the result, the players' names, and board number to the Secretary of his Unit.

10.—The position in each game unfinished on the 30th April shall be sent with the score by each of the players to the Secretary of his Unit, and by him to the Secretary of the Federation for adjudication, and the result shall be added to the existing scores.

11.—The Unit scoring the greater number of points shall be declared the winner of the match. If the total scores are equal, the tie shall be decided by the scores of the first half of the pairs of players, and if these are equal by the first quarter of the pairs.

12.—For the second years' competition the two winning Units shall be paired, and the two losing Units shall also be paired, and shall play matches on similar conditions to the previous matches. In subsequent years' competitions the two winners of the previous Competition shall also be paired and also the two losers.

13.—The actual play must be conducted strictly in accordance with the Rules for Correspondence Play drawn up by the Federation.

14.—All points not covered by these Rules shall be referred to the Executive Committee of the Federation, whose decision shall be final.

London.—The members of the Metropolitan Chess Club met to enjoy their annual dinner on Wednesday, May 17th. Mr. F. G. Naumann presided, and presented another Cup to be competed for. The "Metropolitan" has had a most successful season, its latest success in the "A" Division of the London League being the ninth time it has carried off first honours in the competition. Country chess players who visit the Metropolis occasionally and desire good chess play, should apply for terms of membership. A letter addressed hon. secretary, Metropolitan Chess Club, Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly, London, will meet with a courteous response.

On Saturday, May 20th; the Ladies' Chess Club held a most successful "At Home," at the Grafton Galleries. The guests were received by the president of the club, Lady Newnes, and a most enjoyable time was spent. Mr. Lawrence won a lightning tournament, which was conducted by Mr. Curling. Mrs. Mayfield, a lady player from Australia, took second prize. In the spring tournament the winners are: first class, Mrs. P. J. Edwards; second class, Mrs. Rentoul; third class, Mrs. Joughlin; fourth class, Miss O. Edwards. In the two-round handicap, the first prize Mrs. Theodore Williams; second, Mrs. M. C. Robbins; third, Mrs. Durlacher. Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, in the very interesting chess department which she conducts with conspicuous ability in the lady's magazine, *Womanhood* (5, Agar Street, London), gives in the June number an excellent portrait of Mrs. Anderson, winner of the championship of the Ladies' Chess Club.

The half-yearly meeting of the London Chess League was held at the City Club, on May 8th, when the prizes were presented to the following winning clubs in the competitions recently concluded:—Division 'A,' Metropolitan first, Hampstead second; Division 'D,' Sydenham first, Local Government Board second. Division 'C,' Polytechnic first, Toynbee second. The proposal of the North London Club to rescind the rule that all matches in 'A' Division should be played with the City was lost. The voting was very close, the chairman's casting vote deciding the issue. It was decided that a club may enter a team for all divisions under certain restrictions; that the club winning any division will be penalised one point in the following year's contest; that at the September meeting an adjudication committee be formed, to meet weekly, for the purpose of adjudicating unfinished games in the matches. Mr. J. W. Wright (Metropolitan) was elected president *vice* Mr. J. W. Russell, who declined re-election. Mr. T. H. Moore was again unanimously re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer. It was decided to make a small increase in the subscription to cover the annual subscription of the League to the British Chess Federation.

The fifty-second annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club was held during last month. Mr. Herbert Jacobs presided. The report regretted the loss the club had sustained by the death of several members, including Mr. J. J. Watts, who joined in 1854, was president in 1857, and secretary 1862 to 1868; Mr. D. Y. Mills, Mr. T. Physick, and Lieut. Colonel White, a noted problem composer, whose efforts were published under the pseudonym "C.W. of Sunbury." It was stated that thirty one new members had joined the club. During the discussion of the report, Mr. W. Ward moved a resolution regretting that the committee had practically ignored a requisition, signed by upwards of twelve members as required by rule, requesting that a special general meeting of the club be called. This resolution was defeated, whereupon Mr. Ward and Mr. Ward Higgs, one of the trustees of the club, at once resigned their membership, thus following the course taken some time previously by Dr. Dunstan, Mr. G. A. Hooke, and Mr. S. Passmore. The requisition in question was presented on June 27th, 1904, and signed by fifteen members. Its purport was to call a general meeting to discuss the alteration of a rule of importance. The treasurer's statement showed the substantial balance of £101 11s. 11d.

THE SOUTHPORT CONGRESS.—Those charged with the duty of selecting a town in which to hold the forthcoming Chess Congress have made a happy choice in selecting Southport, known among its friends and admirers by various names: the "Montpelier of the North," "Sunny Southport," and the "Garden City." It is essentially a progressive residential town, which at the same time gladly welcomes those visitors who need quiet recreation among health-giving surroundings. A century ago Southport consisted of a few houses erected among the sandhills, but no town in the country better exemplifies the modern spirit than Southport



LORD STREET, SOUTHPORT

Produced by permission of the Health Resorts Association.

as we see it to-day, with its handsome parks and boulevards, its straight and wide thoroughfares, its commodious suite of Municipal Buildings—which the Corporation have placed in the hands of the British Chess Federation for the Congress—its marine lakes on the foreshore, and the pleasure resorts provided by public companies, including the Winter Gardens, the Pier, the Botanic Gardens, and the Kew Gardens. One of the accompanying illustrations shows us Lord Street, with the electric trams, but it affords a very incomplete picture of the charms of the Municipal

Gardens, in which the Corporation Military Band plays throughout the summer, or of the handsome shops by which it is flanked. The other illustration gives us a corner of the Marine Lake and a portion of the Promenade and Marine Gardens; but here again the actual thing is much superior to the pictured presentment. The modern spirit, which is evidenced everywhere, and which shows itself in the wide streets and thoroughfares and in various public works which have been undertaken, has been due, first, to the original owners of the soil, who mapped out the town and



MARINE GARDENS, SOUTHPORT.

Produced by permission of the Health Resorts Association.

made restrictions as to the erection of buildings with an eye to the future, and to the enterprise and foresight of the local governing body. These controlling forces have made the Southport of to-day, with its population of over 50,000—or, including Birkdale, which is really a part of the town, over 66,000—one of the most attractive and charming towns in the country. If space were not limited one might dwell on the character of Southport as a health resort, with its equable temperature, its absolutely pure water,

the unusual amount of ozone in the atmosphere, the remarkable cleanliness of its streets, and so on. But perhaps sufficient has been said at this juncture to convince those who propose to take part in the forthcoming Chess Congress, and those who intend going to Southport during the contests, that they will be visiting a town where the "rigour of the game" will be softened by the recreative influences afforded by a beautiful and health-giving environment.

On Friday, May 26th, a meeting of local gentlemen interested in the Congress was held in the Mayor's Parlour, Town Hall, by invitation of His Worship the Mayor (Councillor Trounson). Amongst those present were the ex-Mayor (Councillor Brown), Rev. J. J. Fitch, Dr. Tordoff, Messrs. S. M. Harris, J. F. Knowlson, H. Boston, J. T. Rigby, J. Waterhouse, C. Livesey, R. Booth, S. Boyce, T. J. Whitehead, J. T. Stockwell, T. Norris, W. J. Boothroyd, Miles Blundell, J. Hargreaves, E. Wood, and R. Cooper. Letters of apology for non-attendance were received from Dr. Newsham, Mr. J. Jump, Mr. D. E. Benson, Mr. E. Goring, Dr. E. Lloyd Snape, Councillor Eli Winterbottom, Mr. J. E. Rice Jones, and Mr. J. McKinnell. His Worship the Mayor, who presided, said he thought the personnel of that assembly was a sufficient guarantee that the Chess Congress, as far as they were locally concerned, would be a success. It was a matter of great gratification to see so many present. He looked forward to the visit of the Chess Congress as one of the events of the year. The primary object of their meeting was to consider the question of ways and means. The local chess club had shown its earnest in the matter, and it would be for that meeting to form a committee, and appoint a chairman, treasurer, and secretary. He then called upon Mr. T. Norris, who said he had very little to add to what the Mayor had so felicitously put before them. One of the primary objects of the Federation was to hold a Congress each year in some well-known chess centre or pleasure resort. Southport was chosen by the Northern Counties Union for their last match against Scotland, which took place under the auspices of Councillor Brown, who welcomed the guests and presided at the dinner in the evening. The Northern Officials were charmed with the town, and said that if they received an invitation they would be glad to recommend Southport for their annual congress. The invitation was given and gladly accepted by the British Chess Federation. The Town Council had placed the whole suite of buildings at the disposal of the Congress for a period of ten days next August. The Southport Chess Club had promised to do all it could to make the Congress a success. The object of the local committee would be to raise as much as possible of the amount required to meet the financial responsibilities incurred by the Congress. Mr. Norris stated that the hon. secretary of the Northern Counties Union had intended being present, but was prevented at the last moment. He had, however, been to Southport with many of the officials of the Northern Counties Union, and had fully explained the position to the Mayor and others. Councillor Brown said he looked back with satisfaction to the last, and he would do all he could to further the forthcoming Congress. He proposed that those present form a committee to carry out the arrangements. Mr. Harris seconded, and it was agreed to. The names of Dr. Pinkerton and Dr. Newsham were added to the

committee, and it was also resolved that the members of the local chess club be included. On the motion of Mr. Norris, seconded by Mr. Knowlson, Councillor Brown was appointed chairman of the committee. Councillor Brown accepted the position, and subsequently the Mayor was appointed president. Mr. Knowlson was appointed hon. treasurer, and Mr. Norris hon. sec.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED (a correction).—1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 4; 3 Q P×K P, P—Q 5; 4 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 Kt—Q 2. In his book Mr. Marshall comments on White's fifth move in the above variation as follows: "This is a complete answer to the P—K 4 defence and is the invention of Mr. W. E. Napier." M. Alapin writes us from Marseilles saying that he quite agrees with the first part of the statement quoted but he is astonished that credit for introducing the move should be given to Mr. Napier. M. Alapin also explains that he himself first played the move of 5 Kt—Q 2. and did so against Mr. Marshall in the Monte Carlo Tournament of 1901. This is the only time they have met, therefore Monsieur Alapin cannot understand Mr. Marshall's statement, unless it can be supported by evidence showing that the move was played previous to the game just referred to.

We have submitted the matter to Mr. Napier, who informs us that the move in question is not his invention, but he adopted it against Dr. Tarrasch at Monte Carlo in 1902.

Mr. Marshall asks us to express his regrets for having unintentionally deprived Monsieur Alapin of the credit which is his by right, and he will correct the statement in future editions of his book.

The two following interesting games were played at the St. George's Chess Club, London, in the recent match between Messrs. Mieses and Leonhardt. We take scores and notes from *The Field*. Played on April 20th.

GAME No. 2,586.

Bishop's Opening.

WHITE.		BLACK.		This seems hardly a good square for the Queen.	
Herr MIESES.		Herr LEONHARDT.			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		7 B—Q 2	6 B—K 3
2 B—B 4		2 Kt—K B 3		8 B × B	7 B × Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3				The natural reply would be P × B.	
P—Q 3 leaves White more option to shape the opening.					8 Kt—Q B 3
		3 B—Kt 5		9 B—Kt 5	9 P—B 3
4 P—Q 3		4 P—Q 4		10 B × Kt ch	10 P × B
5 P × P		5 Kt × P		11 Kt—K 2	11 Q—Q 2
6 Q—B 3				12 Q—Kt 3	12 R—Q Kt sq
				13 P—Q 4	13 P—K 5

P—Q 3 leaves White more option to shape the opening.

4 P—Q 3
5 P×P
6 Q—B 3

3 B—Kt 5
4 P—Q 4
5 Kt×P

14 Castles K R 14 Castles
 15 K R—K sq 15 K R—K sq
P—K B 4 might be con-
 sidered here.

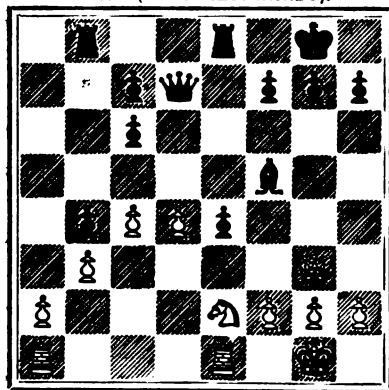
16 P—Kt 3 16 B—B 4
 17 B—Q 2 17 P—Q R 4
An indifferent move, which,
 however, gave Black the better game,
 White not taking advantage of it.

18 P—Q B 4
 18 P—Q R 4 would have left Black
 a weak Q R P, or simply B x P, with
 a powerful passed Pawn for the ending.

18 Kt—Kt 5
 19 B x Kt
 This Knight should not have been
 taken, unless absolutely forced.

19 P x B
 Position after Black's 19th move :—
 P x B.

BLACK (HERR LEONHARDT).



WHITE (HERR MIESES).

.....Now Black has the better
 game.
 20 Q—K 3 20 R—R sq
 21 Kt—Kt 3

Rather than keep the weak Q R P,
 we would suggest 21 P—Q R 4, P x
 P en pas.; 22 P—Q Kt 3, and try to
 regain the R P.

21 B—Kt 3
 22 K R—Q sq 22 R—R 4
A good move, threatening
 both doubling Rooks and to bring the
 Rook over to the King's side.

23 R—Q 2 23 P—K B 4
 24 Kt—K 2 24 B—B 2
 25 R—K sq 25 Q—K 2
 26 Kt—B sq 26 Q—R 5
Good again. White
 threatened Kt—Q 3, followed by Kt—
 K 5.

27 Q—Kt 3
 A hasty move, which loses a Pawn
 in the first instance.

27 Q—R 3
Mieses probably overlooked
 this excellent reply.

28 P—B 4 28 P x P en pas.
It is difficult to decide here
 whether it would not have been
 advisable to keep the passed Pawn.

29 R x R ch 29 B x R
 30 Q—K sq 30 B—R 4
 31 Kt—Q 3 31 R—R sq

.....P—B 5 might be considered.
 It threatens to bring the Rook over to
 the King's side to support the attack.

32 Kt—K 5 32 P x P
 33 P—B 5 33 P—B 5
 34 R x P 34 P—B 6
 35 R—K B 2 35 Q—B 5
Q—Kt 4 ch might have
 preceded this move.

36 Q—Q 2 36 Q—K 5
 37 Q—Q 3 37 Q—K 8 ch
 38 Q—B sq 38 Q—K 6
 39 Q—Q 3 39 Q—Kt 4 ch
 40 K—R sq 40 R x P

.....A blunder, of course. He
 overlooked the check with the Queen.
 The game is over after this move.

41 Q—B 4 ch 41 K—B sq
 42 R x R 42 Q—K 6
 43 Q—K B sq
 43 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—K 2 (forced);
 44 Q x P ch would have won quicker.

43 Q x Kt P
 44 R—K B 2 44 Q—Q 4
 45 Kt x K B P 45 K—Kt sq
 46 K—Kt sq 46 B x Kt
 47 R x B 47 Q x P ch
 48 Q—B 2 48 Q—Kt 5 ch
 49 K—R sq 49 Q—K 5
 50 Q—R 2 ch 50 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,587.

Played April 22nd.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE. Herr MIES'S.	BLACK. Herr LEONHARDT.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q 3	4 P—Q 3
5 P—B 4	5 B—K Kt 5
6 Kt—B 3	6 Kt—B 3
7 P—K R 3	7 B × Kt
8 Q × B	8 Kt—Q 5
9 Q—Kt 3	9 Q—K 2
10 P × P	10 P × P
11 K—Q sq	11 P—B 3

.....Better would have been
Castles Q R.

12 P—Q R 4

To prevent P—Q Kt 4 and Kt × B.

13 Q—Kt 4	12 Kt—R 4
14 R—B sq	13 P—K Kt 3
15 Kt—Kt sq	14 P—B 3

See Diagram.

A clever manoeuvre to dislodge Black's
Q Kt, and to bring the Knight into
play again afterwards.

15 R—K B sq

.....White has the better
position—the open K B file and free-
dom of action for his two Bishops,
owing to the loose position of Black's
Pawns. But Black could still have
made a good fight of it had he now
withdrawn 15..., Kt—Kt 2.

16 B—K R 6	16 Kt—Kt 2
17 B × Kt	

Naturally. He wins a piece now.

18 P—B 3	17 Q × B
	18 P—B 4

.....He probably expected to
save the piece with this move.

19 Q—Kt 3	19 P—B 5
20 Q—K sq	20 Castles
21 P × Kt	21 R × P
22 Kt—B 3	22 K R—Q sq
23 K—B 2	23 B—Kt 5
24 Q—K 2	24 P—K R 4
25 P—R 5	25 Q—Q B 2
26 Q—B 2	26 B × P
27 Kt—K 2	27 R × B ch

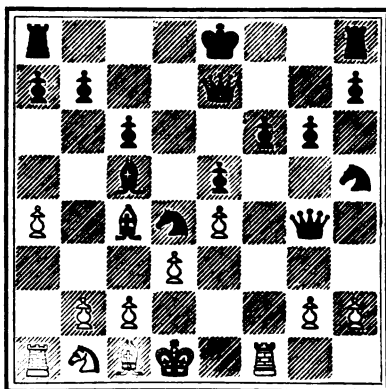
.....More or less forced. If
R (Q 5) moves, then 28 Q × R P.
There is nothing to be done.

28 P × R	28 R—Q 7 ch
29 K—Kt sq	29 Q—Q 3
30 R × B	30 Q—Q 6 ch
31 K—R sq	31 Q—B 7
32 R—Q Kt sq	32 R × Kt
33 Q × R P	33 Q—Kt 6
34 Q—B 5	34 Resigns.

Position after White's 15th move :—

Kt—Kt sq.

BLACK (HERR LEONHARDT).



WHITE (HERR MIESES).



GAME No. 2,588.

The following consultation game was played last month, when it was announced that the Cable Match would not take place.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. LEONHARDT and	Mr. GUNSTON and
Mr. LEE.	Mr. SHOOSMITH.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 P—Q 4	6 P × P
7 Q—K 2	7 Castles
8 P—K 5	8 Kt—Q 4

.....An unnatural looking move, that has often been suggested but seldom played.

9 B—Kt 3	9 Kt—Kt 3
10 P—B 3	

Black's design is evidently Kt—R 4, wiping out the White Bishop; and as a means of preventing this and carrying on the game, 10 P—B 3 seems the best move in the position.

10 P—Q 4

.....I doubt the wisdom of this. There is no mate after 10..., P × P; nor indeed is White's attack one jot abated by resigning the Pawn. Twenty years ago this Pawn would have been taken for better or worse. Never to speculate is thought by many to conform to the ideals of the modern school; yet Steinitz, god-father to the modern school, would have blushed not to take such a Pawn as this. After 10..., P × P; 12 Kt × P, it is not clear, to me at least, what mischief ingenuity can set on foot that ingenuity can not meet and upset.

11 Kt × P	11 Kt × Kt
12 P × Kt	12 P—K B 4

.....With this move Blacks make White a passed Pawn, and eclipse their own Queen Bishop.

13 P—K B 4	13 B—K 3
14 B—K 3	14 P—Kt 3
15 Kt—Q 2	15 K—Kt 2
16 Q R—B sq	16 P—R 3
17 Q—Q 3	17 P—B 3
18 R—K B 2	18 Q—Q 2

19 Q R—B sq	19 R—B 2
20 P—Q R 3	20 R—R sq
21 B—R 2	21 P—Kt 4

.....The demonstration that has been preparing these last nine moves now comes to a head, and thereby to grief. Black opens a perfect hornet's nest.

22 P—K Kt 4

Position after White's 22nd move :—

P—K Kt 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Very fine. The after play is practically forced and self-explanatory.

23 B × B P	22 P × B P
24 B—Kt sq	23 P × P
25 B—Kt 3	24 K—Kt sq
26 B—R 4 !	25 R—Kt 2
27 B—B 6	26 Q—K sq
28 P × B	27 B × B
29 R—K sq	28 R—Q 2
30 P—B 7	29 K—B sq
31 Q—Kt 6	30 Q—K 2
32 R × Q	31 B—B 4
33 R—K 8 ch	32 B × Q
34 B × B	33 K—Kt 2
35 B—R 5	34 R—B sq
36 R(B2)—K 2	35 Kt—B sq
	36 Resigns.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

THE BRITISH FEDERATION.—We are pleased to announce that this important chess organization has extended its scope to the problem art, and has issued a programme which, on similar lines, is proposed to be annual. The first venture is a Three-move Problem Competition, which is generously not restricted to composers of the British Isles—it is open to the world. The following is a summary of the conditions:—Problems intended for competition must be sent to Mr. Leonard P. Rees, “St. Aubyns,” Redhill, Surrey, on proper diagrams, accompanied with an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. for each problem, and must be received on or before 31st January next. Three-movers only accepted. The full name and address of the composer and complete solution must be written on the back of each diagram. The whole of the problems received will be printed in book form without names, addresses, or solutions, and will be submitted to three competent judges for adjudication. Each judge is to make an independent award, placing the problems in order of merit, giving 100 marks to the problem considered the best, and the remainder proportionately. The aggregate marks will decide the respective positions of the sound competing positions. The award will be published within one month of such publication, and one month allowed as a probation period to give time to accept and consider objections. The Federation medal will be awarded to the competitor who is a British subject, and whose problem stands in the highest position amongst British subjects. Further adequate prizes will be given by the Federation.

There is also to be a Solving Competition on rather novel lines, with an entrance fee of 2s. 6d., but the particulars of this can well stand over for the present.

We must express our feelings of doubt as to the chance of these ventures proving successful. The idea of an entrance fee is not in itself altogether wrong under certain conditions, but as the exaction of a toll of half-a-crown per problem is without precedent, it is not unlikely the problem competition will prove more exclusive than cosmopolitan or international, and its intended universal character will not be attained. The impost will certainly relieve the judges of a considerable amount of work, and reduce the solvers' task to a very large extent. Further, it may turn out that the number of entries received may not justify the separate publication of a brochure. Again we must candidly confess that, unless a supplemental programme is issued, giving intending or likely competitors some idea of the prizes they are competing for, we fear the project spells failure. Problem composers are now a-days accustomed to compete without any fee for the privilege, and if they yield to the demand in this instance, they at least would like to know to what uses their entrance money is to be applied. The only assurance is that the Federation Medal will be given to a British subject, but the conditions do not say whether the British subject who is fortunate enough to secure this honour, is to participate also in the “further adequate prizes,” nor is it made clear that the half-a-crown

are to form the fund to provide this medal or other prizes. If it means that the entrance money is to form the only fund for the prizes, then the ultimate result can easily be foreshadowed. It would be far better to insist upon competitors becoming members of the Federation by payment of a fixed subscription, and let them enjoy its benefits and enter free or with a far more nominal charge of 2/6 each problem. The judges are Dr. Planck, G. Heathcote, and B. G. Laws.

HUMOUR IN CHESS.—*Humor im Schach*, by Hieronymus Fischer, of Bamberg. Published at A. Stein's, Verlagsbuchhandlung Kaiser Wilhelm-Strasse 53, Potsdam. Price 3'50 marks.—This is the title of an interesting collection of problems, numbering 160, by Hieronymus Fischer, with an appendix of fourteen positions by the most versatile composer living, W. A. Shinkman. The bulk of the compositions presented are sui-mates, but these are mostly designed to illustrate fancies, and in this endeavour the author has given proof of an intelligent perception of the art itself, and his parodies or burlesques of the works of several composers are alike clever and amusing. There are a few ordinary mates, but these are not heavily charged with profundity or complexity. The design of the work does not justify one criticising the specimens submitted too severely, since the object is not so much to reach an ideal as to illustrate a purpose—and here comes in the sense of humour, so far as humour can be applied to the subject. The volume is well worth possessing, since it metes out light fare. Next month we will refer to some of the positions, which we think will appeal to our readers as being illustrations of chess levity mingled in some degree with artistic appreciation.

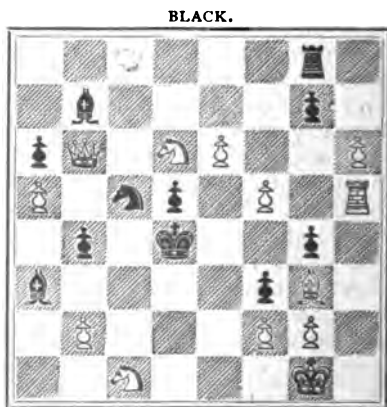
(To be continued.)

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The award of the tourneys promoted by *The Leader*, under the title of "The Commonwealth," has reached this country. For the sets Max Feigl takes first prize, with the annexed two positions:—

BY MAX FEIGL.



WHITE.
Mate in two.



WHITE.
Mate in three.

The second set is by the popular French expert.

By Emile Pradignat, Saujon, France.—White: K at K R 5, Q at K R 8, R at K 5. Kts at K Kt 8 and Q R 5, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 5, and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 3, Q at Q R 6, Bs at K B 5 and Q Kt 8, Kt at Q Kt sq, Ps at Q 5, Q B 6, Q R 3, and 5. Mate in two.

By E. Pradignat.—White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K 8, R at Q 3. B at Q R 8, Kts at K sq and Q 5. Ps at K B 2, Q Kt 6, and Q R 4. Black: K at Q B 5, B at Q B sq. Kts at Q 2 and Q 8, Ps at Q Kt 7 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

There are other interesting prize-winners, but we must defer presentation of the other honoured positions until next month. The competition appears to have been well supported, and there are some capital leading problems.

The following are the prize-winners of the *Football and Field* half-yearly competition:—

By E. Maurice, Leigh.—White: K at K 6, Q at Q 5, Rs at K R 2 and 3. B at Q B sq. Kts at Q R 3 and 6, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 6, Q 4, and Q Kt 4. Black: K at Q B 6, R at Q 6. B at K B sq and Q R 5, Kt at Q R 8, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, K 2, Q B 7, Q Kt 3, 4, and Q R 7. Mate in two.

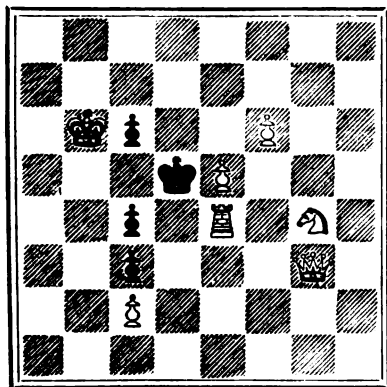
By J. Chadwick, Liverpool.—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R sq, R at K sq, Bs at K 6 and Q B sq. Kts at K B 8 and Q R 5, Ps at K R 2, 3, Q 2, Q B 3, and 5. Black: K at K 4, B at K B 4, Kts at K Kt 8 and Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 3, K 7, Q 6, Q B 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

Mr. A. W. Daniel, who is well known to our readers, sent us some months back a few positions on somewhat novel lines, but we have not yet had an opportunity of presenting them in our pages. We give one which we think will be regarded as interesting. The novelty is that whilst White

By A. W. DANIEL.

Bridgend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels a draw in two moves.

has preponderating force the stipulations are that he is to force a draw in a specified number of moves. The specimens we have seen are virtually "self-draw" problems, but it may be possible for perpetual draws to be worked. The *Cheltenham Examiner* has taken up the idea which is advocated as a distinct novelty, and gives one of the positions which the author sent to us. In order that the new scheme should be further exploited by our solvers, we cull from the *C.E.* column the following more elaborate specimen, and invite opinion on the innovation.

By A. W. Daniel.—White: K at Q 3, Q at Q R 8, Rs at K R 5 and K Kt 8, B at K R 3, Kts at K B 8 and Q 5, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 3,

4, 6 and Q B 5. Black: K at K 4, Kts at K Kt 4 and K B 4, P at K R 3. White compels a draw in two moves (or White self-draws in two). This position has the feature of possessing thirteen variations.

The Birmingham *Evening Dispatch* has just concluded a Two-move Tourney. The judges, Messrs. F. H. Guest and Bonnar Feast, have awarded the prizes respectively to P. F. Blake, Liverpool; Harold C. Cudmore, London; F. W. Wynne and A. F. Kallaway, Birmingham. Hon. mens. to A. F. Kallaway and F. W. Wynne. The two first positions are as follows:—

By P. F. Blake.—White: K at K R 3, Q at K Kt sq, Rs at K B 5 and Q B 6, B at Q 6, Kts at K R 4 and Q Kt 4, Ps at K B 3 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5, Q at K R sq, R at K sq, Bs at Q 2 and Q R 2, Kts at K B sq and Q R 5, Ps at K R 2, 4, K 2, 6, Q 6, Q B 2 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

By Harold C. Cudmore.—White: K at Q B 8, Rs at K B 5 and K 5, B at Q Kt 4, Kts at Q B 3 and Q R 3, P at Q B 2. Black: K at Q 5, Q at K R 8, Rs at K R 4 and K B 5, Bs at Q R 5 and 8, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 4, K B 6, and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

Deutsche Schachzeitung, 1904 Competition.—The following six positions represent two prize sets. We do not think they will prove troublesome to solve, though the majority are four-movers. First prize set:—

By W. Pauly, Bucharest.—White: K at K sq, R at Q B 7, B at K R 7, Kt at Q 7, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, Q 2, Q Kt 2 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at Q 5, Ps at K R 4, Q 4, Q Kt 2, Q Kt 5 and Q R 3. Mate in four.

By W. Pauly.—White: K at K Kt 2, R at Q 8, B at K 7, Kt at K R 4, Ps at Q 2, Q B 4 and Q R 4. Black: K at K 5, Ps at K 3, Q 6 and Q R 2. Mate in four.

By W. Pauly.—White: K at K R sq, R at K Kt sq, Kt at K 3, Ps at K Kt 5, 6, K 2, Q B 4, 5 and 6. Black: K at K 2. Mate in four.

Second prize set:—

By V. Marin, Barcelona.—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at K Kt sq, R at K Kt 5, Bs at K B 6 and Q 5, Kts at Q B 7 and 8, Ps at K R 3, K B 4, and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4, Rs at K B 7 and K 8, Bs at K R sq and K B 8, Kt at Q 8, Ps at K R 5, K B 2, K 7, Q 2, Q R 4, and 5. Mate in 4.

By V. Marin.—White: K at K R 8, Q at K R 3, Rs at K Kt sq and Q Kt 2, Bs at K sq and Q B 2, Kt at Q 5, Ps at K Kt 2, 3 and K 5. Black: K at K 7, Rs at K Kt 4 and Q B 6, B at Q R 3, Kts at K R 4 and K Kt sq, Ps at Q 5 and Q Kt 2. Mate in 3.

By V. Marin.—White: K at K R 2, Q at K R 3, Bs at Q Kt 5 and 8, Kts at Q 8 and Q B 7, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6, Q 2 and Q B 2. Black: K at Q 3, Rs at K B 4 and Q R 8, Bs at K R 8 and K B sq, Kt at K Kt 2, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 6 and Q Kt 5. Mate in 3.

Sydney Morning Herald.—The award in the Tenth International Tourney for two-movers of this paper is to hand. J. J. Glyn, the Australian

expert in problem matters, adjudicated. First prize, A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica ; Special prize, F. Lazard, Paris ; Second special, A. F. Mackenzie ; Hon. men., P. F. Blake, Liverpool ; F. Robinson, Brisbane ; W. J. Smith, Newtown, N.S.W. ; and A. Charlick, Rose Park, South Africa (two positions).

First prize, by A. F. Mackenzie.—White : K at Q R 4, Q at Q R 7, Rs at K 3 and Q Kt 3, Bs at Q R sq and Q R 6, Kts at Q B 3 and 4, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 3, Q 5 and Q B 5. Black : K at Q 5, R at K R 5 and Q 2, Bs at K B sq and K sq, Kt at Q sq, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 2, Q B 2 and Q R 4. Mate in 2.

Special prize by F. Lazard.—White : K at K R 7, Q at K 8, R at K sq, Bs at Q R 3 and 8, Kts at Q 6 and Q B 5, Ps at K B 3, 5, Q B 3 and Q R 6. Black : K at K 4, R at Q Kt 2, Bs at K 2 and 7, Kt at Q Kt 7, P at K B 5. Mate in 2.

OBITUARY.—We much regret to announce the death of G. B. Valle, the eminent Italian composer. Twenty-five years ago he was a frequent contributor to problem literature, and was fairly well known in England. In 1878 he issued a collection of 100 of his compositions, which was most favourably reviewed by the late Mr. Andrews in the *Chess Players' Chronicle*. Signor Valle's first success was second position in *La Strategie's* tourney of 1875, since when he has achieved many honours. The deceased passed away on the 14th January last, at the age of 62. The two annexed problems, somewhat characteristic of his style, secured second prize as a set in *Nuova Rivista degli Scacchi*, 1880.

BY THE LATE G. B. VALLE, SPEZIA.

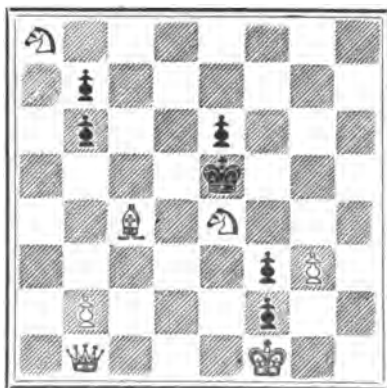
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

We also regret to learn that Lieut. Col. Charles White, better known as 'C.W. of Sunbury,' has passed away. His problems, always light and airy, were very popular and numerous twenty to thirty years back, but of late there has been a marked falling off both in point of number and merit. We will give a selection of his compositions from his collection which he published about twenty years ago.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1963.

By GEO. B. SPENCER,
St. Paul, Min.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1964.

By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1965.

By C HORNE,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1966.

By the Rev. G. DORRIS,
New Orleans, U.S.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1905.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.



AM greatly obliged to M. Alapin for directing my attention to his variation following 4 P—Q 3, P—Q 3, &c. It certainly deserved more notice than I gave it in Section IV. of my analysis. The game which he presents as played between the two Russian officers is very interesting. I communicated at once with Major Ruy Lopezki (I give his full name, lest he should be confounded with the late Baron Lopezki). The Major in reply sends me a game with notes thereon, which his uncle the Baron, who was a notable player in his time, has left behind him. The opening is identical with the officers' game up to White's 14th move. Black then deviates with 14...., B x B, as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 P—Q 3	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q R 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 P x P
7 P x P	7 B—Kt 5
8 P—R 3	8 B—R 4
9 B—K 3	9 B—K 2
10 B—Q B 4	10 Q—Q 2
11 Q—Q 3	11 Kt—Q sq
12 Kt—K R 4	12 B—B 2
13 Kt—B 5	13 Castles
14 P—K Kt 4	14 B x B

.....It is important for Black to relieve the pressure by this timely exchange.

15 Q x B ch	15 K—R sq
16 Castles Q R	16 P—B 3

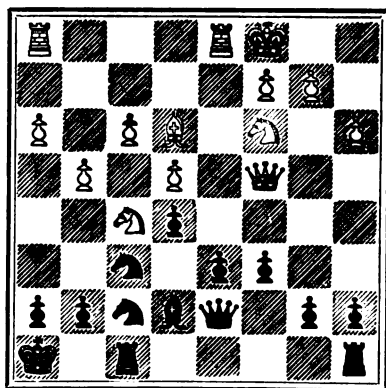
.....If 16 P—Kt 5, Black takes the K P, winning it.

17 P—B 3 17 Kt—B 2

Position after Black's 17th move:—

Kt—B 2.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....If 17 P—Kt 5, Kt x P is again successful.

White has a considerable attack, but I think Black can sustain it. His pieces are well posted for the defence. Black ultimately won, but that fact proves nothing.

So far the Baron, who may be right or wrong in his opinion, but perhaps most judges would agree with him. M. Alapin's remark that "Such matters are best decided by actual play" throws light upon his meaning when he asks me if Black's position after his 10th move is "a desirable one." He has in mind the probabilities in an ordinary game where neither of the players has studied the position beforehand. For such a game the probability may be that White would win, and therefore Black's position is not desirable. But my analysis is not concerned with such games. My object is solely to ascertain whether, with the best moves on each side, Black can draw; and it must not be forgotten that, in the present instance, White has gained nothing in material.

GEO. S. CARR.

CHESS LITERATURE.

The Chess Digest, vol. iv. 696 pp., size 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. \times 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Mordecai Morgan.

Philadelphia: Patterson & White Co., 518, Ludlow Street.

Price, Five dollars.

WITH this edition Mr. Morgan brings to a close his great self-imposed task of providing the students of chess with a veritable encyclopedia of the openings. The complete work contains the opening play of over nineteen thousand games, practically including all the important contests played in leading tournaments and matches from 1850 to 1905. The volume before us deals with thirty-four openings, and about 3,000 variations; all systematically arranged according to the particular opening and variations illustrated. The work is divided into chapters, and the chapters into sections; each section with an index which gives the original source of publication, names of players, and date of play. In every case the play is carried to at least the 17th move, sometimes to the 26th, while in many instances the complete record of the game is published. The value of such a volume to the student of chess is inestimable. The correspondence player with a moderate chess library and the aid of the *Digest*, can easily ascertain the opinion of leading critics and theorists on the particular variation he is adopting. The player who meets his opponent *vis à vis* has at his service in *The Chess Digest* practically all the games contested in the last six great tournaments—Hastings, London, Cobourg, St. Louis, Cambridge Springs, and Monte Carlo. Lovers of the Queen's Pawn Opening, Queen's Gambit, Queen's Gambit Declined, will find a rare storehouse here, no less than 601 variations being given to these débuts. The Ruy Lopez is also very exhaustive,—588 variations. Full justice is also done to the latest developments in the Petroff, Sicilian, Vienna, and every other opening of any importance. To show how up-to-date the work is we may mention that the book includes

the first seventeen moves of each game played in the recent match between Messrs. Marshall and Janowski. The volume opens with a fine portrait of Mr. Morgan, whom we heartily congratulate upon having produced, what is, without doubt, the most important contribution of its kind that has ever been presented to the chess playing public. The work should be in the possession of every chess club and public library.

The *Schach Verein* of Barmen intends to issue a book of the International Tourney that is to be held from the 12th to the 30th of August next, and invites all who desire a copy to make early application for one. Special arrangements are to be made so that the games may be annotated by the players themselves at the conclusion of each game. Several hundred interesting games are expected, and this section of the book will be under the editorship of G. Marco. The book will contain further a collection of 125 problems received by the management in connection with the problem competition. Much other matter of interest will find a place in its three or four hundred pages: the score of a new "Congress Walz," for instance, composed by C. Noack-Remscheid. The price of the volume will be determined by its size, but will not exceed 6 marks.

Classified Chess Games, with Notes. Edited by C. T. Blanshard, M A.
 London: Routledge & Sons, Ltd., Broadway House, Ludgate Hill, E C.
 95 pp. Price 1/-.

This handy pocket volume is part II. of the series being compiled by Mr. Blanshard, who has tapped the very best sources for his material. The edition before us deals with the Ruy Lopez, Queen's Gambit Declined, Queen's Gambit Accepted, Queen's Counter Gambit, and the Queen's Pawn Game. Thirty-five pages are devoted to the Ruy Lopez. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4; the Morphy Defence, and 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, Kt—B 3, the Berlin Defence, receive most attention. Of the counter defence 3..., P—K B 4, favoured by Marshall, there are four specimen games—we would have preferred more—Wolf *v.* Tarrasch, Möller *v.* Englund, Thomas *v.* Mackenzie, Mackenzie and Allies *v.* Marshall. There are five illustrative games to each of the defences 3..., B—B 4; 3..., P—Q 3; and 3 .., P—K Kt 3, but only one of Alapin's defence 3 .., B—Kt 5. The section which interests us most is that devoted to the "Queen's Gambit Declined," from which we reproduce two pages, in order to give our readers some idea of the scope of the work. In all cases Mr. Blanshard has rendered full acknowledgment to the players and journals quoted, and he has produced a volume which is a valuable contribution to the literature of the openings.

We notice that note (d) is slightly misleading. In the original text it reads "Black probably avoided the apparently better move 14 .., Kt—B 3, fearing Kt—K 5. The text move, however, weakens the K P." The insertion of "15" before Kt—K 5 in the abbreviated note makes all the difference.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 4 B—Kt 5, P—B 3; 5 P—K 3, Q Kt—Q 2; 6 Kt—B 3.

1	2	3	4
6 E—Q 3	Q—R 4		
7 B—Q 3 <i>a</i>	Q—Kt 3 <i>o</i>	B × Kt	Kt—Q 2 !
P—K R 3 <i>b</i>	Kt—K 5	Kt × B	Kt—K 5
8 B—R 4	B—B 4	Kt—Q 2	P × P
Castles	Q Kt—B 3 !	B—Kt 5	Kt × K Kt
9 Castles	B—Q 3	Q—B 2	Q × Kt
R—K sq	P × P	Castles	K P × P
10 P—K 4 !	Q × B P	B—K 2	B—Q 3
P × K P	Kt × Kt	Kt—K 5	B—Kt 5
11 Kt × P	P × Kt	K Kt × Kt	Castles
B—K 2	Kt—Q 4	P × Kt	Castles
12 Q—K 2	R—Q B sq	Castles	P—Q R 3
Kt × Kt	Kt × B	P—K B 4	B × Kt
13 B × B <i>c</i>	P × Kt	P—B 3	P × B
Q × B	B—Q 3	P × P	R—K sq
14 Q × Kt	Kt—K 5 <i>p</i>	R × P <i>u</i>	P—K B 4
P—K B 4 <i>d</i>	P—B 3 !	B—Q 2	Kt—Kt 3 <i>x</i>
15 Q—K 3	Kt × P	R—Q sq	P—B 5
Kt—B 3	Q—B 2	Q R—K sq	P—B 3
16 Q R—K sq	Kt—Kt 4	K—R sq	B—K B 4
Q—B sq <i>e</i>	Q × Q	R—K 2	Kt—B 5
17 Kt—K 5	B × Q	P—K 4	Q—K 2
B—Q 2	B × P	B × Kt	P—Q Kt 4
18 P—B 4	R—B 2	P × B	B × Kt
Q R—Q sq	B—Q 2	P—B 4	Kt P × B
19 P—B 5 <i>f</i>	Castles	Q R—K B sq	Q—R 5
B—B sq <i>g</i>	P—Q Kt 4 !	K R—K sq	B—Q 2
20 Kt—B 4	B—Kt 3	B—Q 3	R—B 3
Kt—Kt 5	P—Q R 4	P—K Kt 3	Q × B P
21 Q—K 2	Kt—Q 3	P—K R 3	Q R—K B sq
Q—B 3	B—Q 3	B—R 5	Q—Q 6
22 Kt—Q 6	R—K sq	Q—K B 2	P—Kt 4
Q × P ch	K—B 2	P × Q P	R—K 2
23 K—R sq	P—Q R 4 <i>q</i>	K P × P	P—Kt 5
Q × Q B P	P × P	K P × P	B × P

CONTINUATIONS.

1. 24 Kt × R, R × Kt; 25 P—Kt 4 !, Q × P ♞; 26 B × P, Kt—B 3; 27 B—Kt 6, R—B sq; 28 R—Q Kt sq, Q—Q 3; 29 Q R—Q sq, Kt—Q 4; 30 B—Kt sq, B—Q 2 ♚; 31 Q—K 4, R—B 3; 32 P—Kt 4, P—B 4 !; 33 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq (best); 34 B—Kt 6 !, R × B (forced); 35 Q × R, B—B 3 !; 36 K—Kt sq, P—B 5; 37 Q—K 4, P—B 6; 38 P—B 5, P—K 4; 39 Q—Q B 4, K—K 2 ♞; 40 R—B 2, P—Q Kt 4; 41 Q—K 4, Kt—B 5 ♚; 42 P—B 6 ch !, Q × P ♞; 43 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 2; 44 Q × B P, and wins *n*.

2. 24 B—R 2, K R—K sq !; 25 R (B 2)—K 2 ♞, Q R—B sq; 26 P—Q B 4, B—Kt 5; 27 R—Kt sq, R—Q Kt sq; 28 R—K 3, B—B 6 !; 29 Kt—B 5, R × R ch; 30 B × R, B × P; 31 R—Q 3, B × Kt; 32 R × B ch, R—K 2; 33 R × R ch, K × R !; 34 K—B sq *s*, K—Q 3; 35 K—K 2, K—K 4; 36 P—B 3, K—Q 5; 37 K—Q 2, B—Kt 5 ch; 38 Resigns *t*.

3. 24 B × P, P × P; 25 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 4; 26 Q—R 4, P × B; 27 R × P !, Q—B 2 ♜; 28 Q—R 6, R—Kt 2; 29 Q—K 6 ch, R—B 2; 30 R—Kt 5 ch, Resigns *w*.

4. 24 P × P, P × P; 25 B—R 6, B—Kt 3; 26 Q—R 4, Q—K 5; 27 R × P !, and wins *y*.

(a) Not 7 P—K 4, else P × P; 8 Kt × P, leaving the Q P weak. (b) Castling is best. (c) Better than Q × Kt. (d) If Kt—B 3; 15 Kt—K 5 !. (e) B × P is threatened. (f) To get the Kt—Q 6. (g) P—Q Kt 4 is necessary. (h) Q—B sq is better. (i) R × P is safe. (k) Q × P is threatened. (l) He should have supported the passed P. (m) If P × P; 43 Q—R 7 ch !. (n) Pillsbury *v*. Tinsley, Hast., 1895.—*Schachjahrbuch*.

(o) Kt—Q 2 is better. (p) P—Kt 3 is best. (q) If 23 Q R—B sq, B—R 6 !. (r) P—Q B 4 is better. (s) If 34 B × P, P—B 4; 35 P—Kt 4, K—B 3, and the R P will Queen. (t) Brody *v*. Bardeleben, Coburg, 1904.—*Womanhood*.

(u) White has now the better game. (v) Q—Q 3 is better. (w) W. H. Shoosmith *v*. O. C. Müller, City of London Ty., 1904.

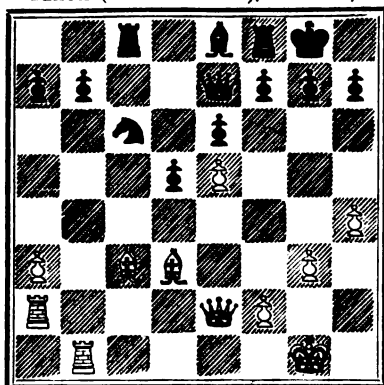
(x) White has carefully calculated the attack, and loss of Pawns does not matter. (y) Marshall *v*. Teichmann, C.S., 1904.—*American Chess Bulletin*.

Received for review Mason's *Art of Chess*, 3rd edition; also Halprin's *Chess Symposium*, vol. II.

GAME-ENDING.

The position shown on the appended diagram arose in a game played at Ipswich, on January 26th last, in a match between the Colchester and Ipswich Clubs. In the absence of a definite decision by adjudication, the players agreed to continue play by correspondence, with a time-limit of forty-eight hours per move. The play will be found most interesting and instructive.

Position after Black's 23rd move :—
BLACK (MR. PADFIELD), IPSWICH.



WHITE (MR. CROSS), COLCHESTER.

The game went on :—

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1 B—Q Kt 5 | 1 Q—Q B 2 |
| 2 Q—K 3 | 2 P—Q R 3 |
| 3 B—Q 3 | 3 Kt—K 2 |
| 4 B—Kt 4 | 4 B—B 3 |
| 5 B—Q 6 | 5 Q—Q 2 |
| 6 R—Kt 4 | 6 P—K B 3 |
| 7 R(R2)—Kt 2 | 7 P×P |
| 8 Q×P | 8 R—K B 4 |

.....The initial move of the winning combination.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 9 B×R | 9 Kt×B |
| 10 B—B 5 | 10 P—Q 5 |
| 11 B×P | |

It is questionable whether R×P would not have given White a better chance.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 12 R—Kt sq | 11 B—B 6 |
| 13 R—Kt 6 | 12 P—Q R 4 |
| 14 R—Q 6 | 13 Kt×B |
| | 14 Q—Q Kt 4 |

.....Kt—Q B 3 would also probably have won, but in a long and common-place ending.

- 15 R—Q 8 ch

The only move.

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 16 R×Q | 15 R×R |
| | 16 Kt×R |

.....If B—B 3, R—Kt 3 would be the reply.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 17 Q×P ch | 17 K—R sq |
| 18 K—R 2 | 18 B—B 3 |
| 19 Q—K 7 | 19 R—K sq |
| 20 Q—B 5 | 20 Kt—B 2 |
| 21 Q×P | |

A dangerous Pawn if left, but it is doubtful if White had time to spare to take it.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 22 P—Kt 4 | 21 Kt—Q 4 |
| 23 P—Kt 5 | 22 Kt—K B 3 |
| 24 K—Kt 3 | 23 Kt—Kt 5 ch |
| 25 Q—K B 5 | 24 P—K R 4 |

A most interesting situation. White can play P×P, P—Kt 6, &c., in which we think Black gets the best of it in every variation. Perhaps the best move is P—Kt 6.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 26 Q—Kt 6 | 25 K—Kt sq |
| 27 Q—K B 5 | 26 R—K 8 |

White saw the danger too late. Thus if 27 Q×P, Kt—K 4; 28 P—Kt 6 (forced, or the Q is shut in), Kt×P; 29 Q—B 5, R—Kt 8 ch; 30 K—R 2, R—Kt 7 ch; 31 K—R 3, B—Q 2, and wins.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 28 Resigns. | 27 Kt—K 4 |
|-------------|-----------|

If 28 Q—B 8 ch, K—R 2; 29 Q—B 5 ch, K—Kt 3, and White must lose.

THE CHESS WORLD.

Southport Congress.—The Municipal Buildings, of which we give a picture this month, comprise the Town Hall, the Cambridge Hall, the Art Gallery, and the Free Library. The building which stands out most prominently in the accompanying illustration, with the handsome clock tower, is the Cambridge Hall, so called because the foundation stone was laid (in 1872) by the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge). The Town Hall is a smaller and older building to the left, wherein are situated the Mayor's Parlour, the Council Chamber, and Public Offices. It is in the



Cambridge Hall that the Chess Congress will take place. We have not all the dimensions of the Hall at present available, but some idea of its size and the facilities it affords may be gathered from the statement that in the basement are the Assembly Hall, with retiring and cloak rooms, and that the large hall on the first floor, which occupies the whole length of the building, is 120 ft. long, 50 ft. wide, and 37 ft high, with a balcony round three sides and a platform on the fourth. Chess may assuredly be played here under ideal conditions. Adjacent to the Cambridge Hall, on right

of the picture, is the Art Gallery. The whole suite of Municipal Buildings, from the Town Hall to the Free Library, are joined by corridors, so that the visitor may pass from one to the other without going into the open air. In front of the Municipal Buildings are the Municipal Gardens, in which there is a statue of the late Queen, with fountains and beautiful flowers. In the gardens evening concerts, inaugurated during the Coronation year, have become one of the most popular attractions of Southport, and, as the official guide to the town truly says, evoke on all sides expressions of admiration and surprise. Over 4,000 electric glow lamps are suspended among the foliage of the trees. The installation is quite unique in this country, and it may be doubted whether anywhere such a scene of colour and beauty as may be witnessed in Lord Street, Southport, on a summer's evening, can be freely enjoyed elsewhere by the public.

The Railway Companies have agreed that parties of not less than six first class, and ten third class, travelling together but returning individually if they desire, may be conveyed to Southport for the Congress and back at a single fare and a fourth (minimum charge 1/-) for the double journey upon surrender of a duly authorised certificate, the tickets being available from August 12th to August 28th. It will therefore be possible for local secretaries to make up parties at some of the principal centres. In order to arrange for the reduced fare, the secretary of the Federation (Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey) is willing to receive the names of all players and friends intending to make the journey from London on Saturday, August 12th, or Monday, August 14th, by the 10.45 a.m. Liverpool Express from Euston, arriving at Southport 3.33 p.m. A meeting of the Federation Executive will be held on July 29th, at St. Irmin's Hotel, Westminster, and before that date the hon. treasurer, Mr. H. E. Dobell, 21, Robertson Street, Hastings, will be glad to hear from the club secretaries with particulars of subscriptions collected.

Match: Hastings v. City of London C.C.—Played at Hastings, on June 10th. Score:—

CITY OF LONDON C.C.					HASTINGS.				
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	...	...	...	½	Dr. J. E. Manlove	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Shoosmith	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Marshall	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	...	½
Mr. Cecil Hammond	...	...	...	0	Dr. Ballingall	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Watts	...	...	...	½	Mr. C. G. Skyrme	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	0	Mr. I. M. Friedberger	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	...	1	Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Jenour	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. W. Hamilton	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Ginner	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. Hennell	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Burmester	...	...	...	1	Miss Hallaway	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Westby Gibson	...	...	...	½	Miss Watson	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. Rugger	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. J. Stephenson	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. L. Densham	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Hore	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. C. Plowman	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. F. Barratt	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. W. Springbott	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Bonham	...	...	...	0
Mr. Gordon Smart	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Ruchon	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. Waterhouse	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Knight	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Hall	...	...	...	1

10½

9½

An interesting tournament, in which the leading Parisian amateurs took part, was recently concluded at the Café de la Régence, Paris. We append the full results, and a game from the contest.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
E. M. Antoniadi, Greece 1	—	1 0	1 ½	1 1	1 ½	0 1	1 ½	1 1	9 ½
J. M. Lee, England... .. 2	0 1	—	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 0	9 ½
Clérissy, France 3	½ ½	½ 0	—	1 0	1 1	0 1	1 1	1 1	9 ½
Lazard, France 4	0 0	½ 0	0 1	—	1 ½	1 0	1 0	1 1	7 ½
Chatard, France 5	0 ½	1 ½	0 0	0 ½	—	1 ½	1 0	1 ½	6 ½
De Villeneuve, France 6	1 0	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 ½	—	1 0	1 0	5 ½
Galazky, Russia 7	0 ½	0 0	0 0	0 1	0 1	0 1	—	0 1	4 ½
Davril, France... .. 8	½ 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	0 ½	0 1	1 0	—	4

GAME No. 2,589.

Played in the Café de la Régence Championship Tournament for 1905.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
E. M. ANTONIADI.	DE VILLENEUVE.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P×P
4 Kt×P	4 P—K 3
5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—Q 3
6 B—K B 4	6 P—K 4
7 B—K 3	7 P—Q R 3
8 Q Kt—B 3	

A venturesome sacrifice of doubtful soundness, but one which yields an attack not easy to meet in actual play.

9 Kt—Q 5	8 P×Kt
..... Probably 9..., B—K 3	9 R—Kt sq
was better.	

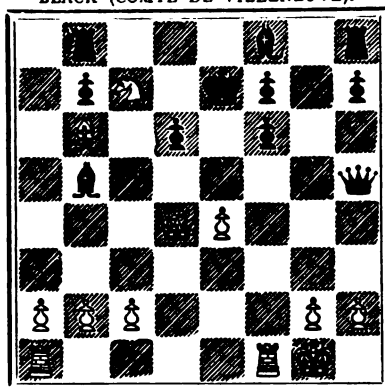
10 B×P	10 B—Q 2
11 B—Kt 6	11 Q—Kt 4
12 Kt—B 7 ch	12 K—K 2
13 Castles	13 Kt—B 3
14 Q—Q 3	14 Kt—Q 5
15 P—K B 4	

The attack is now very strong, and there are no good replies, since the Pawn cannot be taken, and there are no means to prevent its breaking up Black's centre and exposing his King to the simultaneous assault of all the White forces.

15 Q—R 4
16 B×B
17 P×P
18 Q×Kt

Position after White's 18th move:—
Q×Kt.

BLACK (COMTE DE VILLENEUVE).



WHITE (E. M. ANTONIADI).

18 B—Kt 2
..... There is nothing to be done, for if 18..., B×R, then 19 Kt—Q 5 ch, winning the Queen.
19 R—B 5, and wins.

The Devon Chess Association officials are arranging for a Congress at Plymouth, September 4th to 9th. It is intended to give about £30 in prizes.

Birmingham and District.—A number of enthusiastic players are keeping the game alive in the "off" season by the earnestness with which they pursue their way through the qualifying rounds of the Warwickshire championship. Two sections, B and C, have been formed, with six players in each. The winner in each section will join the four top county players in Section A, in which section play will commence about the middle of July. The first competition for the championship of Birmingham will begin in October. The Birmingham C.C., which has taken the initiative in this matter, and has provided about £10 in prizes, has drawn up a good working set of regulations which have been submitted to and approved by a meeting of representatives of the chief city clubs. Needless to say, this contest is being looked forward to with exceptional interest. The correspondence match which has been in progress for some 2½ years between the Hastings Club and Birmingham St. George's has been drawn, each side winning one game.

The Ostend Congress.—We append full results of the first round of this important tournament, which closes just as we go to press. We reserve our comments until the completion of the contest.

	Alapin.	Blackburne.	Burn.	Janowski.	Leonhardt.	Marco.	Maroczy.	Marshall.	Schlechter.	Taubenhaus.	Tarrasch.	Tchigorin.	Teichmann.	Wolf.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
M. Alapin	—	½	1	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	0	1	1	½	4	5	4	6
Mr Blackburne..	½	—	½	0	0	½	0	0	½	1	½	0	1	½	2	4	7	5½
Mr. Burn	0	½	—	0	1	½	½	0	½	1	0	1	1	0	2	5	6	5½
M. Janowski	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	3	8½
Herr Leonhardt...	1	1	0	0	—	1	0	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	6	5	2	7
Herr Marco	½	½	½	1	1	—	½	½	1	½	0	0	½	½	2	2	9	6½
M. Maroczy	1	1	1	1	1	½	—	0	½	1	0	0	1	1	8	1	4	10
Mr. Marshall.....	1	0	1	½	0	½	0	—	½	1	½	1	½	½	4	3	6	7
Herr Schlechter..	½	½	½	1	1	½	½	½	—	1	½	1	½	½	3	0	10	8
M. Taubenhaus ...	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	9	4	2
Dr. Tarrasch	1	½	1	0	0	1	1	1	½	1	—	1	0	0	7	3	3	8½
M. Tchigorin.....	0	1	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	1	0	—	1	0	3	9	1	3½
Herr Teichmann ..	0	½	1	0	0	½	0	½	½	1	1	1	—	1	4	3	6	7
Herr Wolf	½	4	1	0	1	0	0	½	½	1	0	1	0	—	4	4	5	6½

Chess in Scotland.—The fifth annual match between Scotland and the Northern English Counties was played at Windsor Hotel, Glasgow, on Saturday afternoon, 10th June, both sides being well represented. Mr. Murray, secretary of Scottish Association, had made admirable arrangements for the match, which was started punctually, soon after the arrival of the English players. Play lasted four hours,—from four to eight o'clock—and while many interesting games occurred, the large proportion of draws showed that both sides fought with great caution. The English team early secured a slight lead, which was maintained to the end, when a few positions remained for adjudication. These were settled on the spot, except one game which was sent to Mr. H. E. Atkins for decision. The final result showed a win for the Northern Counties by four games, this being their fourth

successive victory, Scotland only having won the first match. The visiting team was entertained to dinner after the match, at 8-30, Mr. J. M. Finlayson, Glasgow, presiding over a large company. The loyal toast having been given, the chairman proposed that of "The Northern Counties Chess Union," responded to by Mr. A. E. Moore, president N.C.C.U. Mr. I. M. Brown, secretary N.C.C.U., then gave the "Scottish Chess Association," which was responded to by Dr. Knight, Edinburgh. As the English visitors had to catch the late train to Helensburgh, where they had arranged to pass the week-end, proceedings at the dinner, so far as speaking was concerned, were somewhat hurried. The meeting, however, was highly successful, and the match appeared to be equally enjoyed by both sides.



The visitors put up at the Queen's Hotel, Helensburgh, where a pleasant Sunday was passed by the sea-side. On Monday, they took a tour through the Trossachs, via Loch Lomond, returning to Helensburgh in the evening, and leaving for England on Tuesday morning. Delightful weather conditions prevailed, and the holiday proved a delightful one, we understand. For the group presented above we are indebted to Mr. T. A. Farron.

Score of match :—

NORTHERN COUNTIES.				SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION.			
Mr. V. L. Wahlruch, Manchester	...	1		Dr. Macdonald, Glasgow	..	...	0
Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. McKee, Glasgow	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Butler, Workington	...	...	1	Mr. I. Russell, Burns (Glasgow)	...	...	0
Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	0	Mr. H. Jackson, Edinburgh	...	...	1
Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Neilson, Glasgow	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. F. J. Macdonald, Birkenhead	$a\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Borthwick, Glasgow	$a\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Holmes, Liverpool	0	Mr. W. Gibson, Glasgow	1
Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	1	Mr. J. Crum, Glasgow	0
Mr. T. A. Farron, Manchester	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Murray, Burns (Glasgow)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Downey, Newcastle	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. R. Longwill, Glasgow	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Birks, Hartlepool	*1	Mr. W. Scott, Glasgow	*0
Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesbro'	1	Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Birch, Burns (Glasgow)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	*1	Mr. J. M. Finlayson, Glasgow	*0
Dr. S. H. Hall, Carlisle	0	Mr. J. Court, Burns (Glasgow)	1
Mr. H. Wolstencroft, Stockport	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Wyse, Falkirk	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. McGrouther, Burns (Glasgow)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Thoms, Dundee	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Skillicorn, Liverpool	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. F. Krasser, Burns (Glasgow)	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury	0	Mr. J. Simpson, Falkirk	1
Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Stockport	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Wardhaugh, Glasgow	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Farnsworth, Stockport	1	Mr. W. Tait, Glasgow	0
Mr. A. E. Moore, Manchester	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Lacaille, Burns (Glasgow)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Elstob, Newcastle	1	Mr. H. A. Turriff, Aberdeen	0
Mr. G. Osborne, Stockport	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. McDonald, Paisley	$\frac{1}{2}$

14

11

* Adjudicated. a Adjudicated by H. E. Atkins.

Glasgow v. Liverpool.—The two unfinished games in this match (reported in last month's issue) have been adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins, who awards a win to Mr. Greig, Liverpool, against Mr. Chambers, Glasgow, and a draw in the other game, between Messrs. Muirhead and Dawbarn. Final score is therefore: Liverpool 6, Glasgow 5.

Manchester C.C. Tour in Scotland.—During Whit-week a team from Manchester C.C. spent a pleasant holiday in Scotland, visiting Glasgow, Stirling, the West Highlands, and Edinburgh. They also contested four matches, with the leading Scottish clubs and Stirling County, winning three and losing one, the following being the detailed scores.

Played at Glasgow C.C., 12th June:—

GLASGOW C.C.		MANCHESTER C.C.	
Dr. R. C. Macdonald	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. V. L. Wahlruch	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. McKee	*	Rev. W. C. Palmer	*
Mr. W. Gibson	0	Mr. C. Coates	1
Mr. J. Borthwick	*	Mr. J. B. Oates	*
Mr. A. J. Neilson	1	Mr. C. H. Wallwork	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	1	Mr. T. Kelly	0
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	1	Mr. H. E. Garstang	0
Mr. W. Scott	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. Sutcliffe	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Hibbs	$\frac{1}{2}$

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Sent for adjudication to Mr. Bellingham. The positions, however, are such that Glasgow C.C. must win the match.

Played at Glasgow C.C., 13th June:—

MANCHESTER C.C.		"BURNS" C.C.	
Mr. V. L. Wahlruch	1	Mr. J. Russell	0
Rev. W. C. Palmer	1	Mr. A. Murray	0
Mr. C. Coates	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Krasser	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. B. Oates	*0	Mr. J. Birch, junr.	*1
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	0	Mr. Jas. McGrouther	1

Mr. T. Kelly	1	Mr. W. Esdaile	1
Mr. H. E. Garstang	0	Mr. H. Brown	1
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	1	Mr. R. Macdonald	0
Mr. H. Hibbs	1	Mr. J. Kennie	0
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	5		4

* Sent to Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool, for adjudication.

Played at Station Hotel, Stirling 16th June:—

MANCHESTER C.C.		STIRLING COUNTY.	
Mr. V. L. Wahluch	1	Mr. J. Harvey	0
Rev. W. C. Palmer	1	Mr. D. Simpson	0
Mr. C. Coates... ..	1	Mr. T. Lupton	0
Mr. J. B. Oates	1	Dr. R. Wyse	1
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	1	Mr. A. V. Gray	0
Mr. T. Kelly	1	Mr. J. Weir	0
Mr. W. D. Bailey	1	Mr. G. Owen	1
Mr. H. E. Garstang	1	Mr. A. M. Lupton	0
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	1	Mr. D. Lindsay	0
Mr. H. Hibbs... ..	1	Mr. H. W. Coster	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	8½		1½

Played at Edinburgh C.C., 17th June:—

MANCHESTER C.C.		EDINBURGH C.C.	
Mr. V. L. Wahluch	1	Mr. H. Jackson	1
Rev. W. C. Palmer	1	Mr. H. J. M. Thoms	0
Mr. C. Coates	1	Mr. D. Simpson	1
Mr. J. B. Oates	1	Mr. J. D. Campbell	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	1	Mr. R. Tramm	0
Mr. T. Kelly	1	Mr. F. Spence	1
Mr. W. D. Bailey	1	Mr. W. Smith	0
Mr. H. E. Garstang	0	Mr. E. Shanks	1
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	1	Mr. D. A. Davidson	1
Mr. H. Hibbs	1	Mr. C. Griffiths	1
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	6½		3½

* Unfinished. Draw agreed to, we understand.

ANNUAL CONGRESS OF THE KENT COUNTY CHESS ASSOCIATION.

THIS annual Congress was held during Whitsun week, in the rooms of the Art School, at the Crystal Palace, under the auspices of the Sydenham and Forest Hill Chess Club. The Congress committee consisted of Mr. F. G. Naumann, president of the British Chess Federation (president); Mr. A. R. Ropes, president of the Sydenham and Forest Hill Chess Club (chairman); Mr. W. M. Brooke, hon. sec. of the Kent Association; Messrs. C. W. Cedervall, G. H. Sollas, H. Spagnoletti, J. Whicker, members of the Sydenham Club; and Mr. R. F. Barlow, hon. sec. of the Sydenham and Forest Hill Chess Club (hon. secretary). The arrangements were well planned, efficiently carried out, and fully up to the level which these meetings have attained in recent years.

On Whit-Monday, the Congress was formally opened at 10-45 a.m. by Mr. W. W. White, in the much regretted absence of Mr. Naumann, who

was unfortunately prevented by indisposition from being present at all during the week. Mr. White is well known as the mainstay of these Congresses, and whatever his official position in the Association, for the time being, his experience in arranging the details of a chess Congress, renders him in demand to each successive Congress secretary; the present occasion was no exception to the rule. After a few words of welcome from Mr. White, the various tournaments were started at once by the efficient body of stewards Mr. Barlow had organised, and at 11 a.m. all were settled to work. In the Open Amateur Tournament there were ten entries, including Messrs. Bellingham, Shoosmith, and Müller; and the same number in the County Championship and Second-class Open Amateur Tournaments, while the entries for the Ladies' Open and Extra Tournaments fell considerably short of the usual numbers, but the Whit-Monday Knock-out Tournament was as well supported as ever.

In the afternoon the annual general meeting of the Association was held, Maj. Gen. Hutchinson, C.B., chairman of the council, in the chair. The agenda included the election of officers and the reading of the council's report on season 1904-5. Mr. White gave expression to the unanimous feeling of the Association in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to the Rev. Dr. L. Elwyn Lewis and to Mr. F. W. Walter, for their valuable and devoted services to the Association as hon. sec. and match captain, to be permanently recorded in the form of illuminated addresses to each of these gentlemen. Dr. Lewis retired from the post of hon. sec. in September, 1904; and Mr. Walter is now retiring, at the close of season 1904-5, from the post of match captain, a post which he has filled for some years with marked ability and signal success, and his loss is much regretted by the Association. Mr. C. Chapman, of Sevenoaks, was elected to succeed him as match captain, and the other officers of the Association were re-elected, viz.: president, The Right Hon. Sir William Hart Dyke, Bart., M.P.; chairman of council, Maj. Gen. Hutchinson, C.B.; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. W. M. Brooke. Mrs. Robbins retires from the council, and Mr. R. F. Barlow was elected on the council. The representatives on the S.C.C.U. were re-elected, viz.: Messrs. F. G. Naumann, W. W. White, and W. M. Brooke. At the close of the meeting the council met to elect the committee of the council. The present committee were elected *en bloc*, Mr. Chapman taking the place of Mr. Walter *ex officio* as match captain.

On the Wednesday afternoon Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham gave a simultaneous blindfold display against eight players, winning four, drawing three, and losing one. Two of those taking boards against him were ladies, Mrs. Roe and Mrs. Mayfield, both of whom drew their games. Messrs. Van Vliet and Lee gave simultaneous displays during the week, the former winning 11, drawing 1, and losing 1 out of 13 games, and the latter winning 7, drawing 1, and losing 2 out of 10 games. Several lightning tournaments were conducted during the week, affording as usual much interest and amusement.

On Wednesday evening a match of 31 boards was played between Kent and the Metropolitan Chess Club. Neither side was at full strength, but the London team proved too strong for the Congress team, a great many of whom had played hard tournament games that morning, and having

another round to play next morning were hardly disposed to work too hard that evening. The score of the match was Metropolitan 20, Kent C.A. 11.

On Thursday evening the Congress dinner proved a most enjoyable function. The tables were tastefully decorated, and some sixty members and guests, including a large number of ladies, sat down to dinner, under the presidency of Mr. W. W. White. Among the toasts of the evening were "The King," "The Kent Chess Association," "Kindred Associations," responded to by Mr. Dobell (Sussex) and Mr. C. Kitchin (Suffolk); "The Congress Committee," and "The Ladies," the speeches being interspersed by some excellent songs and a couple of recitations by Mrs. A. R. Ropes, which were much enjoyed.

On Saturday the tournaments were all concluded, and the Congress was brought to a close by the distribution of prizes by Mrs. Ropes—in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Naumann. A handsome travelling bag was also presented to Mr. Barlow, a token of the appreciation by those at the Congress of his efficient and indefatigable work as secretary of the Congress.

With regard to the tournaments, there is not much of exceptional note to be recorded. The First-class Open Amateur Tournament was the centre of interest; Mr. Müller's score being a fine one with such competitors as Messrs. Bellingham, Shoosmith, and G. A. Thomas to reckon with. The County Championship remained with last year's holder, Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor, the competition being also close in this event. The entries for the other tournaments were perhaps slightly below the usual strength, but all were closely and keenly contested.

FIRST-CLASS OPEN AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total.
Mr. O. C. Müller	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	8*
Mr. W. H. Shoosmith	2	0	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ †
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham ...	3	0	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. G. A. Thomas	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	0	1	0	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Schories	5	0	0	1	1	—	0	0	1	1	5
Miss Finn	6	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
Mr. H. Wilkes	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Loman	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	0	3
Mr. E. D. Fawcett	9	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	2
Mr. J. P. Mollard	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

* First Prize. † Second Prize.

County Championship Cup—nine competitors: Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor, 6, first prize and cup; Mr. F. C. Bundock and Rev. W. E. Evill, $4\frac{1}{2}$, divided second prize. Second-class Open Tournament—nine competitors: Messrs. W. T. Dickinson and W. H. M. Kirk, $6\frac{1}{2}$, divided first and second prize. Ladies' Open Tournament—six competitors: Mrs. A. S. Roe, $3\frac{1}{2}$, first prize; Mrs. L. W. Lewis and Mrs. W. W. White, 3, divided second prize. Extra Tournament—seven competitors: Mr. F. R. Pickering, 5, first prize; Mrs. Robbins and Mr. A. Yeates, 4, divided second prize. Knock out Tournaments: Messrs. L. C. G. Dewing, A. E. Mercer, H. Storr-Best, and H. B. Uber.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games are from the International Tournament now proceeding at Ostend:—

GAME No. 2,590.

*Ruy Lopez.*NOTES FROM *The Field.*

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr R. TEICHMANN. Dr. TARRASCH.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 21 Q—B 3 | 21 P—Kt 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 22 B—K 3 | 22 B—Kt 2 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 | 23 K R—Q sq | 23 P—Kt 5 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 | 24 P × P | 24 P × P |
| 5 Castles | 5 B—K 2 | 25 P—R 5 | |
| 6 R—K sq | 6 P—Q Kt 4 | | |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 3 | | |
| 8 P—B 3 | 8 Castles | | |
| 9 P—Q 3 | | | |

Or P—Q 4. Teichmann selected the steadier course against the master *par excellence* of the Ruy Lopez.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 10 Q Kt—Q 2 | 9 P—R 3 |
| 11 Kt—B sq | 10 R—K sq |
| 12 Kt—Kt 3 | 11 B—B sq |
| 13 B—B 2 | 12 Kt—Q R 4 |
| | 13 P—B 4 |

.....As Kt—R 4, followed by P—B 4, did not prevent White from advancing P—Q 4, these manoeuvres must be considered ineffective.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 14 P—Q 4 | 14 Q—B 2 |
| 15 P—K R 3 | 15 Kt—B 3 |

.....15..., Kt—Kt 2 would have made Black's position still more uncomfortable. It might have been followed up with P—Q R 4; but still White could not have carried out his manoeuvre with Kt × K P, as in the text eventually.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 16 P—Q 5 | 16 Kt—K 2 |
| 17 Kt × P | 17 P × Kt |
| 18 P—Q 6 | 18 Q—R 2 |
| 19 P × Kt | 19 Q × P |
| 20 P—Q R 4 | 20 B—K 3 |

Naturally, isolating the Pawn is mostly the consequence in these positions—weaknesses to be attended to at leisure.

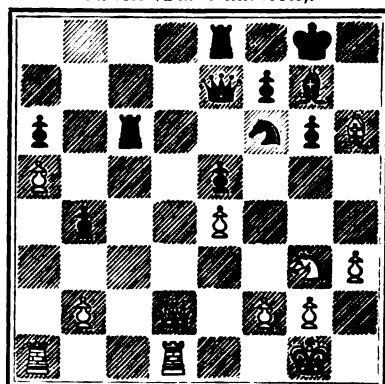
- | |
|-------------|
| 25 Q R—B sq |
| 26 B—R 4 |
| 26 B—Q 2 |
| 27 Kt × B |
| 27 Q—K 2 |

A pretty manoeuvre, which must bring in a Pawn, as the sequel shows

- | |
|-----------|
| 28 R—B 3 |
| 29 Q—Q 2 |
| 29 Kt—B 3 |
| 30 B × P |

Position after White's 30th move: —
B × P.

BLACK (DR. TARRASCH).



WHITE (HERR TEICHMANN).

- 31 Q × B
32 R—Q 2
33 Q R—Q sq
- 30 B × B
31 R—B 7
32 Q—B 4
33 P—Kt 6

... .. Black gets some compensation in attack; but White seems to have been prepared to meet it.

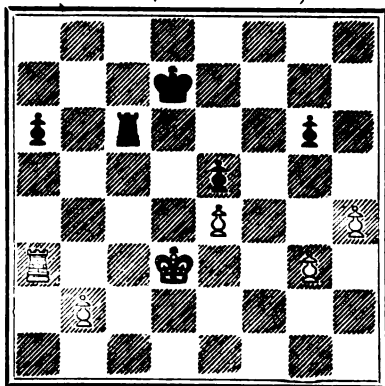
- 34 K—R 2

A necessary precaution, previous to the threat of R—Q 8 amongst other things.

- 35 Q × Q ch
36 R × R
37 R—Q B sq
38 P—B 3
39 Kt—K 2
40 R × P
41 Kt—B 3
42 R—Q 2
43 K—Kt sq
44 K—B 2
45 K—K 2
46 Kt—Q sq
47 R—B 2
48 K—Q 2
49 R—B 3
50 K—B 2
51 Kt—K 3
52 K—Q 3
53 Kt—B 4
54 Kt—R 5
55 Kt—B 4
56 R—R 3
57 P—R 4
58 Kt—K 3
59 Kt—B 4
60 P—K Kt 3
61 P—B 4
62 P × P
63 Kt × Kt
- 34 Q—K B sq
35 K × Q
36 P × R
37 R—B sq
38 R—B 4
39 R × P
40 R—Kt 4
41 R—Kt 6
42 K—K 2
43 K—K 3
44 Kt—Q 2
45 Kt—Kt 3
46 Kt—R 5
47 K—Q 3
48 Kt—B 4
49 R—Kt 3
50 Kt—K 3
51 Kt—Q 5 ch
52 K—K 3
53 R—B 3
54 R—Kt 3
55 R—B 3
56 P—B 3
57 K—K 2
58 K—Q 2
59 Kt—K 3
60 Kt—Q 5
61 Kt—B 6
62 Kt × P ch
63 P × Kt

Position after Black's 63rd move:—
P × Kt.

BLACK (DR. TARRASCH).



WHITE (HERR TEICHMANN).

- 64 K—K 3
65 K—B 3
66 K—Kt 4
67 R—B 3 ch
68 K—Kt 5
69 R—B 6
70 R × P ch
71 K—R 5
72 P—Kt 4
73 R—Q R 6
74 R × P
75 K—Kt 5
76 P—R 5
77 P—R 6 ch
78 K—R 5
79 R—R 7 ch
80 P—Kt 5
81 P—R 7 ch
82 K—R 6
- 64 K—K 2
65 K—B 3
66 R—Kt 3
67 K—Kt 2
68 R × P
69 R—Kt 7
70 K—R 2
71 P—R 4
72 R—K 7
73 R × P
74 K—Kt 2
75 K—R 2
76 K—Kt 2
77 K—R 2
78 R—K B 5
79 K—Kt sq
80 R—B sq
81 K—R sq
82 Resigns.

A model ending, and a fitting conclusion to a game played in masterly style.

82 Resigns.

GAME No 2,591.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES FROM *The Field*.

- WHITE. M. JANOWSKI.
1 P—Q 4
- BLACK. Herr MAROCZY.
1 P—Q 4

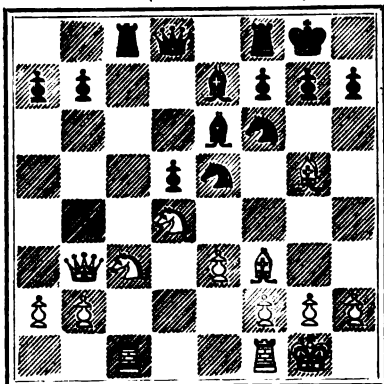
- 2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—B 4
4 Kt—B 3
5 P × Q P
- 2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—K 3
4 P—B 4
5 K P × P

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 B—Kt 5 | 6 B—K 3 |
| 7 P—K 3 | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 B—K 2 | 8 B—K 4 |
| 9 P × P | 9 B × P |
| 10 Castles | 10 Castles |
| 11 R—B sq | 11 B—K 2 |
| 12 Kt—Q 4 | 12 R—B sq |
| 13 B—B 3 | 13 Kt—K 4 |
| 14 Q—Kt 3 | |

Position after White's 14th move :—

Q—Kt 3.

BLACK (H. RR MAROCZY).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

If Janowski had not intended to invite Kt × B ch, to get an open file, 13 B—B 3 would have been an indifferent move, and he should have now withdrawn to play 14 B—K 2, threatening P—B 4 and B 5. It is therefore to be assumed, from the sequel, that he played B—B 3 designedly.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| | 14 Kt × B ch |
| 15 P × Kt | 15 Q—Q 2 |
| 16 K R—Q sq | 16 K R—Q sq |
| 17 Q—B 2 | |

Probably supporting the intended P—B 4 and B 5.

17 Kt—R 4

.....Frustrating the design indicated.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 18 B × B | 18 Q × B |
| 19 P—B 4 | 19 B—Kt 5 |

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 20 R—K sq | 20 Q—B 3 |
| 21 P—B 3 | 21 B—R 6 |
| 22 K R—Q sq | |

Indirectly pressing on the weak Q P.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| | 22 R—Q 3 |
| 23 K—R sq | 23 Q—R 5 |
| 24 R—K Kt sq | 24 R—K R 3 |
| 25 Q—Q 2 | |

Probably to guard against a possible sacrifice of the Kt for two or three Pawns.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| | 25 R—Q sq |
| 26 Q—K sq | 26 Q—B 3 |
| 27 Q—K B 2 | 27 R—Kt 3 |
| 28 Kt(B3)—K 2 | 28 B—Q 2 |
| 29 R—B 7 | 29 Q—Kt 3 |
| 30 R(Kt sq)—Q B sq | 30 B—B 3 |
| 31 R—K 7 | |

It will be admitted that few players would have ventured to place a Rook in so insecure a position.

31 Q × P

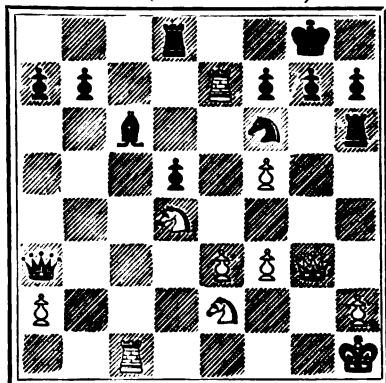
.....Also a dangerous venture ; but at this stage the danger is even less than shadowy.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 32 Q—R 4 | 32 Kt—B 3 |
| 33 P—B 5 | 33 R—R 3 |
| 34 Q—Kt 3 | 34 Q—R 6 |

Position after Black's 34th move :—

Q—R 6.

BLACK (HERR MAROCZY).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

... ..The only move. Now the shadows materialise, and Maroczy sees it.

35 Q-B 7

The best chance now would have been 35 Kt-K 6, Kt-R 4; 36 Q-B 7, which would have made it most difficult for Black to find the right defence. Of course he has to play 36... Kt-Kt 6 ch, driving White's King, by a series of sacrifices, into a drawing position. The position is so interesting that the reader will be fascinated by the complications, and find the hidden variations.

36 R x P 35 Q-Q 3
36 Kt-K sq

.....This ingenious rejoinder equalises the game at least.

37 Q x Q 37 Kt x Q
38 R-K 7 38 R-K B sq
39 Kt-K Kt 3 39 R-B 2
40 R-K 6 40 Kt x P

.....This rejoinder was not easy to find either. Still, the game is to win even after this.

41 R x R 41 Kt x R
42 K-Kt 2 42 P-K Kt 3
43 R-B 5

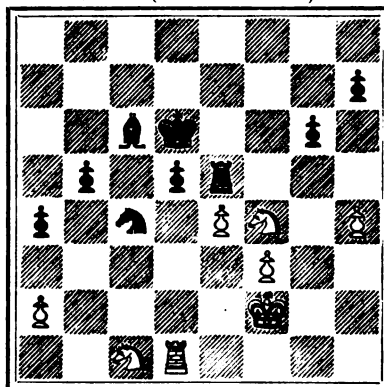
Another subtle design. Supposing Black would make the obvious move of bringing the King into play with 43... K-B sq, then 44 Kt x B, R-B 2; 45 Kt-Q 4, R x R; 46 Kt-K 6 ch, followed by Kt x R.

44 P-K R 3 43 R-B 3
45 Kt(Kt3)-K 2 44 Kt-B 2
46 Kt-B 4 45 Kt-K 4
47 P-K R 4 46 R-Q 3
48 Kt-Kt 5 47 K-B 2
49 Kt-Q 4 48 R-Q sq
50 K-B 2 49 K-K 2
51 R-B sq 50 K-Q 3
52 R-Q sq 51 R-K sq
53 R-Q 3 52 Kt-B 5
54 Kt-Kt 3 53 R-K 4
55 P-K 4 54 P-Q R 4
56 Kt-B sq 55 P-R 5
57 R-Q sq 56 P-Q Kt 4
58 R-Q 2 57 Kt-Kt 7
59 R-Q sq 58 Kt-B 5
60 R-Q 2 59 Kt-Kt 7
61 R-Q sq 60 Kt-B 5

Position after White's 61st move:—

R-Q sq.

BLACK (HERR MAROCZY).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

61 K-B 2

... ..The Knight's moves were only made to gain time for the final effort, which begins with the temporary sacrifice of a Pawn.

62 P x P 62 B-Q 2
63 Kt(Bsq)-Q 3 63 R-K sq
64 Kt-Kt 4 64 K-Q 3
65 Kt-K 2 65 Kt-K 6
66 R-Q 3 66 Kt-B 4
67 P-R 5 67 P x P
68 Kt-B 3 68 K-B 4
69 P-R 3 69 Kt-Q 3
70 Kt-K 2 70 P-R 5

.....If 70... K-B 5; then 71 R-B 3 mate. Such traps have succeeded before in the excitement of the fight.

71 Kt-B 4 71 Kt-B 5
72 R-B 3 72 B-B 4
73 Kt-B 6 73 P-R 6
74 R-B sq 74 R-K 6

.....The winning move, which would have been made in any case.

75 R x Kt ch 75 P x R
76 Resigns.

For, if 76 K x R, then obviously 76... P-R 7, &c. A very interesting game, equally creditable to both players. Plenty of chess in it.

GAME No. 2,592.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*NOTES FROM *The Morning Post*.

WHITE. M. JANOWSKI. BLACK. M. TCHIGORIN.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 Kt—Q B 3

.....Tchigorin's invention:
The move, however, is not in accord
with theory, and is seldom adopted by
other players.

3 Kt—Q B 3 3 P × P
4 Kt—B 3 4 P—K 3
5 P—K 4 5 Kt—B 3
6 B × P 6 B—Kt 5
7 Q—Q 3

White has as good a development as
it is possible to obtain, and this alone
is sufficient to prove the ineffectiveness
of the defence.

7 Castles
8 P—K 5 8 Kt—K sq

.....To protect the King's
position, which, if Kt—Q 4, would be
still more insecure.

9 Kt—Kt 5 9 P—K Kt 3
10 B—K 3 10 P—Q R 3
11 Castles Q R 11 Kt—R 4
12 P—K R 4 12 B × Kt
13 P × B 13 Kt × B
14 Q × Kt 14 Q—Q 4
15 Q—Q 3

See Diagram.

15 P—K B 3

.....The choice of two Pawns
does not tempt Black. The K Kt P
is out of the question with the Q R
ready for action, and Q × R P would
give White more time to press the
attack, for the threatened checks pro-
mise nothing.

16 Kt × R P

This is very neat and evidently
unexpected.

16 K × Kt
17 P—K B 4
18 K × P
19 K—B 2
20 K—Kt sq
21 Q × Kt P

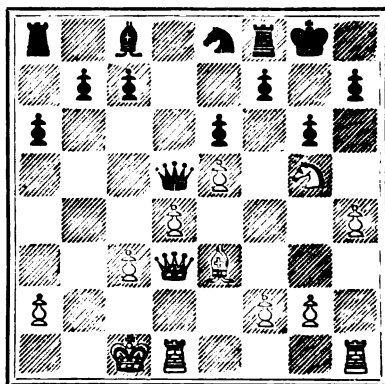
.....Very dangerous. The
open file thus provided for White is
just what he wanted, and he promptly
takes full advantage of it, giving Black
no further chance.

22 Q—Q sq 22 Kt—Kt 2
23 R (R 7)—R 2 23 Q—B 3
24 B—Q 2 24 P—Kt 4
25 R—Kt sq 25 Q—K sq
26 R (R 2)—Kt 2 26 R—B 2
27 Q—R 5 27 B—Kt 2
28 R—R 2 28 K—B sq
29 Q—Kt 5 29 K—Kt sq
30 Q—R 6 30 K—B sq
31 B—Kt 5 31 Resigns.

Position after White's 15th move:—

Q—Q 3.

BLACK (M. TCHIGORIN).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

GAME No. 2,593.

*Queen's Pawn Opening—Dutch Defence.*NOTES FROM *The Yorkshire Post*.

19 Kt—B 5

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. TCHIGORIN.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—K B 4

.....Not a good defence to the Queen's Opening, as experience has shown, extending over a great number of years.

2 P—K 4 2 P × P
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—K Kt 5

A very enterprising game may be got out of 4 P—K Kt 4.

5 B × Kt 4 P—B 3
6 Kt × P 5 K P × B
7 R—Kt sq 6 Q—Kt 3
8 Kt—Kt 3 7 P—Q 4
9 B—Q 3 8 B—K 3
10 Q—K 2 9 Kt—Q 2
11 Kt—B 3 10 K—B 2
12 Castles 11 R—K sq
13 P—B 3 12 B—Q 3
14 Kt—R 4 13 Kt—B sq
14 B—B 4

..... Black's intention was to simplify the game by exchanging minor pieces, particularly White's Bishop. He would have achieved that object by playing B × Kt first, making the sacrifice impossible.

15 Kt (R 4) × B

See Diagram.

On the face of it, it seems as if White would only get two pieces for the Queen, but White manages very cleverly.

16 Kt × B ch 15 R × Q
17 Kt—B 8 16 K—K 3
18 B × R 17 Q—B 2
18 K—B 2

Holding on to the piece successfully, and at the same time accumulating his forces against the opponent's King.

19 Kt—K 3
20 Kt (B 5)—Q 6 ch 20 K—Kt 3
21 B—Q 3 ch 21 K—R 4
22 Q R—K sq 22 Kt—B 5
23 R—K 7 23 Q—R 4
24 B—Kt sq 24 P—K Kt 3
25 P—K Kt 3 25 Kt—R 6 ch
26 K—Kt 2 26 Kt—Kt 4
27 B—Q 3 27 R × Kt

..... Hoping to get two pieces for the Rook.

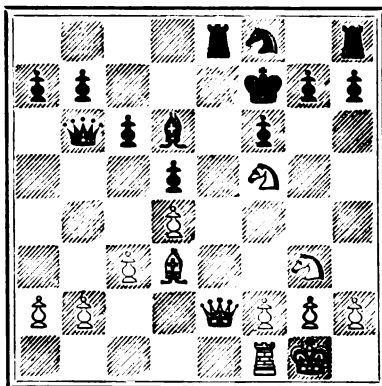
28 Kt × R 28 Q—Q sq
29 P—K R 4 29 Q × Kt
30 P × Kt 30 Resigns.

..... If K × P, 31 P—B 4 ch, K—Kt 5; 32 R—K R sq, P—Kt 4; 33 R—K Kt 7, and mate next move.

Position after White's 15th move :—

Kt × B.

BLACK (M. TCHIGORIN).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

GAME No. 2,594.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*NOTES FROM *The Yorkshire Post.*

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr TEICHMANN. Herr WOLF.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 P—K 3 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Q—R 4 |
| 7 Kt—Q 2 | 7 P×P |

.....The move of Q—R 4 by Black is fairly successful for the defence as a rule, but in this position the natural continuation of this move would have been B—Kt 5.

- | | |
|--------|-------|
| 8 B×Kt | 8 P×B |
|--------|-------|

.....This plan would have been all right if White had Castled on the King side, but he had not.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 9 Kt×P | 9 Q—K Kt 4 |
| 10 P—K Kt 3 | 10 P—K R 4 |
| 11 P—K R 4 | 11 Q—Kt 3 |
| 12 B—Q 3 | 12 Q—Kt 5 |
| 13 Q×Q | 13 P×Q |
| 14 P—K 4 | 14 P—K 4 |

.....By allowing White to play P—Q 5, Black wins his position. Kt—Kt 2 was available to stop the advance.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 15 P—Q 5 | 15 P—Kt 4 |
| 16 Kt—K 3 | 16 Kt—B 4 |
| 17 B—B 2 | 17 P—Kt 5 |
| 18 Kt—R 4 | 18 P—Kt 6 |

.....Black now felt the ice breaking under him. He therefore rushes along regardless of Pawns.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 19 R P×P | 19 P—B 4 |
| 20 Kt—Kt 6 | |

This move wins another Pawn, and makes Black's game untenable.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 21 Kt×B | 20 R—Q Kt sq |
| 22 Kt×P | 21 R×Kt |
| 23 P×P | 22 P×P |
| 24 B—Q 3 | 23 Kt—Q 2 |
| 25 Castles | 24 K—Q sq |
| 26 P—Kt 4 | 25 B—B 4 |
| 27 R×P | 26 B×Kt P |
| 28 R—Kt 7 | 27 B—B 4 |
| 29 R—Kt 5 | 28 R—B 2 |
| 30 R—R sq | 29 B—R 2 |
| 31 P—Q 6 | 30 P—B 3 |
| | 31 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,595.

*French Defence.*NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE,
FROM *The People.*

WHITE. BLACK.
M. TCHIGORIN. Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 Q—K 2 | |

Tchigorin's pet variation, but one which has not found favour in the chess world. It avoids any early exchange of pieces, and as a rule leads to crowded positions of a type in which the Russian master is very much at home.

- | |
|------------|
| 2 P—Q Kt 3 |
|------------|

.....Preferable would be 2 P—Q B 4, 3 Kt—Q B 3, 4 P—Q 3, 5 B—K 2, as recommended by Steinitz.

Teichmann's variation, 2 Kt—Q B 3, 3 Kt—Q B 3, P—K 4 !, although apparently losing a move, has points, the White Queen being unfavourably posted at K 2.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 3 P—K B 4 | 3 B—Kt 2 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt—K 2 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 5 P—Q 4 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—Q 5 |
| 7 Kt—Q sq | 7 P—Kt 3 |
| 8 Kt—B 2 | 8 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 B—Q 2 | 9 Kt—R 3 |
| 10 P—K R 4 | 10 P—R 4 |
| 11 P—K Kt 4 | 11 Q—Q 2 |

.....Threatening the potent P—K B 4.

12 B—R 3 12 Q—Kt 4
13 Castles Q R 13 Kt—Q B 4
14 Q R—Kt sq 14 Kt—R 5

.....Up to this point no fault can be found with Black's opening strategy, but this move is weak, resulting only in fatal loss of time. Kt—Q B 3, followed by P—R 4 and Kt—Kt 5, would have caused White some discomfort.

15 Kt—Q sq 15 Kt—Q B 4
16 R—R 2 16 P—R 4

.....Now it is too late, for White at once forces a breach on the other wing.

17 P × P 17 R × P
18 R—Kt 5 18 R × R
19 Kt × R 19 Kt—B 3
20 P—R 5 20 Kt—Kt 5
21 B × Kt 21 P × B

22 P × P 22 R × P
.....Ingenious, but of no avail.

23 P × P ch 23 K—Q 2
24 Kt × P 24 R—R 8 ch
25 K—Q 2 25 Kt × Kt
26 Q—Kt 4 26 P—Kt 6
27 Q × B 27 Q—R 4 ch
28 K—K 2 28 Q—K R 4 ch
29 K—B 2 29 K—B 3
30 Q—B 6

Tchigorin winds up the game in his usual forcible fashion. Black has no chance of recovery.

31 Q × Kt ch 30 P × P
32 Q—Q B 4 ch 31 K—Kt 4
33 P—Kt 4 ch 32 K—R 4
34 Q × P ch 33 K—R 5
34 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,596.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. Herr TEICHMANN.	BLACK. Herr LEONHARDT.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3
4 Castles	4 Kt × P
5 P—Q 4	5 B—K 2
6 Q—K 2	6 Kt—Q 3
7 B × Kt	7 Kt P × B
8 P × P	8 Kt—Kt 2
9 Kt—B 3	9 Castles
10 R—K sq	10 Kt—B 4
11 Kt—Q 4	11 Kt—K 3
12 B—K 3	12 Kt × Kt
13 B × Kt	13 P—Q 4
14 Q—K 3	14 B—K B 4
15 R—K 2	15 P—Q R 4
16 Kt—R 4	16 R—K sq
17 Q R—K sq	17 R—Kt sq
18 P—Q Kt 3	18 Q—B sq
19 P—K R 3	

Loss of time.

19 Q—K 3

20 B—B 5	20 Q—Kt 3
21 B × B	21 R × B
22 Q—Q B 3	22 Q R—K sq
23 K—R 2	23 P—R 4
24 Kt—B 5	24 P—K R 5
25 Q × P	25 B × B P
26 Q—B 3	26 B—K 5
27 P—B 4	27 P—B 4
28 P—R 4	28 R—Q sq
29 Kt × B	

29 Q—K 3 and 30 Q—B 2 seems a much better line of play.

30 Q—K 3	29 B P × Kt
31 R—K B sq	30 R (K 2)—Q 2
32 P—R 5	31 R—K B sq
33 P—R 6	32 P—B 4
34 P—B 5	33 Q × R P

A blunder evidently. This was one of Herr Teichmann's bad days.

34 R—K 2

35 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,597.

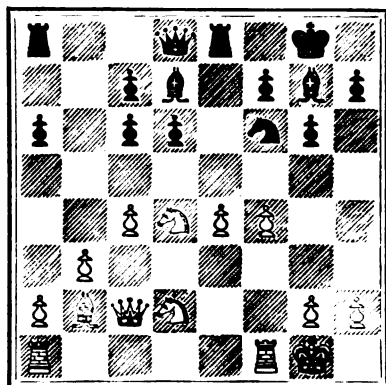
Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. Herr LEONHARDT.		BLACK. Herr WOLF.			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		20 Kt × Kt	20 B—B 3
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3		21 P—B 5	21 Q—Q 2
3 B—Kt 5		3 P—Q R 3		22 P—K Kt 4	22 Q R—K sq
4 B—R 4		4 Kt—B 3		23 B × K	23 Q × B
5 Castles		5 P—Q 3		24 Q—Q 2	24 Q—R 5
6 B × Kt ch		6 P × B		25 Kt—B 4	25 R × R ch
7 P—Q 4		7 P × P		26 Q × R	26 Q × Kt P
8 Kt × P		8 B—Q 2		27 Resigns.	
9 P—Q Kt 3		9 B—K 2			
10 Kt—Q 2		10 Castles			
11 B—Kt 2		11 R—K sq			
12 P—Q B 4		12 B—K B sq			
13 Q—B 2		13 P—Kt 3			
14 P—B 4		14 B—Kt 2			

Position after Black's 14th move:—

B—Kt 2.

BLACK (HERR WOLF).



WHITE (HERR LEONHARDT).

See Diagram.

15 Q R—K sq 15 P—B 4
 16 Kt—K 2
 This loses a Pawn ; better was Kt—B 3.

16 Kt × P
 17 B × B 17 Kt × Kt
 18 Q—Kt 2 18 Kt × R

..... It is now only a question of time and correct play.

19 B—B 6 19 R—K 2

GAME No. 2,598.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE.		BLACK. M. JANOWSKI.			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		8 B—Kt 5	8 Castles
2 P—K B 4		2 B—B 4		9 B × Kt	9 P × B
3 Kt—K B 3				10 Castles	10 B—R 3
				11 P—K R 3	
					Black threatened to play Q—R 5.
					11 Q—B 3
				12 P—K 5	12 P × P
				13 Kt—K 4	13 B × Kt ch
				14 K—R sq	
					If instead of K—R sq, White plays Kt Q × B, he still loses the piece by P × Q ; 15 Kt × Q ch, Kt × Kt.
4 Kt—B 3		4 Kt—K B 3			14 Q—B 4
5 P—Q 3		5 Kt—Kt 5			
6 P—Q 4		6 P × P			
7 Kt × P		7 Kt—Q B 3			

- | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---|
| 15 Kt—Kt 3 | 15 B × R | 30 R—K B sq, Q—B 4; 31 R—K |
| 16 P × Kt | 16 Q—B 3 | B sq, Q—Kt 3; 32 R × P, Q—Kt 2; |
| 17 P—Kt 5 | 17 B × P ch | 33 Q—R 5, and there is still some fight |
| 18 K × B | 18 Q—K 3 | in White's game. |
| 19 P—B 5 | 19 Q—Q 4 ch | 30 P—B 4 |
| 20 K—R 3 | 20 Q R—Kt sq | 31 Kt—B 6 |
| 21 Q—K 2 | 21 B × P | White makes a fine resistance, but |
| 22 P—B 4 | 22 Q—Q 5 | the weight of Pawns is too much to |
| 23 B—K 3 | 23 Q—Q 2 | overcome. |
| 24 R—K B sq | 24 B—Q 5 | 31 P—B 5 ch |
| 25 B—B sq | 25 P—B 4 | 32 Q—B 4 |
| 26 Kt—K 4 | 26 K—R sq | 33 Q × Q |
| 27 K—Kt 3 | 27 R—Kt 8 | 34 K—Kt 2 |
| 28 P—B 6 | 28 R × B | 35 K—Kt 3 |
| 29 R × R | 29 P × P | 36 K—B 4 |
| 30 R—B sq | | 37 P—K B 3 |
| | | 38 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,599.

*King's Gambit Declined.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.

- | WHITE.
M. TCHIGORIN. | BLACK.
Herr MARCO. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 B—B 4 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—B 3 |
| 7 Q—K 2 | 7 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 8 B—Kt 3 | 8 P—Q R 4 |
| 9 P—Q R 4 | 9 P—Kt 5 |
| 10 Kt—Q sq | 10 B—R 3 |

.....Intended to prevent indirectly 11 Kt—K 3, because of ... Kt × P; but as White can play, as in the text, 11 P × P first, the B—R 3 may be considered an indifferent move.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 11 P × P | 11 P × P |
| 12 Kt—K 3 | 12 B × Kt |
| 13 Q × B | 13 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 14 Q—K 2 | 14 Castles |
| 15 B—Kt 5 | 15 Kt(Kt 5)—B 3 |
| 16 Castles K R | 16 P—R 3 |
| 17 B—R 4 | 17 Q—B 2 |
| 18 Kt—Q 2 | 18 Q—Q 3 |
| 19 K—R sq | 19 P—Kt 4 |

.....The position is too precarious to stand such a risky move.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 20 B—Kt 3 | 20 K—Kt 2 |
|-----------|-----------|

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 21 R—B 5 | 21 Kt—K Kt sq |
| 22 Kt—B sq | 22 Q R—K sq |
| 23 Kt—K 3 | 23 Q—Kt 3 |
| 24 Q R—K B sq | 24 P—B 3 |
| 25 P—R 4 | 25 Kt—B 4 |
| 26 P—R 5 | |

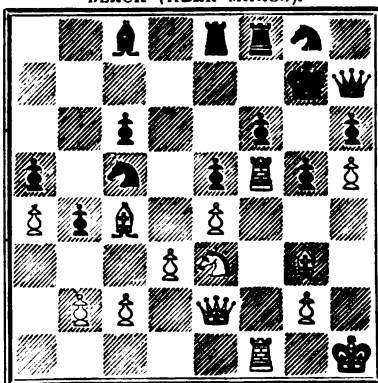
Now begins a pretty and forcible final attack.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 27 B—Q B 4 | 26 Q—R 2 |
| | 27 B—B sq |

Position after Black's 27th move:—

B—B sq.

BLACK (Herr MARCO).



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN.) O G 2a

- 28 Q—B 2 28 Kt—K 3 29 R × K P 29 P × R
The Rook cannot be taken
 because of 20 Kt × R, the Queen
 attacking the Knight. The position,
 however, is hopeless. 30 B × P ch 30 Kt—B 3
 31 Kt—Kt 4 31 Kt—B 5
 32 Q—R 7 ch 32 K—R sq
 33 B × Kt ch 33 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,600.

The following pretty game decided the championship of the Boston (U.S.A.) Club. It is remarkable for the depth and beauty of its ending, and is a capital specimen of Mr. Sussmann's style.—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY H. W. BARRY.

WHITE.
Mr. SUSSMANN.

BLACK.
Mr. DALY.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 B—Kt 5 4 Q Kt—Q 2
A well-known trap here:
 5 P × P, P × P; 6 Kt × P, Kt × Kt; 7
 B × Q, B—Kt 5 ch, winning a piece.
 5 P—K 3 5 P—B 3
 6 B—Q 3
 B—K 2 is preferable.
 6 Q—R 4
 7 Kt—B 3 7 Kt—K 5
 8 B × Kt 8 P × B
 9 Kt—K 5 9 B—Kt 5
 10 Castles

Correct play. While Black manoeuvres for a Pawn, White obtains far more than an equivalent in position.

- 10 B × Kt
 11 P × B 11 Q × P
 12 R—Kt sq 12 Kt × Kt
 13 P × Kt 13 Castles
 14 Q—Q 4 14 Q × Q
 15 P × Q

Black is practically forced to exchange Queens, and White, though temporarily a Pawn minus, obtains the superior ending.

- 15 P—Q Kt 3
 16 K R—K sq 16 P—K B 4
A miscalculation (see following note).

- 17 P × P *c.p.* 17 P × P
 18 B—R 6 18 R—Q sq
 19 R—Kt 3

Black evidently expected 20 R × P, whereupon P—K 4, preventing the Rook's check, and threatening B—B 4 and P × P would have been a pretty and probably decisive reply. The text move was masterful, as, should Black, by replying 19 R : P, permit his King to be driven back, he could not thereafter liberate his Q R or B. Nor could he continue with R × Q B P, because of the winning rejoinder R—Q sq.

- 19 P—K B 4

.....Making a loop-hole of escape for the King, but overlooking White's beautiful winning combination.

- 20 R—Kt 3 ch 20 K—B 2
 21 R—Kt 7 ch 21 K—B 3
 22 P—Kt 4

The *coup de grace*. The position from this point on resembles a problem, mate being repeatedly threatened with the King in centre field.

- 22 R × P
 23 P—Kt 5 ch 23 K—K 4
 24 P—B 4 ch 24 K—Q 3
 25 R × K R P 25 B—R 3
 26 B—Kt 7 26 R—Q 7
 27 B—K 5 ch 27 K—B 4
 28 P—Kt 6 28 B × P
 29 P—Kt 7 29 B × P
 30 R—R 8 30 K R—Q sq
 31 R × R 31 R × R
 32 P—R 4 32 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,601.

Played on Board No. 1, in the London "A" League match, Brixton v. Athenæum, on 16th February, 1905.

French Defence—Gledhill Attack.

NOTES BY W. GLEDHILL.

WHITE. Mr. W. B. DIXON, <i>Brixton.</i>	BLACK. Mr. G. SUTTON, <i>Athenæum.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2
5 Q—Kt 4	5 P—Q B 4
6 Kt—B 3	6 P × P
7 Kt × P	7 Kt × P
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Q Kt—B 3
9 Kt × Kt	9 Kt × Kt
10 Q B—B 4	10 Kt—Q 5

.....White's 9th move was not correct. He should have played B—Q Kt 5. Here Black's best reply is 10 Q—B 3. The omission was fatal, for there appears to be no saving move afterwards.

11 B—Q 3	11 B—Q 2
12 Castles K R	12 P—Q R 3
13 K R—K sq	13 B—Kt 4

14 Kt × B	14 P × B
15 P—Q B 3	15 Kt—B 3
16 B × Q Kt P	16 Q—Kt 3
17 P—Q R 4	17 Castles Q R
18 P—Kt 4	18 Kt—K 2
19 Q R—B sq	19 Kt—B 4

.....Perhaps Kt—Kt 3 would have been better.

20 Q—Q 3	20 Kt—Q 3
21 P—Q B 4	21 Kt × B
22 BP × Ktdis.ch	22 K—Q 2
23 P—R 5	23 Q—R 2
24 P—Kt 6	24 Q—R 3
25 Q × Q	

Here or at his preceding move he could have forced mate by Q × P ch, &c., yet the text move gives Black a short shrift.

25 P × Q	
26 R—B 7 ch	26 K—K sq
27 P—Kt 7	27 B × P
28 K R—B sq	28 B × P
29 R—B 8	29 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,602.

Played March 24th, 1905, at Board 3, in the match United Universities v. West London Chess Club.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. Mr. W. H. REGAN, <i>West London Club.</i>	BLACK. Mr. H. D. ROOME, <i>United Universities.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—Q 5
4 Kt × Kt	4 P × Kt
5 Castles	5 B—B 4

6 P—Q 3	6 Kt—K 2
7 P—K B 4	7 P—Q B 3
8 B—R 4	8 P—Q 3
9 K—R sq	

The line of play here begun is slow, and frees Black's pieces as much as White's. 9 P—B 5, followed by such moves as Q—R 5, Kt 4, B—Kt 5, and Kt—Q 2, might lead to a good attack.

- 10 P—B 3 9 Kt—Kt 3
 11 P—Q Kt 4 10 P—K B 4 !
 12 B—Kt 2 11 B—Kt 3
 13 B × P 12 P × B P
 Surely Kt × P, threatening Kt—Q 5,
 is better than this.
 14 Q—B 3 13 Q—R 5
 15 B × Kt P 14 B—K 3
 Very bad; Black's attack at once
 becomes irresistible; Kt—Q 2 should
 be played; but not P × P, on account
 of B—Q 4.
 16 P—Kt 3 15 R—Kt sq
 17 B—B 6 16 Q—R 6
 Well played; the finish
 is pretty.
 18 P × P ? 17 K—B 2
 Fatal. P—K 5 is the only move.
 18 K × B
 19 P × B 19 Kt—R 5
 20 Q—K 2 20 R × P
 21 Kt—Q 2 21 R—Kt 7
 22 Kt—K 4 ch 22 K—K 2
 23 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,603.

Played March 25 h, 1905, at Board 3, in the match United Universities *v.* City of London Chess Club.

Centre Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. H. D. ROOME, Mr. A. EMERY,
United Universities. *City Club.*

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 P—Q 4 2 P × P
 3 B—Q B 4 3 B—Kt 5 ch
 4 P—B 3 4 P × P
 5 P × P 5 Q—B 3
 6 Q—B 2

6 Q—Kt 3 is a more usual and probably better move here; 6 P × B can be played, but the issue is doubtful. A likely continuation is 6...., Q × R; 7 Q—Kt 3, P—Q 4; 8 B × P, B—K 3; 9 B × B, P × B; 10 Q × P ch, Kt—K 2.

- 7 Kt—B 3 6 B—B 4
 8 Castles 7 P—Q 3
 9 B—K 3 8 P—K R 3

Good; the doubled Pawn would be of no consequence in a position of this kind, and the open Bishop's file would be most useful.

- 10 Q Kt—Q 2 9 B—K 3
 10 B × Q B

.....10.., Kt—Q 2 is much better.

- 11 P × B 11 B × B
 12 Q—R 4 ch 12 Kt—B 3
 13 Q × B 13 Q—K 2

Kt—K 2 seems safe, and would greatly consolidate the position.

- 14 Q—Kt 5 14 R—Kt sq
 15 Kt—Q 4 15 Q—Q 2
 16 Q—Kt 3 ! 16 Kt—K 4

.....White threatened Kt × Kt, but Kt—B 3 would be a fair defence, and would allow Black to Castle soon.

- 17 Kt (Q2)—B 3 17 P—K Kt 3

.....Again the Kt might be developed; White's Knight is not to be much feared at B 5.

- 18 Q R—Q sq 18 Q—K 2

.....A blunder; but Black's game is now very difficult; though Kt × Kt, followed by P—K B 3, might make a fight of it yet.

- 19 Kt × Kt 19 P × Kt
 20 Kt—B 6 20 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,604.

Played at Board No. 1 in the North of England v. Scotland match.
We take the score and notes from *The Falkirk Herald*.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
Dr. MACDONALD, Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH,
Glasgow. Manchester

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 B × Kt ch | 6 P × B |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 P × P ? | |

8 Q Kt—B 3 is the move for White.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 9 P × P | 8 Kt × P |
| 10 R—K sq | 9 P × P |
| 11 Kt—Q 4 | 10 P—Q 4 ! |
| 12 P—K B 3 | 11 Q—B 2 |
| 13 Kt—Q B 3 | 12 Kt—B 4 ! |
| 14 Kt × Kt | 13 Kt—K 3 |

.....This exchange is all in Black's favour, giving him a strong Pawn centre, possession of the open K B file after Castling, also two Bishops against Bishop and Knight; but after the error at the 8th move, White is forced into a bad game.

See Diagram.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 15 P—K B 4 | 14 P × Kt |
| 16 K—R sq | 15 Castles K R ! |
| 17 Kt—K 2 | 16 B—Q 3 |
| 18 Kt—Q B 3 | 17 P—K 4 |
| | 18 P × P ! |

.....Inviting the sacrifice,
White seems to have nothing much
more promising to adopt.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 19 Kt × P | 19 P × Kt |
|-----------|-----------|

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 20 Q × P ch | 20 K—R sq |
| 21 Q × Q R | 21 B—Q Kt 2 ! |

.....Forcing White to give
his Q for the other Rook, for obviously
if 22 Q—R 7, B × P ch ! follows. The
rest is a question of time.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 22 Q × R ch | 22 B × Q |
| 23 R—K 8 | 23 B × P ch |
| 24 K—Kt sq | 24 Q—B 4 ch |

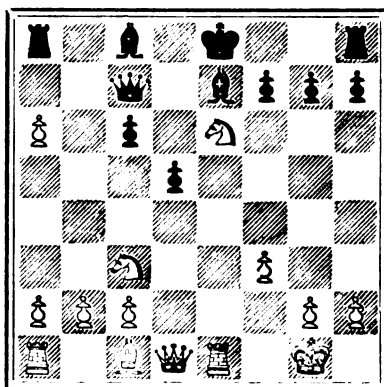
.....If 24 K × B, Q—B 3 ch
wins Rook.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 25 B—K 3 | 25 P × B |
| 26 R—K sq | 26 P—K 7 dis. ch |
| 27 K × B | 27 Q—B 3 ch |
| 28 K—B 2 | 28 Q × R |
| 29 Resigns. | |

Position after White's 14th move :—

Kt × Kt.

BLACK (MR. WAHLTUCH).



WHITE (DR. MACDONALD).

GAME No. 2,605.

Played in the preliminary stage of the current contest for the Yorkshire County Championship. Score and notes from *The Bradford Observer Budget*.

From Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. R. H. PHILIP,	Mr. M. JACKSON,
<i>Hull.</i>	<i>Hull.</i>
1 P—K B 4	1 P—K 4
2 P×P	2 P—Q 3
3 P×P	3 B×P
4 Kt—K B 3	4 P—K Kt 4

.....The most "sporting" continuation. Its soundness may be doubted, but Black gets a harassing attack for a time at least.

5 P—K Kt 3

In a game played in the North and South correspondence match, 1900-1, between Dr. Dunstan (London) and Mr. P. R. England (Liverpool), the continuation was: 5 P—B 3, P—Kt 5; 6 Q—R 4 ch, ch, Kt—B 3; 7 Q—K 4 ch, K Kt—K 2; 8 Kt—Q 4, &c. The line of play adopted by Mr. Philip is hardly an improvement.

6 Kt—R 4	5 P—Kt 5
7 B—Kt 2	6 Kt—K B 3
8 Castles	7 Kt—R 4

This looks like deliberately courting attack, but Black threatened Kt×Kt P, with immediate and decisive gain.

8 B×P

9 Kt—B 5

See Diagram.

9 B×P ch

.....Retiring the B would involve a loss of time that Black cannot well afford.

10 K×B	10 B×Kt
11 R×B	11 Q—R 5 ch
12 K—Kt sq	12 P—Kt 6
13 P—K 4	13 Kt—B 5
14 Q—B 3	14 Kt×B
15 Q×Kt	15 Kt—Q B 3
16 P—Q 3	16 Castles Q R
17 B—Kt 5	

B—K 3, keeping the Black Kt out, was probably better; White only wins the exchange temporarily.

18 B×R	17 Q—Kt 5
19 Kt—B 3	18 Kt—Q 5
20 P×Kt	19 Kt×R
21 Kt—K 4	20 R×B
22 R—K B sq	21 R—Kt sq
23 R—B 3	22 P—K R 4

With a piece to the good White probably did not care to confess that his chances of a win were exhausted, otherwise he would have played Q×P, forcing the exchange of Queens, when with R and equal Pawns a-side the game might have been drawn. Or, instead of the useless Rook move, he might have played P—B 3, threatening Kt—B 6.

23 P—R 5

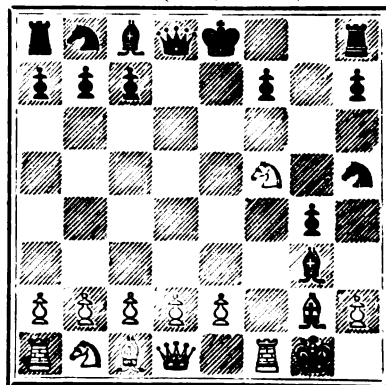
.....With the advance of this Pawn the game is lost for White.

24 K—R sq	24 Q—Kt 2
25 P—B 3	25 Q—R 3
26 Q—Kt sq	26 Q—R 4
27 Q—K 3	27 P—Kt 7 ch
28 K—Kt sq	28 P—R 6
29 Resigns	

Position after White's 9th move:—

Kt—B 5.

BLACK (MR. JACKSON).



WHITE (MR. PHILIP).

The following interesting game was played at Manchester, in the recent match Bradford *v.* Manchester. The plan of attack adopted by White is one to which Mr. Skelton has devoted some study with very successful results. After the sacrifice of the Pawn, the chief points of White's tactics are: (1) establish the Bishop at Q 3; (2) play Q—K sq; (3) develop the Q Kt at Q 2. When Black plays Kt—Q B 3, White moves P—Q R 3, to prevent the threatened Kt × B. The opening is not new, but it is surprising how few examples are to be met with in chess records. The same type of game arises after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 4, P × P; 3 P—K B 4. Commenting on these moves, Marshall in his book, says that while the sacrifice of the Pawn may be theoretically unsound it leads to a strong attack. If Black Castles K R, he must play very carefully or his defences will be swept away by fierce onslaughts which often start with a *coup de maitre*, as in the present example, in which Mr. Briggs designedly avoided the 'open game,' but was surprised to find that his opponent had obtained a gambit position very early, even against the slow Sicilian Defence. *Manchester Guardian*.

GAME No. 2,606.

Played at Manchester, May 13th, 1905.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.
Mr. L. A. SKELTON, *Bradford*.

BLACK.
Mr. A. BRIGGS, *Manchester*.

particularly the brilliant R—P ch !, proved a great surprise.

1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4
3 P—K B 4
4 P—Q R 3
.....A better continuation seems to be 4.... P—Q 4; 5 P—K 5, B—B 4; 6 P—K Kt 4, B—K 5, with every prospect of a hard fighting game.
5 B—Q 3
6 Kt—K B 3
7 Castles
8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 Q—K sq
10 P—K B 5
.....Kt—K 2 affords better chances of meeting the attack.
11 Kt—Kt 5
12 P × P
.....Black's last two moves were evidently intended to prepare for blocking out White's King's Bishop.
13 Q—R 4
.....But now he must have seen that 13 .., P—K 5 would be met with 14 B × P, P × B; 15 Kt × P (threatening Kt × Kt, followed by Q × P mate), B—P; 16 R × B, and wins.
14 Kt × R P
Black probably expected this move, but the beautiful sequence of moves,

1 P—Q B 4

2 P × P

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 Kt—K B 3

5 P—K Kt 3

6 B—Kt 2

7 Castles

8 P—Q 3

9 P—K 4

10 K—R sq

11 P × P

12 P—Q 4

13 Kt—K 2

14 B × P

15 Kt × P

16 R × B

17 K × R

18 K—K 3

19 R—B 3

20 P—K 5

21 Q—Kt 3

22 K—B 2

23 K—B sq

24 P—K 6

25 B—Q 2

26 P—K 7

27 R—B 8 ch

28 P × R ch

29 K—Kt sq

30 K—R sq

31 R—B sq ch

32 Q—R 3 ch

33 Q—Kt 3

34 K—R 2

35 Resigns.

15 P—B 6

16 P × B ch

17 R × P ch

18 Q × Kt ch

19 Q × Kt ch

20 Q—Kt 3

21 B—K 2

22 B—Kt 4 ch

23 B—R 5 ch

24 Kt—Kt 3

25 Q—K 5

26 Kt × P

27 B—Kt 5

28 R × R

29 K × P

30 Q × P ch

31 Q × B

32 Kt—B 5

33 B—K 2

34 Q—Q 4 ch

35 Q—R 4 ch

36 K—R 2

37 Resigns.

38 Resigns.

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Correspondence Match: Kent *v.* Essex.—This match of 99 boards has resulted in a win for Kent by 54½ to 44½. At the first ten boards Kent won 7 games, Essex 2; at the first thirty boards Kent won 16 games and Essex 7, the rest were drawn.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION PROBLEM TOURNEY.—It has been decided by the executive committee that the last date for sending in problems to this Tourney shall be that provided in the rules, viz., 31st January next. The first prize will be five guineas, the second prize three guineas, and the third prize one guinea, in addition to the Federation medal for British born subjects. The Tourney is open to British and Foreign composers, and all problems, which must be in three moves, must be sent to the secretary of the Federation, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey, on proper diagrams, accompanied by an entrance fee of 2/6 for each problem. Foreign and colonial papers are specially asked to kindly repeat this notice. For further particulars *vide* page 247 of last issue.

FACTS AND TRIFLES — *Daventry Express* Tourney. First prize, by F. W. Wynne, Dudley. White: K at K Kt 8, Q at K Kt 6, Rs at K 4 and Q B 4, Bs at K R 5 and Q Kt 4, Kt at Q R 4, Ps at K R 4, K B 7, and Q R 5. Black: K at Q 6, Q at Q R 2, R at Q B 7, Bs at K Kt 4 and Q 2, Kts at K B sq and Q B 8, Ps at K 2, Q 7, Q B 3, Q Kt 7, Q R 6 and 7. Mate in two.

Second prize, by C. Vincent Barry, Hemel Hempstead.—White: K at K R 5, Rs at K 7 and Q R 4, B at K 8, Kts at K Kt 6 and Q R 6, Ps at K 2, Q B 3 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 4, B at Q sq, Kts at K Kt 7 and Q R 6, Ps at K B 4, Q 3 Q B 2 and 4. Mate in two.

Third prize is awarded to W. R. Todd, Crossgar, and hon. mens. to P. H. Williams and H. Cudmore. The judges were A. C. Challenger and T. Taverner.

We have received a communication from Dr. Mazel, of Austria, in reference to our problem No. 1915, by "Anon.," and the subsequent version which we published at page 494 of our last volume. He sends us the following position, which was an amendment of a three-er of his composed in 1883. The revised position was published in the *Dresdener Nachrichten* in the year 1885.

White: K at Q R sq. Q at Q 2, B at Q R 2, Kt at Q 4, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, Q 6 and Q B 6. Black: K at Q B 4. Rs at K B 4 and Q sq,

Bs at K sq and Q Kt 3, Kts at K B sq and Q R 5, Ps at K B 6, Q B 2, Q R 2 and 4. Mate in three.

It will be seen that this position in a great measure anticipates the lines of play carried out in the problems we gave.

As far as the double sacrifice of the Queen goes this has been often worked out, and we recall a three-mover from *Land and Water*, by A. F. Mackenzie, which embodies the idea, but it lacks the other special features preserved in the positions referred to.

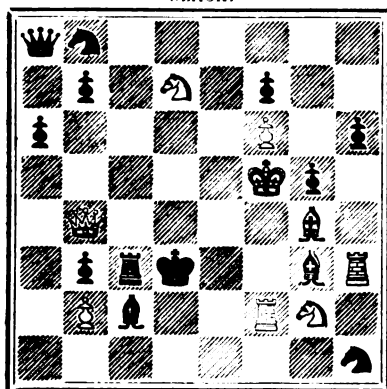
White: K at K B sq, Q at K B 7, R at K B 4, B at K B 2, Kts at Q B 4 and Q R 3. Ps at K R 3, K Kt 3, Q B 5 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 4, R at Q B sq, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K B sq and Q R sq, Ps at K 3 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

Commonwealth International Tourney of *The Leader*.—In the Suimate section the following are the chief successes:—

PRIZE PROBLEM.

BY MAX FEIGL, VIENNA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Self-mate in two.

1st hon. men., by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe, Kogarah, N.S.W.—White: K at K 5, Q at Q 8, R at Q Kt sq, Bs at K B 4 and K 8, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 6 and Q 3. Black: K at Q B 4, Q at Q R 6, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 2 and 4. Self-mate in two.

Second hon. men., by Arthur Charlick, Rose Park, S.A.—White: White: K at K 6, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q B 8, B at Q R 7, Kt at K B 4, Ps at K 2, 7, Q 2, 7 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q B 5, Q at K R 6, R at Q Kt 5, Bs at Q B 2 and Q Kt 6, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 2, K B 4, K 6, Q B 7, Q R 3 and 5. Self-mate in two.

Third hon. men., by J. Keeble, Norwich.—White: K at Q 3, Q at K sq, Rs at K R 5 and K 8, Bs at K R 2 and Q Kt 7, Kts at K Kt 2

and K 6, P at K 2. Black: K at Q 4, Q at Q R 5, R at Q B 3, Bs at K Kt 4 and Q R sq, Ps at Q Kt 4 and 6. Self-mate in two.

The annexed three-movers were awarded honours in the Miniature class.

First prize, by A. Charlick.—White: K at K B 7, Q at Q R sq, B at K R 5, Kt at Q 6, P at Q 4. Black: K at Q 6, P at Q R 5. Mate in three.

First hon. men. and special prize, by A. Charlick.—White: K at K R 5, Q at K R sq, B at K B 8, Kt at Q B 3. Black: K at K B 7, Ps at Q 6 and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

Second hon. men., by F. Kay, Kent Town, S.A.—White: K at Q 2, Q at Q B 4, Bs at K R 7 and Q 4, P at K B 3. Black: K at K B 5, P at K Kt 3. Mate in three.

There was an Eccentricity Section, to which we must defer making reference.

Sydney Morning Herald Tenth Problem Tourney (see page 251).—Second special prize, by A. F. Mackenzie.—White: K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt 4, Rs at K 7 and Q Kt 3, Bs at K Kt sq and Q Kt sq, Kts at K R 4 and K B 4, Ps at K B 5 and Q 3. Black: K at K 6, Rs at K R 2 and K Kt 6, B at K R sq, Kts at K B 7 and K 4, Ps at K R 7, K Kt 5, K 7 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

Hon. men., by P. F. Blake, Liverpool.—White: K at K Kt 2, Q at K B 3, Rs at K R 4 and 5, Bs at K sq and Q B 4, Kts at K 3 and Q 8, Ps at Q B 5 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q Kt 5, Q at Q R 2, Rs at Q Kt 2 and Q R 6, Bs at Q R sq and 4, Kts at Q B 2 and Q Kt sq, Ps at Q 6, Q B 6 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

Hon. men., by F. Robinson, Brisbane.—White: K at K R 2, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q R 2, B at K Kt 7, Kts at K 4 and Q Kt 3, P at K 2. Black: K at Q B 5, B at Q Kt 5, Kt at Q Kt 8, P at Q 3. Mate in two.

Hon. men., by W. J. Smith, Newtown, N.S.W.—White: K at Q R 3, Q at Q 6, Rs at K B 8 and K sq, B at K Kt 4, Kts at K B 5 and Q B 7, Ps at K Kt 2 and K 3. Black: K at K 5, R at K R 6, Bs at K Kt 2 and Q B sq, Kts at K B 3 and K 3, Ps at K R 3 and K Kt 3. Mate in two.

HUMOUR IN CHESS (continued from page 248).—Dr. Mazel has written claiming that nearly 20 of the positions are unsound, but he has not furnished details. We have detected one or two defects, but they are not interesting without the reader has the work before him. H. Fischer is clearly a sui-mate enthusiast, though he has included fifteen ordinary mates in the collection. He is not very happy in his effort to illustrate the English style of composition, notwithstanding it may be designed as humorous. Here is the position: White, K at Q 6, Rs at Q 2 and Q 7, B at K R 6, Kts at K Kt 3 and Q R 3, Ps at K B 2, K 6, Q 3, Q B 2 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5, R at K 8, B at Q sq, Kt at K R 5, Ps at Q B 4, Q Kt 2, 5, 6 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

No. 3.—“THE CHASE.”

BLACK.

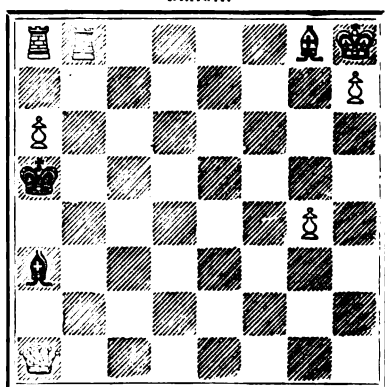


WHITE.

Mate in eight.

No. 15.—“THE INTELLIGENT PAWN.”

BLACK.



WHITE.

Self-mate in six.

Herr Fischer renders in some cases the same theme in several versions, and he calls them in some cases "motives"; though certainly they are interesting, there is the undesirable feature of monotony. One of the positions built upon the same lines as seven or eight others requires 79 moves to secure the result. The idea follows a ten inover, which he terms "The round journey," which is amusing and clever.

No. 6.—"THE ROUND JOURNEY."

BLACK.



WHITE.

Self-mate in ten.

No. 131.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Self-mate in three.

There are a few eccentricities, one of which being a mate in one contains one more Black Knight than is possible. The solution depends upon the removal of any one Kt. This idea was we apprehend anticipated by Mr. J. Keeble some years ago, when he treated the subject with Black Pawns.

There are several storyettes intended to lend romance to some of the positions, and they are curiously amusing.

Mr. Shinkman's contributions are capital, comprising some fine works, and we may take the opportunity at a later date of reproducing some of the specimens.

The volume is nicely appointed, and should prove an elegant addition to a problemist's library.

In order that our readers may prefer to play over the solutions instead of solving the quoted problems, we give here the answers to the digrammed problems

No. 3. "The Chase."—1 P—R 7 ch, 2 P—Kt 6 ch, 3 P—B 5 ch, 4 P—K 4 ch, 5 P—Q 3 ch, 6 B—B 2 ch, 7 P—B 4 ch, &c. This reminds one of an old sui-mate by Herren Khotz and Kocklekorn.

No. 15, "The Intelligent Pawn."—1 P—Kt 5, 2 P—Kt 6, 3 P—Kt 7, 4 B—Kt 3 ch, 5 Q—B 3 ch, 6 P becomes B, &c.

No. 6, "The Round Journey"—1 R—Kt 6, B—Kt 2; 2 R (Kt 6)—K R 6, B—B 3; 3 R (R 6)—R 7, B—Kt 2; 4 B—B 6, P—K 5; 5

B × P, B—Q 4; 6 R—Q B 7, B—B 3; 7 B—Q 5, B—Kt 2; 8 R—B sq, B—B 3; 9 R—Kt sq, B—Kt 2; 10 B—B 6, &c.

No. 131.—1 P—B 6, P × P; 2 Q × K P, P—B 4; 3 Q × P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 3; 2 Q—K 5 ch, P × Q or P—Q 4; 3 P—B 7 or Q—R 5 accordingly, &c. If 1..., P × Q; 2 P—B 7, P—K 4; 3 P becomes B, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4; 2 Q × K P, &c.

C.W. OF SUNBURY.—In accordance with the promise we made last month, we again refer to the regretted decease of "C.W. of Sunbury" (Lieut.-Col. Charles White), who has been a popular figure in the problem world for over 50 years. As an active composer he probably earned the position of *doyen* of English problem art. He was an interesting character, very partial to composers who composed in the style he affected! We had the pleasure of meeting him many years ago, and enjoyed the *tête à tête*, since it was a revelation to find a man so popular should be held so tightly in the confines of the transition and previous schools. He seemed to be happily contented in working on lines which were drawn by composers of his earlier career, and as his efforts were generally graceful, his popularity was assured seeing the quantity of work he circulated. In 1885 he published a collection of 112 problems which had been composed the previous thirty years; several of them are enjoyable specimens of the ideal he so much admired, and we re-print a few of the fancies after his own heart.

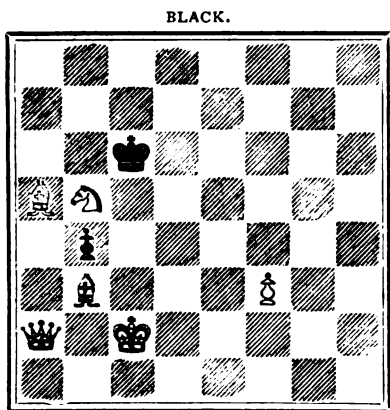
Mr. P. H. Williams has recently written to the *Reading Observer* some interesting remarks upon this interesting composer, and we take the liberty of taking a large extract. "A champion of the style of composition which prevailed thirty or forty years ago, this curious enthusiast never changed his opinions with the times. I called upon him in St. John's Wood some time ago, and was struck with his peculiar and antiquated views about problems and their composers. He had on the floor of his sitting room an enormous quantity of old school copy-books, over the writing in which he had pasted thousands of diagrams, collected with apparently no system, and in chaotic confusion. Amongst all these problems were hundreds of his own, though he confessed that he never kept any complete record of his works, which, he estimated, numbered at that time over 1,100. But his views, which he discussed with me, were very peculiar. He considered that the old school represented by such men as Brede, T. Smith, Callender, S. H. Thomas and others, greatly surpassed the work of Mackenzie, Iaws, Planck, Slater, etc. In this I should think he was absolutely unique. In his book of collected problems he states (in the preface) that he has 'neither a two mover nor a prize-winner to include, though many of the positions competed in tourneys.' The latter admission is a curious one to make: of course it was useless to compose problems of the older school and hope for success in the competitions of to-day. He had the courage of his opinions, however, to which he stuck tenaciously to the end, and for this I admired him, though I cannot change my views as to the quality of his work, which could not stand against the wonderful construction and advanced skill of latter-day composers; his critiques on such works were to my mind ill-judged."

It is curious that though "C.W." had almost an aversion to two-movers and sui-mates, he has essayed his skill in these directions. In the *Westminster Papers*, April, 1875, we find (perhaps the only sui-mate he composed) the following:—White: K at K R 4, Q at K B sq, Rs at K R 8 and Q 2, P at K R 3. Black: K at K 5, B at Q Kt 3, Ps at K Kt 3 and K B 5. Self-mate in three.

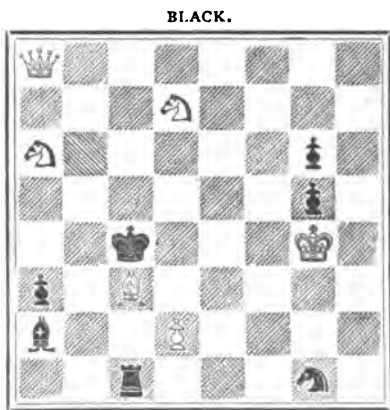
Again in the *Chess Players' Chronicle*, April, 1877, the following two-er by "C.W." appears:—White: K at K 7, Q at K B sq. Rs at K Kt sq and Q R sq, B at Q B 2, Kt at K 2, Ps at Q 2 and Q B 4. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K R 7 and Q R 6, B at K Kt 5, Ps at K R 4, K B 6, K 5, Q Kt 5, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

A portrait of "C.W. of Sunbury" appeared in our issue of January, 1886, which gives one the impression that he was distinctly military. We believe this is the only published photo that has appeared. It may be interesting to our readers to know that though "C.W." seldom entered tourneys, he signified his sanction to their usefulness since the first problem of the *British Chess Magazine* was instituted at his express wish, and he provided the chief prizes.

The annexed positions are characteristic specimens of the deceased's style:—



WHITE.
Mate in three.



WHITE.
Mate in three.

White: K at K R 6, Q at Q R 4, B at K B sq, Kt at Q 3, P at K R 2. Black: K at K B 4, Ps at K Kt 5, K 3, 4 and 5. Mate in three.

White: K at K Kt 5, Q at K R 8, B at Q sq, Kts at K R 2 and Q B 2, P at K Kt 2. Black: K at K Kt 6, Q at K B 7, B at K Kt 8, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 5 and K 4. Mate in four.

The late G. B. Valle.—In our obituary last month Mr. J. Watkinson, the founder of the *B.C.M.*, has called our attention to the fact that Mr. H. J. C. Andrews reviewed Signor Valle's collection of problems in the *Huddersfield Coliege Magazine* and not the *Chess Players' Chronicle*. We are obliged by the correction.

SOLUTIONS.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 167).—The Black Knight should be at Q B 6, and not K B 6. 1 Kt—B 3, &c. Solved by G. Browne.

By F. Libby (p. 167).—White Queen should be at K Kt 8. 1 Kt—K 6, &c. Solved by J. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne.

By Max Feigl (p. 167).—1 Q—R 3, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne.

By C. G. Gavrillov (p. 167).—Black Queen should stand at K sq. 1 Kt—Kt 8, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne, E. W. Brook.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 167).—The Black Rook should occupy Q 6. 1 Q—B sq, P×Kt; 2, Q—Q sq, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×P; 2 R—Q 4, ch, &c. If 1..., others 2, Kt×Q B P, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne.

By C. E. Modin (p. 167).—1 K—B sq, K×Kt; 2 Kt—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 5; 2 Kt×B, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 2, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne, E. W. Brook.

By V. Marin (p. 167).—1 R—Kt 2, B P×R; 2 Q—Q B 2, &c. If 1..., R P×R; 2 Q—K 2, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 R—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2, B×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6, or others; 2 R×Kt P or dis ch accordingly, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne, E. W. Brook.

By B. G. Laws (p. 167).—The White Queen should stand at K B sq. 1 Q—B 2, P×P; 2 Q—Q 2, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q—R 2 ch, &c. If 1..., other; 2 R—Q 5, ch, &c. Solved by G. Browne.

By "Rundschau" (p. 168).—Black Pawn should be at Q Kt 4, instead of K Kt 4. 1 Q—Kt 3, &c.

By S. H. Billington (p. 168).—1 Q—Kt 7, &c. Solved by J. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne, E. W. Brook.

By V. Marin (p. 168).—1 Q—B 6, P×Q; 2 Kt—R 3, &c. If 1..., R×B or P Queens; 2 Q—B sq. If 1..., R—Q B sq; 2 R×Kt P dis ch, &c. Solved by J. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. D. Tucker, G. Browne, E. W. Brook.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 168).—1 Q—R 6, K—R 7; 2 B—B 4 dble ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 3, R—K 3, P or B—B 3, B×R, B—Kt 2; 2 Q—K 2, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—K 3 dis ch, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, C. Johnston.

No. 1951, by H. F. W. Lane.—1 Q—Kt 6, &c. Solved by J. Stillingfleet Johnson, G. Browne, Major Forde, E. W. Brook, C. Johnston.

No. 1952, by F. Gamage.—1 Q—R 8, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. D. Tucker, W.H.S.M., G. Browne, Major Forde, E. W. Brook, C. Johnston.

No. 1953, by F. A. K. Kuskop.—1 Kt—K 5, K×Kt or K—Q 3; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. D. Tucker, W.H.S.M., G. Browne, Major Forde, E. W. Brook, C. Johnston.

No. 1954, by F. Gamage.—1 B—R 8, P×Q; 2 R—Kt 7, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 Q—K 4, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. D. Tucker, W.H.S.M., G. Browne, Major Forde, E. W. Brook, C. Johnston.

No. 1955, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Kt (Q 8)—K 6, K moves; 2 Kt—K Kt 7, K moves; 3 Kt—B 5, &c. Solved also by 1..., Kt—B 7; 2 Kt—R 6, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. D. Tucker, W.H.S.M. (both solutions), G. Browne, Major Forde, E. W. Brook, C. Johnston (both solutions).

No. 1956, by F. M. Teed.—1 R (K 2)—R 2, P becomes B; 2 B—B 2, &c. If 1..., P becomes Kt; 2 Kt—Kt 2, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson, J. D. Tucker, W.H.S.M., G. Browne, Major Forde, E. W. Brook, C. Johnston.

No. 1957, by C. F. Stubbs.—1 R—Q 7, P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, B—Q 3; 3 B—B 4 ch, K—Q 5; 4 B—Kt sq, K×Kt; 5 Q—Kt 2 ch &c. W.H.S.M. sends an interesting solution in six moves: Assume the Black Bishop to be a Kt and add a White Pawn at Q Kt 5, then 1 Kt—Kt sq, 2 B—B 2 dis. ch, 3 R—Q 4, 4 R—Q Kt 4, 5 B—B 4 ch, 6 R—Q K 2, &c.

No. 1958, by A. C. White.—1 R—Kt 7 dis ch, Kt—Kt 4; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, B—B 5; 3 R—B 2 ch, Q—B 6; 4 R—K B 7, Q×R; 5 Kt—K 2 ch, Q—Kt; 6 Q—Q 6 ch, Q—K 4 ch; 7 K—Kt 6 dis ch, &c. Mr. G. Browne has discovered an extraordinary cook to this problem, viz: 1 R—Q R 5 dis. ch, Kt—Kt 4; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, B—B 5; 3 R—B 2 ch, Q—B 6; 4 R—K 3, Q×R; 5 R—B 3 ch, Q×R; 6 Kt—R 5 ch, Q×Kt; 7 B—Kt ch, &c.

We have received solutions of problems appearing in our February, March and April issues from M. B. Utarid, of Rawalindi, India, the majority being correct.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1967.

By ERNEST WILSON,
Ashford.

BLACK.



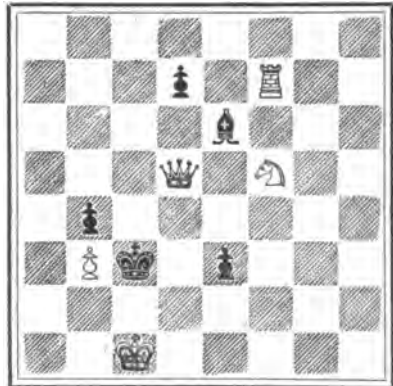
WHITE.

White mates in two moves

No. 1968.

By R. St. G. BURKE,
Gorakhpur, N.W.P., India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1969.

By HENRY J. KAPP,
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1970.

By R. THEODORE MILFORD, M.A.,
Denstone.

BLACK.



WHITE.

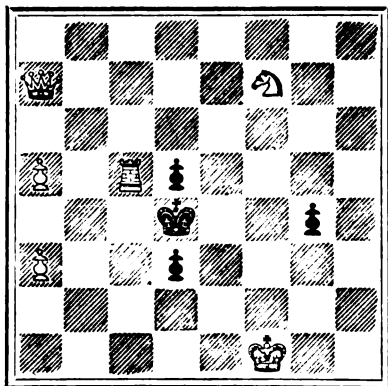
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1971.

Mr. E. B. HICKOX,
Finsbury Park.

BLACK.



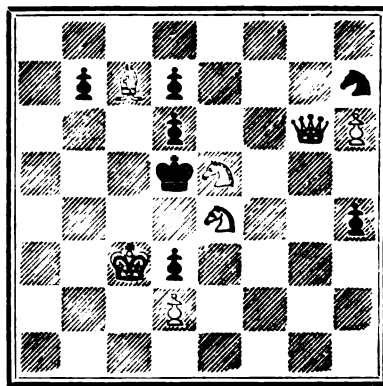
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1972.

By R. St. G. BURKE, Gorakhpur,
N.P., India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1973.

By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



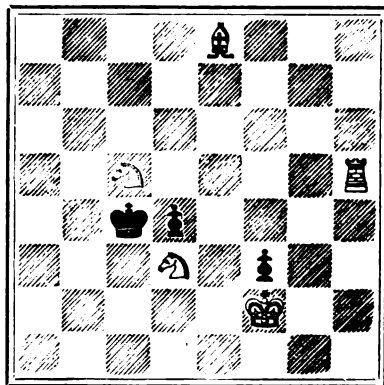
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1974.

By P.G.L.F.,
Twickenham.

BLACK.



WHITE.


White mates in four moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1905.

SOME MORE CHESS PLAYERS I HAVE MET.

BY JAMES MORTIMER.

N a preceding article, which I had the honour to contribute to the May issue of the *British Chess Magazine*, I recounted some reminiscences of chess players I had met in the early years of a long and ill-spent life. In concluding those souvenirs of lang syne, I intimated that I reserved for a future article a few thumb-nail sketches of chess players I have met in more recent years.

Upon referring to page 177 of the *British Chess Magazine*, I find this rash promise imperishably recorded in cold print and staring me in the face. It is there, I am forced to admit; but I must have written it in a moment of hysterical exaltation, or of partial insanity, brought on by the excessive rains of last spring, in London and (probably) Leeds, if not Bradford and a few other localities in this moist and happy land. If I have procrastinated until the delicate reminders of the editor have quite obliterated the last vestiges of my nervous system, it is because I now realise that the historian can assert anything he likes about the dim and distant past, but, in writing of the present, is obliged to stick to the simple and beautiful truth. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a maxim frequently ignored, when you are telling a tale about a Mr. de Mortuis who is permanently mortuised, and not in a position to look after you with a big stick, or to commence an action for libel against your publisher. This is a source of great comfort, and you give your mortuis plenty, with a lofty contempt of the consequences.

But when you tackle *Mr. de Vivis*, etc., it is a totally different pair of boots, especially if they happen to be large, thick, hob-nailed, aggressive, fatal, lethal boots. How, then, am I to say what I think of living chess players, without giving rise to a trial of physical strength in which, of course, I should be top dog, but I should nevertheless deplore, as a member of the

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals? Everybody knows that the *genus irritabile vatum* is of a positively angelic temper, compared with the *genus irritabile* chess player. I have met chess players whom I have heard others praise, and that highly—not to speak it profanely—for their gentle ways and *winning* politeness. But I have noticed that these same lamb-like woodshifters are not usually endowed in the same degree with *losing* politeness, and plainly show their antipathy to being beaten across the board. You see at a glance, therefore, that in designating by name a choice selection of the choleric players I have known, I could not criticise them unreservedly, except at the risk of arousing a thirst for blood which, to a person of my peaceful nature, could only be appeased by proxy.

(Oh, come now, Mr. M., don't imagine *we* will encourage your malignant propensities and offer to stand the racket, because we *won't*!—Ed. B.C.M.).

And now to plunge (I'm full of Latin to-day, you observe) *in medias res*.

First, then my old friend, Blackburne. *A tout seigneur, tout honneur*. I met Mr. J. H. Blackburne several years before the Flood—I mean before I came to reside in London—during a few days' visit, in the company of the late Baron Kolisch, then a young and already famous player, who at that time earned a precarious livelihood at the Parisian Chess Café de la Régence. It was, I think, in the early 'sixties that Kolisch—then plain Mr. Kolisch—engaged in a match with the German master, Louis Paulsen, played at the headquarters of the City of London Chess Club of that period. Having a brief holiday, I came to London, as I have said, with Kolisch, who at once conducted me to Simpson's Chess Divan, in the Strand. Here I met the late Rev. G. A. Macdonald, Mr. H. E. Bird, Mr. Horwitz and many other well known players of the day. But the very first gentleman to whom Kolisch introduced me was Mr. Blackburne, then a young player at the beginning of his long and brilliant chess career. Kolisch, who delighted in a practical joke, told Blackburne that I was a great continental expert, and that to snatch a game from me would be an immense exploit for him to achieve. I wonder if Blackburne remembers the three games we played on that occasion of our first meeting? In two of them he was the victor, and I managed to save my "continental" reputation from ruin by winning the third. We did not meet again until the memorable international tournament of 1883, when Blackburne, then perhaps at his zenith, beat me handsomely in both rounds. Our subsequent encounters took place in the international tournaments of 1886 (London), Bradford and Manchester, in all of which I was again beaten by him. In the City of London national tournament of 1904, having the first move against Blackburne, I artfully played the Queen's Pawn Opening, much to my old friend's surprise—and my own.

"I would'nt have believed it of you," said he, with a mournful smile. "I never thought *you* would descend to wood-shifting."

But against such an adversary I had made up my mind that discretion is the better part of valour—and the game was drawn.

In the tournaments of twenty years ago I met several players, in addition to Blackburne, who have since become famous in the chess world and are now in the first rank of contemporary players. In 1883, Gunsberg played in the minor or second class tournament, and only a few years later was

winner of the first prize, at Bradford. He plays seldom at the present day, but remains still full of boldness and ingenuity, though his hardihood cost him the loss of a game with me, in the recent Rice Gambit tournament of the Metropolitan Chess Club.

In the long ago, I also met Dr. Tarrasch, Amos Burn, Taubenhaus, Tchigorin and Alapin, all of whom have been competitors in the late international tournament at Ostend. Dr. Tarrasch was first prize winner at Manchester. He is, of course, a player of the first rank, careful and painstaking to a degree, which is probably the surest method of scoring either 1 or $\frac{1}{2}$. It is, however, a style of play which does not agree with my notions of what chess should be. Apart from the game, Dr. Tarrasch is as scrupulously correct in his personal demeanour, but I doubt if he is particularly popular with other players.

Mr. Burn is very quiet over the chess board, but extremely tenacious, and I have personally found him to be about as impressionable as some hard kind of wood. He is one of the few players who cannot realise that they are beaten, until "mate" is absolutely unavoidable.

I was fortunate enough to win my game against Taubenhaus, in the international tournament of 1886, and as this defeat deprived him of the first prize (which would have been his had he beaten me), he was naturally annoyed at his discomfiture. I have often heard chess players offer the odds of a Knight to men who have worsted them, and Taubenhaus on this occasion imitated their example, but only to apologise immediately afterwards for his want of good taste, pardonable enough in the circumstances. It reminded me of the irritation displayed by the late Dr. Zukertort in the game he lost to me in the tournament of 1883, though he had then already secured the first prize. I rather fancy his first impulse was to pitch the chess board at my head, but he compromised matters by upsetting it and throwing the pieces on the floor.

The great Russian player, Tchigorin, is also highly excitable, though his displays of nervous sensibility do not assume any more aggressive form than alarming those who regard apoplexy as a malady to be carefully avoided. I once knew a French chess player who came to Simpson's and broke the Knights when menaced with the loss of a game, excusing himself to his opponent with the remark that in Paris he usually smashed the castles.

I have frequently met Dr. Lasker, Showalter, Pillsbury, Napier, Teichmann, Alapin, Maroczy, Schlechter, Marco, Marshall, Wolf, Bardeleben, Van Vliet, Lee, and other prominent contemporary players, whose attitude is always irreproachable towards their adversaries, though some of those I have named are not precisely saint-like when they lose. Conspicuous for their invariable good temper and unfailing courtesy, however, are Maroczy (to whom I award first prize for amiability), Schlechter, Lasker, Napier, Fenton and Lee. I have also met M. Janowski, who can be civil if he likes.

Amongst the amateurs it has been my good fortune to meet it would too greatly increase the length of these desultory reminiscences to name a tithe of those with whom it is always to me a pleasure to break a lance at chess. H. E. Atkins, T. F. Lawrence, R. P. Mitchell, W. H. Gunston, Antony

Guest, G. E. Wainwright, P. S. Leonhardt, W. Ward, C. D. Locock. W. J. Evans, G. E. H. Bellingham, W. Donisthorpe, Dr. Macdonald, F. Brown, Dr. Dunstan, C. E. C. Tattersall, O. C. Muller, H. L. Bowles, H. A. Reeves, W. W. White, G. W. Richmond, H. W. Trenchard, D. Y. Mills (gone, alas!), E. N. Frankenstein, H. S. Barlow, S. Passmore, A. Emery, E. O. Jones, Herbert Jacobs, J. F. Alcock, A. J. Mackenzie, Dr. S. F. Smith, W. Ward Higgs, L. Serrailier, J. T. Heppell. Dr. Ballard, Harry A. H. Carson, P. W. Sergeant, G. A. Hooke, P. Hart-Dyke, H. W. Carson, H. W. Shoosmith, Rev. C. A. Pearson, D. L. Anderson, these and many others in my memory, are associated with a throng of pleasant and interesting souvenirs of my chess experiences in England, extending over the past quarter of a century.

Any article from my pen concerning the chess players I have met in recent years I should esteem incomplete without some *in memoriam* reference to the deeply lamented British Chess Club (R.I.P.) of which, from the day of its birth to the hour of its untimely dissolution, I was one of the most assiduous and—well, mediocre, members. I can say, truthfully, that I was present at its inception, I watched with anxious solicitude its incubation, and I exulted in its triumphant eclosion.

The principal founders of the dear old Club, which so long exercised a powerful influence over the steady and rapid development of chess in England, were Sir George (then Mr.) Newnes, Mr. Wordsworth Donisthorpe and Mr. Leopold Hoffer. All these names are well known in the chess world of to-day, and it is perhaps superfluous to add that no one has ever done more in generous encouragement and support of British and international chess than Sir George Newnes, first and last President of the British Chess Club, now President of the City of London Chess Club, the present leading Chess Club of Great Britain. The high reputation which, throughout its brilliant career, the "British" always maintained was largely due to the devoted and unselfish efforts of Sir George Newnes, both in his official and private capacity.

The earliest home of the British Chess Club was a large room on the first floor of a house in Leicester Square.


Leicester Square! What a flood of pathetic recollections fills the minds of old-timers, who have not forgotten the charms of that picturesque, if unsavoury, locality, during the 'seventies! Who that saw and admired that inimitable specimen of the British sculptor's art, the spotted steed of Leicester Square, could ever permit it to fade from his memory? I won't be quite sure that the spotted horse has not disappeared from its time-honoured pedestal (purchased, perhaps, to adorn one of the great continental or American art palaces), before the members of the British Chess Club were vouchsafed an opportunity of contemplating his manifold perfections. I remember distinctly, however, that the club windows commanded a splendid view of the noble Square itself, once the pantechnicon of a choice collection of denuded bones, decayed vegetables, water-logged boots, dilapidated hats, and eviscerated grimalkins, and still the favourite trysting-place of the unwashed denizens of the neighbourhood. Next door to the club was a hospital (useful in the event of heated discussions requiring surgical epilogues), whilst round the corner flourished a convenient fried-fish shop, and, in suggestive proximity over the way, swung the three golden emblems of a pawnbroker's repository for unconsidered trifles.

The club prospered apace, its membership increased rapidly, and it was not long before a removal to more spacious premises became necessary. It was then that the "British" found a congenial home in King Street, Covent Garden, where it flourished for many years, and was a thing of beauty, if not a joy for ever. From the first, its spacious hall became the headquarters or hospitable resort of every prominent chess personality in Europe and America. Here might have been met all the notable players of the period, and here were found the ruling spirits who from time to time projected and endowed the many fine tournaments, cable-matches, and other special events which have in recent years given so powerful and beneficial an impetus to British chess.

In those days, amongst the active members of the club who took a personal pride in fostering the royal game were, in addition to Sir George Newnes, Leopold Hoffer, Antony Guest, Wordsworth Donisthorpe, Thomas (now Sir Thomas) Hewitt, Colonel T. E. Vickers, W. G. Woodgate, Bryn Roberts, M.P., Atherley Jones, M.P., *et multis aliis*. Sir John Thursby, of Burnley (then Mr. J. O. S. Thursby), was an active member when in London, and has often given the club the *primeur* of his best chess problems, now familiar to all students of knotty and ingeniously constructed positions on the chess board, and by no means easy to solve. Mr. F. G. Naumann, whose name has long been prominently associated with English chess, and who is now President of the British Chess Federation, was also one of those who, in conjunction with Sir George Newnes, Colonel Vickers and others, combined to keep the "British" well to the fore in all enterprises devised for the welfare and encouragement of chess. Though the good old club has ceased to exist as a corporate entity, it has left the impress of its zeal and enthusiasm as an example worthy of imitation by the ever increasing ranks of the new generation of British chess players.

CHESS LITERATURE.

Halpern's Chess Symposium, Vol. II. Published by the *American Chess Bulletin*, New York. P.O. Box 1207.

 HIS is a collection of 100 End-game Studies, dedicated to Professor Isaac L. Rice. In his introductory remarks, Mr. Halpern says the work has been issued at the solicitation of many friends, to whom the first volume proved a source of great pleasure. Preference is given to the compositions of Messrs. Rinck, Troitzky, Sehwers, Amelung, Behting, and other experts. In addition to the end-games, the whole of the games of the recent Marshall *v.* Janowski match are given, with annotations from various sources. In acknowledging the help of friends, Mr. Halpern pays a special compliment to Mr. Aristides Martinez, president of the Manhattan Chess Club, of whom an excellent cabinet portrait appears as a frontispiece to the brochure, which is bound in paper covers and uniform in size with the *B.C.M.* We cull from the work the following interesting positions, the solutions of which we will publish next month. The price of the volume is 4/2; cloth covers, 5/3.

No. 29.—By M. V. HOLST.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and win.

No. 68.—By H. RINCK.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and win.

No. 77.—By W. A. SHINKMANN.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and win.

No. 82.—By J. SEHWERS.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play and win.

The Art of Chess, 3rd. By James Mason.

London: Horace Cox, Windsor House, Breems Buildings, E.C.

(Price Six Shillings *net*).

When we reviewed the second edition of *The Art of Chess*, in 1898, we described the work as one of the best on the whole scope of the game. To-day, with the third edition before us, we see no reason to alter or modify the opinion expressed seven years ago. For the student who desires

improvement and instruction, this is the treatise *facile princeps*. The book is divided into three sections. I., The End-Game. II., The Middle Game. III., The Openings. This order is a reversal of the usual plan adopted by chess writers, but is in accordance with Mr. Mason's theory. He says, "What is wanted in chess play, is a groundwork of clear and determinate ideas as to the object of the game—checkmate." If a player cannot manage two or three pieces successfully, what about 32? Thus, in chess, the end should be considered first. Simple ideas should first be mastered in order to proceed with confidence to more complex combinations. Mason died before seeing the final proof sheets, but the revision was completed by Mr. Leopold Hoffer, chess editor of *The Field*.

Chess in Iceland and in Icelandic Literature, with Historical Notes
on other Table Games. By Willard Fiske.
Florence, 1905.

This is a notable book and a worthy memorial to the able scholar whose death we chronicled last Autumn. Its importance is however due, not so much to the sections on Chess which only occupy one-seventh of the volume, as to the succeeding sections, modestly entitled "Stray Notes," in which Professor Fiske has collected an enormous amount of information relative to the European history of another group of games,—merrels or the morris game, draughts, fox and geese, and tables. Future investigators into the nature and history of these games will find here a rich field in which to dig: Professor Fiske has endeavoured not only to give the history, but to recover the rules and technical vocabulary of each game, and it is not possible to give his work higher praise than to say that it will rank as a worthy equal with the famous works of Dr. Hyde. In short Professor Fiske has done for Europe precisely what Hyde did for the nearer East.

Turning to the sections relating more specially to chess we find the best account yet written of the history of chess in Iceland. To the English chess world this should be a matter of interest, for it is certain that Iceland obtained her knowledge of chess from England somewhere about the close of the twelfth century. Three great Icelanders visited England about that time—Thorlakur, Bishop of Skálholt (in Paris and Lincoln, 1160-1166), his successor Páll, Bishop of Skálholt (in England 1180) and Hrafn Sveinbjarnarson (in England, Spain and Italy, 1190 on), and any of these could easily have brought home with him the knowledge of chess. It was a friend of Bishop Páll's—Snorri Sturluson—who was the first Icelandic writer to refer to chess, while one of Snorri's nephews was the first Iclander of whom it is recorded that he played chess. This happened 1238 in Norway. Another of Snorri's nephews, Thorgils, in 1241, when a mere lad of fifteen, quarrelled over a game of chess. His opponent played his Knight to a square where it could be taken for nothing, and wished to have his move again. Thorgils refused, but an onlooker advised that the Knight should be allowed to go back to its old square, "and don't be brawling at chess." Thorgils thereupon swept the chessmen from the board into the bag and struck at his opponent's ear with the bag of chessmen and

made it bleed. Professor Fiske collects other similar stories, from which we learn that while onlookers often advised players, the players themselves often resented it.

In time, Icelandic chess—cut off from the European varieties—developed extraordinary rules of its own, and a corresponding nomenclature. One of the strangest rules was that of the complete mates, or double winnings. A player might so conduct his game that, after mating his opponent, he could move another piece checking and mating again; by still another move, checking with a new piece, he might score a third mate. The first three mates thus given were called the “low mates,” the fourth and following mates were called “high mates.” The only condition limiting this extraordinary ending was that the mates had to be given on successive moves. The player who “bared” his opponents King also won—but unless he gave mate in so doing, this method of winning was considered of little merit.*

Other peculiarities in which players occasionally indulged are given in the small *Spilabok* published in Iceland in 1858. From this we learn that with some players the permission to move a Pawn two squares for its first move was still a matter of arrangement, that a Pawn on reaching the eighth rank could only be exchanged for a piece already lost, that some players ruled that the last piece which a player had left could not be taken, unless the other player could mate within the next 3 or 7 moves, that others asserted that a promoted Pawn could not be captured under any circumstances, that other players gave the King for his first move the power of moving as a Knight, that a piece interposed to cover a check can neither give check itself nor guard an attacked piece of its own side.

But these peculiarities are now a matter of the past, for it is part of the tendency of the age to reduce the rules of chess to a world-wide uniformity, and national varieties of chess, everywhere except in the far east of Asia, despite their interest for the ethnologist, will before long only exist in history. Chess in Iceland—with the exception of *Vald-skák*, a variety in which no piece can be taken or exchanged so long as it is guarded—is now played in accordance with the European rules. And the curious nomenclature—“home-mate” in which the King is mated unmoved upon his own square, “dysentery,” a mate by the King’s Pawn on its own file, “straddle-mate” one of the successive mates in which the King occupies a corner square and the opposing Queen and Rooks occupy the remaining three corner squares and so on—will infallibly soon follow. It is a matter for congratulation that a chess player and a scholar like Professor Fiske has, before it is too late, turned his attention to the Icelandic game and given so full and luminous a record of its former state.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

Chess Problem Index.—We have received from the British Chess Co. a new issue of theirs of a novel kind, *viz.*, a Chess Problem Index. The object is most plausible, and may prove exceptionally useful to those who collect chess problems in a more or less methodical system. We believe the inception of the idea of indexing problems by the co-relative positions of the opposing

Kings originated with the Rev. R. J. Wright. The blank index form may admirably suffice, since it will enable the searcher to discover the whereabouts in his scrap book or portfolio of any position he wishes to turn up, provided of course he knows the file or files on which stand one or both monarchs. The system we think is a good one, but is open to improvement. The specimen Index now before us is capable of indexing some hundreds of positions, is nicely got up, and the cost is sixpence. Address: British Chess Company, 54, Wedmore Street, London, N.

Chess Timing Clock.—We have received from Mr. A. Lehmann, 39, Dennington Park, West Hampstead, London, N.W., a sample of a new chess clock, which has been brought out by the well-known London club, "The Chess Bohemians." The time keepers are mounted in solid mahogany French polished case. The stopping and starting gear consists of a simple wood lever, with spring attachments that communicate direct with the working parts of each player's clock. We have subjected the sample to several practical tests with excellent results. One feature which pleases us very much is that extra pressure on the lever does not cause the hands of the clock to jump and gain time as is the case with some chess clocks we have seen. The price in London is 10/ net, with a discount of 10 per cent. for orders of not less than one dozen. The price delivered in the country is three guineas per half dozen, carriage free. Orders and enquiries should be addressed to Mr. Lehmann, at the address given above.

OBITUARY.

BY the death of the late Mr. T. Y. Stokoe, of Leeds, who passed away on July 1st, in his 75th year, Yorkshire lost one of the now few remaining players who were prominent in club and county chess from 1870 to 1895. Before settling in Leeds in 1870, Mr. Stokoe was for some years (1860—70) prominent in Newcastle chess circles—he was a regular competitor in the tournaments promoted by the Northumberland Chess Association of that period. On coming to Yorkshire, he joined the Leeds Club, and during the next twenty years was one of its leading players. He also took part in many of the tournaments, correspondence matches, and county contests promoted by the county organisations. He played in the first Lancashire v. Yorkshire contest, at Bradford, in 1872—the only remaining living Yorkshire representatives who took part in this contest are Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield), Sir Walter Parratt (now of Windsor), Musick Master to His Majesty The King, and Mr. J. H. Finlinson (Halifax). Mr. Stokoe retired from serious match play about ten years ago, but he never lost his love for the game. His last public appearance was at the annual meeting of the Yorkshire Association, in Leeds, during April last. He was a man of amiable disposition, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHESS PLAYER'S YEAR BOOK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

May I suggest to the officials of the British Chess Federation that the publication of a *Chess Player's Year Book* would be a great boon to many players. Such a book ought to contain the officials of B.C.F., the Unions and County Associations, also a list of affiliated clubs, giving the place and hours of play—carefully distinguishing those who are hospitable to visitors.

Many of us would be glad to know where we could find a game of chess when stranded in a strange town. It also might contain the results of the tournaments and competitions conducted by the Federation. Taking the chess season to begin in October, the Year-book if published about November 1st would contain the winter arrangements of most chess clubs.

Yours faithfully,

J. L. PEACH.

MALTON, *July 1st.*

THE CHESS WORLD.

In the Championship Tournament at the Melbourne Chess Club, the play is not quite complete, but the winners of the three prizes are: C. G. Watson, first, with the title of champion; G. Gunderson, second; H. B. Grant, third. In the Junior Championship Tourney, the prize-winners are: A. Burr, first, with the title of junior champion; E. Exon, second; E. Ockenden (after playing off a tie match with M. J. Bannon), third. E. Ockenden is also the winner of the non-member's prize.—*The Australasian*.

London.—The annual general meeting at the Ladies' Chess Club was held on June 26th, Mrs. Oakley, vice-president, in the chair. The reports of the hon. secretary and hon. treasurer showed a most successful season and increased membership. Miss Grace Ellis was elected hon. tournament secretary. The handicap tournament which finished the season resulted as follows: 1st prize (best percentage), Mrs. M. C. Robbins; 2nd prize (best percentage), Mrs. Mayfield; 3rd prize (greatest number of games, winning half), Miss Finn. The club closed on July 15th, and will re-open on September 2nd.

Birmingham and District.—The qualifying rounds of the Warwickshire C.A. Championship brought G. W. Hughes and A. H. Hudson (after a tie with F. R. Gittins) to the front. The final round is now in progress, with Messrs. Burgoyne, Butcher, Mackenzie, and Terrill, in addition to the above. The County Association has sent an invitation to the Lancashire C.A. for a return match in Birmingham, which has met (provisionally) with a cordial acceptance. The match of 5 up between Messrs. C. H. Sherrard and F. G. Butcher, has resulted in a victory for Mr. Sherrard by 5 to 3.

The St. George's C.C. has come into line with other clubs by reducing its subscription to 5/- and closing in the summer months. The club will meet Monday and Saturday evenings, from September 1st to April 30th.

Garden Chess in Wilts.—On June 26th, Dr. Ward and Mrs Ward entertained the Codford Chess Club to a garden party, when Mr. Schomberg encountered thirteen boards, winning 9, drawing 2, and losing 2. On July 5th, the annual outdoor match Wilts *v.* Hants was played at Laverstock, in the beautiful grounds attached to the Asylum, when both the teams were most hospitably entertained by Dr. Manning and his family. Score:—

HANTS.

WILTS.

Mr. J. H. Blake, Southampton ...	0	Mr. A. G. Gordon Ross, Swindon ...	1
Mr. W. C. Kenny, Southampton ...	1	Mr. A. Rumboll, Calne ...	0
Mr. H. Targett, Southampton ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. C. Plaister, Swindon ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Clayton, Portsmouth ...	1	Mr. A. Schomberg, Devizes... ..	0
Mr. A. Thomson, Bournemouth... ..	0	Mr. F. Sutton, Salisbury ...	1
Mr. W. B. George, Romsey ...	1	Mr. C. J. Woodrow, Salisbury ...	0
Mr. G. Wood, Portsmouth ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. E. Young, Salisbury ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. W. May, Winchester ...	1	Mr. B. W. G. Borradaile, Mere ..	0
Mr. H. M. Jenkins, Basingstoke... ..	1	Dr. Ward, Codford ...	0
Mr. S. D. Caws, I. of Wight ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Naish, Salisbury... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. N. Barclay, Andover ...	0	Dr. Farnfield, Mere ...	1
Mr. J. Rogers, Southampton ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. Brinsmead, Salisbury ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Leonard, Bournemouth ...	1	Rev. C. Le Sanctuary, Salisbury ...	0
Mr. A. T. Larter, Basingstoke ...	1	Mr. A. E. Chater, Salisbury ...	0
Mr. A. J. Taylor, I. of Wight ...	1	Mr. H. Boger, Salisbury ...	0
Mr. R. G. Stark, Basingstoke ...	1	Mr. W. Dean, Codford ...	0
Prof. Watkin, Southampton ..	1	Dr. Manning, Salisbury ...	0
Mr. J. R. Waldron, Southampton ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. M. Gummer, Melksham... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Southern Counties Union.—The annual general meeting was held on July 1st, at the City of London Chess Club, the Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross presiding. The hon. treasurer's statement showed a balance of over £8. The secretary's report stated that during the past season the contest for the counties championship had been won by Surrey. The competing counties were Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Devonshire, Essex, Gloucestershire, Kent, Somersetshire, and Wiltshire. Hertfordshire, though affiliated, did not compete. Norfolk, Gloucestershire, and Surrey won their respective sections, the last-named county proving the winner in the final tournament. It was announced that Mr. Trenchard and Dr. Hunt were retiring from active participation in the affairs of the Union, to the great regret of their co-workers. The election of officials for the ensuing year resulted as follows: chairman, Dr. Dunstan (London); vice-chairman, Mr. H. E. Dobell (Hastings); hon. treasurer, Mr. I. E. Mannington (Hastings); hon. secretary, Mr. A. Schomberg (Melksham, Wilts), re-elected. Delegates to the British Chess Federation: Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Dr. Dunstan, and Messrs. W. W. White (Kent), F. W. Flear (Herts), H. S. Ward (Surrey), and S. Passmore (Devon). Mr. Ross and Mr. Flear were elected to represent the Union on the executive committee of the Federation. Messrs. White, Ward, Moore, Allcock, and Passmore were elected members of the committee of the Southern Union. Votes of thanks to the retiring officials, honorary adjudicators, and the City of London Chess Club brought the proceedings to a close.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The annual general meeting was held on Saturday, July 22nd, at the rooms of the St. George's C.C., Athletic Institute John Bright Street, Birmingham, the Rev. J. H. Robison, of Walsall, in the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting were read and adopted. The annual report showed that the Union was in a sound condition, but that a certain amount of re-organisation was desirable in view of the changed conditions since the Union was formed some seven or eight years ago. Then, as county associations were few in number, the Union was formed directly from the clubs of the Midlands. Now that county associations are the rule, it would be better for the clubs to affiliate with the county associations, and these again unite together in the Union. In this way financial arrangements could be much better handled. The accounts showed a balance of nearly £15 in hand. The chairman congratulated Warwickshire on winning the county championship twice in succession. The following were elected:—President, Sir A. F. Godson, M.P.; vice-president, Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P.; hon. treasurer, Mr. F. McCarthy; hon. secretary, Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes; executive, Messrs. F. L. Ball (City C.C.), Fred Brown (Dudley), T. H. Billington (Staffordshire C.A.), C. F. Lewis (Birmingham C.C.), G. H. Lock (Shrewsbury), A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham St. George's), J. H. Robison (Walsall), W. B. Rudge (Stafford), F. C. Short (Stourbridge), T. Sharland (Leicester), F. Wright (Lichfield), F. J. Burgoyne (Birmingham Y.M.C.A.), G. Pinson (Birmingham Y.M.C.A.), J. W. Morling (Northampton), G. A. Probert (Worcester), G. W. Hughes (Warwickshire C.A.), and C. Leigh (Birmingham C.C.); auditors, Messrs. E. E. Sparshott and J. R. Greatwood; delegates to British Chess Federation, Messrs. McCarthy, Mackenzie, Brown, Burgoyne, Billington, and Paley Hughes, the two first named representing the Union on the executive of the Federation.

Northern Counties Chess Union.—The Sixth Annual General Meeting was held on July 8th, at the rooms of the North Manchester Club. The president, Mr. A. E. Moore, Manchester, presided, supported by the hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), and Mr. I. M. Brown, hon. sec. Among the representatives present were Mr. T. A. Farron (hon. sec. Lancashire Association), Mr. J. Burtinshaw (captain Cheshire County), Mr. J. Critchlow (hon. sec. Cheshire Association), Rev. W. C. Palmer (hon. treasurer Lancashire Association), and Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool. Proxies were also sent from Northumberland and Cumberland by Mr. F. Downey, and Dr. S. H. Hall (hon. sec. Cumberland Association). The hon. secretary's report reviewed the work done during the year, the chief items being the annual contest for the "Moore" Challenge Trophy, which Yorkshire won by defeating Lancashire in the first round, and Cheshire in the final; the annual match *versus* the Scottish Association, played at Glasgow, June 10th, and won by the Northern Counties' Chess Union team by $14\frac{1}{2}$ points to $10\frac{1}{2}$; the forthcoming matches by correspondence between the constituent units of the British Federation; the establishment of the Federation, its work, and the part taken in its formation by the Northern Union; the Hastings Congress and the forthcoming National

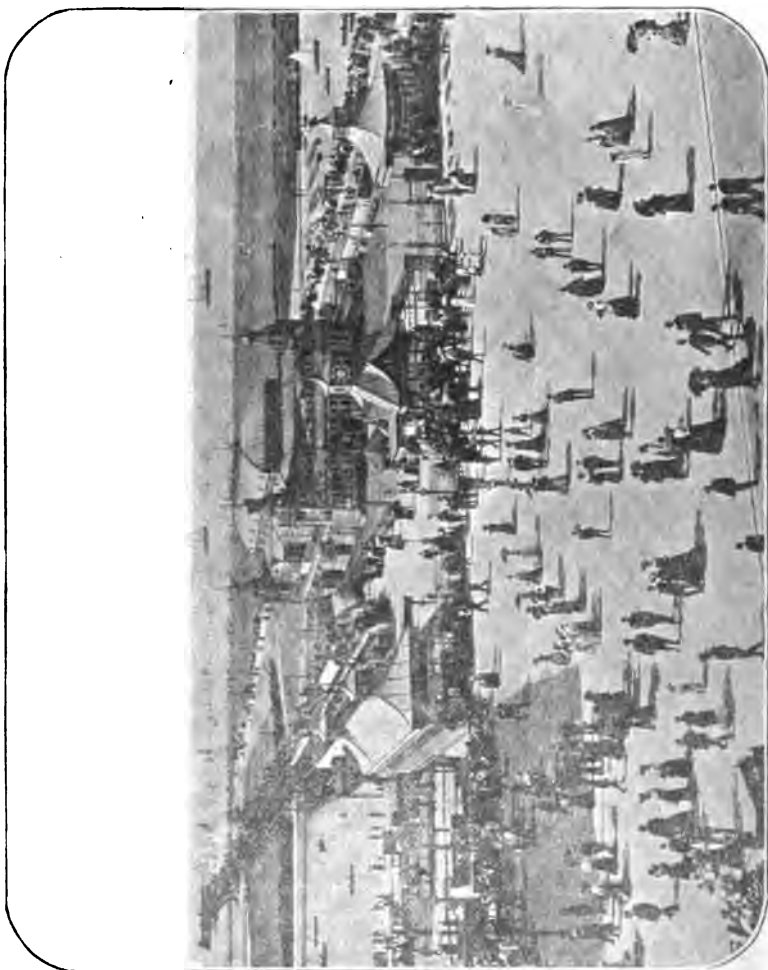
Congress at Southport next month. Reference was also made to the finances, which shewed the Union to be in a satisfactory state, with a good surplus after payment of all liabilities. It was, however, pointed out that in view of the responsibilities of the Union in connection with the Southport meeting, and other tournament schemes, details of which will be made public shortly, further financial support is necessary. With a view to increasing the surplus on hand, an appeal is now being made to those players in the North of England who have not yet subscribed to the funds of the Union. The secretary also announced that the arrangements for the Southport meeting were progressing satisfactorily. The local committee is a strong one, and is co-operating most heartily with the officials of the Union and the Federation, and it only requires plenty of competitors to ensure a brilliant success.

The election of officers resulted in the whole of the retiring officials being re-elected, together with some additions to the vice-presidents. The list of officials is as follows: president, Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester); vice-presidents, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart. (Burnley), Sir Charles Scarisbrick, Bart. (Southport), Sir George Pilkington (Southport), Mr. W. W. Rutherford, M.P. (Liverpool), His Worship The Mayor of Southport (Mr. Councillor Trounson), Mr. Councillor F. W. Brown (Southport), Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield), Colonel T. E. Vickers, C.B. (Sheffield), Mr. J. Burgess (Manchester), Mr. A. Dod (Liverpool), Mr. J. Crake, J.P. (Hull), Mr. Thos. Kay, J.P. (Stockport), Mr. H. Beswick (Chester), Rev. Canon Pollock (Cockermouth), Mr. Clifford Kitchen (Felixstowe), Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln), Mr. J. Cooper (Ilkley), Mr. S. Chrispin (Huddersfield), Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton), Mr. F. E. Foster (Sheffield), Mr. J. Oddy (Bradford), Dr. Brodsky (Manchester), Dr. Newsham (Southport), Rev. W. C. Palmer (Bolton), Mr. Jas. Lister, J.P. (Liverpool), Mr. J. T. Knowlson (Southport), Mr. B. L. Dorman (Middlesbrough), Mr. E. Butterworth (Greenfield), Mr. S. Wright (Liverpool), Mr. Herbert Boston (Southport), Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch (Manchester), Mr. L. Zollner (Newcastle), Mr. J. Livesey (Southport), Dr. R. Clark Newton (Harrogate), Mr. John A. Guy (Bradford), Mr. J. Tweedale (Dewsbury), Dr. Gordon Black (Harrogate), Dr. J. H. Shaw (Liverpool), and Dr. H. Holmes (Liverpool); hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Howitt, 12, Grove Terrace, Bradford; hon. secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown, Eccleshill, Bradford. The delegates to the British Chess Federation are Messrs. Moore, Howitt, Downey, Byrtinshaw, Farron, and Brown. The two representatives of the Union on the National Executive Committee are Messrs. Moore and Brown. During the discussion of matters connected with the programme for next season, the meeting decided to amend the rule governing play in the matches for the "Moore" Challenge Trophy. Rule 4 of the match regulations will now read:—

"In all matches the duration of play shall not be less than four hours where possible, but in cases where the time for actual play is less than four hours the time-limit shall be 20 moves an hour for the first hour, and 10 moves per half-hour for each succeeding half-hour."

This amended rule will only apply when less than four games is devoted to play; when the full four hours is arranged for the time-limit remains as heretofore, viz., 20 moves per hour.

The Southport Congress.—The Committee of the British Chess Federation met at St. Ermin's Hotel. on July 29th, to complete the arrangements for the Southport Congress, which opens on Monday, August 14th. The competitors number 100, as compared with 144 last year.

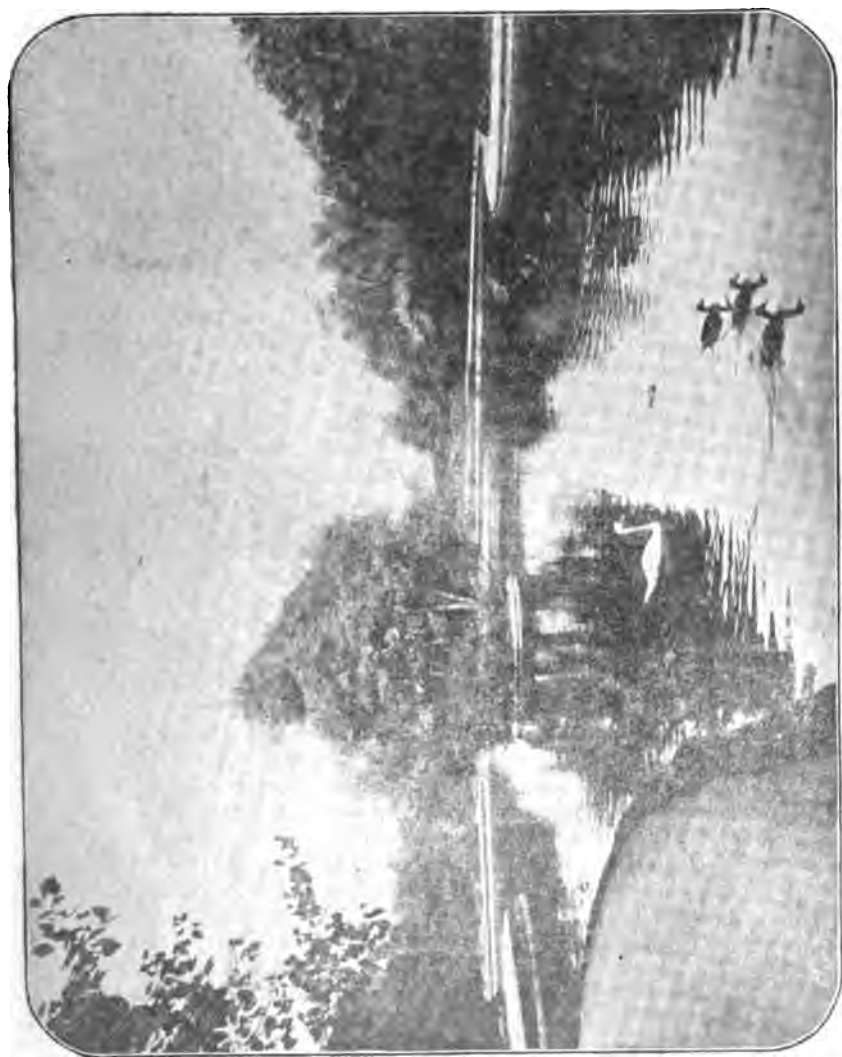


THE PIER, SOUTHPORT.

*By permission of the
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We hardly expected so large an entry as at Hastings; many Northern players being unable to spare the full fortnight from business. In the British Championship, the selected competitors are Messrs. J. H. Blackburne, H. E. Atkins, G. E. H. Bellingham, A. J. Mackenzie, R. P. Michell,

and Rev. W. C. Palmer, who competed last year. The fresh men are Messrs. V. L. Wahltech, W. Ward, H. W. Shoosmith, C. H. Sherrard, G. E. Wainwright,



HESKETH PARK, SOUTHPORT.

By permission of the Health Resorts Development Association.

and W. H. Gunston, who replace Messrs. W. E. Napier (holder), at présent in the United States, C. E. C. Tattersall, F. J. Lee, Capt. Chepmell, Mr. H. Jacobs, and Dr. Macdonald. In the Ladies' Championship contest,

five of the present entrants competed at Hastings—Miss Finn, who won the tournament with the excellent score of 10 wins and 1 draw, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Herring (*ex æquo* second), Mrs. Sydney and Miss Watson. Of the new competitors perhaps the most notable are Miss Lawson (West Hartlepool), Mrs. Houlding (Newport), and Mrs. Mayfield, of Adelaide, South Australia. In the First (A), Second (B), and Third-Class (C) Tournaments, the entrants number 24, 30, 32 respectively, and they compete in sections as follows:—A Section, I., 12; II., 12. B Section, I., 10; II., 10. C Section, I., 12; II., 10; III., 10.

His Worship The Mayor of Southport, Councillor Trounson, will open the proceedings at 6.15 p.m. on the Monday evening, and play in the first round will start at 7 p.m. The programme is a varied one, as, in addition to problem solving contests, there are lightning tournaments each Tuesday and Thursday, and on August 24th probably an exhibition of Living Chess.

For the benefit of those who intend to visit Southport for the Congress, we give the following particulars of railway facilities. From London perhaps the most suitable train is that leaving St. Pancras (Midland) at 12 noon, and runs direct without changing, arriving in Southport at 5.5. This train has a luncheon car. Those who wish to leave earlier might take the 8.30 train from St. Pancras, arriving Southport at 2.20. Those who prefer travelling by the Great Central from Marylebone, may leave at 10 a.m., and arrive in Southport at 5.5 p.m.; or by the Great Northern, leaving King's Cross at 10.20 a.m., arriving at Southport at 5.5. Those who prefer the Euston route, *via* Edge Hill, may leave London at 10.45, and get into Southport (Chapel Street) at 3.33. From Birmingham, the 8.50 a.m. train may be taken, arriving at 4.30. Though a considerable distance away, the journey from Bristol may be made in pretty good time by catching the 9.45 a.m. train, changing at Derby and Warrington, arriving Southport (Lord Street) at 4.30 p.m. Another good train from Bristol is that leaving at 9 o'clock, which reaches Liverpool at 1.35. The 2.10 electric train at the Exchange Station should be taken, when Southport (Chapel Street) will be reached at 2.50. From Hull there is a train *via* Warrington, at 10.45, reaching Southport (Lord Street) at 4.30. The Edinburgh visitors to Southport might travel (Caledonian) by the 10.5 train *via* Carlisle, and changing at Preston, arrive at Southport at 3.48. This is, perhaps, the most convenient train of the day. If, however, they prefer the Waverley route, they could leave at 9.30 and arrive at Southport at the same time. Glasgow passengers may travel either from the Central Station or from St. Enoch's. A good train leaves the Central Station at 10.10, and reaches Southport at 3.48; the train from St. Enoch's, starting at 9.20, gets in at the same time. The above train times are not guaranteed to be absolutely accurate, and should therefore be checked by intending travellers.



The Ostend Tournament.—The final stage of the International contest at Ostend was reached on Wednesday, July 19th, when play in the 26th and last pairing was completed, and the prize-winners announced as follows:—

First, 5,000 frs. and gold medal, G. Maroczy (Hungary), 19½ points.
 Second, 3,000 frs. } Dr. Tarrasch (Germany), 18 points } *ex æquo*.
 Third, 2,000 frs. } D. Janowski (France), 18 points }
 Fourth, 1,200 frs., C. Schlechter (Germany), 15½ points.
 Fifth, 900 frs. } R. Teichmann, (Germany), 14 points } *ex æquo*.
 Sixth, 700 frs. } G. Marco (Austria), 14 points }
 The full tabulated score sheet is appended:—

	Maroczy.	Janowski.	Tarrasch.	Schlechter.	Marco.	Teichmann.	Burn.	Leonhardt.	Marshall.	Wolf.	Alapin.	Blackburne.	Tchigorin.	Taubenhaus.	Total.
M. Maroczy	—	1 0 0	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	19½
M. Janowski	0 1 —	1 0 0	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	18
Dr. Tarrasch	1 0 0	1 —	1 0 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	18
Herr Schlechter	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	15½
Herr Marco	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	14
Herr Teichmann	0 1 1	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	14
Mr. A. Burn	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	12½
Herr Leonhardt	0 0 0	1 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	12½
Mr. F. J. Marshall	0 0 0	0 1 1	0 1 1	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	12½
Herr Wolf	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	12
M. Alapin	0 0 0	1 1 0	0 0 1	0 0 1	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	11½
Mr. J. H. Blackburne	0 0 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	10½
M. Tchigorin	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 0 0	—	1 1 1	1 1 1	6½
M. Taubenhaus	0 1 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	1 1 0	—	1 1 1	5

In addition to the six specified prizes, the sum of 2,000 frs. was divided *pro rata* among the non-prize winners—each won game being valued in relation to the score of the player from whom such game was won. There was also a further sum set apart for special prizes. This notable generosity rewarded each competitor according to the merit of his own individual play—a very sensible arrangement. The “extra” prize-money was won as follows:—Burn, 462·50 frs.; Leonhardt, 462·50 frs.; Marshall 462·50 frs.; Wolf, 444 frs.; Alapin, 388 frs.; Blackburne, 388 frs.; Tchigorin, 253 frs.; Taubenhaus, 210 frs. Special prizes for specific games were:—Janowski (*v.* Dr. Tarrasch), 250 frs.; Blackburne (*v.* Marshall), 100 frs.; Tchigorin (*v.* Marco), 100 frs.; Marshall (*v.* Burn), 150 frs.; Dr. Tarrasch (*v.* Maroczy), 100 frs.; Maroczy (*v.* Leonhardt), 100 frs.; Schlechter (*v.* Janowski), 100 frs.; Burn (*v.* Tchigorin), 50 frs.; Leonhardt (*v.* Dr. Tarrasch), 50 frs.; Alapin (*v.* Marshall), 50 frs.; Teichmann (*v.* Tchigorin), 50 frs.; Marco (*v.* Wolf), 50 frs. Herr Marco also received 200 frs. for the best results obtained against the best five leading scores. The first three special prizes, won by Messrs. Janowski, Blackburne, and Tchigorin, were presented by Professor Rice (250 frs.), and M. M. Oppenheim and Halgarten.

We append a tabulated record of the chief openings used throughout the tournament ; it is curious that out of 182 games played, 90 or almost exactly half, were Queen's Gambit Declined or Ruy Lopez. It is also a matter of some surprise that the Queen's Pawn Opening, when not followed up by P—Q B 4, has been successful to the extent of 12 games to 1 for White!

	Played.	White Won.	White Lost.	Drawn.	Percentage of wins for White.
Queen's Gambit Declined	... 48 ...	21	12	15	59'3
Ruy Lopez	... 42 ...	13	12	17	51'1
King's Gambit Declined	... 13 ...	2	5	6	38'4
Queen's Pawn	... 18 ...	12	1	5	80'5
French	... 13	4	5	4	46'1
Sicilian	... 12 ...	4	4	4	50'0

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were played in the recent International Tournament at Ostend :—

GAME No. 2,607.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

Of course if 13 P—K B 4, P×P;
14 P×P, Kt×P, and wins for Black.

WHITE. BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI. Dr. TARRASCH.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| 3 P—B 3 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 Q—Kt 3 |
| 5 Q—Kt 3 | 5 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 P—K R 3 | |

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| | 13 Kt—B sq |
| 14 K R—Q sq | 14 Kt—R 4 |
| 15 Q—B 2 | 15 P—B 5 |
| 16 Kt—Q 2 | |

To prepare for the advance 17 P—K 4, which cannot be played now, since Black would reply as in the text and continue with B—Kt 3.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| | 16 P—B 3 |
| 17 Kt (K5)—B 3 | 17 B—Kt 3 |

With the object of preserving the Bishop, and certainly judging by the powerful use made of this piece later, Janowski in preserving it appears to have been gifted with second sight.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 8 Q Kt—Q 2 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 9 B—K 2 | 8 B—Q 2 |
| 10 Castles | 9 Castles |
| | 10 K R—B sq |

.....In order to be able to retreat B—K sq, without shutting in his R.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 11 Kt—K 5 | 11 B—K sq |
| 12 B—Kt 3 | 12 Kt—Q 2 |
| 13 Kt (Q2)—B 3 | |

.....With this move Black undoubtedly gets much the better game, and with a greater regard for the safety of his K side before proceeding with the advance of his Q's wing should have won.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 18 Q—B sq | 18 P—K R 3 |
|-----------|------------|

.....In order to be able to retreat the B in reply to Kt—R 4.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 19 Kt—R 2 | 19 Q—Q sq |
| 20 B—B 3 | 20 P—Kt 4 |

.....Here B—Q 3 was much stronger, and would have prevented White's dangerous attack in a great measure.

- 21 P—K 4 21 Kt—B 3
 22 P × P 22 P × P
 23 K R—K sq

White's game has now much improved, and his Rooks make a telling entry into the field.

- 23 P—Kt 5
 24 Kt(Q2)—Bsq 24 P × P
 25 P × P 25 Q—R 4
 26 Kt—K 3 26 B—B 2
 27 Q—Q 2 27 B—R 6
 28 Q R—Kt sq

The prelude to a brilliant combination.

- 28 Kt—Q 2
 29 R—Kt 7 29 Kt—Kt 3
 30 Kt—B 5

See Diagram.

Decisive. White has now a winning attack.

30 Q—R 3

.....The defence 30... B—B sq was useless, as a similar combination to that in the text would follow, e.g. 30... B—B sq; 31 Kt—Kt 4, Q—R 3 (if 31... B—Kt 3; 32 Q Kt × P ch, P × Kt; 33 Kt × R P ch, K—R sq !; 34 Q—B 4, B—Kt 2; 35 Q—R 4, and wins); 32 K Kt × P ch, P × Kt; 33 Kt × B P ch, K—Kt 2 (if 33... K—R sq; 34 Q—B 2 ! wins); 34 Kt—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq (if 34... K—Kt 3; 35 Q—B 2 ch, and 36 P—R 4 mate); 35 R × B, K × R; 36 Q—B 4 ch, K—

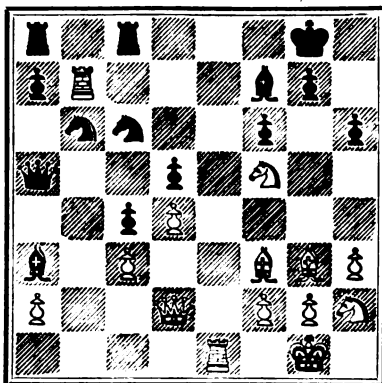
Kt sq; 37 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R sq !; 38 Kt—B 6, B—Kt 2; 39 Q—Kt 6, B × Kt; 40 Q × B ch, K—Kt sq; 41 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R sq !; 42 R—K 7, and mates. If 40... K—K 2; 41 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 42 R—K 7, and mates.

- 31 Kt × P ch 31 P × Kt
 32 R × B 32 K × R
 33 Q × P 33 K—Kt sq
 34 Q—Kt 6 ch 34 K—R sq
 35 Q × P ch 35 K—Kt sq
 36 Q—Kt 6 ch 36 K—R sq
 37 R—K 5 37 Resigns.

Position after White's 30th move :—

Kt—B 5.

BLACK (DR. TARRASCH).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

GAME No. 2,608.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

- | WHITE.
Herr WOLF. | BLACK.
Mr. A. BURN. |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt × P | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt × P |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | |

The simplest continuation to preserve the advantage for White. Black cannot play P—Q 4 in reply, as by con-

tinuing with Q—K 2, White would gain a Pawn

5 Kt—K B 3

..... The alternative is Kt × Kt, but then White gets the better game.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 Kt—K 2 | 8 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 9 Castles | 9 R—K sq |
| 10 Kt—Kt 3 | 10 Kt—B sq |
| 11 P—B 3 | 11 Kt—Kt 3 |

- 12 P—K R 3 12 P—Q 4
 13 Kt—K 5 13 P—B 4
 14 P—K B 4 14 Q—Kt 3
 15 K—R sq 15 P × P
 16 P × P 16 R—Q sq

.....If 16..., Q × P; 17 B × Kt wins a piece.

- 17 P—B 5 17 Kt—B sq
 18 B—B 2

A good move; not only protecting the Q P, but preparing to go to Kt 3, where it exercises a powerful influence on the game.

18 B—Q 2

- 19 R—B 3

Another strong move.

- 19 Q R—B sq
 20 R—Kt 3 20 Q—B 2
 21 R—Q B 3 21 Q—Kt 3
 22 R—Kt 3 22 Q—B 2
 23 R—Q B 3

Apparently both players wished to gain time.

- 23 Q—Kt 3
 24 B—Kt 3 24 R × R

.....We fail to see what Black gains by this exchange, and much prefer such a course as B—Kt 5, followed by B—K sq and an advance of the Q R P.

- 25 P × R 25 B—K sq
 26 B—K 3 26 Kt (B sq)—Q 2
 27 Q—B 3 27 Q—B 2

.....Weak. Q—R 4 at once was much stronger, as in reply to B 4 Black might play Kt—Kt 3 and afterwards R—Q B sq or B—R 5.

- 28 B—K B 4 28 Q—R 4
 29 R—K sq 29 B—B sq
 30 B—Kt 5 30 R—B sq !
 31 R—K 3 31 Kt—K 5

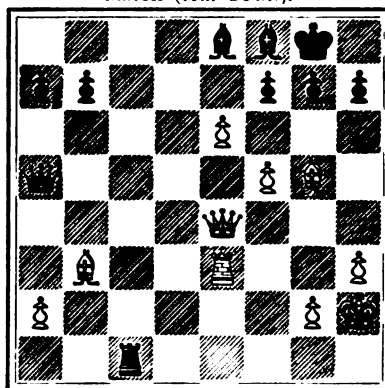
.....A disastrous combination, but his game was very difficult.

- 32 Kt(Kt 3) × Kt 32 Kt × Kt
 33 P × Kt 33 P × Kt
 34 Q × P 34 R × P
 35 P—K 6 35 R—B 8 ch
 36 K—R 2

Position after White's 36th move :—

K—R 2.

BLACK (MR. BURN).



WHITE (HERR WOLF).

36 B—Q 3 ch

..... If 36..., Q—B 2 ch; 37 B—B 4, B—Q 3; 38 B × B, Q × B; 39 P × P ch, B × P; 40 Q—K 8 ch, Q—B sq; 41 B × B ch, and mates next move.

- 37 B—B 4 37 B × B ch
 38 Q × B 38 R—B sq
 39 Q—Q 6 !

Threatening to win at least a R by P × P ch.

39 Q—Q sq

..... If Q—B 2, White exchanges Qs, followed by P × P ch and mates.

- 40 Q—Kt 3 40 Q—B 3

.....If 40..., R—B 3, which appears to be his best chance, White would continue 41 Q—Kt 5 !, Q—B 2 ch; 42 R—Kt 3, P—K Kt 3; 43 P × Kt P, R P × P (if B P × P, 44 Q—B 6 !); 44 Q—B 6, and wins.

- 41 Q—B 7

A beautiful move, which wins by force.

- 41 R—R sq
 42 R—Q sq
 42 Q × P 43 K—R sq
 43 Q—B 7 44 R—Q 7
 44 P—K 7 45 Resigns.
 45 Q—B 8

GAME No. 2,609.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

M. TCHIGORIN.

BLACK.

Herr LEONHARDT.

- 1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4
3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—B 4
5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—B 3
7 P—K R 3
8 Q×B
9 Q—Kt 3

- 1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4
3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3
5 Kt—B 3
6 B—K Kt 5
7 B×Kt
8 Kt—Q 5
9 Q—K 2

.....If 9... Kt×P ch; 10 K—Q sq, Kt×R; 11 Q×Kt P, R—K B sq; 12 P×P, and White obtains a winning attack.

- 10 K—Q sq 10 P—B 3
11 R—B sq

Threatening 12 P×P and 13 Q×Kt P.

- 12 P×P 11 P—Q Kt 4
13 B—Kt 3 12 P×P
14 B—Kt 5 13 R—K Kt sq
14 Castles

.....Best. White threatened B×Kt. After the text move the Black King is quite safe, and the position lends itself to the maturing of Black's attack.

- 15 Q—R 4

White is labouring under an awkward "cramp." For example, after 15 P—Q R 4, Kt×B; 16 P×B, the White Q P is very weak.

- 16 B—Q 2 15 P—K R 3
17 Kt—Kt sq 16 P—Q R 4

There is no better move to save the piece.

- 18 P—B 3 17 P—R 5
19 P×Kt 18 Kt×B
20 P×P 19 R×P
20 Q—Q 3

- 21 P×P

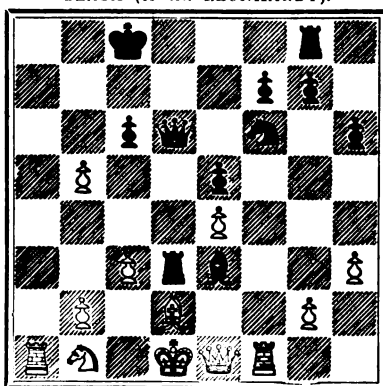
- 22 Q—K sq

- 21 B—K 6

Position after White's 22nd move:—

Q—Q sq.

BLACK (HERR LEONHARDT).



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

- 22 Kt×P

.....Black has a winning game, and he plays brilliantly.

- 23 K—B 2

He might have played R×P at once, with more effect; e.g., 23 R×P, K—Kt sq; 24 P×P, Q×P; 25 K—B 2, &c.

- 24 R×P 23 Kt×B
25 P×P 24 K—Kt sq
26 K×R 25 Q×P

There is nothing to be done. Black has conducted the attack in an excellent manner.

- 26 Q—K 5 ch
27 K—K 2 27 R—Q sq

.....Another fine move, to which there is no adequate reply.

- 28 R—R 4 28 Q—Q 6 ch
29 K—Q sq 29 Kt×Kt ch
30 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,610.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.
Herr MAROCZY.BLACK.
Dr. TARRASCH.

- 1 P-K 4
- 2 Kt-K B 3
- 3 P-Q 4
- 4 P x Q P
- 5 B-Kt 5 ch
- 6 Castles

- 1 P-Q B 4
- 2 P-K 3
- 3 P-Q 4
- 4 K P x P
- 5 Kt-B 3
- 6 Kt-B 3

- 13 B-Q 4
- 14 P-Q R 4
- 13 R-K sq

.....Black has by far the best of the position, despite the fact that he is a Pawn down.

As much to be able to play R-R 3, to defend his Q B P upon moving the Kt, as anything else. It is, however, a deplorable necessity for the first player to be reduced to in 14 moves!

.....Tarrasch elects to give up a Pawn for the sake of a rapid development; whilst Maroczy in trying to maintain his material gets a lost game.

- 7 R-K sq ch
- 8 P x P
- 9 B-K 3
- 10 P-B 3
- 11 B x Kt
- 12 P-Kt 4
- 7 B-K 2
- 8 Castles
- 9 B-Kt 5
- 10 Kt-K 5
- 11 P x B

- 14 B x B
- 15 P x B
- 16 P x B
- 14 B x Kt
- 15 B x Kt

If Q x B, Black replies Kt x Q B P!

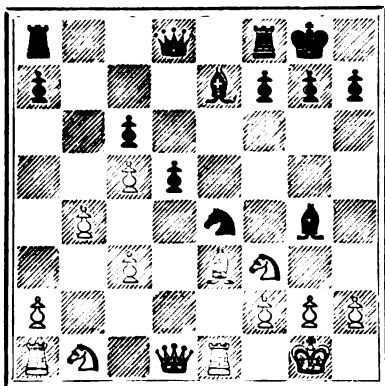
- 17 K-B sq
- 18 R-K 3
- 16 Q-Kt 4 ch
- 17 Kt-B 3

A desperate endeavour to free his game before Black plants his Kt at K B 5.

Position after White's 12th move:—

P-Kt 4.

BLACK (DR. TARRASCH).



WHITE (Herr MAROCZY).

- 12 B-B 3

- 18 R x R
- 19 P x R
- 20 R-R 3
- 21 Q-Q 2
- 22 R-Kt 3
- 19 Q x P
- 20 Q-B 5
- 21 Q-B 4
- 22 R-K sq

.....The rest plays itself. Maroczy has no chance to escape loss.

- 23 K-Kt 2
- 24 Kt-R 3
- 25 R-K 3
- 26 K-B 2
- 27 R-K 5
- 23 R-K 3
- 24 Kt-R 4
- 25 R-Kt 3 ch
- 26 P-K R 3

Kt-B 2 was certainly preferable; although it would hardly have saved the game.

- 28 K-K 3
- 29 Q-K 2
- 30 Resigns.
- 27 Q-R 6
- 28 Kt-B 3
- 29 R-Kt 7

GAME No. 2,611.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

played in the text is not nearly so efficacious.

WHITE.
Mr. BLACKBURNE. BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 P × P | 3 P × P |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P—Q B 4 |

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 18 Kt—K 5 |
| 19 Q R—Q sq | 19 Q—Kt 4 |
| 20 Q—K 3 | 20 Q—Kt 3 |

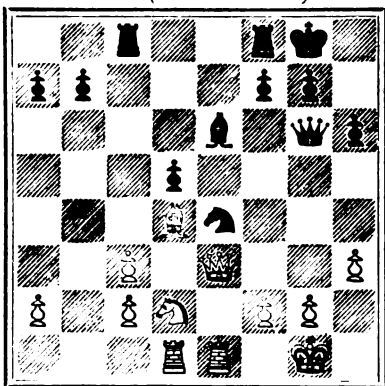
.....Black does not foresee the dangers of his position, otherwise he would here have exchanged Queens.

- 21 Kt—Q 2

Position after White's 21st move:—

Kt—Q 2.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE).

- 21 Kt × Kt

.....The position is most peculiar. Apparently this move points to a draw, but in reality allows White to maintain a highly dangerous attack. Kt—Q 3 was much stronger.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 22 R × Kt | 22 P—Kt 3 |
| 23 Q—B 3 | 23 R—B 5 |

.....With the object of winning the Q R P.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 24 R—K 3 | 24 R—K sq |
| 25 Q—K 2 ! | |

Black fails to see the danger, otherwise Q—B 4 would have completely relieved his position.

- 25 Q—R 2

.....Notwithstanding its adoption by Marshall, we cannot believe a move so contrary to the principles to be sound. An ordinary development of the pieces is to be preferred.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 B—K 2 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—K Kt 5 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 P × P | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Castles |
| 10 Kt—Q 4 | 10 B × P |
| 11 Kt—Kt 3 | 11 B—K 2 |
| 12 B—B 3 | 12 Kt—K 4 |
| 13 R—K sq | 13 Kt × B ch |
| 14 Q × Kt | 14 R—B sq |
| 15 P—K R 3 | |

In order to be able to play Q R—Q sq without losing the exchange.

- 15 P—K R 3

.....We fail to see the usefulness of this, as it drives the White B to a commanding position. Black's idea was to release his Kt before playing B—Q Kt 5, but this latter course is not good. 15..., R—K sq seems best.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 16 B—K 3 | 16 B—Q Kt 5 |
| 17 B—Q 4 | |

An excellent move. The B s now able to exercise a most powerful influence on the game, as it cannot be dislodged.

- 17 B × Kt

.....Not advisable. R—K sq seems best.

- 18 P × B

Much better than B × B, in which case Black could greatly relieve his position by Kt—K 5, which a

.....Q-B 4 would have saved him a move, even if not the game.

26 R-Kt 3

26 P-K Kt 4

27 P-K R 4

27 Q-B 4

28 P x P

28 P x P

29 Q-R 5

Decisive. Black must lose at least a Rook to avoid mate.

29 P-B 3

30 Q x R ch

30 K-Kt 2

31 R-K 2

31 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,612.

Score and Notes from *The People*.

Giuoco Piano.

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

BLACK.
Mr. A. BURN.

1 P-K 4

1 P-K 4

2 Kt-K B 3

2 Kt-Q B 3

3 B-B 4

3 B-B 4

4 P-B 3

4 Kt-B 3

5 P-Q 4

5 P x P

6 P x P

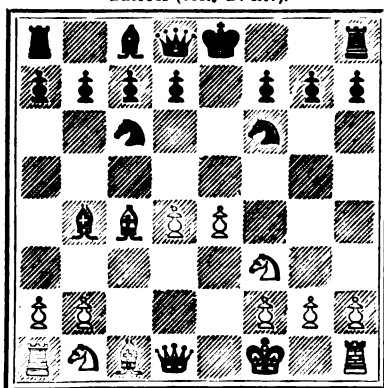
6 B-Kt 5 ch

7 K-B sq

Position after White's 7th move:—

K-B sq.

BLACK (MR. BURN).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

A commendable innovation, throwing both players on their own resources. The usual moves, B-Q 2 or Kt-B 3, tend to result in favour of black.

7 Kt x K P

.....Not very admirable. The chances of permanently retaining

the extra pawn against the attack that must follow such a capture are few, and worse may well happen. P-Q 4 seems compulsory.

8 P-Q 5

8 Kt-K 2

9 Q-Q 4

9 Kt-K B 3

10 B-K Kt 5

10 Kt-Kt 3

11 Q Kt-Q 2

11 P-K R 3

.....If B x Kt, 12 Kt x B, threatening Kt-K 4 with a triple attack on K B 3 that cannot long be withstood.

12 R-K sq ch

12 K-B sq

13 B-Q 3

13 B-K 2

.....Now B x Kt should be played. Black cannot afford this loss of time.

14 K B x Kt

14 R P x B

15 Kt-K 5

A little surprise!

15 P x B

16 Kt x Kt P ch

16 K-B 2

17 R x B ch

Quite in Marshall's most happy vein.

17 K x Kt

18 Q-Q 3 ch

18 K-R 3

19 P-K R 4

19 P-Kt 5

.....For now, if Q x Kt; 20 P x P ch, K x P; 21 Kt-B 3 ch, K-B 5; 22 P-Kt 3 ch, K-Kt 5; 23 Q-Kt 6 ch, K x Kt; 24 Q-B 5 mate.

20 P-R 5

20 Kt x R P

21 Q-B 5

21 Resigns

.....Mate is inevitable. An excellent example of Marshall's forcible methods of conducting an attack.

GAME No. 2,613.

Score and Notes from *The Field*.*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE. M. ALAPIN.	BLACK. Herr MARCO.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—B 5	5 P—Q Kt 3
6 P—Q Kt 4	6 Kt—K 5
7 Kt x Kt	7 P x Kt
8 B x B	8 Q x B
9 P—B 4	9 P—Q R 4
10 P—Q R 3	10 Castles
11 P—K 3	11 B—Kt 2
12 B—Kt 5	12 B—Q 4
13 Kt—R 3	13 P—Q B 3
14 B—K 2	14 R P x P
15 R P x P	15 R x R
16 Q x R	16 Q—Kt 2
17 K—B 2	

An original but not commendable way of playing the close game on the part of white. Still, not much harm would have been done had he now castled, or played K—Q 2, so as to allow the Knight to come to the rescue on the Queen's side.

18 B—R 6

The position might be ameliorated with 18 Q—B 3, R—R sq; 19 R—R sq, P—Q Kt 4; 20 R—R 3, followed by Q—R sq. But if 19 ..., R—R 2, White would have to give up the open file and try to defend the Q Kt P.

19 B—K 2
20 Q—Kt 2

18 Q—R 2
19 R—R sq
20 Q—R 6

21 R—Q Kt sq	21 P—Q Kt 4
22 K—K sq	22 Q x Q
23 R x Q	23 R—R 6
24 K—Q 2	24 Kt—Kt sq
25 Kt—B 2	25 Kt—R 3
26 B—Q sq	26 P—B 4
27 B—B 2	27 B—B 5
28 Kt—Q sq	28 K—B 2
29 Kt—B 3	29 Kt—B 2
30 R—Kt sq	30 Kt—Q 4
31 Kt x Kt	

All compulsory. If 31 Kt—Q sq, then 31..., R—R 7; and White would have to give way eventually.

32 R—Kt sq	31 K P x Kt
33 B x B	32 B—Q 6
34 K—K 2	33 R x B ch
35 R—Q sq	34 R—R 6
36 R—Q Kt sq	35 R—R 5
37 K—B sq	36 R—R 7 ch
	37 K—Kt 3

.....The final and winning manœuvre commences now. An instructive ending, played by Marco in classical style.

38 R—K sq	38 K—R 4
39 R—K 2	39 R—R 5
40 R—Kt 2	40 P—R 3
41 R—Kt 3	41 R—R 7
42 K—Kt sq	42 K—Kt 5
43 K—B sq	43 P—R 4
44 R—Kt sq	44 P—R 5
45 R—K sq	45 P—R 6
46 P x P ch	46 K—B 6
47 K—Kt sq	47 R—K 7
48 R—B sq ch	48 K x P
49 K—R sq	49 K—Q 7
50 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,614.

Score and Notes from *The Field*.*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. A. BURN.	Herr MARCO.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q R 3

..... This move was brought into use by Janowski, the object being 7..., P×P; 8 B×P, P—Q Kt 4, followed by B—Kt 2. Without making use of the advance in the text the move seems useless.

7 R—B sq	7 Castles
8 P×P	8 P×P
9 B—Q 3	9 P—B 3

..... Looking at Black's position now it is obvious that, had he not played 6..., P—Q R 3, his Pawn position on the Queen's side would be better, and he would have besides a move in hand.

10 Castles	10 Kt—K sq
11 B—K B 4	11 P—K Kt 3

..... An unpleasant necessity.

12 Kt to K 5	12 Kt×Kt
13 P×Kt	13 Kt—Kt 2
14 P—K 4	14 P—Q 5
15 Kt—K 2	15 P—Q B 4
16 B—R 6	16 P—Q Kt 4
17 P—Q Kt 3	17 Q—Kt 3
18 Kt—B 4	18 B—K 3
19 Kt—Q 5	19 B×Kt

..... Black made the best defence at his disposal, but the defence proves inadequate. The advance on the Queen's side stops the attack only momentarily.

20 P×B	K R—B sq
--------	----------

..... 20..., Q R—B sq would be followed by 21 P—Q 6.

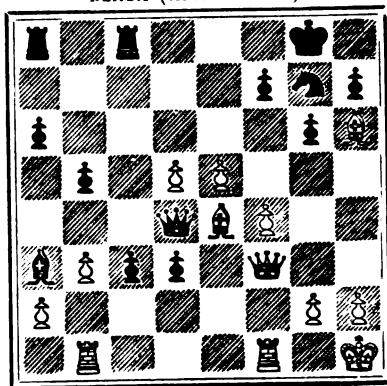
21 P—B 4	P—B 5
22 B—K 4	

22 B×Kt, P×B; 23 B—R 6, R—B 6 would lead to unnecessary complications.

22 B—R 6	23 P—Q 6 dis. ch
23 R—Kt sq	24 Q—Q 5
24 K—R sq	25 P—B 6
25 Q—B 3	

Position after Black's 25th move : —
P—B 6.

BLACK (HERR MARCO).



WHITE (MR. BURN).

26 P—B 5

White contemplated giving up the Exchange for the two advanced Pawns, with 26 Q×P, Q×Q; 27 B×Q, P—B 7; 28 Q R—B sq, B×R; 29 R×B, followed by the capture of Q B P; but it was too dangerous, Black doubling Rooks on the open file. Failing this, he selected the alternative variation in the text.

26 Q×K P	27 B P×P
27 P×P	28 K—R sq
28 Q—B 7 ch	29 R—B sq
29 B×Q P	30 B—Q 3
30 Q—Kt 7	31 Q—K 2
31 B—K B 4	

..... If 31..., R×B, then 32 Q×R ch, B—Kt sq; 33 R×R, Q×R; 34 P—Q 6, Q×P; 35 P—Kt 3, and wins.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|--|------------|
| 32 Q × Q | 32 B × Q | 38 B—B 6 | 38 R × B |
| 33 B—K 5 | 33 P—Kt 5 | Black has no defence. If 38..., Kt—K3, then 39 B—B 4 wins. | |
| 34 P—Q 6 | 34 B—Kt 4 | | |
| 35 P—Q 7 | 35 P—Q R 4 | 39 R × R | 39 Kt—R 4 |
| 36 P—Kt 3 | 36 K—Kt sq | 40 R—Q B 6 | 40 Resigns |
| 37 P—K R 4 | 37 B—R 3 | | |

GAME No. 2,615.

Score and Notes from *The Field*.*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. TAUBENHAUS.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Castles |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 P × P |
| 8 B × P | 8 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 9 Castles | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 Q—K 2 | 10 Kt—Q 4 |

.....This move does not relieve Black's cramped position, on the contrary, it facilitates White's advance of the KP.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 11 B × B | 11 Q × B |
| 12 P—K 4 | 12 Kt—B 5 |
| 13 Q—K 3 | 13 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 14 Q R—Q sq | 14 P—Q R 3 |

.....It is not easy to suggest a valid continuation, White having such a superior development. But at any rate P—K R 3 would have forced White to withdraw Kt to K sq or Q 2 in order to advance P—B 4.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 15 Kt—K Kt 5 | 15 P—R 3 |
| 16 Kt—R 3 | 16 P—Kt 4 |
| 17 B—Kt 3 | 17 P—Q B 4 |
| 18 P—Q 5 | 18 P—B 5 |
| 19 P—Q 6 | 19 Q—B 3 |
| 20 B—B 2 | 20 P—K 4 |
| 21 P—B 4 | |

See Diagram.

21 P × P

.....The alternative would have been 21..., Q—Q sq (threatening Q—Kt 3); 22 P—B 5, Kt to R sq,

followed by P—B 3 and Kt—B 2. Not a very enviable position; but the choice is limited.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 22 Kt × B P | 22 Q—Kt 4 |
| 23 Q Kt—Q 5 | 23 Q Kt—K 4 |
| 24 K—R sq | 24 Kt × Kt |
| 25 Kt—K 7 ch | 25 K—R sq |
| 26 R × Kt | 26 Q R—Q sq |
| 27 Q—B 2 | 27 P—B 3 |
| 28 R—B 5 | 28 Q—Kt 5 |
| 29 P—K R 3 | |

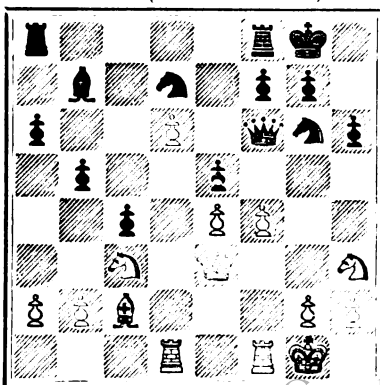
Winning the Queen and the game. A beautiful little affair.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 30 B × Q | 29 Q × R ch |
| 31 R × Kt | 30 R × P |
| 32 K—R 2 | 31 R × B ch |
| 33 R—K 6 | 32 K R—Q sq |
| 34 R × B P | 33 B—B sq |
| | 34 Resigns |

Position after White's 21st move:—

P—B 4.

BLACK (M. TAUBENHAUS.)



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL.)

GAME No. 2,616.

King's Gambit.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

Position after White's 23rd move:—

R—Q sq.

BLACK (M. ALAPIN).

WHITE.
M. TCHIGORIN.BLACK.
M. ALAPIN.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P×P |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 B—Kt 2 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—K R 3 |
| 6 P—B 3 | 6 P—Q 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 8 P—K Kt 3 | 8 B—R 6 |
| 9 R—B 2 | 9 Kt—B 3 |

.....Better than P—Kt 5, as the resulting Pawn formation is not advantageous for Black.

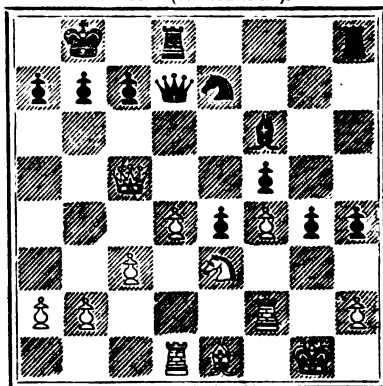
- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 10 P×P | 10 Kt×K P |
| 11 Q—K sq | 11 P—Q 4 |
| 12 Q Kt—Q 2 | 12 P—B 4 |
| 13 B—B sq | 13 B×B |
| 14 Kt×B | 14 P—Kt 5 |
| 15 K Kt—Q 2 | |

We prefer here Kt—K 5, although even then Black has the better game.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| | 15 Q—Q 2 |
| 16 Kt×Kt | 16 Q P×Kt |
| 17 Kt—K 3 | |

In this position one might well say "A Gambit is an opening in which the first player gives up a Pawn or piece to obtain a lost game." White has absolutely no attack to counter-balance the Pawn minus.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| | 17 P—K R 4 |
| 18 Q—B sq | 18 Kt—K 2 |
| 19 Q—B 4 | 19 P—R 5 |
| 20 B—Q 2 | 20 B—B 3 |
| 21 B—K sq | 21 Castles Q R |
| 22 Q—B 5 | 22 K—Kt sq |
| 23 R—Q sq | |



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

23 Kt—Q 4

.....An excellent move, destroying White's last chance of attack.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 24 Kt×Kt | 24 Q×Kt |
| 25 Q×Q | 25 R×Q |
| 26 K R—Q 2 | 26 R—K sq |
| 27 P—B 4 | 27 R—Q 2 |
| 28 P—Q 5 | 28 P—Kt 3 |
| 29 R—Q B 2 | 29 P—K 6 |
| 30 P—B 5 | 30 P×P |
| 31 R×P | 31 R—K 5 |
| 32 R—Kt 5 ch | 32 K—B sq |
| 33 R—Kt 4 | 33 R×R |
| 34 B×R | 34 B—K 2 |
| 35 B—K sq | 35 B—B 4 |
| 36 K—B sq | 36 R—K 2 |
| 37 K—K 2 | 37 R—K 5 |

.....The consummation of a series of ingenious manoeuvres which still more thoroughly complete White's discomfiture. M. Tchigorin has no opportunity for combination in this game.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 38 B × P | 38 R × P | 42 B × B |
| 39 R—Q B sq | 39 B—Kt 3 | 43 P—B 5 |
| 40 B—Kt 3 | 40 R—Kt 5 | 44 P × B |
| 41 B—K 5 | 41 R—K 5 | 45 K—K sq |
| 42 B × P | | 46 R—B 3 |
| | | 47 R—B sq |
| | | 48 Resigns. |

Futile, but his position in any event is hopeless.

GAME No. 2,617.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

10 B × Kt

WHITE.
M. JANOWSKI.

BLACK.
M. ALAPIN.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 B—Q 3 |
| 5 B—Kt 3 | 5 B—Kt 2 |

... We do not approve of this irregular defence. It is necessary to develop the Kt 5 as early as possible.

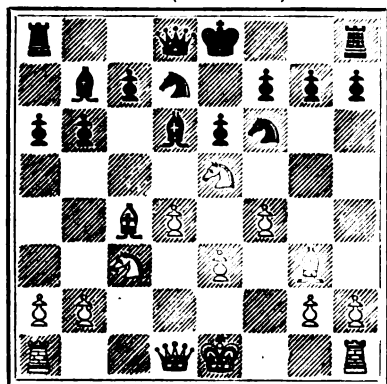
- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Kt—K B 3 |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 P—Q R 3 |

.....And here B × B seems indicated.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 8 Kt—K 5 | 8 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 9 P—B 4 | 9 P × P |
| 10 B × P | |

Position after White's 10th move :—
B × P.

BLACK (M. ALAPIN).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

.....It would obviously be highly dangerous to capture the Pawn. Still it would have been better than the plan adopted. M. Alapin must have overlooked the effect of 14 B—R 4, which threatens a winning sacrifice. 10..., Castles was the safest course.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 11 B P × B | 11 Kt—K 5 |
| 12 Kt × Kt | 12 B × Kt |
| 13 Q—Kt 4 ! | 13 B—Kt 3 |
| 14 B—R 4 | 14 B—B 4 |

.. An ingenious resource. If Q—B sq, White obviously plays B × K P, winning.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 P—K Kt 4 |
| 16 B × Kt P | 16 R—K Kt sq |

.....His game is hopeless. If Q—B sq, White would soon obtain a crushing attack.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 17 B × Q | 17 R × Q |
| 18 P × R | 18 K × B |
| 19 R—Q B sq | 19 P—B 4 |
| 20 P—K Kt 4 | 20 B—K 5 |
| 21 B—K 2 | 21 B—Kt 3 |
| 22 K—Q 2 | 22 K—K 2 |
| 23 B—Q 3 | 23 R—K Kt sq |
| 24 B × B | 24 R × B |
| 25 R × P | 25 R × P |
| 26 R—K B sq | |

Pretty and decisive !

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| | 26 R × P ch |
| 27 K—K sq | 27 Kt × P |
| 28 P × Kt, and wins. | |

GAME No. 2,618.

Score and Notes from *The Field*.*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE.
Herr SCHLECHTER.BLACK.
Herr WOLF.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 P—K 3 | 3 P—B 4 |
| 4 P—B 4 | 4 P—K 3 |
| 5 B—Q 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 Castles | 6 P—Q R 3 |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 7 Q P × P |
| 8 B × P | 8 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 P—Q R 4 | |

Quite an original form of the opening.

10 P—B 5

.....P—Kt 5 might be considered. The advance of the Q B P is rarely advisable.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 11 P × P | 11 P × P |
| 12 R × R | 12 B × R |
| 13 B—Kt sq | |

The K B is now in a commanding position on the required diagonal, which would not have been the case had Black played P—Kt 5.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 13 Q—Kt sq |
| 14 P—K 4 | 14 B—K 2 |
| 15 B—Kt 5 | 15 Castles |
| 16 P—K 5 | |

See Diagram.

16 Kt—Q 4

.....The alternative would be 16...., Kt—K sq, as White's sacrificing combination might be foreshadowed.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 17 Kt × Kt | 17 P × Kt |
|------------|-----------|

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| 18 B × B | 18 Kt × B |
| 19 B × P ch | 19 K × B |
| 20 Kt—Kt 5 ch | 20 K—Kt 3 |
| 21 Q—Kt 4 | 21 P—B 4 |
| 22 P—P <i>e.p.</i> | 22 P × P |

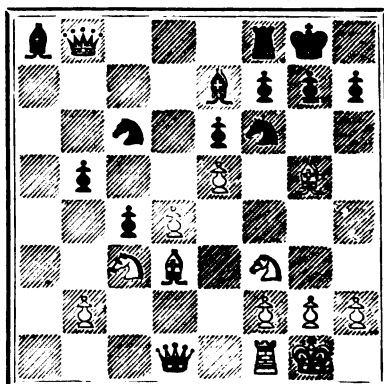
With the Kt at K sq as suggested, White could not have played 22 P × P *e.p.*, because of 22...., Kt × P, attacking the Queen, and if 22 Q—Kt 3, then 22...., P—B 5, 23 Q—Kt 4, R—B 4, with possibilities of a defence. As played, he had none.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 23 Kt—K6 dis.ch | 23 K—B 2 |
| 24 Q—Kt 7 ch | 24 K × Kt |
| 25 R—K sq ch | 25 K—B 4 |
| 26 Q—R 7 ch | 26 K—Kt 4 |
| 27 R × Kt | 27 R—Kt sq |
| 28 R—K 3 | 28 P—B 4 |
| 29 R—Kt 3 ch | 29 K—K 3 |
| 30 Q × R ch | 30 Resigns |

Position after White's 16th move :—

P—K 5.

BLACK (HERR WOLF).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

GAME No 2,619.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. M. TCHIGORIN.	BLACK. Mr. BURN.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	7 Q—K 2	7 R—K sq
2 P—K B 4	2 B—B 4	8 P—B 5	8 P—Q 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 3	9 B—Kt 3	9 B × P
4 P—B 3	4 Kt—K B 3	10 B—Kt 5	10 P × P
5 B—B 4	5 Kt—B 3	11 P × P	11 B × P
6 P—Q 3	6 Castles	12 Q—B 4	12 Q—Q 4
		13 Q—Kt 5	13 B—B 7
		14 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,620.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE. Herr MARCO.	BLACK. M. MAROCZY.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4	7 P—K 5	7 K Kt—Q 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3	8 P—K B 4	8 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 4	3 P × P	9 P—B 3	9 P—K Kt 4
4 Kt × P	4 P—Q R 3	10 Kt × P	10 P × Kt
5 B—K 3	5 Kt—K B 3	11 Q—R 5 ch	11 K—K 2
6 Kt—Q 2	6 P—Q 4	12 P—B 5	12 Kt—B 3
		13 B—B 5 ch	13 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,621.

First game of the correspondence match, Hastings C.C. v. Birmingham Saint George's C.C.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. HASTINGS.	BLACK. ST. GEORGE'S.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 Kt—Q B 3	9 Castles
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	10 R—K sq	10 Kt—B 4
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—B 3		

.....Tournament play during the last five years all points to the inferiority of this defence to P—Q R 3.

4 Castles	4 Kt × P
5 P—Q 4	5 B—K 2
6 Q—K 2	6 Kt—Q 3
7 B × Kt	7 Kt P × B
8 P × P	8 Kt—Kt 2

.....The game between Schlechter and Janowski, in the Paris Tourney of 1900, rings the death knell of this variation.

.....In the above-mentioned game, Janowski here played R—K sq, but the great expert succumbed just as easily and surely on that occasion, as do now the combined talents of the "Fighting Saints."

11 Kt—Q 4	11 Kt—K 3
-----------	-----------

.....A manœuvre of no great promise. But what is Black to do? His Bishops, Rooks, and Queen are shut in, his Knight is badly posted, and, worst of all, neither Queen's Pawn nor Bishop's Pawn can stir, for if 11..., P—B 3, White obviously wins immediately by P × P.

12 B—K 3	12 Kt × Kt
----------	------------

.....Surrendering his only active position and improving the position of White's Bishop; but other continuations seem equally unfavourable.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13 B x Kt | 13 R—K sq |
| 14 Q—B 4 | 14 B—Kt 2 |

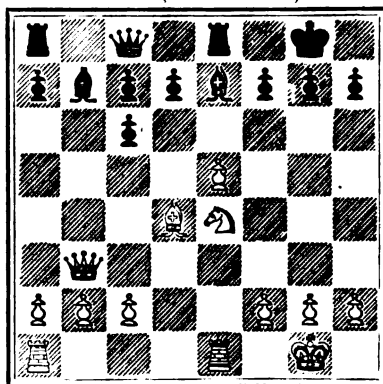
.....The Hastings players conduct the game with pitiless accuracy. It seems impossible for Black to develop without loss of material.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 Q—B sq |
| 16 Kt—K 4 | |

Position after White's 16th move:—

Kt—K 4.

BLACK (ST. GEORGE'S).



WHITE (HASTINGS).

- 16 P—Q B 4

.....A desperate remedy, but White's Kt at K 4 prevented the advance of the Q P, and threatened a powerful King's side attack. After this White rightly simplifies the game and wins easily.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 17 Kt x P | 17 R—Kt sq |
| 18 Kt x B | 18 R x Kt |
| 19 Q—Kt 3 | 19 B—B sq |
| 20 P—Q B 4 | 20 P—Q 3 |
| 21 P—Kt 3 | 21 P—Q B 4 |
| 22 B—B 3 | 22 P x P |
| 23 R x P | 23 R x R |
| 24 Q x R | 24 R—K 2 |
| 25 Q—Kt 3 | 25 R—K 7 |

.....The Rook might as well be played to K 3 at once.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 26 Q—Q 3 | 26 Q—K sq |
| 27 K—B sq | 27 R—K 3 |
| 28 B—Q 2 | |

Preparing to attack the fatally weakened Queen's side.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 28 Q—Kt sq | |
| 29 P—Kt 3 | 29 P—K R 4 |

.....The "Baltic Squadron" starts for Vladivostock!

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 30 B—B 4 | 30 B—Q 3 |
| 31 B x B | 31 R x B |
| 32 Q—K 4 | 32 P—R 5 |
| 33 Q x P | 33 R—K R 3 |
| 34 Q—Kt 5 | 34 R x P |
| 35 K—Kt sq | 35 R—R 3 |

And Black resigned after a few more moves.

GAME No. 2,622.

Second game of the correspondence match, Hastings C.C. v. Birmingham Saint George's C.C.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | WHITE.
ST. GEORGE'S. | BLACK.
HASTINGS. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Castles |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 7 Q R—B sq | 7 P—Q Kt 3 |

.....Although the Fianchetto defence to the Queen's Gambit still finds favour with some players of repute, it is of doubtful worth. Black's intention is to develop his Q B at Kt 2. But the Bishop has little scope

here, since, as has been frequently pointed out, White can immediately close the diagonal with P x P. P—Q B 4 is better.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 8 P x P | 8 P x P |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 P—Q B 4 |
| 10 Castles | 10 P—B 5 |

.....This move has little to recommend it. It drives the Bishop to a better post, and weakens Black's centre. If played at all, it should be preceded by P—Q R 3.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 11 B—Kt sq | 11 B—Kt 2 |
| 12 Q—B 2 | 12 R—K sq |
| 13 Kt—K 5 | 13 Kt—B sq |
| 14 P—B 4 | 14 P—Q R 3 |
| 15 P—Q R 4 | |

This prevents Black from completing his Pawn arrangement on this wing, whilst on the King's side all possibilities of attack are in White's hands.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 16 B x B | 15 K Kt—Q 2 |
| 17 R—B 3 | 16 R x B |
| 18 Kt—Kt 4 | 17 P—B 3 |
| 19 Q—Q 2 | 18 Q—K sq |
| 20 Kt—B 2 | 19 Q—R 4 |
| | 20 P—B 4 |

.....Necessary, to avoid the imprisonment of both Knights. At the same time it creates another point of attack for White.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 21 Kt—K 2 | 21 Q—B 2 |
|-----------|----------|

.....The only move to save the Bishop's Pawn.

- | |
|-------------|
| 22 P—K Kt 4 |
|-------------|

See Diagram.

The Birmingham players conduct the attack with vigour and sound judgment. It is difficult to find any satisfactory reply to this advance.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 23 Kt x P | 22 P x P |
| | 23 P—K R 4 |

.....Making matters worse. Black's failure to attempt a Queen's side advance is sufficient to ensure his defeat.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 24 Kt—B 2 | 24 Kt—K B 3 |
|-----------|-------------|

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 K—R sq | 25 Q R—K sq |
| 26 R—Kt sq | 26 B—B sq |
| 27 P—B 5 | 27 Kt—K 5 |
| 28 Kt x Kt | 28 P x Kt |
| 29 R—B 4 | 29 Kt—R 2 |
| 30 Kt—Kt 3 | 30 Kt—B 3 |
| 31 R—R 4 | 31 P—K Kt 4 |

.....The threatened capture of the Rook's Pawn by Q—K 2, seems hardly a valid reason for the immediate surrender of the Knight's Pawn.

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| 32 P x P <i>e.p.</i> | 32 Q—Q 4 |
| 33 R—K B sq | 33 Q—Kt 4 |
| 34 R (R 4)—B 4 | 34 Kt—Q 4 |
| 35 Kt x K P | 35 Q—R 3 |
| 36 R—B 7 | 36 B—R 6 |

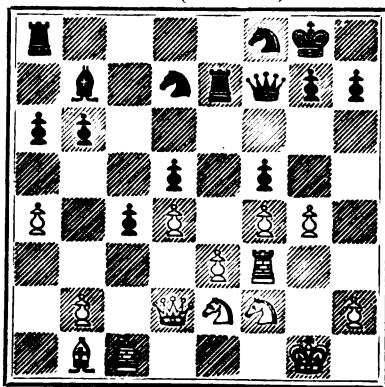
.....If 36..., R x Kt, White has several ways of winning, the simplest, perhaps, being B x R, followed by Q—Kt 2. If on the other hand 36..., Kt x P, White replies Q x Kt, and Black is mated in two moves, if he takes the Queen.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 37 R x R | 37 R x R |
| 38 R—B 3 | 38 B—Kt 5 |
| 39 R—Kt 3 | 39 K—Kt 2 |
| 40 Q—K B 2, and Black resigned, | |
- having two Pawns to the bad, and a hopeless position.

Position after White's 22nd move:—

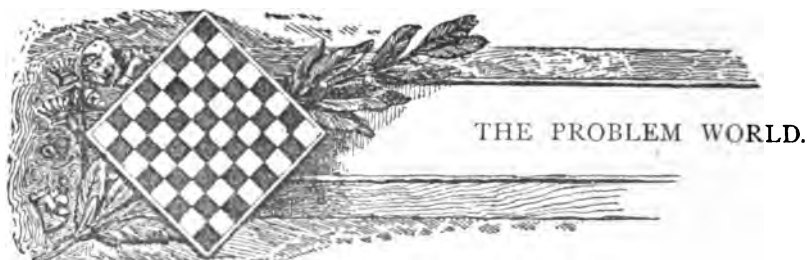
P—K Kt 4.

BLACK (HASTINGS).



WHITE (ST. GEORGE'S).

* * Several interesting items held over owing to lack of space.



All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS.—As mentioned by us in May last, Mrs. Baird has wished us to publish a further set of “twins,” and we are pleased to state that she has kindly, with the view of creating an interest in these Retractors, offered to provide a copy of her *Seven Hundred Chess Problems* for the one who proves the most successful solver. There will be eight positions in all. Similar conditions will be in operation in this competition as governed the previous one, and we refer our readers to page 37 of our present volume (January, 1905).

TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS.

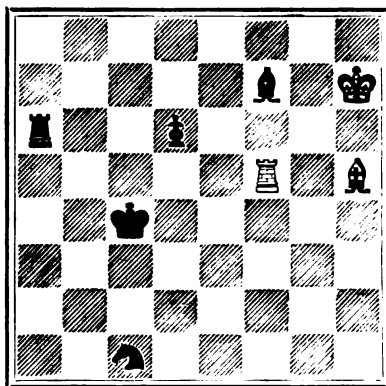
BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

“We twain will go into His Highness’ tent.”

Il. Henry, vi. v. 1.

No. 1.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 1.—White played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black retracts his last move.
- 3.—Black plays so as to enable—
- 4.—White to give mate by single check.

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

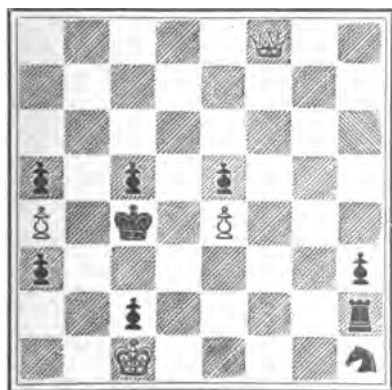
- 1.—White played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black retracts his last move.
- 3.—Black plays so as to enable—
- 4.—White to give mate by double check.

DRAW PROBLEMS.—Composers of chess problems seem to have neglected the “draw” problem. It seems probable, in fact, that the only draw problems hitherto published have been really end-games, where White in an apparently hopeless position secures a draw. Problems have also appeared in which the objective has been to compel Black to give stalemate in a stated number of moves, but seeing that a draw was not the one object in view these could not accurately come under the above description. There are three possible themes to work upon in problems of this class, namely :—(1) Where White compels Black to stalemate him. (2) Where White compels Black to make, with himself, the same set of moves several times in succession, and thus draws in accordance with a well-known law in chess. (3) Where White himself stalemates Black. The first of these themes is illustrated in Problem I., which is believed to be the first of its kind to possess variations. “Self stalemate” is another description applicable to this class. Problem II. illustrates the second theme. Here White compels Black to give perpetual check. After White’s fifth move the same position has occurred three times, so it is then legally a draw. The third theme is one that cannot be traced in problems or end-games of the past. Problems III. and IV. illustrate the new theme. The former of these (published in and dedicated to the *Cheltenham Examiner*) possesses twenty-eight variations. The latter is a specimen of the three-move variety. There are two quiet second moves leading up to two pure stalemate positions. As in the case of the ordinary direct-mate problems, the possible variety in direct stalemate problems is endless, and there would seem to be a future before the newest departure in problem construction.

A. W. DANIEL.

No. I.—By A.W.D

BLACK.



WHITE.

White self-stalemates in two moves.

No. II.—By A.W.D.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw in five moves.

No. III.—By A.W.D.

BLACK.

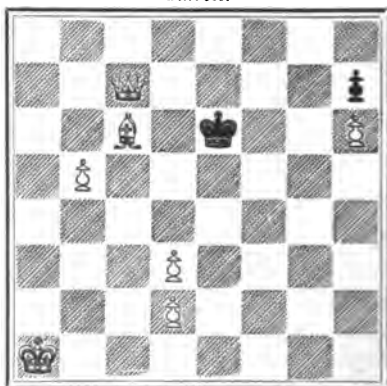


WHITE.

White stalemates in two moves (or White self-draws in two moves).

No. IV.—By A.W.D.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White stalemates in three moves.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Reverting to the observations we had occasion to make in our June impression in reference to the innovation advanced by Mr. A. W. Daniel, namely the “Self-draw Problem,” the originator has favoured us with a short article upon the subject, which we believe will be received with interest. It will be observed that one of Mr. Daniel’s illustrations embodies the perpetual check contrivance which we suggested. To what lengths this departure will go it is hazardous to venture, but it seems feasible that it is likely to open possibilities for the exercise of ingenuity of an unusual character. The *Cheltenham Examiner* has taken up the idea as a novelty with some enthusiasm, and has suggested that a “task” position should be composed, wherein the defending forces (*i.e.* Black) should be vested with the predominating force. Mr. Daniel has, it is averred, been equal to the occasion, and his effort will shortly be given a “print dress.”

Speaking of giving the defending force a superiority in numbers, one often finds in an ordinary problem Black has a big balance to his credit, but to quote an old saying, “position is everything.” Mr. Branch (*Cheltenham Examiner*) trots out a proposition which is really but a revival idea:—“Black to have such a force that he will win in time if White does not mate in the stipulated number of moves. Mr. E. N. Frankenstein, in the *Chess Players’ Chronicle*, some twenty years ago, made a similar suggestion, and in order to “point a moral” to the experimental scheme he suggested, composed the following three-mover by way of illustration:—

By E. N. Frankenstein, London.—White: K at K sq. Q at Q R 5, R at Q 7, B at Q B 4, Kt at Q Kt 6, Ps at K Kt 4 and Q R 2. Black: K at K sq, Q at Q R 5, Rs at K B sq and Q B 6. Bs at K B 3 and Q B 7, Kt at Q B 3, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 2 and K 6. Mate in three.

This problem was composed on the principle that unless White play the correct move at each stage, Black can either win or draw.

The Swiss Chess Association Problem Tourney has been concluded. The prize problems are very interesting, and we are naturally pleased to note that our compatriot, Mr. G. Heathcote, has secured second honours with a three-mover which, though not so difficult as Sig. V. Marin's, we prefer by reason of its elegance—it is after all but a matter of taste. We give herewith the works which secured distinction.

FIRST PRIZE.

By VALENTIN MARIN,
Barcelona.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

SECOND PRIZE.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

Third and Fourth Prizes (*ex æquo*).—By Henneberger, Berne.—White : K at K R 2, Q at Q Kt 3, R at Q B 7, B at Q 8, Kt at K 4, Ps at K Kt 3, 4, and Q 2. Black : K at K 4, R at K sq, Bs at K Kt 2 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 3, K B 6, K 3, Q 5, Q Kt 3, 4, and Q R 4. Mate in three.

By Anton Ursic, Orehek.—White : K at K B 3, Q at K Kt 8, Kts at K 5 and 6, Ps at K R 6, K B 6, K 2 and Q B 5. Black : K at Q 4, B at Q R 3, Ps at Q Kt 2 and 3. Mate in three.

We made a most singular error in giving as the solution to Mr. H. D'O. Bernard's problem (which we diagrammed on page 168), 1 Q—R 6. We ought to have known better, but at the time of getting out our copy the writer was confined to his bed, and in error the copyist followed the text of a wrong claim by a generally reliable solver. Personally we were quite alive to the fact that 1 Q—R 6 failed, since we wrote to at least three solvers showing that 1... B—R 4 was a satisfactory defence. The solvers who were credited with solving this position, sent in, if we mistake not, the author's intention and not the illusory method we gave.

One more reference to our problem No. 1915, by "Anon," the subsequent allusions thereto, and particularly our remarks on page 284 of last month. The author of "Anon" writes that his problem was composed in 1882, and was published in the *Sussex Chess Magazine* on the 28th February, 1883, when Mr. Walter Mead conducted that enterprising chess journal. It was only by reason that other positions failing in what they purported to be, that the author (the secret of "Anon" must come out), Mr. Leonard P. Rees, sought refuge in the dilemma, by using what he imagined was a forgotten relic! "Anon's" problem is therefore unimpeached as far as precedence is concerned, but Mr. Rees is the last man to deny that his effort is not open to modification, amplification, and even improvement!

A. F. MACKENZIE, OF KINGSTON JAMAICA.

OBITUARY.—With the deepest sorrow we have to chronicle the death of that eminent Jamaican composer and writer, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie—which occurred on the 23rd June last. Although the calamitous event appears not to have been altogether unexpected by the family, it will prove to be a shock to all the deceased's friends, correspondents, and admirers, who were legion throughout the world. It was universally known that he had been afflicted by blindness since 1896, but few fortunately can realize the dreadful distress such a disability must cloud and depress an active and inventive mind, yet withal his sad affliction, the problem master strenuously fought against despondency and accepted his suffering destiny with cheerfulness. He certainly possessed that splendid virtue of fortitude which so much tends to happiness by giving composure of mind and keeping other passions in due subordination. The loss to the chess world is irreparable, and it is sad to feel that as far as problems are concerned it is more than likely that Mr. Mackenzie had not reached the fulness of his ability, seeing that his best work has been executed during the past few years and that he was still young, having been born on the 6th October, 1861. He was our oldest correspondent, and we believe that the first problem he ever solved was one of our own, published in *Brief* in the seventies. When still at school Mr. Mackenzie conducted a chess column in the *Family Journal*, of Kingston Jamaica, and subsequently pursued his editorial career in the *Tri Weekly Gleaner* of the same town. In the latter journal he expressed his views on problem matters with easy freedom and logical insistence. His work *Chess, its poetry and its prose*, published in 1887, is monumental testimony to his ability to elucidate and discourse, which he ever did with a warmth and enthusiasm so common to writers indigenous to tropical climates.

Mr. Mackenzie's father was a Devonshire man, and there can be no doubt but that the family is of Scottish descent, seeing that our deceased friend was admitted to a Scottish problem tourney, to which only Scotsman were eligible, and secured chief honours in the competition.

Shortly after Mr. Mackenzie was compelled to announce to the world that he would have to abandon chess by reason of the visitation of blindness, a rumour was circulated that he had succumbed, and several obituary notices appeared in the chess press. None more than ourselves greeted the news with pleasure that the information was ill-founded, but on the present occasion there is no room unfortunately for hope, since the following announcement appeared in the *Gleaner* on the day of his death, and singularly enough also on the date of his interment :—

MACKENZIE.—At his residence, "Chetolah," 21, Slipe Pen Road, Kingston Jamaica, on the 23rd June, 1905, Arthur Ford Mackenzie, the second son of Mr. E. Y. Mackenzie.

"Life at last."

It will be interesting to note what Mr L. Hoffer wrote concerning the deceased in the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, in his article on chess problems : "It is somewhat singular that a study, the pursuit of "which, analysis, high powers of imagination, as well as deep and accurate "analysis, has proved to be within the powers of those afflicted with "blindness. Yet by universal acclaim Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, of Jamaica, "is unsurpassed at the present day."

This is a tribute to the skill of an artist which will be perpetuated, and posterity will be induced to study the valuable legacies he has left to the problem art and enjoy their many beauties.

We learn that Mr. Alain C. White intends to issue *Chess Lyrics*, as nearly as possible as it left Mr. Mackenzie, though necessarily a few additions may have to be made. The work will become even more valuable than was at first contemplated, but the enhancement is produced at a severe cost.

We will take an early opportunity of referring to Mr. Mackenzie's work, but probably it will be convenient to await the publication of *Chess Lyrics*, which we apprehend will be delayed a short time.

Mr. Williams has sent us the following appreciation, which we are sadly pleased to publish :—

A hero of full many a sturdy fight—
Mackenzie, he whose skill but yesterday
Astonished all, has passed in peace away.
But yet, though now withdrawn from mortal sight,
His matchless work, triumphant to the last,
Remains, a signal witness, sure though mute,
Of Genius that none would dare dispute.
We lovingly recall his brilliant past ;
Wondering, we retrace the path he trod,
And number each success—each battle won.
A master he, whose life at length is done—
He lies at peace with all men and his God !
But legacies to chess he leaves behind ;
The wondrous fruits of a great master-mind
Are ours to cherish—ours to proudly prize
As eloquent pathetic memories.
What though such men in sleep profound may lie ?
Such genius as this can never die !

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1975.
By A. C. WHITE,
New York.

BLACK.

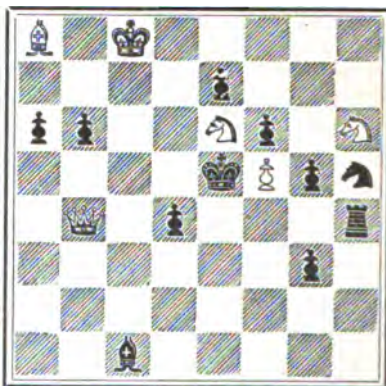


WHITE.

White mates in two moves

No. 1976.
By C HORNE,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1977.
By F. GAMAGE,
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1978.
By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.






**THE (B.C.F.) KING,
1905.**

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1905.

BRITISH FEDERATION CONGRESS AT SOUTHPORT.

FTER the brilliant inaugural meeting of the British Chess Federation at Hastings last year, the opinion was expressed that it would be difficult for other districts to equal the efforts of the Hastings committee. In view of that success, it is particularly gratifying to report that the second Congress, held at Southport, from August 14th to 26th, maintained in every respect the high standard set by the leading Southern provincial club. In previous references to the present Congress, we pointed out that the invitation to the Federation to meet in the North of England emanated from the Northern Union, whose executive received assurances from Southport, both from the Municipality and the local committee, that the town would heartily welcome the British Chess Federation, and efforts to minister to the pleasure of its members would not be lacking. The Southport Corporation generously placed the splendid suite of rooms in the Atkinson Art Gallery at the service of the Federation, and some idea of the surroundings may be gathered from our illustration of one of the play rooms. Except for somewhat deficient ventilation the rooms are excellent for chess playing, but even this drawback was largely overcome towards the end of the first week by transferring the contestants in the two championships to the large, commodious, and well-ventilated Lecture Hall.

The formal opening ceremony took place in the Art Gallery, at 6-15 p.m. on Monday, August 14th, when His Worship The Mayor (Councillor Trounson) gave the players and members a very cordial welcome to the town, from himself personally, and from the Municipality. He said he thought they had given evidence that the British Chess Federation was welcome by placing those rooms at its disposal. He trusted they would have all the accommodation desired, and that the maximum amount of pleasure would be got from the games to be played. There were some useful purposes to which chess could be put, and there was one which appealed to him more directly, and it possibly might appeal to a few Mayors. In some Eastern country he understood there

was a custom when chosing a Mayor or minister to place him in a room where there were two players playing at chess, and if he should interfere with the game either by suggesting certain moves or criticising the players, he was voted not worthy of the confidence of the public. He would not deal with the scientific aspect of the game, as he knew absolutely nothing about it. He intended placing himself under the tuition of Mr. Moore, and possibly he might get to know the names of the men on the board. He could not help relating an amusing incident. There was in that room a gentleman, well known to all, and a chess player, who some time ago was travelling on board an Atlantic liner. He played chess with a friend, and while one game was in progress a foreigner happened to



Photo by Gilden, 205, Lord Street, Southport.

be passing, who stayed awhile to watch the play. At the close of the game he invited, by gesture, the gentleman present to play—neither being able to speak the language of the other. They had several enjoyable games, and during the intervals they paraded the deck and did not speak a word. That seemed to point to the fact that there was a certain Freemasonry amongst chess players. Proceeding, the Mayor said he did not wish to say much about Southport—they could judge of its advantages at the end of their fortnight's stay. He always looked forward to visits of large associations, not altogether because of their visit, but because he cherished the fond hope that some of the members would become permanent residents at some future time. He had for many

years the impression that chess players were a very sedate, circumspect set of people, but those he had come in contact with had driven away that impression. He was glad of it, and was glad that he had met such men as Mr. Moore, Mr. Brown, and the local chess players, for when he was in company he liked to be amongst jovial companions. He was looking forward to spending a happy time with them during the next fortnight. He hoped that they would have fine weather, and anything that he could do to add to their pleasure would be done if they would but ask.

Mr. Moore, in the absence of the president of the Federation, expressed sincere acknowledgments of the kindness which the Mayor and Corporation of Southport, the local chess club, and the subscribing residents of the town had offered to the Federation. He was sure that they would have a very happy time during the next fortnight. His favourable impressions of Southport were not lessened by the Mayor's kindly courtesy and kindly welcome, also that of other members of the Corporation. In the past he had looked upon Southport with little favour because it was so easy of access, but he had gradually changed his opinion, and he believed it would see a great deal of him in future. He would mention one incident that was corroborative of the Mayor's statement that chess was not only of world-wide interest, but of interest to all classes. He wished to remind them of what some of them already knew, that there were present in that Congress two miners from the village of Blainai, South Wales, who would take part in the games. When they found that the fascination of the very hard-thinking game of chess—for chess had a fascination, without the least disrespect, for the class of labourers he had mentioned—it went to prove that that fascination was by no means confined to the wealthy or highly educated; and personally he felt that the Federation Congress was distinctly honoured by the presence of those two gentlemen, whose club he thanked for sending them. He hoped that they would win their sections. As president of the Northern Chess Union, he hoped every player would have agreeable games and healthy interludes, and go away with lasting and happy impressions of Southport.

Mr. Rees said he had the greatest pleasure in endorsing the remarks of Mr. Moore. He was sure that the visit of the Congress to Southport would be a pleasant one, and of which every member would take away the most enchanting memories. The Congress was held last year at Hastings, where they scored a success. It was always difficult to follow in the footsteps of such successes, but judging from the opening at Southport it would not be second to last year's Congress in the amount of interest it had aroused. He was quite sure that the welcome that the Mayor had given them on behalf of Southport and the Corporation could not be surpassed. They were very much indebted to the Corporation for placing such a magnificent suite of rooms at their disposal. Chess was an art, and there they were associated with the sister art of painting. His attention had been called to an exquisite painting by a master of both arts—Sir White Bayliss—a very old friend of his. This brought home the fact that in the length and breadth of the land they met either personally or by proxy, and he thought the keynote of their Federation was that they should know each other, enjoy each other's company, and fight each other over the chess

board as hard and as often as they could. On behalf of the officials of the Federation he extended to the Municipality of Southport their warmest thanks for what has been done.

Mr. I. M. Brown proposed a vote of thanks to the Mayor and the Corporation for their support, not only in the name of the Federation, but in the name of every British chess player. They were looking forward to that meeting being but the forerunner of many similar gatherings. He might say that already the Federation Executive had had a semi-official invitation to meet next year under similar auspices. That in itself was something which might be partly put down to the credit of Southport.

Mr. Livesey, president of the local chess club, seconded the vote of thanks, and in doing so said that the Mayor had welcomed many associations during his term of office. It afforded the members of the local club great pleasure to see so many eminent chess players present, and he trusted that their visit to Southport would prove to be a very pleasant one, and that the Congress would be a great success and be the means of adding to the interest that was taken in the royal game.

The motion was unanimously passed, and after the Mayor had returned thanks, play in the first rounds commenced and proceeded until 11 p.m.

On the following Thursday afternoon, the Mayor and Mayoress gave a garden party in Hesketh Park, a portion of which had been reserved for the guests. Quite a large company assembled and spent a very pleasant time, the day being ideal for outdoor enjoyment. Bowls, golf putting, toy target shooting, and other innocent amusements were in strong evidence, whilst those who preferred to promenade or to rest on the green sward beneath shady trees enjoyed an excellent musical programme rendered by the Municipal Band. Afternoon tea with light refreshments was provided, and greatly appreciated. During the afternoon several photographers were securing mementos of the occasion, and thanks to the kindness of Mr. Theo. J. Gidden, 205, Lord Street, Southport, we are enabled to present our readers with two of the groups taken. The smaller one includes the Mayor, Mayoress, Miss Trounson, Mrs. Knowlson, Mr. A. E. Moore, Mrs. Rees, Mrs. Tordoff, Mr. Rees, Mr. Norris, Mr. Howitt, and other officials. The other group contains quite a number of the players and visitors to the Congress. Mounted copies of the pictures may be obtained from Mr. Gidden at four shillings each.

On Saturday evening, August 19th, the Mayor and Mayoress gave a reception in the Atkinson Art Gallery, which was attended by over two hundred guests, who included many of the players, officials, and subscribers to the local fund. The Mayor and Mayoress received their guests at the head of the staircase, where a delightful display of flowers and foliage had been made. Subsequently a programme of entertainment enhanced the pleasure of a happy social evening. Mrs. Wills-Harper gave several dramatic recitals, distinguished alike in ease of elocution and grace of gesture. Perhaps her greatest hit was made in "Woman's Way," which was endowed with all the charm of wilful femininity's coaxing mood. The Congress Quartette, Messrs. Yates, Morgan, Atkinson, and Fred Owens, who had the assistance of Mr. T. H. Noble, A.R.C.O., at the pianoforte, scored a decided success

with their selections. The humorous piece, "Little Tommy," provoked great mirth, which was renewed later when Messrs. Atkinson and Owens sang "Twins" (Slaughter). Separate items were given by each member of the quartette. Refreshments were served in the Lecture Hall.

Thursday afternoon, August 24th, was kept free to enable the Congress company to witness an exhibition of Living Chess, which was arranged by the local secretary, Mr. T. Norris, assisted by Mr. H. L. Overton, in connection with the Southport Carnival—August 21st to 26th was Carnival week. The performance took place in the Recreation Ground, and was witnessed by quite a large gathering of interested spectators, among whom were Mr. A. E. Moore, Rev. A. G. Gordon-Ross (chairman British Chess Federation Executive), Mr. H. E. Dobell (hon. treasurer of the Federation), Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Rees, Mr. G. Howitt, Mr. I. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bowles, the Mayor and Mayoress, and quite a number of the leading citizens of Southport. The weather was all that could be desired. The greensward, under the influence of refreshing rains, had assumed a very pronounced green, and it appeared all the greener for the display of colour in the costumes of the players. The pieces on the board were represented by children in costumes, which were exact replicas of chessmen. They made a very bright and artistic group, and their movements were followed with the keenest interest and appreciation by the assemblage; indeed there was a feeling of disappointment that the game chosen was not one of a greater number of moves. However, this drawback was satisfactorily compromised later in the afternoon, when the game and the pretty spectacle it afforded were repeated. The *partie* chosen was one won by Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham—some years ago at one of the Craigsides Congresses—against Mr. Arthur Rutherford, a prominent Liverpool gentleman and well-known chess player. The game is enshrined in Mason's *Social Chess*, and is there described as a brilliant one. The game was one between Reds and Whites. The Red Queen (Miss M. Maund) wore a robe cut in Tudor fashion, but without a ruff. She was attended by a diminutive maid of honour (Miss Una Norris) in pink, and a page (Master B. Norris). The Red King (Master D. Kelly) wore a regal robe, with ermine cape over his red doublet and hose. The Bishops had White cassocks, ornamented chasubles and mitres, and carried gilt-headed croziers. The Knights were in silver mail with red cloaks, and presented quite a mediæval appearance. The White Knights were similarly dressed, save that they wore white cloaks instead of red. The White Queen (Miss M. Dory) was charmingly attired in a blue velvet cloak, and the White King (Master G. Fripp) wore a costume harmonising with this. The White Queen's maid of honour was Miss E. Walmsley, and her page Master R. Mulliner. The White Pawns were composed of little girls in uniform costumes of white with blue sashes, their foreheads being encircled with imitation jewelled chaplets. Both sides had their heralds, those of the White Queen affecting black and white tabards with the royal standard colours, and the Reds tabards of that hue similarly embellished.

The final meeting and presentation of prizes took place in the Art Gallery, at eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, August 26th, when a large assemblage of competitors, officials, and visitors met the president (Mr. F.

G. Naumann) and his charming wife, who had travelled specially from London to present the successful competitors with their rewards. Mr. Naumann presided, and was supported by Mrs. Naumann, The Mayor, The Mayoress, Mr. A. E. Moore (president Northern Union), Mr. L. P. Rees (hon. sec. British Federation), Mr. G. Howitt (hon. treas. Northern Union), Mr. Flear (Herts), Mr. W. W. White (Kent), Mr. McCarthy (Birmingham), Mr. I. M. Brown (Northern secretary), and the leading local officials, including Mr. T. Norris (local hon. secretary), Mr. Livesey (president Southport Club), Dr. and Mrs. Tordoff, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Stockwell and Mr. Boyce. Among the visitors we noticed Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Wight (Pentre), Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bowles (London), Miss Mortimer (London), Mr. Löbel (Manchester), Mr. H. L. Overton (Lancashire county tournament secretary), who rendered excellent assistance during the whole of the Congress, Mr. and Mrs. Gunsberg, Mrs. Woollard, Mrs. C. Hammond, Mrs. J. Wilson, Mrs. Shoebridge, Mrs. Finn, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Rees, Mr. C. W. Roberts, Mr. Oulton, Mrs. W. J. Baird, Mrs. Fagan, Dr. Porter, and many others whose names we do not recall. Mr. Naumann, in opening the proceedings, said their first and foremost duty was to thank the Mayor and Mayoress, the Corporation and the citizens of Southport, for the magnificent manner in which they had entertained them right through, and the extreme kindness they had shown them. He was sure a lively sense of grateful remembrance would be felt by all of them so long as they remembered the Chess Congress at Southport. He was certain that the good seed sown by Hastings last year would be followed up by Southport and the Congresses to come. He had next to speak about "federation." They had started a British Federation in chess after many years of waiting, and he had had communications from across the Atlantic that federation was in the air there. It was sure to come in chess, and finally he had no doubt they would see an International Federation of Chess. Whenever that time came they would be ready to meet it and to take the place which really belonged to them. Thirty years ago they had one single amateur where to-day they had fifty, and they required an organisation with a broad basis in order to produce the best fruits they could offer to the chess world. That was the British Chess Federation's justification. A federation had always opponents, but these kept them up to the mark. All they asked their opponents was to judge them leniently and do as they would be done by. Differences had arisen, but with a little consideration and goodwill on both sides he had no doubt whatever that differences would be adjusted in a friendly manner and spirit. But in the Federation they would have to do a lot of what Lord Rosebery called "spade work." That was what they had been doing. It admitted of no very great splash or show, and this work he had no doubt would be continued by their successors. They had laid the foundations, and it remained for them to build on these a superstructure perfect in its parts and honourable to the builder.

Mr. Rees asked Mrs. Naumann to present the prizes, introducing each winner with appropriate congratulations, especially the winners of the British Championship, Mr. H. E. Atkins; and the Ladies' Championship, Miss K. B. Finn. Mr. Atkins was warmly congratulated by both the

President and the Mayor. Other players who came in for warm ovations were the veteran Mr. J. H. Blackburne, Mr. J. Mortimer, and Mr. John Lewis, of Blaina.

We append a full list of prize winners and their awards:— British Championship, 1st prize, £60, Mr. H. E. Atkins; 2nd and 3rd prizes of £30 and £20 divided between Mr. W. Ward and Mr. C. H. Sherrard; fourth prize, £10, divided between Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham and Mr. J. H. Blackburne. The first prize winner holds the British Championship Trophy and the title of British Champion for one year. Mr. Atkins also received the Amateur Championship gold medal. Every non-prize winner received £1 for every game won by him. British Ladies' Championship, 1st prize, £10, Miss K. B. Finn; 2nd and 3rd prizes of £7 10s. and £5 divided between Mrs. G. Anderson and Mrs. Houlding; 4th prize, £2 10s. Mrs. F. D. Herring; Miss Finn received a gold medal and holds the British Ladies' Championship Trophy and the title of British Lady Champion for one year. In each section of the first-class Amateur Tourney the 1st prize was £15, the 2nd £10, and the 3rd £5. In Section A, Dr. Holmes was 1st with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points, Mr. J. Mortimer 2nd with $6\frac{1}{2}$, and Mr. H. G. Cole and Mr. J. E. Parry divided the 3rd with 6 points each. In Section B Mr. F. E. Hammond 1st with 9 points, Mr. J. A. Woollard 2nd with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points, and Messrs. Frank Brown, J. T. Kelly, and C. H. Wallwork divided the 3rd with $6\frac{1}{2}$ points. In each section of the second class Amateur Tourney the 1st prize was £10, the 2nd £5, and the 3rd £2 10s. In Section A Mr. J. O'Hanlon 1st with 9 points, Mr. A. E. Mercer 2nd with 8 points, and Mr. W. A. P. Hughes 3rd with 7 points. In Section B Mr. D. Miller 1st with 7 points, and Mr. F. R. Adcock and Mr. J. T. Stockwell divided the 2nd and 3rd prizes with 6 points. For each section of the third class the 1st prize was £5, the 2nd £3, and the 3rd £2. In Section A Mr. W. Parry 1st with $9\frac{1}{2}$ points, Mr. J. W. Dixon 2nd with $8\frac{1}{2}$ points, and Mr. G. E. Panton and Mr. C. Wardhough divided the 3rd with 8 points each. In Section B Mr. F. H. Crebbin and Mr. J. Campbell Douglas divided the 1st and 2nd prizes with 10 points. Mr. E. A. Michell third with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points. In Section C Mr. John Lewis 1st with 8 points, Mr. W. W. Brougham 2nd with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points, and Mr. E. W. Shoebridge and the Rev. F. Wells divide the 3rd prize with 7 points.

Two Problem Solving Competitions were held during the Congress; the first took place on Wednesday, August 16th, when nine competitors entered the lists. The positions submitted were two two-movers and two three-movers. The best scores were Mr. J. W. Dixon, 41 points; Mr. F. E. Hamond, 40 points; and Mr. J. Keeble, 39 points. The second contest also resulted in Mr. Dixon winning first prize. The task of judging the competing positions was undertaken by Mrs. Baird and Mr. F. R. Adcock, to whom the Federation is indebted for their kindness in fulfilling the duties of such a delicate office so ably.

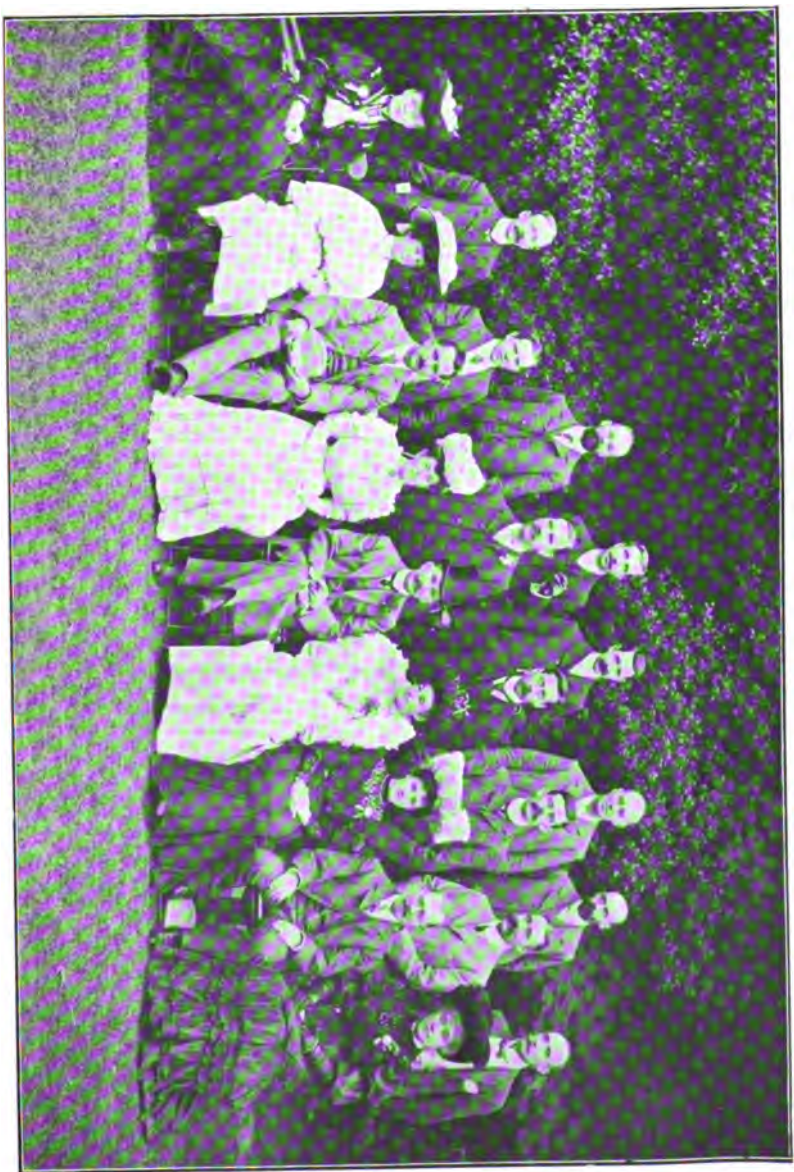
At the conclusion of the distribution of prizes the President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor and Mayoress for their kindness in connection with the Congress. Mr. Rees cordially seconded the proposal, observing that their thanks were to be crystallised in a presentation, which he asked the President to make. Mr. Rees said that the Mayor had

become so interested in chess, and the chess players he had recently met, that he had decided to learn the game. This spontaneous declaration afforded the officials of the Federation an opportunity of testifying how grateful they were for the kindness which they had all received from His Worship and the Mayoress. Mr. Naumann then handed Mason's *Art of Chess* and *Social Chess* to the Mayoress of Southport, in the hope that next time the Congress would see Mr. Trounson one of its prize winners. The volumes were bound in Morocco leather, bore the Southport court of arms, and were inscribed :—

“A token of appreciation from the British Chess Federation
to the Mayor of Southport (Councillor E. Trounson),
1905.”

The Mayor, in acknowledging the gift, said he was glad they had enjoyed their holiday in Southport. He was convinced of that without their telling him, because he had only to look round upon the faces he saw at the garden party in Hesketh Park, and observe the way in which the members of the Congress bowled and shot. They seemed regardless of dignity on the part of anybody. His only regret was that they did not have the company of the President and his wife on that occasion. He hoped they would return to Southport at some early date, and give them an opportunity of enjoying continued acquaintanceship. The president had suggested that he should say a word or two on the question of federation. He had had to deliver himself on this subject on more than one occasion this year—once in connection with the visit to Southport of the International Cotton Congress. Mr. Naumann had now foreshadowed the possibility of an International Chess Association. If that should come about he was sure they who were interested in federation would hail it with delight. It was a matter of impossibility for any body of individuals to meet together for a fortnight without being impressed by the personality and the goodwill of each other—because there was some goodwill in everybody. The more they increased international meetings, federations, and congresses, the less they would hear of war. The presentation which had been made was a most pleasant surprise. They thanked them very sincerely for the gift. It had been prompted by a very kindly thought, and they would appreciate it as much as the Congress would like them to do. When they returned to their homes he hoped they would carry back pleasant remembrances of the town. He was not going to say goodbye to them; he hoped the town had made such a favourable impression upon them that all he need say was “au revoir.”

Another pleasing ceremony was the presentation of a silver and glass flower epergne to Mr. and Mrs. Rees. The gift was subscribed for by the competitors and officials to testify their regard for the recipients, and to mark their appreciation of the excellent work which the Federation secretary is doing to promote the cause of British chess. We betray no secrets when we say that Mrs. Rees is deeply interested in the affairs of the Federation, hence it was very proper that her name was linked with that of her husband. Mr. G. F. H. Bellingham made the presentation in appropriate terms, and never was gift more thoroughly deserved. Mr. Rees



*Photo by (hidden),
205, Lord Street, Southport.*

SOUTHPORT CONGRESS—GARDEN PARTY.



SOUTHPORT CONGRESS, 1905.

*Photo by Giddien,
205, Lord Street, Southport.*

is an excellent secretary, and we hope that he will long be spared to carry on the secretarial work of our National Chess Society. In his reply he thanked the competitors most heartily for this expression of their approval, and hoped he would be allowed to continue the work so long as he was able.

The duty of thanking the local committee for its labours was fulfilled by Mr. I. M. Brown and Mr. G. Howitt. Mr. Brown said that anyone with practical experience of the preliminary local work necessary to ensure the success of such an important gathering as the present Congress, would fully appreciate the services rendered by the Southport committee, which had worked hard for the success of the Congress, also for the pleasure of those taking part in the various tournaments. He could not at the moment recall the names of all their friends, but special mention should be made of the work done by Mr. Norris, Mr. Knowlson, Mr. Livesey, Dr. Tordoff, Mr. Waterhouse, Mr. Stockwell, and Mr. Boyce. On behalf of the Federation Executive and the tournament competitors, he thanked sincerely all local workers for their valuable help. Mr. Howitt concurred, whereupon Mr. Norris replied, and said that the local committee was extremely delighted to have an expression of gratitude from the members of the British Chess Federation. They had some difficulty in educating Southport to the high standard of efficiency with regard to chess, but he thought the educative process had now been thoroughly completed, and if at some future time the Federation felt disposed to visit Southport it would receive the heartiest welcome, and Southport would subscribe the whole of the prize money. The local committee had worked hard, but if they could do anything similar in the future they would be pleased to do it.

Mr. Livesey, as the president of the Southport Chess Club, joined in the acknowledgment of the vote to the committee, inasmuch as the majority of the members on that committee were members of the club. They were only too pleased to think that they had had the privilege of joining in the welcome extended to them by the Mayor and municipality. He was glad to hear the Congress had been such a success, and one that Southport had every occasion to be proud of recording in its annals. They hoped it would not be long before they visited the town again, and that they carried away happy recollections of it.

Mr. W. W. White and Mr. Flear thanked the Press on behalf of the Federation for the excellent reports and wide publicity given to the Congress. Mr. White dealt with the subject from the serious standpoint; referring to the educational benefit conferred on the student of chess by the publication of good and well annotated games. Mr. Flear was distinctly humorous. He said it was surprising what an amount of pleasure some of the chess scribes provided. He had that morning played through a game—he would not mention the name of the publishing newspaper—in which the moves were most astonishing. The rules of the game were ignored with such complete *abandon* that the contending forces became hopelessly mixed, whereupon the Black Queen captured the White King, and when White resigned, it was coolly stated that Black preferred to continue a few moves longer! There was plenty of good rollicking fun to be got out of reports of chess play, as many of them had experienced, and for such enjoyment they were largely indebted to the Press. Mr. L. Hoffer responded to the vote of thanks in felicitous terms.

The praise accorded to the Press was, generally, fully merited, but we cannot refrain from pointing out that the patronizing advice given in the Press to the officials of the Federation during the Congress was, in the case of one writer, unappreciated. Mr. Hoffer can be relied upon for correct procedure and diplomacy; but we cannot say as much for other chess writers of foreign nationality. For example Mr. Gunsberg rushed into print with the statement that Mrs. Fagan, of London, is debarred from competing for the British Ladies' Championship, and he did so without even going to the trouble of ascertaining whether the lady in question had offered to compete. As a matter of fact Mrs. Fagan, being the widow of a deceased Irish gentleman, is a British subject, and therefore fully qualified to play for the British Ladies' Championship. Such loose assertions as the foregoing fail to command either consideration or respect. We may also point out that some of "our foreign chess editors" persistently insinuate that the British Chess Championship is an unfair competition. These writers have not the courage to assert plainly and in unmistakable terms, that the Federation has not the right to promote a Championship for British players only, so they advance negative arguments, the meaning of which is that any player should be allowed to take part in the contest for the purpose of trying to carry off the money prizes. When the Federation officials decide to hold an international tournament, as we believe they will in due course, then all chess players will receive most cordial and hearty welcome; meantime we may point out to the cavillers that there is an easy means of entry to the British Championship contest by becoming British subjects.

The usual vote of thanks to the President and to Mrs. Naumann for presenting the prizes exhausted the official agenda, but before the company separated, Mr. James Mortimer, on behalf of the players in the tournaments, said he desired to express particular thanks to the two secretaries, Messrs. Rees and Brown, whose efforts they all appreciated. The proceedings had passed off without hitch, with perhaps one regrettable circumstance—and that was that he himself had not won first prize! Mr. Mortimer's remarks were not strictly accurate, as one or two of the competitors, and one or two of the press representatives, attempted to ignore the rules and regulations; always necessary for proper management of such important gatherings as these Congresses are. The officials promptly resented the inexcusable conduct of the delinquents, not one of whom could plead ignorance as an excuse for non-observance of the regulations. With this exception everything went as smoothly as possible, and when the time arrived for parting one heard on all sides expressions which left no doubt that the Congress had proved a brilliant success in every possible way.

Among the well-known chess enthusiasts who visited the Congress were Mr. Carlake and Mr. E. J. Winterwood (of Devon), Mr. T. A. Farron (Lancashire county secretary), Mr. J. A. Guy (Bradford), Mr. W. C. Barratt (Manchester), Mr. J. B. Oates and Mr. A. W. Preston (Dewsbury), Dr. J. H. Shaw (Liverpool), Rev. N. S. Jeffrey (Blackpool), Mr. Bellingham (Burnley), Mr. Cowan (Wigan), Mr. Mills-Palmer (Manchester), Mr. T. H. Moore (secretary London Chess League), and many others. Not the least pleasing incident in connection with the Congress was the following

letter, received by the Northern secretary from the Bishop of Trinidad and Tobago (Rev. J. F. Welsh), who played last year at Hastings.

PORT OF SPAIN, TRINIDAD, *July 28th.*

Dear Mr. Brown,—I must write a line to wish the Southport meeting of the Federation abundant success. If it can equal the Hastings one it will be splendid, but my old friends of the North will, I am certain, try to go "one better." How we wish we could look in. All good wishes and heartiest greetings to all our chess friends. Leagues of ocean can never really separate us in thought from the friends of past chess days, whom we hope to meet again in 1907.

Yours very sincerely,

JOHN F. TRINIDAD.

Full tabulated results of play:—

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

	Atkins	Bellingham	Blackburne	Gunston	Mackenzie	Michell	Palmer	Sherrard	Shoosmith	Wahluch	Wainwright	Ward	TOTAL.
Mr. H. E. Atkins, Leicester	—	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	½	8½
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham, Dudley ...	½	—	½	½	0	1	0	1	1	0	½	1	6½
Mr. J. H. Blackburne, London	½	½	—	1	½	1	1	0	1	½	0	½	6½
Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge	½	0	0	—	1	0	0	½	½	½	0	0	3½
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, Birmingham ...	0	1	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	½	½	0	2½
Mr. R. P. Michell, London	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	½	1	0	1	0	5½
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester	0	1	0	1	1	0	—	½	½	½	0	1	5½
Mr. C. H. Sherrard, Stourbridge	0	0	1	½	1	½	½	—	1	1	1	1	7
Mr. H. W. Shoosmith, Brighton	½	0	0	½	1	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	2½
Mr. V. L. Wahluch, Manchester	0	1	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	—	0	0	5½
Mr. G. E. Wainwright, London	0	½	1	1	½	1	0	0	1	1	—	0	6
Mr. W. Ward, London	½	0	½	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	7

BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

	Anderson	Finn	Herring	Houlding	Lawson	Matthews	Mayfield	Millar	Roe	Sidney	Waterhouse	Watson	TOTAL
Mrs. G. Anderson, London	—	0	½	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	8
Miss K. B. Finn, London	1	—	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	9½
Mrs. F. D. Herring, Reading	½	0	—	½	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	½	7½
Mrs. Houlding, Cardiff	½	0	½	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Miss Agnes Lawson, W. Hartlepool ...	½	½	½	1	—	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	7
Mrs. E. Matthews, Sunderland	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Mrs. W. S. Mayfield, Adelaide, S.A. ...	0	0	1	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	0	1	6
Miss Marian Millar, Manchester	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	0	0	2½
Mrs. S. A. Roe, London	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	5
Mrs. E. H. Sidney, Brighton	*	*	*	0	0	*	*	*	*	—	*	*	0
Mrs. L. Waterhouse, Ashton	½	½	0	0	½	0	1	½	1	1	—	1	6
Miss G. Watson, Hastings	0	½	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—	4½

* Forfeited.

Dr. Holmes, winner of the first prize in section A of the First class Amateurs' Contest, is a member of the Liverpool Club. He competed in the first class at Hastings last year, finishing equal third with Mr. F. E. Hamond, London, in the section won by Mr. G. S. Richmond. Mr. F. E. Hamond, the winner of section B, is one of the strong Metropolitan amateurs, and a member of the City Club. His success on the present occasion was generally anticipated.

FIRST-CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

	Brooks	Chambers	Cole	Fawcett	Flear	Holmes	Mack	Mortimer	Parry	Price	Sergeant	TOTAL.
Mr. E. J. Brooks, London	—	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	5
Mr. J. D. Chambers, Cheshire	0	—	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
Mr. H. G. Cole, Galway	0	1	—	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. E. D. Fawcett, Surrey	1	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Mr. F. W. Flear, Herts	1	1	0	1	—	0	1	0	0	1	1	4
Dr. H. Holmes, Liverpool	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	7
Dr. George Mack, Kettering... ..	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	5
Mr. J. Mortimer, London	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	6
Mr. J. E. Parry, Liverpool	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—	1	1	6
Mr. H. E. Price, Birmingham	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	1	3
Mr. P. W. Sergeant, London	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	—	4

SECTION B.

	Brown	Coates	Crum	Hammond	Hamond	Kelly	Markwick	Redway	Wallwork	West	Wilson	Woollard	TOTAL
Mr. Frank Brown, Dudley	—	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. Charles Coates, Manchester	1	—	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
Mr. John Crum, Glasgow	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	3
Mr. Cecil Hammond, London... ..	1	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	6
Mr. F. E. Hamond, London	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Mr. T. J. Kelly, Manchester	1	0	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	0	0	6
Mr. F. W. Markwick, London	1	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	2
Mr. C. Redway, London... ..	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	4
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester... ..	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	6
Mr. A. West, Shropshire... ..	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	4
Mr. J. Wilson, Lincoln	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	—	1	5
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	7

Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, of Portadown, Ireland, winner of the first prize in section A of the Second-class Amateur Tourney, is the present champion of Ulster. He plays a strong game, and would render a good account of himself in the first-class contest, to which he will doubtless be promoted next year if he competes at the Congress. Mr. D. Miller, winner of section B, competed in the third class at Hastings last year, when he won his section.

SECOND CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

	Axtell	Bassett	Bussy	Dewing	Foster	Hughes	Macalister	Mercer	O'Hanlon	Thomas	Watts	TOTAL
Mr. A. Axtell, Bristol	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	6
Mr. A. T. Bassett	*	—	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mr. B. F. Bussy, London	0	1	—	0	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. C. G. Dewing, London	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Isaac Foster, London	0	1	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mr. W. A. P. Hughes, Worcester... ..	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	0	1	1	7
Mr. J. Macalister, Birmingham	0	1	0	0	1	1	—	0	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Mercer, London	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8
Mr. J. O'Hanlon, Portadown	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	9
Mr. W. R. Thomas, Liverpool	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	—	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Watts, junr., London	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	6

* Forfeited.

SECTION B.

	Adcock	Burgoyne	Collins	Forrest	Gates	Genese	Greenhalgh	Kitchin	Miller	Stockwell	TOTAL
Mr. F. R. Adcock, Norwich	—	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	6
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne, Birmingham... ..	0	—	0	0	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Collins, Hereford	0	1	—	1	1	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Forrest, Shropshire	0	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. E. Gates, Kettering	*	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Professor Genese, Aberystwyth	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	0	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Clifford Kitchin, Felixstowe	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
Mr. D. Miller, London	1	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	7
Mr. J. T. Stockwell, Southport	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	6

Play in all the sections of the Third-class Tournament was very keen amongst the leaders, as will be seen on reference to the appended score sheets. In A and C the fighting was close throughout, but in section B Mr. Douglas and Mr. Crebbin were distinctly stronger than the rest of the competitors they had to encounter.

THIRD CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

	Alderson	Crompton	Dixon	Edwards	Flint	Hunt	Oakley	Panton	Parry	Pickering	Wardhaugh	Youngman	TOTAL
Dr. F. Alderson	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mr. Richard Crompton	1	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mr. J. W. Dixon	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Mr. H. H. Edwards... ..	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	5½
Mr. W. Flint	1	1	0	1	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5½
Miss E. Hunt	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mrs. E. Oakley... ..	0	1	0	1	1	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	4
Mr. G. E. Panton	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	8
Mr. W. Parry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	0	9½
Mr. F. R. Pickering... ..	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	6
Mr. C. Wardaugh	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	—	1	8
Mr. G. A. Youngman	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	7

SECTION B.

	Bee	Bullock	Corbishley	Crebbin	Douglas	Eachus	Ford	Jones	Joughin	Michell	Owen	Ruchon	TOTAL
Rev. Robert Bee	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mr. G. S. Bullock	1	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6½
Mr. W. Corbishley	0	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Mr. F. H. Crebbin	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Mr. J. Campbell Douglas	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	10
Mr. J. T. Eachus	1	0	1	1	0	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. Harry Ford... ..	1	1	1	0	0	1	—	0	1	0	0	1	6
Mr. David Jones	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	0	0	0	1	4½
Mrs. H. N. Joughin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	3
Mr. E. A. Michell	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	7½
Mr. A. H. Owen	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—	1	6½
Miss A. G. Ruchon	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	2

* Forfeited.

SECTION C.

	Brougham	Crompton	Greenhalgh	Hunt	Kershaw	Lewis	Millar	Shoebridge	Smith	Stark	Wells	TOTAL
Mr. W. W. Brougham	—	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7½
Rev. J. Crompton	0	—	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5
Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	1	1	—	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
Miss M. Hunt	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Mrs. Kershaw	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mr. John Lewis	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	0	0	0	8
Miss C. Millar	0	1	1	1	1	0	—	0	0	1	1	5
Mr. E. W. Shoebridge	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	7
Mr. A. J. Smith	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	0	5
Mr. R. G. Stark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	6
Rev. E. Wells	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	7

For the excellent cartoon which forms our frontispiece we are indebted to Mr. F. Orrett, of Manchester, who is gaining quite a reputation for this class of work. We think our readers will agree with us that his present effort displays artistic talent of the highest order—"humour presented in refined garb." We hope shortly to give further specimens of Mr. Orrett's skill.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were played in the British Championship Tournament at Southport.

GAME No. 2,623.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.
Mr. SHERRARD
(*Stourbridge*).

BLACK.
Mr. SHOOSMITH
(*Brighton*).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | 3 P × P |
| 4 Kt × P | 4 P—Q R 3 |
| 5 Kt—Q B 3 | 5 Q—B 2 |
| 6 P—Q R 3 | 6 Kt—K B 3 |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 B—K 3 | 8 P—Q Kt 4 |

.....We do not approve of this method of development, which is certainly not equal to the usual P—Q 4.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 9 Castles | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 Q—K 2 | 10 B—K 2 |
| 11 P—B 4 | 11 P—Q 3 |
| 12 Q R—Q sq | 12 Castles |
| 13 K—R sq | 13 Kt × Kt |
| 14 B × Kt | 14 P—K 4 |
|Of doubtful value. Q R—Q sq looks better. | |
| 15 B—K 3 | 15 K R—K sq |
| 16 Q—B 3 | 16 B—K B sq |
| 17 P × P | 17 P × P |
| 18 B—Kt 5 | 18 R—K 3 |
| 19 Q—R 3 | |

Threatening Kt—Q 5 !, and if the Kt be taken, winning the exchange.

- 19 Kt—K sq
20 Q—B 3
20 Kt—Q 5
21 B—K 2

Excellent play. The Bishop now enters the game with great effect.

- 21 Kt—Q 3
22 B—B sq
22 B—R 5

.....The game now becomes extremely interesting, and attacks and counter attacks are threatened at every move.

- 23 Q—K Kt 3 23 R—R 2

- 24 Kt—B 6 ch 24 K—R sq

.....He obviously dare not take on account of the discovered check mating.

- 25 B—R 6 25 R × Kt

.....Overlooking White's brilliant continuation. The correct continuation was Q R—K 2, though even then White's game is preferable.

- 26 R × R 26 Kt × P

.....Leading to a very pretty mate, but in any case his game was lost.

- 27 Q × P ch 27 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,624.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

Mr. SHOOSMITH
(Brighton).

BLACK.

Mr. MACKENZIE
(Birmingham).

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5 4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3 5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3 6 Kt—K 5
7 B—B 4

7 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 8 B × B, Q × B;
9 Kt—Q 2 is a good alternative.

- 8 P × Kt 8 Castles
9 Q—B 2 9 P—K B 4
10 P—K R 3 10 P—K Kt 4

.....The initiation of an attack which properly carried out might have been dangerous.

- 11 B—R 2 11 R—B 2
12 B—Q 3 12 B—B 3

.....A surprising blunder. Kt—B sq was necessary.

- 13 P × P 13 P × P
14 B × P 14 Kt—B sq
15 B—Q 3 15 B—K 3

- 16 R—Q Kt sq 16 P—Kt 3
17 Kt—K 5 17 B × Kt
18 B × B 18 Q—K 2

.....Here P—B 4 was certainly much more to the point, as having compromised his King side his only chance lay in attempting to get up pressure elsewhere.

- 19 Castles 19 P—B 3
20 P—B 4

A strong combination, after which Black's game soon becomes hopeless.

- 20 P × P
21 P × P 21 Kt—Q 2
22 P—B 5 22 Kt × B
23 P × Kt

If P × B, R × R ch, and Black would have better chances.

- 23 B—B sq
24 Q R—K sq 24 B—Kt 2
25 P—B 6 25 Q—B sq
26 Q—B 2 26 K—R sq
27 P—K 6 27 R—B 2
28 Q—Kt 3 28 Resigns

.....If 28..., Q R—B sq; 29 P—K 7, Q—B 2; 30 Q × R, R × Q; 31 P—K S ch (Q), Q—Kt sq; 32 P—B 7, and wins.

GAME No. 2,625.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.
Mr. WAINWRIGHT
(London).BLACK.
Mr. BLACKBURNE
(London).

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

As played by Zukertort throughout the famous London Tournament of 1883.

2 P—K Kt 3

.....Leading to a cramped position for Black.

3 P—K 3

3 B—Kt 2

4 P—Q Kt 3

4 Kt—K B 3

5 Q Kt—Q 2

5 Castles

6 B—Kt 2

6 P—B 3

.....Black has here to elect between a very close game and one by Kt—K 5, in which he might attempt to attack.

7 B—Q 3!

7 R—K sq

8 Castles

8 Q Kt—Q 2

9 P—K R 3

With the idea of stopping Kt—Kt 5, after White plays Kt—K 5 and his Kt is taken.

10 Kt—K 5

9 Kt—B sq
10 K Kt—Q 2

11 P—K B 4

11 P—K B 3

12 Kt × Kt

12 B × Kt

13 P—K 4

13 P—K 3

14 Q—B 3

14 P—K B 4

.....A poor continuation. K—R sq or Q—B 2 was more enterprising.

15 P—K 5

15 Q—K 2

16 Q—K 3

16 K R—Q B sq

17 P—Q R 3

17 P—K R 3

18 P—Q Kt 4

18 Kt—R 2

19 K—R 2

19 K—R sq

20 K R—K Ktsq

20 P—K R 4

21 P—Kt 3

21 B—R 3

22 B—K 2

22 K R—K Ktsq

23 P—K R 4

23 B—K sq

.....Black certainly should have made some attempt to advance on the Q's side.

24 Kt—K B 3

24 Kt—K B sq

25 P—Q B 4

25 Kt—Q 2

.....Here P—Kt 3 would have preserved equality.

26 P—Q B 5

26 Kt—B sq

27 K R—Q B sq

27 Kt—K R 2

28 B—B 3

28 B—Q 2

29 B—Q 2

29 B—K B sq

30 P—Q R 4

30 Q—K sq

31 Q—Kt 3

31 B—K 2

32 K R—Q Ktsq

32 Q—B 2

33 P—Kt 5

33 K R—Q Ktsq

34 R—Kt 2

34 Q—K sq

35 Q R—Q Ktsq

35 B—Q sq

36 P × P

36 B × P

.....He dare not play P × P, on account of Q × R, with a fine game.

37 B—Kt 5

37 B—B 2

38 Q—Q 3

38 P—R 3

.....P—Kt 3 gave him better chances, although even then White's game is to be preferred. The following is a likely variation: 39 B × B, Q × B; 40 Q—Kt 5, Q × Q; 41 P × Q, P—R 3, etc.

39 B × B

39 Q × B

40 P—R 5

40 R—R 2

41 Q—Kt 3

41 R—K Kt sq

42 Kt—K sq

42 R—K Kt 2

43 Kt—B 2

43 B—Q sq

44 Q R—Q R sq

It is necessary for White to exchange Queens in order to win, and this is played with that idea.

45 Q—R 4

44 Q R—Q R sq

46 Kt—Kt 4

45 R—B sq

47 R × Q

46 Q × Q

48 Q R—Q R sq

47 K—Kt sq

49 Kt—Q 3

48 Kt—B sq

49 K R—Q B 2

J 2

.....Q R—B 2 would have prolonged White's resistance, though it would not have saved the game.

50 Q R—Q Ktsq 50 Q R—Q Kt sq
51 R—Kt 6 51 Kt—Q 2

.....There is no way of saving a Pawn.

52 R × K P 52 R—B 3
53 R—Q 6

Decisive, as Black must take the Rook to avoid loss.

54 K P × R 53 R × R
55 Kt—K 5 54 B—B 3
56 B P × B 55 B × Kt
57 P—K 6 ch 56 K—B 2

Cleverly winning a piece. The whole game is played in excellent fashion by Mr. Wainwright.

57 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,626.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. R. P. MICHELL Mr. H. W. SHOOSMITH
(London). (Brighton).

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5 3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4 4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles 5 B—K 2
6 R—K sq 6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3 7 P—Q 3
8 P—B 3 8 B—Kt 5
9 P—Q 4 9 Q—Q 2
10 P—Q R 4 10 Castles

.....The opening is extremely well played by Black, who has now an excellent game.

11 K—R sq 11 Kt—Q R 4
12 B—B 2 12 P—Q B 4
13 P—Q 5

After 13 P × B P, and the exchange of Qs, the Black Ks would first get into the field.

14 Q Kt—Q 2 13 Kt—Kt 2
15 Kt—B sq 14 P—B 5
16 Kt—Kt 3 15 Kt—B 4

He cannot play to K 3, on account of the obvious reply Kt × P.

17 P—K R 3 16 Q—Kt 2
18 P × P 17 B—Q 2
19 R × R 18 P × P
19 R × R

20 Kt—R 4 20 P—Kt 3
.....If 20., Kt × Q P; 21 K Kt—B 5, B × Kt; 22 Kt × B, Kt—B 3; 23 Kt × P, &c.
21 P—B 4 21 K Kt × K P
22 Kt × Kt 22 B × Kt
23 Kt × Kt 23 P × Kt
24 R × P 24 R—R 8
25 K—R 2 25 P—Kt 5

.....Threatening to win at least the exchange by P—Kt 6 and B—K B 3.

26 Q—Q 2 26 B—K B 3
27 R—K 2 27 Q—B 2
28 P—Q 6 28 Q—R 4
29 P × P 29 P × P
30 B—K 4 30 P—B 6
31 Q—B 2

A blunder. P × P was imperative, though even this should not have saved the game.

32 Q × P 31 P—Kt 6 !
33 B—Q 5 32 R × B
34 B × P ch 33 P × P
35 B—Kt 8 34 K—Kt 2
35 P—Kt 8 = Q 35 P—Kt 8 = Q

.....A blunder which robs him of a well-deserved victory. He had only to play K—R 3 to win easily, as if then 36 Q—B 7, Black plays B—Kt 2; and if 37 R—K 5, Q × R !

36 Q—B 7 ch 36 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,627.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

24 Kt—Kt 4

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. R. P. MICHELL
(*London.*)Mr. BELLINGHAM
(*Dudley.*)

He dare not play P—K B 4, on account of B—R 3.

24 K—R sq

..... He cannot well play B × Kt, as the open R file would be very dangerous.

25 Kt—K 3

This allows the Black B to come into the game with great effect, but in any case White's game was difficult. R—K B sq might have been tried, although the reply P—K R 4, followed by K—R 2 and B—R 3, would still have prevented P—K B 4.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—Q R 3 |
| 4 B—R 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 R—K sq | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 P—B 3 | 8 B—Kt 5 |
| 9 P—Q 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Q Kt—Q 2 | 10 Q Kt—R 4 |
| 11 B—B 2 | 11 P—B 4 |
| 12 Kt—B sq | 12 Kt—K sq |

.....So far the opening has been played in the most approved modern manner.

13 P—K R 3 13 B—K 3

.....Best, as White threatens to plant a Kt in at Q 5. Indeed at the next move Kt—K 3 was expected.

14 Kt—Kt 3 14 P—Kt 3
15 P—Q 4 15 P—B 3

.....In order to play Q—B 2, without allowing the reply Kt—Kt 5.

16 P—Q Kt 3 16 Kt—K Kt 2
17 B—K 6 17 R—B 2
18 Q—Q 2 18 K B—B sq
19 Q R—Q sq 19 Q—B 2
20 B × Kt 20 R × B

.....Not B × Kt, as in addition to the fact that the B is better at B sq, where it is available for both wings, there is the objection 21 P × P, P × P; 22 Q—Q 6 !, with the better game.

21 R—K 2

Played as a precautionary measure against the continuation 21...., B P × P; 22 P × P, R—B sq.

22 Kt—R 2 21 Kt—Kt 2
23 P—Q 5 22 R—B 2
23 B—Q 225 B—R 3
26 Q—Q 3 26 Q R—K B sq
27 P—Q B 4 27 P—Kt 5
28 P—B 3 28 P—B 4
29 P × P

The alternative Kt (Kt 3)—B sq was distinctly unpromising, as Black would have played Q—Q sq and R 5 or Kt 4, reserving the proper moment for P—B 5.

29 P × P
30 Kt(K3)—Bsq 30 Q—Q sq
31 Kt—K 5

His position is so cramped that he has no good move. Black threatens Q—R 5 and B—B 5 or P—B 5.

31 Q—R 5
32 P—K Kt 4 32 P—K 5

..... Decisive. A curious position, the Q having no square to which to play.

33 B P × P 33 P × Kt P
34 P—K 5

If Kt (R 5)—Kt 3, the reply R—B 6 is immediately fatal.

34 B—B 4
35 Q—Kt 3 35 Q × Kt
36 P—K 6 36 B × B
37 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,628.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BELLINGHAM	Rev. W. C. PALMER
(Dudley).	(Manchester).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Kt—K 5 |
| 7 B×B | 7 Q×B |
| 8 P×P | |

The alternative variation 8 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 9 Kt—Q 2 is, we think, preferable.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 9 P×Kt | 9 P×P |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 Castles |
| 11 Q—B 2 | 11 Kt—B 3 |
| 12 Castles | 12 P—B 4 |
| 13 P—B 4 | |

Perhaps K R—K sq should have been played, as after 13..., P—B 5, 14 B—B sq, White would have chances of a more complicated attack, although the extra Q side Pawns of Black would cause trouble.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| | 13 Q P×P |
| 14 B×P | 14 P×P |
| 15 P×P | 15 Q—Q 3 |
| 16 Q—Kt 3 | |

To prevent the Black R from moving.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 16 B—Kt 5 |
| 17 Q R—Q sq | |

After 17 Kt—K 5, B—R 4 !; 18 Q×P, Q×P; 19 K R—K sq, there does not appear to be much in the game.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| | 17 B×Kt |
| 18 Q×B | 18 Q R—B sq |
| 19 B—Q 3 | |

In order in some cases to be able to play B—Kt sq. If 19 B—Kt 3, the reply P—Q Kt 4, followed by Q—Kt 3, would be strong.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 19 R—B 2 |
| 20 K R—K sq | 20 K R—Q sq |
| 21 B—K 4 | 21 P—Q Kt 3 |

.....If the B be taken, White gets great command of the board.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 22 Q—Q Kt 3 | |
|-------------|--|

Black threatens R—B 5; 23 P—Q 5, Q—Kt 5, followed by R—Q 5, with a fine game.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 22 R—K 2 |
| 23 P—B 3 | 23 K R—K sq |
| 24 Q—Q 3 | 24 P—K Kt 3 |
| 25 R—K 2 | 25 Kt—Q 4 |
| 26 Q—Kt 3 | 26 R—B 2 |
| 27 R—Q B 2 | 27 R×R |
| 28 B×R | |

A blunder, as the resulting position leaves him no hope. White was pressed for time, and did not see that he could play 28 R×R, Kt—K 6; 29 Q—B 6, with a perfectly safe game.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 28 Kt—B 5 |
| 29 Q—B 4 | 29 R—K 7 |
| 30 Q—B 8 ch | |

This was played also under time pressure, with the idea of preventing the Kt ch at R 6 after P—Kt 3, but owing to Black's powerful and ingenious reply is immediately fatal.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 30 K—Kt 2 |
| 31 P—Kt 3 | 31 Q—R 6 |
| 32 Q—K Kt 4 | |

There is nothing to be done. 1 B—Kt 3, Q—Kt 7 wins.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 32 Q—K 6 ch |
| 33 Resigns. | |

GAME No. 2,629.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W. WARD	Mr. C. H. SHERRARD
(London).	(Birmingham).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt × P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 Q—K 2 | 6 P—B 4 |
| 7 P × P | 7 Castles |
| 8 B × Kt | |

It would have been better to preserve the Bishop.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 9 Kt—Q 4 | 8 Kt P × B |
| | 9 B—B 4 |

.....An excellent move, as the Pawn given up is almost immediately recovered.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 10 Kt × K B P | 10 P—Q 4 |
| 11 Kt—K 3 | 11 Q—K 2 |
| 12 Kt—Q 2 | |

He dare not play P—K B 4, as the reply P—Q 5 wins at least a piece.

- | |
|-------------|
| 12 Q × P |
| 13 Q × Kt |
| 14 B—Q 2 |
| 15 Q R—K sq |
| 16 R—B 3 |
| 17 Q—B 5 |
| 18 R—K 4 |

.....Black has now obtained a fine position, and having all his pieces on the most commanding squares, threatens an attack on the R's file with both his Rooks and the Q.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 19 P—Q Kt 4 | 19 B—Kt 3 |
| 20 P—Q R 4 | 20 P—Q R 3 |
| 21 Q—Kt 3 | |

A blunder, but in any event he had a poor game; e.g., 21 R—K 2, B—B 4, followed by B—B 6 and R—K 3, winning. White is quite without resource.

- | |
|-------------|
| 21 R × Kt |
| 22 B × B ch |
| 23 Q—B 5 ch |
| 24 P—R 3 |
| 25 R × P ch |
| 26 Resigns |

GAME No. 2,630.

King's Knight Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BLACKBURNE	Mr. W. H. GUNSTON
(London).	(Cambridge).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—K 2 | |

Throughout this tournament Mr. Blackburne, contrary to his usual custom, has not shewn any disposition to play the opening aggressively, apparently waiting for his opponent to commit himself.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 4 Castles | 3 B—B 4 |
| 5 P—Q 3 | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 5 K Kt—K 2 |
| | 6 Castles |

- | |
|-------------|
| 7 B—Kt 3 |
| 8 P—B 4 |
| 9 B × P |
| 10 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 11 B—K 3 |
| 12 R P × Kt |
| 13 P × P |
| 14 Kt × Kt |
| 15 Q—Q 2 |
| 16 Kt—R 5 |
| 17 Kt × P |

.....A likely looking sacrifice, having regard to the exposed position of the White King.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 18 K × Kt | 18 B × P ch |
| 19 K—Kt sq | 19 B × R |

20 B × B 20 R—R 4
 21 B—Kt 2 21 Q—Kt 5
 22 B—K 3 22 R—R 4
 23 R—K B sq 23 R—K sq
 24 R—B 3 24 Q—R 5
 25 B—B 2 25 Q—Q sq
 26 R—K Kt 3

White has now beaten off the attack, and now commences one on his own account, which is conducted with Mr. Blackburne's well-known skill, Black having no chance to utilise his numerical superiority in Pawns.

27 Q—Q sq 26 Q—Q 2
 28 B—Q 5 ch 27 R—R 3
 29 Q—B 3 28 K—R sq
 30 B—B 4 29 P—B 3
 31 B—Q 3 30 P—Q 4
 32 P—B 3 31 P—B 4
 32 R—K B sq

33 B—K 3 33 Q—K B 2
 34 P—B 5 34 R—R 4
 35 B—K B 4 35 R × P

..... This sacrifice was practically forced, as White threatens B—K 5, which would quickly decide the game in his favour.

36 B × R 36 Q × B
 37 Q—Kt 4
 Cleverly freeing his Q, and removing Black's last chance.

38 K—R 2 37 Q—Kt 8 ch
 39 K—R 3 38 Q × P ch
 Not R—Kt 2, because of Q × P defending the threatened mate.

40 B—K 5 39 R—K Kt sq
 A bolt from the blue.
 40 Resigns

GAME No. 2,631.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. W. WARD Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH
 (London). (Manchester).

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 B—Kt 5 4 Q Kt—Q 2
 5 P—K 3 5 B—K 2
 6 Kt—B 3 6 Castles
 7 B—Q 3 7 P—Q Kt 3
 8 P × P 8 P × P
 9 Kt—K 5 9 B—Kt 2
 10 P—K B 4 10 Kt—K 5
 11 B × B 11 Q × B
 12 Castles 12 P—K B 4

..... Otherwise White might play Kt × Q Kt and B × Kt, leaving a Kt against B and a superior Pawn position.

13 R—B sq 13 Q Kt × Kt

..... If 13... P—B 4; 14 Kt × Q Kt, Q × Kt; 15 B × Kt, followed by P × P winning a Pawn.

14 Q P × Kt 14 Kt × Kt
 15 P × Kt 15 P—B 4
 16 P—K R 3 16 Q R—B sq
 17 K—R 2 17 R—Q B 3

..... Preventing P—K Kt 4, because of P × P; and if Q × P, followed by R—R 3 and B—B sq, getting a strong attack on the R P.

18 B—K 2 18 R—R 3
 19 B—B 3 19 R—Q sq
 20 Q—B 2 20 B—B sq

..... The alternative P—Kt 3 would hopelessly shut in his R.

21 P—Kt 3 21 P—B 5

..... A serious error of judgment, which causes the loss of the Q P a few moves later. In fact the whole plan of counter attack by R—R 3 was faulty.

22 Q R—Q sq 22 Q—B 4
 23 R—Q 4 23 R—Q B 3
 24 K R—Q sq 24 B—K 3
 25 P—K 4

Black had anticipated Q—Q 2, and although White would gain a Pawn, Black would still have good chances on the Q side. The text move is pretty and decisive.

R—R 8 ch, and forces mate.

26 B x P 25 B P x P
26 P x B

.....If 26..., P—Kt 3, White would win cleverly by 27 B x P, P x B; 28 Q x P ch, K—B sq; 29 Q—B 6 ch, K—K sq; 30 P—B 5, B—B sq; 31 P—K 6, Q—K 2; 32 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq; 33 R—R 4, Q—Kt 2; 33

27 R x R ch 27 K—B 2
28 Q x P 28 Q—B 7 ch
29 Q—Kt 2

The rest is simple.

29 Q x Q ch
30 R—B 4
30 K x Q 30 R—B 4
31 P—Kt 4 31 P—Kt 3
32 K—B 3 32 R—R 4
33 K R—Q 2 33 R—R 6
34 K—K 4 34 R x B P
35 P—B 5, and wins.

GAME No. 2,632.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY W. H. GUNSTON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. H. GUNSTON Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE
(Cambridge). (Birmingham).

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4 3 P x P
4 P—K 5 4 Kt—K 5
5 Q x P

This is less risky than 5 Q—K 2, B—Kt 5 ch; 6 K—Q sq, which gives White a powerful attack.

6 P x P *en pass.* 5 P—Q 4
6 Kt x Q P 6 Kt x Q P
7 B—Q 3 7 Kt—B 3
8 Q—K B 4

The Q is here in a commanding position, and cannot very easily be attacked.

9 Kt—B 3 8 B—K 2
10 B—K 3 9 B—K 3
11 Castles Q R 10 P—Q R 3
11 Castles

.....This seems to invite an attack on the Castled King.

12 P—K R 4 12 Q—B sq
13 P—K Kt 4

Offering a Pawn for the sake of the open file.

14 Q R—Kt sq 13 B x Kt P
14 B—B 4 14 B—B 4
15 Q—Kt 3 15 P—K Kt 3
16 P—R 5 16 B x B
17 P x P

Giving up a piece for the attack.

18 Q—R 2 17 B x Kt P
18 K—Kt 2 19 R—R sq
19 Kt—Q 5 20 Kt x B
20 Kt x B 21 K—Kt sq
21 Q—K 5 ch 22 K—B sq
22 B—Q 4 23 Kt—Kt sq
23 Q x R ch 24 R x B
24 R x B

This wins the Kt, whichever way Black retakes.

25 Q x Kt ch 24 R P x R
26 R—K sq ch 25 K—K 2
26 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,633.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

noted that if Q R—B 2, Black would escape by B—Kt 8!

WHITE. Mr. W. WARD (London).	BLACK. Mr. W. H. GUNSTON (Cambridge).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
7 R—B sq	7 P—Q Kt 3
8 P×P	8 P×P
9 B—Q 3	9 B—Kt 2
10 Kt—K 5	10 P—B 4

.....If 10..., Kt×Kt; 11 P×Kt, Kt—Q 2; 12 B—B 4! If 12 B×B, Q×B; 13 P—K B 4, P—K B 3.

11 Castles 11 Kt—K 5

.....This loses a Pawn. Either R—B sq or Kt—K sq are sound defences.

12 B×B 12 Q×B
13 Kt×Q Kt 13 Q×Kt

.....He dare not play Kt×Q Kt on account of 14 B×P ch, K×B; 15 Kt×R ch, &c.

14 B×Kt	14 P×B
15 P×P	15 Q×Q
16 K R×Q	16 P×P
17 Kt—R 4	17 K R—B sq
18 Kt×P	18 B—B 3
19 R—B 3	19 P—K B 4
20 K R—Q B sq	20 B—Q 4
21 P—Q Kt 3	

Kt×P would have won another Pawn, as if Black replies K—K B sq, the following is likely: 22 Kt—Q 2, B×R P; 23 P—Kt 3, Q R—Q sq; 24 K R—B 2 and wins. It may be

22 P—K R 3	21 R—Q sq
23 Kt—R 6	22 P—Kt 4
24 Kt—Kt 4	23 B—B 2
25 Q R—B 2	24 R—Q 7
26 Kt—B 6	25 Q R—Q sq
27 R×R	26 R×R
28 K—R 2	27 R—Q 8 ch
29 Kt—Q 4	28 R—Q 2
30 R—B 5	29 B—Kt 3
31 Kt—K 6	30 R—K B 2
32 R—B 8 ch	31 P—K R 3
	32 K—R 2

.....K—B 2 gave him better chances.

33 R—B 7	33 R×R
34 Kt×R	34 K—Kt 2
35 K—Kt sq	35 K—B 3
36 K—B sq	36 K—K 4
37 K—K sq	37 P—Q R 4

.....In order to be able to play K—Q 3 without losing a Pawn.

38 K—Q 2	38 K—Q 3
39 Kt—Kt 5 ch	39 K—B 4
40 Kt—Q 4	40 K—Kt 5

Useless. P—B 5 at once was better.

41 Kt—B 2 ch	41 K—B 4
42 K—B 3	42 B—K sq
43 P—Q R 4	43 P—B 5
44 P—Kt 3	44 P—B 6
45 Kt—R 3	45 B—Q 2
46 P—Kt 4	46 P—R 4
47 P×P	47 B×K R P
48 Kt—B 4	48 B—Q 2
49 Kt×P and wins.	

If 49..., P—Kt 5; 50 Kt—B 4, P—Kt 6; 51 P×P, P—B 7; 52 Kt—Q 2 and wins.

GAME No. 2,634.

Sicilian Defence.

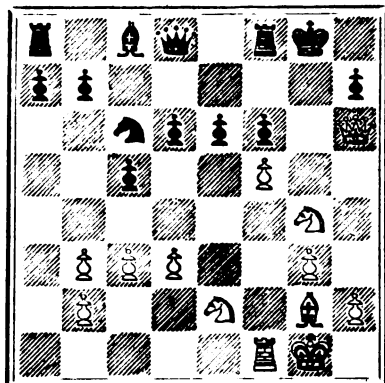
NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

Position after White's 20th move:—

WHITE.
Mr. BELLINGHAM
(Dudley).BLACK.
Mr. MACKENZIE
(Birmingham).

P × P.

BLACK (MR. MACKENZIE).



WHITE (MR. BELLINGHAM).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—K Kt 3 | 3 P—K Kt 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 2 | 4 B—Kt 2 |
| 5 K Kt—K 2 | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 P—Q 3 | 6 P—K 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 K Kt—K 2 |
| 8 B—K 3 | 8 Kt—Q 5 |

.....Black plays straight for the trap into which White unsuspectingly falls.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 9 Q—Q 2 | 9 K Kt—B 3 |
| 10 Kt—Q sq | 10 Q—R 4 |
| 11 P—B 3 | |

A blunder, losing the exchange.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 12 P × Kt | 11 Kt—Kt 6 |
| 13 B—R 6 | 12 Q × R |
| 14 B × B | 13 Castles |
| 15 Kt—K 3 | 14 K × B |
| 16 Kt—Kt 4 | 15 Q—R 4 |
| | 16 P—B 3 |

.....Best. If P—K B 4, White would win by 17 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 18 P × P.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 17 Q—R 6 ch | 17 K—Kt sq |
|-------------|------------|

.....Best. Otherwise White would win by P—B 5.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 18 P—K B 4 | 18 Q—Q sq |
| 19 P—B 5 | 19 Kt P × P |
| 20 P × P | |

See Diagram.

20 Kt—K 4

.....Best. If P × P, White wins by 21 B—Q 5 ch, K—R sq; 22 Kt—B 4, Q—K sq; 23 Kt—Kt 6 ch, Q × Kt; 24 Q × R ch, and mates next move.

21 R—B 4

This appears to be very strong, as it brings the R into the game and prevents immediate exchanges: but as a matter of fact it is the losing move, the key to the position being to reserve B 4 for the Kt. 21 Q—R 5 instead would have enabled White to draw at least, if not even to win, as the best line of play is 21..., Kt × Kt; 22 Q × Kt ch, K—R sq; 23 P × P, followed by Kt—B 4 and B—Q 5, shutting up Black's forces with a strong attack.

21 Q—K 2

.....Black avoids numerous traps with great skill. Here for instance, if 21..., Kt × P; 22 P × P, Kt × R; 23 Kt × Kt, followed by B—Q 5 and Kt—R 5, winning.

22 P—Q 4

22 P × K B P

.....Here again if Kt—Q 6, 23 B—K 4, Kt × R; 24 Kt × Kt (threatening P × P and B × R P), P × P; 25 B—Q 5 ch, K—R sq; 26 Kt—Kt 6, mate.

J 2a

- 23 B—Q 5 ch 23 K—R sq
24 Kt—B 2

There is nothing better. If Kt—K 3, Black wins a piece by Kt—B 2.

- 24 Kt—Kt 3
25 R—B 3

A better alternative was K—B sq, since the R could not be taken on account of the reply Kt×Kt, threatening Kt—Kt 6 ch. Black, however, instead of taking the R, could develop his pieces, and his superior forces should eventually win.

- 25 Q×Kt
26 R—K 3 26 Q—Q 7
27 B—B 7 27 Q×R

.....Unfortunately for White there is this resource as, apart from Black's abundance of material, White cannot get his Kt into play. Of course if R×B, R—K 8 forces mate.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 28 Q×Q | 28 R×B |
| 29 P×P | 29 P×P |
| 30 Q×P | 30 B—K 3 |
| 31 Kt—Q 3 | 31 R—Q 2 |
| 32 Q—K 3 | 32 B×P |
| 33 Kt—B 5 | 33 R—Q 8 ch |
| 34 K—B 2 | 34 B—B 2 |
| 35 P—B 4 | 35 Q R—Q sq |
| 36 Q—Q B 3 | 36 K—Kt 2 |
| 37 K—Kt 2 | 37 Q R—Q 7 ch |
| 38 K—R 3 | 38 Kt—K 4 |
| 39 Resigns. | |

GAME No. 2,635.

Irregular Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE Mr. H. E. ATKINS
(Birmingham). (Leicester)

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—Q 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 P—K 4 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 P—K Kt 3 |
| 6 Q—B 2 | |

Not likely to be at all useful in this position. B—Q 3 or K 2 was much better.

- 6 B—Kt 2
7 B—Q 2

The Queen's Fianchetto might very well have been employed, and looked promising.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 8 B—K 2 | 8 Q—K 2 |
| 9 P—K R 3 | 9 P—K R 3 |
| 10 Castles Q R | |

Altogether too risky. Better would have been Castles K R.

- 10 Kt—Kt 3
11 P—Q B 5

Still pursuing his risky policy. However it is difficult to suggest a good plan. Perhaps P—K Kt 4 at once should have been played.

- | |
|-------------|
| 11 P×B P |
| 12 K Kt—Q 2 |
| 13 Castles |
| 14 Kt—Q 4 |
| 12 P×K P |
| 13 Kt—K 4 |
| 14 B—B 3 |

.....Black's last few moves have all been played with the one object of gaining a Pawn.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 15 P—K R 4 | 15 P—Kt 3 |
| 16 P—R 5 | 16 Kt×B |
| 17 P×Kt | |

Q or Kt×Kt was stronger.

- | |
|-------------|
| 17 Kt×P |
| 18 Kt×Kt |
| 19 P×P |
| 20 B—B 4 ch |
| 21 Kt—Q 6 |
| 18 Q×Kt |
| 19 P×P |
| 20 K—R sq |
| 21 B—K 3 |

.....Best. Of course if Q×P, 22 R×P ch, and wins the Q.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 22 B×B | 22 Q×B |
| 23 Kt—K 4 | 23 Q R—Q sq |
| 24 Q R—B sq | 24 Q—B 5 |

.....Threatening R—Q 6,
winning.

25 Q R—Q sq 25 Q—K 3
26 Q R—Kt sq 26 K—Kt sq

.....In order to take the K
off the file facing the R, and also
incidentally to be able in some instan-
ces to take the White Q B P with his
Q, without the difficulties of R × P ch.

27 R—R 3 27 P—B 5

28 R—Q sq 28 R × R ch
29 K × R 29 R—Q sq ch
30 K—K 2 30 Q—Kt 5 ch
31 R—B 3 31 K—Q 6

.....Of course if Q × P, 32
Kt—B 6 ch, B × Kt; 33 R—Kt 3,
followed by Q × P ch.

32 Kt—Q 2 32 R × B P
33 Q—R 4 33 Q—Q 2
34 Resigns.

GAME No 2,636.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

20 Q—B sq 20 P—R 3
21 B—K 5 21 K—R 2

WHITE.

BLACK.

Rev. W. C. PALMER
(*Manchester*).

Mr. W. WARD
(*London*).

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5 4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3 5 P—Q B 3
6 Kt—K B 3 6 Q—R 4
7 Kt—Q 2

The fashionable move. A good
alternative is B × Kt.

8 Q—B 2 7 B—Kt 5
9 Kt × Kt 8 Kt—K 5
10 B—R 4 9 P × Kt
11 B—K 2 10 P—K 4
12 Castles 11 Castles
13 P—B 5 12 P—K B 4
14 P × P 13 P × P
15 P × B 14 B × Kt
16 B—Kt 3 15 Kt—K B 3
17 B—Q 6 16 B—K 3
18 P—Q B 4 17 R—B 2
19 P—K Kt 3 18 P—K Kt 4
19 R—K sq

.....Black has succeeded in
preparing a formidable K side attack,
but his centre is left very weak, and
liable to be broken up at any moment.

.....With the object of play-
R—K Kt sq.

22 Q—Kt 2

Threatening to play B × Kt, followed
by Q × P ch.

22 B—B sq

23 P—Q 5

A powerful move, which practically
forces Black into the ingenious but not
quite sound sacrifice which follows.

23 P—B 5
24 B × Kt 24 P—B 6

.....The idea is clever
enough, but not quite sound. If the
B retreat to K sq, Black would get a
winning attack by Q—B 2 and Q—Q 2
etc.

25 B × P

Pretty and decisive. After the B is
taken White gives mate in four moves,
by Q—B 2 ch, Q—Kt 6 ch, Q × P ch,
and K—R 8, mate.

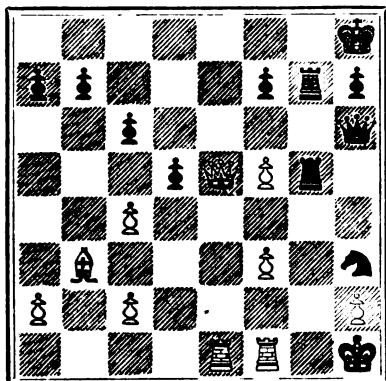
25 P × B
26 Q—B 2 ch 26 Resigns.

.....A neat and instructive
ending to a well fought game.

Position after Black's 28th move :—

K R—Kt 4.

BLACK (MR. BELLINGHAM).



WHITE (MR. WARD).

29 R—K 2

His best plan was 29 Q—Q 4, P—B 3; 30 R—K 8 ch, R—Kt sq; 31 R×R ch, R×R; 32 P—B 5 (otherwise P—B 4 wins at once for Black, since he could continue Q—Kt 4 or Q—Q 7, according to circumstances), Q—Kt 4; 33 Q—Kt 4, Kt—B 7 ch; 34 R×Kt, Q—B 8 ch; 35 K—Kt 2, R×Q ch; 36 P×R, Q—K 6, and should win without difficulty.

29 P—B 3
36 Q—Q 4 30 Q—R 4

..... Decisive, as it is now impossible for White to defend his two weak spots, viz: K—Kt sq and K—B 3.

31 Q—K 3 31 Q×P ch
Black mates in three.

GAME No. 2638.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. V. L. WAHLTUCH MR. R. P. MICHELL
(Manchester). (London).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Castles |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 7 P×P | 7 P×P |
| 8 B—Q 3 | 8 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 R—Q B sq | 9 P—B 4 |
| 10 Castles | 10 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 11 B—Kt sq | 11 R—K sq |
| 12 Kt—K 2 | |

We cannot recommend this. Q—K 2 and the usual development by Kt—K 5, K R—Q sq, &c., is better.

12 Kt—R 4
13 Kt—B 4

This manoeuvre though pretty is not really strong, and results in Black getting a free game.

- | |
|------------|
| 13 B×B |
| 14 Kt×Kt |
| 14 P—Kt 3 |
| 15 Kt×B |
| 15 Q×Kt |
| 16 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 16 P—B 5 |

..... Underrating the coming attack. P—B 4, Q—K 2, and Kt—B 3 would have given him a good game.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 17 P—B 4 | 17 Q—R 5 |
| 18 R—B 3 | 18 Kt—B 3 |
| 19 Kt—B 5 | |

Pretty and forceful, since Black cannot take without losing his Q.

- | |
|-----------|
| 19 Q—R 4 |
| 20 Kt—Q 6 |
| 20 R—K 2 |
| 21 Q—K sq |
| 21 Q—R 3 |
| 22 R—R 3 |
| 22 Q—Kt 2 |
| 23 Q—R 4 |

He cannot advantageously play Kt—B 5, as the following shows: 23.., P×Kt; 24 R—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 5; 25 B×P, R×P!, and White's Pawns are weak.

23 B—B sq

24 B—B 5

Again prettily played, as if 24...,
P x B; 25 R—Kt 3 wins Q or R.

24 B—K 3

25 P—K 4

This appears to be the only way to
continue the attack, and this is not
quite satisfactory, as presently shown.

25 P x P

26 B x B

26 R x B

27 Kt x Q B P

Position after White's 27th move :—

Kt x Q B P.

BLACK (MR. MICHELL).



WHITE (MR. WAHLTUCH).

27 R—Q sq

.....Here Black misses his
chance. R—Q B sq, threatening P—
Q Kt 4, wins. White's only reply ap-
pears to be K R—Q B 3, after which
Kt—Q 4, followed by Q x P ch, settles
matters.

28 Kt—K 5

28 R x P

29 R—B 7

29 R—Q 8 ch

30 K—B 2

30 R (K 3)—Q 3

31 R—B 8 ch

If R x B P, R (Q 8)—Q 7 ch, and
draws, at least, since if 32 K—K 3 or
Kt 3, Q x K, mating if Q B taken.

31 R—Q sq

32 R x R ch

32 R x R

33 R—Q B 3

33 R—K B sq

.....Now the point of Black's
faulty 27th move is seen, especially
having regard to his R being pinned.

34 R—B 7

34 Kt—Q 4

35 R x R P

35 P—R 3

36 Q—Kt 3

36 Q—B 3

37 K—K sq

37 Kt x P

38 Kt—Kt 4

38 Q—Q 3

39 Kt x P ch

39 K—R 2

40 Kt x P

40 Q—Kt 5 ch

41 Q—Q B 3

41 Kt x P ch

42 K—B sq

42 Q x Q

43 P x Q

43 K—Kt 2

44 K x Kt

44 R x Kt

45 R x R ch

45 K x R

46 K—B 2

46 K—K 3

47 P—B 4

Position after White's 47th move :—

P—B 4.

BLACK (MR. MICHELL).



WHITE (MR. WAHLTUCH).

47 K—Q 3

.....A mistake. Here K—
K 4 would have drawn at least. e.g.,
48 K—K 3, P—K Kt 4; 49 P—K R 3,
K—B 4; 50 P—Q R 4, K—K 4; 51
P—B 5, P x P; 52 P—R 5, K—Q 4;
53 P—R 6, K—B 3; 54 K x P, K—
Kt 3; 55 K—Q 5, K x P; 56 K x P,
K—Kt 2; 57 K—Q 5, K—B 2; 58
K—K 5, K—Q 2; 59 K—B 5, K—
K 2, and Black gets to R square.
After this lapse the ending is very
cleverly played by Wahlutuch who is
able to force a win in all variations.

48 K—K 3	48 K—B 4	56 K—Kt 6	56 K—R 6
49 K × P	49 K × P	57 K—Kt 5	57 K × P
50 P—K R 4	50 P—Q Kt 4	58 K × P	58 K—Kt 7
51 K—K 5	51 P—Kt 5	59 K—B 4	59 K—B 7
52 K—Q 6	52 K—Kt 4	60 K—Q 4	60 K—Q 7
53 K—Q 5	53 K—R 5	61 K—K 5	61 K—K 6
54 K—B 4	54 K—R 4	62 K—B 6	62 K—B 5
55 K—B 5	55 K—R 5	63 K × P	63 Resigns

GAME No. 2,639.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

The only move to retain the Pawn.

WHITE.
Rev. W. C. PALMER
(Manchester).

BLACK.
Mr. H. E. ATKINS
(Leicester).

- 1 P—Q 4 1 Kt—K B 3
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—Q 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Q Kt—Q 2
4 Kt—K B 3 4 P—K 4
5 P—Q 5 5 P—K Kt 3
6 P—K 4 6 B—Kt 2
7 B—Q 3 7 P—Q R 3
8 B—K 3 8 Q—K 2
9 P—K R 3 9 P—K R 3
10 R—Q B sq 10 Kt—R 4
11 P—K Kt 3

Best. If Q—Q 2, Black plays Q—B 3, with a good game.

- 12 Q—Q 2 11 Castles
13 P—K Kt 4 12 K—R 2
13 Kt—B 5

.....This continuation, involving the temporary loss of a Pawn, was evidently anticipated by Black, as in answer to the alternative Kt—B 3, P—Kt 5 would give White a strong attack.

- 14 B × Kt 14 P × B
15 Q × P 15 Kt—B 4
16 Q—K 3 16 P—B 4
17 Kt P × P 17 P × P
18 Kt—Q 2

- 18 B—Q 2
19 B—Kt sq 19 K—R sq
20 P—Kt 4 20 Kt × P
21 Q Kt × Kt 21 P × Kt
22 Q × P 22 Q R—K sq
23 Q × Q ch

Forced, otherwise Black retires the Q, with a winning attack.

- 23 R × Q ch
24 B—Q 5
25 P—B 3 25 R—K Kt sq
26 K—K 2

The alternative was 26 Kt—Kt 3, B—K 4; 27 R—B 2, where, however, Black's position would be well worth the Pawn.

- 26 R—Kt 7 ch
27 K—Q 3 27 B—K 4
28 QR—KKtsq 28 Q R—Kt 2
29 R × R 29 R × R
30 P—B 4

An error of judgment. R—K sq was the correct continuation, in which case Black regains his Pawn and has slightly the better game.

- 30 R—Kt 6 ch
31 K—B 2 31 B × B P
32 R—K B sq 32 B—K 4
33 R—B 3

If 33 B—B 5, B—R 5 ch; and if 34 Kt—Kt 3, K—B 6 ch.

34 R × R	33 R × P	39 P × P	39 P—Q 4
35 Kt—B 3	34 B × R	40 B—Q 3	40 B × P
36 P—B 5	35 B—B 3	41 B × P	41 K—B 3
37 P—R 4	36 K—Kt 2	42 Kt—Q 4	42 B—R 4
	37 B—K 2	43 Kt—Kt 3	43 B—Kt 3
.....This forcing move practically settles matters, as White is forced to submit to the break up of his Pawn position. For example if he try 38 P—Kt 5, P × B P (R P × P only draws on account of the reply P—B 6); 39 P—Q 6, P × P; 40 B × P, P × P; 41 P—R 5 B—Q sq.			
38 P—B 6	38 P × P	44 P—R 5	44 B—R 2
		45 K—B 3	45 K—K 4
		46 B—Kt 5	46 B—Kt 7
		47 Kt—B sq	47 P—Q 5 ch
		48 K—B 4	48 K—Q 3
		49 Kt—K 2	49 B × P
		50 B—R 6	50 B—Q 4 ch
		51 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,640.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BELLINGHAM	Mr. BLACKBURNE
(Dudley).	(London).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P × P
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—Q R 3
5 P—K 3	5 Kt—K B 3
6 P—Q R 4	6 P—B 4
7 B × P	7 P × P
8 P × P	8 Kt—B 3
9 Castles	9 B—K 2
10 B—K 3	10 Castles
11 Q—K 2	11 Q—R 4
12 B—B 4	

In order to prevent the advance of the K P.

13 K R—Q sq	12 B—Q 2
14 B—Q 2	13 Kt—Q 4
15 Q—Q 3	14 B—Kt 5
	15 Kt—B 3

.....White threatens Kt—Kt 5, followed by B—Kt 3 and B 2.

16 B—Kt 3	16 Q—R 4
17 R—K sq	

With the object of bringing his Q R—Q sq. Better would have been B—B 2 at once.

17 Q R—Q sq
18 Kt—K 5

Useless. Both players were here much pressed for time. Q—K 3 or K 2 should have been played.

18 B—K sq
19 B—Q 3
20 B—Kt sq
21 B × Kt
22 B × B
19 Kt—B 3
20 Kt—K 2
21 Kt—B 4

White's game now appears to look better. Black probably on account of time difficulties wasted time with his B, which he was compelled to give up immediately upon its being played to a good position.

22 Kt—Q 4
23 Q—Kt 3
24 P—R 3
25 Q—B 3
26 K Kt—K 2
23 B—Q 2
24 Q—K 2
25 Q R—B sq
26 Q—K 4

..... If Q—B 4, 27 Q—R 4, Q Kt—K 2; 28 B—B 2, Q—B 3; 29 B—Kt 5, and wins.

27 B—B 2 27 Kt—Kt 3
28 B—K 3 28 R—Q 4

.....Of course if P—K 4,
Black plays P×P, followed by B—B 5,
winning the exchange.

29 B—Kt 3 29 R—Q sq
30 R—B 3

White has now a very strong game,
and considerable prospects of a winning
attack. With this move, however, he
lets slip his opportunity, and allows
Black to simplify the position and
reduce it to a draw. Instead of the
text, White should have played R—B
5, which not only limits the action of
the Black Q, but threatens P—Kt 4
with a powerful K side attack.

30 Kt—R 4
31 Kt—K 5

White is forced to permit the exchange

of his B for the Kt on account of the
threat of B—B 3.

31 Kt×B
32 B×P
33 R—Kt sq

.....This forces the draw at
once, despite the ragged Pawns with
which Black is left, because of the
Bishops of opposite colours. It may
be noted that Black could not play
Kt×Kt on account of the reply P×
Kt winning a piece.

34 Kt×Kt 34 Q×Kt
35 Q×Q 35 P×Q
36 R—R 7 36 B—Kt 4
37 R—Q B sq 37 K R—B sq
38 K R—B 7 38 R×R
39 R×R 39 B—K sq
40 B—B sq 40 R—Kt 3

Drawn game.

GAME No. 2,641.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. H. E. ATKINS (Leicester).	Mr. C. H. SHERRARD (Stourbridge).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt×P	3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt×P
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt×Kt
6 Q P×Kt	6 B—K 2
7 B—K 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 P—K R 3	8 P—Q R 3

.....Foreseeing that White
intends Castling on the Q side, and
preparing to attack him.

9 Q—Q 2 9 B—K 3
10 Castles 10 P—Q Kt 4

.....It would have been safer
for Black to Castle on the Q side.

11 K—Kt sq 11 R—Q Kt sq
12 P—K Kt 4 12 P—Q R 4
13 Kt—Kt 5

White's strongest continuation. If
Kt—Q 4, Black would release himself
by Kt×Kt.

13 Q—Q 2
14 Kt×B 14 P×Kt
15 P—K B 4 15 Castles
16 B—Kt 2 16 P—Kt 5
17 P—B 4 17 P—R 5

.....This move is weak, as is
shewn in the sequel. Better would
have been K—R sq.

18 P—K B 5

A strong move, to which there is no
satisfactory reply. If P×P, 19 Q—
Q 5 ch, winning a piece.

18 Kt—Q sq
19 B—K 4 19 P×P
20 B×P 20 Q—K sq

.....If Q—B 3; 21 Q—Q 3,
P—Kt 3; 22 B×l' winning.

21 Q R—K sq 21 P—Kt 3
22 B—K 4 22 P—B 3

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 23 P—R 4 | 23 Kt—K 3 | 28 R—K 6 | 28 R—B 3 |
| 24 P—R 5 | 24 P—Kt 4 | 29 K R—K sq | 29 R × R |
| 25 B—B 5 | 25 Kt—B 5 | 30 R × R | 30 Q—K B sq |
|If Kt moves elsewhere,
B × P, and wins. | | 31 R—Kt 6 ch | 31 Resigns. |
-
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|--|--|
| 26 B × Kt | 26 P × B |If K—R sq, 32 Q—Q 4
ch; and if K—B 2, 32 B—K 6 ch
wins the Q. | |
| 27 Q—Q 3 | 27 P—R 3 | | |

GAME No. 2642.

Four Knights' Game.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN	Mr. H. E. ATKINS
(London).	(Leicester).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—K 2 | |

Here B—Kt 5 is more attacking, but Mr. Blackburne of late years has shewn a predilection to restrain himself in the opening.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 5 Kt—Q 5 | 4 B—Kt 5 |
| 6 Kt × Kt ch | 5 B—R 4 |

There is nothing better, owing to his inability to play P—Q 4.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 7 Castles | 6 Q × Kt |
| 8 P—Q 3 | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 9 B—K 3 | 8 B—Kt 3 |
| 10 Q—Q 2 | 9 Castles |
| 11 P—Q R 4 | 10 Q—K 2 |

A good move, compelling the exchange of Bishops and so obtaining an open file.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 12 P × B | 11 B × B |
| | 12 P—B 4 |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 13 P × P | 13 B × P |
| 14 P—K 4 | 14 B—Q 2 |
| 15 R—B 2 | 15 B—Kt 5 |

.....This and the previous move is not waste of time, as if White now replied Kt—Q 4, Black could continue R × R, compelling the White King to retake.

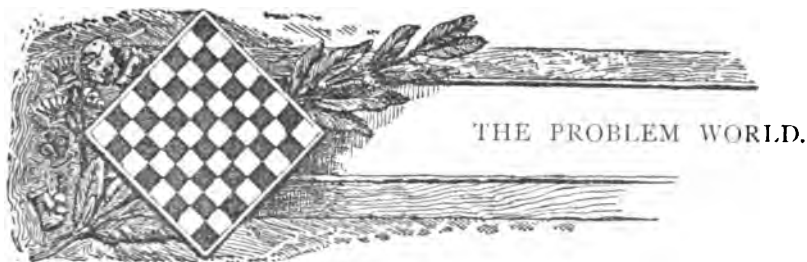
- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 16 Q R—K B sq | 16 B × Kt |
| 17 B × B | 17 R—B 3 |
| 18 B—Q sq | 18 Q R—K B sq |
| 19 P—B 3 | 19 P—K R 3 |
| 20 B—Kt 3 ch | 20 K—R 2 |
| 21 Q—K 3 | |

Threatening B—Q 5, winning a Pawn.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 22 P—Kt 3 | 21 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 23 P—R 5 | 22 Kt—Kt sq |
| 24 B—Q sq | 23 Kt—Q 2 |
| 25 P × P | 24 P—Kt 3 |
| 26 R × R | 25 R P × P |
| 27 K—Kt 2 | 26 Kt × R |
| 28 P—R 3 | 27 K—Kt 2 |
| 29 R × R | 28 Kt—Q 2 |
| | 29 Drawn. |

It has for some time been quite impossible to mature combinations on either side, and the game is consequently drawn.





All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS.

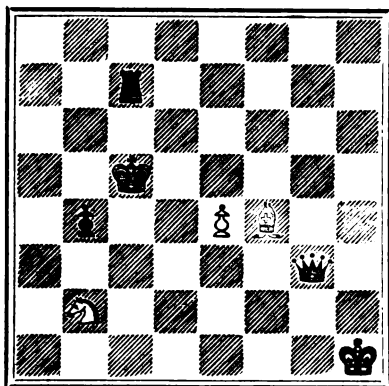
BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"The two Antipholuses, these two so like."

Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

No. 1.

BLACK.

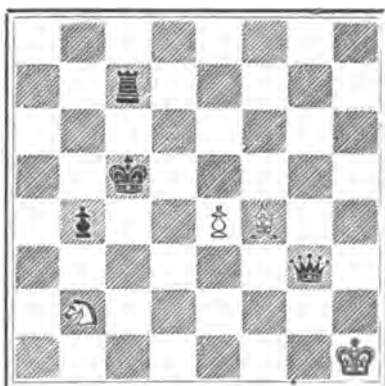


WHITE.

- 1.—White played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black retracts his last move.
- 3.—Black plays so as to allow—
- 4.—White Knight to give mate.
- 5.—No White Queen.

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 1.—White played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black retracts his last move.
- 3.—Black plays so as to allow—
- 4.—White Bishop to give mate.
- 5.—No White Queen.

By MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"I thank God I have been so well brought up that I can write my name."

II. *Henry VI.*, Act iv. Sc. 2.

"E-DI-T-I-I."

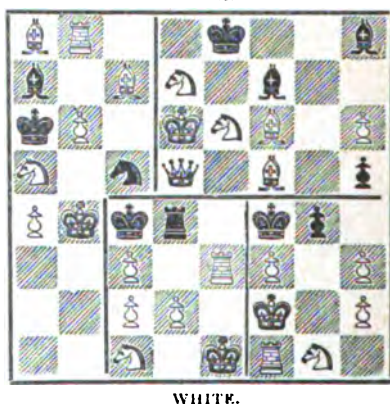
"E-LI-N-A."



In each problem White to play and mate in two moves
in its own division.

"H-E-LE-N."

"B-A-I-R-D."



In each problem White to play and mate in two moves
in its own division.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We have received from Mr. Alain C. White some advance sheets of *Chess Lyrics*, the posthumous work of the late Mr. A. F. Mackenzie. The type is clear, and the diagrams take up a whole

page with solutions and interesting criticisms and comments. The book promises to be first class in every respect. We are personally cognisant that there has been a thoroughness applied in its production which is a warranty to its usefulness.

Our Miniature Tourney.—Mr. A. C. White is preparing his award, which will reach us in due course—it can easily be seen that Mr. White's hands have been full of late.

It may interest many admirers of Mr. S. Loyd to learn that it is announced that he has initiated a monthly magazine devoted to puzzles and other like fare. Mr. Loyd is probably one of the most versatile men who have directed attention to puzzledom and its wonders.

Western Daily Mercury Fifth Problem Composing Tourney, for Two-movers, original, unpublished, direct mates. Judges: Baron F. Wardener, Taus, Bohemia; Dr. Otto Wurzburg, Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., and the Chess Editor, *Mercury*. Last date for mailing problems, November 1st, 1905. Prizes: first, £1; second, books or magazines to value 10s.; third, do. to 5s.; fourth, do. to 3s. 6d.; fifth, do. to 2s. Each composer may send three problems, accompanied each by motto and full solution; name and address in separate envelope to C. T. Blanshard, M.A., Totnes, England.

Through the generosity and suggestion of Mr. A. C. White, the *Norwich Mercury* has announced the conditions of a novel competition. The conditions are as follows:—(1) Tourney to be informal, but composers may add mottoes if they chose. (2) Each set of problems shall consist of one two-mover and one three-mover direct mate problems, which shall bear the following relation to one another. Each problem shall contain at least one 'model,' viz., pure and economical, mate in a principal variation, and these 'model' mates shall be as far as possible reproductions of one another, either in the climaxes of similar strategetic lines of play, or as given by similar or equivalent pieces in a similar way. The rest of the solutions and constructions of the two problems may resemble or differ from each other as the composer may choose, the object of the tourney being to show how far and with what success various model themes or mates can be treated in two and three move form. (3) Prizes will be given for the best sets, and the best two-mover and three-mover. Sound problems of unsound sets being eligible for the latter. (4) Two judges, one English and one American to be chosen. Mr. Max J. Meyer, of Bournemouth, England, and Mr. H. W. Barry, of Boston, U.S.A., have kindly consented to act. (5) Problems should be sent addressed to Chess Editor, *Mercury* Office, 45, London Street, Norwich, not later than February 1st, 1906. Extra time will be allowed composers abroad.

The following two problems have been selected to illustrate the above conditions—both are by Mr. G. Heathcote.

White: K at Q R 6, Q at Q R 3, B at Q B 7, Kts at K Kt 5 and K 7, P at K B 2. Black: K at Q 5, Q at K R 7, B at K R sq, Kt at Q 7, Ps at K Kt 3, 7, K B 5, Q 2 and Q B 5. Mate in two.

White: K at K R sq, Q at K sq, Bs at K Kt 4 and Q R 3, Kt at Q 6, P at Q B 2. Black: K at Q 5, B at K Kt 8, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K R 7, K Kt 3, Q 4, Q R 3 and 4. Mate in three.

The point common to both positions will be seen in the mate in the two-er after 1..., K—K 4, and in the three-er after 1..., B—B 7; 2 Q—R sq ch.

The Girls' Own Paper recently encouraged problem composers among its readers by holding a Tourney. Miss Hetty Wahltsch, of Rusholme, Manchester, took first prize for two-movers; and Miss Clara Finch, of Pau, France, was awarded similar honour for her three mover.

We hope next month to give if not all a selection of the problems submitted to the entrants of the over-the-board Solution Competitions of the B.C.F. Congress held at Southport at the time of writing. We mention this for the satisfaction of two or three correspondents who have made enquiry respecting the publication of the positions.

The British Chess Company have taken advantage of the suggestion we made to them in reference to their Chess Problem Index, a notice of which we gave at page 300 in our last issue. By the supplemental instructions which they have issued, the index should become a most useful record of problems filed by a collector, and moreover would prove most useful to the problem composer in keeping a reliable register of his own compositions.

The following position has been awarded first prize in the Barmen Problem Tourney:—White: K at Q R 2, Q at Q R 3, R at Q Kt 3, B at Q 2, Kt at K 7, Ps at K Kt 5 and Q B 6. Black: K at K 4, B at K Kt 7, Kts at K R 8 and Q R 2, Ps at K Kt 5, 6, K 3, 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 3 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

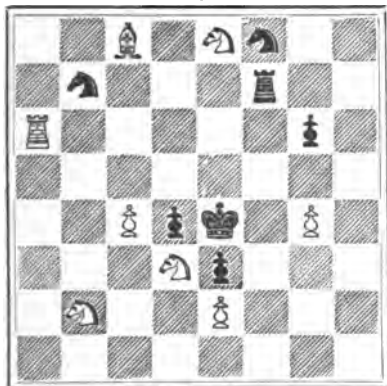
In the *Reading Observer*, of 27th May last, appears a three-er in its Tourney, under the motto of "An English Ditty," which in some respects is similar in strategy. We quote the case, as it strikes us as interesting, and not with the object of casting any aspersion upon the *R.O.* entry, since we regard the matter as a coincidence and nothing more. Here is "An English Ditty." White: K at K R 7, Q at K R 2, R at K R 3, B at K sq, Kt at Q 6, P at K R 4 and Q B 4. Black: K at Q 5, B at Q B 8, Ps at K B 4, K 3, Q 6, Q B 2, 4 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1979.

By P. H. WILLIAMS,
London.

BLACK.



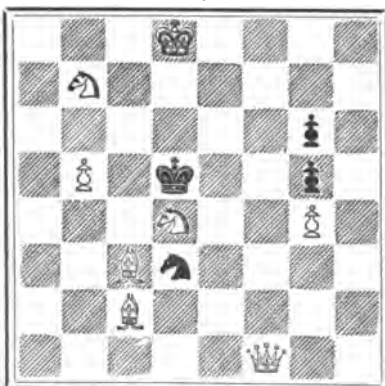
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1980.

By X. HAWKINS,
U.S.A.

BLACK.



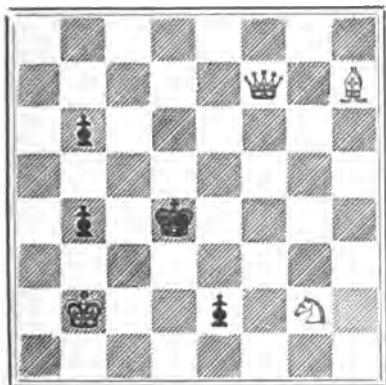
WHITE

White mates in two moves.

No. 1981.

By F. M. TEED,
New York.

BLACK.



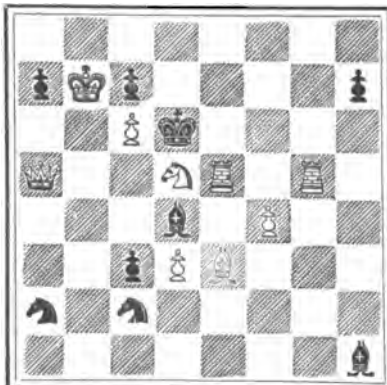
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1982.

By F. GAMAGE,
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

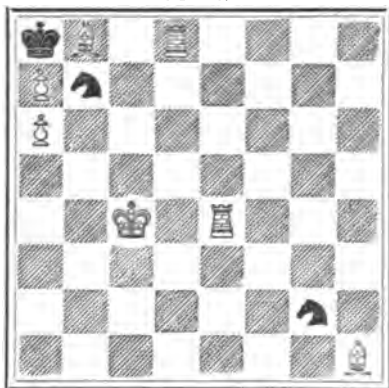
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1983.

By R. St. G. BURKE, Gorakhpur,
N.P., India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1984.

By N. M. GIBBONS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1985.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1986.

By N. R. S.,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP—SOUTHPORT CONGRESS, 1905.



Mr. C. H. SHEPARD, Rev. W. C. PALMER, Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN, Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE, Mr. G. E. WAINWRIGHT,
Mr. W. WARD, Mr. H. E. ATKINS, Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH,

Mr. H. W. SHOSMITH, Mr. W. H. GUNSTON, Mr. R. P. MICHELL, Mr. G. E. H. BELLINGHAM,


From Photos by Theo. J. Gilden, 203, Lord Street, Southport.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1905.

REVIEW OF A RECENT CHESS PUBLICATION.

BY "HOBART."

OME years ago, Mr. W. S. Kenny brought out his *Practical Chess Grammar*; more recently (in 1818) he has published a sequel, entitled *Practical Chess Exercises*. We have not been favoured with a copy of the earlier work, but, seeing that the author has described it as "designed to amuse and instruct the Learner, remove the difficulties of this elegant and scientific Game, and render it attainable by the Lowest Capacity," it is possible that our readers may consider it adapted to the requirements of some of their friends.

In the more advanced work the author explains and illustrates the Gambits and "what are technically called the Close Games." His careful definitions may be recommended to every thoughtful student of the game.

1.—"The Close Game is when he that plays first gives neither a Pawn nor a piece at the beginning of a game, unless he foresees some advantage from it."

2.—"A Gambit signifies that sort of game in which the first player at the second move sacrifices the king's bishop's pawn to the adverse king's, or the queen's bishop's to the queen's. He that plays the Gambit, that is, gives the king's bishop's pawn for nothing, always has the power of attacking the other, and will certainly win, unless the opponent plays well for about the first dozen moves."

The notation adopted by Mr. Kenny will doubtless commend itself to all chess editors with but limited space at their disposal. For example, "B—R 5 ch" is expressed briefly thus: "King's bishop to adverse king's castle's fourth square, and checks"; while "B—Q 6 mate" is given thus: "Queen's bishop gives check and mate at the adverse queen's third square."

We have much pleasure in quoting a couple of the Gambit Exercises, in the common notation, as indirect illustrations of the more modern improvements in these openings. We will begin with Exercise VIII., which shows how much simple amusement and kindly feeling may be evoked if only the game be played in a proper spirit. The opening is the invention of the late Mr. Cunningham, and the notes are by Mr. Kenny himself.

K I

WHITE.
 1 P—K 4
 2 P—K B 4
 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 B—Q B 4
 5 P—K Kt 3
 6 Castles
 7 K—R sq
 8 B × P ch

“The issue of the gambit opening will now be gradually seen.”

BLACK.
 1 P—K 4
 2 P × P
 3 B—K 2
 4 B—R 5 ch
 5 P × P
 6 P × P ch
 7 P—Q 3
 8 K × B
 9 K—K sq
 10 Q—R 5 ch
 10 P—K Kt 3
 11 Kt × P
 11 P × Kt
 12 Q × P ch

“If, instead of taking this pawn, you had taken the adversary's king's castle, you would have lost the game. See (A).”

12 K—K 2

.....(A move which may fairly be described as the height of courtesy.

Exercise XV. is another interesting example of the straightforward style which Mr. Kenny recommends to those “who have a knowledge of the game.”

WHITE.
 1 P—K 4
 2 P—K B 4
 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 B—Q B 4
 5 P—Q 4
 6 P—K R 4
 7 P × P
 8 R × R
 9 Kt—K 5
 10 Q—R 5
 11 P × P

BLACK.
 1 P—K 4
 2 P × P
 3 P—K Kt 4
 4 P—Q 3
 5 P—K R 3
 6 B—K Kt 2
 7 P × P
 8 B × R
 9 P × Kt
 10 Q—B 3
 11 Q—Kt 2

The alternative would have merely led to an uninteresting draw.—*Note by Reviewer.*)

13 Q—B 7 mate.

“From this result it may be remarked that the gambit opening gives the player of it a decided advantage in the attack; especially when playing with a novice in the game, it will excite a degree of astonishment in on his part, that, after so many captures, he should be so soon mated.”

(A).

12 Q × R 12 K—Q 2
 13 R—B 7 ch 13 K—B 3
 14 R—Kt 7

On this unexpected move Mr. Kenny remarks :—“You might still check the king with your queen at your queen's bishop's third square, but you could not maintain the attack.” Evidently, our author does not wish to sanction so ungentlemanly a device as a draw by perpetual check.

14 Q—Kt 4

.....“It is now needless to continue the game, as the Blacks are in a situation to mate with the queen at your knight's square.” (“The Blacks” is good.)

12 P—K 6 12 Kt—K R 3

.....“The defeat of the adversary hinges on this move.”

13 P × P ch 13 K—B sq
 14 Q B × P 14 B—Kt 5

.....(Conceived in the most accommodating spirit; there are other moves which might have interfered with “the whites” intentions.—*Note by Reviewer.*)

15 B × Q B P 15 B × Q
 16 B—Q 6 mate.

The last twenty-one exercises consist of “elegant” endings, free from excessive subtlety and largely dependent on sacrifices: indeed, we might suggest as a motto for this book, “Accepted Sacrifices are the Soul of Chess.” The following specimens have taught us a valuable lesson in humility. We had often met with the belief that a stalemate is a won game; though the

authorities could not always agree who was the winner. To our shame be it confessed, we have hitherto regarded this theory as a mere "drawing-room" invention, unrecognised by the more serious professors of the game. Mr. Kenny, however, puts the matter beyond reach of doubt: "*to be in a stale*" is equivalent to victory.

Exercise 63.—Position: White, K at Q sq, B at K 5, P at Q B 5; Black, K at Q Kt 8, P at Q Kt 2, P at Q R 7. White to move and win. The play is 1 B—Q R sq, K×B; 2 K—B sq, P—Q Kt 4; 3 P—B 6, &c. "Were you to take his pawn *en passant*, he would win by being in a stale"

Exercise 81.—White, K at Q sq, R at K R 4, R at K B 8. Black, K at Q 6, Q at K Kt 6, P at Q 7, P at Q B 5. White to play, and to win either by a stale, or giving check-mate. 1 R—Q 8 ch, K—Q B 6; 2 R—K R 3, Q×R; 3 R—Q 3 ch ("if he take either with his king, his queen, or his pawn, you win by being in a stale"), K—Kt 7; 4 R×Q, P—B 6; 5 R—R sq, K—Kt 6; 6 K—K 2, K—Kt 7; 7 K—Q 3, K—Kt 6; 8 R—Q Kt sq ch, K—R 2; 9 K—B 2, winning easily.

Exercise 82.—White, K at K 5, Q at Q 2. Black, K at K Kt 8, P at K B 7. "White to play, and has only one method of winning: 1 K—B 4, P Queens ch; 2 K—Kt 3, and wins. The adversary not being able to check your king without losing his queen, you give him check-mate next move. *Nota Bene*: If the adverse king were in your king's castle's square, instead of the knight's square, he would win, if you were to play your King as above: 1 K—B 4, P queens ch; 2 K—Kt 3, Q—Kt 8 ch; 3 K—R 3" (or, less obligingly, 3 K—B 3, drawn game: *Reviewer's Note*), "Q—K 6 ch. You now cannot take the queen without giving a stale, and therefore you lose the game."

The book concludes with a chapter entitled "Fragments on Chess," wherein, *inter alia*, the author suggests renaming the Queen the General or Marshall. As he most justly observes, it is absurd that the Pawn or common soldier should be able to change "even his sex," when he has penetrated into the entrenchments of the enemy; but that he should be elevated to the rank of General for such a feat seems more reasonable. Then the Bishop, Rook, and Pawn he proposes to re-christen aide-de-camp, archer, and artillery-man. The Johnsonian magnificence this would impart to a score must be obvious to the "Lowest Capacity." With so many competing "A's," the very slovenly practice of using only initial letters would be impossible, and (to take one example) for "P—Q B 4" we should read—"Artilleryman to his General's Aide-de-camp's fourth square." This is truly splendid.

As a final *bonne bouche* comes some admirable moral advice for all chess players, of which the following specimens may be here quoted. They are eminently suggestive of the "one touch of nature" which was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, so long as our noble game is played by mortal men. The third extract especially is noteworthy as a forcible sermon on that most appropriate text—"And they all with one consent began to make excuse."

"If your adversary is long in playing, you ought not to hurry him, or express any uneasiness at his delay. You should not sing, nor whistle, nor look at your watch, nor take up a book to read, nor make a

tapping with your feet on the floor, or with your fingers on the table, nor do anything that may distract his attention, for all these things displease, and they do not show your skill in playing, but your craftiness or your rudeness."

"You ought not to endeavour to amuse and deceive your adversary by pretending to have made bad moves and saying that you have now lost the game, in order to make him secure and careless, and inattentive to your schemes; for this is fraud and deceit, not skill in the game."

"When a vanquished player is guilty of an untruth to cover his disgrace, as—'I have not played for this long time, his method of opening the game confused me, the men were of an unusual size, &c.,' all such apologies (to call them no worse) must lower him in a wise person's eyes, both as a man and a chess player; and who will not suspect that he who shelters himself under such untruths in trifling matters, is no very sturdy moralist in things of greater consequence, where his fame or honour is at stake? A man of proper pride would scorn to account for his being beaten by one of these excuses, even if it were true, because they all have so much the appearance, at the moment, of being untrue."

On the whole, we much prefer Mr. Kenny as an exponent of Chess Ethics, to Mr. Kenny as a teacher of the "Close Games and Gambits." But perhaps it is only fair to add that the above excellent maxims are taken (without acknowledgment) from an Essay on "The Morals of Chess," by the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin.

AN HISTORICAL GAME.

(From the *Hamburger Nachrichten*.)



ON the occasion of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Hamburg Chess Club, the following game was reprinted in the literary supplement of the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. The game was contested in 1849. It was brought about by the sending of a challenge by the Luebeck Chess Club to the Hamburg Chess Club. On the Hamburg side, the playing committee consisted of Herr Henderson, Herr Hoffmann, and Herr Krueger, the first named of whom officiated as chairman. The notes, which are by Herr Kreuger, are described in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* as "the original annotations given without curtailment." The Scotch Gambit. White, the Luebeck playing committee; Black, the Hamburg playing committee.

WHITE.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 K Kt—B 3
- 3 P—Q 4
- 4 B—B 4
- 5 P—B 3
- 6 P—K 5
- 7 K B—Kt 5
- 8 P—Q Kt 4

BLACK.

- 1 P—K 4
- 2 Q Kt—B 3
- 3 P×P
- 4 B—B 4
- 5 Kt—B 3
- 6 P—Q 4
- 7 Kt—K 5

This is the first irregular move. It is accompanied by no immediate disadvantage. Yet if taken in combination with the well-considered doubling of the Black Q B P at Black's 10th move, it involves the transference of the attack from the first to the second player. In any case, moreover, Black must have gained a move. In order to admit of the development of the Black Q B P, the Bishop must have retired to Q Kt 3.

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|---------|
| 9 | Kt × P | 8 | B—Kt 3 |
| 10 | B × Kt | 9 | B—Q 2 |
| 11 | Castles | 10 | P × B |
| 12 | P—B 3 | 11 | Castles |
| | | 12 | P—Q B 4 |

.....This move seemed to come on our opponents as a surprise. They had assumed that the attacked Knight would be withdrawn to K Kt 4, and they had devised the continuation 13 B × Kt, Q × B; 14 P—K B 4. This plan had now to be abandoned.

13 P × P

If our opponents had allowed themselves to be misled into playing 13 P × Kt, our rejoinder would have been 13... P × Kt; and as a consequence of the position of the White King, our opponents could not have avoided disadvantage through the development of the Black Pawns. By the capture of the advanced Q B P they escaped this trap; and they made the remark at the time, "our Knight has a very wicked look."

14 K—R sq

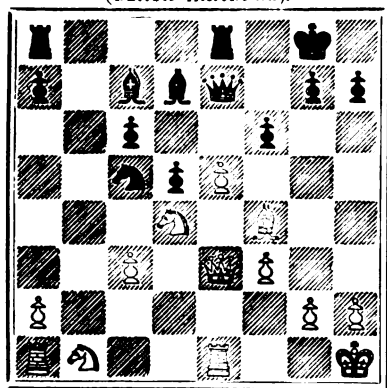
13 Kt × P
14 R—K sq

.....Instead of the move in the text, 14... P—K B 3 seems to lead to a quicker attack; and the question discussed by the Hamburg playing Committee was:—Shall it be the role of Julius Cæsar or the role of Fabius Cunctator? The oldest of the members of the committee was in favour of playing the part of Cæsar; but both his colleagues voted for the certainty that lay in the tactics of Fabius.

Position after Black's 18th move:—

P—B 3.

(BLACK HAMBURG).



WHITE (LUEBECK).

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 15 B—B 4 | 15 P—Q B 3 |
| 16 Q—Q 2 | 16 B—B 2 |
| 17 Q—K 3 | 17 Q—K 2 |
| 18 R—K sq | 18 P—B 3 |
| 19 Kt—Q 2 | |

Herewith White abandons the important King's Pawn as lost, but how was the Pawn to be saved? White would not exchange Queen for Rook and Bishop:—this may be advisable under some circumstances. Here, however, all Black's pieces are in play, and the changing-off of the White Queen would only accelerate White's defeat.

19 P × P
20 Kt(Q4)—Kt3 20 Kt—R 5

.....Instead of this, 20... Kt—K 5 suggested itself, an obvious and brilliant move which appeared to

the mind very strongly, because of the boldness with which the Knight would have devoted himself, like another Codrus, to death for his fatherland, the hostile Bishop being obtained in exchange. In an open game, a Bishop is stronger, as a rule, than a Knight, whose erratic movements disconcert a cautious player. In the present case, however, if the exchange had been made, the disadvantage would have remained that in addition to transforming a Black King's Pawn into a Bishop's Pawn, the cramped and obstructed White pieces would have obtained free playing room. Hence our preference was for the solid game, in which we kept the reins well in hand.

21 B—Kt 3

21 Q—B 2

.....In order to prevent the disagreeable advance of the hostile Q B P.

22 Q—Q 3

22 P—Q R 4

.....Necessary in order to prevent the posting of the White Queen at her Q R 6. Our lines of defence were now closed; our entrenchments were opened; and we were ready to proceed with our attack on White's beleaguered fortress.

23 Q—B 2

23 B—B 4

.....An attack that forces the retreat of the White Queen back to her citadel begins here.

24 Q—B sq
25 Kt—B sq

24 B—Q 6

It is a captain of the Trojan horse that makes the first breach in Troy's defensive lines; and for the next four moves the wanderings of the beleaguered ones are without object or aim.

26 Kt—K 3
27 Kt—Q 225 Kt—Kt 3
26 P—R 5
27 P—K R 4

.....This is a move of playful character. True to the policy of shutting in our opponents, we would not allow their Knight to make a harmless sally from K 3 to Kt 4.

28 Q—R 3
29 Q—B 5

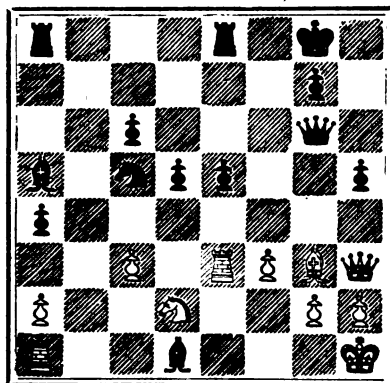
28 Q—Kt 3

Like unto the helmeted Hector of the nodding plume, the White Queen, longing for the fight, sallies out from Troy. At the next move, however, she retires to the Scaean gate; and then at moves 31 and 37 she makes a wide sweep back to the walls of Hion.

30 Q—Kt 4
31 Q—K R 4
32 Kt—Q sq
33 Q—R 3
34 R—K 3
35 R—Q B sq29 Kt—Q 2
30 B—Kt 3
31 B—R 4
32 B—B 7
33 Kt—B 4
34 B × Kt

Position after Black's 34th move :—
B × Kt.

BLACK (HAMBURG).



WHITE (LUEBECK).

36 Q—R 4
37 Q—Q Kt 4

35 B—B 7
36 B—Q sq

The disheartened Hector is hunted by Achilles round the walls of Troy.

37 Kt—Q 6

.....Compelling the loss by White of the exchange. This shows that the judgment of the Hamburg committee was sound in not parting at the 20th move with the Knight. From now onwards the game is for Luebeck a long-drawn agony, without interest and without hope. Indeed the Luebeck committee had already offered to resign provided that Hamburg would agree that a "revanche game" should be contested. The Hamburg committee had, however, to decline this offer, because Herr Henderson had to go away on a journey. He had been absent, indeed, from the deliberations on the last four moves.

38 R × Kt
39 Kt—B sq
40 R—K sq
41 P—K B 4

38 Q × R
39 B—Kt 4
40 P—K 5
41 E—B 3

.....If the game had been in a doubtful position, this would have been the safest move, because of its securing the capture of the Pawn on White's Q B 3. Owing, however, to Black's inferiority in force, the only question here should have been :—What is the quickest way of bringing the game to a conclusion? The answer is :—By playing 41.... B—K 2. Thereupon the continuation would have been : 42 Q—Kt 2, R—Q Kt sq ; 43 Q—B sq, R—Kt 8 ; 44 Q—K 3, Q × Kt ch ; 45 R × Q, R × R ch ; 46 Q—Kt sq, R × Q ch ; 47 K × R, B—B 4 ch ; 48 K—B sq, B—Q 6 ch ; 49 K—K sq, P—R 5 ; 50 B × P, P—K 6 ; 51 any, R—Q Kt sq ; 52 any, R—Kt 8 mate. The chairman of the committee being absent, I abandoned these strong moves purely out of deference to my colleague.

42 Q—B 5

42 B × P

And the Luebeck committee resigned.

TWO BRILLIANT ENDINGS.

(From *The Australasian*.)

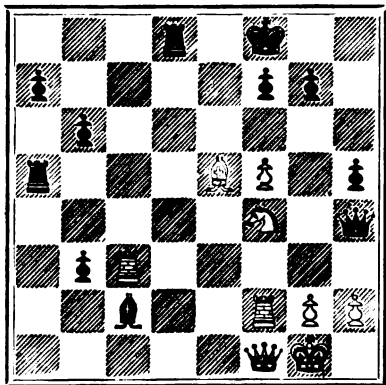
IN a two-round tourney at the Carlsbad Chess Club, which was completed towards the end of last April, there were fifteen competitors, and the winner was Herr Victor Tietz, the founder and president of the club. He scored 28 successive wins. Herr Loebl was second, with 22 wins, 1 draw, 5 losses; Dr. N. Rificzes was third, with 22 wins, 6 losses; and Herr L. C. Mader was fourth, with 20 wins, 2 draws, 6 losses.

Herr Tietz has long been famous for the depth and subtlety of his chess combinations. The *Wiener Schachzeitung* says that "it is fortunate for him that the days of the Holy Inquisition are gone by. The demoniacal brilliancy of his ideas would certainly have exposed him to the suspicion of having made a bargain with His Highness the Prince of Darkness." Here are two fine specimens:—

I.

Ending of a game played at the Carlsbad Chess Club, on March 5th, 1904. White, Herr V. Tietz; Black, Herr A. Schwalb. White to play. The diagram shows the position:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

3 R (B 3)—B 8

Faulty would be 3 R—K B 8 ch, R×R; 4 R—Q B 8, because of 4... Q—K 2; 5 Q—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 6 Q—R 4, R—R 8 ch; 7 B×R, Q—K 6 ch; 8 K—R sq, Q—Q B 8 ch. Again, if Herr Tietz had played 3 R—K B 7, he would have gone after a Will o' the Wisp. The continuation would have been 3... R×B; 4 R×P ch, K×R; 5 Q—B 7 ch, K—K 3; 6 Q—R 7 ch, K—Kt 4; 7 R—Kt 3 ch, Q×R, &c., and Black would have won.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 4 R×B | 3 R×R |
| 5 R—B 8 | 4 R—K B sq |
| 6 Q—B 4 ch | 5 Q—K 2 |

6 B—Q 6 would have been bad.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 7 Q—K R 4 | 6 K—R sq |
| 8 B×R | 7 R—R 8 ch |
| 9 K—R sq | 8 Q—K 6 ch |
| | 9 R×R |

And White forced mate in six moves.

Herr Tietz won as follows:—

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1 Kt—Kt 6 ch | 1 P×Kt |
| 2 P×P dis. ch | 2 K—Kt sq |

II.

Ending of a game played at the Carlsbad Chess Club, on September

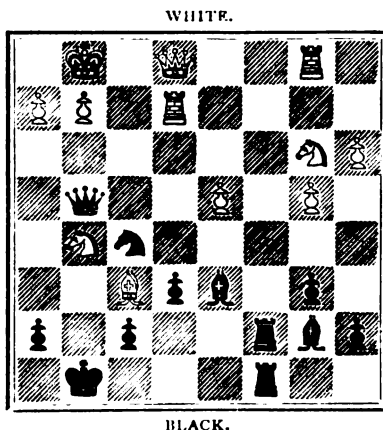
24th, 1904. Black, Herr V. Tietz ;
White, Herr A. Schwalb. Black to
play. The diagram shows the
position.

See Diagram.

Herr Tietz won as follows :—

- | BLACK. | WHITE. |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1 Kt—K 6 | 1 R(Kt sq)—Kt 2 |
| 2 Kt × P | 2 R × Kt |
| 3 R—B 7 | 3 R(Q Kt 2) × R |
| 4 R × R | 4 R × Q |
| 5 B × R P ch | 5 K—B sq |
| 6 B—R 3 ch | 6 Q—K 2 |
| 7 B × Q ch | 7 K—K sq |
| 8 B × R | |

And Herr Schwalb resigned.



THE POTENCY OF THE KNIGHT.

BY PROF. R. W. GENESE, ABERYSTWYTH.

DIAGRAM I.

2	3	2	3	K	3	2	3
3	2	1	2	3	2	1	2
2	3	4	1	2	1	4	3
3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
4	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
4	3	4	3	4	3	4	3
5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4

DIAGRAM No. 1 shows the number of moves required by a Knight to skip from any square of the board to the square marked K. It is quickly constructed by *reversing* the steps and inserting 1 in every square reached by a Knight from K, then 2 in every square to which a Knight can move from any 1, and so on. Of course by subtracting 1 we have the number of moves required for a check: thus White's King's Knight requires four moves to check, but his Queen's Knight can check in three.

It will be seen that every move from the first row into the second or third is a gain in attack ; moves from the second row into the third are half gains and half losses ; from the second row into the fourth row all gains *except one*, viz., from Q Kt 2 to Q R 4, which is a loss ; from the third to the fourth all gains, except Q B 3 to Q R 4 ; from the third to the fifth all gains ; from the fourth to the fifth or sixth there are many losses.

The following diagrams (2 and 3) are similarly constructed for the castled positions of K. Comparing with (1) it will be noticed that castling on either side has no effect on the potency of Knights at home or on B 3 ; but

DIAGRAM 2.

4	3	2	3	2	3	K	3
3	4	3	2	1	2	3	2
4	3	2	3	4	1	2	1
3	4	3	2	3	2	3	2
4	3	4	3	2	3	2	3
5	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
4	5	4	3	4	3	4	3
5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4

DIAGRAM 3.

2	3	K	3	2	3	2	3
1	2	3	2	1	2	3	4
4	1	2	1	4	3	2	3
3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3
2	3	2	3	2	3	4	3
3	4	3	4	3	4	3	4
4	3	4	3	4	3	4	5
5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4

that castling K R causes a Knight on Q R 3 to lose two moves ! There are only three squares marked 1 in diagram 2, as against four in diagram 3 ; consequently the average number of moves on the latter is more than that on the former, *i.e.*, as far as danger from Knights is concerned, *it is more advantageous to castle K R than Q R !*

Since the board is symmetrical with respect to the line separating the two Kings from the Queens, diagrams 1, 2, 3 may be used for K at Q, Q Kt and K B respectively. It remains only to consider the case of K on a Rook's square, shown in diagram 4.

In this case there are only two squares marked 1 (K B 2 and K Kt 3). In consequence, the numbers on the squares are generally larger than those on the other diagrams, and K R 1 is thus an advantageous position for the King.

The files to the left of K have generally the same numbers as those to the left of K in the other diagrams; but there is one striking exception, viz., a Knight requires four moves to go from Kt 7 to R 8.

It will be seen that, with a few exceptions, the numbers in diagram 4, along the diagonal from K R 1 to Q R 8, and along any parallel to it, are constant. Now the geometrical property of such a line is that the sum of the distances of any square on it from the two sides of the board is constant. These distances may be called row and file differences; thus the row differences from Q 2 to K R 8 is 6, and the file difference 4. For any Knight's move the sum of the differences is 3. The following is an empirical rule for finding the distant numbers of diagram 4:—*Divide the sum of the row and file differences by three, then add the remainder to the quotient.*

Thus, for the change Q 2 to K R 8, sum of differences = $6 + 4 = 10$,
 $10 \div 3 = 3$ with remainder 1.

number of moves required = $3 + 1 = 4$.

For the greatest generality the King was placed in diagram 4 at K R 8, but the above empirical rule holds for other positions of K. Thus, say we want the number of Knight move from Q Kt 1 to K R 6: File difference = 6, row difference = 5, $\frac{11}{3} = 3$, with remainder 2. Then $3 + 2 = 5$ is the required number of moves.

DIAGRAM 4.

5	4	3	2	3	2	3	K
4	3	4	3	2	1	4	3
5	4	3	2	3	4	1	2
4	3	4	3	2	3	2	3
5	4	3	4	3	2	3	2
4	5	4	3	4	3	4	3
5	4	5	4	3	4	3	4
6	5	4	5	4	5	4	5

There are two cases of failure of the rule (of frequent occurrence); 1^o when the differences are 5 and 1, 2^o when they are 7 and 2. The rule gives 2 and 3 moves respectively, but the correct numbers are 4 and 5. It

is clear that the rule number is wrong, because a Knight will require more than two moves to cross over a file difference of 5, and more than three moves for a difference of 7. It will be found that whenever, for all positions on the board, distant or near, the rule fails, the error is exactly 2 in defect.

There is one obvious simple check on the accuracy of the diagrams or calculations, viz., since the colour of a Knight's square changes at each move, if the extreme squares considered be of the same colour the number of moves must be odd; if not, even.

In all the diagrams, when the Knight is near to the King, the only critical position is the well known one in which the Knight is separated from the King diagonally by one square, and four moves are required to pass from one to the other. Excepting the case of a move into this position it may be observed that generally any move of a Knight from a distance directly towards the King, *i.e.*, reducing *both* the row and file differences, is advantageous for the Knight.

The diagrams also shew that sometimes an apparently retrograde step of the Knight is really a gain: thus, in diagram 2, the step from Q Kt 5 to Q B 3 diminishes the number of steps to K by one.

In conclusion, diagram 5 shews the potency of the Knight when it occupies a central square (indicated by an asterisk).

DIAGRAM 5.

4	3	2	3	2	3	2	3
3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2
2	3	4	1	2	1	4	3
3	2	1	2	3	2	1	2
2	3	2	3	*	3	2	3
3	2	1	2	3	2	1	2
2	3	4	1	2	1	4	3
3	2	3	2	3	2	3	2



OBITUARY.

THE Southampton Chess Club has just lost, by the death, on the 13th August, in his 73rd year, of Mr. John Rogers, a valued member. The deceased gentleman was well known in Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire chess circles nearly 30 years ago (when he was one of the founders of the St. Alban's Chess Club), and subsequently in Lincolnshire, where he joined the Louth Chess Club. He was a strong supporter of the late Mr. Skipworth in promoting the meetings of the Counties' Chess Association, and was for some years a member of the (London) St. George's Chess Club. A dangerous opponent, his quiet and unassuming manners made him always a welcome one.

Many of our readers will recollect Mr. Jas. G. Cunningham, and will learn with regret of his death which occurred in London on August 13th, in his 68th year—he was born in Sunderland on January 19th, 1838. Mr. Cunningham was one of the writers who contributed to this journal from 1883 to 1900; acting chiefly as London Correspondent. He was also English Correspondent to the *International Chess Magazine* started in New York in 1885 by the late Wm. Steinitz. Mr. Cunningham learned to play chess when quite a boy and from his tenth year to his death was an ardent enthusiast of the game, of which his first practical knowledge was gained through the medium of the works of Lewis and Staunton. In the late fifties he became acquainted with the late James Stonehouse, then Chess Editor of the *Sunderland Times*, and they played a great number of games together. About 1865 he came into contact with several of the leading players of Newcastle-on-Tyne and district, including the late Mr. W. Mitcheson, the late Mr. T. Y. Stokoe, and Mr. James White, who is still in harness as Chess Editor of the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*. In 1874 he removed to Leeds, where he joined the local club, of which Messrs. Stokoe and White were already members. After a few years in Leeds Mr. Cunningham settled in London—1882—where he was domiciled for the rest of his life. He joined the City of London Club when the late Mr. George Adamson was secretary and the late Mr. H. F. Gastineau president. During the twenty years,—1882-1902,—Mr. Cunningham became acquainted with nearly all the leading chess celebrities resident in, or visiting London, and as he possessed an excellent memory for facts and incidents he could provide a rare fund of chess entertainment for his readers. He had also quite a keen relish for problems; he used to relate with pride how in his early days he copied positions for study from *Bells Life* and *Cassell's Family Paper*. In 1880 he carried off first prize in the *Glasgow Herald* with a three-move problem. He was also an excellent solver, and took many prizes under the pseudonym "Cousin Day"; one instance we recall was his success in taking first prize for the best set of solutions to the positions published in the first number of the famous *Brentanos Chess Monthly* in May, 1881. For the past two years he only enjoyed poor health and was unable to cope with the last illness—a paralytic seizure.

We learn with regret of the death of M. Arnous de Rivière who succumbed to an attack of influenza in Paris on September 11th. M. de Rivière was the *doyen* of French chess players—he was born at Nantes, May 4th, 1830. He learned to play chess when a boy; but he practiced as an amateur until he reached the age of 40, about which time he began to contribute articles on the game to various Parisian journals. He visited England and encountered Barnes, Boden, Bird and Lowenthal. Of continental masters he met Petroff, V. der Lasa, Hampe, Dubois, Kolisch, Neumann, Rosenthal, Tchigorin, Clerc, Journoud, Sittenfeld, Janowski and many others. He was one of the players who encountered Morphy, though his results with the grand master were scarcely as favourable as those achieved by Harrwitz, Lowenthal, Boden, Barnes and others.

In matches he beat Lowenthal, in 1859, by 2 to 0; in 1860, Barnes and Journoud, the former by 5 to 2, the latter by 7 to 2 and 1 draw. In 1885 he met Tchigorin in a match, winning 4 to the Russian's 5, and drawing one game. In the Paris Tournament of 1882-1883 he finished 2nd (M. Clerc being first). In the Café de la Régence Tournament, of 1896, he was 3rd. His style of play was rather solid and cautious than brilliant. He used to play at the Régence and at the Cercle Philidor, giving odds to most opponents.

As a writer on chess he contributed papers to *La Régence*, *Gil Blas*, *L'Événement*, *La Liberté*, *L'Echo de Paris*, *La Paix*, *La Vie Populaire*, *L'Illustration*, etc., and he wrote, with Neumann, the book of the Paris Tournament of 1867. He was also the organizer of the Monte Carlo Chess Tournaments. He took interest in billiards, salta and other games and puzzles, showing great ability in all his undertakings.

In stature he was tall and well built, and of a decided robust constitution, full of humour and delicate sarcasm to his chess victims. He was a great admirer of England and British institutions in general.

M. de Rivière could relate many reminiscences of Morphy, whom he considered to have been the greatest genius in chess, past or present. He often used to say that, when Morphy was asked to account for his having lost 3 games to Harrwitz in succession, the reply was that it was desired to see all the resources of Harrwitz in the attack, and that, once Morphy knew all Harrwitz could do, he expressed his firm conviction that he would lose no more games to Harrwitz, a prediction which, as we all know, was verified to the letter, and by a series of match games probably superior to anything ever achieved over the board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Will you kindly allow me to correct a mis-statement in the current number of the *B.C.M.* I am not the widow—as stated—but the wife of an Irishman. May I also add that I was not born in America (as stated by Mr. Gunsberg in the column to which you refer), but in Italy. I played

for Italy in the Ladies' International Tournament some years ago, and being of Italian and American parentage, I certainly thought myself ineligible as a competitor for the British Ladies' Championship. Though a British subject by law, I did not suppose that my own nationality could be set aside in a matter of this kind—nor did I wish it to be set aside. Surely in any competition it is the nationality of the person competing that is of interest, not that of someone else to whom the competitor may be legally united. I think it most reasonable that the Federation should have a tournament for British ladies only, and I have never for a moment felt aggrieved at being unable (as I supposed) to compete for it. If I find that I can compete for it without forfeiting the right to play for my own nationality in any future international tournament, I may perhaps do so on some future occasion. But so far I have "looked on" with much pleasure, and have had no wish to take any more active part in the Congress. I am very sorry to trouble you with this long explanation, but I have felt it necessary to correct the grave mis-statements that have been made about me, and have also tried to make clear my attitude towards the Federation, which seems to have been greatly misconstrued.

I am,

Yours very faithfully,

L. M. FAGAN.

Pioneer Club.

5, Grafton Street, Piccadilly, W.,

September 24th.

[We apologise to Mrs. Fagan for the slip we made when referring to her status as a British subject, and we hope she will forgive the slight lapsus. The original qualification to compete for the British Championship was that each competitor must be British or Colonial born—a stipulation which emanated from the representatives of the City of London Chess Club, and was proposed by a delegate of that club at one of the meetings held in London for the purpose of drafting the Constitution of the Federation. At a subsequent date the qualification was altered to legal status; therefore, under existing conditions, Mrs. Fagan has the right to enter the British Ladies' Chess Championship without question. Her appreciation of the Federation is expressed in such graceful terms that comment would be superfluous. We give publicity to her letter with sincere pleasure.—Ed. *B. C. M.*]

THE CHESS WORLD.

Our Frontispiece.—We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Theo. J. Gidden, 205, Lord Street, Southport, for permission to reproduce the excellent composite portrait group of the competitors in the British Championship Tournament at Southport. A cabinet size portrait of any player in the group may be obtained from Mr. Gidden for 2/- per copy.

The Hastings Club Tour.—The North Sea and Danish Tour, arranged this year by the enterprising Hastings Club, did not prove so successful—from the match-playing standpoint—as the previous tours. Of the seven engagements, Hastings won one and drew one, losing the remaining five. Results :—

July 26.—Brussels	5	Hastings	5
July 28.—The Hague	8	Hastings	3
July 29.—Amsterdam	7	Hastings	4
Aug. 2.—Hanover	4½	Hastings	3½
Aug. 3.—Bremen	5½	Hastings	3½
Aug. 4.—Kiel	4	Hastings	5
Aug. 7.—Copenhagen	5½	Hastings	3½
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	39½		27½

The Hastings and St. Leonards Observer says Mr. H. F. Cheshire was the most successful player in the team, winning four games and drawing three.

The Hon. Secretary of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers and Whist Club sends us the following particulars of the final scores in the Club Tournament, which has just been brought to a close:—First Class: 1st prize, Judge L. L. Labatt, 30 dollars, won 16½, lost ½, total 17; 2nd prize, Mr. James McConnell, jun., 20 dollars, won 15½, lost 1½, total 17; 3rd prize, Rev. G. Dodds, 10 dollars, won 14½, lost 2½, total 17. Second Class: 1st prize, Mr. A. G. Payne, 25 dollars, won 9, lost 8, total 17; 2nd prize, Mr. G. McD. Nathan, 7½ dollars, won 8, lost 9, total 17; 3rd prize, Mr. C. B. Dicks, 5 dollars, won 7½, lost 9½, total 17. Brilliancy Prize, 7½ dollars, won by Judge Labatt. Best score of the Second Class *v.* First Class, won by Mr. Payne. Mr. E. H. Farrar's prize, for the best played Evans Gambit, attack or defence, won by Judge Labatt. Mr. M. D. McGrath's prize, for the best game in the First Class, 5 dollars, won by Judge Labatt. Mr. M. D. McGrath's prize, for the best game in the Second Class, 3 dollars, won by Mr. G. McD. Nathan.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The first meeting of the new Executive of the Union was held on Saturday, September 17th, at the Athletic Institute, Birmingham, there being a capital attendance, presided over by Mr. C. F. Lewis (Birmingham C.C.). Some details of the correspondence match with the London League were arranged, as also the four rounds of the inter-county championship, which have to be played by the last Saturday in November, January, February and March respectively. The proposal to hold the Federation Congress at a Midland centre in 1906 was deferred to a general meeting of Midland players held at the same place on the following Saturday, when Mr. F. W. Forrest (Shrewsbury) presided. After a lengthy and useful discussion it was left to Messrs. Paley-Hughes (sec.), McCarthy (treas.), and Mackenzie to issue an urgent appeal to county secretaries for their best support of the matter. The Executive has a good offer from the City of Hereford, and is also in communication with the authorities of Buxton, Malvern and Leamington.

Birmingham and District.—The leading scores in the Warwickshire championship are: Mackenzie, won 7, lost 1; Butcher, won 4, lost 1.

Sixteen players have entered for the new competition organised by the Birmingham C.C. for the championship of the city. These include: Messrs. Egger, Feeny, Griffiths, Buswell, Frances, Lewis, Mills, and Wilmot, of the Birmingham C.C.; Messrs. Billington, A. J. and E. Mackenzie, Price, McCarthy, and Westbry, of St. George's C.C.; Yates (Westminster), and Wilkins (Sparkhill C.C.).

The local league contests begin about the middle of October. The St. George's C.C. has re-joined, thereby adding considerably to the interest in the competition. The first division will probably consist of the following eight clubs: Bohemians, City, St. George's, Sparkhill, Westminster, Dudley, Walsall, and Wolverhampton.

Devon Chess Congress.—The third Congress was held at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, September 4th to 9th. The proceedings were formally opened by the Mayor of Plymouth, to whom Mr. C. T. Blanshard proposed a vote of thanks for his kind interest in chess. The chief results of play are appended:—Class I., Championship of Devon: 1st, Dr. R. Dunstan, $5\frac{1}{2}$ (out of 6); being a Cornishman, the Doctor cannot hold the title of Devon Champion, this will go to either Mr. C. F. Cooper or Mr. T. Taylor, equal second, with a score of 4; they are playing it off, the first winner of three games to be the victor. 4th, Mr. A. Lindsay Densham; 5th, Mr. H. Maxwell Prideaux, and Mr. G. Bailey Toms, equal; 7th, Mr. C. T. Blanshard. Class II.: 1st, Mr. Ellison Pearse, $7\frac{1}{2}$; 2nd, Rev. T. H. Moyle, Messrs. A. Stoneman and G. F. Thompson, equal, 6; 5th, Colonel R. D. Bennett, $5\frac{1}{2}$; 6th, Mr. G. H. Phillips and Mr. T. Whitby; 8th, Mr. F. B. Langdon. Class III.: 1st, Mr. W. Kent; 2nd, Mr. W. Ward; 3rd, Mr. W. Henczenberg (after tying with Clark); 4th, Mr. E. B. Clark; 5th, Mr. W. Whitby; 6th, Miss M. Hunt; 7th, Miss E. Hunt. Knock-out Tourney, seven competitors; final: 1st, Mr. A. Frantzen; 2nd, Mr. Walter P. Weekes. Three Lightning Tournaments were played, the first prize in two of these events being won by Rev. T. H. Moyle (formerly champion of Devonport, now of Lincoln); the remaining first prize was won by Mr. T. Taylor, who defeated Mr. Moyle in the final round. After the last Lightning Tourney, Dr. R. Dunstan took on eleven in simultaneous play, winning 5, drawing 3, and losing 3. Problem Solving Tourney: 1st, Mr. H. Maxwell Prideaux; 2nd, Mr. G. Bailey Toms. The Congress concluded on Saturday evening, September 9th, when Mr. J. R. Reynolds (manager of the *Western Daily Mercury*) distributed the prizes. Dr. Dunstan, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Reynolds paid a warm tribute to the part the Press had played in popularising the royal game. If he could have his way, the teaching of chess would be compulsory in all schools. Chess made one think. There were two sides to everyone's nature. The one was to work the other to think, and by encouraging the latter they were doing a great deal of good. Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood seconded, and the proposal was carried unanimously. Mr. A. Stoneman moved a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries of the Congress, Messrs. C. T. Blanshard and Ellison Pearse, which was carried with acclamation.

London.—The Annual Meeting of the Metropolitan Club, which now meets at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, was held on September 11th, when Mr. Bowles was elected president, and Mr. Heron match captain.

The meeting to receive entries for the various competitions promoted by the London League was held on September 18th, when the president, Mr. J. W. Wright, occupied the chair. The competing clubs are:—A Division: Athenæum, Battersea, Bohemians, Brixton, East London, Hampstead, Ibis, Insurance, Lee, Leyton, Lud-Eagle, Metropolitan, North London, and West London. C Division: Amalgamated Press, Birkbeck, Central, Central Y.M.C.A., Hampstead, Maida Vale, Maurice, Metropolitan, Lud-Eagle, Polytechnic, Toynbee, Westminster, West Norwood and Wheatsheaf. D Division (Early): Ladies, Bromley, Ealing, Local Government Board, London County Council, Richmond, Sydenham and Wood Green. No entries were forthcoming for B Division, but three of the A Division clubs entered teams in C Division, this course being permissible by a recent alteration of the rules.

We have received a copy of the match card of the North London Club which meets at the Amherst Club, Amherst Road, N. each Thursday, at 7-30 p.m. Twenty matches have been arranged with teams ranging from six to twenty players on each side. The hon. sec., Mr. H. V. Buttfield, Five Oaks, Bush Hill Park, Middlesex, will be glad to furnish particulars of membership on application.

The Ladies' Chess Club opened on September 2nd. The Hon. Secretary will be pleased to forward rules on application to intending new members. This is the most favourable time for joining the club, as, by payment of the half-year's subscription, new members are eligible for entering the tournaments. The club has entered the Early Division of the London Chess League, and has also a long list of ordinary match fixtures for the coming season.

The officials of Hampstead Club anticipate a busy season. In addition to matches in the A Division of the London League, Hampstead like the Metropolitan and Lud-Eagle Clubs has taken advantage of the new rule and entered its second team for the C Division contest. Entries for the championship tourney and the "North" competition closed on September 30th, and the Winter Tourney will start shortly. Last year the club championship was won by Mr. R. C. Griffith, after a tie with Mr. J. Mahood. The tie match—winner of first three games—was a close affair. The first game was drawn, the second and third won by Mr. Griffith, the next two by Mr. Mahood. The deciding game was won by Mr. Griffith, who in the previous year came out $\frac{1}{2}$ point below Mr. Mahood. All the six games were Queen's Gambits Declined. The membership of the club is well maintained, thanks in great measure to the indefatigable hon. secretary, Mr. J. H. North, of 11 Parliament Hill, N.W. Some of the new members promise to be of service to the League team.

The Admiralty, Local Government Board, Savings Bank, Government Laboratory, G.P.O. Stores Department, Returned Letter Office, G.P.O. Engineering Department have joined the Civil Service Chess League for the coming season. Matches have also been arranged for the League as a whole against the Metropolitan Chess Club and the Bohemians. It has

been decided to defer the giving of a prize for the League until next September, when the further subscriptions received will be added to those now in hand, with the object of purchasing a permanent trophy to be held each year by the winner of the League.

Analyses of the Openings used in the British Championship contest at Southport, and the Schevingen Tournament, give the following results:—

SOUTHPORT.						
	Played.	White won.	Lost.	Draw.	Per cent. of wins.	
Queen's side ...	35	11	12	12	48	50
King's side ...	31	13	10	8	54	80

SCHEVINGEN.						
	Played.	White won.	Lost.	Draw.	Per cent. of wins.	
Queen's side ...	37	15	12	3	55	00
King's side ...	61	35	20	6	62	29

The openings particularly favoured were in each case the Queen's Pawn, Queen's Gambit Declined, the Ruy Lopez, and the Sicilian.

SOUTHPORT.						
	Played.	White won.	Lost.	Draw.	Per cent. of wins.	
Queen's Gambit Declined	27	10	8	9	53	7
Ruy Lopez ...	13	6	4	3	57	6
Sicilian ...	8	3	3	2	50	0
Queen's Pawn ...	7	1	3	3	35	7

SCHEVINGEN.						
	Played.	White won.	Lost.	Draw.	Per cent. of wins.	
Ruy Lopez ...	32	20	8	4	68	75
Queen's Gambit Declined	24	12	9	3	60	41
Sicilian ...	8	3	5	0	37	50
Queen's Pawn ...	6	3	3	0	50	00

The complete score of Schevingen contest, which we were unable to give last month, is appended:—

	Marshall	Leussen	Duras	Bleijkmans	Swiderski	Leonhardt	Loman	Esser	Spielmann	Shories	Oskam	To Kolste	Reggio	Trimborn	TOTAL
Marshall ...	—	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11½
Leussen ..	1	—	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	9
Duras ...	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	8
Bleijkmans	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	7½
Swiderski...	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8
Leonhardt	0	1	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7½
Loman ...	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	7
Dr. Esser...	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	1	0	1	3½
Spielmann	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	8½
Shories ...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	0	1	5½
Oskam ...	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	0	3½
Te Kolste	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	5½
Reggio ...	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	—	1	6
Trimborn..	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	3

The prize-winners are: first, Marshall; second, Leussen; third, Spielmann; fourth, fifth, and sixth, a tie between Duras, Swiderski and Loman; seventh, Leonhardt.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE important tournament at Barmen—which owing to the Congress of the British Chess Federation having been held at the same time, has not in England received the attention it deserved—has once more demonstrated the great strength of Janowski and Maroczy, who after an internecine struggle tied and divided the first and second prizes. Marshall also, on the eve of his match with Tarrasch, shewed a welcome return to form, finishing third with a score only half a point less than that of the two chief prize-winners, whilst the tie of Bernstein with Schlechter for fourth and fifth prizes was one of the surprises of the contest. From all sides we hear the most remarkable stories of the prowess of this young master, who rumour has it was refused admission to the chief tournament of the recent Congress at Ostend. One competent authority and excellent judge gave it as his opinion that in Bernstein we are quite likely to have found the next champion of the world, and although this belief is not shared by others whose judgment is equally competent, on all sides he is welcomed as a player of the very first rank.

A perusal of the games to hand seems to suggest that a number of the players had not recovered from the strain of their hard play at Ostend, and we venture to think that this accounts in a great measure for the failure of Mr. Burn, who in the last few rounds of the tournament, by perceptibly tiring towards the end of his games, threw away excellent chances of securing a very high prize. Indeed at one time it seemed highly probable that the English representative would be amongst the first three prize-winners, and his later reverses were a keen disappointment to his admirers. We notice with pleasure the appearance of the veteran Professor Berger, of Gratz, so long known as a master of end-games and correspondence play. Though doubtless considerably handicapped by his advancing years, he nevertheless put up some splendid games, and amongst his notable achievements defeated Janowski, Marshall, and Schlechter, and finally secured sixth prize. There is little in the games which add to the theory of the openings, of which as usual the various forms of the Queen's Pawn game occur most often. Perhaps a noticeable feature is a slight revival of the French Defence with some success, which may however be accounted for by the fact of its adoption by strong players against weaker ones.

The following pretty game was played by two of the chief prize-winners :—

GAME No. 2,643.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL.	M. JANOWSKI.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P × P

.....This move is almost invariably played by Mr. Blackburne, but White gains a move in recovering his P by B × P at once, instead of having to play B—Q 3 first, as in the Gambit Declined.

4 P—K 3
5 B × P
6 Q—B 3

4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—Q R 3

An original manoeuvre, attempting to prevent P—Q Kt 4, but certainly no improvement on the ordinary development.

7 P—Q 5
8 Kt × P
9 B—Q 2
10 Kt × Kt ch
11 Q—K 4
12 Kt—B 3

6 P—B 4
7 P × P
8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 Kt—K 4
10 P × Kt
11 B—Kt 2

Of course if P—B 4, Black could reply P—B 4.

13 Q—B 2
14 Q × Kt
15 Q—B 2
16 Castles Q R

12 P—B 4
13 Kt × B
14 B—K 3
15 R—K Kt sq

We prefer Castles K R, as White's

attack would quickly get as powerful as Black's.

16 Q—Q 4
17 Q—R 7
18 B—B 3
19 Q—Q 3

If Q × P, Q—R 8 ch; 20 K—Q 2, R—Q sq ch, &c.

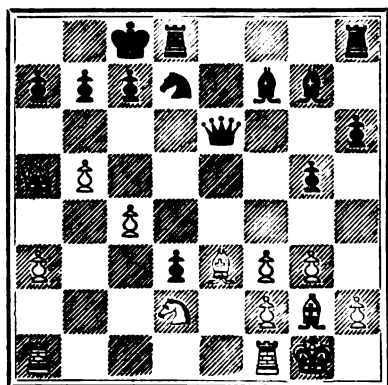
19 B × B
20 Q—R 8 ch
21 R—Q sq ch
22 B × R
23 P × Kt
24 Q—R 7
25 K—B sq
26 R—K 5

If 26 Q—B 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 27 Q—K 5, P—B 3; 28 Q—K 7 ch, Q—B 2.

26 R—Kt 5
27 K R × Q P
28 K—Kt 2
29 Q—Kt 6 ch
30 Resigns.

An extremely fine end-game, showing Bernstein at his best :—

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (HERR BERNSTEIN)

TO PLAY.

Continued—

24 Q × P
25 P—B 4
.....The only reply to save immediate loss.
26 Q × P ch
27 R × B
28 B × P
29 Q—R 8 ch

24 B × R
25 Q R—Kt sq
26 K—Q sq
27 P × P
28 Q—Q Kt 3
29 K—K 2

.....If 29..., Q—Kt sq; 30 Q × Q ch, Kt × Q; 31 P—Kt 6 wins.

30 R—K sq ch
31 Q—K 4
32 Q—K 5
33 P—B 5
34 P × Q
35 B—Q 5
36 B × B P
37 R × B, and wins.

Full tabulated result of play :—

	Maroczy	Janowski	Marshall	Bernstein	Schlechter	Berger	Wolf	Leonhardt	Tchigorin	John	Bardeleben	Suchting	Burn	Alapin	Gottschall	Mieses	Total.
M. Maroczy, Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	10½
M. Janowski, France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½
Mr. F. J. Marshall, United States	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Herr Bernstein, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Herr Schlechter, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Herr Berger, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Herr Wolf, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Herr Leonhardt, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
M. Tchigorin, Russia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Herr John, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Von Bardeleben, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
Herr Suchting, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
Mr. A. Burn, England	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
M. Alapin, France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Von Gottschall, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Herr Mieses, Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5

The following games were played in the First-class Amateurs' Tournament at Southport.

GAME No. 2,644.

First-class Amateurs. Section A.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. E. D. FAWCETT Mr. P. W. SERGEANT
(London). (London).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 P—Q B 3 |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Q—R 4 |
| 7 Kt—Q 2 | 7 B—Kt 5 |
| 8 Q—B 2 | 8 B×Kt |
| 9 P×B | 9 Kt—K 5 |
| 10 Kt×Kt | 10 P×Kt |
| 11 P—B 5 | |

So far the game is accurately conducted according to the latest theory. This, however, is not strong, as Black quickly shews.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 12 K—Q 2 | 11 P—Q Kt 3 |
|----------|-------------|

Distinctly risky, but apart from this he must lose a Pawn.

- | |
|-----------|
| 12 P×P |
| 13 P×P |
| 14 P×P ch |
| 15 K—B 2 |

He cannot capture the Pawn without losing a piece.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 16 B—K B 4 | 15 R—Q Kt sq |
| 17 B—Kt 3 | 16 P—K 4 |
| | 17 B—Kt 2 |

... .. A fine move, to which there is no adequate reply.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 18 Q—Q 6 | 18 B—K 5 ch |
| 19 K—B sq | 19 R—Kt 3 |

..... This settles matters. If 20 Q—B 7, R—Kt 8 ch, winning the Q. The only other square to which the Q may be played safely is Q sq, after which Q—R 6 mates for Black. The game is a good example of the difficulties for White which lurk in the defence Q—R 4, and the subsequent attack on the White Bishop.

- 20 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,645.

First-class Amateurs. Section A.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.
FROM *Notts Guardian*WHITE.
MR. PRICE.
(Birmingham.)BLACK.
MR. MORTIMER.
(London.)

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 P—B 4 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 P—B 4 |
| 5 P—K 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 P—Q Kt 3 | 6 B P × Q P |
| 7 K P × Q P | 7 B—Kt 5 |
| 8 B—Kt 2 | 8 Kt—K 5 |
| 9 R—B sq | 9 Castles |
| 10 B—Q 3 | 10 Q—Q R 4 |

.....Black has taken proper advantage of White having played the move of P—Q Kt 3 at the wrong time, thereby creating a weakness on the Queen's wing.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Q—B 2 | 11 P—B 4 |
| 12 Castles | 12 R—Q sq |
| 13 P × P | 13 P × P |
| 14 K R—Q sq | 14 B—K 3 |
| 15 Kt—K 2 | 15 Q R—B sq |

.....Excellent developing play; it forces White's Queen into a corner, as Kt × Q P is threatened.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 16 Q—Kt sq | 16 B—Q 3 |
|------------|----------|
- Now he turns his attention to the King's side, having got the Queen out of the way.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 17 Kt—K 5 | 17 Q—Kt 3 |
| 18 Kt × Kt | 18 R × Kt |
| 19 R × R | 19 P × R |
| 20 P—B 3 | 20 Q—B 2 |

.....The consummation of a good development is always reached by an imaginative combination. Black obtains two Pawns and an attack for the plucky sacrifice of his Knight.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 21 P × Kt | 21 B × P ch |
| 22 K—R sq | 22 B P × P |
| 23 B—B 2 | 23 B—Kt 5 |
| 24 R—K sq | 24 R—K B sq |
| 25 Q—B sq | 25 R—B 4 |
| 26 B × P | |

His only possible move to avoid the consequences of R—R 4, which was threatened.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 26 P × B | |
| 27 R—B sq | 27 R × R ch |
-Of course if now R—K R 4, White's answer would be 28 Q—B 4 ch, and Black cannot play K—R sq, for R—B 8 would be mate.
- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 28 Q × R | 28 B—Q 3 |
| 29 B—B sq | 29 Q—K 2 |
| 30 Q—B 2 | 30 B × Kt |

.....The winning move. White must now lose a piece in any case. The victory was well deserved.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 31 Q × B | 31 Q—R 5 ch |
| 32 K—Kt sq | 32 Q—R 7 ch |
| 33 K—B sq | 33 Q—R 8 ch |
| 34 Resigns | |

GAME No. 2,646.

First-class Amateurs. Section B.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.
MR. T. J. KELLY
(Manchester).BLACK.
MR. C. H. WALLWORK
(Manchester).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 P—Q B 4 |

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 5 B P × P | 5 B P × P |
| 6 Q × P | 6 P × P |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 P—K 3 | |

If 8 B × Kt, B × B; 9 Q × P, B × Kt ch, winning.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 9 B—Kt 5 | 8 Kt—B 3 |
| | 9 P—K R 3 |

.....He has no time for this,
as White very quickly shows. Castles
should have been played.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 10 B × Kt | 10 B × B |
| 11 Q—B 5 | 11 Q—Kt 3 |
| 12 Q × Q | 12 P × Q |

.....Here again we prefer
B × Kt ch.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 13 Kt × P | 13 B × P |
| 14 Kt—B 7 ch | 14 K—K 2 |
| 15 Kt × R | 15 B × R |
| 16 K—K 2 | 16 B—B 3 |
| 17 Kt × P | 17 B—K 3 |
| 18 P—Q R 4 | 18 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 19 P—K 4 | 19 P—K Kt 4 |
| 20 R—Q B sq | 20 Kt—R 7 |
| 21 R—B 7 ch | 21 K—Q 3 |
| 22 R × Kt P | 22 P—Kt 5 |
| 23 Kt—Q 2 | 23 R—Q sq |

.....23... Kt—Q 6 ch was
much stronger, as in combination with
his two Bs the Kt might have proved
troublesome.

- 24 P—B 4

With this move White gets rid of
most of his dangers, as if the Pawn be
not taken his attack quickly becomes
overwhelming, and after 24... P × P
c.p., the White K escapes.

- | |
|-------------------------|
| 24 P × P ch <i>c.p.</i> |
| 25 K × P |
| 25 B—Kt 4 |
| 26 Kt(Q2)—B4ch |
| 26 K—B 4 |
| 27 Kt—K 5 |
| 27 Kt—B 8 |

.....All through the ending
the fact of Black's omission to get his
Kt into play becomes more and more
apparent, as towards the end the White
pieces command all the squares to
which the Black Kt might be usefully
played.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 28 Kt(Kt6)—Q7ch | 28 K—Q 3 |
| 29 R—Kt 6 ch | 29 K—K 2 |
| 30 Kt—B 5 | 30 R—Q 7 |
| 31 P—R 5 | 31 R—B 7 |
| 32 Kt × B | 32 R—B 6 ch |
| 33 K—Kt 4 | 33 P × Kt |
| 34 P—R 6 | 34 R—Q R 6 |
| 35 P—R 7 | 35 K—B 3 |
| 36 R—R 6 | 36 Resigns |

GAME No. 2,647.

First-class Amateurs. Section A.

Blackmar Gambit.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. F. E. HAMOND	Mr. A. WEST
(London).	(Salop).

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 1 P—K B 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P × P | 2 P—Q 3 |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P × P |
| 4 P—K 4 | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 P—Q B 3 | |

Not 5 Kt × P, on account of Q—Q 5.

5 Q—K 2

.....Preventing P—Q 4. We
however much prefer B—K Kt 5,
which would answer the same purpose.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 6 P—Q Kt 4 | 6 B—Kt 3 |
| 7 P—Q R 4 | 7 P—Q R 4 |
|Either P—Q R 3 or Q— | |
| B 3 was better. | |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 8 P × P | 8 B × P |
| 9 Kt—R 3 | 9 P—Q B 4 |

.....Anticipating difficulties
from White's Q B.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 10 R—Q Kt sq | 10 P—Q Kt 3 |
|--------------|-------------|

.....Weak. Why not Kt—
K B 3 at once?

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 11 B—B 4 | 11 Kt—K B 3 |
| 12 Castles | 12 Castles |
| 13 Q—K sq | 13 B—Kt 2 |
| 14 P—Q 3 | 14 P—K R 3 |
| 15 Kt—R 4 | 15 B × B P |

.....This B is so badly shut in
that he seeks to get rid of it, even
for two Pawns, but the sacrifice is
quite unsound.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 16 Q × B | 16 Kt × K P |
| 17 Q—K sq | 17 Kt—Q 3 |
| 18 Kt—Kt 6 | 18 Q—Q sq |
| 19 Kt × R | 19 Kt × B |
| 20 Kt × Kt | 20 Q × Q P |
| 21 Kt × Kt P | 21 Q × Q R |
| 22 Kt × R | 22 B × Kt |
| 23 Q × K P | 23 K × Kt |
| 24 B—Kt 2 | |

Cleverly finishing the game. There
is no reply.

24 Resigns

GAME No. 2,648.

First-class Amateurs. Section B.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. MR. C. H. WALLWORK (Manchester).	BLACK. MR. MARKWICK (London).
---	-------------------------------------

1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—B 3
7 B—Q 3	7 Castles
8 Castles	8 K—R sq

.....An original idea, but not to be commended. Black loses too much time.

9 Q—K 2	9 K Kt—Kt sq
10 B x B	10 Q x B
11 P—K 4	

With this advance White secures a distinct positional advantage.

12 B x P	11 P x B P
13 B—Kt 3	12 P—Q Kt 4
	13 P—Q R 4

.....We prefer P—Q R 3 and P—Q B 4 as an alternative. The course pursued by Black in the text leads to difficulties which eventually prove fatal.

14 Q—K 3	14 B—Kt 2
15 P—K 5	15 P—K B 4

.....Not good. Kt—R 3 might have been tried, or better still P—Q Kt 5; e.g., 15...., P—Q Kt 5; 16 Kt—K 4 P—Q B 4; 17 Kt x P, Kt x Kt; 18 P x Kt, P—R 5; 19 B—Q sq, K R—B sq; 20 R—B sq, R—R 4, &c. A process infinitely better than waiting to be slowly crushed.

16 P x P <i>e.p.</i>	16 R x P
17 K R—K sq	17 R—K sq
18 Kt—K 4	18 R—R 3
19 Kt(K4)—Kt5	19 Kt—B sq
20 Kt—K 5	20 R—B 3
21 Q R—B sq	21 Kt—R 3
22 B—B 2	

If 22 Kt x P, B x Kt; 23 R x B, Kt—Kt 5, &c.

22 Kt—Kt 3
23 Kt x R P

A fine sacrifice, which wins.

23 K x Kt	24 Q—Kt 5
24 Kt—B 4	25 Q—R 5 ch
25 K—Kt sq	26 Kt x Kt
26 Q—Q sq	27 Kt—K 5
27 R (Ksq)—B sq	

.....The position is full of traps, and Black appears to have no satisfactory move. If R—K 2, 28 P—Kt 4, Kt—R 3; 29 P—Kt 5.

28 Kt—Kt 4
If now 28 P—Kt 4, Kt—R 1; 29 P—Kt 5, R x P; 30 P x Kt (if Q x P, White mates in two), and White appears to win more easily.

28 P—B 4
29 R x Kt
30 P x P
30 R—R 3
31 Q—Kt 4
31 R—R 5
32 B x Kt

Pretty and decisive. The two Rs and P are far more than a match for the Q.

32 R x Q
33 B x P ch
33 K—R 2
34 B x R
34 B—B 3
35 R (Ksq)—Qsq
35 Q—Kt 4
36 P—K R 3
36 P—Kt 3

This exposure of his K makes matters simple, but in any case his game was lost.

37 R—B 2	37 Q—K 2
38 R—B 3	38 P—Kt 5
39 R—B sq	39 Q—K 4
40 P—Q Kt 3	40 Q—Kt 7
41 B—Q 7	41 B x B
42 R x B ch	42 K—R 3
43 R(Q7)—Q sq	43 Q—K 4
44 P—B 6	44 Q—B 2
45 R—Q 7	45 Q—B sq
46 P—B 7	46 Resigns

GAME No. 2,649.

First-class Amateurs. Section B.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. A. WOOLLARD	Mr. C. HAMMOND
(Bradford).	(London).

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—K 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 B—Q 3 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 P—K B 4 | |

As the object of White's opening is to prevent Black from playing Kt—K 5, and for this he abandons all his prospects on the Q side, he should have played Kt—Q 2 here.

4 P—Q B 4

.....He might have played Kt—K 5 at once with advantage.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 5 Kt—Q 2 | 5 Kt—Q B 3 |
|----------|------------|

.....Owing to White's omission of the first note, and which he endeavours to supply on his 5th move, Black might now have played P—B 5, driving the B off its strongest diagonal, since at this point White should have played P—Q B 3 instead of the premature P—K B 4.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 6 P—B 3 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Q Kt—B 3 | |

Entirely contrary to the theory of the opening. Q—B 3 and Kt—K R 3 are correct.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 8 Kt—K 5 | 7 Kt—K 5 |
| 9 K Kt—B 3 | 8 Castles |
| 10 Kt x Kt | 9 P—K B 3 |
| 11 Castles | 10 P x Kt |
| 12 Q—K sq | 11 Q—Kt 3 |
| 13 B x B | 12 B—R 3 |
| 14 B—Q 2 | 13 Q x B |
| | 14 Q R—K sq |

Black has now a fine game, but he appears to miss his way altogether; obviously the proper course was Q R—Kt sq, and an attack on the Q side.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 15 K—R sq | 15 B—Q 3 |
| 16 P—K Kt 4 | 16 P—K 4 |
| 17 Q P x P | 17 P x P |

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 18 P—B 5 | 18 Q—Kt 2 |
| 19 R—Q Kt sq | 19 Q—K 2 |
| 20 Q—K 2 | 20 R—B 3 |
| 21 R—K Kt sq | 21 Q R—B sq |
| 22 Q R—K B sq | 22 Q—B 2 |
| 23 B—K sq | 23 R—R 3 |
| 24 B—R 4 | 24 K—R sq |
| 25 P—Kt 5 | 25 R—R 4 |
| 26 P—B 6 | 26 Q—Kt 2 |

.....If P x P, 27 P x P, Kt x P; 28 B x Kt ch, Q x B; 29 Kt x P, winning.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 27 P x P ch | 27 Q x P |
| 28 R—Kt 4 | 28 R—B 4 |
| 29 Q R—Kt sq | 29 Q—K B 2 |

.....Q—Kt 3 was stronger. The text allows White to gain a distinct advantage.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 30 P—Kt 6 | 30 P x P |
| 31 R x P | 31 Kt—B 3 |
| 32 B x Kt ch | 32 R x B |
| 33 Kt—Q 2 | |

White dare not win the Q for two Rooks, as the resulting position with the two Rooks doubled against him on the open Kt file would be unfavourable. Instead of this he continues very cleverly.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 34 R x R (B 3) | 33 R (R 4)—R 3 |
| 35 Q—Kt 4 | 34 R x R |
| 36 Kt—B 3 | 35 K—R 2 |

A brilliant reply, which enables his Kt to make a decisive entry into the game.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 37 Kt—Kt 5 ch | 36 Q—B sq |
| 38 Q—R 5 ch | 37 K—R sq |
| 39 Kt—B 7 ch | 38 R—R 3 |
| 40 Q—B 5 ch | 39 K—R 2 |

This forces mate on the loss of a Rook, as if K—R sq, 41 Kt x R, Q x Kt; 42 Q—B 7.

40 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,650.

First-class Amateurs. Section B.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM

WHITE.
Mr. A. WEST
(Salop).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—Kt 5
5 P—K 3
6 Kt—B 3
7 B × Kt

BLACK.
Mr. T. J. KELLY
(Manchester).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 Kt—K B 3
4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—B 3
6 Q—R 4

The prevalent opinion amongst experts at present is that this is the best continuation, as if the B is left at Kt 5, it may bring trouble after Black changes Pawns.

- 7 Kt × B
8 K Kt—Q 2

We prefer the older continuation B—Q 3, and if Kt—K 5, 9 B × Kt, P × B; 10 Kt—Q 2, P—K B 4; 11 Castles, &c.

- 8 Kt—K 5
9 Q Kt × Kt

Again K Kt × Kt is our choice.

- 10 P—Q R 3
11 B—K 2
12 P—Q Kt 4
13 Kt—Kt 3
14 Q R—B sq
15 P × P

This appears to give Black too much command of the board; besides which the White P at K 5 cannot be maintained except at great risk.

- 16 Q—B 2
17 P—B 4
18 P × P
19 Kt—Q 4
20 Kt × B

- 15 R—Q sq
16 P—K Kt 3
17 P × P *c.p.*
18 P—B 5
19 P × P

This seems right, as the Black Bishops are very threatening.

- 20 Q × Kt
21 B—R 3
22 B—Kt 2
23 R—Q 5
.....Threatening B × K P !
24 R—B 3

A pretty rejoinder. If now 24..., B × P; 25 R × P !

- 24 Castles
25 B—Kt 4
Castles was absolutely necessary, after which White's game is perfectly good, since Black still dare not play B × P, on account of the reply R × P; and if 25..., Q × P; 26 Q × P ch, K × Q; 27 P × Q, R × R ch; 28 K × R, B × P; 29 R × P.

- 25 Q—B 2
26 P—K 6

The continuation which White goes in for is extremely well met by his opponent, who wins the game in a brilliant manner.

- 26 Q × B P
27 P—K 7
27 R—Q 8 ch
28 K—K 2

If K × R, Q—Q 5 ch !

- 28 R—Q 7 ch
29 K—K sq
29 B × R
30 B—K 6 ch
30 K—Kt 2
31 P × R (Q ch)

Q × Q leads to the following pretty mate: 31 Q × Q, R × Q; 32 P (K 8) —Q, R—R 7 dis. ch; 33 K—Q sq, P—K 7 ch; 34 K—B sq, R—B 8 ch, and mates next move.

- 31 Q × Q
32 Q—Kt 3
32 R—Kt 7 dis. ch
33 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,651.

First-class Amateurs. Section B.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. Mr. J. CRUM (Glasgow).	BLACK. Mr. F. BROWN (Dudley).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q B 4	3 P—K 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles
6 B—Q 3	
Kt—Q B 3 was stronger.	
7 B × P	6 P × P
8 Kt—Q B 3	7 Q Kt—Q 2
9 Castles	8 P—Q Kt 3
10 Q—K 2	9 B—Kt 2
11 B—B 4	10 Kt—K 5
12 P × Kt	11 Kt × Kt
13 Kt—K 5	12 Kt—B 3
Apparently overlooking Black's reply. Q R—B sq would have given him an excellent game.	
14 B × Kt	13 Kt—Q 4
15 P—B 3	14 Q × B
16 Kt—Kt 4	15 P—K B 3
If Kt—Q 3, the "pin" by Q—B 5 might be awkward.	
17 Kt—B 2	16 P—K R 4
18 P—K 4	17 P—K Kt 4
	18 Q—R 4

..... A strong move, which gives Black the pull.

19 B—Q 2	19 B—R 3
20 P—Q B 4	20 B—Kt 5
21 K R—Q sq	

A blunder. 21 B × B, Q × B would have left him an excellent game.

22 R × B	21 B × B
23 Q × B	22 B × P
24 Q × P ch	23 Q × R
25 R—Q sq	24 R—B 2
	25 Q—Kt 5

..... Best. If Q × P, White gets a fine game with P—K 5.

26 P—K 5	26 Q—K 2
27 Q—Q 5	

Why not Q—B 6? *E.g.*, if 27.... R—Q sq; 28 P—K 6, R—K B sq; 29 P—Q 5, with a good game. If 27.... K—K sq; 28 R—K sq, also with a good game.

27 R—Q sq

..... This move settles things. Black was somewhat lucky in the omissions of his adversary, who in this game certainly does not appear at his best.

28 Q—K 4	28 P × P
29 Q × P	29 Q × Q
30 P × Q	30 R × R ch
31 Kt × R	31 R—K 2
32 Resigns	

GAME No. 2,652.

First-class Amateurs. Section A.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. Mr. F. W. FLEAR (London).	BLACK. Mr. H. E. PRICE (Birmingham).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt × P	3 P—Q 3

4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt × P
5 P—Q 3	

P—Q 4 at once is usually played. After the text move the position shortly becomes a simple form of the French Defence.

5 Kt—K B 3

6 P—Q 4 6 P—Q 4
 7 B—Q 3 7 B—Q 3
 8 B—K 3 8 B—K Kt 5
 9 Q Kt—Q 2 9 Q Kt—Q 2
 10 P—B 3 10 P—B 3

.....P—B 4 is also strong.

11 Q—B 2 11 Castles
 12 P—K R 3 12 B—R 4
 13 Castles (Q R) 13 R—K sq
 14 Q R—K sq

The position is not a favourable one for Castling on the Q side, as Black can develop an attack as rapidly as White. With this in view P—K Kt 4 at once should have been played.

15 Kt—Kt 5 14 P—R 4
 16 B x B 15 B—Kt 3
 17 P—K Kt 4 16 R P x B
 18 K R—B sq 17 P—Q Kt 4

Useless, but his position is difficult. He cannot play P—K B 4 on account of the reply R x B. Q—Q 3 might have been tried.

18 Q—Kt sq
 19 P—Kt 5
 20 P—R 5
 21 B—B 5
 22 P—Kt 6

.....White's last move was a blunder, and Black might now have won a piece by R x B.

23 P x P 23 P x P
 24 Kt x Kt P 24 R x B
 25 P x R 25 B x Kt
 26 Q—Q 3 26 R—R 5
 27 R—K B 2 27 Q—Kt 6
 28 Q R—K 2 28 Kt—K 5
 29 K—Kt sq 29 Q x R P
 30 Q—B 2 30 Q x Kt P
 31 R—Kt 2 31 Q—B 4
 32 R—R 2 32 R—B 5
 33 Q—Q 3 33 Kt—B 6 ch
 34 K—B 2 34 Kt—Kt 8 disch
 35 Resigns

There is nothing to be done, play as he may the Q is lost.

GAME No. 2,653.

First-class Amateurs.

Petroff's Defence

Notes by G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. J. MORTIMER Mr. P. W. SERGEANT
 (London). (London).

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
 3 Kt x P 3 P—Q 3
 4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt x P
 5 Kt—B 3

One of the most satisfactory plans for White. Black appears to get but little opportunity for counter attack.

6 Q P x Kt 5 Kt x Kt
 7 B—Q 3 6 B—K 2
 8 Castles 7 Kt—B 3
 9 B—K B 4 8 B—Kt 5
 10 R—K sq 9 Q—Q 2
 10 Castles Q R

.....This looks like an error of judgment in face of White's open Queen file and the arrangement of his pieces. Castles K R was much safer.

11 B—Q Kt 5

At once taking advantage of his opponent's indiscretion, this "pin" cannot now be removed except by a fatally weakening advance of his Queen side Pawns, and necessarily, therefore, leads to White's gaining something.

12 P—K R 3 14 Q R—K sq
 13 Q x B 12 B x Kt
 14 B—K 3 13 P—Kt 4
 15 B x Kt 14 P—B 4

Here it comes. Mr. Mortimer now prosecutes the attack to the end in a most vigorous manner.

16 B × R P	15 P × B	27 B—K 3	27 Q × P
17 P × P	16 P—Kt 5	28 P—Kt 3	28 Q—R 4
18 Q—Q 3	17 P × P	29 B—Q 4	29 Q—K Kt 4
19 P × P	18 P—Kt 6	.....There is nothing else.	
20 B—B 2	19 K R—Kt sq	If R—B 2, 30 Q—K 6 ch, K—K sq ;	
21 R—K 4	20 Q—Kt 5	31 Q—B 8, mate. If R—K sq, 30 Q	
22 R—Q R 4	21 Q—Kt 2	—K 6 ch, K—Q sq ; 31 P—B 4, and	
23 R—R 8 ch	22 K R—B sq	R—K sq, wins.	
24 R × R	23 K—Q 2	30 Q—K 6 ch	30 K—Q sq
25 R—K sq	24 K × R	31 R—R sq	
26 Q—K 2	25 Q—B 2	Quiet and decisive.	
	26 K—Q 2	31 Resigns	

GAME No. 2,654.

First-class Amateurs. Section B.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. C. HAMMOND	Mr. F. E. HAMOND
(London).	(London).

1 P—K 4

This game is chiefly interesting from the fact that it was the only one lost by Mr. Hamond, the winner of his section.

2 P—Q 4	1 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—Q 4
4 Kt × P	3 P × P
	4 Kt—Q 2

.....The usual continuation Kt—K B 3, is much stronger.

5 Kt—B 3	5 B—K 2
6 B—Q 3	6 Q Kt—B 3
7 Castles	7 Kt × Kt
8 B × Kt	8 Kt—B 3
9 B—Q 3	9 Castles
10 P—B 3	10 Kt—Q 4

.....The line of play initiated by this move appears to be mainly responsible for the loss of the game. P—Q Kt 3, B—Kt 2, P—B 4, and R—B sq seems a promising continuation.

11 Q—K 2	11 P—K B 4 ?
12 R—K sq	12 B—B 3
13 B—Q 2	13 Q—K sq

A blunder, of course. He had nothing better than B Q 2.

14 B × P	14 Q—R 4
15 B × P ch	15 K—R sq
16 Kt—Kt 5	

A strong and ingenious reply, which quickly leaves Black without resource.

17 B—B 7	16 Q—Kt 3
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Again clever. Black's weak play gives White opportunities for some brilliant skirmishing. Black dare not play 17 R × B on account of the mate.

18 P—K Kt 4	17 Q—B 4
19 B—K 6	18 Q—Q 2
20 Kt—B 7 ch	19 Q—Q 3
21 B × R	20 R × Kt
	21 B—Q 2

.....He can do nothing. If P—K Kt 3, 22 Q—K 8 ch and mates.

22 P—Kt 5	22 B—B 3
23 P × B	23 Q × P
24 B—K 8	24 P—K R 3
25 Q—R 5	25 R × B
26 R × R ch	26 K—R 2
27 Q R—K sq	27 P—K Kt 4
28 R (K 8)—K 6	28 Q—Kt 2
29 P—Q B 4	29 Kt—B 5
30 Q—Kt 4	30 Kt—Kt 3
31 Q—B 5	31 B—Q 2
32 R × Kt	32 Resigns

GAME No. 2,655.

First-class Amateurs. Section A.

Four Knights Game.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

Mr. J. E. PARRY
(Liverpool).

- 1 P-K 4
2 K Kt-B 3
3 Kt-Q B 3
4 B-Kt 5
5 P-Q 3
6 Castles
7 Kt-K 2
8 Kt-Kt 3
9 B-R 4
10 B-K Kt 5
11 P-Q B 3
12 Kt-B 5

BLACK.

Mr. H. E. PRICE
(Birmingham).

- 1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3
3 Kt-Q B 3
4 B-Kt 5
5 P-Q 3
6 Castles
7 Kt-K 2
8 P-Q B 3
9 Kt-Kt 3
10 P-Q 4
11 B-K 2

- 18 K x Kt
19 K-Kt 2
20 P x P
21 R-K sq
22 K-Kt sq
23 Q-Q 3

..... An ingenious attempt to get up a King side attack.

A powerful answer, threatening P x P and Q-R 7 mate.

- 24 Q x B
25 Q R-Q sq
26 P x P
27 Q-R 5
28 Q-B 5
- 18 P x Kt
19 B P x P
20 Q-Q 2
21 B-R 6 ch
22 B-Kt 5
- 23 B x Kt
24 B-Kt 2
25 Q R-Q sq
26 P x P
27 Q-B 2
28 K R-K sq

Well timed, since the Knight cannot be taken without the loss of a Pawn.

- 13 B x Kt
14 B-Kt 3
- 12 P-K R 3
13 B x B
14 Kt-B 5

..... If 28....., P-K 5; 29 P-B 3!

- 29 B-Kt 3
30 R-K 4
31 R-Kt 4
32 B-B 2
- 29 P-Q 5
30 R-K 2
31 R-Q 3

..... Now, however, Black might have simplified and remained with the superior position for the ending as follows:—14..... P x P; 15 P x P, Q x Q; 16 Q R x Q, B x Kt; 17 P x B, Kt-K 2; 18 B-B 2, Q R-Q sq, &c.

15 B-B 2

With the presumable object of playing P-Q 4. K R-K sq seems better.

- 16 P-K Kt 3
17 K-Kt 2
- 15 B-K 3
16 Kt-R 6 ch
17 P-K Kt 3

The Bishop now enters the game with fatal effect.

32 K-B sq

..... Overlooking White's winning reply. P-B 3 was absolutely necessary, though the continuation 33 Q-R 7 ch, K-B sq; 34 B-Kt 3 would easily win for White, since if 34....., K-K sq; 35 R x B, R x R; 36 Q-R 8 ch, wins.

33 R x B 33 Reslgn

..... Of course K x B would lead to mate in two.



GAME No. 2,656.

The following interesting game was played by telegraph some months ago. We take the score and notes from *The Manchester Guardian*.

Thorold-Allgaier Gambit.

NOTES BY RHODES MARRIOTT.

WHITE. AMATEURS OF VIGO.	BLACK. AMATEURS OF CORUNA.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P × P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—K Kt 5
5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—K R 3
6 Kt × P	6 K × Kt
7 P—Q 4	
8 B × P	7 P—Q 4
9 B—B 4 ch	8 P × P
	9 K—Kt 2

.....The last three moves on both sides are generally admitted to be the best that could be played. Personally I consider 8 Kt—K B 3 (as recommended by some authorities) to be much superior to P × P.

10 B—K 5 ch

For some years past I have discarded in favour of this move all other continuations, as not one of them in my opinion results in such an enduring attack. In order, however, to reap full advantage of the move in the text, I consider it absolutely necessary for White on the 11th move to play R—B sq, which is much stronger than Castling and other moves generally advocated in the books.

	10 Kt—K B 3
11 R—B sq !	11 B—K 2
12 Q—K 2 !	12 Kt—Q B 3 !
	.....If R—K B sq be adopted, Black should play Kt—Q B 3 ! on the next move.
13 Kt—Q 2 !	
	If Kt—Q B 3 be played here (as given in the text books), then Kt × P; 14 Q × K P, Kt—Q B 3, and Black should win, as White must now submit to the King's Bishop being exchanged, or play it off the diagonal, unpinning the Kt. The text move (Kt—Q 2) plays a most important part in White's games against many defences at the adversary's disposal. Should Black reply with 13 Kt × P (as in above variation), then 14 Q × K P, Kt—Q B 3; 15 B—Q B 3, and White's attack is irresistible.
	13 Kt × B
14 P × Kt	14 Kt—Q 4 !
15 Kt × P	15 B × P ch
15 P—K Kt 3	16 B—K 2 !

.....If B—Kt 4?, then 17 Kt × B, P × Kt ! 18 P—K 6 ! (a venturesome looking move, but quite sound enough to draw if not to win), B × P (a promising looking move but weak, as the following analysis proves); 19 Q × B, R—K sq; 20 R—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 21 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 2 ! (if R × R?, White mates in six moves); 22 R—Kt 8 ch (continuing the attack instead of obtaining a draw by perpetual check), R × R; 23 Castles, P—B 3 (if R—K sq, then 24 Q—B 5, threatening B—Q 3); 24 B × Kt, P × B; 25 R × P, Q × R, and it is doubtful whether White can do more than draw. If Black plays 25 Q—B 3?, then 26 R—Q 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 27 Q—K 4 ch, Q—B 4; 28 R—Q 6 ch, winning the Queen and the game.

17 Castles ! 17 P—B 3 !

.....If 17 B—K 3?, then 18 B × Kt, B × B; 19 Q × P ch, B—Kt 4 ch; 20 Kt × B, P × Kt; 21 R—B 6, and White should win.

18 Kt—B 6 ! 18 B—K 3 ?

..... Had Black now played R—B sq !, I think White could not have saved the game. The variations arising from this move are most interesting and instructive. As, however, they are too numerous to be dealt with here, I merely give the following line of play, which I believe embraces the best moves on both sides:—18 R—B sq !; 19 Q—K 4, B×Kt; 20 P×B, R×P; 21 B—Q 3, R—B 6 (A); 22 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq; 23 P—Q B 4, Q—Kt 4 ch; 24 Q×Q, P×Q; 25 P×Kt, P×P; 26 B—K 2, R×R; 27 R×R ch, K—K 2; and Black wins.

Variations (A).—21 Q—K 2 may also be played, and though looking extremely hazardous, it is in reality a good defensive move, and results in a won game for Black; *i.e.*, 21 Q—K 2; 22 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 23 Q—R 8 ch, K—B 2; 24 Q—R—K sq, R×R; 25 R×R ch, Kt—B 3; 26 B—R 7, B—B 4; 27 Q×R, B×B, and Black wins. If 21 Q—Kt sq ?, then 22 R×R, Kt×R; 23 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq; 24 Q×Kt ch, Q—B 2; 25 Q—Q 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 26 R—B sq, and White wins. If 21 Q—R sq ?, then 22 R×R, Kt×R (K×R no better); 23 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 24 B—R 7 ch, Kt or Q×B; 25 R—Q 8 ch, Kt interposes; 26 R×Kt mate. If 21 Q—Q 3 ?, then 22 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 23 P—Q B 4, Q—B 4; 24 Q×R P ch, K—B 2; 25 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—K 2; 26 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—K 3 (if 26 K—Q 3, then 27 R×R ch, B—K 3; 28 R×B ch, K×R; 29 Q×P ch, and White wins); 27 Q—R—K sq ch, K—Q 3; 28 R×R ch, Kt×R; 29 Q—K 8 mate.

19 Kt—R 5 ch ! 19 K—Kt sq !
20 Q—K 4 20 B—Kt 4 ch
21 K—Kt sq 21 Q—K sq
22 R—B 6

Probably White's best continuation.

22 Q×Kt ?

..... Here Black misses a second opportunity of winning the game. Instead of the move in the text which speedily loses, the *modus operandi* should have been as follows: 22 B×R ! (Kt×R loses, as shewn in variation A); 23 Kt×B ch, Kt×Kt; 24 B×B, Q×B; 25 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq; 26 R—B sq !, Q—Kt sq !; (Q×P only draws, whilst R—Q sq, R—K sq, and K—K 2 all lose); 27 R×Kt ch, K—K 2, and Black should win.

Variation (A).—22 Kt×R ?; 23 B×B ch, Q×B; 24 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq; 25 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—K sq; 26 Q×R ch, K—B 2 ! (neither the Q nor Kt can interpose for obvious reasons); 27 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—K sq; 28 Kt×Kt ch, B×Kt; 29 P×B, and White wins easily.

23 R×B 23 K—Kt 2
24 B—Q 3 24 Kt—K 2
25 R—R sq 25 Q—K B 2
26 R×Kt 26 B×R
27 P—K 6, and Black resigns.

..... Commendable, as White in a few more moves could have forced Black to give up the Queen for a Rook.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

REVIEW.

Never has the publication of a work in connection with chess problems been looked forward to with such general anticipation, full of genuine curiosity, as that which was announced to the Chess World a little more than two years ago, namely *Chess Lyrics*, by A. F. Mackenzie, under the editorship of A. C. White, of New York. For ourselves we foretasted the pleasurable task of reviewing this volume, which has now found a place

amongst our treasured books, but the bloom of our enthusiasm has to a great extent lost its freshness by reason of the gloom knowledge that the work unhappily proves to be a posthumous one. One of the greatest problem composers is no more, and those among us as well as generations to come, will assuredly extract much intellectual chess enjoyment from the compositions of a man who though handicapped by a dire infirmity (loss of sight) was able to establish his skill as being the *ne plus ultra* in comparison with that of his contemporaries. Mr. Mackenzie was an exponent of various moods and schools, indeed he represented a splendid example of a student who kept himself abreast of the times and one who acknowledged the theory of evolution of thought and doctrines, even as applied to chess, and endeavoured to direct the drift of his imagination and craft to the changing modes and innovations which have from time to time been instituted, one might also say, as mandates. His earliest compositions were fashioned under transition methods, but there are really not many of his specimens of this class to be found, since he came soon to realize the merits of the claims of the English school under which he has admitted he was tutored and fostered. For a long time he practiced the art in accordance with notions pre-eminently British, until he allowed himself to agree with the tenets held in almost universal esteem for the construction of the modern problem, that is, works composed under a sort of compromise between the English and Bohemian schools. This was not his only trait, because among some of his efforts one can trace a sportive regard for the boldness of outline and bizarre treatment so characteristic of the American school. His versatility in style has many times been remarked, but the best evidence which can be adduced in this respect is the studious manner in which he designed problems calculated to appeal to the tastes of the adjudicators who were to sit in judgment upon his competitive entries. It mattered to him not one whit who were the judges, nor their ideals, so long as he had ante-knowledge of their individuality. There is one point in his career which stands out prominently, and that is, as popular as he ever was, he was not a generous contributor to the ordinary mediums of problem literature; it was the tourney arena he always seemed eager to enter and records demonstrate him to be a most successful gladiator. This is manifested by the fact that out of 282 re-published positions in *Chess Lyrics* 237 were competitors in problem tourneys. This seems to indicate self-assurance and spirited proclivities. A noteworthy instance of his keen perception of the leanings of a Judge occurs to us. Problem No. 202 in *Lyrics* was composed for the tourney of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* (1901) to satisfy the tastes of Dr. Planck (always a willing and capable adjudicator) who was through circumstances compelled to resign the honorary appointment. Mr. Mackenzie felt that by the unexpected incident his two mover was composed and entered in vain since it was not a two-move elaboration after his own heart. He played not to the gallery but to the individual! When he subsequently learnt that we were to take over the duty of adjudging, his anxieties were in a measure modified, yet still he feared the result would spell rebuff. As it turned out we gave the position on its merits first honors, little knowing the secret gnawings which the author experienced by reason of a change in the

judicial appointment. As a matter of fact, to be frank, we had a wrapped-up idea that the entry ("The little Wonder") was the work of Mr. G. Heathcote.

Reverting to Mr. Mackenzie's change in his views of construction when he revelled in pursuing his ideas based under old regimes in which he was phenomenally successful, he in his early private correspondence abjured the modern school and stoutly argued that the lines laid down were incompatible with true strategy consonant with refined construction; he maintained that neither one could blend with the other in amicable terms. So far as two-movers are concerned he may have had reason on his side, but as for three-movers it is interesting and even significant to note that he wrote us somewhere in the year 1892 that he thought there was something in the modern argument and that when he had given free play to the ideas he had in view he might direct his thoughts to composing (at least three-movers) in accordance with the stringent requirements of the modern school. This he subsequently did, the result being that under the newly accepted conditions he produced his best work and work almost unparalleled.

(*To be continued.*)

Chess Lyrics, by A. F. Mackenzie, edited by Alain C. White,
published by J. H. Graham, New York.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The following are the sound problems which were submitted for the solving over the Board Competition at the Southport Congress, 1905:—

By L. P. Rees, Redhill, Surrey.—White, K at K B 4, Q at K 6, R at Q 5, B at Q Kt 4, Ps at Q B 3, Q Kt 2 and 5. Black, K at Q B 5, R at K Kt 4, B at Q R sq, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3, 4, and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

By L. P. Rees.—White, K at K R 4, Q at K 4, Rs at K B sq and Q 4, Bs at K R 6 and Q 3, Kts at K Kt 5 and K B 2. Black, K at K B 3, Q at K B 4, R at K Kt 2, B at K B 2, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at K R 4 and K Kt 3. Mate in two.

By L. P. Rees.—White, K at Q R 6, Q at Q B 2, Rs at Q 3 and Q 7, Bs at K B sq, and Q Kt 4, Kt at Q 2, Ps at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 6. Black, K at K 3, Rs at K Kt 2 and K sq, Kts at K R 5 and K sq, Ps at K Kt 5, K 2, Q 4, 5, Q B 2 and Q R 2. Mate in three.

By L. P. Rees.—White, K at K B sq, Q at K B 8, B at Q 2, Kts at K B 6 and Q 6, P at K Kt 6. Black, K at K 4, Ps at K 3, Q 2 and Q B 3. Mate in three.

By B. G. Laws, London.—White, K at K R sq, Q at K 2, R at Q Kt 3, B at K R 8, Kts at Q 3 and 4, P at Q Kt 5. Black, K at Q B 5, B at Q R 5, Kts at Q R 3 and 8, Ps at Q 5 and Q B 3. Mate in two.

By B. G. Laws.—White, K at K sq, Q at Q sq, R at Q B 4. Kts at K 5 and Q 3. Ps at K B 6 and Q Kt 2. Black, K at Q 4, R at K R sq, Kts at K Kt sq and Q 3, Ps at K R 3 and K 6. Mate in three.

The solving winners were: 1, J. W. Dixon; 2, F. E. Hammond; and 3, J. Keeble.

In the County of Devon Chess Association Congress, held last month at Plymouth, Mr. H. Maxwell Prideaux, a composer of considerable ability, who seems to have ceased problem making, won the prize for solving over the board. We have not seen the problems submitted.

Will solvers please note that the White Knight at Q Kt 2 in problem No. 1976, by P. H. Williams, published last month, should be a White King.

The prize award of the Barmen Chess Club Tourney is as follows:—
 Four-movers: 1, C. Behting, Riga; 2, Victor Marin, Barcelona; 3, G. Chokolous, Prague. Thre-movers: 1, A. Shoschin, St. Petersburg; 2, M. Karstedt, Cattbus; 3, F. Köhnlein, Nuremburg and M. Kastedt equal. Two-movers: 1, A. Ursie, Oherck; 3, J. van Dijk, Lier; 3, M. Grünfeld, Riga, and M. Maximow, St. Petersburg, equal.

We gave the first prize 3-er (which is by A. Shoschen) at page 370 of our last impression. The subjoined is the first prize 2-er:—

By A. Ursie, Oherck.—White, K at Q B 7, Rs at K B 3 and Q B 4, Kts at K 4 and 7, Ps at Q 2 and Q Kt 6. Black, K at K 4, Rs at K R 3 and Q Kt 4, Bs at K B sq and Q B 3, Kts at K R 7 and Q R 4, Ps at K Kt 3 and K 3. Mate in two.

The Four-Leaved Shamrock, the only Irish paper entirely devoted to chess, and edited by Mrs. T. B. Rowland, has instituted a popular two-move solving competition on convenient lines to solvers with a nominal entrance fee of sixpence. Competitors can enter at any time. Subscriptions for twelve numbers (monthly) is 2/6 post free. Address, Mrs. Rowland, 1, Old Court Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

With the first October issue of the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement* Mr. White, the veteran and genial editor, contemplates a solution competition, the positions to be mastered being "Twentieth Century" Retractors, by Mrs. W. J. Baird. There will be eight specimens to be solved two of which are to be of the "compel" order. Prizes (eight in number) will be from 15/- to 2/6.

Mr. Keeble, the talented chess editor of the chess column of the *Norwich Mercury*, is to the front with a programme for his Christmas fare. Prizes are offered for (1) problems of the Retractor order, wherein one of the conditions shall be "Black plays so as to compel White to give mate," or any variation thereof; (2) direct mate letter or symmetrical positions, with the stipulation White mates in two moves. Two prizes in each section. One entry from each composer. We presume this refers to each section. Entries to reach *Norwich Mercury* office, Norwich, on or before December 12th next. Messrs. F. R. Adcock and A. T. Nicholls will act as judges of the Retractors. The judges of the other section have not yet been appointed.

We are at all times pleased to receive problems for publication in our pages, but we would like it to be understood that the compositions which appear in our ordinary numbered series are contributed with the assurance that they have not hitherto been published. During the past twelve months or so we have had sent to us nearly one hundred positions which have seen light elsewhere, the contributors in most cases have been candid in giving a history of their work. We have not eyes all over the chess sphere, and occasionally we may be led astray, but we do not intentionally go wrong.

Lasker's Chess Magazine is instituting a Three-move Tourney. There are to be four judges, an English, an American, a German, and a Bohemian. Four prizes, from fifty dollars. Entries (unlimited in number)—each problem bearing a distinct motto—should be addressed to *L.C.M.* 116, Nassau Street, Morton Buildings, New York, U.S.A., and a duplicate of such entries, enclosing full name and address, to be sent to Walter Penn Shipley, Girard Building, Philadelphia, P.A., U.S.A. The envelopes should bear the words "*Lasker's Chess Magazine* Problem Tourney." Date of receipt of compositions 10th January next.

TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS.

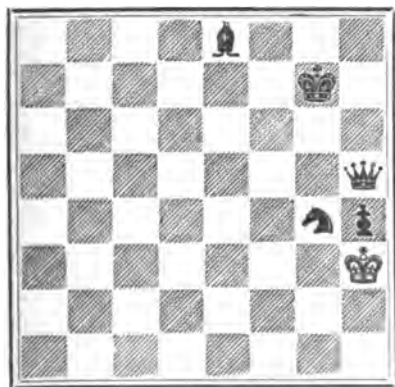
BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"Is there not a double excellency in this?"

Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

No. 1.

BLACK.

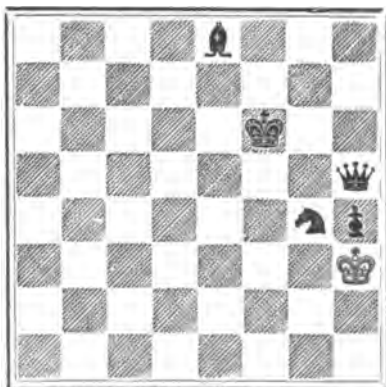


WHITE.

- 1.—Black played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black plays.
- 3.—White plays.
- 4.—Black retracts a previous move so as to allow—
- 5.—White to give mate by playing Kt—R 5.

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 1.—Black played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black plays.
- 3.—White plays.
- 4.—Black retracts a previous move so as to allow—
- 5.—White to give mate by playing Kt—R 5.

These moves are not in regular order, but all the solver has to do is to bring about positions which will comply with the conditions.

SOLUTIONS.

By Mrs. Baird, Retractor (p. 207).—Black Kt at Q 6 × B at B 4, replace Kt and B. White R at B 4, replace R. White, B—Q 7, Black, R—Q 3; White, B × R; Black, P—B 5; White, R—Q 4, mate. The position now forms an arrow. Solved by F. Orrett, G. S. Johnson.

By Mrs. Baird, Retractor (p. 207).—Black Kt (Q 3) at B 4 × R at Q 6, replace Kt and R; White, R at K 6, replace R; Black, B at Kt 4, replace B; Black, Kt—B 3; White, Kt × P, mate. The position is in the form of a heart. Solved by F. Orrett, G. S. Johnson.

By H. W. Barry (p. 208).—1 R—B 8, P × P; 2, Kt—B 7, &c. If 1..., K × P; 2 Q—Q B sq, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, E. M. Brook.

By F. Wynne (p. 208).—The White Pawn marked as being at K R 2, should stand at K Kt 2. 1 B—B 6, Q—R 8; 2 Q—B 2, &c. If 1..., Q—Q B 8; 2 Kt × P ch, &c. If 1..., Q × Kt; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson.

By G. Heathcote (p. 208).—White Queen should be at Q—R 8. 1 Q—R 8, P × Kt; 2 B—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., K × Kt; 2 Q × P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Kt—K 3, &c.

By Max Feigl (p. 208).—1 R—K R 5, R × R; 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., R × Kt P; 2 Q × P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 Q—B 3, &c. If 1..., B × R, &c.; 2 P × P dis ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 209).—1 Kt—B 8, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, E. W. Brook.

By G. Heathcote (p. 209).—1 Q—R 5, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, E. W. Brook.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 209).—1 Q—R 6, &c. Solved by G. D. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, E. W. Brook.

By A. Corrias (p. 209).—The Black King should be at Q 5. 1 Q—B 8, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 210).—A White Rook is wanted at K Kt 7. 1 B—B 8, &c.

By H. W. Barry (p. 210).—1 Q—Q sq, Q × Q; 2 R—B 5, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4, or Ps move; 2, Q × Q, &c. If 1..., Q—K 5; 2 P × Q &c. If 1..., Q—B 7, or Kt 8; 2 P—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Q × K P; 2 P × Q, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, E. W. Brook.

By Rev. G. Dobbs (p. 210).—The Black King should be at Q Kt 2. 1 B—R 7, P—Q 4, K—Kt 4, Kt 2, K 2, or B 2; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c.

By H. L. Henry (p. 211).—A Black Pawn is necessary at K B 4. 1 R—Q B 3, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson.

By A. Charlick (p. 211).—1 Kt—K 6, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, F. W. Brook. No. 1959, by E. J. Winter Wood.—1 Kt—B 6, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, J. D. Tucker, Major Forde, W.H.S.M., G. S. Johnson, C. Johnston, E. W. Brook.

No. 1960, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 Q—Kt 6, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, J. D. Tucker, Major Forde, W.H.S.M., G. S. Johnson, C. Johnston, E. W. Brook.

No. 1961, by H. Greenwell.—1 Kt—Q 3, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, J. D. Tucker, W.H.S.M., G. S. Johnson, C. Johnston, E. W. Brook.

No. 1962, by F. Gamage.—1 B—Kt sq, &c. Solved by E. W. Brook, J. D. Tucker, Major Forde, W.H.S.M., G. S. Johnson, C. Johnston, E. W. Brook.

By Max Feigl (p. 248).—1 R—K 7, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne, J. Watkinson, J. D. Tucker.

By Max Feigl (p. 248).—1 R—R sq, R—Q sq; 2 R—R 4, &c. If 1..., P × Kt P; 1 K × P, &c. If 1..., B—B 3; 2 Q × Kt ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 K—R 2, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne, J. Watkinson, J. D. Tucker.

By E. Pradignat (p. 249).—1 Kt—B 6, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson.

By E. Pradignat (p. 249).—1 Kt—K B 3, K × R; 2 Q—K 2 ch &c. If 1..., P Queens; 2 Q—B ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 3; 2 Q—K 3, &c. If 1..., 2 B—Kt 2, Kt—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q × B ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By E. Maurice (p. 249).—1 Q—K 5, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson.

By J. Chadwick (p. 249).—1 Q—Kt 2. Kt × P or to B 6; 2 R × P ch, &c. If 1..., B × B; 2 Kt × Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2, Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 249).—1 Kt—R 6, K—K 3; 2 K × P, stalemate. If 1..., K × R; 2 K—B 5, stalemate. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 4, stalemate. Solved by G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 249).—1 B—Kt 2, Kt—R 6, B 6, or K 4; 2 B×Kt, stalemate. If 1..., Kt—R2, or B 2; 2 P×Kt, stalemate. If 1..., Kt—K 3 or K 2; 2 Q—K 8, stalemate. If 1..., Kt—R 5 or ×P; 2 P×Kt, self mate. If 1..., Kt—Kt 7 or K 6; 2 R or K×Kt, acc self mate. If 1..., Kt—Q 3 or 5; 2 Q—Kt 8 or R sq, acc. self mate. Solved by G. S. Johnson.

By P. F. Blake (p. 250).—1 Q—Kt 8, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By Harold C. Cudmore (p. 250)—1 R—K 6, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By W. Pauly (p. 250).—1 P—Q Kt 3, P×P; 2 B—Kt sq, P—Kt 3; 3 R—B 2, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 R—B 6, P×P [If 2..., P—R 4; 3 R—B 6, &c.]; 3 R—K Kt 6, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 R—B 8, any; 3 R—B 8 &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By W. Pauly (p. 250).—1 K—R 3, P—R 4; 2 R—K B sq, P—K 4 [If 2..., K—Q 5; 3 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 2..., K—K 4; 3 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c.]; 3 Kt—B 5, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 B—B 6, P—K 4; 3 R—K Kt 8, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 B—B 5, any; 3 R—K Kt 8, &c. If 1..., K—K 4 or P—R 3; 2 K—Kt 4, any; 3 Kt—B 3, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By W. Pauly (p. 250).—1 K—Kt 2 K—K 3; 2 R—K R sq, K—K 4 [If 2..., K—K 2; 3 R—R 8, &c.]; 3 R—K 4, &c. If 1..., K—B sq; 2 Kt—B 5, K—K sq [If 2..., K—Kt 5; 3 R—K R sq &c.]; 3 R—Q sq, &c. If 1..., K—Q sq, Kt—Q 5, K—K sq [If 2..., K—B sq; 3 R—Q Kt sq, &c.]; 3 R—K B sq, &c. If 1..., K—K sq; 2 R—Q R sq, K—K 2 [If 2..., K—Q sq; 3 Kt—Q 5, &c. If 2..., K—B sq; 3 Kt—B 5, &c.]; 3 R—R 8, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By V. Marin (p. 250).—1, R—Kt 7, P—Q 3; 2 Q—Kt 6! P×Q [If 2..., others; 3 Q—Q B 2 or K 4, &c.]; 3 Kt—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Q×K B, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q×R &c. If 1..., Q B moves; 2 Q×R, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson G. Browne.

By V. Marin (p. 250).—1 P—Kt 4, R×Q; 2 B—K Kt 3, &c. If 1..., R—K 6; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 6; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R—K B 4; 2 B—Q 3 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt×R ch, or B—Q 3, dbl. ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By V. Marin (p. 250).—1 Q—B sq, R×Q; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 Kt—Q 5 dis ch, &c. If 1..., R×B; 2 Q×R (Kt 4), &c. If 1..., R—B 2; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 5; 2 Kt—K 6 dis. ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 251).—1 Kt—Q R 3, &c. Solved by S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By F. Lazard (p. 251).—1 Q—Kt 5, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

By the late G. B. Valle (p. 251).—1 Q—K B 8, K×B; 2 Q×B P ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 B—B 5, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×K P ch. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne, J. D. Tucker.

By the late G. B. Valle (page 251).—1 Q—B sq, K—Q 5; 2 B—Q 5!, K×B; [If 2..., K—K 4; 3 B×Kt P, &c. If 2..., P—K 4, Q—Q B 4 ch, &c. If 2..., P—Kt 4; 3 Q—Q B 5 ch, &c. If 2..., P×B; 3 Kt—Kt 5, &c.]; 3 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 Q—B 4 ch, K—Q 5; 3 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, G. Browne.

No. 1963, by G. B. Spencer.—1 B—B sq, K×Kt; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 P—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (R 6) moves; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. Mr. G. S. Johnson sends a solution by 1 Q—B 7, which seems effective. W. H. S. M. sends several keys, of which 1 R×Kt and 1 P×Kt seem true bills; and Major Forde sends 1 Q—Kt 3. J. D. Tucker supplies an ingenious key, 1 P—Kt 4. A. F. (Southampton) sends 1 Q×Kt.

No. 1964, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Kt—Q 2, K—Kt 7; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Kt—K 4, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—K sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 Q—Q R sq, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, W. H. S. M., Major Forde, G. Browne, J. D. Tucker, A. F. (Southampton).

No. 1965, by C. Horne.—1 Kt—K 5, Kt—Q 4; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt elsewhere; 2 B—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 5; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt; 2 P—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P, &c.; 2 P—Q 4, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, W. H. S. M., Major Forde, G. Browne, J. D. Tucker, A. F. (Southampton).

No. 1966, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 K—Kt 4, K—Q 3; 2 K—Kt 5 ch, K—K 4; 3 K—B 4, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 B—Q 5, K—R 3; 3 K—B 5, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, W. H. S. M., G. Browne, A. F. (Southampton).

PROBLEMS.

No. 1987.

By P. H. WILLIAMS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1988.

By A. W. DANIEL;
Bridgend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1989.

By K. SYPNIEWSKI,
Warsaw.

BLACK.



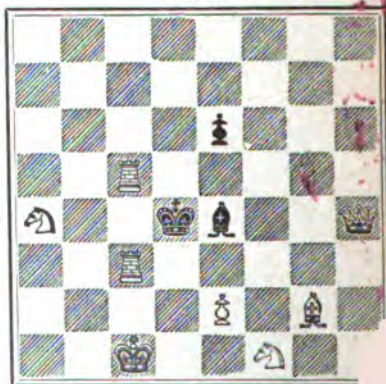
WHITE.

White mates in three moves

No. 1990.

By E. V. TANNER,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.


White compels Black to mate in six moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1905.

ON THE HISTORY OF CASTLING.

“The game of chess ought to observe the custom of the place in which it is played.”

O wrote the lawyer Guido de Baysio about 1290 in his collection of legal decisions. In these days it is not considered necessary to invoke the assistance of a lawyer to frame a code of chess etiquette, and in the Christian world—at least officially—there is no variety in the rules of the game, whether it be played in England or elsewhere. But in Guido's day it was otherwise and it was deemed desirable to have a lawyer's opinion as to what should happen when a champion of Lombardy who (among other things) could not take a Pawn *en passant*, could leap his King over four squares, and knew no such thing as *bare King*, met a champion of Spain, who followed our *en passant* rule in the main, could only leap his King to the third square and called *bare King* a half win. And the above ruling embodies the opinion of the law, and as such was followed right down to the days of Philidor.

So far as regards the older chess of the middle ages we have but little information as to the *assizes* or differences of rules that obtained in different places. The mediæval MSS. which treat of the practical game confine themselves, with few exceptions, to the broad principles of the game which were universally accepted, while the *assizes* appear to have differed from one another only in smaller matters arising out of the European modifications in the older Arabic game. Such, for instance, were the *en passant* question, the King's leap, the combined move of King and Queen, the Queen's leap, Pawn promotion, *bare King*, possibly stalemate. We can only claim to have fuller information as to Spanish chess from the Alfonso MS. of 1283, and as to Lombard chess, from the preface to a fourteenth century French MS. of problems.

With the appearance of the reformed chess somewhere before 1500, our evidence improves. The new moves of Queen and Bishop were adopted everywhere with remarkable rapidity, but otherwise, the local rules still held. All this led to a very considerable degree of difference in the game, a diversity that has hitherto nowhere received the prominence that it deserves, and must be given, if we are to appreciate at all correctly the

analyses and games that we possess of the sixteenth century. The history of the development of chess in Europe from 1500-1650, cannot be told as a straightforward story, because in each country the development started from a different point and followed lines which were not always identical. The only unity is to be found in the single idea governing the development—to make the most of the King's leap as a means of securing, on the one hand, a more rapid development of the Rook, on the other hand, the greater immunity of the King from attack. So when Van der Linde, in 1874, wrote the history of castling in his "Chess in the Sixteenth Century" as a straightforward development, when he pictured his favourite author Polerio as a pioneer of the modern method of castling, when he speaks of Greco, who had been educated in the Neapolitan chess as discovering a Polerio MS. and recognising in the Roman method of castling which Polerio followed a finer game than his own, he is distorting the historical facts and squeezing them into a history of his own imagination. The plain fact, established by very many games in the chess material of the sixteenth century, is that the player everywhere followed Guido's rule; Ruy Lopez at Rome played Roman chess, and Leonardo and Boi at Madrid, played Spanish chess; Greco changed his rules with each country that he visited, and re-wrote his Neapolitan MS. in Rome, in France, in England, in conformity with the rules current in each country. It is not until we come to Philidor that we find a player who refused to follow local rules and required his opponents to adopt his own code; and the logical outcome of Philidor's attitude has been the death of national and the birth of world chess.

I have already implied that the germ of the idea of castling is to be found in the King's leap in mediæval chess. In Arabic, and in the earliest European chess the King could only move to an adjacent square, aslant as well as directly. This is still the rule in the Alphonso MS. mentioned above. At a later time the King was allowed for his first move a leap (Latin *saltus*), which in Spain, France, and England, was into a third square, *i.e.*, from K sq he had the option of leaping to K Kt sq, K Kt 2, K Kt 3, K B 3, K 3, Q 3, Q B sq, or Q B 2, in addition to his normal moves. The leap was subject to certain restrictions; no capture could be made on the leap, he could not leap out of, nor over check, and in some places a hostile check deprived him of the privilege, even though the check had been covered and the moving of the King had been avoided. This leap may be conveniently called *the ordinary King's leap*.

In Lombardy the leap was extended to a fourth square, though apparently only on the first line or to Q R 2. Cessoles—himself a Lombard—describes at much length the squares to which the King could leap. At the same time the Lombard assize allowed a joint move of King and Queen, and at a later time in Italy and in southern Germany the King's leap was combined with a Pawn move.*

Reference is made to this both by Damiano (1512) and Lopez (1561). I quote from Rowbothum's translation of the former. "In Italy the Kyng (if he haue the way open) maye runne all the length of the Chestbourd, or

* This has lasted almost to our own day, for thirty years ago there were still German and Dutch players who played P—K R 3 and castled all in one move.

may remove [*Italian move*] a Paune, to set him selfe in his place." Lopez thought the usage improper and unreasonable. The German Egenolf (1536), still describing the older chess, allows as a single move P—Q B 3, K—Q B 2, Q—Q 3, a still further extension in this direction.

In Sicily, which for nearly two hundred years together had been an Arabic possession, the old Arabic game continued far into the days of new chess. Salvio (1604), the French translation of Lopez (1615), Greco (MSS. of 1619 and 1625), all record the fact that the King could not leap at all, but only moved from square to square, while Carrera (1617) wrote his chess treatise in accordance with the Sicilian rules. Greco adds to Sicily the republic of Genoa, long engaged in the Levant trade, as following the same usage.*

That European players quite early realised the strength of the position of the castled King is evident by several games in the earlier works on modern chess. Thus from the Göttingen MS. (1490 1500) I may quote the opening moves of the "Twelfth Rule."

BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.	
1	P—Q B 4	1	P—Q B 4	6	P—Q 3	6	R—B sq
2	Kt—Q B 3	2	P—K 3	7	B—K 2	7	K leaps Q B 2
3	P—K 4	3	Kt—Q B 3	8	R—B sq	8	K—Kt sq
4	P—B 4	5	P—Q 3	9	K leaps K Kt sq, &c.		
5	Kt—B 3	5	B—Q 2				

This is castling in two moves; the two moves need not be consecutive, only the Rook's move must precede the King's move, since the Rook had no powers of leaping over a piece.

Lucena's (1498) "Third Rule" shows castling on both wings in two moves.

WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	10	P × B	10	P—R 3
2	Kt—K B 3	2	Kt—Q B 3	11	Q—Q 2	11	Q—K 2
3	B—B 4	3	B—B 4	12	R—Q sq	12	B—K 3
4	P—Q 3	4	Kt—B 3	13	"trasponeos," i.e.		
5	P—K R 3	5	P—Q 3		K—Q B sq	13	Q R—Q sq
6	B—Q Kt 5	6	P—Q R 3	14	P—K Kt 4	14	P—Q 4
7	B—R 4	7	R—B sq	15	P × Q P	15	Kt × P
8	Kt—B 3	8	"saltare," i.e.,			16	B × Kt
			K—K Kt sq	17	B × Kt, followed by		Q—K Kt 2,
9	B—K 3	9	B × B		with the better game		

Similar instances might be quoted from Lopez (1561), who employs the ordinary leap, combining it at times with a previous Rook's move which gives the same position as the modern castling, but in two moves. By Lopez' time Italian players had begun to combine the two moves in one,

* The position with regard to taking *en passant* was very similar. Italy allowed all Pawns *passar battaglia*, the rest of Europe followed the modern rule, except that in certain parts (Damiano and the treatise of Lausanne are the authorities) a player was not allowed to cover a check by advancing a Pawn two squares when by so doing he had to pass the attack of an opposing Pawn on its fifth rank. The earliest allusion to *passar battaglia* that I know is a rather obscure reference in the solution of a problem in a 15th century Paris MS., where the Latin text has *saltare pælium*.

for in his chess work, written after his visit to Rome where he met and defeated the youthful Leonardo, Ruy Lopez remarks :

Note, that in some parts of Italy it is usual to leap the King for his first move through the whole line from his own square to the extreme one of the Rook, and to join the Rook to it, combining the leap all in the one move ; and in other parts no more than three squares, from his own to his Kt sq, and on the Queen's side from his own to the B sq, and joining one of the Rooks to the King all in one move. . . . But all these usages are not good, nor reasonable.

The next thirty years were years of great chess activity, and the games contained in that group of Italian MSS. which are conveniently comprised under the name of Polerio, date mostly from this period.* These games were played in Rome, Naples, and Spain, and it is interesting to note the alterations in play necessitated by local rules.

At Rome, players castled precisely as we do to-day in England, but at the same time the ordinary King's leap still remained. The latter privilege would appear to have been used less frequently, for Polerio, who was still the best player in Rome in 1606, does not use it in any of his own games, and the more frequent castling is described thus "leaps on the K (or Q) side as is usual," or "as is ordinary." The leap, however, still survived in Greco's time, for he employs it in some variations in his Italian MSS. and describes as "leaping alla Romana with his K after the manner of the Kt to K Kt 2," etc.

In the kingdom of Naples a player could not castle at all after he had once received check. Otherwise, provided the way was clear, and no square commanded by the opponent was crossed, the player could castle, placing the King on any square as far as, and including either R square, and the corresponding Rook on the other side of the King, but not going farther than the K square. Also if the player had already moved his Rook, he was still able in a subsequent move to leap his King over it.

This Neapolitan castling cannot be defended on logical grounds, since it is not a union of two moves each possible by itself. Obviously in its extreme form K—R sq, R—K sq, neither piece can play until the other has vacated its initial position, and in other forms, such as K—Kt sq, R—K sq, the manœuvre can only be analysed into a King's leap (regular) and a Rook's leap *over the King* (illegal and impossible).

In Spain the manœuvre still continued to occupy two moves and no advance appears to have been made from the rules given in Lopez' work.

As an example of a Roman game I quote the opening moves of a game between Polerio and a player who was known as il Saduleto.

BLACK. POLERIO:	WHITE. IL SADULETO.	8 B—K 3	8 Kt—B 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 Q Kt—Q 2	9 Castles
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	10 R—K sq	10 Kt—Q R 4
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	11 B—Q 3	11 P—R 3
4 P—B 3	4 Q—K 2	12 Kt—K B sq	12 B—R 2
5 Castles	5 P—Q 3	13 Kt—Kt 3,	and Black cannot lose in the opinion of all good players.
6 P—Q 4	6 B—Kt 3		
7 P—K R 3	7 P—K R 3		

* Polerio was only one of several players who began to record games, and there is reason to believe that Van der Linde was too hasty in assuming that all the MSS. he used for his "Chess in the Sixteenth Century," were compiled by this noted player.

This might have been played by two players of moderate skill to-day.

My next example is one of the oldest recorded Neapolitan games. It is given in different MSS. under the title "Opening when one plays according to the usage of the Kingdom (the ordinary way of describing the kingdom of Naples) and other parts of Italy."

BLACK.	WHITE.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 Kt × P	6 B—K 3 !
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3	.....If 6..., Q—Q 5: 7 B × P ch, K—Q sq; 8 Q—R 5, and remains a Pawn ahead, and has castled.	
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Kt × P	7 B × B	7 P × B
4 Castles, K—Kt sq, and R—K sq	4 P—Q 4	8 Q—R 5 ch	8 K—K 2
5 R × Kt	5 P × R	9 P—Q 4, and wins by force.	

Elsewhere this method of castling is called "alla Napolitana."

My next example, illustrating the Spanish usage during this period, is particularly interesting as it is one of the very few recorded games of Paolo Boi, the great Sicilian player of the sixteenth century, whose life was given in the *B.C.M.* for August, 1893. It shows how this great master played Spanish Chess in Spain, although the Sicilian rules which he would have followed at home were quite different.

"Game which the Syracusan played with Scovara, a client of the Archbishop of Seville, and the first player of Spain."

WHITE. SCOVARA.	BLACK. P. BOI.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 P—K R 3	10 Kt—B 3
2 B—B 4	2 B—B 4	11 K—Kt sq	The ordinary King's leap.
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3	11 R—B sq	
4 P—B 3	4 Q—K 2	12 P—K Kt 4	12 K—Kt sq
5 P—Q 4	5 P × P	Boi has now castled in two moves.	
6 P × P	6 Q × P ch	13 R—R 2	13 B—K 3
7 B—K 3	7 B—Kt 5 ch	14 R—Kt 2, and from this position,	
8 Kt—B 3	8 P—Q 4	although a Pawn down, Scovara won all the games.	
9 B—Q 3	9 Q—K 2		

Polerio found this opening to his taste, for in the Boncompagni MS. he examines the game "alla Italiana."

WHITE.	BLACK.		
From Black's 9th move.		12 R—K sq	12 B—K 3 !
10 Castles		13 Q—Kt 3	13 Kt—Q sq
This is the Roman game, for in the Neapolitan game this is impossible, the White King having been already checked.		14 B—K Kt 5	14 Kt—K B 3
		15 Kt—K 5	15 Castles
		16 P—K B 4, and although a pawn down White remains with an excellent position to win the game by force.	
11 P × B	10 B × Kt		
	11 B—Kt 5		

In 1597, Horatio Gianuzio, of Mantia, published at Turin a short work on chess. In this he remarks as follows on the King's move :

The King has the power of leaping at his first move three squares if he wishes, either as the Knight or as the Queen, provided he has not been moved from his first square ; and note, that when the King leaps on his own side, the Rook should be placed on B square, and the King on Kt square ; and on the Queen's side, the King goes to B sq and the Rook to Q sq ; this is followed throughout all Spain, and in many parts of Italy, but not universally. In the Italian leap the Rook must not go beyond B sq, and the King is placed where the player thinks best, and this manner of Castling is followed in all the games in our work.

And indeed Gianuzio castles in his games, K—R sq, R—K B sq, a perfectly regular development from the old extended leap of Lombardy ; at the same time he makes occasional use of the old leap like the Knight's move.

His reference to Spain shows that Spanish players had at last begun to adopt the combined move of King and Rook. That this was not so universal as he believed is evident from Salvio, who, in 1604, remarks that in some parts of Spain the King and Rook could not move at the same time, but the Rook had to be played first up to the King, and at a subsequent move the King leapt over it.

Meanwhile the new manœuvre had been adopted across the Alps in France. Probably the oldest reference is contained in the description of games of living chess in the 1564 edition of Rabelais. Although never published in his lifetime, there seems no reason to doubt that these additions were the work of Rabelais himself [died 1553]. The inexactness of the description of the King's move leads me to think that Rabelais can have had only an imperfect knowledge of chess. He says :

The Kings move and capture their enemies in every way rectangularly, and only move from a White square to the next Gold square and vice-versa, excepting that at their first move, if their rank is void of other officers except the guards (*i.e.*, the Rooks), they can place the Rook on their square and withdraw themselves next to him.

This appears to contemplate R—K sq, K—K sq (Q sq), but, inaccurate in the ordinary move of the King, it is probably inaccurate here also. Gruget (1560), adds to his translation of Damiano (I quote again from Rowbothum's English version) :

And in France thei cause him to make two steppes along his front ; Provided that there bee no pieces betwene him and the Rooke, set the rooke in the place of the King.

Here again, I believe we have a loose description of our regular method of castling K—K Kt sq (or Q B sq), R—K B sq (or Q sq), for we shall see directly that Greco found this the regular French practice. The French Lopez (1615) unites France, Savoy and several parts of Italy together as following the Roman practice, *i.e.*, our regular modern method of castling, but adds "except that in some parts (this probably refers to Italy only, but might mean France), the Rook is placed on K square."

Rowbothum's silence with regard to English usage implies, I think, that castling was still unknown in England in his day. Saul, however (1614) refers to it, but only in general terms ; apparently English players were not very familiar with it, and castled more or less as they like, for while Greco, moving in the best chess circles, found the modern rule everywhere

followed. Barbier, who published a new edition of Saul's work in 1640, and wrote for less skilled players, found it necessary to insert in his rules :

The standing of the King in his shifting or changing [the earlier English term for castling which itself is first used by Beale in his edition of Greco, 1656] ought to be certain, and not as you please to place him as some play it: Because nothing must be doubtfull in this Game.

And elsewhere he describes the modern castling fully and accurately.

This brings us down to the time of Greco, who in the introductions to several of his MSS. gives careful descriptions of the usages which he found followed in the different countries that he visited. The most complete account is found in a MS. of 1625, which was in the possession of Von der Lasa.

Usages which are observed in playing in the different parts which I have visited. To commence with Rome as the head of the world, people play thus: the King, even if he have been checked, so long as he has not been moved, can leap three or four squares, and moreover, he can leap as the Knight or as the Bishop as he pleases. When he leaps with the Rook all in one move, the Rook can be placed on the K sq. or where he pleases, provided he does not pass over the K sq. In Naples, Calabria, and Florence, the King can no longer leap if he have been checked, even if he have not been moved. In Sicily and Genoa the King does not leap, but goes from square to square. In Venice, Milan, Turin, and Bologna, the Roman rule, except that he can neither leap as the Knight nor as the Bishop. In other parts of Italy the Roman rule. In France, the King leaps three squares and the Rook is placed next the King; and also the player cannot *passar battaglia* with the Pawns. In England, the French rule: the sole difference from France is when a Pawn has reached the rank of the enemy's King; in other countries he is immediately made a Queen, even if the player still has his Queen, but the English say that this is unreasonable. If the first Queen is still there they will not allow another Queen, but if the Queen is no longer on the board the Pawn may be made a Queen. And indeed this rule appears to me to be very excellent, except that it would be proper that such a Pawn should not be touched or attacked by the enemy before it has been declared a Queen, or that it should remain where it is until its forces can save it or do some harm to the enemy [the passage is not very clear.*] In Spain, the King can leap three squares only, as the Knight, as the Bishop, or in a straight line, but when it leaps with the Rook all in one move, the Rook must be placed next the King. Also they cannot *passar battaglia* with the Pawns, and moreover, if the player is left with one of his pieces which cannot give mate, he wins half the game [This is the Spanish rule *robado* or bare King.] About other places where I have not yet been, I will speak as soon as I have visited them.

Noteworthy here is the fact that Roman Chess has begun to approximate to Neapolitan Chess; and the latter game, with its "free castling," is beginning to gain ground in Italy. This was probably due to the popularity of Salvio's works, and the non-appearance of a printed work in accordance with the older Roman rules. By the end of the seventeenth century, practically the whole of Italy had adopted the Neapolitan game, and it is well-known how the triumvirate of Modena brought it to its highest point.

* Apparently Greco did not know that it was usual in England under such circumstances to choose another piece [see Saul] instead of the Queen. This liberty—with the further extension of allowing the player to choose any piece, even if the original Queen had been taken—only became general outside of England in the eighteenth century. The Italian, Piacenza (1683), gives it among the improper usages which he had encountered in his experience. Greco appears to contemplate a dummy Pawn, immune from attack until it could be promoted. Other writers have amused themselves with this question.

Only in Savoy was the (now) European method of castling followed, with the Italian limitation that no piece could be attacked by castling.

The King's leap died hard. Already in 1660 it was out of vogue in France, but at the end of the century the small treatise of Lausanne still employs it in many of its games. Manuals of games were still including it in their rules as late as the end of the eighteenth century: its last mention is perhaps to be found in a German work of 1798 (*Natürliches Zauberbuch*): "some will maintain that if the King move, not under compulsion, from his own square, he can leap over three fields straight or aslant, and even after the manner of the Knight."

Castling reached Germany late. The Cartel (1577) of rules followed at Vienna is very vague, but appears to recognize the Neapolitan method. Later works ignore the manœuvre until we come to a MS. work of 1728, quoted in the *Quellenstudien* (pages 325 seq.) which prescribes R—K sq, K—K B sq (or Q sq). Later writers of the eighteenth century, however, use the ordinary castling. For a short time in 1833-1836, the Hamburg Chess Club adopted the Italian or free castling, but the innovation was soon abandoned.


In England, on the contrary, a more active attack was made upon the modern method at the close of the eighteenth century by Peter Pratt, who attempted to push his ideas under the cloak of Philidor—airing them in notes and appendices to his editions of the master. It was his idea that castling—or closeting as he preferred to call it—should be made equally safe on either wing, and he saw no objection to closeting out of check. He accordingly advocated a method of Castling Q R, in which the King played to Q—Kt sq, and the Rook to Q B sq. I conclude with one example from this chess genius (to whom Lewis easily gave the odds of a Knight).

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 P—Q R 3	9 Q—K 2 ch
2 P—Q 3	2 P—K Kt 3	10 B—K 2	10 R—K Kt sq
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K B 4	11 Castles	11 P—B 5
4 P × P	4 P × P	12 P—Q B 4	12 B—K Kt 5
5 Kt × P	5 P—Q 3	13 P—Kt 5	13 Kt—K 4
6 Kt—K B 3		14 Q—R 4	14 B × Kt
Pratt must not be expected to see a		15 B × B	15 Kt × B ch
mate in two!		16 K—R sq	16 Kt—K R 5
7 P—Q Kt 4	6 B—Q 2	17 P—Kt dis. 6ch	17 Castles, K—Q
8 B—Kt 2	7 Kt—Q B 3		Kt sq, R—Q B
	8 Kt—B 3	18 Q × R P mate.	sq ??

H. J. R. MURRAY.



ON INSTRUCTION IN CHESS.

O many of us who play chess, it has happened at some time or another that an offer to teach the game has been met with an objection that it is too difficult, or too complicated, or that it takes too long to become a player. These objections certainly appear to be well founded, for the plan usually adopted is to set out the whole imposing array of pieces; commence by expounding the complex moves of the Pawns, including the capture *en passant*; follow this with an example of scholar's mate, and smile at the victim's discomfiture. Little wonder that the learner is bewildered!

Let it be granted that the teacher is familiar with the rules of the game, and that the student, in addition to a real desire to learn, possesses a fair modicum of intelligence; in these circumstances, provided that the former is content to teach step by step, and endeavours to hold the attention of the pupil by sustaining the interest, there should be no complaints of the nature alluded to above.

Simplicity should be the keynote throughout. In the opinion of the writer, the first lesson should deal with the white Rooks and the black King; the moves of the Rooks and the limitations of the movement of the King (which are all easy to understand) should be shown, and the explanation should be followed by an actual game with these pieces only. The game should conclude with an actual and visible capture, leaving to a later stage the meaning of the terms "check!" and check-mate!" The pupil should in every lesson be invited to play both the defence and the attack.

At the second sitting the white King may advantageously be introduced in substitution for one of the Rooks, and special attention should be drawn to his power as a fighting piece; further lessons may demonstrate the method of winning with Queen and King against a King, and two Bishops and a King against a King, and when a pupil is fairly proficient in the moves of these pieces, the Knight's move may be illustrated by means of Black Pawns showing the extent of his powers at different places on the board. This understood, the more difficult finish of Knight, Bishop and King against a King may be played. In most of the foregoing lessons the pieces should start from their native squares, in order to gradually familiarise the student with their position at the beginning of a game.

At this point, the Pawns may be made the subject of a series of lessons, and all their movements carefully analysed. A slight elucidation of the possibilities of King and three Pawns against King and three Pawns, and an indication of the meaning and importance of the "master-square" should be given as an elaboration of the lessons anent the Pawn.

The pupil now has a fair knowledge of the functions and value of the various pieces, and is probably eager to commence a game, but before this is allowed, a lesson might be given upon the intricacies of chess, so to speak, and be made to cover those points upon which the novice is apt to base his charge of complexity.

The most important of these points is Castling. The numerous rules that govern Castling should be expounded, and the result of Castling, both as an offensive and defensive measure, should be illustrated by numerous

examples. "Check!" and "check-mate!" may now be explained, together with double-check, check by discovery, and pinning. When all these terms and positions are thoroughly digested, a few simple two-move problems may be placed before the learner, and he may also be shown certain well-known chess brilliancies, and such positions as the "scholar's mate" and "fool's mate." With the assimilation of these, the period of his noviciate passes, and with his first game he becomes a player of chess.

C.W.B.

CHESS LITERATURE.

HERR von Oefele has an interesting note in *Deutsches Wochensach* for October 8th last, amplifying the information given in his brochure on Batta (or Batak) chess on the native rule of *en passant* [see our review, December, 1904, page 465]. He now finds that the Karobattas [Karobataks]—that one of the mountain tribes which is considered to play the best chess—restrict the power to take *en passant* to a blocked Pawn; e.g., White P on K 3, Q 2, and K B 2. Black P on K 5. If now White play either 1 P—Q 4 or P—K B 4, Black can reply 1 P × P *en passant*. If, however, the White P on K 3 is removed, he cannot do so. This is precisely the same rule that Mr. H. O. Robinson, in a letter to the *Cheltenham Examiner*, 27th July, 1904, notes as existing in Selangor, on the Malay Peninsula; and its existence in the interior of Sumatra is an important piece of evidence for the real unity of the various forms of Malay chess.

We have received a copy of the Sussex Association Report for 1905, which is issued in the shape of a neatly printed booklet of 32 pages, and indicates such enterprise as we would like to see in other counties. The contents of this interesting brochure include: (1) List of Officers, Members, and Affiliated Clubs; (2) Objects and Work of the Association; (3) Report of the Hon. Secretaries; (4) Treasurer's Statement; (5) Report of Delegates to Southern Union; (6) Digest of Work of British Chess Federation; (7) Hasting's Chess Tour, 1905; (8) Records of Sussex Competitions and County Matches; (9) Rules of the Association and the various Trophy Competitions; (10) Agenda of Annual Meeting; and (11) List of County Fixtures, 1905-6. We advise every county secretary to see a copy of the Report, which we are sure either Mr. J. G. Johnson, 180, Western Road, Brighton, or Mr. I. E. Mannington, 4, Havelock Road, Hastings, joint hon. secretaries, will be glad to supply on application.

The post has brought us a chess review from Buenos Ayres that gives that far city on the banks of the Plata a new interest in our eyes. We learn from its score or so of pleasant pages that there exists in that capital a devotion to chess every whit as enthusiastic and probably more widespread than is to be found in our large European centres. We confess with a sense of frailty that the

association of the Argentine with the more vital facts of wool and cattle had never touched our imagination, and Buenos Ayres had remained to us a common-place prosaic capital, distinguished by no attractive colour. It is a testimony to the subtle fascination of chess, which makes of its students devotees, that our indifference should be thus suddenly quickened into interest.

The publication referred to, the first number of which, dated August, lies before us, is issued monthly by the Argentine Chess Club and distributed gratis to its members. This fact is significant of ardour, organisation, energy and funds. One is curious to know the number of its members, and at what figure the yearly subscription is fixed. Certain it is that few, if any of our European clubs have a treasury equal to such a feat, even if their managing committees had enterprise enough to undertake it. But these are facts as to which the review is silent. We learn, however, that the club was founded in May last, and opened its rooms the first evening to 160 members, a nucleus, we are told, sufficient to ensure the existence of the club, and "to form a centre of culture and morality, where games of hazard shall be proscribed that act as a gangrene in our society and threaten to corrupt our youth."

The energetic management of the committee is further evidenced in the measures they are taking to make of the club a veritable school of chess. A library is being formed that shall contain every notable chess work obtainable, and young players are advised that frequent opportunities will be given them to have the games of chess masters explained and commented upon by the strongest players of the club. Moreover, from time to time the great masters of the game will be invited to go out to Buenos Ayres and give the Argentine Club the benefit of their skill. Already a contract has been entered into with Herr Teichmann, in accordance with which this fine player, shortly after the termination of the Barmen Tourney, embarked for Buenos Ayres to act as instructor to the club for a period of three months.

A series of tourneys among its members and of matches with outside clubs have been arranged. The most notable of the latter is a match by telegraph with the chess club of Montevideo, the games of which we hope to publish next month.

It is evident that the Argentine Chess Club is a vigorous, efficient and attractive institution, destined to take a prominent part in the chess world; and we can clearly wish for it nothing better than that it may long retain its present most able and enterprising committee of management.

OBITUARY.

IT is with deep regret that we have to announce the sudden and lamented death of Mrs. Waterhouse, of Ashton-under-Lyne, one of the valued members and hon. treasurer of the Manchester Ladies' Club since its formation, in 1900. So recently as August, Mrs. Waterhouse competed at the Southport Congress, in the tournament for the British Ladies' Championship, in which contest she totalled six points. Her

loss will be keenly felt by a wide circle of friends, and is a great blow to the members and officials of the Manchester Ladies' Chess Club. Mrs. Waterhouse passed away in sleep, on October 9th, and her mortal remains were interred in Dukinfield Cemetery, the funeral being attended by Miss Marion and Miss Clara Millar on behalf of the club.

Those players who enjoyed the excellent arrangements at the Norwich Congress of 1902 will recollect the genial secretary, Mr. G. A. Koek, who spared no effort to minister to the pleasure of competitors and visitors, and they will hear with sincere regret that he passed away on October 1st, a victim to consumption. For the past two years it has been apparent to his friends that the end was slowly but surely approaching. Nevertheless Mr. Koek displayed wonderful spirits, and maintained an interest in chess matters to the close of his life. He was an enthusiastic worker for the Norfolk and Norwich Association, by whose members he was highly esteemed. He was very popular, and his loss is keenly felt by all his chess comrades. Mr. Koek edited the chess column in the *Eastern Daily Press* until it ceased some eighteen months ago.

We read with sincere regret the following notice, which appeared in the *Carlisle Evening Journal*, of October 3:—"The recent sad death of Mr. J. W. Kilmister is a great loss to the Carlisle Club, of which he has been an active playing member since 1899. He was a strong sound player, possessing the rare quality of rising to the occasion, and producing his best games in matches. Consistently successful when playing for the city club, he had also a fair measure of success in county matches, in which he had annually taken part since 1901. He had few superiors as a rapid problem solver, and he composed some pretty two movers." Mr. Kilmister's death was tragically sudden. He was about to start from home for a few days' shooting, when he was found dead in his chair at the breakfast table. The doctor stated that a clot of blood had entered the heart, and death had come instantaneously. Lancashire and Yorkshire players who can recall the tall florid form of Mr. Kilmister, a picture of good health, will be surprised to hear of his untimely death (he was only 38), and will join us in sympathy for the officials of the Carlisle Club and the Cumberland Association, at the loss of so valued a member. Mr. Kilmister was a bachelor.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

THE second annual meeting of the National Society was held on October 21st, at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London. In the absence of the president (Mr. F. G. Naumann, who is at present in the United States, the chairman of the Executive Committee, Rev. A. Gordon Ross (Wilts) presided. The delegates and officials present were:—Mr. A. E. Moore (president, Northern Union), Dr. Dunstan (chairman, Southern Union Executive), Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie, F. McCarthy (Midland Union), Mr. T. H. Moore (secretary, London League), Messrs. F. P. Carr, W. P. Plummer, R. Eastman (London), Mr. Thomas A. Farron (hon. secretary, Lancashire Association), Mr. J.

Burtinshaw (captain, Cheshire County), Mr. G. Howitt (Yorkshire). Mr. F. W. Flear (Herts), Mr. H. S. Ward (Surrey), Mr. W. W. White (Kent), Mr. A. Schomberg (hon. secretary, Southern Union), Mr. I. M. Brown (hon. secretary, Northern Union), Mr. L. P. Rees, hon. secretary, and Mr. H. E. Dobell, hon. treasurer of the Federation.

Mr. Rees presented an excellent report of the work done during the year, of which we have from time to time published details. Summarised, the items dealt with were:—(1) Rules governing play by correspondence; (2) Rules and arrangements for problem composing, and (2a) solving contests; (3) Rules of inter-unit correspondence match; (4) Match with the Nederlandsche Schaakbond; (5) National Congress at Southport. The statement of accounts, presented by Mr. H. E. Dobell, was very satisfactory. After a total expenditure of over £430, there remained a cash surplus of £62 7s. 7d. The adoption of the report was moved by Mr. Schomberg, seconded, Mr. T. H. Moore; the financial statement by Mr. W. W. White and Dr. Dunstan. After unanimous vote had been recorded, the chairman congratulated the Northern delegates on the success of the Southport meeting. Mr. I. M. Brown acknowledged the compliment, and said the municipal help and recognition the Federation had received was most gratifying; the benefit arising therefrom was already seen in the invitations received by the Executive from the municipalities of other towns anxious to have the National Congress.

The next business was the election of officials for the ensuing year. Mr. Ross announced that Mr. Naumann had expressed the opinion that the honour of being president of the Federation should not be restricted, but should go round their constituencies. If this course was adopted it would not lessen the interest which Mr. Naumann took in the British Chess Federation and its work.

Mr. Ross then called upon Mr. A. E. Moore for a proposal, and the Northern president said: To Mr. Naumann's generosity—coupled with his genial personality—the British Chess Federation is deeply indebted. At a time when the opponents of Federation disputed our right and our methods of assuming the title, when we were twitted with not having a roof over our heads, when our financial prospects were being discredited, we found our strong man in Mr. Naumann, who has proved a veritable Samson. Much of the success of the Federation has undoubtedly been due to the presidency of Mr. Naumann; under his regime much of the former hostile criticism has given place to a respectful recognition of our claim to be representative of British chess. Our very warmest gratitude is fully due to Mr. Naumann, and to the kindly lady his wife, for all they have done during the past two years, and he (Mr. Moore) moved that such expression be recorded in the minutes of the meeting. Mr. W. W. White emphasised the sentiments expressed by Mr. Moore, and after the meeting had formally recorded its vote, Mr. Moore said that he had now great pleasure in proposing that the President of the Federation for the ensuing year be Sir J. O. S. Thursby, Bart, High Sheriff of Lancashire, a northern gentleman whose interest in chess was well known. Mr. I. M. Brown supported, and said when he approached Sir John and asked him to allow the Northern delegates to submit his name for election as President

of the Federation, he met with the greatest kindness, and he was now able to assure the members of the Federation that Sir John would do his best to forward the interests of the National Chess Society.

The meeting elected Sir John by acclamation. Mr. Rees and Mr. Dobell were re-elected hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively. The Federation is fortunate indeed in having at the helm two such excellent officials, whose services to the cause of British chess cannot be over-estimated. The meeting also, on the proposal of Mr. Rees, elected Mr. I. E. Mannington official auditor of the Federation. The chief item of new business for consideration was the Congress for next year. Mr. F. McCarthy, on behalf of the Midland Union, stated that offers had been received from Hereford and Shrewsbury, and, subject to the approval of the Federation Executive, the officials of the Midland Union favoured the Shropshire town, whose Mayor-elect was greatly interested in the matter. He also said that in addition to the Corporation giving the use of a suitable room, free of charge, a local fund of £120 had been promised towards the Midland's share of the cost of the Congress. At a subsequent meeting of the Federation Executive, it was decided to hold the Congress at Shrewsbury, the date being August 13th to 25th. Other subjects of financial interest and importance were discussed, and the outcome was several suggestions which will be dealt with during the year by the Executive Committee. We may say that steps are to be taken to try to approach every chess player in the kingdom by opening a shilling fund, as suggested by some of the competitors at Southport.

A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The Ladies' Chess Club, Manchester, opened its sixth season with 24 members and 15 associates. No matches will be played this season, this course being adopted as a mark of respect for the late hon. treasurer, Mrs. Waterhouse.

Cumberland Association.—The annual general meeting of the Cumberland Chess Association was held at Carlisle on Saturday, 7th October. The Rev. Canon Pollock presided over a good and representative attendance. The treasurer reported that the receipts had exceeded the expenses by over £3, and that the Association was again solvent—an agreeable change from the three preceding seasons, in each of which the loss on the year's working averaged over £4. It was decided to enter for the Northern Counties' Championship, to play a correspondence match with some other county, and to hold tournaments for the Senior and Junior Championships.

The annual meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Club was held on Saturday, October 7th, in the new head-quarters, Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol. The president, Mr. J. L. Daniell, presided. The report presented by the hon. secretary regretted a slight decrease in membership, otherwise the year had been satisfactory. Fourteen matches had been

contested, the first team winning 7 and losing 1; the second team winning 2, losing 2, and drawing 2. By twice defeating Bath, and dividing with Cheltenham, the Club has won the challenge cup in the first division of the League contest. The tournaments proved very popular. The championship was won by Mr. T. J. Edwards; the handicap by Mr. S. W. Viveash, and the junior cup by Mr. H. F. Tuckett. The financial statement showed a debit balance of £3 6s. 7d. Mr. Hare was elected president, Mr. Matthews hon. secretary, and Mr. W. Hall hon. treasurer.

Southern Counties' Union Championship.—This competition was opened as usual, by Sussex and Hampshire, who met at Chichester, on Saturday, 30th September. Both sides were very moderately represented. The scoring at the first eleven boards gave $5\frac{1}{2}$ to each side, but the Sussex tail, by scoring at all five boards, gave that county the victory by a majority of five.

SUSSEX.											HANTS.										
Mr. E. G. Reed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. A. Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Castle Leaver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. E. Draycott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
Mr. H. E. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Kenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Creevy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. D. Osborn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Storrs Best	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Clanton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Jenour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Targett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Morris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. D. Caws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. E. Purchas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. H. Wassell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Trower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. G. Stark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Chaworth-Todd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. A. T. Richardson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Stephenson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. F. Sandell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Wamen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Penwill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Pilch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Slatter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

10½
* Adjudicated.

5½

Chess in Ulster.—With the beginning of October the various chess clubs in and around the city open their doors. The Belfast Chess Club, established in 1847, the oldest club in Ireland, meets in the old quarters, Abercorn Hotel. Victoria, established in Jubilee year, 1887, meets, as usual, in Fountainville Hall. Strandtown, which promises this year to be a very strong club, meets in the new hall, Strandtown. This club numbers many able lady chess players among its members. The North Belfast Working Men's Club has fine rooms in Danube Street, and is making vigorous strides for a young society. Malone, another young club, meeting in Eglantine Avenue, did very good work last season, and ought now to be in a position to enter for the cup competition. In addition to these organised clubs, facility is afforded for the study of the Royal game in the (1) Working Men's Institute, Queen Street, where play goes on daily; (2) in the rooms of the Church of Ireland Young Men's Society, Clarence Place; (3) the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, Wellington Place; and (4) the Central Presbyterian Association in their new rooms, Assembly Buildings, Howard Street. Visitors are gladly welcomed at all these places.

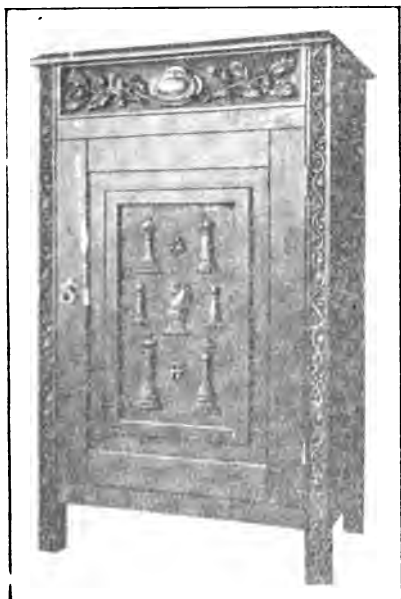
Waringstown Club is probably the most energetic and enterprising of the rural clubs. The members never fail to respond to the call of the secretary, Dr. Friers, when required for match play.—*Belfast News Letter*.

Chess in Norfolk.—We notice with pleasure that the chess column in the *Eastern Daily Press* was revived on October 13th. The editor evidently intends to cater mainly for Norfolk and Suffolk clubs and players, making games and news the chief feature, there being no reference whatever to problems. From the news we cull the following account of the annual general meeting of the Norfolk County Association, which was held at the Norfolk and Norwich Club, on October 11th, when the president (Rev. E. H. Kinder) occupied the chair:—Mr. A. T. Nicholls (hon. secretary) presented a very satisfactory report, the financial side showing a substantial balance to the good. The membership had slightly increased, and it appeared that the county would in all probability possess an even stronger team than it did last year. It was decided to again take part in the Southern Counties' Union championship contest, also to accept the challenge from Kent to engage in a correspondence match. The Rev. E. H. Kinder was re-elected president. After an interesting discussion the meeting resolved to recommend that clocks be used in the final round for the Norfolk and Suffolk Cup competition. Heartly thanks to the officers concluded the business, after which a match between City and County commenced, light refreshments being served by the lady members.

Yorkshire.—The match campaign which opened last month promises to be full of interest. Six clubs, Bradford, Leeds, Hull, Huddersfield, Sheffield and Dewsbury are competing for the Woodhouse Challenge Cup, and six clubs—Wakefield, Leeds II., York, Crossgates, Leeds Blenheim, and Bradford Association—are engaged in the *Bradford Observer* Trophy contest. Bradford, winner of the Cup during the past two seasons, will make a determined effort to repeat its success; victory this time will give the club permanent possession of the Cup. Last year Leeds St. Martin's had a team engaged, but on this occasion its leading players will assist Leeds, probably with the laudable intention of trying to prevent the cup being won outright. It is also stated that the Hull club will be stronger than last year. In the first round Bradford beat Dewsbury, Leeds beat Sheffield, and Huddersfield created surprise by defeating Hull. Of the clubs competing for the Minor Trophy, Wakefield will take a great deal of beating. We hear that the club has received an addition to its playing strength in the person of Mr. W. J. Berryman, M.A., late of Chelmsford. The Bradford club received a visit from Manchester on September 30th, when a match on 14 boards was contested at the Conservative Club, the final scores being 10 to 4 in favour of the visitors. After the play, the Bradford president, Mr. J. Oddy, junr., entertained both teams and guests to dinner. Covers were laid for forty-five. Among the speakers were Mr. J. Burgess, Manchester president, Mr. E. Spencer and Mr. G. Howitt, the respective captains. Mr. A. E. Moore was one of the visiting team. Among the guests were Mr. F. P. Wildman (Leeds) and Mr. J. B. Oates (Dewsbury). Bradford play North Manchester in Manchester, on November 18th.

One's stock of chess literature grows apace. Our libraries get congested periodically, and a clearing out of surplus volumes becomes a necessity. But the chess player feels as if he cannot part with any

of his special literature. The *B.C.M.* keeps adding volume to volume; Blanshard's "Classified Chess Games" are irresistible; we must have each volume as it appears, and so on, till the accumulation really becomes alarming. One of our Hertfordshire readers, Mr. Alfred Phillips, of Rickmansworth, has solved the difficulty in his case, by having a special cabinet made to hold his chess belongings of all kinds (the largest chess board excepted). Having passed his 60th year, and finding he could not spend unlimited hours at tennis, he looked around for a fresh hobby, and decided upon wood-carving. After six lessons he started upon the cabinet, an illustration of which is here given. It is made of American figured oak, and fumigated with ammonia. The dimensions are as follows: height, 36 in.; width, 23 in.; depth, 14 in. The front of



the drawer at top has for its design oak leaves and acorns; the sides pyracantha berries and leaves. The centre will need no explanation. All three designs are original. The cost of the cabinet, *i.e.* of the wood, the making up, and fumigating, was £2 8s. od.

Newcastle and District Chess League.—We are glad to notice that an effort is being made in the Newcastle district to encourage inter-club matches. With this object in view a League was recently formed of the following clubs: Newcastle II., Newcastle Y.M.C.A., Whitley, Wallsend, Blyth, Gosforth, South Shields, Anfield Plain, and Sunderland Y.M.C.A. The League was formally established on October 14th, at the rooms of the Newcastle Club, where rules were adopted, and match fixtures arranged. Mr. W. D. Hawdon is president, and Mr. T. Elstob hon. secretary of the new society, which should infuse further activity into chess club life in the North of England. Mr. S. Nixon was elected as referee. Mr. Elstob writes us very hopefully of the prospects of the league, and says that the Newcastle club has generously agreed to present a Cup, to be held by the winning club. We hope to give a tabulated record of play shortly.

The annual meeting of the Newcastle Chess Club was held on October 19th. The report showed the club to be in a favourable position, with 112

members on the roll. The club championship and Vaughan medal was won by Mr. J. H. Overton. The winter handicap by Mr. G. Wright. The Robson medal, for best score in matches, was won by Mr. F. O. Vipian, with 12 wins, 2 draws, and 1 loss. During the year sixteen matches were played, of which 11 were won, 4 lost, and 1 drawn; of these fixtures thirteen were second team engagements. Mr. T. R. Short was elected president, and Mr. S. Nixon secretary for the ensuing year. The club meets daily at the North of England Café, Mosley Street.

Chess in Scotland.—Edinburgh C.C. annual meeting was held early in October, Mr. W. Smith, W.S., president, in the chair, and reports by secretary, treasurer, and librarian were passed. Correspondence match with Rome, started three years ago, has now ended in favour of Edinburgh, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ games to $\frac{1}{2}$. Club champion, Mr. W. M. Whitelaw; minor-champion, Mr. C. Griffiths. Office-bearers: president, Mr. R. A. McGuffie; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. T. Watson, and D. Simpson; council, Messrs. Jackson, Thomson, Galloway, Shanks, Wallace, and Tramm; treasurer, Mr. J. Pringle; librarian, Mr. R. A. S. Rankin; secretary, Mr. A. Orrock.

Glasgow Clubs.—“Burns” C.C. meeting was held 18th September. President, Mr. P. Lyle; vice-president, Mr. H. Brown; council, Messrs. A. Murray, J. Birch, junr., F. Lacaille, K.B. Thomson; secretary and treasurer, W. Scott, 245, Ingram Street.—“Queen’s Park” C.C. opening meeting took place 2nd October. Hon. president, Dr. E. Duncan; president, Mr. D. McCorquodale; vice-president, Mr. R. E. Farquhar; secretary and treasurer, Mr. C. Macdonald.—“Central” C.C. held a Smoking Concert in the Lansdowne, on 19th October.—Glasgow C.C. championship tourney has attracted a very large entry; the correspondence match with Liverpool is under weigh; and there are prospects of early visits from Messrs. Teichmann and Blackburne.

The Stirlingshire Clubs also report having re-opened with every prospect of a good season.

Edinburgh Chess League held its annual meeting early in October, Dr. Knight presiding. Officials elected: hon. president, Sir Robert Cranston; president, Dr. Knight; secretary and treasurer, F. Cruickshanks.

The annual meeting of the Victorian Chess Club, for ladies, was held on Monday, 16th October, in the club rooms at 4, Hope Street, Edinburgh, Miss S. E. S. Mair in the chair. Miss Malcolm, hon. secretary, read the report, which shewed that the membership was nearly double that of last year, and hoped that the success of the club would cause other ladies’ chess clubs to be formed in Scotland. It was decided to affiliate with the Scottish Ladies’ Chess Association, and to hold tournament and other competitions during the winter.

The Glasgow “Athenæum,” Glasgow “Queen’s Park,” and Falkirk Chess Clubs are playing off the ties to decide which of the three has to retire from the “Richardson” Cup Tourney this season. Each club plays each of the other two, and the lowest scorer (in games) goes into the junior “Spens” cup tourney in the forthcoming session. So far Falkirk has beaten Queen’s Park by 3 games to 2, and “Athenæum” has defeated Falkirk by $4\frac{1}{2}$ games to $\frac{1}{2}$. The “Athenæum” Club, by its score against Falkirk, has made sure of its place in the senior tourney.

The annual general meeting of the Surrey County Association was held at the room of the Clapham Chess Club, Garden Hotel, Clapham, on Saturday, October 7th. Dr. Dunstan presided. Dr. Howard, president of the Clapham Club, heartily welcomed the members of the County Association and voiced the pleasure it gave to the members of the Clapham Club to be of service to the Association. Dr. Dunstan expressed thanks for the hospitality, and stated that the holding of the annual meeting in the room of one of the affiliated clubs was a new departure, as hitherto the meeting for many years had been held at the City of London Chess Club; and seeing the present attendance was by far the largest that he could remember, the change was a great success. Mr. W. P. Plummer, president of the Battersea Chess Club, invited the County Association to hold the annual meeting next year at the Battersea Club.

The report stated that five clubs, Richmond, Battersea, South Norwood, Thornton Heath and Epsom, entered for the Surrey Trophy contest. Battersea winning without suffering defeat; Epsom retired. For the Beaumont Cup five clubs competed, Clapham, Cranleigh, Guildford, Wallington, and Wimbledon. Clapham won with $3\frac{1}{2}$ points; this is the fourth consecutive success of the Clapham Club. For the Individual Challenge Cup contest 12 players competed, Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall defeating Mr. J. P. Savage in the final. In the Southern Union County Championship contest Surrey again proved successful, and for the eighth time since the institution of the contest. The retiring officials were all re-elected and Messrs. L. P. Rees, T. H. Moore, and H. S. Ward were elected delegates to the Southern Union. The financial statement showed an expenditure of £39 5s. 2d., with income £43 1s. 2d., leaving a cash surplus of £3 16s. It was announced that the annual match, Brough of Croydon *versus* Rest of Surrey, would take place at Thornton Heath in January.

Lancashire.—The annual general meeting of the County Association was held on Saturday, October 14th, at the rooms of the North Manchester Club, Webb's Café, Lever Street. The president, Mr. S. Wright, Liverpool, presided, and between 30 and 40 delegates were present, being the largest attendance since the formation of the Association. Reports were presented by the hon. treasurer (Rev. W. C. Palmer), and hon. secretary (Mr. Thos. A. Farron), the financial statement showing a considerably increased cash surplus. The actual balance in hand is £23 12s. 9d. After the adoption of the reports, cordial votes of thanks to the retiring officials were passed, and the following officials chosen for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. S. Wright; hon. treasurer, Rev. W. C. Palmer; hon. secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Farron; hon. tournament secretary, Mr. H. L. Overton; committee, Messrs. C. H. Wallwork (Manchester), E. Spencer (Accrington), A. E. Moore (North Manchester), E. G. Phillips (Liverpool), J. Wild (Liverpool City), V. L. Wähltuch (South Manchester), T. H. Norris (Southport), and Mr. T. Bellingham (Burnley). Delegates to the Northern Union, Messrs. Farron, Moore, Palmer, and Wild. For the benefit of those clubs in the county not yet affiliated, we give the following extract from the rules of the Association:—

" All Chess Clubs whose place of meeting is situate in Lancashire, and whose membership is 50 or less, may become members on payment of an annual subscription of 2/6; for Clubs whose membership is over 50, the annual subscription shall be 5/- Individuals residing in Lancashire may become members of the Association on payment of an annual subscription of 1/- "

The hon. secretary's report acknowledged the support given by the clubs and individual members. Twenty-seven clubs are now affiliated to the Association. Congratulations were offered to Yorkshire on its success in winning the Northern Counties' trophy, by defeating Lancashire in the first round by 15½ to 14½; and Cheshire in the final round. For the individual championship tournaments, 85 entries were received, and divided into classes as follows:—A, 24; B, 19; C, 42; total, 85. The final results of play were: A, Championship and gold medal, and £3 3s., Mr. V. L. Wahltsch, Manchester; 2nd prize, £2 2s., Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester. B, 1st prize, £2 2s., Mr. E. A. Asquith, Liverpool; 2nd prize, £1 1s., Mr. T. L. Agar, Manchester. C, 1st prize, £2 2s., Mr. G. E. Panton, North Manchester; 2nd prize, £1 1s., Mr. W. Mathias, Burpley. During the year, a correspondence match on 60 boards had been started against Durham, and the present score is 30 to 17 (with 9 draws), in favour of County Palatine, with four games in progress; play ceased on October 30th. Reference was also made to the fixture against Warwickshire, at Birmingham, on October 28th, the N.C.C.U. match against Scotland, and the National Congress at Southport, at which Lancashire had two players in the championship contest, and Dr. Holmes (Liverpool) won first prize in Section A of the first class amateurs' contest. In concluding the report, the opinion was expressed that the Association is fulfilling its objects in the promotion and encouragement of chess playing in the county, and justifying the labour involved and the support so generously accorded.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Chess Club was held on Tuesday, October 10th, the president, Mr. J. Burgess, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The report and balance sheet for the year was presented by the secretary, and adopted. The election of officers for the current year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. Burgess; hon. treasurer, Mr. B. Goodfellow; hon. secretary, Mr. W. D. Bailey; tournament secretary, Mr. H. Hibbs. The prizes were presented by the president to the winners of the tournaments, viz., the Reyner championship silver cup, to Mr. V. L. Wahltsch; the Bateson Wood silver cup, Mr. M. Sutcliffe; and the Dust memorial silver cup, to Mr. E. Midgley. A resolution, altering the date of the annual meeting to the third Tuesday in October was passed, and the committee are empowered to elect Associates, admitting them to the use of the club-room on Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings, after five o'clock, and also on Saturdays during the club hours at an annual subscription of 5/- Tournaments, matches, and lectures on the opening and instruction in each game play will be arranged. The meeting concluded with a cordial vote of thanks to the president for the very able manner in conducting the meeting.

Devon.—The tie for the Devon County Championship, between T. Taylor and C. F. Cooper, has been played off, Taylor winning by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

October was a busy month in Devon and Cornwall. On October 2nd the annual meeting of the Plymouth Club was held. Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood was elected president, and Mr. W. P. Weekes, hon. sec. The club meets at Matthew's Restaurant, Mondays and Fridays.—The annual meeting of the members of the Exeter Club was held under the guidance of Mr. Cottle-Green. Mr. W. H. Gundry was re-elected hon. sec. Of eight matches played five were won, one lost, and two drawn. In the final for the County Cup Exeter lost to Plymouth.—The Torquay Club



annual meeting was held on September 30th. Mr. A. W. Peet was elected hon. sec. This season the club will meet at the Swiss Café, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 3 to 10 p.m. Other days, play will go on as usual in the Smoke Room of Iredale's Library. The club will compete for the County Cup this year.—A new club has been established at Paignton, with Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood as president and Major Warren, hon. sec. The club will meet at Rabbich's Restaurant on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 6 to 10 p.m. The subscription was fixed at 5/- per annum, and sufficient support was received to pay all the present season's expenses—the donations included chessmen boards, and cash.—The Totnes Club annual meeting was held on October 5th, at the Temperance Hotel, High Street. Mr. J. E. D. Moysey was elected hon. sec. The club meets on Thursdays at

4 p.m.—The annual meeting of the Devon County Association took place at Exeter, on October 14th, when Mr. J. I. Pengelly presided. The report presented by the hon. secretary, Rev. H. Bremridge, referred in feeling terms to the loss which Devon chess had suffered by the death of Mr. Thos. Winter Wood, whose influence would, however, be felt for many years to come. The number of members was nearly 300—a slight decrease. Three matches had been played by correspondence *versus* Yorkshire, Norfolk, and Essex; Devon won all the three engagements. A match over the board had been contested against Cornwall, and the result was a draw—11½ each. Eight clubs competed for the Devon County Challenge Cup. Devonport beat Torquay, Plymouth beat Dartmouth, Exeter beat Tiverton, and Ilfracombe beat Barnstaple. In the second round Exeter had a walk over against Ilfracombe, but the fight between the Plymouth and Devonport clubs was one of the most desperate in the history of the contest. Three matches in all were played before the Plymouth players were victorious, and then they only won by the odd point. Plymouth and Exeter met in the final at Teignmouth, when Plymouth won, and thus became possessors of the trophy. Mr. G. W. Cutler presented the accounts, which showed a satisfactory balance in hand. The report and balance sheet were adopted by unanimous vote. Sir E. Vincent, K.C.M.G., M.P., was elected president; Mr. Pengelly, chairman of the council; T. Taylor, Plymouth, match captain; Rev. H. Bremridge, secretary; Mr. G. W. Cutler, treasurer; Mr. J. Cottle-Green, auditor. Rev. H. D. Nicholson proposed a vote of thanks to Rev. H. Bremridge, who had been secretary and treasurer since the formation of the Association, and this was carried with acclamation. At the conclusion of the meeting the annual match North *v.* South Devon was played. Results:—

SOUTH.					NORTH				
Mr. T. Taylor...	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	...	...	...	1	Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. I. Stretton	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Frantzen	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	...	1
Mr. N. Prettejohn	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. S. Nicole	...	...	...	0
Mr. Ellison Pearce	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. L. Noake	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. B. Langdon	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Gundry	...	...	...	1
Rev. H. D. Nicholson	...	...	...	½	Mr. G. W. Cutler	...	...	...	½
Rev. A. H. M. Hare	...	...	...	1	Rev. J. R. Parramore	...	...	...	0
Major Kelsall	...	...	...	0	Rev. E. Davis	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. B. Clark	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Mansfield	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. A. Pryer	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. E. Dudley	...	...	...	0
Mrs. Shattock	...	...	...	1	Miss M. Hunt	...	...	...	0
Miss Shattock	...	...	...	0	Miss E. Hunt	...	...	...	1
Mrs. Valentine-Baker	...	...	...	1	Dr. Child	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Baker	...	...	...	1	Rev. H. M. Bleby	...	...	...	0
Dr. Thompson	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Soper	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Ridd	...	...	...	½	Mr. R. S. Smith	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. Algar	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Wills	...	...	...	½
<hr/> 11½					<hr/> 8½				

We are indebted to our esteemed friends, Mr. Carslake Winter Wood and Mr. George W. Cutler, for the privilege of being able to reproduce the accompanying portrait group taken at the match. Mr. Winter Wood took the picture, and Mr. Cutler supplied the appended "key":—

Devon County Chess Association Annual General Meeting, 14th October, 1905.—
 Mr. Carslake Winter Wood's portrait group. Left to right.
 First Table: T. Taylor, champion of Devon; (turning round), E. Palmer, president of Exeter Chess Club; A. W. Peet, hon. secretary of Torquay Chess Club; F. Algar (sitting there temporarily, not playing at the board), C. T. Blanshard.
 Second Table (1st row): R. S. Nicole (only a small part of face shown); hat on, W. H. Gundry, hon. secretary Exeter Chess Club; George W. Cutler, hon. treasurer D.C.C.A.; J. E. D. Moysey, hon. secretary Totnes C.C.; Rev. E. Davies, hon. secretary Tiverton Chess Club. (2nd row): N. A. Prettejohn, F. Langdon, Rev. H. D. Nicholson, Rev. A. H. M. Hare, Major Kelsall.
 Third Table (1st row): H. J. Mansfield, C. G. Baker, R. E. Dudley, Dr. Child, Miss Margaret Hunt. (2nd row): E. B. Clark, Rev. H. M. Bleby, E. A. Pryer, Mrs. Valentine Baker, Mrs. Shattock.
 Fourth Table (1st row): R. Smith, Miss E. Hunt, H. Tayley Soper. (2nd row): A. E. Ridd, Miss Shattock, Dr. Thompson.
 Standing at left: Ellison Pearse, hon. secretary Devonport C.C.
 Standing at end of hall: Rev. H. Bremridge, hon. secretary D.B.C.A.



MR. STANLEY B. BAXTER.

work had compelled him to relinquish the post of secretary.

The members of the South Norwood Chess Club made a presentation on the 11th ult. to Mr. Stanley B. Baxter, on his retirement from the post of hon. secretary and treasurer, after nineteen consecutive years of service. The president, Captain Beaumont, in making the presentation, which consisted of a handsome piece of plate and an illuminated address, referred in flattering terms to Mr. Baxter's untiring efforts on behalf of the club throughout his long term of secretaryship. Mr. Baxter thanked the members for their kindness, and said, he should always be pleased to do what he could for the club, and regretted that pressure of other

London.—The month of October is always a busy time in the chess club life of the Metropolis, and each succeeding year seems to witness greater activity, particularly in the number of inter club matches. Nearly every club, with the exception of the City, has a long list of fixtures, besides many other attractions which appeal to the tastes of the chess player. At the City Club, the active season practically started on October 14th. The chief feature of the winter programme is the tournaments for various cups which are known as the "Gastineau," "Mocatta," "Murton," and "Russell." In addition to an engagement with the Ladies' Club, there is usually a big match *versus* the Metropolitan, and occasionally fixtures with provincial organisations. This year the club plays Hastings.

At the Metropolitan Club, which now meets at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, there are signs of greater activity than ever. The match programme embraces forty engagements, including meetings with both Universities, Hastings, and the City Club. There are also tournaments for players of championship to third class strength. The match against the City, fifty boards on each side, will be played on November 11th.

The 32nd annual meeting of the Athenæum Club was held on October 14th, at the rooms in Camden Road, N. The club meets throughout the year on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 7 to 11 p.m. The hon. secretary, Mr. I. Foster, 4, Mercers Road, N., informs us that Mr. J. H. Blackburne will be invited to give a simultaneous exhibition on December 2nd, against 20 strong players. The match fixture card for the present season gives particulars of 22 engagements, which include 13 matches in the A Division of the London League.

The Civil Service Chess League beat the Bohemians by 17 to 8, on the 12th October. This is the first match that the League as a whole has played. The results at the top ten boards were :—

C.S. LEAGUE.					BOHEMIANS.				
Mr. R. P. Michell	...	...	...	1	Mr. Shoosmith	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Schartan	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Barlow	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Writh Smith	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Felce	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. S. Michell	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Crassweller	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. M. Bussell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. R. Snowden	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. E. W. Brennand	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Kirk	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Squire	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Osborne	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Wood	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. L. Adamson	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. H. Bentley	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. H. Skerrett	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Ogg	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
8					2				

The Battersea Chess Club recently held its 21st annual general meeting at the Railway Tavern, Battersea Rise. A most satisfactory report was presented by the hon. secretary Mr. H. C. L. Hanne, who, since his election in 1903, has worked most zealously and placed the members under great obligations to him. The meeting started celebrating the twenty-first year of the club's existence with a graceful compliment to the chairman, Mr. W. P. Plummer, who, after many laudatory speeches, was elected president. This was an appropriate recognition of his services in founding the club in 1885, and of his sustained close connection with it ever since. Mr. C. Gough, another staunch foundation member, was elected a vice-president, as was also the Rev. J. F. Sugden, for many years the respected president. Other officers receiving well merited eulogy were the popular match captain, Mr. G. Wernick, and his able assistant, Mr. E. Barton; and the tournament secretary, Mr. H. Richardson. The Surrey trophy was on view during the evening. Mr. F. F. L. Alexander kindly consented to succeed Mr. Plummer as hon. treasurer, and Mr. C. J. S. Spraggs will conduct the Winter, Continuous and Championship Tournaments. The prizes for the various events were distributed as follows:—Club Championship, Mr. B. W. Fisher; Match play, Messrs. B. W. Fisher, G. Wernick, and F. Lewington (Class I.), and Mr. C. Sellers (Class II.); Winter Handicap Tourney (40 entries): 1st prize, Mr. J. Cooke (Class II.); 2nd, Mr. W. P. Plummer

(Class I.); 3rd, Mr. A. Wills (Class II.); 4th, Mr. Sellers (Class II.); 5th, Mr. F. Lewington (Class I). Published in conjunction with the hon. secretary's annual report is a comprehensive review of the club's working, from 1885 to 1905; the facts and figures therein should be interesting reading to the club members—past and present. A very lengthy match list has been arranged for the season.

The annual general meeting of the West London Club was held on October 13th, at the Brook Green Hotel, under the chairmanship of Mr. R. P. Michell, president of the club. Reports for the year were presented, and after adoption, the following officials were re-elected:—Mr. R. P. Michell, president; Mr. H. E. Williams, secretary; Mr. R. Eastman, match captain; Mr. C. E. Ford, vice captain; Mr. W. H. Frost was elected treasurer, Mr. K. H. Hinkel having retired. Three successful tournaments were played during the summer, viz., (1) Championship tourney (2) 1 B tourney, (3) Continuous tourney. The Sealed Handicap, played last winter, but concluded in the spring, also proved a marked success. Mr. R. P. Michell had again won the championship tourney (his third successive victory) after a hard fight with Mr. W. H. Regan, and thus secured sole possession of the trophy. Mr. G. A. Heron was successful in the 1 B tourney, with a score of 7 out of 8, and Mr. Curgenvin, in the sealed handicap tourney, with a score of 21, being 9 out of a possible 21, plus handicap of 12 points. Mr. Ralph Eastman, as match captain, expressed hopeful views of the prospects of the club in its forthcoming matches. Several strong players had left the club, but others had joined. He anticipated an even more successful season than in 1904-5. Besides 13 matches in the A division of the London League, contests had been arranged with the Universities at Oxford and Cambridge, Rochester and Hastings (both away), Ladies' Chess Club (1st and 2nd teams), and return matches with Ealing, Acton, and Harlesden. The annual match with the combined Oxford and Cambridge Universities (past and present) will be played, as usual, at Brook Green Hotel, either in March or April next, when the 'Varsities are in London on tour, but the date has not yet been arranged. After other business of minor importance had been transacted the meeting was brought to a close by a lengthy discussion on the rules of the club which were considerably revised. Tournaments for the winter are now being arranged, and it was stated that simultaneous displays will be given by Mr. Michell, Mr. P. W. Sergeant, and Mr. R. Eastman.

The Metropolitan Chess Club beat the Civil Service Chess League, by $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$, on the 26th October.

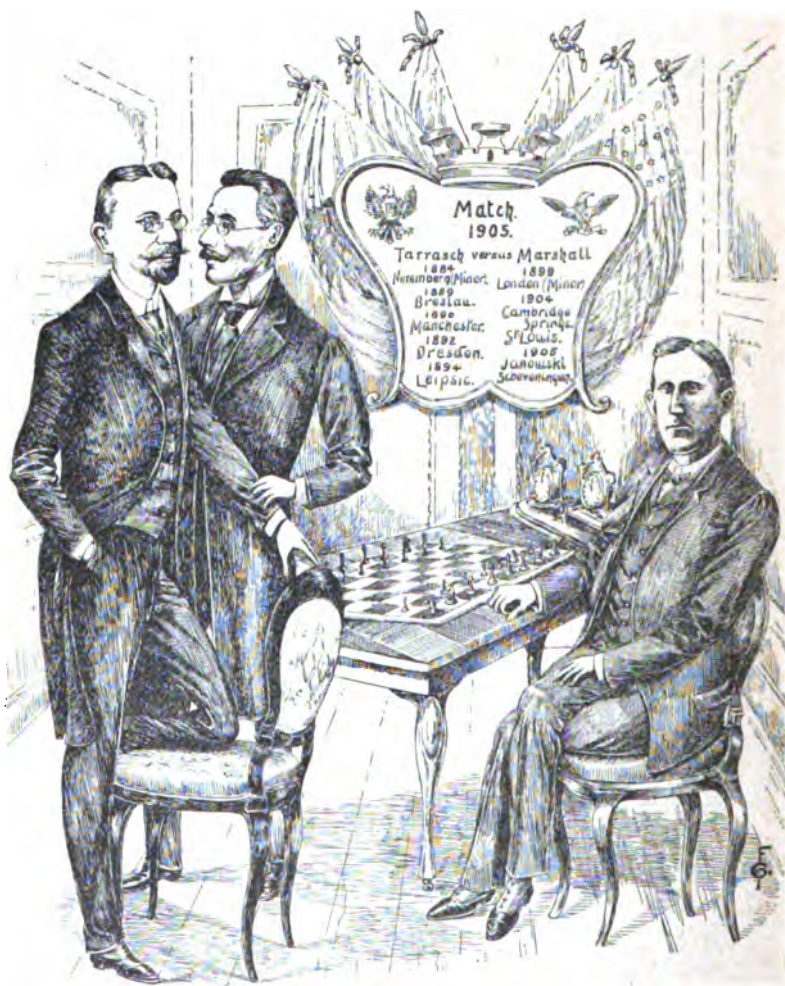
London League A Division Results.—We are making arrangements which we hope will enable us to give in future the results of all matches in this competition. Results to hand:—

October 9—Lud-Eagle ...	9	Leyton ...	7
„ 19—Metropolitan ...	12	Leyton ...	8
„ 26—Leyton ...	10	Bohemians ...	10
„ 23—Hampstead ...	11½	North London ...	8½

The Hastings' Club Tour.—Mr. H. E. Dobell, the courteous hon. secretary of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club, writes pointing out an error in the report we gave last month. At Bremen, Hastings won by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$; not lost as stated. We reversed the scores.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The match at Nuremberg, between Tarrasch and Marshall, started on September 18th, finished October 14th, and resulted in Marshall being



JANOWSKI (*whispering*): "BEWARE OF THE 'SWINDLES.'"

severely defeated by eight games to one, with eight draws. It was generally expected that Marshall would find this contest the hardest task he has yet tackled in the domain of chess, but we think few players anticipated such a

debacle as this. The defeat sustained by the Cambridge Springs victor amounts to a rout, but whether the bare figures represent the relative strength of the combatants as match players cannot be fairly ascertained until the whole of the games have undergone careful examination. It has been stated that the games are being reserved for publication in book form, with annotations by Dr. Tarrasch; but this may apply to Germany only, as we notice that the scores are being published in America. The games which have appeared do Marshall little credit. In the first encounter he blundered badly. The opening play was:—

WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.		Dr. TARRASCH.		Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.		Dr. TARRASCH.	
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	6	Q—B 2	6	Q—R 4
2	P—Q B 4	2	P—K 3	7	P×P	7	Kt×P
3	Kt—Q B 3	3	Kt—K B 3	8	Kt—B 3	8	B—Kt 5
4	B—Kt 5	4	Q Kt—Q 2	9	K—Q 2	9	P—Q B 4
5	P—K 3	5	P—Q B 3	10	P—Q R 3	10	B×Kt

After his wretched seventh move the American player might have resigned, particularly against such an antagonist as the famous German theorist. In the fifth game Marshall opened in a manner which would discredit a learner. After 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4, he played for his second move Kt—Q B 3. He must know that such tactics will not avail even against the average amateur, whilst against a past master like Dr. Tarrasch such "wood shifting" is equivalent to a self-inflicted handicap. These and other incidents connected with the play suggest that Marshall was, in golf parlance, completely off his game. No one, we are sure, wishes to minimise in the slightest degree the victory achieved by Doctor Tarrasch, who is undoubtedly one of the very soundest of the master players, but when an opponent presents him with such advantages as we have indicated, the rest is merely a question of time and care. Much has been said about the time limit—40 moves in first three hours—being unsuited to Marshall's style of play, and he probably found it irksome, but this does not explain the severe defeat he suffered. Probably he was chess stale, a condition not to be wondered at considering the amount of hard play he got through before going to Nuremberg. First, the match with Janowski, then Ostend, Scheveningen, and Barmen. The continued mental effort demanded by these contests is surely not the proper preparation for a match against players of the calibre of Dr. Tarrasch. Judging from the early examples of play which we have cited, Marshall's efforts in this match bear the mark of that depression which inevitably overtakes the greatest chess experts when the mental faculties are overworked unreasonably. It is very probable that Marshall is conscious of the reaction, as the report was current in Hamburg on October 20th that he was about to sail from that port for New York, and had declared his intention to rest for some months.

The illustration we give on the opposite page is the work of Mr. Orrett and will be appreciated by our readers. Next month we intend to give a chess story by Mr. A. L. Stevenson, entitled "Tommy's Surprise," which Mr. Orrett has illustrated in his happiest style.

The following games were played in the First-class Amateurs' Tournament at Southport.

GAME No. 2,657.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. C. HAMOND Mr. C. WALLWORK
(London). (Manchester).

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
3 P—Q 4 3 Kt × P
4 B—Q 3 4 P—Q 4
5 Kt × P 5 B—Q 3
6 Castles 6 Castles
7 P—Q B 4 7 B × Kt
8 P × B 8 Kt—Q B 3
9 P—B 4 9 B—B 4
10 P—K Kt 4 10 P × P

.....A fine reply, which gives Black a winning advantage.

11 P × B
Of course if 11 B × P, Q × Q; 12 R × Q, B × P!

11 Q—Q 5 ch
12 K—Kt 2 12 P × B

13 Kt—Q 2

There is nothing better, he must develop his pieces. If Q—B 3, P—Q 7.

13 Kt × Kt
14 Q—K 5 ch
15 Q × P (B 5)
16 Q R—Q sq
17 Kt—Q 5
18 Q × Q P

Tempting but unsound, as Black rapidly demonstrates. However, White's only alternative was B × Kt, after which Black's extra Q side Pawns would win.

18 Q—Kt 5 ch
19 Q—Kt 3

Here K—R sq was better, as if 19..., Kt—K 3; 20 Q—Kt 3!

19 Q—K 7 ch
20 Q—B 2 20 Q—K 5 ch
21 K—R 3 21 Kt—B 4
22 R(Bsq)—Ksq 22 Kt—K 6

.....Prettyly decisive. If White play R × R, the reply Q—B 4 ch forces mate as in the text.

23 R—Q 2 23 Mate in two.
By 23., Q—B 4 ch and Q—Kt 5.

GAME No. 2,658.

Queen's Pawn Counter Gambit.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. A. WEST Mr. CECIL HAMMOND
(Salop). (London).

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 4
3 Q P × P 3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 QKt—Q 2 5 K Kt—K 2

.....We do not approve of this move. Either Q B—Kt 5 or P—K B 3 gives Black more chances

6 Kt—Kt 3 6 Kt—Kt 3

7 P—Q R 3

We see no objection to K Kt × P at once. If, in reply, Black play B—Kt 5 ch, 8 B—Q 2, Kt × Kt; 9 B × B, &c.

7 B—K 3
8 B—K 2
9 P × P
10 B × P 10 Castles

.....We prefer Kt × P.

11 R—Q sq 11 Q—K sq
12 B—Q 3 12 R—Q sq
13 Castles 13 B—K Kt 5

14 B x Kt 14 B P x B
 15 R x R 15 B x R
 16 K Kt—Q 4 16 Kt x P
 17 P—R 3 17 B—B sq
 18 P—B 5 18 P—B 3
 19 Kt—Q 2 19 B—B 2
 20 Kt—K 4 20 Q—B 2
 21 R—B sq

In order to prevent Kt—B 5, which would be troublesome, as White is anxious to preserve his Bishop.

21 Q—Q 4
 22 P—Q Kt 4 22 P—K R 3
 23 P—Kt 5 23 P—Kt 4
 24 P x P 24 P x P
 25 Kt Q 6

A strong move, which is very well followed up and leads to some difficult positions.

25 B x Kt
 26 Q x P
 27 P—Kt 5

.....Overlooking White's ingenious reply, but his position was very difficult. If, for example, 27...., Kt x Kt; 28 B—B 5! would win the exchange. Q—K 3 appears best although not altogether satisfactory.

28 B—B 5 28 Q x Kt
 29 B x R 29 Q—Q 4
 30 Q x B 30 P x P
 31 B—Kt4(dis.ch) 31 Resigns

GAME No. 2,659.

Irregular Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. F. E. HAMOND.

Mr. J. CRUM.

1 P—Q B 4 1 P—K 3
 2 P—K 4 2 P—Q B 4
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—Q B 3
 4 P—Q 3 4 P—K Kt 3
 5 B—B 4 5 P—Q R 3
 6 Kt—R 3

Better was Kt—B 3.

6 P—Q 3
 7 Kt—K Kt 5 7 B—Kt 2
 For if now P—K R 3,
 White has no better square than K B
 3 to which to return.

8 P—K R 4 8 Kt—B 3
 9 B—K 2 9 Kt—Q 5
 10 Q—Q 2 10 Kt x B

.....This exchange does not appear very beneficial, as Black's Kt is well posted, whilst the White B has little scope.

11 Q x Kt 11 Castles
 12 B—Q 2 12 B—Q 2
 13 P—K Kt 4 13 P—K R 4
 14 P—K B 3 14 B—B 3
 15 Castles Q R 15 P—Q Kt 4

.....As it is evident White must soon Castle on the Q side, this move might well have been played a move earlier.

16 QR—KKtsq 16 Q R—Kt sq
 17 Kt—Q sq 17 P x B P

18 Q P x P 18 P—K 4

.....We do not approve of this, which shuts out his Black B. P—Q 4 instead appears to break up the position in Black's favour.

19 R—K R 2 19 P—Q R 4
 20 Kt—B 2 20 P—Q R 5
 21 Kt(Kt5)—R3 21 B—Q 2

.....A striking commentary on Black's 14th move!

22 B—Kt 5 22 B—K 3
 23 P x R P 23 R—Kt 5
 24 P—R 6 24 B x B P

White now supply a very pretty ending.

25 Q—Q 2 25 B—R sq
 26 P—R 7 ch 26 K x P
 27 P—R 5 27 B x R P

.....If P x P; 28 B x Kt, B x B; 29 Kt—Kt 5 ch, B x Kt; 30 R x B and wins.

28 Kt—Q sq 28 Q—Kt 3
 29 P x P ch 29 K—Kt sq
 30 P—Kt 7

An excellent though fairly obvious finish to a well-conducted attack.

30 Kt—R 2
 31 K x Q
 32 Kt x B
 33 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,660.

Deciding game in the tie match for the championship (1904-5) of the Hampstead Chess Club.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

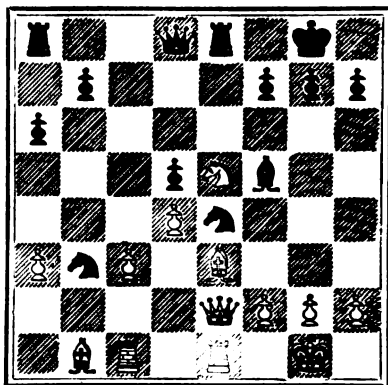
NOTES BY THE WINNER.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|-----------------|
| J. MAHOOD. | R. C. GRIFFITH. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—Q B 4 |
|Recommended by Marshall, and adopted frequently by other players of late. | |
| 4 P—K 3 | |
| Alternatives are: 4 B P×P, as played by Pillsbury v. Schlechter, and 4 Kt—B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 B—B 4, B P×P, Pillsbury v. Marshall. | |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| | 6 P—Q R 3 |
|B—K 2, as played by Atkins v. Napier, at Hastings, is probably better. | |
| 7 B P×P | 7 K P×P |
| 8 Castles | 8 B—Kt 5 |
|Condemned by the "authorities" for Black, but I don't know why. | |
| 9 R—K sq | 9 P×P |
|If B—K 2, 10 P×P, and Black has an isolated Pawn. | |
| 10 P×P dis ch | 10 B—K 2 |
| 11 B—K 3 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Q R—B sq | 12 R—K sq |
| 13 B—Kt sq | 13 B—Kt 5 |
|Perhaps B—Q 3 was better. | |
| 14 P—Q R 3 | 14 B×Kt |
| 15 P×B | 15 Kt—Q R 4 |
|To prevent P—Q B 4. | |
| 16 Q—Q 3 | 16 Kt—K 5 |
|B×Kt would lose. | |
| 17 Kt—K 5 | 17 B—B 4 |
| 18 Q—K 2 | 18 Kt—Q Kt 6 |

Position after Black's 18th move :—

Kt—Q Kt 6.

BLACK.



WHITE.

19 R—B 2

Q—B 3 at once might have been tried, and in some variations White could afford to ignore the loss of the exchange.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 20 Q—B 3 | 19 Q R—B sq |
| 21 B—R 2 | 20 B—Kt 3 |
| 22 Kt×B | 21 Kt—R 4 |
| | 22 R P×Kt |

.....White has secured two Bishops against two Knights, but has the worse position.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 23 K R—Q B sq | 23 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 24 Q—R 3 | 24 Kt—B 5 |
| 25 B×Kt | |

He cannot allow the Knight to go to R 6.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 26 P—B 3 | 25 R×B |
| 27 B—B 4 | 26 Kt—Q 3 |
| 28 Q—Kt 3 | 27 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 29 R—K sq | 28 Kt—R 4 |
| 30 R(B 2)—K 2 | 29 Kt—Kt 6 |

He must lose a Pawn now.

- 31 R × R 30 R × R
32 Q—K sq 31 R × Q B P
33 Q—Kt sq 32 R—B sq

An error! White had intended Q—Kt 4, and in reply to Kt—R 4; 34 B—Q 6, R—B 5; 35 B—K 7, but in any case Black has the better game.

- 33 Kt × P
34 R—Q 2 34 Q—Kt 3
35 B—K 3

As often happens, a second blunder following immediately on a previous one.

- 35 Kt × P ch
36 Resigns.
For if K—B 2, Kt × R.

GAME No. 2,661.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. E. J. BROOKS. Mr. J. MORTIMER.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt × P 3 P—Q 3
4 Kt—K B 3 4 Kt × P
5 P—Q 4 5 P—Q 4
6 B—K 2

The customary B—Q 3 is stronger. After the text move, Black, by a few vigorous strokes, is able to obtain the attack

- 6 B—Q 3
7 Q Kt—Q 2 7 Castles
8 Kt × Kt 8 P × Kt
9 Kt—Kt 5 9 Q—K 2
10 B—Q 2 10 Kt—Q B 3
11 P—Q B 3 11 P—K R 3
12 Kt—K R 3 12 B × Kt
13 P × B 13 Q R—K sq
14 K R—Kt sq 14 Q—K R 5

.....A powerful move, which, but for a lapse at a later stage, should have given him a well-earned victory. He now threatens P—K 6.

- 15 Q—Q B sq 15 K—R sq
16 B—K B sq 16 P—K B 4
17 R—K Kt 6 17 R—B 3

.....Here Black misses his strongest continuation, P—B 5 at once would have completely shattered White's defence.

- 18 R × R 18 Q × R
19 B—B 4 19 P—K 6

.....Clever, as if White reply P × P or B × P he would lose a piece.

- 20 B × B 20 P × P dbl ch
21 K × P 21 Q × B
22 K—Kt sq 22 P—B 5
23 B—Kt 2 23 R—K 6
24 Q—K B sq 24 Kt—K 2
25 R—K sq 25 Kt—K B 4
26 R × R 26 Kt × R
27 Q—Q 3 27 Kt × B
28 K × Kt 28 Q—Q 4 ch

This exchange, singularly enough, robs Black of a well deserved victory. Doubtless he fancied his passed Pawn sufficient to win, overlooking that White's K R's Pawns would break up his Pawn formation. Had Black first played P—K Kt 4 and K—Kt 2 he must have won easily.

- 29 Q—B 3 29 Q × Q ch
30 K × Q 30 P—K Kt 4
31 P—K R 4 31 K—Kt 2
32 P × P 32 P × P
33 P—K R 4 33 K—Kt 3

Even now, P × P appears to give him a good winning chance, e.g., 33..., P × P; 34 K × P, K—B 3; 35 K—Kt 4, P—Q Kt 4; 36 K × P, K—B 4, &c. Indeed, we much doubt if White could have saved the game.

- 34 P × P 34 K × P
35 P—Q B 4

From this point there does not appear to be any method of saving the game for Black, who we think was singularly unlucky in not placing the

game to his credit and thereby winning first prize in his section instead of second.

36 P—Q Kt 4 35 K—B 4
37 P—Q R 4 36 P—Q R 3
37 P—Q Kt 3

38 P—Q Kt 5
39 P—Q B 5
40 P—Q 5
41 P—Q 6
42 P × B P
43 P × P

38 P—Q R 4
39 K—K Kt 4
40 K—K B 4
41 K—K 3
42 K—Q 2
43 Resigns.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS.

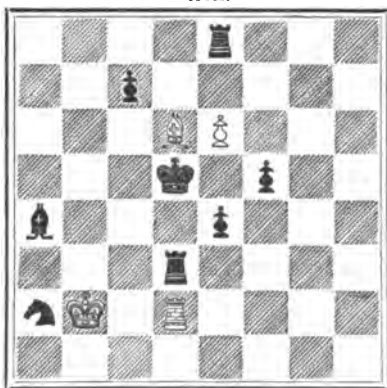
By MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"These two Dromios, one in semblance."

Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

No. 1.

BLACK.

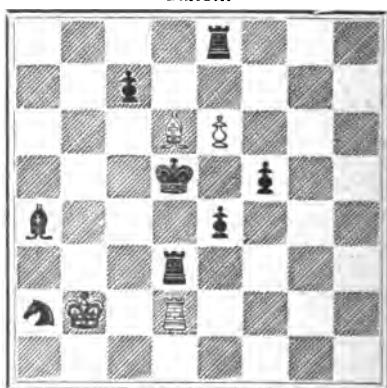


WHITE.

- 1.—White played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black retracts his last move.
- 3.—Black plays.
- 4.—White plays.
- 5.—Black plays, giving check, so as to allow—
- 6.—White to mate by a R being discovered.

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 1.—White played last, but retracts his move.
- 2.—Black retracts his last move.
- 3.—Black plays.
- 4.—White plays.
- 5.—Black plays, giving check, so as to allow—
- 6.—White to mate by a R discovering check.

REVIEW.

(Continued from page 407.)

Chess Lyrics becomes at once interesting by the fact that the editor, Mr. A. C. White, provides an introduction, which partakes mainly the nature of a biography; but it goes even further, since some nice points are

earnestly discussed, and the subjects discoursed upon are, for the most part, illustrated by 18 positions, especially composed for the work by Mr. Mackenzie. This introduction shows that the writer thereof has a wide knowledge of the art he so much graces, and the explanatory allusions are befittingly modest, whilst the subsequent deductions are most instructive.

Following the introduction is a full-page portrait of the Jamaican composer, which, though disappointing in the fact that it is not a modern "sitting," may prove to be welcome to old-time friends.

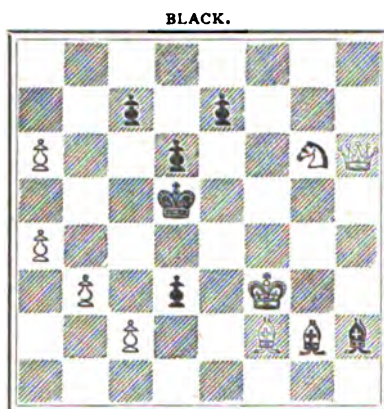
One of the charms of the volume will, no doubt, be centred in the letterpress, entitled, "Some thoughts on problem matters," by Arthur Ford Mackenzie. There are 66 solid pages of dissertations, supplemental to the treatise published in 1887—*Chess: Its poetry and its prose*. After a few pointed preliminary observations, he marks out the principal events of his early career, his first efforts at solving as well as composing, early models and favourites. Then there are quoted a few positions which ensnelled him in the two, three, and four-move sections of direct mates. With no leaning to egotism, a few of his own compositions are selected as being his pets among the many progenies of his own brain, and this selection is instrumental in aiding one to glean the personal views of his notions towards an ideal. The personal reference to his affliction, which takes up a chapter, is interesting, and perhaps encouraging, not only to those who might meet with similar tribulation, but as proving the art is one which can, with doughty perseverance, be enjoyed without board and men.

Following these somewhat personal references, Mr. Mackenzie turns his attention to dealing with problem technology, when such subjects as purity, complexity of two-movers compared with those composed under the strict prescribed rules affecting modern three-movers, and the middle course class, duals, adjudication, coincidences, resemblances, originality and other kindred matters. There are some kindly remarks regarding "contemporaries," and a concluding address, in which an allusive intimation is made of the felicitous fascinations which the attractions of chess have brightened his life, and also expressions denoting a "longing sorrow" for having, in the past, in the height of enthusiasm and the heat of controversy, offended by his writings the susceptibilities of such few who had deemed it meet to sturdily advance or defend their own views, whether from polemical or personal principles. The spirit of contention was always a dominant ascription with Mr. Mackenzie, who, at times, valiantly championed his opinions, even in opposition to the voice of the *prolétaire*. A well known chess editor, who was a friend and admirer, wrote some years ago that Mr. Mackenzie was prone to dip his pen in gall when irritated, though there never was any designed mischief in the deceased's composition. An atonement for any slights he may have inflicted upon past friends is conscientiously and pathetically expressed in these terms:—He asks those concerned to "accept the assurance of my regret, to take the hand I now hold out, and to think of me as kindly as they did before the controversies were entered into. My day is surely nearing its close, and I would like to be at peace with all my brother problemists."

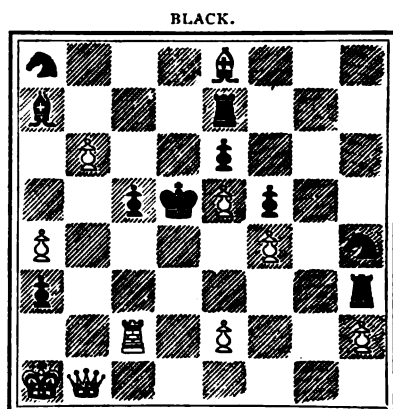
(To be continued.)

SEVENTH AMERICAN CONGRESS (ST. LOUIS) PROBLEM TOURNEY.—
The following are the positions constituting the first and second prize sets
in this competition :—

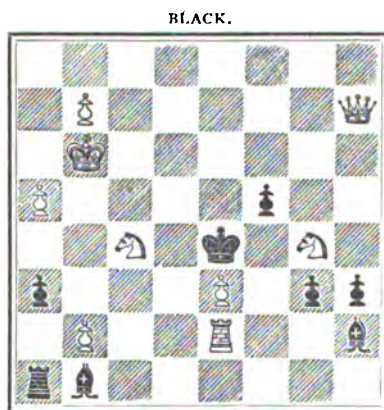
FIRST PRIZE SET, BY E. PRADIGNAT.



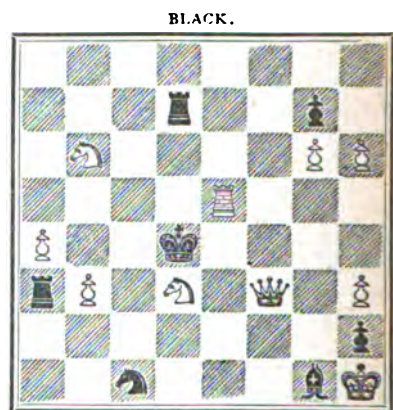
WHITE.
Mate in two.



WHITE.
Mate in three.



WHITE.
Mate in three.



WHITE.
Mate in four.

Second Prize Set, by Rev. J. Jespersen.—White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q B 8, R at K 8 and Q 7, Kts at K R 2 and Q B 3, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3, K B 5, and Q 2. Black: K at K 4, Bs at K 2 and 3, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at K R 3, K B 3, Q 6, Q B 4, and 5. Mate in two.

White: K at K R 7, Q at Q R 5, Rs at Q 4 and Q 7, Kt at K 8, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, K B 2, 6, Q 3, and Q Kt 6. Black: K at K B 4, R at Q B 5, B at Q Kt 6, Kts at K R 7 and K Kt 8, Ps at K R 3, K B 2, 6, Q 4, Q Kt 4, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q B 4, R at Q Kt 4, B at Q 5, Ps at K Kt 2, 5, K B 7 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K Kt sq and K B sq, B at Q R sq, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, and 5. Mate in three.

White: K at Q sq, Q at K R 8, Bs at K 8 and Q Kt 8, Kts at K Kt 6, K B 4, Ps at K R 3, K B 5, K 2, 7, Q B 2. Q Kt 2, 4 and 6. Black: K at K 5, R at Q B 2, B at Q B sq, Ps at K Kt 2 and Q Kt 2. Mate in four.

OBITUARY.—One of the pioneers of the Bohemian school of problem composition, we regret to chronicle, is dead. Herr Karl Kondelik was some twenty and more years ago quite popular in this country, and as we have before had occasion to state, we attribute his influence in a large measure as responsible for the changes which have taken place in the construction of problems by exponents in at least our tight little island. We deplore the loss of so talented an artist. His death took place on the 2nd September last, at the age of 57 years. For years he resided in France, and was almost regarded as a compeer of Monsieur Pradignat; but their styles at one time so wide are now to-day closer. We will give what we hope a happy selection of Herr Kondelik's characteristic work next month.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The *Skakblates*, of Denmark, announces a Three-move Problem Tourney, in which the key-move of each contribution (and there is no limit as to number of entries by any composer) shall be Bishop from one corner of the board to the other corresponding corner. Entries, on or before the 1st May, 1906, addressed to P. H. Mikkelsen, Odense, Denmark, accompanied by full name of composer and address; no mottoes necessary. Judges: Rev. J. Jespersen, V. Holst, and P. H. Mikkelsen. Five prizes.

Coincidences in the structure of compositions, which one might describe as of gossamery texture, are fairly frequent, and are likely to be, because it is obvious when a composer directs his attentions to motives which must be illustrated by the employment of a certain prescribed force, the limitations of complexity are minimised, and an already prepared groove is unconsciously followed. Whenever, however, intricate work comes into consideration, one has to pause before passing opinion which may be condemning. Two interesting and instructive cases have recently come to our notice of "unconscious imitation." The position herewith given was awarded 2nd prize in the *Kentish Mercury*, 1891:—

By G. Heathcote.—White. K at K R 7, Q at Q R 8, Kts at K 5 and Q B 8, P at K R 4. Black, K at K B 3, R at K Kt 6, B at Q 8, Ps at K Kt 5, K 3, 5, Q 5, and Q B 2. Mate.

In the *Morning Post* of the 18th September, 1905, the following position appears:—By W. J. Wood and A. M. Daniel.—White, K at Q B 2, Q at K R 8, Kts at K R 7 and K 5, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 2, Q B 4 and 5. Black, K at K B 5, Kt at Q sq, Ps at K R 6, K B 4, 6, Q 2 and Q B 3. Mate in three.

No accusation of unfairness is alleged by anybody against the joint authors of the latter position, but the editor of the *Morning Post*, in his article of the 25th September last, insinuates that the chief point of similarity turns on the sacrifice of the Queen. This strikes us as a narrow comprehension of the salient factors of the two problems, since the ground plan of each position is virtually the same. An excursion through the solutions of the separate compositions cannot but convince one that the senior work must extinguish the latter in point of originality and precedence.

Another case, equally interesting. The annexed position was contributed by Mr. Heathcote to *Sachoré Listz*, 1902:—By G. Heathcote.—White, K at Q R 2, Q at Q B 2, Bs at Q B 3 and Q B 8, P at K B 4. Black, K at Q B 5, B at K R sq, Kt at K Kt 2, Ps at K 2, Q B 4 and K R 2. Mate in three.

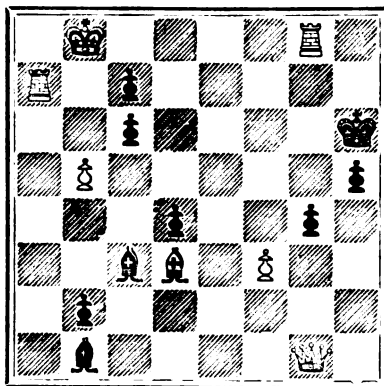
By Dr. S. Gold and Dr. Otto Wurzburg, *Lasker's Chess Magazine*. May, 1905:—White, K at Q R 2. Q at Q B sq, Bs at Q B 2 and 7. Black, K at Q B 6, R at K R 3. Bs at Q B sq and Q R 8, Ps at K R 6. K 3, Q 4, Q B 5, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

These problems speak for themselves. It is curious that in each case the later problem is by joint authors.

By the Rev. J. Jespersen, Svendberg,
Denmark.

(Respectfully dedicated to B. G. Laws.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

It gives us great pleasure to be in a position to adduce evidence that the rumour that the distinguished Danish composer is still surviving his premature obituaries. The subjoined position sent us early in October last, is ample testimony that the Rev. J. Jespersen is still an active contributor to the problem world; it was composed on the 22nd September of this year, and represents his 2,296th problem! The dedication is accepted with much appreciation.

Birmingham News Problem Tourney.—Mr. T. H. Billington has adjudicated positions by the following composers as entitled to respective honours:—

First prize, Mr. A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; second, Mr. Max J. Meyer, Bournemouth; third, Mr. A. G. Fellows, Watford; fourth, Mr. A. F. Kallaway, Birmingham; fifth, Mr. Eric E. Westbury, Birmingham; first hon. mention, Mr. G. M. Norman, Bury; second, Mr. P. L. Osborn, London; third, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, Plymouth; fourth, Mr. Arthur Charlick, Rose Park, South Australia; sixth, Mr. George Pinson, Solihull; seventh, Mr. F. Gamage, Westboro', Mass, U.S.A.; eighth, Mr. A. W. Daniels, Bridgend.

First prize, by A. W. Daniel.—White, K at Q Kt sq, Q at K R 5. R at K B 5, B at Q 6, Kts at K R 4 and K 4, Ps at K R 6, K B 4, and Q 3.

Black, K at K 3, B at K sq, Kts at K Kt 5 and Q B sq, Ps at K 4, Q 2, and Q R 6. Mate in two.

Second prize, by Max J. Meyer.—White, K at K Kt 2, Q at K B 4, R at Q 2, Bs at Q 8 and Q R 4, Kt at Q Kt 4, Ps at K 3, Q 7, and Q Kt 6. Black, K at Q B 4, Q at Q Kt 6, B at Q R 4, Ps at Q 4, and Q Kt 2. Mate in two.*

Third prize, by A. G. Fellows.—White, K at Q Kt 8, Q at Q R 8, R at K B 6, Bs at K R sq and K R 8, Kt at K sq, Ps at K Kt 4, 6, and Q 2. Black, K at K 4, R at Q B 4, Bs at Q Kt 4 and Q R 8, Kt at K R 6, Ps at Q B 2, 3, and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

* This position has been since withdrawn by the author. We will refer to the matter next month.

We have received a long letter from Mr. A. C. White which he desires us to publish, but with due deference we feel we should not be justified in taking up so much space in printing the communication, together with our attendant comments thereon. We trust, under the circumstances, an explanation on our part will meet the case and satisfy all those concerned. Mr. White takes exception to our observation at page 369 in reference to the Award in our Miniature Problem Tourney. He points out that he has been awaiting from us information which we promised, in February, 1904, to supply the judges, and that his award is practically shaped but for want of diagrams. We confess we had quite overlooked that we gave the undertaking; this being so, we gladly exonerate, as we hope all the competitors will do, Mr. White from any implied conviction of negligence which the latter has interpreted our sentence as intended to convey. We regret he has considered himself warranted in reading our remark as any reflection upon himself, and we give him our unqualified assurance that it was our last thought to insinuate apathy on his part; indeed we had not the least motive in writing the paragraph of endeavouring to shield our own unwitting tardiness in doing our part of the work. We are hastening to do the necessary and trust the matter will go through without further hitch. Mr. White is wintering in Egypt, so some time may yet elapse since he may desire to communicate with Mr. P. H. Williams, his co-adjudicator, Mr. J. Keeble having asked to be relieved of the duties.

Western Daily Mercury Fourth Problem Tourney.—The following are the principal prize positions:—

First prize, by Hubert Procházka.—White: K at K Kt 5, Q at K Kt 7, R at Q 3, Bs at Q B 2 and 5, Kt at Q 7, Ps at K B 2, 5, and Q Kt 6. Black: K at K 5, Q at Q B 5, B at K Kt 7, Kt at K Kt 3, Ps at K 2 and K 7. Mate in two.

Second prize, by H. L. Schuld.—White: K at K R 8, Q at Q R sq, R at K Kt 5, B at K B 4, Kt at K 7, Ps at K 2, Q 3, Q Kt 2, and Q 7. Black: K at Q 5, R at Q Kt 6, B at Q R 3, Kts at K B 3 and 8, Ps at K Kt 3 and Q 2. Mate in two.

Third prize, by A. P. Silvera.—White: K at Q Kt 8, Q at K Kt 7, Rs at K 6 and Q Kt 6, B at K R 2, Kts at K B sq and Q R 3, Ps at Q 7 and Q R 2. Black: K at Q B 6, Q at Q 5, Kts at K 2 and Q R 8, Ps at K R 5, 6, and Q 6. Mate in two.

Fourth prize, by Rev. Gilbert Dobbs.—White : K at K Kt 8, Q at K Kt 4, Bs at K R 8 and Q 3, Kts at K 4 and 6, P at Q Kt 5. Black : K at Q 4, Bs at Q Kt sq and 6, Kts at K R 2 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K Kt 3, 4, and Q 3. Mate in two.

Football and Field.—The half-yearly competition has resulted in the two following two-movers being equally successful.

By E. Maurice, Leigh.—White : K at Q R 8, Q at K B 8, R at Q B 5, Bs at Q R 2 and 3, Kts at K R 4 and Q R 7, Ps at Q 3 and Q B 2. Black : K at Q 5, Q at K R sq, Bs at K Kt sq and Q R 8, Kts at K R 3 and Q Kt 2, Ps at K Kt 4, 5, K 6, Q 2 and Q R 3. Mate in two.

By H. H. Davis, Bristol.—White : K at K Kt 5, Q at Q R 8, B at K B sq, Kts at Q 5 and 7, P at K 3. Black : K at K 5, Kt at Q B 7, Ps at K B 6, K 3 and Q 3. Mate in two.

Mr. Davis' problem cannot claim much on the score of originality, as other authors have exploited the idea, which we believe was first illustrated by a position which appears in *The Two-more Chess Problem* at page 76, viz. :—

By B. G. Laws.—White, K at Q Kt 3, Q at K R 8, B at Q B sq, Kts at K 5 and 7, Ps at Q 3 and Q Kt 4. Black, K at Q 5, B at Q R 3, Kt at K B 7, Ps at K 3, 5, Q 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in 2.

Taglichen Rundschau Fourth Tourney.—First prize two-er already given, see problem by Ferber.

Second prize (two-er), by Burmeister.—White : K at K B 8, Q at Q Kt 3, B at K Kt 7, Kts at K 6 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K 7 and Q Kt 7. Black : K at Q 3, R at Q R 4, B at K B 2, Kt at K R 4, Ps at Q 5 and Q B 4. Mate in two.

First hon. men. (two-er), by Max Feigl.—White : K at Q Kt 8, Q at K 8, Rs at Q 6 and Q B 8, B at K Kt 8, Kts at Q B 2 and 3, Ps at K B 5, Q 5, Q Kt 2 and 6. Black : K at Q B 5, R at K Kt 7, B at K 8, Kts at Q B 4 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 2, Q Kt 2, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Second hon. men. (two-er), by O. Nemo.—White : K at K Kt sq, Q at K B 2, B at K R 4, Kt at Q 3, P at K Kt 3. Black : K at K R 6, Bs at K R sq and Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 4 and K B 6. Mate in two.

First prize (three-er), by K. Erlin.—White : K at K Kt sq, Q at K 8, B at Q Kt 8, Kts at Q 6 and Q 8, Ps at K 2, Q 3, Q Kt 2, 6, and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 5, R at K R 2, B at K 2, Q Kt 2, Kt at K R 4, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 4, 6, K B 3, K 6, Q 4, Q Kt 6, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

Second prize (three-er), by F. Meyer.—White : K at K R 7, Q at Q 6, B at Q R 8, Kts at K B 4 and Q 4, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, 4, Q 2, and 5. Black : K at K 5, Kt at K 6, P at K 4. Mate in three.

Third prize (three-er) by J. Colpa.—White : K at K R 7, Q at Q Kt 3, B at K R 2, Kts at Q B 6 and Q R 8, Ps at K 2, 6, Q Kt 2, and 5. Black : K at Q B 4, Rs at K Kt 3 and K 8, B at K R 3, Kt at Q R 3, Ps at K Kt 2, 4, 5, Q 6, and Q R 2. Mate in three.

Fourth prize (three-er), by Max Feigl and R. Teichmann.—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at K R sq, Rs at K R 2 and Q B 8, Bs at K Kt 7 and K B 7, Kt at Q B 3, Ps at Q B 6 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 3, R at Q R 7, Bs at Q 6 and Q R 8, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6, K 5, Q Kt 3, 4, and 5. Mate in three.

First prize (four-er), by Rev. J. Jespersen.—White: K at K R 8, Q at K R sq, R at Q 5, B at K Kt 5, Kts at K B 7 and Q B 6. Black: K at Q Kt 3, Bs at K R 5 and K 3, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 3, K 7, Q 5, 7, Q R 2, and 6. Mate in four.

Second prize (four-er), by J. Colpa.—White: K at K Kt 6, R at K R 4, B at Q B 3, Kts at K 4 and 5, Ps at K B 5, K 2, Q Kt 4, and Q R 2. Black: Kt at Q 4, Ps at K Kt 2, Q R 2 and 5. Mate in four.

Third prize (four-er), by Kolnlein.—White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K R 8, Bs at K 2 and Q 4, Kt at K B 4, Ps at K R 5 and K Kt 6. Black: K at K 5, R at Q R 2, B at Q Kt sq, Ps at K B 2, Q 3, Q B 2, 4, Q Kt 6, and Q R 4. Mate in four.

First hon. men. (four er) by F. Meyer.—White: K at Q Kt 7, Rs at K R sq and K B 4, B at K 7, Kts at K 4 and Q R 4, Ps at K Kt 4, Q 3, and Q 4. Black: K at Q 4, B at K 7, Kt at Q B 7, Ps at K Kt 2, 3, K B 6, and K 4. Mate in four.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* announces a Conditional Tourney for two-move problems. The stipulations were suggested by Mr. H. Cudmore, who offers the first prize of one guinea, and they are:—1st, the problems are to be "threat" two-movers, original and unpublished; 2nd, the key-move to be made by a Knight moving so as to free a pinned Knight, allowing the latter to threaten mate; 3rd, the White King must stand on any square on the one Rook's file, with a Black Rook on the same rank on the opposite Rook's file, pinning the one Knight, and the Black King must, when the key-move is made, be on the next square diagonally with each Knight. An illustrative position is:—White—K on Q R 5, Kts on Q B 5 and K 5; Black—K on Q 5, R on K R 4. Other pieces at the discretion of the composer. Competitors to send in not more than two problems each, with mottoes and sealed envelopes, by January 1st, 1906.

The *Western Morning News* invites solvers to a two-move solving contest, to commence 2nd instant, and last twelve weeks, and there will be only twelve problems submitted, the first and last are to be the work of Mrs. Baird. The prizes will be liberal and a full list will appear with the publication of the first position. For more detailed information address "Queen's Knight," Kenwick Paignton, Devon.

Will solvers please note that in the third problem, on page 407, the Black Kt, stated to be at K sq, should be at K B sq.

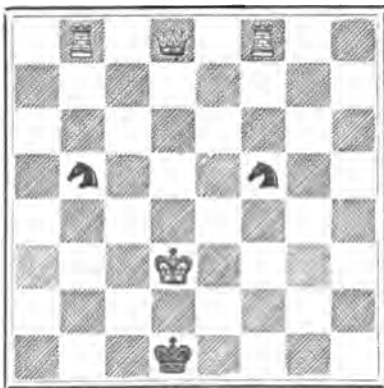
Next month we will make headway with the solutions, which are crowded out this issue.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1991.

By A. W. DANIEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1992.

By S. G. LUCKCOCK.

BLACK.



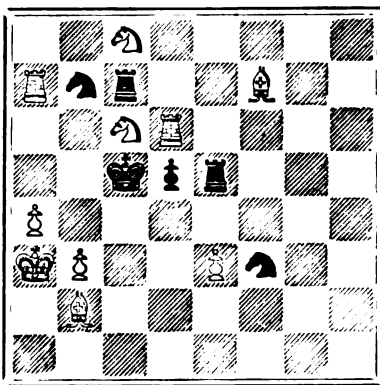
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1993.

By W. A. COLLIER.

BLACK.



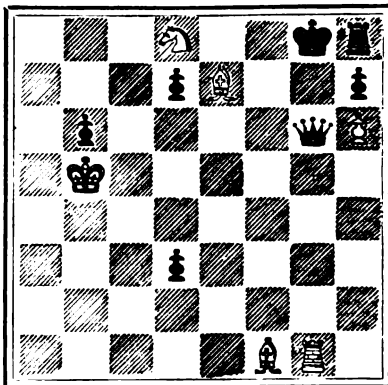
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1994.

By R. St. G. BURKE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1905.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT



HE assertion that "the Ruy Lopez is the sheet anchor of mediocrity" is a statement which is open to argument, but there is no doubt whatever that the Queen's Gambit, in its many varieties, is a haven of refuge to the modern tournament player, and the terror of the man with the Black pieces. It is interesting to study the phases through which this powerful attack has passed. At one time the opening moves were :—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	5 Kt—B 3	5 Castles
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	6 B—Q 2	6 P—Q Kt 3
3 P—K 3	3 K Kt—B 3	7 B—K 2	
4 K Kt—B 3	4 B—Kt 5 ch		

and the positions were considered to be even. By the earlier writers, the opening was more or less curtly dismissed with the statement that it was dull and slow, that its playing demanded the strictest accuracy, and the resulting positions were fairly even.

The present method of King's side attacks, if not quite unknown—as we shall presently see—was certainly undeveloped, and such theoretical mysteries as the "Pillsbury set position," the "Lipke attack," or the "three Pawns to two on the Q side" had not begun to agitate the mind of the analyst.

During the decade 1830 to 1840, it was considered mean and somewhat analagous to "potting" one's opponent at billiards to adopt the Queen's Gambit. The great Labourdonnais was disparaged because he did not follow the example of his opponent Macdonnell, and play an open King's Pawn game. Probably the first great player to bring the close game into prominence, as an attack in which lay the utmost scope for position judgment and intricate combination, was the German Harrwitz, although Staunton and St. Amant both adopted it in many of their match games. Jaenisch, too, was quick to realise its beauties and its power. In 1847 he wrote: "The openings on the Queen's

M I

side hold the first rank among all openings, strictly speaking, since they are those which for both parties are the most rigidly correct when each side plays the best moves. The advantage, indeed, of the first move may cease immediately."

In 1859 the great Morphy played his match with Harrwitz—who invariably adopted the Queen's Pawn opening—and succeeded in winning two games and drawing one out of four. It is worthy of note that the one game that Harrwitz won—the first of the match—was the only Queen's Gambit proper played between them, for, in subsequent games, Morphy, recognising its power, was driven to 1 P—K B 4. After this match, the popularity of the Queen's Gambit waned.

Writing in 1874, Mr. Gossip said, "The Queen's Gambit, once a very popular opening, is now rarely played. Like the other close openings, it usually leads to dull games, comparatively devoid of interest to those who are acquainted with the brilliant gambits on the King's side." But Nemesis was on the track of the disparagers. In 1883 the great Zukertort, then in the zenith of his power, adopted the opening consistently throughout the London International Tournament, in which as every chess-player knows he was an easy first. In this contest Zukertort conceived and carried out some of the most brilliant and wonderful combinations in the history of the game. After this there was no going back. Steinitz, Lasker, Pillsbury, Tarrasch, and a host of others have placed the opening upon a pedestal for worship—if one have the White pieces!

It is, however, not of the value of the opening that we wish to write but of the various schemes of attack which have been devised from time to time. Just as fashions in ladies' dresses recur, so have the principal ideas in the methods of attack made their appearance again and again. We gave, at the beginning of this article, the form of development which obtained in 1830 or thereabouts. This is a very strong arrangement of the pieces, reminiscent of the method at one time adopted by Mr. Burn, who afterwards used to retire his Bishops to K and Q squares respectively, where they were available for both wings. About this period the defence, as an alternative, began to prefer to accept the gambit, as was the custom of the brilliant Macdonnell and Cochrane.

A little later the strength of the Q B at Kt 2 was decided upon, and became fashionable forthwith, only to give way in a few years to the development of the Q B at K B 4. This was the favourite method of Harrwitz, and it is worth recording that it was the strength of this move which impelled Morphy to avoid it by 1 P—K B 4.

When Zukertort arrived, he once more demonstrated the strength of the B at Q Kt 2. It was soon generally conceded that the Q B was needed for the Queen's wing, and that playing it over to the King's side and following with P—K 3 seriously jeopardised White's position. After Zukertort's day, Steinitz for a time decided on B—K B 4, which remained in vogue until it was discovered that difficulties cropped up. In some varieties White lost a Pawn or his position was disorganised thus:—

WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	4	B—B 4	4	P × P
2	P—Q B 4	2	P—K 3	5	P—K 3	5	Kt—Q 4. &c.
3	Kt—Q B 3	3	Kt—K B 3				

Added to this came the Pillsbury revolution at Hastings, in 1895, when the American master introduced the famous "pin" (B—Kt 5), and shewed, in his great game with Tarrasch, the strength of a direct King's side attack.

This B—Kt 5 is looked upon by many players as an American invention, but it is not so. Mr. Blackburne, who at one time or another in his long and distinguished career has played every move in every opening under the sun, certainly played it many years before Pillsbury "arrived." But even he was not first, as the following game—which for this reason alone is worthy of notice—clearly indicates. It was one of the series between St. Amant and Staunton, and has many similarities to the efforts of modern tournament players :—

WHITE. ST. AMANT.		BLACK. STAUNTON.		WHITE. ST. AMANT.		BLACK. STAUNTON.	
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	30	B × Kt	30	Q P × B
2	P—Q B 4	2	P—K 3	31	Q—Kt 2	31	R—R 5
3	Q Kt—B 3	3	K Kt—B 3	32	R—Q Kt sq	32	Q—R 2
4	K Kt—B 3	4	P—Q R 3	33	Q—B 2	33	P—Kt 3
5	P—B 5	5	B—K 2	34	P—R 4	34	Q—K 2
6	B—Kt 5	6	Castles	35	R—K R sq	35	Q × Kt P
7	P—K 3	7	P—Q Kt 3	36	Q—K 4	36	Q—Kt 7 ch
8	P—Q Kt 4	8	B—Kt 2	37	K—Kt 3	37	R—R 7
9	B × Kt	9	B × B	38	R—K B sq	38	P—Kt 5
10	B—Q 3	10	P—Q R 4	39	Q—Kt 7	39	P—R 4
11	Q Kt—Q 2	11	P Q R 3	40	K—R 3	40	P—B 6
12	B P × P	12	B P × P	41	R—K Kt sq	41	Q—K B 7
13	Castles	13	Q—K 2	42	Q—Kt 8 ch	42	K—R 2
14	Q—Q Kt 3	14	P × P	43	Q—K B 8	43	Q × K P ch
15	P × P	15	K R—B sq	44	P—Kt 3	44	R—R 2
16	B—Kt 5	16	Kt—B sq	45	R—Q R sq	45	Q × Q P
17	K R—B sq	17	Kt—Kt 3	46	R × R	46	Q × R
18	B—K 2	18	Q—Q sq	47	Q × Q Kt P	47	Q—Kt 8
19	Q Kt—Kt 5	19	B—K 2	48	Q—Kt 7	48	K—Kt 2
20	Kt—K sq	20	B—R 3	49	Q—K 4	49	Q—Q B 4
21	P—B 4	21	Kt—R 5	50	Q—K sq	50	P—B 7
22	K—B 2	22	Kt—B 4	51	Q—R sq ch	51	K—R 2
23	K Kt—B 3	23	Q B × Kt	52	Q—Q B sq	52	Q—K B 4 ch
24	Q R × R	24	R × R	53	K—R 2	53	Q—Q 6
25	B × B	25	Kt—Q 3	54	P—B 5	54	Q—K 7 ch
26	B—Q 3	26	P—Q Kt 4	55	K—R 3	55	Q—Q 8
27	Kt—K 5	27	Kt—B 5	56	P × P ch	56	P × P
28	Kt—Q B 6	28	Q—Q 3	57	Resigns.		
29	Kt × B ch	29	Q × Kt				

Whilst the dash of Pillsbury and Blackburne is lacking, we have the idea of a King's side development, and to-day the vexed question is the same which puzzled the old masters, viz., ought the Q B to be developed on the K or Q wing?

There is much to be said for both methods. Theorists have swayed backwards and forwards without arriving at a definite conclusion. At times

they have gone very far one way or the other—as for example in the Lipke variation, where White sacrifices everything to the King's side attack. In this form the following is the main variation :—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	4 B—Q 3	4 P—Q B 4
2 P—K 3	2 P—K 3	5 P—Q B 3	5 Kt—B 3
3 Kt—Q 2	3 Kt—K B 3	6 P—K B 4,	

followed by Q—B 3. Kt—R 3 and B 2, with two ideas—(1) to keep the Black Kt from K 5, (2) to attack on the K side. This attack, introduced by Herr Lipke, has never been very popular, although it is exceedingly difficult to answer and merits attention.

The real terror of the Queen's Gambit of to-day lies in the development of that old idea of St. Amant's, and here chess-players, or such of them as hold the White pieces owe a deep debt of gratitude to Pillsbury for his patient and skilful analyses. For let whomsoever have the honour of its invention, to the American certainly belongs the credit of its elaboration and reduction to an organised system, and of propounding to the chess world the question of White or Black in positions such as the following :—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	7 R—B sq	7 P—Q Kt 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	8 P × P	8 P × P
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	9 B—Q 3	9 B—Kt 2
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2	10 Castles	10 P—B 4
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2	11 Kt—K 5	11 R—B sq
6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles	12 P—K B 4	12 P—B 5

This is the knotty point, the problem being can White win on the K side before Black breaks through with his extra Pawn on the Q side. We have no space for analysis. The Pillsbury-Tarrasch game, at Hastings, is a fair sample of the difficulties of attack and defence. Our only cry is, "Give us White!" It is worth while noticing a recent suggestion of Lasker's, viz., for Black to keep back his Q Kt somewhat as under : 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4 ; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3 ; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3 ; 4 B—Kt 5, B—K 2 ; 5 P—K 3, Castles ; 6 Kt—B 3, P—Q Kt 3 ; 7 P × P, P × P ; 8 B—Q 3, B—Kt 2 ; 9 Castles, P—B 4 ; 10 Kt—K 5, Kt—Q B 3, whereupon White cannot play P—K B 4 on account of the pressure on his Q P, and he apparently has nothing better than Kt × Kt. However, it seems to us that if Black proceed thus, White may obtain a strong attack by 9 B × Kt, followed on the old American lines with P—K R 4. It was indeed to avoid something of this kind that 4 Q Kt—Q 2 (in order to retake with Kt) was introduced.

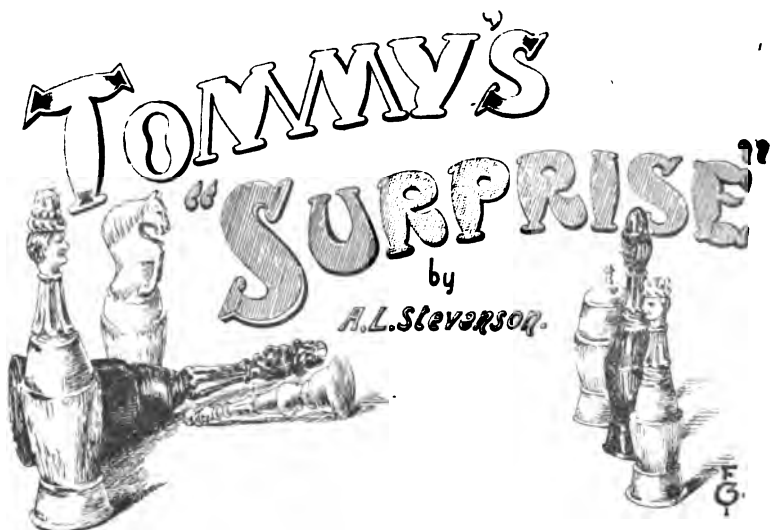
Of the lines of defence at present in vogue the most popular are the Queen's Fianchetto and the P—Q B 3 developments. Both have innumerable variations, which we cannot refer to in detail at present, but one or two leading points may be mentioned for the benefit of the student of this opening. First, the following : 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4 ; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3 ; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3 ; 4 B—Kt 5, Q Kt—Q 2 ; 5 P—K 3, B—K 2 ; 6 Kt—B 3, Castles ; 7 B—Q 3, P—Q Kt 3. Here is the first point. White

has to elect whether or not he will exchange Pawns. The argument in favour of exchanging is that the file the B is to occupy will then be closed. Against this may be urged the freeing of Black's game by the open K file, and the clearance of the way for the advance of his Q side Pawns. As we have already considered the Pillsbury position, we will now continue: 8 Castles, B—Kt 2; 9 Q—K 2, P—B 4. Here again White must elect between K R and Q R to Q sq; and this depends a good deal upon style. If he intends to play for a K side attack purely, then Q R—Q sq is best, as the K R may usefully be deployed on the K wing after P—K B 4. If he be afraid of Q side dangers, it is better to keep the Q R free and play K R—Q sq, when he still may get a chance of playing it to the K wing *via* Q 3, after the Pawns are exchanged. Let us continue 10 K R—Q sq, R—B sq; 11 Kt—K 5. Black is now threatened with all kinds of dangers from the opening of the Q file, and will probably find it safest to close it by 11... P×P; 12 P×P, R—K sq. Black dare not play 12... Kt—K sq, on account of 13 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 14 B×B, Q×B; 15 P×P, &c, otherwise by playing his K Kt to Q 3 and his Q Kt to B 3, he would greatly improve his position. Still he has nothing to complain of, as he has plenty of pieces available for the defence of his King, and will be able to avoid the weakening of his position by the advance of either of his K side Pawns.

A further point to which Black must give careful consideration is the weak K B P, which may, if he venture on P×B P, become still more troublesome, since after the reply B×P, several sacrifices may be at White's disposal. With regard to the P—Q B 3 defence, a position for examination arrives after 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 4 B—Kt 5, Q Kt—Q 2; 5 P—K 3, P—B 3; 6 Kt—B 3, Q—R 4. At once difficulties for White begin to appear. If for example 7 B—Q 3, Kt—K 5; 8 B×Kt, P×B, and a Pawn at least is lost. The best course undoubtedly is 7 B×Kt, Kt×B; 8 B—Q 3, and if Kt—K 5. 9 B×Kt, P×B; 10 Kt—Q 2, and although Black has two B's against two Kt's, the undeveloped state of his game and inferior Pawn position incline us to prefer White. Of course he can as an alternative quietly develop, and the game is fairly even.

We have not, at present, space at our disposal to examine other variations, but we hope sufficient has been said to protect the student from some of the pitfalls which lurk in the many phases of this sheet anchor of master players.





AT the close of a sultry afternoon, late in August, Mr. Maurice Sefton, having finished his usual duties, took his way homewards, down Exeter High Street. Sefton was employed as clerk at Messrs. Bright & Tonson's Estate and House Agency. A friend had procured him the berth when a mere lad, and he had kept it for twenty years. During this period his salary had been raised occasionally, but it had long ago reached its maximum, and the maximum was not large. In fact, ever since his marriage and the birth of two children the problem how to make both ends meet had occupied a good deal of his attention. This was especially the case now, for his little daughter, May, had but recently recovered from a somewhat serious illness, so that a doctor's bill, of uncertain amount, loomed threateningly in the distance. The said doctor had indeed, with a fine disregard of ways and means, strongly advised a change to the seaside for the little convalescent, but an expense of that nature was, of course, quite out of the question; the settling of the bill was the utmost that could be undertaken, and this was only possible by rigid economy—by a still further paring of the already carefully pared household expenses.

Absorbed in anxious calculation he mechanically took the turning to East Southernhay, and suddenly awoke to the fact that he was standing before the gate of his dwelling. It was a rather pretty little cottage, with roses and honeysuckle twined over the porch and a tiny garden between the

entrance and the road. In the garden a girl, about ten years old, and a little boy some years younger were busily engaged attending to the flowers. On hearing the click of the gate they rushed forward with a wild shout of welcome.

"Oh, I'm so glad you've come home, Daddy!" cried little May. "Just see what we've done! We've tied up all the pinks, and we've pulled up all the weeds!"

"Yes, and we've watered everything," shouted Tommy, "and I did 'em wid my own little water can, what you give me last birfday!" So saying he flourished his can and discharged a small shower over his father's coat.

"Well done, May! Well done, Tommy! You *have* been working hard! Steady with that water can—I'm not a flower, you know! And where's mother?"

"Oh, she's in the parlour," said May, "mending stockings. I'll call her!"

Both children ran into the cottage, shouting "Mommie, Mommie!" and shortly afterwards re-appeared, each holding their mother by the hand. She was a pretty, slender little woman, with soft brown eyes and silky hair. Sefton bent down to kiss her, and as she smiled at him he felt relieved for the moment of all his cares.

"And how have you been getting on, dear?" he asked, taking her arm, and leading her away from the children.

"Oh, very well indeed. I have done a quantity of needlework, and May was a great help when she came back from school.

"Good little girl! And do you think she is getting stronger?"

"Why, no, I am afraid not, and she sometimes looks very pale and tired. Unless she has change of air it will be a long time before she picks up strength. Oh, Maurice, I wish we could take her to the seaside, as the doctor advised!"

"So do I, Kate," said Sefton, with a sigh, "but we cannot possibly afford it at present. I was thinking about it all the way home, and as far as I can see the only plan is to wait till we have saved up enough money for the purpose. But the doctor's bill comes first; I do not know how much it will be—"

"It came to-day," said Mrs. Sefton, "at least I think this is it."

She handed him a letter, which he opened in silence.

"Five guineas," he returned slowly, "I expected as much; but it is a large sum—a very large sum for us to pay. Well, we must scrape and save until we can do it!"

"Daddy," cried little Tommy, running up suddenly, and interrupting the colloquy, "do you know what to-morrow is?"

"To-morrow," said Sefton, smiling down into the little fellow's eager, upturned face, "let me see, to-morrow is Saturday, isn't it?"

"Yes, to be sure, I know that, but what else is it?"

"What else?" said Sefton, pretending to be puzzled, "I can't think, Tommy, unless it's washing day."

"No, no, it an't washing day, that's Monday! Can't you think, Daddy—then I'll tell you; it's your birfday!"

"My birthday—dear me, so it is! Thank you for reminding me, Tommy!"

"Yes, it's your birthday, an' we've got all sorts of surprises for you! Mommie has someting, an' May has someting, an' I has someting that you will like ever so much! An' then there's nice things to eat, what Mommie's been making! But they're all surprises—you won't know nothing about 'em till to-morrow!"

"Not till then—won't you tell me to-day, Tommy?"

"No, no, I shan't tell you!" cried Tommy, dancing about, his eyes sparkling with glee. "Nobody won't tell you—aren't you just longing to know?"

"I am indeed; I'm afraid I shall lie awake to-night, thinking about it! And now, children, I believe it is tea time; though perhaps neither of you feel hungry!"

"Yes, we do, an' we can eat lots an' lots—can't we, May?"

He took his sister's hand, and they were going into the house, when May turned back.

"Oh, Daddy," she exclaimed, "I wonder if Mommie has told you! The Sergeant is coming to play chess with you after tea."

"True," said Mrs. Sefton, "I had forgotten it."

"Good," returned Sefton, "I shall enjoy a game. We'll play in the back garden, and you children can take out the board and men."

"That will be fun," said Tommy, "an' we'll put the chessums in their proper places. I can do it a'most quite by myself now."

Sefton was very fond of chess, though he belonged to no club, and his play was not of the modern scientific order. Amongst his friends he found two or three congenial opponents, of whom the chief was Sergeant Brice. The Sergeant, who supplemented his pension by giving drilling



lessons at the local schools, was a broad-shouldered, jovial Irishman, a great favourite with his acquaintances generally, and with the Sefton household in particular.

Tea being over the children fetched the board and men, and, making their way into the garden, began arranging the pieces on a rustic table under the shade of a small weeping ash.

"Now, mind you be careful, Tommy," said May; "you know Daddy would be very vexed if you broke any of these chessmen."

"Yes, I'll be careful," replied Tommy, taking them out of the box one by one. "I know Daddy's very fond of these chessums, an' they must be very valyble."

There was some ground for Tommy's estimate. The chessmen would not have fetched a high market price, but they were perhaps the only thing of "value" in the house, and were indeed strangely out of harmony with their homely surroundings. They were of boxwood and ebony, finely carved, and unusually massive in appearance. Their shape was somewhat similar to the "Staunton" pattern, but the design was more artistic. Sefton had seen them years ago in a pawnbroker's window, and after several months' saving had become their proud possessor for the sum of twenty-five shillings. He would not now think of indulging in such an extravagance!

"They look lovely, don't they!" said May, when the arrangement was completed.

"Yes," said Tommy, eyeing them critically, "but an't they rather grubby? I should think they'd like to have a good wash!"

"Washing," it may be remarked, was Tommy's latest hobby. His great delight was to put on an "overall," and help "Mommie" with the "washing up."

"Oh, no," returned May, "these men mustn't ever be washed. I've heard Daddy say they're very old, and old things are never clean. If you washed them they wouldn't be old any longer."

"P'raps not," said Tommy, doubtfully, "but they'd look much more nicer."

"That doesn't matter; you mustn't think of washing them. Now let's go and tell Daddy that everything is ready."

They were on their way to the back door when their father and mother came out, escorted by Sergeant Brice. They greeted the latter in a demonstrative style.

"Aisy now," cried the Sergeant, as they hugged him violently, "ye'll throttle me betwayne the two of ye! Let me go, ye young ruffians!"

"No, no, we won't let you go, unless you promise to give us some drill."

"Ah, that's what ye're after, is it! Well, I suppose I must give in to ye! Now then, Attention! Eyes front! For'rard! Quick March!"

The two children, each using a stick in lieu of rifle, marched round the tiny lawn in approved style, and then, directed by the Sergeant's stentorian tones, performed various evolutions, winding up with the siege and capture of a fort—said fort being represented by a rubbish heap at the bottom of the garden.



"Soldiers," said the Sergeant, "ye've done your duty nobly, an' here's extra pay for ye in the shape of some lollipops. And now, Sefton, let's begin our chess."



SOON ABSORBED IN THE GAME.

They sat down, and were soon absorbed in the game, while the others looked on. Tommy took a keen interest in the proceedings, though his knowledge of chess was somewhat limited. The capture of pieces was to his mind the only thing of importance, position and mating possibilities being not worth consideration.

"Daddy's taken a Pawn!" "Sergeant's got one too!" "There's a Bishop gone!"—such were his exclamations as the game went on. He was wont withal to associate

strength of play with physical force, and the Sergeant, knowing this peculiarity, always made his moves with a loud bang when he got into

difficulties, thereby securing Tommy's admiration as compensation for loss of the game. The players moved very rapidly, and each had scored a couple of wins when the little fellow's bed-time came.

"Good-night, Sergeant; good-night, Daddy," said Tommy; "remember, it's your birthday to-morrow, an' I've got a surprise for you!"

The next morning Sefton, in order to finish his work in good time, left for the office at an unusually early hour, and as the children were barely dressed in time for breakfast it was agreed that the giving and inspection of the presents should be deferred until his return. May went off to school at nine o'clock, so for some time Mrs. Sefton and Tommy had the house to themselves. Tommy was, in general, a very good little boy, and would amuse himself for hours with his toys, requiring little or no supervision. On this occasion he begged hard to be allowed to finish the washing up of the breakfast things "all by his very own self," and his mother, after strictly warning him not to break anything, went upstairs to tidy the rooms. She was delayed by various other matters, and when she came down she was a little surprised to find Tommy still engaged with the breakfast things.

"Just finished, Mommie," he said, with an air of great importance, "I've been very busy, an' I've done 'em most caref'ly and hasn't broken nothing."

"So I see, Tommy," she replied, "you've been a very good boy. We'll do these few together, and then you can come and see me cook the dinner."

Cooking was another of Tommy's special delights,—not that he was of a greedy nature, but because boiling kettles and fizzing saucepans exercised on his mind an irresistible fascination. This morning's culinary operations, being more extensive than usual, gave him plenty of amusement until it was time to put on his best things and wait for Daddy's return. Shortly before one o'clock Sefton appeared, together with May, whom he had fetched from school.

"Oh, I've so glad you've come!" cried Tommy; "I've just longing for you to see the presents! And, Daddy," he added, dancing excitedly to and fro, "I've got *another* surprise for you, besides the first one.—What *do* you think it is?"

Sefton replied that he could not tell for the life of him, but that he was dying with curiosity, and did not think he could bear the suspense any longer. Mrs. Sefton, however, urged that the dinner was quite ready, and would be spoilt if not eaten at once. It was therefore decided to keep the presents till after the meal, when they could be examined at leisure. Tommy was, at first, hardly satisfied with this arrangement, but fell in with it when his father announced that if all went well the Sergeant was going to join them that afternoon in a long walk and a picnic tea by the side of the river. The "surprises" were, however, still uppermost in Tommy's mind, and great was his joy when, the meal being over, and healths having been drunk (in lemonade) the presents were at length brought forward, one by one, with great solemnity. Mrs. Sefton's gift was a handkerchief, with initials embroidered by herself; May's was a woollen cap of her own knitting; while Tommy's contribution consisted of a penny farthing's worth of very sticky toffee, purchased with his own money. All these were

duly examined and admired, and then Tommy, brimming over with excitement, announced that he would "fetch his second surprise."

He ran out of the room helter-skelter, and shortly afterwards re-appeared, grasping the heavy chess-box in both hands.

"Here they are!" he shouted; "see Daddy, I've *washed* all the chessums as a birthday surprise for you!"

He struggled forward with his burden, and was about to place it on the table, when down it fell with a crash, and the men were scattered over the floor.



"Oh, Tommy," cried May, "what have you done!"

"Well, I couldn't help it," returned he, ruefully, "it was so heavy?"

"But, Tommy," said his mother, "you should not have taken them without leave! See, you have washed all the polish off, and quite spoilt them!"

"But I was obliged to rub 'em hard to get 'em clean. I washed 'em as a surprise for Daddy, an' I thought he would be so pleased! You an't vexed, are you, Daddy?"

Seston *was* rather vexed, but his heart smote him when he saw the anxious look in the little fellow's face.

"No, no," he said, nastily, "it was a very kind thought of yours, Tommy, though you need not have washed them quite so much! Come now, the best thing to do is to pick them up; see who will do it quickest—you or May!"

The children went down on their hands and knees, and groped about for the chessmen, which were dispersed in all directions. They had soon picked up all that could be seen, but on counting them there were still five or six missing, and Mrs. Sefton moved away two or three chairs under which they might possibly have rolled. May and Tommy darted forward, and had each of them secured a piece when May gave a cry of surprise.

"Oh, Mommie," she exclaimed, holding up a small glittering object, "what is this?"

"This," said Mrs. Sefton, taking it from her and looking at it in amazement, "why, it is a piece of gold, a half-sovereign! Could you have dropped it, Maurice?"

"Certainly not," replied Sefton, in equal perplexity, "if I had I should have missed it at once. I don't know where this comes from!"

"Here's another!" shouted May, excitedly, "and another!"

She held out two more gold pieces, sovereigns, both of them. Sefton and his wife gazed at them in silent stupefaction.

"They are not *ours*!" exclaimed Mrs. Sefton. "How did they get here!"

"There must be some magic in it," said Sefton, "unless—unless—wait a bit, let me look!"

He ran to the table, and hastily examined the pieces, while the others watched him in breathless suspense. Suddenly he held up one of the Knights, triumphantly.

"I was right!" he cried, pointing at the bottom of the piece, "the gold was in *here*!"

This, then, was the explanation! Thanks to the soaking in hot water and the subsequent fall, a small disc on the under side of the piece had given way, and in the interior was a hollow space.

"See," he continued, "this piece was weighted with gold, and it is probably the same with the rest of them! Quick, fetch the chisel and let us see!"

The chisel was brought, and amid intense excitement Sefton loosened the bottom of one of the Bishops. The children gave a loud shout when three more gold pieces, a sovereign and two half-sovereigns, rolled out.

"There is little doubt about it," said Sefton, "they are all alike!" and he proceeded to treat every piece in the same manner, with the same result. It may safely be said that never, in the lives of these four, had so much excitement been crowded into such a brief space of time. To Sefton and his wife this stream of gold, coming at a time when they were so much in need of it, was something beyond belief—a miracle that might pass away like a vision raised by an enchanter's wand; while to the children it was a conjuror's display, far more wonderful than any they had ever seen. They shouted louder and louder as the gold pieces fell on the table, and, picking them up, they arranged them in one long glittering row. The work was soon completed, and Sefton counted the treasure. There were ninety coins in all, making a total of some sixty pounds.

"What will you do with it, Daddy?" asked Tommy. "It is a lot of money, isn't it? Have you got a purse big enough to hold it?"

"A purse," said Sefton, absently, half dazed with his good fortune, "why, no, I don't think I have!"

"Then, p'raps you've a box big enough. You must put it somewhere, you know, else you'll lose it."

"Quite right, Tommy," cried Sefton. "Yes, I'll put it in the Bank!"

"The Bank?" enquired Tommy, somewhat bewildered. "Is that a kind of box?"

"No, no, you silly boy!" exclaimed May, with the pride of superior knowledge. "It's a place where they'll keep the money locked up in a cellar, so that people should'nt steal it."

"Not quite right, either, May, said Sefton, smiling. Anyhow the gold must not stay here, and I'll put it in the Bank at once. I shall have just time before it closes."

He hurried off with his precious burden, while the children, who were somewhat disappointed at the disappearance of the pretty coins, played at soldiers with the chessmen, making two piles of the flat discs, to represent forts. As for Mrs. Sefton, she got out some needlework, but her fingers refused to get beyond the first stitch, and she sat with her hands before her, her eyes filling with tears as she thought of the blessings that the money would bring to her husband and children. On Sefton's return, Tommy rushed up to him.

"Oh, Daddy!" he cried, "here you are at last! And now, will you take us for our picnic?"

Sefton glanced at his wife. The descent from their recent wild emotion to a prosaic picnic seemed so very comical that they both burst into a hearty though somewhat hysterical laugh.

"Yes, Tommy," he replied, "of course we will have our picnic! And I tell you what, instead of a walk we will take a boat on the river, and have our tea on a little island. We'll start as soon as the Sergeant comes."

They had not long to wait, and the whole party set off in a state of high glee. On the way they told the Sergeant of the great good luck that had befallen them, and he heard the story with boisterous exclamations of astonishment and pleasure. The river trip was a complete success. To the children, who had never been in a boat before, it was a dream of delight; the Sergeant cracked his best jokes and sang his best songs, and the whole affair was a feast of merriment from beginning to end.



The mystery of the gold-laden chessmen was never solved. The pawn-broker, on whose shelf this little mine of wealth had lain unsuspected, had left the town some years ago, and was gone no one knew whither, so that there was no possibility of tracking the former owner. Judging from the date of the coins they had been inserted in the chessmen about 40 years since. One could not do more than guess at the motives that prompted such a strange freak, or why the author of it should have allowed his secret to perish with him.

Whoever he was—whether a miser or a hair-brained millionaire—to the Seftons he seemed a very incarnation of benevolence. Never was a sum of money more acceptable or more worthily employed. Part of it was spent on the doctor's bill and the needful trip to the seaside, and the remainder, carefully husbanded, sufficed to tide them over the next two years, by which time Sefton, having obtained a better post under another firm, was relieved of pecuniary anxiety.

The chessmen were mended and repolished, and were henceforth treasured more carefully than ever, though this did not prevent their being used as occasion demanded. Many a game did Sefton and Sergeant Brice play with them, in winter by the parlour fire, or in summer under the weeping ash in the garden, and often was the story of the treasure and its wonderful discovery repeated to an admiring audience.

"See what it is to be a chess-player!" cried Sefton triumphantly, on one of these occasions. "Chess makes us wealthy as well as wise!"

"And it makes some people very foolish," said his wife, with a smile. "Only a chess-player could have been mad enough to hide away money in that fashion!"

But Tommy, who had been listening, summed up sententiously the truth of the matter.

"P'raps you wouldn't never have found that money, Daddy, if I hadn't washed the chessums, an' then dropped 'em on the floor!"



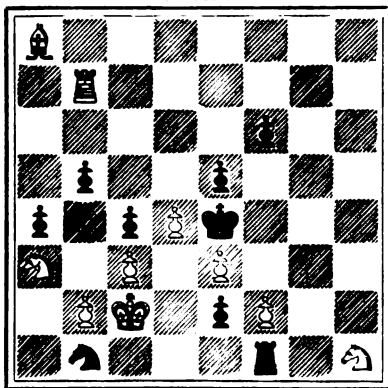
A POSITION FOR ADJUDICATION.

BY W. THOMAS.

DURING the siege of Mafeking, the gallant commander, in order to keep up the spirits of these under his charge during the dreary monotony of the siege, encouraged sports and games of all sorts. And it so happened that a few votaries of Caissa found opportunity now and then for a game. Not long before the relief of the beleaguered town, two officers whom we will designate Capt. Evans and Major Allgaier sat down to a game regardless of the fact that Boer Snipers were unusually active that day, and that both bullets and shells dropped in their vicinity frequently. A third officer was looking on with some interest as the game was being played under unusual conditions in that Major Allgaier, an old hand, was conceding to his opponent, a tyro, a novel

If Black moves, what result?

BLACK.



WHITE.

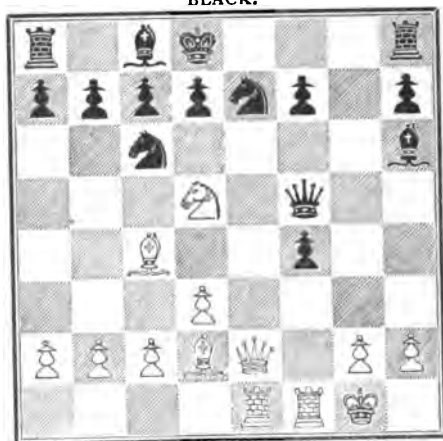
If White moves, what result?

distinction and no further opportunity of using Capt. Evans' in statu quo chess board presented itself. The position still remained intact as it was when the game was so suddenly stopped. It was several years before the two players again met and looked at the position, but strange to relate, it was impossible to finish the game for, whether owing to head injury, excitement, or lapse of time, they could not by any means determine whose turn it was to play—each believing that, with the move, he could win. The witness of the game only remembers the conditions of play, but having left before the cessation of the partie cannot decide the point. The question is, if White moves what result, or, if Black moves, what happens. Best play is, of course, assumed on both sides. Your readers will no doubt kindly assist in the adjudication and enunciate their reasons.

THE MUZIO GAMBIT.

WHITE.		BLACK.		WHITE.		BLACK.	
1	P—K 4	1	P—K 4	8	P—Q 3	8	B—R 3
2	P—K B 4	2	P×P	9	Kt—B 3	9	Kt—K 2
3	Kt—K B 3	3	P—K Kt 4	10	B—Q 2	10	Q Kt—B 3
4	B—B 4	4	P—Kt 5	11	Q R—K sq	11	Q—K B 4
5	Castles	5	P×Kt	12	Kt—Q 5	12	K—Q sq
6	Q×P	6	Q—B 3	13	Q—K 2		
7	P—K 5	7	Q×P				

BLACK.



WHITE.

This very clever move is the invention of Mr. Lean, a strong Brighton player, and was analysed by me pretty fully in a previous volume of the *B.C.M.* I am unable to refer to the article, as I have not the back numbers with me, but I remember I came to the conclusion that Black had no defence against this strong attack, except it might be Q—K 3.

I am glad to see this attack is beginning to receive the attention it undoubtedly deserves, for in *Lasker's Chess Magazine* for September, 1905, I learn that Tschigorin has published an interesting analysis (based on this move) in the chess column of the *Nowaja Wremja*.

After showing that 13..., R—K sq, and Kt×Kt both yield victory to White, he equally condemns the move I recommended as best, viz., Q—K 3. I am inclined to think he is in error for the following reason. Suppose

14	Kt×Kt	13	Q—K 3
		14	Q×Q !

Tschigorin gives the inferior move 14..., Q×Kt, leading to 15 Q—R 5, Q—Kt 4; 16 Q×P, R—B sq; 17 Q×R P, Q—Kt 2; 18 Q×Q, B×Q; 19 B×P, and White will win. Or 16..., Q—Kt 3; 17 B—B 3, R—B sq; 18 B—B 6 ch, Q×B; 19 R—K 8 ch, and wins.

15 Kt x Kt ch

Tschigorin gives this move and so leaves it.

15 Kt P x Kt !

This move I think equalises the game ; Q P x Kt would lose.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
16 R x Q	16 P—Q 4 (or	18 R x P	18 B x B
	P—B 6 first)	19 R x B	19 B—K 3
17 B—Kt 3	17 P—B 6	20 P—B 4	20 K—Q 2

And I think Black will be able to defend himself. It would therefore appear that 13..., Q—K 3 is Black's best resource. If White reply 14 Q—B 3 !, then Q—B 4 !; 15 Q—K 2 ! again, and the game is a draw.

The variations Tschigorin gives if 13..., Kt x Kt, are interesting and worth quoting ; e.g., 14 B x Kt, B—Kt 4 !; 15 B x Kt, Q P x B; 16 R x P, if now Q—Kt 3; 17 Q—K 5; if 16..., Q—Q 4; 17 P—B 4, Q—Q 3; 18 R—K 4. If 16..., Q—Kt 4; 17 R—Q 4 ch, B—Q 2; 18 Q—Kt 4, and if 16 . . , Q—B 4 ch; 17 P—Q 4, Q—Q 4; 18 P—B 4, Q—Q 2; 19 Q—K 5. Or 18 . . , Q—Q 3; 19 R—K 4; or else 15..., Kt P x B; 16 R x P, Q—B 4 ch; 17 P—Q 4, Q—K 2; 18 Q x Q ch, B x Q; 19 R x P, B—R 5; 20 R—K 4, and wins.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

CHESS LITERATURE.

Devon County Year Book, 1905.—This interesting brochure is the fourth of the series compiled and edited by Mr. Geo. W. Cutler for the benefit of the members of the Devon County Association. Its contents include : 1.—Constitution of the organisation, with full lists of officials, clubs, and club members. 2.—Objects and other particulars of the Association. 3.—Rules. 4.—Annual report. 5.—Financial statement. 6.—Minutes of annual meeting. 7.—Report and treasurer's statement of the recent Congress at Plymouth. We are also pleased to see that the British Federation rules for correspondence play have been incorporated by Mr. Cutler, who quite recently accepted the position of hon. treasurer of the Association, and in his appeal to the members for support says : " In view of the good work the Association has done, and the high position it has attained in the Chess World, will not every member feel a pride in it, and endeavour to increase its membership ? " If each would only really *try*, a 50 per cent. addition is quite " within the range of practical politics." Surely Devonians ought not to be satisfied with 300 chess players as the " Ultima Thule " of the County Association's muster. With such officials at the helm as the Rev. H. Bremridge (hon. sec.) and Mr. Cutler, it will be surprising if the membership does not soon show a substantial increase.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscription for Volume XXVI., which begins with the next issue, is now due, and Subscribers will greatly assist the Editor by remitting the amount—**EIGHT SHILLINGS**—on or before December 16th. Postal Orders to be crossed "& Co."—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* This precaution is necessary owing to several remittances having failed to reach us during the past year. Cheques to be made payable to *British Chess Magazine*. All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

The correspondence match, Lancashire *v.* Durham, started some months ago, has just been finished, and ended in a win for County Palatine by a majority of 15 games. Sixty players were engaged. The final scores were: Lancashire 37½, Durham 22½.

The inter-unit correspondence contests promoted by the British Chess Federation are now in full swing, and should produce some fine games. The matches are: London League *v.* Midland Union, and Northern *v.* Southern Union.

Received for review :—

A Handbook of Chess (Part I.), by the Rev. W. Chinn.

Kent Association Year Book.

The Match: Marshall v. Tarrasch. Games and notes by Dr. Tarrasch.

Review of Battersea Chess Club, 1885-1905.

The Kent County Chess Association is playing three correspondence matches this season—against Essex (57 boards), Wiltshire (33 boards), and Norfolk (30 boards), 120 players engaged. The first game was won by Kent within a week of the start of play, one of the Wilts players losing a piece by oversight on the third move and resigning the game forthwith.

Sir Francis Powell, Bart., M.P. for Wigan, has presented to the Wigan Chess Club a large silver rose bowl with ebonized base, on which will be placed shields. The trophy will be known as the "Powell Handicap Cup,"

and will be competed for annually in a tournament open to all members of the club. Each player will contest one game with every other competitor, and the player with the best aggregate score will hold the trophy for the next year, and also receive a memento.

From the annual report of the Wilts. County Association, a copy of which reached us a few days ago, we learn that the Association is flourishing, and consists of twelve affiliated clubs. The finances are in a very healthy state, the surplus in hand being £10 18s. 4d. Mr. Redman, of Colne, is the new president, and Mr. A. Watson, of Bowerhill, hon. treasurer. Mr. A. Schomberg presented a comprehensive report for the year, and was again re-elected hon. secretary.

The order of play in this season's contest for the Northern Counties Championship is Yorkshire *v.* Cumberland, and Cheshire *v.* Lancashire. These engagements must be fulfilled on or before January 20th, in the territory of the county first named. In the second round the respective winners meet in Cumberland or Yorkshire, unless the finalists are Lancashire and Yorkshire, in which event the match will probably be played in Manchester, these counties having a mutual arrangement to play on each other's ground alternately; last year they met at Dewsbury.

The hon. secretary of the Norfolk and Norwich Club, Mr. G. E. Amies, has kindly sent us a copy of the programme which has been arranged for the Winter Session. The various events are:—(1) Handicap tournament; (2) Gambit tournament (Danish accepted); (3) Wednesday Afternoon Handicap tourney; (4) Lightning contests; (5) Match between teams selected by Dr. Crook, club champion 1904, and Mr. F. R. Adcock, champion 1905; (6) Match: Classes I. and II. *v.* Rest of Club, the former conceding the odds of a Kt. The club meets at Dove Street Chambers, Norwich, where visitors will receive a hearty welcome.

The annual meeting of the Cheshire Association was held at the Stockport Club on October 28th, when the report of the year was presented and passed. During the year Cheshire had played Cumberland and Yorkshire, defeating the former and losing to the last named county. The County Challenge Trophy for inter-club contests was won by the Stockport Club for the second time. The individual Championship was won by Mr. F. J. Macdonald, of Hoylake. During the present season it is intended to provide a tournament for second-class players; also to play the Championship tournament in the winter months, instead of summer time. The officers for the ensuing year are:—president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw; captain, Mr. Rhodes Marriott; hon. secretary, Mr. J. Critchlow. In his report, Mr. Critchlow referred to the great loss the Association had suffered during the year by the death of Mr. A. Solly, J.P., of Congleton, one of the founders of the organization and one of its chief supporters.

The annual meeting of the Gloucestershire Association was held on October 28th, at the Bristol and Clifton Club. The hon. secretary presented an excellent report which covered the whole of the work done during the year, which included four county matches in the competition for the Southern Counties Championship. Gloucestershire reached the final round, and met Surrey at Swindon. In reference to this contest the Gloucestershire secretary said in his report "A hurried adjudication was made, and the match was adjudged in favour of Surrey by $8\frac{1}{2}$ games to $7\frac{1}{2}$ games. There is, however, no doubt that if the games had been sent for official adjudication the result would have been different, analysis showing that one of the games given as a draw was an undoubted win for Gloucestershire." Reference was made to the loss sustained by the death of Mr. D. Y. Mills; also to the League contests—Senior and Junior—which were established during the year. Councillor A. J. Smith was elected president for the ensuing year, and Mr. George Harding was re elected hon. secretary.

Cable match : Manhattan v. Berlin. The recent negotiations between the Berlin Chess Association and the Manhattan Club to contest a match by cable having been arranged to the satisfaction of both sides, the contest took place on Friday and Saturday, November 10th and 11th, and resulted in a victory for the American team. Score :—

MANHATTAN.					BERLIN.				
Mr. Davidson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr Caro	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Phillips	...	...	...	0	Dr. B. Lasker	...	...	...	1
Mr. Finn	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr Schallopp	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Koehler	...	...	...	1	Dr. Lewitt	...	...	...	0
Mr. Roething	...	...	...	1	Herr Post	...	...	...	0
Mr. Simonson	...	...	...	1	Herr Ranneforth	...	...	...	0
4					2				

It will be seen that neither side was representative of the respective countries, the match being practically an inter-club contest.

Score of match in the S.C.C.U. Championship tournament played at Tunbridge Wells on October 28th.

SUSSEX.					KENT.				
Mr. E. G. Reed	...	...	...	1	Mr. O. C. Müller	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Butler	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Hill	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. H. J. O'Conner	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Andrews	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. F. B. Jones	...	...	...	0
Mr. Castle Leaver	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Prichard	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Creevy	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Butler (Sub.)	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. J. A. Wade	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Morris	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Storr-Best	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. C. Sturton	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Trower	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. E. Purchas	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. J. S. Stephenson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. F. Dray	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. G. Ginner	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. B. Hodges	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Brook	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Dunn	...	...	...	0
10					6				

The annual match, the forty-fourth of the series, between Liverpool and Manchester, was contested at the rooms of the former club, on Nov. 18th. At the close of play the score was 4 to 3 in favour of the home team, with three games for adjudication by Mr. Blackburne. Hitherto it has been usual for the second teams to meet on the same day as the "firsts," but this year the fixture appears to have been dropped. We hope not because Manchester cannot raise a second team, but which may possibly be the reason as we notice a Yorkshire member of the club, Mr. J. B. Oates, was playing against Liverpool. Score :—

LIVERPOOL.					MANCHESTER.				
Mr. H. E. Gardner	...	...	...	1	Mr. V. L. Wahlruch	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Cairns	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. W. C. Palmer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. R. England	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Dr. H. Holmes	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Rutherford	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Kaizer	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Mills Palmer	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Wellington	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Coates	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. F. Blake	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. B. Oates	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. A. Greig	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Lowenthal	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. H. Shaw	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Briggs	...	...	...	0
4					3				

* Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne.

Chess in West Somerset.—Within the past two years chess has made considerable strides in West Somerset. Clubs have been formed in Bridgewater, Weston, Taunton, Wiveliscombe, and Backwell. A club championship between the clubs of the county has been inaugurated for which all the principal clubs in the county have entered with the exception of the old established Bath Club, probably the strongest club in the county. The clubs of West Somerset had arranged a match with the Bath Club to be played on 12 boards. This match took place at Weston-super-mare, on Thursday, November 16th. Bath however arriving with only eight players lost four games by default. Of the games played five were won by the Combined Clubs and three by Bath. The result of the match gives encouragement to the West Somerset clubs to play the Bath club singly and not combined, especially as they had by no means their strongest side. Bath also had several prominent players absent. Score :—

COMBINED CLUBS.					BATH.				
Mr. A. F. Morrell (Weston)	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Rumboll	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. J. Barton (Bridgewater)	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. B. Caple	...	...	...	1
Rev. E. S. Caudwell (Backwell)	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. W. Giles	...	...	...	1
Rev. C. F. Bolland (Bridgewater)	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. F. Knight	...	...	...	0
Mr. O. Hunt (Weston)	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Taylor	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. F. Spencer (Taunton)	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Collins	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. W. Bere (Weston)	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. J. Titley	...	...	...	0
Rev. C. Ramsden (Backwell)	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. H. Shellard	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. A. Wrenn (Taunton)	...	...	...	1	Absent	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Locke (Taunton)	...	...	...	1	Absent	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Sanders (Bridgewater)	...	...	...	1	Absent	...	...	...	0
Mrs. Talboys (Weston)	...	...	...	1	Absent	...	...	...	0
9					3				

Warwickshire and Birmingham v. Lancashire.—These important counties met at Birmingham on October 28th, on twenty-one boards, and after a pleasant contest the Lancastrians were victorious, the final scores, after adjudication of three unfinished games, being $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$. After the match the teams and a number of visitors and friends dined together and spent a most enjoyable social evening. Mr. W. H. Silk, of the Birmingham Club, presided. The toasts included the respective organisations; success to Warwickshire being proposed by Mr. A. E. Moore, and responded to by Mr. A. J. Mackenzie. Score:—

LANCASHIRE.					WARWICKSHIRE.				
Mr. V. L. Wahltuch	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	0
Rev. W. C. Palmer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. McCarthy	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. G. Butcher	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Wellington	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. O. Egger	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Billington	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. H. Holmes	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. J. Spence	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Powell	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. H. Terrill	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. A. Farron	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Beeson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Skillicorn	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. L. Spears	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. D. Harris	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. G. Burgoyne	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Garrett	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. E. Westbury	...	...	...	1
Mr. Arthur Eva	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Mackenzie	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. C. Earle	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. A. Probert	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Grierson	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. H. Guest	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Wahltuch	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. H. Hudson	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Standing	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Turner	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. S. Wardle	...	...	...	0	Mr. B. A. Yates	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Moore	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Mills	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crawford	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Morris	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. K. McAdam	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Harper	...	...	...	1
$11\frac{1}{2}$					$9\frac{1}{2}$				

Chess in Scotland.—The ties between Queen's Park, Athenæum C.C. (both of Glasgow), and Falkirk C.C., to decide which was to retire this season from the "Richardson" Cup Tourney, resulted in the two first-named clubs retaining their places. The competitors for the senior trophy are therefore as follow (pairings for the first-round being given):—

- (1) Queen's Park v. (2) Edinburgh Working Men's C.C.
- (3) Edinburgh ... v. (4) Glasgow C.C.
- (5) Athenæum ... v. (6) Stirling C.C.
- (7) "Burns" ... v. (8) Dundee C.C.

For the junior "Spens" cup tourney the entries and pairings are:—

- (1) Motherwell ... v. (2) Stirling Unionists.
- (3) Kelty (Fife) ... v. (4) Gourrock.
- (5) Aberdeen ... v. (6) Portobello.
- (7) Townhill (Dunfermline) v. (8) Helensburgh.
- (9) Falkirk ... v. (10) Bowhill (Fife).

Byes in 1st Round:—Bohemians (Glasgow), Central (Glasgow), and Scottish Ladies' Chess Association (Edinburgh).

The tourneys for each cup are conducted on the "knock-out" principle (teams limited to five a side), and the first round has to be played on or before December 9th.

During November Mr. Blackburne paid his usual annual visits to the principal Scottish Clubs, having been engaged with Glasgow, "Burns," "Central," Stirling, Falkirk, Dundee, and Edinburgh Chess League. The veteran master's performances were as interesting and instructive as usual, and the opportunities of playing with him were well taken advantage of.

Mr. F. J. Lee also fulfilled a fortnight's engagement with the Glasgow Club during November. He purposes leaving at an early date on an extended foreign or colonial tour, we understand.

On Saturday, 11th November, Mr. J. A. McKee, the late hon. sec. of Glasgow C.C., was presented with a valuable gold watch, as a recognition by the members of his important services to the club during his secretaryship. The presentation was made, on behalf of the members, by Mr. J. R. Longwill, president, before a large attendance of players.

West of Scotland Cup.—The entries for this tourney are fairly numerous, including, we believe, the present holder. Mr. W. Gibson, Messrs. J. Borthwick, J. M. Finlayson, and other strong Glasgow players.

The two correspondence games between Glasgow and Liverpool C.C. are now well started. One is an "Evan's," the other a "Queen's Gambit Declined."

Matches reported :—

2nd Glasgow	7½	v.	Gourock C.C.	3½
Stirling	3½	v.	Falkirk	4½
Glasgow "Athenæum" 10		v.	Queen's Park	3
Stirling	4½	v.	"Burns" (Glasgow)	3½
"Burns" (Glasgow) ...	6	v.	Edinburgh	4
Kelty (Fife)	6	v.	Leslie (Fife)	3

A Ladies' Chess Club has been formed in Stirling, and meets in Stirling Chess Club room every Thursday. President, Mrs. Richardson; hon. secretary, Mr. D. Lindsay.

The annual meeting of Edinburgh Victorian Chess Club for Ladies was held on October 16th, at 4, Hope Street, Edinburgh, Miss S. Mair presiding. Miss Malcolm, Edinburgh, stated that the membership was nearly double that of last year. It was decided to affiliate with the Scottish C.A., and to hold tournaments during the winter.

The Scottish Ladies' Chess Association's annual meeting was held on Tuesday, October 24th, at 4a, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh; Mrs. Richardson presided. It was decided to compete in the Spens Competition, and to play tournaments for the Cranston Trophy and the Scottish Association Medal. Play will be in two divisions: (1) players in the Edinburgh District; (2) players in the Glasgow and Stirling District. Winner in each division to play in the final for each trophy. It was resolved that the competition for the Lady Championship of Scotland, should, if possible, be held in connection with the Annual Congress of the Scottish Association. The rules of the Association were revised and adopted. Miss Robertson (Edinburgh), was elected hon. president; Miss S. E. S. Mair, president; and Miss S. Malcolm, 26, Hermitage Gardens, Edinburgh, hon. secretary and treasurer; hon. organising secretary, Dr. Knight, Portobello.

London.—The most important chess event in town last month was the match City of London *versus* the Metropolitan, contested on fifty boards at the City Club, on November 11th. The officials always endeavour to secure the strongest team for this annual match, and press into service those provincial members whose strength of play warrants inclusion in the fighting line; on the present occasion Mr. Amos Burn, Liverpool, headed the City team, being opposed by Mr. J. H. Blake, of Southampton. The City had an exceedingly strong team, better, perhaps, than in any previous contest, while the Metropolitan had to play several substitutes, and was unfortunately minus the services of such men as Mr. W. H. Gunston and Mr. O. C. Müller. We append the conditions which governed the play; these particulars, together with the full score of the match, have been forwarded to us with the compliments of the Committee of the City Club.

Conditions of play :—1.—Time limit 20 moves per hour. 2.—Play to commence at 3.30 p.m. and to cease at 8 p.m., but in no case shall a game be stopped until at least 40 moves on each side shall have been made. 3.—Clocks shall be started at the commencement of the game, but in any event not later than 4 p.m. 4.—Complete lists of the players (not including reserves) arranged in order of strength and numbered from 1 to 50 shall be exchanged by the hon. secretaries not later than 3 p.m. 5.—Reserves (in case of vacancies) shall be put in at 3.55 p.m., but in no case later than 4 p.m. 6.—Unfinished games to be adjudicated by Mr. T. F. Lawrence for the City of London Chess Club, and Mr. A. Guest for the Metropolitan Chess Club. 7.—Each club to pay their own adjudicator. 8.—The match to be played under the rules of the London Chess League Competition in so far as they are applicable and not inconsistent with the above conditions. 9.—Bona fide paying members of either club shall alone be eligible to play.

The Metropolitan team was overmatched, and suffered defeat all along the line. Divided into sections the score-sheet gives the following records.

				City Club.		Metropolitan.		Drawn.
Boards	1 to 10	...	...	6	...	0	...	4
	11 to 20	...	...	5	...	4	...	1
	21 to 30	...	...	5	...	3	...	2
	31 to 40	...	...	5	...	3	...	2
	41 to 50	...	...	8	...	1	...	1
				29		11		10

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

Mr. Amos Burn	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. F. Lawrence	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	1
Mr. Herbert Jacobs	...	...	...	*1
Mr. Dr. S. F. Smith	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. E. Hamond	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Shoosmith	...	...	...	*1
Mr. R. P. Michell	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. S. Howell	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	...	*0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant	...	...	...	1

METROPOLITAN C.C.

Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. O. Jones	...	...	...	*1
Mr. E. G. Sargeant	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mortimer	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. Gattie	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	...	*1
Mr. W. P. MacBean	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Cornwall	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. E. Morrison	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	*1
Mr. T. E. Haydon	...	...	...	0

Mr. A. Curnock	1	Mr. G. A. Heron	0
Mr. H. S. Barlow	0	Mr. T. Keliher... ..	1
Mr. F. L. Anspach... ..	1	Mr. W. J. Allnutt	0
Mr. C. H. Dunton	0	Mr. D. Miller	1
Mr. A. Emery	*1	Mr. A. A. Percival	*0
Mr. P. E. Healey	*0	Mr. H. L. Bowles	*1
Mr. B. Sheffield	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Beamish	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. J. Woon	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. R. Gibbs	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Felce	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. E. Webb	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Marshall	*1	Mr. C. W. Bowles	*0
Mr. C. Hammond	0	Mr. J. Watt	1
Mr. W. E. Allnutt	1	Mr. W. T. Dickenson	0
Mr. S. J. Stevens	0	Mr. A. T. Stowe	1
Mr. C. W. Hopper	1	Mr. A. J. Prichard	0
Mr. J. P. Savage	1	Mr. J. St. J. Gore	0
Mr. A. E. Barfield	0	Mr. H. Tripp	1
Mr. G. McLaren	1	Mr. H. Storr Best	0
Mr. J. F. Allcock	0	Mr. F. Bailey	1
Mr. A. E. Mercer	1	Mr. A. L. Densham... ..	0
Mr. G. F. Williams... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. S. Breese	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Watts	1	Mr. D. C. Carmichael	0
Mr. A. Stephens	*0	Mr. J. W. Wright	*1
Mr. C. Chapman	*0	Mr. Victor Rush	*1
Mr. T. R. Harley	1	Mr. A. Took	0
Mr. A. W. Mongredien	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. James	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Brooke	1	Mr. S. F. DeMattos	0
Mr. F. W. Flear	1	Mr. A. T. Bassett	0
Mr. H. W. Piercey... ..	1	Mr. W. Bennett	0
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Ford	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	1	Mr. W. O. Manning	0
Mr. E. J. Brooks	1	Mr. H. Rodney	0
Mr. H. J. Snowdon	0	Mr. E. A. Michell	1
Mr. H. D. O. Bernard	1	Mr. J. C. Goodall	0
Mr. R. Eastman	1	Mr. W. D. Knox	0
Mr. T. W. Newman	1	Mr. G. Breese	0
Mr. C. F. Corke	1	Mr. H. J. Edwards... ..	0
Mr. E. M. Jellie	*1	Mr. H. Prichard	*0

34

16

* Adjudicated

In the City Club Championship the following players are competing: Messrs. C. J. Woon, H. S. Barlow, Dr. S. F. Smith, H. W. Shoosmith, P. Healey, C. H. Lorch, G. E. Wainwright, W. Ward, R. P. Michell, C. Hammond, P. W. Sergeant. A. Curnock, E. G. Sergeant, and Herbert Jacobs. Best scores to-date: Dr. S. F. Smith, $4\frac{1}{2}$ out of 5; Mr. W. Ward, 3 out of 4; Mr. H. S. Barlow and Mr. P. Healey, $2\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3.

During November the West London Club took a team to Cambridge to play a match of fifteen a-side against the 'Varsity Club. The visitors won by 10 points to 5. Unfortunately, three of the London players did not have opponents. At the top board Mr. R. P. Michell was opposed by Mr. W. H. Gunston, and the encounter ended in a drawn game. On the same day Hampstead visited Oxford to play a match against Oxford University. Ten boards were engaged, and the Hampstead team won by $7\frac{1}{2}$ games to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

A match by correspondence between North London and Brixton clubs was concluded recently, and ended in favour of North London by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. The *Islington Recorder* says the contest created a good deal of interest, produced several fine games, and is altogether an innovation—so far as London clubs are concerned—which might well be repeated.

Mr. R. P. Michell playing simultaneously at the West London Chess Club recently won 14 and drew 6 out of 20 games.

Mr. R. C. Griffith, at the Wood Green Chess Club, won 13 and drew 4 against seventeen members, taking black and white alternately.

London Chess League 'A' Division Match Results:—

October 7—Lud-Eagle	9	Leyton	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 19—Insurance	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ibis	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20—Brixton	12	Athenæum	8
„ 23—Hampstead	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	North London	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 24—Battersea	12	East London	8
„ 26—Bohemians	10	Leyton	10
„ 26—Lud-Eagle	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ibis	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 30—Lee	12	East London	8
„ 31—Metropolitan	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Battersea	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 31—North London	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brixton	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
November 2—West London	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemians	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 2—Insurance	9	Brixton	6
(Five games for Adjudication)			
„ 6—Ibis	11	Athenæum	9
„ 13—Brixton	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	East London	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 13—Insurance	8	Leyton	8
(Four games for Adjudication)			
„ 13—Lee	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lud-Eagle	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
(Five games for Adjudication)			
„ 15—Metropolitan	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ibis	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 16—West London	11	Battersea	9
„ 16—North London	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemians	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20—Lud-Eagle	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Insurance	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 20—Athenæum	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	East London	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 23—Leyton	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Battersea	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ 23—Chess Bohemians	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ibis	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 2,662.

First game of the match. ———

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

BLACK.	WHITE.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.	Dr. TARRASCH.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—K 3	

account of the variation 5 P×P, P×P; 6 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 7 B×Q, B—Kt 5 ch, winning.

5 P—Q B 3
6 Q—B 2

At present a favourite variation with American players. We confess, however, that we prefer the older continuation, Kt—K B 3.

6 Q—R 4

It is perhaps superfluous to mention that White cannot win a Pawn here on

7 P × P

He cannot play B—Q 3, as Black threatens dangers by P × P, but this is certainly a mistake. A safe course would have been 7 B × Kt, Kt × B; 8 B—Q 3.

7 Kt × P

.....Much stronger than the tempting K P × P, as White would then by B—Q 3 form the nucleus of a fine K side attack.

8 Kt—B 3

8 B—Kt 5

9 K—Q 2

The only move to save the Pawns. If 9 R—B sq, Q × P !.

9 P—Q B 4

.....At once taking advantage of the position by opening the file for his R.

10 P—Q R 3

10 B × Kt ch

11 P × B

11 P × P

12 P × P

If 12 Kt × P, Kt × B P.

12 Kt(Q 2)—Kt 3

13 B—Q 3

13 B—Q 2

14 K R—Q B sq

14 R—Q B sq

15 Q—Kt 3

15 Castles

16 K—K 2

There appears to be no way of releasing himself from the "pin," except at the cost of a Pawn.

16 R × P

17 R × R

17 Q × R

18 Q—Kt sq

Probably his best chance of a draw lay in the immediate exchange of Qs, and an attack on the () side, as he has two Bishops and the field is open.

19 B—Q 2

20 K—B sq

21 B—B sq

22 Q—R 2

23 Q—K 2

24 Q—K sq

25 B × R P

A forlorn hope. If Black should play P × B, White might get some chances of attack by 26 Q—K 3 and Kt—K 5.

26 B—Q 2

27 Q × Kt

18 P—K R 3

19 Q—B 2

20 Kt—Q B 5

21 B—R 5

22 R—B sq

23 Kt—B 6

24 Kt—R 4

25 Kt—Kt 6

26 Kt × R

27 B—Kt 4

.....The disappearance of White's B extinguishes his last hope of successful attack.

28 B × B

29 P—Kt 3

30 K—Kt 2

31 B—K 3

32 Q—Kt 2

33 P—Q R 4

34 B—B 4

35 B—K 3

36 P × Kt

37 P—Kt 4

38 P—Kt 5

39 Q—B 3

40 Q—B 8 ch

41 Q—B 3

42 P—R 4

43 P—Kt 6 ch

44 K—R 2

45 Resigns.

28 Kt × B

29 Q—B 3

30 R—Q sq

31 Q—K 5

32 R—Q 4

33 Kt—Q 3

34 Kt—B 4

35 Kt × B ch

36 Q × K P

37 P—B 4

38 Q—K 5

39 P—B 5

40 K—R 2

41 P—K 4

42 R × P

43 K—R 3

44 Q—K 7 ch

GAME No. 2.663.

Second game of the match. ———

French Defence—McCutcheon Variation.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

BLACK.	WHITE.
Dr. TARRASCH.	Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5

.....A simple alternative to B—K 2, which after the advance of 5 P—K 5, K Kt—Q 2; 6 B × B, Q × B, leaves Black to face a very difficult attack, which would probably be uncongenial to Marshall's style.

5 P—K 5
6 B—Q 2

5 P—K R

If 6 P×Kt, P×B; 7 P×P, R—Kt sq, and Black has the preferable game.

6 B×Kt

7 P×B

Mr. Burn and our own opinion upon analysis of this position, was that on account of the immediate difficulties to which White is subjected on the Q side, it is better to take with the B, as in reply to Kt—K 5, White is able to continue B—Kt 4!

8 B—Q 3	7 Kt—K 5
9 Q×Kt	8 Kt×B
10 P—K B 4	9 P—Q B 4
11 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B 3
	11 Q—R 4

.....P—B 5 instead might have been considered.

12 P—B 4

Going straight for the draw, but otherwise he cannot avoid loss, as if 12 Castles, P×P; 13 P×P, Q×Q; 14 Kt×Q, Kt×P.

12 P×B P

13 B×P	13 Q×Q ch
14 K×Q	14 P×P
15 B—Kt 5	15 B—Q 2
16 B×Kt	16 B×B
17 Kt×P	17 Castles Q R

.....Of course if 17 ..., B×P, 18 R—K Kt sq !.

18 K—K 3	18 K—B 2
----------	----------

.....If B—Q 4, White would play Kt—Kt 5 ch, and plant his Kt at Q 6. After the following exchanges there is nothing left but a draw.

19 K R—Q sq	19 R—Q 2
20 Kt×B	20 K×Kt
21 R×R	21 K×R
22 R—Q sq ch	22 K—K 2
23 R—Q Kt sq	23 P—Q Kt 3
24 R—Kt 4	24 R—Q B sq
25 K—Q 3	25 R—B 4
26 R—R 4	26 R—Q 4 ch
27 K—B 3	27 R—B 4 ch
28 K—Kt 3	28 R—B 2
29 R—K 4	29 Drawn.

GAME No. 2,664

Seventh game of the match.

King's Bishop Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL.	Dr. TARRASCH.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 B—B 4
4 P—Q 3	4 P—Q 3
5 Kt—Q R 4	5 B—Kt 3
6 Kt×B	6 R P×Kt
7 P—K B 4	7 B—K 3

.....A simple and effective continuation, which nullifies White's attack, and shews Dr. Tarrasch's excellent judgment, as the doubled centre pawns are by no means weak, since White cannot prevent the entrance of a Knight at Q 5 without playing P—B 3, which, in the face of Black's open Q file, would be an extremely hazardous proceeding.

8 B×B	8 P×B
9 P×P	9 P×P
10 Kt—K B 3	10 Kt—Q B 3
11 Castles	11 Castles
12 P—Q R 3	12 Q—Q 3
13 B—K 3	

We prefer B—Q 2, preserving the B, although his chances of attack are not rosy.

13 Kt—K Kt 5
14 Q—K 2
14 Kt×B
15 Q×Kt
15 Kt—Q 5
16 Kt×Kt

There does not appear to be anything better than this, which should lead to a draw.

16 Q×Kt
17 Q×Q
17 P×Q
18 R×R ch

Unnecessarily allowing the entrance of the White K. R-B 3 instead would have preserved equality, since if the R be taken, White would have chances of establishing a valuable passed Pawn at K 4.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 19 R-B sq ch | 18 K x R |
| 20 R-B 4 | 19 K-K 2 |
| 21 K-B sq | 20 R-R 4 |
| 22 R-B 2 | 21 R-Q B 4 |
| 23 P-Q Kt 3 | 22 R-Q Kt 4 |
| 24 P-R 3 | 23 R-K R 4 |
| | 24 P-Q Kt 4 |

..... Black's play is very clever. With this and the three preceding moves he has forced White to weaken his position very materially, and he now continues to skilfully prepare a successful attack on his opponent's Q R P.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 25 P-Q Kt 4 | 25 R-Kt 4 |
|-------------|-----------|

..... Excellent. With his last move White threatened 26 P-B 3, P x P; 27 R-B 2! which would greatly have helped his game. After the text move, if 26 P-B 3, R-Kt 6!

- | | |
|----------|--|
| 26 R-B 4 | |
| | Threatening P-K 5, exchanging his K P for Black's Q P. |
| | 26 P-K 4 |
| 27 R-B 2 | 24 R-Kt 3 |
| 28 R-B 5 | 28 R-K 3 |
| 29 K-K 2 | 29 P-K Kt 3 |

- 30 R-B sq

Anticipating Black's continuation, and selecting the only possible defence, poor though it be.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 31 R-Q R sq | 30 R-R 3 |
| 32 K-Q 2 | 31 P-Kt 3 |
| 33 P-B 3 | 32 R-R 5 |
| 34 P x Q P | 33 P-B 4 |

There is nothing better. The object of Black's 32nd move, R-R 5, is now clear. He now threatens 34 .., P x P ch; 35 K x P, P x P ch, &c.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 35 P x K P | 34 P x Kt P |
| 36 P-Q 4 | 35 K-K 3 |
| 37 K-B 3 | 36 P x P |
| | 37 P-R 7 |

..... Decisive. White has no reply.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 38 P-Kt 4 | 38 P-Kt 4 |
| 39 K-Q 3 | 39 P-Kt 5 |
| 40 K-B 4 | 40 P-Kt 6 ch |
| 41 K x P | 41 R x P |
| 42 R x P | 42 R x P |
| 43 R-R 6 | 43 R-K 6 ch |
| 44 K-B 2 | 44 R x R P |
| 45 R x P ch | 45 K x P |
| 46 R-Kt 4 | 46 R-K 6 |
| 47 K-Q 2 | 47 R-K 5 |
| Resigns | |

GAME No. 2,665.

Eighth game of the match.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

- | WHITE.
Dr. TARRASCH. | BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P-K 4 | 1 P-K 3 |
| 2 P-Q 4 | 2 P-Q 4 |
| 3 Kt-Q B 3 | 3 Kt-K B 3 |
| 4 P-K 5 | 4 K Kt-Q 2 |
| 5 P-K B 4 | 5 P-Q B 4 |
| 6 P x P | 6 B x P |
| 7 Q-Kt 4 | 7 Castles |

..... A useful alternative is P-Kt 3, as it avoids a direct assault on the Castled King.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 8 Kt-K B 3 | 8 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 9 B-Q 3 | 9 P-K B 4 |

..... This is practically forced, as White threatens the sacrifice B x R P ch, winning.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 10 Q-R 3 | 10 Kt-Q 5 |
| 11 B-Q 2 | |

A strong continuation would be 11 Kt × Kt, B × Kt; 12 P—K Kt 4, or Kt—K 2—

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 12 Castles Q R | 11 P—Q R 3 |
| 13 Q × Kt | 12 Kt × Kt |
| 14 P—K Kt 4 | 13 B—Kt 5 |
| 15 P × P | 14 Kt—B 4 |
| 16 P × Kt | 15 Kt × B ch |
| 17 Kt—K 2 | 19 R × P |

A mistake induced perhaps by regard to his adversary's weak K P, and the wish to remain with a Kt against a B for the ending.

17 Q—B 2 ch

.....The right reply, which enables him to win a Pawn.

18 K—Kt sq

If B—B 3, P—Q 5!

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 19 R × B | 18 B × B |
| 20 R—Q B sq | 19 Q × K P |
| 21 Q—Kt 3 | 20 Q—Q 3 |
| 22 Kt—Q 4 | 21 B—Q 2 |
| | 22 R—B 3 |

.....22..., R × P, would use the exchange by the reply Kt—K 2, owing to the unprotected position of the Black Q

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 23 R—K B 2 | 23 Q R—K B sq |
| 24 Q R—B sq | 24 B—K sq |
| 25 P—Q R 3 | 25 B—Kt 3 |
| 26 Q—K 3 | 26 P—K R 3 |
| 27 K—R 2 | 27 Q—Kt 3 |
| 28 K—R sq | 28 K—R 2 |
| 29 K—R 2 | 29 Q—Q 3 |
| 30 K—R sq | 30 R(B)—B 2 |
| 31 K—R 2 | |

Both players were probably short of time here, hence the repetition of moves.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 32 R—K sq | 31 R—B 2 |
| 33 R—K Kt sq | 32 B—B 2 |
| 34 R(B2)—Kt 2 | 33 P—Q Kt 4 |
| | 34 B—Kt 3 |

.....An awkward looking move and a bad one, induced perhaps

by a feeling of over-confidence in his numerical superiority. B—Kt sq was better.

35 Q—K 5

At once taking advantage of the position. The Q cannot be taken except at the cost of a piece.

35 R—Q 2

.....Black again does not take into consideration the subtle plan of his antagonist, or here he would have played Q—K 2.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 36 Q × Q | 36 R × Q |
| 37 Kt—B 3 | |

A powerful move, to which there is no satisfactory reply. If 37..., R × P; 38 R × B, R × Kt; White mates in two.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 38 Kt—K 5 | 37 R—Q sq |
| 39 R × P ch | 38 B—R 4 |
| 40 R—Q R 7 | 39 K—R sq |
| 41 R—Q B sq | 40 R—K Kt sq |
| 42 R(B)—B 7 | 41 R × P |
| 43 R × P | 42 B—Kt 3 |
| 44 R—Kt 6 | 43 B—B 4 |
| 45 R—B 7 | 44 R—Q 5 |
| | 45 R × P |

.....Mere desperation, but nothing could save the game. White might, in reply, have continued R × B, but the course adopted was probably simpler.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 46 Kt × R | 46 B × Kt |
| 47 R—K 7 | 47 P—Q 5 |
| 48 P—Kt 3 | 48 B—B 4 |
| 49 R × Kt P | 49 P—Q 6 |
| 50 R(Kt5)—Kt7 | 50 P—K 4 |
| 51 R × P | 51 R—Kt 7 ch |
| 52 K—R sq | 52 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 53 K—Kt 2 | 53 R—Kt 7 ch |
| 54 K—B 3 | 54 R—B 7 ch |
| 55 K—Kt 4 | 55 B—Kt 3 |
| 56 R—Q B 5 | 56 B—K 5 |
| 57 R × R | 57 P × R |
| 58 R—Q B 7 | 58 K—Kt sq |
| 59 P—Q R 4 | 59 P queens |
| 60 R × Q | Resigns |

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

Problem Tourney of the Barman Chess Club.—

Second prize two-er, by J. van Dijk.—White: K at Q R 7, Q at Q R 6. Rs at K 7 and Q Kt 4, Ps at K B 7, Q 4. Q Kt 6 and Q R 2. Black: K at K 5, Q at Q 7, Rs at K B 7 and Q 6, Bs at K 6 and Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 5, 6 and Q B 6. Mate in two.

Third prize two-er (*ex æquo*), by M. Grunfeld.—White: K at K Kt 2, Q at K Kt 3, Rs at Q Kt 8 and Q R 2, Bs at K sq and Q R 6, Kts at K 2 and Q 8. Ps at K 4 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q B 4, R at Q B sq, B at Q R 6. Kt at Q R 8, Ps at K B 3, K 6 and Q B 2. Mate in two.

Third prize two-er (*ex æquo*), by M. Maximow.—White: K at K R sq, Q at K B 3, R at K Kt 5, Bs at Q B 3 and Q R 6, Kts at Q 8 and Q B 8. Black: K at Q B 4, Q at Q 4, Kt at Q B 3, Ps at K Kt 3 and Q R 2. Mate in two.

Second prize three-er, by M. Karstedt.—White: K at K Kt 7, Q at Q B 2, R at Q 6, Kt at K 4, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 3, K B 6, K 6, Q Kt 2, 4 and 5. Black: K at K 4, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at Q Kt 8, Ps at K B 6, Q 6, Q Kt 2 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

Third prize three-er (*ex æquo*), by M. Karstedt.—White: K at K Kt 3, Q at Q B 2, R at K R sq, B at Q 4, P at Q 5. Black: K at K Kt 4, R at K R sq, Kt at Q Kt sq, P at K R 2. Mate in three.

Third prize three-er (*ex æquo*), by F. Kohnlein.—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at K sq, Rs at K B 6 and Q 4, B at K R 6, Kt at K B 8. Ps at K B 7, K 2, Q B 4, and Q R 2. Black: K at K 4, Q at Q R 2, Rs at K R 7 and Q R 6, B at Q sq, Kts at K Kt 2 and Q B 6, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 7, K 6, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, 5 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

First prize four-er, by C. Behting.—White: K at K sq, Q at Q 2. R at Q 7, B at Q 8, Ps at K R 2, 7, Q 3 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5, R at K R 3, B at Q R 3, Kts at Q 3 and Q 8, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, K B 4, Q 4, Q Kt 4, 6. and Q R 6. Mate in four.

Second prize four-er, by V. Marin.—White: K at K B 2, Q at Q R 7, R at K B 6, B at K 7, Kt at K Kt 2, Ps at K R 4, 6, Q 3 and Q B 6. Black: K at K 4, Rs at Q Kt 4 and Q R 5, B at K R 8, Kts at Q R sq and Q R 6, Ps at K R 4, K B 2, K 3, Q 4, 5, K Kt 6 and Q R 4. Mate in four.

Third prize four-er, by G. Chocholous.—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at K B 6, R at Q B 4, Ps at K R 7, K Kt 3, K 2, Q B 3 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q 4, R at K R 3, B at Q Kt 6, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, 5, Q B 3, Q R 3 and 4. Mate in four.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Last month we made allusion to the fact that Mr. Max J. Meyer had withdrawn his entry (awarded second prize) from the *Birmingham News* competition. The reason is that Mr. Meyer found that his problem was a position which closely resembled a previous two-mover by Mr. G. Heathcote, a second prize winner in the *English Mechanic* Tourney, 1890-1. Mr. Heathcote's rendering is as follows:—

White : K at Q R 2, Q at Q Kt 4, R at Q 2, B at K Kt 4. Kt at K 6, Ps at K Kt 5 and Q B 3. Black : K at K 4, Q at K B 6, Ps at K R 2 and Q 4. Mate in two.

In this case, Mr. Meyer, notwithstanding he has been advised to submit the matter to a review, prefers to withdraw his entry, and consequently cancel from his repertory a work upon which he has bestowed much care and labour. Mr. Meyer had several versions, and on comparing notes with Mr. Heathcote, it became evident that Mr. Meyer grappled with the theme from its inception, and developed the idea until it reached the best embodiment of the scheme which appealed to the artistic instincts of the constructor.

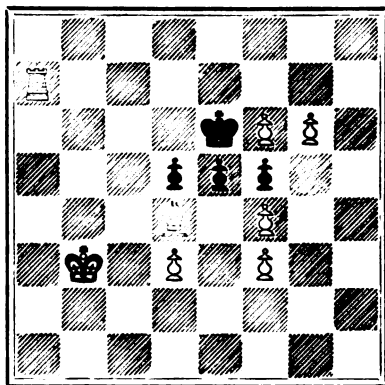
Nordiska Schackförbundets Problem Tourney.—Result of the three move competition : 1, K. Erlin ; 2, V. Schiffer ; 3, V. Kosco ; 4, C. G. Gavrilow ; 5, K. Erlin ; 6, V. Marin ; hon. mentions, C. G. Gavrilow, L. Vetesnik, C. Christensen, H. Burmeister, K. Erlin, and N. Hoeg. The first two positions are as follows :—

By K. Erlin.—White : K at Q R 3, Q at Q R 4, R at Q R 5, B at K B 4, Kts at K 4 and K 6, Ps at K R 3, K B 2, K 5, Q B 2, and Q R 2. Black : K at K B 4, Q at K R 2, Rs at K Kt 8 and K sq, B at K Kt 3, Kt at K Kt 2, Ps at K R 3, 4, K Kt 6 and K B 2. Mate in three.

By V. Schiffer.—White : K at K Kt 7. Q at K Kt sq, Bs at K Kt 3 and K 2, Kts at K 4 and 6, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 5 and Q B 2. Black : K at K B 4, R at Q R 4, B at Q B 3, Kts at Q 8 and Q Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 3, K Kt 7, Q 2, Q B 5, 6, Q Kt 3 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

The last hon. mention, by Niels Hoeg, is a position which is likely to be one of historical significance. It is a remarkable composition, and challenges all previous efforts at the "promotion" design. It is worthy of a "frame."

By NIELS HOEG.



Mate in three.

British Chess Federation.—Just a reminder to composers that entries in this important competition must be despatched by the last day of next month.

In the three-mover by G. Heathcote, at page 448, the Black Pawn should be at Q R 2, and not K R 2.

Next month we hope to give solutions of Mrs. Baird's last set of retractors, with award in the solution competition.

Womanhood.—The attractive competition under the reins of Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles has been brought to a close by the publication of the award, by Mr. P. H. Williams, with whom Mr. R. Collinson acted as examiner, an engagement at once onerous and generally unthanked. The first prize is taken by the late A. F. Mackenzie, with the following position, which, by the way, has, with the consent of Mrs. Bowles, been included in *Chess Lyrics*:—

First prize.—White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K sq, Bs at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 8, Kt at Q 6, Ps at K R 3, 4, and K Kt 2. Black: K at K 4, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 3, 6, K 7 and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

Second prize, by R. Teichmann.—White: K at Q 8, Q at K B sq, Bs at Q Kt sq, and 2, Kt at Q Kt 7, Ps at K Kt 4, Q Kt 5, Q R 3, 4 and 5. Black: K at Q 4, R at K R 7, Bs at K Kt sq and 6, Kts at K R 5 and K B 7, Ps at K B 6, Q 2 and Q B 2. Mate in three.

Third prize, by R. Collinson.—K at K B 2, Q at Q R 3, R at K 4, B at K 7, Kt at K Kt 3, Ps at K R 3, K 4, and Q 6. Black: K at Q 4, B at Q Kt 8, Ps at Q B 5 and Q R 7. Mate in three.

Womanhood.—Mrs. Bowles, with lively incentive, starts three new competitions, viz., a composing tourney (two and three-movers), a solution competition, and a voting contest. As it is necessary for every competitor to justify his right of entry, to send a coupon supplied by the paper, it will suffice if we give the essential particulars as to address for enquiries: Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, *Womanhood*, 5, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.

Historial Problem Tourney.—

First prize, by J. Cauvoren.—White: K at Q Kt sq, R at Q 4, Bs at K R 8 and Q Kt 5, Kts at K 8 and Q 5, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 2 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q B 4, B at K R 2, Kt at Q Kt 2, Ps at Q B 6 and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

Second prize, by E. Pradignat.—White: K at Q 8, Q at K Kt 7, Bs at Q 7 and Q R 3, Kts at K sq and Q 4, Ps at K B 5, Q Kt 2, Q R 4 and 5. Black: K at Q B 5, R at K R 7, Bs at K Kt 8 and K sq, Kt at Q R 8, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 6, K 7, Q 4, and Q R 2. Mate in three.

Third prize, by J. Bartsch.—White: K at Q R 5, Q at Q B 3, Bs at K R 3 and Q Kt 4, Kt at K B 3, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 5, 6, K B 2, K 3 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 4, Q at Q R 7, R at Q R 2, B at Q 2, Kt at Q 6, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 5, K 7, Q B 7, Q R 3 and 6. Mate in three.

We should like to point out that this last position is the only successful rendering of the theme of four sacrifices of the Queen, with economical treatment, which has come under our notice.

Chess Lyrics.—We must crave some indulgence in this review.* Our space is taken up with current events to such an extent that we are bound to carry forward the continuation of our comments upon this interesting work.

Miniature Tourney.—We have had the advantage of a personal interview with one of the judges, and expect the award will be in our hands early in January, so that a complete report may be expected in our next February issue. The work of adjudication, it can well be understood, has proved to be of an unusual character, as so many of the positions have, to say the least, suggest vague recollections of the past.

The result of the tourney of the *Narodin Listy*, which we announced in our pages some time since, has been published. The first prize has been awarded to the following fine position, considering the limitation prescribed, namely, White's force is to be confined to White King, Queen and Pawns. This is an excellent production :—

By P. K. Traxler, Veseli.—White : K at Q B 7, Q at Q B 2, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 5, K 2 and Q B 3. Black : K at K 4, B at K R 4, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, 3, Q 4, Q Kt 2 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

The second prize problem, by O. Krobshofer, of Munich, is hardly fit for publication, so the venture appears to be a failure, excepting for the incident that Herr Traxler's position is a clever manipulation. We have, since writing the above, seen another position which is a smart production. We will give this next month.

Karl Kondelik.—The following are specimens of the late Karl Kondelik's work, to which we made reference in our last issue :—

White : K at Q Kt 6, Q at Q Kt sq, B at Q 7, Kts at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 2. Black : K at Q 5, R at K R 2, B at Q Kt 4, Kt at K R 7, Ps at K B 3, K 3, 6, Q 4 and R 5. Mate in three.

White : K at K Kt 8, Q at Q R sq, Kts at K B 8 and K 7, Ps at K 4, Q 6 and Q 7. Black : K at K B 3, R at Q B 7, B at Q B 2, Kts at K 7 and Q B 4, Ps at K Kt 5, 6, K 6 and Q 5. Mate in three.

American Chess Bulletin International Problem Tournament.—An international three-move problem tournament is announced by the *American Chess Bulletin*. Not more than three problems to be sent in by one competitor. Joint entries permissible. Entries close for European competitors June 30, 1906. The judges to be one Englishman, one German, and one American. Address, Mr. Henry W. Barry, 896 Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Further details will be given next month.

SOLUTIONS.

By F. W. Wynne (p. 284).—1 B—B 5, &c.

By C. V. Berry (p. 284).—1 R—K Kt 4, &c.

By Dr. Mazel (p. 284).—1 Q—K 3, K—Kt 5 ; 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P ; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6 ; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., R—K 4 ; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 285).—1 R—K 4, K—Kt 2 ; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R ; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 R—K 5 ch, &c.

By Max Feigl (p. 285).—1 Q—R 4, R—B 5 ; 2 R—Q 2, ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 4 ch ; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3 ; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×Kt ; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×R ; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c.

Solved by J. D. Tucker.

By Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (p. 285).—1 R—Kt 8, Q—R 5, Kt 5, R 8, Kt 7, B 6 ch, or × P; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—R 2 or 4; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—sq, R 7, or Kt 6; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—B 8; 2 B—K 3 ch, &c.

By A. Charlick (p. 285).—1 Kt—Kt 6, R—Kt 3 ch; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 7; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., Q—R 8 or Kt 7; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×Kt; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×Q; 2 P—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt 6 or R 7; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c.

By J. Keeble (p. 285).—1 Q—Kt 4, Q×Q; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—R 6 or 7; 2 Q×P at Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—R 2; 2 Kt—K 3 ch &c. If 1..., Q—R 3 or 4; 2 Q×P at Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B or P moves; 2 Q—K 4 ch &c. If 1..., Q—R 8; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c.

By A. Charlick (p. 285).—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—B 5; 2 B—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 7; 2 Q—R 3, &c. If 1..., P—R 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5 or 6; 2 Q—K sq ch, &c.

By A. Charlick (p. 285).—1 B—Kt 7, K—K 6; 2 Q—Kt 2, &c. If 1..., P—Q 7; 2 B—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 6; 2 Q—K B sq, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5; 2 K—Kt 4, &c.

By F. Kay (p. 285).—1 K—K sq, K—B or Kt 4; 2 B—Kt 7, &c. If 1..., K×P or K—Kt 6; 2 B—K 5, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 K—B 2, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 286).—1, Kt—K 6, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 286).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

By F. Robinson (p. 286).—1 B—B 3, &c.

By W. J. Smith (p. 286).—1 B—K 2 &c.

By C.W. of Sunbury (p. 289).—1 R—B 8 ch, K—B 4; 2 Q×P ch, 3 R—B 2 ch, &c.

By C.W. of Sunbury (p. 289).—1 Q×K B P, &c.

By C.W. of Sunbury (p. 289).—1 B—B 7, K—Kt 2; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—R 6, &c. If 1..., K×Kt or K—Q 2; 2 Q—R 8, &c.

By C.W. of Sunbury (p. 289).—1 Kt—B 7, K—Q 6; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 6; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×B; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c.

By C.W. of Sunbury (p. 289).—1 B—R 3, P×B; 2 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q—K 8, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

By C.W. of Sunbury (p. 289).—1 Q—K sq, Q×Kt; 2 Kt×P, K×P; 3 Q—R sq ch, &c.

No. 1967, by E. Wilson.—1 Q—R 4, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid.

No. 1968, by R. St. G. Burke.—1, R—K 7, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid.

No. 1969, by H. J. Kapp.—The White R at Q B 7 (c. 7) should be Black. 1 R—K 6, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker.

No. 1970, by R. T. Milford.—1 Q—K R 8, &c. Also by 1 K—B or R 2. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid, W.H.S.M.

No. 1971, by E. B. Hickox.—1 Q—Kt 8, K—K 5 or 6; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 7; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker.

No. 1972, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 Kt—B 5, K×K Kt; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Q Kt; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., P×Q Kt; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Q×P ch, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid.

No. 1973, by A. W. Daniel.—1 B—K 5, K×B; 2 Q—B 8, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 P—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5; 2 B—B 4, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 7, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid.

No. 1974, by P.G.L.F.—1 R—R sq, K—Q 4; 2 B—Kt 5, K—Q 3; 3 R—R 7, &c. If 1..., K—B 6; 2 R—B sq ch, K—Q 7; 3 Kt—Kt 3 ch, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid.

By A.W.D. (p. 327).—1 Q—B 3, K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, stalemate. If 1..., K—Kt 5; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, stalemate. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c, stalemate. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By A.W.D. (p. 327).—1 B—R 7, K—Q 6 dis ch; 2 K—Q sq, K—K 6 dis ch; 3 K—K 1, K moves dis ch; 4 K—Q sq, K moves dis ch; 5 K—K sq. Drawn, the same position having occurred three times, the same player having the move. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By A.W.D. (p. 328).—1 R (K 6)—K 8, Rs move, and White captures the moved Rook accordingly; 28 variations are claimed. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By A. W. D. (p. 328).—1 Q-K Kt 7, K-B 4; 2 B-Q 5, K-B 5; 3 B-K 4, stalemate. If 1..., K-Q 3; 2 P-Q 4, K-K 3; 3 Q-B 8, stalemate. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By E. N. Frankenstein (p. 328).—1 Kt-Q 5, B-Q sq; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 2; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1..., R-R sq; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By V. Marin (p. 329).—1 R-B 4, B×R; 2 B-Q sq, &c. If 1..., Kt-Q B 2; 2 Q-B 3, &c. If 1..., R or P×R; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By G. Heathcote (p. 329).—1 B-R 5, P×B; 2 Q-Kt 3, &c. If 1..., B-B 7; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 P-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 Kt-B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P-R 5; 2 B-Q Kt 4, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By Henneberger (p. 329).—1 R-Q 7, R×B; 2 Q-Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q-K 3, &c. If 1..., P-B 7; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 6; 2 Kt-B 2, &c. If 1..., B-Q 6; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B-B sq or B 3; 2 B-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×B P, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By A. Ursic (p. 329).—1 K-K 3, P×P; 2 Kt-K B 4 dbl ch, &c. If 1..., B×P, K×Kt, &c.; 2 Kt-B 7 dbl ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 K-B 4, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

No. 1975, by A. C. White.—1 Q-B 4, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M.

No. 1976, by C. Horne.—1 Kt-B 5, &c. Also by 1 Q-Q B 4, and 1 Kt-B 8. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M.

No. 1977, by F. Gamage.—1 R-Q 6, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M.

No. 1978, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q-B 5, &c. Also 1 Q-Q o ch, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, M. B. Utarid, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M. (Both.)

By Mrs. Baird, "Edith" (p. 268).—"E," 1 Kt-B 7, &c.. "DI," 1 B-B 6, &c. "T," 1 Kt-B 2, &c. "H," 1 B-B 4, &c. Solved by Major Forde.

By Mrs. Baird, "Elina" (p. 368).—"E," Kt-Kt 5, &c. "LI," 1 Kt-B 5, &c. "N," 1 B-Kt 2, &c. "A," 1 K-B 2 &c. Solved by Major Forde.

By Mrs. Baird, "Helen" (p. 368).—"H," 1 B-Kt 8, &c. "E," 1 K-Kt 7, &c. "LE," 1 Kt-Kt sq, &c. "N," 1 R-K 3, &c. Solved by Major Forde.

By Mrs. Baird, "Baird" (p. 368).—"B," 1 Kt-B 6, &c. "AI," 1 P-R 7, &c. "R," 1 Kt-Q 3, &c. "D," 1 K-Kt 2, &c. Solved by Major Forde.

By G. Heathcote (p. 370).—1 B-R 5, &c. Solved by Major Forde, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By G. Heathcote (p. 370).—1 B-R 5, &c. (See solution of last three mover by this author.) Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By A. Schoschin—Barman Tourney (p. 370).—1 R-Kt 4, P×R; 2 Q-Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P-R 5; 2 Q-Q 3, &c. If 1..., B-R 6 or B 8; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 6 or P-K 6; 2 B-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 R-Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 R-Kt 5 ch, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By "An English Duty" (p. 370).—1 R-B 3, P-B 3; 2 Q-K 2, &c. If 1..., P-R 7 or B-K 6; 2 R-K 3 (×B), &c. If 1..., P×Kt or P-B 5; 2 R-B 4 (×P) ch, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 4 or R 3; 2 P or K×B acc, &c. If 1..., P-K 4; 2 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Q 7; 2 R×P ch or B×B, &c. Solved by Major Forde, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

No. 1979, by P. H. Williams.—Note: The White Knight at Kt 2 should be a White King. 1 R-K B 6, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M., A. Frantzen.

No. 1980, by X. Hawkins.—1 Kt-K 6, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M., A. Frantzen.

No. 1981, by F. M. Teed.—1 B-Kt 8, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M., A. Frantzen.

No. 1982, by F. Gamage.—1 P-B 5, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M., A. Frantzen.

No. 1983, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 R-Q 5, either Kt moves; 2 K×Kt, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson. Solved also as pointed out by W.H.S.M.: 1 P×Kt ch, K×Kt; 2 R-K 6, &c., who also sends author's. A. Frantzen (Cook).

No. 1984, by N. M. Gibbons.—1 B—R sq, K—Kt 6; 2 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 R—Kt 2, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—K 5, 6 or 7, K—Kt 6; 2 Q—K 5 or Kt 7, acc.; as well as by 1 Q—R 2, Q—Kt sq, Kt 2, B 3, R 3, and 4 also answer. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (four solutions), W.H.S.M. (ten keys), A. Frantzen (three keys).

No. 1985, by B. G. Laws.—1 Kt—B 6, P×Kt; 2 R—Q 6, ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Kt—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

No. 1986, by N.R.S.—1 B—B 2, P×B; 2 Q—B sq, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×P (Q 6) ch, &c. Also, 1 Q—Kt 5, P×Kt; 2 Q—K 8 ch, &c.; and 1 Q—R 4, P—Q 7; 2 Q—K 8, ch, &c. A Black P is wanted at Q B 2. Solved by J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (three solutions), W.H.S.M. (two solutions), A. Frantzen.

By L. P. Rees (p. 407).—1 Q—K 8, &c. Solved by Major Forde, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By L. P. Rees (p. 407).—1 R—Q 7, &c. Solved by Major Forde, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By L. P. Rees (p. 407).—The Black Kt at K sq should be at K B sq. 1 R—K B 3, Kt—B 5; 2 R×Q P, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 K—R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 6 or Kt—Kt 6; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By L. P. Rees (p. 407).—1 Q—Q R 8, K×Q Kt; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K×K Kt; 2 Q—R 8, ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Kt (B 6)—K 8 &c. Solved by Major Forde, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By B. G. Laws (p. 407).—The Black P (Q 5) should be at Q 4. 1 Kt—Q B 2, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By B. G. Laws (p. 407).—1 Kt—K 7, K×R; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×R; 2 Kt—Kt 4 dbl ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Kt (Q 3)—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 4 dbl ch, &c. Solved by Major Forde, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By A. Ursic (p. 408).—1 Kt—K B 6, &c. Solved by Major Forde, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

No. 1987, by P. H. Williams.—1 R—Kt sq, P moves; 2 R—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—R 6; 2 B—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 K—B 5, &c. Unfortunately 1 R—K R 8 is equally effective. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (both solutions), W.H.S.M. (both).

No. 1988, by A. W. Daniel.—1 B—B 5, K—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4 or K—Kt 6; 2 R—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., P—B 3 or 4; R×P, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson, W.H.S.M..

No. 1989, by K. Sypniewski.—1 P—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 7; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., Kt P moves; 2 P×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt elsewhere; 2 Q—B 3, &c. Solved by Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

No. 1990, by E. V. Tanner.—1 R—K R 3, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Kt 3, K—K 6 3 Kt—B 5 dbl ch, K×P; 4 Kt—Q 4 ch, P×Kt; 5 R—K 5, P—Q 6; 6 Kt—Kt 2, &c.

SOLUTIONS OF END-GAMES (4), page 298.

No. 29, by M. V. Holst.—1 Q—R 8 ch, Q—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, Q—Q 3; 3 Q—Kt 2 ch, Q—Q 5; 4 Q—R 2 and Q—R 8, winning the Queen.

No. 68, by H. Rinck.—1 Q—R 5 ch, K—K 5; 2 B—B 6 ch, P×B; 3 Q×P ch, K—K 4; 4 Q—B 4 ch, K—Q 5; 5 P—K 4 ch, K—B 4; 6 Q—B 8 ch, and wins the Queen. If 2..., K—K 6; 3 Q—R 6 ch, K×P; 4 Q—R 2 ch, &c. If 2..., B—Q 4; 3 B×B ch, K—K 6; 4 Q—R 6, &c.

No. 77, by W. A. Shinkmann.—1 K—B sq, B—K 8; 2 K—Kt 2, B—Q 7; 3 K—R 2, B—K 8; 4 K—R sq, B—B 6 ch; 5 K—Kt sq, B—Q 7; 6 K—Kt 2, B—K 8; 7 K—B sq, B—B 6; 8 K—Q sq, P—Q 7; 9 K—B 2, P—Q 8=Q ch; 10 K×Q, B—K 8; 11 K×B, P—Kt 4; 12 B—B 7, mate.

No. 82, by J. Sehwers.—1 R—Kt 4, Q—R or B sq; 2 R—Kt 8, Q—B 3; 3 R—Kt 6, Q×R; 4 P—B 5, &c. If 1..., Q—R 2; 2 B—K 3, Q—R sq; 3 R—Kt 8, &c.

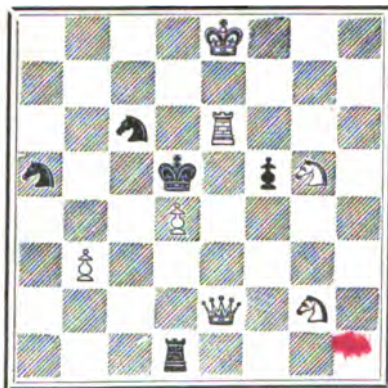
Solved by A. J. Mackenzie.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1995.

By Dr. J. J. O'KEEFE,
Kogarah, N.S.W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1996.

By R. THEODORE,
Milford, Denstone.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1997.

By A. W. DANIEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1998.

By HOWARD LAWTON,
Sheffield.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

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