



32101 076474509

~~Book~~

4284

.2105

v.26.

COOK

**LIBRARY OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**

**PRESENTED BY
THE ESTATE OF**

EUGENE B. COOK.

CLASS OF 1850



THE

British Chess Magazine.

VOLUME XXVI., 1906.

LONDON: TRUBNER & CO.,
Dryden House. 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.
LEEDS: WHITEHEAD & MILLER, 15, ELMWOOD LANE.

INDEX.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAMES.

(The numbers refer to the pages throughout.)

- Alapin *v.* Marshall, 33
Baker *v.* MacBean, 168
Baker *v.* Stephens, 514
Barlow *v.* Ward, 121
Bayliss *v.* Rees, 188
Baxter *v.* Goldsmith, 267
Bernstein *v.* Marco, 301
Billington *v.* Spears, 128
Blackburne *v.* Ward, 27
Blackburne *v.* John, 299
Blackburne *v.* Atkins, 363
Blieden *v.* Seigheim, 222, 223
Blomefield *v.* Burrows, 410
Bradshaw *v.* Bignold, 408
Bridgwater *v.* Butcher, 83
Brooke *v.* Orme, 406
Brooke *v.* North, 165
Brooks *v.* O'Hanlon, 405
Brown *v.* Lee, 402
Burn *v.* Perlis, 329
Burn *v.* Spielmann, 329
Burn *v.* Swiderski, 330
Carr *v.* Savage, 169
Chapman *v.* Berks, 307
Channon *v.* Wallis, 468
Chill *v.* Eastman, 268
Coldwell *v.* Booth, 122
Daniel *v.* Lock, 129
Daniel *v.* O'Hanlon, 518
Dorman *v.* Brook, 126
Duras *v.* Maroczy, 337
Eastman *v.* Copland, 269
Fairweather *v.* Sergeant, 520
Ford *v.* Bowles, 306
Fox *v.* Marshall, 161, 164
Glasgow *v.* Liverpool, 517
Griffith *v.* O'Hanlon, 403
Gunston *v.* Wainwright, 29
Hamond *v.* Parry, 521
Heaney *v.* O'Hanlon, 81
Holmes *v.* Palmer, 406
Howell *v.* Griffith, 25
Jackson *v.* Dingle, 127
Jackson *v.* O'Bernard, 304
Jacobs *v.* Barlow, 130
Janowski *v.* Schlechter, 338
Janowski *v.* Taubenhaus, 76, 77, 78
Jones *v.* Mills-Palmer, 31
Kelly *v.* Heron, 79
Lasker *v.* Fox, 371
Lean *v.* Pierce, 37, 37
Lee *v.* Mercer, 401
Lee *v.* Palmer, 401
MacBean *v.* Markwick, 523
Marriott *v.* Macdonald, 171
Markwick *v.* Alexander, 308
Maroczy *v.* Burn, 298
Maroczy *v.* Wolf, 33
Maroczy *v.* Marshall, 336
Marshall *v.* Tarrasch, 22
Marshall *v.* Fox, 159, 160, 161, 162
Marshall *v.* Janowski, 334
Mercer *v.* O'Hanlon, 36
Michell *v.* Shoosmith, 361
Michell *v.* Trenchard, 219
Mieses *v.* Tchigorin, 302
Miles *v.* Bowles, 340
Morgan *v.* Shipley, 321
Mortimer *v.* Sheffield, 525
Morris *v.* Prideaux, 166
Muller *v.* Freeman, 119
Palmer *v.* Michell, 361
Palmer *v.* O'Hanlon, 465
Perlis *v.* Salwe, 302
Pettersson *v.* Schlechter, 170
Pierce *v.* Mallam and Ford, 523
Prichard *v.* Davis, 167
Reggio *v.* Post, 300
Rentens *v.* Colman, 264, 205
Richmond *v.* Blake, 221
Robinson *v.* Morgan, 38
Schlechter *v.* Burn, 331
Schlechter *v.* Marshall, 372
Sergeant *v.* Borthwick, 520
Sergeant *v.* Brooks, 463
Sergent *v.* Richardson, 409
Sherrard *v.* Bellingham, 322
Shories *v.* Brooks, 464
Shories *v.* Daniel, 463
Shories *v.* O'Hanlon, 465

Shories *v.* Palmer, 519
 Shoosmith *v.* Mercer, 360
 Spielmann *v.* Schlechter, 332
 Stables *v.* Cutler, 497
 Steinitz *v.* Evil, 305
 Sutton *v.* Ward, 71
 Svensson *v.* Gjersing, 339
 Swiderski *v.* Marshall, 303
 Teichmann *v.* Santos, 205
 Tibbetts *v.* Chinn, 82
 Wahl Duch *v.* Coates, 129

Wahl Duch *v.* Hamond, 359
 Wahl Duch *v.* Oppenheim, 407
 Wainwright *v.* Blackburne, 364
 Wainwright *v.* Palmer, 358
 Wainwright *v.* Reed, 34
 Wallis *v.* Wallis, 467
 Ward *v.* Woon, 80
 Watts *v.* O'Hanlon, 35
 Weekes *v.* Frantzen, 39
 Wahl Duch *v.* Wainwright, 151

OPENINGS.

Allgaier Gambit, 82
 Bishop's Gambit, 130, 205
 Centre Gambit, 165
 Danish Gambit, 151
 Evans Gambit, 169, 467, 517
 Falkbeer Counter Gambit, 33, 298
 Four Knights' Game, 171, 299, 338, 363, 520
 French Defence, 31, 168, 321, 322, 335, 340, 465, 497, 518
 French Defence—Gledhill Attack, 36, 306, 321, 322, 405, 406, 468
 From Gambit, 39, 223
 Guioce Piano, 80, 525
 Hungarian Defence, 219
 King's Gambit, 37, 367
 King's Gambit Declined, 37, 408
 King's Bishop's Opening, 267, 332
 Max Lange, 75
 McDonnell's Double Gambit, 305
 Odds of Pawn and move, 409
 Petroff's Defence, 222, 269, 366

Ponziani Opening, 83, 188, 300
 Queen's Pawn Opening, 32, 78, 221, 303, 336, 359, 401, 401, 404, 521
 Queen's Gambit Accepted, 158, 334, 364
 Queen's Gambit Declined, 127, 129, 160, 162, 261, 268, 301, 307, 308, 329, 329, 330, 358, 360, 361, 361, 407, 449, 463, 481, 501, 523
 Queen's Fianchetto, 166
 Ruy Lopez, 25, 29, 33, 34, 38, 71, 119, 121, 122, 126, 128, 161, 164, 263, 264, 265, 337, 339, 402, 410, 514, 519
 Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit, 167, 277, 464
 Scotch Gambit, 218, 304, 403, 523
 Sicilian Defence, 27, 35, 129, 244, 371, 465, 520
 Three Knights' Game, 77, 372
 Two Knights' Defence, 81, 170
 Vienna Game, 159, 302, 302

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

PROBLEM WORLD: by B. G. Laws.

40, 84, 131, 173, 224, 271, 309, 341, 373, 411, 469, 526

Aitonblad, 414, 471
American Chess Bulletin, 275
 Answers to Correspondents, 417, 477, 534
B.C.M. Twelfth Problem Tourney, 84, 178, 224, 271, 272, 273
B.C.M. Thirteenth Problem Tourney, 178, 224, 274, 310, 342, 374, 411
 Baird, Mrs. W. J. (new work), 45, 173
 Barry, H. W., 89, 470
Birmingham News Trophy, 132
 Blake, P. F., 531
 British Chess Federation Problem Tourney, 309, 474
 Castling, 527
Casopsis Ceskych Sachistu, 374
Cheltenham Examiner, 177, 312, 469
 Chess Anthology, 276

Chess Terms and Characteristics, 310, 415
 Claim to Originality, 90
 Coincidences, 44, 90, 225, 411
 Curious Positions, 177
Daily News, 469
 Daniel, A. W., 345, 375
Deutsches Wochensach, 343
El Pais, 469
 Emendation, 89
 Errata, 45, 176, 225, 345, 375, 414
 Facts and Trifles, 43, 88, 134, 176, 225, 274, 310, 343, 374, 414, 469, 527
Falkirk Herald, 473
Football and Field, 174, 176, 343, 377, 469
Four-leaved Shamrock, 174

- Gamage, F., 177
 Geary, W., 376
 Greenwood, W., 311, 376
Hampstead and Highgate Express, 89,
 275, 312, 528, 530
 Healey, Frank, 134, 175, 311
Historial, 43
 Horwitz, B., 226
Ijstads Allekanda, 471
Illustrated London News, 312
 "In Memoriam," 276
 Kidson, H. E., 530
Lasker's Chess Magazine, 89, 134
Leeds Mercury, 134
 Loyd, S., 89, 414
 Mackenzie, A. F., 41, 131
Manchester Weekly Times, 313, 344, 374
 Meyer, Max J., 89
 Miniature Tourney, 134
 Model Mates, 45
 Moon, J. F., 45
 Napier, W. F., 89, 135, 274
 Neil, Hoeg, 90
 New Year's Wishes, 40, 41
New York Staats-Zeitung, 470
Norwich Mercury, 135
 Obituaries, 45, 134, 175, 225, 313, 314,
 345
Odesskije Novosti, 376
 Old Masters, 276, 310, 341, 373, 412,
 472
Press World, 227, 274
 Problem Composing up-to-date, 529
 Problems (Ordinary), 46, 47, 48, 92,
 140, 180, 228, 315, 316, 346, 347,
 348, 378, 379, 380, 418, 419, 420,
 478, 479, 480
 Problem Tourneys, 43, 44, 84, 132, 134,
 135, 174, 177, 178, 179, 224, 227,
 271, 274, 275, 309, 310, 312, 313,
 342, 343, 344, 374, 375, 376, 377,
 414, 415, 469, 470, 471, 474, 528,
 529, 535
 Random Selections from the Old
 Masters, 310, 341, 373, 412, 472, 530
Reading Observer, 471
 Record Problems, 45, 91, 136, 413
 Retractor, 173
 Reviews, 41, 131, 475
Revue d'Eches, 179
 Robbins, A. H., 225, 528
Roi aceule aux Angles, 45, 90
 Roman Idea, 526
Shakbladet, 529
 Sandoval, A., 470
 Solutions, 136, 179, 227, 314, 415, 476, 532
 Solutions to Retractors, 139
 Solving Competitions, 44, 134, 377
 " " (methods), 471
 Special Problems, 45
 Stubbs, C. F., 414, 475, 528
 Studd, A. E., 313, 345
Sydney Morning Herald, 313
 Task Problems, 42, 91, 342, 375, 412,
 473
 Taverner, T., 174
 Thompson, F., 314
Tidsskrift for Schach, 177, 227, 470
 Unconscious Imitation, 44
 Vallejo, Dr. J., 470
 Verse, 177
Vienna Schachzeitung, 179
 Wash, B. S., 415
Western Daily Mercury, 178
 White, A. C., 45, 90, 91, 136, 177, 225,
 276, 375, 376, 413, 470
 White, J., 134
Wiener Schachzeitung, 375
Womanhood, 45, 133, 414
Zlata Praha, 344, 414

PROBLEMS.

- Abbott, J. W., 480
 "Ad valorem," 347
 "Allegretto," 90
 "Alle maal smoesjes," 479
 "Allegaar smoesjes," 479
 "A model study," 378
 "Atlantida," 87
 "Azittigethuniphansy," 478
 Baird, Mrs. W. J., 135, 173
 Barry and White, 135
 "Bereuse," 479
 Bernard, H. D. O., 174
 Berry, C. V., 312
 Blake, P. F., 224, 275, 313, 344, 377,
 475, 532
 Brown, J. ("J. B., of Bridport"), 310
 (2)
 "Buena vista," 347
 Burke, R. St. G., 48 (2)
 Callender, C., 373
 Campbell, J. G., 341, 472
 "Celandine," 379
 Challenger, A. C., 469
 Charlick, A., 140, 228
 Coates, W., 472
 Corrias, A., 271, 475
 "Crossing the line," 478
 "Cyril," 419
 Daley, P., 311
 Daniel, A. W., 46, 47, 140, 177, 315,
 348, 420
 Davis, H. Hosey, 271, 344
 Dobbs, Rev. G., 140, 180
 Dotterweich, Dr. O., 343

"Dusk? I thought 'twas dawn," 379
 "Edith," 419
 Elkhan, Lieut., 225
 "Enkel semoesjes," 479
 Erlin, K., 90
 "Facing the music," 418
 Finlinson, J. H., 412
 "Five and four," 87, 224
 "Flegias," 86
 "Flirt," 88
 "Four in hand," 87
 "4 + 3 = 7," 88
 Galitzky, Dr. A. W., 272
 Gamage, F., 91, 180, 315, 471
 Geary, A., 380
 Geary, T. W., 380
 Geary, W., 380 (2)
 Greenwood, W., 311, 420
 Grimshaw, W., 341
 "G. T.," 374
 Hawkins, N., 228
 Healey, F., 175, 311 (2), 312 (2)
 Heathcote, G., 47, 92, 178, 271, 275, 276, 312
 "Honeysuckle," 346
 "Honeysuckle and the Bee," 88
 Horne, C., 315, 480
 Husain, S. I., 46
Ijstads Allekanda (Prize), 471
 Johnson, J. S., 316
 "Julius Cæsar," 378
 "Kaleidoscope," 347
 King Leonard, 228
 "Kleine Hexe," 87
 Khotz and Koeklekorn, 526
 Laws, B. G., 43, 44, 48, 180, 348
 Lawton, Howard, 316
 Lazard, F., 344
 I, Hérmet, R., 471
 "Lithium," 378
 "Longworth," 418
 Mach, Z., 414
 Makeham, G. R., 92, 348
 Marin, V., 415
 "Marion," 419
 Marks, W., 409
 Markwick, F. W., 348, 475
 Mazel, Dr. E., 226
 "Merone," 419
 Meyer, Max J., 315, 377
 Moon, J. F., 45 (2)
 "Neith," 347

Norman (not Napier), 135
 O'Keefe, Dr. J. J., 47, 48, 92, 316, 420
 "Orion's Belt," 88
 Osborn, P., 140, 180, 228, 316
 Paloska, Dr. E., 272
 "Per aspera æ astra," 86
 Planck, Dr. C., 43, 44, 177, 477
 Pospisil, J., 90
 Pradignat, 529
 "Quo vadis?" 379
 "Recorder," 379
 Rees, L. P., 377
 "Reve charmant," 346
 "Rhadamanthus," 86
 Robbins, A. H., 225, 528
 Schrufer, F., 176
 "7 + 4 = 11," 88
 "Shimmering sheen," 478
 Shinkman, W. A., 225, 477
 "Six all," 378
 Slater, G. J., 373
 Stubbs, C. F., 476, 528
 Studd, E. A., 345 (2)
 "Sweet Brier," 346
 Sypinewski, K., 46, 47, 92
 Tanner, E. V., 420, 480
 Taverner, T., 174
 Taylor, J. P., 417
 Teed, F. M., 411
 Teichmann, R., 271
 "The Guthrian," 87
 Thomas, S. H., 412
 Thompson, F., 314
 Thompson, W. H., 312, 343
 "3 + 4 = 7," 418
 "Unveil," 478
 Vald-Knudson, 529
 "Wauda," 87
 Wash, B. S., 415
 Westbury, E. C., 227
 "We two," 418
 Wheeler, C. H., 272
 White and Barry, 135
 White, A. C., 46, 91, 136 (3), 342, 413
 Whitten, H., 312
 "Wild violets," 346
 Williams, J. D., 313
 Williams, P. H., 41
 Wills, W. F., 342
 Winter-Wood, E. J., 377
 Wood, W. J., 480
 Wynne, F. W., 272

GAME DEPARTMENT.

27, 76, 126, 158, 218, 261, 296, 323, 401, 463, 518.

THE CHESS WORLD.

17, 64, 112, 146, 200, 248, 291, 320, 368, 389, 441, 505.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Answers to Correspondents, 417, 477,
534

A New Defence to the Ruy Lopez, 263

Battersea Club Jubilee, 73

British Chess Federation, 200, 248, 320,
349, 389, 396, 421

British Chess Federation Congress at
Shrewsbury, 349

British Championship, 351

British Ladies' Championship, 353

Bristol and Clifton Association, 444

Cable Match: English v. American
Universities, 149

CHESS IN:—

Bath, 397

Birmingham, 65, 153

Buenos Ayres, 204

Cheshire, 64, 201, 442, 444

Cheltenham, 441

Devonshire, 17, 19, 202, 455

Hastings, 114, 249, 392, 441

Kent, 114, 209, 249

Lancashire, 64, 205, 251, 397, 398,
453, 512

London, 24, 70, 117, 155, 211, 257,
291, 398, 457, 513

Manchester, 65, 251, 512

New York, 21, 75

Plymouth, 202, 455

St. Leonard's—Chess Drive, 201
Trinidad, 17

Warwickshire, 201

Yorkshire, 67, 252, 393, 451

CHESS LITERATURE:—

13, 61, 245, 391, 441, 499.

A.B.C. Des Echcs (Preti), 245

British Chess Federation Year Book
14

Classified Chess Games, Vol. III.
(Blanshard), 499

Devon County Year Book, 500

Handbook of Chess (Chinn), 61

Kent Association Year Book, 441

Kent County Year Book, 14

Larabok I. Schach (Collingn), 245

Lancashire Association Year Book,
61

Mason's Chess Openings, 61

Match: Marshall v. Tarrasch, 13

New Century Chess Book, Mortimer
13

Ostend Tournament Book

Pretoria Club Report, 391

Sussex County Year Book, 391

CORRESPONDENCE:—
186, 387

CORRECTIONS:—

125, 146, 248, 505

Chess Openings, Evolution of the, 381

Chess and Esperanto, 391

Cheshire Association, 64, 444, 507

Cutler, Mr. G. W., 497

Cumberland Association, 147, 249, 442

City of London Club, 18, 27, 123, 257,
399, 458, 513

Daily Mail Chess Article, by James
Mortimer, 449

Damiano, Editions of, 229, 231, 285, 423

Devonshire Association, 455

Drummond of Hawthornden and Chess,
240

Dr. Tarrasch—Note on Queen's Gambit
Declined, 449

End-Games: Selected Studies, 7, 62,
111, 156, 198, 286, 319, 365, 385,
435, 503

End Game, the influence of the, 1, 486

Essex County Trophy, 368

Evans Gambit Declined, 496

Evans Gambit, the Theory of the, 106,
387, 428

French Defence, 494

Game Endings, 106, 124, 387, 428, 493,
505

Game Ending Solution Contest, 493, 505
George Walker, 189

German Chess Association Congress,
148, 369

Hampstead Chess Club, 195, 513

Hastings and St. Leonard's Club, 65,
114, 249, 392, 441

Highways and Byways in Dorset, 510

Ideas, Old and New, upon certain
Openings, 244

ILLUSTRATIONS AND PORTRAITS:—

1, 8, 16, 216, 217, 421, 436, 456, 470,
481, 500, 510, 531,

Barry, H. W., 470

Carr, Geo. S., M.A., facing page,
436

Cutler, G. W., facing page, 481

England, P. R., 500

Jeffrey, C. W., 67

Fleming, A. R., 217

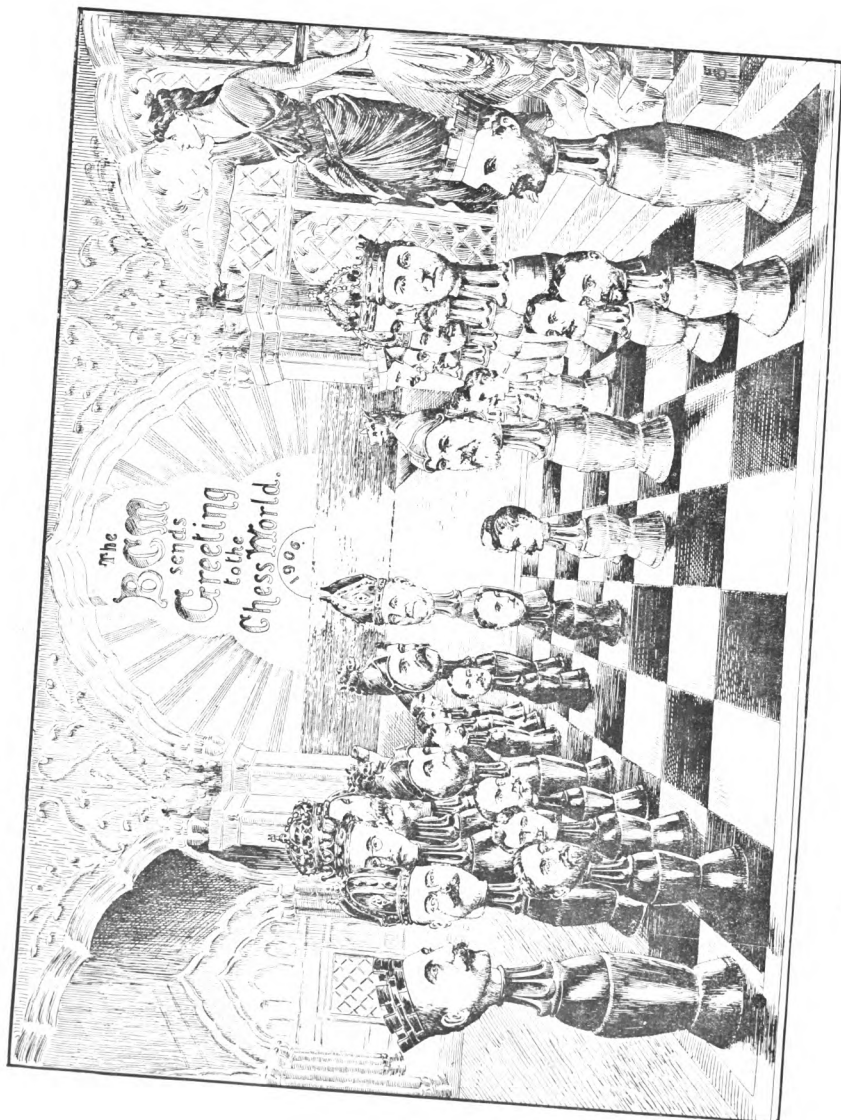
Hampstead Chess Club: Group of
players, facing page, 181

Lewis, Wm., 8

Surrey v. Norfolk, 291

- New Year Greeting, facing page 1
 Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle* Trophy 216
 Match : North v. South Devon, 456
 Plummer, W. P., 75
 Redhill Chess Club, 510
 Reichhelm, G. C., 16
 Rutter, Dr. A., 217
 Sandoral Señor, 470
 Thursby, Sir John O. S., Bart., facing page 421
 Vallejo, Dr., 470
 White, A. C., 470
 International Chess Association, 251
 Irish Chess News, 446, 509
 Kent County Association, 114, 209, 249
 Lancashire Association Annual Meeting, 454
 Lasker's *Chess Magazine* and English Problem Tourneys, 181, 317, 389
 Ladies' (London) Chess Club, 291
 Liverpool Club, 64, 397
 Living Chess, 292
MATCHES :—
 Birmingham St. George's v. Liverpool, 114
 Buxton v. Bohemians, 27
 Cable Match : Oxford and Cambridge v. American Universities, 73, 149
 Cambridge University v. Pembroke College, 508
 Cambridge University v. West London, 508
 Cheshire v. Lancashire, 69
 Croydon v. Rest of Surrey, 72
 Devonshire v. Cornwall, 441
 Devonshire v. Cumberland, 249
 Devon (North) v. Devon (South), 457
 Devonshire v. Somersetshire, 19
 Devonshire v. Wiltshire, 202, 249
 Dublin v. Oxford University, 250
 Essex v. Hertfordshire, 18
 Essex v. Surrey, 125
 Exeter v. Plymouth, 457
 Gloucestershire v. Devonshire, 146
 Gloucestershire v. Somersetshire, 65
 Gloucestershire v. Wiltshire, 19
 Hampshire v. Cornwall, 292
 Hampshire v. Wiltshire, 368
 Hampstead v. Cambridge University, 123
 Hampstead v. Lud-Eagle, 120
 Hampstead v. Oxford University, 123
 Ipswich v. Norfolk and Norwich, 18
 Johannesburg v. Pretoria, 390
 Kent v. Hampshire, 18, 507
 Kent v. Hertfordshire, 147
 Kent v. Norfolk, 249
 Kent v. Surrey (50 boards), 20
 Kent v. Wiltshire, 249
 Lancashire v. Cheshire, 69
 Lancashire v. Yorkshire, 151, 204
 Lasker v. Maroczy, 200, 395, 200, 395
 Lasker v. Marshall, 447, 449, 508
 Lee v. Bohemians, 70
 Lee v. Leyton, 118
 Leicestershire v. Staffordshire, 201, 202
 Leicestershire v. Warwickshire, 153
 Liverpool v. Birmingham St. George's, 114
 Leyton v. Brixton, 120
 London Chess League Matches, 24, 70, 117, 155, 213, 257, 398, 400, 461, 514, 515
 Manchester v. Amsterdam, 295
 Manchester v. Cologne, 295
 Manchester v. Frankfurt, 295
 Manchester v. Sheffield, 205
 Manchester v. Manchester League, 512
 Marshall v. Fox, 159
 Melbourne v. Associated Clubs, 391
 Metropolitan v. Hampstead, 25
 Memphis v. Mississippi, 370
 Middlesborough v. West Hartlepool, 115
 New South Wales v. Victoria, 369
 Newcastle v. Edinburgh, 209
 Norfolk v. Essex, 147
 Northern Union v. Southern Union, 64, 115, 146, 201, 293
 North Manchester v. Liverpool, 512
 North Manchester v. Huddersfield, 512
 Oxford v. Cambridge, 215
 Oxford and Cambridge v. American Universities, 73, 149
 Oxford and Cambridge v. City of London, 215
 Oxford and Cambridge v. Mrs. Bowles' Team, 214
 Oxford and Cambridge v. Metropolitan, 215
 Oxford and Cambridge v. West London, 214
 Southend v. East London, 368
 Southern Union v. Northern Union, 64, 115, 146, 201, 293
 Southern Union Championship, 18, 19, 113
 Staffordshire v. Shropshire, 153
 Surrey v. Gloucestershire, 203

- Surrey *v.* Sussex, 19, 507
 Swindon *v.* Oxford City, 506
 Tarrasch *v.* Maroczy, 203
 Teignmouth *v.* Paignton, 17
 Tyneside *v.* Tees-side and Wear-side, 114
 West London *v.* Insurance, 27
 Wiltshire *v.* Somersetshire, 113
 Yorkshire *v.* Lancashire, 151, 204
 Manchester Club, 453, 513
 Manchester Club's Continental Tour, 294
 Manchester Ladies' Club, 205
 Midland Counties Union, 152, 201, 447
 Mississippi Chess Congress, 370
 Manhattan Club (New York), 21, 75
 Newcastle Club, 443
 New Chess Columns, 445, 509
 Northern Counties Union, 64, 68, 150, 249, 293, 294, 323
 North Manchester Club, 65, 512
 Norfolk Association, 506
 Nuremberg Congress, 148, 369
 Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle* Trophy, 216
 Newcastle and District Chess League, 250
 New Zealand Association, 249
 New South Wales *v.* Victoria, 369
 New Year Greeting, 66
 New York State Association Congress, 371
 Norfolk *v.* Norwich Club, 444
 Norfolk and Suffolk Trophy, 17
 Pawn to K 4 Defence to the Queen's Gambit Declined (1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 4), 481
 OBITUARY:—15, 109, 117, 145, 187, 287, 452
 Death of
 Bayliss, Sir Wyke, 187
 Fraser, G. B., 151
 Gay Henry, 187
 Greene, Rev. Joseph, 109
 Hawkins, E. V., 187
 Judd, Max, 287
 Lawson, Wm., 119
 Lipschuetz, S., 15
 Pillsbury, H. N., 288
 Reichhelm, G. C., 16
 Sherrard, C. H., 287
 Thomson Martinus, 452
 Wilkinson, Rev. W. G., 145
 Ostend Tournament, 296, 323
 Philadelphia Franklin Club (U.S.A.) Championship, 291, 321
 Pillsbury, H. N., 200
 Paul Morphy, 21, 450
 Queen's Gambit Accepted, 158
 Queen's Gambit Declined, 93, 261, 449
 Redhill Chess Club, 510
 Russian National Tournament, 114
 Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit, 53, 141, 246, 277, 429
 Ruy Lopez, New Defence to, 263
 Scotland—22, 67, 115, 154, 207, 249, 254, 293, 393, 452, 516
 SCOTTISH MATCHES:—22, 67, 115, 154, 207, 249, 254, 516
 Burns *v.* Athenæum, 68
 Central *v.* Aberdeen, 254
 Dundee *v.* Aberdeen, 155
 Dundee *v.* Stirling, 516
 Edinburgh *v.* Dundee, 116
 Edinburgh *v.* Glasgow, 22, 154
 Falkirk *v.* Edinburgh, 117
 Glasgow *v.* Burns, 23, 116, 116, 516
 Glasgow *v.* Liverpool, 155, 207, 517
 Scottish Association *v.* Northern Union, 247
 Stirlingshire *v.* Glasgow, 154
 Scotch Gambit, 219
 Scottish Association Congress, 208
 Sicilian Defence, 244
 Shrewsbury Congress, 349, 368
 Some Modern Phases of the Queen's Gambit, 93
 Some Traps in the Openings, 437
 Somersetshire Association, 506
 South African Championship, 255
 Southern Counties Union, 320
 Staffordshire Association, 506
 Swedish International Tournament, 114, 148
 The Evolution of the Chess Openings, 381
 The Ostend Tournament, 115, 206, 252, 443, 459
 The Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit, 53, 141, 246, 277, 429
 The so-called World's Championship, 107
 The 2 P—K 4 Defence to the Queen's Gambit, 481
 The Various Editions of Damiano, 229, 231, 285, 423
 Temple of Janus, 511
 Traps in the Openings, 437
 Tietz System of Scoring, 387, 501
 To Our Subscribers, 17, 505
 Walker George, 189
 Warwickshire Association, 201
 Western States of America Championship, 390
 West London Club, 258
 William Lewis, 8, 49
 Wiltshire Association, 443
 World's Championship, 107
 Yorkshire Association, 252




Princeton University

Library

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1906.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE END-GAME.

 ONE of the most important but least recognised influences in chess play is the disposition of the Pawn forces as the End-Game approaches. After exchange of Pieces, the anxiety of each player to forecast accurately the result of the game naturally increases; each contestant being anxious to determine whether the encounter will end in a win, draw, or loss. In such considerations it is clear that the Pawns will generally be a leading factor, and, as their power is limited to forward movements, it is apparent that weakness in their arrangement develops as the play proceeds. In the early stages of the game perhaps one player has relied too much upon an attack that has failed, and after repulse finds himself with Pawns isolated or so far advanced that one or more affords the antagonist many chances of successful counter-attack. In such cases the player with the inferior position requires, in addition to skill and ingenuity, a knowledge of the forces necessary to win or draw, and the principles which govern the action of such forces.

Granted the possession of this knowledge, the efforts of the weaker party, if he cannot make it impossible for the opponent to win, may produce combinations sufficiently strong to make the winning process exceedingly difficult; it is therefore certain that all students of the game will be greatly assisted by careful study of the principles that underlie end-game play—a too much neglected branch of the game. At one time the principles were little understood, and the End-Game was treated most cavalierly. The stars of Macdonnell, Labourdonnais, and Morphy were in the ascendant, and as these giants appeared to rely chiefly upon their extraordinary powers of attack, and seemed to pay little heed to the loss of a Pawn, the host of lesser lights, following blindly with their own limited powers, came to regard the ending with indifference.

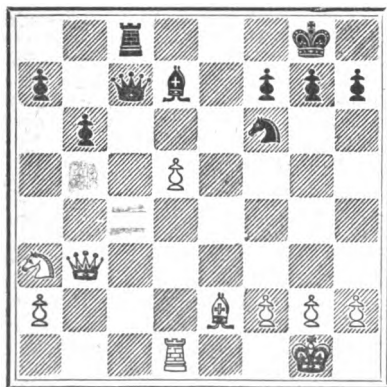
A

We have referred to the apparent disregard of the ending by the three celebrated players just named, because, as a result of study of their methods, we have been led to the conclusion that they fully appreciated the value of knowledge of end-game play, and only permitted a disintegration of their Pawn position when they gained the equivalent in time, and so were able to force the attack to successful issue. Morphy in particular exhibited this quality; examination of his games shows that he had thoroughly mastered the principles of end-game play, which certainly cannot be said of the average chess player of the present day, and this despite the persistent example set by Blackburne, Steinitz, Zukertort, and the fascinating studies of Horwitz, Kling, Berger, and other experts.

The study of End-Games receives far too little attention, which is remarkable in view of the fact that the majority of players are disciples of the modern school of play, and carefully consider whether the advance of a Pawn may leave "a hole" which an adverse Knight may occupy with advantage some fifteen or twenty moves later; or, perhaps, whether a particular plan of campaign may in the course of a dozen moves result in their having a doubled Pawn in the end-game. But they omit to fortify themselves with the knowledge necessary to conduct such an ending, and are therefore often non-plussed when the crucial test has to be met. The result is that very often won games are drawn and drawn positions lost.

But it is not only to the knowledge of end game play that we wish to refer, but rather to that imperceptible influence which even in the earliest stages of the game determines many a plan of action, and sometimes even restricts the imagination so much as to induce timidity. Avoidance of complication breeds, as it were, what is disparagingly described as "wood shifting," and so deprives chess of many of its beauties. This state of affairs provides material for study, and we purpose to attempt to briefly explain its psychology. We will endeavour to explain our meaning more fully by reference to the following position, which presents a typical illustration.

BLACK TO PLAY.



WHITE.

likely succeed, incidentally, in winning the centre Pawn—e.g., 1...., Q—K 4; 2 B—B 3 (if 2 B—B 4, Kt—Kt 5, etc. If 2 Q—K 3, Q—Kt 7), R—B 4, etc.; and Black has excellent prospects. On the other hand, there is the

Here White has endeavoured to force a direct attack, in the progress of which, in order to bring his Q B (which formerly stood on Q Kt 2) to bear upon the adverse King, he has advanced his centre Pawns. Black has defended correctly, and, after forcing exchanges, is now left with the superior position and considerable chances of winning his opponent's advanced Pawn. It is Black's move, and two courses present themselves to his mind. The better way, doubtless, would be to seize the opportunity which is now presented, and commence an attack, in the course of which he would very

influence of the ending, and Black, seeing a likelihood of capturing the advanced Pawn, and still retaining the better position, plays 1... Q-B 6. Fortunately for White, he has one resource, 2 B-B 4, which restricts the adverse Rook. Black sees that he cannot advantageously reduce the position to an End-Game by Q x Q, as the reply, P x Q, would remove some of White's weakness, and give him a good defence for his Q side. Therefore, the game proceeds 2... Q-K 4; 3 Q-K 3. Here, Black, still thirsting for an End-Game, wherein he may show the superiority of his Q side Pawns, and hoping also to win, rashly exchanges Q, instead of seeking to improve his positional advantage.

4	P x Q	3	Q x Q
5	P-K 4	4	Kt-Kt 5
6	R-Q 4 !	5	Kt-K 6

Perhaps, also, this move was left out of Black's calculations, as now White has restored equality. Of course, if 6 R-Q B sq, P-Q Kt 4 ! would have won for Black, and this fact, in conjunction with the desire for an ending undoubtedly influenced his last three moves.

6 K-B sq

Still played, perhaps, under the impression that having once had the better position for the ending, he still has it, and without regard to White's intentions.

7 P-K R 3 !

The dangers of his weak Pawn having passed, White begins to consider the possibilities of winning. With this in view, he decides that, if he can remain with a Knight against an opposing Bishop, and post his King at Q 4, he will have gone a long way towards his object. The text move carries out this idea, as Black, in addition, is thereby threatened with 8 B-Kt 3, and 9 K-B 2, winning a piece.

7 Kt x B

There appears to be no other move to escape loss.

8 R x Kt

Still pursuing his object, he gets Knight against Bishop.

8 R x R

This exchange, also, is almost forced, as he dare not allow White to plant his Rook at the seventh.

9	Kt x R	9	P-K B 3
10	K-B 2	10	K-K 2
11	K-K 3	11	B-R 5
12	K-Q 4		

White has now attained his primary objects, viz., a Knight against a Bishop, and his King at Q 4, but he is still a long way from winning. The stage of End-Game influence, also, has passed, and it is a question of End-Game knowledge which will decide in favour of a win or a draw, and,

4284
2105
vol. 26 33-10

although somewhat beyond the scope of this article, we will examine the continuation as played.

	12 B—K sq
13 Kt—K 3	13 P—Kt 3

Black is naturally anxious to keep the White Knight from B 5, but overlooks that, after the advance of this Pawn one square, White will be able to advance a Pawn to K Kt 5, and so secure two passed Pawns in the centre. 13 B—Kt 3 was correct, in which case Black might still have drawn, since, if White at any time played P—Kt 5, Black could await the exchange, and re-take with the Pawn.

14 P—Kt 4

Threatening P—Kt 5 with fatal effect, and so forcing Black to further weaken his position by P—K Kt 4, allowing the entrance of the White Knight.

	14 P—Kt 4
15 Kt—B 5 ch	15 K—Q 2
16 K—B 4	16 B—Kt 3 !

With the object of drawing, by B × Kt.

17 Kt—Kt 3	17 P—Q R 3
------------	------------

Here, again, Black shews lack of knowledge. His Pawn on Q Kt 3 is now left exposed to the attacks of the White Knight, which will now be far more powerful on Q B 4, from whence it will also exert pressure on the centre, and also fix the opposing King at Q B 2, unless, as an alternative, Black plays P—Q Kt 4, in which case the White King would probably find an entrance at his Q B 5. The correct continuation, K B 2, might easily have been suggested by the application of the elementary principle of End-Game play, viz., for drawing purposes, the King should, if possible, be opposed by the King.

18 K—Q 4	18 K—Q 3
19 Kt—B sq	19 P—K R 4
20 Kt—K 3	20 P—R 5
21 Kt—B 4 ch	

White has been quick to realise the present strength of Q B 4 as a post for his Knight, and has now placed winning beyond a doubt.

21 K—B 2

Black's helplessness is remarkable. His King is badly wanted at K 2, where it might easily have been but for the unwise advance, P—Q R 3.

22 P—K 5	22 P—B 4
----------	----------

Of course, if P × P, 23 Kt × P, and the Black King side Pawns would fall.

23 P—Q 6 ch	23 K—Q sq
24 P—K 6	24 P × P
25 Kt—K 5	

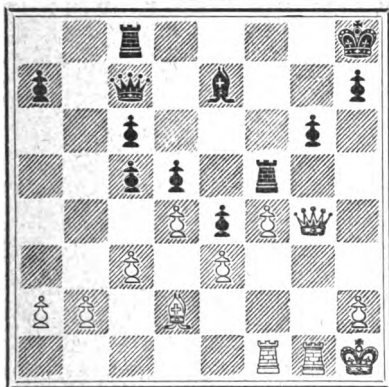
Threatening Kt—B 6 ch, queening the Pawn.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 26 Kt × P | 25 B—K sq |
| 27 Kt—K 5 | 26 B—Kt 4 |
| 28 Kt—B 7 ch | 27 B—K sq |
| 29 Kt × P | 28 K—B sq |

and Black resigns a game which, at least, he should have drawn. It is, however, rather his lack of knowledge of End-Game play itself than its own influence upon his plan of campaign that is responsible for his downfall, as at most his regard for the latter reduced the position from a possible win for him to a draw, whilst his own want of skill alone was responsible for his loss of the game.

Let us take another example :—

BLACK.



WHITE TO PLAY.

This position is fairly even, the semblance of an attack at White's disposal being fairly balanced by the rather better arrangement of Black's Pawns. The first player, however, sees after his opponent's last move—R from B sq to B 4—possibilities of a successful attack, and decides to risk having to fight an End-Game with his Pawns more or less broken up. He plays

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P × P | 1 B × P |
| 2 P—B 4 ! | |

The first link in his chain, threatening B—B 3 ch, and Q × R.

- 3 P—Kt 4 !

- | |
|----------|
| 2 P—Q 5 |
| 3 B—B sq |

So that the Bishop may be interposed at Kt 2. His best plan, since P × P is impossible, owing to B—B 3 ch.

- | |
|---------|
| 4 P × P |
| 5 B—K 3 |

- 4 B—Kt 2

Better than B—B 3, since pressure is likely to be brought upon his K B P, as well as on his weak Q side.

- | |
|------------|
| 6 R—Kt sq |
| 7 Q—K 2 |
| 8 Q R—Q sq |
| 9 K R—B sq |

- | |
|--------------|
| 5 Q—Q 3 |
| 6 Q—K 3 |
| 7 R—Q sq |
| 8 B—R 3 |
| 9 Q R—K B sq |

The preceding play is all more or less forced, naturally, and White has begun to realise the risks he ran in breaking up his position, since all his Pawns are weak, and one at least is in imminent danger of failing. He has, however, a further continuation at his disposal, and plays :

10 P—Q 5
11 P × P

10 P × P
11 Q—B 2

Either this, or Q—Q 2 was forced.

12 B—Q 4 ch

Here comes the influence of the ending. White seeing the accumulation of Black's pieces upon his weaker point, which threatens loss of a Pawn, also the exposed position of his King, and consequent dangers of further loss, desires at least to emerge from the *melée* with equality, and so misses his chance. 12 Q—Q 2, with complete trust in the attack of his advanced Pawn, instead of a consideration of its likely weakness in the ending, would have given him the victory, since if 12 . . , B × P; 13 B × B, R × B; 14 R × R, Q × R; 15 Q × Q, R × Q; 16 P—Q 6, R—B sq; 17 P—Q 7, R—Q sq; 18 K—Kt 2, K—Kt 2; 19 K—B 2, K—B 2; 20 K—K 3, K—K 2; 21 K × P, R × P; 22 R × R ch, K × R; 23 K—K 5, and wins.

13 B—K 5
14 B × B
15 R × R
16 P—Q 6
17 P—Q 7
18 K—Kt sq

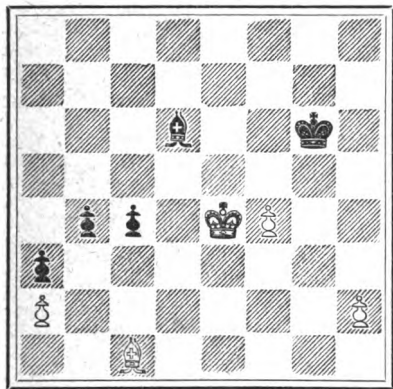
12 K—Kt sq
13 B × P
14 R × B
15 Q × R
16 P—K 6
17 Q—K 5 ch
18 R—Q sq

And there is nothing left but a draw. Instances innumerable might be given of this influence which, from time to time, restricts the dash and attacking propensities of all players, sometimes beneficially may be, but often creating a timidity which is the forerunner of disaster. A player, for example, may have sacrificed a Pawn or two Pawns for the attack, and as the game proceeds has the opportunity of converting the positional advantage thereby gained into material equality; then it is that this subtle influence casts its spell upon him, and in dread of the approaching End-Game he decides to get back his Pawn, perhaps at the cost of giving his opponent excellent prospects of attack. There are times, of course, when its warning must not be disregarded, and it is clear that in exercising a wise discretion, a sound knowledge of the End-Game itself is necessary. Such positions as the following should be well known; who can tell, indeed, the value even of a knowledge of these two, or how many positions might be built up on their foundations, or the beneficial influence they might have upon many an important match game.

No. 1.—How many of our readers would have seen the draw in this position? Black threatens P—Kt 6, with fatal effects. Morphy played 1 B × P! P × B; 2 K—Q 4, afterwards playing K × P, and retiring his K to Q—Kt sq. It can then only be stalemated, either on Q Kt sq or Q R sq.

No. 2.—Here, again, it is not easy to see the win: 1 . . . , P—Kt 4 ch; 2 P × P, P × P ch; 3 K × P, K—K 4, and wins. It would be easy to give further examples, but sufficient has been said to impress upon the student the necessity of giving more attention to this vitally important branch of the game.

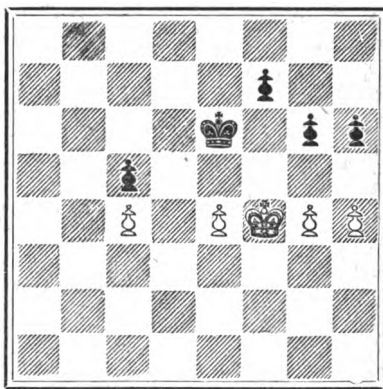
BLACK (LÖWENTHAL).



WHITE (MORPHY).

White to play.

BLACK (WINAWER) TO PLAY.



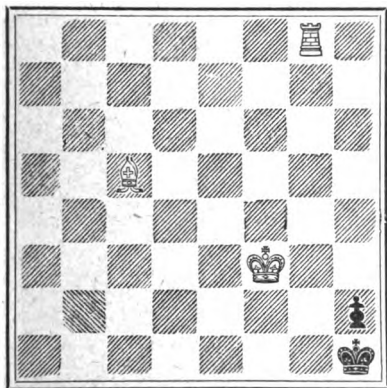
WHITE (LOYD).

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

To encourage the study of End-Games we shall publish each month two selected positions, and give a monthly book prize for the best solutions received not later than the 25th inst. For the best analysis of the appended studies, which are not difficult, we offer a copy of Marshall's *Chess Openings*. Solutions to be addressed Editor *B.C.M.*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds.

No. 1.

BLACK.

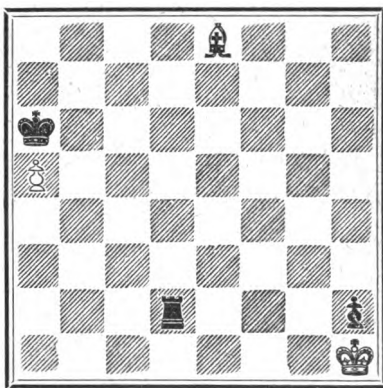


WHITE.

White to play. What result?

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

WILLIAM LEWIS.

THE name of William Lewis is not often heard in the English chess world to-day. We look back to Staunton and Macdonnell, and Philidor overshadows all the previous time. And yet William Lewis held the sceptre of English chess for nearly a quarter of a century, while as teacher and analyst he was acknowledged universally to be without a rival. He stood on the border line between two periods, and it was his privilege to blend into one harmonious system of analysis two opposing schools of chess which had been advocated on the one hand by Philidor, and on the other by the Italian masters of Modena.



WILLIAM LEWIS.

[From a woodcut in Edge's *Paul Morphy*.]

I know of no really satisfactory account in English of the career of this gifted player. The Dictionary of National Biography gives the very barest outline of his life. I have accordingly endeavoured from a variety of sources* to supplement this information and to recall the great services to chess which were performed by Lewis.

William Lewis was born in Birmingham, October 9th, 1787. I have not been able to discover any record of his parentage or early education. When we first hear of him he is a young man of 25 or 30, holding an appointment in a merchant's office in London, who has begun to spend his leisure time in playing chess at the rooms of the London Chess Club at Tom's Coffee House, Cornhill. Here he became a pupil of Sarraff's.

It will, perhaps, not be out of place to take a glance at the position of chess in England at the time. The game had been popular in the upper

classes right through the eighteenth century, and it was due to this popularity among the monied classes that Philidor spent so much time in this country. Under his influence the first English chess club was formed in 1774, making its headquarters at Parsloe's Coffee House, St. James' Street, in the West end. After Philidor's death in 1795, Verdoni, one of

*Specially would I mention an article by the late Von der Lasa in the *Schachzeitung*, February, 1873.

that Parisian Society of Amateurs who published a chess treatise in 1774, came over to England and succeeded to his place as professional to the club. Although Verdoni was sufficiently strong to be able to follow Philidor's example in giving odds to any English player, he does not appear to have possessed so magnetic a personality as his predecessor, and the club dwindled in numbers and importance, finally ceasing to exist about 1825.

Meanwhile, on April 6th, 1807, a new chess club had arisen farther East in the City itself, which took the name of the London Chess Club. Its first president was a Mr. Augustus Hankey, but although the first committee contained men of note such as Sir Astley Cooper, the surgeon, and Sir Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, the club was composed mainly of City men for whom Parsloe's was too far West and too exclusive. Here, soon after the foundation of the club, a schoolmaster, J. H. Sarratt, came to the front as a player of the first rank, who played with a brilliance that had not been seen in England for nearly a hundred years. He discarded the dull Bishop's Opening, which to the disciples of Philidor was the most correct of all openings, and rehabilitated the King's Gambit, and specially the Muzio. But he was more than a mere player; he wrote two treatises on the game, the earlier of which was published in 1808, and published three volumes of translations containing the works of the earlier writers on chess—Damiano, Ruy Lopez, Gianutio, Salvio, and Gustavus Selenus—in 1813 and 1817. These works are not, however, calculated to enhance his renown; they lack unity and bear signs of hasty composition. Lewis refers to this in his preface to his own translation of Carrera where he tells us how Sarratt had distinguished himself in play with Verdoni, but that the latter player only judged Sarratt from his books, and never really realised his great skill as a player. Sarratt was too careless of his reputation to expend quite the same care on his books as on his games.*

Such was the master with whom William Lewis now came into close relations, and from whom he learnt his chess. Already in 1813 he had begun to record his games, and a note-book containing many games played between 1813 and 1840 was given by him to the late von der Lasa in 1858. The majority of these games appeared in the earlier years of the *Chess Players' Chronicle*, but, unfortunately for the historian, the etiquette of the time appears to have discouraged the giving of the names of the players or the date of play. For this reason I very much regret that von der Lasa did not see his way to accede to the wish that I expressed in the *B.C.M.* for March, 1898, that he would make the book accessible to British players. One of the earliest games in this volume is the following Muzio, which has probably never been published in England. Played August 4th, 1816.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
J. H. SARRATT.		W. LEWIS	
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 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5
		5 Castles	5 P×Kt
		6 P—Q 4	

*There is a tradition, for the accuracy of which I will not vouch, that Sarratt once played with the Emperor Napoleon, and, finding himself in the dilemma of spoiling his chess reputation by losing, or of spoiling his reputation as a courtier by winning, he solved the difficulty by drawing every game. In this he showed wisdom, for Napoleon was a bad loser, and skill, for Napoleon was an execrable player.

A weak move, probably played for experiment.

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

If 11 B—Q 3, Castles; 12 B × Kt, P × B; 14 Q × P, Kt—Q 2 with a piece for the two pawns.

- 12 Q—K 2
 13 Kt × Kt 13 P × Kt
 14 B × P 14 Kt—Q 2
 15 Q—Q 2 15 P—K R 3
 16 R (R sq)— 16 Castles Q R

K B sq

- 17 Q—R 5 17 K—Kt sq
 18 B—K 3 18 B—Q Kt 5
 19 P—Q 6 19 Q × P
 20 Q—R 4 20 Kt—Kt 3
 21 Q—Kt 3 21 R (R sq)—

K B sq

..... Better is 21..., Kt × B;

- 22 B—B 7 22 Q—K 2
 23 P—B 4 23 B—Q 3

..... Apparently abandoning the idea of maintaining the piece 23...,

We may see perhaps in the form of the Muzio adopted Sarratt's confidence in his superior skill, and in the preservation of the game Lewis' pride at drawing a game with his master.

The next year saw Lewis' first appearance as a compiler of chess books. A copy of Tiruvengadacharya Shastri's "Essays on Chess adapted to the European Mode of Play" which had been published in Bombay, 1814, was lent him by a friend, Joseph Wood. Lewis embodied the greater portion of the problems in this book in his "Oriental Chess," a collection of 150— for that time—excellent problems, a few of which were the compiler's own. Notwithstanding the fact that Lewis makes ample acknowledgment of his indebtedness to the Bombay work and has placed an "E" against every problem taken from it, there have not been wanting writers who have accused Lewis of making his reputation upon stolen material—a charge which cannot be substantiated. Lewis' book possesses a special interest for the collector from its being one of the first two chess books—and possibly the very first one*—in which the problem diagrams were printed with moveable type.

This same year—1817—Lewis played the first of his two matches with Peter Pratt. Pratt was not a strong player (Lewis gave him the odds, now of the Queen's Rook, now of a Knight in both matches, and beat him), but he was a persistent editor of Philidor, whom he endeavoured to "improve" in many ways. Thus he tried to reform chess nomenclature by

Kt—Q B sq; 24 P—B 5, B—Q R 4;
 25 Q—Q Kt 5, B—K 8 retains it.
 But White by 25 B—Q 5 gains other advantage.

- 24 P—B 5 24 B × P
 25 P × B 25 R—Q 6
 26 Q—B 2 26 R × B
 27 P × Kt 27 R P × P
 28 Q—Q 2

..... 28 B—K 6 is better.

- 28 R—Q 6
 29 Q—B 2 29 R (Bsq)—Q sq
 30 B—B 4 30 B—Q 8
 31 Q—B sq 31 P—K 6
 32 R—B 7

If 32 B × R, P × R ch; 33 K × P, Q—R 5 ch; 34 K—Ktsq, Q—Q 5 ch+.

- 32 Q—B 4
 33 P—Q Kt 4 33 Q—Q 5
 34 B × R 34 P—K 7 dis. ch
 35 K—R sq 35 P × R Q's ch
 36 B × Q 36 P—B 3
 37 P—Q R 3 37 B—Kt 6
 38 Q—B 4 ch 38 Q × Q
 39 R × Q 39 R—Q 8
 40 R—B 2 40 B B 5
 41 K—Kt sq 41 R × B

Drawn game.

*The English edition of 1817 of Montigny's "Stratagems of Chess" disputes the point with the "Oriental Chess."

substituting new names for the pieces, which he thought more appropriate for modern days. We were to have a Minister instead of a Queen, Peers for Rooks, and Commoners for Pawns, and the King was to "closet" where he used to castle. Beside this he tried to reform castling, and other rules, and fought hard for the older English convention that the giver of stalemate lost the game thereby. In one or other of these lost causes he persevered for more than twenty years, and through eight editions of his "Studies of Chess."*

The next two years saw further literary labours. In 1818 Lewis published an edition of Stamma's end-games, which ran to a second edition the following year. In 1819 he translated and edited Greco's games; of this a second edition appeared in 1833, and remained the standard English "Greco" until Professor Hoffman's edition of 1900.

In 1819 Maelzel brought to London the celebrated Automaton Chess Player which Von Kempelen had constructed nearly fifty years before. Maelzel appears to have picked up players to direct the Automaton in each place where he exhibited. There were two qualifications necessary, great skill in play and little bulk in body, for the financial success of the venture depended upon the Automaton winning his games, while the player's quarters inside the machine were very confined. William Lewis directed the Automaton's play for some time, and two of his games played in this way are preserved in his "Fifty Games; No. 43, a Sicilian, is Lewis v. H. Wilson, and No. 50 (also in Walker's "Chess Studies," No. 461) is Lewis v. Williams. Williams also directed the Automaton for some time, but both were succeeded by Mouret, who for six months gave Pawn and move to all comers, only losing six out of three hundred games; fifty of these games were published in a small volume in 1820, and are preserved in Walker's "Chess Studies," an invaluable collection of games played before 1844.

Somewhere about this time, John Cochrane began to play at the London Club. He can barely have been out of his teens when he sprang the Cochrane Gambit on its members. He was a player of rare originality, who was always introducing new lines of play which in the end all proved to be unsound, but, as novelties, were not to be despised. Lewis was easily his superior; he was giving him the Knight in 1820 ("Fifty Games," No. 12. is Lewis v. Cochrane, March 15th, 1820) and Pawn and two when Cochrane left London for India in 1826 (Walker's "Chess Studies," No. 457). Yet it is by no means improbable that Lewis' first leanings to analysis were the result of Cochrane's novelties. By the death of Sarratt somewhere about 1820, Lewis became the undisputed leader of English chess. From this period he styles himself "Teacher of Chess" on his title-pages; Sarratt's title, "Professor of Chess," he never adopted.

1821 saw the posthumous publication of Sarratt's "New Treatise of Chess." The preface only mentions an "unknown friend" as responsible for seeing it through the press. This unknown friend was Lewis, and the whole of the work, from the section on the Muzio to the end, is his work; but with a rare generosity—paralleled by von der Lasa's effacement of his work at the first edition of "Bilguer's Handbuch"—Lewis suppressed himself, and gave the whole credit to his old master.

*For an account of his earliest work, the anonymously published "Theory of Chess," London, 1799, see the *B.C.M.* for September, 1894.

The same year a chess event of greater importance happened. In April, 1821, Lewis and Cochrane visited Paris, and encountered Deschapelles and Labourdonnais in play. At this time Deschapelles was at the height of his fame, while Labourdonnais had not yet surmounted the odds of Pawn and two. Lewis met Deschapelles at the odds of Pawn and move, and of the three games played he won one and drew the other two. Labourdonnais and Cochrane received the odds of Pawn and two, Labourdonnais winning, and Cochrane losing the majority of the games. Labourdonnais also proved himself superior to Cochrane, playing level. Finally Cochrane challenged Deschapelles to play on level terms, Deschapelles laying double stakes to Cochrane's single. Under these terms Cochrane came off without loss of money, which means that he must have won one game in every three. This result would seem incredible if it were not remembered that Deschapelles possessed no book-knowledge of the openings, and almost exclusively played at the odds of Pawn and move, or Pawn and two, and the so-called Game of Pawns in which one player gave his Queen for eight additional pawns. Lewis' games are all preserved in *Chess Studies* (Nos. 421-423). It is interesting to read Lewis' statement: "Des. and myself finished our three games in four hours and we were both slow players." The shortest of the games follows. Played April, 1821.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
LEWIS.		DESCHAPELLES,			
		giving Pawn and move.			
<i>Remove Black K B P.</i>					
1 P—K 4		1 Kt—Q B 3		10 Kt × Kt	10 P × Kt
2 P—Q 4		2 P—K 4		11 Q × P ch	11 K—B sq
3 P—Q 5		3 Kt (B 3)—K 2		12 B—B 4	12 Q—K 2
4 B—K Kt 5		4 Kt—K B 3		13 Castles	13 R—R 3
.....In the second game, Des.					
played the better move, 4., P—Q 3.					
5 B × Kt		5 P × B		14 Q—Kt 3	14 P—B 3
6 Q—R 5 ch		6 Kt—Kt 3		15 Kt—B 3	15 P—Q 3
7 Kt—K B 3		7 Q—K 2		16 R (R sq)—Q sq	16 P—K B 4
..... In the third game Des.					
played here 7..., B—B 4.					
8 P—Q 6		8 Q × P		17 P—K B 4	17 P—Q 4
9 Kt—R 4		9 B—Kt 2		18 B—Kt 3	18 Q P × P
				19 Kt × P	19 P × Kt
				20 P × P dis. ch	20 K—K sq
				21 B—B 7 ch	21 Q × B
				22 R × Q	22 K × R
				23 Q—Kt 3 ch	23 K—K 2
				24 Q—Kt 8	24 B—B sq
				25 Q—Kt 5' ch	25 K—B 2
				26 R—K B sq ch	26 K—K sq
				27 Q—Kt 8	27 Resigns

In 1822 both Cochrane and Lewis published books. But while the former confined himself to a single work, the "Treatise on the Game of Chess" which George Walker praised so highly, Lewis was far busier. There was the new edition of Sarratt's work of 1808, which was another repayment of his indebtedness to his old master, there was his own "Elements on the Game of Chess" (a treatise on the endings), and the translation of Carrera's work to complete the series of translations begun by Sarratt. Such literary activity can have left but little leisure for chess, and the pause that was thus entailed marks as near as maybe the end of the dominion of Philidor's principles in England in their original form.

(To be continued.)

CHESS LITERATURE.

The New Century Chess Book. Jas. Mortimer.

London : Frank Hollins, 7, Great Turnstile, Holborn.

74 pp. Price One Shilling.



HIS is a new and enlarged edition of the handy little pocket volume which Mr. Mortimer first published four years ago. In his preface to the present issue he says: "The most popular of all the Openings is, at the present time, the Queen's Gambit Declined, and its principal rival the Ruy Lopez. These two 'close' games are the natural outcome of the tactics adopted by the 'Modern School,' which prefers safe positions to brilliant combinations." Mr. Mortimer does not approve of this cautious policy, which, from his point of view, deprives the game of its variety, and robs it of its greatest charm. There is no doubt that the great amount of inter-club match play which prevails now-a-days makes for the adoption of "safe tactics." For the guidance of young players, Mr. Mortimer has indicated the variations best calculated to secure an equal game, or superiority, against the Ruy or the Queen's Gambit Declined. He also gives in the appendix some very interesting lines of play in the Giuoco Piano and other Openings. These are the results of analysis or from recent important games. The little brochure contains so much interesting and instructive matter that it will be welcomed by match and tournament players.

Der Schachwettkampf Marshall—Tarrasch. By Dr. Tarrasch.

This excellently printed pamphlet of 62 pages contains the whole of the games of the recent match played at Nuremberg, and we understand that it is published by the Nuremberg Chess Club Committee under the auspices of the German Chess Association. The price, including postage, is 1/7, and copies may be had from the secretary (Tarrasch Club), Cafe Central, Karolinenstrasse, Nuremberg, Germany, or from the publisher, Mr. Edmund Stein, Potsdam. In the introductory chapter, Doctor Tarrasch gives the history of the match, and the conditions under which play was conducted. He also refers to the time-limit—forty moves in first three hours, and fourteen moves in each subsequent hour—and from his remarks we gather that he would have much preferred to play without any time-limit whatever; the argument being that time restriction tend to reduce the artistic quality of the play, and prevents the analytical powers of the contestants having full scope. It is interesting to note that Mr. Marshall generally consumed more time than his opponent. Each game is exhaustively annotated, and critical positions are freely illustrated by diagrams, of which there are twenty-seven in all. We thank Dr. Tarrasch for giving us such an instructive and interesting contribution to the literature of the game so soon after the finish of the contest.

Kent County Chess Association Year Book, 1905-6.—We are indebted to the county hon. secretary, Mr. W. M. Brooke, Pembury Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells, for this interesting pamphlet of 36 pages, which contains full information on all matters connected with the Association. In addition to the particulars of Constitution, Rules, Lists of Affiliated Clubs, Playing conditions for County Championship, and the "County" and "Lewis" Cups, there are full accounts of the Annual Congress, Annual Meeting, and the programme for present session. The Association is flourishing, and the financial surplus is £11 5s. The chief object of the organisation is to foster the founding of chess clubs, and to popularise the game generally in Kent. Members of affiliated clubs can join on payment of an annual subscription of one shilling. The membership now stands at 557. The official organ of the Association is the *Kentish Express*, in which a column is given each week to official notices and general chess news. The *esprit de corps* of the committee of management of the Kent Association is excellent, and worthy of emulation by the executives of other county chess societies.

British Chess Federation Year Book, 1905.—The hon. secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyn's, Redhill, Surrey, issued last month the second Year Book, and a very interesting souvenir it is of the work done by the National Society during 1905. After an article on the origin of the Federation, which concludes with an appeal for the support of every chess player in the British Empire, excellent portraits are given of Mr. H. E. Atkins and Miss Kate B. Finn, the respective winners of the British championships. Next follow: (1) Constitution of the Federation; (2) Report of Second Annual General Meeting; (3) Report for 1905, in the course of which reference is made to (a) rules governing corresponding play, (b) rules for problem tourney, (c) inter-unit correspondence matches, (d) proposed match, *Nederlandsche Schaakbond v. British Federation*, (e) Southport Congress, (f) Congress at Shrewsbury, in August, 1906, (g) Congress fund, (h) General fund. Full acknowledgment is rendered to all who assisted in promoting and carrying through the Southport Congress, and full tabulated records are given of the whole of the play in the various contests. The Congress financial statement shows that the North contributed £153 10s. (half the net cost), and also gave a further donation of £16 6s. 8d. The value of the prizes, apart from the gold medals and the trophies, was £298 17s. 6d. On the income side there was £54 9s. 6d. entrance fees, and £16 18s. od. in money taken at the doors. The total cost of the Congress was £377 17s. 6d. The general fund shows a surplus of £62 7s. 7d., after a contribution of £31 11s. 4d to the Congress account. In reference to future events it is stated that the Shrewsbury Congress will take place from August 13th to 26th, at the Municipal Buildings, and the Municipality is prepared to extend a hearty welcome to players, visitors, and friends. During the time of the Congress, there will be held (August 22nd and 23rd) the annual brilliant Flower Show for which Shrewsbury is famous. Mr. Rees also directs particular attention to the fact that the National Executive has opened a "Shilling Congress Fund," and is issuing collecting books, which will be forwarded on application to any supporter

willing to undertake the duty of collecting. Two hundred of these books will be distributed in Northern Union territory, and we understand that other districts will be equally well served. This system of collecting has been adopted in response to many suggestions from competitors at Hastings and Southport. The *brochure* is also further illustrated with two excellent views of Shrewsbury, (1) the Market Square, and (2) a river scene showing the City School and Pengwern Boat House. In reference to the forthcoming Three-move Problem Tournament, it is stated that entries close January 31st. and the prizes are £5 5s., £3 3s., and £1 1s. The competition is open to the world, but the best problem by a British composer will be awarded a Federation gold medal. Each problem must be accompanied with an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. We also notice that the Federation is prepared to deal promptly with the adjudication of unfinished games on payment of 4s. with each position submitted. This fee is paid to the official adjudicator who makes the award. If any of our readers desire further information respecting the British Chess Federation and its work a letter to Mr. Rees will bring a prompt and courteous reply.

OBITUARY.

During last month we noticed with regret the death reported of Mr. G. B. Fraser, the veteran Dundee player. For some years he had been out of active chess in Scotland, and we have no particulars of his illness. Mr. Fraser at one time held the Scottish Championship. He was very fond of correspondence chess, and some years ago published a small volume of his games. He was a strong analyst, as well as a first-class player, the "Fraser-Mortimer" attack in the "Evans" being partly his invention.

Mr. Simon Lipschutz, a prominent player in American chess circles from 1880 to 1896, died on November 30th, in Hamburg, in which city he had been residing for nearly a year, undergoing treatment for consumption. Mr. Lipschutz was a native of Hungary; he was born at Ungvar, on July 4th, 1863, but emigrated to the United States in his seventeenth year—1880. He learned to play chess in Buda Pesth. On his arrival in New York he soon took a prominent position among the strongest players. In 1885, he won the championship of the United States, and retained the title until 1894, when the honour was secured by Mr. J. W. Showalter. In 1886, Mr. Lipschutz competed in the London tournament of the British Chess Association, in which he finished sixth with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ games. Among the players he defeated in this contest were Zukertort, Burn, Schallopp, and Mackenzie. He also took part in the sixth American international tournament of 1889—a two-round contest—and won sixth prize with the excellent score of $25\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 38. Failing health prevented Mr. Lipschutz competing in the important contests of late years, such, for example, as the Cambridge Spring meeting, of 1904.

We record with deep regret the death of Gustavus C. Reichhelm, of Philadelphia, who died of heart disease on November 30th. Mr. Reichhelm enjoyed a world reputation as player, analyst, writer, and problemist. He learned to play chess when a boy, and in his 22nd year—1861—started a weekly chess article in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, contributing regularly to this journal until 1870. In 1880 he was appointed chess editor of the *Philadelphia Times*, and wrote regularly on chess for this



Mr. G. C. REICHHELM.


paper for nearly a quarter of a century. He was one of the leaders of chess in the State of Pennsylvania, and took an active part in the formation of the Philadelphia Chess Club, which was later succeeded by the now celebrated Franklin Club of that city. During the decade 1860-70, Mr. Reichhelm was very much in evidence as a player, and successfully encountered many of the leading American experts. He was champion of Philadelphia in 1864. In 1866 he played a match with the late Captain Mackenzie; he also played a series of games with the late Jas. Mason. During his chess career Mr. Reichhelm became personally acquainted with every chess master who visited Philadelphia, including Steinitz, Zukertort, Blackburne, Bird, Lasker, and was generally acknowledged by these experts to possess remarkable analytical powers. In this connection we recall the fact that in 1885 Mr.

Reichhelm won first prize in an international problem solving contest with the highest possible record of 134 points. He was an enthusiastic admirer of Paul Morphy, and it has been stated that he possessed the largest collection of Morphy's games in existence. Mr. Reichhelm edited an interesting volume published in 1898, under the title "Chess in Philadelphia," being assisted in the work by Mr. W. P. Shipley.

It is with much regret we have to chronicle the death of Rev. J. F. Moon, who passed away on Saturday, the 9th ult., on just reaching his 72nd year. He had suffered a long and painful illness. He was most enthusiastic in chess matters, and composed some very creditable works. For several years he conducted the chess column in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, which gained quite a reputation for the successful two-move tourneys which he inaugurated and controlled. He will be missed by many to whom he proved to be a sincere friend; he had scholarly attainments, and of his ability he was most modest. The two problems we give elsewhere are fair samples of his ability as a composer.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

HE Subscription for Volume XXVI., 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**—on an early date. Postal Orders to be *crossed* “& Co.”—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* 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 of the *British Chess Magazine* wishes his readers a very Happy and Prosperous Year, and he particularly desires to express his indebtedness to Mr. F. Orrett, of Manchester, through whose kindness the *B.C.M.* sends greeting to all chess players.

Mr. F. J. Lee was due to sail for Trinidad on January 3rd, from Liverpool, for a chess tour in the West Indies, which has been arranged by the Bishop of Trinidad. Chess is very strong in the island, and a team could be raised to meet most English counties, but it needs stimulating, and this, it is hoped, the first visit of an English chess master may accomplish.

The club started recently at Paignton (Devon), played its first match on November 30th, opposing Teignmouth. The players and visitors were entertained to tea by the Paignton president, Mr. E. J. Winter Wood. Score of match:—

TEIGNMOUTH.					PAIGNTON.				
Mr. J. D. Brown	...	...	...	0	Dr. Worsley	...	...	...	I
Major Kelsall	...	...	...	I	Mr. W. Whitechurch	...	...	...	0
Dr. A. Thompson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. W. E. Paige	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Hambly	...	...	...	I	Mr. W. Y. Caistor	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Daw	...	...	...	I	Major Warren	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Hannaford	...	...	...	0	Captain Bayley	...	...	...	I
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The Norfolk and Suffolk Chess Trophy, which takes the form of a handsome silver cup, was subscribed for by chess players in the two counties about three years ago. It is open to any club in the two counties, and is played in two sections, the winners of which play together for possession of the cup for one year. Up to the present the final match has been between Ipswich and Norwich, and the former has been the winner in

each year. In the first year after a draw at Norwich, the Norfolk players failed to play again; and this year after a draw at Ipswich, the Suffolk team played the tie at Norwich on November 30th with the following result:—

IPSWICH.						NORFOLK AND NORWICH.					
Mr. J. E. Curtis	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. A. Crook	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Hamblin	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. R. Adcock	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. S. Tuddenham	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. T. Nicholls	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. F. Vulliamy	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. G. Holmes	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. M. Cook	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. S. Daws	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
3 $\frac{1}{2}$						1 $\frac{1}{2}$					

County Match : Essex v. Hertfordshire.—Played at the City of London Chess Club, November 18th, 1905. Full score:—

ESSEX.						HERTS.					
Dr. S. F. Smith	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Nettleton	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Morgan	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Flear	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. S. Carey	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. T. Stow	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. W. Osler	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. V. Crane	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. W. Markwick	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Watts	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. H. Bonnefin	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Fellows	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. C. Hawks	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. J. Randall	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Cumming	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Schartan	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Barrett	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Toyne	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Cliff	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Hofmeyer	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. G. McKinlay	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. P. Tillett	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. M. Jones	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Roberts	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Gen. H. Bengough	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. F. W. P. Holton	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. I. Taffs	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
8 $\frac{1}{2}$						7 $\frac{1}{2}$					

Southern Counties Union Inter-County Championship.—We append full scores of four matches played in this annual competition. For score of the match Surrey v. Kent see report given in present issue of the big match between these counties.

Played at the City of London Chess Club, on November 25th. Score:—

KENT.						HANTS.					
Mr. O. C. Müller	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Crassweller	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. F. Barlow	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. T. W. Letchworth	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Kenny	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. S. Flower	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Sturton	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. R. Neve	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Prichard	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Penwill	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. Eastwood	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Cosser	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. W. E. Evill	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Wood	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Martyn Jenkins	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Storr Best	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. S. H. H. Wassell	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. H. Barclay	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. G. Stark	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. F. Dray	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. A. T. Richardson	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
9 $\frac{1}{2}$						6 $\frac{1}{2}$					

Played at Brighton, on November 25th. Score :—

SURREY.					SUSSEX.				
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. G. Reed	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Curnock	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. V. Wilson	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Teitjen	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Butler	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Howell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. A. Bowley	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. M. Norman	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. F. Alexander	...	...	...	1	Mr. N. E. Hill	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Childs	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Andrews	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Sisley	...	...	...	0	Mr. Castle Leaver	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. T. Dickenson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Field	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. B. Pigg	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. J. A. Wade	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Ward	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Creevy	...	...	...	0
Mr. L. A. Margetts	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Ashby	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. W. Morris	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Wretts Smith	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Storr Best	...	...	...	1
11					5				

Played at Bath, on November 25th. Score :—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.					WILTSHIRE.				
Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Rumboll	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. A. Plaister	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. G. Wright	...	...	...	*1	Mr. J. C. Plaister	...	...	...	*0
Mr. F. H. Chubb	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. S. May	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Barnes	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Schomberg	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. B. N. Adams	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Pinkerton	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. E. Stainer	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. J. Woodrow	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Morrow	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Fear Hill	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. R. Rickman	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Crompton	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Byrnes	...	...	...	1	Rev. E. Wells	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. L. Daniell	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Beaven	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. A. Moretti	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Wells	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Wells	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Watson	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Taylor	...	...	...	0	Dr. Ward	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. C. Harding	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. E. Redman	...	...	...	0
12					4				

* Adjudicated

Played at Exeter, on December 16th. Score :—

DEVON.					SOMERSET.				
Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. C. Moore	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Tracey	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Parsons	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. C. F. Bolland	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. W. Jeffery	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. B. Allison	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. J. Barton	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. W. Lane	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. W. Rickeard	...	...	...	0	Rev. W. H. Cockett	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. S. Owen	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Lock	...	...	...	0
Rev. H. Brumridge	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. T. Knight	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	...	...	...	‡	Mr. G. F. Spencer	...	...	...	‡
Mr. H. J. Stretton	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Harden	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Fisher	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. G. Hartwell	...	...	...	0
Mr. Ellison Pearse	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Sanders	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Collins	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	...	*1	Mr. L. C. Seymour	...	...	...	*0
8½					5½				

‡ To be adjudicated. * By default.

Metropolitan Counties Triangular Contest : Surrey, Essex, and Kent.
50 players a side.—The first match of the season in this annual contest was played in London, on December 16th, at the Mecca Café, Chancery Lane, W.C. The opponents were Surrey and Kent, both counties being practically at full strength. A very interesting match resulted in Kent winning by 6 points. The scores at the first sixteen boards counted in the Southern Union Counties Championship, the honours going to Surrey, with $9\frac{1}{2}$ games to $6\frac{1}{2}$. It was on the last twenty boards that Kent did best, making 14 points to their opponents 6. These triangular matches started in 1904. Last year, Kent won the rubber. Full score:—

KENT.										SURREY.									
Mr. O. C. Müller ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. Herbert Jacobs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. L. Raymond ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. H. Lorch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Chapman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Guest ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. J. Curnock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. C. Bundock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Anger (sub.) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. B. Dixon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. A. Felce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. Dunstan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Cresswell ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. L. P. Rees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. F. B. Jones ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Howell ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Aston ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. P. R. Allingham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. S. Connan...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. F. Alexander ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. J. Sturton ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. C. Childs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. J. Prichard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. B. Pigg ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr J. H. Eastwood ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. F. Cornwall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. C. Sturton...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. R. Allingham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miss Finn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. C. Griffiths ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. C. Griffith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. T. Dickenson ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. R. Ropes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Ward...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. F. Corke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. W. Liversage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. M. Brooke ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. P. Plummer ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. D. W. Earle ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. L. A. Margetis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mrs. Anderson ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. P. C. Layzell ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miss Elvis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. D. Morton...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. F. Dray ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. Howard ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. W. Cedervall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. S. Fazan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. L. L. W. Peuson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. P. W. Baxter ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. S. Baylis...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. H. Wood...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. B. Hodges...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. K. Harley ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hon. V. A. Parnell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. Gossett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. Read ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. H. Saunders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. Iawson ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. E. Bruges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. F. Barlow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. E. Ridgway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. Hanson ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. W. Piercey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. A. Detmold ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. C. O'Neil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Paice ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Lovejoy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. W. Dunn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Hadland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. T. Osborne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. A. Klein ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. Whicker ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. L. Brett ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Packman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Hall ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Capt. McCanlis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. L. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. P. Lees ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. W. Bull ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. H. Wiles ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. Levy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. L. Curling...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. F. Coe ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. M. Rayner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. Groome ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Gillett ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Adams ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. W. Short ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. W. Tricker...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mr. B. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Maunder	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Yeates	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. T. D. Fillingham	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. P. Wilkinson	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. C. L. Wratten	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>						<hr/>					
27						23					

The *New Orleans Times Democrat*, of December 3rd, contains a very interesting report of the speeches which took place at a dinner given by the Manhattan Club, to celebrate its victory in the cable match against the Berlin Chess Association. Among those present were Professor Isaac L. Rice, Doctor Lasker, and Mr. James McConnell, Senr., of New Orleans. Our contemporary says :—

Professor Rice, who was the German umpire during the cable match, called attention to the need of a strong national organization to work in unison with a proposed international confederation for the purpose of promoting championship matches and tournaments, and agreeing upon regulations under which these might be satisfactorily contested. The speaker stated he stood ready to liberally support any such movement, and incidentally expressed the hope that it might lead to an annual contest for the championship of the world.

Dr. Lasker also spoke, and declared he would hail such an organization as outlined by Professor Rice with the greatest pleasure, and would be prepared to accept its decisions "without question." The champion alluded feelingly to Harry N. Pillsbury, the American champion, now absent in Bermuda, and toasted Marshall—from which it was evident that any friction provoked by the championship match negotiations, a year ago, had disappeared.

Mr. Marshall offered his congratulations to the winning cable team, and said the victory was most timely, coming after his own recent fiasco at Nuremberg, and would tend to make Germans entertain greater respect for chess as played in America.

Mr. McConnell, in the course of an excellent speech, reminiscent of his experiences of Paul Morphy, declared that after playing chess for nearly half a century, including personal play with practically every great master of the game famous during that period, he had long since reached the conclusion that not one possessed the remarkable intuitive grasp of the possibilities of the game that Morphy displayed. While he undoubtedly possessed a memory of wonderful power, and so practically never forgot whatever he deemed worth remembering in relation to the game, whether moves, openings, defences, or even whole games, yet it was this faculty of instant intuitive appreciation of all, or practically all, that lay in a given position at chess that most markedly distinguished and differentiated the greatest American master. In illustration of this point, Mr. McConnell related an anecdote of his first meeting with Morphy in the forties, when the latter was a lad of about twelve years old. Mr. McConnell, even at that time, was one of the leading players of New Orleans, and having heard much from Mr. Ernest Morphy, Mr. Eugene Rousseau, and other local chessists of the strength of "the little Paul," he determined to take no risks in the game nor to treat his young adversary with any lightness. After a long struggle, by a rather neat combination of his own (as he thought), Mr.

McConnell had succeeded in winning a clear piece, when suddenly, in more minutely examining the position, he discovered that, by a most recondite line of play, some seven or eight moves deep, following a move with which he was obliged to conclude his combination, his youthful adversary might turn seeming defeat into victory. Somewhat disconcerted he, however, succeeded in concealing his emotion over the discovery, and thinking that it was almost impossible that so young a player as his antagonist could have penetrated so deeply into the position, he proceeded, with seeming unconcern, to make his move. Imagine his consternation when, almost before his hand had quitted his piece, his young opponent not only instantly made the *coup juste* in reply, but followed it up with the whole series of winning moves without the slightest hesitation.

Chess in Scotland.—“Richardson” Cup Tourney (senior trophy, teams of five a-side). The first round has been completed as below, and the four winning clubs pass into the second round, Glasgow meeting the Edinburgh Working Men’s C.C., and “Burns” meeting the Athenæum C.C. The four clubs defeated in the first round are also drawn against one another, to decide, on the “knock-out” principle, which of them has to retire next year from the senior contest, to make way for this year’s winner of the junior trophy (“Spens” Cup).

First round “Richardson” Cup.

Played at Stirling, 2nd December:—

ATHENÆUM C.C. (GLASGOW).						STIRLING C.C.					
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	*	Mr. J. Harvey	...	...	...	...	*
Mr. P. C. Johnson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. Lupton	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	...	*	Mr. A. U. Gray	...	...	...	...	*
Mr. J. Jones	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. A. M. Lupton	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. R. H. Blane	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. W. Coster	...	...	...	...	O
<hr/>						<hr/>					
$2\frac{1}{2}$						$\frac{1}{2}$					

* These two games were unfinished, but on consideration of the positions, Stirling resigned the match, Athenæum only requiring a draw in one of the games to decide the match.

Played at Glasgow C.C., 2nd December:—

EDINBURGH C.C.						GLASGOW C.C.					
Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. J. M. Thoms	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. John Crum	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>						<hr/>					
$2\frac{1}{2}$						$2\frac{1}{2}$					

Owing to this match being drawn, it had to be re-played at Edinburgh C.C., on 16th December, when Glasgow won:—

GLASGOW C.C.						EDINBURGH C.C.					
Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. H. J. M. Thoms	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. R. A. S. Rankine	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. John Crum	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	O
r. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	I
<hr/>						<hr/>					
3						2					

Played at Dundee, 9th December:—

"BURNS" C.C. (GLASGOW).					DUNDEE C.C.				
Mr. J. Russell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Spankie	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. B. Heath	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Murray, Junr.	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Moir	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Brown	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Dailly	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Birch, Junr.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Martyn	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
4					1				

Played at Edinburgh, 9th December:—

EDINBURGH WORKING MEN'S C.C.					QUEEN'S PARK C.C. (GLASGOW).				
Mr. W. Birrell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Forrester	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Cruickshanks, Junr.	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. F. Sinclair	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Jordan	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Macdonald	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Cruickshanks	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Nichol	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Boyd	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. R. Pitt	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$				

In the first round of the "Spens" Cup Tourney, Falkirk defeated Bowhill (Fife) by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, Helensburgh defeated Townhill (Dunfermline) by 4 to 1. The final result of the tie between Gourrock and Kely is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Gourrock. We understand that Motherwell has "scratched" to Stirling Unionists, and Portobello to Aberdeen. In the second round Falkirk has defeated Glasgow Bohemians by 3 to 2, and Glasgow Central has defeated the Ladies' Chess Association by 5 to 0.

On Friday, 1st December, Glasgow C.C. defeated a combined team from the Athenæum and Queen's Park C.C., by 14 to 5, in an ordinary club match.

The Scottish Ladies' Chess Association.—At the annual general meeting it was resolved that two distinct competitions be held this season for the "Cranston" Trophy and the Medal of the Scottish Chess Association, and that each member residing in the Edinburgh district should play one game with every other competitor in the same district; a similar contest taking place in the Glasgow and Stirling district; the winner of most games in each district to play a deciding match of three games to determine the winner of the trophy or medal. The "Cranston" Trophy can only be held by the winner for one year. The medal becomes the absolute property of the winner. Dr. Knight has issued a list of members of the Association, along with a copy of the constitution and rules; also a pamphlet, for the use of the ladies, showing a few standard "Chess Openings for Beginners."

Glasgow v. "Burns" C.C.—Inter-club match played at "Burns" C.C., Glasgow, on Monday, 11th December:—

GLASGOW C.C.					"BURNS" C.C.				
Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Russell	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. McGrouther	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Birch, Junr.	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Brown	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Macdonald	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Lacaille	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Scott	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. M. Brodie	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Young	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Thompson	...	...	...	0

Played at the Inns of Court Hotel, November 27th, 1905. Score:—

METROPOLITAN.					HAMPSTEAD.				
Mr. C. E. Tattersall	...	...	...	*1	Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. S. Howell	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. C. Griffith	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. O. Jones	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Mahood	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mortimer	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Morgan	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. G. Sergeant	...	...	...	*½	Mr. P. II. Coldwell	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. MacBean	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. S. Stamford	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Gattie	...	...	...	*0	Mr. F. A. Eve	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Cornwall	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. White	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. J. Allnutt	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. E. Bonwick	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Stow	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Busvine	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Beamish	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. Miller	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. II. North	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. I. Prichard	...	...	...	*1	Mr. M. Copland	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Heron	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Martin	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. St. John Gore	...	...	...	½	Mr. D. Mackay	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. Bailey	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M. Cochrane	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Goulding Brown	...	...	...	½	Mr. L. James	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	*0	Mr. W. W. Brougham	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. S. Breese	...	...	...	*½	Mr. G. R. Sloper	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. O. Manning	...	...	...	½	Mr. D. C. Griffith	...	...	...	½
11½					8½				

GAME No. 2,666.

Played on Board No. 2 in the London Chess League match between the Hampstead and Metropolitan Chess Clubs. Time limit: 24 moves an hour.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. C. S. HOWELL, Metropolitan.	Mr. R. C. GRIFFITH, Hampstead.
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 3
7 B × Kt ch	7 P × B
8 P—Q 4	8 P × P
9 Q × P	

Played by Gunston against Howell himself in the last cable match.

9 Castles	9 B—K 3
10 Kt—B 3	

.....Not at all a good square for this Bishop, and almost certain to be a waste move.

11 P—Q Kt 3	11 Kt—Q 2
12 B—Kt 2	12 P—B 3

.....Again weak. B—B 3 is imperative. Black's choice of moves is very limited after this.

13 Q—Q 2	13 Kt—K 4
14 Kt—Q 4	14 B—Q 2
15 P—K B 4	15 Kt—Kt 3
16 Kt—B 5	16 R—K sq
17 Kt—K 2	17 B—K B sq
18 Q Kt—Kt 3	18 Q—B sq
19 P—Q B 4	

A more attacking move such as P—K R 4, as suggested by Mr. Howell on the completion of the game, would have been more embarrassing to Black.

19 P—Q R 4	
20 Q R—Q sq	20 P—R 5
21 P—Kt 4	

Why take any notice? Much better to have gone on with his attack.

21 P—R 6	
22 B—B sq	22 R—R 5
23 Q—B 3	23 Q—Kt 2
24 P—B 5	

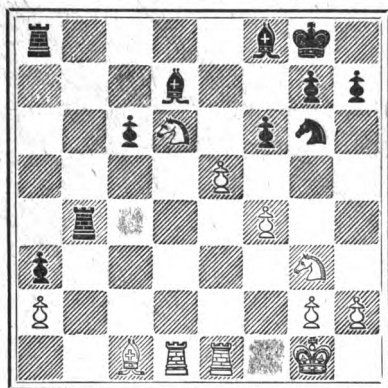
The time limit best explains this move.

- 24 Q × P
25 R × Q
26 P × P
27 Kt × P
28 P—K 5
- 24 Q × P
25 R × Q
26 P × P
27 R—R sq

Position after White's 28th move :—

P—K 5.

BLACK (MR. GRIFFITH).



WHITE (MR. HOWELL).

28 B—Kt 5

.....To dislodge the Rook from the back line, and after placing his own Rook there to retake White's dangerous advanced Pawn, as in the text. See diagram.

- 29 R—Q 3
30 K—B 2
31 P × P
32 R × Kt
33 P—R 3
34 K—K 3
- 29 R—Kt 8
30 P × P
31 Kt × P
32 R × B
33 R—B 7 ch

This certainly loses, but Kt—K 2 or K—Kt sq are both unsatisfactory.

- 35 K—B 4
36 Kt(Kt3)—K4
37 K—B 3
38 K—B 4
- 34 R × Kt P
35 B × P
36 R—Kt 5 ch
37 R—Kt 3
38 R—Kt 5 ch

.....To gain time.

- 39 K—B 3
40 K—B 4
41 Kt—K B 5
42 K × B
43 R—Q 7
44 K—B 3
45 Resigns
- 39 R—Kt 3
40 B—Kt 7
41 B × Kt
42 R—Kt 7
43 R × P
44 R—R 8

Played at City of London Chess Club, December 12th, 1905 :—

WEST LONDON C.C.

Mr. R. P. Michell...	...	...	...	...	1/2
Mr. W. H. Regan...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Nicholls	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Rosenbaum	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. J. Brooks	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Snowdon	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. Paul	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. G. Macgregor	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. L. Illingworth	...	...	...	...	1/2
Ma. C. E. Ford	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. C. R. Whitham	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Eastman	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Church	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. T. Dann	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Frost	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Cusdin	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. F. W. Herbert	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. D. Smith	...	...	...	...	0

INSURANCE C.C.

Mr. G. W. Richmond	...	...	...	...	1/2
Mr. C. J. Woon	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Hammond	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Turnbull	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. A. Percival	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Tooke	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. H. Blacklock	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. A. Klein	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. L. Davis	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. R. Hume	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. G. Glover	...	...	...	...	1/2
Mr. D. S. Anderson	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. G. C. Lambert	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. B. Barrett	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. L. Owen	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Walters	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Hitchcox	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Walthew	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. R. P. Bovey	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Robards	...	...	...	...	1

10

10

* By default.

BRIXTON.

Mr. R. C. S. Walker	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. C. Griffiths	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Stephens	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. W. Phillips	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. Vincent	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Gooding	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Baylis	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. Newark	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. Dixon	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. C. Newton	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. J. Curtis	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. F. Baker	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. J. Belcher	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Brodie	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Brigg	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Neville	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Titley	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. S. Benge	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. H. Skerrett	...	...	...	...	1

11½

BOHEMIANS.

Mr. H. W. Shoosmith	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Shartan	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Reichart	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Wretts Smith	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. S. Mitchell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Bussell	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. H. Johnson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. S. Walsh	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Wood	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. O. Jackson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. C. Squire	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. H. Benley	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. F. Battersley	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. K. H. Mitchell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Smith	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. F. Campbell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Scamp	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Joslyne	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Franks	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Harvey Lowe	...	...	...	...	0

8½

The latest scores in the City of London Chess Club's championship is as follows:—Mr. C. J. Woon, 2 out of 7; Mr. H. S. Barlow, 4 out of 7; Dr. S. F. Smith, 4½ out of 6; Mr. H. W. Showsmith, 3½ out of 8; Mr. P. Healey, 3½ out of 5; Mr. C. H. Lorch, 3½ out of 7; Mr. G. E. Wainwright, 3 out of 7; Mr. W. Ward, 6 out of 7; Mr. R. P. Michell, 3½ out of 7; Mr. C. Hammond, 3 out of 7; Mr. P. W. Sergeant, 0 out of 7; Mr. A. Curnoch, 4 out of 7; Mr. E. G. Sergeant, 4 out of 6; Mr. Herbert Jacobs, 2½ out of 6.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The two following fine games were played at Southport, in the British Championship Tournament, 1905:—

GAME No 2,667.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN (London).

Mr. W. WARD (London).

1 P—K 4	1 P—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 B—Kt 5

.....This line of play, including the exchange which follows, is not beneficial to Black.

7 P—K R 3	7 Q B × Kt
8 Kt × B	8 P—K 3
9 Castles	9 K Kt—K 2
10 P—Q B 3	10 Castles
11 B—K 3	11 Q R—B sq
12 Q—Q 2	12 P—Kt 3
13 Q R—Q sq	13 P—Q 4

14 B—R 6

Foreseeing the pressure which Black gets upon the centre, White judiciously decides to get rid of the Black Bishop.

15 B × B 14 P—Q 5

16 P—Q B 4 15 K × B

17 P—K Kt 4 16 P—K 4

Not only preventing P—K B 4, but preparing a strong K side attack.

18 Kt—Kt 3 17 P—K R 3

19 P—K R 4 18 P—K B 3

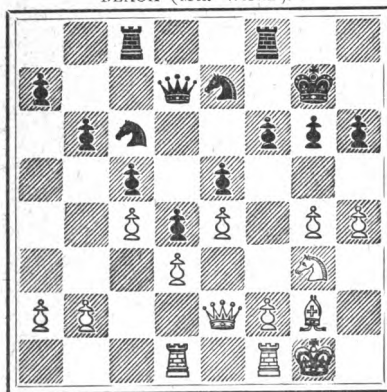
Here P—K B 4 seems better. The text move is slightly risky.

20 Q—K 2 19 Q—Q 2

Position after White's 20th move:—

Q—K 2.

BLACK (MR. WARD).



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE).

B—R 3 might be considered. This, followed by K—R 2 and P—K B 4, appears to give White good chances of attack.

20 Kt—Q sq

.....An excellent move, going for White's weak spot K B 5. This appears to wrest the attack from White.

21 Q—B 3 21 Kt—K 3
 22 Kt—K 2 22 Kt—B 3
 23 P—Kt 3 23 P—K Kt 4
 24 Kt—Kt 3 24 Kt—B 5

25 Kt—B 5 ch 25 K—R 2
 26 R—Q 2 26 Kt—K 2
 27 P—R 5 27 K R—Q sq
 28 R—Kt sq 28 P—Q R 3
 29 Q—Q sq

As there is now no prospect of a King's side attack both players prepare to advance on the Q side and in this Black's chances appear slightly better.

30 B—B 3 29 P—Kt 4
 31 R(Q2)—K t2 30 R—Q Kt sq
 32 P × P 31 R—Kt 3

.....We think Mr. Blackburne unnecessarily weakened his position by this exchange. He appears to have nothing better than to wait for Black to exchange.

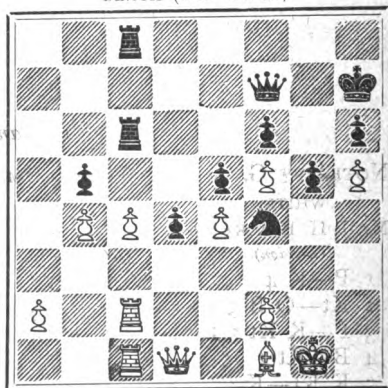
33 R—B 2 32 P × P
 34 R(Kt)—B sq 33 R—Q B sq
 35 B—K 2 34 R(Kt 3)—B 3
 36 B—B sq 35 Q—R 2
 36 Kt × Kt

.....This exchange should, we think, have been made by White. After the text move the resulting Pawn formation helps Black.

37 Kt P × Kt 37 Q—K B 2
 38 P—Kt 4 38 P—B 5
 39 P × P

Position after White's 39th move:—
 P × P.

BLACK (MR. WARD).



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE).

39 P—Q 6

.....A fine move which compels White to give up a piece as in the text or very quickly lose. Having regard to White's sacrifice it appears that the simpler 39...; P×P should have been played, after which there can be little doubt that Black would have won.

40 B×P 40 R—Q sq
41 P×P
Highly ingenious, giving him good drawing chances. Of course, if R—Q 2 Black would play Q—Q 2 or R—Q sq.

42 Q×R 41 R×R
43 P—Kt 6 42 R×B
44 R—Q sq 43 R—Q 2
45 Q—B 8 44 R—Kt 2
Threatening R—Q 7 if the Pawn be taken.

46 K—B sq
47 R—B sq

Threatening Q×R, winning.

47 R—K 2

.....The only correct reply. If Kt—Kt 4 White would win by 48 P—R 4, Kt—Q 3; 49 Q×R, and wins with the Pawns after winning the Black Q.

48 R—B 7 48 Kt—Kt 4
49 R×R 49 Q×R
50 P—Kt 7 50 Q—Q 3

.....Forcing the draw. A most interesting finish to a remarkably interesting game.

51 P Queens 51 Q—Q 8 ch
52 K—Kt 2 52 Q—Kt 5 ch
Drawn.

GAME No. 2,668.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
W. H. GUNSTON G. E. WAINWRIGHT
(*Cambridge.*) (*London.*)

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 6 P×B
7 P—Q 4 7 Kt—Q 2
8 Q Kt—Q 2 8 P—K B 3
9 Kt—B 4 9 B—K 2
10 Kt—Q R 5 10 Kt—Kt sq
11 Q—Q 3 11 B—K 3
12 R—Q sq 12 Castles
13 Q—B 3

The attack is played extremely well by White, who forces the gain of a Pawn in clever fashion.

14 P—Q 5 13 Q—K sq
15 Q—Kt 3 14 B—Q 2

Threatening Q—Kt 7 in addition to the discovered check.

15 B—B sq
16 P×P dis. ch 16 K—R sq
17 Q—B 3 17 P—K B 4

.....Although he has lost a Pawn, Black has excellent attacking possibilities, whilst White is handicapped in having to protect his advanced Pawn.

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

.....Infinitely better than B×P in which case White would be able to play R—Q 2 and Q R—Q B sq, with a strong Q side game.

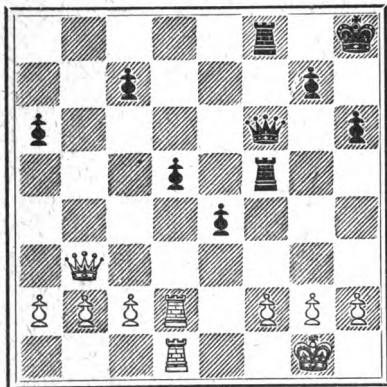
23 Kt—R 4 23 Kt×P
24 Kt×B 24 R×Kt
25 Kt×Kt 25 Q×Kt
26 R—Q 2 26 Q R—K B sq

- 27 Q—Q Kt 3 27 P—K 5
 28 Q R—K sq 28 P—Q 4
 29 R(K sq)—Qsq 29 Q—K B 3

Position after Black's 29th move :—

Q—K B 3.

BLACK (MR. WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (MR. GUNSTON).

.....Ingenious and correct.
 White does not play R x Q P on
 account of the reply R x R ; 20 Q x R,
 Q x P ch and mates.

- 30 Q—Q B 3 30 R x P

.....We think Black might
 better have preserved his advantage
 by Q—Kt 4.

- 31 Q x Q 31 R (B 7) x Q
 32 R x P 32 K—Kt sq
 33 R—Q 8 33 P—K 6
 34 R x R ch 34 R x R

... ..If K x R White would
 draw at once by R—K B sq.

- 35 R—K B sq 35 R—Q sq
 36 R—K sq 36 R—Q 7
 37 R x P 37 R x Q B P
 38 R—Q Kt 3 38 K—B 2
 39 P—K R 3

White might have forced an equal
 game at once by R—B 3 ch and
 R—B 2.

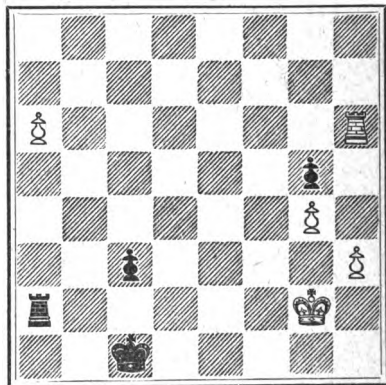
- o K—R 2 39 K—K 3
 40 P—Q R 4
 41 K—Kt 3 41 P—R 5
 42 R—Kt 7 42 K—Q 3
 43 P—Q R 3 43 K—Q 4

- 44 K—B 3 44 K—Q 5
 45 P—K Kt 4 45 P—K Kt 4
 46 R—Kt 4 ch 46 R—B 5
 47 R—Kt 8 47 K—Q 6
 48 P—Kt 3 48 R—B 5 ch
 49 K Kt 2 49 P x P
 50 R x P ch 50 K—B 7
 51 R—Kt 5 51 K—B 6
 52 R—Kt 7 52 P—Q B 4
 53 R—Kt 6 53 P—B 5
 54 P—Q R 4 54 K—Q 6
 55 P—R 5 55 P—B 6
 56 R—Q 6 ch 56 K—K 7
 57 R—K 6 ch 57 K—Q 7
 58 R—Q 6 ch 58 K—B 8
 59 R x P 59 R—R 5
 60 P—R 6 60 R—R 7 ch

Position after Black's 60th move :—

R—R 7 ch.

BLACK (MR. WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (MR. GUNSTON).

- 61 K—Kt 3

61, K—B 3 would have drawn,
 though the play is very difficult. It is
 impossible to supply an exhaustive
 analysis, but the following is a likely
 variation :—61 K—B 3, P—B 7 ; 62
 K—K 2, R—R 5 (if K—Kt 8 ; 63 R
 —Kt 6 ch, R—Kt 2 ; 64 R x R ch,
 &c.) ; 63 R—Q B 5, R—K 4 ch ; 64
 K—Q 3, K—Q 8 ; 65 P—R 7, R—R
 4 ; 66 R x P, and draws at least, for if
 black win the Rook the Pawn Queens.

- 61 P—B 7
 62 R—Q Kt 6 62 R—R 8

.....An excellent move which gives a pretty win.

63 R—Q 6 63 K—Kt 7
64 R—Kt 6 ch 64 K—B 6

65 R—B 6 ch 65 K—Q 6
66 R—Q 6 ch 66 K—K 6
67 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,669

Played in the recent match by correspondence between Lancashire and Durham.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. T. P. JONES. Mr. G. MILLS PALMER.
South Shields. *(Manchester).*

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

.....A move which leads naturally to simplicity, but it is doubtful whether Black can well afford to give up his K B for the adverse Q Kt, yet if he does not do so he must eventually lose valuable time in retreating.

4 P×P 4 Q×P
5 Kt—K B 3 5 Q Kt—B 3
.....P—Q B 4 might also have been played.
6 B—Q 3 6 K Kt—K 2

.....Of course, Black dare not take the Q P, e.g., if 6..., Kt×P; 7 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 8, B—Kt 5 ch, winning the Q.

7 Castles 7 Q—Q sq

.....Now comes the election between exchanging B for Kt, and strengthening White's centre or retreating.

8 Kt—K 4 8 Kt—K B 4
9 P—Q Kt 3

An obvious blunder—P—Q B 3 was necessary.

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

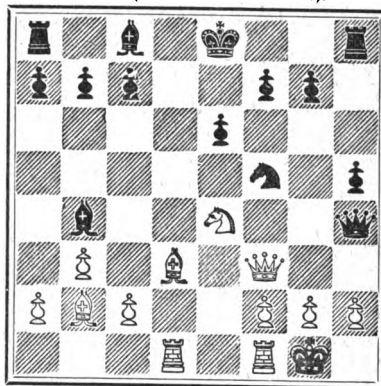
.....A very hazardous course. We presume Black was afraid to Castle on account of some such manoeuvre as 12 Kt—B 6 ch, P×Kt. When if he have nothing better White can at least recover the piece by Q—Kt 4 ch. His best plan probably was B—K 2, followed by Castles.

12 Q R—Q sq 12 Q—R 5

Position after Black's 12th move :—

Q—R 5.

BLACK (MR. G. M. PALMER).



WHITE (MR. T. P. JONES).

13 Kt—B 6 ch

A clever sacrifice which secures White the advantage.

13 P×Kt
14 B×Kt 14 B—Q 3

.....If 14..., P×B; 15 R—Q 4 wins back the piece with an easily won game.

15 P—K Kt 3 15 Q—K Kt 4
16 B—K 4 16 P—K 4
17 B×Q Kt P 17 B—K Kt 5
18 Q—Q B 6 ch 18 B—Q 2
19 Q—Q R 6 19 Q R—Q sq

.....P—R 5 does not appear to give him any more chance, as after 20 B×R, P×P; 21 R P×P, seems to leave White a perfectly safe game, since if B—B 4, 22 Q—Q 3! and if Q—R 4, 22 R—K sq!

- | | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| 20 R × B | 20 P × R | 22 B—Q R 3 | 22 Q—K 3 |
| 21 Q × Q P | 21 Q—K B 4 | 23 Q—Q B 5 | 23 P—K B 4 |
| If B—Kt 4, 22 Q—Kt 4, | | 24 R—Q sq | 24 P—K R 5 |
| B × R; 23 B—B 6 ch, R—Q 2; 24 | | 25 R—Q 6 | 26 Resigns. |
| B—R 3! P—B 4; 25 Q—Kt 8 ch, Q | | If Q—K 2, 26 R—K R 6 | |
| —Q sq; 26 Q × P ch, and mates next | | wins at once. A very cleverly con- | |
| move. | | ducted attack. | |

GAME No. 2,670.

Fifth game of the match. ———

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. Dr. TARRASCH.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—Q B 3

One of Marshall's idiosyncrasies,
but not likely to supersede the usual
P—Q B 4.

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

..... Black now assumes the
attack, a result due entirely to White's
indifferent opening; this Pawn is badly
wanted at Q B 4, as besides the pres-
sure it would maintain, White would
presently have some scope for his Q R.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 9 P—Q Kt 3 | 9 Q—B 2 |
| 10 P—K R 3 | 10 Castles |
| 11 B—Kt 2 | 11 P × P |
| 12 P × P | 12 Q—Kt 3 |
| 13 B × Kt | 13 Q × B |

..... Much better than P ×
B, as the open Q B file gives favourable
opportunities for an attack on White's
weak Q B P.

- 14 Q—Q 3 14 Q R—B sq

..... Threatening B—Kt 5,
winning at least a Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 Q R—B sq | 15 B—B 5 |
| 16 Q R—K sq | 16 P—Q R 3 |
| 17 P—Q R 4 | 17 R—B 2 |

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 18 R—K 2 | 18 R—Q Kt sq |
| 19 P—K Kt 3 | 19 B—Q 3 |
| 20 P—B 4 | |

Kt—Q sq, followed by Kt—K 3, and
an attempt at attack on the K side
appears to give him better chances.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 20 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 21 P × P | 21 P × P |
| 22 R—Q R sq | 22 P—Kt 5 |
| 23 Kt—Q sq | 23 R—R sq |
| 24 R × R ch | 24 Q × R |
| 25 P—B 4 | |

An error of judgment, to which may
be attributed the loss of the game.
Kt—K 3 instead appears to hold the
game together, since if 25 . . , Q—R 7;
26 B—B sq, Q—R 8; 27 R—K sq, &c.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| | 25 P × P <i>e.p.</i> |
| 26 Kt × P | 26 R—Kt 2 |
| 27 Kt—R 4 | 27 Q—Kt sq |
| 28 R—K 3 | 28 Kt—K 5 |
| 29 K—Kt 2 | 29 P—B 4 |
| 30 R—B 3 | 30 P—R 3 |
| 31 P—R 4 | 31 K—R 2 |
| 32 R—K 3 | 32 Q—Q B sq |
| 33 R—K 2 | 33 Q—K sq |
| 34 Kt—B 5 | |

Ingenious, but not quite sound, as
his opponent sufficiently demonstrates;
but in any event his position promises
little, as the Black Kt is so powerfully
posted; there is a threat of P—K Kt
4, so the White P at Q Kt 3 is hopelessly
weak.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 34 B × Kt |
| 35 P × B | 35 Kt × B P |
| 36 Q × P ch | 36 P × Q |

37 R×Q	37 R×P		41 K—Kt 3
38 B—Q 4	38 Kt—K 5	42 R—Q 8	42 Kt—K 5
39 K—R 2	39 R—Q 6	43 P—R 5 ch	43 K×P
.....If 39..., R×P; 40 R×Kt.		44 B×P	44 K—Kt 5
40 B—K 5	40 Kt×P	45 R—K Kt 8	45 R—R 6 ch
41 R—K B 8		46 K—Kt 2	46 R—Kt 6 ch
If R—K 7, Kt—R 4.		47 K—B sq	47 K—B 6
		48 K—K sq	48 R—Kt 8 mate

We take from the *Hereford Times* the score and notes of the two following games, which were played in the Ostend Tournament.

GAME No. 2,671.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

WHITE. Herr ALAPIN.	BLACK. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.
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	

We have frequently opined that this is the best continuation.

5 P×P	4 Kt—K B 3
6 Kt—K B 3	5 Kt×K P

The usual move is 6 Q—K 2. It may, however, be taken for granted that Alapin, who is an able analyst, had this unknown variation ready, "up his sleeve."

7 Q—K 2	6 B—Q B 4
	7 P—B 4

.....If Q×P, 8 Q Kt—Q 2, P—B 4; 9 Kt—Kt 5, &c.

8 Kt—B 3	8 B—B 7 ch
----------	------------

.....This check was not well advised.

9 K—Q sq	9 Castles
10 B—Q 2	

Very good, although doubtless part of a well rehearsed programme.

11 B×Kt	10 Kt×Kt ch
12 K—B sq	11 Q×P ch
	12 R—Q sq

.....A positive blunder. B—B 4 was the only move to avoid speedy disaster.

13 P—Q Kt 4 !	13 B—Kt 3
14 Q—K 7	14 Resigns.

.....An extraordinary situation. There is absolutely no defence. If Q—Q 2, 15 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 16 B×P mate.

GAME No. 2,672.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. Herr MAROCZY.	BLACK. Herr WOLF.
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 P—Q R 3
6 B—R 4	6 B—K 2
7 R—K sq	7 P—B 4

.....This kind of defence to the Ruy Lopez has been manipulated in divers ways; but all the roads lead to the same end, an inferior position for Black.

8 P×P	8 Kt—B 4
9 P—B 4	

A good and very natural reply.

A 3

9 Castles
 10 Kt—B 3 10 Kt×B
 11 Q×Kt 11 P—Q 3
 12 P×P 12 B×P

.....Probably congratulating himself upon having emerged so very nicely from the opening. As a matter of fact, however, Black is already doomed.

13 B—Kt 5 ! 13 Q—Q 2

.....If B—K 2, 14 Q R—Q sq, Q—K sq; 25 Kt—Q 5, with a winning attack.

14 P—B 5 ! 14 P—R 3

.....His only hope; for if now B—K 2, White wins a piece by the simple process of 15 B×B, Kt×B; 16 Q×Q, &c., and, of course, if

14..., B×P, then 15 Q—B 4 ch, &c.

15 B—R 4 15 P—K Kt 4
 16 P×B 16 P×B
 17 Kt—Q 5 17 P—B 5
 18 Kt×R P 18 Q×P
 19 Q R—Q sq 19 K—Kt 2

.....Apparently demoralized, but his position was in any case hopeless.

20 Kt—Q Kt 6 20 Q—B 3
 21 Kt×R 21 Q×Kt
 22 Kt×P 22 Q—Kt 4
 23 P—B 3 23 Kt—K 2
 24 R—Q 7

Decidedly neat and artistic. The move wins a piece by force.

24 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,673.

Played in the county match, Surrey v. Sussex, Nov. 25th, 1905.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. G. E. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. E. G. REED
 (Surrey). (Sussex).

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 P—Q 4 5 P×P
 6 Castles 6 B—K 2
 7 Q—K 2 7 Castles
 8 P—K 5 8 Kt—K sq
 9 R—Q sq 9 P—Q Kt 4
 10 B—Kt 3 10 B—Kt 2

.....The defence is satisfactory so far, but this move is certainly not to be recommended. We presume Black's intention was to neutralize the effect of B—Q 5. However, P—Q 4 seems to do this, and at the same time develops Black's game, as, if 11 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 12 R×Kt, P—Q B 3. If 11 P—B 3, B—K 3; and if 11 P×P, &c., B×P, and White dare not play B—Q 5, or Kt×P, on account of the reply, B×P ch, at the proper stage.

11 P—Q B 3 11 P—Q 4
 12 P×P 12 B—B sq

.....He has nothing better. His Bishop is hopelessly shut in at Kt 2.

13 Kt—Q B 3 13 B—K 3
 14 B—K 3 14 Q—Q 2

.....P—K B 4 at once seems stronger.

15 Q R—Q B sq 15 Kt—Q R 4
 16 B—B 2 16 P—K B 4

.....Here, Kt—B 5 would have enabled him to exchange his useless Knight for a well-placed Bishop.

17 Kt—K Kt 5 17 B×Kt
 18 B×B 18 Q—B 2
 19 P—K B 4 19 B—Q 2

.....Further vacillation. The Kt at R 4 might usefully have been brought into the game, *via* B 3 and K 2.

20 R—K sq 20 B—K 3
 21 Kt—Q sq 21 R—B sq
 22 P—Q Kt 3 22 P—Q B 3

.....If this Pawn should move at all, then P—B 4 would be much more to the point, although not altogether satisfactory. His game is so badly cramped that something of the sort seems necessary.

23 Q—Q 2 23 Kt—Kt 2
24 P—Q Kt 4 24 Q—B 2
25 Kt—K 3 25 P—Q R 4
26 P—Q R 3 26 P—Q R 5

.....The object of this is not apparent. P—Kt 3 seems necessary.

27 P—Kt 4

Immediately taking advantage of his opportunity. The Pawn cannot, of course, be taken, as the reply, P—B 5 would win a piece.

28 P × P 27 P—Kt 3
29 K—R sq 28 P × P
 29 K—R sq

30 R—K Kt sq 30 Q—B 2
31 B—R 6 31 R—K Kt sq
32 R × R ch 32 K × R
33 R—Kt sq ch 33 K—R sq
34 Q—Kt 2

White's plan, embodied in the last eight moves, is very clever. Black's pieces are hopelessly muddled, and he cannot now stop White's threatened sacrifice

35 Kt × B P 34 R—B 2
36 B × B 35 B × Kt
 36 Kt—Q sq

.....Q × B would lead to mate.

37 Q—Kt 5 Fatal. Black has no resource.

38 B × Kt 37 Kt—K 3
39 P—B 5 38 Q × B
40 P—K 6 39 Q—B 2
 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,674.

Played in the second-class amateur tournament at Southport, 1905.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY J. J. O'HANLON.

11 Q Kt—Q 2

WHITE.
Mr. W. H. WATIS (London). BLACK,
Mr. J. J. O'HANLON (Portadown).

White should now recover his P, as he never gets the opportunity afterwards.

1 P—K 4 1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 P—K 3
3 P—Q Kt 3 3 P—Q 4
4 P × P 4 P × P
5 P—Q 4 5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—Q 3 6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles

7 P × P or B—Kt 2 should be played.

8 R—K sq ch 7 P × P
9 B—Kt 2 8 B—K 2
10 B—Kt 5 9 B—Kt 5
 10 Castles

11 B—Kt 5
12 B—B 6
13 Q—R 4
14 P—Q R 3
15 P × B
16 K R—K sq
17 R × R
18 R—K 8
19 Resigns.

18 B—B sq was the only defence, to which Black would have replied Kt—K 5, with a splendid position.

GAME No. 2,675.

Played in the second-class amateur tournament at the Southport Congress, 1905.

French Defence—Gledhill Attack

NOTES BY J. J. O'HANLON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. A. E. MERCER Mr. J. J. O'HANLON
(London). (Portadown).

- 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 Kt—Q B 3
7 B—Q Kt 5
The move recommended by Mr. Gledhill, 7 B—K 3, is much better.
8 K Kt × P 8 Q Kt × P
.....A preferable line of play would be 8..., K Kt × P; 7 Q—Kt 3, P—B 3; 10 B—K B 4, K—B 2.
9 Q—Kt 3 9 Kt—Kt 3
10 P—K R 4 10 P—Q R 3
11 P—R 5 11 Kt—K 2
12 B—K B 4

The initial move of an interesting but unsound attack.

- 12 Q—Kt 3 !
13 B—K 3 ! 13 P × B
14 K Kt × P 14 Kt—K B 4
15 Kt—B 7 ch

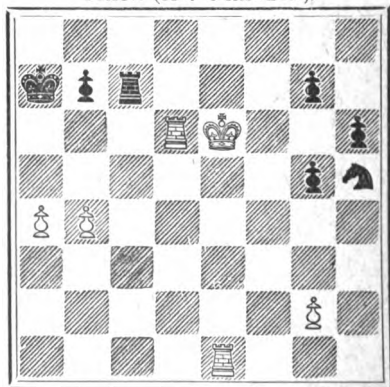
A most complicated position if White plays 15 B × Q. Black eventually gets two pieces for the Rook.

15 K—Q sq
.....When working out the defence, Black intened playing 15..., Q × Kt; 16 Q × Q, B—Q 3; 17 Kt—Kt 5, B × Q; 18 Kt × B ch, K—K 2; 19 Kt × R, Kt × B; 20 P × Kt, P—Kt 3; but under some impression that he was gaining a still greater advantage, at the last moment played the text move.

- 16 Q—Kt 5 ch
If 16 Kt × R, Black replies Q × B ch.
16 P—B 3
17 B × Q 17 P × Q
18 Kt × R dis. ch 18 Kt × B
19 Kt × Kt 19 B—Q B 4

- 20 Kt × B 20 K × Kt
21 Kt—Kt 5 21 R—K B sq
22 P—Q B 3 22 B × P ch
23 K × B 23 Kt—Q 5 dis. ch
24 K—K 3 24 Kt × Kt
25 K R—K B sq 25 R—Q sq
26 R—B 7 26 Kt—Q 3
27 R—B 2 27 Kt—K 5
28 R—B 3 28 Kt—B 3
29 R—R 3 29 R—Q 2
.....29..., P—K 4, to keep out the K, would have been better.
30 K—Q 4 30 P—R 3
31 R—K sq 31 R—K 2
32 P—Q B 4 32 P × P
33 K × P 33 P—K 4
34 K R—K 3 34 P—K 5
35 K—Q 4 35 K—B 2
36 P—R 4 36 R—Q 2 ch
37 K—B 4 37 K—Kt 3
38 P—Q Kt 4 38 R—B 2 ch
39 K—Q 4 39 R—Q 2 ch
40 K—K 5 40 Kt—Kt 5 ch
41 K—K 6 41 Kt—B 3
42 R × P 42 R—Q B 2
43 R—Q 4 43 Kt × P
44 R—Q 6 ch 44 K—R 2

Position after Black's 44th move:—
BLACK (MR. O'HANLON).



WHITE (MR. MERCER).

- 45 P—K Kt 4
 An error which loses, while 45 P—Kt 5 would have given him winning chances.
- 46 K—B 5
 47 K—K 4
 48 K—B 3
 49 Resigns.
- 46 R—B 2 ch
 47 R—K 2 ch
 48 R x R
- 45 Kt—B 5 ch

GAME No. 2,676.

Played at Brighton, November 3rd, 1905.

King's Gambit.

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

WHITE.
 Mr. LEAN.

BLACK.
 Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

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

White gives up two Pawns to ensure a rapid development.

- 6 Q P x Kt
This is necessary, as it drives the King to a dangerous square and prevents his Castling.
- 7 K—B sq
Best, I believe. If Q—B 4, White would check at K 2 and then take K B P.

- 8 B—Q 5
 In another game White here tried 8 B x P (B 5), then follows P x B; 9 Q—Q 5, P—Q B 3; 10 Q—Q R 5, P—Q 3, and Black has a good defence.

- 9 Q B x B P
Of course if P x B, White replies Q x P, and wins.

- 10 Q—K 2 ch
 11 B x P ch

The only move to continue the attack.

- 12 P—K Kt 3
 13 K—Kt 2
 14 K R—K B sq
 15 Q—Q 3

15 Kt—Kt 5 ch would at least win a piece.

- 16 Q R—Q sq
 17 B x P
 18 R—B 2
 19 Q R—Q 2 ?

White touched this R, intending to play it to K—B sq. Playing it to Q 2 loses the game right away.

- 20 K—Kt sq
 21 R x B
 22 K—B 2
 23 P—K Kt 4
 24 K—K 3
 25 K—B 4
 26 K—B 5
 27 Resigns.

- 15 K—Kt sq
 16 B—B 3
 17 Q—R 4
 18 Kt—Q 2
 19 Q—R 6 ch
 20 B x Kt
 21 R—K 8 ch
 22 R—K R 8
 23 B—R 5 ch
 24 R—K sq ch
 25 B—Kt 4 ch
 26 Q—R 3

GAME No. 2,677.

Played at Brighton, November 22nd, 1905.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

WHITE.
 Mr. LEAN.

BLACK.
 Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

- 1 P—K 4
 2 P—K B 4

- 3 Kt—K B 3
 4 P—B 3

.....Kt—Q B 3 is perhaps better.

- 5 B—B 4 5 Kt—K B3 17 B—K Kt 3 17 Q R—Kt sq
6 2 × P 6 B × Kt 18 Q—K 4
-Necessary : for if P × P,
White replies B × P ch, etc.
- 7 Q × B 7 P × P 18 R × P
8 P—Q 4 8 P × P 19 Q R—Q sq 19 Q × Kt
9 P—K 5 9 Q—K 2 20 R × Kt 20 Kt—B 7 ch
10 Castles 21 B × Kt 21 R × Q B
22 K R—Q sq 22 Q—B 3
- Q × P would be dangerous. Black
would play Q × P ch, and then if K—
Q sq, Castles, and he could hardly
venture to win the R.
-Or R × B at once wins.
- 11 K—R sq 10 P × P ch 23 Q—Q B 4 23 R × B
12 Q × Kt P 11 Q × P This is a blunder. White
13 Kt × P 12 Castles need be in no hurry. B—Kt 3 would
14 B—B 4 13 Q Kt—Q 2 win without difficulty.
15 B × P ch 14 Q—Q 5 24 R × R 24 Q × R
25 Q × B
- Well played ; if Black play K × B,
Q—Kt 3 ch or Q R—Q sq would lead
to a winning attack.
- Black overlooked this move. He
can now only draw.
- 16 B × P 15 K—R sq 26 R × R 25 R—B 8 ch
16 Kt—Kt 5 27 Q—Kt sq 26 Q × R ch
- Draw agreed.

GAME No. 2,678.

We are indebted to Mr. Morgan, editor of the *Chess Digest*, for the score of the following game, which was contested in the last championship tournament of the Franklin Club, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. A. K. ROBINSON. Mr. M. MORGAN.

- 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 P—Q 3 5 P—Q 3
6 Castles 6 B—K 2
7 P—K R 3 7 Castles
8 B—K 3 8 B—Q 2
9 P—B 3 9 Kt—K R 4 ?
10 Q Kt—Q 2 ?

A weak move. White might have played P—K Kt 4. The position is peculiar, as in fact it will be found on examination that White cannot, as is

usual in such a case, win a Pawn by Kt × K P.

- 10 P—K B 4
11 Q—Kt 3 ch
A highly dangerous policy. B—Kt 3 ch was much stronger.

- 11 K—R sq
12 Q × Kt P
Suicidal. Black can now win a piece in a variety of ways.

- 12 R—Q Kt sq
13 R—R sq
14 Kt—R 4
15 P—B 5
16 Q × B
13 Q × R P
14 Q—B 4
15 Q—Kt 4
16 B × B
17 P—B 4

K R—Q Kt sq is threatened.

- 18 P × P 17 P × B
19 Q—B 3 18 Q—K 3

Although White has three Pawns for the piece, his forces are not well placed, and Black has a winning advantage.

19 P—Kt 4

.....Unnecessary. Better to quietly collect his pieces for the attack on the K side.

- 20 P—K Kt 4 20 Kt—Kt 6
21 R—B 2 21 P—R 4

.....Well played. The Kt can now be secured at Kt 6.

- 22 R—Kt 2 22 P—R 5
23 P—Kt 4 23 Kt—B 3
24 P—R 4 24 R—B 2
25 P—R 5 25 Q R—K B sq
26 P—Kt 5 26 Kt—R 2
27 P—Kt 6 27 P × P
28 P × P 28 Kt—B 3
29 Kt—R 2 29 B—Q sq
30 P—B 5 30 P—Q 4

.....A better continuation would have been 30... P × P; 31 Q × P, Kt—Q 5; 32 P × Kt, B × P!, and wins.

- 31 Q—Kt 3 31 B—K 2 !

.....A very brilliant conception, which has the further merit of being sound.

- 32 P × P 32 B × P
33 R × Kt !

If 33 P × Q, B × P ch; 34 R—B 2, R × R, and speedily wins. If 33 P—Q 4, Kt × P !; 34 P × Q, Kt × Q; 35 P × R, B × P ch; 36 R—B 2, R × P; 37 Kt × Kt, R × R, and mates.

- 33 P × R
34 P × Q 34 B × P ch
35 K—R sq

If 25 K—Kt 2, R—B 7 ch; 36 K × P, R × Kt (Q 2); 37 R—K B sq, — B 5 ch; 38 R × B, K P × R ch; 39 K—B 3, Kt—Q 5 ch, and wins.

35 R—B 7 !

.....An excellent continuation, leaving White without resource.

- 36 K Kt—B 3 36 P—Kt 7 ch
37 K—R 2 37 P—Kt 8 (Q) ch
38 K × Q 38 R × Q Kt dis. ch
39 K—R sq 39 R × Kt

.....Immediately fatal, as mate cannot be stopped. White's only alternative was 39 K—B sq, when 39... R × Kt ch; 40 K—K sq, Kt—Q 5 ! would have also settled matters.

40 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,679.

Played at the Third Devon Congress, 1905.

From Gambit

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. P. WEEKES. Mr. A. FRANTZEN
Plymouth C.C. *Chatham C.C.*

- 1 P—K B 4 1 P—K 4

.....The chief objection to White's opening is this reply, which, although it sacrifices a Pawn, gives Black quite an equal game, and is in fact one of the very few sound gambits.

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

Dangerous. P—K Kt 3 and B—Kt 2 may safely be played.

- 5 Kt—Kt 5
6 P—K Kt 3

A mistake. P—Q 3 was better.

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

Forced, as B—Kt 5 ch is threatened.

- 9 Q—R 5
10 P—Q 3 10 Q—Kt 6

.....Here Black misses his way.
10..., B—Kt 5 ch; 11 B—B 3. B×
B ch; 12 K×B, Kt—B 3 would
quickly have placed the issue beyond
doubt.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 11 Q—B sq | 11 Kt—B 3 |
| 12 B—K 3 | 12 Kt—K 4 |
| 13 Kt—Q 2 | 13 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 14 B—B 3 | 14 B×B ch |
| 15 Kt×B | 15 Kt×Kt |
| 16 Q×Kt | 16 Q×Q ch |
| 17 K×Q | |

White has now freed his position,
and enters upon the end game with
some chance of a draw.

17 B—K 4

18 P—B 3

P—Q 4, at once followed by P—Q
B 4, was his best chance.

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

And now P—Q 5 and a rapid
advance on the Q side.

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 22 B—B 4 | 21 P—Kt 3 |
| | 22 Castles Q R |

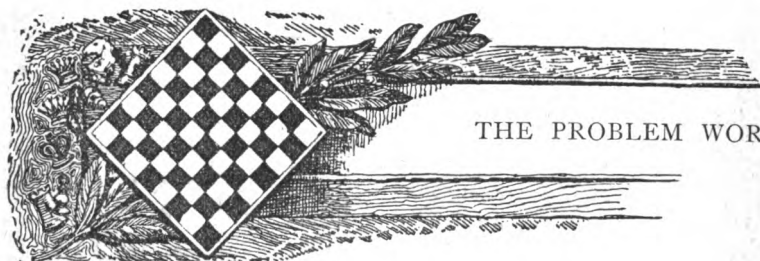
- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 23 P—Kt 4 | 23 P—K R 4 |
| 24 Q R—K Ktsq | 24 K R—Kt sq |
| 25 B—Kt 5 | 25 B×B |
| 26 R×B | 26 P—K B 3 |

.....Seizing his opportunity.
Had White utilised the time loss with
his R in moving K say to K 4 this
would not have been possible.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 27 P×P | 27 Q R—B sq |
| 28 K—K 3 | 28 R×P |
| 29 K R—K Ktsq | 29 R—K sq ch |
| 30 K—Q 3 | 30 R—B 6 ch |
| 31 K—B 4 | 31 K R—K 6 |
| 32 R—Q B sq | |

His only hope lay in 32 R×P after
which R×P ch; 33 K—Q 3, P—R 5;
34 R—Kt 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 35 R—K
R 8, threatening R (Kt sq)—Kt 8
would have had chances.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 33 R×R | 32 R—K Kt 6 |
| 34 K—Q 5 | 33 R×R |
| 35 K—K 4 | 34 P—R 5 |
| 36 P—B 4 | 35 P—Kt 4 |
| 37 K—B 5 | 36 P—R 6 |
| 38 K—B 4 | 37 P—Kt 5 |
| 39 Resigns | 38 R—Kt 7 |



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

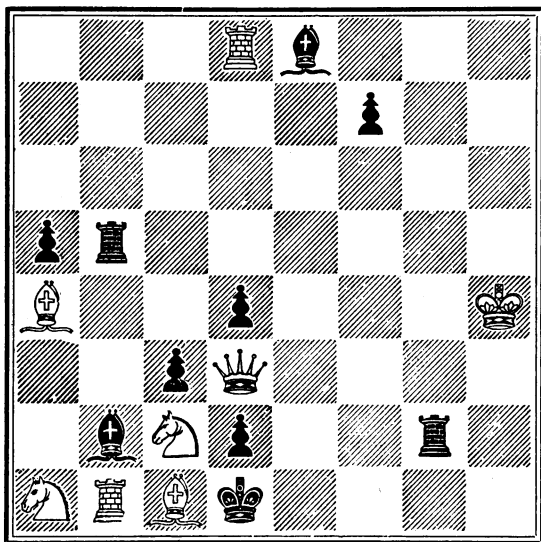
To all our supporters and contributors we offer sincere seasonable
greetings, with the hope that the New Year will bring new charms worth
appreciating, and permanent pleasures which will endure to their welfare.

The following pretty sui-mate has been composed especially for us for
the occasion by our popular contributor. He kindly offers a copy of his
work, the *Modern Chess Problem*, for the first correct solution received by
in his address: 41, Downshire Hill, Hampstead, N.W.

WISHING MY FRIENDS A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

By PHILIP H WILLIAMS

BL CK.



WHITE.

White to play and compel mate in eight moves.

REVIEW.

(Continued from page 445 of last volume.)

We now must make concise allusions and a general survey of Mr. Mackenzie's problem work, reproduced in *Chess Lyrics*. As we have before indicated, some suspicion of success on his part has been the result of diplomatic discrimination. Frequently it has been the case of daring! The study of human nature, and the noting of idiosyncracies is one thing, but the ability to pander to fancies and fads of specialists is quite another. Mackenzie would never dream of sending a problem to Germany for competition which might appeal to the humorous instincts of our cousins in America. He was, as far as it is possible to describe him, a chess problem diplomatist.

Mackenzie has, of late, been pronounced to be the finest exponent of his day. We are not going to deny this, but we must express our feeling that his name will not live as long as J.B., of Bridport, Lieut. Ph. Klett, J. Dobrusky, and Sam Loyd. In the case of the first-named, the world recognises that J.B.'s works were beautifully perfect in their simplicity, and that they gave his posterity the nucleus of the complex and intricate treatments which will charm and instruct generations. Klett was deep with wonderful artistic perceptions and results, his works were beyond compare with his contemporaries, and yet they still maintain their immortal chess value; but as a three-move composer he was behind the standard of

Mackenzie. As for two-movers, Klett had no sympathy with the mosaic treatment which is now recognised as the "proper thing" in bi move construction, and of which Mackenzie was a "past master." Dobrusky, the finest of the Bohemian composers, has demonstrated to the world that economy and intricacy can consistently be artistically woven, but in the observance of his tenets he is severe. This fact is exemplified in the works he has produced—his problems are almost marvels of construction and accurate strategy. As for Loyd, we all know him! He has no scruples in construction, but a thought, a theme, or a joke is always to be expected from him. He cares not one iota whether he offends any law in the problem code so long as he finds his "end."

We have referred to these composers in this review for a purpose, and that is to show that though Mackenzie has been "lauded to the skies" as being the finest worker of all times in the problematic field, he had contemporaries and predecessors whose claims have a right to be considered.

The composers (and there are others) just mentioned worked on purely original lines, but in the case of Mackenzie, we believe there is no instance where he struck a new chord, in fact, many of his efforts are improvements of earlier compositions. A most important point must not, however, be overlooked—such positions were alway vested with interesting embellishments, which would entitle the work to be branded with the stamp of originality. It will be seen in his own compositions he repeated himself (with modifications), and this is evidenced by the fact that some of his entries in tourneys have been challenged. Though he survived impeachments, there is something to be said that there must have been some reason for questioning his entries, though no charge of plagiarism has been brought to his door.

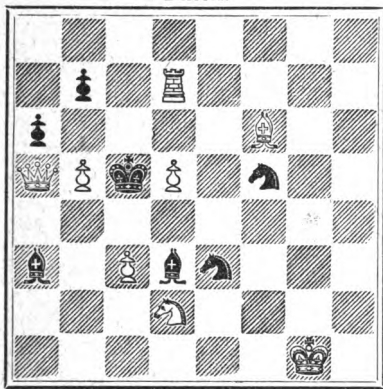
(To be continued).

TASK PROBLEMS.—For some time past the idea of suggesting a set theme for the composition of a problem has received encouragement and commendation. Indirectly, we have had on these lines examples of chess manoeuvring most quaint. For the last thirty years composers have vied with each other in arriving at "maximums." For instance, in two-movers, efforts have been made to produce, in one position, the greatest number of mates; the greatest number of "model" and "mirror" mates, as well as greatest variety produced with a free Black Queen; there have also been the "miniature," defined material schemes, not to mention more complex ideas with odd conditions, which have been more or less ingeniously woven into tasks which, at the outset, seem to promise little in fulfilment. In all these, the set tasks have brought into prominence a few most creditable works, works which, even were it not known they were constructed under an iron rule, would rank well in the problem world. We have always admired "mirror" mates, but there are other mates of a class which also charm us, though (especially in two-movers) they may not be of the "model" order. Mates, for instance, which are produced by Black's self-obstruction, often create fine strategical features. This characteristic of two-move strategy has ever been a favourite one, and it has been treated with surprising effects in many ways. This leads us to suggest a "task"

for a two-mover, *videlicet*: What is the largest number of self-obstructing moves Black can make in the Black King's field, which will necessitate or call for as many different replies (mates) on the part of White? In most modern 2-ers, the feature of a Black piece playing (capture or otherwise) to a square adjacent to the Black King is present among other attractions. Perhaps two illustrations, one being of the "threat" order, and the other "block," will explain better than mere words.

By Dr. C. PLANCK.

BLACK.

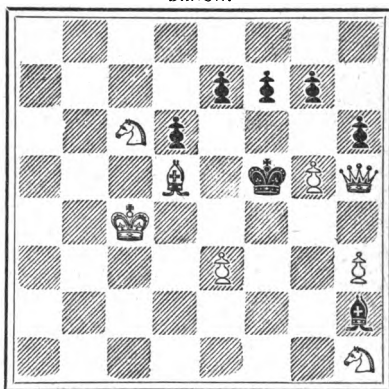


WHITE.

Mate in two.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

It will be observed that Dr. Planck's 2-er is a "threat," with five self-blocks, and the other is a "block," with six self-obstructions in the Black King's field. There has been no attempt to secure a "model" mate, and these positions are reproduced in order that the proposition we suggest shall be better understood, and are not intended as ideals.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The first prize problem in the *Historical Problem Tourney*, which we gave last month, by J. Cauvoren, has struck us as being a happy illustration of the conditions imposed by Mr. A. C. White, in the competition which he has instituted in the *Norwich Mercury*, wherein it is necessary that in the set of two problems (one a two-er and the other a three-er) each should be of similar design so far as it is possible considering the respective lengths of the problems. We would like students of construction to compare Cauvoren's three-move problem with that of Laws' two-er, which we published October, 1904, and it will be seen that in both positions the salient final effects are wonderfully similar though brought about by different methods. There is no intention on our part to insinuate that Cauvoren's problem is not original, on the contrary we admire it as an exceptionally clever work, and thoroughly deserving the honours accorded it. As this is such an interesting subject, we feel we cannot refrain from quoting from a letter we have received from Mr. Heathcote (who it will be remembered is one of the judges in the B.C.F. Problem Tourney):—

"Cauvoren's problem has filled me with admiration. The key is perhaps its weakest feature, but even that though not striking cannot be called weak The variation involving the sacrifice of the Bishop on the second move is remarkably fine, and produces (with a little help from Black) three model mates. It is not a little curious that these three mates should be practically identical in design and strategy with those in your excellent two-er. A better illustration of Mr. A. C. White's idea it would be hard to find."

The problem by B. G. Laws above referred to is as follows:—White, K at Q R 2, Q at K 3, B at K Kt 6, K's at K 5 and K 8, P at Q B 2. Black: K at Q 4, R at Q R 4, B at K 3, Kt at K B 2, Ps at K Kt 2, Q B 5 and Q R 5. Mate in two.

Birmingham News Problem Tourney.—Last month we referred to the withdrawal by Mr. Max J. Meyer of his entry for the reason that it was brought to his notice that his two-mover had been anticipated in great measure by a work of Mr. G. Heathcote. We are quite in agreement with Mr. Meyer's resolve; the problem should either be withdrawn or disqualified on account of lack of originality, but strange to say the judges of the Birmingham paper have seen fit to ignore the honest withdrawal of Mr. Meyer, and insist that he should be awarded that honour which they gave to his position in ignorance of the circumstances which subsequently came to light. Mr. Meyer is now in a kind of quandary; he is the last man to offend the susceptibilities of any one, and yet he has had almost forced upon him an honour which he admits he does not deserve through fortuitous circumstances. Mr. Meyer's *bona fides* no one will question, and it will be interesting to know how the matter will be settled—it is a curious point.

Mr. Howard Lawton points out that in his problem 1998 a White Bishop is absent, viz., at K R sq. Solvers please note this addition.

Mr. Lawton draws our attention to a curious case of "unconscious imitation." The following position appears in the *Nottingham Guardian* as being the work of T. Essie, which is really identical with a prize three-er by Dr. Planck, of many year's reputation.

By Dr. C. Planck.—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at K B 3, R at K B sq, B at K B sq and Q B 4, Kt at K 4, P at Q R 3. Black: K at Q 5, B at K Kt 6, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K R 3, 5, K B 7, K Kt 3, Q 3, 4, and Q R 5. Mate in three.

We understand that Herr Lasker has in his magazine proposed a Solving Competition, the winner of which is to be regarded as the champion of the world. If this is so, we should like to ask what right Mr. Lasker has to lay down the lines of any competition to decide anything so universal. What benefit attaches to being the champion solver of the world under the regime suggested by the playing chess champion is strikingly enigmatical. If Mr. Lasker is willing to provide prizes of fairly substantial value, and makes the affair one which is not too cornered, there might be something in the idea. Mr. Lasker is a fine solver of chess problems as we all know, but such a proposition (especially as the examples are confined to nothing more than three-movers) must not be respected as the dictum of a problem

expert. The affair is to say the least a little amusing, since we feel certain that no one will concede Mr. Lasker's right to confer championships under his own guidance and dictation. ———

Our problem No. 1999 was recently composed by Mr. White specially for the *B.C.M.*, under the shades of the great Egyptian pyramid. Had Mrs. Baird been in the enviable position, we might have had a pictorial outline. Mr. White's position is a clever treatment of a delicate idea. ———

Problem No. 2003, by Mr. Heathcote, is we believe a record in "model" mates, seeing that only minor pieces are used. ———

Readers please note that the Black Knight in M. Maximow's two-er (p. 485) should be at K B 3 instead of Q B 3. ———

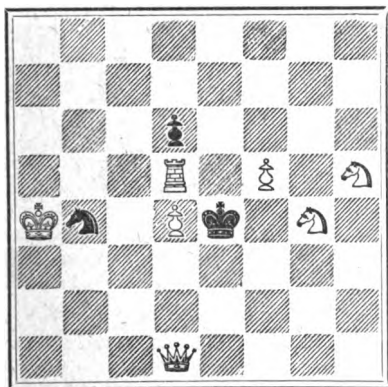
Mrs. Baird has in contemplation the publication of another collection of her compositions. The work will comprise Retractors, Letter, and fanciful designed positions. Further particulars will be announced. ———

Roi acculé aux Angles.—This work reached us on Christmas Day as a seasonable present from Mr. Allain C. White, of New York, who has seen fit to issue it in Paris (Numa Preti). The gathering together of two-hundred problems in which each the Black King is in a corner square in each position must have entailed much research, and the result is a fine gallery of "King in the corner" compositions. We hope to make further reference next month. ———

In our remarks on the recently concluded tourney of *Womanhood* a suggestion has been made that our paragraph implied that Mr. Collinson worked in collaboration as adjudicator with Mr. P. H. Williams. We cannot see that we have been misleading, but we are pleased to assure every one that Mr. Collinson only acted as examiner and a prize winner to boot! ———

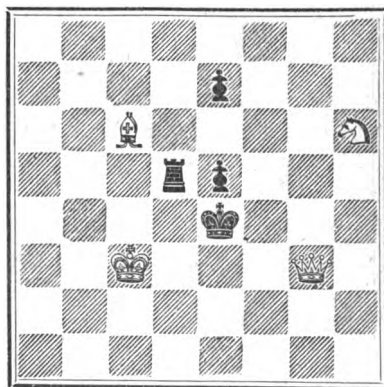
BY THE LATE J. F. MOON.

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

BLACK.



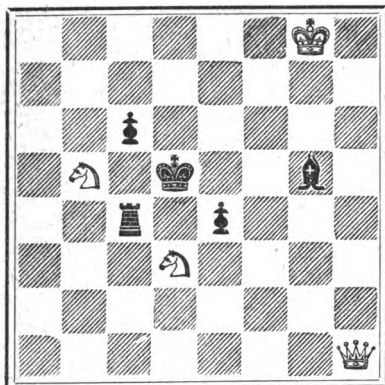
WHITE.
Mate in four.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1999.

By A. C. WHITE,
New York.

BLACK.



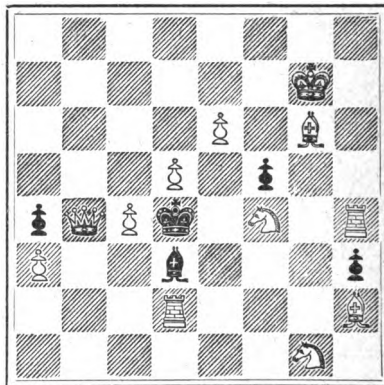
WHITE

White mates in two moves.

No. 2000.

By A. W. DANIEL,
Bridgend.

BLACK.



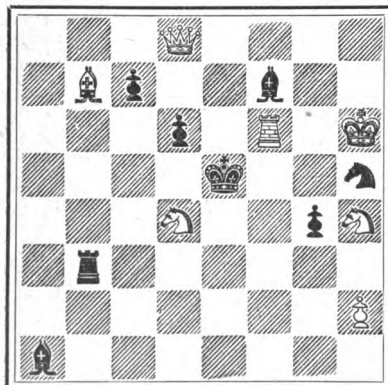
WHITE.

White mates in two moves

No. 2001.

By S. I. HUSAIN,
Sherringham.

BLACK



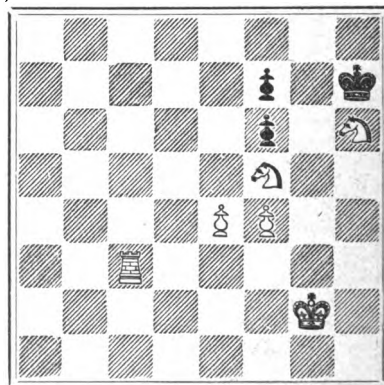
WHITE

White mates in two moves.

No. 2002.

By K. SYPINIEWSKI,
Warsaw.

BLACK



WHITE

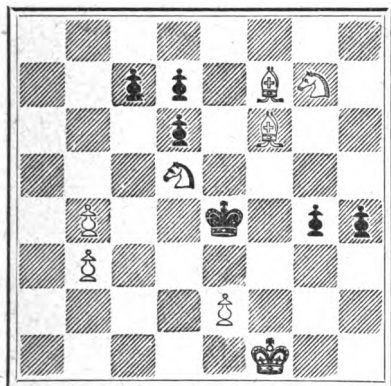
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2003.

By G. HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.

BLACK.



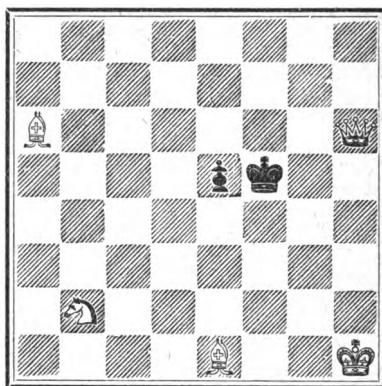
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2004.

By Dr. J. J. O'KEEFE,
Kogarah, N.S.W.

BLACK.



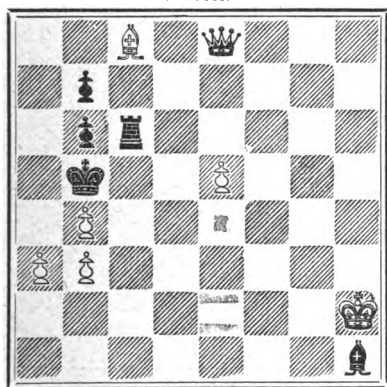
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2005.

By K. SYPNIEWSKI,
Warsaw.

BLACK.



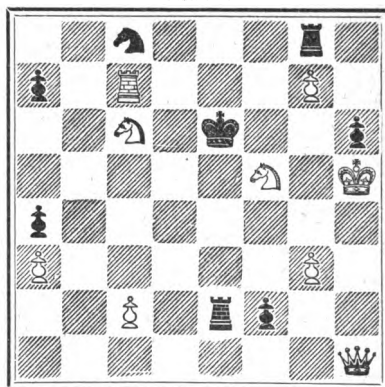
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2006.

By A. W. DANIEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

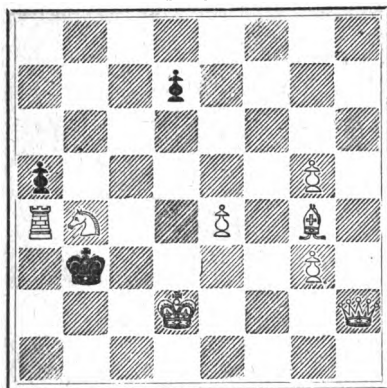
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2007.

By R. St. G. BURKE.

BLACK.



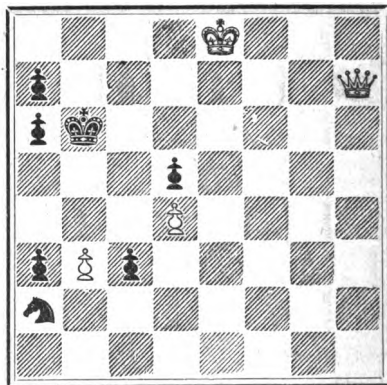
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2008.

By B. G. LAWS,
London.

BLACK.



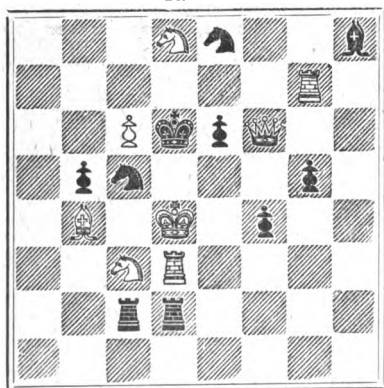
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2009.

By Dr. J. J. O'KEEFE,
Kogarah, N.S.W.

BLACK.



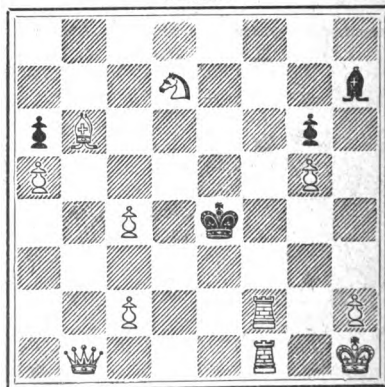
WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
two moves.

No. 2010.

By R. St. G. BURKE, Gorakhpur,
N.P., India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
six moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY. 1906.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

(Continued from p. 12.)

THE years from 1824-1834 were stirring ones for English chess. It was in 1824 that Captain Evans discovered his famous treatment of *Giucoco Piano*, that has since been called by his name. The same year saw the commencement of the great correspondence match between the London and Edinburgh clubs. The match is noteworthy in the development of modern chess principles, since in it another opening that had a great influence upon nineteenth century chess—the Scotch—passed from the stage of theory to that of practice. It was adopted first by the London players, but it owes its name to its more successful use by Edinburgh. The London Committee consisted of Lewis, Cochrane, Pratt, Parkinson (an architect, and first-class player), Samuda, Tomlin, Willshire, Wood, Keen, Brand and Mercier, the last two being chess-pupils of Lewis. I do not propose to go over the history of the games again; it was told in the *B.C.M.* in August, 1892; nor to describe the literary warfare to which it gave rise. In this, Lewis was the advocate for London, and he is now generally considered to have had the better of the argument. Unfortunately, this did not win the match, which Edinburgh, aided by the way in which the conditions of the contest happened to work, and by better generalship, won at length in the spring of 1828.

Meantime, chess began to look up in the West End of London. In 1823 or 4, some keen enthusiasts under the leadership of George Walker, formed a club at the Percy Coffee House, Rathbone Place, Oxford Street. They were more keen than skilled, and great was their fall in self-conceit when one of their members, Mr. Ferrier, of the War Office, brought as a visitor Mr. Murphy, the painter of miniatures. Mr. Murphy gave the Knight to every member of the club, played the King's Gambit every time, and won every game. But there was worse in store. Mr. Murphy brought Mr. Lewis to the club, and Lewis beat them all at the odds of the Rook.

The result of it all was that Lewis opened a club in St. Martin's Lane, which was joined by George Walker, and most of the members of the "Percy" Club. Among these were Brand, Mercier, and best of all,

Alexander MacDonnell.* To all of these Lewis gave odds, and many of the games thus played are included in his "Fifty Games." As late as 1829, MacDonnell was receiving Pawn and two, but in that year he was promoted to Pawn and move. Some twelve games at the former odds, and one at the latter are extant. There appears to be no truth in the often-repeated story that when MacDonnell had surmounted the smaller odds Lewis refused to play on level terms. So far as the evidence of recorded games goes, Lewis had retired from serious chess before MacDonnell had come to his full strength.

The reasons for this retirement are not very clear. Lewis had engaged in the music trade before this time, and in 1826 or 7 patented an improvement in connection with the manufacture of pianofortes. This—like the majority of patents—was not the success anticipated. Then the chess club was not a successful venture, and Lewis was for some years in low water financially. At last, friends secured for him the secretaryship of the Family Endowment Society, 12, Chatham Place, Blackfriars, London, a post which he held for many years, until he retired on a comfortable pension. He was also daily more immersed in literary work. In 1827, he published a collection of chess problems, largely contributed by the Rev. H. Bolton, but yet containing some excellent ones of his own composition; and after 1827 he was busy with analytical work in preparation for his most notable work the *Lessons on Chess*.

A lively game from this period is the following (from "Fifty Games," No. 14; Walker, "Chess Studies," No. 65):—

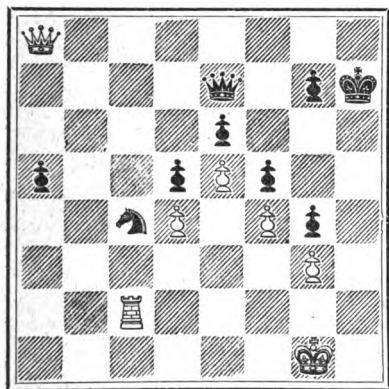
BLACK. MACDONNELL.		WHITE. LEWIS.			
		Giving Pawn and two moves.		15 B × P	15 Kt—K B 3
Remove White's K B P.				16 Kt—Q B 3	16 P—Q 4
1 P—K 4		2 Kt—Q B 3		17 P × P	17 P × P
2 P—Q 4		3 P—K 4		18 B—B 2	18 R—B sq
3 B—Q 3		4 P—Q 3		19 Castles	19 B—Kt 2
4 P—K B 4		5 Kt (B3)—K 2		20 B—R 4 ch	20 K—Q sq
5 P—Q 5				21 Kt—Kt 5	21 R—B 3
6 P—K B 5				22 B—Q 2	22 R × P
A favourite commencement of Mac- Donnell's, generally considered to be to the advantage of the first player.				23 B—R 5 ch	23 P—Kt 3
		6 P—K Kt 3		24 B—Kt 4	24 Kt—B 3
7 Kt—K R 3		7 P—B 3		25 B—R 3	25 B—B sq
8 P—Q B 4		8 P × B P		26 R (R sq)—B sq	26 B × B
9 Q—R 5 ch		9 K—Q 2		27 Kt × B	27 Kt—Q 5
10 Q—B 7		10 Q—K sq		28 R (KBsq)—Ksq	28 R—Kt sq
11 Kt—Kt 5		11 P—K R 3		29 K—B sq	29 Kt—K 5
12 Q × Q ch		12 K × Q		30 B—Q sq	30 Kt—Q 7 ch
13 Kt—K 6		13 B × Kt		31 K—B 2	31 R—B 3 ch
14 P × B		14 P × P		32 K—K 3	32 R × P
				33 B—K 2	33 Kt—K 5
				34 B—R 5	Mate in 5

By 33..., Kt—K B 4 ch; 34.., Kt—K K 5 ch; 35..., R—B 6 ch, etc.

* There appears to be considerable variation in the spelling of the name. Greenwood Walker and George Walker write it M'Donnell; Lewis, in his note-book, writes Mac Donnel; Freeborough has MacDonnell; others write McDonnell.

Three of Lewis' problems, from the 1827 volume, were given in the *B.C.M.*, June, 1903, in Mr. Allen's valuable "Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem." The same number contains a careful appreciation of Lewis' contribution to this development. I may be permitted to add one problem—which is more of an End-Game—that has justly been admired:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 80. White to win.

Solution.—1 R—R 2 ch, K—Kt 3; 2 Q—K Kt 8, P—R 5, best; 3 R—R 8, Q—Q 2; 4 Q—R 7 ch, K—B 2; 5 R—Kt 8, winning easily.

Although Lewis had withdrawn from regular club practice by 1830, he did not forsake the chess club entirely, and no interesting match was played that he did not come to see. When Labourdonnais came over to England to play MacDonnell, Lewis played a considerable number of games—he told Von der Lasa more than 70—with him privately in his own house. None of these games were recorded, and the resulting score is not known.* Although

Lewis had ceased to play in public, his fame remained as great as ever. This was shown in the summer of 1836, when Deschapelles, provoked by the excitement that had been caused by the Labourdonnais—MacDonnell matches, challenged any English player to a match of 21 games at the odds of Pawn and two moves, for £500. The London Club promptly took up the challenge, and nominated Lewis as their champion. Since Deschapelles had long withdrawn from chess, and Lewis, fifteen years before, had shown that the French champion could not give him Pawn and move, the English prospects looked bright. But the challenge never came to anything and, indeed, was probably never meant to be serious.

In 1831, Lewis published the first series, and in 1832 the second series of his "Progressive Lessons." With these were bound, although also separately published, the "Fifty Games of Chess," which I have already used. These latter games are mostly, but not all, played by Lewis himself, and the volume concludes with an interesting account of the author's visit to Ströbeck, in 1831, with three games that he played with the villagers according to their curious rules. The first series of the Lessons were more elementary in character, and designed for the use of beginners; the second series, on the other hand, went deeply into all the known openings. Here, for the first time do we find the celebrated gambit which is "generally, and

* Edge, in his rather ill-natured "Paul Morphy" (1859), asserts that Lewis only played 7 games with Labourdonnais, winning 2 and losing 5. This was on the occasion of a visit to England of the French champion previous to that of 1834. This may be true of that occasion, but in view of Lewis' own definite statement, referred to above, Edge is wrong in saying that these seven were the only games between these players.

with great propriety," called after its "inventor," the "Evans' Game:" here also an analysis of the then popular "compromised" variety of the Scotch (1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 B—B 4, B—Kt 5 ch), and of the Cochrane Gambit. "In the conduct of this game," says Von der Lasa, "the reader will discover the modern spirit which animated the whole work. The dominion of Philidor's principles as the only correct ones, against which Sarratt had begun the battle, was at last destroyed, and the principles of the Italian masters were granted their due influence in the further development of our game. At the same time, Lewis did not confine himself only to the analysis of those openings which had hitherto been less known, but he also introduced unexpected novelties, such as the gambit continuation in the Bishop's opening: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, B—B 4; 3 P—Q B 3, **P—Q 4**; by which he carried over the attack to Black. We believe, in general, that the correct estimation of the value of the opened Queen's file was the most important advance made at that time in the theory of the game, and led to many combinations which were impossible under the old principles, under which it was not easy to give up the idea of the necessity of the formation of a centre."

"The influence of Lewis' work," continues Von der Lasa, "on his contemporaries and the encouragement it gave to the reader to undertake analysis for himself, were not confined to England, where George Walker soon spread the scientific knowledge more widely, but were very important in Germany. In the chess circle in Berlin, of which, at that time, Bledow was the centre, as a result of the study of the lessons in 1836 and 1837, Bledow's play made a decided advance, which led it to its highest development. The reason for this was correctly guessed by two of his opponents, and they also resolved to make Lewis' books the foundation of their studies with happy results. I still possess in my chess library the MS. translation of all the variations of the 'Lessons' in tabular form, which Bilguer prepared for his and my use. I have absolutely no doubt, as I have probably already said elsewhere, that the direction of the Berlin studies, as recorded in the *Handbuch*, was largely determined by the 'Lessons.' From this may be estimated how far-reaching has been the influence of Lewis' books." Warm praise this, but well deserved; and by no means inconsistent with the fact that to-day Lewis' books have only a historical interest.

For the next ten years a curious war was waged between Lewis and Walker. Lewis' books were very expensive, and Walker thought he saw room for cheaper chess books, which would not compete with Lewis at all—a fallacious argument, as Lewis soon found out to his cost. Chess-players will not give £2 for a book on the openings, when they can get a useful one for 5/-. The result was a cutting-down of prices all round, Lewis brought out, in 1835, "Chess for Beginners," at 5/-; Walker followed in 1837, with "Chess Made Easy," for 3/6. Lewis replied with the "Chess Board Companion," at half-a-crown. Walker gave in at this point, for "it was clear," he says, "that if I carried on the war with 'Chess for the Masses,' at a single shilling, my competitor would rejoin with a sixpenny 'Chess for the Millions.'" Lewis' "Chess for Beginners" ran through three editions, while of his "Chess Board Companion," nine editions of 1000 copies each, testified to its usefulness and popularity. Besides these

works, Lewis also, in 1835, published a selection of 50 games from the Labourdonnais—MacDonnell match, which was translated into German, by Bledow, and became in that way an inspiration to the great Berlin seven.

Of the rest of Lewis' life there is little to tell; he gradually gave up all play over the board till, in 1853, he could write, "I have entirely given over playing. I do not think I have played a dozen games the last five years; to say the truth, I am getting old, and it is now too fatiguing a game for me, and I have lost much of the old relish for it." His last public action in the chess world was in 1858, when he acted as stakeholder in the match between Morphy and Löwenthal. His chief occupation in chess, apart from the new "Treatise on the Game of Chess," in 1844, consisted in the playing over of published games, and in the collecting of materials for a new edition of his treatise that never saw the light. In this, and in the study of the New Testament in Greek, his last years were passed. Twice a week, for many years, he played billiards, of which he was very fond. He was an early riser, and seldom later than five in the morning, he would start for a long walk. At last, in the fulness of years, he died 22 August, 1870. He was very socially disposed, and of an equable disposition, and it is recorded of him that nothing that happened in a game ever made the slightest difference to the charmingness of his manners.

I have left to the last the one work, which is ascribed to Lewis, that will have an enduring value. In 1848, there appeared "Letters on Chess; containing an account of some of the principal works on that celebrated game. With copious extracts and remarks; in a series of letters, from Carl Frederick Vogt. Translated from the German, by U. Ewell." The German work is a myth, and there were few people in 1848 who could have possessed the knowledge of chess literature that U. Ewell shows. In Germany, there was only Bledow, and he had never seen Lucena's work, here carefully described. Circumstantial evidence points to Lewis as the author—it was published by his publishers, and the pseudonym has been explained thus: U. Ewell = You You Ell = Double You Ell = W L = W. Lewis. Lewis never acknowledged the work, but that was probably due to the same reason that prompted pseudonymity: he includes Lewis among the authors he discusses, and awards him high praise!

H. J. R. MURRAY.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By GEORGE SHOEBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

(Continued from page 95 of Volume 25, March 1905.)

SECTION VIII.—4 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3,

This Section is supplementary to Section I. (Volume 23, page 241, June, 1903). Its object is to find whether or not Black's reply of 4 Kt—K B 3 will give him a better game than 4 P×P, the move which was adopted in Section I.

Abbreviations used are *g*=with a good game; *w*=with a winning game. No remark generally implies equality. Asterisks mark what is, presumed, White's best line of play; but the indication must be taken for what it is worth, since there is room for difference of opinion on the point.

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| * 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 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—B 3 |

.....For White's 5th move we shall examine: ₅₁ P—Q 3, ₅₂ P—Q 4, ₅₃ B×Kt, ₅₄ Q—K 2, and *₅₅ P×P.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| ₅ ₁ P—Q 3 | 5 P—Q 3 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

.....This is the position in Section IV., vol. 24, p. 303, after *₅₃ Kt—B 3, Kt—B 3.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| ₅ ₃ P—Q 4 | 5 P×Q P |
| ₆ Kt×P | 6 P×P |
| Kt×Kt | 7 Kt P×Kt |

- | | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 7 Castles or B—K 3 | 7 Kt×Kt |
|--------------------|---------|

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 B—Kt 5 |
|----------|----------|

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 7 B×Kt | 7 Q P×B |
| 8 B—K 3 or Kt 5 | 8 B—Q Kt 5 |
| or Castles | |

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 8 Kt×K P | 8 Q—K 2 |
|----------|---------|

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

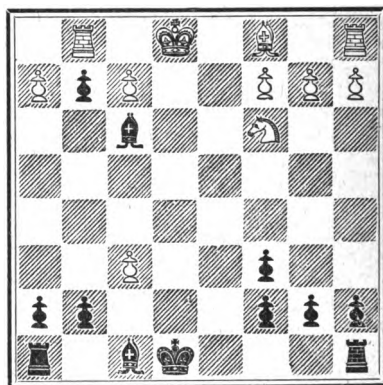
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| ₆ ₂ P—Q 4 | 6 P×K P |
| ₇ ₁ P×P | 7 Q×Q ch |
| ₈ ₁ K×Q | 8 P×Kt |
| 9 P×Kt | 9 P×Kt P |
| ₁₀ R—K Kt sq | ₁₀ B—Kt 5 ch |
| ₁₁ K—Q 2 | ₁₁ B—K R 6 |

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| ₁₁ K—K sq | ₁₁ B—B 6 |
|----------------------|---------------------|

Position after Black's 11th move :—

B—B 6

WHITE.



BLACK.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| ₈ ₂ Kt×Q | 8 P×Kt |
| 9 P×Kt | 9 P×Kt P |
| ₁₀ R—K Kt sq | ₁₀ B—R 6 |
| ₁₁ P×P | ₁₁ B×P |
| ₁₂ Kt—K 3 | ₁₂ B—K 4 |
| ₁₃ Kt×P | ₁₃ R—K Kt sq |
| ₁₄ K—B sq | ₁₄ B×P <i>w</i> |

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| ₇ ₂ K Kt×P | 7 B—Q Kt 5 |
| 8 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 9 B—Kt 5 | 9 B—K B 4 |
| ₁₀ P—B 3 | ₁₀ P—B 4 |
| ₁₁ P×K P | ₁₁ Q×P ch |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| ₆ ₃ Kt×P | 6 P×P |
| ₇ ₁ Castles | 7 Q—Q 5 |

.....Winning a Knight.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| ₇ ₂ Q—K 2 | 7 Q—K 2 |
|---------------------------------|---------|

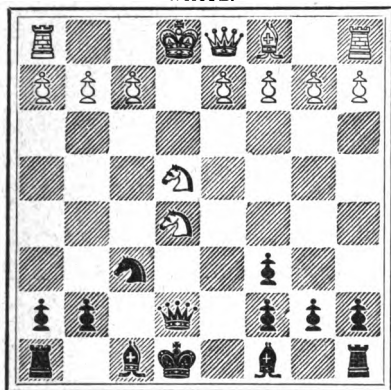
.....And Black's Pawn cannot be won. It will either be supported or exchanged off.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---------|
| ₇ ₃ Kt×K P | 7 Q—K 2 |
|----------------------------------|---------|

Position after Black's 7th move :—

Q—K 2

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....Better than taking the Knight, which would result in Black giving up a Rook and two Pawns for two Knights.

8 Kt × Kt ch	8 P × Kt
9 Q—R 5 ch	9 K—Q sq
10 P—Q 4	10 P—K R 3
11 P—K B 4	11 P × Kt
12 ₁ Q P × P	12 Q—Kt 5 ch
13 B—Q 2	13 Q—K 5 ch g

12 ₂ B P × P	12 B—K 3
13 Castles	13 B—Kt 2 g

6 ₁ P × P	6 P—K 5
7 ₁ Q—K 2	7 B × P
8 ₁ P—Q 3	8 Q—K 2
9 Kt—K Kt 5	9 P × P g

9 Kt—Q 4 or R 4	9 B—Kt 5
10 P—B 3	10 P × B P

10 Q—K 3	10 P—P
----------	--------

8 ₂ Kt—K Kt 5	8 Q—K 2
9 P—Q 3 or B 3	9 P × P

8 ₃ Kt—R 4	8 P—K Kt 3
-----------------------	------------

9 ₁ P—K Kt 4	9 B × P
10 P—B 3	10 B—R 4
11 Kt × K P	11 Kt × Kt
12 Q × Kt ch	12 Q—K 2

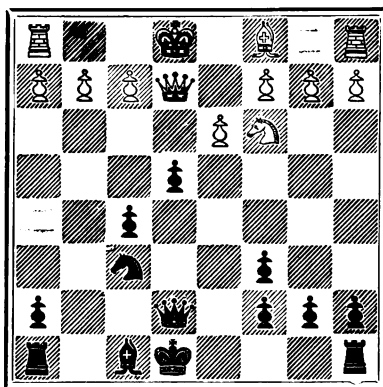
9 ₂ Kt × K P	9 B × Kt
10 P—Q 3	10 Q—K 2
11 P × B	11 Kt × P

9 ₃ Kt × B	9 P × Kt
10 ₁ P—Q 3	10 Q—K 2

Position after Black's 10th move :—

Q—K 2

WHITE.



BLACK.

11 P × P	11 Kt × P
12 Q—R 5 ch	12 Q—B 2

12 Kt × Kt	12 Q × Kt
------------	-----------

11 B—Kt 5	11 P × P
12 B × Kt	12 P × Q
13 B × Q	13 B × B

10 ₂ P—B 3	10 Q—K 2
11 P × P	11 P—P

9 ₄ P—Q 3	9 Q—K 2
10 Kt × B	10 P × Kt

.....The position above at 10₁

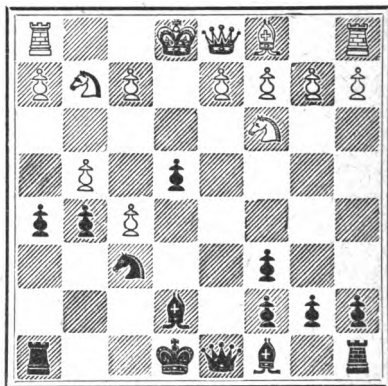
10 P × P	10 B × P
11 Kt × B	11 Kt × Kt

10 Kt × P	10 B × Kt
11 P × B	11 Kt × P
<hr/>	
7 ₂ Kt—K Kt 5	7 B × P
8 Q—K 2	8 Q—K 2
<hr/>	
8 K Kt × P	8 B × Kt
9 Kt × B	9 Kt × Kt
10 Q—R 5 ch	10 P—Kt 3
11 Q—K 5 ch	11 Q—K 2 <i>w</i>
<hr/>	
7 ₃ Kt—R 4	7 B—K 2
8 ₁ Castles	8 Castles
<hr/>	
8 ₂ Q—K 2	8 Castles
9 P—Q 3 or B 3	9 Kt—Q 4 <i>g</i>
<hr/>	
9 Castles	9 Kt—Q 4
<hr/>	
8 ₃ P—Q 3	8 P × P
9 P × P	9 Castles
10 P—K Kt 4	10 Kt × P
<hr/>	
10 Q—Kt 3 ch	10 Kt—Q 4
11 P—Kt 3	11 B × Kt
12 P × B	12 B—P
<hr/>	
11 Kt—B 3	11 B × P
12 Kt × Kt	12 Q × Kt
13 Q × P	13 B × P
14 Q × P on B 2	14 B—Kt 5 ch <i>w</i>
<hr/>	
12 Q × P	12 Kt—Kt 5
13 Castles	13 Q—Q 3
14 Kt—K 2	14 K R—Kt sq
15 B—B 4	15 R × Q <i>w</i>
<hr/>	
14 P—Q R 3	14 K R—Ktsq <i>w</i>
<hr/>	
8 ₄ P—K Kt 4	8 P—K Kt 4
9 ₁ P × P	9 B × P
10 P—B 3	10 P × P
11 Kt × P	11 P × P
<hr/>	
10 Kt—K 2	10 Kt—Q 4
11 Kt—Kt 2	11 P × P <i>g</i>
<hr/>	
9 ₂ Kt—Kt 2	9 P—K R 4

Position after Black's 9th move:—

P—K R 4.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....Black has now the advantage, and will recover his Pawn, e.g.:

10 ₁ P—K R 3	10 P × P
<hr/>	
10 ₂ P—B 3	10 K P × P
11 Q × P	11 Kt × P
<hr/>	
10 ₃ P × P	10 B × P
11 P—Q 3	11 P × P
12 P × P	12 Kt × P
<hr/>	
10 ₄ P—Q 3	10 P × Q P
11 P × P	11 Kt × P
<hr/>	
11 Q × P	11 Q × Q
12 P × Q	12 Kt × P
<hr/>	
10 ₅ Q—K 2	10 Q—Q 5
11 P—Q 3	11 P × Q P
12 P × Q P	12 Q × Kt P
<hr/>	
6 ₅ Q—K 2	6 B—Q 3
7 ₁ P × P	7 Castles
8 ₁ Castles	8 B × P
<hr/>	
8 ₂ Kt—K Kt 5	8 B × P
9 Q—B 4 ch	9 Kt—Q 4
10 Kt × Kt	10 Q × Kt
11 Kt × P ch	11 K—R sq

12 Kt × R 12 Q × Kt P
13 Q—B sq 13 Q—K 5 ch *w*

13 R—B sq 13 B—K R 6
14 P—Q 4 14 P × P
15 B—Q 2 15 R—Kt sq ch. *g*

14 P—Q 3 14 Q × R ch *w*

14 P—K B 3 14 Q × R ch
15 Q × Q 15 B × Q
16 K × B 16 R × P ch
17 K—Kt 2 17 R—B sq *g*

11₂ Kt—K 3 ch 11 K—R sq

.....This is White's best play, and even then Black has some positional advantage. His forces are better developed. White's attack from move 8₂ is premature. The recoil is stronger than the onset.

8₂ Q—B 4 ch 8 K—R sq
9 Kt—K Kt 5 9 Kt—Q 4
10 Kt × Kt 10 Q × Kt
11 Kt—K 3 11 B × P

.....The position at move 11₂ above.

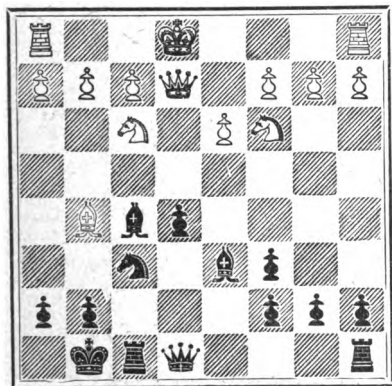
8₄ P—Q 3 8 B × P
9₁ Castles 9 B—K Kt 5

9₂ B—Kt 5 9 Q—K sq

Position after Black's 9th move:—

Q—K sq.

WHITE.



BLACK.

10₁ Kt—K 4 10 Kt × Kt
11 P × Kt 11 B—K Kt 5

10₂ Castles (QR) 10 Kt—Q 4

10₃ Castles (KR) 10 B—K Kt 5

10₄ B × Kt 10 R × B
11₁ Kt—K 4 11 B × Kt
12 Q × B 12 R—B 5
13 Q—K 3 13 P—K 5
14 Kt—Kt 5 14 P × P
15 P × P 15 B—B 4 *g*

11₂ Castles 11 B—K Kt 5

9₃ P—Q 4 9 B—K Kt 5

8₅ P—Q 4 8 P × K P
9₁ Kt × P 9 R—K sq
10 B—K 3 10 P—B 4
11₁ Q—B 4 ch 11 K—R sq
12 Kt—K 6 12 B × Kt
13 P × B 13 Q—K 2

11₂ Kt—K 6 11 B × Kt
12 P × B 12 R × P

9₂ Q—B 4 ch 9 K—R sq
10 Kt × P 10 R—K sq ch. &c.

7₃ P—Q 4 7 P × K P
8 Kt × P 8 B—K Kt 5
9₁ P × P 9 B × Kt

9₂ Kt × B 9 P × Kt
10 P × P 10 3 × Kt
11 P × B 11 Q—R 4 ch
12 B—Q 2 12 Q × K P

9₃ Kt × Kt 9 P × Kt
10 P × P 10 B × P
11 B—B 4 11 Q—K 2
12 B × B 12 B × Kt

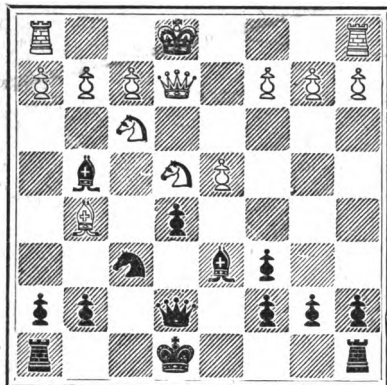
.....In the last three variations it is of importance that Black should take off the K Kt at the right moment.

9₄ B—Kt 5 9 Q—K 2

Position after Black's 9th move :—

Q—K 2

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....It will now be found that Black can hold his own in every variation. See diagram.

5 ₄ Q—K 2	5 Q—K 2
6 ₁ P—Q 4	6 Kt × Q P
7 Kt × Kt	7 P × Kt
8 Kt—Q 5	8 Kt × Kt
9 P × Kt	9 P—Q R 3
6 ₂ P—Q 3	6 Kt—Q 5
7 Kt × Kt	7 P × Kt
8 Kt—Q 5	8 Kt × Kt
9 P × Kt	9 P—Q R 3
10 B—R 4	10 P—Q Kt 4
11 B—Kt 3	11 B—Kt 2

.....With a clean sweep of the four Knights, and no other man taken !

6 ₃ Castles	6 Kt—Q 5
7 Kt × Kt	7 P × Kt
8 Kt—Q 5	8 Kt × Kt
9 P × Kt	9 Q × Q
10 B × Q	10 P—Q 3
11 R—K sq	11 K—B 2
12 P—Q 3	12 B—K 2
6 ₄ P × P	6 P—K 5
7 Kt—K Kt 5	7 Kt—Q 5 <i>g</i>
7 B × Kt	7 Q P × B (a)
8 ₁ Kt—K Kt 5	8 B × P

8 ₂ Kt—Q 4	8 Q—K 4
9 Kt—K 6	9 B × Kt
10 P × B	10 B—Q 3

.....This is the position in Section III., vol. 24, p. 262, after the moves 10 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 3.

8 ₃ Kt—K R 4	8 B—Q 2
9 P—K Kt 4	9 P—K K 4
10 P × P	10 B × P

10 Kt—Kt 2	10 P—K R 4
------------	------------

.....A similar position is more fully analysed in the subsequent variation 5₅ P × P.

6 ₅ B × Kt	6 Q P × B
7 P × P	7 P—K 5

.....The position at (a) above.

7 P—Q 4	7 P × Q P
8 Kt × P	8 Kt × P <i>g</i>

7 Castles	7 P × P
8 Q Kt × P	8 B—Kt 5

7 P—Q 3	7 P × P
8 P × P	8 B—Kt 5

8 Kt × P	8 B—Kt 5
9 Kt × Kt	9 P × Kt

9 B—Kt 5	9 Castles
----------	-----------

6 ₆ Kt—Q 5	6 Kt × Kt
7 P × Kt	7 Kt—Kt 5
8 ₁ Q—B 4	8 Q—B 4
9 Q × Q	9 B × Q
10 B—R 4	10 P—K 5

8 ₂ B—R 4	8 P—K 5
9 Kt—Q 4	9 Q—K 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 Q × Q P

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

10 Q × Q	10 P × Q
11 Kt—Q 4	11 Kt × Q P

8 ₄ P—Q 4	8 P—K 5
9 Kt—K 5	9 Kt × B P ch
10 Q × Kt	10 Q—Kt 5 ch
11 B—Q 2	11 Q × K B
12 Q × B P	12 Q × Q P <i>g</i>

THE THEORY OF THE EVANS.

BY P. S. LEONHARDT.

(FROM THE *Deutsch s Wochenschach*.)

NE would have thought that an opening so painstakingly studied as the Evans could yield nothing new to the analyst. He might re-examine the old lines of play, and clear them perhaps of errors, but he could hardly make a discovery. Yet here is a new move, so far as we know—and we have searched the annals of chess literature for a reference to it. Quite a series of interesting variations follow upon it. To some extent it may be looked upon as a pendant to the well-known Lasker move, as it gives back the Pawn in order to acquire a positional advantage. As we wish to stimulate our readers to examine the move for themselves and discover its possible weaknesses, we refrain from entering into any exhaustive analysis.

The position is reached thus: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4.

Instead of the usual P×P, we believe P—Kt 4 can here be played, with a good game. White has four replies: B—Kt 3, B×B P ch, B×Kt P, B—Q 5. To the first Black plays 7 .., P×P, adopting the compromised defence without having to fear its customary attack. The sacrifice of the B is, of course, unsound. Thus only the two last moves deserve serious consideration. We give the following variation:—

I.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 7 B×Kt P | 7 Kt×P |
| 8 Kt×P (A) | 8 Kt×B |
| 9 Q—Q 5 | 9 Q—B 3 |
| 10 Q×Kt | |

If 10 Q×R, of course Kt—K 2, and the Queen is imprisoned. If 10 B—Kt 5, Kt—K 2 is again best and wins a piece. 10... Kt×P is not so good, because of 11 Q×B, Q×B; 12 Kt×Kt, P—K B 3; 13 Kt—Q 5, Q×Kt; 14 Kt×Q B P ch, K—Qsq; 15 Kt—Q 5 ch, and White maintains a draw.

10 B—Kt 3

Threatening P—Q B 3.

11 Kt—K B 3 11 B—R 3

Black dominates the position.

(A).

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 8 K×Kt | 8 P×Kt |
| 9 Q×P | |

Here 9 Castles is to be considered.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 10 B—K 3 (a, b) | 9 Q—B 3 |
| 11 Q—Q 3 | 10 R—Kt sq |

Not B—B 4, because of 11..., R × Kt ch, giving Black the better game.

(a).

10	P—K 5	10	Q—Q Kt 3 (best)
11	Q × Q	11	R P × Q

Black has a good game.

(b).

10	Castles	10	B—Kt 3
----	---------	----	--------

Probably an even game.

II.

7	B—Q 5	7	P × P
8	Kt × P (A)	8	Q—B 3
9	Castles	9	K Kt—K 2
10	P—K 5	10	Q—Kt 3

Of course Q × K P loses, by reason of B or Kt × Kt.

11 P—K B 4

There are, clearly, a number of other moves, perhaps better ones, to be considered here. But the text-move may yield a pretty catastrophe.

11 B—Kt 3

Not Kt × P, else 12 P—B 5, and the Q is lost.

12 P—B 5 ?

K—R sq is the correct move.

13	P × Q (a)	12	Kt × Kt
14	K—R sq	13	Kt—K 7 dbl. ch
15	P × Kt	14	Kt—Kt 6 ch
		15	P × P mate in two.

(A).

8	Castles	8	P × P
---	---------	---	-------

No doubt best, leading to variations resembling the Compromised Defence, with the important difference that Black has now elbow-room on the Queen's side.

(a).

13	P × Kt	13	Kt × P
14	B—K 4		

B × R is also unsatisfactory. We have now a replica of the former variation.

15	B × Q	14	Kt × P
		15	Kt—K 7 check, and mate in four as above.

CHESS LITERATURE.

A second edition of *Mason's Chess Openings* has just been published by Mr. Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, London. We fully reviewed the first edition in due season, and it only remains to be added that a few slight alterations and additions are all that the author, who was engaged in its revision at the time of his death, has made. Since the days of Staunton no chess writer has set himself so systematically to expound the principals and theory of the game as Mason, and no author is likely to have a more lasting or better deserved reputation.

A Handbook of Chess (Part I.), by the Rev. B. D. Chinn.

The second of the three volumes which are to complete this work was noticed in the *B.C.M.* on its appearance some eighteen months ago. The first part, now published, comprises ninety-two pages, of which four consist of a dissertation upon the ethics of chess, *à la Franklin*; nine more are taken up with a description of the moves of the chess pieces, an explanation of the notation fills two pages, and the bulk of the work, sixty-eight pages, is devoted to end-game studies, the volume being rounded off with a brief summary of the history of the game, two or three ancient problems, and the Knight's tour. The end-games are, for the most part, standard studies, but they include a few specimens from recent notable games, and no doubt many students will be glad to have them in the handy and cheap form in which they are now issued. The third volume, which is in preparation, will consist of illustrative games. Each volume is published at 1/3 net. Copies may be obtained from the British Chess Co.

We have received a copy of the Year Book issued by the secretary of the Lancashire Association for the season 1905-6. The pamphlet consists of 16 pages, every one of which gives interesting details connected with Lancashire chess, viz.:—full list of officials; rules; annual report; regulations governing the county tournament, which embraces three classes with aggregate prize value fourteen guineas; full scores of all matches played by the county during the season; full list of clubs with place, time of meeting, and name and address of the secretary; list of county championships; list of patrons; and the treasurer's statements, which shows a cash balance of £23 12s. 9d. Should any County Association secretary wish for a copy of the brochure, we are sure the Lancashire secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Farron, c/o North Manchester Club, Webb's Café, Lever Street, will be glad to oblige on receipt of request.



SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The End-game Solving Contest, instituted last month, has evoked wide-spread interest. Of 40 solutions received, nearly every one gives the correct play to win in position No. 1, but the majority fail to indicate the method to draw in the ending Rook and Pawn *versus* Bishop and Pawn (No. 2). The best solution of this ending is from Mr. Thos. Kelly, of the Manchester Club, to whom we have awarded the prize. His analysis is excellent, and is given *in extenso* for the benefit of those solvers who have failed with this position. Professor Monck, of Dublin, runs Mr. Kelly very close, and to him we have also sent a book prize. We publish in full his solution of position No. 1.

No. 1, by F. Amelung.—White King at K B 3, Rook at K Kt 8, Bishop at Q B 5. Black King at K R 8. Pawn at K R 7. White to play and win.

The solution begins 1 K—Kt 4. K—Kt 7; 2 R—K B 8. Black has three available defences, viz., 2... P Queens (2..., P becomes R or B is evidently inferior to this); 2... P becomes Kt; and 2... K—R 8.

(a) 2... P Queens; 3 R—K B 2 ch, K—Kt 8; 4 K—Kt 3, Q—Q 4 or Q B 3; 5 R—K B 5 dis. ch, Q×B; 6 R×Q. K—B 8; 7 R—K 5, K—Kt 8; 8 R—K sq mate. If 4... Q—K R 5 ch; 5 K×Q, K—R 8; 6 K—R 3, K—Kt 8; 7 R—B 3 dis. ch, K—R 8; 8 R—K B sq mate. Other moves of the Queen are inferior.

(b) 2... P becomes Kt; 3 R—K B 3 K—R 7; 4 R—K B sq, R—Kt 7; 5 R—Kt sq ch, K—R 7; 6 K—B 3, Kt—B 7; 7 B×Kt, K moves; 8 R—K R sq mate. If 6... Kt—Kt 6; 7 R×Kt, K—R 8; 8 R—R 3 mate. If 3... Kt—Kt 6; 4 R—K B 2 ch, K—R 8; 5 K×Kt, K—Kt 8; 6 K—R 3, K—R 8; 7 R mates. If 3... Kt—B 7; 4 R×Kt ch, K—R 8; 5 K—R 3, K—Kt 8; 6 R—B 3 dis. ch, K—R 8; 7 R mates.

(c) 2... K—R 8; 3 B—Q 6, K—Kt 8 or Kt 7; 4 B×P, K×B; 5 K—B 3, K—R 8; 6 K—B 2, K—R 7; 7 R mates. If 4... K—R 8; 5 K—B 3, K×B; 6 R—R 8 ch, K—Kt 8; 7 R—R 5, K—B 8; 8 R—K R sq mate. In each of the three variations the defence can I think be prolonged to the 8th move, but not beyond.

No. 2, by W. von Holzhausen.—White King at K R 8, Bishop at K 8, Pawn at Q R 5. Black King at Q R 3, Rook at Q 7, Pawn at K R 7. White to play and draw. Mr. Kelly's solution is as follows:—

White draws by playing 1 B—B 7; any other move would lose. 1 B—R 5 is answered by R—Q sq, and if White take the Pawn at once, or after the check with the B at K 2, the piece is lost by R—K R sq or R—Q 7. If the Pawn is not taken, Black plays R—K R sq, then takes the White Pawn and brings the K over to support his own Pawn. 1 B—Kt 6 and B—B 6 are answered by R—Q 3 followed by R—R 3, and 1 B—R 4 by R—Q 5, followed by R—R 5. The following line of play is therefore best:—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 B—B 7	1 K×P	4 B—Kt 2	4 K—Q 5
2 B—K 6	2 K—Kt 5	5 K×P	5 R—K 6
3 B—R 3	3 K—B 5	6 K—R 3	6 K—B 5
		7 B—Kt 7	7 R—Q 2

- | | | |
|----------|-------------|--------------|
| 8 B-B 6 | 8 R-K Kt 2 | 11 K-R 5 |
| 9 B-Q 5 | 9 R-Kt 6 ch | 12 B-Kt 7 |
| 10 K-R 2 | 13 B-B 6 | 12 R-Q Kt 3 |
| | 14 K-Kt sq | 13 R-Kt 7 ch |

Other squares were open to the B on the last three moves, but here Kt-R 4 would lose, the continuation being 10... R-Q 6; 11 B-B 6, R-Q 3; 12 B-K 8, R-R 3 ch; 13 R-R 5, R-R sq.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 11 B-B 6 | 10 K-Kt 5 | 15 K-B sq | 14 K-Kt 6 |
| | | 16 K-K sq | 15 R-B 7 ch |

B-K 6 ch would lose, because of 11... K-B 6; 12 B-Q 5 ch, K-B 7; 13 B moves, R attacks the B and afterwards plays to the file.

It may be pointed out that Black would win if his K were on a Black square, or if the White Pawn were off the board. In the former case White is deprived of the resource of the check, and the following variation would win:—

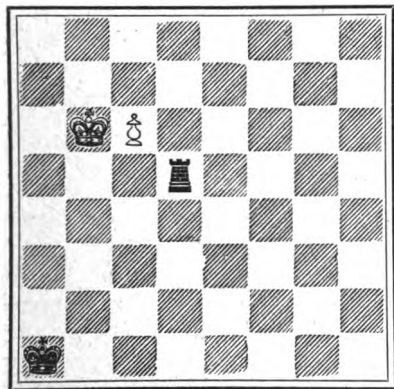
- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1 B-B 7 | 1 R-Q 2 |
| 2 B-Kt 3 | 2 R-Q 3 |

In the second case, if the White Pawn were away, Black would gain a move and be able to play 5 K-B 7 after the White King takes the Pawn. If the B then moves away, the R attacks it and afterwards checks on the R file. If 6 K-R 3, R-Q 6 ch; 7 K-R 2, R-Q sq wins in a similar way.

The solvers who submit correct solutions to both positions are Mr. T. Kelly, Professor Monck, Mr. P. J. Allingham, Reigate; Miss Finn, London; and Mr. A. Drake, Sheffield.

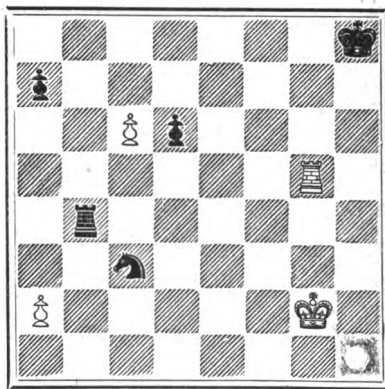
For the best solutions of the following Studies, received not later than February 23rd, we offer a copy of *Two Hundred Games of Chess*, by the late G. B. Fraser. No. 3 occurred in actual play in an important match game, and was abandoned as a draw at the stage shown on the diagram.

No. 3.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play. What result?

No. 4.
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play. What result?

THE CHESS WORLD.

Dr. Holmes has won the Championship Tournament at the Liverpool Club, with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 7 games. Mr. Amos Burn was a competitor, but retired after defeating Dr. Holmes and Mr. W. R. Thomas, and his score was cancelled according to rule. Dr. Holmes won the first prize in section A of the first-class amateurs' contest, at Southport.

The annual tournament for the Championship of Cheshire has been won by Mr. C. Coates, who is not a member of any Cheshire club, but as a resident subscribing member of the County Association is qualified to play for Cheshire. Mr. Coates, who is a prominent member of the Manchester Club, defeated Mr. F. J. Macdonald, of Hoylake, in the final round. Previous winners:—1901-2, Mr. Humphreys, Chester; 1902-3, 1903-4, Mr. Lund, Stockport; 1904-5, Mr. F. J. Macdonald, Hoylake.

The Committee of the Northern Counties Union has arranged to hold a three days' meeting at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, from March 14th to 17th. There will be two tournaments, Class I. and II., entrance fee $2/6$ to each, besides consolation and pool contests, and the aggregate value of the prizes will be about £11. The play is not intended to be strictly serious, but rather to afford Northern players an opportunity of spending a short holiday together, for chess and social enjoyment. We believe the programme will include a Dance, a Whist Drive, and probably other entertainments specially intended to give pleasure to the ladies who generally attend these gatherings. Entries close February 26th, to the Northern secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown, 6, Wellington Place, Eccleshill, Bradford.

British Chess Federation Inter-Unit Correspondence Matches.—In the contest between the North and South, eleven games have been decided with the following results:—

NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION.				SOUTHERN COUNTIES UNION.			
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge	...	...	1
Dr. Holmes, Liverpool	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell, Southampton	...	...	0
Mr. W. Gledhill, Yorkshire	...	...	1	Mr. P. J. Allingham, Reigate	...	...	0
Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Heron, London	...	...	0
Mr. P. F. Blake, Liverpool	...	...	1	Mr. H. T. Grover, Brighton	...	...	0
Rev. S. Walker, Bradford	...	...	1	Rev. H. C. Briggs, Torquay	...	...	0
Mr. J. Foulds, Bradford	...	...	1	Rev. C. E. Treadwell, Devon	...	...	0
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury	...	...	0	Mr. A. Smith, Brighton	...	...	1
Mr. E. G. Phillips, Liverpool	...	...	1	Mr. W. Letchworth, Bournemouth	...	...	0
Mr. W. G. North, Hull	...	...	0	Mr. W. M. Brooke, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	1
Mr. W. Skirrow, Leeds	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. B. Langday, Devonport	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
$7\frac{1}{2}$				$3\frac{1}{2}$			

Forty-nine games are still in progress.

The annual Chess Festival at the Hastings Club will start on February 5th, and continue during the week. Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Gunsberg are the masters engaged.

Southern Counties Championship. — Played at Bristol, on 13th January, 1906. Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.										SOMERSET.									
Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. C. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. U. Beamish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 1	Mr. H. Parsons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* 0
Mr. H. G. Barnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Bottomley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Pinkerton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. E. W. Poynton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. C. F. Bolland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Bazell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Templar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Rev. W. H. Cockett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. L. Daniell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Parsons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Morrow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. J. Barton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. O. Hunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. T. Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. R. Rickman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. C. Ramsden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Perry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. C. Seymour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Salter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Wilkie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Byrnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Higgins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. J. Perrett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Talboys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. A. Moretti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. A. Rumsey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

9 games. The only other competitor to achieve any distinction in the final round was Mr. A. H. Hudson, a rising young player of the City Chess Club, who won 4, lost 4, and drew 2. It was arranged that Messrs. Butcher and Mackenzie should play a tie-match of four games up to decide supremacy, and the present score in this is 3 to 1 in favour of Mr. Mackenzie.

In the Birmingham Championship Competition, under the auspices of the Birmingham Chess Club, the end of the preliminary contest is almost in sight. The scores on January 25th were :—

SECTION A.					SECTION B.				
	W.	L.	D.	Total		W.	L.	D.	Total
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie ...	10	0	0	10	Mr. F. McCarthy ...	8	0	3	8
Mr. H. E. Price ...	7	0	2	7	Mr. B. D. Wilmot ...	7	1	2	7½
Mr. T. H. Billington ...	6	0	3	6	Mr. E. E. Westbury ...	6	3	3	7
Mr. B. A. Yates ...	2	2	4	3	Mr. H. M. Francis ...	5	3	4	6
Mr. F. Feeny ...	2	1	6	2½	Mr. C. F. Lewis ...	2	4	4	4
Mr. E. Mackenzie ...	2	1	7	2½	Mr. F. Mills ...	3	2	5	4
Mr. F. O. Egger ...	1	0	8	1	Mr. C. W. Wilkins ...	2	2	7	3
					Mr. F. B. Buswell ...	2	1	7	2½

The two winners of each section compete in a final pool.

The New Year Greeting, by Mr. F. Orrett, which we published as our frontispiece last month, has given much pleasure to many of our readers, some of whom have submitted lists of the names of the players and problemists represented in the group. These attempts to identify are generally fairly accurate, but no one has named correctly the gentleman who is portraying the Black King, and yet he is very much in evidence at the present time in connection with the movement to advance the cause of British chess—Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., president of the British Chess Federation. Some of our contemporaries also have a good word to say for Mr. Orrett's artistic production, though we can hardly agree with the chess editor of the *Weekly Times*, who opines that the Black Queen is intended for Mr. W. E. Napier! Many of the portraits are excellent, particularly Mr. Blackburne, Herr Schlechter, and several others. In the process of reproduction, some of the Pawns have unfortunately lost much of the facial expression of the original drawings; we are sorry for this, but reduction in size was unavoidable. We append the "key."

Black.—Q R, C. Schlechter; Q B, J. Mieses; Q Kt, C. Winter-Wood; Q, Miss Finn; K, Sir J. Thursby; K Kt, E. J. Winter-Wood; K R P, Rev. W. C. Palmer; K Kt P, A. J. Mackenzie; K B P, C. H. Sherrard; K P, W. H. Gunston; Q P, G. E. H. Bellingham; Q B P, G. Marco; Q Kt P, F. J. Marshall; Q R P, Dr. E. Lasker.

White.—Q R P, Dr. Tarrasch; Q Kt P, R. Teichmann; Q B P, V. L. Wachtuch; K P, W. Ward; K R, G. Maroczy; K Kt, D. Janowski; K B, I. Gunsberg; K, H. E. Atkins; Q, Mrs. W. J. Baird; Q B, H. E. Bird; Q Kt, J. H. Blackburne; Q R, C. T. Blanshard.

Black: K B, K R. White: K R P, K Kt P, K B P, and Q P. In the illustration the laws of perspective only allow these pieces to be partially visible, hence no portraits.

The position shewn is that which arises 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—K Kt 5, Q Kt—Q 2.

Yorkshire Championship.—The annual tournament for the Championship of Yorkshire was brought to a close recently, when Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds) defeated Mr. F. P. Wildman (Leeds) in the final round. The winner, whose portrait we have much pleasure in reproducing, is twenty-six years of age, and the youngest of the band of players who have secured Yorkshire County Championship honours—with the possible exception of Mr. Seth Ward, junr., who was successful some years ago. Mr. Jeffrey learnt to play chess when a boy of thirteen. He joined the Leeds



MR. C. W. JEFFREY.

Y.M.C.A. some four years later, and played through his first match season with that club without defeat. Next year he repeated this performance in the club tournament. About 1899 he became a member of the Leeds and Leeds Blenheim clubs, playing chiefly for the latter organization until five years ago, when he became closely identified with the premier club, for which he has done excellent service in the "Woodhouse Challenge Cup" contests—his record to date being 13 wins, 16 draws, and 2 losses. He plays a thoughtful analytical game, and eschews "skittles," believing that it is better to cultivate a style which avoids playing surface moves that will not bear analysis, mental or otherwise. Mr. Jeffrey occasionally winters in the south, and is well-known in Torquay chess circles, where he quite recently carried off the local club tournament.

Chess in Scotland.—The second round of the "Richardson" Cup Tourney has now been played as below, and the finalists are probably Glasgow C.C. and "Burns" C.C. (Glasgow). The first-named club is the present holder of the cup, and much interest attaches to the final tie, which decides this season's winner.

Second round "Richardson" Cup.

Played at Edingburgh Working Men's Institute, 13th January:—

GLASGOW C.C.										EDINBURGH WORKING MEN'S C.C.									
Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	Mr. Cruickshanks	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/2
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Handyside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. Jordan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*	Mr. Cruickshanks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Boyd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>										<hr/>									
2 1/2										1 1/2									

* This match was unfinished, and what appeared a drawish position was referred to adjudication.

Played at Glasgow Athenæum, 20th January:—

"BURNS" C.C.					ATHENÆUM C.C.				
Mr. J. Russell	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Brown	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. C. Johnson	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Blane	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Birch, junr.	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. M. Bremner	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
4					1				

Stirling C.C. has defeated Dundee C.C. by 3 to 2 in the tie for retention of place in next season's "Richardson" Tourney.

For this object, Edinburgh C.C. has also to play off with Queen's Park C.C., and the loser of this tie meets Dundee in the deciding final. The ultimate loser retires to make way for the winner of the junior trophy.

During the New Year holidays a team from Kelty C.C. (Fife) visited Wales, and played two matches with the Blaenau C.C. The Welsh players won both matches—one by 5 to 3, the other by 6 to 3.

A Ladies' C.C. has been formed in Glasgow, and meets every Wednesday afternoon at the rooms of the Central C.C., 51, West Regent Street, Glasgow. On behalf of the ladies, the secretary of the Central C.C. has meantime kindly consented to act. His address is: Mr. J. Buchanan, 55, West Regent Street.

"Burns" C.C. v. Athenæum C.C. (Glasgow).—This inter-club match was played at the Athenæum on Monday evening, 15th January, and resulted as follows:—

"BURNS" C.C.					ATHENÆUM C.C.				
Mr. J. Russell	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Birch, junr.	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Brown	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Macdonald	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. M. Bremner	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Lacaille	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. H. Blane	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Brodie	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. W. Buchan	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. A. Christie	...	...	...	1	Dr. Knight	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Esdaille	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Lindsay	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Scott	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. Connachie	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Beveridge	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Burns	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Lyle	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Cruickshanks	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
7					5				

Edinburgh C.C. has entered upon two correspondence games with Dr. E. Lasker—a Queen's Gambit Declined and Giuoco Piano.

Northern Counties Championship.—The fifth annual competition for the Moore Challenge Trophy and Northern Counties Championship was started on January 20th, when Lancashire and Cheshire met at the rooms of the North Manchester Club. The choice of place of play rested with Cheshire, whose officials decided that Manchester was most convenient for the match, and the captain, Mr. Rhodes Marriott, was so well supported that he had no difficulty in securing thirty players—the maximum number—to meet the Lancastrians. Play started at 3.30 and finished at 7.15, when

six games were still in progress. Four of the positions were speedily settled by the players or officials, but the two remaining games were sent to the British Chess Federation for adjudication. Lancashire secured first win, Dr. Wahlutch mating his opponent on the 23rd move, and never lost the lead, finally winning easily. In justice to Cheshire it must however be stated that at least three games went to Lancashire's credit instead of augmenting the Cheshire record, and it is interesting to note that on the first fifteen boards—the minimum number for these contests—the fight was remarkably close, Cheshire indeed holding the advantage of one game majority. After the match the teams and officials dined together, under the chairmanship of the Cheshire president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, who is also president this year of the North Manchester Club. The toasts were: 'The King,' 'The Cheshire Association,' 'The Lancashire Association,' 'The Northern Counties Union,' and 'The North Manchester Club.' The speakers were the chairman, Mr. A. E. Moore, Mr. J. Burgess (president Manchester Club), Mr. T. A. Farron, Mr. Moss, Mr. I. M. Brown, Mr. J. Critchlow (hon. sec. Cheshire Association), and Mr. Marriott. Among the invited guests were several visitors, including Mr. G. Howitt (hon. treasurer Northern Union). Lancashire will now meet Yorkshire, in Manchester, probably on March 24th, in the final round, Cumberland having retired owing to inability to raise a team to undertake the journey to Leeds, the place selected for the match. Score:—

LANCASHIRE.					CHESHIRE.				
Mr. V. L. Wahlutch	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Coates	...	...	...	0
Rev. W. C. Palmer	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. E. Greig	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. P. Kenrick	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. H. Holmes	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Rhodes Marriott	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Mills Palmer	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Lowenthal	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. A. Farron	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Brevig	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Skillicorn	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Farnsworth	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. B. Shaw	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Wolstencroft	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. Wellington	...	...	...	0	Mr. N. Clissold	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Briggs	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. C. W. Earle	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Burtinshaw	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. F. Blake	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. C. Boyer	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Midgley	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. D. Chambers	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Stocker	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Beach	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. T. Stockwell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Slater	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Eva	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Garstang	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Wahlutch	...	...	...	1	Rev. G. C. Beach	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Ruttle	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. J. Seanor	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. H. Midgley	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. P. Milne	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Lambert	...	...	...	*1	Mr. G. Osborne	...	...	...	*0
Dr. Wahlutch	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Waterhouse	...	...	...	0
Dr. R. Marshall	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Pennington	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Storey	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Berry	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Bailey	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. S. Collinge	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. W. Garrett	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Critchlow	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. W. Thomas	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. S. Donaldson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crawford	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. S. Cartwright	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. H. Crebbin	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M. Craig	...	...	...	0

London.—Mr. W. Ward is still leading in the championship tournament at the City Club, with $8\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 10 games. The next best scores are Mr. Curnock, 7 out of 9; Mr. P. Healey, 7 out of 11; Dr. S. F. Smith and Mr. E. G. Sergeant, $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 8.

The Ladies' Chess Club.—The Winter Tournament has concluded with the following results: first class, Mrs. Roe; second class, Mrs. Joughin (winner of "Lewis" Cup); third class, Miss Eileen Edwards (winner of "Rose Johnson" Cup); fourth class, Mrs. Latham. In the Handicap Tournament, the first prize, for best per centage, has been won by Mrs. M. C. Robbins; second by Mrs. Theodore Williams; and the third, for greatest number of games (winning half), by Mrs. Finn. The Championship Tournament started on January 18th. with eight entries. On January 27th, the Ladies played a match on ten boards against the St. George's Club, and the result was a draw, each side winning 4 games and drawing 2. Mrs. Fagan drew with Mrs. Gattie at Board No. 1.

London League, "A" Division.—The following match results have come to hand:—

Hampstead ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	West London ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan ...	16	Athenæum ...	4
Leyton ...	11	North London ...	9
Lud-Eagle ...	8	Battersea ...	7
(Five games for adjudication)			
Hampstead ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Insurance ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Battersea ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemians ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
(One game for adjudication)			
Lud-Eagle ...	15	West London ...	5
Hampstead ...	13	Brixton ...	7
Insurance ...	12	East London ...	8
Lee ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lud-Eagle ...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lee ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemians ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Played on January 11th, 1906. Score:—

LEE.		BOHEMIANS.	
Mr. O. C. Müller ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Shoosmith ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Waterhouse ...	1	Mr. W. Shartan ...	0
Mr. J. H. Eastwood ...	1	Mr. J. Lee Smith ...	0
Mr. H. C. Sturton ...	*	Mr. H. Wretts Smith ...	*
Mr. G. Valentine ...	0	Mr. E. S. Michell ...	1
Mr. B. W. Hamilton ...	0	Mr. W. M. Bussell ...	1
Mr. W. F. Dray ...	1	Mr. Reichart ...	0
Mr. C. H. Dodd ...	0	Mr. S. H. Johnson ...	1
Mr. L. L. W. Penson ...	0	Mr. G. O. Jackson ...	1
Mr. S. Andrade ...	1	Mr. H. M. Mann ...	0
Mr. J. B. Perks ...	0	Mr. W. C. Squire ...	1
Mr. W. P. Lees ...	0	Mr. A. F. Battersby ...	1
Capt. McCanlis ...	1	Mr. F. Smith ...	0
Mr. A. T. Scoble ...	0	Mr. F. Scamp ...	1
Mr. L. C. Penson ...	1	Mr. R. Crockett ...	0
Mr. J. B. Shaw ...	1	Mr. A. F. Campbell ...	0
Mr. E. Harrod ...	0	Mr. G. Rauser ...	1
Mr. C. H. Rymer-Jones ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. H. Boden ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Byles ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Joselyne ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. O. Boettcher ...	1	Mr. F. Sims ...	0
<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	

* Sent for adjudication.

GAME No. 2,680.

Played in the London League match, Athenæum v. Hampstead,
December 15th, 1905.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. V. SUTTON Mr. W. WARD
(*Athenæum*). (*Hampstead*).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 R—K sq | |

A strong alternative is Q—K 2.

6 P—B 4

.....An old form of the opening which had considerable vogue in the 'eighties.'

7 B × Kt

Either P—Q 5 or P × P is better.

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

.....A blunder, which from a player of Mr. Ward's strength and soundness is somewhat astonishing. At the same time we regard it as fortunate, having regard to the beautiful middle-game play which follows.

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

We prefer Q—K 2, threatening Q—B 4 in certain variations.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 14 Q—K 2 | 13 P—B 4 |
| 15 Q—B 4 ch | 14 K R—K sq |
| 16 B—B 4 | 15 K—R sq |

Here also B—K 3 is preferable. Of course 16 P × P would be answered by B × P ch!

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 17 P × P | 16 P × P |
| | 17 P—B 4! |

.....A beautiful move, embodying a similar scheme to that

mentioned in our last note, and which would have been impossible after our suggested B—K 3.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 18 B—K 5 | 18 P × P |
| 19 Q × P | |

White appears—not without cause—to be in fear of his opponent, and tries, regardless of consequences, to force an exchange of Queens. Here B × P was much better.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 20 Q—B 3 | 19 Q—B 3 |
| 21 K—R sq | 20 B—B 4 ch |
| 22 Q—Kt 3 | 21 Q—Kt 3 |

Overlooking Black's clever reply. He might have played Kt—Q 2, for if 22..., B—Kt 5; 23 Q—B 2, Q R—B sq; 24 B—B 3!

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 23 P—B 4 | 22 B—Q 5 |
|----------|----------|

There is nothing to be done to save the game. After this Black's numerical superiority quickly settles matters.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 24 Kt—B 3 | 23 B × Kt P! |
| 25 Q × Q | 24 B × R |
| 26 R × B | 25 P × Q |
| 27 B—Q 4 | 26 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 28 P—K R 3 | 27 R—K 3 |
| 29 Kt—Kt 5 | 28 Kt—B 3 |
| 30 B—K 5 | 29 R—Q B sq |
| 31 Kt—Q 4 | 30 K R—B 3 |
| 32 R × R | 31 R—B 8 ch |
| 33 K—R 2 | 32 R × R ch |
| 34 Kt × P | 33 R—Q R 8 |
| 35 Kt—Q 6 | 34 R × P |
| 36 Kt—B 4 | 35 K—Kt sq |
| 37 K—Kt 3 | 36 Kt—Q 4 |
| 38 Kt—Kt 2 | 37 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 39 K—B 3 | 38 P—Kt 5 |
| 40 B—Q 4 | 39 K—B 2 |
| 41 B—K 5 | 40 P—Kt 3 |
| 42 B—Q 4 | 41 K—K 3 |
| 43 Resigns. | 42 R—R 6 ch |

The fifth annual match, Croydon *versus* Rest of Surrey, with 100 players on each side, was contested at the Public Hall, Thornton Heath, on January 20th, and resulted in favour of the "Rest" by 59 games to 41. The players assembled shortly before four o'clock, and were welcomed to the Borough of Croydon by Councillor Parnell, whose remarks were supplemented by Alderman Page, who was followed by His Worship The Mayor of Croydon, Alderman Lillico, who expressed the hope that the best side would win. Dr. Dunstan, president Surrey Association, thanked the speakers and the Croydon Clubs for the hearty reception. Play started at 4-30 p.m., and continued until 7-30 p.m., when the scores were Surrey 51, Croydon 33, with 16 games for adjudication by Mr. Gunsberg. Before the company separated Mr. Parnell thanked the county players for their attendance, and also paid a well deserved compliment to the ladies, who had rendered great assistance. He said they were greatly indebted to Mrs. Childs, who had undertaken the responsibility of seeing to the refreshments, and also to the following ladies who had assisted Mrs. Childs: Mrs. Bennell, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. Sisley, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Cowe, and the Misses Adams. Mr. T. H. Moore (hon. sec. Surrey Association) endorsed Mr. Parnell's remarks, and also referred to the services rendered by Mr. Childs, captain of Thornton Heath Club. Mr. Stoneham responded for the ladies, and Mr. Childs said these annual matches were good for Croydon and also for Surrey County. He hoped the gatherings would continue annually. The duty of organising the match was undertaken by Messrs. Parnell, Childs, and Stoneham, and there was some disappointment that the Purley Club, which promised five strong players, was unrepresented in the contest. On the other hand the Croydon Club rendered good service by sending 22 players who scored half their games, lending boards and men, and contributing in some measure towards the financial costs. Want of space prevents us giving the full score of the match, but we append the full record returned by the first twenty boards; also the club results on the Croydon side.

	Won.	Drew.	Lost.	Total.
Thornton Heath	18	13	18	49
Croydon... ..	8	6	8	22
Unattached	2	3	10	15
South Norwood	1	1	5	8
Y.M.C.A.	1	1	4	6
	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 46	<hr/> 100

Previous records of the match are as follows:—1902, Surrey 34, Croydon 26; 1903, Surrey 37, Croydon 26; 1904, Croydon 50½, Surrey 49½; 1905, Surrey 56½, Croydon 43½.

REST OF SURREY.

Mr. G. E. Wainwright	0
Mr. A. J. Curnock	1
Mr. A. E. Tietjen... ..	½
Mr. F. L. Anspach	½
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	0
Mr. L. P. Rees	½
Dr. Dunstan	1
Mr. J. Mongredin	1

CROYDON.

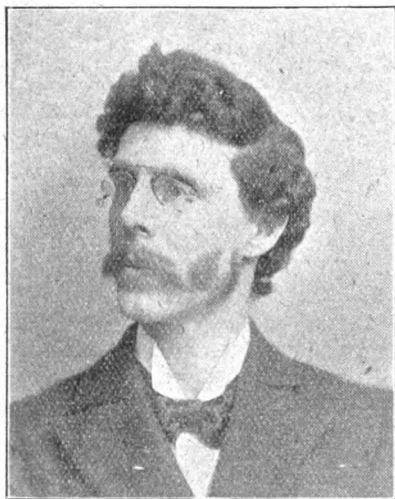
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, Thornton H....	1
Mr. H. B. Uber, South Norwood ...	0
Mr. H. Ward, Croydon	½
Mr. A. W. Fisher, Thornton Heath ...	½
Mr. F. A. Sisley, Thornton Heath ...	1
Mr. E. Aston, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. W. D. Childs, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. Allen, Thornton Heath	0

Mr. P. J. Allingham	I	Mr. T. Helson, Thornton Heath ...	0
Mr. T. Crassweller	I	Mr. G. E. Parsons, South Norwood ...	0
Mr. T. R. Harley	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Ashley, Croydon Y.M.C.A. ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Felce	I	Mr. F. Bailey, South Norwood ...	0
Mr. W. S. Fazan	0	Mr. A. D. Field, Croydon ...	I
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. W. Cadervall, unattached ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. F. Alexander	I	Mr. M. C. Barton, Croydon ...	0
Mr. H. R. Allingham	I	Mr. A. M. B. Hillman, Thornton Hl. ...	0
Mr. W. P. Pigg	I	Mr. H. M. Bennell, Thornton Heath... ..	0
Mr. G. Wernick	I	Mr. C. O. Bynoe, unattached ...	0
Mr. H. W. Piercy... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. W. Baster, Thornton Heath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. C. Griffiths	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. H. Bacon, Croydon... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Boards 21 to 40		Boards 21 to 40	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boards 41 to 60		Boards 41 to 60	9
Boards 61 to 80		Boards 61 to 80	9
Boards 81 to 100		Boards 81 to 100	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
59		41	

It affords us so much pleasure to notice the efforts of club officials who endeavour to promote the social side of Chess, that it was with regret that we were compelled to defer reporting, last month, a most successful Dinner and Concert, which the members of the Battersea Club held on December 2nd, at their rooms, Railway Tavern, 110, Battersea Rise, to celebrate the twenty-first year of the club's existence. The chairman was Mr. W. P. Plummer (president of the club), supported by Mr. C. J. S. Spraggs (vice-president) who filled the vice-chair. After an excellent repast, and "The King and Royal Family" had been duly honoured, a programme of some thirty items—songs, duets, quartets, sketches, and toasts was given. Mr. H. Burt gave a very effective recitation, "The Lifeboat," and the humorous part of the programme was well sustained by Messrs. J. Spraggs, T. Johnson, Dick Southerton, and G. Jolley. The talented ventriloquist, Mr. Allan Stainer, gave an excellent sketch. Sentimental songs were contributed by Messrs. Stanley Archer, G. Downton, Edmund Sharp, J. J. Williams, and the Agaw Quartet Party (Messrs. A. G. Herring, G. Downton, A. C. Herring, and W. Bolton). Messrs. B. W. Fisher and W. R. Spraggs kindly officiated at the piano. The toast of the evening, "The Club," was proposed by Mr. Plummer, who gave an interesting resume of its doings from its inception in 1885. The hon. secretary, Mr. H. C. L. Hanne, proposed "The Chairman," to whose services he paid a well-deserved compliment. Mr. Plummer, he said, had laboured for twenty years to bring the club to its present sound condition, and during that long period had occupied every office possible. The toast was given with musical honours. In reference to Mr. Plummer's services to the club we note that with the annual report there is incorporated an interesting review, 1885—1905, compiled by Mr. Plummer, and from it we learn that the club was established early during 1885, mainly as the result of the efforts of Mr. C. Gough and Mr. W. P. Plummer, who secured the co-operation of the Rev. E. L. Wise, M.A., then head curate of St. Mary's,

Battersea; and this gentleman so far interested the vicar, Canon Erskine, M.A., in the projected society, that he granted free use of a room at the Vicarage House School, for chess practice and meetings. The club was called the Bolingbroke Chess Club, and the membership during the first year was about fourteen, with 1/6 annual subscription. The Rev. E. L. Wise was elected president, a position he filled for three years, during which time the membership increased and matches with other clubs were arranged. The first match played by the Bolingbroke was against Balham, whose team proved victors.

In 1888 a move of quarters was made to "Horsleys," afterwards known as the Imperial Restaurant, at the Corner of Ilminster Gardens, Lavender Hill. After a stay of some three years at "Horsleys," another removal was made to the Railway Tavern, 110, Battersea Rise, where the club still meets, flourishes, and numbers among its present members four of the original founders—Messrs. Gough, Jaques, Plummer, and Sugden.



Mr. W. P. PLUMMER.

In addition to these gentlemen, the club has quite a number of members of many years standing. Another gratifying fact worthy of more than passing notice is the service rendered by the various officials. No official with less than two years' service, and several with many years, speaks volumes for the *esprit de corps* and the good fellowship which must have prevailed during the twenty-one years which have passed since the club was founded.

The full list of officials is as follows:—Presidents: 1885, Canon J. Erskine Clarke, M.A., Vicar of Battersea; 1886—1890, Rev. E. L. Wise, M.A.; 1890—1905, Rev. J. F. Sugden, M.A.; 1905—1906, Mr. W. P. Plummer. Hon. secretaries: 1885—1896, Mr. W. P. Plummer (assistant hon. sec., Mr. C. J. Spraggs, 1891—2); 1896—1903, Mr. H. Gardiner (assistant

hon. sec., Mr. G. Marks, 1896—8); 1903—1905, Mr. H. C. L. Hanne. Hon. treasurers: 1885—1891, Mr. W. P. Plummer; 1891—1892, Mr. G. Holloway; 1892—1896, Mr. C. J. Spraggs; 1896—1898, Mr. J. Bennett; 1898—1903, Mr. G. Withall; 1903—1905, Mr. W. P. Plummer; 1905—1906, Mr. F. F. Alexander.

With such a record it would be surprising if the club had not left its mark in county and district chess life. In the season 1889-90, the "B" Division of the Metropolitan League Competition was won by Battersea with 10½ matches out of 13, whilst the Surrey County Trophy has been repeatedly won by the Battersea Club, as recorded below:—

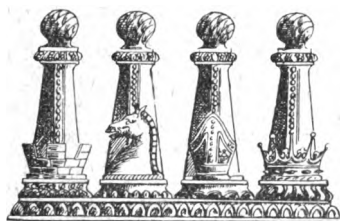
				<i>Matches</i>		<i>Games.</i>	
1894-95	...	Surrey Trophy won by	4	out of 4	and 26½	out of 36	
1899-1900	...	"	"	5½	" 7	55	" 87
1900-01	...	"	"	5	" 5	45	" 60
1901-02	...	"	"	5	" 5	39½	" 60
1903-04	...	"	"	4	" 4	33½	" 48
1904-05	...	"	"	4	" 4	42	" 48
				<u>27½</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>241½</u>	<u>339</u>

In individual contests many of the members have achieved distinction. Mr. E. Cresswell won the Surrey Championship in 1893-4; and this honour was also secured by Mr. H. H. Cole, 1894-5; Mr. H. S. Barlow, 1896-7; Mr. A. W. Fisher, 1898-9; and Mr. A. Curnock, 1897-8, 1900-1, 1901-2. Mr. Plummer won the Surrey County Handicap Tourney in 1893, and served Surrey well as secretary of the County Association from 1892 to 1896. He also fulfilled the onerous duties of hon. secretary in the 100 boards aside match, played in 1896 between North *v.* South of the Thames.

The review closes with a list of match and tournament secretaries, and full record of matches and tournaments conducted during each official's term of office. From the table we learn that during the twenty-one years 538 matches were played, of which 321 were won, 185 lost, and 32 drawn. Of match games played, Battersea scored 3,494½ points, to the opponents 2,796½.

Cable Match: Oxford and Cambridge Universities *versus* Cornell, Brown, and Pennsylvania Universities, U.S.A.—It is definitely announced in the *Brooklyn Eagle* of January 21st that arrangements have been made to play the International Universities' match by Cable on March 24th and 31st, and that the American players will assemble and play at the residence of Professor Rice, Villa Julia, Riverside Drive, New York. The hours of play will be 8 a.m. till 1 p.m., and 2 to 7 p.m., New York time.

Manhattan Club Championship.—After a most interesting contest, extending over some weeks, the championship tournament at the Manhattan Club resulted in favour of Mr. A. W. Fox, with a score of 11 out of 12. Mr. F. J. Marshall took third place, with a score of 9 points. In the individual game between Fox and Marshall, the latter failed to make the most of his opportunities, and Fox won a piece on the 11th move. The game eventually ended in a draw. Had Marshall won he would have tied for first place with Fox and Johner.



GAME DEPARTMENT.

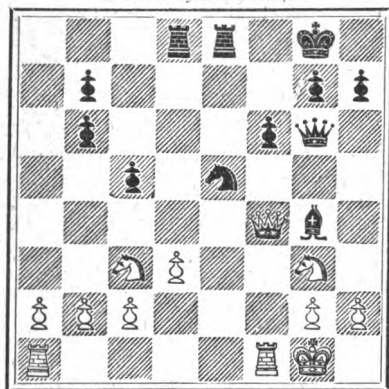
JANOWSKI v. TAUBENHAUS.

DURING the latter half of December there was played at the Café de la Régence, in Paris, a series of six games between these masters. In the result, Janowski won the first three. Taubenhaus the last two, and the fourth was drawn; so that the former master had secured the victory after the fourth game, and it is not surprising to find that in the last two games he displayed a little of the old adventurous spirit which cost him so dearly in tournaments up to about 1900.

Four of the games merit more than passing attention. In the first, a Two Knights Defence, working by transposition of moves into a Giuoco Piano Opening, the following position occurred :—

Position after Black's 19th move :—

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (TAUBENHAUS).

The game was continued thus :—

WHITE.

BLACK.

TAUBENHAUS.

JANOWSKI.

20 Q—R 4

20 B—Q 2 (a)

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 21 Q—Kt 3 ch | 21 R—K 3 (b) |
| 22 Kt—Q 5 | 22 Q—B 2 |
| 23 Kt—B 5 | 23 B—B 3 |
| 24 Kt × Q Kt P | 24 K—R sq |
| 25 Kt—Kt 3 (c) | 25 R—Q 5 |
| 26 Q—B 3 | 26 Q—B sq |
| 27 Q R—K sq | 27 R—K sq |
| 28 Kt—K 4 (d) | 28 R—Kt 5 |
| 29 Kt × Q B P | 29 R × Kt |
| 30 R × Kt | 30 R × R |
| 31 Q × R | 31 R—Kt 4 |
| 32 P—Q 4 | 32 R × P |
| 33 Q—K 2 (e) | 33 Q—Q 3 |
| 34 Q—Kt 4 (f) | 34 ?—K Kt 3 |
| 35 Kt—K 6 | 35 R × B P |
| 36 R × P | 36 R × P ch |
| 37 Q × R | 37 B × Q |
| 38 R—B 8 ch | 38 Q × R |
| 39 Kt × Q | 39 B—R 6 ! |
| 40 P—Q 5 | 40 K—Kt 2 |
| 41 Kt—K 6 ch | 41 B × Kt |
| 42 P × B | 42 K—B 3 |

and wins.

(a) *The Field* suggests 20..., P—R 4, to get a King's side attack in return for the Pawn he stands to lose.

(b) As this does not save the Pawn ultimately, 20..., P—B 5 might be worth trying.

(c) K R—K sq at once was better and simpler.

(d) This is apparently sound, but it introduces unnecessary elements of difficulty. 28 P—Q Kt 3, to extricate the Kt, serves his turn best.

(e) *The Field* justly points out that 33 Kt—K 6 makes White at least secure against loss; e.g., 33 Kt—K 6, Q—K 2 (best; if ... Q—K sq, or ... Q—Kt sq, 34 R×P wins); 34 Q—Kt 8 ch, Q—K sq (if ... B—K sq, 35 Kt—B 7 wins); 35 Q×Q ch, B×Q; 36 Kt—B 7, with a safe game.

(f) Giving the Black Rook and Bishop full scope at once. 34 R—Q sq or 34 Q—B 4 (if ... B—Kt 4, 35 Q—B 3) would even yet hold the position.

The second game we give in full:—

GAME No. 2,681.

Three Knights Game.

WHITE. JANOWSKI.	BLACK. TAUBENHAUS.	15 Kt—K 3	15 Kt—Kt 2
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	.....15..., P—B 3, followed	
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	by ... Kt—K 2 as soon as possible,	
3 Kt—B 3	3 B—Kt 5	would be an improvement.	
4 B—B 4	4 P—Q 3	16 Kt—Q 5	16 P—B 4
5 Kt—K 2	5 Kt—B 3	17 P—K 5	
6 Kt—Kt 3	6 B—K 3	If 17 Kt—B 6 ch, R×Kt; 18 B×	
7 B—Kt 3	7 B—Q B 4	R, P×P; 19 Kt moves, P—Q 4, and	
		White will be on the defensive.	
		Janowski's course is in much better	
		style.	
.....P—Q 4 would be better.		17 P×P	
After the text move Black has a		18 P×P	18 Q—B 2
decidedly inferior game to that which		19 R—R 4	19 Kt—K R 4
he would have obtained by adhering to		20 Kt—B 6 ch	20 Kt×Kt
the book variation.		21 B×Kt	21 Kt—K 2
8 Castles	8 Q—Q 2	22 Kt—Kt 5	22 Q—K sq
.....Very indifferently played,		23 Kt×P!	23 R—Q sq
as he is, in consequence of this move,		24 Q—B sq	24 R—B 2
compelled three moves later to play		.....Taking the Kt, either	
... B×B, leaving White free to post		now or last move, leads to loss of the	
his Kt at K B 5.		Q; but nothing can save him. A	
		smartly played game on White's part.	
9 P—B 3	9 Castles K R	25 Kt—Kt 5	25 Q—B 3
10 P—Q 4	10 P×P	26 Q×Q	26 P×Q
11 P×P	11 B×B	27 R—R 4	27 R×B
12 P×B	12 B—Kt 3	28 P×R	28 Kt—Q 4
13 B—Kt 5	13 Kt—K sq	29 P—B 7 ch	29 Resigns.
14 Kt—B 5	14 P—Kt 3		

The third game was very indifferently played by Taubenhause, who lost a piece by a blunder on the 16th move. The fourth game, a Q P Opening, defended by Taubenhause in Tchigorin's manner, was very carefully played on both sides, but yielded no position of striking interest. In the fifth game, a Two Knights Defence, the following position arose after Black's 15th move:—

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

Unsound and compromising. The Q B is no longer required at Q R 3, and could be played to Q Kt 4, threatening B—Q 2; this would also enable White to operate against Black's weak Q side Pawns by P—Q R 4 later.

- 27 P—K 5 26 P × P
 28 R—B 2 27 P—R 6
 29 Q × K Kt P 28 P × P
 30 Q—B 2 29 Q—R 5
 31 K—R sq 30 R—Kt 3 ch
 32 R × Q 31 Q × Q
 33 R × P 32 P—Q B 4
 33 P—B 5

.....It is simply a choice of ways of winning. If 33..., P—Kt

5, White can get two more Pawns for the piece, but as both his centre Pawns are practically fixed, that would have been good enough for Black. However the best way was 33..., Kt—Kt 3, securing the gain of the Q P, and keeping open ... P—Kt 5 in addition.

- 34 B—B 2 34 B × P ch
 35 B—K 4 35 B × B ch
 36 R (B 4) × B 36 Kt—B 4
 37 B × Kt 37 R × B
 38 P—K R 4 38 R—Q 4
 39 R(Ksq)—K 2 39 K—K 2
 40 K—R 2 40 K—K 3
 41 K—R 3 41 R—Q 6 ch
 42 K—R 2 42 R—R 3
 43 K—Kt 2 43 R—R 4
 44 P—Kt 3 44 P—B 6
 45 P—R 4 45 K—Q 4
 46 P × P 46 P × P
 47 R—K Kt 4 47 R—B 4
 48 P—K 6 48 R—Q 7
 49 Resigns.

We are indebted to the *Field* for the score of the games.

The following interesting game, which throws a little more light on the opening than is to be got from the text books, was the first finished in the current correspondence match, Northern *versus* Southern Unions.

GAME No. 2,683.

Max Lange.

NOTES BY T. KELLY.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. T. KELLY Mr. G. A. HERON
 (Manchester). (London).

- 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 Castles 4 Kt—K B 3
 5 P—Q 4 5 P × P

.....P × P is more frequently played, and opinions differ as to who gets the best of it. The text move should produce an equal game.

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

.....A fatal move. Annotating a game between Hill and Cook (*The Modern Chess Instructor*, Part II.), Steinitz suggested 10..., B—K 3; 11 B × B, P × B, with the better game. In the present case, White intended retreating the B to Q 3, and in the long run would probably recover the Pawn with an even game.

- 11 B × P ch 11 K × B
 12 Q—R 5 ch 12 K—K 3

.....Steinitz says: "A little better would have been K—B sq; but it did not secure safety in the continuation 13 B × Kt, P × B; 14 Kt—Q 5 (not R × P ch, after which Black might effect his escape *via* K 2, though by a somewhat lengthy process), P—K B 4 (if Kt—K 3 dis. ch, 15 K—R sq, Kt—B 5 will not answer since Black cannot retake the Kt if White simply

takes it off); 15 Q—R 6 ch, K—K sq; 16 Q—B 6, with a fine attack. It is also clear that Black would have lost more quickly if he sought shelter by 12 K—K sq, for the game would have proceeded 13 B×Kt, P×B; 14 R×P, and Black was helpless against the various attacks menaced by Q—B 7 ch or Q—Kt 5 ch, or else by Kt—Q 5."

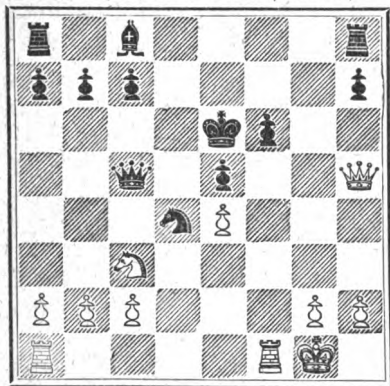
13 B×Kt

13 P×B

Position after Black's 13th move:—

P×B.

BLACK (MR. G. A. HERON, SOUTH).



WHITE (MR. T. KELLY, NORTH).

14 Kt—Q 5

The game Hill v. Cook was continued: 14 R×P ch, K×R; 15 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—K 3; 16 Q—R 6 ch, K—Q 2; 17 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—Q 3?; 18 Q—K 7 ch, K—B 3; 19 Q×P ch, K—Kt 4; 20 P—R 4 ch, K—B 5; 21 Kt—K 3 ch, K—Kt 5; 22 P—B 3 ch, resigns. But at move 17 in this variation Black should play K—K3, and if 18 Q—B 6 ch, K—Q 2; 19 Q—B 7 ch, K—Q sq, and draw by ringing the changes on the squares K 3, Q 2, and Q sq. White would win if allowed to take the R with a check; if he pause in his attack to capture it, he would lose, Black playing Kt×B P dis. ch and Kt×R. Therefore, he has to content himself with a draw by perpetual check.

14 R—B sq

.....There is no satisfactory defence. K—Q 3 would be met by Q—B 7; and if P—B 4, White could safely take the K R after two or three checks. Moving the Kt is of no avail.

15 R×P ch

15 K—Q 2

.....If R×R; 16 Q—K 8 ch, and wins, as in the game Hill v. Cook, because Black is forced to Q 3.

16 Q×P ch

16 K—Q sq

17 P—Q Kt 4

17 Kt—B 6 ch

18 K—R sq

18 Resigns.

.....Kt—Kt 4 is answered by Q—R 6,

GAME No. 2,684.

Played in the City of London Chess Club Championship, December 20th, 1905.

Giuoco Piano.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.
MR. W. WARD.BLACK.
MR. C. J. WOON.

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 Castles

It is not advisable to Castle so early. P—Q 3, Kt—Q B 3, or P—B 3 are all perfectly satisfactory.

4 P—Q 3

.....Kt—B 3 is more usual, but we presume that Black was anxious to establish the pin by B—K Kt 5.

5 P—Q B 3

5 B—K Kt 5

6 Q—Kt 3

Best; since any attempt to drive away the opposing B by P—K R would be met with P—K R 4.

7 B×P ch

6 B×Kt

8 B×Kt

7 K—B sq

8 R×B

9 P×B 9 Q—Kt 4 ch
10 K—R sq 10 Q—B 3

.....Putting pressure on the weak spot, White's K—B 3, and also incidentally preventing P—Q 4.

11 Q—Q sq 11 P—K Kt 4
12 P—Q Kt 4

We prefer P—Q 3 at once. The net result of the Q side advance is to drive the Black Kt to within two squares of K—B 5—where he wants to go.

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

Kt—Q 2 at once seems better. White seems afraid of R—R 6, which however is well met either by B×B or K—Kt 2, as in the latter case there would be no danger from the opening by Black of White's K R file.

18 Kt—B 5

19 B×Kt

Of doubtful value, but still the Kt promised to be troublesome.

20 R—Kt 2 20 Kt P×B
20 Q—R 5

21 Q—Kt sq 21 K—B 2
22 Kt—Q 2 22 R—Kt 3

.....A clever move, threatening R×R and B, or Q×P. Otherwise White would have had time for Kt—B 4.

23 R×R 23 P×R
24 R—K B sq 24 R—R sq
25 Q—Kt 2 25 R—R 4
26 R—K Kt sq 26 K—B sq
27 Kt—B sq

Quite unsound. He had nothing better than R—K B sq, after which, in view of White's threatened demonstration on the Q side with his Kt, it is not easy to see how Black could have won,—if, for example, 27...., P—Kt 4; 28 Kt—B 4, B—B 4; 29 P—Kt 6, P×P; 30 P—Q 4, etc., leaves White with excellent chances.

27 B×P
28 Q×P 28 B×R
29 Q×B 29 R—Kt 4

.....Decisive. Black forces the White Q out of play, and wins in an elegant manner.

30 Q—R 7 30 Q—K 8
31 Q—Kt 8 ch 31 K—Kt 2
32 Q×P ch 32 K—R 3
33 Q×P ch 33 K—R 4
34 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,685.

The following game was played on December 5th, 1905, in the Belfast Chess League contest.

Two Knights Defence.

NOTES BY J. J. O'HANLON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. R. A. HEANEY Mr. J. J. O'HANLON
(Belfast C.C.) (Waringstown C.C.)

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4 3 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q 3 4 B—B 4
5 Castles 5 P—Q 3
6 B—K Kt 5 6 P—K R 3

7 B—R 4 7 P—K Kt 4
8 B—K Kt 3 8 P—R 4

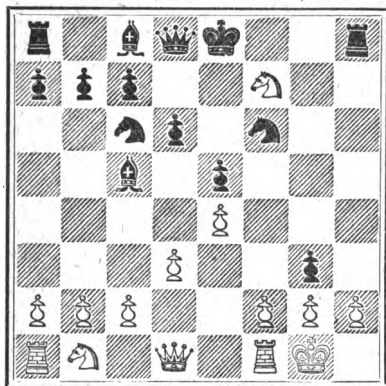
..... This counter attack was first played by Steinitz in 1862, in a game with Dubois, who here played 9 P—K R 4 and lost. If, however, 9 P—K R 3, P—K 5; 10 B—R 2, P—Kt 5; 11 P×P, Kt×P, with a strong attack.

9 Kt×Kt P 9 P—R 5
10 Kt×P 10 P×B

Position after Black's 10th move:—

P × B.

BLACK (MR. O'HANLON).



WHITE (MR. HEANEY).

11 Kt × Q

11 B—Kt 5

.....If 11 Kt × R, Q—K 2;
 12 Kt—B 7, B × P +; 13 R × B, P ×
 R +; 14 K × P, Kt—Kt 5 +; 15 K—
 Kt sq (if 15 K—Kt 3, Q—B 3; 16
 Q—B 3, Q—Kt 2 wins), Q—R 5; 16
 P—K R 3, Q—B 7 +; 17 K—R sq,
 Kt—K 6.

12 Q—Q 2

12 Kt—Q 5

13 Kt—B 3

He could have made a better fight
 with 13 Kt—B 7, but Black would
 still win by 13..., R × P, followed by
 14 Kt—Kt 5.

14 P × Kt

13 Kt—B 6 ch!

14 R × P

15 B—B 7 ch

15 K × Kt

16 R—K sq

16 P × R P ch

17 K—B sq

17 P—R 8 mate.

GAME No. 2,686.

Played in the "finals" of the fourth *Womanhood* Correspondence
 Tournament.

Allgaier Gambit.

NOTES BY W. CHINN.

WHITE. Dr. TIBBITS.	BLACK. Rev. W. CHINN.
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—K R 3
6 Kt × P	6 K × Kt
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 4
8 B × P	8 P × P

.....Some theorists object to
 this move, because of the obvious
 reply; but the check merely drives the
 Black King to where he wants to go:
 so long as Black can keep a piece at
 K B 3, which he should be able to do
 until he has repelled the attack, the
 B is harmless.

9 B—B 4 ch	9 K—Kt 2
10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—K B 3
11 Q—K 2	11 B—Q 3
12 Castles K R	12 Kt—B 3

.....*Chess Openings* (3rd
 edition) says simply "Another alter-
 native is 12..., Kt—B 3."

13 Q R—Q sq 13 Kt × P

.....This move apparently
 demolishes White's game. So far as I
 know it is quite new.

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

GAME No. 2,687.

We take the following interesting game and notes from the *Birmingham Daily Post*. The game was played in a local match.

Ponziani Opening.

WHITE.
MR. W. BRIDGWATER
(V.M.C.A.)

BLACK.
MR. F. G. BUTCHER
(City C.C.)

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

..... An idea of Steinitz's,
which has received general approval.

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

..... B—K 3 may also be
played.

- 7 P x P

The exchange of Pawns is not good.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 8 Q—Kt 3 | 7 Kt x P |
| 9 B x Kt ch | 8 B—K 3 |
| 10 Q—B 2 | 9 P x B |

Black has already the superior game.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 11 P—Q R 3 | 10 B—Q 3 |
|------------|----------|

To allow the Q B P to advance, but
White is losing time with his develop-
ment.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 12 P—B 4 | 11 Castles |
| 13 B x Kt | 12 Kt—B 5 |
| 14 Castles K R | 13 P x B |

We prefer P—Q 4 first. Black
now makes the advance less effectual.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 Q Kt—Q 2 | 14 P—Q B 4 |
|-------------|------------|

Kt—Q B 3 seems preferable, keeping
the Q file for a Rook.

- 15 P—Kt 4 !

..... An excellent advance,
very uncomfortable indeed for the
opponent.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 16 Kt—K 4 | 16 P—Kt 5 |
| 17 K Kt—Q 2 | 17 P—B 4 |
| 18 Kt x B | 18 Q x Kt |

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 19 P—B 3 | 19 Q R—Q sq |
| 20 Kt—Kt 3 | |

To recover Pawn for Pawn. But
probably it would be better to abandon
the Pawn and get the Kt to K B sq.
As played White's pieces are fatally
obstructed.

- 20 B—Q 2

..... To get on the long dia-
gonal; but perhaps B—Bsq for choice,
as giving opportunity in certain cir-
cumstances to play Q—Q B 3.

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

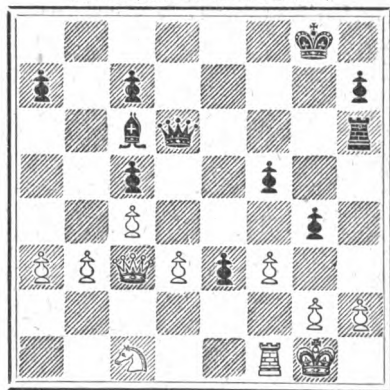
..... Black now commands
almost every avenue of attack, and
threatens immediately ... R x R P,
followed by ... Q—R 3 ch, and ... P—
Kt 6, with mate looming.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 25 R—K 2 | 25 R—K 6 |
| 26 R x R | 26 P x R |

Position after Black's 26th move:—

P x R.

BLACK (MR. F. G. BUTCHER).



WHITE (MR. W. BRIDGWATER).

..... The Pawn eventually turns out as terrible as the Rook.

The K must take, as the R cannot leave the B file.

27 P—B 4

27 B × P !

29 K—Kt sq

28 Q—B 3 ch

30 Q—B 2

29 P—Kt 6 !

31 Q × P

30 P × P ch

32 Q—Kt 2

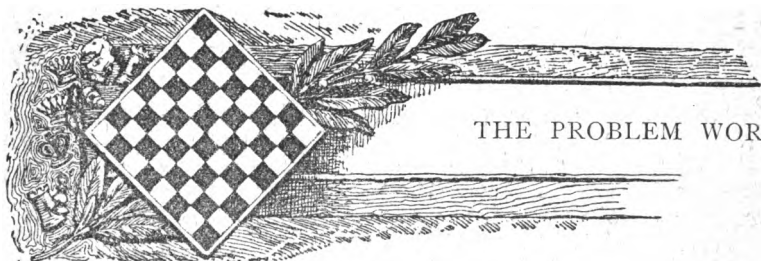
31 R—Kt 3 ch

32 Q × Q mate.

.....A fine and perfectly sound sacrifice. There was also R × P, K × R; P—Kt 6 ch !, with a forced mate.

.....A beautiful termination, which would do credit to any player.

28 K × B



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

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

"MINIATURE" TOURNEY AWARD.

AN apology is needed for the tardiness of the award of this tourney, but unforeseen complications arose which rendered the process of arbitration a difficult one. One of our number retired, and of the others, one has been travelling on the Continent, giving rise to agitating postal complications. However, we venture to think that the award, at last completed, will be satisfactory. The honours list is as follows:—

Prize A	...	"Rhodamanthus"	...	...	No. 46.
Prize B	...	"Per aspera ad astra"	...	...	No. 68.
Prize C	...	"Flegias"	...	...	No. 80.
Prize D	...	"Five and Four"	...	...	No. 46.
Prize E	...	"The Guthrian"	...	...	No. 57.
Prize F	...	{ "Atlantida"	...	...	No. 122
		{ "Four in Hand"	...	...	No. 97
					} <i>ex aequo.</i>
Hon. Men.	...	"Wanda"	...	...	No. 40.
	...	"Kleine Hexe"	...	...	No. 111.
	...	"Honeysuckle and the Bee"	...	...	No. 79.
	...	"Orion's Belt"	...	...	No. 29.
	...	"Flirt"	...	...	No. 99.
	...	"7 + 4 = 11"	...	...	No. 114.
	...	"4 + 3 = 7"	...	...	No. 106.

We have written a joint general discussion on the whole tourney, and individual critiques on the above fourteen problems. Mr. White has also criticised about seventy of the remainder, which remarks can be published later, if thought fit.

General Comments.—The positions were numbered from 1 to 128, but as there was No. 107*a*, the grand total of competitors was 129. These were classed as follows:—

Honours ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Rank and File ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Cooked or otherwise unsound ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Disqualified or withdrawn ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							<hr/>
							129

No. 78, though undoubtedly one of the finest in the tourney, must be disqualified; similarity to previous publications being the cause of its decease. We had ourselves noted one likeness, but others had been brought to our notice, and these facts compelled us to cancel the position from our scaling. A vague likeness is apparent between No. 46 and a four-mover by Berger; but we unhesitatingly find the resemblance to be too slight to imperil the premier position in our award. No. 114 is distantly related to a problem by Dr. Planck, but we are of opinion that " $7 + 4 = 11$ "—an irreproachable arithmetical statement—holds its own, and has a right to live.

The question of similarities and unconscious plagiarism is, in this tourney, a peculiarly vital one, and our award is made subject to a prolonged interval of time elapsing, during which hitherto unsuspected coincidences can be brought to light and proved. We would suggest that a generous interval be fixed, after which the objector must "for ever hold his peace."

If the tourney, with its 129 entries, has only produced two or three problems of real note, it has at least made a large number of composers realise the difficulty of composing with few pieces, and we trust it will encourage them to continue their efforts in this field. A great many positions are evidently the work of composers new to this branch of the art. The proportion of unsound entries is not excessive, as modern tourneys go; the number of elementary positions, however, is, we regret to say, much too great. The composer has apparently said to himself: "Go to! I will enter this tourney." Then he has taken up his board and men, and set up a model mate with a very few pieces, and finally he has brought about this mate in three moves. These mates, even in some of the best problems, are over familiar, and the pieces that give them are monotonously the same: a couple of minor pieces, with or without Queen, while Black has for the most part Pawns only, or perhaps a B or Kt. well out of reach. It is impossible to say that such problems are good, especially when the model mate, with which the composer started, has become sadly impure during the process of construction—Pawns have had to be added for one reason or another, up to the limit of eleven men. But at least they are encouraging signs of the attractions furnished by the construction of light-weight problems. We would strongly urge the study of the many fine

Miniatures in the collections by Dr. Blumenthal, and that of the excellent light-weights to be found in every standard work on problems. Let the composers learn that strategy is the first essential of the light-weight, and that to achieve one model mate is not all that is necessary. First one must get an idea and work it out, and purity and economy will come later. No. 46 is a perfect example of this. On the whole we believe that our conditions as to limiting the number of pieces were not too stringent, and that but few who composed to order had to abandon their ideas owing to those conditions.

In conclusion we congratulate Mr. Laws on his part in engineering the tourney; and our thanks are due, firstly to the composers who so lavishly responded to our invitation, and secondly to the solvers, whose powers of seeing through a brick wall round the corner were really remarkable. The smallest error was ruthlessly dragged forward, thus lessening our task of searching for the ugly and common-place—a task at once irksome and necessary. We are gratified at the interest that was obviously awakened, and are pleased to find that the Miniature Problem world has been enriched by several downright gems, together with many a worthy specimen of this delicate branch of imaginative chess.

ALAIN C. WHITE.

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

No. 46, "Rhadamanthus."—White: K at K Kt 5, R at K 2, B at K R sq, Kt at K 7. Black: K at Q 5, Kts at Q B 5 and Q Kt 7, P at Q Kt 3. Mate in three. (1 R—Q B 2.)

A splendid problem. The position is attractive, and the two free Black Kts are full of promise of interesting play, and this is entirely lived up to by the solution. The double Queen sacrifice is unostentatiously worked in, and results in a model mate. The construction is excellent, and the ease with which pieces usually so difficult to harmonize have been got into action together testifies to the experience and inborn skill of the composer. There are several tries.—White.

An extremely difficult problem, both to compose and to solve, on account of the two Black Kts. The key, though not a sensational one, is well concealed, and the mates when 1..., Kt—Q 6 form the most remarkable pictures. Any practical composer will realise the enormous difficulties in introducing such Black force into a small affair, and bringing about such beautiful mates with such apparent facility.—Williams.

No. 68, "Per aspera ad astra."—White: K at Q R 7, Q at K R 5, B at Q R sq, Kts at Q sq and 5, P at K B 2. Black: K at K 5, B at Q Kt 8, Ps at Q 7, Q B 4, and Q Kt 5. Mate in three. (1 B—K 5.)

A bright and puzzling key and some pretty play. The quiet threat is good, and the defences ingenious. Very economical as far as White is concerned—there are five model mates.—White.

The key is extremely good, and the threat variation quite a beautiful idea. The three mates resulting from 1..., K×Kt are all graceful. The subtle defence 1..., B—B 7 leads to a clever *finale*. It is somewhat astonishing that many apparently powerful moves are unavailing. The "sudden death" after 1..., B—Q 6 is a trifle disappointing.—Williams.

No. 80, "Flegias."—White: K at K Kt 4, Q at K R 8, Bs at K B 8 and Q B 8, Kt at K B 6, P at Q R 3. Black: K at K 4, Kt at Q R 4, P at K 5. Mate in three. (1 B—Kt 4.)

The key is not difficult, but the variations after 1..., Kt—B 5 and 1..., Kt—B 3 are very fine. The rest of the problem falls short of these mates, but there is considerable variety.—White.

A vague key, which eluded me for some time. There is really wonderful variety, though not over much purity in the mates. There are one or two, however, which are beautifully pure. The extraordinary backward jump after 1..., Kt—B 5 is noteworthy.—Williams.

No. 48, "Five and Four."—White : K at Q B 2, Q at K R 8, B at Q R 3, Kt at K Kt 6, P at K Kt 4. Black : K at Q 4, Kt at Q B 2. Mate in three. (1 Q—Q Kt 8.)

A beautiful miniature. The variations 1..., K—K 3 and 1..., K—B 3 are graceful in the extreme, and combined with three other distinct ones display remarkable economy. It seems as though a Black P at f 5 instead of the White one at g 4, would have allowed the threat 2 Q—Kt 3 ch to be used, adding a model mate 3 Kt—K 5, which would echo perfectly that after 2 Q—K Kt 8 ch, which now, strange to say, is lost altogether.—White.

Some wonderful variety, but not many clean mates. When 1..., K—K 3, there are two beauties, one of which is a little reminiscent of "Rhadamanthus." There is an air here, however, of hitting from the shoulder every time, which is rather drastic. The B is a spectator in one variation.—Williams.

No. 57, "The Guthrian."—White : K at K sq, Q at Q R 6, B at K B 8, Kts at K Kt sq and 5. Black : K at K 4, P at Q 4. Mate in three. (1 B—R 6.)

A very neat seven-piece centre-board problem. One is disappointed not to have the mate 2 Kt (Kt 5)—B 3 ch, K—K 5 ; 3 Q—K Kt 6 mate. The mate when 2 K—Kt 6 is well worth looking for.—White.

A fair key and a surprisingly beautiful result after 1..., K—B 5. A diagonal mate by Q—K Kt 6 is expected, but is not forthcoming, which leaves an unsatisfactory taste. However no doubt the theme is dealt with exhaustively. Williams.

No. 122, "Atlantida."—White : K at K 2, Q at K Kt 3, Kt at Q 6, Ps at K 4 and Q B 5. Black : K at Q 5, P at Q B 3. Mate in three. (1 Kt—B 7.)

A remarkably neat miniature. The key is an unexpected one, and the two principal mates well combined.—White.

An unusual key for such miniatures. There is a curious effect of echo, if not an actual one, when 1..., K×B P and 1..., K—B 5. The play when the K takes the other P is not of much account.—Williams.

No. 97, "Four-in-Hand."—White : K at K R 4, Q at Q R 7, B at Q R 2. Black : K at K B 3. Mate in three. (1 Q—B 5.)

A pretty miniature. The key is necessarily strong but the variations are quiet, and the mates decidedly pleasing.—White.

A position *a la* Skinkman, but inferior to his well-known example with the same force. The key is a stiff one for Black. It takes two flight squares and gives one, and has the appearance of violence. The second moves do not stare one in the face by any means.—Williams.

No. 40, "Wanda."—White : K at K R 8, Q at K Kt 2. Kts at K B 3 and Q 3, Ps at K R 3, Q 2 and Q B 5. Black : K at Q 4, Ps at K R 7, Q Kt 4 and Q R 5. Mate in three. (1 Q—Kt 7.)

A clever problem. Two quiet variations and a pretty echo. The dual threat is a pity, and the P at R 7 not very artistic, and forces a checking threat.—White.

A pretty problem with a strategic key. There are some ingenious echo mates, and some puzzling quiet moves. There is an unfortunate double threat. It is surprising that 1 Q—Kt 6 does not work.—Williams.

No. 111, "Kleine Hexe."—White : K at Q Kt sq, Q at K Kt 8, B at Q R 4, Kts at K 4 and 6, P at K B 2. Black : K at Q 4, P at K R 4. Mate in three. (1 Q—R 7.)

Very pretty. The key is good, and the mates after 1..., K—K 4 and 1..., K—B 5 are clever ones.—White.

A really good key, since the White P would suggest that the other Kt is to fall on the first move; and also because a powerful double check is valiantly relinquished. The play is more original than one would expect from the initial position.—Williams.

No. 79, "Honeysuckle and the Bee."—White: K at K Kt 8, R at K 5, Bs at K Kt 2 and 5, Kt at K Kt 4, P at K R 5. Black: K at K 3, B at Q R 3, Kt at Q R sq, P at K Kt 6. Mate in three. (1 Kt—K 5.)

A very clever problem, with four variations by moves of the White Kt. In fact, if Black co-operates, no piece but the White Kt need move in any variation! Three of the mates are models. Such a problem is impossible to compose entirely correctly, and in this case there is more than one threat, and occasional dual mates of slight importance.—White.

Some wonderful play with the White Kt. The idea is almost impossible to render without a dual or two, which accounts for its low position on the list. I do not see any honeysuckle in the position, but there are three bees!—Williams.

No. 29, "Orion's Belt."—White: K at Q B 6, R at K R 7, Bs at K 8 and Q 8, Kt at K R 3, Ps at K R 2, K 2 and 3. Black: K at K 4, Ps at K B 3 and K 2. Mate in three. (1 B—Q Kt 6.)

The play is semi-clever. As a whole the problem is not economical, and anything but difficult. The White R seems to have given the composer some trouble.—White.

There is plenty of variety here, but it is a case of quantity not quality. There is but little purity, and the key is rather pointless.—Williams.

No. 99, "Flirt."—White: K at K Kt 2, Q at Q B 4, Kts at K 2 and Q B 2. Black: K at Q 8, Q at Q Kt 8, Ps at K 6, Q 7, Q B 6 and Q Kt 7. Mate in three. (1 Q—B 4.)

The three Kt mates are clever, but not very hidden, nor, I think, very original.—White.

Some most charming mates. The presence of such a dignitary as the Black Q is quite remarkable. I have vague impressions of having seen the idea worked before. The key is smart.—Williams.

No. 114, "7+4=11."—White: K at Q B 2, Q at Q Kt 3, B at K B 6, Kts at K B 3 and 4, Ps at K R 2 and K Kt 6. Black: K at K 5, B at K R 8, Ps at K 2 and 3. Mate in three. (1 P—R 3.)

Very graceful. The quiet Kt move is pretty, and there are five model mates.—White.

Some beautiful model mates. The variation 1... P×B is hard to find. The Kts are well controlled. The mate Q—Q 3 occurred rather often.—Williams.

No. 106, "4+3=7."—White: K at K R 3, Q at Q B 4, B at Q 8, Kt at K 6. Black: K at K 4, Ps at Q 2 and Q B 3. Mate in three. (1 K—Kt 4.)

A nice light-weight. One feels the Kt is going to be forced to play to Kt 5, and it is refreshing to find that this is not done. The continuation after 1... P×Kt is very bright.—White.

The key is the weak spot here; there are some capital mates. The hackneyed key with the Kt is absent—a surprise.—Williams.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We have much pleasure this month in publishing the Award of Messrs. A. C. White and P. H. Williams, in our Miniature Tourney. In our next issue we will give the remainder of Mr. A. C. White's criticisms on the unsuccessful positions. In accordance with the suggestion of the judges, we will keep the Award open for two months, when if no objections are lodged we will diagram the honoured problems. We must thank both gentlemen for their painstaking Award, which will we hope meet with unreserved approbation. The task has been a difficult one and drawn under trying circumstances.

English problemists will be pleased to learn that Mr. Max J. Meyer, who conducted so excellently the chess column of the *Brighton Society*, has accepted the appointment of chess editor of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, in succession to the late Mr. J. F. Moon.

The author of Problem 2002 writes that the position has a cook by 1 R—K Kt 3. He suggests as a remedy the removal of the Rook to Q B sq. We should have had timely intimation of this defect, but for the post office strike in Warsaw.

Lasker's Chess Magazine has for its chief problem editor the renowned S. Loyd, and much is being made by the management of the fact. Few admire Loyd more than ourselves, but seeing that universal recognition has been made of his talents, it seems strange that *L.C.M.* should see fit to exalt its problem conductor as they do in a short article, and advertise him as "probably the greatest exponent of the gift," referring more particularly to feats of memory in connection with problems. Such a statement should we think have been made with more modesty, because there must be dotted about the globe not a few who have the faculty equally developed. Indeed we will go a step further and mention that a recognised master, who has had the advantage of several meetings with Mr. Loyd, gives us the assurance that in Europe more than one problemist can be indicated who is Mr. Loyd's superior.

Another example of the adulation given to Mr. Loyd's genius is offered in *L.C.M.* by a *réchauffé* of his achievement in a correspondence game of admittedly fifty years ago. As the game appears in our contemporary, it would seem that Loyd is credited with giving (or announcing) mate in three moves as from the position presented by the diagram. This is absolutely misleading. Loyd did nothing of the sort; he gave mate in six! It was not until twenty-five years afterwards he discovered that mate could have been administered in three moves by a *coup* of "problem" order which rendered that game as a *cause célèbre*. To-day the chess world is asked to believe that the great Loyd gave the mate in three by a beautiful problematic device. It hardly seems meet that a good reputation should require imagination to sustain it.

There is a rather amusing controversy in *Lasker's Chess Magazine* between W. E. Napier, the well-known American player, and H. W. Barry, the American composer. Something has happened in another journal which has called forth some vituperative expressions on the part of the player. Mr. Barry is an enthusiast in problem construction, and has directed much ingenuity in the exploiting of "task" propositions. It seems that Mr. Napier is not kindly disposed towards "prescriptions" for problems, and fears they hamper genius, which should be airily free. He also rings the bell loudly and denounces American composers, with a few exceptions, as being dead to art, and in support of his argument he makes a long quotation from our pages when we had occasion in reference

to one of our Tournaments to point out by comparison that American were as a body apparently behind the times. It would have been more dignified on the part of Mr. Napier had he taken the best examples from Mr. Barry's works, since he takes indifferent specimens and virtually compares them with his own ideals, and thus as well as in his verbal attack attempts to ridicule his opponent. Mr. Napier is not a composer (though we believe he composed a two-er when quite a boy—a two-er with a checking key), and he might pause before publishing such a sweeping condemnation upon a subject in which he has yet to become an expert.

Mr. G. Heathcote has called our attention to an interesting coincidence. In the *Reading Observer* of No. 4, the following three-er appears under the motto of "Allegretto." White: K at K R 2, Q at Q R 3, B at K B 7, Kts at Q B 4 and K 6, Ps at K R 4 and Q R 6. Black: K at K 5, Kts at Q R 7 and Q B 8, Ps at Q 5, Q B 6 and 7. Mate in three.

So long ago as 1886, Herr Josef Pospisil contributed the subjoined position to the *Illustrated London News*, which will show that "Allegretto" has been anticipated. By Josef Pospisil.—White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q R 8, B at Q B 4, Kts at Q 5 and K B 7, Ps at K B 2, K Kt 6 and K R 6. Mate in three.

Again in the Paris Exhibition Tourney, 1900, the annexed problem was awarded seventh prize. By K. Erlin.—White: K at Q R 4, Q at Q B 7, B at Q 6, Kts at K Kt 3 and K 5, Ps at K R 2, K B 5, K 6, Q Kt 3, 6, Q R 2. Black: K at K 6, Q at K Kt 8, Rs at K R 4 and Q B 8, B at Q 8 and Q R 4, Ps at K Kt 5, 7, K B 6, Q B 7, Q Kt 5 and 7. Mate in three.

Roi acculé aux angles.—We have since our reference to this work last month been able to examine the good fare of the class which Mr. A. C. White has collated. Although we do not see any particular virtue in a problem because the Black King is through constructive or other exigencies packed against the wall, we cannot but admire a great number of the positions here drawn together, most are old friends but no less welcomed because they are re-introduced. We miss a favourite or two of the class, and notice that the Editor has been so far modest that he has not included any specimens of his own. The work, which is very nicely got up in every respect, gives illustrations from the works of no fewer than 122 authors. It is dedicated to Mr. J. Keeble, of Norwich, who was instrumental in calling attention to the curious feature of "King in the corner problems," and moreover conducted two successful tourneys with the stipulation. We believe that a few copies of the work can be procured from the publishers mentioned last month. No problemist's library is complete without the volume, and we can recommend it for more reasons than one.

The *Bristol Mercury* does not seem to like the fact that Neils Hoeg's three-er, which obtained a minor hon men. in the *Nordiska Schackförbundet's* Tourney (see diagram, p. 486 in our last volume) has secured such great commendation. The chess editor overlooks the fact that the idea is

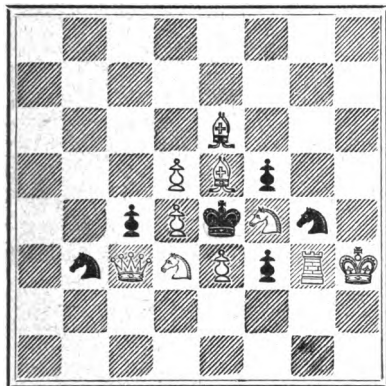
one open to everybody to experiment upon. This being so, surely credit is due to the man who has evolved a version which nearer approaches modern standards of composition than any of his predecessors—not predecessors in title. Hoeg's position has no originality beyond method of presentment, and in the latter quality it stands the best illustration of the conception extant, which fact should be appreciated.

We are indebted to Mr. Keeble for the following remarks, which will have appeared in the *Norwich Mercury* before the issue of this number.

By A. C. WHITE.

Dedicated to Mrs. W. J. Baird.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

and only the camels get out into the desert.

Mr. A. C. White, inspired by a paragraph in the January *B.C.M.*, has set up the accompanying position, which represents in a most satisfactory way the outlines and solidity of the great Egyptian pyramid. It is the best symmetrical design problem we have seen for a very long time, and surpasses all previous attempts at a picture of the pyramid, inasmuch as it shows the old black king (Kheops) in his tomb at the very centre of it. It is also a very fair problem, with six variations, no duals, and, what is most important, no dead-heads. In sending this to us Mr. A. C. White points out that the four Knights are rather anomalous, as the Arabian horses stick to the cultivated parts of Egypt,

Task Problems.—Our little article last month has been productive. Just what we wanted! Mr. Keeble, of the *Norwich Mercury*, has recalled a position by Gamage, of Westboro, U.S.A., who might be classed a problem extortionist. We do not say this with derogatory intent, but he is one of those composers who delights in quaint if not weird effects, giving abandon to the strict measured lines which are delineated for catholic observance. The following is Mr. Gamage's effort. It will be seen that there are seven self-obstructions in the King's field. It was at one time thought that six was the maximum, but it seems dangerous to hazard a mere opinion on such matters.

By F. Gamage.—White: K at K Kt 2, Q at K B 5, Rs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 2, B at K B sq, Kts at K Kt 8 and Q R 6, Ps at K 3, 5, Q B 2 and 6. Black: K at Q 4, B at Q sq, Kts at Q Kt 6 and Q R 4, Ps at K B 3, K 2 and Q 2. Mate in two.

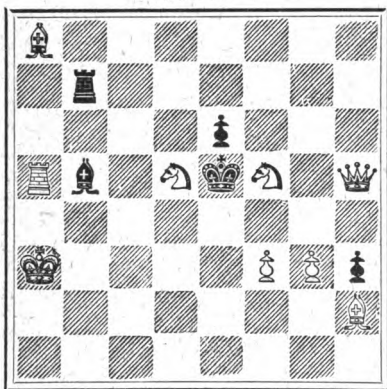
Through pressure of matter we are compelled to hold over several features, notably Solutions (Mrs. Baird's Retractors included), and continuation of Review of *Chess Lyrics*.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2011.

By G. R. MAKEHAM,
Little Bedwyn.

BLACK.



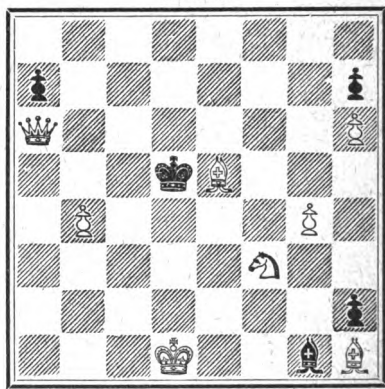
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2012.

By G. HEATHCOTE,
Arnside.

BLACK.



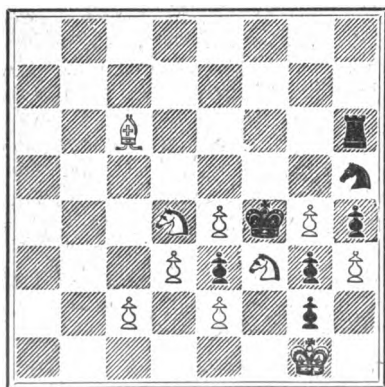
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2013.

By K. SYPNIEWSKI,
Warsaw.

BLACK.



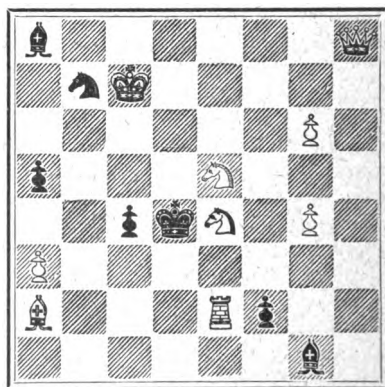
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2014.

By Dr. J. J. O'KEEFE,
Kogarah, N.S.W.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1906.

SOME MODERN PHASES OF THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

IN our December number we endeavoured to show in an article entitled "The Evolution of the Queen's Gambit," some of the phases through which this opening has passed, and we said that "the real terror of the Queen's Gambit of to-day lies in the development of that old idea of St. Amant's," viz., the "pin" by B—K Kt 5, made famous by Pillsbury. It is now our intention to attempt, with the aid of analyses from actual master-play, to lay before our readers a few suggestions respecting the principles which appear to underlie the strategies of attack and defence, and to weigh the chances of both in practical play. We admit that the variations springing from the first ten moves are so numerous and so complicated that the result of an alteration in the order of a single move may produce such a change that our efforts may fail; but if we succeed in giving the student advice which will enable him to pass his own judgment upon this inexhaustible mine of chess strategy, we shall be well content.

The moves which we propose to consider are as follows :—

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

And Black has to decide what is the best method of meeting a King's side attack, which, sooner or later, will be built up against him.

Without going deeply into the matter, we may here state that 4 Q Kt—Q 2 is considered best for Black. White cannot in reply win a Pawn by 5 P × P, P × P; 6 Kt × P, on account of the reply 6..., Kt × Kt, followed by B—Kt 5 ch if White play 7 B × Q. Perhaps we may be accused of over-refining in being influenced by the reasons following, but after 4..., Q Kt—Q 2 a certain phase of attack is lost to White, which warrants our preference. The generally accepted alternative to 4..., Q Kt—Q 2 is 4..., B—K 2, but for the three following reasons we incline to 4 Q Kt—Q 2 :—

C I

- (1) Theoretically it is best generally to develop Knights before Bishops.
- (2) By playing 4..., Q Kt—Q 2, Black avoids any complications which might arise after 4..., B—K 2, by White's playing 5 B×Kt; following with P—K R 4 and an immediate demonstration on the King's side.
- (3) Since it is advantageous for either party to plant a Kt at K 5; if in so doing no other dangers appear; it is well to be able to follow this up at once by Q Kt—K B 3.

To continue:—

4 Q Kt—Q 2

Now White has to elect whether or not he will allow an adverse Kt to be planted at K 5; since after 5 Kt—B 3, B—K 2; 6 P—K 3, Black may safely continue Kt—K 5. It seems to us that by 7 B×B, Q×B; 8 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 9 Kt—Q 2, White gets the superior game, as Black is almost compelled to play 9..., P—K B 4, after which 10 B—K 2, Castles; 11 Castles, P—K 4; 12 P—Q 5, followed as soon as possible by P—K B 3, leaves very little scope for Black. Another approved continuation is 8 P×P, Kt×Kt; 9 P×Kt, P×P; 10 B—Q 3, Castles; 11 Castles, P—Q B 4, and there appears to be little to choose between the two positions. Both variations, however, tend to shew that if content with simplicity and drawing chances, Black is in a fair way to his goal. Still in the first variation he will in our opinion have to struggle hard, and cannot be said to have altogether avoided the terrors of the opening. It is, however, with its more complicated phases that we wish to deal; wherein there is a general melee with winning chances on both sides, and White has to pit his King side attack against the "three Pawns to two" advantage of his opponent on the Queen's side. The sort of game indeed which is so suited to modern tournament play, where both parties are anxious to avoid the often very serious loss of half a point which a drawn game would entail; so we play:—

5 P—K 3
6 B—Q 3

5 B—K 2

Preventing Kt—K 5.

6 Castles

7 Kt—B 3

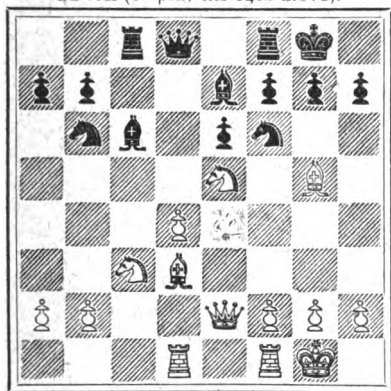
Here Black is put to his election between P—Q Kt 3, leading to the Pillsbury variation, and P—B 4. This latter is a perfectly safe move, and if Black is not prepared to take the risks of such an attack as we have suggested above, should suit him admirably. Two points are worth noting.

In the first place, by a transposition of moves it leads to positions analogous to the Gambit Accepted—with this important difference that White having played P—K 3 and B—Q 3, Black can now play P×B P, as in the Gambit Accepted, and White upon retaking with his Bishop will have moved that piece twice instead of once, as in the Gambit proper. It follows therefore that one of the disadvantages to Black in accepting the gambit on his second move is that he thereby loses a move. Another point which

deserves attention is that after 7..., P—B 4; 8 Castles, P × B P; 9 B × P, Kt—Kt 3; 10 B—Q 3 (10 B—Kt 3 is a strong alternative), P × P; 11 P × P, B—Q 2; 12 Kt—K 5, R—B sq; 13 Q—K 2, B—B 3; 14 Q R—K sq (better than K R—Q sq, as the K R is wanted to support the advance of the B P). Black should consider very carefully before playing a Kt to Q 4, as very often B—Q 4 is stronger, but this applies particularly to variations where White has retired 10 B—Kt 3.

The position is as follows :—

BLACK (to play his 14th move).



WHITE.

example, if 14..., R—K sq; 15 Q—K 3, Q Kt—Q 4?; 16 Q—R 3, P—K Kt 3, and Black has two dangerous holes at R 6 and B 6, as well as two weak Pawns at K R 2 and B 2.

An alternative would be 14..., R—K sq; 15 Q—K 3, Q Kt—Q 2!; 16 Q—R 3, Kt—B sq, after which, if necessary, the B can go in at Q 4, and White will have to transfer his attack to the K B and K Kt Pawns, whilst Black may make a demonstration with his Q on the other side of the board. Another alternative would be an attempt to simplify as follows: 14..., K Kt—Q 4; 15 B—Q 2, Kt × Kt; 16 P × Kt, Kt—Q 4; 17 Q—R 5, Kt—B 3; 18 Q—R 3. White now threatens B—Kt 5, in which case Black will have to weaken his position by a Pawn advance, whilst White's Pawn has been much improved by the strengthening of his centre. Fortunately here Black has an adequate resource in B—K 5, which is so strong that it suggests an attempt to improve White's plan from his 17th move; indeed 17 P—K B 4 seems distinctly better. However in this and the previous variation Black has plenty of resource, and both give promise of interesting complications.

The following specimen from actual play, though not precisely illustrative of the foregoing, since Black departs from the variation by accepting the gambit, is so full of analagous positions that a careful study cannot but repay the student, and reveal many of the resources of attack and defence. It will be seen that so early as his 18th move Black is forced to the compromising advance P—K Kt 3, and after this the resulting position

White's weakness of course is his isolated Q P, but this is not very important, as it is not easy to attack and can be well defended. Black's weaknesses are more numerous and of a more urgent nature. His opponent has formed the nucleus of a dangerous King side attack. Such procedures as Q—K 3, Q—R 3, and B × Kt must be guarded against; also B—Kt sq and Q—B 2 or R—Q 3 or P—K B 4.

These dangers, however, are not absolutely immediate, and Black has to consider the most useful arrangement of his pieces to avoid, if possible, a weakening of his King's defences by a forced advance of P—K Kt 3 or P—K R 3. For

and play shew clearly the difficulties of both Black and White. At a later stage Black has an opportunity of exchanging his Black Bishop for his opponent's Kt, after which he would probably have escaped with a draw.

WHITE.	BLACK.	10 B—Q 2	10 B—Q 2
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	11 Q R—B sq	11 Q R—B sq
2 P—Q B 4	2 P×P	12 B—Q 3	12 P×P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K 3	13 P×P	13 Q—Q 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—Q B 4	14 B—Kt sq	14 K R—Q sq
5 P—K 3	5 Kt—K B 3	15 B—Kt 5	15 Kt—Q Kt 5
6 B×P	6 Kt—B 3	16 Kt—K 5	16 B—K sq
7 Castles	7 B—K 2	17 Q—B 3	17 Q Kt—Q 4
8 Q—K 2	8 Castles	18 Q—R 3	18 P—K Kt 3
9 R—Q sq	9 Q—B 2		

At this stage we have arrived in a round about way at a position almost similar to that which we have been analysing.

19 Q—R 6	19 Kt×Kt
20 P×Kt	20 Kt—Q 4

It is worth observing that Black has allowed White to force the compromising advance P—K Kt 3, and has also strengthened White's centre by the exchange of Kts—both of which courses are objectionable.

21 B—Q 2	21 P—Q Kt 4	25 B—K 4	25 R(Qsq)—QBsq
22 Q—R 3	22 B—K B 3	26 B×Kt	26 Q×B
23 R—K sq	23 R—Q B 2	27 B—B 4	27 R—Kt 2
24 Q—Kt 3	24 B—Kt 2		

Here Black might have relieved his position with 27..., B×Kt. Perhaps he was influenced by the threatened mate by White Q and B in combination if he made the exchange, but the following variation shews that he might safely have played 27..., B×Kt; 28 B×B, R—Kt 2; 29 Q—Kt 5 (Q—R 4 or B 4 leads to similar results), B—B 3!; 30 P—B 3, Q—Q sq!; 31 Q—R 6, Q—B sq, etc.

28 Kt—Q 3	28 P—Q R 4
29 Kt—B 5	29 R—R 2
30 P—Q R 3	30 B—Q B 3

Here again P—Kt 5 would have equalized, but for 31 P—B 4!, after which Q—B 3 (if Q×P, 32 B—K 3, followed by a Kt move, winning something); 32 P×P, P×P; 33 B—K 5, with the better game.

31 B—K 5	31 P—B 3?	34 B—B 5	34 B—R 3
32 B—Q 6	32 R—K sq	35 Q R—Q sq	35 R—Q Kt 2
33 Kt—Q 3	33 R—Q 2	36 P—B 3	36 B—B sq

An error of judgment. White's superiority is manifest. Black should have preserved his two Bishops.

37 B×B	37 K×B	39 Q—R 4	39 K—Kt 2
38 Kt—B 5	38 R(Kt2)—K 2	40 R—Q 3	40 Q—B 4

Again P—K 4 might have saved him. If 41 R(Q 3)—K 3, P—B 4; 42 Kt—Q 3, P—K 5; 43 Kt—B 2, P—Kt 5, etc.

41 R (Q 3)—K 3

42 Kt—Q 3

Unnecessarily weakening his defence. B—B 5 was better.

43 Q—Kt 3

44 Q—Q 6

45 Kt—B 5

41 B—Q 4

42 P—Kt 4

43 K—B 2

44 B—B 5

45 Q—Q 4

Overlooking the strength of White's ingenious reply, otherwise he might have continued P—K Kt 5, but even then his position would be inferior.

46 Kt—K 4

47 Q—Kt 3

Fatal. P—Q Kt 5 would still have given him chances of drawing.

48 Kt—B 5

49 Kt × R

46 R—Q 2

47 R—K Kt sq

48 P—K Kt 5

49 Q × Kt

If P × P, 50 Q × R ch.

50 Q—R 4

51 R × P

52 Q × P ch

50 P × B P

51 P—B 4

52 R—Kt 2

53 Q—R 5 ch 53 K—Kt sq

54 R—Kt 3

55 P × R, and won after a few more

moves.

The foregoing play will repay study ; it shows better than any other game we know the difficulties of both White and Black, and the general possibilities of the position.

Resuming the main variation :—

WHITE.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

BLACK.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 B—Kt 5

5 P—K 3

6 B—Q 3

7 Kt—B 3

4 Q Kt—Q 2

5 B—K 2

6 Castles

7 P—Q Kt 3

At this stage White has two main courses, viz., P × P or Castles. The latter reserves the right to prevent any strong Q side formation for Black, but at the same time does not allow so fierce an attack as is obtained by exchanging Pawns and so closing the file against the Black Bishop. This exchange is necessary in the Pillsbury variation, so we will examine it first. It may be noticed that 8 Q—B 2 is also strong in this position, but of this move more may follow later.

8 P × P

9 R—Q B sq

10 Kt—K 5

8 P × P

9 B—Kt 2

Going straight for the King side attack. If Black replies 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 !, etc.), and it will be found that White has fine prospects.

10 P—B 4

The first step towards obtaining the coveted three Pawns to two on the Queen's side.

11 Castles

11 P—B 5

Black has also a valid defence in Kt—K sq, but the text move leads to more complicated positions and is more consistent with the plan of defence under examination.

12 B—Kt sq

12 P—Q R 3

He is in no immediate danger, and has nothing better than this attempt to utilize his majority of Pawns on the Q side. It will be noticed that the White Kt cannot be captured without the loss of a Pawn, *e.g.*, 12..., Kt × Kt; 13 P × Kt, Kt—K sq; 14 B × B, Q × B; 15 Kt × P, etc.

13 P—B 4

13 R—K sq

This is a move which Black should always keep well in mind as it provides an excellent resource for the defence of his K R P, by Kt—B sq.

14 Q—B 3

Still pressing the attack, and immediately threatening Kt × Q B P!

15 Q—R 3

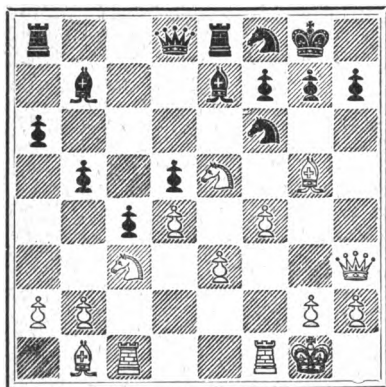
14 P—Kt 4

15 Kt—B sq

The position which we give below is very interesting.

White to play his 16th move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

valid defence on account of White's continuation P—B 5. However Black has plenty of resource; *e.g.*,

Here White has several strong lines of attack at his disposal. For example, he can endeavour by Kt—K 2, P—B 5, and Kt—B 4 or R—B 4 to break the opposing defence. Black in the meantime has Kt—K 5 at his command, which tends to simplification, after which he can continue his Q side advance. Again White can play 16 R—B 3, and follow this up with R—Kt 3, preparing to attack the weak K Kt P. This line of play is worth close examination.

16 R—B 3

R—Kt 3 is now threatened, when the reply Kt—Kt 3 is no longer available.

16 Kt—K 5

17 P × Kt

17 Kt × Kt

18 B × B

Forced, to avoid the loss of a piece.

18 Q × B

19 P—B 3

19 R—Kt 3

and White's attack has gone, thus forcing the conclusion that 16 R—B 3 was weak. Again:—

16 Kt—K 2

16 Kt K 5

17 B × B

17 R × B

18 B × Kt

18 P × B

19 P—B 5

19 P—B 3

20 Kt—Kt 4. White now has a fine attack to compensate the weakness of his Q side, though even yet the issue is doubtful.

As an alternative Black might play—

17 Kt—Kt 3	16 P—Kt 5	21 B × Kt	21 P × B
18 Kt—B 5	17 R—B sq	22 Kt—R 6 ch	22 K—R sq
19 Kt × B ch	18 P—Q R 4	23 Kt—B 5	23 Q—Q sq !
20 Kt—Kt 4	19 Q × Kt	24 Q—R 6	24 Kt—K 3
	20 R—B 3	25 Kt—Q 6, and wins.	

This appears to show that Black has no time for an immediate Queen side advance. Certain it is that he must prevent the adverse Kt from going in at K B 5. There are two methods at his disposal. In the first place he may play P—Kt 3, but after White's reply P—B 5, we question very much if Black could save the game owing to the opening of White's King's Bishop's file, and the consequent weakening of the defences of the Black King. On the other hand there is B—B sq, to which, however, B—B 5 seems to give White the best of it; indeed, we are driven to the conclusion that Black has nothing better than 16..., Kt—K 5, shutting out the B and so leaving him afterwards the resource B—B sq if necessary.

We wish our readers to clearly understand that our analyses, both foregoing and following, are not put forward as absolutely accurate—the resources of the position are far too numerous and complicated to admit of it—but we venture to hope that they will at least serve a useful purpose in demonstrating many of the strong points, and weak ones, both of attack and defence.

Theoretically we incline to the opinion that Black ought to beat off the attack and win on the Queen side. He has committed no indiscretions in the defence of his King; his pieces are well posted, and he has no Pawn weakness. Yet a study of the position reveals innumerable difficulties, and in over-the-board play with the influence of a time-limit we unhesitatingly prefer the attack.

Let us suggest further from the position given on the above diagram.

16 Kt—K 2

There certainly seems nothing better. Suppose Black endeavours to free himself thus!

17 B × P	16 P—K R 3
18 Q × P	17 P × B
	18 Kt—K 5

There is nothing better than shutting off the White Bishop.

19 R—K B 3	19 Q—Q 3
------------	----------

If B—B 3, 20 B × Kt wins at once.

20 Q—R 5	20 Q—B 3
21 B × Kt	21 P × B
22 R—Kt 3 ch, winning.	

This is a point worth noting, and it should be the object of the first player as soon as possible to establish such a position in similar phases of the opening. Here we get another glimpse of the tight corner in which Black is, although apparently he has done nothing to deserve it. It follows, therefore, since he cannot relieve the pressure, that unless he can

stave off the attack until his Q side Pawns become effective he will lose. In other words he cannot hope to find an adequate defence except by counter attack.

Where then is the point at which this counter demonstration should begin? Let us again examine the position from the diagram.

16 Kt—K 2

16 Kt—K 5!

This is the preliminary—to shut off an important feature of the attack—White's Bishop.

17 B × B

17 R × B

18 B × Kt

Otherwise the B will be out of play, whilst the Kt if left on the board may at a later stage turn from the defensive to a powerful means of counter-attack.

19 P—B 5

18 P × B

19 P—B 3

20 Kt—Kt 4

All as in a previous variation. Now, however, let us consider once more. For the moment Black is safe. His King's Rook's Pawn and his King's Knight's Pawn are both well defended, practically all his pieces are in play, but still he can *do nothing to stop White's development of an attack*—the price paid for the extra Q side Pawn—he can only await events on the King's side. Therefore the moment has arrived when he may look to his own advance. One preparatory move is necessary before advancing his Pawns—

21 R—B 4

20 R—B sq

21 P—Kt 5

22 Kt—Kt 3

Abandoning his Q side, since he has no adequate defence.

23 Q—R 4	22 Q—R 4	26 Kt—R 5	26 Q R—B 2
24 Kt × P ch	23 Q × R P	27 Q—Q 8	27 Q × P ?
25 Q × P	24 P × Kt	28 Kt—B 6 ch	28 K—B 2
	25 R—Kt 2	29 Q—K 8 ch !	

Q × R ch would lose, as after taking the Kt the Black King would be able to return to safety.

30 Q × Kt ch	29 K × Kt	32 Q—Q 8 ch	32 R—B 3
31 Q—Q 6 ch	30 Q R—B 2	33 Q R—B sq	
	31 K—Kt 4		

Threatening P—R 4 ch.

34 Q—Kt 8 ch, and wins.

33 R—B 2

Or

31 Q—Q 6 ch

30 K R—B 2

32 Q R—B sq, and wins.

31 K—Kt 4

From these variations it appears that even in so seemingly safe a position Black cannot demolish his adversary's Queen's side with impunity. Certain it is that much nicety of play is required, and many as are the alternatives open to Black, particularly subsequent to his 18th move, the resulting positions always appear to offer unlimited scope for the development of White's attack. One more variation and we must leave this fascinating position.

Suppose we follow the preceding variation to White's 22nd move Kt—Kt 3, and instead of Black's endeavour by the sortie of his Q to smash up White's Q side, he continues—

23 Kt—B 2

24 P—Q Kt 3 !

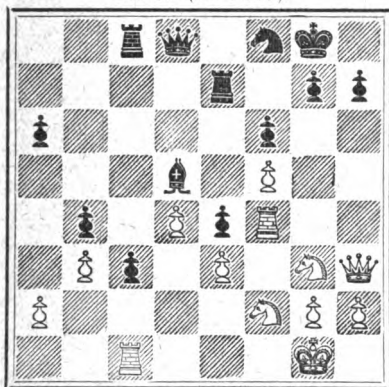
23 B—Q 4

23 P—B 6

And we have a very similar position to the great game between Pillsbury and Tarrasch, at Hastings, as will be seen from the two following diagrams.

Position in above variation.

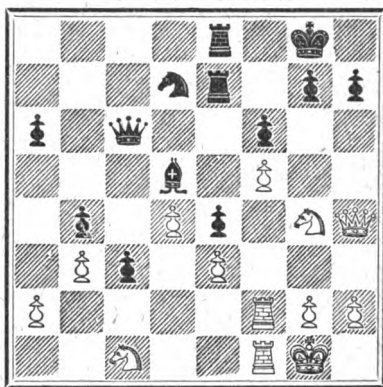
BLACK (TO PLAY).



WHITE.

Position after Black's 32nd move.
From the Hastings Tournament, 1895.

BLACK (TARRASCH).



WHITE (PILLSBURY).

A study of the game itself shews that "time" was lost by both parties—White with his Rook, Black with his Rook and his King—but in conjunction with our own analysis we venture to think that the strength and weakness of the two positions are most clearly brought out, and should most assuredly benefit the student. Certainly the theory of both positions is the same, viz., for White to attack at all hazards on the King's side, whilst Black endeavours to hold out long enough to turn the scale on the Q side.

From White's point of view we favour the position arrived at by our analysis, for one among several reasons because the White Kt is still available for attack, and the R can easily go over to the Kt's side if necessary.

Before proceeding with our own variation, perhaps it would be well for the benefit of those readers to whom the Pillsbury-Tarrasch game is not accessible, to give it in full.

WHITE. PILLSBURY.	BLACK. TARRASCH.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	26 Kt—B 2	26 Q—B 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	27 R—B sq	27 P—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	28 Kt—K 2	28 Q—R 5
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2	29 Kt—Kt 4	29 Kt—Q 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2	30 R(B 4)—B 2	30 K—Kt sq
6 R—B sq	6 Castles	31 Kt—Q B sq	31 P—B 6
7 P—K 3	7 P—Q Kt 3	32 P—Q Kt 3	32 Q—B 3
8 P×P	8 P×P	33 P—K R 3	33 P—Q R 4
9 B—Q 3	9 B—Kt 2	34 Kt—R 2	34 P—R 5
10 Castles	10 P—B 4	35 P—Kt 4	35 P×P
11 R—K sq	11 P—B 5	36 P×P	36 R—Q R sq
12 B—Kt sq	12 P—Q R 3	37 P—Kt 5	37 R—R 6
13 Kt—K 5	13 P—Kt 4	38 Kt—Kt 4	38 B×P
14 P—B 4	14 R—K sq	39 R—K Kt 2	39 K—R sq
15 Q—B 3	15 Kt—B sq	40 P×P	40 P×P
16 Kt—K 2	16 Kt—K 5	41 Kt×B!	41 R×Kt
17 B×B	17 R×B	42 Kt—R 6	42 R—Kt 2
18 B×Kt	18 P×B	43 R×R	43 K×R
19 Q—Kt 3	19 P—B 3	44 Q—Kt 3 ch!	44 K×Kt
20 Kt—Kt 4	20 K—R sq	45 K—R sq!!	45 Q—Q 4!
21 P—B 5	21 Q—Q 2	46 R—K Kt sq!	46 Q×B P
22 R—B sq	22 Q R—Q sq	47 Q—R 4 ch	47 Q—R 4
23 R—B 4	23 Q—Q 3	48 Q—B 4 ch	48 Q—Kt 4
24 Q—R 4	24 Q R—K sq	49 R×Q	49 P×R
25 Kt—B 3	25 B—Q 4	50 Q—Q 6 ch	50 K—R 4
		51 Q×Kt	51 P—B 7
		52 Q×R P mate.	

Here we have a fine example of attack and counter-attack, and to one or two points in particular we wish to call the attention of our readers. First, White's 11th move, R—K sq, is quite useless, and a serious loss of time. Also Black's 22nd move, Q R—Q sq. Then again, at move 29, Black dare not play Q×P, on account of 30 Kt×P ch, P×Kt; 31 Q×B P, R—K 2, R—Kt 4 winning. At his 36th move Black might have gained a move by P—R 3, compelling White to play Q—Kt 3 and P—K R 4. After this the ending is particularly interesting, and the combination by Pillsbury, commencing with 41 Kt×B, is worthy to be ranked amongst the most subtle and beautiful of any living master.

We also direct the attention of the student to the two positions given in the diagrams on general principles, for it is in an appreciation of the value of such slight differences in the arrangement of the pieces that knowledge of position judgment is obtained. To carefully discriminate between winning and losing variations, starting from the positions in the two diagrams, and to discover the why and the wherefore of their soundness or unsoundness, is a great step towards the goal of increase in chess strength. Indeed, it is only by the study of analagous positions that one can hope to succeed. To attempt to analyse exhaustively in such positions is a waste of time. It is impossible to carry out the task. At most it is only practical to make suggestions and to offer ideas, and, in fact, nothing else is necessary to develop one's judgment.

This it is that makes the examination of set positions which—or, at least, very similar to which—frequently arise from different phases of different openings, and which, after a little careful study of their strength and weaknesses, become, as it were, land-marks to the experienced player. Especially is such a knowledge necessary to one who would excel as a tournament player, where, in addition to other considerations, there is the time-limit to be considered. The advantage of the player who has such knowledge and experience, in forming his judgment, over one who has not, cannot be over-estimated. It will save time and labour, and probably the game!

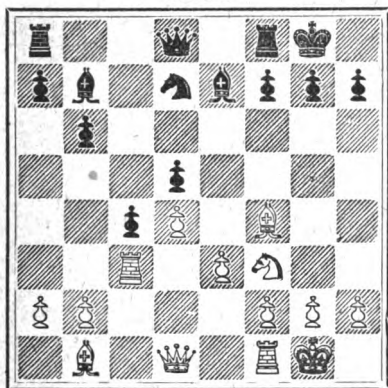
One other variation and we must leave this phase of the opening.

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

Here again we have White struggling to gain a decisive King's side attack, whilst Black has established three Pawns to two on his Queen's side.

Position after Black's 13th move :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

14 Kt—K 5 14 P—B 4

An alternative which appears to leave ample time for an adequate defence is P—Q Kt 4, since P—Kt 3 would nullify all attempts by Q—R 5.

15 K—R sq

White is handicapped by his B at K B 4, which prevents his playing P—K B 4. The text move appears to be the only way to continue his attack, R—K Kt sq and P—Kt 4 being threatened.

15 Kt × Kt
16 B × Kt 16 B—Q 3
17 P—B 4 17 B—B sq

This line of play initiates a powerful line of defence, and is worth the attention of the student, as it is likely to arise in many positions of a similar nature. A reliable alternative would be to play P—Kt 3 when necessary, and follow it up by R—B 2 and B—B sq.

18 Q—R 5	18 P—Q R 3 !	21 Q—R 6	21 B × B
19 R—K B 3	19 R—R 2 !	22 B P × B	22 R—K Kt 2
20 R—K R 3	20 P—Kt 3		

Black has now established a satisfactory defence, and the scheme of his last five moves is well worth consideration.

Next we may profitably review another interesting variation, which has recently become fashionable, viz., the P—B 3 defence, which is arrived at thus :—

WHITE.	BLACK.	5 P—K 3	5 P—B 3
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	6 Kt—B 3	6 Q—R 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	7 B—Q 3	7 B—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	8 Q—B 2	8 P×P!
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2		

Threatening, if the P be captured, Kt—K 5, and White is in difficulties. As an alternative White may play 7 B×Kt, which seems at any rate to leave him an even game.

There is however a new line of play which appears to us to preserve a slight advantage for White, and has the merit of avoiding all the dangerous attacking combinations which other lines of play are content to leave in the hands of Black ; e.g.,

6 B—Q 3	6 Q—R 4
7 B×Kt	7 Kt×B
8 Kt—K 2!	

It will be seen that after Castling White has fine attacking possibilities, whilst Black must be handicapped by the retarded development of his Queen's side.

A likely continuation appears—

9 B×P	8 P×P
	9 B—Q 3

If 9..., P—K 4; 10 Q—Kt 3!

10 P—K B 4

If 10 Castles, Q—R 4 or Kt—Kt 5 gives Black strong attacking chances. If 10 Kt—Kt 3, Black could get quite an even game by P—K 4!

10 Kt—Kt 5

Nothing else is dangerous. 11 Q—Q 2, Q—R 4; 12 Kt—K 4!, B—B 2; 13 K Kt—Kt 3, Q—R 5; 14 P—K R 3, followed by Castles K R, with an excellent game since Black dare not play 14..., P—K B 4, because of 15 P×Kt, Q×P; 16 B—K 2, Q—Kt 3; 17 B—R 5, winning the Queen.

If 12..., Q—R 5 ch; 13 K Kt—Kt 3, Kt×R P; 14 Kt×B ch, K—K 2; 15 K—B 2, and wins. White threatens Kt—B 5 ch, winning Queen.

Another variation at the P—B 3 defence runs—

WHITE.	BLACK.	6 Kt—B 3	6 Castles
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	7 B—Q 3	7 Q Kt—Q 2
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	8 Castles	8 Kt—K sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	9 B×B	9 Q×B
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2	10 P—K 4!	and White has the
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 3		freer game.

This is another point here worth remembrance. If White can get a favourable opportunity of advancing P—K 4 in this variation, he will almost invariably obtain the better game.

We conclude our article with a fine specimen of the P—B 3 defence, played between Steinitz and Pillsbury at the Nuremberg Tournament.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
STEINITZ.		PILLSBURY.	
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4	10 Kt—Q 2
2 P—Q B 4		2 P—K 3	11 P—B 5
3 Kt—Q B 3		3 Kt—K B 3	12 Kt—B 4
4 B—Kt 5		4 B—K 2	13 Q—B 3
5 P—K 3		5 Castles	14 B—K 2
6 Q—Kt 3		6 P—B 3	15 Q—Q 2
7 Kt—B 3		7 Kt—K 5	16 Kt—K 5
8 B×B		8 Q×B	17 Kt×P
9 Kt×Kt		9 P×Kt	18 Kt—K 5
			19 P×P
			20 Castles
			10 P—K B 4
			11 Kt—Q 2
			12 K—R sq
			13 Kt—B 3
			14 Kt—Q 4
			15 P—Q Kt 3
			16 P×P
			17 Q—Q B 2
			18 P×P
			19 P—B 5
			20 B—Kt 2

Black has now succeeded in wresting the attack from White, and has all the best of the positions. Nevertheless, Steinitz defended splendidly, and almost succeeded in saving the game.

21 Q R—B sq	21 Q—K 2
22 P—B 3	

White dare not allow the further advance of the Bishop's Pawn.

22 Kt—K 6

Much better than P—K 6, after which White would be able to prevent further mischief.

23 R—K B 2	23 Q R—Q sq
24 P×P	24 B×P
25 R×P!	

A clever move, which, but for Black's equally ingenious reply, would have turned the tables in White's favour.

26 Q×Kt	25 R×R
	26 Q—R 5!

If R—R 5, 27 P—K Kt 3 wins a piece.

27 B—B 3

If 27 P—K Kt 3, Q—R 6!

28 Kt×B	27 B×B	33 Q—K 5	33 Q—Kt 8 ch
29 R—B 6	28 Q—B 3	34 K—R 2	34 Q—B 4
30 R×P	29 Q—B 4	35 Q—K 3	35 R—K B sq
31 Q—K sq	30 Q—Kt 8 ch	36 R—K 5	36 Q—Q 2
32 P—K R 3	31 Q×P	37 R—K 7	37 Q—Q 3
	32 Q×P	38 Kt—K 5	38 R×Q P

The game now enters upon its last phase, Black electing to give up his Queen for two Rooks. The play which follows is masterly on both sides.

39 R—Q 7	39 Q×R	42 Q—Q R 6	42 P—R 3
40 Kt×Q	40 R×Kt	43 P—R 4	43 R—K B sq
41 Q—K 6	41 R (B sq) Q sq	44 K—R 3	

This, perhaps, is the only point where White misses a possible chance. 44 P—Kt 4 instead should have been played—e.g., 44 P—Kt 4, R—B 7 ch; 45 K—Kt 1, R (Q 2)—Q 7; 46 P—Kt 5, &c.

The text move is too slow.

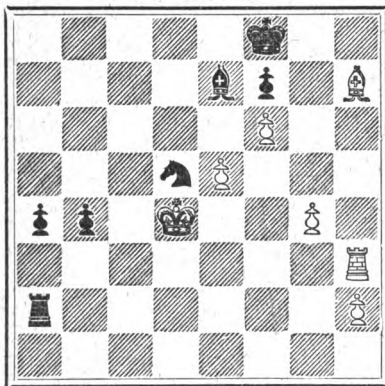
45 Q—Q B 6	44 K—R 2	53 Q—R 6	53 K—R 2
46 P—Kt 3	45 R—Q 6 ch	54 Q—Q 3 ch	54 K—R sq
47 Q—B 2 ch	46 R—K 6	55 Q—R 6	55 R—Q sq
48 P—R 5	47 K—R sq	56 Q—B 6	56 R(Kt 4)—Q 4
49 K—R 4	48 R—K 4	57 Q—R 4	57 R—Q R sq!
50 Q—R 4	49 P—R 4	58 K—R 3	58 R—Q 6 ch
51 P—Kt 4	50 R—Q Kt sq	59 K—R 4	59 R—K 6
52 Q B 6	51 R—K Kt 4	60 Q—B 6	60 R—K B sq
	52 R—K Kt sq	61 Resigns.	

Mate is threatened by R (B sq)—B 6, &c.

GAME-ENDINGS.

The *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, of January 28th, contains the full score of an important encounter played in the Manhattan Club Tournament between Mr. F. J. Marshall and Mr. A. W. Fox, and the chess editor (Mr. Jas. D. Seguin) submits analysis intended to show that Mr. Fox might have won the game. After White's 27th move the position is as given on the diagram.

BLACK (MR. FOX).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

The continuation was:—

37 —	37 Kt × P (1)
38 P × Kt	38 B × P ch
39 K—B 4	39 P—Kt 6
40 R—K B 3	40 K—Kt 2
41 B—K 4	41 R × P
42 K—Kt 4	42 Drawn.

Our contemporary gives the following analysis to support the claim that Black could have won:—

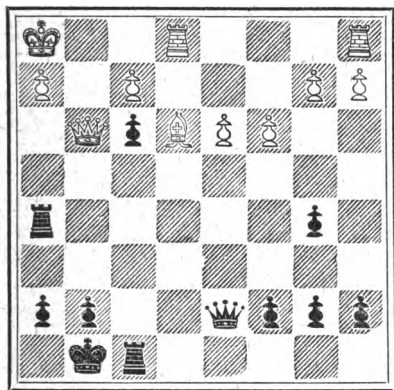
(1) The crux of the game!

The text-move, on account of the Bs of different diagonals, leads naturally and simply to the draw, which, of course, satisfied Black's ends; but did he not have a win here by 37..., R—Q 7 ch! instead?

We give, above, a diagram of this interesting position, and submit the following brief variations indicative of the modus that appears to us to secure the win: 37..., R—Q 7 ch; 38 K—B 4, B × P!; 39 P × B, Kt × P; 40 P—Kt 5 (or A), Kt × B; 41 R × Kt, P—Kt 6, and wins. (A): 40 K × P (or B), Kt × B; 41 R × Kt, R—Q 5 ch; 42 K—R 3, R × P, and will win. (B): 40 B—Kt sq (or C), R—Q Kt 7; 41 B—B 5, P—R 6; 42 R—Q Kt 3, P—R 7; 43 R × R, P—R 8 (Q), and wins. (C): 40 B—B 5 (or D), R—Q Kt 7; 41 P—Kt 5, Kt—K sq; 42 B—Q 7, P—R 6; 43 R—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 44 R × Kt ch, K × B; 45 R—K sq, P—R 7, and wins. (D): 40 R—Q 3, R—Q Kt 7; 41 B—B 5, P—R 6.

We supplement the foregoing with an interesting position which occurred February 3rd, in the county match Surrey v. Hampshire. Black had evidently forecast the variations which we give before playing R—R 6, and must have been disappointed when his opponent gave up his Queen to avoid the impending mate. The double sacrifice of the Queen in the second variation is very pretty, and not often met with in actual play.

WHITE.



BLACK (MR. C. E. C. TATTERSALL).

1... , R—R 6 ; 2 Q—K 5, R—B 4 ; White had now intended 3 Q—Q 4, but there follows (actually White seeing the mate, played 3 B—Q 4, and of course lost the ending) R × P ch ; 4 K × R, R—R 4 ch ; 5 K—Kt sq, R—R 8 ch (or 5 K—Kt 3, Q—R 6 ch ; 6 K—B 4, Q—B 4 ch ; 7 K—Kt 3, R mates.

White might have played 2 Q—Kt 5, R—B 4 ; 3 Q—Kt 4, R (B 4)—R 4 !! (or 3 Q—Kt sq, Q—Q 3 ; 4 B—Q 4, R—Kt 4 !!, winning) ; 4 Q—B 4, Q—Kt 5 !! ; 5 R—K Kt sq, R × P ch ; 6 Q × R, R × Q ch ; 7 K × R, Q mates.

Or White might have played 2 Q—Kt sq, R—B 3, and must win.

THE SO-CALLED "WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP."

(From the *Deutsches Wochenschach.*)

AT the fête which the Nuremberg Chess Club held to celebrate Dr. Tarrasch's victory over Marshall, the former said, among other things, that after this latest and perhaps greatest feat of his, he had no reason to consider any person in the world as his superior over the chess board. It was certainly a more difficult thing to beat young Marshall than Steinitz when he was old. Under reasonable conditions, he was ready to engage in a match with Lasker, but he would not challenge him ; that might be done by one of lesser renown and fewer successes. His (Dr. Tarrasch's) own feats these last twenty years were at least equal to Lasker's. He (Dr. Tarrasch) had made a *faux pas* in challenging him two years ago. Let the chess world, if sufficiently interested in the matter, arrange a match between them. The German *Schachbund* and the American clubs might arrange reasonable conditions, bring the two together and, if necessary, even compel them to enter the lists against each other. "You have seen what we can do ; if you desire it, arrange a match—Lasker-Tarrasch"

These utterances have been misunderstood in certain quarters. Maroczy, for instance (in the *Magyar Sakklap*), reads in them an attempt to deter any one of the "dangerous" chess masters from challenging Dr.

Tarrasch. Each may think as he likes on this point. No one who imagines himself superior or equal to the Doctor need challenge him. It remains to be seen whether Dr. Tarrasch would avoid an encounter with one of the foremost masters. There is not the smallest ground to suppose that he would, especially in Maroczy's case, seeing that only a short while ago, Dr. Tarrasch himself spoke of the probability of a Tarrasch-Maroczy match. In the above utterance the Doctor simply states that his renown and his successes are not inferior to Dr. E. Lasker's, and that for this reason it does not become him to issue a challenge. He leaves it to the chess world—that is to its organisations—to make such arrangements as will lead to a match between these masters. We consider this attitude entirely correct. The chess world is indebted to the German *Schachbund* for having already taken the initiative, in November last, through its president (Prof. Dr. Gebhardt), in arranging a Lasker-Tarrasch match.

The committee of the German *Schachbund* has evidently conceived the matter in this wise: Dr. Lasker is coming to visit Nuremberg to engage in the little "Grossmeister" Tourney that is to take place in conjunction with the other Masters' tourney. At the termination of this, after a little interval possibly, the match could be entered on. Dr. Lasker's expenses would, of course, have to be indemnified. The programme is simple and natural, but there seems to be difficulties in the way of its fulfilment.

We reproduced, in a former number, a *Times* report that Lasker was ready to play in Nuremberg, providing that not only his expenses were guaranteed, which is a matter of course, but that (we follow here a plainer utterance of the *American Chess Bulletin*), "the players should be indemnified for any monetary loss incurred by ignoring other important chess centres, where the match might be liberally paid for." This means that the *locale* of the match should be determined by the highest bidder, when Nuremberg would be out of the question, unless the *Schachbund* were prepared to indemnify Dr. Lasker for the sacrifice involved by playing there. We have already announced that, to the best of our knowledge, the German *Schachbund* would not lend itself to the promotion of a match on such out-and-out business lines. We doubt, too, whether Dr. Tarrasch would countenance such peddling. Should Dr. Lasker insist on this condition—a reply on the part of the Manhattan Club is, strange to say, not yet to hand—a Lasker-Tarrasch match may be looked upon as finally relinquished.

Is that necessary? We think not. We should insist on regarding chess as a pure intellectual pastime, and not as a professional sport, with all its unlovely concomitants. This undesirable conception of the game has come to us from England and America, and has given birth to the notion implied in the phrase "Champion of the World." He is the champion who displays superiority in any branch of sport, beating aspirant after aspirant until he is recognised as the best exponent of the game. If backed by sufficient advertising, such a position may be, financially, very lucrative. Every feat or performance of the champion must then be well paid for, and, in particular, any new challenge must bring in a good deal of money, for the event menaces an income. We view with distaste the extension of such views and notions to the game of chess, which for good

reasons has borne the epithet "royal." But Dr. Lasker seems to set value on this conception of the game, for he writes in his *Chess Magazine*: "Dr. Tarrasch holds views of his own as to the world's championship; he considers the title 'Champion of the World' to devolve upon him who is recognised as the best player. That is a German notion, or rather a German error. An Englishman or American does not need to be told that in point of fact he is the champion who is most worthy to bear the title: the pretender being soon deposed by the rightful claimant. Thus only for a short while could a second or third rate player hold the position of champion. This difference between the German and Anglo-Saxon notion leads to results of considerable practical importance. Pointing to his successes, a German might deduce his claim to the title on sheer logical grounds. An Englishman or American would strive to prove his right to the title in a match against the man who held it."

That the last, however, is no safe criterion, is evidenced by the failure of the Lasker-Marshall match. Dr. Lasker is himself a German by birth; the divergence between the German and the non-German view need not prevent him from embracing the former. Supposing the proposals of the German *Shachbund* should result in a Lasker-Tarrasch match, and the former be defeated, would it occur to any reasonable man to consider Lasker as quite outclassed by Tarrasch, or as a wholly inferior player? His reputation is too firmly laid to be endangered by the result of a match or tourney. Whether Lasker or Tarrasch, Maroczy or Schlechter, Janowski or Marshall bear the palm, we respect them all as great artists, who have taught us much by their accurate play and have delighted us by the depth and brilliancy of their combinations. And when we speak of a champion, it is with no desire to bestow the title as a commercial asset on any single individual. It is a designation due to all who have prominently distinguished themselves over the chessboard and rendered themselves conspicuous in the ranks of the other masters. Matches between such great masters or champions will always be followed by the chess world with the liveliest interest, as is shown by the sacrifices made to bring them about. It is to be deprecated that matches are ever played for a money stake, and an end should be put to the practice of pitting chess lovers against each other for the purpose. Of profit it may certainly be to the individual, but the best interests of chess are not furthered by it.

OBITUARY.

The *Bristol Mercury* of February 3rd records the death of the Rev. Joseph Greene, which occurred on January 23rd, at Clifton. Mr. Greene, who was in his 82nd year, was elected an honorary member of the Bristol Club in 1894, on his retiring from active membership on account of advancing age. For many years he was a generous supporter of the club, filling the office of president for the seven years 1874 to 1880 inclusive, and again in 1884 and 1885.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We have received thirty-six solutions to the positions given last month, and with one or two exceptions all give the correct play to win in position No. 3. But No. 4 has proved more difficult, indeed very few of the solutions prove the draw which occurs with best play on both sides. After careful consideration we have awarded the prize to Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, of London. Miss Finn, the holder of the British Ladies' Championship Trophy, also sends correct play to both positions, and we have much pleasure in awarding her a copy of Marshall's *Chess Openings*.

No. 3.—White: K at Q Kt 6, Pawn at Q B 6. Black: K at Q R 8, R at Q 4. This study is given in Halpren's *Chess Symposium* as the composition of the Rev. S. Saavedra, of Glasgow, but that gentleman is hardly entitled to full credit, as the position, as we quoted it, is simply an amended version of a position which arose in a memorable game played in a match between Messrs. Potter and Fenton in the early nineties, and which was the subject of much comment. We believe the position which arose in actual play was White King at Q Kt 6, and Pawn at Q B 7; Black King at K R 6, and Rook at Q 4. White, it will be observed, is on the point of Queenening his Pawn, but Black has the move. It will be readily seen that the Rook has not time to get in front or behind the ambitious Pawn, hence Black played the only move: ..., R—Q 3 ch; K—Kt 5 best (if K—Kt 7, Black would have pinned the Pawn by R—Q 2, and taken it off at his next move), R—Q 4 ch; K—Kt 6 (if K—B 6, Black would have answered with R—Q 8, followed by R—Q B 8, and then capture the Pawn), R—Q 3 ch; K—Kt 5, R—Q 4 ch; K—Kt 6, R—Q 3 ch. A number of players, including Mr. Blackburne, were looking on, and 'a drawn game' was whispered all round. Do you accept a draw, said Black. Yes, was the reply; then I will show you how you could have won it, said Mr. Potter, and to the astonishment of Mr. Fenton and those present, he pointed out the following ingenious variation: ..., R—Q 3 ch; K—Kt 5, R—Q 4 ch; K—Kt 4, R—Q 5 ch; K—Kt 3, R—Q 6 ch; K—B 2 !! and wins.

Mr. Tattersall's solution to the position as we published it is as follows: 1 P—B 7, R—Q 3 ch (if 1..., R—Q 7, White Queens the Pawn and escapes from the checks by Q B 3); 2 K—Kt 5, R—Q 4 ch (2 K—B 5 would be answered by R—Q 8); 3 K—Kt 4, R—Q 5 ch; 4 K—Kt 3, R—Q 6 ch; 5 K—B 2 (playing safely on to the Bishop's file, but Black has another resource), R—Q 5; 6 P=R (if 6 P=Q, R—B 5 ch draws); R—Q R 5 (there is no other move, except giving up the Rook, to avoid mate); 7 K—Kt 3, winning the Rook or mating. It would be hard to find prettier play with only four men on the board. White only once has any choice of moves. He may play 4 K—B 3, which soon leads to the same variation.

No. 4 is by P. Bobrow, of Moscow.—White: K at K Kt 2, R at K Kt 5, Pawns at Q R 2 and Q B 6. Black: K at K R sq, R at Q Kt 5, Kt at Q B 6, Pawns at Q 3 and Q R 2.

Solution:—1 R—R 5 ch (to drive the King on to the Knight's file, and so to obstruct the Rook), K—Kt 2; 2 R—Q B 5, P×R (or A); 3 P—Q B 7, Kt×P; 4 P=Q, P—B 5 (White can draw at once by perpetual check, and certainly cannot win; the Bishop's Pawn is dangerous, as Black threatens R—Kt 7 ch, and to push the Pawn on to Queen). (A) 2..., R—Kt sq; 3 R×Kt (much better than P—B 7, before taking the

Knight), K—B 3 (and the game is easily drawn, as are most similar endings with the play all on one side of the board). Instead of K—B 3, Black might play 3... R—Q B sq (anticipating R—Q R 3); 4 K—B 3, K—B 3; 5 K—K 4, K—K 3; 6 K—Q 4, P—Q 4 (there is nothing else); 7 R—B 5 and draws. It will be seen that Black might win in this variation if White had played P—B 7.

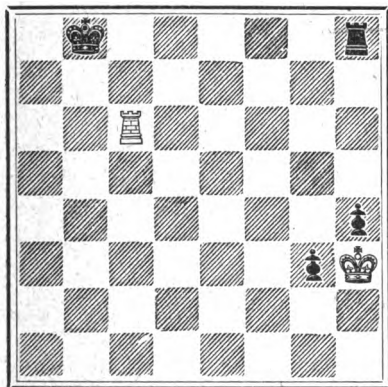
Mr. W. H. S. Monck, of Dublin, sends the following analysis of No. 4:—White draws by 1 R—K R 5 ch, followed by R—Q B 5 (1 R—Q B 5 would lose by 1... P×R; 2 P—B 7, R—Kt 5 ch; 3 K moves, R—Kt sq). If 1... K—Kt sq; 2 R—Q B 5, P×R; 3 P—B 7, and will at least draw. Also if 1... K—Kt 2; 2... R—Kt 5 ch; 3 K—R 3!, R—Kt 2; 4 P—B 7, R×P; 5 R×R, Kt×P, drawn. 4 R×Kt seems also to draw. Also 1... K—Kt sq; 2 R—Q B 5, Kt—Kt 4; 3 P—B 7, Kt×P; 4 R×Kt, R—Kt 7 ch; 5 K—B 3, R×P; 6 R—Q 7, R—R 3; 7 K—K 4, K—B sq; 8 K—Q 5, and White wins a P, while Black cannot win with R and R P against R, or K and R P against K. In this variation 4... R—R 5; 5 R—Q 7, R—R 3; 6 K—B 3, K—B sq; 7 K—K 4, K—K sq; 8 R—K R 7, R×P; 9 K—Q 5, and draws; for if 9... R—Q 7 ch; 10 K—K 6, and a Pawn falls to save mate. In these latter variations if 1... K—Kt 2, 4 R×Kt will give check, and White secures the draw by 5 R×R P. 1... K—Kt 2; 2 R—Q B 5, Kt—Q R 5; 3 P—B 7, K—Kt 3; 4 P Queens, Kt×Q; 5 R×Kt, R—Kt 7 ch; 6 K—B 3, R×P; 7 R—B 6, and White must win the P in a few moves, with a draw as the result.

Other competitors who have mastered both positions are P. J. Allingham, Reigate; T. A. Farron, Manchester; A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; G. Dupre, Jersey; T. Robinson, Newark; and A. H. E. Johnson, Liverpool.

The following studies, to which we invite the attention of our solvers, both arose in actual play, and are sent with special requests that they be submitted to our readers. No. 5 is sent by Mr. W. T. Pierce, and No. 6 by Mr. Morgan, of Philadelphia, U.S.A., the author of the famous work, *Chess Digest*. For the three best solutions received by us not later than March 23rd, we will give three book prizes.

No. 5, by W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.

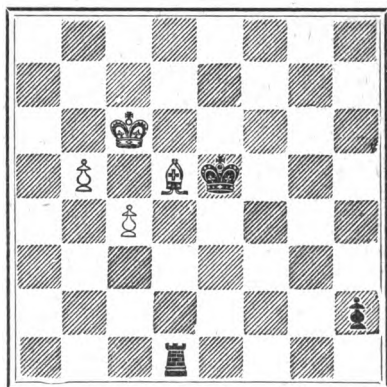


WHITE.

White to play. Can Black win?

No. 6, by M. MORGAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

THE CHESS WORLD.

The Stockholm International Tournament ended in a tie between Schlechter and Bernstein. We shall publish full tabulated record and some of the games in our next issue.

The fourth Russian National Tournament, in St. Petersburg, was concluded on January 29th, and resulted in M. G. Salve, of Lodz, winning first prize, with a score of 13 points. The second and third prizes were divided by Messrs. Rubinstein and Blumenfeld. Seventeen competitors were engaged, including M. Tchigorin, who retired after winning one game. It has been reported that he retired because a game was given against him for infraction of time-limit rule.

During the past month an interesting match was played in Birmingham between the Liverpool Club and Birmingham St. George's, with the following result :—

LIVERPOOL.						ST. GEORGE'S.					
Dr. H. Holmes	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. P. R. England	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. H. Billington	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. Kaizer	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. Powell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. L. Spears	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. F. Blake	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. E. Westbury	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Wellington	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. L. Moore	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. A. Greig	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. H. Shaw	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Turner	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. A. Askwith	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. E. Pope	...	...	...	...	1
5 $\frac{1}{2}$						4 $\frac{1}{2}$					

* Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

The annual Congress of the Kent County Association will be held this year at Tunbridge Wells during Easter week, instead of at Whitsuntide as heretofore. The programme will embrace the following events :—(1) Open First-class Tournament. (2) Open Second-class Tournament. (3) Kent County Championship Tournament, winner to hold the County Cup. (4) Extra Tournaments, in divisions of eight players each. (5) Knock-out Tournament on Easter Monday, for those who can devote one day only to the Congress. (6) Ladies' Open Tournament. The meetings will take place in the Pump Room, and a successful Congress is confidently anticipated. The Mayor of Tunbridge Wells (Mr. Alfred Hicks) will open the proceedings at 9-45 a.m. on April 16th, and will also preside at the Banquet on the Thursday following. Intending competitors should apply for full information to the Congress secretary, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, 29, Queen's Road, Tunbridge Wells.

British Chess Federation Inter-Unit Correspondence Match : Northern v. Southern Unions.—We give further results which have come to hand since our report last month :—

NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION.				SOUTHERN COUNTIES UNION.			
Previous score	...	...	7½	Previous score	...	...	3½
Mr. E. Dale, Sheffield	...	...	1	Professor Genese, Aberystwyth	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Cowan, Wigan	...	...	1	Mr. G. F. Thompson, Exeter	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Overton, Jarrow	...	...	1	Mr. C. T. Shedden, Wallington	...	...	0
Mr. B. L. Dorman, Nunthorpe	...	...	0	Mr. F. Brook, Hove	...	...	1
Dr. S. H. Hall, Carlisle	...	...	1	Mr. A. H. Brooks, Margate	...	...	0
Mr. W. Butler, Workington	...	...	*1	Mr. E. J. Griffith, Margate	...	...	*0
Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	...	1	Mr. E. L. Raymond, Tonbridge	...	...	0
Mr. C. Croft, Burley-in-Wharfedale	...	...	½	Mr. A. Ellis, Guildford	...	...	½
Mr. M. Jackson, Hull	...	...	1	Mr. G. Berry, Bournemouth	...	...	0
Mr. J. B. Burnet, Wilmslow	...	...	1	Mr. P. J. Dancer, London	...	...	0
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford	...	...	½	Mr. W. T. Pierce, Brighton	...	...	½
Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton	...	...	1	Rev. J. J. Smith, Devonport	...	...	0
Rev. A. Baxter, Rochdale	...	...	1	Dr. Goldsmith, Manningtree	...	...	0
Mr. C. G. Bennett, Pateley Bridge	...	...	½	Mr. W. H. Daws, Shanklin	...	...	½

19

6

* By default.

International Congress at Ostend.—We have received from Mr. Gunsberg a circular in which he announces that he has again been appointed organising manager for the second International Congress at Ostend, by the committee of the Cercle des Echecs, Brussels, under whose auspices the Congress will take place at the Kursaal, Ostend. The funds available will be at least £1,200, and it is proposed to devote this sum towards endowing three tournaments. (a) A tournament restricted to five or six of the world's best players, if available. (b) A Masters' Tournament, and (c) an Amateur Tournament divided in several classes. The prizes will be calculated on a liberal scale of general distribution, and will be proportionate and separate for each tournament. (a) Will probably be played in three or four rounds, and (b) and (c) one round, if a sufficiently large number of competitors will enter. The official inauguration of the Congress will take place on June 2nd. The commencement of the Amateurs' Tournament may be deferred till June 25th or July 2nd. The Masters' Tournaments will each last about four weeks, but the Amateur competitions will take from fourteen to twenty days only, according to numbers. Mr. Gunsberg also states that an international appeal will shortly be issued by the Committee for a Conference to be held at Ostend, during the Congress, for the purpose of founding an International Chess Association.

Southern Counties Championship: Wilts v. Somerset.—On Saturday, February 10th, Wilts met Somerset at the Guildhall, Bath. Mr. E. Fear Hill undertook the duties of secretary for Mr. Schomberg, who had met with an accident, which prevented his appearance; he had not, it was stated, been absent from a county match for the past eleven years.

WILTS.		SOMERSET.	
Rev. A. Gordon Ross, Swindon...	1	Mr. H. C. Moore, Bath ...	0
Mr. A. Rumboll, Calne ...	0	Mr. H. Parsons, Bridgewater ...	1
Mr. F. Sutton, Salisbury ...	*1	Mr. H. G. Lea, Bath ...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. J. Woodrow, Salisbury ...	0	Mr. G. B. Caple, Bath Y.M.C.A. ...	1
Mr. B. Spackman, Calne ...	1	Rev. E. W. Poynton, Bath ...	0
Rev. B. N. Adams, Melksham ...	0	Mr. A. F. Morrell, Weston ...	1
Mr. W. A. Wilkins, Trowbridge ...	1	Rev. C. F. Bolland, Bridgewater ...	0
Mr. B. Fear Hill, Trowbridge ...	0	Mr. J. P. Allison, Bridgewater ...	1
Dr. Ward, Codford ...	0	Mr. G. F. Spencer, Taunton ...	1
Mr. H. W. Beaven, Bradford ...	0	Mr. L. T. Knight, Bath C.I. ...	1
Mr. J. Crompton, Bradford ...	1	Mr. T. J. Barton, Bridgewater ...	0
Mr. H. W. Matthews, Salisbury ...	1	Mrs. Talboys, Weston ...	0
Mr. A. Watson, Salisbury ...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Wilkie, Bath C.I. ...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Wells, Swindon ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. H. Collins, Bath ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Stainer, Swindon ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Herridge, Shepton Mallet ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. May, Marlborough ...	1	Mr. W. Halt, Bath C.I. ...	0
8		8	

* Adjudicated.

The thirteenth annual Festival of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Club was held from February 5th to 10th, and proved a great success. The programme of events consisted chiefly of consultation games, in which Mr. J. H. Blackburne was opposed by Mr. Gunsberg, each master having as partner one of the leading players of the club. This form of chess instruction is greatly enjoyed by the members, who muster in force at these gatherings, and profit by hearing discussed the plans, ideas, and principles of play in each game as it is being contested. We append a list of the games played with the result of each encounter.

WHITE.	BLACK.	OPENING.
Feb. 5th.—Gunsberg and Ginner ... 0	Blackburne and Jenour ... 1	Vienna.
„ 6th.—Blackburne and Watt ... 1	Gunsberg and Dobell ... 0	Scotch.
„ 7th.—Gunsberg and Ruchon ... 1	Blackburne and Richmond 0	Two Kt's Def'ce.
„ 8th.—Blackburne and Ballingall $\frac{1}{2}$	Gunsberg and Cheshire ... $\frac{1}{2}$	Bishop's Gambit.
„ 9th.—Gunsberg and Friedberger 1	Blackburne and Chapman 0	Ruy Lopez.

By invitation of the Hastings president, Mr. Horace Chapman, a supplementary game was contested, in which Mr. Gunsberg and Mr. Cheshire opposed Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Richmond. The opening was a Falkbeer counter gambit attack, which the players last named adopted and pressed vigorously. The White allies, however, were equal to the occasion, and retaining the Pawn, won a finely contested fight on the fifty-fourth move. Other attractions of the festival were exhibitions of simultaneous chess and enjoyable lectures by Mr. C. G. Skyrme on "Scenes in South Africa."

The annual match between the players of Northumberland *versus* those of Durham and North Yorkshire, under the title Tyneside *v.* Teesside and Wearside, was contested at the Royal Hotel, Stockton, on January 27th. The players and officials dined together before the match, which started at 7-30 and finished at 9-30 p.m., the visitors winning by 12 points to 8. Score:—

TYNESIDE.

Mr. F. Downey	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Stewart	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Wright	0
Mr. W. W. Robson	0
Mr. S. Nixon	1
Mr. D. Cook	1
Mr. T. H. Elstob	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. D. Hawdon	0
Mr. T. H. Overton	1
Mr. T. P. Jones	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. S. Watson	1
Mr. T. J. Wright	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. O. Vipan	1
Mr. J. F. Ogilvie	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. P. Thompson	1
Mr. R. H. Fitton	1
Mr. S. Lerman	1
Mr. H. M. Grey	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Radford	0
Mr. E. T. Gault	$\frac{1}{2}$

12

TEESSIDE AND WEARSIDE.

Mr. J. Birks	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Wright	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Stainsby	1
Mr. G. Birks	1
Mr. J. Dunbavand	0
Mr. F. J. Smith	0
Mr. A. W. Welch	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Peck	1
Mr. C. V. Sutton	0
Mr. J. H. Winney	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. E. Young	0
Dr. Burnett	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Lawson	0
Mr. A. Reed	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Hall	0
Mr. P. Leck	0
Mr. W. Pearson	0
Mr. R. Appleton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Nichols	1
Mr. F. Mellowship	$\frac{1}{2}$

8

Tees-side Chess Association.—Play in the first round of the annual competition for possession of the Association Challenge Trophy started on February 16th, when the holders visited Middlesbrough. The number of players on each side constitutes a record for local chess. Hartlepool was not fully represented, but it was expected that they would win with ease. After three hours' play the result was:—

MIDDLESBROUGH.

Mr. H. E. Wright	1
Mr. W. Brunton	0
Mr. J. H. Winney	0
Mr. J. H. Linton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Gould	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gould	1
Mr. H. G. Scott	0
Mr. E. Richardson	1
Mr. G. Chambers	1
Mr. A. Tarrant	1
Mr. J. Hogg	0
Mr. C. Mildred	1
Mr. J. Jackson	1
Mr. G. Bulmer	1
Mr. R. Gray	0

8

WEST HARTLEPOOL.

Mr. G. Birks	0
Mr. J. Birks	1
Mr. C. V. Sutton	1
Mr. J. E. Young	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Lawson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. Leck	0
Mr. C. V. Howard	1
Mr. J. Brazell	0
Mr. J. MacDonald	0
Mr. G. Birks, junr.	0
Mr. A. Gibson	1
Mr. R. Coleman	0
Mr. H. S. Thompson	1
Mr. J. Crosby	0
Miss A. Lawson	1

7

* Adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

Chess in Scotland.—The "Richardson" Cup Tourney, limited to teams of five a-side, from the eight strongest Scottish clubs, has now been concluded, with the result that last season's winner—the Glasgow C.C.—has again maintained its supremacy, and retained the Cup for another year.

The final tie, between the Glasgow C.C. and the "Burns" C.C. (also of Glasgow), was played at the "Burns" Rooms on Saturday, 17th February, and resulted, after a good fight, in a very decisive victory for the premier Glasgow organization, detailed scores being:—

GLASGOW C.C.						"BURNS" C.C.							
Mr. J. A. McKee	1	Mr. John Russell	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Gibson	1	Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crum	1	Mr. J. Birch, junr.	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson	1	Mr. H. Brown	...	...	...	...	...	0
						4 $\frac{1}{2}$							$\frac{1}{2}$

On playing record, the weakest of the eight senior clubs each season goes back to the junior contest, to make way for the advancement of the junior trophy ("Spens" Cup) winner to the ranks of the senior tourney. This season the retiring senior club will either be Dundee or Queen's Park (Glasgow). The "Spens" Tourney is not decided at time of writing, but must be won by either of three clubs—Aberdeen, Gourrock, or Glasgow Central.

Edinburgh v. Dundee.—Inter-club match, played at Edinburgh C.C., on Saturday, 3rd February. Score:—

EDINBURGH.						DUNDEE.					
Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. M. Thoms	...	..	...	0
Mr. W. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Spankie	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Cruickshanks, junr.	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. T. Baxter	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Atkinson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr R. E. Corrie	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Tramm	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Dickson	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Smith	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. L. Mitchell	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Griffiths	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Lyell	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Wallace	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. Dickson	...	...	...	1
Dr. Knight	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. F. Lanchester	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. L. Thomson	...	...	...	...	1	Captain Robertson	...	...	...	0
Rev. J. Shannon	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Watt	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Mossman	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. H. Morrisson	...	...	...	0
10½						2½					

Glasgow C.C. v. "Burns" C.C.—The return inter-club match between these clubs was played at Glasgow C.C., on Monday evening, 5th February, resulting as follows:—

"BURNS."						GLASGOW.					
Mr. J. Russell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Birch, junr.	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. McGrouther	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Scott	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. C. A. Jonas	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Macdonald	..	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Lacaille	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Brodie	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Young	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Esdale	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. C. Johnson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. A. Christie	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	1

Mr. W. Scott...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Macdonald...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Munro...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
							7							6

* Adjudicated.

On Wednesday evening, 7th February, Glasgow C.C. also played a return match against a combined team from the Athenæum and Queen's Park C.C., 20 a-side. The Glasgow team was not at full strength, and three games were lost by absence of the players. A pleasant contest ended in favour of the united clubs by $12\frac{1}{2}$ games to $6\frac{1}{2}$.

Edinburgh v. Falkirk.—Inter-club match, played at Edinburgh C.C., on 17th February. Score:—

FALKIRK C.C.							EDINBURGH C.C.						
Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. M. Thoms	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. R. Wyse	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Weir	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Tramm	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Simpson	...	...	...	...	...	0	Rev. J. Shannon	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. G. D. Hutton	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. A. Davidson	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. M. Mossman	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Clark	...	...	...	...	...	0	Dr. Knight	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. C. Gilchrist	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. L. Thomson	...	...	...	...	...	1
5							3						

Other matches reported:—

Stirling 2nd	...	...	...	7	v.	Townhill (Dunfermline)	4
Stirling 2nd	...	...	...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Falkirk 2nd...	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Central C.C.	...	...	...	8	v.	Queen's Park C.C.	6
Athenæum C.C.	...	...	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Motherwell	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Greenock C.C.	...	...	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Kilmarnock	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Queen's Park C.C.	...	...	...	8	v.	Athenæum C.C.	6

CENTRAL CLUB.							FALKIRK CLUB.						
Mr. A. Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	0	Dr. Wyse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Young	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Weir	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. G. Harris	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M'Donald (Paisley)	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. Mr. Hutton	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. R. Draper	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Simpson	...	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>							<hr/>						
						3 $\frac{1}{2}$							1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The above is a "Spens" cup tie, played at Glasgow.

We regret to notice the death of a well-known member of Stirling C.C.—Mr. William Lawson—who was president of the Scottish Chess Association last year, but, through illness, was unable to take part in the proceedings of the Congress held at Stirling last spring.

London.—The London Chess League 'A' Division is now in a most interesting state, since the Metropolitan Chess Club, which forfeits one point as winner last year, drew, through numerous defaults, with the Brixton Club. Lee has at present lost only half a point, having drawn with West London; in an adjourned match with Battersea the score is 7 all, but Lee has yet to meet the Metropolitan and Hampstead Clubs. Much depends on the latter match, for if Hampstead win that club will probably win the competition, in which it was second to the Metropolitan last year. We give the full details to February 24th.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE. "A" DIVISION.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
Athenæum	1	—		0	1	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0
Battersea	2	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0		1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bohemians	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0			1		0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0		0	0	0
Brixton	4	1	1	1	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0		$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0
East London	5	0	0	0	—		1	0	0	1			0	0	0
Hampstead	6	1		1	1	—	1	1			1	0	1		1
Ibis	7	1		0		0	—	0				0	0		0*
Insurance	8		0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	—		1	0			$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Lee	9	1		1	1				—		1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Leyton	10		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0			0	0	—	0	0	1	1
Lud-Eagle	11	1	1	1		0	1	1	0	1	—		1	1	1
Metropolitan	12	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$		1	1		0	1		—		1	1
North London	13		0	1	1				0		0		—		
West London	14	1	1	1		0	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$			0	0		—	

* The Ibis Club scratched.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
Athenæum	1	—		$8\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	9		$8\frac{1}{2}$		$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
Battersea	2		10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$		11		$8\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Bohemians	3			$8\frac{1}{2}$		$6\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$		$9\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$			$6\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	
Brixton	4	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	7		10	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$		10	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	
East London	5		$6\frac{1}{2}$	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	—			8	$11\frac{1}{2}$					
Hampstead	6	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$			17	$13\frac{1}{2}$			12	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$0\frac{1}{2}$
Ibis	7	11		$8\frac{1}{2}$		3	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$			$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$			
Insurance	8		9	10	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	—			$7\frac{1}{2}$			10	
Lee	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$		$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$				—	$12\frac{1}{2}$	11		$11\frac{1}{2}$	10	
Leyton	10		$11\frac{1}{2}$	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$		9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	—	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8	11	$14\frac{1}{2}$	15
Lud-Eagle	11	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$		8	$15\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	9	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—			$13\frac{1}{2}$	
Metropolitan	12	$16\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$		10	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$			12		—			
North London	13		$5\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	$8\frac{1}{2}$			$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$5\frac{1}{2}$		—		
West London	14		11	$15\frac{1}{2}$		$7\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	10	10		5	7			

* The Ibis Club scratched.

The following matches and games were contested in this competition.

Score of the match between Leyton and Lee, played on January 22nd, at the City of London Chess Club.

LEE.						LEYTON.					
Mr. O. C. Müller ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. Freeman ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. O'Neill ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. W. Osler ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. Chapman ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Markwick ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. Eastwood ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. A. Toyne ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. C. Sturton ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Hofmeyer ... ..	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. G. Sturton ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. F. Corke ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. F. Hawkins ... ..	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. F. Dray ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Harvey ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. W. Hamilton ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Waymark ... ..	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. T. Fall ... ..	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Andrade ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Miller ... ..	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. L. L. W. Penson ... ..	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Sayer ... ..	...	...	...	...	1

Mr. J. B. Perks	1	Mr. O. H. Reid	0
Capt. McCaulis	0	Mr. H. H. Gill	1
Mr. W. P. Lees	1	Mr. G. Watson (absent)	0
Mr. L. C. Penson	0	Mr. O. G. Reid	1
Mr. J. B. Shaw	1	Mr. H. Dyer	0
Mr. E. Harrod	1	Mr. F. J. Simpson	0
Mr. C. H. Rymer-Jones	1	Mr. E. Codd	0
Mr. O. Boettcher	1	Mr. E. R. Allen	0

12½

7½

GAME No. 2,688.

Played at Board No. 1 in the match Leyton v. Lee. We take the score and notes from the *Stratford Express*.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.	18 Q—B 3	18 Kt—K 4
MR. O. C. MULLER (Lee).	MR. G. FREEMAN (Leyton).	.....18 Kt—K 2 would lose a piece by P—K Kt 4.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	19 Q—B 4	19 B—Q 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	20 B × B	20 P × B
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	21 Q—K R 4	
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	Necessary to support the B.	
5 Castles	5 Kt × P	21 R—K 2	
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4	.....Black has managed to get the White pieces set, and can bring up his forces almost at his leisure.	
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 4	22 P—K R 3	22 Q R—K sq
8 P × P	8 B—K 3	23 Q—R 5	23 Q—Kt 3
9 P—Q B 3	9 B—B 4	24 Q × Q	24 P × Q
10 B—B 2	10 Castles	.....With the Queens off the advanced B and Kt lose a great part of their efficacy, if, indeed, they are are not a positive weakness.	
11 Kt—Q 2		25 Q R—Q sq	25 P—Q B 3
As far as this point, these moves have often been played. Black's usual continuation is P—K B 4, which has the effect, after P × P <i>e.p.</i> Kt × P, of of bringing a support where it is wanted on the K—R P.		26 K R—K sq	26 Kt—B 5
	11 Kt × Kt	27 R × R	27 R × R
12 Q × Kt	12 P—K B 3	28 P—Q Kt 3	28 Kt—Kt 7
13 P × P	13 Q × P	29 R—Kt sq	29 Kt—Q 6
14 Q—Q 3	14 P—Kt 3	30 K—B sq	30 B—B 4
.....Forced. 14 B—B 4 would lose a piece by Q × P ch, K moves; B × B, Q × B; Q × Kt.		31 P—Q Kt 4	31 B—Kt 3
15 B—R 6	15 R—B 2	32 P—B 3	32 B—K 6
16 Q R—Kt sq		33 P—K Kt 3	33 P—B 5
Threatening to exchange Kt for B by Kt—Kt 5.		34 P—Kt 4	34 Kt—K 4
	16 R—Q 2	35 P—K R 4	
17 Kt—Kt 5	17 B—B 4	To make a way out for the Kt.	

36 R—K sq	35 Kt—B 5	43 B—Kt 5	43 P—Q 5
37 P × P	36 P—R 4	44 K—Q 3	44 Kt—K 4 ch
38 Kt—R 3	37 Kt × P	45 K—Q 2	45 Kt × P ch
39 K—K 2	38 R—K B 2	46 K—Q 3	46 P × P
40 P—R 4	39 Kt—B 5	47 Kt—B 4	47 Kt—Q 7
41 R—Q Kt sq	40 P × P	.....Kt × B would have won a piece.	
41 R—B 2	41 B—R 2	48 R—R sq	48 R—Q 2 ch
.....The only move to save loss. White manages to get back the sacrificed Pawn, and release his minor pieces, but at the expense of a passed Pawn, the effect of which is soon felt.			
42 B × P	42 P—R 6	49 K × P	49 B—Q 5 ch
		50 K × Kt	50 B × R dis. ch
		51 K—B 2	51 R—Q Kt 2
		52 Kt × P	52 P—R 7
		53 Resigns.	

Played on Thursday, February 1st:—

LEYTON.										BRIXTON.									
Mr. G. Freeman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Osler	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. G. A. Felce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. W. Markwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. C. Griffiths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. A. Toyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. C. J. Walker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Hofmeyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Stephens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. G. Whitmarsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. C. W. Phillips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. G. F. Hawkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. Gooding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. R. Harvey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. C. E. Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. T. Fall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Dixon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Miller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Newark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. O. H. Reid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. C. Newton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Gill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. J. Belcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Watson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. S. Eldred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Codd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. B. F. Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. O. G. Reid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. S. Mansfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Sharpe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. W. Blazey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. G. Cordell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. H. Skerrett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Pearce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Martin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Brodie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. J. Hamp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. J. Benge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

11½

8½

Played at the City of London Chess Club, on Monday, February 5th:—

HAMPSTEAD.										LUD-EGLE.									
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. S. Barlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. R. C. Griffith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Mahood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. W. M. Hardman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. W. Curnock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Howell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. A. Eve	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Anger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. S. Stanforth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. J. Marshall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. Beamish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. J. H. White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Pigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Bonwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. A. W. Mongredien	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. J. H. North	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. Copland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. W. Fazan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. M. Cochrane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

Mr. L. James... ..	*1	Mr. W. McNish	*0
Mr. S. G. Boxsius... ..	1	Mrr C. D. Morton... ..	0
Mr. D. Mackay	1	Mr. J. A. Detmold	0
Mr. W. W. Brougham	1	Mr. F. Christie	0
Mr. G. R. Sloper	*0	Mr. T. H. Moore	*1
Mr. D. C. Griffith... ..	1	Mr. A. E. Hopwood	0
Mr. G. W. Bedford	1	Mr. B. Abramsen	0

12

8

* Adjudicated.

GAME No. 2,689.

Played at Board No. 1 in the London Chess League 'A' Division match, Hampstead *v.* Lud-Eagle.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. H. S. BARLOW.	Mr. W. WARD.
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

.....Leonhardt's invention.

The reply in the text is undoubtedly best, but P—Q 5 might be tried, and the continuation would probably be:—7 Kt—Q 6; 8 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 9 P—Q 6 (best), Kt×Q P; 10 B×Kt 5, K B 2; 11 B×B, Q×B; 12 B—B 4 ch, Kt×B (if K—B sq, 13 P—Q B 3 !); 13 Q×Kt ch, winning back at least one of the Pawns, with a good game.

7 P×P	7 Castles
8 Q Kt—Q 2	8 Kt—B 4
9 R—K sq	9 K—R sq
10 P—Q Kt 3	

Kt—B sq at once seems better.

11 B—Kt 2	10 Kt—K 3
12 Kt—B sq	11 Kt—Kt 5
13 Q—Q 2	12 Kt—Q 4
14 P—Kt 3	13 Q Kt—B 5
15 K—Kt 2	14 Kt—R 6 ch
	15 P—B 5

.....Beautifully conceived, and quite sound. Evidently White did not realize the full effect of this, or he would have played 14 Q R—Q sq,

keeping Black's game fairly cramped, without weakening his own King's side.

16 K×Kt	16 P×P
17 K×P	17 Q—K sq
18 B—Q 3	18 R×Kt ch

.....This and the next few moves were played under time pressure, which accounts for missed opportunities on both sides. The text move is unsound, Q—R 4 being the right continuation, and should win without difficulty—e.g., 18 Q—R 4; 19 B—K 4, Kt—B 5; 20 Q×Kt (best), R×Q; 21 K×R, P—Q 4, and White must lose with his King in such an exposed position.

19 K×R	19 Q—R 4 ch
20 K—Kt 2	20 Q—Kt 5 ch
21 K—R sq	

Now White blunders. He should have interposed the Kt, for after 21 Kt—B 5 ch; 22 K—K sq, Q—B 6; 23 B—K 4, Kt—R 6 ch; 24 K—B sq, Black's attack is over, and he is a Rook down.

21 Q—B 6 ch	
22 K—Kt sq	22 Kt—B 5
23 Kt—K 3	23 Kt—R 6 ch

.....Again missing the best line of play. There appears to be no defence to P—Q Kt 3. If 24 B—K 4 (the only move to stave off immediate disaster), ... Q×B; 25 P—K B 3, Q—Kt 3 ch, winning easily.

24 K—B sq	24 Kt—B 5
25 B—K 4	

White's only alternative to K—Kt sq, which would obviously enable Black to win, as indicated in the previous note.

- 25 Q × B
26 P—K B 3 26 Q × P ch
27 Q—B 2 27 Q × Q ch

.....Black has a forced draw, but plays for a win. He recovers the exchange at once, and remains a Pawn to the good.

- 28 K × Q 28 B—R 5 ch
29 K—B 3 29 B × R
30 R × B 30 Kt—K 3

- 31 Kt—B 5 31 P—Q Kt 3
32 R—K Kt sq 32 B—Kt 2 ch
33 K—K 3 33 R—K sq
34 K—Q 2 34 P—Kt 3
35 Kt—K 3 35 P—B 4
36 R—K B sq 36 K—Kt 2
37 Kt—Kt 4 37 P—K R 4
38 Kt—B 6 38 R—K 2
39 K—K 3 39 B—B 3

Draw agreed.

White can force the draw immediately by R—K Kt sq and K—B sq.

GAME No. 2,690.

Played in the match, Hampstead v. North London.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. P. H. COLDWELL MR. A. E. BOOTH
(Hampstead). (North London).

- 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 P—Q 3

An unenterprising move, which has done much to place the opening under the undeserved stigma of being dull.

4 Kt—K 2

.....Mortimer's trap. White might reply with B—Q B 4 at once, with advantage.

- 5 P—Q B 3 5 Kt—Kt 3
6 P—K R 4

Original, but of very doubtful utility.

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

Weak. P—Q 4 was much better.

- 9 B × B
10 P × B 10 Kt—Kt 5
11 Q—B 3 11 Q—K 2

- 12 B—Kt 3 12 Castles
13 P—Kt 3 13 P—Q 3
14 Kt—Q 2 14 P—R 4
15 Castles (K R) 15 Kt—B 3
16 Q R—K sq 16 P—R 5
17 B—B 2 17 P—Q 4
18 P—Q 4 18 B—K 3
19 P × Q P 19 B × P
20 Kt—K 4

Curious play. P—K 4 was the natural and much stronger move.

- 20 Kt—Kt 5
21 Q—K 2 21 P—Kt 4
22 Kt—Q 2 22 Q R—K sq

.....Threatening P × P, with almost a winning positional advantage. White's best continuation seems to be B—B 5.

- 23 B × Kt 23 P × B
24 P—B 4 24 P × B P
25 Kt × P

The final mistake. P—K 4 was still playable, with chances of a draw.

- 25 R × R ch
26 K × R 26 P × P
27 P—K 4

Too late. Black has a beautiful reply, which immediately settles matters.

28 P—Kt 3 27 Q—Q B 4
28 R—B sq ch

29 Kt—B 3

30 Q × R

31 Resigns.

29 R × Kt ch

30 Kt—R 7 ch

An interesting game! well played throughout by Black.

The City of London Championship has fallen to Mr. W. Ward, who was similarly successful in 1902 and 1904. Out of 13 games he scored $10\frac{1}{2}$, losing to Mr. Herbert Jacobs and Mr. C. H. Lorch. Dr. S. F. Smith took second prize with $8\frac{1}{2}$, and Messrs. H. W. Shoosmith and H. S. Barlow tie for third place with 8.

On Saturday, February 26th, the Metropolitan Club visited Cambridge to contest a match against the 'Varsity Chess Club, and after a pleasant encounter the visitors won by 8 points to 7. The championship of the Metropolitan Club has again been won by Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, closely followed by Mr. E. O. Jones. Mr. H. Rodney won the "Silver King" tournament. The "Naumann" Cup will be won by Mr. Tripp or Mr. Ford.

The Ladies' Chess Club has won the "Early Division" of the London League by winning five matches, losing one, and drawing one. The loss was against Sydenham and the draw against Richmond. The match captain this season is Mrs. J. W. Russell, wife of the hon. secretary of the City of London Chess Club.

The Hampstead Club Championship has resulted in a win for Mr. P. H. Coldwell. The entrants numbered fifteen, but did not include Mr. W. Ward, Mr. R. C. Griffith (champion 1904-5), and Mr. J. Mahood (1903-4), and were divided into two sections, Mr. F. A. Eve winning one with $6\frac{1}{2}$ out of 7, and Mr. Coldwell the other with $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 6; Mr. P. W. Sergeant being next with $4\frac{1}{2}$. The "North" Competition is not yet completed; the most likely winner, however, is the popular match captain of the first team, Mr. W. M. Hardman. There is a Winter Handicap now in progress, for which there are 51 entrants. Matches have been played against both Universities with the following result.

Played at Oxford, Saturday, November 18th, 1905:—

HAMPSTEAD.						OXFORD UNIVERSITY.					
Mr. J. Mahood	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Bompus...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Rose	...	...	...	0
Nr. P. H. Coldwell	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Paice	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. North	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. N. J. Roughton	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Copland	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Hanning	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. James...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. G. Archibald	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. W. Brougham	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Lothian	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. C. Griffith	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. S. James	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. W. Thomae...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Robinson	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Hardman	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. R. Pullinger	...	...	...	0
7½						2½					

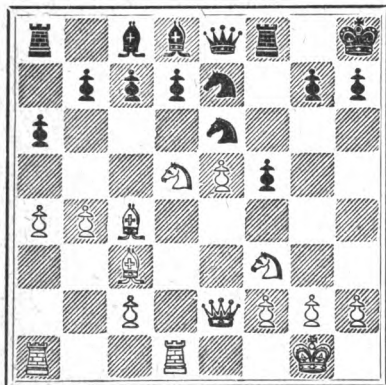
Mr. A. Beamish	1	Mr. W. W. Lane	0
Mr. J. H. North	1	Mr. A. C. Bottomley	0
Mr. L. James	1	Mr. W. Hough	0
Mr. W. W. Brougham	1	Mr. J. E. Parkinson	1
Mr. G. W. Bedford	1	Mr. A. J. Bamford	0
Mr. A. C. E. Hughes	1	Mr. R. Stower	1
Mr. J. E. Baxter	1	Mr. D. C. Woodhouse	0
Mr. W. M. Hardman	1	Mr. M. T. Dodds	0
Mr. E. Sturridge	0	Mr. H. Lob	1

11

* Adjudicated.

3

BLACK (MR. W. WARD).

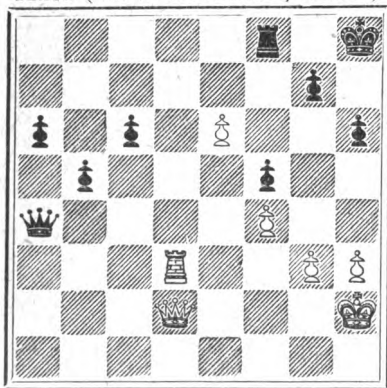


WHITE (MR. W. H. GUNSTON).

In the Hampsted v. Cambridge University match the appended interesting position occurred on the top board, as a result of a Ruy Lopez. In this position Mr. W. H. Gunston played the pretty move 1 Kt—K B 6—whereupon 1...., Q—Kt 3 (the Knight cannot be taken without loss); 2 B x Kt, P x B; 3 Q—Q 2 !, P x Kt, and here unfortunately he missed an exceedingly pretty win, pointed out afterwards by his opponent, 4 Q x B—and played instead P x P, leading to a draw.

Metropolitan Counties Triangular Contest: Surrey, Essex, and Kent, fifty players a-side.—The second of this series of matches was played on February 17th, when Essex and Surrey met at the Mecca Café, Chancery Lane. First results were much in

BLACK (MR. W. P. PLUMMER, SURREY).



WHITE (MR. H. FOYSTER, ESSEX).

Black to play.

possibilities of a win for White in some variations unless Black draws by perpetual check.

favour of Surrey, the score at one stage being 15 to 9; but the Essex men gradually reduced the gap, and when play ceased the scores were equal—24 points each, with two positions for adjudication. The excitement was very keen when Mrs. Bonnefin's game was declared drawn, leaving the result of the match dependent upon the award of the unfinished game, Foyster v. Plummer. Mr. G. W. Richmond adjudicated on this position, and his award—a draw—gave general satisfaction. The position is very difficult. One of the points for consideration is, Can White's passed Pawn nullify Black's superiority in material? There are

Score of the match:—

ESSEX.		SURREY.	
Mr. G. Freeman	0	Mr. G. E. Wainwright	1
Mr. A. Emery	0	Mr. W. B. Pigg	1
Mr. F. Nettleton	1	Mr. A. E. Tietjen	0
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. L. Anspach	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. F. Allcock	1	Dr. Dunstan	0
Mr. C. Hammond	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. P. Rees	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. W. Osler	1	Mr. H. B. Uber	0
Mr. G. F. Williams	1	Mr. G. H. Sadler	0
Mr. F. W. Markwick	0	Mr. P. J. Allingham	1
Dr. Bonnefin	0	Mr. A. W. Fisher	1
Dr. Hanks	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. R. Harley	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. D. Childs	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Randall	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. S. Fazan	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Shartan	0	Mr. F. Hauff	1
Mr. W. John	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Piercy	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Papworth	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. West	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. B. Tillet	0	Mr. W. T. Dickinson	1
Mr. G. Hofmeyer	0	Mr. F. F. Alexander	1
Mr. C. H. Dunton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. R. Allingham	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh	0	Mr. H. Ward	1
Mr. G. F. Hawkins	0	Mr. E. J. Merrell	1
Mr. C. E. Wood	1	Mr. F. W. Liversage	0
Rev. H. R. Dodd	0	Mr. A. Ashley	1
Mr. H. Foyster	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. P. Plummer	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Cremer	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. A. Margetts	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. P. Reynolds	0	Mr. P. C. Layzell	1
Mr. G. F. Shoebridge	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Wretts-Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. B. Gittens	0	Mr. C. D. Morton	1
Mr. C. Roberts	1	Mr. E. A. Philpot	0
Mr. A. Tooke	1	Mr. E. C. Colchester	0
Mr. F. W. Andrew	1	Mr. H. W. Platts	0
Mr. G. E. Illobday	0	Mr. T. Gossett	1
Mrs. Bonnnefin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Bruges	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Waymark	0	Mr. E. Kenward	1
Mr. A. M. Holland	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. A. Klein	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Holton	0	Mr. A. Waghorn	1
Mr. W. Constable	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. Lovejoy	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Upward	1	Mr. W. H. Saunders	0
Mr. F. Smith	0	Mr. S. Mill	1
Mr. W. R. Moloney	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Dubois	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. O. G. Reid	1	Mr. W. Adams	0
Mr. O. H. Reid	1	Mr. H. N. Malan	0
Mr. P. Maycock	1	Mr. F. C. L. Wratten	0
Mr. M. Hubner	1	Mr. S. Crook	0
Mr. G. A. Bond	1	Mr. W. S. Pawsey	0
Mr. J. T. Morse	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. T. Bennett	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Avery	1	Mr. J. Robertson	0
Mr. P. C. Dhonau	1	Mr. H. W. Bull	0
Mr. A. Young	0	Mr. H. L. Mackenzie	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Pepler	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Butler	$\frac{1}{2}$

25

25

CORRECTIONS.—In the diagram to the game Heaney *v.* O'Hanlan, page 82, a White Bishop is missing from Q B 4.

Game 2,684, page 80. Mr. C. J. Woon writes to say that he played White, not Black as stated, and lost to Mr. Ward. We make the correction with pleasure, although we are not to blame, as we published names and game record exactly as received.

C 3

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 2,691.

Played in the current correspondence match, Northern v. Southern Union.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

Mr. B. L. DORMAN
(Yorkshire).

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

BLACK.

Mr. F. BROOK
(Essex).

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

.....We prefer 6..., P—Q Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3; 8 P—Q 3, as offering more chances to Black.

7 B × Kt ch

After this exchange, which is strong play, it appears to us that any winning chances which remain are with White.

- 8 P—Q 4
9 Q × P

Kt × P is better, since Black has nothing better than B—Q 2, and when his Kt is attacked by P—B 4 later, White can retire to K 2 with excellent prospects. After the text move, White is threatened with an eventual B—B 3 after Black has Castled and played Kt—Q 2, and this nullifies what is usually a strong attacking development for White, namely, P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2.

9 Castles

10 P—K 5

Premature as against the best reply, Kt—K sq, as White would have no better continuation than 11 P × P, whereupon the reply P × P gets rid of Black's weak Pawns.

- 10 P—B 4
11 Q—K 3

.....This, however, is highly compromising, and should have helped White materially if he had been content to quietly develop.

12 Kt × P

13 Q—B 3

12 B—Q 3

.....Tempting but hazardous, since the White Q is taken hopelessly out of play. P—K B 4 might have been played.

- 13 B × Kt!
14 Q × R

.....Bold and enterprising, leading to a pretty attack, but we strongly question its soundness.

- 15 K × B
16 K—Kt sq
17 P—K Kt 3
18 B—B 4
19 Q—R 7

White is alright so far, but here P—B 3 should have been played, after which we can see no satisfactory continuation for Black.

- 19 Q—R 4
20 K—Kt 2

.....An ingenious move, which turns the tables. White is now threatened with mate in two, by Q—R 6 ch and Kt—B 6 mate.

- 21 P—B 3
22 P—K Kt 4

If K × Kt, Black wins by 22..., Q × P ch; 23 K—K sq (if 23 K—Kt sq, B—R 6), R—K sq ch; 24 K—Q 2, Q—B 7 ch; 25 K—B sq!, Q—K 8 ch; 26 Kt—Q sq, R—Q sq!

- 22 B × P
23 P × B
24 K × Kt
25 K—Kt 2
26 K—B 2
27 Q × B P
28 Resigns.

If K—Kt 2, R—K 6.

GAME No. 2,692.

Played January 4th, 1906, in the Chess Bohemians (London) Championship Tourney.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. G. O. JACKSON.	Mr. F. DINGLE.
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 P—B 5	

We do not approve of this advance, which takes away White's pressure on the centre, and offers Black an excellent target for attack.

6 P—B 3

.....Black does not profit by this manoeuvre. P—Q Kt 3 instead gives him at least an equal game.

7 B—Q 3	7 Q Kt—Q 2
8 Q—B 2	8 P—K R 3
9 P—K R 4	9 Kt—K sq

.....If P×B, White would at least get his piece back by 10 P×P, since Black would be mated by 11 B—R 7 ch and B—Kt 8 dis. ch, if he retreat the Kt.

10 Kt—B 3	10 P—B 4
11 Castles (Q R)	

Over bold. Despite the result of the game we feel sure that such a sacrifice cannot be sound.

	11 P×B
12 P×P	12 B×P
13 R—R 5	13 B—B 3
14 Q R—K R sq	14 K—B 2

.....Surely this is crying out before he is hurt. Q—R 4 at once or P—Q Kt 3 was more to the purpose.

15 P—K Kt 4	15 P×P
16 B—Kt 6 ch	16 K—K 2
17 Kt—K 5	17 B×Kt
18 P×B	18 Q—R 4
19 R—R 7	19 Q×B P

.....Again an error of judgment. Kt×K P was stronger.

20 B×Kt	20 K×B
21 Q—Kt 6 ch	21 K—Q sq
22 Q×P (Kt 7)	22 K—B 2

.....We prefer P—Kt 4 at once.

23 Q×P	23 P—Q Kt 4
24 K—Q Kt sq	24 R×P
25 Q×P	25 P—Kt 5

.....Probably overlooking the full force of White's ingenious reply, otherwise Black could have won easily by 25... Q—Kt 5; 25 Kt—Q sq, Q—K 5 ch; 27 K—R sq, R—Q B 7.

26 R—Q B sq	26 P×Kt
27 R×P	27 R×P ch

If Q—Kt 3 or Kt 4, White at least draws by Q—Q 6 ch, since Black dare not play to the Kt 2 on account of the loss of his Q.

28 K×R	28 Q—Kt 5 ch
29 K—B 2	29 Q—R 5 ch

.....Q—K 5 ch, and if 30 K—B sq, Q×R; 31 Q×P ch, K—Q sq; 32 Q×R, Kt—Kt 3, etc., still gives Black a slight advantage.

30 K—B sq	30 K—Kt 3
31 R×Kt	31 B×R
32 Q×B	32 R—K R sq
33 R—Kt 3 ch	33 K—B 4

.....R 3 and R 4 both lead to mate.

34 R—B 3 ch	34 K—Kt 5
-------------	-----------

.....He had nothing better than K—Kt 3, though even then White ought to win.

35 Q—K Kt 4 ch	
----------------	--

Leading to an extremely pretty finish.

	35 K×R
36 Q×Q	36 R—R 8 ch
37 Q—Q sq	37 R×Q ch
38 K×R	38 K—Q 6
39 P—K 6	39 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,693.

We take the following game and notes from the *Birmingham Daily Post*. We have seen the first twelve moves occur in this identical order on several occasions.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
Mr. T. H. BILLINGTON
(*St. George's*).

BLACK.
Mr. R. L. SPEARS
(*Y.M.C.A.*).

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 Castles
5 P—Q 4
6 B×Kt
7 P×P

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

9 Kt—B 5
10 R—K sq
9 B—B sq ?
10 P—Kt 3

.....Quite unconscious of his precarious situation.

11 Kt—Q 6 ch !
12 P×B ch
13 B—R 6 ch
14 Q—Q 4
11 B×Kt
12 K—B sq
13 K—Kt sq

B×P also won, of course ; but the actual termination comes as a surprise.

.....Q P×B is usually played in this variation.

8 Kt—Q 4

8 B—K 2

14 P—B 3
15 Q—B 4 mate !

GAME No. 2,694.

We are indebted to Mr. E. Macdonald for the score and notes of the following game, which was played at Brighton, January 29th, 1906:—

Danish Gambit.

WHITE.
Mr. E. MACDONALD
(*Brighton*).

BLACK.
Mr. LEAN
(*Brighton*).

1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4
3 P—Q B 3
4 B—Q B 4

1 P—K 4
2 P×P
3 P×P
4 P×P

.....Obviously with the intention of playing B—R 3, but Black would have done better to develop his Q Kt.

11 R—K sq
12 Kt—K 4
13 R×Kt
14 P—Q 6
11 Q—B 4
12 Kt×Kt
13 P—Q B 3
14 B—R 3

.....Theoretically sound, but dangerous against an attacking player.

5 Q B×P
6 P×P
7 Kt—K B 3
8 Kt—B 3

5 P—Q 4
6 Kt—K B 3
7 B—Kt 5 ch

.....If Q×P, White can play B×P ch, followed by R×B.

15 K—Kt sq
15 Q—B 4

.....Overlooking White's rejoinder. Black had a difficult game however.

K—B sq may be played, perhaps with advantage.

9 K—B sq
10 Q—Kt 3

8 Q—K 2 ch
9 Castles
10 P—Q Kt 3

16 Q×B
17 Q—B 3
18 Q×Kt P ch
19 R mates
16 K—R sq
17 R—Kt sq
18 R×Q

GAME No. 2,695.

Played by Correspondence.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY A. W. DANIEL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. A. W. DANIEL.	Mr. W. LOCK.
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 Kt—B 3	5 Castles
6 P—K 3	6 P—Q Kt 3
7 R—B sq	7 B—Kt 2
8 B×Kt	8 B×B
9 P×P	9 P×P
10 B—Q 3	10 P—B 4
11 Castles.	11 Kt—B 3

.....The best according to Blackburne. See *Cook's Compendium*, 3rd ed., p. 248, var. 20.

12 P×P	12 Kt—Kt 5
.....If P×P, 13 Kt×P !, and obviously the Queen dare not take the Kt on account of 14 B×R P ch, &c.	
13 P×P	13 Kt×B
.....If B×Kt, 14 R×B, Kt×R P; 15 B×R P ch, K×B; 16 Q—Kt sq ch, winning back the piece.	
14 Q×Kt	14 P×P
15 Q—Kt sq	
The only move to save the threatened R P.	

15 Q—K 2	15 Q—K 2
16 K R—Q sq	16 K R—Q sq
17 K Kt—Q 4	17 P—Kt 3
18 P—Q R 3	18 R—Q 2
19 Q—R 2	19 K—Kt 2
20 Q—Kt 3	20 Q—Q sq
21 Kt(Q4)—K 2	21 R—B sq
22 R—Q 2	22 B×Kt
23 R×B	23 R×R
24 Kt×R	24 R—Q 3
25 R—Q 4	25 B—B 3
26 Q—Q sq	26 P—K B 4
27 P—B 3	27 R—Q 2
28 R—Q Kt 4	28 R—Q 3

.....R—Kt 2 was perhaps preferable, but in that case White still wins another Pawn by 29 P—K 4.

29 Q—Q 4 ch	29 K—R 3
30 R×P	30 Q—Q 2
31 P—Q Kt 4	31 R—K 3
32 P—Kt 5	32 B—Kt 2
33 R×R	33 Q×R
34 P—Q R 4	34 P—Kt 4
35 P—R 5	35 P—B 5
36 K—B 2	36 P×P ch
37 Q×P	37 Q—Kt sq
38 Q—Kt 6 ch	38 Q—Kt 3
39 Q×Q ch	39 K×Q
40 P—R 6	40 B—R sq
41 P—Kt 6	41 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,696.

Played at Manchester, in the match Lancashire v. Cheshire, January 20th, 1906.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH	Mr. C. COATES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 P—K Kt 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 2	3 P—K Kt 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 B—Kt 2
5 P—Q B 3	5 Kt—K B 3

.....We prefer P—Q 3, followed by P—K 3 and Kt—K 2. The text move simply invites attack.

6 P—K 5	6 Kt—K Kt 5
7 P—Q 4	7 P×P

.....Here P—Q 3 was much stronger.

8 P×P	8 P—Q 4
-------	---------

.....Even now P—Q 3 seems superior.

- 9 Kt—B 3 9 Castles
10 K Kt—Kt 5 10 Kt—R 3

.....In order to be able to play P—K 3 and regain a Pawn if White plays B or Kt×Q P.

- 11 B—K 3 11 P—K 3
12 Q—Q 2

Threatening Kt×K P

- 13 P—K R 4 13 Kt—B 4
14 P—Kt 3 14 Kt—R 4
15 B—B 4 15 B—Q 2
16 Kt—B 3 15 Q—Kt 3
17 P—K Kt 4 16 Q R—B sq
18 P—R 5 17 Kt—K 2
19 P×Kt P 18 P—B 3
20 B—R 6 19 Kt×P
 20 K R—B 2

.....Weak. His best plan was 20...., B×B; 21 Q×B, R—K B 2; 22 R—Q B sq (he dare not play

P×P, or Black continues 22...., R×Kt; 23 Kt—Kt 5, Q×P; 24 Kt×K, R—K 6 ch; and at least draws); Q—Kt 5, etc., with a good game.

- 21 B×B 21 K×B
22 P×P ch 22 K×P

.....Fatal. He would still have had a chance of saving the game with K—Kt sq. Of course if 22...., R×P; 23 Q—R 6 ch.

- 23 Q—Kt 5 ch 23 K—Kt 2
24 Kt—K 5 24 Q×Q P

.....There is nothing to be done on account of the threatened mate by R×P ch, etc.

- 25 R×P ch 25 K—B sq

.....Of course 25...., R×P leads to mate in two by Q×Kt ch and Kt—B 7 mate.

- 26 Kt×Kt ch 26 K—Kt sq
27 Kt—K 5 dis ch 27 Resigns.

.....If K—K sq; 27 R—R 8 ch wins the Q. Mate now follows in two.

GAME No. 2,697.

Played in the City of London Club Championship Tournament.

Bishop's Gambit.

Score and Notes from *The People*.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. H. JACOBS.	Mr. H. S. BARLOW.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 4

.....P—K B 4 may be fairly ventured.

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

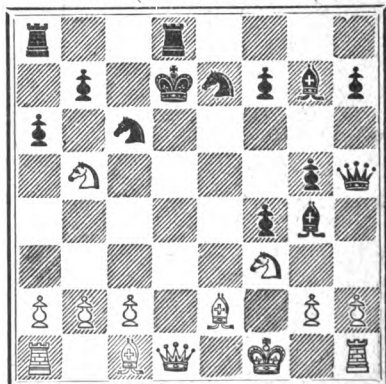
P—K R 4, followed by Q—Q 3, should have been played.

- 10 Kt—Kt 5 9 Kt—Q B 3
11 Kt×P ch 10 B—Kt 5
12 Kt—Kt 5 11 K—Q 2

Taking the Rook would be too risky.

Position after Black's 13th move :—
K R—Q sq.

BLACK (MR. H. S. BARLOW).



WHITE (MR. H. JACOBS).

.....Of course, if P×Kt, 14
Kt—K 5 ch.
14 Kt—R 3

A most difficult position, in which White failed to find the best continuation, Kt—K 5 ch. With best play, Black would still maintain the better game, but White would have many chances. A tentative line of play is 14 Kt—K 5 ch, Kt×Kt; 15 P×Kt dis ch, K—B 3!; 16 Kt—Q 4 ch, R×Kt; 17 Q×R, B×B ch; 18 K—K sq, B×P; 19 Q×B, R—Q sq; 20 Q×Kt, B—B 5.

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

.....A fine sacrifice, showing a keen appreciation of the abounding possibilities of the position.

17 B×B 17 P×B
18 P×B 18 Kt×P
19 Q—K sq

White seems quite helpless.

19 P—B 6

20 Q—Kt 3 20 Kt—K 7
21 Q—B 2 21 R—Q 6
22 P—Kt 3

P—Kt 6, crushing all resistance, was threatened.

22 R—Q B sq
23 K—K sq 23 Kt×B
24 Kt(R 3)—B 4 24 Kt—K 7
25 R—K B sq 25 Q R—Q sq
26 P—K 5

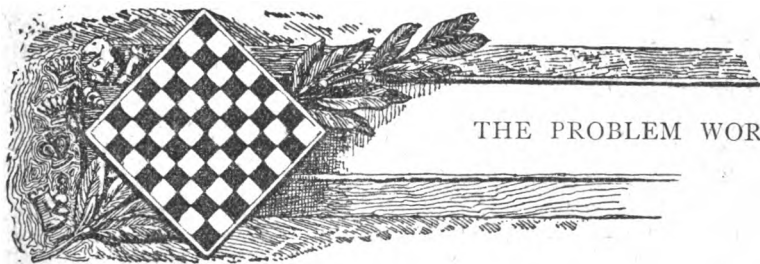
A final effort.

26 Kt—B 4
27 Kt—K 4 27 Kt—Q 5

.....Neatly countered!

28 Kt—Q 6 ch 28 R×Kt
29 Kt×R ch 29 K—Q 2
30 R—B sq 30 Kt×R
31 Kt—K 4 31 Q—Kt 3
32 Kt—B 5 ch 32 K—K 2
33 Q—Kt sq 33 Kt—B 7 ch
34 Resigns.

A fine game; full of points of interest.



THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

REVIEW.

(Continued from p. 42.)

Chess Lyrics gathers together something more than 300 problems by Mackenzie, among them, apparently, being 18 specially composed; these are of rather light weight, but they are nevertheless of elegant work, though not of the class of composition which the author would care to place any store upon for competition purposes, and this fact is rather indicative that the chief aim of the deceased was to compose for notoriety. The delights of combativeness seemed to be an inherent faculty in his composition, which

he displayed with splendid acumen and policy. Though very few of his problems were of light texture, there are some notable examples which prove he was capable of handling forces of any description, but his *forte* was in complexity. Especially is this noticeable in his two-movers, and indeed there are not many of his later three-movers based on purely thematic lines. As for four-movers, he seemed to have given them a "miss in baulk," since only two specimens are included in *Lyrics*, and these are comparatively not of the same class as his other work. Yet he professed to be a great admirer of four-ers. The sui-mates are not many, but they are distinctive, splendidly conceived and artistically executed.

Mr. Mackenzie has had some of his problems challenged through alleged want of originality, and, strange to say, he has, in nearly every case, been held as the anticipator. This means that he has been accused of altering old problems of his own and presenting the new versions for competition. Though no case has been actually brought home to him, we are inclined to the old axiom that "there cannot be smoke without fire." At times, Mackenzie worked in grooves—Nos. 12, 12a, 16, 22, 59, 72, 111, and 135. These are all based on the same lines and strategy. Nos. 4 and 15 are somewhat akin to each other. In his two-ers, a favourite key has been Q from R 7 to Kt sq, and this feature is shown in Nos. 25, 44, 49, 53, and 210. Nos. 70 and 77 are virtually versions of the same idea. No. 80 is on similar lines to No. 80 in *Chess: Its Poetry and its Prose*. Nos. 95, 99, 141, 150, and 216 are all worked up from the same strategic basis, though each position is good in itself. Nos. 47, 129, 130, and 153 are variations of one theme; Nos. 138 and 139 are close relations. Nos. 156 and 221 have a near affinity. There are other characteristics for which Mackenzie showed so much liking that he developed them in sundry ways. One or two positions of his revive memories of older authors, but on the whole Mackenzie's work is exceptionally fine, and recognizing the conditions under which the bulk of his later efforts has been issued, it is surprising to a degree that he has been able to maintain the position which he universally earned of being a phenomenal composer.

As for the work itself, we must say that Mr. A. C. White (the editor), has evinced great pains and skill in the difficult task he assumed. There are very few mistakes in the typography, and those are chiefly in the solutions. In problem No. 116, a Black Bishop is wanted at Q R 7, and in No. 200 the White Rook at K Kt sq should be a Bishop.

It is not at all unlikely the editor may issue a supplement with further interesting matter, and correcting the few pardonable errors which have crept in the grand work through the difficulties which have been ever present on account of distance and other trying circumstances which, to many, would be almost heart-breaking.

The work is published by J. H. Graham, of New York.

"BIRMINGHAM NEWS" TROPHY.—We have been brought to book in connection with this competition, especially concerning our remarks as to Mr. Max J. Meyer's second prize two-mover, because in our last issue we were silent as to the judge's decision on the point. The decree is that Mr.

Meyer's problem, notwithstanding his own protest, must take the prize provisionally awarded. If ever there was a more absurd award than this, we should be amazed to know it! A competitor is candid enough to say he withdraws because he cannot maintain his claim as a competitor, and yet he is forced to accept a decision with which he is honestly at variance. Originality is, one knows, a *sine qua non*, and if judges dispense honours to works which are known to them to be practically copies of earlier works, then the plain inference is they do not understand their duties. Mr. Max J. Meyer's problem should have been disqualified, as the author himself urged, but through some sort of Gilbertian reason the provisional position is sustained, notwithstanding objections. There is no fault attributable to Mr. Meyer, but he stands in the incongruous position of being an unwilling prize-winner. If the decision of this competition is to be taken as a precedent, it is clear that anyone may henceforth imitate to a daring degree the finest works extant with the hope of similar indulgent consideration, and who is to deny the *bonâ fides* of the entrant? This leads us to another interesting subject respecting tourneys, for which we are indebted to Mr. W. H. Thompson. Many composers of to-day have been victims of the vagaries of ill-qualified judges, or it may be through a kind of inherent prejudice; masterpieces have been relegated to the darkness of inappreciation, but we think no better story than that of the *Le Palamède* Tourney of 1865 exists. The editor of this magazine announced a competition and gave the names of the judges. Shortly afterwards he ceased to occupy the editorial chair, but the tourney continued. The original judges, however, were shelved, and the award was made by some men of whom, with the exception of M. Duclos, the chess world had never heard. Despite Duclos' most energetic protests, these judges decided that for patriotic reasons a Frenchman *must* be the first, and so placed Lamoroux's first and Conrad Bayer's second. After settling the award, but before publication, the first prize set of problems was shown to Rosenthal. He unkindly bet twenty cigarettes that he would cook at least one, and by next morning he had demolished two! As true patriots, the judges seemed to have only one course open to them. They sent for the author of the prize winning set and helped him to amend the faulty positions!! These were never published, but still one of those corrected was again unsound. All protests were however ignored, and soon afterwards *Le Palamède* ceased publication. This is a fair commentary of justice in these matters years ago. Are we to be subjected to biassed whims and fancies so crookedly fashioned to-day? Let us be preserved from prejudice and ignorance.

"WOMANHOOD."—The chess editress of this estimable journal seems to have sought intense enjoyment at a tilt with the *B.C.M.* respecting the remarks we made concerning the *Womanhood* Problem Tourney. It will be remembered we were guilelessly simple in stating that Mr. P. H. Williams was the judge of *Womanhood's* late tourney (vide *B.C.M.*, December, page 487), and that Mr. Collinson acted as examiner. In our last January issue (page 45) we did our best to clear up an imaginary misunderstanding which seemed to have arisen in the mind of Mr. P. H. Williams. This does not

end the trouble, since Mrs. Bowles tells her audience of *Womanhood* our explanation is "as mean an explanation as it is possible to make." We think our readers in their wildest imagination did not and could not infer that we implied that Mr. Collinson, acting as examiner of the problems submitted for competition, acted dishonestly. We disavow that we gave him the credit of being a judge in this tourney. As it turns out he was not aware his problem was in the competition. It strikes one as ridiculous that we should be charged with challenging *Womanhood* with unfair practices; we have not and never had any intention of doing so, but *littera scripta manet*.

OBITUARY.—Everyone in the chess problem world will regret with us to learn of the death of Mr. Frank Healey, which occurred on the 17th February last, at the age of 78. For a composer of such world-wide reputation he had a unique record, namely, he never entered a problem tourney without securing a prize. Mr. Healey, as everyone knows, has ceased composing for many years, but his name will ever be associated with English problem art. Next month we will give details of Mr. Healey's career as a composer, and reproduce some of his works which were ante the transition period of the art of this country.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Mr. Williams writes that he has received three solutions, giving the exact method of his self-mate problem, published January. Messrs. R. Worters (Canterbury), G. Stillingfleet Johnson, and Harwood C. Moore were the senders. The first-named was received on the 4th, and the others a few days later. Mr. Williams has sent the prize to Mr. Worters, according to the terms given in January.

We join all our contemporaries in the expression of regret that Mr. James White, of Leeds, has been so unceremoniously deprived of the chess editorship (which he had held with such unmistakable ability for over 26 years) in connection with the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*. He did a lot for problem composers and solvers, and unless he is soon re-instated on some other journal, the loss of his guiding influence will be generally felt.

We hope shortly to announce another Problem Tourney, somewhat on the Miniature line. We give early intimation, so that composers may look around for ideas and develop same to fit the terms. There ought not to be much difficulty in securing a fine roll of competitors, but we shall hope quality will be at least on a level with quantity. The competition in view is for two-movers, limited to twelve men. We hope to give definite particulars next issue. The suggestion comes from Mr. A. C. White.

We have received a letter from an old correspondent referring to our paragraph at page 44 (present volume). Concern is shown as to the treatment of solvers' tables, *i.e.* :—How will Herr Lasker deal with the solution

scores ; is he going to undertake the duty himself or to whom will he delegate the task ? If Herr Lasker presumes the prerogative of universal adjudicator it is positive presumption on his part, and if he (and he alone) appoints his problem editor, or any other appointee, the inference is clear. It amounts to this, that it is short of being stupid for an individual or even a magazine in its babyhood days to strike out with such ambitious clamour.

Whoever wins the competition which *Lasker's Magazine* sets on foot is really only the winner of the competition ; he may happen to be the finest solver of the world, but the mere event of his success cannot prove that he himself is the champion of the world. To arrange a championship would be interesting, but difficulties are ever annoyingly antagonistic to the ideal, and defeat the best of intentions. A code is wanted since present systems of scoring are dreadfully inadequate.

The Awards in the Christmas competitions of the *Norwich Mercury* have been made by Mr. A. C. White, the Fancy section ; and Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, the Task section. The first prize in the Letter and Symmetrical section is given to the following :—

By Mrs. W. J. Baird.—White : K at K 2, Q at K 7, R at K Kt 6, B at K B 6, Kts at K 3 and 4, Ps at K Kt 2, K 6, Q 2 and 6. Black : K at K B 5, Kt at K Kt 5, Ps at K R 4 and K 4. Mate in two.

In the Task Problem section, the joint work of Messrs. H. W. Barry and A. C. White secures premier distinction with the underneath remarkable two-mover :—

White : K at K R 5, Q at Q B 5, Rs at K R 4 and K 8, Bs at K 5 and Q 5, Kt at K Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 6, K 2 and Q B 6. Black : K at K B 4, Q at K B sq, Rs at K Kt 7 and Q 6. B at K 6 and Q R 3, Kts at Q Kt 4 and Q R 2, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 4, K B 2, Q 2, Q B 2, 6, and Q R 6. Mate in two.

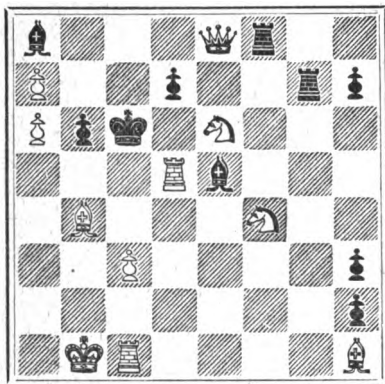
The judge writes as to this problem : “The joint authors have successfully accomplished a ‘task’ which has never to my knowledge been attempted before, namely, the composition of a two-move problem containing two distinct mates by discovery, each of which involves the obstruction, after the key move, of four Black pieces.”

We see in a contemporary that Mr. Napier has been a composer to the extent of having essayed a Twentieth Century Retractor. We do not think this is proof that he is a composer of high degree. He may have a fairly keen perception as to what are essentials in problem composition ; but when a man assumes to be a critic, it is at least expected of him on joining the composing fraternity that his work would conform to at least some degree the high ideals he nurtures. The next position taken from *The Times* is not a very happy commentary of Mr. Napier's ideas of a two-er. It is certainly a register of what he can tolerate. It does not require from us any further remark ; it speaks for itself. White : K at Q 2, Q at Q R 8, B at K R sq, P at Q 3. Black : K at Q 5, B at K Kt 2, Kts at K Kt 7 and Q R 7, Ps at K R 3, K 4, and Q 3. Mate in two.

We hope next month to be able to resume the criticisms by Mr. A. C. White, dealing with the unsuccessful positions in our late Miniature Tourney. So far, no complaints have been lodged against the judges' award. Only another month is available for objections to be received.

By A. C. WHITE, New York (A).

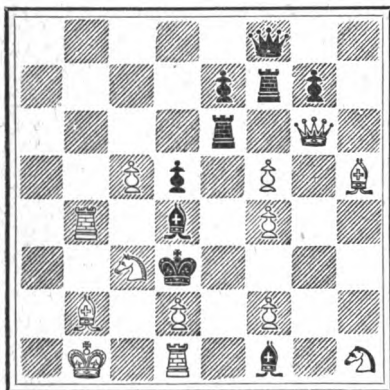
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

By A. C. WHITE, New York (B).

BLACK.

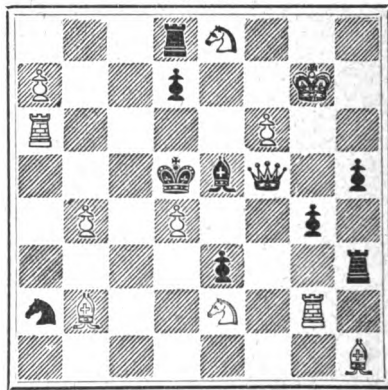


WHITE.
Mate in two.

We have received from Mr. A. C. White three very interesting positions whose themes are based somewhat upon a task proposition. We are not sure, but we have an idea the suggestion was awakened in Mr. White's mind by the works of Mr. Barry and an older position of Mr. Rowland's. Anyhow, the theme, if one can call it such, seems to have possibilities, and Mr. White's versions are certainly clever. It will be seen the conceit is to get as much true variety as is consonant with accepted canons of two-move composition by the defensive play of the Black Bishop. Appended are Mr. White's three endeavours.

By A. C. WHITE, New York (C).

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By E. Pradignat (p. 446).—1 Q—R 3, &c.

By E. Pradignat (p. 446).—1 P—K 3, Kt—B 2; 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P or R×B; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 R—K 2 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 Q—Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 R—Q 2 ch, &c.

By E. Pradignat (p. 446).—1 Q—R 5, P×Kt; 2 Q—Q Kt 5, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7; 2 Kt—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—K 8, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 R—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., R or B moves; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

By E. Pradignat (p. 446).—1 Kt—Q B 5, B—B 7; 2 R—Q 5 ch, R×R; 3 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 Q—K B 4 ch, K—B 6; 3 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, K×R; 3 Kt (Kt 6)×R ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 R—K R 5, R—Q 3; 3 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 446).—1 R—Q 4, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 446).—1 Q—B 3, R×Q; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Q—Q B 8, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 R—K 4 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 5; 2 Kt—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—R 6; 2 R (Q 7)×P ch, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 447).—1 R—Kt 5, K—B 4; 2 B×B dis. ch, &c. If 1..., R—K sq; 2 P—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., B×B; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 B×R dis. ch, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 447).—1 Q—R 4, R—Q 2 ch; 2 B—Q 6!, R×B ch; 3 Kt—Q 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 B—K B 7, R—Q 5 [If 2..., B×Kt; 3 Kt—Q 5 dis. ch, &c.]; 3 Kt—K Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 6; 2 Kt—Q 3, R—Q B 5; 3 Q—K Kt 3 ch, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 447).—1 Kt—Q 6, K—K 2; 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c.

By W. J. Wood and A. W. Daniel (p. 447).—1 Kt—B 6, K—Kt 4; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Kt—Q 7 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 7; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 3; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt—B 7, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 448).—The B P marked as being at K R 2 should be at Q R 2. 1 K—Kt 2, K—Kt 4; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Kt 7, &c.

By Dr. Gold and Dr. Wurzburg (p. 448).—1 K—Kt sq, K—Kt 5; 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 B—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K sq ch, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 448).—1 R—R sq, B×B; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 Q—Q B sq ch, &c. If 1..., K B moves; 2 Q×Q P, &c. If 1..., P×Kt P; 2 R—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6 or P—R 5; 2 Q×Kt P, &c.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 448).—The White Q should be at Q R 5 and not K R 5. 1 R—B 7, &c.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 449).—1 K—R 2, &c.

By A. G. Fellows (p. 449).—1 Q—R 7, &c.

By H. Prochazka (p. 449).—1 Q—R sq, &c.

By H. L. Schuld (p. 449).—1 R—Kt 5, &c.

By A. P. Silvera (p. 449).—1 R—K B 6, &c.

By Rev. G. Dobbs (p. 450).—1 Q—K 2, &c.

By E. Maurice (p. 450).—1 B—K 6, &c.

By H. H. Davis (p. 450).—1 Q—R 8, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 450).—1 Q—R 8, &c.

By M. Burmeister (p. 450).—1 Kt—B 7, &c.

By Max Feigl (p. 450).—1 R—Kt 6, &c.

By O. Nemo (p. 450).—1 Q—B 2, &c.

By K. Erlin (p. 450).—1 P—R 5, B—Q B sq or 3; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B—K B sq; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 4 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—R 4, &c. If 1..., B×Kt (Q 8); 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt (Q 6); 2 B×B, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R sq or others; 2 Kt—Kt 7, &c.

By F. Meyer (p. 450).—1 Q—R 6, K×Q Kt; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×K Kt; 2 Kt—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P×K Kt; 2 Kt—B 3, &c. If 1..., P×Q Kt; 2 Kt—Q 3, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c.

By J. Colpa (p. 450).—2 B—Kt 8, R (Kt 3)×P; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 8; 2 P—K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt×B; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×P, &c.

By M. Feigl and R. Teichmann (p. 451).—1 R—Q Kt 2, K—B 4 or P×Kt; 2 Q—R 2, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—R 2 ch, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 451).—1 B—R 6, K×Kt; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, K or B×R; 3 Q—Kt 7, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Q×B, K×B; 3 Kt—B 7—Q 8, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Kt—Kt 8 ch, K—Kt 2 [If 2..., K—Kt 3; 3 Q—Kt sq ch, &c.]; 3 R—Q Kt 5 ch, &c.

By J. Colpa (p. 451).—1 P—Kt 5, P—R 4; 2 B—R sq, any; 3 Kt—Q 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Kt 4, K—Q 5 [If 2, others; 3 Kt—Q B 3, &c.]; 3 Kt—Q B 4, &c.

By M. Kohnlein (p. 451).—1 Q—B 6, P×B; 2 Kt—Q 5, P—B 3 [If 2..., K×Kt; 3 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 2..., others; 3 B—B 4, &c.]; 3 Q—K B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q B 3; 2 Kt—K R 3, K—Q 4 [If 2..., P—Q B 5; 3 Kt—K B 2, &c.]; 3 B—Q 3, &c. If 1..., P—Q R 5; 2 Kt—K 6, P×B [If 2..., K—Q 4; 3 Q—K B 3 ch, &c. If 2..., P×Kt; 3 B—Q B 3, &c.]; 3 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q B 5; 2 B—Q B 3, any; 3 Kt—K 6, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Kt×P, K—Q 4; 3 Kt—K 7 ch, &c.

By F. Meyer (p. 451).—1 R—R 8, P×R; 2 R—K 8, B×P [If 2..., K×P; 3 B—B 5 ch, &c. If 2..., K—K 3; 3 Kt(R 4)—B 5 ch, &c. If 2..., Kt×P; 3 B—B 6, &c.]; 3 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—K 3; 3 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Kt—K Kt 5 ch, K×B; 3 R—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 6; 2 Kt(K 4)—Q B 5, Kt—B 5; 3 R—Q 8 ch, &c.

No. 1991, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q—Q 4, &c.

No. 1992, by Luckcock.—1 Q—B 4, &c.

No. 1993, by W. A. Collier.—1 K—Q 8, &c.

No. 1994, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 B—Kt 2, &c.

By J. van Dijk (p. 485).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

By M. Grunfeld (p. 485).—1 B—Q 2, &c.

By M. Maximow (p. 485).—1 B—K sq, &c.

By M. Karstedt (p. 485).—1 Kt—Kt 5, K×R; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 2; 2 Q—K B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., P×P, &c.; 2 R×P ch, &c.

By M. Karstedt (p. 485).—1 K—R 2, any; 2 Q—K Kt 2 ch, &c.

By F. Kohnlein (p. 485).—1 Q—Q Kt sq, Q×R; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Q R; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×K R; 2 B×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×Q; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 7 ch, &c.

By C. Behting (p. 485).—1 K—K 2, K—B 4; 2 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt 3 (best); 3 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 R—K 7 ch, K—B 3; 3 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 P×Kt dis. ch, K—B 4 [If 2..., K—K 4 or 5; 3 Q×P ch, &c.]; 3 R—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 5; 2 P×Kt dis. ch, K—K 4. If 2..., K—B 4 or 5; 3 Q×P ch, &c.]; 3 R—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B sq; 2 Q—B 4 ch, K—B 4; 3 B—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K sq; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—K 4; 3 B—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—K 4 [If 2..., Kt—B 5; 3 P Queens ch, &c.]; 3 R—K 7 ch, &c.

By V. Marin (p. 485).—1 B—Kt 4, P or R×B; 2 Q—K 7, B×Kt or others; 3 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Kt 2 or Kt—B 2; 2 Q×P ch, K×Q; 3 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 3 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 7, &c.

By G. Chocholous (p. 485).—1 K—B 8, P—B 4; 2 R—B 4, P—B 5 [If 2, others; 3 P—B 4 ch, &c.]; 3 R—K 4, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, K moves; 3 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 5; 2 R—B 5 ch, K×R; 3 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4 or others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, K—K 3; 3 R×P ch, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 486).—1 Kt—B 4, &c.

By K. Erlin (p. 486).—1 B—Q 2, R×Kt; 2 Kt—B 5, &c. If 1..., P×P or R—K B 8; 2 Q—Q 7, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q sq; 2 Kt×R, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c.

By V. Schiffer (p. 486).—1 K—B 8, P×Kt; 2 Q—Q 4, &c. If 1..., K×Kt (K 6); 2 B—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt (K 4); 2 Q×P ch. If 1..., Kt—Q B 2; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q B 2; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Q 8) moves; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c.

By Neils Hoeg (p. 486).—1 P—B 7, P×B; 2 P becomes B, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 P becomes Kt, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 P becomes R, &c. If 1..., others; 2 P becomes Q, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 487).—1 K—Kt 2, P—B 4; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Kt—B 5 dis ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c.

By R. Teichmann (p. 487).—1 Q—B sq, K—K 3; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 6; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (at R 5) moves; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 Q—Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 3; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 3; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—R 2 ch, &c.

By R. Collinson (p. 487).—1 Kt—K 2, K×R; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

By J. Cauvoren (p. 487).—1 R—Q 3, B—Kt sq, or P; 2 B×P, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 3; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 R×P ch, &c.

By E. Pradignat (p. 487).—1 Q—K 5, B×Kt; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., B×B, &c.; 2 Q—K 6, &c. If 1..., R—R 5, Q×K P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 6; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c.

By J. Bartsch (p. 487).—1 B—Kt 2, K—K 3; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt 7, or R 8; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 6; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

By P. K. Traxler (p. 488).—1 Q—Q 3, P—Q 5; 2 P×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 P—K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt P moves; 2 K—B 2, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 3; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

By K. Kondelik (p. 488).—The White Bishop should be at K 7; 1 Kt—B 4, B×Kt; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 B—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Kt—K 2, &c. If 1..., R×B; 2 Kt—K 2 ch, &c.

By K. Kondelik (p. 488).—1 Q—K R sq, K—Kt 4; 2 Kt—R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt (Q 7)—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1..., Kt (B 4) moves; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

No. 1995, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—1 Kt—K 4, &c.

No. 1996, by R. Theodore.—1 Kt—Q 2, K—Q 3; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 Kt—K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c.

No. 1997, by A. W. Daniel.—1 R—R 6, K×R; 2 Kt—R 7, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 R—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—R 7 ch, &c.

No. 1998 by Howard Lawton (a White Bishop should be at K R sq).—1 B—K 4, P×B; 2 Kt×P, K—Q 2; 3 P—K 8, Queens ch, &c.

SOLUTIONS OF "TWENTIETH CENTURY" RETRACTORS, BY

MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

(Published August, September, October, and November, 1905.)

First Set (August), No. 1.—White Rook was at K Kt 5 and took R at K B 4; replace both Rooks. Black King was at Q 4 and captured R at B 4; replace K and R. Black plays R—K 4; White: B×B mate.—Solved by Chas. Salt, W. H. Thompson, R. Worters, H. C. Moore, F. Orrett.

No. 2.—White B was at Kt 6; replace B. Black Kt was at K 7 and took Q at B sq; replace Kt and Q. Black: K—Q 6; White: R—Q 5 dbl ch mate.—Solved by Chas. Salt, W. H. Thompson, R. Worters, H. C. Moore, F. Orrett.

Second Set (September), No. 1.—White Pawn was at Q 3 and took R at K 5; replace P and R. Black R (B 2) was at B 3 and captured Kt at B 7; replace R and Kt. Black: R (K 5)—Q 5; White: Kt—R 4 mate.—Solved by Chas. Salt, R. Worters, W. H. Thompson, A. G. G. Ross, F. Orrett.

No. 2.—White Pawn was at B 3 and took Kt at K 5; replace P and Kt. Black R was at B 3 and took Kt on B 7; replace R and Kt. Black: Kt—Q 3; White: B—K 3 mate.—Solved by Chas. Salt, R. Worters, W. H. Thompson, A. G. G. Ross, F. Orrett.

Third Set (October), No. 1.—Black K was at B 3, and took Kt at Kt 7; replace K and Kt. Black: Q—Q R 4; White: K×Kt. Black B was at Kt 4 and took Q at K 8; replace B and Q. White: Kt—R 5 mate.—Solved by R. Worters, A. G. G. Ross, F. Orrett, Chas. Salt, W. H. Thompson.

No. 2.—Black Q was at R 2 and took Q on R 5; replace both Qs. Black: Kt—R 3; White: Q×B. Black K was at Kt 2 and took Kt at B 6; replace K and Kt. White: Kt—R 5 mate.—Solved by R. Worters, A. G. G. Ross, F. Orrett, Chas. Salt, W. H. Thompson.

Fourth Set (November), No. 1.—White King was at R sq and took Q at Kt 7; replace K and Q. Black Q was at Kt sq and took Kt at Kt 2; replace Q and Kt. Black: R×P; White: Kt×R; Black: Q—K R sq ch; White: Kt—K 5 dis mate.—Solved by W. H. Thompson, Chas. Salt.

No. 2.—White R was at K 2; replace R. Black P (B 4) was at Kt 3 and took Q on B 5; replace P and Q. Black: K—B 5; White: Q—B sq; Black: R—Q 7 ch; White: R×R dis mate.—Solved by W. H. Thompson, Chas. Salt.

We adjudge the winner of Mrs. Baird's prize to be Mr. Charles Salt, of Middleton, Hartlepool.

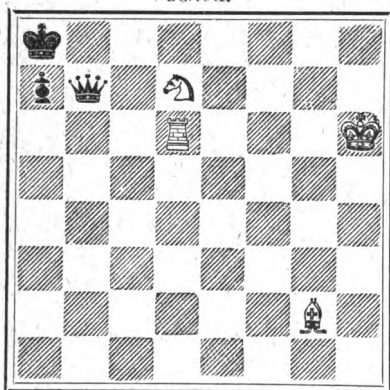
PROBLEMS.

No. 2015.

By A. W. DANIEL, Bridgend.

Dedicated to B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



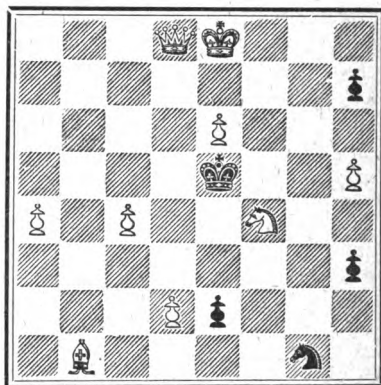
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2016.

By ARTHUR CHARLICK,
S. Australia.

BLACK.



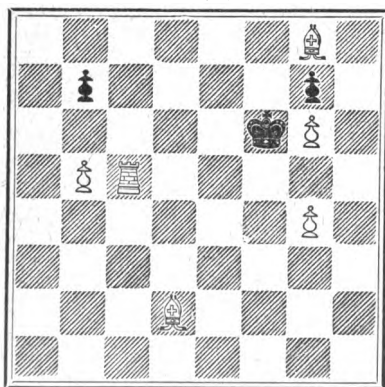
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2017.

By the Rev. G. DOBBS,
Teun, U.S.A.

BLACK.



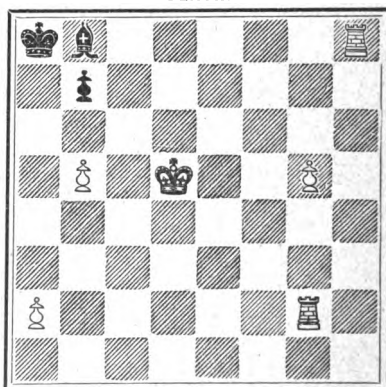
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2018.

By P. OSBORN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1906.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

SECTION VIII., continued from page 58.

Abbreviations used are *g*=with a good game; *w*=with a winning game. No remark generally implies equality. Asterisks mark what is, presumably, White's best line of play.

*₅ P × P
6₁ Q—K 2

5 P—K 5
6 Q—K 2

12₁ Q—K 2

12 P—Q 5

.....By now following the lines of play given in Section III., vol. 24, page 261 *et seq.*, it is quite easy for Black to obtain an even game. White has two other feasible moves, 6₂ Kt—K Kt 5 and 6₃ Kt—K R 4. The merits of these do not lie near the surface, and considerable space will have to be devoted to their examination. The first gives a rather better result for White than the second does

12₂ P—B 3

12 P × P

13₁ Castles

13 B—B 4 ch

14 K—R sq

14 Castles

15₁ P × P

15 Kt × P

16₁ Kt × Kt

16 R × R ch

17 Q × R

17 Q × Kt

Position after Black's 7th move:—

P—K R 3.

WHITE.

*₆ Kt—Kt 5

6 P—Q 4

*₇ P—Q 3

7 P—K R 3

See Diagram.

.....The obvious move here for Black is B × P. A cursory examination seems to prove it to be his best move, but a full analysis convinces me that the move in the text is the correct one.

*₈ Kt—K 6

8 B × Kt

*₉ P × B

9 Q—Q 3

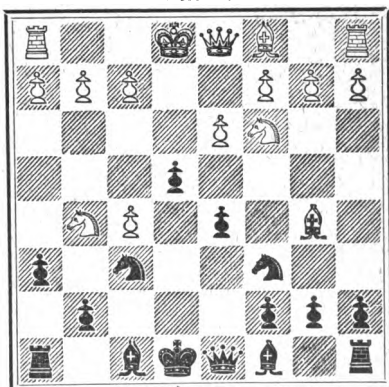
*₁₀ P × P

10 Q × K P

*₁₁ B × Kt ch

11 P × B

.....White would lose a piece by 11 Kt × P.



BLACK.

D I

16₂ R × R ch 16 R × R
 17 Kt × Kt 17 Q × Kt
 18 B—Q 2 18 R—B 7 *w*

15₂ B—Q 2 15 P × P
 16₁ Q × P 16 Kt—Kt 5
 17 Q—K 2 17 Q × Q *g*

17 Q—R 3 17 Q—B 5 *w*

16₂ R × P 16 Kt—Kt 5
 17 B—K sq 17 R × R
 18 Q × R 18 R—K B sq *w*

16₃ P × P 16 Q R—K sq *g*

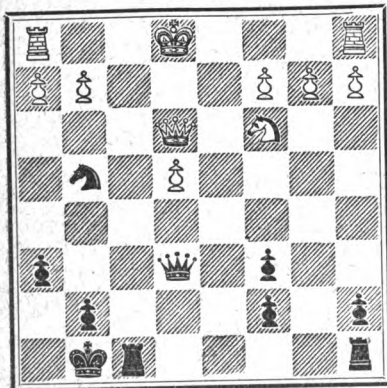
13₂ P × P 13 B—B 4
Or Black might here play
 Kt × P.

14 Q—K 2 14 Castles K R
 15 B—K 3 15 B × B
 16 Q × B 16 Kt—Kt 5

Position after Black's 16th move:—

Kt—Kt 5.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....With an attack worth
 White's superiority in Pawns. See
 diagram.

*12₃ Castles 12 P × P
 *13 R—K sq 13 B—Kt 5
 *14 B—Q 2 14 Castles K R

*15₁ P—K B 3 15 Q R—Q sq
 16₁ P × P 16 B × Kt
 17 P × P 17 Kt × P *g*

16₂ Kt × P 16 Kt × Kt
 17 R × Kt 17 Q—Q 4
 18 R × B 18 Q × B
 19 Q × Q 19 R × Q
 20 R—Q B 4 20 R—K sq

And Black at least draws.

*16₃ Q—K 2 16 R—Q 5
 17₁ B—K 3 17 P × P
 18 Q × P 18 B × Kt
 19 P × B 19 R—K 5

*17₂ Kt × P 17 Kt × Kt
 *18 B × B 18 R × B
 19₁ P—B 3 19 R—Kt 4
 20₁ P × Kt 20 R—K 4
 21 Q R—Q sq 21 R—K sq
 22 R—Q 4 22 Q × P

20₂ P—Q R 4 20 R—K 4
 21 Q R—Q sq 21 Kt × P *w*

21 P × Kt 21 R—K sq

*19₂ P—Q Kt 3 19 R—Q 5
Necessary lest White play
 20 P—Q B 4, cutting off the action of
 the Rook on K 5.
 20₁ Q R—Q sq 20 R × R
And Black keeps the Kt
 and therefore wins.

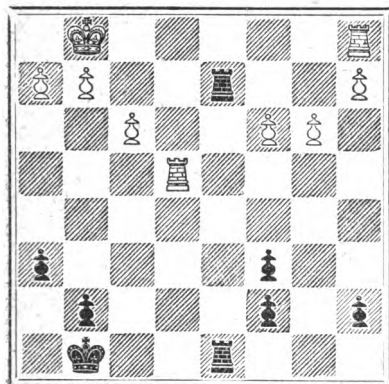
20₂ P × Kt 20 R—K B 5
 21 Q R—Q sq 21 K R × P

21 P—K 5 21 Q—Q 4
 22 Q R—Q sq 22 K R—K 5
 23 Q—B 3 23 R × P
 24 Q × Q 24 K R × R ch
 25 R × R 25 P × Q

*20₃ P—B 3 20 R—Q 7
 *21 Q × Kt 21 Q × Q
 *22 R × Q 22 K R—Q sq

*3 R
 *14 B—Q

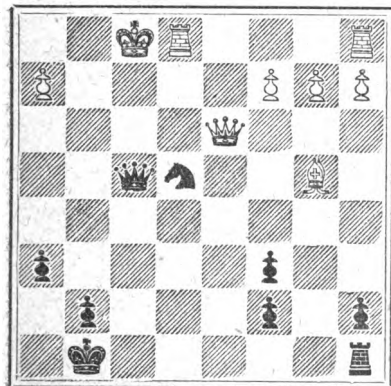
Position after Black's 22nd move :—



..... This is perhaps the most unfavourable issue for Black, developed from his move of 7... P-K R 3. He has a Pawn less than White, but the position gives him a fair probability of drawing the game. White must presently give up a Pawn or submit to something worse.

15 ₂ Kt × P	15 Kt × Kt
16 B × B	16 R × P
17 ₁ R × Kt	17 Q × R
18 K × R	18 Q × B
19 P-Q Kt 3	19 Q-B 4 ch
17 ₂ Q-Q 4	17 R × P ch <i>w</i>
17 ₃ Q-Q 3	17 R × P ch
18 K × R	18 Q-Kt 5 ch
19 K-B sq	19 Q-B 5 ch

Position after Black's 19th move :—



..... And Black draws, for White would lose immediately by 20 K-K 2.

15 ₃ Q-K 2	15 Q R-K sq
16 P-B 3	16 B-B 4 ch
17 ₁ B-K 3	17 P × P <i>w</i>
17 ₂ K-R sq	17 P-K 6
18 ₁ B-B sq	18 Kt-Kt 5
19 ₁ P × Kt	19 R-B 7
20 Q-Q 3	20 Q × Kt P
21 R-Kt sq	21 B-Q 3
22 B × P	22 Q-R 4 <i>w</i>
19 ₂ Kt-Q sq	19 K-R sq
20 P × Kt	20 R-B 7
21 Kt × R	21 P × Kt
22 B-Q 2	22 Q × Q
23 R × Q	23 R × R <i>g</i>
18 ₂ Kt-Q sq	18 K-R sq
19 ₁ Kt × P	19 Kt-Q 4 <i>g</i>
19 ₂ B × P	19 B × B
20 Kt × B	20 Kt-Q 4
21 Q-Q 3	21 Kt × Kt
22 R-K 2	22 R-B 2
23 Q R-K sq	23 K R-K 2
24 R × Kt	24 Q × R
25 R × Q	25 R × R <i>w</i>

Two important variations in which White does not take the Knight at move 11 now follow.

11 ₂ P-K B 3	11 Castles Q R
12 ₁ Castles	12 P × P
12 ₂ Q-K 2	12 Kt-Q 5
13 Q-Q 3	13 P × P
14 ₁ P × P	14 Kt × B
15 Q × Kt	15 Kt × P
12 ₃ B × Kt	12 Q × B
13 ₁ P-K 5	13 P-Q 5
14 P × Kt	14 P × Kt <i>g</i>
13 ₂ P × P	13 Kt × P
14 Kt × Kt	14 R × Kt
15 ₁ Q-K 2	15 B-B 4
16 K-B sq	16 R-K sq <i>w</i>
15 ₂ B-Q 2	15 B-Kt 5
16 P-B 3	16 B × P

17 P × B 17 R—K sq ch
 18 K—B 2 18 Q—Q 3 *g*

11₃ Castles 11 P × P
 12₁ R—K sq 12 B—Kt 5
 13 B—Q 2 13 Castles Q R
 14₁ B—Q 3 14 B × Kt
 15 P × B 15 Q—Q 4 *ww*

15 B × B 15 Kt—K 4
 16₁ Q—K 2 16 P × B
 17 P × P 17 K R—K sq

16₃ B × Kt 16 Q × B

14₂ B × Kt 14 Q × B
 15 Kt × P 15 B × B

.....Not Kt × Kt, on account
 of 16 Q—Kt 4 ch.

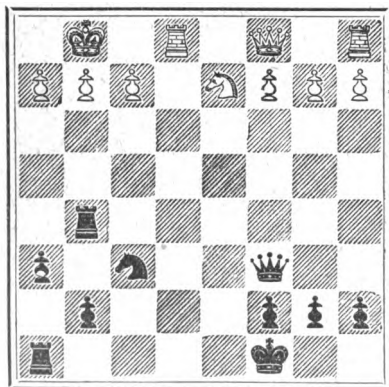
16 Kt × B 16 R—Q 4
 17₁ Q—K 2 17 R—K sq
 18 Q—Q sq 18 K R—Q sq
 19 R—K 2 19 Q—Q 2 *ww*

17₃ R—K 2 17 R—K sq
 18₁ R × R 18 Q × R
 19 Q—Q B sq 19 Q—K 7
 20 Kt—B 3 20 Kt—K 5
 21 Q—K sq 21 Q × Q B P

18₂ Q—K sq 18 R × R
 19 Q × R 19 Q × B P

17₃ Q—B sq 17 R—K Kt 4

Position after Black's 17th move :—
 WHITE.



BLACK.

.....White must now play
 P—K B 3 or P—K Kt 3, and in either
 case Black will have an attack which,
 at least, will enable him to equalise
 the forces. See diagram.

14₃ P—K B 3 14 B—B 4 ch
 15 K—R sq 15 P—K 6 *g*

12₂ Kt × P 12 Kt × Kt
 13 R—K sq 13 B—B 4

.....A feint to induce White
 to interpose his Bishop at K 3, and so
 enable Black to keep the Knight which
 White has planned to retake.

14₁ B—K 3 14 B—K 2
 15 P—K B 3 15 Kt—B 3
 16 B—B 5 16 B × B ch
 17 K—BsqorRsq 17 B—K 6 *g*

16 B—K Kt 5 16 Q—B 2 *g*

14₂ Q—K 2 14 Castles Q R *g*

8₂ P × P 8 P—Q 5
 9₁ Kt—K 2 9 P × Kt
 10₁ Kt × P 10 Kt × P

10₂ B × P 10 B—Kt 5 ch
 11 P—B 3 11 P × P
 12 K B × Kt ch 12 P × B
 13 Q × Q ch 13 K × Q
 14 P × P 14 B—K 2

10₃ Q × P 10 B—Q 2
 11 B × Kt 11 B × B
 12 B × P 12 Q × Q
 13 Kt × Q 13 Kt × P
 14 Kt × B 14 Kt × B

14 Kt—K 6 14 Kt × B
 15 Kt × B P ch 15 K—Q 2
 16 Kt × R 16 B × P *g*

15 Kt × Kt 15 B × P *g*

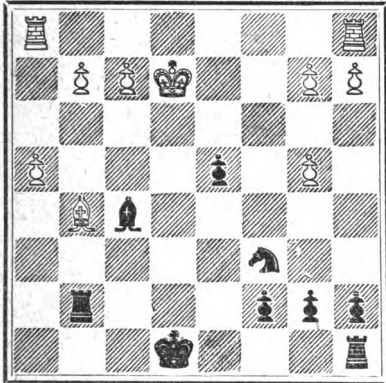
9₂ Kt—Q 5 9 P × Kt
 10₁ B × P 10 B—B 4
 11₁ P—K 5 11 Q × Kt
 12 P × Kt 12 B—Kt 5 ch
 13 P—B 3 13 Q × B
 14 P × P 14 Q—K 4 ch
 15 Q—K 2 15 Q × Q ch
 16 K × Q 16 R—K Kt sq

17 P × B 17 R × P
18 P—K R 4 18 B × P

Position after Black's 18th move :—

B × P.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....These skirmishing manoeuvres have left White with six Pawns against four, as a set off for the loss of his Knight. See diagram.

11₂ P—K B 4 11 B × P

11₃ Q—B 3 11 B—Q 2

11₄ Castles 11 Q—Q 3

12₁ P—K R 3 12 Kt × P
or K—Kt 3

12₂ P—K B 4 12 Kt × P

12₃ Kt × Kt ch 12 P × Kt

13 P—K 5 13 P × P

12₄ P—K 5 12 Q × Kt

13 P × Kt 13 K—B 2

11₅ Q—Q 3 11 B × P

12 Kt × Kt ch 12 P × Kt

13 B × P 13 Q × B

14 P × B 14 B—Kt 5 ch

10₂ Q × P 10 Kt × Kt

11 Q × Kt 11 Q × Q

12 P × Q 12 P—R 3

.....And in several ways Black gains a minor piece as a compensation for the loss of three Pawns.

To be continued with 6³ Kt—K R 4.

CHESS LITERATURE.

Received and under review, *Lärobok I Schach*, by Ludwig, and Gustave Collijn.

OBITUARY.

THE Rev. Walter George Wilkinson, formerly a Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, died on Sunday, the 18th of February, in his place in Aldeburgh Church. He had been apparently in his usual health, and walked to morning service with his wife and pupils as usual, but on reaching his seat and kneeling down, a difficulty of breathing was apparent, and he fell fainting, as was thought at first, but in reality life had fled. It was a fitting close to a long and beautiful life. He had been engaged in teaching ever since a weakness of voice had obliged him to give up the College living of Lyford near Wantage, which he held up to 1861 with his fellowship. For many years he carried on a successful private school known as Eaton House, Aldeburgh, and only resigned it to his son and his partner, the Rev. F. J. Glass, three years ago. He was engaged in the chess correspondence match between Suffolk and Devon, and sent his usual contribution to the *East Anglian* chess column the day before his death. His talent for chess was first developed in his Oxford days, and his matches are recorded in the chess chronicles of the time. He was 76 years old at the time of his death.

THE CHESS WORLD.

Queen's Gambit Article : Correction.—We regret to have to record that on p. 103 of our March number there is an error in the order of the moves given in the variation following. 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3; 3 Q Kt—B 3, K Kt—B 3; 4 B—Kt 5, Q Kt—Q 2; 5 Kt—B 3, B—K 2; 6 P—K 3. Now Black is made to play P—Q Kt 3, but this is wrong, since White can continue 7 P×P, P×P; 8 B—Kt 5, Castles; 9 Kt—K 5, B—Kt 2; 10 B—B 6, B×B; 11 Kt×B, Q—K sq; 12 Kt×B ch, Q×Kt; 13 Kt×P winning. This is a useful example of the care necessary in defending against this powerful opening. We are indebted to Mr. L. Illingworth, of Cambridge University Chess Club, for pointing out the correction.

The proper continuation for Black should be 6... Castles; 7 R—B sq, P—Kt 3; 8 P×P, P×P; 9 B—Q 3, B—Kt 2, and we have the position of our variation.

British Chess Federation Inter-Unit Correspondence Match : Northern v. Southern Unions.—The present state of the score in this contest is :—

NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION.		SOUTHERN COUNTIES UNION.	
Previous score	19	Previous score	6
Mr. J. Wilson, Lincoln	1	Mr. T. W. Bourne, Penzance	0
Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. H. Bremridge, Exmouth	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Thomas, Liverpool	1	Mr. P. G. Ashbury, Bury St. Edmunds	0
Mr. J. T. Fairbank, Farsley, Leeds	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. E. Jenkin, Camborne	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	1	Mr. H. G. Bockett-Pugh, Stroud	0
Mr. S. M. Cockin, Wakefield	$\frac{1}{2}$	Hon. V. A. Parnell, Sittingbourne	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. J. Shields, Hull	0	Mr. G. W. Howard, Plymouth	1
Mr. J. Birks, West Hartlepool	1	Mr. C. Chapman, Sevenoaks	0
Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. A. Margetts, Wimbledon	$\frac{1}{2}$
25		9	

Gloucestershire v. Devonshire.—This match was played at Taunton on February 24th. At the call of time the score was 10 to 5 in favour of Gloucestershire, and one position for adjudication.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		DEVONSHIRE.	
Mr. N. Fedden	*1	Mr. C. W. Jeffrey	*0
Mr. T. G. Wright	1	Mr. T. Taylor	0
Mr. T. J. Edwards	0	Mr. H. M. Prideaux	1
Mr. F. U. Beamish	1	Mr. A. W. Peet	0
Mr. F. J. Hill	1	Mr. E. Palmer	0
Mr. H. Pinkerton	1	Mr. W. Ball	0
Mr. A. Axtell	0	Rev. F. Tracey	1
Mr. J. Morrow	1	Mr. R. S. Owen	0
Mr. O. Hunt	0	Rev. H. Bremridge	1
Mr. H. Byrnes	1	Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	0
Mr. F. R. Rickman	1	Mr. A. Fisher	0
Mr. C. A. Morretti	1	Mr. Ellison Pearse	0
Mr. W. Hall	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Stretton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. L. Daniell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. F. Thompson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Wells	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. Whitby	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. P. Davies	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. H. M. Bleby	$\frac{1}{2}$
11		5	

* Adjudicated.

5

A match between the counties of Kent and Hertfordshire was played at the City of London Chess Club on February 24th, and resulted as follows:—

KENT.										HERTS.									
Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Travers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Flear	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. V. Crane	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. T. Stow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Aston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Watts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miss Finn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Fellows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. F. Barlow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Ormsby	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Anderson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Barrett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Miss Ellis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Cliff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	General H. Bengough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Cederwall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Cooper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hon. V. A. Parnell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. I. Taffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. H. Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
9 $\frac{1}{2}$										6 $\frac{1}{2}$									

Southern Counties Union Championship.—Norfolk v. Essex, played at Cambridge, March 9th.

NORFOLK.					ESSEX.				
Mr. F. E. Hamond	...	...	...	a	Dr. F. Smith	...	...	...	a
Dr. A. Crook	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. Freeman	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. T. Nicholls	...	...	...	*1	Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	*0
Rev. G. C. Beach	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. F. Williams	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. R. Adcock	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. G. Holmes	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. J. Gibbs	...	...	...	0
Rev. E. H. Kinder	...	...	...	*1	Mr. W. Marriage	...	...	...	*0
Rev. W. E. Bolland	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Hofmeyer	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. S. Daws	...	...	...	1	Rev. Father Swaby	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Lake	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Waymark	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. M. Broadbridge	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Andrews	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. I. Husain	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Foyster	...	...	...	1
Rev. J. A. Lawrence	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Reynolds	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M. Sedgley	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Richardson	...	...	...	1
Mr. L. Blanchflower	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. G. Craske	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Betts	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Dyer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
9 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* By default, player absent. a Unfinished.

Cumberland Chess Association—County Championship, 1906.

FIRST ROUND.

Mr. R. J. Brown, Carlisle	beat	Mr. G. Yeomans, Cockermouth
Rev. Canon Pollock, Brigham	beat	Rev. W. Burrows, Hayton
Dr. Hall, Carlisle	beat	Mr. W. Watson, Cockermouth
Mr. C. Platt, Wetheral	beat	Mr. A. R. Davies, Carlisle
Mr. W. Butler, Workington	beat	Mr. H. Needham, Workington
Mr. A. Kennard, Wigton	beat	Mr. B. Green, Cockermouth
Rev. A. D. Firth, Harrington	beat	Mr. J. H. Wilson, Keswick
Mr. A. Stevens, Carlisle, a bye.		

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. R. J. Brown beat Mr. A. Stevens
 Dr. Hall beat Rev. A. D. Firth
 Mr. W. Butler beat Mr. C. Platt
 Rev. Canon Pollock and Mr. A. Kennard withdrew.

THIRD ROUND.

Mr. W. Butler beat Mr. R. J. Brown
 Dr. Hall, a bye.

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. W. Butler, 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 1 beat Dr. Hall, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 0.

Mr. Butler holds the Higgins Trophy for the year, and takes the prize of a guinea. He previously held the championship in 1901.

The Club Championship has been won by Carlisle, who hold the cup for the year.

The following is the full record of recent international tournament at Stockholm :—

	Bernstein.	Schlechter.	Mieses.	Marco.	Möller.	Stüchting.	Sjöberg.	Englund.	Loman.	Gjersing.	Svensson.	Pettersson.	Total.
Bernstein	9
Schlechter	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mieses	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Marco	7
Möller	6
Stüchting	6
Sjöberg	5
Englund	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Loman	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gjersing	3
Svensson	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pettersson	2

Fifteenth Congress of the German Chess Association at Nuremberg.—The secretary of the Nuremberg Chess Club (Tarrasch Club) has kindly sent us a programme of the forthcoming Congress of the German Chess Association, which starts on July 23rd at the Hotel Luitpold, Nuremberg, and continues until the middle of August. The chief contest will be a tournament, which it is proposed to limit to Dr. Lasker, Dr. Tarrasch, and Messrs. Maroczy, Schlechter, Pillsbury, and Marshall, with prizes of 2,500, 1,500, 700, 500, and 250 marks. The second event in importance will be a one-round masters' tournament, limited to twenty players. The prizes announced for this competition are 1,200, 800, 600, 500, 400, 300, 150, and 50 marks. There will also be a Haupt-Turnier, which may be divided in sections, according to the number of entrants, in which case the two highest scorers in each section will play in a final tournament for the prizes, which are 500, 350, 200, 150, 120, 100, 75, 50, and 30 marks. The winner, as is usual in Germany, will be recognised as a master player. In addition to

the foregoing contests, there will also be a minor tournament and consultation games. Accompanying the programme is an announcement that a book of the Congress will be issued, edited by Dr. Tarrasch, at the price of six shillings. Readers of the *B.C.M.* who desire to subscribe for copies should send their names to Dr. Tarrasch, 62, Further-Strasse, Nuremberg.

Monte Carlo Tournament.—Mr. Gunsberg has sent us information supplementing the preliminary notice we gave last month. In addition to the tournaments for players of master rank, special inducements are offered to amateur players. There will be—(1) Souvenir Tournament, for twelve players who object to playing for money prizes. Each player will receive a valuable souvenir, in accordance with his position in the tournament. The minimum average value of these twelve souvenirs will not be less than 100 frcs. each. (2) Ladies' Tournament. The sum of 1,000 frcs. will be divided among all the competitors, on the Teitz system, and each competitor will receive a souvenir, made of beautiful hand-made Belgium lace. (3) First-class Tournament. The sum of 3,000 frcs. will be divided among the competitors on the Tietz system. (4) Second-class Tournament. The amount of prize money, to be divided as above, will be 2,000 frcs. (5) Third-class Tournament. Prize money 1,000 frcs. Ladies are eligible to play in any of the Amateur Tournaments. Any amateur objecting to money prizes may receive his prize in the shape of some suitable souvenir, to be purchased in accordance with his wishes. An effort will be made to limit the amateur contests to a fortnight's play, more or less. The Congress will be inaugurated on Saturday, 2nd June, for Master's Tournaments. The Amateur Tournaments will commence 25th June or 2nd July. All entries should be addressed before April 17th to Mr. Gunsberg, 27, Lessar Avenue, Clapham Common, London, S.W. He will be pleased to enter into correspondence with players intending to compete, to answer any inquiries, and give any further information which may be desired. The list of entries will positively close on May 1st.

Cable Match : English *v.* American Universities.—The contest by cable between players representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities *versus* the American Universities—Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania—was played on Saturday, March 24th, and, after a very pleasant encounter, resulted in a drawn match. The English team was located at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, London; the American players at the residence of Professor Isaac L. Rice, Villa Julia, Riverside Drive, New York. The arrangements in London were undertaken by Mrs. H. L. Bowles, and gave unqualified satisfaction. The respective umpires were Professor Rice, in New York, for the English side; and Mr. H. L. Bowles for the American team. Previous to starting play, Mrs. Bowles presented the players and officials, on behalf of Professor Rice, with beautiful souvenir scarf-pins, and the recipients cabled their united thanks for the gift, which was greatly valued and appreciated. Play started at one o'clock (English time), and proceeded until 6 p.m., when there was an adjournment for dinner, and concluded at 11-30 p.m. At the close of play, the games at Boards No. 1 and 2 were still in progress. Mr. W. E. Napier adjudicated these, and the full score came out as follows:—

AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES.				OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.			
Mr. Hughes, Cornell	...	...	1	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge	...	0	
Mr. Mitchell, Pennsylvania	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Paice, Cambridge	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. Miller, Pennsylvania	...	...	0	Mr. N. J. Roughton, Oxford	...	1	
Mr. Kirkpatrick, Pennsylvania	...	...	0	Mr. J. R. Hanning, Oxford	...	1	
Mr. Sweet, Brown	...	...	1	Mr. W. W. Lane, Cambridge	...	0	
Mr. Johnston, Pennsylvania	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. C. Bottomley, Cambridge	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	

3

3

Among the visitors at the match were Sir George Newnes, Mr. F. G. Naumann, Mr. J. Mortimer, Mr. W. M. Gattie, and many other well-known chess enthusiasts. The results of previous matches are appended :—

				<i>England—Score.</i>				<i>America—Score.</i>			
1899	..	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
1900	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
1901	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
1902	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
1903	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	...
1906	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
				<hr/>				<hr/>			
				19				17			

In 1904 and 1905 there was no contest.

Northern Counties' Union.—The meeting of northern players at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, was held from March 14th to 17th, and proved a decided success. The chess was of the lighter vein, and was comprised chiefly of lightning tournaments played in rounds. One of these contests was won by Mr. G. Osborne, of Stockport, and another by Mr. V. L. Wahlutch. In each event Mr. T. A. Farron took second prize. There was no first-class tournament; the only serious chess was a second-class tournament with prizes value two guineas and one guinea. The competitors were Mr. A. Kennard, Wigton, Cumberland, and Messrs. M. Sutcliffe, J. H. Beard, and W. C. Barrett, Manchester. Mr. Sutcliffe won the first prize, and Messrs. Barrett and Kennard divided second. Among prominent northern chess devotees present were Mr. A. E. Moore, Dr. and Miss Wahlutch, Rev. J. L. Peach, Mr. C. Platt, Mr. H. L. Overton, Mr. Whitehead, Mr. G. Howitt, Mr. I. M. Brown, and Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw. Among the ladies were Mrs. and Miss Farron, Mrs. and the Misses Barrett, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mrs. Beard, Mrs. and Miss Whitehead. Two Whist Drives and a "Cinderella" proved most enjoyable items of the programme. Everybody enjoyed the holiday re-union, and the hope was generally expressed that the committee would extend the period of the meeting in future years. The Executive Committee met on the Saturday, and decided that the annual match against Scotland should be played in Liverpool, if suitable arrangements for the contest can be made in that city. The hon. secretary was requested to write to the officials of the Liverpool Club and invite the co-operation of the club, under whose auspices it is hoped the match will be conducted. Another matter considered by the Northern Executive was the failure of Cumberland to fulfil its engagement with Yorkshire in the Northern Counties' trophy contest. The Cumberland representatives explained that under the existing conditions

it is almost impossible for a team of Cumberland players to travel to Leeds or Bradford; at any rate the task entails upon some of the visitors the inconvenience of leaving home very early on the Saturday and getting back on the Monday. After considerable discussion it was finally resolved that the secretary of the Northern Union should communicate with the officials of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, with a view to try to agree upon some place convenient to these counties when playing Cumberland, such place to afford, if possible, travelling facilities which are suitable to all parties, and at the same time permit of Cumberland remaining as a competitor.

Yorkshire v. Lancashire.—The deciding match for possession of the Moore Challenge Trophy was played between Yorkshire and Lancashire on March 24th, at the Albion Hotel, Piccadilly, Manchester. Both counties were very representative, though Yorkshire was minus the services of some strong players—notably Atkinson and Philip, of Hull. Play started at three o'clock, and finished at 7 p.m. The visitors very quickly lost the first two games decided, Skirrow and Wildman (Leeds) losing in 15 and 17 moves. From start to finish the issue was never in doubt; when play ceased the score was 13 to 9 in favour of Lancashire, with 8 games for adjudication. In the majority of these positions Lancashire is at no disadvantage, and therefore cannot lose the match. We reserve publication of the full scores until the adjudication award has been given. After the match the teams were entertained to dinner by the Lancashire Association. Mr. J. Burgess, president Manchester Chess Club, presided, and proposed "Success to the Yorkshire Team," whose captain, Mr. G. Howitt, responded. Mr. O. C. B. Brown, the hon. treasurer of the Yorkshire Association, proposed "The Lancashire Association," the toast being acknowledged by the Rev. W. C. Palmer. "The Northern Union" was proposed by Mr. J. Wild, and responded to by the hon. secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown. The northern president and donor of the trophy, Mr. A. E. Moore, kindly promised to present the winning team with its emblem of victory, but he was debarred this pleasure, because the lead established by Lancashire was not sufficiently decisive for official recognition of absolute victory.

The following game was played at board No. 1:—

GAME No. 2,698.

Danish Gambit.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
V. L. WAHLTUCH. G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

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

Throughout the game it will be seen that White was evidently determined at all costs to play for an attack. Hence his choice of opening.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 4 P—K 5 | 3 P—Q 4 |
| Q × P certainly looks stronger, as in the game as played White allows Black to get a Pawn ahead for no adequate compensation in position. | |
| 5 Kt × P | 4 P × P |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 5 P—Q B 3 |
| 7 Kt—K B 3 | 6 B—Q B 4 |
| | 7 B—K Kt 5 |

8 Q—B 2

Abundantly proving our first note, but the whole scheme appears too risky.

9 P × B	8 B × Kt
10 B—K B 4	9 Q—K 2
11 Castles (K)	10 Q Kt—Q 2
	11 P—K Kt 4

.....An ingenious counter demonstration, which enables Black to wrest the attack from his opponent. Of course Black could not play 11 . . , Kt × P, as after 12 B × Kt, Q × B; 13 R—K sq wins the Q.

12 B—Kt 3	12 P—K R 4
13 P—K R 3	13 Kt—K R 3
14 P—K 6	

Ingenious but of no great utility. After Black's reply he had nothing better than B—Kt 6 ch.

	14 P × P
15 K R—K sq	15 Castles (K)

.....This probably took White by surprise. It is indeed a very clever conception, as despite the apparent openness of the position the Black K is perfectly safe, and Black is speedily enabled to prepare on overwhelming attack.

16 Q—K 2	16 R—B 3
17 B—K 5	17 Kt × B
18 Q × Kt	18 K—R sq !

Gaining valuable time in which to develop his Q R.

19 K—R sq	19 Q R—K Ktsq
20 Kt—K 2	20 B—Q 3
21 Q—K 3	21 Q—K B 2
22 Kt—Kt sq	22 B—Kt sq

Threatening the fatal Q B 2.

23 Q—Q 4	23 P—K 4
24 Q—B 3	24 Kt—B 4

P—Kt 5 was stronger, as Black would then be able to open either his K Kt or K R file at once. White appears to have nothing better than 25 B—K 2, after which P—Kt 6, amongst other moves, gives Black a tremendous attack.

25 P—K B, 4

A desperate attempt to free his game by making a hole for his Kt.

26 Kt—B 3	25 Kt P × P
27 B—B 2	26 P—K 5

Again clever but unavailing. Black's attack is irresistible. Of course if Black reply 27 . . , P × Kt, 28 B × Kt !

	27 Q—K 3
28 B × P	

A last attempt to secure a draw by perpetual check.

29 R × P	28 P × B
	29 Q—B 2

.....But Black is not to be tempted into Q × R.

30 Q R—K sq	30 K—R 2
31 Q—B 2	31 K—R 3
32 Q—B 3	32 Q—Kt 2

.....Compelling exchanges, since White is forced to play R—Kt sq, when Black replies R—Kt 3, and White's game is hopeless.

33 Resigns.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—Both matches in the semi-final round of the Inter-County Championship contest were productive of close and interesting struggles, ending in odd game victories in each case.

Played at the Raven Hotel, Shrewsbury, February 24th.

STAFFORDSHIRE.													SHROPSHIRE.												
Mr. B. D. Wilmot...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	Mr. J. E. Parry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Heastie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Clayton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Mellor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. H. Lock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. C. Douglas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. M. Francis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. H. Beebee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. E. Groom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. Johnston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. E. Baddeley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. H. Guest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. F. W. Forrest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Rev. J. H. Robison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. G. A. Probert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. T. J. Cherrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. E. Ramsden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Bright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. E. Sherwin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Groom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Thacker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Smart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
												7													6

a Missed train.

* Adjudicated by Mr. Atkins.

Played at the Birmingham St. George's Club, March 3rd.

LEICESTERSHIRE.													WARWICKSHIRE.												
Mr. H. E. Atkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. H. Collier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. H. Terrill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Draycott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. F. Feeny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. A. C. Garratt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. H. Hudson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Underwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. F. Atkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. L. Ball	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Wilder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Wright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. H. Morris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. W. Chinn	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Turner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Goodman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. H. Owen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. B. A. Yates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
												7													6

* Adjudicated.

The final round will be played in Birmingham, on Saturday, April 21st. Staffordshire has been in the final on previous occasions, but has never yet won the contest outright. Leicestershire has twice been successful.

Birmingham and District.—The final scores in the preliminary contest for the Birmingham Championship, under the auspices of the Birmingham Chess Club, were: Section A (12 games), A. J. Mackenzie 12, H. E. Price 8, T. H. Billington $7\frac{1}{2}$, F. Feeny $5\frac{1}{2}$, B. A. Yates $3\frac{1}{2}$, F. O. Egger 3, and E. Mackenzie $2\frac{1}{2}$. Section B (14 games), B. D. Wilmot 11, F. McCarthy 10, E. E. Westbury $8\frac{1}{2}$, H. M. Francis 7, C. F. Lewis $5\frac{1}{2}$, H. B. Buswell and C. W. Wilkins 5, and F. Mills 4. The two winners of each section proceeded to a final contest in which the scores at present are: Mackenzie $2\frac{1}{2}$ (out of 4), McCarthy 2 (out of 4) Price 2 (out of 3), and Wilmot $\frac{1}{2}$ (out of 3). The League contest will probably result in the City Chess Club winning Division I., St. George's II. or the Y.M.C.A. II. in Division II., and the Bohemian III. in Division III. The score in the match for the Warwickshire Championship is: Mr. A. J. Mackenzie 3, Mr. F. G. Butcher 3, and 1 game drawn. The match is prolonged to 6 up.

Chess in Scotland.—The twenty-third annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association will be held at Glasgow Chess Club, opening at 10 a.m. on Friday, 12th April. Major Tournay, deciding Scottish Championship, carries the following prizes with it:—First, 7 guineas, with "Spens Memorial" Gold Medal, and possession of cup for year; second, 4 guineas; third, 2 guineas. Entrance fee, 10s. Players resident in Scotland, natives of Scotland, and those of Scotch extraction are entitled to compete in the above or other of the S.C.A. tourneys (according to their strength), if members of the Association. Minor Tournay prizes offered are—First, 4 guineas; second, 3 guineas; third, 1 guinea. Entrance fee, 5s. There will also be a "Lightning" Handicap Tournay, in which the first prize is £1. Full particulars may be had from the secretary, Mr. A. Murray, 223, W. George Street, Glasgow. The annual business meeting of the Association will be held on 16th April, at 3 p.m., in Glasgow Athenæum. Some proposals to alter the conditions of the "Richardson" Cup Tournay, especially with a view to increasing the size of the teams, will probably be discussed.

The Scottish Ladies' Association will also hold a Tournay at Glasgow Ladies' C.C., 51, W. Regent Street, commencing at 10-30 a.m. on Saturday, 17th April, the winner to be the lady champion of Scotland. First prize, medal (value 2 guineas); second, 1 guinea. Full particulars may be had from Miss S. Malcolm, 26, Hermitage Gardens, Edinburgh; or from Dr. Knight, Mount Charles, Portobello.

Glasgow v. Edinburgh.—The annual match between these clubs was played on March 3rd, at Glasgow C.C., with only nine players a-side. Glasgow won. Score:—

GLASGOW C.C.						EDINBURGH C.C.					
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Thoms	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Birch, jun.	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Atkinson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Nisbet	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Forrester	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. T. Watson	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. G. D. Hutton	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>						<hr/>					
5 $\frac{1}{2}$						3 $\frac{1}{2}$					

Stirlingshire v. Glasgow C.C.—The fifth annual match between teams representing Stirlingshire and Glasgow C.C. was played on Saturday afternoon, March 10th, at Glasgow C.C. rooms, and resulted in an overwhelming victory for the city club, which won by 15 games to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$. A few of the stronger county players were unable to be present, but the full number of twenty players took part. Glasgow C.C. had a representative team, though there were several absentees on that side also, of course. Of the previous four matches, Glasgow had won three and Stirlingshire one, so Saturday's match was the fourth victory for Glasgow. Score:—

GLASGOW.						STIRLING COUNTY.					
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Wise, Falkirk	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. L. Lupton, Stirling	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. M. Lupton, Stirling	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Weir, Falkirk	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Mackenzie, Falkirk	...	...	...	...	0

Mr. F. Krasser	1	Mr. H. W. Coster, Stirling... ..	0
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Lindsay, Stirling	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Young	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Jas. Simpson, Falkirk	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. C. Johnson	1	Mr. W. Clark, Falkirk... ..	0
Mr. C. Macdonald	1	Mr. J. Harvey, Stirling	0
Mr. J. Muirhead	1	Mr. R. N. Pattison, Stirling	0
Mr. W. T. Logan	1	Mr. W. Turner, Falkirk	0
Mr. W. M. Bremner	1	Mr. M'Grouther, Falkirk	0
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. Grey Smith, Stirling	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. G. Harris	1	Mr. P. Thomson, Stirling	0
Mr. T. Rutledge	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Millan, Falkirk	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Macdonald	1	Mr. J. C. Gillespie, Falkirk	0
Mr. J. M. Nicol	1	Mr. R. F. Riddell, Stirling	0
Rev. F. G. Garwood	0	Mr. J. C. Gilchrist, Falkirk	1
Mr. T. Lindsay	0	Mr. P. Auchinachie, Falkirk	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
15 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Dundee v. Aberdeen : Inter-Club Match.—Played at Aberdeen, on 3rd March, resulting in a decisive victory for the Dundee Club. Score :—

DUNDEE.		ABERDEEN.	
Mr. D. Spankie	1	Mr. H. Turiff... ..	0
Mr. R. F. Fleming	1	Dr. Scholle	0
Mr. P. Moir	1	Mr. E. E. Stockens	0
Mr. C. Martyn	1	Mr. F. M'Crae	0
Mr. W. G. Cruickshanks	1	Mr. C. F. Ludwig... ..	0
Mr. R. E. Corrie	0	Mr. A. Edward	1
Mr. C. L. Mitchell	1	Mr. J. Cran	0
Mr. F. H. Morrison	1	Mr. W. Halley	0
Mr. C. Lyell	1	Mr. G. Milne	0
Mr. J. Watt	1	Mr. J. B. Clyne	0
Captain Robertson... ..	0	Mr. A. Y. Curr	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
9		2	

Glasgow v. Liverpool.—The annual match between these city clubs will be played at Glasgow C.C., on Saturday, 7th April. The teams are limited to ten or twelve players on each side.

The result of the Junior Scottish Tourney (for the "Spens" Cup) is not yet known, at time of writing.

Other matches reported :—

Glasgow North Western C.C.	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Motherwell	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dunfermline	5	v.	Kelly C.C. (Fife)	4
Ardrossan	8	v.	Dalry C.C. (Ayrshire)	5
Kilmarnock	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	" " " " " " " " " "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Kelly C.C.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Townhill C.C. (Dunfermline)	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queen's Park C.C.	9	v.	Glasgow Bohemians	7

London.—We defer until next month our usual report of the doings of the clubs engaged in the "A" Division contest. By that time we hope to be able to give full tabulated records of the whole of the matches played in the competition, and a further selection of games. In our next issue we also intend to give full scores of the various matches played by the combined teams of University players against the leading Metropolitan clubs ; also report of the annual match between Oxford and Cambridge.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We repeat the positions given last month :—

No. 5, by W. T. Pierce.—White : K at K R 3, R at Q B 6. Black : K at Q Kt sq, R at K R sq, Pawns at K R 5 and K Kt 6. Can Black win?

No. 6, by M. Morgan.—White : K at Q B 6, B at Q 5, Pawns at Q B 4 and Q Kt 5. Black : K at K 4, R at Q 8, Pawn at K R 7. White to play. What result?

These studies have proved too difficult for many of our solvers. Out of nineteen solutions received, only those sent by the following competitors will pass muster:—Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester; Mr. J. S. Pagan, Stirling; Mr. A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; Mr. P. J. Allingham, Reigate; and Mr. T. Robinson, Newark. To each of these competitors we have sent a book prize. We give Mr. Kelly's analysis of No. 5, and Mr. Pagan's solution to No. 6.

No. 5.—A drawn game. Black has a choice of several first moves.

(a) 1..., R—Kt sq. The reply is 2 R—B sq, and Black must return to R sq to protect the Pawn. 2 R—B 2 might also be played, but K × P would lose.

(b) 1..., R—K B sq. White must play R—B 4, preventing R—B 5. 2 K × P would be fatal. P—Kt 7 follows, and after 3 R—B sq, R—B 8; after 3 R—K Kt 6, R—R sq ch.

(c) 1..., R—Q B sq. This is answered by R—Q Kt 6 ch; 2 K—R 2, R—Kt 4.

(d) 1..., R—R 2. The White K must not stir, because the advance of the K R P would then win, and it would also be fatal to move the R to any square on the B file. Suppose R—B 4; 2..., R—Kt 2; 3 R—B sq, R—Q B 2; 4 R—Kt sq ch, R—Kt 2, and the R reaches the fifth rank. The correct play is to move the R to Q 6, K 6, K B 6, or K Kt 6. Black may then try to bring up his K, but it can be prevented from coming to the help of the Pawns and releasing the R. If necessary (say after 2..., K—B sq, R—Q R 6), a series of checks on the Q R file will force the K back to the Queen's side, when the White R can return to his former post.

(e) 1..., K—Kt 2 gives White the option of moving along the rank and getting a variation similar to (d), or moving along the file. He must beware of the pitfalls indicated in previous variations. For instance 2 R—B sq, R—R 3; 3 K—K sq (checking or playing to a square on the Q B file would lose), K—B 2; 4 R—Q R sq. While the White R is on the first rank Black cannot move his R from the R file, and if the K attempt to cross over, White checks on the Q R file. Assuming the K ultimately reaches Q Kt 7, White could play R—K Kt sq.

(f) The following (though not exhaustive) shows the method of winning if Black is allowed to play the R to the fifth rank.

BLACK.		WHITE.			
1 R—R 2		1 R—B 4 ?		5 R—B 8	5 K—Kt 2
2 R—K Kt 2		2 R—B sq		6 R—B 7 ch	6 K—B 3
3 R—Q B 2		3 R—K sq		7 R—K B 7 ch	7 K—K 3
4 R—B 5		4 R—K 7		8 P—R 6 and wins.	

No. 6.—White plays—but loses.

Variation I.

1 B—B 3 or *var. II.*

If 1 P—Kt 6, R×B; 2 P×R, P Queens, and wins after Q×P, by forcing White K in front of P, and so gaining time for approach of K.

1 K—B 5!

2 B—Kt 2

If 2 B×R, P Queens ch, and wins by Q×B and Q—B 7 or Q—Q 4 or K—K 4, according to White's move.

2 K—Kt 6

3 B—K 4

If 3 B—Q 5, Black still wins by R×B.

3 R—Q 5!

4 B—R sq

4 R×P ch

5 K—Q 6

White has here some choice of moves for his K, but no better than text, as a little examination will show.

5 R—B 8

6 B—K 4

6 B—B 6, K—B 5; 7 B—Kt 2, R—K Kt 8; 8 B—B 6, R—Q Kt 8 amounts only to a transposition; but there is also

6 B—R 8, R—Q Kt 8; 7 K—B 5, K—B 5; 8 P—Kt 6, K—Kt 4; 9 B—B 3 (if P—Kt 7, K—K 3); 9... R—B 8 ch; 10 K—Kt 5, K—Q 3, &c.

6 K—B 5

7 B—Kt 2

If 7 B—R 8, R—Q Kt 8, &c.; and if 7 B—Q 5, R—Q sq.

8 B—B 6

7 R—K Kt 8

9 K—B 5!

8 R—Q Kt 8

10 B—B 3

9 K—K 4

11 K—Kt 6

10 R—B 8 ch

12 K—Kt 7

11 K—Q 3

Or 12 K—R 7, P Queens; 13 B×Q, R×B; 14 P—Kt 6, K—B 3; 15 P—Kt 7, R—R 8 ch; 16 K—Kt 8, K—Kt 3! 17 K—B 8, R—B 8 ch; 18 K—Kt 8, R—Q Kt 8!; 19 K—R 8 or B 8, K—B 2 or R 2. (This is a pretty variation, but a simpler line for Black is 12... R—R 8 ch, before Queening the Pawn.)

12 P Queens

.....Or R—Q Kt 8; 13 K—6; P Queens, &c.

13 B×Q

13 R×B

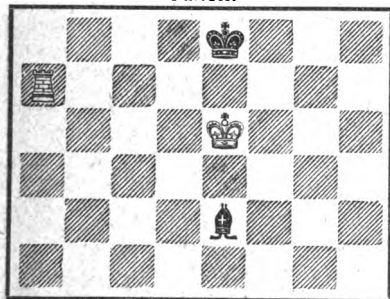
14 P—Kt 6

14 R—Q Kt 8

And wins.

Var. II.—1 B—Kt 2, R—K Kt 8; 2 B—Q 5 (B—B 3 leads to *var. I.* by K—B 5, B—Q 5, R—Q 8, B—Kt 2, K—Kt 6), R—K Kt 5; 3 B—B 2

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

(2 K—B 5?, R—K 5 wins; or 3 P—B 5?, R—Kt 3 ch wins; or 3 P—Kt 6, R×P ch; 4 B×R, P Queens ch, and wins by 5 Q—Kt 2, or 5 Q—B 8, according to White's moves), R×P ch, and wins as in *var. I.*

We give for the next lesson a study of absorbing interest: King and Rook *versus* King and Bishop. For the three best solutions received not later than April 20th, we offer three book prizes.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT ACCEPTED.



CORRESPONDENT (Mr. John Watts, of the Dover Chess Club) asks our opinion upon the following variation of the Queen's Gambit Accepted:—1 P—Q 4, 1 P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, 2 P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3 or P—K 3, 3 P—Q Kt 4.

This is, of course, a very natural move, being an endeavour to retain the Gambit Pawn, which, if successful, without White obtaining a superiority of position more than compensating, would bid fair to deal a knock-down blow to the Queen's Gambit. Even if Black should be able to occupy White's attention in an attempt to recover the Pawn long enough for Black to develop his Pawns and obtain an even game, the line of defence indicated would be valuable.

As a help to Black, we may at once discard the move 3 P—K 3 for White, since, in reply to it, Black has such a strong alternative in 3... P—K 4 that, since its introduction by Mr. Blackburne some forty years ago, the move 3 Kt—K B 3 has been pretty generally adopted as best for White. But even with this limitation, which, owing to White's attack on the Q B P being delayed one move, should increase Black's chances in the variation, it must be considered unsatisfactory, and unproductive of either of the objects which its adoption apparently has in view. In other words, we do not believe Black can retain the Pawn, and therefore the advance of his Queen side Pawns can serve no useful purpose; but, on the contrary, lose much valuable time. The fact is, the variation is one which is supposed to be known by everybody, and has been given up years ago as bad; but the methods of its repulse are in reality forgotten.

Let us, then, for a moment examine the variation.

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

Now Black must elect between an attempt to save the Pawn and an effort at development. Let us first take the suggestion of our correspondent:—

6 B×P

5 P—Q R 4

And White has recovered his Pawn, has two pieces well placed, and obtained a strong centre. Black, on the contrary, has wasted his time in placing two Pawns where they are a weakness, and, with his position full of holes, his pieces undeveloped, and his Queen's side compromised and utterly impotent as regards further attack, must be said to have much the worst of the game.

Again 5 B—R 3
6 Q—Q 4
6 Q Kt—Q 2

If 6..., P—B 6; 7 P×P, P×P; 8 Kt—K 4, B×B; 9 K×B, with the greatly superior position.

7 P—K 4	7 Q—Kt 2
8 Q—B 2	8 P—Kt 6
9 Q—B 3	9 P—K 3
10 B×P	10 B—Kt 5
11 Q×P	11 B×B
12 Q×B	12 Q×P ch
13 K—B sq	13 Q—Kt 2
14 Kt—Kt 3, and White has far the better game.	

MATCH: MARSHALL v. FOX.

We take the notes to the five following games from the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*. The scores appeared originally in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*. The match was one of winner of five games.

GAME No. 2,699.

First game, played February 1st, 1906.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. A. W. FOX.	Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.	7 P—Q 4	7 P×P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	8 Kt×P	8 Kt×Kt
2 Q Kt—B 3	2 K Kt—B 3	9 P×Kt	9 B—Q 4
3 P—K Kt 3	3 P—Q 4	10 Q—K 2 ch	10 B—K 2
4 P×P	4 Kt×P	11 B×B	11 Q×B
5 B—Kt 2		12 B—R 3?	

In the first game of the match *Mieses v. Napier* (Hastings, March, 1905), the former played here 5 K Kt—K 2 at once, the continuation being—5..., Kt×Kt; 6 Kt×Kt, Kt—B 3; 7 B—Kt 2, B—K 3; 8 P—Q 3, Q—Q 2; 9 Castles, Castles (Q R); 10 B—K 3, &c.—a less aggressive, but perhaps safer, process than that of the text.

5 B—K 3
6 K Kt—K 2 6 P—K R 4

.....Thoroughly Marshall-esque in its promptitude of attack-seeking, but here pretty surely justified theoretically, considering White's King's side fianchetto and Black's own fairly obvious intent of Castling (Q R).

A strange miscalculation -- or, perhaps, lack of calculation—in as fine a player as Mr. Fox; though it must be admitted that Black's elegant riposte by no means lies on the surface. Clearly, 12 Castles is White's only sound move at this juncture, with 13 R—K as a likely continuation, yielding him the superior game.

12 Castles
13 Q×B 13 Kt—B 3!

.....The coup juste, at least forcing the win of the double exchange and, of course, the game.

14 Kt×Kt	14 Q×R ch
15 K—Q 2	15 Q R—Q sq ch
16 Kt—Q 4	16 Q×R
17 Resigns	

GAME No. 2,700.

Second game, played February 4th, 1906.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. Mr. A. W. FOX.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 4

.....A defence occasionally adopted in serious play between masters (*e.g.*, in Burn v. Marshall, drawn at the Ostend Congress; and in Bernstein v. Janowski, lost by the defence, at the Barmen Tourney, both last year), but whether Black's Pawn sacrifice yields an equivalent is still a moot point. Perhaps, if the Black P is to go to K 4, it may be questioned whether it is not best so played after accepting the gambit (2...., P×P; 3 Q Kt—B 3, P—K 4, etc.), as handed down from the old-time match, played in 1835, between Labourdonnais and Mac-Donnell.

- 3 P×K P 3 B—Kt 5 ch

.....In the first example of the defence above mentioned, the continuation here was: 3...., P—Q 5; 4 K Kt—B 3, Q Kt—B 3; 5 P—K Kt 3, B—K Kt 5; 6 B—Kt 2, K Kt—K 2; 7 Castles, Kt—K Kt 3; 8 Q Kt—Q 2, Q—K 2, etc. In the latter, after 3...., P—Q 5; 4 K Kt—B 3, Q Kt—B 3, occurred 5 Q Kt—Q 2, P—K B 3! (a noteworthy novelty of Janowski's invention): 6 P×P, Q×P; 7 Q Kt—Kt 3, B—K Kt 5!; 8 P—Q R 3 (not 8 Kt×P, because of 8...., Castles Q R! etc.), P—K R 3; 9 P—K Kt 3, Castles (Q R); 10 B—Kt 2, P—Q 6!, etc., with a good attack. Either variation seems to yield Black better results than the line of play introduced by the text-move. Cf. White's 8th move, post, up to which the present variation seems to lead naturally, if not by force.

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

An excellent coup, at once resolving the position into simplicity and leaving White at this early stage with the better position and a clear Pawn move.

- 8 P×P
9 Q×Q ch 9 K×Q
10 Kt×B P 10 P×P ch
11 K×P 11 Q Kt—B 3
12 B—Q 3 12 K—B 2
13 P—K R 3 13 P—Q Kt 3
14 Kt—Q R 4 14 B—K 3
15 K R—Q sq 15 Q R—Q sq
16 Kt—B 3 16 K—Kt sq

.....Naturally, not 16...., K—Kt 2, instead, since after 17 P—Q Kt 3, preparatorily, White's strong B—K 4 would be even stronger.

- 17 P—Q Kt 3 17 P—K R 3
18 B—K 4! 18 R×R

.....Bad, if only because losing command of the open Q's file—though rather reconditely so, it must be admitted. But he appears to have no satisfactory move.

- 19 R×R 19 R—Q sq?
20 R—Q 6!

Finely played and involving decisive potentialities evidently not forecast by Black.

20 R×R

.....Fatal at once, as losing a clear piece, and of course, the game, off-hand. His only chance to prolong matters seems to lie in surrendering the two Kts for the R by 20...., K—B sq, but it were a useless prolongation, for after 21 R×Kt ch, Kt×R; 22 B×Kt, if 22...., R—K 6; 23 Kt—Q Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 24 K—K 2!, R—Q sq; 25 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B 2; 26 B—Q 5 (not 26 B—Q Kt 7, because of 26...., R×Kt!), with a rapidly winning game.

- 21 P×R 21 K—B sq
22 P×Kt

And Black resigns.

GAME No. 2,701.

Third game, played February 6th, 1906.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
Mr. A. W. FOX.

BLACK.
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

- 1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 P—Q 3

- 1 P—K 4
2 Q Kt—B 3
3 P—B 4

The continuation mostly in favour to-day among master players, we believe, since the apparent failure of 4 Q Kt—B 3, K Kt—B 3; 5 P—Q 3 !, etc., given vogue by Pillsbury against Dr. Tarrasch, at the Monte Carlo Tourney of 1903. Of course, the old-time 4 Q—K 2, P×P; 5 B×Kt, Q P×B; 6 Q×P, B—Q 3; 7 Kt×P, Kt—B 3; 8 Q—K 2 is still a valid continuation for the first player, since after 8..., Castles, White replies, not 9 Q—B 4 ch, as advised by the *Handbuch* and some other authorities, but 9 P—Q 4 !, with manifestly the superior game.

- 5 Castles
6 Kt—B 3

- 4 Kt—B 3
5 B—B 4
6 Castles

.....Marshall's predilection for this defence and his skill in its conduct are well known; but if, as seems fairly certain, the present *partie* may be taken as a test of this continuation, he will have to revert, to the old-time 6..., P—Q 3, followed if 7 B—K Kt 5, by 7..., P—K R 3, etc.

- 7 B—B 4 ch
8 Kt—K Kt 5

A finely conceived plot, which, with the elegant sacrificial coup involved, should have scored the *partie* for White.

- 9 Kt—Q 5
10 P×Kt

- 8 Q—K 2
9 Kt×Kt
10 P—Q Kt 4

.....His only move seemingly. If, instead, 10..., Kt—Q R 4, White would still continue with 11 Kt×K R P !, followed, if, e.g., 11..., R—K sq, by 12 Q—R 5, etc.

- 11 Kt×P
12 Kt×R

- 11 P×B
12 Q×Kt

- 13 P×Kt
14 B—K 3

- 13 Q P×P

Having attained at this point a clearly winning game, which, apparently could be clinched here by 14 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 15 P×P, followed speedily by P—Q Kt 3, B—Kt 2, etc., White curiously relaxes from this on and—with all due credit to Marshall for his splendidly tenacious and successful struggle for the draw—may be said to simply let victory slip through his fingers.

- 15 B×B
16 P×P
17 R—K sq
18 Q—K 2
19 P—Q B 3

- 14 B—K 3
15 Q×B
16 Q×Q B P
17 P—K 5
18 Q—Kt 5

19 P—Q Kt 3 would at least save valuable time. Cf. his 21st and 22nd moves.

- 20 Q R—Q sq
21 P—Q B 4
22 P—Q Kt 3
23 Q—K 3
24 Q—Kt 3
25 Q×B P
26 R—Q 7

- 19 Q—K 2
20 Q—Kt 4
21 R—K B sq
22 B—B 2
23 Q—Kt 3
24 Q—B 3
25 B—R 4

Why not 26 Q—Q 6 ! at once, instead? Thereafter, 26..., Q—B 2 (forced); 27 R—Q 2, R—Q B sq; 28 Q—Q 7, Q×Q; 29 R×Q, and White should win easily. The rest of the game, as far as concerns White's play, might almost be summed up in one phrase, 'the inertia of over-confidence.'

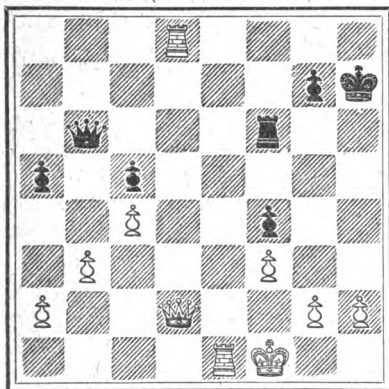
- 27 K—B sq
28 Q—Q 6
29 Q—Q 4
30 R—Q 8 ch
31 Q×K P ch
32 Q—Q 4
33 Q—Q 2
34 P—B 3

- 26 Q—B 6
27 P—B 5
28 R—B 3
29 Q—R 4
30 K—R 2
31 B—Kt 3
32 P—B 4
33 Q—Kt 3
34 P—Q R 4

Position after Black's 34th move :—

P—Q R 4.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MR. FOX).

35 R—K 7

For example : There was plainly no time for this weak move. Why not, instead, simply 35 R—Q R 8!, winning the adverse Q R P off hand and avoiding all the end-game complications that ensue? For, after 35..., Q—Kt 5 in reply, White has the option either of 36 Q×Q at once, or, perhaps even stronger, 36 Q—Q 8!, etc.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 36 R(Q 8)—Q 7 | 35 P—R 5 |
| 37 Q—K B 2 | 36 P×P |
| 38 R×B | 37 B—Q 6 ch |
| 39 Q—R 4 ch | 38 P—Kt 7 |
| 40 R—K 8 ch | 39 K—Kt sq |
| 41 Q—R 5 ch | 40 K—B 2 |
| 42 Q—R 7 ch | 41 P—Kt 3 |
| 43 Q—Q 7 ch | 42 K×R |
| 44 Q—Q 8 ch | 43 K—B sq |
| | 44 Q×Q |

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 45 R×Q ch | 45 K—K 2 |
| 46 R—Q Kt 8 | 46 R—R 3 |
| 47 R×P | 47 R—R 5 |
| 48 R—Q B 2 | 48 K—K 3 |
| 49 K—K 2 | 49 K—K 4 |
| 50 K—Q 2 | 50 K—Q 5 |
| 51 P—Kt 3 | 51 P—Kt 4 |
| 52 P×P | 52 P×P |
| 53 P—R 4 | 53 R—R 3 |
| 54 K—B sq | 54 R—R 3 |
| 55 K—Kt 2 | 55 R×P |
| 56 P—R 4 | 56 R—R 6 |
| 57 R—B 3 | 57 R—R 7 ch |
| 58 K—Kt 3 | 58 R—R 8 |
| 59 R—B 2 | 59 R—Q Kt 8 ch |
| 60 K—R 3 | 60 K—Q 6 |
| 61 R—Q Kt 2 | 61 R—K R 8 |
| 62 K—Kt 3 | 62 K—K 6 |
| 63 P—R 5 | 63 K×P |
| 64 K—R 4 | 64 K—K 6 |
| 65 R—Q R 2 | 65 P—B 6 |
| 66 K—Kt 5 | 66 P—B 7 |
| 67 R×P | 67 K×R |
| 68 K×P | 68 K—K 6 |
| 69 P—R 6 | 69 R—R 3 |
| 70 K—Kt 5 | 70 K—Q 5 |
| 71 P—R 7 | 71 R—R sq |
| 72 P—B 5 | 72 K—Q 4 |
| 73 K—Kt 6 | 73 R—R sq |
| 74 K—Kt 7 | 74 R×P ch |
| 75 K×R | 75 K×P |

Drawn game.

Surely so accomplished a player as Mr. Fox cannot be imagined to need any lessons in the recondite art of winning a won game, and yet—Mr. Marshall quite as surely deserves all compliment for so courageously achieved a remise.

GAME No. 2,702.

Fourth game, played February 8th, 1906.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------|-------|
| Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. | Mr. A. W. FOX. | 5 P×P | 5 P×P |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 6 P—K 3 | |
| 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 | | |

Best. Naturally, not 6 Kt×P, instead, because of Black's winning reply, 6... Kt×Kt!, and after 7 B×Q, B—Q Kt 5 ch, etc.—a trap variation frequently pointed out.

6 B—K 2

.....The debut so far has followed the course of the deciding *partis* between the same players in the recent Manhattan Chess Club Tournament. There, however, Mr. Fox, adopting Dr. Tarrasch's idea, at this juncture continued—preferably, we think—with 6...., P—Q B 3; 7 B—Q 3, B—Q 3; 8 Q—B 2, Q—Q R 4!, etc., with a good game.

7 Q—B 2 7 Castles
8 B—Q 3 8 P—B 4

.....8...., P—Q B 3, instead, suggests itself as introducing a sounder even if somewhat slower course of play.

9 K Kt—K 2 9 P—B 5
10 B—B 5 10 Kt—Kt 3

.....Here, too, 10...., P—K Kt 3 seems a timely preventive. If, in reply, 11 B—K R 3 (he cannot, seemingly, afford 11 B—R 6, P×B; 12 B×R, B×B; 13 Q×P, B—Kt 2, etc.), then 11...., Kt—Kt 3, with, unless we err, much better effect than as in the text.

11 B×Kt 11 Q B×B
12 Q×B 12 B×B
13 P—K R 4

Alike promptly aggressive and perfectly sound, as Black clearly dare not capture the tendered P, because after 13... B×K R P; 14 P—K Kt 3, P—K Kt 3; 15 Q—R 3!, and at best Black must submit to the loss of his B.

14 P—K Kt 4 13 Q—K 2

But neither can White now venture to win the adverse Q P here by 14 Kt×P, for then 14...., Kt×Kt; 15 Q×Kt, Q—Kt 5 ch; 16 K—B sq, Q×Kt P!; 17 R—Q B sq, P—Q Kt 4!, etc., with a powerful game.

15 Q—B 3 14 P—Kt 3
16 P—R 5 15 K R—Q sq
17 Castles Q R 16 R—Q 2
18 P—Q R 3 17 Q R—Q sq
 18 Kt—R sq

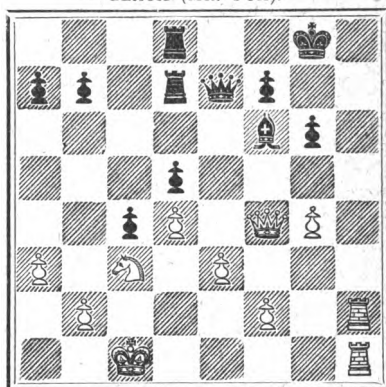
.....The sequel seems to show that there was no time for these Kt manœuvres, pending which White acquires a most menacing formation on

the King's wing. Perhaps 18...., B—Kt 2, at once, was in order—always with an eye to the possibility of White's playing his Q to K B 4, threatening R—R 7, R×B, and (on K×R) Q—R 6 ch, etc.

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

Position after White's 23rd move :—
Q×Kt.

BLACK (MR. FOX).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

23 Q—Q 3?

.....A fatal miscalculation—or oversight?—apparently costing not merely the Pawn but—the general position and the passed Pawn accruing to White considered—actually the game. 23...., B—Kt 2, and then, if 24 R—R 7, Q—B 3!, etc., seems imperative.

24 Kt×P!

White is prompt to seize the winning advantage through this pretty coup, and from hence onwards may be said to be “playing on velvet.”

25 Kt×Q 24 Q×Q
26 Kt—K 2 25 P—Q Kt 4
27 Kt—B 3 26 P—R 4
28 Kt—K 4 27 P—Kt 5
29 P—Kt 5 28 B—Kt 2
 29 R—B 2

30 P—R 4
31 P—Q 5 !

Merely a temporary sacrifice, of course, but, withal, finely calculated play, speedily and forcedly reducing the ending to the simplicity of R v. R and P move; and of course, too, with a foregone conclusion.

The rest of the game requires no comment; except, perhaps, that at and following White's 38th and 55th moves respectively, the manner in which the White K finesses for position is well worth the examination of the student.

32 Kt—B 6 ch
33 P x B
34 R x R
35 R x P
36 R x P
37 R—Q B 5
38 K—B 2 !

31 R x P
32 B x Kt
33 R—R 4
34 P x R
35 R x P
36 R x P
37 R—B 8 ch
38 R—B 7 ch

39 K—Kt sq
40 K—R 2
41 P—R 5
42 P—R 6
43 K—R 3
44 K—Kt 4
45 R x P
46 K—R 5
47 R—B 3
48 R x P
49 K—Kt 4
50 K—R 3
51 R—B 3
52 P—Kt 4
53 K—Kt 3
54 P—Kt 5
55 K—Kt 4
56 K—R 5
57 K—Kt 6
58 K—R 6
59 K—Kt 7

39 R—B 8 ch
40 R—B 8
41 K—B sq
42 P—Kt 6 ch
43 R—R 8 ch
44 R x P
45 R—Q Kt 3 ch
46 R—Q 3
47 R—Q 7
48 R—K 7
49 K—K 2
50 K—Q 3
51 R—K 8
52 R—R 8 ch
53 P—B 4
54 R—R sq
55 R—Q Kt sq
56 R—R sq ch
57 R—Kt sq ch
58 R—R sq ch

And Black resigns.

GAME No. 2,703.

Fifth game of the match, played February 11th, 1906.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. A. W. FOX. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

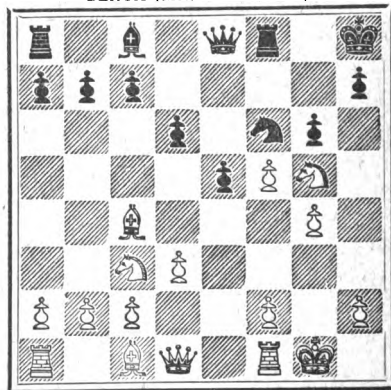
1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5 3 P—B 4
... With characteristic pertinacity sticking to his favourite defence in the Spanish game, despite the unfavourable course of the debut in the third game of the match.
4 P—Q 3 4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles 5 B—B 4
6 Kt—B 3 6 Castles
7 B—B 4 ch 7 K—R sq
8 Kt—K Kt 5 8 Q—K sq

..... In the third game of the match, Marshall played here 8..., Q—K 2 instead. The text-move is intended to prevent White's powerful coup, Q—R 5, in sundry variations.
9 P x P 9 P—Q 3
10 P—K Kt 4 10 P—K Kt 3

Position after Black's 10th move :—

P—K Kt 3

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MR. FOX).

11 K Kt—K 4

But this proves to be very inferior for White, largely because drawing the adverse Queen to her dominant position at K Kt 3. Unless we err, his proper and far stronger continuation here lay in 11. Kt—K 6!, whereafter seems to follow 11...., B×Kt; 12 P×B, Kt—Q 5 (better, apparently, than 12...., Kt—Q sq); 13 B—K R 6!, R—K Kt sq; 14 P—Kt 5, Kt—R 4; 15 P—K 7, Q×P; 16 B×R, R×B; 17 Kt—K 4, and then, duly, P—Q B 3, Q—Kt 4, etc., with the exchange ahead and a safe game.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| | 11 P×P |
| 12 Kt×B | 12 P×Kt |
| 13 P—Kt 5 | 13 Q—Kt 3 |
| 14 K—R sq | 14 Kt—K R 4 |
| 15 R—K Kt sq | 15 Kt—Q 5 |
| 16 B—Q 5 | 16 P—B 3 |
| 17 B—Kt 2 | 17 B—K 3 |
| 18 Kt—K 2 | 18 Q R—K sq |

.....The freedom of Black's game and the constriction of White's are manifest at a glance; to say nothing of the deadly menace in the coming advance of the Black K B P.

19 Kt×Kt

Why not 19 Kt—K Kt 3 instead? It is not a panacea for all his woes, but the text-move actually facilitates Black's onset.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 19 B P×Kt |
| 20 Q—K sq | 20 B—Q 4 |
| 21 B×B | 21 P×B |
| 22 Q—R 5 | 22 Q—Q B 3 |
| 23 Q—Q 2 | 23 P—B 5 |

.....Well conceived; it at once throws White thoroughly on the defensive, and forces him to practically fatal loss of both time and position.

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 24 P—K B 3 | 24 R—B 4 |
| 25 R—Kt 4 | 25 R(Qsq)—Q Bsq |
| 26 R—Kt 2 | 26 Q—K Kt 3 |
| 27 P—Kt 3 | |

Vainly endeavouring to free his game; but he has no satisfactory line of play.

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

.....An elegant sacrificial finish, quite in Marshall's best style; as, indeed, has been the conduct of substantially the entire game.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 31 P×Kt | 31 P×P |
| 32 Q—Kt 2 | 32 Q—R 3 ch |
| 33 K—Kt sq | 33 Q—K 6 ch |
| 34 K—B sq | 34 R—K B sq |

And White resigns.

GAME No. 2,704.

Played in the current correspondence match Northern v. Southern Unions.

Centre Gambit.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W. M. BROOKE	Mr. W. G. NORTH
(<i>Tunbridge Wells</i>).	(<i>Hull</i>).

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

The form of the gambit recommended by Marshall; see *B.C.M.* xxv., 97.

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

.....Leaving the book, which gives 6...., P—Q 3; 7 P—Q R 3, P—Q R 4; 8 Q—K 2, Castles; 9 Castles, B—Q 2; and concludes that "Black holds the Pawn, while White has good playable game."

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 7 P—K 5 | 7 Kt—K 5? |
| 8 Q—K 2? | 8 Kt×Kt |
| 9 B×Kt | 9 B—K Kt 5 |
| 10 Castles | 10 Q—Q 2 |

.....If he does not mean to play... B—K B 4 when the B is challenged, the Q should go to K 2.

D 2a

- 11 P—K R 3 11 B × Kt
 12 R × B 12 Castles
 13 P—R 3 13 P—Q R 3

.....The cause of much subsequent trouble; ... B—K 2 to support a King's-side advance would be better. The weakness of Black's dispositions hereabouts is that they do not contemplate any future for the Rooks—which get none!

- 14 P—Q Kt 4 14 B—R 2
 15 K—R sq 15 Kt—Kt sq

.....Kt—K 2 was the fighting move here.

- 16 P—B 4 16 P × P *c.p.*
 17 Q B × P 17 P—Q 5
 18 B—Kt 2 18 Q R—K sq?
 19 Q—Q B 2 19 P—K Kt 3
 20 P—Q R 4 20 Kt—B 3
 21 B—R 3 21 Kt—K 2
 22 P—Q Kt 5 22 P—Q R 4
 23 B—K 4 23 R—Q sq

.....K—Kt sq would prepare for ..., Kt—Q 4.

- 24 P—Kt 6! 24 B × P
 25 R—Q Kt 3 25 Kt—B 3
 26 R (R sq)—Q Kt sq

26 K—Kt sq
P—Q 6; 27 R × P, Kt—Q 5 would afford no relief, as White plays 28 Q—B 4, threatening R × B, or B—Q 6.

27 R × B

Well judged, and the complement of his 24th. 27 B—Q 6, P × B; 28 R × B, P—Q 4 would be inferior for White.

- 27 P × R
 28 B—Q 6 ch 28 K—R sq

.....If 28..., K—R 2, White still plays 29 R × P, with mate in two if the Rook be taken.

- 29 R × P 29 R—Q B sq
 30 Q—B 5

Threatening 31 Q × R P ch, followed by 32 R—R 6, whether the Q be taken or not. The rest is forced. A vigorously played game on White's part.

- 30 Kt—R 2
 31 Q × R P 31 R—Q B 3
 32 B × R 32 P × B
 33 Q—Kt 4 33 Q—B sq
 34 R—Kt 8 ch 34 Q × R
 35 B × Q 35 R × B
 36 Q × Q P 36 Resigns

GAME No. 2,705.

We are indebted to the loser for the following interesting game, which was played in the correspondence match Devon v. Sussex.

Queen's Fianchetto.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. E. W. MORRIS Mr. H. M. PRIDEAUX
 (Sussex). (Devon).

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

There is much to be said for Steinitz's continuation, 3 P—K B 3. Black now makes a very courageous venture for a correspondence game.

- 3 P—K B 4
 4 P × P 4 B × P
 5 Q—R 5 ch 5 P—Kt 3

- 6 P × P 6 B—K Kt 2
 7 P × P dis ch 7 K—B sq
 8 P × Kt (Q) ch 8 K × Q
 9 Q—Kt 4 9 B × R
 10 P—K R 4

Given by the *Handbuch*, which also mentions 10 Kt—Q B 3 and 10 Kt—K 2, as leading to rapid development. The late Rev. W. Wayte preferred 10 P—K B 3. We should consider either of these alternatives at least as good as the text move, as the capture of White's K R P would only add to the force of his already strong attack.

10 B—Q 4?

11 B—K Kt 5

P—K R 5 compels the Black King to move again, after which 12 Kt—Q B 3 gains a move in development, for Black cannot then play 12..., B—K 3 on account of 13 Q—B 3 ch.

11 Kt—B 3

12 P—Q B 3

Kt—K 2 is superior; he should reserve Q B 3 for the Q Kt.

12 B—K 3

13 Q—Kt 3

13 Kt—R 4

.....Black's choice of moves is restricted to an embarrassing extent, and this one serves chiefly to mark time; it could, however, have been followed by ..., P—B 4, or ..., Kt—B 5.

14 Kt—K R 3

14 Q—K sq

15 Kt—Q 2

15 Q—R 4?

16 B—K 2

This reduces the pressure on Black's position, and the more energetic 16 Kt—K B 4 was preferable; e.g., 16 Kt—K B 4, Q—Kt 5 (best); 17 Kt—Kt 6, Q×Q (best; if .., R—R 4 at once, 18 Kt—K 4!); 18 P×Q, R—R 4; 19 Kt×P ch, K—B sq; 20 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—K sq or Kt sq; 21 Castles, and White's game is worth much more than the lost exchange.

17 Kt—K B 4

18 B—B 3

19 Castles

20 P—Q 5

21 P×P e.p.

22 B—K 4

16 Q—B 2

17 B—B 4

18 R—K sq

19 P—B 3

20 P—K 4

21 P×P

Reflecting upon his 16th move! 22 Kt—K 4 appears to yield nothing owing to the pressure Black can set up by 22..., P—K 4; 23..., Q×P; and 24..., Kt—B 5.

22 P—K 4

23 B×B

23 P×Kt

.....If 23..., Q×B, it is difficult to discover how White can set up a successful attack. The text move was played for the rather thin trap involved in 24 Q×P, R—K B sq; but its practical effect is to reduce Black to the role of a looker-on whilst White brings up his remaining forces.

24 Q—Kt 4!

24 Q×P

25 B—B 6

25 Q—B 2

26 Kt—K 4

26 Kt—Kt 6 ch

27 K—Kt sq

27 Kt—B 4

28 Kt—Q 6

28 Q×B

29 Kt×R

29 Q—K 4

30 R—Kt sq

30 Resigns

GAME No. 2,706.

Played on the 15th February, in the match Metropolitan v. Insurance, in the "A" Division of the League.

Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit.

WHITE.

Mr. A. I. PRICHARD
(Metropolitan).

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 B—Kt 5

4 P×P

5 B×Kt

BLACK.

Mr. L. DAVIS
(Insurance).

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 P—B 4

4 P—K 5

5 Kt P×B

6 Kt—K 5

7 P—Q 4

8 P—Q B 3

9 Castles

6 Kt—B 3

7 B—K 2

8 R—Q Kt sq

Since Black cannot now Castle on the Queen's side, we should have felt disposed to play 9... P—K Kt 4, and make the most of White's extra Pawn in a studied attack on the King's quarter.

9 Castles

10 P—Q Kt 4

.....Q P×B is surely better, since it enables Black at once to recover his Pawn, and that advantageously. This branch of the Counter Gambit is analysed in the *B.C.M.*, vol. xxiv., p. 261 (July, 1904).

Mr. Prichard considers that this move compromised his game, and

that his 12th was waste of time. What a pity not to have developed the Queen's pieces instead!

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

.....Black's 10th move rendered the check by White's Queen useless, freed Black's Q P, and gave his Queen an important outlet to K—Kt 3.

- 13 Kt—Kt 4 13 B × P
14 Kt × Kt 14 B × Kt
15 P × P 15 B × K P
16 R—K sq

Precious time wasted. Queen's pieces still skulking at home in most reprehensible fashion.

- 16 Q—Kt 3
17 Q—Kt 2

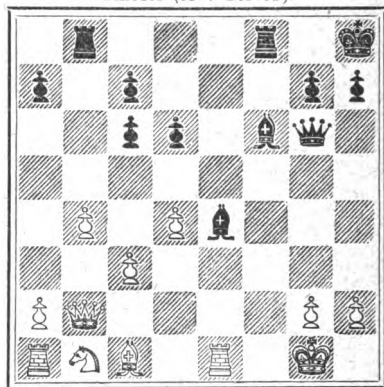
Black could now win the Pawn and Queen's Knight, and therefore the game, by 17... R × P; but the move adopted by Mr. Davis is more decisive. A glance at the diagram reveals the cause of White's crushing defeat. He has given Black the odds of a Rook and Knight. For these pieces might as well be off the board, seeing that they do not exert the remotest influence on the subsequent play. If we kept a parrot we would teach that oracular bird one pregnant sentence, "Bring out your pieces," and hang his cage over the chess table. White should,

at all costs and hazards, have got out his Queen's Knight and Bishop. As a lesson to others, Mr. Prichard magnanimously sends the game for publication.

Position after White's 17th move:—

Q—Kt 2.

BLACK (MR. DAVIS).



WHITE (MR. PRICHARD).

- 17 B—R 5
18 R—B sq 18 R × R ch
19 K × R 19 R—K B sq ch
20 K—Kt sq 20 B—B 7 ch
21 Q × B 21 R × Q
22 K × R 22 Q × P ch

And mates in four moves.

GAME No. 2,707.

Played January 15th, in the London League "A" Division match, Athenæum v. Metropolitan.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM

WHITE. Mr. J. R. BAKER (<i>Athenæum</i>).	BLACK. Mr. W. P. MACBEAN (<i>Metropolitan</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 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 5	5 K Kt—Q 2
6 P—K R 4	

An attempt at the cost of a Pawn to force an attack at all hazards.

- 6 B × B
7 Q × P
8 Kt—R 3 8 Q—Q sq

.....Q—K 2 seems better, as Black might then endeavour to Castle on the Q side.

- 9 Q—Kt 4 9 P—K Kt 3
10 Kt—K Kt 5 10 Kt—B sq

11 Q—B 4

11 Q—K 2

18 B × Kt

18 Q × B

12 B—Q 3

12 Q Kt—Q 2

19 Q—B 6 ch

.....B—Q 2 first would have saved him a world of trouble.

This settles matters, as Black is the exchange and a Pawn behind, with the greatly inferior position.

13 Kt—Kt 5

13 Kt—Kt 3

20 Kt—B 7 ch

19 Q—K 2

14 Kt × Q B P ch

A clever conception, which leads to the gain of the exchange.

21 Kt × R

20 K—Q 2

15 B—Kt 5 ch

14 Q × Kt

22 Q × Q

21 K—Q sq

15 Q Kt—Q 2

23 R—Q 3

22 K × Q

16 Q × P ch

16 K—Q sq

24 R—Q B 3

23 B—Q 2

17 Castles (Q R)

If Q—Kt 7, Black would get considerable chances by Q—R 4 ch, etc.

25 R—R 4

24 B—K sq

17 P—Q R 3

26 R—K B 4

25 P—K R 4

.....It would have been better to make a counter demonstration by Q—R 4. If then 18 B × Kt, B × B; 19 Q—B 6 ch, K—B 2; 20 Q × R, R—B sq, and Black certainly stands better than in the actual game.

27 R—K Kt 3

26 Kt—Q 2

28 R—B 6

27 Kt—B sq

29 Kt × P ch

28 R—B sq

30 R × Kt

29 Kt × Kt

31 R × B

30 B × R

32 R—R 6

31 K—B 2

33 P—K Kt 3

32 R—K Kt sq

34 P—Q B 3

33 R—Kt 5

35 R × R P and wins.

34 R—K 5

GAME No. 2,708.

Played in the London League "A" Division match, Athenæum v. North London.

Evans Gambit.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

9 P × P *en pas*.

WHITE.

Mr. F. P. CARR
(*Athenæum*).

BLACK.

Mr. J. P. SAVAGE
(*North London*).

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 B—R 4

6 Castles

6 Kt—K B 3

7 P—Q 4

7 P × P

.....To this move almost the whole of Black's subsequent difficulties may be attributed. Castles, instead, might have led to an attack greatly in vogue a few years ago, being brought prominently into notice by Mr. Richardson, of New York, viz.: 8 Kt × K P, Kt × Kt; 9 P × Kt, Kt × P; 10 Q—Q 5, B × P; 11 Kt × B, Kt × Kt; 12 Q—K B 3, P—Q 4, etc.

8 P—K 5

8 P—Q 4

Better than 9 P × Kt, since the Black B at R 4 is defended, and the resulting position, which would be similar to that arrived at in the Max Lange, would be more in Black's favour.

9 P × P

10 R—K sq ch

10 K—B sq

.....If Kt—K 2, 11 B—K Kt 5.

11 B—R 3

We prefer Kt × P at once, as in reply to the text move Black might well have pinned the Kt.

11 K—Kt sq

12 Kt × Q P

12 Kt—K 4

.....Here again B—K Kt 5 would have gained time, since if in reply P—B 3, Black might continue Kt × Kt !

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

.....Of course if 17..., Kt × B; 18 Q × Kt, and mates if the Q be taken.

- 18 B × P ch

The exposed position of the Black K seems to warrant this sacrifice, for which, however, there was no necessity but for White's setting the trap mentioned in our previous note, into which he could hardly have expected his opponent to fall.

- 19 Q × Kt P 18 K × B
 19 Q—Kt sq

.....The position is difficult. Black dare not play R—K sq, on account of 20 R × R, Kt × R; 21 Q—Kt 3 ch, forcing mate.

- 20 Q—B 6 20 R—Q sq
 21 P—B 5 21 B × P ch
 22 K—R sq 22 Kt—B 5
 23 Q R—Kt sq 23 Q—B sq
 24 R—Kt 7 ch 24 K—Kt sq
 25 R × P ch

A perfectly sound sacrifice, which leaves Black helpless.

- 25 K × R
 26 R—K 7 ch 26 K—Kt sq
 27 Q × Kt 27 Kt—R 4

White mates in two.

Played in the recent International Tournament at Stockholm. We take the score and notes from *The Field*.

GAME No. 2,709.

Two Knights' Defence.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Herr PETERSSON. Herr SCHLECHTER.

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

Impeding the development of the Q Kt in order to establish a centre troublesome to maintain. Having resolved upon the Giuoco Piano continuation, Kt—B 3 might as well be played.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 8 Q Kt—Q 2 | 7 Castles |
| 9 P—Q 4 | 8 Kt—K 2 |

B—Kt 3 should be played here, and if 9..., B—K 3, then 10..., B—B 2, &c.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 10 P × P | 9 P × P |
| | 10 Kt × P |

.....The end of the centre, White remaining with an isolated Pawn.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 11 Kt × Kt | 11 P—Q 4 |
| 12 Q Kt—Kt 5 | |

This brings the Kt eventually into a bad position. Better would have been 12..., K Kt—Q 2, P × B; 13..., Kt × P, and if 13..., P—K B 4, then 14 Kt × B, R P × Kt; 15 B—B 4, &c.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 13 Q—B 2 | 12 P × B |
| 14 Q × P | 13 B—K B 4 |
| 15 Kt—R 3 | 14 P—K R 3 |
| | 15 B—K 5 |

.....Schlechter's position play in this game is noteworthy, his object being to force White to keep his isolated Pawn till he is quite ready to attend to it.

- 16 Kt—K 5

A most uncomfortable position. It would require a greater genius than the conductor of the White forces to escape unscathed with the Black forces in

Schlechter's hands. The alternative, in the circumstances, would be 16 K—R sq, followed by Kt (R 3)—Kt sq.

16 Kt—Q 4

17 Q—K 2

The least unfavourable move seems to be 17 B—Q 2, followed by B—B 3.

17 Q—R 5

18 Q—Kt 4

If 18 P—B 3, then 18..., B—K B 4, and the Q P must fall.

18 Q × Q

19 Kt × Q

19 P—K B 4

20 Kt—K 5

20 P—B 5

21 B—Q 2

21 B × Q P

22 Q R—K sq

22 B—R 2

23 R—K 2

23 P—K Kt 4

24 K R—K sq

24 B—K B 4

25 K—R sq

25 Q R—K sq

26 Kt—Kt sq 26 B × Kt P

.....Comment is needless now. The remainder might be dismissed but for the beautiful way in which Schlechter conducts it to the end.

27 B—Kt 4

27 Kt × B

28 R × B

28 Kt—B 7

29 R—K 2

29 Kt—Q 5

30 K R—Q 2

30 R × Kt

31 R × Kt

31 R—K 8

32 P—K R 3

32 K R—K sq

33 K—R 2

33 B—K 5

34 P—B 3

34 B—B 3

35 R(Q 4)—Q 2

35 P—R 3

36 P—K R 4

36 R—R 8

37 Kt—R 3

37 R (Ksq)—K 8

38 Kt—B 2

38 P—Kt 5

39 P × P

39 R—K Kt 8

40 K—R 3

40 R—R 8 ch

41 Resigns

GAME No. 2,710.

Played in the first round of the present season's contest for the Individual Championship of Cheshire.

Four Knights Game.

NOTES, BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. R. MARRIOTT.

Mr. E. MACDONALD.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—K B 3

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B—B 4

We prefer the alternative continuation:—B—Kt 5. After the text move, Black is at once able to obtain the attack.

5 Kt × Kt

4 Kt × P

6 B × P

5 P—Q 4

Here, also, B—Q 3 is better.

7 Kt—Q B 3

6 Q × B

7 Q—Q sq

.....Black has now obtained the freer game, and his two Bishops appear likely to be dangerous. The text move was played, probably, in anticipation of the reply Kt—Kt 5 in answer to Black's Q—K 3.

8 P—Q 3

8 B—K Kt 5

.....Premature, since White is able to drive away the Bishop. B—Q B 4 instead might well have been adopted.

9 P—K R 3

9 B—R 4

.....It is questionable, now, if B × Kt, followed by Kt—Q 5, was not his best course. As the game goes, White is able to free his game, whilst the Black Bishop is driven where it has no future.

10 P—K Kt 4

10 B—Kt 3

11 Q—K 2

11 B—Q 3

12 B—K Kt 5

It appears to us that the B would have been better posted at Q 2, especially having regard to the time wasted by White in retreating, and the consequent development of Black's game and the hole made for his Q B.

12 P—K B 3

13 B—R 4

13 Castles

.....Q—Q 2, reserving the option of Castling either side, was safer.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 14 Castles (Q R) | 14 Kt—Q 5 |
| 15 Kt × Kt | 15 P × Kt |
| 16 Kt—K 4 | 16 B—B 5.ch |
| 17 K—Kt sq | 17 Q—Q 4 |

.....Apparently overlooking White's ingenious reply, which, in addition to attacking the Bishop, threatens to win the Q by Kt B 6 ch.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 18 Q—B 3 | 18 B × Kt |
|----------|-----------|

.....Black must give up a B, or submit to an awkward position after Q—K 4; 19 K R—K sq, threatening Kt × P ch.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 19 P × B | 19 Q—K 4 |
| 20 Q—Q Kt 3 ch | 20 K—R sq |
| 21 P—K B 3 | 21 B—K 6 |

.....We fail to see the usefulness of this. P—Q B 4 was promising, since White dare not venture Q × P, on account of the answer—K R—Q Kt sq and P—Q 6.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 22 Q—Q 3 | 22 P—Q B 4 |
| 23 Q—K 2 | 23 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 24 B—B 2 | |

We doubt the soundness of Black's last move, and see no objection to the gain of a Pawn by Q × P, followed by a retreat of the Q to Q 3, if attacked by the R. We presume, however, that Mr. Marriott wished to take no risks.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 24 B × B |
| 25 Q × B | 25 K R—Q sq |
| 26 R—Q 2 | 26 R—Q 2 |
| 27 K R—Q sq | 27 Q R—Q sq |
| 28 Q—K 2 | 28 P—B 5 |
| 29 P—Q B 3 | |

A highly dangerous course, which, against correct play, we think should have lost the game. At the same time, White's position is extremely congested, and we can see nothing better than Q—R 2 offering to exchange Queens, which, if Black refused, afforded White some prospect of a counter-attack with his K-side Pawns.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| | 29 P—Q 6 |
| 30 Q—K 3 | 30 P—Kt 5 |

.....Far too venturesome. P—Q R 4, followed by the posting of his R's on the Kt file, would have speedily developed a winning attack. Even R—Kt 2 first would have demanded serious attention.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 31 P × P | 31 R—Q 5 |
|----------|----------|

.....Unfortunately for Black, this is apparently necessary, to prevent Q—B 5!

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 32 R—Q B sq | 32 Q—Q Kt 4 |
| 33 P—Q R 3 | 33 P—Q R 4 |
| 34 P × P | 34 Q × R P |
| 35 R—B 3 | 35 Q—Q Kt 4 |
| 36 P—K R 4 | 36 R (Q 5)—Q 2 |
| 37 Q—Kt sq | 37 R—Q Kt sq |
| 38 Q—Q B sq | 38 R—Q 5 |
| 39 K—R sq | 39 P—K R 3 |
| 40 R—R 2 | 40 R (Ktsq)—Qsq |
| 41 Q—Q 2 | 41 Q—K 4 |
| 42 R—Kt 2 | 42 P—Kt 4 |

.....Probably best, since White threatens a strong attack by P—Kt 5. At this period of the game Black fails to realize that he has a winning ending, and that there is no further necessity for risks or attacks on his part. All he had to do was to wait for chances to simplify.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 43 R (B 3)—B sq | 43 K—Kt 2 |
|-----------------|-----------|

.....Here, for example, Q—B 5 would have gone a long way in the right direction, since, whether White exchanges or not, he will lose.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 44 R—K R sq | 44 P × P |
|-------------|----------|

.....Suicidal. Q—B 5 might have been played with even greater force.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 45 R (Kt 2)—R 2 | 45 K—B 2 |
|-----------------|----------|

.....If Q—Kt Kt 4, 46..., P—Kt 4. Q × P; 47 R—Kt 2!

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 46 R × P | 46 R—K R sq |
| 47 R—R 5 | 47 Q—Q 3 |
| 48 P—Q R 4 | 48 Q—Kt 3 |
| 49 R—K B 5 | 49 K—Kt 2 |
| 50 R (B 5)—R 5 | 50 K—B 2 |
| 51 R—K B 5 | 51 Q—Kt 6 |

.....Black should certainly have been content to return to Kt 2, and leave White to find the win, since the position is now all in the latter's favour.

52 P—K 5

52 Q—B 7

.....Ingenious in conjunction with the previous move, but quite unsound and inadequate.

53 R × P ch

53 K—K sq

54 Q—Kt 4

Winning easily. Of course, if Q × Q, Black would have won by P × Q and R—Q 8.

55 Q—Kt 5 ch

54 R—R 2

56 P—K 6

55 R (R 2)—Q 2

56 K—K 2

.....A last ingenious but un-availing stroke in an extremely interesting game.

57 P × R

57 K × R

58 Q—B 5 ch

58 K—K 2

59 Q—K 5 ch

59 K × P

60 Q × R ch

60 Resigns

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

The following *multum in parvo* may provide an enjoyable diversion to solvers of the quaint order of composition:—

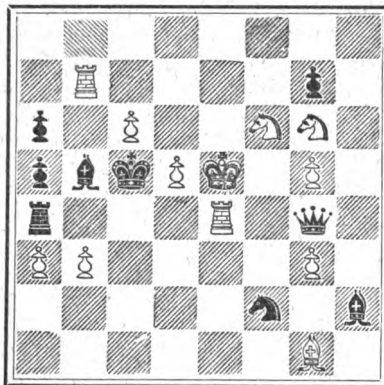
By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

One girth six times pieced.—*Shrew*, iii., 2, 61.

Sir, it is no little thing to make.—*Coriolanus*, 5, 3, 196.

“Wheels Within Wheels.”

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

Black to play and mate in two moves.

White to play and self-mate in two moves.

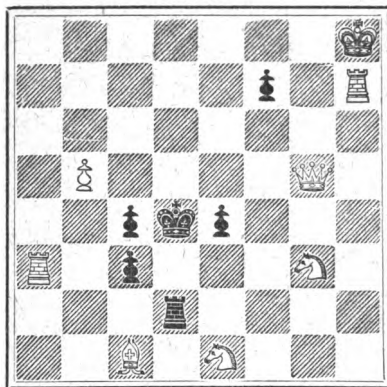
Black to play and self-mate in two moves.

White to retract his last move and mate on the move.

Black to retract his last move and mate on the move.

T. TAVERNER.—Another problemists' loss is sustained by the resignation by the world-known problemist, Mr. T. Taverner, of his appointment as chess editor of the *Bolton Football and Field*. For many years, under the *nom de plume* of "White Knight," he has directed the column under his charge with conspicuous ability compatible with the latitude prescribed by the Bolton paper for chess. The popularity of his work has no better

By T. TAVERNER, Bolton.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

friends. We give the position, which we consider most interesting.

demonstration than the fact that his weekly solving list numbered upwards of 130 solvers. Mr. Taverner vacates his post on account of advancement in his sphere of business. We must all congratulate him, but, at the same time, press the hope that his leisure will permit at least an occasional contribution with his old success. Mr. Taverner made a great reputation some fifteen years ago in the composition of two-movers, and has shown himself capable of being an appreciative connoisseur of works of greater intricacy. "White Knight" entertains his friends by a two-er, which is intended as a farewell bow. We take it that this is to be regarded as only an adieu to his *F. and F.*

"THE FOUR-LEAVED SHAMROCK."—The first Problem Tourney of the Irish chess journal conducted by Mrs. Rowland has resulted in H. D'O. Bernard taking first prize, A. W. Daniel the second, M. Cronin the third; whilst G. Heathcote is accorded first and second honourable mentions, with A. W. Daniel, M. Cronin, and F. Gamage as followers. The judge was E. J. Winter-Wood. The following is Mr. Bernard's successful entry :—

White: K at K R 2, Q at K Kt 7, Rs at Q 3 and Q R 4, Bs at K B 2 and Q Kt sq, Kts at K R 3 and Q 7, Ps at K R 7, K 5, 7, and Q 6. Black: K at K 5, Q at Q Kt 4, B at K R 8, Kt at Q Kt 5, Ps at K R 5, K B 4, Q Kt 3, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Mrs. Rowland announces a new Two-move Competition, with the usual conditions as to motto, &c., open to all, with an entrance fee of one shilling each problem. The first prize is to be the total entrance fees. A solution contest is also running. Competitors can join at any time. Address :—Mrs. Rowland, 1, Old Court Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow.

There is a capital portrait of Mrs. F. F. Rowland given in the January issue of *The Four-Leaved Shamrock*, which circumstance should induce many admirers to accept the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with a lady who has done much chess journalistic work.

OBITUARY (see page 134 last month).—The death of Mr. Frank Healey, chronicled in a brief manner in our last impression, is an event though not quite unexpected, considering the veteran's age, none the less regrettable. One does not like to part with men who have been endeared to all admirers of British art, and have, by their skill, created precedents whereon successors have founded work which, excellent in its way, could never have been performed but for the stepping-stones cleaved out of the rough which such prospectors as Healey managed to do. The deceased has always been popular, and his name will never die so long as there is an English school of problem composition. For a long time, and this some years ago, the writer knew him intimately, and learnt not a few interesting "wrinkles." Mr. Healey was a model of modesty, and, though apparently austere, he had gleams of humour in chess and other subjects. He has orally explained, in his characteristic manner, that his chief success was due to the fact that he studied Alexandre's "Beauties of Chess," a volume published in 1846, containing some 2,000 positions. Therein he found hundreds of problems, with beautiful ideas, illustrated by wanton checks and butchery captures. Then a process of "twisting" occurred to him. Why could not the same ideas be portrayed by a sort of "triple extract"—*i.e.*, reduce the number of moves by excerpting redundant play; use quiet moves in the solution in lieu of checking attacks, and relieve the board of "hangers-on"—namely, unnecessary material? Mr. Healey often placed strategy before construction. To carry out an idea was his principal object, the means was a secondary consideration. Some of his most effective works show that he did not scruple to adopt resources which were best calculated to perplex the solver; he would throw on one side a clever variation which might comfortably have been incorporated in his problem if he imagined the inclusion of the supplemental idea would minimise the difficulty to be experienced by the solver. Difficulty in the days of Mr. Healey's halcyon and crowning days was almost the crest of a composer's ambition, and, consequently, he was schooled in an academy which to-day would be regarded as a trifle antiquated by reason of modern developments.

Mr. Healey left several legacies of lasting value to English problem art. We all know his "Bristol theme," which at one time was named "Healey's idea," but whether he was the true originator of this strategic device is a moot question. Anyhow, the idea is assertively of British conception, since the only other claimant has been Mr. G. J. Campbell. In any event, Mr. Healey brought the strategic theme into prominence, and for this reason alone he is entitled to credit. Anyhow, the theme has had many experiments played upon it, and wonderful has been the variety and results. There is one remarkable case in which one of Healey's problems was copied with success, which we noticed years ago, and the case has not until now been made known, so far as we are aware. The following four-er was one of the prize set in the *Era* Problem Tourney of 1856:—

White: K at K R 5, Q at K 3, B at Q Kt 2, Kt at K Kt 5. P at Q 3.
 Black: K at K B 4, R at K B 5, B at Q Kt 2, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, Q 3,
 and Q B 4. Mate in four. 1 Kt—K 6, P×Kt; 2 B—K 5, P×B;
 3 Q×B P, &c.

In 1882 the following four-er was awarded fifth prize in the *Brentano's Chess Monthly* International Tourney:—

White: K at Q R 2, Q at K 3, Bs at K R 5. K Kt 7, Kts at K R 7 and Q R 6, Ps at K B 3, Q 3, and Q Kt 2. Black: K at K B 4, R at K B 5. B at K R 7, Ps at K R 3, K 3, Q 3. Q B 5, Q Kt 3, and Q R 2. Mate in four. 1 Kt—B 5, Kt P × Kt; 2 B K 5, P × B; 3 Q × B P, &c.

Mr. Healey published a collection of his problems (200) in 1886, which volume is now rather scarce. It contains an interesting preface, which is, unfortunately, too short; but an extract therefrom may to-day prove interesting. He writes:—

It has been justly observed by a clever Spanish writer that there is as much difference between the styles of two skilful problem composers as between the paintings of Raphael and Titian—the one excelling in expression, the other in colour. Similarly, one problemist is known for his originality and brilliancy of conception, while another excels in giving that artistic finish which really constitutes the perfect problem. In truth, the beauty of a problem does not consist so much in the intricacy of the theme as in the manner in which the idea is treated or woven in by the composer.

This would seem to show that Healey was keen on construction, but his works are not suggestive of the best structural attainments; but one must remember times have changed and art has advanced.

Mr. Healey has never exerted himself as a chess journalist. We understand he had a hand for some years in the problem department of the *Westminster Papers*, and we know he for a time edited columns in the *British Empire* (nearly twenty-five years ago), and later in the *Ladies' Treasury*. He leaves a heirloom to chess (if we may use the expression) in his son, Percy Healey, who has composed some first-class problems, and has proved himself to be no mean player. Mr. Healey played a good deal, though there is not much on record of his doings. About the year 1880, however, he was included in a team of first class masters who played a picked team of the City of London Chess Club, "Fighting Fourth," conceding the City men the odds of a Kt. The masters included Blackburn, Bird, Rev. McDonnell, Horwitz, and Maczouski, all in their prime. Mr. Healey drew his game in a problematic fashion, which pleased every one.

We wish there were more men of the stamp of the deceased in England, since in him we feel British art has lost a power and influence, notwithstanding his abilities have not been exercised for years.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Our Problem No. 2,017, by the Rev. G. Dobbs, is wanting the White King. Will readers kindly place the truant monarch on Q B 3.

Mr. F. Baird is the new chess editor of the *Bolton Football and Field*. We wish him success.

The author of our Tourney Problem, No. 48, advises that the motto of his problem should read "Five and Two," and not "Five and Four." The point is of no significance, except that it has been provisionally awarded prize D, not as No. 46. There is, however, the possibility of the position being challenged.

The following position is taken from the *Cheltenham Examiner*. It is given as a somewhat unusual production. This may be so, since no terms are specifically given, as the question White to move, with what result devolves upon the solver two questions. Can White win or draw? There is no question as to White losing, because the arrangement would render such a conclusion a farce.

By A. W. Daniel.—White: K at Q 2, B at K Kt 2, Kt at K 7, Ps at Q Kt 6, Q R 6 and 7. Black: K at Q R sq, Q at K B 6, Rs at K R 5 and K 8, B at Q 8, Kt at K B 4, Ps at K Kt 2, 5, K 7, and Q 6. White to play. What result?

We have before drawn attention to an idea mooted years ago of problems with definite stipulations where, if White strays at any stage from the correct line of play, Black will win. A splendid illustration is afforded by an amusing problem by Dr. C. Planck, which is reproduced in Mr. A. C. White's *Roi acculé aux angles*. White: K at Q B 6, R at K 8, B at Q 5, Ps at K R 3, K B 7, Q 2, Q Kt 5, and Q R 6. Black: K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt sq, R at K R sq, B at Q R 6, Kts at K B sq and Q Kt 7, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 2, Q 6, Q Kt 3, 5, and Q R 2. Mate in two. This is not a difficult problem to solve, but it has this peculiar feature—that if White fails to keep an exact line to the goal he loses.

The following we cull from the *Cheltenham Examiner* :—

A PROBLEM.

All things which might exist, exist already,
Which oft yet crusts of thought or matter block :
We quarry for the truth with hand unsteady
As sculptor seeking figures in his rock.
Here is my chess-board—on its magic squares
Some simple combination will I frame
And call't a Problem: are such affairs
Now first created? Rather might one claim
They are far older than the *game* of chess—
As true as Euclid's theorems before Euclid's day,
Or complex problems we shall never guess.
We tease the outskirts of the truth, and lay
Our fingers on a fact, and call it ours,
And all the while forget the hidden Powers.

Cairo, February 28th, 1906.

ALAIN C. WHITE.

Mr. Gamage has, consequent upon our recent remark that we thought he was a contortioner in problem themes, written to say that his views on the subject are distinctly Bohemian, and that he appreciates the codes of modern art far more than the humours and questionable trickiness of the school which America for years had the credit of fostering. Mr. Gamage has turned out some clever work, and we are glad to find that his best is in the direction of advancement. We give an interesting two-move specimen of his recent efforts in the present number.

Tidskrift for Schach Problem Tourney.—This event seems to be a periodical one, and the last award is not quite clear. N. Iswolsky and Conrad Erlin take first two-move prizes, and our compatriot F. W. Wynne

and G. Gavrilow take second honours; but they are in neither case marked as *ex æquo*. In the three-move section, V. Holt, Dr. E. Palkoska, and P. H. Mikkelsen take first, second, and third places; and similar awards are made in the four-move department. F. G. Schultz gets first prize, and R. Braune the second. As for Herr Braune's four-er, we think we ought to call attention that his problem appeared in the *Westminster Papers* in May, 1879. We thought Continental composers were aware of the inexorable rule—that a problem once published with the author's name attached, was ineligible for competition. Herr Braune cannot urge ignorance, because he is too old a hand; forgetfulness may be an excuse, but a position of such an age does not seem to help him in any excuse.

The Western Daily Mercury announces its sixth problem tournament for two-movers, limited to three for each composer. Problems to be sent to Mr. C. T. Blanchard, 270, High Holborn, London, W.C., before May 1st, and must have mottoes, with composer's name and address in separate sealed envelopes. First prize £1, and four book prizes. Judges: Baron Wardener, Dr. Otto Würzburg, and Mr. C. T. Blanchard.

British Chess Magazine Twelfth Problem Tournament (Miniatures).—We had hoped to give the names of the successful composers this month, but we feel we must reserve this till our May issue. The reason is that Tourney Problem No. 106, " $4+3=7$," must, according to Mr. P. H. Williams, be disqualified. To wit:—

By G. Heathcote, from *Schachminiaturen*, 2nd vol., p. 26.—White: K at Q B 2, Q at K Kt 4, B at Q R 3, Kt at K 6, P at Q B 4. Black: K at K 4, P at B 2. Mate in three moves. Key move: 1 K—Q 2.

In No. 106, " $4+3=7$," there are dual continuations, which the judges overlooked, which in themselves would doubtless have affected their decision, and though the position takes a small place in the list, we feel it incumbent, in view of another matter, to hold the award open for a further month. The other matter is a challenge on account of originality of another entry provisionally awarded a place. When this point is cleared, which we hope will be done in a few days, the award will be made absolute.

British Chess Magazine Thirteenth Problem Tourney.—At the kind instance of Mr. Alain C. White, of New York, we are able to announce a "Restricted" Two-move Competition. The positions are to be two-move direct mates, and must not contain more than twelve men, inclusive of Kings and Pawns. Not more than three two-movers may be entered by any one composer, each position to be on a diagram, with solution appended, and bear a distinct motto. A sealed envelope, superscribed by the motto, must accompany each entry, and enclose the name and address of the composer. Address:—B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N. Entries from composers in the British Isles must be received on or before the 30th June next and from composers elsewhere 30th July. The prizes will be announced later, but the first will probably be £1 10s. We will endeavour to give the names of the judges next month.

We understand our Continental friends are about to follow English precepts, and encourage Sui-Mate strategy. The Vienna *Schachzeitung* contemplates a tourney, the details of which are not yet announced. We do not see any reason why the affair, if it matures, should not be a grand success.

Revue d'Eches.—This French magazine advertises a three-move competition—open to all the world. The usual conditions prevail as to mottoes, &c. No one to send more than four positions, and entries must be received from composers in Europe by the 15th June and elsewhere the 15th July. Address: The Director, *Revue d'Eches*, 2, Avenue Marnix, Brussels. Prizes 100, 75, 50, and 25 francs respectively.

SOLUTIONS.

By P. H. Williams (p. 41).—1 B×P ch, B-B 8; 2 B×P ch, R-Q 7; 3 Q-B 3 ch, R-K 7; 4 Kt×P ch, R-Kt 6; 5 Kt-B 5 ch, B-Q 2; 6 K-Kt 3, P-B 3; 7 Kt-R 4, P-B 4; 8 B×P, &c.

By Dr. C. Planck (p. 43).—1 P-B 4, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 43).—1 K-Q 3, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 44).—1 B-K 3, &c.

By Dr. C. Planck (p. 44).—White's Q Bishop should beat K sq. 1 B-Kt 4, P×B; 2 Kt-B 5, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Q-K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 5; 2 Q-Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B-Q 3, &c.

By the late J. F. Moon (p. 45).—1 Rt-K 5, &c.

By J. F. Moon (p. 45).—1 Q-B 2, P-K 3; 2 Kt-B 5, P×Kt; 3 Q-Kt 3, &c.

No. 1999, by A. C. White.—1 Q-R 7, &c.

No. 2000, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q-Kt sq, &c.

No. 2001, by S. I. Husain.—1 R-B 4.

No. 2002, by K. Sypniewski.—The Rook being transferred to Q B sq, as requested by the author, the solution will read:—1 Kt-Kt 8, K×Kt; 2 R-K R sq, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 3; 2 Kt×P ch. If 1..., K-R sq; 2 Kt (Kt 8)-K 7, &c.

No. 2003, by G. Heathcote.—1 K-K sq, P-Kt 6; 2 B-R 5, &c. If 1..., P-R 6; 2 Kt-R 5, &c. If 1..., P-B 4; 2 Kt-K 8, &c. If 1..., P-B 3; 2 B-Kt 6 ch, &c.

No. 2004, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—1 Kt-Q sq, K-K 5; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 5; 2 B-B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 5; 2 Kt-K 3 ch, &c.

No. 2005, by K. Sypniewski.—1 B-R 3, B-Kt 7 or K-R 3; 2 Q-Q R 8, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B-B sq ch, &c.

No. 2006, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q-R 4, K×Kt; 2 Q-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R-K 4, 2 Kt-Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R-Q 7, &c.; 2 Q-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q-Q sq or R×Kt P; 2 Kt-Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., R-B sq; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q-K 7 ch, &c. If any other move; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c.

No. 2007, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 Q-R 8, K-B 5; 2 Q-Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 3 or 4; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R, 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 B×P, &c.

No. 2008, by B. G. Laws.—1 K-Q 8, K-R 4 or Kt 4, 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., P-R 4 or others; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c.

No. 2009, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—1 R-Q R 7, &c.

By R. St. G. Burke.—1 R-B 7, B-Kt sq; 2 B-Kt sq, B-R 2 (if 2..., B×R; 3 Q-Kt 7 ch, &c.); 3 R-Kt 7, B-Kt sq; 4 Q-Kt 7 ch, B-Q 4; 5 Q-B 6, B×Q; 6 R-B 4 ch, &c.

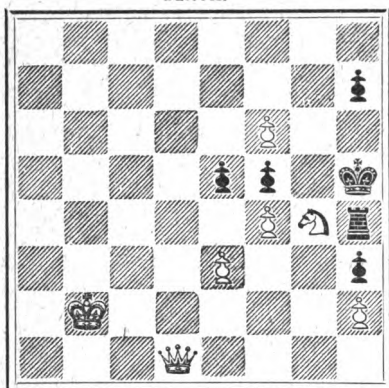
Acknowledgments of solutions will be made next month. There is no competition running.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2019.

By F. GAMAGE, Westborough, Mass.

BLACK.



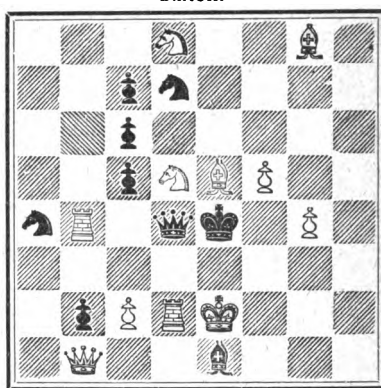
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2020.

By the Rev. G. DOBBS,
Brownsville, Tenn., U.S.A.

BLACK.



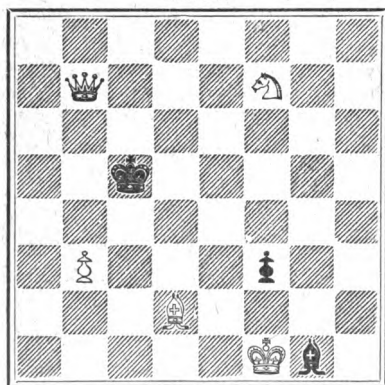
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2021.

By B. G. LAWS, London.

BLACK.



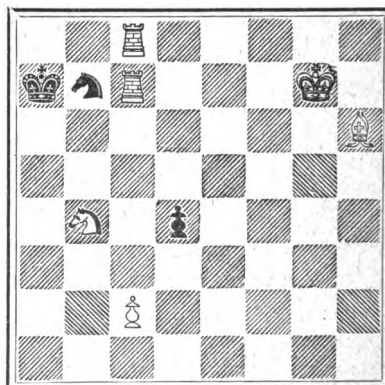
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2022.

By P. OSBORN London.

BLACK.

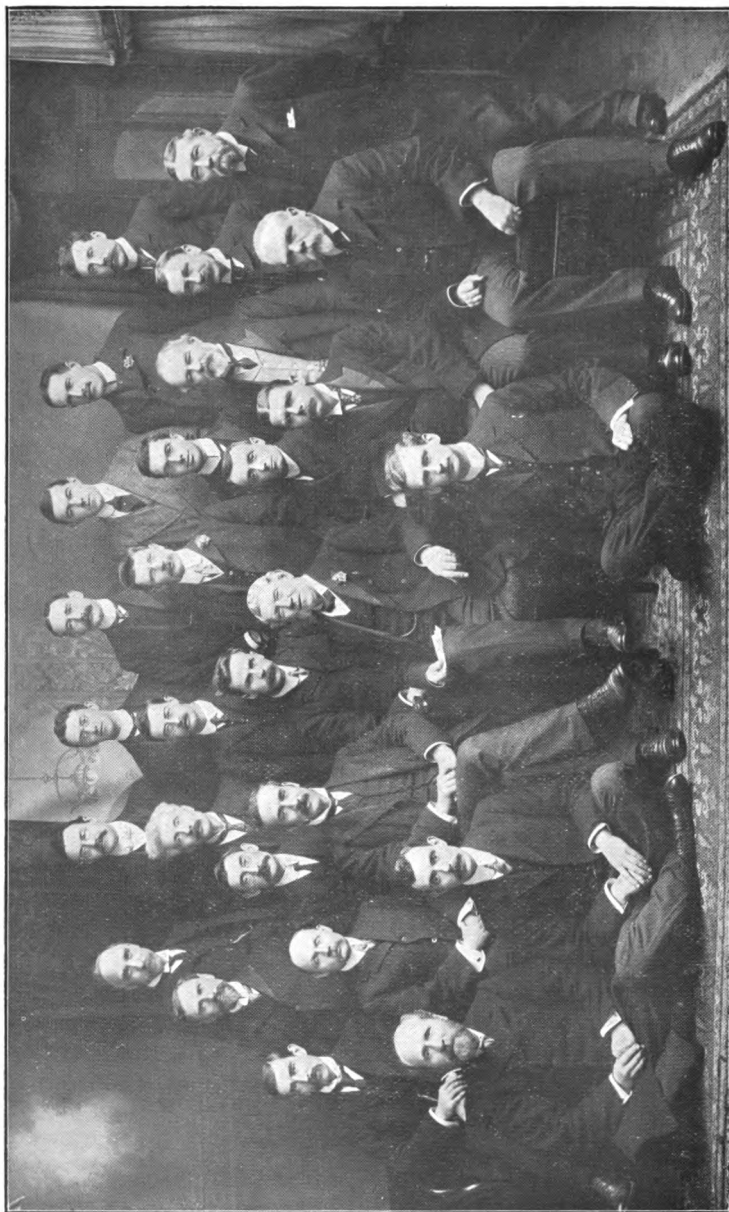


WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

HAMPSTEAD CHESS CLUB.

"A" LEAGUE TEAM, 1905-6.



G. W. Bedford.	W. W. Brougham.	F. A. Eve.	W. F. A. Thorne.	A. Beamish.	L. James	S. G. Boxsius	
C. James.	D. Mackay.	M. Copland.	R. C. Griffith.	W. E. Bonwick.	G. R. Sloper.	E. Scoones	E. R. Shilltoe
	A. R. Cowell.		J. Mahood.		E. Morgan.		
H. S. Staniforth.	P. H. Goldwell.	Herbert Jacobs.	D. C. Griffith.	W. Ward.	W. M. Hardman		
J. H. North	E. Martin.						

(See page 105.)

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MAY 1906.

LASKER'S CHESS MAGAZINE AND ENGLISH PROBLEM TOURNEYS.

AN UNWARRANTABLE CALUMNY.

Lasker's Chess Magazine for January publishes a most insulting diatribe, veiled with a flimsy gauze of romance, in connection with English Problem Tourney Ethics. The effusion is acknowledged as from the pen of Mr. Harold H. Cudmore. A perusal of the article, which we reprint in full, will show that the writer conveys serious innuendos, and suggests deliberate and systematic fraud in the methods employed by English conductors of problem competitions. It seems vastly strange that an Englishman, if he has a grievance at all, should go to America to vent it. In acting thus he apparently has neither national pride nor rational sense of justice. He abuses his own countrymen without an atom of foundation to support the cowardly attack he makes. Of course, he has not the courage in his trivial dialogue and story to nail the *B.C.M.* to the counter, but the title of his article "A Method (possibly an English one) of Conducting a Problem Tourney," the fact that he calls the offending magazine "The English Chess Journal," and even the name he assigns to the villain-problem-editor, all sufficiently suggest his intended meaning. Further, the domicile (Bahamas) appropriated to the mysterious Nemo distinctly indicates the late first prize-winner in the Eighth, Tenth, and Eleventh International Tourneys of the *B.C.M.* Had he wished to be enigmatical or indefinite,

the *venue* might easily have been made an imaginary one, and the story located in hazy regions; but no, English editors and English judges are directly accused of being guilty of conspiracy.

There are about six columns of this sorry stuff. The general purport is that the problem editor of the narrative conspires with the judges to secure prizes to certain special and friendly entrants, and effects his purpose by unscrupulous manipulation of the scaling. The assumed editor is made to remark: "There is no need for me to tell you that it is the fashion in English chess matters that when honour prizes are to be *given away*, the "great majority of them go without scruple to foreigners." The suggestion is most despicable, and the reflection upon English fair play worse still. The article is a libel upon the honesty of English chess editors (and especially ourselves), as also upon the gentlemen who in the British Isles have at one time or another officiated as judges to the advancement of the art which gives them pleasure, without remuneration. There is no profession connected with problem composing. A man composes for the love of the art, and when he has attained proficiency and proved himself capable, he is sought for as a judge in competitions; as an adjudicator he gets meagre thanks, and if his onerous and honorary assistance is to be tabooed, and he is to be subject to the charge of being an alleged plotter or conspirant, the time is near when the seasoned man will shrink from venturing an opinion, let alone proffering, under request, an authoritative decision.

We are sorry to be so emphatic, but occasion necessitates it, and we demand an apology for the insult and charge of fraud not only for the *B.C.M.* but for the small band of English chess problem experts who have kindly helped the cause. More than this, we must have a public statement that no slur was intended to be cast on the *bonâ fides* of ourselves as conductors of popular problem competitions, nor upon the gentlemen who have been good enough to help to secure the best results obtainable by their intimate knowledge of the subject and long experience. This we must have, for though the jurisdiction of the English Courts does not extend to New York, its circle may enclose the writer. *Lasker's Chess Magazine*, if it has any feeling of honesty, should vindicate its position and give to the world a statement that though through implication the *British Chess Magazine* as well as "English methods" were challenged and impugned, there was no real intention of creating the impression that such practices ever really had any existence in fact or were even in any small degree countenanced in England, where the art has been, even by many who are but mere casual observers, always looked upon as of too high a standing to permit the shadow of suspicion of such malpractices.

Reprinted from *Lasker's Chess Magazine* of January, 1906.

A METHOD (POSSIBLY AN ENGLISH ONE) OF CONDUCTING A PROBLEM TOURNEY.

BY HAROLD H. CUDMORE.

The problem editor of the "English Chess Journal" was worried. The pucker of his brow, the stern set of his mouth, the unhappy pose of his features, and the impatient drumming of his left fist on the arm of the chair all pointed to the fact.

Evidently the difficulty was one of particularly elusive solution, and there was no doubt that the problem editor's perseverance was rapidly approaching vanishing point, when there came a sharp rat-tat at the door. Recognizing it he sprang to his feet and rushed to the corridor.

"Come in, Timson, come in!" he said, as though some enormous responsibility had been shifted from his shoulders, "you're just the very man I want to see. Take off your coat and sit down."

"I was just endeavouring to arrange some satisfactory programme for our next problem tourney when you came in, and I regret to say that I have not yet arrived at anything definite."

"What sort of a tourney is it going to be?" asked Timson, "two-move, three-move, four—"

"That's just difficulty number one. You see the last one was a four-move tourney, and, of course, we can't have the same thing twice in succession. That reduces the choice to one of two things—problems in two or three moves."

"What about sui-mates and self-draws?"

"Not popular enough. Problemists, like other mortals are inclined to be conservative, and have a great aversion to anything approaching the bizarre. This applies more particularly to the self-draw, and the taste for suis being quite dead puts them out of the question."

"And retractors?"

"Fickle and uninteresting, and although at times ingenious, scarcely worth the time spent on their construction, especially in making them sound."

"Wouldn't you strike an original line in announcing a tourney for problems in five moves?" suggested Timson.

"Too difficult to make for one thing, and not sufficiently inviting to the solver for another."

"And so we arrive at the minimum once more."

"I got to that point about ten minutes before you came in and have been there ever since. It must, as you see, be either two or three moves, but I can't for the life of me decide which."

"What's the objection to two-movers?"

"Two-movers, my boy, are about played out. There is not one in a thousand modern problems that show any signs of originality, and even then it is very often only in a minor point of construction that something new is apparent."

"Doesn't the same objection hold good with regard to three-movers as well?" asked Timson.

"Possibly it does, but certainly not nearly to the same extent. A three-mover being more of a variable quantity than a two-mover is, therefore more capable of elaboration and expansion. Consequently the scope of three-move construction is larger and the possibilities of original productions greater than in the case of the more popular contemporary."

"The question then—balancing of scope on the one hand against popularity on the other—seems to resolve itself into six of one and half a dozen of the other, and I would suggest tossing up for it."

As this appeared to be the only satisfactory way of settling the matter, it was resorted to, and three-movers won the day.

"And now," said the editor, "comes difficulty number two. You have possibly noticed that controversy has been rife in other quarters recently concerning tourney awards in general, and some long-nosed individuals have been pertinently inquiring how it is that so many of the big prizes seem time after time to get into the same hands. Plain hints have been made public that the sealed envelope business is a fraud from beginning to end, and that some judges—in most cases the chess editors themselves—are well aware from the start from whom the entries come, and assess the prize list accordingly."

"Now, although nothing has yet been said that concerns me personally, still I am not going to risk an inquiry into methods of judgment, for as you know they will stand scrutiny. In my tourneys I, as you are aware, open the sealed envelopes as soon as they arrive and arrange matters so that a certain friend of mine whom I will call Nemo gets one of the principal prizes. I have also one or two other people to consider. In the tourney at hand, however, I want a scheme whereby every action can be guaranteed by an outsider, at the same time still letting Nemo in for his usual prize."

"It seems to me," said Timson, thoughtfully, "that the most knotty point to settle will be the choosing of the judges. Modern usages demand that three be selected, and if that is done, I don't quite see where Nemo will come in."

"Anyway, if we can get another man besides yourself, who will work hand in hand with us, the third man would not matter so much, for your two awards could be made to counter-balance his."

"Well, Browner of the *Kent and Sussex Mercury*, owes me a favour, and I doubt not that he will readily lend a hand," said Timson.

"That disposes of the two chief ones, but what about the third," ruefully inquired the editor.

"Why can't you ask the Aberdeen man?"

"Because, having plenty of time at his disposal, he might take it into his head that a personal consultation will be necessary, and we are not prepared to enter into discussion over any of the competing positions with a disinterested and possibly over-scrupulous personage."

"Then there's Delolme, of Manchester."

"Not well known enough."

"I have it," shouted Timson, "ask Dr. Mors, of Buda-Pesth, to officiate. He is acknowledged to be the greatest European competitor, and I am sure he won't want a personal consultation. Moreover, think of the moral effect of the announcement that a leading continental expert will be one of the adjudicators."

"The very thing," replied the other jubilantly.

And thus it was that the tourney came to be announced with an unprecedented flourish of trumpets.

Amongst some of the "startlers" were:—"The most openly conducted tourney extant."

"Dr. Mors, the great Austrian problemist, has agreed to become one of the judges."

"All the sealed envelopes will be opened after the publication of result in the presence of a Justice of the Peace, who will issue a signed declaration to that effect."

Timson gasped when he read this last statement.

It was on September 30th (the last day for receiving entries), that Timson, Browner and the editor were once more closeted together in the latter's study for the purpose of discussing the tourney and Brief's scheme in connection with it.

"Now, the first thing I want done," said the editor, spreading all the letters out in front of them, "is to examine all the post-marks, picking out first of all the ones bearing an English defacement and putting them on one side."

As soon as this was done Brief commanded a minute examination of the remainder.

"Here's one from Barcelona," said Browner.

"Ah! then we know whose that is," said the editor, placing it carefully aside.

"And here are others from Halifax, Paris and Moscow."

"Which may easily be disposed of by putting them on the general pile as of no importance."

"What about this one from Denmark?"

"Another valuable one. Put it over here with the Spanish one."

"I can't quite make this one out," said Browner, "h-a-m-a-s he slowly spelt out, preceded by one or two other letters that have become almost obliterated."

"Let's have a glance," said Brief, taking it. "There's a capital B without a doubt," he said after a bit.

"That makes it Bahamas then."

"Oh! Of course. Then that is Nemo's entry," observed the editor, taking it very tenderly and placing the two problems by themselves.

"The first three prizes will consist of one of these two problems, together with one each out of these other two envelopes."

"But what about the English entries?" asked Timson.

"Oh! I'll leave you to pick a fourth prize out of them, and if you like an honourable mention as well. There is no need for me to tell you that it is the fashion in English chess matters that when honour prizes are to be given away, the great majority of them should go without scruple to foreigners."

"But how are we to tell the English competitors from the others?"

"The former will appear under the even numbers up to 24, and then onwards consecutively to the end of the list; whilst the latter, consisting as they do of twelve entries, will be the odd numbers from 1 to 23. Nemo's two positions will be the two middle ones, numbers 11 and 13, the Denmark one number 3, and that from Spain number 21. With these particulars I don't think you will have any trouble in placing the problems in their correct order," complacently concluded the editor, beaming at his colleagues. Shortly afterwards the meeting disbanded.

Five months later Dr. Mors' award came to hand, and a copy of it was forwarded to each of the other two judges, who read as follows:—

First prize	...	Problem No. 32	...	91 marks.
Second prize	...	Problem No. 27	...	85 marks.
Third prize	...	Problem No. 34	...	83 marks.

Honourable mention—

Problem No. 11	...	...	82 marks.
Problem No. 14	...	...	81 marks.

Then followed Nos. 13, 21, 16 and 3, with 80, 78, 76, and 75 marks respectively.

Browner and Timson, having mastered the full details of the list, met once more at the editor's office, and after much turning and twisting and putting on and taking off of marks, the joint award was published the next issue and thus read:—

Prob. No.	Mors.	Browner.	Timson.	Total.	Order.			
32	...	91	...	60	...	224	...	9th.
27	...	85	...	76	...	64	...	8th.
34	...	83	...	78	...	67	...	7th.
11	...	82	...	93	...	91	...	1st.
14	...	81	...	83	...	72	...	5th.
13	...	80	...	79	...	78	...	4th.
21	...	78	...	85	...	92	...	3rd.
16	...	76	...	82	...	71	...	6th.
3	...	75	...	90	...	94	...	2nd.

In commenting on this remarkably logical result the editor drew attention to the curious fact that not one of the three judges agreed on the order of merit of the problems, and that the combined result differed from each of the individual ones. He went on to say that this was ample testimony to the exclusive manner in which each judge had made his award, and that he doubted if there could be invented any fairer method of assessing the prize-winners.

The article concluded by announcing that the sealed envelopes had not yet been opened, but that they would be shortly, and the names of the fortunate competitors given in the next number.

The result finally appeared as : First prize, Nemo, of Bahamas ; second prize, D—— of Denmark ; third prize, M—— of Spain, and honourable mention, Nemo and R. A. C—— of Manchester.

Subtending this was the ensuing letter :—

LONDON, *March 7th*, 190—

I hereby certify that I witnessed the opening of the sealed envelopes, containing the names of the competitors in the above tourney on March 6th, 190—

(Signed) M. A. RAWL, J.P.

When Mr. G. B. Brief read the various laudatory and vindictory comments in other chess periodicals and columns concerning his last tourney, he felt very pleased with himself, and when Browner asked him what he would do if somebody did by chance hit upon his method of conducting a problem tourney, he knowingly remarked, "Don't worry yourself about that, Browner. Men occupying high positions in any department of life like I do in chess, never have their honesty, veracity, integrity, etc., called into question, and you may take it from me that the coverlet of fame, like money, has many a time and often concealed a multitude of sins."

CORRESPONDENCE.

"THE THEORY OF THE EVANS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

"There is nothing new under the sun," and so it follows that Black's 6th move (P—Q Kt 4), as given at page 59 of the February *B.C.M.*, has been tried years ago. A member of the Aberdeen Chess Club, who had a series of correspondence games with an Irishman, failed to win a single game in the Evans. So he took the book in hand with the view of studying how soon he could safely depart from the regulation move, and thus he hit upon 6..., P—Q Kt 4. Thereafter this move made its first public appearance at Perth, in an exhibition given by the redoubtable Mr. J. D. Chambers. The author thinks White's best continuation is 7 B—Kt 3.

ALEX. INKSON M'CONNOCHIE.

76, Devonshire Road, Aberdeen,
April 2nd, 1906.



OBITUARY.

The *Bristol Mercury* records the death, on March 29th, of Mr. Henry Gay, for many years an active playing member of the Bristol and Clifton Club. Mr. Gay, who was 63 years of age, was also connected with other Bristol chess organisations.

The *Western Daily Mercury*, of April 7th, records the death of Mr. Edward Varwell Hawkins, who passed away suddenly on April 5th, while playing chess at the Exeter Literary Society. The deceased gentleman was in his 62nd year, and the immediate cause of death was syncope. Mr. Hawkins was highly respected in Exeter, and the sympathy expressed at the inquest by the coroner for Mrs. Hawkins and family, will be shared by all Devonshire chess players.

It is with sincere regret that we record the death of Sir Wyke Bayliss, President of the Royal Society of British Artists, and a prominent member and supporter of the Surrey County Chess Association, who died suddenly at his residence, North Road, Clapham Park, London, on April 5th, in his seventy-first year. Sir Wyke Bayliss was a native of Shropshire; he was born at Madeley, on October 21st, 1835. He was the second son of a clergyman, who left Madeley for London, with his family, in 1845. Sir Wyke was educated by his father, and studied at Somerset House, the British Museum, and the National Gallery, with the intention of becoming an artist. At the age of 18 he entered the office of a firm of architects, and the experience which he then gained undoubtedly influenced his efforts in the elaborate studies he subsequently made of Cathedral interiors, in the portraying of which he was a past master—particularly beautiful is his picture of the interior of Milan Cathedral. Chess was his chief recreation, and so recently as last year (February 14th, 1905) he played first board for Devon in the match against Essex.

Sir Wyke Bayliss studied chess during his youth, and so far back as 1854 he frequented the chess resorts then open in London, meeting and occasionally playing with the English masters of the period from 1855. When chess really began to spread, in 1870 to 1880, he lived in Surrey, and his first prominent appearance in the chess world of that county was as a member of the old "Endeavour" now the Brixton Chess Club, in which match team he played regularly. He was present on October 9th, 1883, at the inaugural meeting of the Surrey County Chess Association, and became a vice-president and active supporter of that organisation. Besides playing for the "Endeavour" in the County Trophy Competition, he entered with thirteen others in the Champion Cup contest. He fought splendidly, along with Mr. Herbert Jacobs (then of Croydon) until the last round, when the game between the pair resulted in Mr. Jacobs' favour after a hard fight. The following year's contest found the late Mr. D. Y. Mills, Herbert Jacobs, and Wyke Bayliss fighting for the Cup, which Mr. Mills won, the other two tying for second place. In the third season the struggle was renewed between Mr. Bayliss and Mr. Jacobs, and the first named at last secured a

place for his name on the Cup. The County Club Trophy, an artistic silver shield with emblematical adornments, was made from a design by Mr. Wyke Bayliss, and now remains to the Association as a treasured memento. He played in eleven county matches, always on one of the top boards, and secured a good percentage of wins. In later years he played very successfully for the Nightingale Lane Club, and also in spite of the pressure of artistic work on his time, he was of considerable service in securing for that club the trophy he himself designed. Always keenly interested in the game and well versed in intricacies of the play, his kindly presence was much appreciated at all chess gatherings in Surrey, and his decease has removed a landmark of the Association. Appended is a specimen of his skill. Played in a trophy match on 27th January, 1903, for the Nightingale Lane Club.

GAME No. 2,711.

Ponziani Opening.

WHITE. BLACK.
Sir WYKE BAYLISS. Mr. L. P. REES.
(*Nightingale Lane.*) (*Redhill*)

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

A preference of Rev. W. Wayte, and a tricky move to answer.

4 B—B 4

.....A poor substitute for B—K 2, which offers the best defence.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 5 P—Q Kt 4 | 5 B—Kt 3 |
| 6 P—Kt 5 | 6 Kt—Kt sq |

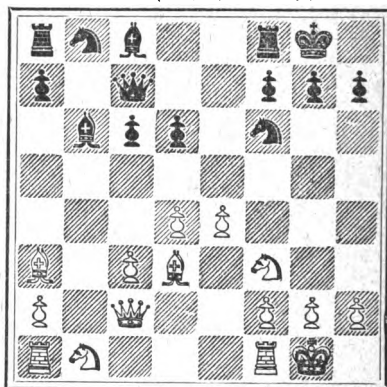
.....A miscalculation, for 6..., Kt—Q R 4 is a necessity. There is no real hope after White's reply.

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

.....If the Q Kt had been at R 4, Black could have played Q—K 3, with a fair game, as White's B—B 4 could not then come in as it would now.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| 10 P × P <i>e.p.</i> | 10 P × P |
| 11 B—Q 3 | 11 Castles |
| 12 Castles | 12 Q—B 2 |
| 13 Kt—B 3 | |

Position after White's 13th move :—
Kt—B 3.
BLACK (MR. L. P. REES.)



WHITE (SIR WYKE BAYLISS)

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 13 B—R 3 | |
|Possibly 13..., R—K sq | |
| was slightly better, but White's attack | |
| is not to be shaken off. | |
| 14 P—K 5 | 14 B × B |
| 15 Q × B | 15 P × P |
| 16 P × P | 16 R—Q sq |
| 17 B—Q 6 | 17 Kt—K sq |
| 18 Kt—Kt 5 | 18 R × B |
| 19 Q × P ch | 19 K—B sq |
| 20 P × R | 20 Kt × P |
| 21 Q—R 8 ch | 21 K—K 2 |
| 22 Q × P | 22 K—Q sq |
| 23 Q—B 8 ch | 23 K—Q 2 |
| 24 Kt × P | 24 Resigns. |

GEORGE WALKER.

IF William Lewis advanced the cause of chess generally by his epoch-making investigations into the theory of the openings, which led to the abandonment of the strictly Philidorian principles of play, George Walker played an equally important part in the advancement of English chess by his never-wearying attempts to increase the popularity of the game in England. So great, indeed, were his services to English chess, that the generations that followed him have unconsciously allowed them to colour unduly their judgment of him as writer and player, and to place him alongside of the greater and older master, even in those branches of chess in which Lewis was in his time pre-eminent. Neither as analyst nor as player did Walker ever come near William Lewis. On the other hand, his chess column in *Beil's Life in London*, his pleasant articles on chess topics in Fraser's and other magazines, his pioneer work in the organization of the chess life of the West End of London created a wider enthusiasm for chess than Lewis ever succeeded in raising. It was with pardonable pride that Walker could, in the later years of his life, compare the wide-spread activity of chess that he lived to see with the want of interest that existed in the earlier days of his career, for that change of attitude was to a very great extent the direct result of his own disinterested labours. He often told how, in his early days, somewhere about 1826, he had found himself benighted in an inn at Stratford-on-Avon with another traveller, who proved to be a chess-player also. Unluckily, they could not beguile the tedium of the evening with chess, for the inn could only produce a backgammon board, and all attempts to discover chessboard or men in the town proved fruitless. Twenty years later, in telling the story at a meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association, he could add that Stratford was no longer so ignorant a town, and that the very inn where he had stayed had become a resort of chess-players.

George Walker was the son of another George Walker [born 24th December, 1772; died 8th February, 1847], who, starting as a bookseller at the age of 17, with only a few shillings capital, had built up a successful business by his own energy, and had also found time to write a couple of volumes of poetry, and a dozen novels in the style of Mrs. Radcliffe, which had a certain vogue in their day. His son, George, the chess-player, was born in Great Portland Street, 13th March, 1803. At a later time the business was removed to Golden Square and 17, Soho Street, and the music branch of the business gradually extended, and when George Walker, senior, took his son into partnership the business became that of music publishers only. On the death of his father, our George Walker gave up the business, and adopted the profession of a stock-broker—a profession which he followed almost to the end of his life; indeed, until partial blindness and the infirmities of age compelled him to retire.

His chess career began in 1823, and from that time until 1847 he was always in the front of the London chess circles. We have no information as to how or where he learnt his chess, but he very early saw the importance of the chess club as a focus for chess activities and a school for the education of players in the science of the game. From this creed he never

varied, and the establishment of a West End Chess Club on a permanent basis became for years the great object of his life. I have already in my sketch of the life of William Lewis referred to Walker's first essay in founding a chess club. He gathered around him some thirty young enthusiasts, and founded the "Percy" Club in 1823. The club met on Mondays at seven for chess, the members sat down to a hot supper at ten, and made their way homewards at 11-30. The club only lasted two years, and its place was taken by Lewis' Subscription Rooms, in St. Martin's Lane; the members recognizing that it was better for their progress to be taught and beaten by the great master than to continue the aimless experimentation that prevailed at the Percy Club. The new club came to an end in 1827, as a result of Lewis' financial difficulties, and for the next four years Walker found his chess in the London Chess Club or in the Divan. It is probable that it was during this period that Walker made his greatest advance in chess skill; it is certain that he was studying deeply in the older authors. His own MS. translation of the "*Traité de Amateurs*" (Paris, 1775) is dated 1828; and his library contained translations of Cozio, Lolli, Reinganum, and others, compiled from 1828-1831. In 1827 Lewis was still giving Walker the odds of the Rook; a game at these odds was published in the C.P.C., vol. x., p. 269. In October, 1829, Lewis and Walker arranged a match of twenty-one games, at the odds of the Knight; but, for some reason or other, only three games (in all of which Lewis gave the King's Knight) were played,* and after that year Lewis reduced the odds to Pawn and two moves. A game at these odds is in Walker's Chess Studies, No. 454. These four years saw, also, the rapid advance of Alexander Macdonnell, and Walker was one of the first to recognize his great ability. Many of the earlier games of this player are only preserved to us in consequence of the fact that Walker noted them at the time; for Macdonnell, like other great players of the older school, took no trouble about recording games. Many of these were played at Lewis' own house; one of these—a blindfold game by Macdonnell against Worrell, played 13th April, 1829—is interesting as being the oldest dated example of the Evans Gambit.† It is contained in Greenwood Walker's collection of Macdonnell's games (p. 38) and in the Chess Studies, No. 186. In v. d. Lasa's copy of the former book, which he bought at the sale of George Walker's library, occurs Walker's note—"The next three games were taken down by me when played."

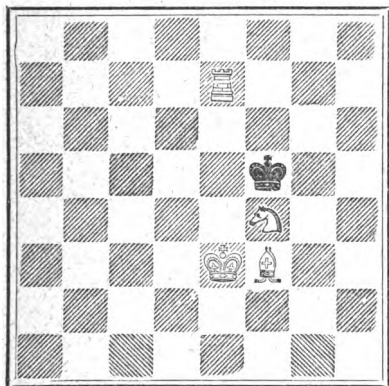
In 1831 Walker published his first piece of chess analysis—a pamphlet of 18 pages on the Muzio Gambit. The most interesting point about this brochure is its price—Eighteen pence. Chess books before this time had all been expensive. Walker, with his practical experience as a bookseller, knew that this meant a limited circulation only, and was a serious hindrance to that spread of a knowledge of scientific chess which he had so much at heart. He accordingly planned a cheaper work on the game that would, as he thought, stimulate the zeal of chess-players and induce them to study the openings, and, possibly in the end, lead them to buy the more expensive

* All published as *Lewis v. Z.A.* in the C.P.C., vol. vi., pp. 66, 67, 69. One was drawn, and Lewis and Walker each won one.

† Another Evans in Lewis' note-book, Macdonnell *v.* Evans, is dated there "1828 or 1829."

works of his master, Lewis. Accordingly, in 1832, he published, for 3s. 6d., "A New Treatise on Chess," in 80 pages, to which he added as an appendix his previous monograph on the *Mujio*. A second edition, "enlarged (to 160 pages) and improved," followed in 1833, at 5s. In 1832 he also published an edition of Philidor's *Analysis*, with a collection of fifty-six problems, mainly selected from contemporary German authors (Manteufel, Mauvillon, and Mendheim), but containing seven of his own composition. The first of these is the following :—

WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in four.

Solution.—1 R—Q 6, K—K 4 ;
2 R—K Kt 6, K moves ; 3 B ch, &c.
If 1..., K—Kt 4 ; 2 R—Kt 6 ch, &c.

Unfortunately, Lewis considered himself unfairly treated by the entry of Walker's cheaper books on the market, and an amusing war began between the two, in which each writer tried to cut out the other's works by books at a lower price. Walker's contribution to this war was his "Chess Made Easy," in 1836, at 3s. 6d. ; and Lewis carried off the honours with his half-crown "Chess Board Companion." Although the net result was precisely what Walker had desired all along—the accessibility of chess books at a moderate

price—the warfare left a bitterness between the two writers, which was still active as late as 1846. Walker's "Selection of Games at Chess actually played by Philidor and his Contemporaries," published in 1836, the contents of which were drawn from the chess papers of the mathematician Atwood, which Walker had purchased in 1833, stands, of course, apart ; although there was, doubtless, a hit at his opponent in his statement—"Upon a cool, unprejudiced comparison of facts and results, I cannot hesitate to declare that, in my humble opinion, Philidor was decidedly stronger than the greatest players of the present time !"

Meantime, stirring events were happening in English chess. Some players had developed a habit of dropping into Huttman's Coffee House, in Bedford Street, Covent Garden, and in 1831 Walker proposed to establish a chess club in the first-floor rooms. To this Huttman agreed. Walker canvassed his friends, and the famous Westminster Club was formed, with Captain Medwin for its first president and Walker as the first secretary. Among the earliest members were the Rev. A. D'Arblay, author of "Caïssa Rediviva," a heroi-comical poem on chess (1836), and Duncan Forbes, the historian of chess. The club prospered so greatly—200 members at two guineas soon joining—that it had to move into more roomy quarters across the street. Here Macdonnell exhibited his marvellous powers in giving odds to the best players of his day, and hither, in 1833, the French master Labourdonnais came to play him in their immortal series of matches. George Walker and his successor in the secretariat, William

Greenwood Walker, "The Boswell of Chess," were indefatigable in taking down the games, and it is to George Walker alone that we owe all the knowledge we possess of the nature and incidents of the match. The club essayed conclusions also with Paris in two correspondence games (Chess Studies, Nos. 367 and 368), which lasted from 1834-6, and ended in the victory of Paris. The "great" period of the Westminster Club ended with Macdonnell's early death, 14th September, 1835, an event which left Walker one of the first players in England. Lewis had given up active play for at least five years, and Staunton had not yet begun to attract attention. F. L. Slous, or Selous [born 1801, died 1892], was, perhaps, Walker's most dangerous rival, and at a later time Walker expressed the opinion that if Slous had continued to practice chess, it was very probable that he would have proved a stronger player than Staunton.

The association of the Westminster Club with Mr. Huttman did not last long. The proprietor went in for more ambitious schemes—Sunday evening meetings, which scandalized some of the members, and glee-singing, that drove away others—which soon left him bankrupt and the club homeless. It found shelter for a time in private rooms in Mr. Ries' house, next to his Divan in the Strand, and here it was that Staunton first began to attract attention, and played part of his match with Popert. In 1840 the club moved to new quarters in Charles Street, Haymarket, where the twenty or thirty survivors were the mainstay of a chess venture on the part of Staunton and Alexandre, the compiler of two encyclopædic works on chess; but by 1843 the alliance between Staunton and Alexandre had broken down, and the two proprietors were quarrelling with one another. The Westminster Club formally dissolved itself in disgust.

Walker once again came to the rescue, and founded the St. George's Club in 1843, in connection with Beattie's Hotel, George Street, Hanover Square. Ill-fortune appeared likely to spoil this venture, since Beattie was soon bankrupt; but the club found quarters in the Polytechnic Institution, in rooms overlooking Cavendish Square. Here the St. George's found a home for ten years, and vindicated Walker's belief that a chess club was a possible institution in the West End. As the initiator and organizer of the International Tournament of 1851, the club took its position as one of the two leading clubs in the Metropolis.

Meanwhile, Walker's chess books were paying one penalty of their usefulness—unauthorised translations into German and pirated editions in America. But Walker's name was now well known, and the magazines were glad to publish his racy and popular articles on chess topics. Thus he contributed to Fraser's Magazine, *The Chess Automaton* (May, 1839), *Deschappelles*, the *Chess King* (1839), *Chess Without the Chess Board* (1840), *The Café de la Régence* (1840), *Ruy Lopez*, the *Chess Bishop*, a legend of Spain (1841), *Mated and Checkmated*, an Oriental sketch (1842), *A Game of Chess with Napoleon* (1845); these and other original stories and sketches being finally gathered together in his "*Chess and Chessplayers*," with which he withdrew from active chess in 1850. These very readable articles and stories all served to keep chess well to the front at a time when English chess had no definite leading player around whose doings interest might centre.

Besides these, Walker, who was by no means a bad player at draughts, published an edition of Sturges' Guide in 1835 (reprinted in America in 1845); he also for a short time in 1838 edited a chess magazine—the Philidorian.

He, however, kept a longer influence on chess by his chess column in *Bell's Life*, which he conducted from 1834 to 1873. Here the Labourdonnais-Macdonnell games were first published. This was one of the oldest chess columns in any country—a short-lived column in the *Lancet*, 1823-4; one American column, and two brief-lived German newspaper columns being, apparently, its only forerunners.

With the rise of Staunton, Walker gradually lost his prominent position in the chess world. He still played all the leading players and visitors from foreign countries, but he recognized that the throne was not to be his, at any rate at the price he was prepared to pay. He was too shrewd a man to give up the substance of a prosperous business for the shadow of a career as a professional player. And so it happened that chess never lost its charm for him; he had no reputation that stood in the way of a game with other players; the game was a recreation and a hobby as long as he lived. But he still kept up his literary labours for a time, a third edition of his Treatise appeared in 1841, under the old title, with a useful—and for the time admirable—catalogue of works on chess; and a fourth edition followed in 1846, under the title, "The Art of Chess Play." An anonymous criticism on the third edition, "A Few Observations on a New Treatise on Chess, by George Walker, Third Edition. By a Society of Amateurs. London, 1841," has led subsequent bibliographers into curious error. V. d. Linde did not see that the "Third Edition" defined the edition that the amateurs were criticising, and assumed two earlier editions of the criticism, by which a later English bibliographer was led still further astray. He attributed the "Few Observations" to Walker himself, and then goes on to abuse Walker for dishonesty in calling it a third edition! This is, surely, a little hard upon Walker—first to credit him with the authorship of a work that accuses him of plagiarism and self-laudation—and then to abuse him for somebody else's misunderstanding of the critics' title-page. "The Art of Chess Play," and a subsequent edition of Jaenisch's "Chess Preceptor" (1847) were both rendered obsolete in 1847 by the appearance of Staunton's Chess-player's Handbook. Not so, however, his "Chess Studies" (1844), a vast collection of games played from 1780-1844, which has preserved for future generations all the recorded games of that period that Walker could discover. It has been re-edited in our own day (1893) by Mr. Freeborough, with a valuable introduction describing its contents and the players whose deeds it records. It is a work that will always remain a classic, and a historical record of first importance for the early nineteenth century.

Of the latter part of Walker's life there is not much to tell. He played his daily games at the London Chess Club, and kept alive the memory of the past by his anecdotes of the great events in which he had taken part, almost up to his death, 23rd April, 1879. This reverence for the past was a strong feature about Walker, and he was apt to over-estimate the strength of the great players of history. In this he was not alone in his generation,

the Philidor tradition was still strong, and the earliest English players to study the older writers—Damiano, Ruy Lopez, Salvio, and the triumvirate of Modena—wrote too extravagantly about them. But Walker went farther. He attempted a comparison between the players of one era and another, and started with a prejudice in favour of the earlier player. He believed that a match between Philidor and Ponziani would have produced the finest games the world has ever seen.

Walker collected a small and valuable library of chess books, which, 314 in number, were sold by auction by Sotheby, 14th May, 1874. Many of these books were MSS. of his own compilation, and the majority passed into the possession of the late Mr. Rimington Wilson, in his time the possessor of one of the largest chess libraries in the world.

As a writer, Walker was more popular than exact, and his "history" is not very dependable. This is very noticeable in connection with the Labourdonnais-Macdonnell matches. There are three accounts of the matches in existence, all to some extent mutually inconsistent, and Walker was the author of all three. When asked at a later time which account was the true one, he was unable to remember clearly, and thought that the latest written of the three was the most reliable.

As a player, it is possible he never reached the limit of his powers. Of himself he said, "I was never first-rate, but after Macdonnell's death (Fraser and Lewis not playing) I was for a time the strongest player in the field." And, again, "Players of the force of Morphy, Deschapelles, Macdonnell, or Labourdonnais could always have given me the Pawn. I fancy I might have reached the steps to the throne by giving over my business, and sending the hat round once a year." Freeborough, in his introduction to his edition of "Chess Studies," probably says the last word—"He was generally bright, without being especially brilliant. He displayed his science by avoiding hard knocks rather than by administering them. His recorded games with strong players show that he was an adept in developing his men and making exchanges. When, however, his thorough knowledge of the principles, and how to apply them, had placed his adversary in his power, he proceeded to treat him to a pretty exhibition of skill in the Endings. . . . Like many other chess players, he thought better of the games he won than of those he lost." I give no specimens of his game, since the reader will find nearly 100 in the "Chess Studies," against Macdonnell, Labourdonnais, Lewis, St. Amant, Cochrane, Szen, &c.

One of the pleasantest features about Walker—and his character seems to have been a very pleasant one throughout—was his kindness to other players less fortunately placed than himself. He did all he could for Labourdonnais in the last years of his life, and buried him at his own expense. Again and again we find appeals for subscriptions for the assistance of other players or their widows, and Walker's name generally heads the list of subscribers. He was always ready to "send the hat round" for others.

Two likenesses of him are accessible—a poor woodcut in Edge's Paul Morphy, and a second in the Westminster Papers (December, 1876)—an issue which contains an excellent life, of which I have made considerable use—which shows a particularly charming old gentleman, the picture of good-humour and geniality.

H. J. R. MURRAY

THE HAMPSTEAD CHESS CLUB.

The Hampstead Chess Club, which, now in its twenty-first year, has won the first place in the London Chess League, was founded in December, 1885, by a few chess-playing friends meeting at the Library, at Stanfield House, in the High Street. In the early autumn of the next year, amalgamation with the South Hampstead Chess Club, which had already reached the standard of a match playing club, brought a great accession of numbers and strength. Sir Henry Holland, then member of parliament for the borough, now Viscount Knutsford, accepted the presidency of the club, which he still retains; and Mr. C. Tupman was appointed secretary and treasurer, continuing in office to the great advantage of the club until January, 1891. The first recorded match was played on 18th December, 1886, against the Athenæum second team, eight aside, and ended in the defeat of the club by $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$; of the players taking part in it, three, Messrs. D. C. Griffith, J. Fleming, and P. H. Coldwell are still active members of the club. Thus the first year closed with a roll of 61 members, "such success," as the minutes record, "being greatly due to the efforts of the honorary secretary and to Mr. D. C. Griffith, who had worked very hard indeed, induced many of his friends to join, and presented the club with its first chess board and set of men, and also its first trophy for competition in the late tournament." Mr. D. C. Griffith, who in the early seventies had taken a similar part in starting the Athenæum Club in Camden Town, has long been the senior vice-president of the Hampstead Club; in the co-operation of many workers for the club's success his quickening enthusiasm has been throughout the dominating factor. That first tournament was won by Mr. P. H. Coldwell, a former member of the South Hampstead Club, who gained the club championship this season, as recorded in the March number, and throughout the intervening period has been one of the most regular and consistent supporters of the club; the trophy passed through many hands, and was at last won outright in a competition among past holders by Mr. R. C. Griffith, son of the donor, then and still one of the soundest players coming from the club.

In the autumn of 1890, the Hampstead Club entered the competition of the London Chess League, in the junior, afterwards called the "B" section, and in April, 1893, won the first prize in that class, after a desperate struggle with Lee, with whom two drawn matches were played, and victory secured in the third by the narrow margin of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Among the stronger players who helped to achieve this result and to justify the club's subsequent entrance into the "A" Division, were Mr. A. H. Watson, Mr. Armytage Bakewell, and Mr. H. G. Elwell (who have since left the neighbourhood), Mr. L. A. Ryan (a really brilliant player who has unfortunately given up the game), and in particular the late Mr. F. J. Monro, who as vice-president took an active and generous interest in the club's prosperity from its start to his lamented death, early in 1903.

A marked advance in the club's growth followed on the election of Mr. J. H. North to the honorary secretaryship, in May, 1894. Mr. North still brings to the task unflagging energy and a mastery of administrative detail; his genial personality and rare gift for remembering both names and

faces have won him many friends among the members. Under Mr. North's guidance the subscription was raised to its present standard, and financial stability secured; in 1896 the club began to meet all the year round, and provided a room for the use of non-smokers; by 1901 lady members were admitted, and the membership had risen from some 40 to 90, a roll which is still fully maintained. The vigour and variety of the club's internal life is marked by an average attendance on ordinary nights of play of from 25 to 30 members, by an entry of 50 for the Winter Tournament, and 43 for the Summer; by the keen contests for the championship, and in the North Competition for second-class players; popular rather, perhaps, than serious are rapid transit tournaments played in teams, and monthly simultaneous contests, in which the strongest members of the club meet the second class; the fascination of Kriegspiel has laid its spell on many victims.

Similar vitality has led to steady progress in the "A" Division of the London Chess League, into which the club entered in the season 1895-96, under the captaincy of Mr. R. C. Griffith, who worked very hard indeed in getting and keeping the team together, and only laid down office in October, 1903, when his persistent efforts had already assured the club's position and prospects in the competition. The club has continued to compete each season since 1895, as no other club except North London has done, and in the eleven years has won 68 matches, drawn 8, and lost 36, with a total score of 1,199 out of 2,240 games played. The attendance has been such that nineteen members have this season filled seventeen boards in the thirteen matches, while for the third successive season not a single game has been given away by default, and this is entirely due to the indefatigable work of the present match captain, Mr. W. M. Hardman, whose genial personality and unbounded enthusiasm has been no mean factor in the winning of the League competition.

Foremost among the players of the club are Mr. Herbert Jacobs and Mr. W. Ward. Both have long been recognised as among the strongest of English amateurs, and have upheld the honour of England in the Cable matches with America, and each has been Champion of the City of London Chess Club. Mr. Ward—a great source of strength to the team, apart from the strength of his own play—has attended 35 of the 36 League matches played since he joined the club on coming to Hampstead in the autumn of 1903, playing on the top board, at the rate of twenty-four moves an hour, and always with a view to the side's score, he has won 22 games, drawn 8, and lost but three; having twice persuaded Mr. Herbert Jacobs, who has been vice-president of the club since 1896, to win in his stead—a record of which any player and any club may well be proud. Others attaining to the first class in the club, A1, are Mr. J. Mahood, a fine and improving player, whose chess was learnt at Hampstead; Mr. E. Morgan, who is now playing a match with Mr. Ward for the Hertfordshire County Championship; and Mr. F. A. Eve, whose score this season of 11 wins, 1 draw, and 1 loss justifies is self-restrained devotion to two chosen games. Prominent also both in London chess circles and as taking an active part in the club's life are Mrs. Fagan, probably the strongest lady player in the United Kingdom; Mr. P. W. Sergeant, sometime president of the Oxford University Chess Club; and Mr. Philip H. Williams, the well-known problemist. The late Mr. J. F.

Hampstead Chess Club.—“A” and “C” League results:—

“A.”

Name	Played	By	Default	W.	D.	L.	Score	Av. wins.	Av. place.
Mr. W. Ward	12	...	...	5	5	3	74	57'87	1'10
Mr. R. C. Griffith	11	...	...	8	2	1	84	81'81	2'18
Mr. J. Mahood	12	...	1	4	2	5	6	50'00	3'00
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	13	...	1	5	4	3	8	61'84	4'50
Mr. F. A. Eve	13	...	1	10	1	1	114	88'46	5'58
Mr. A. Beamish	13	...	1	6	5	1	94	73'07	7'00
Mr. H. Staniforth	10	...	1	1	5	3	44	45'00	7'18
Mr. J. H. White	11	...	1	8	1	1	94	86'46	7'75
Mr. J. H. North	13	...	...	6	2	5	7	53'84	9'61
Mr. W. E. Bonwick	9	...	1	4	1	3	54	61'10	9'75
Mr. M. Copland	12	...	...	7	1	4	74	62'50	11'
Mr. J. M. Cochrane	10	...	...	6	2	2	7	70'00	13'40
Mr. L. James	13	...	...	6	7	0	94	73'07	13'60
Mr. D. Mackay	12	...	...	4	6	2	7	58'30	14'
Mr. S. G. Boxsius	12	...	...	8	1	3	84	70'83	14'30
Mr. W. W. Brougham	13	...	1	6	6	1	9	69'23	15'23
Mr. G. R. Sloper	11	...	1	4	4	2	7	63'53	17'60
Mr. D. C. Griffith	12	...	...	8	3	1	94	79'83	18'40

THE FOLLOWING PLAYED OCCASIONALLY :—

Mr. Herbert Jacobs	2	...	..	1	0	1	...	1	...	50'00	...	1'50
Mr. E. Morgan	5	...	I	...	2	2	0	...	4	...	80'00	...	4'
Mr. E. Bussvine	6	...	...	3	1	2	...	3½	...	58'30	...	10'50
Mr. W. M. Hardman	3	...	...	1	0	2	...	1	...	33'33	...	11'66
Mr. E. Martin	5	...	...	3	0	2	...	3	...	60'00	...	11'60
Mr. C. James	5	...	...	1	4	0	...	3	...	60'00	...	16'80
Mr. E. R. Shilleto.	5	...	...	2	2	1	...	3	...	60'00	...	18'
Mr. E. Scoones	1	...	...	0	0	1	...	0	...	—	...	18'
Mr. A. R. Cowell.	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	1½	...	50'00	...	18'30
Mr. G. W. Bedford	7	...	...	5	0	2	...	5	...	71'42	...	19'57
Mr. W. F. A Thomae	4	...	...	2	0	2	...	2	...	50'00	...	20'
Mr. W. S. Salter.	1	...	I	...	0	0	0	...	1	100'00	...	20'	

"C."

Mr. B. R. Carley...	10	...	...	3	5	2	...	5½	...	55'00	...	1'10	
Mr. P. H. Williams	4	...	...	2	1	1	...	2½	...	62'50	...	1'50	
Mr. A. C. E. Hughes	12	...	2	...	4	2	4	...	7	...	58'30	...	2'70
Mr. R. L. O'Beirne.	7	...	1	...	2	2	2	...	4	...	57'00	...	3'50
Rev. E. Haselden..	4	...	2	...	1	1	0	...	3½	...	87'50	...	3'
Mr. A. K. Cherrill	11	...	1	...	1	0	2	...	2	...	50'00	...	4'
Mr. J. E. Baxter...	11	...	1	...	4	3	3	...	6½	...	59'00	...	4'50
Mr. S. B. Tallantyre	—	...	1	...	2	0	2	...	3	...	60'00	...	5'75
Mr. G. S. Sell	8	...	...	...	5	0	3	...	5	...	62'50	...	6'10
Lt.-Col. Kirwan	11	...	2	...	6	0	3	...	8	...	72'00	...	7'50
Mr. B. Copland	5	...	1	...	2	0	2	...	3	...	60'00	...	7'75
Mr. H. Howitt	1	...	...	...	1	0	0	...	1	...	100'00	...	8'

In the "A" League, Hampstead won 12, drew 0, lost 1; score, 170 out of 260.

“C”	6	2	4	52½	96.
-----	---	---	---	-----	-----

"A" League team's average score, 13·15 out of 20 = 65·50 per cent. wins.

"C" " 4'37 " 8 = 54'69 " E 2

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The author of the study given in our last number is Herr von Gottschall, the well-known German master player. We repeat the position. White: King at K 6, Rook at Q R 7. Black: King at K square, Bishop at K 5. White to move and win. We have received twenty correct solutions. The solvers are: Hon. V. A. Parnell, P. W. Sergeant, Rev. A. Baker, H. A. Taylor, H. Ford, and Arthur Fish, of London; P. W. Baster, Thornton Heath, Surrey; R. J. Brown, Carlisle; P. J. Allingham and Miss Edith L. Corser, Reigate; John S. Pagan, Stirling; A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; J. Y. Finlayson, Edinburgh; Edward Miksch, Prague; W. Butler, Workington; T. Kelly, Manchester; Rev. W. Chinn, Leicestershire; T. Robinson, Newark; L. J. Lean, Sheffield; W. H. S. Monck, Dublin, and Jas. Longton, Keighley. The author's solution runs:—

1	R—K 7 ch				R—K 7 ch
	K—Q sq	K—B sq			K—Q sq
	K—Q 6	K—B 6			K—Q 6
2	B—Q 6 (a)	B—B 6 (c)			B—R sq
	R—K 3	R—K 3			R—K R 7
3	B—B 5 (b)	B—Kt 7			K—B sq
	R—K 4	R—K 2			R—R 8 ch
4	B—B 2	B—Kt sq	B—B 8	B—B 6	K—Kt 2
	R—K R 4	R—K Kt 4	R—K B 2 !	R—K B 2	R—K 8
5	K—B sq	B—B 2		B—K 5	K—R 2
	R—R 8 ch	R—K R 4, &c.		K—K5disch!	K—B 7
6	K—Kt 2				B—Kt 2
	R—R 7 !				R—K sq and
7					wins (d)

The following analytical comments are by Mr. Kelly:—

(a) If the B play anywhere on the K side (say Kt 7), the Rook moves along the rank, attacking it, and on its retreat checks on the eighth rank. Similarly if B—Kt 8, R—Q Kt 7 wins. For B—R sq, see note (c). To B—B 7 the reply is 3 R—K 2, passing into the line of play which follows.

(b) If 3.... B—Kt 3; 4 R—K Kt 3, B—B 2; 5 R—K R 3, K—B sq; 6 R—R 8 ch, and 7 R—R 7, winning the B.

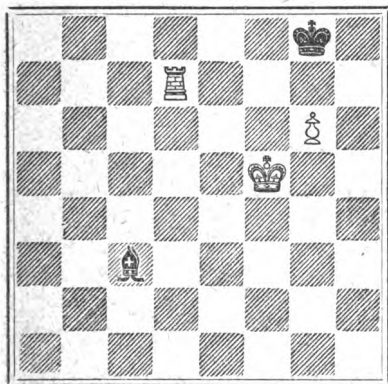
(c) 2 K—B 6, B—R sq; 3 R—R 7, B—K 5; 4 R—R 4, B—Kt 7; 5 R—R 2, B—K 5; 6 R—K 2, B—B 3; 7 R—Q B 2, B—Kt 2; 8 R—B 7, B—R 3; 9 R—R 7 and wins.

(d) If 6.... B—Kt 7; 7 R—K 2, B—Q 4; 8 R—K 5, B—B 4; 9 R—R 5 ch.

The rule appears to be this:—The Black King being at the side of the board and not on a corner square not commanded by his Bishop, White will win if he can keep the opposition for a move while he attacks the Bishop or threatens mate with the Rook. The movements of the Bishop are gradually restricted until the Rook has a favourable opportunity of checking or pinning the Bishop. This cannot be done when the K is on a corner square not commanded by the Bishop, because the latter may then play to the adjoining side squares, and if pinned, stalemate follows.

It should be added that the White King must not be liable to a check. In Herr von Gottschall's position, attacking the B with the R at once leads to a draw. Suppose 1 R—R 4, B—Kt 2; 2 R—R 7 or Q Kt 4, B—B sq ch. The first two moves in the solution (R—K 7 ch and K—Q 6 or B 6) remove the liability to a check while maintaining an attack on the B.

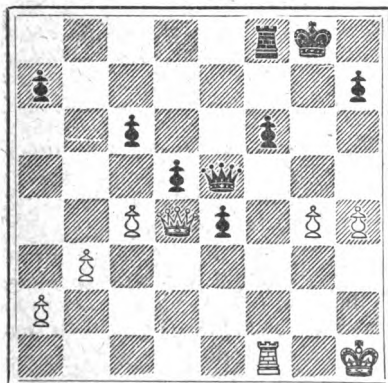
BLACK.



WHITE.

Kt 4, B—B 6; 6 R—K Kt 4, B × P; 7 R—R 4 ch, K—Kt sq; 8 K—Kt 6, K—B sq; 9 R—B 4 ch, K—Kt sq; 10 R—Q R 4.

We experienced difficulty in deciding our award of the prizes offered, but after careful consideration we think the solutions sent by Messrs. Kelly, Parnell, Baker, Sergeant, Lean Daniel, and Longton are the best, and to each of these gentlemen we have forwarded a book prize. Some of the solvers point out that the position is given as study 310 in Freeborough's *Chess Endings*, and Mr. Allingham raises the question as to whether it is fair to give prizes for such positions. Our reply is that our chief object is to give pleasure to our readers, and to encourage the study of end-games by young players, many of whom are not *au fait* with the contents of the standard text books, and when solvers display evidence of original research



White to play. What result?

With a slight variation (the removal of the White Q R Pawn), the second end-game of this series, published in the *B.C.M.* for January last, becomes an interesting example of this class of ending, as was pointed out in the solution which appeared the next month. Another instance is the one appended, which appeared, I believe, in the chess column of the *Manchester Evening News* during the editorship of Dr. Lasker. The composer's name is unknown to me.

White wins thus: 1 R—Q B 7, B—R 5; 2 R—R 7, B—Kt 3; 3 R—Q Kt 7, B—Q 5; 4 P—Kt 7, K—R 2 (if B × P, 5 K—Kt 6); 5 R—

R—R 4 ch, K—Kt sq; 8 K—Kt 6, K—B sq; 9 R—B 4 ch, K—Kt sq; 10 R—Q R 4.

We experienced difficulty in deciding our award of the prizes offered, but after careful consideration we think the solutions sent by Messrs. Kelly, Parnell, Baker, Sergeant, Lean Daniel, and Longton are the best, and to each of these gentlemen we have forwarded a book prize. Some of the solvers point out that the position is given as study 310 in Freeborough's *Chess Endings*, and Mr. Allingham raises the question as to whether it is fair to give prizes for such positions. Our reply is that our chief object is to give pleasure to our readers, and to encourage the study of end-games by young players, many of whom are not *au fait* with the contents of the standard text books, and when solvers display evidence of original research and study, we shall not be niggardly in the matter of prizes, even though our examples are taken from standard works on the game. While on this subject we may remark that we are constantly being asked by the rising generation of chess players to give space to special articles dealing with some particular phase of chess, yet in the majority of cases the subject suggested has already been dealt with by us *in extenso* in the past.

Our study for this month is from actual play, and was received quite recently from Mr. M. Morgan, of Philadelphia, editor of *The Chess*

Digest. He says the position arose in a game played at the Franklin Chess Club. White lost, but Mr. Morgan thinks White ought to have won, and he would like the opinion of our corps of solvers.

We offer three book prizes for the three best solutions received not later than May 23rd.

THE CHESS WORLD.

MATCH FOR THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.

LASKER v. MAROCZY.

It is reported by our leading American exchanges that a match for the Chess Championship of the world has been definitely arranged between Dr. Lasker and M. Geza Maroczy. The preliminaries were settled on April 6th, at the Rice Chess Club, New York. The conditions are:—First winner of eight games—draws not to count. Stakes, £400 a-side. As a guarantee of good faith each player to deposit £100, on or before June 1st; the balance to be posted by October 1st. Play to start October 15th. Time-limit 15 moves per hour. The playing committee is Professor Isaac L. Rice (New York), Judge Ponce (Havana), Mr. A. Martinez (president Manhattan Club, New York), Baron Rothschild and Herr Trebitsch (Vienna). It is proposed to play the match in three sections: (1) Europe (probably Vienna), three won games; (2) Havana, two won games; and (3) New York, three won games. Draws will not count in the score.

British Chess Federation.—A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, on May 4th, at 3 p.m., when the chief matter for consideration will be the Congress at Shrewsbury in August next.

Readers of the *B.C.M.* who are desirous of playing chess by correspondence should join the sixth tournament now being arranged by Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, the chess editor of *Womanhood*. A postcard addressed to Mrs. Bowles, 5, Agar Street, Strand, London, W.C., will speedily secure copy of the rules and conditions of play.

Many of our readers have no doubt seen some of the sensational reports recently circulated in English and American chess columns regarding the health of the esteemed American master player, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury. Some of the published statements asserted that he had lost his mental balance, others that his death was only a question of days. From private advices, from a reliable source, we are delighted to be able to assure our readers that Mr. Pillsbury is far from being so bad as stated. He has certainly been severely taxed by an attack of apoplexy, but we are told that he is slowly recovering, and hopes are entertained that he will weather the storm.

Warwickshire Chess Association.—The annual general meeting was held on April 10th, at Birmingham, and was fairly well attended. The following officers were elected: president, Lord Willoughby de Broke; vice-president, Mr. J. H. Griffiths, J.P.; captain, Mr. A. J. Mackenzie; vice captain, Mr. F. J. Burgoyne; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. G. W. Hughes.

British Chess Federation Inter-Unit Correspondence Match: Northern v. Southern Unions. Present state of score:—

NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION.				SOUTHERN COUNTIES UNION.			
Previous score...	...	...	25	Previous score...	...	...	9
Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesboro'	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Col. G. H. Tillard, Tunbridge Wells...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. J. Brown, Carlisle	...	...	1	Rev. D. J. Alford, Taunton...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Brooksbank, Workington	...	...	0	Mr. R. S. Flower, Ryde, I O.W.	...	...	1
Miss C. Millar, Bowdon	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. C. Malins, Maidstone...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Platt, Wetheral, Carlisle	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. W. E. Evill, Canterbury	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
			28				11

At the Sale and District Club (Cheshire) a most successful tournament has just been completed. There were upwards of twenty competitors, and the first prize, presented by the president (Mr. W. A. Hawes), was won by Mr. Rhodes Marriott (special class), with a score of 9 wins and 1 draw. Messrs. A. C. Miller (first class), S. Taylor (second class), and J. T. Ellis (third class) tied for the remaining prizes, with a score of 8 wins and 2 losses. In the play-off Mr. Taylor secured second prize and Mr. Ellis third. Mr. Miller did not compete, and therefore took fourth prize. The tournament was conducted on "go-as-you-please" principles.

A novel form of chess entertainment was given at the St. Leonards Institute Club, on March 27th, on the occasion of a two days' chess festival, at which the chief attraction was Mr. Blackburne. Twenty-two players engaged in what is described as a "Chess Drive." The conditions were practically those of "lightning chess," but instead of retiring after a defeat the players moved on and took fresh partners as in a whist drive. The innovation proved very interesting and enjoyable. Prizes were given to the two highest—Miss Ruchon and Mr. H. E. Dobell—and two lowest—Miss Newby and Miss Grubb—scorers.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The final tie Leicestershire v. Staffordshire was played on Saturday, April 22nd, at Birmingham St. George's C.C. Both sides were very strongly represented, and local opinion rather inclined to a narrow victory for Staffordshire. However, Leicestershire proved equal to the occasion, their top men performing well, as usual. Leicestershire have now won the championship three times, as have also Worcestershire and Warwickshire. Staffordshire and Salop have on occasion come near winning it. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.				STAFFORDSHIRE.			
Mr. H. E. Atkins ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. B. D. Wilmot ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. E. H. Collier ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. T. H. Billington ... ..	...	...	0
Dr. Mason ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. Heastie ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Draycott ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. J. Johnston ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Price ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Garratt ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Beebee ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. F. Moore ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. H. F. Hawkes ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. C. Lloyd ... ..	...	...	1	Rev. J. H. Robison ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. A. F. Atkins ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Thompson ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. A. Bumpus ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. F. Beebee ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Smith ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Grierson ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. A. Wright ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. J. B. Round ... ..	...	...	1
Rev. W. Chinn ... ..	...	...	0	Rev. R. G. Hunt ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. A. B. Hopcroft ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. T. J. Cherrington ... ..	...	...	0
9				5			

The members of the Plymouth Club gathered in force on April 2nd, at their rooms at Matthew's Restaurant, to take high tea with their esteemed president Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, who presented the prizes won during the season, and expressed his pleasure at meeting such an array of chess friends. The winners of the various prizes were:—Handicap, first, Mr. T. Taylor, who also received (for the second time) the Challenge Cup presented by the president's brother, Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood; second, Mr. Ellison Pearse; third and fourth (divided), Messrs. C. E. Cooper and G. W. Howard. The Plymouth gambit contest was still undecided, but rested between Messrs. Phillips and Cooper. Mr. W. P. Weekes (secretary) proposed a vote of thanks to the president for his hospitality. Although Mr. Winter-Wood lived out of Plymouth, he showed great interest in the club. The motion was seconded by Rev. H. D. Nicholson, and carried with acclamation. After the presentation of the prizes a match was played between teams chosen by Mr. Taylor and Mr. Cooper. Fifteen players were engaged on each side, and Mr. Cooper's contingent won by $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$. The season at the Plymouth Club is now practically closed.

Devon v. Wilts.—This match, the final contest in this season's match programme in the South-Western Section of the annual competition for the Southern Union Championship, was played at Taunton, on March 31st. Gloucestershire had already won the section by defeating Wilts, Devon, and Somerset.

DEVON.				WILTS.			
Mr. C. W. Jeffrey ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. A. Rumboll ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. T. Taylor ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Schomberg ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. M. Prideaux ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. A. E. Stainer ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. T. H. Bourne ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Fear Hill ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Peet ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. S. J. Wells ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. E. Palmer ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Beaven ... ..	...	...	0
Rev. F. Tracey ... ..	...	...	1	Dr. Ward ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Riekeard ... ..	...	...	*1	Mr. W. F. Smith ... ..	...	...	*0
Rev. H. Bremridge ... ..	...	...	0	Rev. E. Willis ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. J. E. D. Moysey ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Jones ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. L. Bennett ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Russell ... ..	...	...	3
Mr. H. W. Bridges ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. H. R. Goudge ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. R. S. Nicole ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. N. Willson ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

Rev. A. H. Hare	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Ruddle	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. M. Bleby... ..	†	Mr. V. E. Stoker	0
Mr. G. W. Cutler	*0	Mr. W. Greader	*1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
9		* Adjudicated.	7

On Saturday, April 25th, Surrey and Gloucestershire met at Reading, but the last-named county was without the services of several strong players, some of the leading Cheltenham and Bath men being engaged in their inter-club match in their County Chess League competition. Surrey will now meet Norfolk in the final. Score:—

SURREY.		GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
Mr. C. E. Tattersall	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. Fedden	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Curnock	0	Mr. T. G. Wright... ..	*1
Mr. F. L. Anspach	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. G. Parnall... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	1	Mr. R. J. Walker... ..	0
Mr. H. S. Barlow	1	Mr. F. U. Beamish	0
Mr. L. P. Rees	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Pinkerton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Howell	0	Mr. S. W. Viveash	1
Mr. P. J. Allingham	1	Mr. A. Axtell... ..	0
Mr. H. W. Piercy... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Morrow	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. F. Alexander	0	Mr. O. Hunt	1
Mr. W. D. Childs... ..	*0	Mr. H. Byrnes	*1
Mr. W. B. Pigg	1	Mr. F. R. Rickman	0
Mr. H. Ward... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. L. Daniell... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. P. Plummer	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. F. Ridd	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. R. Turner... ..	1	Mr. C. C. Harding	0
Mr. H. W. Platts... ..	1	Absent	+0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
9		7	

* Adjudicated. † By default.

Match: Tarrasch v. Maroczy.—In the chess column of the *Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger*, Dr. Tarrasch expresses his readiness to engage in a match against Maroczy. He writes in reference to the Hungarian master's challenge:—"Certainly, I would play a match against him, but there must be no restriction to any one opening. At the close of the championship tourney in Nuremberg, in which we are both to take part—after a short interval of rest—we will enter the lists against each other on the same conditions, roughly, as those of my match with Marshall. Not only am I willing to do this, but I should take an especial pleasure in measuring my strength against such an original, steady, and far-seeing player—a very Ulysses among chess players in his wealth of stratagem. One condition only—that my match with Lasker fall through. Lasker has priority. And he has declared his readiness to play me; it lies with the chess world to bring the match about. The energetic president of the German *Schachbund*, Herr Prof. Gebhardt, is striving to arrange the matter. It is to be hoped he will succeed; the necessary cash nexus is alone wanting. Have we no Mycænas of chess? I for my part ask for nothing, but Lasker, as is only reasonable, requires richly compensating for travelling and other expenses entailed. Should this match come to pass—and it could easily follow upon the Nuremberg Tourney—then I must ask Maroczy to excuse me this year. Next year, however, I should gladly be at his service; this year indeed, if my match with Lasker should happen to fall through—a contingency I should be sorry to anticipate.

Lancashire v. Yorkshire.—After the adjudication by Mr. Blackburne of the eight unfinished games from this match, played in Manchester on March 24th, the final score was $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of the home county. We append full details:—

LANCASHIRE.		YORKSHIRE.	
Mr. V. L. Wahlutch, Manchester	... 0	Mr. G. E. Wainwright, Ilkley	... 1
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester...	... *1	Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford	... *0
Mr. J. Cairns, Liverpool	... 0	Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	... 1
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester	... 1	Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	... 0
Dr. H. Holmes, Liverpool	... 1	Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewstury	... 0
Mr. C. Lobel, North Manchester	... 1	Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	... 0
Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster...	... *1	Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesbrough	... *0
Mr. G. Mills Palmer, Manchester	... 1	Mr. G. Barron, Hull	... 0
Mr. T. A. Farron, North Manchester...	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool Central	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. F. Lines, Huddersfield	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. B. Shaw, Manchester Soc.	... *0	Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	... *1
Mr. D. Powell, Liverpool	... *1	Mr. G. H. Harrison, Sheffield	... *0
Mr. A. Briggs, Manchester	... 0	Mr. F. E. Foster, Sheffield	... 1
Mr. D. C. W. Earle, N. Manchester...	... *0	Mr. L. Denham, Huddersfield	... *1
Mr. P. F. Blake, Liverpool...	... * $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Schofield, Leeds	... * $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Midgley, Manchester	... 1	Mr. M. Jackson, Hull	... 0
Mr. J. T. Stockwell, Southport	... *0	Mr. E. Dale, Sheffield	... *1
Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool	... *1	Mr. F. H. Wright, Wakefield	... *0
Mr. A. Eva, Manchester	... 0	Mr. E. Waterhouse, Hull	... 1
Mr. J. Wahlutch, Manchester	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Spencer, Dewsbury	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. W. Ruttle, Manchester	... 1	Mr. J. Charlesworth, Huddersfield	... 0
Mr. C. A. Askwith, Liverpool	... 1	Mr. H. D. Rockett, Sheffield	... 0
Mr. G. H. Midgley, Manchester	... 1	Mr. E. Skirrow, Leeds	... 0
Mr. T. H. Lambert, N. Manchester	... 1	Mr. C. W. Roberts, Bradford	... 0
Dr. R. Marshall, Wigan	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Sparkes, Sheffield	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Storey, Liverpool Central...	... 0	Mr. J. J. Shields, Hull	... 1
Mr. W. D. Bailey, Manchester	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Yates, Leeds	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. W. Garrett, North Manchester	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Shaw, Bradford	... $\frac{1}{2}$

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

Chess in Buenos Ayres.—From the last advices, for which we are indebted to the *Revista del Club Argentino de Ajedrez*, we learn that Mr. Teichmann's visit to Buenos Ayres has been much appreciated by the amateurs there. In addition to set games once a week with the strongest players of the club, he has played a series of simultaneous games; in the last of these he played fourteen boards, winning 13 and losing only 1; and a series of blindfold games (five or six at a time) was to follow. When one remembers that Mr. Teichmann's engagement with the Club Argentino commenced last October or November (the beginning of the Argentine summer), and has lasted all through the hot season, during which the thermometer in the shade is more often in the 90's than not, it says much for the enthusiasm of the local players, and shows what a strong hold the game has taken in the River Plate.

We append the game Mr. Teichmann lost in the simultaneous set of fourteen already referred to.

GAME No. 2,712.

King's Bishop Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. TEICHMANN.		Mr. SANTOS.	
1 P—K 4		15 Kt—Kt 5	15 B—Kt 3
2 P—K B 4		16 Q—Q R 3	16 Q R—Q sq
3 B—B 4		17 Kt—Q 6 ch	17 R × Kt
4 Kt—K B 3		18 Q × R	18 B × B
5 Castles		19 K R—Q sq	19 P—K R 4
6 P—Q 4		20 P—Q Kt 3	20 B—K 3
7 Kt—B 3		21 R—Q 3	21 K Kt—K 2
8 Kt × P		22 Q R—Q sq	22 R—Kt sq
9 B × P (B 4)		23 B—K Kt 3	23 P—R 5
10 Q—Q 2		24 P—K R 3	24 P × B
11 P—Q 5		25 P—Q B 4	25 Q × K P
12 P × P		26 P—Q B 5	26 B × R P
13 Q × P		27 K R—Q 2	27 B—Kt 5
14 K—R sq		28 P × B	28 R—R sq ch
		29 Resigns.	

Manchester *v.* Sheffield.—A match with twenty-four players on each side was played between these clubs on April 7th, at the rooms of the Manchester Club, whose team won by 19 points to 5. The visitors had a weak contingent, and only scored $1\frac{1}{2}$ points in the last 10 games.

Southport Chess Club.—Since the Federation Congress at Southport last year, the local club appears to have progressed very much, and now boasts quite a number of active members. Recently the Championship contest, in which nineteen players engaged, was brought to a conclusion. Mr. J. T. Rigby won with the loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ points only, followed closely by Mr. C. Livesey. The record compiled by the nine leading scorers is appended:—

	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	By forfeit			Total.
					Won.	Lost.	Unfin.	
1.—Mr. John T. Rigby	18	16	1	1	0	0	0	16½
2.—Mr. C. Livesey	15	11	1	3	3	0	0	14½
3.—Mr. H. Greenham	15	9	2	4	3	0	0	13
4.—Mr. J. Waterhouse	17	10	3	4	1	0	0	12½
5.—Mr. J. Davies	15	9	1	5	2	0	1	11½
6.—Mr. J. H. Wellard	16	7	5	4	2	0	0	11½
7.—Mr. W. Wisbey	18	11	1	6	0	0	0	11½
8.—Rev. C. Middleton	16	8	1	7	2	0	0	10½
9.—Dr. J. Holmes	14	7	2	5	2	0	2	10

The Handicap Tournament was also won by Mr. Rigby, who defeated Mr. C. R. Wilson in the final round, after a previous drawn game.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Ladies' Club was held at Parker's, St. Ann's Square, on April 9th, when the president, Mrs. Leo Grindon, presided. The secretary's report stated that the members number 25, and the associates 13. Lectures have been delivered by Dr. Wahlutuch and Mr. Chas. Platt, and one is promised by Mr. T. A. Farron. The club,

at the beginning of the season, sustained a heavy loss in the death of Mrs. Waterhouse, who had acted as hon. treasurer since the foundation of the club in 1900, and whose strong personality and keen interest in chess had been powerful factors in maintaining the continuous prosperity of the club. As a mark of respect to her memory, all inter-club matches were abandoned. Owing to Mrs. Waterhouse's lamented death, and the serious and protracted illness of last year's champion, Miss Clara Millar, the championship tournament was this season less arduous. There were six entrants, and Mrs. Klein headed the list with a clean score, and is therefore present champion and holds the Silver Bowl for the coming twelve months. In the Handicap Tournament, the successful competitors were: first class, Mrs. Klein; second class, Miss Ogden; third class, Miss Anne Mellor; the associates' prize was won by Miss C. Millar. The treasurer's accounts showed a satisfactory balance and were duly passed. The Waterhouse Memorial Shield, subscribed for by the members of the club as a tribute to the memory of their late treasurer, was on view; the Shield has been executed by Fattorini's, and will be open to competition each season. Mrs. Leo Grindon was re-elected president, and Miss Marian Millar, Mus. B., Portland Road, Bowdon, was re-elected hon. secretary.

Ostend Tournament.—In referring last month to the forthcoming Congress in Belgium, we fell into the error of describing the *venue* as Monte Carlo. We humbly apologise, and say, "right here," as our American friends put it, that the Congress will be held in the Kursaal, Ostend; that the organising manager is Mr. Isidor Gunsberg, 27, Lessar Avenue, Clapham Common, S.W., London, and that after May 25th his address will be Hotel du Globe, Ostend. To him notification of entry for all tournaments should be addressed. We received on April 18th a later circular, in which it is stated that the committee, having failed to receive sufficient support of its invitation to the world's best players, has abandoned the idea of two distinct masters' tournaments; but is prepared to receive twenty-eight entries for one *monstre* masters' contest. This will be played in three stages. First Stage: Two sections of fourteen competitors. At the close of this contest the five players in each section with the lowest scores will retire, and divide 1,200 francs consolation money. Second Stage: The remaining eighteen players will be paired so that "each one of the nine players of one section will play each one of the nine players of the other section—total, nine games. At the end of this round the four players having the highest score will pass into the final stage. The remaining fourteen players will then divide between them 5,000 francs in consolation money, in simple pro-rata proportion to points scored. Third Stage: The four players with the highest score remaining will play a two-round contest—total, six games each—for the following four prizes:—First prize, 4,000 francs and a gold medal; second prize, 2,500 francs; third prize, 1,500 francs; fourth prize, 1 000 francs."

In the *Notts Guardian*, Mr. Gunsberg says that "the application for places in the masters' competition are so numerous that it will be a difficult matter to make selections." We notice that the winner of the first prize

will have to play twenty-eight games, therefore the contest cannot be of less duration than four weeks. The circular also gives some particulars of the "proposed International Chess Association," regarding which it is announced that "it is not proposed to make this Association a federation of National Associations." It is also stated that the intention is "to form a supreme tribunal on all matters respecting the laws and practises of chess and chess contests." As we have no desire to disparage efforts which may be intended to further the best interests of chess, we reserve comment until we are in possession of definite facts; but it does seem to us that if the proposed International Association is to be successful it must be with the co-operation of existing National Organisations, such as the German Chess Association and the British Chess Federation.

Chess in Scotland.—The annual match between Glasgow and Liverpool C.C. was played at Glasgow C.C. on Saturday, 7th April. Although the Liverpool team had the alarming experience of being involved in the railway smash of the Scotch express at Kirtlebridge (near the Border), on the previous evening, and lost a night's rest in consequence of the detention, none of the players were apparently hurt otherwise, and all seemed in excellent chess form. Owing to the accident the Liverpool men were five hours late in reaching Glasgow. Next day, however, they turned up punctually at Glasgow C.C., and conceded the unwonted "odds" of the "collision" to their Scotch friends—successfully as it proved. Drs. Holmes and Shaw rendered valuable aid to some of their injured fellow-passengers at the scene of the accident. A close and interesting match ended in favour of Liverpool, as below; and afterwards the teams and friends dined together in Glasgow Liberal Club, Mr. J. R. Longwill, President Glasgow C.C., in the chair. Score of match:—

LIVERPOOL.					GLASGOW.				
Dr. Holmes	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. M'Kee	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. R. England	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. H. Shaw	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. A. Askwith	...	...	...	*1	Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. D. Harris	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. R. Kendall	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Kearne	...	...	...	†1	Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	†0
Mr. A. Slater	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. F. M'Cann	...	...	...	†0	Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	†1
Mr. R. Lamb	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
6					4				

* Adjudicated. † Unfinished, and adjudicated by Mr. Bellingham.

Dundee has retained its place in next season's "Richardson" Tourney, Queen's Park having to retire to the "Spens."

Ayrshire clubs propose to form an Ayrshire County Chess Association.

Edinburgh Chess League.—"The Working Men's" Club has again secured the leading place in the annual tourney, winning the "Knight" Cup for the third successive season. Parkside Club secured the place of honour in the Second Division of the "League." Miss F. H. Stirling has again won the championship of the "Victorian" Ladies' C.C.

Scottish Chess Association.—The twenty-third annual Congress opened at Glasgow C.C. on 13th April. The contest for the Scottish Championship was a keen one, the entry being individually stronger, perhaps, than usual. Dr. Macdonald, present champion, tied with Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, of Birmingham, for first honours, and a small match was arranged between these players, but had to be abandoned, after each had scored one win, owing to Mr. Mackenzie being suddenly called back to Birmingham. Dr. Macdonald therefore retained the championship, and having won the cup in three successive years it now became his own property. The "Spens Memorial" Gold Medal, and a prize of £7 7s., also went with the championship. Mr. Mackenzie took second prize of £4 4s., and Mr. J. A. McKee, Glasgow, third prize of £2 2s. The "Minor" Championship, which had seven entries, was won by Rev. D. G. Hutton, Falkirk (prize £4 4s.); second, Mr. A. Stevenson, Paisley (prize £3 3s.). Space only admits our giving scores of the "Major" Tourney:—

	MacBean	Borthwick	Chambers	Mackenzie	Krasser	M'Kee	Wardhaugh	Macdonald	Total
Mr. W. P. MacBean	—	I	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	3
Mr. J. Borthwick	0	—	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
Mr. J. D. Chambers... ..	I	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	I	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	6
Mr. F. Krasser... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	2
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	—	I	0	5
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	—	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Macdonald... ..	0	I	I	0	I	I	I	—	6

The Scottish Ladies' Championship Tourney (also at Glasgow) attracted a gratifying entry, and Miss F. H. Stirling, Edinburgh, won first prize (a two-guinea medal) and the championship.

The annual general business meeting of the Scottish Chess Association was held on 17th April, in Glasgow Athenæum; Dr. Knight (Portobello) in the chair. The treasurer's statement was submitted, showing a balance of £72 2s 3d. in hand, as against £48 16s. 8d. The invitation from the Edinburgh C.C. to hold the Congress in their rooms at Edinburgh next year was unanimously accepted. The committee and officials were then appointed for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. C. S. Rankin Simpson, Edinburgh; secretary and treasurer, Mr. Archibald Murray.

The Northern Counties match of 25 a-side *v.* Scotland was arranged to be played for at the end of May, if possible. The teams for the Richardson Cup competition are to be composed of seven players instead of five, as heretofore, and the competition is to be played on the League principle—twenty moves an hour, no game to be adjudicated under sixty moves, two points to count for a win and one for a draw. The Spens Cup competition is to be played, as usual, on "knock-out" lines, with the exception that there will be seven players a-side instead of five.

Athenæum C.C. (Glasgow) held its annual meeting during April. The championship has been won by Mr. Jas. Borthwick, the "minor" by Mr. W. A. Jack.

Matches reported :—

Stirling C.C.	6	v.	Falkirk C.C.	4
Glasgow Ladies' C.C.	4	v.	Edinburgh Ladies' C.C.	4
Edinburgh Working Men's C.C.	3½	v.	Dundee C.C.	2½

Match : Newcastle v. Edinburgh.—The annual match between these clubs was contested on March 31st, at the Newcastle Club, with nine players aside instead of the usual twelve. After a pleasant contest, the encounter resulted in a draw. Score :—

NEWCASTLE.					EDINBURGH.				
Mr. F. Downey	½				Mr. H. Jackson	½			
Mr. R. Stewart	½				Mr. R. A. S. Rankin	½			
Mr. G. Wright	1				Mr. W. T. Watson	0			
Mr. S. Nixon	½				Mr. R. Tramm	½			
Mr. D. Cook	½				Mr. D. A. Davidson	½			
Mr. T. P. Jones	½				Dr. Carment	½			
Mr. T. H. Overton	½				Mr. S. Shanks	½			
Mr. F. O. Vipian	0				Mr. W. M. Mossman	½			
Mr. F. J. Radford	½				Mr. W. L. Thomson	½			
	4½					4½			

The Kent Chess Association.—The eighth Congress of the Kent Association was held during Easter week at Tunbridge Wells, under the direction of the following local committee :—Mr. F. Wickenden (president), Mr. W. M. Brooke (hon. secretary of K.C.C.A.), Dr. Grace, Messrs. T. S. Connan, H. A. Honey, and R. H. S. Stevenson (hon. secretary of Tunbridge Wells Club), who acted as secretary. The Congress was opened in the Pump Room, on Easter Monday, by the Mayor of Tunbridge Wells (Mr. Alfred Hicks), who welcomed the assembled officials, visitors, and players. In addition to the regular tournaments, a knock-out contest in two sections of eight each was held on Monday, and the winners were Messrs. A. L. Curling (Rochester) and H. B. Uber.

The annual business meeting took place on April 16th, when the annual report was presented. It was stated that two county matches had been lost, against Sussex and Surrey, in the Southern Championship, and victories achieved against Hants and Herts. Kent had also proved successful in the 50-board matches against Surrey and Essex in the Metropolitan Counties Triangular Contest, which Kent wins for the second consecutive time. A slight falling off of membership was reported. Three correspondence matches are in progress—against Essex, Norfolk, and Wilts. Kent has already obtained a winning majority of games in the two latter, and leads by 10 points against Norfolk. The officials elected were :—president, Sir Wm. Hart-Dyke, Bart.; chairman of council, Major-General Hutchinson, C.B.; match captain, Mr. C. Chapman (Sevenoaks); hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. M. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells); representatives to Southern Union, R. F. Barlow, W. M. Brooke, and W. W. White.

The annual dinner was held at Earl's Court Hotel on Thursday evening. The Mayor of Tunbridge Wells presided. About sixty ladies and gentlemen were present, including Messrs. J. H. Blackburne, C. S. Howell, W. W. White, and H. E. Dobell. Among the toasts were—"The County Association," given by the mayor in an excellent speech, containing an interesting epitome of the history of the game, and responded to by the county secretary; "International Chess," given by Mr. W. W. White, and responded to by Messrs. Blackburne and Howell; "Kindred Associations," given by Mr. Chapman, and replied to by Mr. Dobell; "The Tunbridge Wells Chess Club," "The Ladies," and "The Cup Winners." During the evening songs were rendered by Mr. H. Flint and Rev. H. Hamilton Taylor, and recitations by Mr. A. R. Ropes. The Congress was brought to a close on Saturday with a Reception at the Town Hall by the Mayor and Mayoress. The Mayoress (Mrs Hicks) kindly presented the prizes and the County Cup to the Sydenham Chess Club (third success). The Lewes Cup will go to the winner of the forthcoming final between Sevenoaks and Lewisham. A gold lever watch, subscribed for by members present at the Congress, was presented to Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson as a slight token of appreciation of the efficient way in which he had discharged the secretarial duties. On Wednesday a match of fifty-three boards, entitled Kent Congress *versus* Hastings Chess Club, was won by Hastings by 29 to 24, the Sussex team not losing a game at the first twelve boards.

The results of the Tournaments were as follows:—

FIRST-CLASS OPEN TOURNAMENT.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
1.—Mr. J. F. Allcock	—	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.—Mr. C. Chapman	C	—	0	1	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3
3.—Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor	1	1	—	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
4.—Miss Finn	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	1	2
5.—Mr. W. H. M. Kirk	0	1	0	0	—	0	0	1	0	2
6.—Mr. O. C. Müller	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7.—Mr. H. W. Shoosmith	1	1	*0	1	1	1	—	1	0	6
8.—Mr. G. Shories	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
9.—Mr. G. A. Thomas	1	0	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Lost on the time-limit.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
1.—Mrs. Anderson	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
2.—Mr. R. F. Barlow	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.—Mr. A. N. Bottrill	1	0	—	0	1	0	0	1	3
4.—Mr. W. M. Brooke	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5.—Mr. G. Hanson	1	0	0	0	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6.—Mr. W. A. Happell	0	1	1	0	1	—	0	0	3
7.—Mr. R. F. B. Jones	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
8.—Mr. A. L. Stevenson	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Second-class Open Tournament.—First, Mr. H. J. F. S. Stevenson ; second, Mrs. May. Other competitors : Miss Ellis, Mr. C. Hammond, Mrs. Herring, Messrs. L. F. McGuire, F. R. Pickering, Miss Rawnsley, Messrs. B. T. Stevenson, J. Whicker.

Ladies' Open Tournament.—First, Mrs. Roe, 7 ; second, Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Mrs. Oakley, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Miss Watson, 4 ; Mrs. Rentoul, 3 ; Mrs. Whitehead, 3 ; Miss Gardiner, 1 ; Mrs. Seymour, 1.

Extra Tournament.—First, Mr. J. E. Watson ; second, Messrs. A. E. Cozens and F. Wickenden, 5. Other competitors : Messrs. C. S. Kent, F. A. Johnson, H. Stanford, Dr. Campbell, W. Waterhouse, Mrs. Robbins.

The prizes were as follows :—First-class Open : first prize £10 and second prize £5, divided between Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor and Mr. H. W. Shoosmith. County Championship : first prize, £2 2s., won by Mr. W. M. Brooke, who also holds the challenge cup with the title of chess champion of the county ; second prize, £1 1s., won by Mr. R. F. B. Jones. Second-class Open : first prize, £2 2s., won by Mr. H. J. F. S. Stephenson ; second prize, £1 1s., won by Mrs. May. Ladies' Open Tournament : first prize, Silver Queen, won by Mrs. Roe ; second prize, Framed Photo of Congress (presented by Mr. Gordon Chase, photographer, Tunbridge Wells), won by Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis. Extra Tournament : prize, £1 1s., won by Mr. J. E. Watson (Tunbridge Wells). Knock-out Tournament : two prizes of £1, won by Messrs. A. L. Curling and H. B. Uber. A folding "In Statu Quo" chessboard and men was presented by Mr. F. Wickenden for the most brilliant game, against Mr. Howell, and won by Mrs. Whitehead.

On the opening day Mr. C. S. Howell, champion of the Brooklyn (U.S.A.) club, gave a display of simultaneous chess against 18 opponents, winning 14 games, and losing 3. On Wednesday, April 18th. Mr. Blackburne "took on" 23 opponents, winning 20 games and drawing 3. On the Friday, Mr. Howell gave the "star" simultaneous performance of the Congress. He played against 34 opponents, with an additional game *sans voir*. He won 27, drew 4, and lost 3, in addition to losing the blindfold game in which he was opposed by Mr. T. S. Connan.

London.—We regret to hear that the excellent chess column conducted in the *Islington Recorder* by Mr. C. E. Biaggini, of the North London Chess Club, has been discontinued.

A new club—"The Finsbury Park Chess Club"—has been formed, and meets daily at Finsbury Park Café, 3, Stroud Green Road, N. Mr. E. J. Clark is the hon. secretary, and will be glad to furnish particulars of membership on application.

Battersea Chess Club.—The winter handicap tourney, with 32 entries, is now in the final stage. The four sectional winners now playing off for the prizes are Messrs. T. W. Liversage (Class I.), C. T. Carter (Class II.), H. Barton (Class II.), and A. C. Herring (Class III.).

A welcome addition to our list of exchanges is *The Press World* (1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, W.C.), in which several pages are devoted to the Royal Game. The chess editor says that special consideration will be given to points that have escaped attention, and he invites chess

editors generally to make use of any items, subject to the usual courtesy acknowledgment. The *piece de resistance* of the two numbers we have received is an interesting article entitled "A Short History of Chess," from the pen of our esteemed friend, Mr. H. J. R. Murray. Particulars are also given of an International Problem Tourney, but we leave these details to our confrere Mr. B. G. Laws.

We supplement our previous reports of play in the City of London Chess Club Championship with full results of all the tournaments. Gastineau Cup (Championship): First prize (£10 and medal and cup for the year), Mr. W. Ward; second, Dr. F. S. Smith; third and fourth (tie), Messrs. H. S. Barlow and H. W. Shoosmith. Mocatta Cup: First prize (£4 and cup for the year), Mr. A. E. Mercer; second, Mr. G. F. Williams; third and fourth (tie), Messrs. A. W. Mongredien and J. P. Savage. Russell Cup: First prize (£4 and cup for the year), Mr. J. Boyden Barrett; second, Mr. Gordon Smart; third, Mr. C. Roberts. Murton Cup Handicap: First prize (£4 and cup for the year), Mr. H. W. Shoosmith; second, Mr. C. J. Woon; third, Mr. A. E. Mercer.

On the 3rd of April the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Club took place at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. The President (Mr. H. L. Bowles) was in the chair, and there was a good assemblage of members and invited guests. The proceedings were most successful, and enjoyed by all present. Mr. G. W. Richmond proposed the toast of "The Press," which was replied to by Mrs. Bowles (*Womanhood*) and Mr. Guest (*Morning Post*). Mr. W. M. Gattie proposed "The Ladies," which was acknowledged by Mrs. Ada Ballin. Mr. James Mortimer gave the toast of "The President," which was suitably acknowledged. The hon. secretary (Mr. Wright) referred to the fact that in connection with the "A" Division contest of the London Chess League the Metropolitan Club had been successful nine times in fourteen competitions. Mr. Bowles heartily congratulated this year's winning club—Hampstead—on its success.

The Admiralty Chess Club has again won the Civil Service Chess League contest, in spite of being penalised a point for winning last year. The full results are appended:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Admiralty	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6-1
Savings Bank	2	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	5
Local Government Board	3	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	4
G.P.O. Stores	4	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	4
G.P.O. Engineering	5	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	3
Government Laboratory	6	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	3
Returned Letter Office	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	3

The Patent Office has just formed a chess club, and propose to enter the League next season. As its team has beaten the Admiralty C.C. in a friendly match, there is reason to look forward hopefully to the League struggle next season. Mr. Kirk, of 16, Gartmoor Gardens, Wimbledon, has been re-elected Secretary of the League.

London Chess League.—We give the tabulated records in the "A" Division contest, as promised last month. We give on page 195 a special article dealing with the winning club—Hampstead.

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
Athenæum	1	—	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Battersea	2	0	— $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bohemians	3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	4
Brixton	4	1	1	—	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6
East London	5	0	0	0	—	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Hampstead	6	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	12
Ibis	7	1	0	0	*0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0*	1
Insurance	8	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	—	1	1	0	0	0	6
Lee	9	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	—	1	1	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leyton	10	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	0	1	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lud-Eagle	11	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	11
Metropolitan	12	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
North London	13	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	1	7
West London	14	1	1	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	—	8

* By Forfeit. † —1, as winner's last year is penalised.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.
Athenæum	1	—	10½	12	8	13½	3½	9	7½	8½	8	6½	4	9	6	106
Battersea	2	9½	—	10	8½	12	7	13½	11	11	8½	9½	8½	14½	9	132
Bohemians	3	8	10	—	8½	—	6½	11½	10½	9½	10	6½	8½	6½	4½	139½
Brixton	4	12	12	11½	—	13½	7	20	10	9½	8½	8½	10	8½	8½	139½
East London	5	6½	8	6½	—	5½	12½	8	8	11½	2½	8	7	8½	—	171
Hampstead	6	16½	13	13½	13	14½	—	17	13½	13½	12	8½	11½	12½	0*	171
Ibis	7	11	6½	8½	0	7½	3	—	3½	3	7	4½	4½	4½	0*	6½
Insurance	8	12½	9	9½	10	11½	6½	16½	—	12½	11	7½	5	8½	10	130
Lee	9	11½	9	10½	10½	12	6½	17	7½	—	12½	11	6½	11½	10	136
Leyton	10	12	11½	10	11½	8½	8	13	9	7½	—	9½	8	11	9	128½
Lud-Eagle	11	13½	10½	13½	11½	17½	8	15½	12½	9	10½	—	12½	14½	15	164
Metropolitan	12	16½	11½	11½	10	12	11½	15½	15	12½	12	7½	—	12	13	161
North London	13	11	5½	13½	11½	13	8½	15½	11½	8½	9	5½	8	—	10½	131½
West London	14	14	11	15½	11½	11½	7½	20	10	10	11	5	7	9½	—	143½

* By Forfeit.

Owing to the pressure on our space, we were unable to report last month the various matches played in London by the combined teams representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities. We now give a *resumé* of the results, and full scores of several of the encounters, including the annual match between the two 'Varsities. In the match Combined Universities *v.* West of London, it is only fair to record the fact that the 'Varsities had the assistance of two of the best of the West London players—Sergeant and Carlyle—and that substitutes had to take the places of other two strong players, Brooks and Heron. The club was also minus the services of Paul, Whitham, and McGregor, who usually play fairly high in the league team.

March 26—Oxford and Cambridge *v.* West London. Won by 13½ to 7½.
 March 27—Oxford and Cambridge *v.* Mrs. Bowles's team. Lost by 13 to 8.
 March 28—Oxford and Cambridge *v.* City of London. Lost by 6½ to 13½.
 March 29—Oxford and Cambridge *v.* Metropolitan. Lost by 8½ to 11½.
 March 30—Oxford and Cambridge *v.* Hampstead. Lost by 7 to 13.

West London *v.* Oxford and Cambridge Universities (Past and Present),
 played at Brook Green Hotel, March 26th.

THE COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.				WEST LONDON CHESS CLUB.			
Mr. W. M. Gattie, Oxford	...	...	0	Mr. R. P. Michell	...	...	1
Mr. P. W. Sergeant, Oxford	...	...	0	Mr. H. Rosebaum	...	...	½
Mr. B. Goulding Brown, Cambridge	...	...	½	Mr. W. H. Regan	...	...	1
Mr. E. I. Carlyle, Oxford	...	...	0	Mr. C. Nicholls	...	...	½
Mr. A. J. Prichard, Cambridge	...	...	½	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	½
Mr. H. J. Rose, Oxford	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Snowden	...	...	0
Mr. E. Paice, Oxford	...	...	1	Mr. J. Pullen (sub.)	...	...	0
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge	...	...	1	Mr. R. Eastman	...	...	0
Mr. N. J. Roughton, Oxford	...	...	1	Mr. C. E. Ford	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Hanning, Oxford	...	...	1	Mr. A. Furlong (sub.)	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Lane, Cambridge	...	...	0	Mr. A. Church	...	...	1
Mr. A. C. Bottomley, Cambridge	...	...	1	Mr. G. T. Dann	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Lothian, Oxford	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Williams	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Bamford, Cambridge	...	...	½	Mr. W. H. Frost	...	...	½
Mr. E. A. Michell, Oxford	...	...	1	Mr. J. D. Smith	...	...	0
Mr. W. Hough, Cambridge	...	...	½	Mr. R. W. Matthews	...	...	½
Mr. B. H. R. Stower, Cambridge	...	...	1	Mr. E. Cusdin	...	...	0
Mr. H. Lob, Cambridge	...	...	½	Mr. W. Reffold	...	...	½
Mr. F. C. Mosse, Oxford	...	...	½	Mr. H. A. Taylor	...	...	½
Mr. P. G. Kelton, Cambridge	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Bryceson	...	...	0
Mr. T. Dodds, Cambridge	...	...	0	Mr. J. Haines	...	...	1
13½				7½			

MRS. BOWLES'S TEAM.				COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.			
Mr. W. M. Gattie	...	...	1	Mr. H. D. Roome	...	...	0
Mr. G. W. Richmond	...	...	1	Mr. W. Golding Brown	...	...	0
Mr. C. S. Howell	...	...	1	Mr. St. John Gore	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mortimer	...	...	1	Mr. A. I. Prichard	...	...	0
Mr. W. MacBean	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Rose	...	...	0
Mr. T. R. Harley	...	...	1	Mr. L. H. Goh	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Cornwall	...	...	1	Mr. E. Paice	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Heron	...	...	½	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	...	...	½
Mr. H. Tripp	...	...	½	Mr. M. J. Roughton	...	...	½
Mrs. Bowles	...	...	0	Mr. J. R. Hanning	...	...	1
Mr. Victor Rush	...	...	½	Mr. W. W. Lane	...	...	½
Mr. L. James	...	...	½	Mr. A. C. Bottomley	...	...	½
Mr. G. W. Cutler	...	...	½	Mr. C. F. Russell	...	...	½
Hon. V. Parnell	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Lothian	...	...	1
Mrs. Roe	...	...	½	Mr. B. H. R. Stower	...	...	½
Mr. Parkes	...	...	1	Mr. W. Hough	...	...	0
Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Bamford	...	...	0
Mrs. Joughin	...	...	0	Mr. C. S. James	...	...	1
Dr. Nelson Harness	...	...	0	Mr. H. Lob	...	...	1
Mrs. Nelson Harness	...	...	0	Mr. P. St. J. Kelton	...	...	1
Professor Genese	...	...	1	Mr. E. F. Morse	...	...	0
13				8			

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

Mr. W. Ward...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Piercy...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. S. Howell...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. S. Barlow...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. G. Sergeant...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Curnock...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. I. Anspach...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Anthony Dod...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Healey...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. J. Woon...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. E. Allnutt...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Mercer...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. F. Williams...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. P. Savage...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Flear...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Stephens...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Chapman...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. R. Harley...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Corke...	...	...	...	...	1

13 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. G. E. Wainwright, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. W. Sergeant, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Snowden, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. I. Prichard, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. Goulding Brown, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Rose, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. H. A. Stead, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Paice, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Lodge, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. N. J. Roughton, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Hanning, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Lane, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Hough, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Lothian, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. A. Michell, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Rodney, Oxford...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. H. R. Stower, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. S. James, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Bamford, Cambridge...	...	...	...	...	0

6 $\frac{1}{2}$

METROPOLITAN CHESS CLUB.

Mr. J. Mortimer...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. P. MacBean...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Heron...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Cornwall...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Beamish...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. I. Prichard...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. Miller...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. L. Bowles...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. A. Percival...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. S. Breeze...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Bailey...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Tooke...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Breeze...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Wright...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Bowles...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. L. James...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Victor Rush...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Mattingley...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Waddy...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Prichard...	...	...	...	...	1

11 $\frac{1}{2}$

THE COMBINED UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Gattie...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. W. Sergeant...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Goulding Brown...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Rose...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. N. J. Roughton...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Hanning...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. G. Archibald...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. C. Bottomley...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Lothian...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. A. Michell...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Rodney...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. H. R. Stower...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. Lane...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. S. James...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Hough...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Bamford...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Lob...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. St. J. Kelton...	...	...	...	...	0

8 $\frac{1}{2}$

Played at the St. George's Chess Club, April 2nd.

OXFORD.

Mr. T. H. Bumpus, St. John's...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Rose, Balliol...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Paice, Merton...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. N. J. Roughton, New...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. R. Hanning, New...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. G. Archibald, New...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. D. Lothian, Trinity...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

CAMBRIDGE.

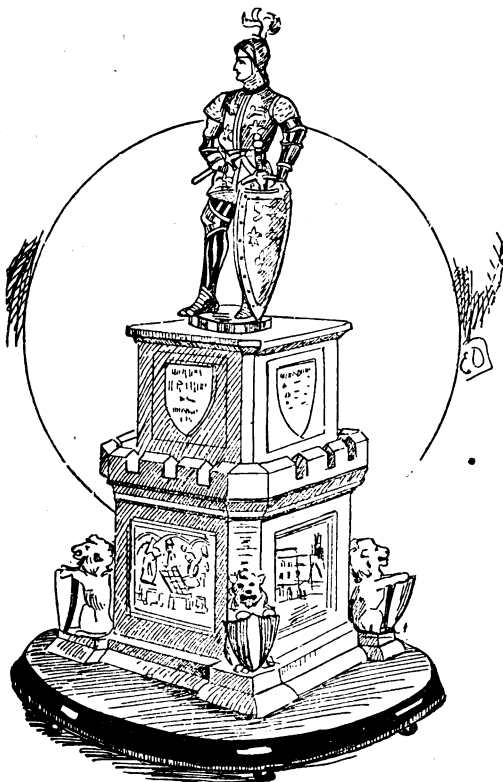
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Pembroke...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. K. D. Singh, Pembroke...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Lane, Emmanuel...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. St. G. Kelton, Queen's...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. H. R. Stower, Queen's...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Hough, Pembroke...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Bamford, Emmanuel...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

2 $\frac{1}{2}$

The fifteenth annual contest for the Silver Knight Trophy and the souvenir medals given by the proprietors of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, to promote chess playing in Northumberland and adjacent counties, was brought to a close at the rooms of the Newcastle Club on April 7th. The

competition is very popular, and always attracts upwards of one hundred competitors, who are handicapped in five classes from Pawn and move to Rook. This year the entrants numbered 128.

After suffering defeat the losing player retires, until only two competitors remain to contest for the honour of holding the "Silver Knight" for the ensuing twelve months. The two survivors this year were Dr. Rutter (Ryhope), Class IV., and Mr. A. R. Fleming (Spennymoor), Class III., who met on April 6th to start their match of two games, in accordance with the rule governing play in the final round, Mr. Fleming conceding his opponent Pawn and move. After four hours' play, Dr. Rutter won, and when he entered upon the second game next day he had only to draw to secure premier honours. At a critical stage he missed his chances, and gave Mr. Fleming an opportunity, which that gentleman promptly seized to such good purpose that he forced Dr. Rutter to resign on the 49th move. With the scores



THE TROPHY.

The "Silver Knight" is mounted on a carved oak pedestal. The figures at the corners (bearing shields for the winners' names) are also of silver, as well as the shields adorning the top part. A glass dome covers the figure to protect it from dust, the whole forming an elegant addition to the winners' sideboard.

equal, a further game was necessary to decide the tie, and this proved the shortest of the series, Mr. Fleming, on his 38th move, winning a Bishop with Pawn and Queening at the same time, whereupon his opponent gracefully resigned.

The winner, Mr. A. R. Fleming, is only eighteen years of age. Last year, playing in Class V., he made his first appearance in the contest for the trophy, and reached the semi-final round. Mr. Fleming's play improved so rapidly that it was decided this year to put him up two classes. He

was taught chess by the son of a friend. Mr. Fleming's opponents this year were Messrs. R. Telfer (Class V.), G. Fulleylove (Class III.), J. Ayton (Class IV.), G. Clement (Class V), J. Batley (Class V.); Miss Lawson (Class IV.); and Dr. Rutter (Class V.).

Dr. Rutter did not exhibit such good form in playing the final as in some of the other rounds, in which he defeated Messrs. T. H. Elstob (Class I.), J. S. Watson (Class II.), F. Robson (Class III.), F. Pickard (Class IV.), G. Slater (Class IV.), and W. Auld (Class V.). To defeat such opponents, and to win the first game of the "final" against Mr. Fleming should spur Dr. Rutter to do even better next year. He learnt chess



MR. A. R. FLEMING.

(From a photograph by
Messrs. Thirkwell & Co., Stockton.)



DR. A. RUTTER.

(From a photograph by Science and Art
Photo Co., South Shields.)

through the medium of Crawley's "Book of Chess," and has been a member of the Y.M.C.A. Chess Club for three years, playing regularly in their matches. He also plays for West Hartlepool, of which club he is an honorary member and much esteemed.

There was a goodly number of visitors present both days, amongst whom were three lady members from the West Hartlepool Club—Miss Agnes Lawson, Miss Ada Lawson, and Miss Steel. The Misses Lawson have played for some time in this competition. Miss Agnes Lawson has twice secured a medal, and this year reached the semi-final round, in which she succumbed to Mr. A. R. Fleming, the present winner. Amongst others watching the play were the president of the club, Mr. F. R. Short; the

secretary, Mr. Nixon; Messrs. F. Plumpton, J. R. Liddell, M. Lasserson, S. Learman, J. S. Watson, R. Sergeant, J. Hall, and many others.

Besides holding the trophy for a year, Mr. Fleming becomes the possessor of a handsome gold medal in commemoration of the event. The other medallists are—Dr. Rutter, Ryhope (Class IV.); Miss Lawson, West Hartlepool (Class IV.); Mr. J. S. Watson, Gateshead (Class II.); Mr. S. Wallace, Wallsend (Class IV.); Mr. G. Slater, Haswell (Class IV.); Mr. C. V. Howard, West Hartlepool (Class IV.); and Mr. J. Batley, Bishop Auckland (Class V.). The eight last surviving players in each year all receive a medal to mark their success.

The following is a list of previous winners of the trophy:—

Mr. F. Downey, South Shields (Class I.)	...	...	1891-2
Mr. J. S. Birks, West Hartlepool (Class I.)	...	...	1892-3
Mr. H. Greenwell, Newcastle (Class IV.)	...	...	1893-4
Mr. H. P. Zollner, Newcastle (Class IV.)	...	...	1894-5
Mr. S. Nixon Wallsend (Class III.)	...	...	1895-6
Mr. E. G. Sergeant, Gateshead (Class III.)	...	...	1896-7
Mr. W. Nimmo, Sunderland (Class V.)	...	...	1897-8
Mr. E. Parker, Sunderland (Class IV.)	...	...	1898-9
Mr. J. S. Watson, Gateshead (Class V.)	...	...	1899-1900
Mr. T. H. Elstob, Newcastle (Class IV.)	...	...	1900-1
Mr. G. G. Gray, Bishop Auckland (Class IV.)	...	...	1901-2
Mr. R. S. Friends, South Shields (Class IV.)	...	...	1902-3
Mr. R. Sergeant, Seaham Harbour (Class III.)	...	...	1903-4
Mr. H. S. Myers, Newcastle (Class IV.)	...	...	1904-5

GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE SCOTCH GAMBIT.



WE have received a pertinent enquiry, from a Cornwall subscriber, as to the theory of this once fashionable opening. "Why," we are asked, "is Black bound to play $P \times P$ on his third move thus: 1 $P-K 4$, $P-K 4$; 2 $Kt-K B 3$, $Kt-Q B 3$; 3 $P-Q 4$, $P \times P$?" As our correspondent points out, most of the text books are perfectly content to state the fact without endeavouring to show the why and wherefore.

The truth is, there is nothing very dreadful in an omission to take the Pawn; but if he fail to do so, Black must be content to get a cramped game, and as in the first place the ordinary Scotch has no terrors for the defence, it would be an unwise policy for Black to help to create them. In short, in view of the fact that the Scotch has for years been practically abandoned in serious match play because the attack is not strong and enduring enough, Black should be content to promptly accept it. However, to illustrate the objections, suppose 3..., $Kt-K B 3$, then follows

4 $B-K Kt 5$

Now Black cannot so advantageously take the Pawn, e.g., 4..., $P \times P$; 5 $P-K 5$, $P-K R 3$; 6 $B-R 4$, $P-K Kt 4$; 7 $P \times Kt$, $P \times B$; 8 $Q-K 2$ ch. Therefore, as Black is threatened with the loss of a Pawn, he must play either 4..., $P-K R 3$; 5 $B-R 4$, $P-K Kt 4$; 6 $B-Kt 3$, $Kt \times P$; 7 $B \times P$, which is not pleasant, or play

5 P × P	4 P—Q 3
6 Q × Q ch	5 P × P
	6 K × Q

If 6..., Kt × Q; 7 Kt × P, Kt × P; 8 B × Kt, K × B; 9 Kt × P ch, winning. 7 Kt—B 3, followed by Castles Q side, with much the best of it and sufficient time gained to probably win the game.

Before dismissing the subject, one or two variations where Black plays the less usual move 3..., Kt × P, instead of P × P, may not be without interest.

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

If 5 B—Q B 4, Kt—K B 3; 6 Castles, P—Q 3; 7 Kt—Kt 4 B—K 2, and the game is equal.

5 B—Q B 4 (best)

If 5..., P—Q 3; 6 B—Kt 5 ch, P—B 3; 7 Kt × Q B, Q—Kt 3; 8 Kt—Q 4 dis. ch, and wins.

If 5..., B—Q 3; 6 Kt—Q 3, P—Q B 3; 7 B—K 3!, followed by P—K 5 or P—K B 5, with a fine attack.

If 5..., Q—B 3; 6 Kt—Kt 4, Q—R 5 ch; 7 P—Kt 3, Q—R 4; 8 B—K 2!, Q—R 6; 9 Kt—K B 2, Q—R 3; 10 P—B 5, Kt—Kt 4; 11 P—K R 4, and wins.

6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q—B 3
If 6..., Kt—K B 3 or P—Q 3; 7 P—K B 5.	
7 P—K 5	7 Q—Kt 3
8 Kt—B 3	8 B—Kt 5
9 B—Q 3	9 Q × Kt P
10 R—K Kt 1	10 Q—R 6
11 R—Kt 3	11 Q—R 4
12 P—B 5	12 Kt—B 4
13 R × P, and should win.	

GAME No. 2,713.

Played in the London League "A" Division match, West London v. North London.

Hungarian Defence.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.	
WHITE.	BLACK.
R. P. MICHELL, <i>West London.</i>	II. W. TRENCHARD, <i>North London.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—K 2
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q 3

5 Kt—Q B 3	5 Kt—K B 3
6 P—Q 5	

This strong move places Black at a disadvantage from which he never recovers. Any attempt to seek relief from its cramping effect will inevitably compromise his position in some other way. There is not much to be said in favour of this defence unless a more satisfactory continuation can be found.

6 Kt—Kt sq

7 P—K R 3

Not so much with the object of preventing B or Kt to Kt 5 as to prepare for an advance on this side should Black Castle K R.

8 B—K 3

7 Castles

8 Kt—K sq

9 P—K Kt 4

9 P—K Kt 3

.....White obviously intends to Castle Q R, and Black's best defence is to initiate a counter attack by P—Q B 3. But the "higher principles" are apt to deter one from this kind of thing because it would weaken the Q P. The consideration of academic trifles in such a position invariably leads to more serious trouble, and does much to remove brightness and enterprise from the game.

10 Q—K 2

Mr. Michell prefers this to Q—Q 2, but with all deference we venture to suggest that the alternative would be more in keeping with the general plan of attack.

10 Kt—K 2

11 Castles Q R 11 P—Q R 3

.....For the last few moves Black has been hankering after P—K B 4, only to realize now that it would be far too dangerous. Much valuable time has been wasted, and the position is certainly not improved for defensive purposes. Had the text move (or the suggested alternative) been played much earlier, there might have been a different story to tell.

12 Q R—KKtsq 12 P—Q Kt 4

13 B—Q 3 13 P—Kt 5

14 Kt—Q sq 14 P—Q B 4

15 P—K R 4 15 Kt—Q 2

.....Here, B—Q 2, followed by B—Q Kt 4, would seem to be an improvement.

16 B—R 6 16 R—K sq

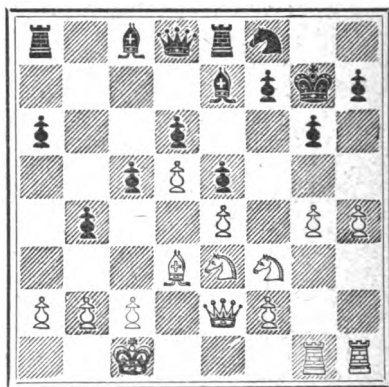
17 B×Kt 17 K×B

18 Kt—K 3 18 Kt—B sq

Position after Black's 18th move :—

Kt—B sq.

BLACK (MR. TRENCHARD).



WHITE (MR. MICHELL).

19 Kt—B 5 ch

A fine sacrifice, showing complete grasp of the situation. If the Kt is not taken, White plays Kt—R 6 and Q—K 3 with deadly effect.

19 P×Kt

20 P×P dis. ch 20 K—R sq

21 Q—K 3 21 R—R 2

.....There is nothing better. It is impossible to meet all the combinations resulting from Q—R 6, Kt—Kt 5, and the doubled Rooks on the open Kt file.

22 Q—R 6 22 B—B 3

23 R—Kt 2 23 Kt—Kt 3

24 Kt—Kt 5 24 Kt—B sq

25 K R—Kt sq 25 B—Kt 2

26 Kt×P ch

A neat finish to an instructive game, exceedingly well played by White.

26 R×Kt

27 R×B 27 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,714.

Played in the recent London Chess League match, Insurance v. Metropolitan. This is the only match game lost by Mr. Richmond during the present season, and his opponents have been such well-known Metropolitan players as Messrs. Ward, Curnock, Michell, Shoosmith, Müller, Dr. S. F. Smith, and others.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. W. RICHMOND Mr. J. H. BLAKE
(Insurance). (Metropolitan).

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

We prefer the gambit proper, on account of Black's reply, which at once transfers the attack.

3 P—B 4 2 P—Q B 4

4 P×Q P 3 P—K 3

It seems preferable to delay opening the file for Black's Bishop, and, in the meantime, to play Kt—K 3 and P—K 3.

4 K P×P

5 Kt—B 3

Threatening to win a Pawn by P×P.

5 Kt—Q B 3

6 B—B 4 6 Kt—B 3

7 P—K 3 7 P—B 5

.....With this move Black takes considerable risks of a break up in the centre by White's P—K 4. At the same time, of course, he obtains the three Pawns to two on the Q-side.

8 B—K 2 8 B—Q Kt 5

9 Castles 9 Castles

10 Q—B 2

A good move, preventing B—B 4, and preparing to advance in the centre.

10 B—K 3

11 Kt—K 5 11 R—B sq

12 P—K R 3

We do not see the necessity for this. B—B 3 at once seems best.

12 Q—K 2

13 B—B 3 13 K R—Q sq

.....White hereabouts threatens Kt×Kt, followed by P—K 4. Black, therefore, plays to attack the Q's P after the exchanges consequent upon such an advance.

14 K R—K sq 14 P—K R 3

15 Q R—Q sq 15 P—Q Kt 4

16 R—K 2

Here, we think, White might have obtained a good game by 16 Kt×Kt, R×Kt; 17 P—K 4, B×Kt (best if P×P; 18 Kt×P!); 18 P×B, P×P; 19 B×P, &c. Since if 19..., Kt×B; 20 Q×Kt, threatening P—Q 5.

16 B×Kt

17 P×B 17 Kt×Kt

18 P×Kt 18 Kt—K 5

19 B×Kt 19 P×B

20 R×R ch

An error of judgment. R—Q 6 instead would have left White with the advantage, if anything.

20 Q×R

21 R—Q 2 21 Q—R 4

22 Q—Kt 2 22 P—R 3

23 P—R 3

White suffers from the inaction of his Bishop. The best plan probably was P—K B 3, with an endeavour to get it round to K sq, since if Black won a Pawn by 23..., P×P; 24 P×P, B×P, White might obtain a dangerous attack by R—R 2, &c.

23 Q—R 5

24 R—Q 6 24 Q—Kt 6

25 Q—B sq 25 P—Q R 4

26 K—B sq

He dare not play 26 R—Kt 6, on account of R—Q sq!

26 P—Kt 5

27 R P×P 27 P×P

28 P×P 28 P—B 6

29 K—K sq 29 P—B 7

30 R—Q 4 30 Q—B 6 ch

31 R—Q 2 31 Q×P

.....He might have won at once by 31 R—Q sq, since if 32 K—K 2, B—B 5 ch; 33 K—K sq, R×R; 34 Q×R, P—B 8 (Q) mate.

32 K—K 2 32 Q—Kt 4 ch

33 K—K sq 33 Q—Kt 8

34 Resigns

The two following games were contested in a recent match played at Johannesburg, between Dr. Bleiden and Mr. Bruno Seigheim. The contest extended over four months, November 15th, 1905—March 14th, 1906, and the final score was Seigheim 9 wins, Bleiden 7 wins, and 7 games drawn. The two games below have been sent to us, at our request, by Mr. Seigheim, who is the honorary secretary of the Johannesburg Chess Club.

GAME No. 2,715.

Nineteenth game of the match.

Petroff's Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
DR. M. BLIEDEN.	MR. B. SIEGHEIM.
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 P—B 3	8 B—K Kt 5
9 Q—Kt 3	

9 R—K sq would lead into well beaten tracks. The text move is hardly an improvement.

9 Q—Q 3

.....This, however, is not the correct reply, as the giving up of the Knight's Pawn cannot be considered as sound at this stage, although White will have to lose a few moves to bring his Queen into play again. 9 .., R—Q Kt sq appears to be the best.

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

.....This move shows the awkwardness of his 9th move. In order to gain an attack, his Bishop must be posted at Q 3.

14 Q—B 2	14 B—K B 4
----------	------------

.....Black has now hardly any equivalent for the Pawn which he is down.

15 B—K B 4	15 R—Kt 2
16 Kt—Q 2	16 K R—Kt sq
17 P—Q Kt 3	

This weakens the pawn centre considerably. With his Knight still at K sq, interrupting the co-operation of his Rooks, White is drifting into a bad position.

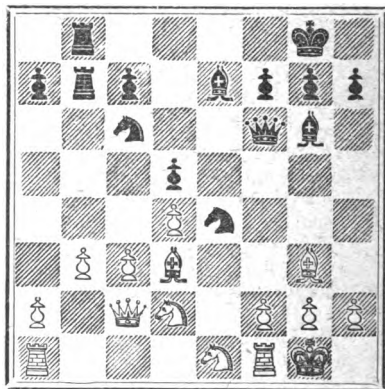
17 B—Kt 3

18 B—Kt 3

Position after White's 18th move :—

B—Kt 3.

BLACK (MR. SIEGHEIM).



WHITE (DR. BLIEDEN).

White should certainly have played here B—K 3, preventing any sacrifices on Black's part.

	18 Kt x Q B P
19 Q x Kt	19 Kt x Q P
20 K—R sq	

His only good move, as Kt—K 7 ch was threatened.

20 B—Kt 5

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 21 Q—Kt 2 | 21 B × Kt | 33 B × P | 33 P—R 4 |
| 22 Q × B | 22 Kt × P | 34 B—Q 4 | 34 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 23 P × Kt | 23 Q × R | 35 K—R 2 | 35 Q—B 4 |
| 24 Kt—B 3 | 24 Q—R 6 | 36 Q—R 3 | 36 Q—B 5 ch |
| 25 B × B | 25 R P × B | 37 P—Kt 3 | 37 Q—K 5 |
| 26 Kt—Q 4 | 26 R—K sq | 38 B—Kt 6 | 38 P—R 5 |
| 27 R—K sq | 27 R × R ch | 39 Kt—Kt 5 | 39 Q—K 4 |
| 28 Q × R | 28 P—Q B 4 | 40 B—K 3 | 40 R—B 6? |
| 29 B—Q 6 | 29 R—Q 2 | | |
| 30 Kt—B 3! | | | |

Very pretty. Of course, if 30.... R × B, White mates in five. 31 Q—K 8 ch, K—R 2; 32 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—R 3; 33 Kt × P ch, K—R 4; 34 Q—K 5 ch, and mates next move.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 31 P—R 3 | 30 R—Q sq | 41 Q × P | 41 R × B |
| 32 Q—K 7 | 31 Q × P | 42 P × R | 42 Q × Kt |
| | 32 R—Q B sq | 43 Q—K 8 ch | 43 K—R 2 |
| | | 44 Q × P | 44 Q—B 4 |
| | | 45 Q × Q | 45 P × Q |

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,716.

Twenty-third and final game, played March 14th, 1906.

From Gambit.

WHITE. BLACK.
Dr. M. BLIEDEN. Mr. B. SIEGHEIM.

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

.....10...., B—K 3 would not do on account of 11 Kt—B 5.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 11 B—B 4 | 11 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 12 B × B | 12 Q × B |
| 13 R—Kt sq | |

13 Kt—B 5 is not as good as it looks at first sight; for instance, 13 B × Kt, 14 R × R ch, K—Q 2; 15 Q—R 4 ch, P—Kt 4; 16 Q × P ch, P—B 3; 17 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—K 3; 18 Q × R, Q × P ch; 19 K—Q 2, Q—B 5 ch; 20 K—B 2, Kt—K 6 ch; 21 K—Kt 3, Q × B, etc. White's best move appears to be 13 Q—B 3 (if then P—K Kt 4, 14 Kt—B 5 winning), but even then

Black, by 13...., R—R 3, followed up by 13...., R—K B 3, seems to be able to maintain his positional advantage, and White's Pawn is but a poor equivalent for it. After the text move the result is a foregone conclusion.

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

.....Black can safely take this Rook, as he will always be able to extricate the Queen at the loss of a piece, and have a winning end-game, being the exchange ahead.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 17 Kt—Q 4 | 17 Castles Q R |
| 18 B—Kt 2 | 18 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 19 Kt—B 2 | 19 B—K 3 |
| 20 Kt × Q | 20 B × Q |
| 21 Kt × B | 21 Q Kt—K 4 |
| 22 Kt(Ktsq)—Q 2 | 22 K R—K sq |
| 23 P—Q 4, | and Black announced mate in two. |

.....23...., Kt—Q 6 ch, 24 K moves Kt—K 6, mate. Of course even without dropping into this sudden finish, White had no hope left.

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." TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—It is most unfortunate that coincidences do not come to light in the progress of a Tourney. As our readers are aware, the judges' award in this competition has to be modified. This could be done, and the award made absolute; but the objection lodged against T.P. No. 48 ("Five and Two") is one to be disposed of only by the judges, and, as yet, we have not had their decision upon the matter. A correspondent argues that No. 48 is only a slice out of a problem by P. F. Blake, which won tenth prize in the joint tourney of the *Brighton Society* and *Neue Illustrite Blatt* of 1903, all other play being pointless. A second reader simply points out the alleged similarity.

Mr. Blake's problem is as follows:—White: K at K 2, Q at Q R 7, B at Q R 3, Kt at Q B 2, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 5, and Q B 6. Black: K at Q 4, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K B 2, K 5, K 6, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three. Key move: 1 B—B 8.

T.P. No. 48 ("Five and Two").—White: K at Q B 2, Q at K R 8, B at Q R 3, Kt at K Kt 3, P at K Kt 4. Black: K at Q 4, Kt at Q B 2. Mate in three. Key move: 1 Q—Q Kt 8.

The similarity urged against No. 48 lies in the variations. 1... K—K 3; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c.; and 1... K—B 3; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c.; compared with Blake's variations: 1... K—B 5; 2 Q—R 2 ch, &c.; and 1... K × P; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c.

B.C.M. Twelfth Problem Tourney, "Miniatures."—Just on going to press we are able to give the final Award in this competition, with names of successful entrants; next month we will diagram the principal problems and give list of contributors. In our last issue we had the unpleasantness of saying that No. 106 ("4 + 3 = 7") was disqualified, and that No. 48 "Five and two" was under consideration for a similar treatment. This latter problem shares the same fate as No. 106. The Award therefore is as follows:

Prize A ("Rhadamanthus," No. 46).—G. Heathcote, Arnside.

Prize B ("Per aspera ad astra," No. 68).—R. Teichmann, London.

Prize C ("Flegias," No. 80).—Antonio Corrias, Ozieri.

Prize D ("The Guthrian," No. 57).—Dr. Emil Palkoska, Bohemia.

Prizes E and F ("Atlantida," No. 122), Dr. A. W. Galitzky, Sineukie, Russia; and ("Four in hand," No. 97), C. H. Wheeler, Chicago.

Honourable mentions:—

("Wauda," No 40).—Frank W. Wynne, Dudley.

("Kleine Hexe," No. 111).—Konrad Erlin, Vienna.

("Honeysuckle and the Bee," No. 79).—A. V. Malmstrom, Sweden.

("Orion's Belt," No. 29).—Robert J. Bland, Hyderabad, India.

("Flirt," No. 99).—Robert Braune, Gottschee, Austria.

"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—In furtherance of our announcement of last month, we are now able to set forth this supplemental notice. We refer our readers for general particulars to page 178 of our

last issue. Entries must reach us from the British Isles on or before the 1st July, and from elsewhere the 1st August of the current year. The prizes are: first, £1 10s.; second, £1; third, 10s. (presented by Mr. A. C. White); fourth, *The Chess Bouquet*; fifth, *The Chess Problem Text Book*; and sixth, *One Hundred and Twenty Chess Problems* by Samuel Loyd, edited by Max Weiss.

OBITUARY.—America has lost a worthy problemist scion in Alexander H. Robbins, of Boston, U.S.A., who passed away on the 21st February last. He was just 60 years of age. He was not well known in this country, but generally very popular. It is said that he composed about 500 problems. Mr. Robbins' name may be recalled in connection with an innovation in chess he expounded in conjunction with Mr. Ben R. Foster (St. Louis), the idea being to make the chess board nine squares by nine, and introducing a new piece—viz., the "Chancellor," which had the power of R and Kt combined. This was intended to be a sort of counterpoise to our present Queen, which has the combined power of R and B. The idea may have been a happy one, but conservatism in chess ordained the suggestion a failure. Mr. Robbins published a collection of his problems (125) in 1887, and among these there is one which, seeing its age, could not be expected to be up to the highest standard of composition, is of rare difficulty. We remark this since we know of many attempts that have been debited to experienced solvers. We give the position:—

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q Kt 8, R at K Kt 3, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at Q 5, Ps at K R 2, K B 3, K 2, Q B 4, and Q R 2. Black: K at Q 5, R at K Kt 2, B at K B 3, Ps at K Kt 7, K B 5, K 2, 6, Q 3, Q B 2, and 4. Mate in three.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Dr. C. Planck's problem, given at page 177 last month, should be "Mate in six moves."

The White King in Mr. G. Heathcote's three-mover (page 178) should be at Q Kt 2, and the key 1 K—B 2. The error has apparently arisen from the mistake made in the *Schachminiaturen* in giving the position as we gave it.

Most problemists are familiar with Mr. W. A. Shinkman's old four-mover, which combined two pointed strategical movements in one presentment, with apparent flimsiness. In *La Stratégie* for March we notice another ingenious rendering by Lieut. Elhkan. The following is Mr. Shinkman's four-er:—

White: K at Q 2, R at Q Kt 2, B at K B 6, P at K 4. Black: K at Q B 5, Ps at K 3, Q 5, and Q B 4. Mate in four; and the next position is Lieut. Elhkan's—White: K at K 2, R at K Kt 2, B at Q 5, Ps at K Kt 5 and Q 4. Black: K at K B 5, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5, and Q 3. Mate in five.

Mr. Alain C. White wishes us to announce his change of address, in case any one interested in problem matters wish to communicate with him. It is No. 51, East 57th Street, New York, U.S.A.

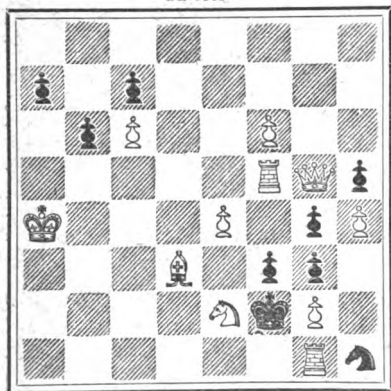
Mr. A. C. White is so well known to our readers that we are sure they will be interested in learning that, in addition to the many contributions he has made to the literature of chess problems, apart from actual composition, he contemplates other works on the subject, principally a *Chess Problem Anthology*, which is to be a magnificent collection of problems composed during the past decade, and to include the works of all nations. This promises to be a most pretentious work, and its accomplishment will entail much research and discrimination. Mr. White is open to receive any suggestion or contribution from those who are in a position to offer assistance. We shall, doubtless, have to refer to this important venture again.

Mr. White has also on the eve of completion a collection of problems illustrative of Pawn promotions, but we are not certain as to the extent of this publication. The author has contributed an interesting article to *La Stratégie* on the variations caused by the movement of Black Pawns (two-movers), and he proves that he has a splendid command of past efforts, and can distinguish between what is mediocre and what is artistic and smart.

We intended to give this month a few specimens of the late Mr. Frank Healey's problems, but this small exhibition must stand over, by reason of other current calls on our space. Dr. E. Mazel has, however, asked us to print in our pages the marginal problem, which has been composed

From *Bohemia*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

The position is by Dr. Ferdinand Schlinder.

"In Memoriam" of "Loveday and Healey." The doctor has endeavoured to include in one setting the "Indian" theme (to which the credit of conception has been assigned to the late Mr. Loveday, a Chaplain resident in India) and the "Bristol" theme, made renowned by the late Mr. Frank Healey. It is an appreciative tribute to two Englishmen from a popular Continental composer and admirer.

Dr. Mazel points out that the four-move problem which we referred to last month as being the fifth prize winner in *Brentano's* International Problem Tourney (1882), as a matter of fact took second prize, by reason of three problems coming to grief.

Mr. F. W. Lord has properly called our attention to the fact that the late Herr B. Horwitz was not "in his prime" when he played in the encounter we alluded to last month. We think, however, our readers understood that we referred to the "team" in a general way. At the same time, for the purposes of the occasion—i.e., odds-giving, possibly Horwitz was virtually rejuvenated.

The Press World, a capital monthly produced in an artistic style, announces an International Problem Tourney for two and three-movers. The usual rules are announced, motto and sealed envelope arrangement, no restriction to number of entries from any one composer. Competitors in Europe to reach Editor on or before 31st August next; other countries 31st October. Prizes for three-ers, £3 3s., £2 2s., and £1 1s.; for two-ers, £2 2s., £1 1s., and 10s. 6d. respectively. Address: Chess Editor, *Press World*, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

The subjoined two-er by our contributor has been awarded first prize in the quarterly competition of *Tidskrift for Schack* :—

By E. E. Westbury, Birmingham.—White: K at Q Kt 3, Q at K Kt 8, R at K B 4, B at K R 2, Kts at K B 2 and K 7, P at Q B 5. Black: K at K 4, Q at K R 3, Rs at K R 5 and K 5, Kt at Q sq, Ps at K 3, Q 6, and Q Kt 5. Mate in two.

The *Birmingham Daily Post* commence an annual solving contest starting May 1st, and finishing 31st July. Two two-movers only a week will be given, and the usual general conditions prevail. Numerous chess works will be awarded to successful solvers as souvenirs of the competition.

Hampstead and Highgate Express Two-move Tourney (1905) has resulted in the award of the single judge (B. G. Laws) with the following result: first prize, G. Heathcote, Arnside; second, A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; third, P. F. Blake, Liverpool; fourth, G. Heathcote; fifth, C. V. Berry, Hamel Hampstead; sixth, F. Gamage, U.S.A.; seventh, P. H. Mikkelsen, Denmark; eighth, Clara E. Lichtenberger, Brazil; hon. mens., H. G. Schuld, J. van Dijk, H. W. Barry, Rev. J. Jespersen. It is notable that a lady secures a prize, and a blind composer is honourably mentioned, viz., Herr Schuld. We will give some of the problems next month.

SOLUTIONS.

By Mrs. Baird (p. 135).—1 Kt—Kt 3, &c.

By H. W. Barry and A. C. White (p. 135).—1 B—Q B 4, &c.

By W. E. Napier (p. 135).—1 Q—B 6, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 136).—1 Kt—Q 3, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 136).—1 Kt—R 4, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 136).—1 Q—Q 3, &c.

No. 2015, by A. W. Daniel.—1 R—Q B 6, &c.

No. 2016, by A. Charlick.—1 K—Q 7, K×Kt; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1..., P—R 3; 2 Q—R 4, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt×K P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c.

No. 2017, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 R—B 7, K—K 4; 2 R—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 B—B 4, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 R—K 7, &c.

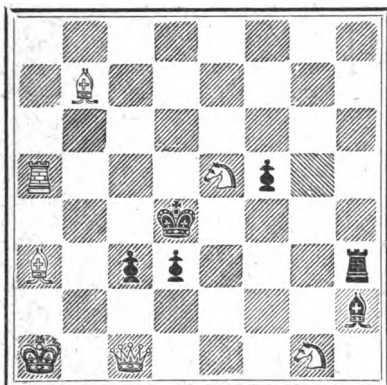
No. 2018, by P. Osborn.—1 R—Q B 2, K—R 2; 2 R×B [If 2..., P—Kt 3; 3 R (Kt 8)—Q B 8, &c. If 2..., K—Kt 3; 3 R—Q R 8, &c.], K×R; 3 P—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 K—B 6, K—R 2; 3 R—B 4, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2023.

By ARTHUR CHARLICK,
S. Australia.

BLACK.



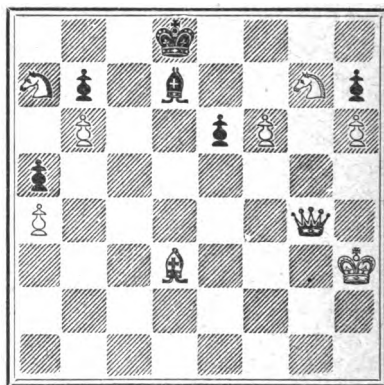
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2024.

By X. HAWKINS,
Springfield, Mo., U.S.A.

BLACK.



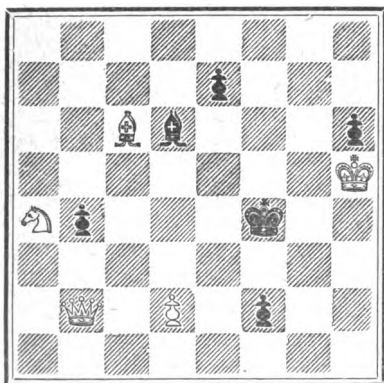
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2025.

By LEONARD KING,
London.

BLACK.



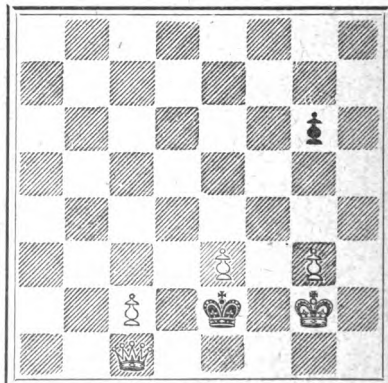
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2026.

By P. OSBORN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in five moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1906.

THE VARIOUS EDITIONS OF DAMIANO.

THE Bibliography of Damiano is, as Dr. van der Linde says in his monumental work on chess, "imperfect and defective." Some hold, he states, that the VIth, and some the IVth, is the 1st edition: while two editions, he adds, appear to be unknown. On what grounds he makes this latter statement, he does not say: but his knowledge of the subject was so great, that the statement must be accepted, with regrets that further details were not furnished.

I have lately had the opportunity of closely comparing the IVth, Vth, VIth and VIIIth editions with the so called 1st edition (1512), a copy of which exists in the British Museum; and the many points of difference existing between them, either at variance with or not detailed in Dr. van der Linde's description of them, may possibly when set out at length be of value to others who, like myself, have been puzzled with them. But, first of all, it will be well to briefly set out the eight editions as Dr. v. der L. gives them.

1.—QVESTO LIBRO E DA IM- || PARARE GIOCARE A || SCACHI ET DE ||
LE PARTITE. || (Chessboard, with figures.—At end,) || Nouiter Impressum. ||
Lavs Deo. || Finis. || (on the last page) || Impressum Rome per Stephanum
guillirete & || Herculem Nani consocios Anno domini || .M. .D. .XII. || (4'to;
62 unnumbered leaves, with the signatures B—Pi.) The original edition,
printed in large Roman type. The chessboard on Title-page with border
of woodcuts, similar to Lucena's Dedication to a military
chess friend (which does not exist in any other edition) signed "Damiano,
portugese, S.P.D."—Etc.

2.—QVESTO || Libro e da impa || rare giochare || a scaeni r || dele par ||
tite. || ♠ || (Chessboard, with figures. At end || Laus Deo. || C Finisse el
Libro da imperare giocare a scachi || & de la partite composto per
Damiano || Portugheze. Impresso in Roma per || Mastro Johanne Philippo
de || Nani Bolognese. Nel anno || del Signore Mille cin- || quecento
deciocta a || di vintiuno de || Agosto. || ♠ || .

Second edition, dated 21st August, 1518. 62 unnumbered leaves, with the signatures Aii—Pii. Small 8vo.; Gothic letter,—Etc.

3.—LIBRO || DA IMPARARE GIOCARE || a scachi : et de belitissimi Partite Reui || sti et Recorretti con summa diligentia emenda || ti da molti famosissimi Giocatori. In lin || gua Spagnola et Italiana. || Nuouamente stampato. || (Woodcut.) || Laus Deo. ||

Third edition, dated 21st November, 1524. 64 unnumbered leaves, with the signatures A—C; . . . 16mo., in Roman type. At end: Finisce el libro da imparare giocare a scachi et de le partite. Composto per Damiano Portuguese. Stampato in Roma per Antonio Bladi de Asula. Nel Anno del Signore M.D. XXIIII. a di XXI. de Novembre. The badly drawn Kt has in the 1512 and 1518 editions the head to the left, but in this to the right. No chessboard on Title-page, but a woodcut of two persons at a chessboard.—Etc.

4.—LIBRO DA IM- || PARARE GIOCARE A SCA- || chi : Et de belitissimi Partiti : Reuisti, & Re- || corretti. Con somma diligētia emēdati, || da molti famosissimi Giocatori. In || lingua Spagnola, & Taliana. || Nouamente Stampato. || (Woodcut.) Fourth (first undated) edition. 64 unnumbered leaves, with the signatures Aii—Hiiii. Small 8vo., in Roman type. At end: Laus Deo. || Finisse el Libro da imparare giocare a scachi & || delle partite. Cōposto per Damiano Portuguese. ||

Title-page and chess figures (in 1st chapter) as in 1524 editions. The horse (Kt) again set to the right.—Etc.

5.—LIBRO DA IM- || PARARE GIOCHARE || à scachi, Et de bellissimi Partiti, Reuisti || & recoretti, & con summa diligentia || da molti famosissimi Giocatori || emendati. In lingua Spagno- || la, & Taliana, nouamente || Stampato. || (Woodcut.)

Fifth (second undated) edition; 64 leaves, of which 2 to 64 are numbered, with the signatures Aii—Hiiii; small 8vo., in Roman type. At end: Laus Deo. Title-page as in 1524 edition, but the biretta of one of the players is worn out in the block, on front side. In first chapter the old figures are replaced by correct ones, for the first time.—Etc.

6.—LIBRO DA IM- || PARARE GIOCARE || à Scachi, Et de bellissimi Partite, Reuisti || & recoretti, & con summa diligentia || da molti famosissimi Giocatori || emendati. In lingua Spagno- || la & Taliana, nouamente || Stampato. || (Woodcut.)

Sixth (third undated) edition; 64 leaves, of which 2 to 64 are numbered; with the signatures Aii—Hiiii; small 8vo, in Gothic type—at end, Laus Deo. Title-page as in 1524 edition, but player's biretta badly broken. Figures in first chapter as in 5th edition, but Kt's head a bit broken.—Etc.

7.—LIBRO DA || IMPARARE GIOCARE || a Scachi, con bellissimi Par- || titi, & molte Suttilità. || Revisto, et corretto, || con summa diligentia, da molti fa- || mosissimi Giocatori || in lingua Spagnola, || & Taliana, nuouamente || Stampato. || (Woodcut.)

Seventh (fourth undated) edition; 62 leaves, with 2 to 62 numbered above; signatures A₂—H₁; in small 8vo, with Italian and Roman type. At end; Laus Deo. || Il fine. || Registro, || A B C D E F G H. || Tutti sono quaderni. || Title-page and figures as in 5th and 6th editions, but diagrams fresher.—Etc.

8.—LIBRO DA || IMPARARE A GIOCARE || a Scachi, con bellissimo Par-
titi, & molte Sutilità. || Revisto, et corretto, || con summa diligentia, da
molti fa-|| mosissimi Giocatori. || In lingua spagnola, || & Taliana, nuovamente ||
stampato. || In Venetia, || Appresso Steffano Zazzara. || M.DLXIII. || .

Eighth (fourth dated) edition. 62 numbered leaves, with the signatures
A₂—H₄; small 8vo., Italian type. Save for small arabesque, Title-page
has no woodcut. Chess figures in first chapter same as in seventh edition.
—Etc.

TITLE-PAGES.

4th EDITION.

LIBRO DA IM-

PARARE GIOCARE A SCA,

chi: Et de bellissimo Partiti: Reuisti, & Re-
correcti. Con somma diligentia emendati,
da molti famosissimi Giocatori. In
lingua Spagnola, & Taliana.
Nouamente Stampato.



5th EDITION.

LIBRO DA IM

PARARE GIOCHARE

a Scachi, Et de bellissimo Partiti, Reuisti
& recoretti, & con summa diligentia
da molti famosissimi Giocatori
emendati. In lingua Spagno-
la, & Taliana, nouamente
Stampato.



6th EDITION.

LIBRO DA IM

PARARE GIOCARE

a Scachi, Et de bellissimo Partiti, Reuisti
& recoretti, & con summa diligentia
da molti famosissimi Giocatori
emendati. In lingua Spagno-
la, & Taliana, nouamente
Stampato.



8th EDITION.

LIBRO DA

IMPARARE A GIOCARE

a Scachi, con bellissimo Par-
titi, & molte Sutilità.

REVISTO, ET CORRETTO,
con summa diligentia, da molti fa-
mosissimi Giocatori.

IN LINGVA SPAGNOLA,
& Taliana, nouamente
Stampato.



In Venetia, Appresso Steffano Zazzara.
M D LXIII.

The following is a list of the principal errors, none of which are referred to by Dr. v. der L. The leaf numbering is taken from the 5th edition, as (save for this and the difference in the descriptive figures) the two editions are identical :—

1. The table of contents correctly follows the 1512 edition, but in the text the VIth chapter has been broken into two, the VIIth chapter consisting of the latter part of the original VIth. The original VIIth thus becomes here the VIIIth, which in turn includes the remaining IXth and Xth chapters, which are unspecified. The original VIth runs from p. 13 to p. 15a ; the original VIIth from p. 16 to 16a ; the original VIIIth from p. 17 to p. 24a ; the original IXth from p. 25 to p. 60a ; and the original Xth from p. 61 to p. 64a.
2. On p. 19, second line from the bottom, in the words "Dama i. A." (Queen to "A."), the "i. A." is wrong, as proved by the Italian version above the diagram. The same error exists in the 1512 edition.
3. In the diagram on p. 20 (Ciii), reproduced, the Black R at K sq should be a Black B ; there should be no Black Kt at K 2 and no letter "B" at Black K 4. Correct in 1512 edition.
4. In the diagram on p. 22, the Black R or Kt at K R sq should be a Black Q, as in the 1512 edition.
5. In the diagram on p. 22a, the Black P at Kt 2 should be at Kt 3, and the White Q at B sq should be a R or B, as in the 1512 edition.
6. The letter "B" (referred to in the Italian solutions, but not in the Spanish) is not given either here or in the 1512 edition ; should be at White Q Kt 4.
7. On p. 30a, fourth line from the bottom, the words "Peon de Roque" (Rook's Pawn) should be "peon derecho" (right-hand Pawn), as in the 1512 edition.
8. In the diagram on p. 31a, the White R at K 3 should be at Q B 3, as in the 1512 edition.
9. In the diagram on p. 35, a White K is wanting at K 6.
10. On p. 36a, third line from the bottom, the words "con la Damma otro xāq in B" (with the Q another check in "B") should be "con la otra Damma xāq in B" (with the *other* Q check in "B"), as proved by the Italian version above the diagram.
11. In the diagram on p. 37, the White R at K R 6 should be at Q R 7, as in the 1512 edition ; and in the second and third lines from the bottom, the words "y el negro iuegara con el Cauallo in "B" y con el otro Cauallo in, C" (and Black will play the Kt to "B" and the other Kt to "C") should read "y el negro iuegara de su cauallo, y el blanco iugara con el cauallo in "B" y con el otro cauallo in C" (and Black will play his Kt and *White will play* the Kt to "B" and the other Kt to "C"), as proved by the Italian version above the diagram.
12. In the diagram on p. 39a, there should be a White Kt at Q Kt 7, as in the 1512 edition.
13. The diagram on p. 41a has been transposed with the one on p. 44 ; correct in 1512 edition.

14. There is a Black P (wanting here) at K R 5 in the 1512 edition, but no letter "C" in either. Both say "xaque cō la damma ī C" (check with the Q in "C") which is unintelligible.
15. The diagram on p. 44 has been transposed with the one on p. 41a; correct in 1512 edition.
16. On p. 46, eighth line from the bottom, the words "tomara el cauallo" (will take the Kt) should be "tomara cō (with) el cauallo."
17. In the diagram on p. 47, the letter "C" is left out from White's Q B 5; correct in the 1512 edition.
18. In the diagram on p. 48a the letter "B" on Q B 7 should be an "E"; as in 1512 edition.
19. In diagram on p. 50 there should be no P at White's Q Kt 2, and the Kt at White's K Kt 5 should be a White P; as in the 1512 edition.
20. In diagram on p. 50a there should be a letter "C" on White's K Kt's 5, and no pieces on White's K Kt sq, K R sq, and K R 2; correct in 1512 edition.
21. In diagram on p. 51 there should be a White Q at Q R 5, as in 1512 edition; and at end of the eleventh line from bottom it should read "cō la damma in A y con el roq otro xaque in B" (with the Q in A, and with the Rook *another* check in B), not "cō la damma, y el otro roq xaque in B" (with the Q and the *other* rook check in B).
22. The diagram on p. 52a is a copy (save the pieces on White's K R sq and K R 2) of the one on p. 52; should be "7 K 14 K 4 ♠ 10 Kt 14 B 3 R 6"; White, in 6, to mate the Black K on the square marked ♠ (Q 5); as in 1512 edition.
23. In diagram on p. 53, there should be a White Q at Q 5, as in 1512 edition, and the letters E and F are on the same square, *viz.* Q B 5.
24. In diagram on p. 53a a Black K is wanting on Black's Q R 2; correct in 1512 edition.
25. In diagram on p. 54a, there should be two white dots on Black's Q 5 (as in 1512 edition) to indicate the "marked square" on which White has to mate with P. The White K and Q too are transposed.
26. In diagram on p. 55, the letter D. is wanting on White's K B 5; correct in 1512 edition.
27. In diagram on p. 55a, the White K is wanting on Q B sq; correct in 1512 edition.
28. In diagram on p. 57a there should be a Black P at Black's K Kt 5, as in 1512 edition.
29. In diagram on p. 58a, the letter F. should be at White's Q R 7. The White P at Q B sq is also in the 1512 edition, and is necessary to the conditions of the mate, which are, that White is to mate in nine moves, checking finally with one P and mating with the other—a curious position—1 R—Q 4, 2 R—Q 8 ch, 3 B—R sq, 4 R—Q 7, 5 B—Q 3, 6 R—Kt 7 ch, 7 R—R 7 ch, 8 P—B 3 ch, 9 P—B 2 mate.

Diagram on p. 52a should be thus :

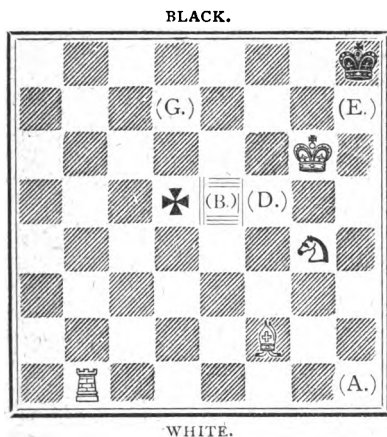
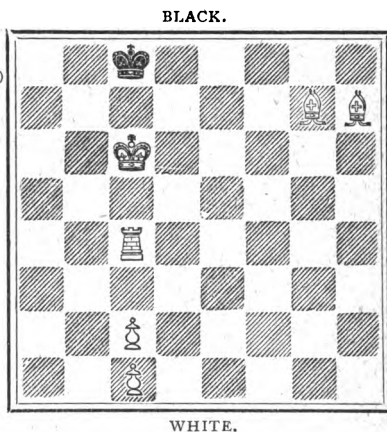


Diagram on p. 58a.



White to mate in 9, checking finally with one P and mating with the other.

30. In diagram on p. 60 there should be a Black P at Black's Q 6, as in 1512 edition.
31. The two paragraphs at foot of p. 62a have no sense, and are simply printer's pie. The first is a repetition of that at foot of p. 49a, and the second of the last two lines on p. 56.

Vth Edition (second undated).—In this, for the first time, the pieces in the description are drawn resembling the modern form ; but as the diagrams (see illustrations) contain the same hieroglyphics as in the previous editions, the student must have been hard put to it to make them out. The numerous errors in the diagrams and text of the IVth Edition are faithfully reproduced. In this edition there are two almost horizontal *double-dashes* after the M of IMPARARE on the Title-page (see reproduction), and a similar single double-dash after the O of Spagnola.

Vith Edition (third undated).—This, again, is in all respects a repetition of the IVth Edition, with all its errors. It is again difficult to understand on what grounds this edition was thought by some to be the 1st (unless it be on account of the Gothic, or Black, letter), as the pieces in chapter i. are of the same more modern type first produced in the Vth Edition, save that they and the woodcut on the Title-page are more worn, notably the Kt. In the first line of the Title there are two *vertical* dashes after the "M" of IMPARARE (see illustration).

VIIth Edition (fourth undated).—This I have not seen, but as the errors of the IVth Edition appear for the most part in the VIIth, which closely follows the VIIth, it is fairly certain that they also appear in this one. The reduction of leaves to 62, instead of 64, is due to the text of the first part, consisting of 16 leaves, having been compressed into 14 leaves.

VIIIth Edition, 1564 (fourth dated).—This also embodies the errors of the IVth Edition, with the following differences, which may have first appeared in the VIIth :—

1. The VIIIth chapter consists of the original VIIth and VIIIth (pp. 14 to 22 in this edition), but p. 23 is headed "CAITOLO (for CAPITOLO) NONO," and p. 59 is headed "CAPITOLO DECIMO."
2. The printer's pie (referred to in No. 31 of the errors in the IVth Edition) at foot of p. 60a is absent; but,
3. The diagram of p. 62 is replaced by a repetition of that on p. 55.

The type is not Italian only, as Dr. v. der L. says, but Italian and Roman, as in the VIIth edition. The title page too is somewhat different to that given by Dr. v. der L., and should be as shown in the reproduction.

In this edition a date and publisher's name once more appear, a period of over 50 years having elapsed since the one in 1512. All these small editions, from the IVth to the VIIIth, inclusive, are full of errors and (save the last) without date or publisher, and (save the IVth) without the author's name. The conclusion thus seems to be that these five editions are piracies of the third (1524) edition.

The order in which Dr. van der Linde arranges them is supported by the internal evidence, principally of the figures in the Ist chapter. In the IVth edition the old hieroglyphics still appear. In the Vth these are changed for more modern shaped pieces. See the reproductions of pages from the two editions. The pencil sketch alongside the B in the IVth

4th EDITION.

Capitolo Primo, Delli nomi della
Scachi, e del sito d'essi.

¶ E questo detto Rocho perche tene dignita de grande & Capitano del campo & per tanto sta intorno al tauogliero che suo officio ha comandare, & prouedere la gente, & lui non uolte ha barragliare se non dapoichel campo e rotto della gente in foccorio del suo Re.



¶ E detto Cavallo che e tanto corno cauagliero che combatte a cavallo & e situato appresso del Rocho & de lui debbe uolere alla barraglia & metterse in casa donde piu possa offendere, & non e scacho che piu presto offenda che il cavallo per causa del suo andare che e tre cafedde la bischia alla negra & dalla negra alla biancha.



¶ E detto Delfino che vuole dire principe, &

5th EDITION.

Capitolo Primo delli nomi
delli Scachi, e del
sito d'essi.

E questo detto Rocho perche tene dignitate grade & e capitano del campo & per tanto sta intorno al tauogliero il suo officio e comandare, & prouedere la gente, & lui non uolte a barragliare se non dapoichel campo e rotto della gente in foccorio del suo re.



E detto Cavallo che e tanto como cauagliero che combatte a cavallo, & e situato appresso del Rocho, & de lui debbe uolere alla barraglia & metterse in casa donde piu possa offendere, & non e scacho che piu presto offenda che il cavallo per causa del suo andare che e tre cafedde la biancha alla negra & dalla negra alla biancha.



E detto delfino che vuole dire principe, & per

edition shows how this piece is delineated in the 1512 edition. In the VIth edition the better shapes appear, but much worn; the horse's (Kt's) head is a bit broken, and the biretta on the head of one of the players in the woodcut on title page (already worn out in the Vth edition) is much worn and broken. In the VIIth the type and numbering is the same as in the VIIIth, which is dated 1564, thus fixing the position of the VIIth. In all five editions, the diagrams maintain the old hieroglyphics used in the 1524 edition, as will be seen from the following reproductions.

4th EDITION.
(Error No. 3.)

Surtilia che acade ogni hora in che;
se guadagna uno scacho grosso.
Da scacho el Delphin al negro & el negro pñs
perde la Pedona se copri con el Delino in A. &
la biancha il piglia con il Rocho, & il negro il pi-
glia con il Rocho, & il biancho gioca con il Ro-
cho in A. & il negro uemira feruare con il Rocho
in B. & il biancho gioca con il Cavallo in B. &
così li guadagna il scacho grosso per forza.



El Primor q
acad cada ho-
ra in q se ga-
na una peza.
El alfil da az
que al negro
y por no per-
dera qd peñ si
cubri con su
Alfil in A. y
el biancho il
prehenda cò
el roque, y el
negro li tomara con su roque, y el biancho lueque
su Roque in A. y el negro tiene a gardar in B. el
biancho luega el cavallo in B. a si q li gana el Alfil.
C 1114

5th EDITION.

Gio' o de tre tratti.

El biancho al negro dara matto in tre tratti, ne
pu ne meno, prima il Re in A. & li da scacho in
disperio & li Re negro andara a mano man-
cha & il biancho gioca la Donna in B. & li dar-
a scacho, & poi fera scacho matto con la Donna
in C. Item si el negro gioca a mano dritto al bas-
cho li dara scacho in D. & fera matto per forza
con il Rocho in C.



Dize el blan-
cho que li da-
ra mate i tres
lances ni que-
ni menos, el
primero lan-
ze de Rey in
A. & li dara
xaque in di-
scubierta, si el
negro va alla
parte equi-
rda dali xa-
que di Dam-
ma in B. y fera mate con la Damma in C. ma si el
negro va ala mano dextra dali xaque cò la Dam-
ma in D. y fera mate por fuerza in C.
30

6th EDITION.

Giocho de nove tratti.

El blacho al negro dara scacho cò una pedona, &
scacho matto cò laltre i tre tratti, o la meno, pu-
ma cò il rocho in B. & in B. & cò il delino in C.
& con il rocho in D. & cò il delino bianco in E. &
se il Re andara in la bara de rocho, & il biancho
da scacho con il rocho in F. & fera scacho el ma-
te scacho matto con laltre in. vii. tratti, & se il Re
andara in la bara del cavallo, il rocho li dara sca-
cho in G. & in G. & fera scacho con laltre & scacho
matto con laltre in nove tratti.



El blacho
al negro
dara scach
matto y ma-
te docto in
it. li sce. o i
menos pil
mero o ro-
q La. y i b.
y cò el alfil
i. c. y roq
i d. y cò al
filre y si el
rey negro
se pone in la bara de roq el blacho li dara scach qd
roq i. g. y xaq cò m. p. d. y mate cò docto. y si el
se pone in la bara di cavallo, y el roq li dara scach
& pin. f. y fera mate cò loe p. c. o n. in it. li sce.

Giocho de sei tratti.

El bianco al negro dara scacho matto con la pedona in
sei tratti, ne più ne meno, prima con il cavallo in A.
& con il rocho in B. & con il delino in C. & con il
Recho in D. & con laltro rocho scacho in E. & fera
scacho matto con la pedona.



El bianco al negro dara mate del peon in. vi.
lances, y mas ni menos, primero de cavallo in
A. y de roque in B. y del Alfil in C. y del Roque
in D. y con el otro roque xaque in E. y xaque
mate con el peon dos lances.

The Vth and VIth editions have the leaves numbered below; the VIIth and VIIIth numbered above.

We now come to Porto's impudent plagiarism, published in 1606. The Title-page runs thus:—

LIBRO DA || IMPARARE || A GIOCARE A SCACCHI || Di bellissimi
partiti; || Riuisti, e ricorretti, e con somma dili || genza da molti famosissimi
Gio- || catori emendati. || In lingua Spagnola, a Italiana. || Nouamente
Composto dal Signor Don An- || tonio Porto Gentilhomo di Corte del- ||
l'Alt. Ser. del Sig. Duca di Sauoia (not "Sauvia," as v. der L. gives). || (Here,

a woodcut of a blank chessboard.) // In Bologna, || Appresso gli Heredi di Gio Rossi. 1606. || Con licenza de' Superiori. || — (12mo. 48 unnumbered leaves.)

This tiny volume (there is a copy in the British Museum) only includes the "Sottigliezze" and "Giochi," but a year later the first part of Damiano's work appeared under the following Title :—

MODO FACILE || per imparar presto di giocare || à Scacchi. || Composto dal Signor Don Antonio Porto, Gentil'huomo || di Corte dell'Altezza Serenissima il Signor Duca || di Sauoia, con le sue figure. || Dedicato alla Illustrissima Famiglia de' Pepoli. || (Blank chessboard.) || In Bologna, per gli Heredi di Gio. Rossi. || Con licenza de' Superiori. 1607. || — (12mo., 32 leaves.)

Both parts were then (says v. der L.) brought out as one.

Apparently one other plagiarism appeared in 1618, under the following Title, as given by Dr. v der Linde :—

LIBRO DA || IMPARARE || A GIOCARE A SCACCHI || di bellissimi Partiti || Riuisti . . . da molti famosissimi || giocatori emendati || . . . In Venetia || Appresso Pietro Farri 1618 || ad instantia di Donato Rascioti. || (12mo. 48 leaves.)

What is quite meant by "ad instantia di Donato Rascioti," is not clear. But the title is that of Damiano and no acknowledgment is made.

Harking back to 1560, there appeared that year in Paris, a book with (according to Dr. v. der L.) the following Title, viz. :—

LE || PLAISANT || IEV DES ESCHECZ || RENOUVELLÉ. || Auec instruction pour facilement l'ap. || prendre, & le bien iouer. || Nagueres traduit d'Italian en François, par feu || Claude Gruget Parisien. || Avec privilege. (Figure : Vincenti non uicto gloria.) A Paris, || Pour Vincent Sertenas, en la rue neufue nostre Dame, || à S. Jean l' Euangeliste : Et en sa boutique au Palais, || en la gallerie par ou on va à la Chancellerie. || 1560. || (8vo : 46 pages × 1 leaf.)

This is simply a translation (without acknowledgment) of the first eight chapters of Damiano's book, with an attempt at diagramming the positions therein referred to with lines and letters (see reproduction) ; but I call attention to it for the reason that the copy I have examined, as also that in the British Museum, bears the following title which varies considerably from that given by Dr. van der Linde, viz. :—

LE || PLAISANT || IEV DES ESCHECZ || Renouellé. || Auec instruction pour facilement l'ap- || prendre, & le bien iouer. || Nagueres traduit d'Italian en-François, par feu || Claude Gruget Parisien. || (Here a woodcut of a negro's head on a coat of arms.) || AVEC PRIVILEGE. || A PARIS, || Par Guillaume le Noir, rue S. Iaques, à la || Rose blanche couronnee. || 1560. || —

At the end, the "Extraict du Privilege" (at the back of which leaf is some printer's pie at the top ; and below, the same woodcut as on the Title-page) runs thus :—"Il est permis à Vincēt Sertenas Libraire, demeurant à Paris, faire imprimer vn petit traicté, intitule^d Le plaisant Ieu d'Eschecz. Données à Paris le 24. iour de Septembre, 1561. Signées par le Conseil—De Courlay."

Both these Title-pages are dated 1560, and possibly the editions published by Le Noir is the older one of that year; his rights may have been acquired by Sertenas, who added his privilege to the copies remaining over, and then, when these were exhausted, brought the book out with his own name as publisher. This is a mere hypothesis; but the curious fact remains of there being two identical translations, both published at Paris in 1560 by different publishers. one of whom (Sertenas) is stated to have been granted the privilege for six years of publishing the book appearing under the other's (Le Noir's) name, *at the end of Le Noir's book!*

For the benefit of collectors, I append a translation of Dr. v. der L.'s Table, setting out the differences between the eight editions of Damiano.

ROSS PINSENT.

DR. VAN DER LINDE'S TABLE.

Edition	Date	Title-page.	Catchword	Reverse	Figures.	Paging	Signatures	Type.	Form.
1st	1512	chessboard	de le part	dedication	bad shapes	none	B—Pii	large Roman	4to
2nd	1518	„	dele part	contents	„ bigger }	„	Aii—Pii	Gothic	½ 8vo
3rd	1524	woodcut	belitissimi	blank	„	„	A—Q	sm : Roman	„
4th	none	„	„	„	well cut (2)	„	Aii—Hiiii	„	small 8vo
5th	„	broken	belissimi	„	„ (3) } broken }	I—64. } beneath }	„	„	„
6th	„	„	bellissimi	„	„	„	„	half Gothic	„
7th	(1)	„	„	„	„	I—62, } above }	A 2—H 4	Italian	„
8th	1564	arabesque	„	„	„	„	A 2—H 4	„ (4)	„

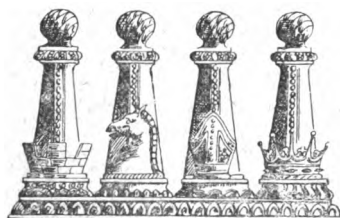
N.B.—Editions 1512, 1518 and 1524, Rome; 1564, Venice.

(1) About 1540—50.

(2) Not so, but as before. The well cut figures *first* appear in the 5th edition.

(3) Well cut, but *not* broken; the broken Kt first appears in the 6th edition.

(4) Both Italian and small Roman.



DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN AND CHESS.



THE following interesting letter on chess, from the pen of the noted Scotch poet and historian, William Drummond, of Hawthornden (born 13th December, 1585; died 4th December, 1649). has been recently reprinted in the Literary Supplement of the *Times* (13th April, 1906), and the chess editor calls the attention of his readers to the quaintly-worded reference to chess. The letter is to be found in the 1655 edition of Drummond's Works (p. 253), and is not entirely unknown; Francis Douce has a reference to it in his annotated edition of Twiss, now in the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

TO HIS LOVING FRIEND A. CUNNINGHAM L. OF BARNES.

This is no small Miserie of us Islanders that, as exiled, we can not take a view of Gods fair and spacious Earth without crossing the stormy, braking and deceitful Seas; And it is no less a miserie here in this part of our Island, that can hardly repair unto you *demis-Islanders* without dancing and tossing on your arm of Sea; of all pastimes and exercises I like sailing worst, and had rather attend the Hunters and Faulkoners many daies, ere I sailed one half day. It is a part of *Noahs* Judgement: If it shall be my good fortune to arrive in your Island, prepare no Games of strength for our recreation, and after a society of discourse and reading, let us not trouble our selves with any sedentary pastimes; the Dies are for the end of a Drum amongst Souldiers, the Tables for Goutish and apoplectick persons to make them move their joints; the Cards for women to observe their discretion. But if we shall have a desire of change of thoughts, let us not refuse the Chesse, the onely Princely Game (next Government) in the World, yea the true Image and Pourtraict of it, and training of Kings. Here is a King defended, by a Lady, two Bishops, two Knights, at the end of the Lists, with two Rooks, Fortresses or Castles. Before those to prepare and make plain the passages, march eight Pawns, *Enfantes perdus* exposed to all desperate Services, every one standing for their *Monarch*. The Deviser of this would represent unto us a game of State. First for the Bishops; that nearest to Kings should be Ecclesiastical grave Men, who by oblique, traverse and mystical wayes (such is their passage) should effectuate their Masters designs and safety. Though the Knights be not alwaies nearest to the Kings, it falleth forth that even as the Knights at Game of Chesse by their leap, giving an Escheke to their Kings, the Kings are constrained to change places, from which by covering and over shadowing themselves with some other piece, in any other escheques they may escape free and exempted. So there is no danger in the State a King should so much fear as the revolt of his Nobles. For the Towers or Castles named Rooks, these are the walled Towns, which serve for a Refuge for the conservation of the Kingdom. Here is a King resembled who marcheth but one pace, whilst all the other pieces of the Chesse boord put themselves now on the offensive, then on the defensive, for his safety. To teach Kings that it is not for them upon whose life the peace and happiness of the whole subjects rely, to expose themselves every shock and hazard of battel, as a Captain. Sith for the safety of the King, he may make an extraordinary leap from his own station to the station of the Rook or Tower, as to a Fortresse holdable and impregnable against the greatest assaults of his Enemies. The privilege of the Lady is considerable, she may sometimes progresse on the waies of the Bishops, then on those of the Rooks or Towers, only she is hindred and inhibited from the leap skip bound of the Knights, as a thing undecent: Though *Plato* in his Republick permitteth women to fight. The Game is concluded with the Mate of the King, that is a fool or madman in the *Italian*. If the other pieces keep not themselves, they may, as dead, be taken and removed off the Chesse-boord, but the King by loss of men loseth not the victory, he may by a hazard carry it with the meaneast of his pieces, as his Army is wisely and warily conducted. The King receiveth not that disgrace in imagination as that they dream of his taking, but is enough that they bring upon him such confusion and disarray, that blocked up and denuded of all support he cannot march to any Hold or Station. Which brought to pass, we tell he is mated, that is, either madman or fool. To signifie what disaster so ever befall a King we should not attempt on his person. Moreover, even in the midst and throng of all his best pieces the mating of the King is the conclusion of the game; which shews us that on the preservation or overthrow of our King the overthrow or preservation of our State dependeth. The recompence of the

Pawns is not be forgotten. When they can win and ascend the furthest part of the Chesse-board on the Sunney side, as the first which mount a breach, in this case they are surrogated in those void Rooms of the pieces of honour, which because they suffered themselves to be taken, were removed off the Boord, which in effect is to represent the punishment and guerdon due in a Commonwealth to good or evil actions. The Game ended, Kings, Queens, Bishops, Knights, Pawns, peflemelled are confusedly thrown in the box, the conclusion of all earthly actions and greatness. If *Hieronymus Vida* can be found with *Baptista Marini* his *Adone*, we shall not spare some houres of the night and day at their Chesse, for I affect that above the other; and here have we plaid without a Chess-board on paper for a preamble to our meeting.—W. DRUMMOND.

Drummond's correspondent, A. Cunningham, of Barnes, stood in a peculiar relationship to him, since the poet had fallen in love with his daughter Mary, and was about to be married to her when she was taken ill of a fever and died. In order to alleviate his grief, Drummond went abroad, and was travelling on the Continent from 1623, almost until 1632, when soon after his return he married Elizabeth Logan, a person of humble extraction. It was doubtless during these continental wanderings that Drummond became acquainted with the 'L'Adone' of the Chevalier Giovanni Baptista Marino, which was printed for the first time in Paris in the second half of 1623. The poem, which is in Italian, contains a description of a game of chess between Venus and Mercury, which runs to 54 stanzas [Canto XV. v. 119—173] and is an imitation of Vida's more famous poem. The letter will certainly belong to the period after Drummond's return from his self-imposed exile, since it is obviously written from Hawthornden (not far from Edinburgh) when he was contemplating a journey over 'your arm of the sea,' i.e. the Firth of Forth to Barns, near Crail in East Fife, not far from Fife Ness. Drummond playfully refers to his old friend as a demi-islander from his residence in the peninsula of Fife.

The letter undoubtedly shows signs of Drummond's sojourn abroad. The use of *Lady* for Queen is of course a translation of the French *dame*, and *Escheke* instead of check is pure French. He gives an easy rather than a scientific description of the game, and we shall probably be on safer ground if we do not press his meaning too literally. It is not clear that he knows the manœuvre of Castling, since he makes no reference to a Rook's move when he gives the King's 'extraordinary leap' into a safe station by (apparently) K—R sq. This is all the more singular because he could easily have seen Greco play in Paris, and chess circles there and in London castled according to the same rules that we observe to-day. Drummond also limits a Pawn's promotion to the rank of one of the pieces which have been already lost. That this was the English rule of the time we know from Greco: it took another century before continental players accepted the rule that a Pawn could be promoted to any piece, and English players the rule that a player could have two Queens, three Rooks, etc., at the same time.

The levelling influence of the bag or box that holds the pieces is a very old commonplace of chess writers. Drummond is, however, the first writer to my knowledge to speak of the chessmen as being kept in a box. In the Middle Ages they were kept in a bag, but Henry VIII. possessed 'one boxe blacke wth chesmen graven in bone' in addition to other sets kept in bags, and James I.'s son, Prince Henry, whose death in 1612 was so much lamented (Drummond himself wrote an elegy on the Prince), bought in 1608 'a little box with chessmen' for six shillings.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

IDEAS NEW AND OLD UPON CERTAIN OPENINGS.

FROM THE *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

HE sixteenth game between Marshall and Tarrasch—a Sicilian—is commented upon as far as the the tenth move in “The Chess Match, Marshall-Tarrasch,” as follows:—“1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q R 3 (to defend the P on Q 5 by P—K 4 would allow White an easy gambit game); 4 Kt×P, P—K Kt 3 (on this line of defence the move P—Q R 3 is out of place, at least during the first few moves. There is a bad gap at Kt’s 3); 5 B—K 2, B—Kt 2; 6 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 7 B—K 3, Kt—B 3 (after 8 Kt×Kt, Kt P×Kt, the King’s Kt could be driven back by 9 P—K 5. But this would be bad play, for the Kt would return on the other side, and Black would get a strong centre on P—Q 4); 8 Castles, Castles (Black now threatens P—Q 4, which upon 9 P×P, Kt—Q Kt 5, would give him an excellent game); 9 Kt—Kt 3, P—Q 3; 10 P—B 3 (the Hungarian master, Maroczy, disclosed this move to me). The idea—really Marco’s—is to protect the R P and render Kt—Q 5 possible. I thought I would try it once—but never again. It is an ugly move. I did not like it even when I made it.” It is interesting to know what Maroczy has to say in the *Magyar Saklap*, in connection with the same opening moves.

2 P—Q 4 he considers a commendable deviation from the usual 2 Kt—K B 3, “as it avoids Marshall’s variation.” 3..., P—Q R 3 he pronounces bad, as it gives White time to develop by P—Q B 4. “Instead of 4 P—K Kt 3, Kt—K B 3 should be played, in view of P—Q B 4.” To 5 B—K 2, Maroczy says Dr. Tarrasch should have postponed this move if he intended to adopt the P—Q B 4 development recommended by himself (Maroczy). Upon 6 Kt—Q B 3 he remarks:—“The White Kt is badly placed on B 3. With his Rook commanding the Q B file, Black can bring great pressure upon White’s Q B 3 square. To ease White’s game something must be found to counteract this. P—Q B 4 would still have effected the purpose.” To 10 P—K B 3 Maroczy remarks that he did not advise this move at this juncture. His idea is evident from the following moves: 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 P—Q 4, P×P; 4 Kt×P, Kt—B 3; 5 Kt—Q B 3, P—K Kt 3; 6 B—K 3, B—Kt 2; 7 Kt—Kt 3! (to prevent P—Q 4), Castles; 8 P—K B 3! (necessary, and better than the usual B—K 2), P—Q 3; 9 Q—Q 2!, B—K 3; 10 Kt—Q 5, R—B sq (an exchange of Kt’s might lead to 11 P×Kt, Kt—K 4; 12 P—Q B 4!, R—B sq; 13 Q R—B sq); 11 P—Q B 4, and White’s game is much preferable. The effectiveness of Kt—Q B 3 is due solely to P—K B 3, which both keeps the Black Kt from his fifth square and defends the K P. By this line of play the Kt is withdrawn from the combined attack of Black’s Rook and Bishop, and the preponderance of Pawns on the Queen’s wing is made to tell, thus spoiling the whole of Black’s countergame. Maroczy challenges Dr. Tarrasch (under exceptional conditions, unfortunately) to a match to test the value of this suggested development.

In his notes to the first game, a Queen’s Gambit, Dr. Tarrasch explains that the move 4..., Kt—Q 2 was a discovery of his own, which he showed, together with the little trap 5 P×P, P×P; 6 Kt×P, Kt×P; 7 B×Q,

B—Kt 5 ch, to several players before the opening of the 1898 Vienna Tourney. The organ of the Dutch Chess Union, in its issue of January last, draws attention to a match between A. W. Parker and A. W. Ryder, played in New York on the 28th of December, 1896, which opened in the same way. And we can show that the defence P—Q B 3, Kt—Q 2, Q—R 4 (without the trap) appears in a game played from December 5th, 1889, to March 5th, 1890, in the International Correspondence Tourney of the *Monde Illustré*, between C. J. Lambert, of Exeter (White), and J. Berger (Black). The game ran: 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, Kt—Q 2; 6 Kt—K B 3, Q—R 4; 7 B—Q 3, B—Kt 5; 8 Castles, P×P; 9 B×P, B×Kt; 10 P×B, Q×P; 11 B—Q 3. Black had a difficult game, but he was finally able to make his extra Pawn felt.

The short game, No. 11, a Ruy Lopez, has deservedly attracted attention. Dr. Tarrasch declares that the move P—R 3 (1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5) has no point, seeing that White can take the Kt without loss or injury to his game. But this particular game is about as ill-fitted to support his contention as a game can be. After 4 B×Kt, Q P×B; 5 Kt—Q B 3, B—Q B 4, Marshall played the weak move P—K R 3, permitting Dr. Tarrasch by P—K B 3 to attain an excellent development and begin to play for a win. A rich mass of material drawn from tourney play in regard to the Ruy Lopez "Exchange Variation" is collected in the *Berliner Schachzeitung* for 1897. The scores there given of two correspondence games between J. Berger and Prince N. Urusoff (1889-1891) evidence that the moves 5 Kt—Q B 3 and B—Q B 4 were later adopted by Lasker and Tarrasch, and that after 5 Kt—Q B 3, B—Q 4, White's best continuation is 6 Kt—K 2, as this compels Black to reply Q—K 2, making both B—Kt 5 and P—K B 3 unplayable for the time. 6..., P—K B 3, or 6..., Q B 3, are met by 7 P—Q 4. After exchange of Bishop and Queen, Black has an inferior position for the ending. In the correspondence games referred to Prince Urusoff attempted counter-attacks, which, however, were abortive. (a) 6..., Q—I. 2; 7 P—Q 3, Kt—B 3; 8 Kt—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 5; 9 Castles, B—K 3; 10 P—K R 3, P—K R 4; 11 P×Kt, P×P; 12 B—Kt 5, P—B 3; 13 Kt×P, P×B; 14 Kt—Kt 6, Q—B 3; 15 Kt×R, Castles; 16 P—K 5, Q—R 3; 17 Kt—B 7, B×Kt; 18 Q—P ch, K—Kt sq; 19 Q—R 3, Q—Kt 3; 20 Q—B 5, Q—R 3; 21 Q×B, P—K Kt 3; 22 P—K 6, Resigns. (b) 9 Castles, B—Q 2 (instead of K 3); 10 Q—K 2, P—K R 4; 11 P—R 3, Castles Q R; 12 Kt—B 5, B×Kt; 13 P×B, Q—Q 2; 14 P×Kt, P×P; 15 Kt—Kt 5! Q×P; 16 Q—K 4, Q—Q 2; 17 Q—Q B 4, P—B 3; 18 Q×B, P×Kt; 19 Q—K 3, P—K 5; 20 K R—Q sq, Q—Q 3; 21 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 3; 22 B—K 3, R—R 4; 23 P—Kt 3, P×P; 24 P×P, unfinished, the match having been decided by the result of other games. As it appeared that Black could not venture on an immediate counter-attack, the article concludes by pointing out that the best defence to 6, Kt—K 2, remains still to be discovered, and that no final judgment on the Exchange Variation can be pronounced till this has been effected. We have not written this with the idea of promoting a controversy or of taking sides. We merely wish to get at the real facts, so far as circumstances allow of it. The fame of the great master cannot be tarnished by such an investigation.

J.B.



WITH regard to the foregoing variations of the Sicilian, the difference of opinion between the two experts appears to be largely attributable to misunderstanding. In the variations analysed by Dr. Tarrasch, in the first paragraph the move 10 P—B 3 is subjected to his disapproval. Certainly it is not necessary, and to us there appears an excellent alternative in P—B 4, followed by B—B 3, which serves the same purposes as 10 P—B 3—viz., to support the K P and permit Kt—Q 5, and, in addition, avoids any restriction of White's K B, and is generally more attacking. At the same time, in the face of the variation given by Herr Maroczy in paragraph 2, it is clear that the logical scheme of the latter is overlooked by his critic. One difference is clear—Herr Maroczy makes P—K B 3 serve the dual purpose of guarding the K P and White's K Kt 4, since his K B remains at B sq, and also frees his Q for action. In the variation given by Dr. Tarrasch the K Kt 4 is already guarded by the B at K 2, and in playing P—K B 3, to support the centre, the K B is at once shut in. As regards Herr Maroczy's suggested line of play, to us it appears quite logical. Black has obtained an open Q B file at the expense of his centre, and by means of B and R will soon direct his attack upon White's Q B 3 and the fixed Q-side Pawns.

The suggested plan gets rid of all White's weakness, and gives White the nucleus of an attack on the Q side, with a superior Pawn force, and in a large measure renders Black's K B inoperative. Indeed, in the variation given, Black appears to have very little scope after 11 P—Q B 4. There is an absolute lack of combination in the arrangement of his pieces, and it is a very difficult matter to suggest any effective method of remedying the evil. On the contrary, White's game is likely to improve move by move, and it is not difficult to foresee a very promising Q-side advance, after he has Castled and his K R comes into play.

So far as paragraph 3 is concerned, it seems to us that it is unimportant. Dr. Tarrasch has discovered far more important traps, as witness the famous one in the Ruy Lopez—viz., 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—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—K 2; 10 R—K sq, Castles; 11 Kt—Q 4, Q—Q 2; 12 Kt×B winning a piece, to which no less a player than Gunsberg—in the Manchester Tournament of 1890—fell a victim, in addition to another famous player in the Frankfort Tournament, just previously. In any event, for practical purposes, the "discovery" so far as the trap is concerned, is obvious, and of little moment.

With regard to paragraph 4, the Ruy Lopez trap given above, and innumerable tournament games at the same variation played by Dr. Tarrasch about that time, shed an interesting light.

In those days, at least, there were no signs of anxiety to take advantage of Black's *lapse* (?) at move three. The line of defence has, indeed, well stood the test of years. From Morphy to the present day its votaries have been innumerable, and the late James Mason went so far as to tell the writer that it was "the only defence which gave Black any scope at all to play for a win against the Ruy Lopez." The famous "Exchange Variation" seems to be the centre

of debate, but it is not by any means the whole point at issue. After 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×Kt, Q P×B; 5 Kt—Q B 3, B—Q B 4; 6 Kt—K 2, Q—K 2, Black's game is certainly as good as White's, which is certainly not the case at such an early stage in any of the ordinary variations of the Ruy Lopez wherein White does not exchange his B for the Kt, and thereby open Black's Q file. Of the speculative 8..., Kt—Kt 5 leading to the sacrifice of the exchange, we are not prepared to judge; but a simple alternative appears to be 8..., P—K R 3.

CHESS LITERATURE.

Lärobok I Schach, by L. and G. Collijn.

Stockholm : P. A. Norstedt & Son. Price Four Kronen.

THIS work, the second volume compiled by the brothers Collijn, is divided into two parts. The first, 85 pages, deals with the attacks arising after 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P. The débuts most extensively examined are the Bishop's Gambit, Kieseritzky, Allgaier, Muzio, and the Falkbeer. Up-to-date variations are given, together with excellent illustrative games from the play of leading masters. The second portion of the work, 74 pages, is devoted to end-game play, and contains over 180 diagrammed positions, ranging from simple Pawn endings to elaborate studies in which pieces are employed. This section alone is worth the price of the book, which we recommend with confidence to our readers.

A B C Des Echecs. 3rd Edition.

Paris : Numa Preti, 72, rue St. Sauveur. Price : 9 francs Cloth.
10 francs Boards. Postage extra.

We are pleased with the third edition of Monsieur Preti's treatise, which contains much instructive matter for the learner and the advanced player. The work is divided into fourteen chapters, of which the following are of absorbing interest. III., Comparative value of Pieces and Pawns. IV., General principles, advice, and maxims. VII., End-games. VIII., Traps and stratagems. Chapter IX. will probably interest the match and tournament player most, as the matter given has been supervised by M. Janowski. Chapter XIII. gives 216 problems, 120 of these having been specially composed by M. Pradignat. There is also an article on problems by the well-known writer and composer, Doctor Tolosa Y. Carreras. The volume embraces 566 pages, and should be in every chess library.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, of Portadown, has drawn my attention to an error in Section VIII. of my analysis at page 142 of the *B.C.M.* for April, and I hasten to supply the requisite alteration. The moves from *151...., Q R—Q sq, as far as the diagram, must be abandoned on account of *21 Q × R instead of Q × Kt. Fortunately Black has a satisfactory line of play as follows:—

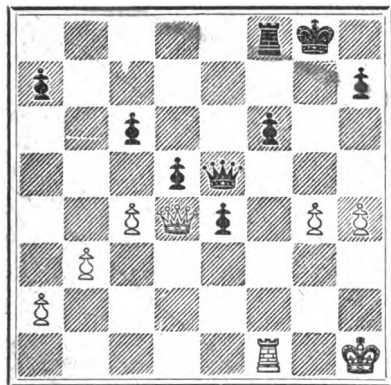
15 ₁ (P—K B 3)	15 Q—K 4	16 ₈ P × P	16 Q—Q 5 ch
16 ₁ Q—K 2	16 B × Kt	17 ₁ K—R sq	17 Q R—Q sq
17 ₁ P × B	17 Q—B 4 ch	18 ₁ R—K 2	18 Kt—Kt 5 g
18 B—K 3	18 Q × P		
<hr/>			
18 K—R sq	18 P × P	18 ₂ B—K 3	18 Q × Q
		19 R × Q	19 R × R
		20 R × R	20 B × Kt
		21 P × B	21 Kt × P
<hr/>			
17 ₂ B × B	17 Q—B 4 ch	16 ₄ P—B 4	16 Q—Q 5 ch
18 K—R sq	18 P × P	17 B—K 3	17 Q × Q
19 Q × P	19 Kt—Q 4	18 Q R × Q	18 B × Kt
		19 P × B	19 P—Q R 3
<hr/>			
.....Afterwards taking the Bishop and doubling White's Pawns.			
<hr/>			
18 Q—K 3	18 Q × Q	..... And Black has a passed Pawn.	
19 R × Q	19 P × P		
<hr/>			
16 ₂ Kt × P	16 B × B	16 ₅ P—Q R 3	16 B—R 4
17 Kt × B	17 Q × Kt P	17 P—Q Kt 4	17 B—Kt 3 ch
		18 K—R sq	18 B—Q 5 g
<hr/>			
17 Q × B	17 Q × Kt P		
<hr/>			
17 Kt × Kt ch	17 Q × Kt	16 ₆ K—R sq	16 Q—K 5
18 Q × B	18 Q × Kt P	.....And former positions recur.	

G. S. CARR.

END-GAME STUDIES.

The study submitted by Mr. Morgan must have proved too difficult for the majority of our regular solvers. Only nine solutions have reached us, and not one shows thorough mastery of the position, which we reproduce herewith. Mr. Morgan gives the following analysis:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, what result ?

WHITE.

- 1 Q × Q
- 2 R × R ch
- 3 P × P
- 4 P—Kt 4!
- 5 K—Kt 2
- 6 P—Q Kt 5
- 7 K—B sq
- 8 P—R 4
- 9 P—Q R 5
- 10 P—Kt 6!
- 11 P—R 6!
- 12 P—R 7
- 13 P—Qs
- 14 P—Kt 5
- 15 P—R 5
- 16 P—Kt 6
- 17 P × P
- 18 P—Kt 7
- 19 P—Qs ch, &c.

BLACK.

- 1 P × Q
- 2 K × R
- 3 P × P
- 4 P—Q 5
- 5 P—K 6
- 6 P—Q 6
- 7 K—B 2
- 8 K—K 3
- 9 K—Q 4
- 10 P × P
- 11 K—R 3
- 12 K—Kt 2
- 13 K × Q
- 14 P—Kt 4
- 15 P—Kt 5
- 16 P × P
- 17 P—Kt 6
- 18 P—Kt 7

We see no win for White if Black plays 8..., K—Q 3. In fact Mr. Daniel, of Bridgend, in an elaborate analysis, shows a win for Black! We, however, think there is a win for White, starting with 3 K—Kt 2, and shall be glad if our solvers will study this variation and report the result not later than June 25th. Miss Corser, of Reigate, gives some play after 3 K—Kt 2, but after 7..., K—B 3 in her solution we think Black will win.

The solvers who have sent solutions are Mr. A. Daniel, Bridgend; Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester; Mr. P. J. Allingham and Miss E. L. Corser, Reigate; Mr. E. Baker, Philadelphia; Mr. T. Robinson, Newark; Mr. M. Whitehead, Southsea; Mr. T. Oldershaw; and Mr. D. Macfarlane, Edinburgh.

Mr. Kelly says: White must exchange pieces or the centre Pawns would prove too strong, and after 1 Q × Q, P × Q; 2 R × R ch, K × R; 3 P × P, P × P, we have a Pawn ending of a most uncommon type. It is a troublesome one to analyse, but the main features are:—

(1) White cannot gain time with his King. Suppose 4 K—Kt 2, P—Q 5; 5 K—B sq, P—Q 6, and any further move of the K gives Black the opportunity of improving his position by advancing a Pawn. If 4 K—B 2, P—K 6 ch; 5 K—K 2, Black may at once make for K 5 with his K, or first play P—K 5 and make for K B 5.

(2) Black compels White to advance his Pawns on both sides, with consequent loss of time.

(3) If Black play P—K 6 at the wrong moment, giving White a move, he will lose. P—Q 6 at the right moment is an important move, compelling White to move his King.

(4) With the best play both sides Queen, but the position is in Black's favour. We agree with Mr. Kelly thus far, but shall be glad to hear from him with regard to play starting 3 K—Kt 2.

THE CHESS WORLD.

British Chess Federation.—The Executive Committee met on May 5th, at St. Ermin's Hotel, London. There was a full attendance, including Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., President of the Federation. The business mainly appertained to the forthcoming Congress at Shrewsbury, which will open on August 6th and close August 18th. In addition to the regular Tourneys for the British Championship, British Ladies' Championship, and contests for first, second, and third classes, there will also be One Week Tourneys for first, second, and third classes, starting August 13th. Entries to all events close on Tuesday, July 17th. A sub-committee was appointed to consider some suggested schemes for further activity, and a report will be made to the next meeting on July 21st. The results of the two Inter-Unit Correspondence Matches will shortly be made known; it is probable victory in the first round will rest with the Northern Union, and the London Chess League, whose teams will meet in the next contest. There were not a large number of problems entered in the Problem Tourney, but the entries are now before the judges. In the Solving Competition the prizes will be 15s. and 10s., and the positions can be obtained, with a solving coupon, for an entrance fee of 2s. 6d. Donations for the Congress Fund can be forwarded to the treasurer, Mr. H. E. Dobell, 21, Robertson Street, Hastings, and all information respecting the Federation Congress and Competitions can be obtained from the secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey. The prizes at Shrewsbury will equal those at Southport, but this standard was only adopted after much discussion. Next year will probably see a reduction, as there is a general impression that the chief prizes are too big. This opinion is held by the president, several members of the committee, and some of the leading competitors, including Mr. H. E. Atkins. It is well known that the large sums given at Hastings were practically forced upon the Federation by the action of the committee of a rival tournament, and that the officials of the Northern and Midland Unions have followed Hastings in the spirit of emulation. But now that the National Society is well established, the policy of big money prizes for amateur players ought to be abandoned, and the efforts of the Federation executive be devoted to the building up of an investment fund, to provide permanent income to defray the cost of carrying on the official work of the Society. Such a policy as this will meet with general approval, and be supported by many chess enthusiasts; indeed we can name several friends each willing to give a donation of £5 to such a fund if it is clearly stated that the money will be invested for the purpose named. As the question is one of public interest, we shall be pleased to have the opinion of our readers on the subject, also promises of support to such a fund if one is instituted.

A Correction.—Mr. Bellingham writes us in reference to the game Richmond *v.* Blake, No. 2,714, page 221:—"I regret that the last of the notes is a blunder. In a moment of chess blindness I overlooked the obvious Q × P in reply to my suggested R—Q sq. It is curious how with

a particular line of play in view one occasionally ignores some simple objection. I am sure Mr. Blake will forgive my groundless suggestion that unlike his usual custom he allowed his opponent to linger through any omission."

Kent County Association.—The correspondence matches against Norfolk and Wiltshire have each ended in a win for Kent. Against Norfolk 30 players were engaged, and the final score was Kent $18\frac{1}{2}$, Norfolk $11\frac{1}{2}$. The score in the other contest was Kent $20\frac{1}{2}$, Devon $12\frac{1}{2}$.

At the last meeting of the New Zealand Chess Association it was decided to make the next Congress an open meeting, and for this purpose the rule under which competitors are required to have been resident in New Zealand for at least six months will be suspended. The Congress will be held during next Christmas and New Year holidays.

Correspondence Match: Devonshire *v.* Cumberland.—This contest, which started last November and finished on April 30th, resulted in a win for Devon by one game. Twenty-five players were engaged on each side, and the score at the close of play was 11 points each, and three positions for adjudication. These were submitted to Mr. J. H. Blackburne, whose award gave Devon two points and Cumberland one, making the complete scores 13 to 12 in favour of Devonshire.

We are indebted to the *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer* for the following record compiled by the Hastings Club in matches during the session just closed:—Thirty-seven matches were played, the result being 23 won, 4 drawn, and 10 lost. Divided into the various classes, the First won 8, drew 1, and lost 1; the Seconds won 4, drew 1, lost 2; the Thirds won 7, drew 3; the Ladies won 2, drew 2, lost 4. and two large matches against Kent and Essex were both won. Of the 384 games played in these contests the club won $225\frac{1}{2}$ and lost $158\frac{1}{2}$.

The annual match Scotland *versus* Northern Counties Union has been abandoned for this year. The Northern secretary started negotiations some time ago, but it was Easter before the Scotch officials decided to play, and they suggested dates about Whitsuntide for the contest. These dates proved most inconvenient for the Northern side, whose secretary eventually suggested the abandonment of the fixture. It is hoped to resume the match next year, and to play not later than Easter. The Scotch officials propose that future matches be played at some half-way meeting place such as Carlisle, but this suggestion, though it may be accepted, meets with no favour in Northern Union official circles.

The April-May number of *The Press World* contains an excellent portrait of Professor Johann Berger, one of the judges in the problem tournament which is being promoted by our contemporary.

The Chess Editor of *The Ocean Express* is starting a Correspondence Tournament, and will be pleased to forward copy of rules to any player desirous of taking part in the contest. Address: 52, Regent St., London, W.

On May 5th a team representing the Dublin Chess Club visited Oxford, and played a match with the University Club, the score being as follows:—

DUBLIN.						OXFORD UNIVERSITY.					
Mr. S. Fitzpatrick...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Paice...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Wilson...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. N. Roughton...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Thrift, F.T.C.D.	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. G. Lothian...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Hobson...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. G. Kirkby...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Peake...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. S. James...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Parnell...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. F. C. Morse...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Doyle...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Dash...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. V. White...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Robinson...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Nicholls...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Bazill...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. R. Moore...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. Elwell...	...	...	...	...	0
Col. O'Gorman...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Petrie...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. Steen...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Bingemann...	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
9 $\frac{1}{2}$						2 $\frac{1}{2}$					

An annual trip has now become almost a fixture with the Dublin Club, but the score at Oxford is an unprecedented one for any of the matches played from home. Three other members travelled with the club to play, if required—Messrs. O'Hara, Martin, and Gerard; but, at the request of the University, play was limited to twelve a-side.

We are glad to report that the Chess League founded last year to encourage match play among the clubs of Newcastle and district has proved a great success. The first competition was brought to a close recently, the Sunderland Club taking first place, with the splendid score of 8 wins and 1 draw out of nine matches played. The complete record is appended:—

	Matches		Played.		Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sunderland	9	...	8	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Whitley	9	...	7	2	0	7
Gosforth	9	...	5	2	2	6
Newcastle II.	9	...	5	4	0	5
Newcastle Y.M.C.A.	9	...	4	3	2	5
South Shields	9	...	5	4	0	5
Annfield Plain	9	...	2	5	2	3
Blyth	9	...	2	7	0	2
Wallsend	9	...	2	7	0	2
Lit. and Phil. (Newcastle)	9	...	1	7	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

The Trophy, a handsome cup, presented by the Newcastle Club, will be held by Sunderland for twelve months. The hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Elstob, 24, Woodbine Road, Gosforth, will be glad to hear from the secretary of any local club desirous of taking part in the next contest.

Referring to the proposed International Chess Association, which is to be discussed at the Ostend Congress, *The People* of May 27th says:—"In this country faint praise, coupled with a tendency to await developments, has been the rule; while on the Continent a not uncertain note of hostility has been sounded from several influential chess centres. The German Chess Association is a very powerful and well-organised body, but many minor associations and clubs still remain outside, and until these have been brought into the fold the feeling is against dissipating energy and material on grandiose projects. This view will be shared by many impartial observers, who, while admitting to the full the loftiness of the aim, doubt the feasibility of the scheme as set forth, and question whether in the best interests of chess it is one to be desired."

Lancashire.—The County Tournaments are nearing completion; next month we hope to give final results.

The annual tournaments of the Wigan Club have just been concluded. Mr. W. W. Cowan (starting scratch) won the Handicap with 9 wins and 1 loss; Dr. Hamilton won second prize with 8 wins and 1 loss. Mr. Cowan will hold for one year the "Powell" Challenge Cup. Dr. R. Marshall won the club championship, with the excellent score of $12\frac{1}{2}$ games out of 13 played, the draw being with the winner of the handicap.

The tournaments which have been in progress at the Manchester Club since January have now been concluded. For the championship three players tied, the Rev. W. C. Palmer, Mr. C. Coates, and Mr. E. Spencer. The last-named withdrew from the contest, and in the tie-game which was played on May 22nd the Rev. W. C. Palmer proved successful. The second class prize was won by Mr. T. L. Agar, the third class by Mr. H. Bailey, and the fourth class by Mr. J. Maunder. In the special tournament for associates and members, who ranked in strength below the second class, Mr. H. Herd and Mr. C. Barlow tied for the top place, and on playing off the former secured the victory. Mr. H. Wahltsch took the third prize and Mr. J. S. Donaldson the fourth. A handicap tournament for the associates and members below second class has been started with seventeen entries, and another handicap tournament for the members will begin shortly.

The members of the North Manchester Club met at their room, Webb's Café, on May 3rd, for the closing meeting of the season, which has been of a progressive character. During the first part of the season the chief tournament is for the North Manchester Cup, value six guineas, won outright, and played for at handicap odds. The winner this year is Mr. P. H. Stocks, Class II. Other prizes were taken in the following order:—Class I.: First, Mr. H. B. Lund; second, Mr. T. A. Farron. Class II.: Second prize, Mr. J. A. Cartwright. The second tournament, Championship and Handicap, run concurrently, ended as follows:—Championship: Mr. C. Lobel first, Mr. T. A. Farron second, and Mr. B. Lund third. Handicap: First prize, Mr. F. H. Moore; second, Mr. H. Winterbourne; third, Mr. F. Lambert. A feature of the prize list is a very handsome Rose Bowl, a trophy presented by Mr. W. H. Burgess, and held by the player having the highest score for all competition games during the whole season. The Bowl is held for the ensuing year by

Mr. Thos. A. Farron. In match play the club has been very successful, having played six—won 4, drawn 1, and lost 1. Mr. A. E. Moore heads the individual score, with 4 wins and 2 draws. Following the presentation of prizes by the president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, was a very enjoyable programme of music, lightning tournaments, and billiard matches, which concluded a most successful meeting.

The Ostend Tournament.—We have received a copy of the "final programme," which states that at a meeting held in Brussels on May 13th it was decided to increase the number of competitors in the Masters' Tournament from twenty-eight to thirty-six. Forty-four entries were received. The contest will be conducted as follows:—First Stage, 36 players, two rounds, twelve games—First Round: Section A *v.* B, C *v.* E, D *v.* F. Second Round: A *v.* C, B *v.* F, D *v.* E. The twelve players with the lowest score retire from the contest at the completion of this stage, and will divide 1,200 francs consolation money. Second Stage, one round, six games: the twenty-four players will be divided into four sections, and will also play against each other as above, and at the completion of this stage twelve players will retire, and divide 2,400 francs. Third Stage, one round, six games: the twelve players will be divided into two sections, and at the completion of this stage six players will retire from the tournament, and divide 2,400 francs. Final Stage, two rounds, ten games: the remaining six players will play two complete rounds with each other for the following six prizes:—First prize, 4,000 francs and a gold medal; second prize, 2,500 francs; third prize, 1,500 francs; fourth prize, 1,000 francs; fifth prize, 800 francs; sixth prize, 700 francs. The Berger system of counting points will be adopted, for the purpose of determining the competitors who will have to retire, and also for dividing the consolation money. Players advancing from one stage to another will carry forward the score made in the previous stages; therefore the final scores will represent the actual total number of points gained by each player. By adopting the Berger system it is hoped to minimise the difficulties which might be created by ties. The English competitors are Messrs. Blackburne, Burn, Gattie, and Sherrard. The notable absentees are Lasker, Tarrasch, and Teichmann. Germany provides one-third of the total competitors, its representatives being Messrs. Bardeleben, Bernstein, Cohn, John, Leonhardt, Lewitt, Mises, Post, Schlechter, Spielmann, Suchting, and Swiderski.

Yorkshire Chess Association.—The tenth annual meeting of the Yorkshire Association took place on April 28th, at Wakefield, in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall, the use of which was granted by the Corporation. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Wakefield Chess Club, and was formally opened by His Worship The Mayor (Alderman H. S. Childe), who gave a hearty welcome to all, and expressed the hope that the Association would continue to prosper. As is usual at these gatherings, there was a tournament in which the contestants were divided into sections of four players—each section with two small prizes—and it attracted 44 entrants: A 16, B 12, and C 16. Play proceeded in

two rounds, the first concluding at 5.30 p.m., and the second at 9.30 p.m. From 5.30 to 7 p.m. there was an interval for tea, and the business meeting, at which the Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman Edwin Woodhouse, J.P.), donor of the "Woodhouse" Challenge Cup, presided, and presented the Cup, and also the "Bradford Observer" Trophy, for minor clubs, to the winners—Hull and York respectively. We *call* from the printed report the following particulars of the competitions.

Six clubs competed for the "Woodhouse" Cup, which, having been won by Bradford in the two preceding competitions, would have become the absolute property of that club had its team won a third time. A close and exciting contest was kept up to the very last round. Hull, who lost the first two matches, eventually gaining a fine victory.

	Matches.					Games.			Pts.	
	P.	W.	L.	D.		W.	L.	D.		
Hull	10	8	2	0	...	42	24	34	...	16
Bradford	10	7	3	0	...	33	24	43	...	14
Leeds	10	6	4	0	...	37	26	37	...	12
Huddersfield	10	4	5	1	...	36	32	32	...	9
Dewsbury	10	2	7	1	...	28	44	33	...	5
Sheffield	10	2	8	0	...	23	42	35	...	4

Wakefield (last year's winners), Bradford Association, Crossgates, Leeds Second, Leeds Blenheim, and York took part in the competition for the *Bradford Observer* Trophy. York led from the start, and finally won with 14 points; the other scores being—Wakefield, Crossgates, and Leeds Second, 10 points each; Leeds Blenheim, 9 points; Bradford Association, 7 points.

The fifth annual "Kitchen" Correspondence Tournament was won by Mr. H. E. Wright, of Middlesborough, with a score of 6 out of a possible 7. The other players were Messrs. J. E. Hall, Bradford; S. Jackson, Hull; F. P. Wildman, Leeds; G. Barron, Hull; J. T. Stockwell, Southport; W. H. Sparkes, Sheffield; and the Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton.

The report stated that the season had been generally satisfactory, the number of affiliated clubs having been increased by the addition of Thirsk and Lindley. The financial statement showed a surplus of £9 os. 9d. On the motion of Mr. W. Rea (Wakefield), seconded by Mr. A. Shackleton (Bradford), the report and balance sheet were adopted. The Cup was received by Mr. J. Crake, on behalf of Hull, and the Trophy by Mr. F. O. Nelson, captain of the York Club; each gentleman making suitable acknowledgment. On the proposal of the county secretary, Mr. O. C. B. Brown (York), Alderman Woodhouse was unanimously elected president of the Association, Mr. J. A. Woollard (Keighley) and Mr. O. C. B. Brown were re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer respectively. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring officers, for whom Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford) responded, the Mayor and Corporation of Wakefield, and the Wakefield Chess Club, acknowledged by Mr. J. Rayner and the chairman. The success of the meeting was due to the excellent arrangements made by the local club and its hon. secretary, Mr. W. F. Threlkeld.

The annual County Tournaments have attracted 107 entrants,—a record. A, Championship, 56; B, 22; C, 29.

Chess in Scotland.—“Spens” Cup final tie between Central C.C., Glasgow, and Aberdeen C.C. was played at Perth on 28th April, and resulted in a victory for the “Central,” which therefore holds the junior trophy for the year, and enters the “Richardson” Tourney next season. Score :—

CENTRAL.					ABERDEEN.				
Mr. A. Jackson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Turriff	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Young	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. L. Forbes	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Harris	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. E. Stockens	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	1	Mr. Clyne	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Draper	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Towers	...	...	...	1
$3\frac{1}{2}$					$1\frac{1}{2}$				

Mr. J. A. M'Kee has won both the West of Scotland Championship and that of the Glasgow C.C. this season—the last honour after a tie with Mr. W. Gibson. Both these tourneys attracted a strong and numerous entry.

Central C.C. (Glasgow) closed a successful season with a dinner in “Lansdowne” Restaurant on May 11th. The “Championship” was won by Mr. J. Macdonald, after tie with Mr. F. G. Harris.

Gourock C.C. held its closing meeting on 12th May, Mr. D. R. Holmes presiding. Champion, Mr. R. Porter; Handicap winner, Mr. A. M. Gordon. President elected, Mr. A. M. Gordon; Secretary, Mr. A. R. Ketterson.

Stirling C.C. Championship has been won by Mr. A. U. Gray; that of Falkirk C.C. is not yet decided. The Stirling Club gave a supper in the Station Hotel to mark the end of its thirteenth session.

Greenock C.C. held its annual meeting on 30th April, Mr. J. A. Stott presiding. Flourishing reports were read and adopted. Mr. W. Sharp won the handicap, and Mr. P. O'Donovan the President's Tourney. President elected, Mr. R. Porter; secretary, Mr. A. Vernon.

Portobello C.C. annual meeting was held on 9th May. President, Mr. A. B. Steele, won both the Championship and Handicap prize. Minor Champion, Mr. T. Gregory. President elected, Mr. J. Russell, S.S.C.; secretary, Mr. T. Adams.

A County Chess Association has been formed in Ayrshire. The new organization started in the most promising way by having a match in Ayr on 3rd May, with nineteen players a-side, the teams representing North and South Ayrshire. The players were drawn from Kilmarnock, Ardrossan, Dalry, Ayr, Prestwick, and Dalmellington, and after a stiff contest the North won by $10\frac{1}{2}$ games to $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Mr. D. Simpson has won the Championship Medal of Edinburgh C.C., after a tie with Mr. H. J. M. Thoms. The entry was not a large one.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. C. Meikle, one of the oldest members of Edinburgh C.C. In times past he was reckoned one of the leading players in Scotland.

Edinburgh Chess League held a well-attended Congress in Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester's, Prince's Street, on Saturday, 5th May. A match against the East and Midland Counties was played in the afternoon—eighteen a-side—the League winning by 12 games to 6. A Lightning Tourney was also played, Mr. D. Simpson winning the gentleman's prize,

and Miss Alice Taylor the lady's. Dr. C. F. Knight, president of the League, was the chairman at the dinner in the evening and presented the prizes. The ladies also attended this function. Prize-winners were thus announced:—The Cranston Trophy—Miss Robertson, hon. president, Scottish Ladies' Chess Association. The "Knight" Cup—League champions, the Edinburgh Working Men's Chess Club. Championship Medal (Division A)—Messrs. A. W. Buchan, R. Burrell, and F. Cruickshank to play off. The "Knight" Trophy (Division B)—Parkside Chess Club. Championship Medal (Division B)—Mr. M. Smith, Parkside Chess Club.

Other matches reported:—

Glasgow "Bohemians" ...	9	v.	Gourock C.C. ...	1
Gourock C.C. ...	8½	v.	Glasgow "North-Western" C.C.	3½
Aberdeen C.C. ...	5	v.	Stirling C.C. ...	5

Championship of South Africa.—The fifth contest for the championship of South Africa took place recently at the Royal Hotel, Plein Street, Cape Town, and proved a great success. The Congress was held under the auspices of the Cape Town Chess Club, whose president formally welcomed the competitors and opened the proceedings on April 16th. The contestants were fairly representative of the best chess playing talent of South Africa, but regrets were expressed that Mr. Michael and Dr. Blieden, of Johannesburg, were not among the competitors. Dr. Blieden was expected to take part, and his place was kindly taken at the last moment by Mr. J. H. Clark. It is hoped that the interest aroused by these periodical contests will result in Rhodesia and the Orange River Colony being represented in future tournaments. After many stoutly contested games the complete record of play came out as follows:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1.—Mr. B. Seigheim (Johannesberg) ...	—	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	6
2.—Mr. A. J. A. Cameron (Cape Town).	0	—	½	1	½	1	1	1	5
3.—Mr. C. A. L. Bull (Durban) ...	½	½	—	½	1	1	½	1	5
4.—Mr. T. P. R. Hodges (Simon's Town)	0	0	½	—	1	½	1	½	3½
5.—Mr. E. Roberts (Cape Town) ...	½	½	0	0	—	1	0	1	3
6.—Mr. J. H. Clark (Cape Town) ...	0	0	0	½	0	—	1	1	2½
7.—Mr. G. van Breda (Cape Town) ...	0	0	½	0	1	0	—	1	2½
8.—Mr. E. C. Hooper (Pretoria) ...	0	0	0	½	c	0	0	—	½

The prize fund amounted to £90, and the rewards were: first prize, £40, Mr. Seigheim; second, £25, and third, £15, divided between Messrs. Cameron and Bull; fourth, £10, Mr. Hodges.

The following notes on some of the players are from the *Cape Times*.

Mr. Bruno Siegheim, the Johannesburg representative, was born in Germany. His chess, however, was learnt in New York, where he resided from 1898 to 1904. Three years ago Mr. Siegheim ranked in the first class (1a) of the Manhattan Chess Club, and in the Championship Tourney for 1903-4 he took second prize, Mr. D. G. Baird being first. Since the latter part of 1904, Mr. Siegheim has been a resident of Johannesburg,

and has been an active figure in chess circles of the Rand. His victory over Dr. Blieden in their recent match was a notable achievement.

Mr. A. J. A. Cameron was born in London, but has gained his chess experience in South Africa. He has been a member of the C.T.C.C. since 1894. In 1897 he won second prize (Mr. Roberts being first) in the S.A. Tourney of that year. In 1899 he competed at Durban, but was unplaced. Later in the same year he was second to Mr. Roberts in the C.T.C.C. Championship Tourney. In 1901 Mr. Cameron gained the Championship of the club. In the last Johannesburg Tournament, 1903, he was fourth, following Messrs. Lee, Michael, and Dr. Blieden.

Mr. C. A. L. Bull has been the champion of the Durban Chess Club practically without intermission since 1892 or 1893, when he first went to Natal. He competed in the South African Tourneys of 1897 and 1899, but on each occasion failed to do himself justice, many drawn games spoiling his score. It is not necessary to deal with Mr. Bull's success as a composer of problems, many of which have been awarded first prizes in international competitions, but it is worthy of note that Mr. Bull is an exception to the rule that first-class players are rarely found amongst problemists.

Mr. P. T. R. Hodges, who, like Mr. Van Breda, is of South African birth, has been a member of the Cape Town Chess Club for about eleven years. He took part in the 1897 Tourney, but retired after playing two games. In 1899, at the Durban meeting, he shared in the first prize, his score including $2\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 3 against the first three prize-winners. Mr. Hodges has on several occasions taken a high place in tournaments of his club, but during the last year or two has played very little chess of a serious nature.

Mr. Roberts has been for many years actively associated with chess in Cape Town, but as far back as 1878 he was a competitor in a tournament at the City of London Chess Club. His best chess experience was gained in the "eighties," when he was in constant practice with H. E. Bird and other prominent London professionals. Mr. Roberts has been a resident in South Africa since 1899, and has distinguished himself on many occasions in chess in Cape Town. In 1892 he tied with Mr. A. J. Rivett, of Graaff-Reinet, for first place in first S.A. tournament held in Cape Town, and in 1897, in the second South African tournament, he won the championship. Mr. Roberts did not take part in either the Durban Tourney of 1899, or the Johannesburg Tourney of 1903. Mr. Roberts has twice won the club championship of the C.T.C.C., *viz.*, in 1896 and 1899, on the first occasion winning every game.

Mr. E. C. Hooper, of Pretoria, was the dark horse of the tourney. A few years ago, when a member of the Johannesburg C.C., Mr. Hooper used to receive the odds of a Pawn and two moves from the members of the first class. He has greatly improved since that time, and is now reckoned the strongest player in the Transvaal capital.

On Saturday, April 21st, the Congress was brought to a close with a dinner at which Mr. Roberts presided. There was a good company present, and Mr. Shreiner proposed the toast of "The Guests," to which Mr. Bull responded. The president gave "The chess champion of South Africa," and congratulated Mr. Seigheim on his victory.

London.—At the annual meeting of the London Chess League, held on May 17th, Mr. C. E. Biaggini, of the North London Club, was elected president for the ensuing year.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE "C" DIVISION, 1905-1906.

	Amalgamated Press.	Birkbeck.	City Central.	Hampstead II.	Lud-Eagle II.	Maida Vale.	Maurice.	Metropolitan II.	Polytechnic.	Toynbee Hall.	Westminster.	Wheat-sheaf.	Y.M.C.A. (Central).	Total score.	Matches won.	Matches drawn.	Matches lost.	Score.
Amalgamated Press ...	—	4	2	2	3	2½	5	3	3½	2½	5½	1½	2	36½	2	1	9	2½
Birkbeck ...	4	—	2	1	4½	3½	3	1	2	3½	3½	4½	3½	36	2	1	9	2½
City Central ...	6	6	—	5	4½	6	5	4½	4½	4½	5½	5½	6½	64	12	—	0	12
Hampstead II. ...	6	7	3	—	4½	½	8*	4	5	2½	4	3½	4½	52½	6	2	4	7
Lud-Eagle II. ...	5	3½	3½	3½	—	2	5	2	3	2½	2½	4½	5	40½	4	—	8	4
Maida Vale...	5½	4½	3	7½	6	—	3	4	4	3	4½	6½	3	54	6	2	4	7
Maurice ...	3	5	2	0*	3	5	—	4½	4	2½	5½	3½	3	40	4	1	7	4½
Metropolitan II. ...	5	7	3½	4	5½	4	3½	—	2½	4	4½	3	4½	51	5	3	4	6½
Polytechnic ...	4½	6	3½	3	5	4	4	5½	—	3½	4½	5	3½	52½	6	2	4	7
Toynbee Hall ...	5½	4½	3½	5½	7½	5	5½	4	4½	—	7	4	4½	61	9	2	1	10
Westminster ...	2½	4½	2½	4	5½	½	2½	3½	3½	1	—	3½	3	39½	2	1	9	2½
Wheat-sheaf ...	6½	3*	2½	4½	3½	1½	5½	5	3	4	4½	—	3½	47½	5	1	6	5½
Y.M.C.A. (Central) ...	6	4½	1½	3½	3	5	4½	3½	4½	3½	5	4½	—	49	7	—	5	7

* By default.

The annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club was held on May 10th, when the hon. treasurer reported a balance in hand of £98 rs. 9d. During the year twenty-five new members had been elected. The officials for 1906 and 1907 are:—President, Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P.; hon. treasurer, Mr. Walter Gurney; hon. secretary, Mr. Russell.

During the match season just closed the North London Club played 27 matches, 13 in the League and 14 "friendlies." Of these 18 were won and 9 lost, the League figures being 7 wins to 6 losses. Thirty-four members played in these matches, the best score being made by Mr. H. V. Buttfeld, who won 9½ out of 13 League fixtures, and 16½ out of 21 altogether. Other League scorers were: Messrs. C. E. Biaggini (9), A. E. Booth (8), J. T. Heppell, F. J. Child, C. E. Harris, and L. Bechofer (each 7½), E. D. Palmer (7), and F. W. Andrew (6½). The club tournament, played in three sections, resulted as follows: A, Messrs. A. E. Booth and H. V. Buttfeld, tie; B, Mr. F. F. Andrew; and C, Mr. E. B. Hickox.

The fourteenth annual dinner and social evening, promoted by the Chess Bohemians, was held at the head-quarters of the club, "The Grid," 136, Cheapside, London, on May 10th, the president, Alderman J. M. T. Dumphreys, presiding. The dinner was numerously attended by members and friends, amongst the visitors being Mr. J. H. Blackburne. The chairman proposed the toast of the club, and congratulated the members on the improved position attained in the "A" League contest, also on the club's record of 10 wins and 3 draws out of 16 friendly matches played; results mainly due to the untiring efforts of the match captain, Mr. W. M. Bussell.

Some disappointment was felt that the Silver Challenge Cup—the gift of the president—could not be presented, the Championship Competition being undecided, three competitors (Messrs. Dingle, Shartan and Walsh) all being in the running for first honours.

Mr. Blackburne, replying to the toast of “Chess,” humorously referred to himself as the “only Bohemian.” He gave many interesting reminiscences of chess during the past 50 years, and referred in hopeful terms to the prospects of the game in the future.

An excellent musical programme contributed to the enjoyment of all present. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought a most successful evening to a close.

WEST LONDON CHESS CLUB.

Among the many Chess Clubs of London, the West London, which this year occupies for the third year in succession the fifth place in the senior division of the League, is one of the purely local class, as compared to what may be called the “City concerns.” This has been its character from the beginning of its history some twelve years ago.

What is now the West London Chess Club was founded in October, 1893, under the name of the Hammersmith Chess and Draughts Club, the first secretary being the late Mr. W. J. Knight, who is not yet altogether forgotten in Metropolitan chess circles, and is locally remembered by others than chess players for his long connection with St. Peter's Free Schools, Hammersmith. The place of meeting was “The Railway Arms,” in the Goldhawk Road. In the following March a move was made to the Richmond Hotel, in the Shepherd's Bush Road, and the title of the club was changed to the Hammersmith Chess Club, it having been found that little interest was taken in draughts. The hon. secretaryship was held by the Rev. J. T. C. Chatto, who (as wrote a club historian in an article in the *West London Observer* last October, from which we take some of the accompanying details), for his energetic and untiring service, deserves the name of Father of the Club. In the early days he not only acted as secretary, but also as match captain, treasurer, and benefactor in general. The increase in the membership necessitated the purchase of more boards and men, and Mr. Chatto, after advancing the money for these indispensable articles, kindly allowed the debt to stand over until the spring of 1897, when, by means of a very successful concert, the club wiped off its liabilities, and was left with a balance in hand. It was but a slight return for his unselfish exertions that the club was able to make when it elected him president, and it was to the deep regret of all the members that Mr. Chatto was obliged to sever his direct connection with them when he accepted a living in Wiltshire early in 1897.

In the season of 1894-5 the Hammersmith Chess Club entered the C or Third Division of the London Chess League, and was immediately successful, coming out first with a score of seven wins and a draw in eight matches. In the following season the club entered the B Division of the League, and took a high place. In April, 1896, it was resolved to change the name from the Hammersmith to the West London Chess Club, and

this increase of ambition was fittingly supported by the carrying off next season of the Championship of the B Division and promotion to the First Class. The necessity of putting twenty players into the field in place of the eight and twelve required in the lower divisions was a heavy task at first for the club. Nevertheless, from 1897 onwards, the story has been one of continuous progress. Down to 1901 the West Londoners had to be content with ninth place in a field of eleven clubs. In 1902 they tied for seventh place out of twelve. Next year they were one place higher, and in 1904 they rose to fifth position, which they have retained in the past two years, although the number of competitors has increased by one each year to fourteen. Considering the comparatively small roll of first-class members, this steady progress is very satisfactory, and shows that the support of the few has been most loyal.

The most prominent player in the club is its president, Mr. R. P. Michell, who has three times represented the British Isles in the cable match against the United States, and was chosen again for the matches which were abandoned. Mr. Michell has for several years in succession held the Championship of the West London Club; in fact, he seems to have established a prescriptive right to any trophies which may be put up. The club's championship being held in the summer, the 1906 contest is now in progress. Mr. Michell's predecessors in the title were the Rev. J. T. C. Chatto, Mr. C. Woolacott, Mr. P. W. Sergeant, and the late Mr. Karl Arnst. The West London Chess Club has been fortunate during its career in the possession of energetic officers. In the early days, Mr. Chatto simultaneously administered practically all the offices with conspicuous success. In the summer of 1896 he relinquished the hon. treasurership to Mr. W. Reffold, who was obliged by ill-health to resign the post in 1904, after eight years' splendid service. The duties of hon. secretary, on Mr. Chatto's departure from London, were fulfilled by Mr. H. E. Williams, who has devoted to the position constant care and ability. The post of match captain, after being filled in succession by the Rev. J. T. C. Chatto, Messrs. C. Woolacott, P. W. Sergeant, and J. A. Wilkins, is now in the hands of Mr. R. Eastman, one of the most popular members and hardest workers that the club has had.

During the past season the club's fighting strength has suffered from the fact that the services of several good players, notably Messrs. E. I. Carlyle, L. Illingworth, A. G. Macgregor, P. W. Sergeant, and G. R. Snowden, were not available on two or three critical occasions. However, it will be seen from the table below that the losses thus arising were in some measure set off by the excellent scores made by many who were able to play regularly.

Through the winter considerable interest has been sustained by the playing, in addition to other tournaments, of a Sealed Handicap Tourney, the chief feature of which is that the handicap takes the form of a start in points instead of odds in the individual games. The result has been very adverse to the back-markers, partly because the resignations and defaults inevitably happening in the course of a long tournament, by reducing the number of games, have increased the relative value of the starts. One first-class player, Mr. C. R. Witham, after making the highly respectable

score of 17 points out of a possible 17, has had to content himself with the third place; the first prize being carried off by Mr. A. Furlong, who scored $13\frac{1}{2}$ games out of 17, plus a handicap start of $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Three Simultaneous Exhibitions were given by members during the season, Mr. R. P. Michell performing excellently with 14 wins and 6 draws against twenty opponents. Mr. P. W. Sergeant won 6, lost 5, and drew 8 against twenty players, and Mr. R. Eastman won 8 and lost 3 against eleven opponents.

The following are the individual scores of the members in the League matches for 1905-6:—

			Average Place.	W.	D.	L.	Percentage of wins.
Mr. R. P. Michell	...	...	1	7	5	0	79'16
Mr. H. Rosenbaum	...	...	3'41	9	0	3	75'
Mr. R. Eastman	...	...	11'45	7	2	2	72'72
Mr. R. Paul	...	...	8'5	7	2	2	72'72
Mr. C. E. Ford	...	...	10'33	9	0	4	69'23
Mr. E. J. Brooks	...	...	7'16	7	3	3	65'38
Mr. A. Church	...	...	13'08	8	1	4	65'38
Mr. A. G. Macgregor	...	...	9'83	4	1	2	64'28
Mr. H. J. Snowden	...	...	7	5	4	2	63'63
Mr. H. Fairman	...	...	16'14	4	2	2	62'5
Mr. F. Church	...	...	18'25	5	1	3	61'11
Mr. G. T. Dann	...	...	14'62	5	1	3	61'11
Mr. C. R. Witham	...	...	11'72	5	3	4	54'16
Mr. W. H. Frost	...	...	15'25	4	4	5	46'15
Mr. C. Nicholls	...	...	4'16	4	4	5	46'15
Mr. E. Cusdin	...	...	16'4	5	0	6	45'45
Mr. H. E. Williams	...	...	14'25	2	4	3	44'44
Mr. P. W. Sergeant	...	...	3	3	0	4	42'85
Mr. J. D. Smith	...	...	17'2	3	3	5	40'91
Mr. W. H. Regan	...	...	2'09	3	3	6	37'5
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	5'45	4	1	7	37'5
Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne	...	...	17'6	1	0	4	20'00

Apart from League results, which are shown by the table in the May number of the *B.C.M.*, wins in other matches were scored against the Ladies (second team), Oxford and Cambridge Universities, Ealing, Acton (twice), and Harlesden (twice). The club suffered defeat at the hands of the Ladies (first team), the Combined 'Varsities, Hastings, and drew against Ealing, at Ealing.

The following figures are interesting as showing at a glance the result of the season's work:—

				MATCHES.			
				Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.
League matches	..	...	...	13	7	2	4
Other	„	...	...	12	8	1	3
Total				25	15	3	7
				GAMES.			
League matches	...	...	...	260	117	53	90
Other	„	...	...	130	64	32	42
Total				398	181	85	132

The Club remains open during the summer months, and the Championship and I.B. Tourneys are now in progress. It is proposed to hold two knock-out tourneys in the autumn, clocks being compulsory and the time limit 40 moves per hour.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Yet another suggested innovation for the defence! Really the terrors of this opening increase daily—at least by inference—since everybody seems anxious to avoid any of the ordinary tried defences.

The particular variation to which we now allude is as follows:—

WHITE.		BLACK.	
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	P—K R 3

White has now a choice of three moves, B—B 4, B—R 4, and B × Kt. The move 5 B—B 4 we certainly cannot recommend, since besides abandoning the object of his previous move, White lays himself open—if to nothing worse—to 5..., P × P; 6 P—K 3, Kt—Q 4, etc., and Black will quickly obtain the attack. In the second place, if

5	B—R 4	5	B—Kt 5
---	-------	---	--------

A necessary part of Black's scheme of defence.

6	P—K 3	6	P—K Kt 4
7	B—Kt 3	7	Kt—K 5
8	Q—B 2	8	P—Q B 4!

Threatening amongst other things Q—R 4, and also P × Q P, followed if White play K P × P by Kt × B, P × P, and Q × P, winning a Pawn.

9 P × B P!

Absolutely best, and giving White considerable advantage, though not an easy move to discover.

9 Q—R 4

Kt × B; 10 R P × Kt, opening the file to the White R, would certainly not improve matters.

10	P—K 5!	10	R—Kt sq
11	B—Q 3, etc., with a great advantage.		

Black has however another resource in—

11	B × P	10	P—B 3
		11	R—K B sq

If 11..., Kt × B; 12 Q—Kt 6 ch, and must recover the piece, with a winning game.

12	B—Q 4	12	R × P
13	B—K 2	13	Kt—Q B 3
14	K—Q sq	14	B × Kt

White threatens Kt × Kt and B—R 5 ch.

15	B × B	15	Kt × B ch
16	P × B	16	R—B 3

F 3

17 B—R 5 ch

17 K—Q sq

18 Kt—B 3, and we prefer White's game.

Of course this variation is highly speculative, and we make no pretence of an exhaustive analysis, but sufficient is given to indicate some of the possibilities of the position.

To return to safer paths, let us examine an alternative for White at his 11th move, first however discussing a likely looking variation.

Position after Black's 10th move:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

Suppose—

11 B—Q 4

11 P—K 4

12 P×Q P

12 B—B 4!

13 B—Q 3

13 P×B and wins.

It appears to us, however, that the third line of play at White's disposal at his fifth move is the crux of the matter; *e.g.*—

5 B×Kt

5 P×B

If 5..., Q×B; 6 P×P, and Black will lose a Pawn without any compensation.

6 P×P

6 P×P

7 Kt—B 3

And the question arises for Black as to whether the open files at the disposal of his Bs and R are sufficient compensation for the disintegration of his Pawns and the exposed position of his K. It appears to us that if he be an attacking player he will get heaps of chances for a display of his skill, but undoubtedly White has the sounder development.

Suppose—

8 P—K 3

7 P—Q B 3

9 B—Q 3

8 B—Q 3

9 B—Kt 5

It is evident that Black will have plenty of attacking opportunities, and the opening is one which might certainly be ventured upon.

A NEW DEFENCE TO THE RUY LOPEZ.

The two following games were recently played by correspondence between two members of the Singapore Chess Club, and, apart from the fact that they exploit an unusual if not new defence to the Lopez, are of interest as shewing the standard of chess in that far-off land. The notes to the first game are by Mr. Colman, with a few comments of our own; the notes to the second are by Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham.

Mr. Colman, who sends the games, was one of the Cambridge team in the 'Varsity matches of 1900 and 1901. He writes:—"Herewith, for publication, a game, played by correspondence with Mr. Philip Rentens, another member of the Singapore Chess Club, in order to finally test a new defence to the Ruy Lopez that I have been playing for the last year. As inventor, I also send you my analysis. To the anomalous process of pinning Black's Queen Knight with a Bishop, the theoretically correct reply is a counter advance on the King's side. The weakness of 3... P-K B 4 is that Black is moving a Pawn instead of a Piece. The new defence moves a Piece, and that is why it may claim to be the truly logical course. Analytically, its validity rests on the variation adopted in the game annexed. It will be seen that White has a very weak extra Pawn at Q B 6, and is somewhat on the defensive, with doubled King Bishop's Pawns exposed to a Rook file; while Black keeps the hostile Queen partially inactive, and has the initiative, with prospects of regaining the Pawn. The other main variations produce remarkably varied positions, mostly in favour of the second player. Your readers may be able to point out errors or improvements. We have a semi-annual championship here, and we recently defeated Batavia in a cable match."

It seems to us that Mr. Colman has devoted his attention to one variation only, in which White endeavours to pursue an attack and allows himself to be saddled with a weak Pawn to defend which he occupies the entire attention of the Q, despite the theoretical objection that his game is quite undeveloped. But for the usual objections to so early pinning the K Kt, and the fact that Black is content to allow a disintegration of his Pawns at any moment White cares to play B x Kt ch, there is nothing against the defence. At the same time we see nothing specially to its advantage, and it has not even the attacking possibilities of the 3 P-K B 4 defence, therefore we unhesitatingly prefer the older and generally accepted defences to the Ruy Lopez. Mr. Colman's analysis is as follows:—

1 P-K 4, P-K 4; 2 Kt-K B 3, Kt-Q B 3; 3 B-Kt 5, P-Q 3;
4 P-Q 4, B-Kt 5.

5 P-K R 3 P x P P-Q B 3 Kt-B 3 P-Q 5
B x Kt P x P P-Q R 3 P x P P-Q R 3

6 Q x B B x Kt ch B-R 4 Q x P B-K 2 B-Q 3 B-R 4
P x P P x B P-Q Kt 4 B x Kt(a) Kt-Kt sq Kt-Q 5 P-Q Kt 4

7 P-K 5 Q x Q ch B-Kt 3 P x B P-B 4 B-K 3 P x Kt
P-Q 4 R x Q Kt-B 3 Q-Q 2 B-K 2 Kt x Ktch P x B

8	P—B 3	QKt—Q 2	P—QR 4	Q—R 4	Kt—B 3	P×Kt	P—QB 4
	P×P	B—Q 3	R—QKtsq	P—K Kt 3	Kt—B 3	B—R 4	Kt—K 2
9	Kt×P	Castles	P×P	B—B 4	B—K 3	Kt—Q 2	Q×P
	B—Q Kt 5	Kt—B 3	P×P	B—Kt 2	P—Q B 3	P—KKt 4	P—K B 4
10	Castles	R—K sq	B—K 3	CastlesQR	P—QKt 4(3)	P—K R 4	Kt—B 3
	B×Kt	Castles	Q—Q 2		Q Kt—Q 2	P—K R 3	P×P
11	P×B	P—K R 3				P×P	Kt×P
	Kt—K 2	B—B sq		(a) B—Q 2 !		P×P	Q—B sq
12	B—R 3	Kt—Kt 3				Kt—B sq	B—K 3
	P—QR 3	P—QB 4+(2)				B—Kt 2	B×Kt
13	B—R 4					Kt—Kt 3	P×B
	Castles					B—Kt 3	Kt—B 4
14	KR—Ksq					R×R	CastlesQR
	P—KB 3+(1)					B×R (4)	B—K 2

The two first columns Mr. Colman considers to be favourable to Black, the other five are left in what he thinks are positions of equality, but we hardly agree with his conclusions.

(1) Black cannot play 14..., P—K B 3 on account of 15 K B×Kt, P×B; 16 P×P, R×P; 17 B×Kt, and wins.

(2) After 14..., P—Q B 4, we prefer White's position.

(3) We do not see the object of 10 P—Kt 4, and prefer 10 Castles.

(4) We do not consider this variation is of practical utility.

GAME No. 2,717.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY E. E. COLMAN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. P. A. RENTENS. Mr. E. E. COLMAN.

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5
4 P—Q 4
5 P—Q 5 (a)

1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q 3
4 B—Kt 5

B×Kt P, P×B; P×Kt, Kt—K 2;
Q—Q 3, Q—Kt sq; Kt—B 3, P—Kt
5; Kt—Q 5, Kt×P, regaining the
Pawn.

7 P×B
8 P—Q B 4
9 Q×R P
10 Kt—B 3

7 P×B
8 Kt—K 2
9 P—B 4

Also P×P, B×Kt; P×B, Kt×P,
not so good.

The best continuation.

6 B—R 4
5 P—Q R 3

10 P×P
11 Q Kt×P
12 B—Kt 5

10 P×P
11 Q—B sq

P×Kt, P×B; P×P, R—Kt sq,
regaining the Pawn. Also B—K 2,
Kt—Kt sq.

6 P—Q Kt 4

The B is the natural defence of K B
4 against entry of the Knight. He
can also play B—K 3, B×Kt; P×B,
Kt—B 4; Castles QR, B—K 2; QR
—K Kt sq, Castles, with equal game.

7 P×Kt

12 B×Kt

13 P × B 13 Q—B 4
 14 K—K 2 14 Kt—Kt 3
 15 Q R—K Kt sq (b)
 Q—R 5, B—K 2; B × B, Kt × B;
 Q × Q B P, Castles, is inferior.

16 B × B 15 B—K 2
 17 Q—R 5 16 K × B
 18 R—Kt 5 17 K—Q sq

A draw can be forced by R × Kt,
 Q × R; Kt × P.

19 P—Kt 3 18 Q—K 3
 20 K—K 3 19 Kt—B 5 ch
 21 P—K R 4 (c) 20 P—Kt 3
 22 Kt—B 3 21 K—B sq
 24 Kt—Q 5 22 Q—B 2
 24 R—Kt 4 23 Kt—K 3

Necessary, for defence of Q B P.
 24 R—B sq
Kt—Q 5; R × Kt, P ×
 R wins for White, but not if he has
 previously played P—Kt 4.

25 R—R 3 24 R—B sq
 25 R—R 2 (d)

.....Ruining the development
 to set the Queen free.

26 R(R 3)—Kt 3 26 K—Kt sq
 27 Kt—Kt 4 27 Kt—B 5 (e)
 28 R—Kt sq 28 K—R sq
 29 Kt—Q 5 29 Kt—K 3
 30 R(Ktsq)—Kt 3 30 Q—K sq
 31 Kt—Kt 4 31 Kt—B 5
 32 R—Kt sq 32 R—B 4
 33 Kt—Q 5 33 Kt—K 3
 34 R—K 4 34 Q—B 2
 35 P—B 4

Forcing Black to draw.

36 K—B 3 35 P × P ch
 37 R × R 36 R—K 4
 38 R—Q sq 37 P × R
 39 Kt × P ch 38 Q—B 4
 40 Q × P ch 39 R × Kt
 41 Q—Kt 6 ch 40 K—Kt sq
 41 Drawn (f)

.....Black's development having
 neutralised the Pawn at Q B 6.

(a) We prefer either B × Kt ch, B—K 3, or P—Q B 3 as more likely to lead to a lasting attack.

(b) K R—Kt sq or Q R—Q sq looks more natural.

(c) R—Q sq would have won speedily; e.g., if 21..., K—B sq; 22 Q—B 3, threatening P—Kt 4 and also P—B 5; and if 22..., Q—K sq; 23 R × P !.

(d) 25..., Kt—Q 5 was much stronger.

(e) Q 5 was the place for the Kt.

(f) We cannot endorse our correspondent's views, as we think that in the latter part of the game the play is very indifferent, and Black lucky to escape with a draw.

GAME No. 2,718.

NOTES BY G. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. P. A. RENTENS. Mr. E. E. COLMAN.

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 3
 4 P—Q 4

The simple course 4 B × Kt ch, P × B; 5 P—Q 4 is much better, and gives White a distinct pull, Black having to struggle very hard for the draw with no prospect of counter-attack.

4 B—Kt 5

.....Mr. Colman claims that

this is best for Black, and also that it has the merit of being new.

5 P—Q 5

B × Kt ch, followed by P × P, would leave Black some ragged Pawns, but we question if White would have much advantage. A further alternative likely to lead to an enduring attack would be P—Q B 3.

5 P—Q R 3

6 B—R 4

If 6 P × Kt. P × B; 7 P × P, R—Kt sq; 8 Q—Q 5, Q—Q 2; 9 Kt—B 3, P—B 3, regaining the Pawn. White could play 7 Q—Q 5; but after 7..., P × P; 8 Q × P ch, B—Q 2 has no advantage.

6 P—Q Kt 4

7 P × Kt

7 P × B

8 P—Q B 4

If 8 Kt—B 3, Kt—K 2.

8 Kt—K 2

9 Q × R P

9 P—B 4

10 Kt—B 3

10 P × P is certainly not better, as after 10..., B × Kt; 11 P × B, Kt × P, Black has the best of it.

10 P × P

11 Q Kt × P

11 Q—B sq

.....This is a strong move, as the Q now threatens to enter strongly into the game.

12 K Kt—Q 2

Weak. P—B 5 at once is much better, since if in reply 12 ..., P—Q 4; 13 Kt—Q 6 ch, P × Kt; 14 P × P, Kt × P (If 14..., Q × P; 15 Q × B); 15 Kt × P, B—Q 2, with a winning attack, since if 16..., Q—K B 4, B × P; 17 Q—B 7 ch, K—Q sq; 18 B—Kt 5 ch, K—B 2; 19 Kt × Kt, &c. If 12..., B × Kt; 13 P × P!, wins.

12 P—Q R 4

13 Castles

13 Kt—Kt 3

14 P—K R 3

14 B—K 3

15 Kt—Kt 5

15 B—B 4

16 P—B 5

16 B—K 2

17 Kt (Q 2)—K 4

18 P × P

18 P × P

19 Kt—K B 3

19 Castles

20 Kt—R 2

B × R P is threatened.

20 P—Q 4

21 Kt—Q B 3

Kt—Kt 3 seems better. The Kt is wanted on the K side, whilst the Q B file should be cleared for the Q R. Weak.

21 B—K 3

22 Q—Kt 5

B—Q 2 at once should have been played.

22 R—Kt sq

23 Q × R P

23 Q × P

24 Q—R 4

24 Q—B 2

25 Q—Q sq

Useless. Kt—Kt 4 was stronger, as if B × Kt, 26 Kt × P!

25 Q R—Q sq

26 P—K B 3

B—Q 2 was still best.

26 Kt—R 5

27 K—R sq

27 Kt—B 4

28 Kt—K 2

28 P—R 4

29 P—K Kt 4

Highly dangerous; but in any event his game is lost. Black is now enabled to bring about an interesting ending.

29 P × P

30 R P × P

30 Kt—R 5

31 B—Q 2

31 P—Q 5

32 B—K sq

32 B—Q 4

33 B × Kt

33 B × B

34 K—Kt 2

34 P—K 5

35 P × P

35 B × P ch

36 K—R 3

36 P—Q 6

37 Kt—B 4

37 R × Kt

38 K × B

38 R—Q 4

39 R—Q B sq

39 P—Kt 4 ch

40 K—Kt 3

40 R—B 6 dbl.ch

41 K—Kt 2

41 Q—Kt 6 ch

42 K—R sq

42 R × R dbl. ch
and mate.

GAME No. 2,719.

Played in the current correspondence match, Northern Union v. Southern Union.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Rev. A. W. BAXTER Dr. J. N. GOLDSMITH
(Rochdale). (Manningtree).

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

.....3...., Kt—B 3 is better, if only, says Mason, because of White's next.

4 Q—Kt 4 4 Q—B 3

.....In recorded games at this variation Black has played 4...., B—B sq. Mr. Hoffer condemns this as loss of time, preferring 4...., K—B sq. The text move violates two of the elementary principles stated by Freeborough and Ranken (*Chess Openings A. & M.*), viz. :—It gives both a move and the attack to gain a Pawn, and it defends an attacked point with a piece which can be immediately attacked itself, and which cannot continue to defend while retreating. A most exciting game ensues.

5 Kt—Q 5 ! 5 Q × P ch
6 K—Q sq 6 K—B sq

.....The alternative would be 6...., P—Q 3; 7 Q × P, Kt—Q 5; 8 P—B 3, &c.

7 Kt—R 3 7 Q—Q 5
8 P—Q 3 8 P—K R 4

.....The losing move ! 8...., B—K 2 was necessary to extricate the Q without loss of a piece and for the protection of the King's side. He gets no later chance of playing it, and the Q and B are fatally boxed up on the Q side whilst the game is being decided on the other wing.

9 Q—B 3 9 P—Q 3
10 Kt—K 3

Can he do better? 10 Kt × P, B—K Kt 5; 11 Kt—K 6 ch, K—K 2 (best); 12 Kt × Q, Kt × Kt is in Black's favour. 10 P—B 3, Q × B; 11 P × Q, B—K Kt 5; 12 Kt × P, R—B sq is not much better. 10 Q—Kt 3 is met by

...B × Kt. There remains 10 K—K sq; against this we can discover no means of extricating the Black Q, short of the loss of a piece. If ...B × Kt (with or without ...B—K Kt 5), then P × B. The removal of the Kt from Q 5 robs the threat of P—B 3 of its efficacy for several moves to come.

10 Kt—B 3

11 Kt—B 2

Now, if 11 P—B 3, Q × Kt; 12 B × Q, B—K Kt 5, &c.

11 K B—Kt 5

12 P—K R 3

Quiet restraint of this kind is an essential quality in correspondence play. White points out that "if 12 P—B 3, B × P; 13 P × B (13 Kt—B 2, Q × Kt; 14 Q × Q, B—Kt 5 ch, &c.), Q × P; 14 R—Kt sq, Kt—Q 5; 15 Q—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 5, and Black has an overwhelming attack." Again, 12 P—Q R 3, B—R 4; 13 R—Q Kt sq looks very promising, but can be defeated by 13...., P—Q Kt 4; 14 B × P, Q—Kt 3. The move made compels further attention to the Q side by disposing of Black's resource in the sub variation (12 P—B 3, B × P; 13 Kt—B 2) given above; and it next prepares the ground for a subtle attack on Black's weakest point, to which there is ultimately no defence.

12 Q—Kt 3
13 P—Kt 4 ! 13 Kt—Q 5
14 Q—Kt 2 14 Kt—K 3

.....White condemns these Kt moves as waste of time, but alternatives which will stand the test of analysis do not reveal themselves; the possible loss of a piece on the Q side is still an ever present danger.

15 P—Kt 5 15 Kt—B 5
16 Q—B 3 16 Kt—K sq

.....If 16...., Kt—R 2, then 17 Kt—Q 5 !

17 R—B sq 17 P—Q B 3
18 Kt—Kt 2 18 Kt—K 3
19 Kt—R sq 19 Q—B 2

- 20 P-B 3 20 B-B 4
 21 Kt-R 4 21 K-Kt sq
 22 Kt-Kt 3 22 P-K Kt 3

.....He could have maintained the struggle for some time by 22..., Kt-Q sq and 23..., B-K 3, giving up the exchange if necessary. Even 22..., P-Q 4 was much better than the move made.

- 23 Kt x Kt P 23 P x Kt

.....White gives the following variations as the result of 23..., R-R 2 :- 24 Kt-B 5. Now if 24..., P x Kt; 25 Kt-R 6 ch, K-Kt 2; 26 B x Kt wins. If 24..., Kt-Q sq; 25 Kt (B 5)-K 7 ch wins. If 24..., P-Q 4; 25 Kt (Kt 6)-K 7 ch, B x Kt; 26 Kt-R 6 ch wins. The second half of the game is conducted with fine position judgment on White's part.

White announced mate in three moves.

GAME No. 2,720.

Played in the London League "A" Division match, North London v. West London, on February 6th, 1906.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mr. F. J. CHILL
(North London). | Mr. RALPH EASTMAN
(West 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 B-K 2 |
| 5 P-K 3 | 5 Q Kt-Q 2 |
| 6 P x ? | |

Kt-B 3 was better, particularly as it is not advisable for White to make this exchange until Black has shown his hand, since he may be content to play P-Q B 4, and avoid the Fianchetto variation.

6 P x P

7 B-Q 3

Again, Kt-B 3 should have been played, especially having regard to the fact that Black could not then continue with P-Q Kt 3, on account of the winning continuation :- 8 B-Kt 5, B-Kt 2; 9 Kt-K 5, Castles; 10 B-B 6, B x B; 11 Kt x B, Q-K sq; 12 Kt x B ch, Q x Kt; 13 Kt x P, &c.

7 P-Q Kt 3

8 R-B sq

Better still to develop his K side.

8 B-Kt 2

9 B x Kt

This move gives Black too much freedom; Kt-B 3 was best.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 10 Kt-B 3 | 9 Kt x B |
| 11 Castles | 10 Castles |
| 12 Kt-Q 2 | 11 Kt-K 5 |
| 13 B x Kt | 12 P-K B 4 |

P-B 3 was perfectly safe and good. The text move gives Black a fine attacking position, and leads to one of the most interesting and brilliant continuations we have seen in amateur chess for a long time.

- | |
|------------|
| 13 B P x B |
| 14 B-R 3 |

.....The beginning of a series of most excellent and elegant moves.

15 R-K sq

R-B 2 was no better, as, after 15..., B-R 5; 16 P-K Kt 3, Q-R 4, the White K P would be attacked.

- | |
|-----------|
| 15 B-R 5 |
| 16 Q-Kt 4 |
| 17 P-B 4 |

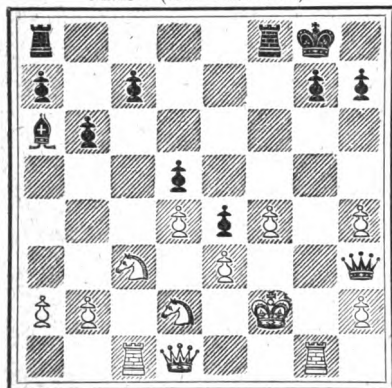
18 K-R sq was better, as, after 18..., B x P; 19 R-K Kt sq, Q x P; 20 R x B, P x P; 21 Kt x P, White would have had chances. Apparently he did not see Black's fine combination, and, indeed, it is one which might be overlooked by any player.

- | |
|--------------|
| 17 Q-Kt 3 |
| 18 Q-B 4 |
| 19 Q-R 6 |
| 20 R-K Kt sq |

Position after White's 20th move :—

R—K Kt sq.

BLACK (MR. EASTMAN).



WHITE (MR. CHILL).

Kt—B sq gave him more chances, as if 20..., Q×P ch; 21 K—Kt sq, R—B 3; 22 R—B 2, &c. But, of course. Black could have tried other complications by R—B 3 at once, though even then, by Kt—K 2, White could probably have escaped by giving back the piece.

20 R×P ch

.....A beautiful move, which wins by force.

21 P×R

21 P—K 6 ch

22 K—K sq

22 Q×P (R 7)!

.....Very elegant. There is no reply.

23 R×P ch

23 K×R

24 Q—Kt 4 ch

24 K—R sq

25 Kt—K 2

25 R—K Kt sq!

26 Q—R 5

26 R—Kt 8 ch!

27 Resigns

GAME No. 2,721.

Game played in the London League "A" Division match, Hampstead v. West London.

Petroff's Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. RALPH EASTMAN, Mr. M. COPLAND,
West London. Hampstead.

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 P—B 4

7 P—Q B 3

8 Q—B 2

A very strong move in this variation, giving White a distinct pull.

8 P—K B 4

.....There is nothing better than Kt—B 3.

9 Castles

9 Castles

10 Kt—B 3

A strong continuation, as whether the Kt be taken or not, either Black's centre or his K B P will remain weak.

10 B—K 3

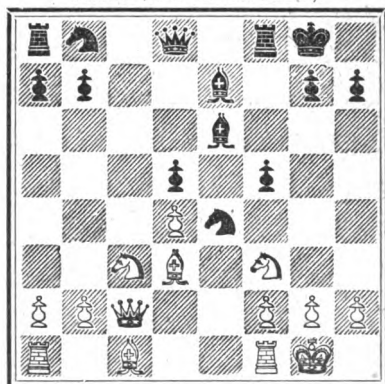
.....His best chance lay in Kt—R 3, threatening Kt—Kt 5 if P×P, and if P—Q R 3, then Kt—B 2.

11 P×P

11 P×P

osition after Black's 11th move :—
P×P.

BLACK (MR. M. COPLAND).



WHITE (MR. R. EASTMAN).

12 Q—Kt 3

Excellent play, gaining some material, since Black cannot hope to defend all the points attacked, amongst them being Q Kt P, and the gain of a Pawn by Kt × Kt.

12 Q—B 2

.....If 12.... Q—Kt 3, still follows 13 Kt × P. If 12.... Kt × Kt, 13 Q × Kt P. If 12...., Q—Q 2, 13 Kt—K 5.

13 Kt × P

13 Q—Q 3

14 B—Q B 4

Threatening to win a piece by Kt × B ch.

15 Q × P

14 K—R sq

15 Kt—Q B 3

See Diagram.

16 B—B 4

After this move, which reduces the position to simplicity, Black can do nothing. The game is well worth study as an excellent example of a well played attack in the Petroff.

17 Q × Q

16 Q—Q 2

18 Kt × B

17 B × Q

19 Kt—K 5

18 Kt × Kt

20 Kt—B 3

19 B—K sq

21 B—K 5

20 Kt—Kt 3

21 B—Q 2

22 B—Q 3

23 Q R—B sq

24 K R—K sq

25 R × R

26 R × R

27 P—Q 5

28 B—Q B 4

29 B—Q 4

30 B—Kt 5

31 B × Kt

32 P—Q 6

33 P—Q 7

34 Kt—K 5

35 B—B 4

22 Q R—K sq

23 R—B sq

24 R × R

25 R—Q B sq

26 B × R

27 Kt—B 4

28 B—Kt 2

29 Kt—Q R 5

30 Kt—Kt 3

31 P × B

32 Kt—B sq

33 Kt—K 3

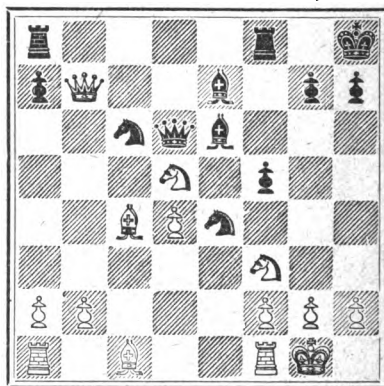
34 K—Kt sq

35 Resigns.

Position after Black's 15th move :—

Kt—Q B 3.

BLACK (MR. M. COPLAND).



WHITE (MR. R. EASTMAN).



THE PROBLEM WORLD.

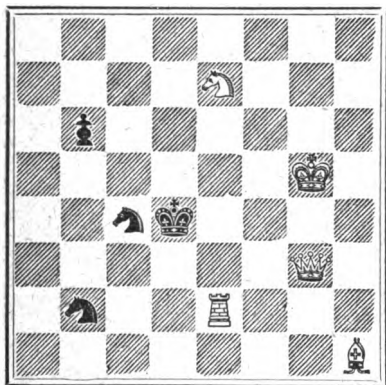
"B.C.M." TWELFTH ("MINIATURE") PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2027.

PRIZE (A).

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.
Arnside.

BLACK.



WHITE.

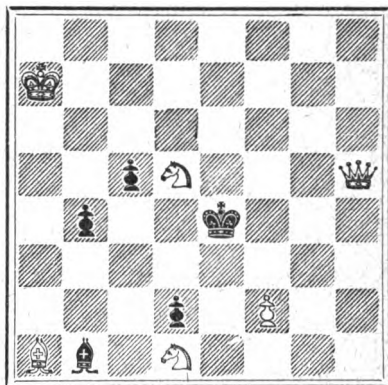
White mates in three moves.

No. 2028.

PRIZE (B).

By R. TEICHMANN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

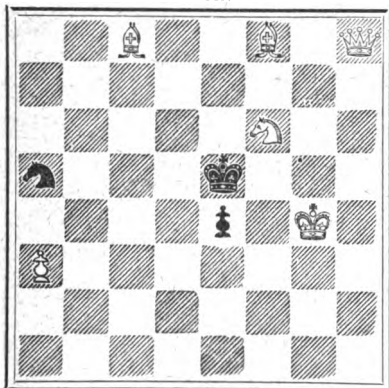
White mates in three moves.

No. 2029.

PRIZE (C).

By ANTONIO CORRIAS, Ozieri.

BLACK.



WHITE.

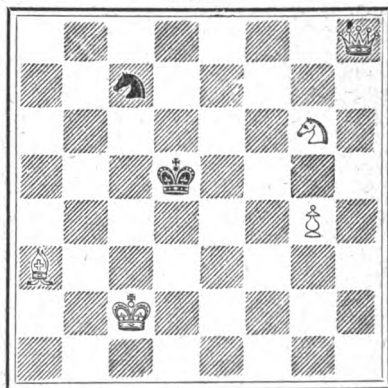
White mates in three moves.

No. 2030.

PRIZE (D).

By H. HORSEY DAVIS, Bristol.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves

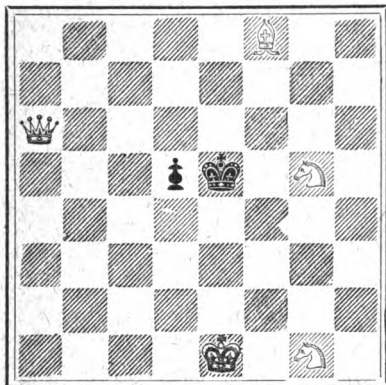
"B.C.M." TWELFTH ("MINIATURE") PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2031.

PRIZE (E).

By Dr. EMIL PALOSKA, Bohemia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

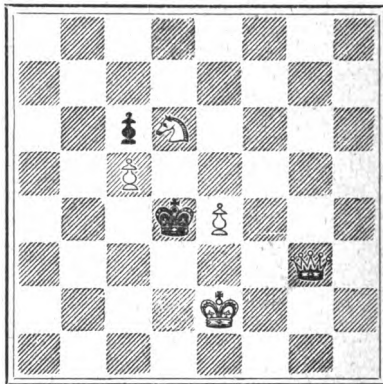
White mates in three moves.

No. 2032.

PRIZE (F) *ex æquo*.

By Dr. A. W. GALITZKY, Sinenkie.

BLACK.



WHITE.

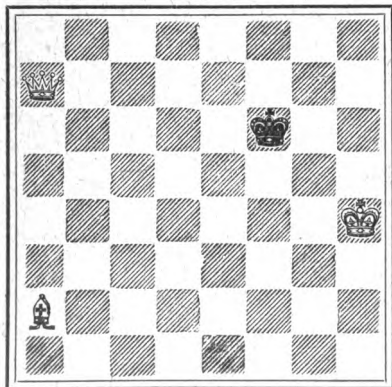
White mates in three moves.

No. 2033.

PRIZE (F) *ex æquo*.

By C. H. WHEELER, Chicago.

BLACK.



WHITE.

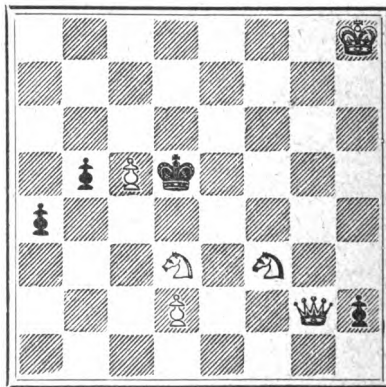
White mates in three moves.

No. 2034.

FIRST HONOURABLE MENTION.

By F. W. WYNNE, Dudley.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

"B.C.M." TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—List of competitors:—
 Nos. 1 and 2, "Avernakoe," Rev. J. Jespersen (Svendborg, Denmark);
 No. 3, "Campo bello," and No. 4, "Ricardulus," R. Theodore Milford
 (Bromsgrove); No. 5, "Simplicissimus," S. Wagner (Leipsic); No. 6,
 "Made to Order," and No. 7, "Repetition," P. F. Blake (Liverpool);
 No. 8, "Fortes fortuna juvat," Gérecz Karoly (Zemplénmegye); Nos.
 9 and 10, "Richmond I. and II.," Gustave A. Barth (Staten Island);
 No. 11, "Babbis," and No. 12, "Iausis," Rev. J. Jespersen; Nos. 13,
 14, 15, and 16, "Idea," "Ida," "Indra," and "Melpomene," Jan
 Smutny (Bohemia); No. 17, "Compact," P. G. L. Fothergill
 (Twickenham); No. 18, "Een Avonturier," J. Van Dijk (De Lier,
 Holland); No. 19, "Pax nobiseum," S. Wagner; Nos. 20, 21, 22, and 23,
 "Drauflos," Fritz Reimaur (Königsberg); Nos. 24 and 25, "Cerise" and
 "Ivy," Frank W. Wynne (Dudley); Nos. 26, 27, and 28, "F.," "Leo,"
 and "6," N. A. Tzwolsky (Moscow); No. 30, "Ogmore," A. W. Daniel
 (Bridgend); Nos. 31, 32, 33, and 34, "The Sisters No. 1," "The Sisters
 No. 2," "Qvam clarissime," and "Lercothall," G. Stillingfleet Johnson
 (Cobham, Surrey); Nos. 35, 36, 37, and 38, "Acti labores semper juccindi,"
 "Fentina lente," "Ars est celare artem," and "Est modus in rebus," Dr.
 Adolf Decker (Chicago); No. 39, "Kathie," F. W. Wynne; No. 41,
 "Min skol, din skol," C. T. Blanchard, M.A. (Totnes); Nos. 42, 43, 44,
 and 45, "The Little Giant," "A Summer Dream," "The Rough Riders,"
 and "Nonpareil," Rev. Gilbert Dobbs (New Orleans); Nos. 47 (withdrawn),
 48, and 49, "Five and Two" and "King and Queen," Mr. H. Hosey Davis
 (Bristol); No. 50, "Bagatelle," Max J. Meyer (Bournemouth); No. 51,
 "The Light Brigade," Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (Kogarah, N.S.W.); Nos. 52, 53,
 and 54, "Vivat Albionia," "Malenkost," and "Spomin," Andrej Anton
 Ursic (Austria); Nos. 55 and 56, "Only Five" and "Of Course," Dr. E.
 Paloska (Bohemia); Nos. 58, 59, and 60, "The Stranger," "Despair,"
 and "Here's Luck," E. G. Verney (Dyaney, Australia); No. 61, "Nut-
 shell," A. W. Daniel; No. 62, "Never Mind," Dr. Adolf Lindgren (Stock-
 holm); No. 63, "The King," Dr. Eugen Bartel (Lemberg, Austria); Nos.
 64, 65, 66, and 67, "King and Pawn I. and II.," J. Kooper (Voorburg
 Holland); Nos. 69 and 70, "Beauty is the Soul of Wit" and "Allright,"
 Constantin G. Gawrilow (Ismail, Russia); No. 71, "Variatio delectat," Dr.
 Carl Hartlaub (Bremen, Germany); Nos. 72, 73, 74, and 75, "Ziata,"
 "Caissa," "Sperare licet," and "Without Hope!" Vittorio De Barbieri
 (Odessa, Russia); Nos. 76 and 77, "Faded Flower" and "Dreadnought,"
 Geo. H. Langham (Sydney); No. 78, "Respice finein" (name not
 decipherable, author, Russian); No. 81, "Calcabrina," Antonio Corrias;
 No. 82, "The Archbishop," W. A. Shinkman (Michigan); Nos. 83, 84, and
 85, "Elfvalek," 1, 2, and 3, Rudolf Bargström (Hultsfred, Sweden); Nos.
 86, 87, 88, and 89, "No Pearls!" 1, 2, 3, and 4, Leopold Kurzweil
 (Vienna); Nos. 90, 91, 92, and 93, "Au dernier moment," "Ohne Dame,"
 "King and Pawn," and "All right," Otakar Kuneticky (Bohemia); Nos.
 94 and 95, "At Random" and "Mice," Max Feigl (Vienna); No. 96,
 "Winning Grace," Arthur Charlick (South Australia); Nos. 100, 101, 102,
 and 103, "Anyoravea," "Andante," "Scherzando," and "Spes," Valentin

Marin (Barcelona); Nos. 104 and 105, "Fosco" and "Fight, or Flight?" D. T. Brock (Chicago); Nos. 106 and 107, " $4 \times 3 = 7$ " and " $6 \times 5 = 11$," Vojta Rosek (Bohemia); Nos. 107a, 108, 109, and 110, "Sept Pièces," "Bonheur," "Vive le cavalier" and "Henri," L. A. Kuijers (Amsterdam); Nos. 112, 113, and 114, "Competenz," "Fascination," and " $7 \times 4 = 11$," Konrad Erlin (Vienna); No. 115, "Simplicius Simplicissimus," Dr. Carl Hartlaub (Bremen); Nos. 116, 117, and 118, "Un Pocco," "Terra in cognita," and "Bon voyage," Vincez Schiffer (Vienna); Nos. 119, 120, and 121, "Kia ora," "Taihoa," and "Tena Koe," F. A. L. Kuskop (Wellington, N.Z.); Nos. 123 and 124, "Marta" and "Orion," Dr. A. W. Galitzky (Sinienkie); Nos. 125, 126, 127, and 128, "London," "Alle ucune," "Miniatur," and "Finis," Ottmar Nemo-Weiss (Vienna). Where numbers are missing, they are given in our May issue as honoured prizes. No. 106, by Votja Rosek (Bohemia), should be included in the honourable mentions.

The author of No. 48 ("Five and Two") points out that his entry reached us before the 30th November, 1903 (the Bristol postmark is 30.11.'03), whereas Mr. Blake's problem was published in *Brighton Society* January 9th, 1904. If this be so, and Mr. Blake's problem was not previously published in the *Neue Illustrierte Blatt* (which we think unlikely), the proper course seems to us is to reinstate No. 48 to its original position in the award—that is, to stand as the "D" prize-winner. We can understand how the error has arisen—namely, a conflict in dates of award in the *B.S.* and *N.I.B.* and publication of the entry, which is quite a different thing.

"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We acknowledge the following entries:—1, "Wild Violets"; 2, "Sweet Brier"; and 3, "Honeysuckle"

FACTS AND TRIFLES—The judges who have been appointed in the Tourney of the *Press World* competition, the particulars of which were given last month, are Professor J. Berger, of Gratz; Mr. G. E. Carpenter, of Tarrytown, N.Y.; and Mr. Max J. Meyer, of Bournemouth.

It is due to Mr. Napier that we should admit we confused his name with F. Norman, who contributed a two-mover with a checking key to the *American Chess Journal* in 1877. We are sorry that we made out Mr. Napier to be so old, but it was quite unintentional. Though we do not run parallel with his views expressed by criticisms to which he has given publicity, it, nevertheless, does not alter the fact that he has not given Mr. Barry full credit. Mr. Napier's ideas of the ideal problem may coincide with the standards of the best authorities, but that is no justification, according to our lights, why he should unnecessarily assail a

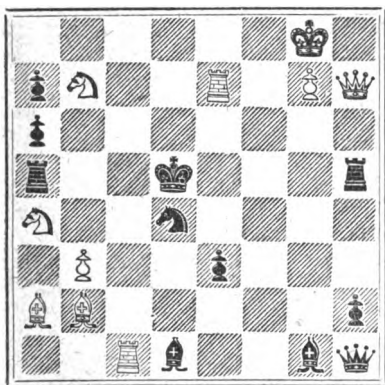
compatriot (or, indeed, any problemist) in the disparaging manner he has adopted. Because in a class of problems (two-movers) the liberal licence (well-nigh universal) is adopted or followed by the American problem enthusiast, and with success, it is hard lines that the composer is to be by a solo voice cried down as a complete failure. We really think Mr. Napier is unwise in his random condemnation, since it is highly probable that Mr. Barry knows more about composition than he ; but difference of opinion on such matters should not be made the subject of unpleasant altercation.

Hampstead and Highgate Express Tourney.—The following two positions take premier prizes. The position by A. W. Daniel has been counted out (with, we understand, the author's concurrence), on account of it being too close in style to a previous position of his own work :—

FIRST PRIZE.

By G. HEATHCOTE, Arnside.

BLACK.



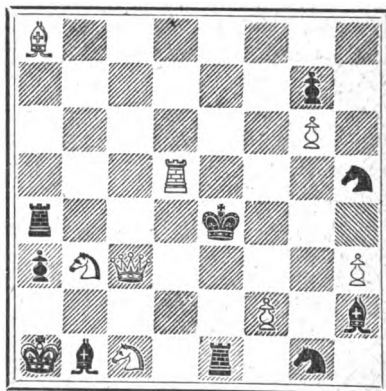
WHITE.

Mate in two.

SECOND PRIZE.

By P. F. BLAKE, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

American Chess Bulletin International Three-move Problem Tourney. The judges appointed for this competition are Mr. Alain C. White (representing America), Herr Z. Mach (representing Bohemia), and Mr. Max J. Meyer (representing England). We gave a preliminary announcement last December, and can only add that the usual motto and sealed envelope arrangement is to be observed. Prizes: 25, 15, and 10 dollars, with minor prizes for problems receiving honourable mentions. Entries (not more than three problems) to be dispatched not later than 30th June. Address: H. W. Barry, 896, Fourth Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

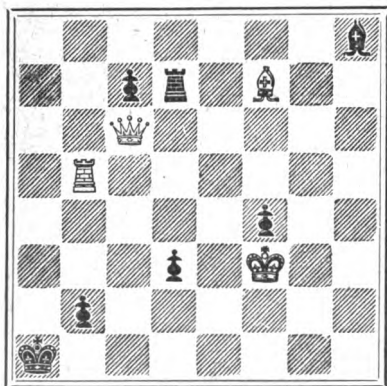
In reference to the *Chess Anthology* which is projected by Mr. A. C. White, with whom Messrs. Barry, Heathcote, Keeble and Thompson are associated, it is proposed that the span of ten years should commence from 1896. The proportions of such a pretentious venture cannot yet be ascertained, but the determination is that it shall be issued to the public at a popular price. If any of our readers can furnish problematic delicacies it will be a pleasure to Mr. White to receive same, or we shall be glad to forward anything which is likely to be acceptable. In every case it is desirable that the exact date and place of original publication should be stated, and the problems should be diagrammed in order to minimise the chances of errors. Mr. White offers book prizes of the value of £1 each (three prizes) for the best contributions of between 100 and 500 problems, received before 1st September next. Direct mates only are to be dealt with. Of course Mr. White will welcome original and unpublished problems, provided they reach the standard of merit which he has set, and which we take to be tolerably high.

The observations above reminds us of a request which has been made to us several times. A correspondent recently wrote that the player is now-a-day occasionally regaled by old-master play, and why cannot the problem of to-day be treated in a somewhat similar manner? The young composer is ignorant of the *chef d'œuvres* of past generations for several reasons. The

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE Arnside.

Dedicated to Messrs. A. C. White and
P. H. Williams, the judges in the
B.C.M. Miniature Problem
Tourney.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three.

idea is a good one, and we think that a feature can be made of the suggestion of our correspondents by giving, say, a couple of masterpieces monthly, with a few explanatory remarks. We hope to start the series in July.

Mr. Heathcote has asked us to publish the subjoined three-mover as a complimentary tribute to the judges in our Twelfth Problem Tourney. It will be observed that there are only eleven men employed, which was the limit of pieces stipulated for in the conditions of the "Miniature" competition, but it has also the feature of "King in the Corner." This position would, doubtless, have been included in Mr. White's *Roi acculé aux angles* had it had existence when the work was in preparation.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1906.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

SECTION VIII.—4 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3

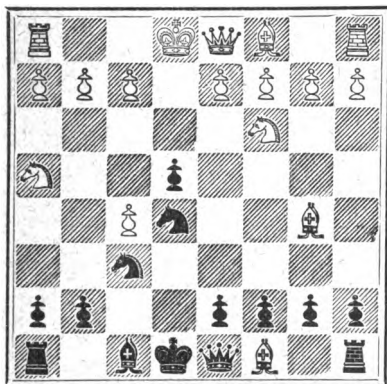
(Continued from page 115 of Volume 26, April, 1906.)

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| *1 P—K4 | 1 P—K4 |
| *2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| *3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—B 4 |
| *4 Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| *5 P×P | 5 P—K 5 |
| *6 Kt—K R 4 | 6 Kt—K 4 |

Position after Black's 6th move :—

Kt—K 4.

WHITE.



BLACK.

... .. Black might here have played 6...., Kt—Q 5 (see *Lasker's Chess Magazine*, December, 1904), but

the result is not so favourable. The move in the text is preliminary to placing the Kt on K B 2, where it becomes an invaluable defence for the King and, at the same time, the support of a counter-attack by Black, with the Pawns on the King's side. For White's 7th move we shall examine 1 P—B 3, 2 P—Q 3, 3 P—B 4, 4 Castles, 5 P—Q 4.

7₁ P—B 3 7 P—B 3

7₂ P—Q 3 7 P—B 3

8₁ B—R 4 8 P×P

9 P×P 9 B—K 2

10 Castles 10 Castles

11 P—Q 4 11 Kt—B 2

10 B—Kt 3 10 P—Q 4

.....And Black must win the Pawn on K B 5, unless White defends it by P—K R 3 and P—K Kt 4, which would give Black a fine attack.

8₂ P—Q 4 8 Kt—B 2

9 B—K 2 9 B—K 2

10 Castles 10 Kt—Q 4

11₁ Kt×Kt 11 P×Kt

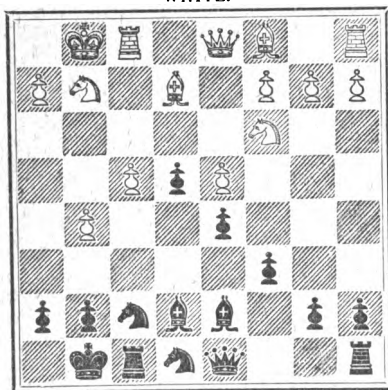
12 P—K Kt 3 12 B×Kt, &c.

11 ₂ P—K Kt 3	11 Kt×Kt
12 P×Kt	12 B×Kt
13 P×B	13 P—Q 4
14 ₁ B—R 3	14 Q×P
<hr/>	
14 ₂ P—R 5	14 B×P
15 B—R 3	15 B—R 6 <i>w</i>
<hr/>	
7 ₈ P—K B 4	7 Kt—B 2
8 Castles	8 P—B 3
9 B—K 2	9 P—Q 4
10 ₁ P—K Kt 4	10 Kt×P
<hr/>	
10 ₂ P—Q 4	10 B—K 2
11 ₁ P—K R 3	11 Castles
12 B—Q 2	12 Kt—K sq
13 P—K Kt 3	13 B×Kt <i>g</i>
<hr/>	
11 ₃ P—K Kt 3	11 Castles
12 Kt—Kt 2	12 B×P
13 P—K Kt 4	13 B—Q 2
14 P—Kt 5	14 Kt—K sq

Position after Black's 14th move :—

Kt—K sq.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....Black has recovered the Pawn, and White's advanced Pawns may prove a source of weakness rather than of strength, while Black's passed K P should win.

10₈ P—Q 3 10 B—B 4, ch

.....Black might otherwise play here P—Q 5, followed by 11 Kt×

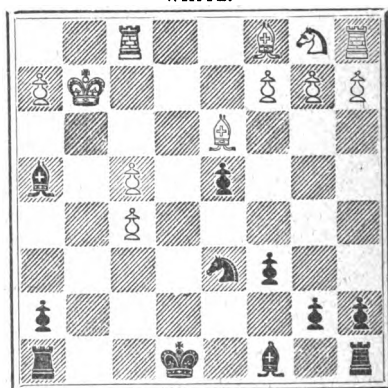
P, Kt×Kt, &c., White sacrificing a Knight for three Pawns.

11 ₁ P—Q 4	11 B—K 2
<hr/>	
11 ₂ K—R sq	11 B—K 2
12 ₁ P×P	12 Kt×P
13 Kt×Kt	13 B×Kt
14 Kt—B 3	14 B×P
<hr/>	
12 ₃ P—K Kt 4	12 P—Q 5
13 ₁ Kt—Kt sq	13 P×P
14 B×P	14 Kt×P
15 Q×Kt	15 B×Kt
16 Q×P	16 Q—Q 4 ch
17 Q—Kt 2	17 Q×Q ch
18 K×Q	18 Kt—Q 3

Position after Black's 18th move :—

Kt—Q 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

13 ₂ Kt×P	13 Kt×Kt
14 P×Kt	14 B×Kt

.....And White has only two pawns for his lost Knight.

12 ₃ P—K Kt 3	12 Castles
13 P×P	13 P—Q 5
14 ₁ Kt—Kt sq	14 Kt×P
15 ₁ Kt—K B 3	15 B×P
16 ₁ Kt×P	16 B—R 6
17 R—B 3	17 Q Kt—Kt 4

.....And Black wins from the position.

16 ₂ Q × P	16 B—Q B 4
17 Q × Q	17 Q R × Q
18 ₁ Kt—B 3	18 Kt × Kt
19 P × Kt	19 B × P
18 ₂ P—B 3	18 Kt—B 7 ch
19 K—Kt sq	19 K R—K sq
20 B—B 4	20 B—R 6 <i>w</i>
18 ₃ K—Kt 2	18 K R—K sq <i>w</i>
15 ₂ B—B 3	15 Kt—B 4
16 ₁ P—Q Kt 4	16 Kt—R 3
17 P—QR 3	17 B × Kt, &c.
16 ₂ Kt—Kt 2	16 B × P
14 ₂ P—K 5	14 P × Kt
15 ₁ P × Kt	15 B × P
16 P × P	16 B × Kt
17 P × B	17 Q × P
18 B—Q 3	18 Kt—Q 3

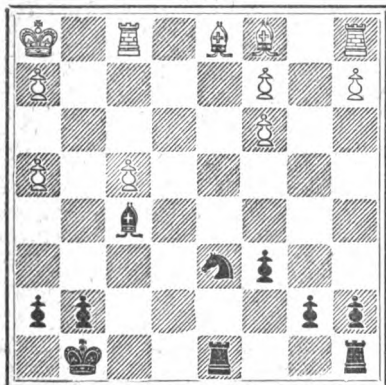
18 Q—Q 3 18 Kt—R 3
 Recovering the Pawn in each case.

15 ₂ Q × Q	15 R × Q
16 P × Kt	16 B × P
17 P × P	17 B × Kt
18 P × B	18 B × P
19 B—Q sq	19 Kt—Q 3

Position after Black's 19th move :—

Kt—Q 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....And the game is about even although White is still a Pawn ahead.

7 ₄ Castles	7 P—B 3
8 ₁ P—Q 4	8 Kt—B 2
8 ₂ B—R 4	8 P—Q 4
9 ₁ P—B 4	9 B—B 4 ch
10 K—R sq	10 Q Kt—Kt 5
11 ₁ Q—K 2	11 Castles
12 ₁ P—K R 3	12 Kt—R 3
13 P—K Kt 4	13 K Kt × P
12 ₂ P—Q 3	12 P × P
13 P × P	13 Kt—R 3
12 ₃ B—Kt 3	12 K—R sq
11 ₂ Q—K sq	11 Kt—R 3

.....To anticipate White's moving P—K R 3, &c., to support his K B P.

12 ₁ P—Q 3	12 Q—K 2
13 ₁ P × P	13 P × P

.. .. . And Black will recover his Pawn.

13 ₂ Kt × Q P	13 Kt × Kt
14 P × P	14 Kt—B 3
15 P—K 5	15 K Kt—Kt 5

.....And White will only be the gainer of two Pawns for his lost Knight.

12 ₂ Q—Kt 3	12 Q—Q 2
13 ₁ Q—Kt 5	13 Kt × P
14 Kt × Kt	14 Q × Kt
15 Q × P	15 R—K Kt sq
16 ₁ Q—R 6	16 Q—Kt 5
17 P—K Kt 3	17 Q—R 6
18 Q × Q	18 B × Q
19 R—K sq	19 B—K Kt 5
20 P—K R 4	20 B—B 6 ch
21 K—R 2	21 B—B 7
22 R—B sq	22 B × P ch
23 K—R 3	23 Castles <i>g</i>

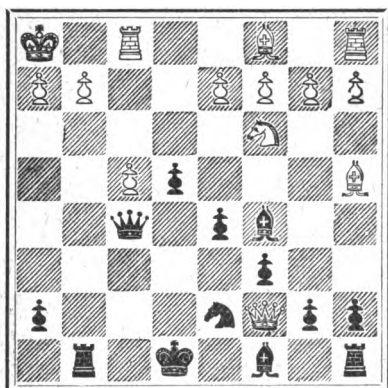
16 ₂ Q—Q B 7	16 Kt—Q 2
-------------------------	-----------

.....And Black has a winning game as follows.

Position after Black's 16th move :—

Kt—Q 2.

WHITE.



BLACK.

17₁ P—K Kt 3 17 R × P w17₂ Kt—K 2 17 Q—Kt 5

18 Kt—Kt 3 18 Q × Kt

19 P × Q 19 R—Kt 3 w

17₃ P—Q 3 17 Q—Kt 5, &c. w17₄ P—K R 3 17 R—Kt 6

18 K—R 2 18 Q—Kt 3

19 P—B 5 19 Mate in three

13₂ P—Q 3 13 Kt × P

14 Kt × Kt 14 Q × Kt

15 Q × P 15 R—K Kt sq

16₁ Q—R 6 16 Q—Kt 5

17 P—K Kt 3 17 Q—R 6

18 Q × Q 18 B × Q

19 R—K sq 19 B—K Kt 5

20₁ P—K R 4 20 As before after13₁20₂ B—K 3 20 B—B 6 ch

21 K—Kt sq 21 P—Q 5 w

16₂ Q—Q B 7 16 Kt—Q 2

17 P × P 17 Q—Kt 5

18 P—K Kt 3 18 Q—R 6

19₁ R—K sq 19 B—B 7 w19₂ R—Q sq 19 R × P

20 Kt × P &c.

20 Mate in four

9₂ P—Q 4

9 Kt—B 2

10 P—K B 3

10 B—Kt 5

11₁ P × P

11 B × Kt

12₁ P—K 5

12 Kt—K 5

13 Q—R 5

13 B × Q Pch &c.

13 P × B

13 Q × Kt, &c.

12₂ P × B

12 Kt × P

11₂ B—Q 2

11 B × Kt

12 B × B

12 Castles

13 P × P

13 Kt × P

14₁ Q—R 5

14 Q—Q 3

15₁ P—Q R 3

15 Kt × B

16 P × Kt

16 Q—K R 3

17 Q × Q

17 Kt × Q

..... Recovering the Pawn.

17 Q—Kt 4

17 Q—K 6 ch

18 K—R sq

18 Kt—R 3

19 Q—B 3

19 Q × Q

20 R × Q

20 B × P

21 Kt × B

21 Kt × Kt

15₂ Q R—K sq

15 P—Q Kt4, &c.

15₃ Q R—K sq

15 Kt × B

16 P × Kt

16 Q—R 3

17 Q—Kt 4

17 Q—K 6 ch

15₄ B—K sq

15 Q—R 3

16 Q—Kt 4

16 Q—K 6 ch

14₂ Q—Kt 4

14 Kt—R 3

15₁ Q—R 3

15 Q—Kt 4

15₂ Q—R 5

15 Q—Q 2

16 P—K Kt 4

16 Kt—B 3

16 B—Kt 4

16 R—B 2

..... White must now look after his Bishops, and Black recovers the Pawn, as also in the following :—

14₃ P—K Kt 3

14 Kt × B

15 P × Kt

15 Q—Kt 4

16 Q—Q 3

16 Kt—R 3

8₃ B—K 2

8 Kt—B 2

9₁ P—K B 4 9 P—Q 4
 10₁ P—Q 4 10 B—K 2
And Black's passed Pawn
 is a distinct advantage.

10₂ P—Q 3 10 P—Q 5
 11₁ Kt—R 4 11 P—Q Kt 4
 12 P × P 12 Kt × P *g*

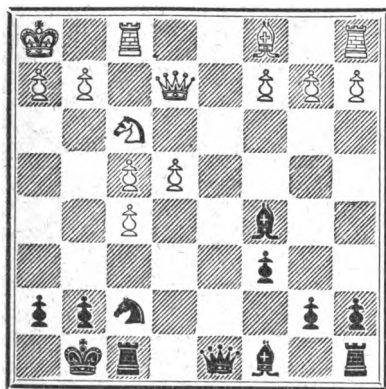
11₂ Kt × P 11 Kt × Kt
 12 P × Kt 12 B—B 4
 13 K—R sq 13 Q × Kt *g*

13 Kt—B 3 13 P—Q 6 ch
 14 K—R sq 14 P × B
 15 Q × P 15 Castles

Position after Black's 15th move :—

Castles.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....White having gained three
 Pawns for his Bishop.

9₂ P—Q 4 9 B—K 2
 10₁ P—Q 5 10 Kt × P
 11 Kt × Kt 11 B × Kt
 12 Kt—B 3 12 P—Q 4 *g*

12 P—K Kt 3 12 P × Kt
 13 P × B 13 Q × P
 14 Q × P 14 Castles

10₂ P—K B 3 10 Kt—Q 4
 11₁ P × P 11 Kt × Kt
 12 P × Kt 12 B × Kt *g*

11₂ Kt × Kt 11 P × Kt
 12₁ P × P 12 B × Kt
 13 P × P 13 Castles

.....And as a substitute for his
 lost Knight White has three extra
 Pawns, not very well placed. Black
 might also have played 12..., P × P
 with a fair game.

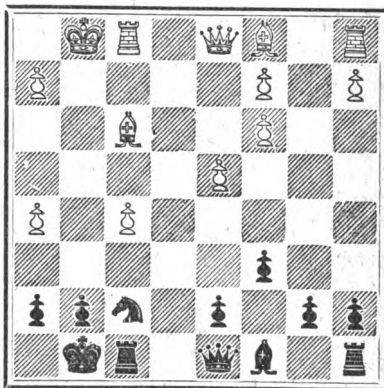
12₂ P—K Kt 3 12 B × Kt
 13 P × B 13 Q × P

11₃ P—K Kt 3 11 Kt × Kt
 12 P × Kt 12 B × Kt
 13 P × B 13 P × P
 14 B × P 14 Castles

Position after Black's 14th move :—

Castles.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....And the scattering of
 White's Pawns may be considered to
 nullify the advantage of superiority in
 number.

9₃ P—Q 3 9 P—Q 4
 10₁ P × P 10 Kt × P
 11₁ P—K Kt 3 11 Kt × Kt
 12 P × Kt 12 B—K 2

11₂ Kt × Kt 11 Q × Kt
 12 Kt—Kt 3 12 B—Q 3
 13₁ P—K B 4 13 Castles
 14 Q—Q 3 14 Kt—R 3

13₂ Q—Q 3 13 Cas. or Kt—K 4

13₈ B—R 5 13 P—K Kt 3 *g*

13₄ B—Q 3 13 Castles
14 Q—B 3 14 Kt—K 4 *g*

14 Q—K 2 14 Kt—K 4

14 P—K B 4 14 Kt—R 3

14 B—Q 2 14 Kt—K 4
15 B—B 3 15 Kt × B, &c.

15 P—K R 3 15 Kt × B, &c.

10₂ P—K Kt 3 10 B—K 2
11 P × P 11 Kt × P
12 Kt × Kt 12 B × Kt
13 P × B 13 P × Kt
14 Q × Q 14 Kt × Q

.....And Black will capture the
K B P.

10₈ P—B 3 10 P—Q 5
11₁ Kt × P 11 Kt × Kt
12 B P × Kt 12 Q × Kt

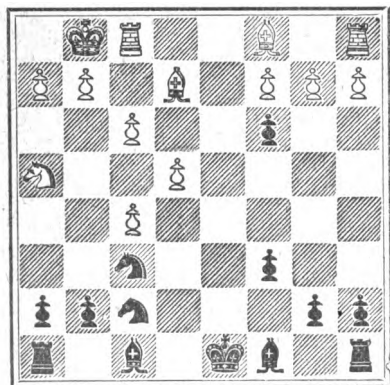
.....Giving up two Pawns for
the Knight.

11₂ Q P × P 11 P × Kt
12 Q × Q 12 K × Q

Position after Black's 12th move :—

K × Q.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....Giving up three Pawns for
the Knight.

*7₅ P—Q 4 7 Kt—B 2

.....For White's next move the
following will be examined : 8₁ P—B 4,
8₂ P—B 3, 8₃ Castles, 8₄ P—Q 5, 8₅ P—
K Kt 4.

8₁ P—B 4 8 B—K 2
9 P—K Kt 3 9 P—B 3
10 B—R 4 10 P—Q 4

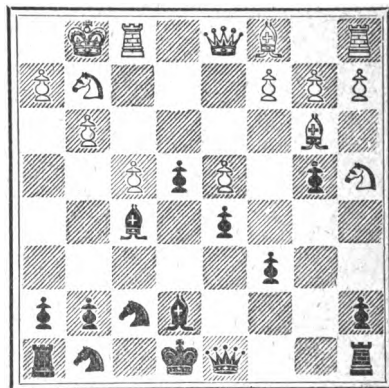
.....If 10 B—K 2, P—Q 4 ;
and Black has a rather easier game.

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

13₂ Kt—R 4 13 Kt—Kt sq
14 Kt—Kt 2 14 B × P

Position after Black's 14th move :—
B × P.

WHITE.



BLACK.

White may now push on his King's
side Pawns, but the attack is apt to
recoil upon himself, and I prefer Black's
game.

8₂ P—B 3 8 P—B 3
9₁ B—R 4 9 B—Kt 5
10₁ Castles 10 B × Kt
11 P × B 12 P—Q 4

.....And the game is about
even ; a probable continuation is—

12 P × P 12 Kt × P
13 Q—K sq 13 Castles
14 B—Kt 2 14 Kt—R 3

14 B—B 4	14 Kt × P
14 P—Kt 4	14 Kt × P
14 B—R 3	14 R—K sq <i>g</i>
14 P—K Kt 3	14 Q—R 4
10 ₂ B—Q 2	10 B × Kt
11 B × B	11 P—Q 4
12 P × P	12 Kt × P
13 Q—Kt 4	13 Kt × B
14 P × Kt	14 Q—K 2 ch

13 P—K Kt 3	13 Castles
14 Castles	14 Kt—R 3

9 ₂ B—K 2	9 P—Q 4
10 ₁ Castles	10 B—Kt 5 (a)
11 ₁ P × P	11 B × Kt
12 P × B	12 Kt × P
13 Q—K sq	13 Castles
14 ₁ B—Kt 2	14 Kt—R 3

11 ₂ B—Q 2	11 Castles
12 P × P	12 B × Kt
13 B × B	13 Kt × P
14 Q—K sq	14 Kt—R 3
15 P—K Kt 4	15 Q—Kt 4

8 ₃ Castles	8 P—B 3
9 ₁ B—R 4	9 P—Q 4
10 ₁ P—B 3	10 B—Kt 5
11 B—Q 2	11 B × Kt
12 B × B	12 Castles
13 P × P	13 Kt × P
14 Q—K sq	14 Kt—R 3

.....If 12 P × B, then Black may play Kt—Q 3 instead of R 3 at move 14.

10 ₂ P—K Kt 4	10 P—Q Kt 4
--------------------------	-------------

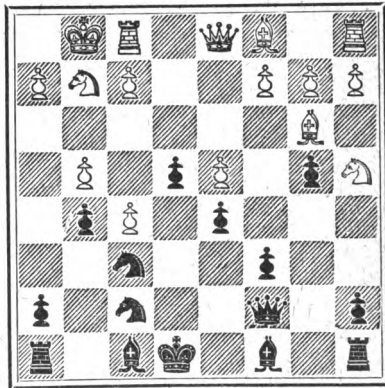
.....The weak element in White's move here lies in the fact that he has Castled on the King's side and that Black has not.

11 B—Kt 3	11 P—Kt 5
12 Kt—R 4	12 P—K Kt 4
13 Kt—Kt 2	13 Q—B 2

Position after Black's 13th move —

Q—B 2.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....And Black has by no means a bad game. The situation is this: White can only ward off the threatened attack on his K R P by P—K B 4; for if he plays

14 ₁ P—K B 3	14 P—K R 4
-------------------------	------------

.....Then if 15 P × K P, or P—K R 3 or 4, or Q—K sq, ...P × Kt P; and if 15 P × R P, R × P.

14 ₂ P—K R 3	14 P—K R 4
15 Kt—K 3	15 B—Q 3

.....In every case with a fine attack.

14 ₃ P—K B 4	14 P—K R 4
-------------------------	------------

And Black can still prosecute a counter-attack with a good prospect of winning in an end-game by means of his strongly supported passed Pawn.

9 ₂ B—K 2	9 P—Q 4
10 P—B 3	10 B—Kt 5

The position at (a) above.

8 ₄ P—Q 5	8 P—B 3
9 ₁ B—K 2	9 B—Kt 5
10 B—Q 2	10 B × Kt
11 B × B	11 Kt × P
12 P—K Kt 3	12 Kt × B
13 P × Kt	13 P—Q 4

12 B × P	12' R—K Kt sq
13 P—B 6	13 Kt × P
14 B × Kt	14 Q × B
15 P—K Kt 3	15 Q × Kt P

9 ₃ B—B 4	9 P—Q Kt 4
10 B—Kt 3	10 P—Kt 5
11 ₁ Kt—R 4	11 Kt × P
12 ₁ Q—Kt 4	12 Kt—B 3

12 ₂ Q—R 5	12 B—K 2
13 P—Kt 3	13 B × Kt

12 ₃ B × Kt	12 Q × Kt
13 P—Kt 3	13 Q—K 2

13 B × Kt ch	13 K × B
14 P—K Kt 3	14 Q—R 6
15 P—Kt 4	15 Q—Kt 7
16 R—B sq	16 B—R 3 <i>g</i>

12 ₄ P—K Kt 3	12 B—Kt 2
13 B × Kt	13 P × B
14 P—K R 3	14 P—K R 4

13 Q—R 5	13 B—K 2
14 Kt—Kt 2	14 Castles

11 ₂ Kt—K 2	11 Kt × P
12 P—Kt 3	12 B—Kt 2, &c.

12 B × Kt	12 Q × Kt
13 B × Kt ch	13 K × B
14 P—K Kt 3	14 Q—R 6

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

13 Kt × K P	13 Kt × Kt <i>g</i>
-------------	---------------------

13 Castles	13 B × Kt
------------	-----------

Followed by Kt—Q 3, &c.

11 ₃ Castles	11 B—K 2
12 P—K Kt 3	12 Castles
13 P—B 3 or 4	13 Kt—Q 3

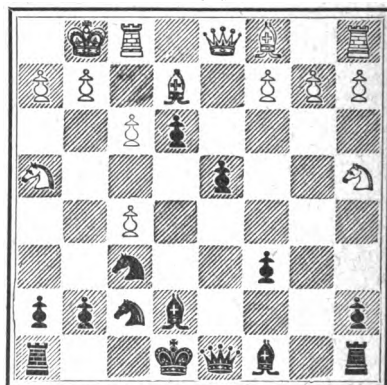
13 Kt—Kt 2	13 B × P
------------	----------

And I prefer Black's game.

12 P—B 3 or 4	12 P—Q 5
Or, perhaps, Kt—Kt sq may be tried.	
13 Kt—R 4	13 P—K 6

Position after Black's 13th move :—
P—K 6.

WHITE.



BLACK.

10 ₂ B—R 4	10 B—Kt 5
11 ₁ B—Q 2	11 B × Kt
12 B × B	12 Kt—Q 4
13 Q—Kt 4	13 Kt × B
14 P × Kt	14 Castles

13 B × Kt P	13 R—K Kt sq
14 P—B 6	14 Kt × P
15 B × Kt	15 Q × B
16 P—K Kt 3	16 Q × Kt P
or Q—R 5	

11 ₂ Q—Q 4	11 Q—R 4
12 B—Q 2	12 P—B 4
13 Q—K 3	13 B × Kt

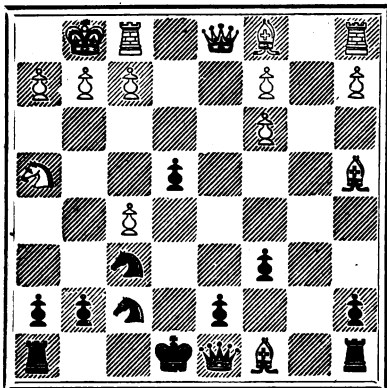
13 Q—B 4	13 B—R 3
----------	----------

Winning a piece in each case.

12 B—Kt 3	12 P—Q 4 <i>g</i>
-----------	-------------------

11 ₃ Castles	11 B × Kt
12 P × B	

Position after White's 12th move :—



The game is now fairly even, for the disruption of White's Pawns discounts the advantage of having one more than Black. The position invites a variety of combinations on both sides. Black may continue with 12 Castles or B—Kt 2 or R 3, or Q—R 4 or B 2; but not with Kt—Q 4, on account of 13 Q—Kt 4. If 12... Q—R 4; 13 B—Kt 3, P—Q 4. If, instead of the last move, he plays Q × B P, then 14 R—Kt sq gives White some advantage in position. If 12... Castles; 13 B—R 3, R—K sq; 14 B—Q 6 would lose a piece by Kt—Q 4; 15 B—K Kt 3, Kt × P, &c. If 13 P—B 3, Kt—Q 4; 14 Q—K sq, Q—Kt 3 ch; 15 K—R sq, B—R 3; 16 K—K Kt sq, P—K 6; g.

(To be concluded with 8₆ P—K Kt 4).

THE VARIOUS EDITIONS OF DAMIANO.

With reference to the Article published on this subject in the June number of the *B.C.M.*, I have since found in Paris both the 1518 and 1524 editions. The former, a fine copy, is in the Bibliothèque Mazarine and the latter in the Bibliothèque National.

IInd Edition (1518).—The Titlepage is as given by Dr. van der Linde, save that all except the word 'QVESTO' is in heavy gothic type. The whole is printed in red ink save the letters v. s. and o. of "QVESTO," which are in black ink.

Of the errors mentioned (in the June number), Nos. 2, 9, 10, 13, 15, 16, and 29, exist in this edition which, in size, comes between the 1512 and 1524 editions. In error 5, the 1518 edition has the P. correctly at Kt 3, but the rest is wrong;—and in error 11, the white R. is correctly at Q R 7, but the remainder is incorrect.

IIInd Edition (1524).—This is, in size, exactly the same as the subsequent editions. But the words "Laus Deo" do not come after the woodcut, but at the end, before the part beginning "Finisce"; in which sentence the words "composto" and "stampato" should be "cōposto" and "stāpata." The date also should be M.D. XXIII., not M.D. XXIIII.

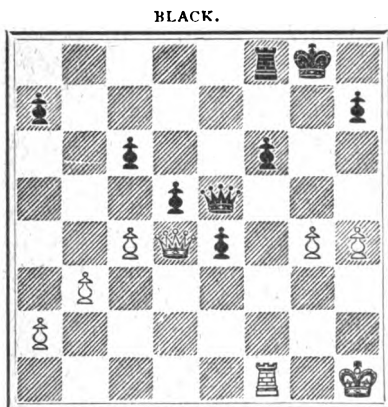
The table of contents is missing in the copy at the Bibliothèque National, which is in poor condition generally.—Of the 31 errors enumerated (in the June number) all exist save 3, 4, 8, 14, 17, 18, 20 (save the letter "C") and 31. This being so, the theory that the errors show the subsequent editions to be piracies of the 1524 edition falls to the ground. The explanation must be found in careless re-printing, as a few errors appear in the 1518 edition, a much larger number in the 1524 edition, and the whole 31 in the subsequent editions.

The following clerical errors have crept into the June article, viz. :—p. 229, sixth line from bottom—scachi, not scaeni—p. 229, bottom line—deciecto, not deciocta—p. 230, 22nd line from top—edition, not editions—p. 230, 26th line from top—no accent on nouamente—page 233, error 6 should commence: "In the diagram on p. 27a," etc.—page 234, error 14 should commence: "In the diagram on p. 42a," etc.—p. 238, third line from bottom—intitulé, not intitule^d—page 239, top line—edition, not editions.

ROSS PINSENT.

END-GAME STUDIES.

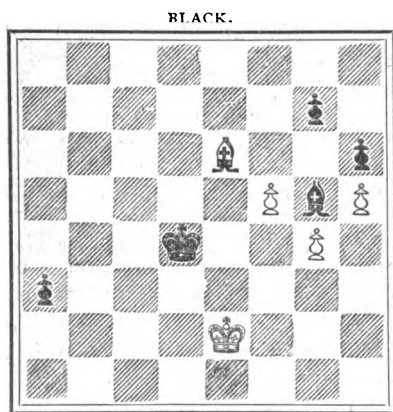
For easy reference we reproduce the position sent to us by Mr. Morgan, of Philadelphia. The suggested variation, starting with 3 K—Kt 2, has been reported upon by several solvers, who all declare that, with the best play on both sides, the move leads to a win for White. The position is, however, very difficult, and the slightest slip on White's part will enable Black to draw. Mr. Kelly says:—



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

the R P is stopped, White Queens at Q B 8, and wins. 5..., K—B 2 transposes into the following:—3 K Kt 2, K—B 2; 4 K—B sq, P—Q 5; 5 P—Kt 4, P—Q 6; 6 P—R 4, P—K 6; 7 P—Q Kt 5, P×P; 8 R P×P, K—K 3; 9 P—B 5, K—Q 4; 10 P—B 6, K—Q 5; 11 P—B 7, P—K 6 ch; 12 K—B 2, and wins. In the above variation at move 4 Black



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

above position, which arose in actual play between two master players, and for the best analysis received not later than July 22nd we offer two book prizes.

After 1 Q×Q, P×Q; 2 R×R ch, K×R; 3 K—Kt 2, P—Q R 4, White wins thus:—4 P×P, P×P; 5 P—R 3, P—Q 5; 6 P—Kt 4, P×P; 7 P×P, P—Q 6; 8 K—B sq, K—K 2. White advances his Q Kt P, and if it is stopped Queens on the King's side. After 3..., P—Q 5 there is the following:—4 P—Kt 4, P—Q 6; 5 K—B sq, K—K 2; 6 P—K Kt 5, K—K 3; 7 P—R 5, K—B 4; 8 P—Kt 6, P×P; 9 P—R 6. If

4..., P—K 6 is treated similarly. 5 P—B 5, P—Q 5; 6 P—Kt 4, K—K 3; 7 P—R 5, K—Q 4; 8 P—K Kt 5, P—Q 6; 9 P—Kt 6, P×P; 10 P×P, K—Q 5; 11 P—Kt 7, P—K 6 ch; 12 K—B 2, and wins. The conclusion I come to is that White wins.

Mr. A. W. Daniel also sends an analysis showing a win for White, and to each of these gentlemen we have forwarded a prize. The other solutions received do not indicate sufficient grasp of the position to warrant our passing them as correct.

For our next example we give the

OBITUARY.

The *New Orleans Times Democrat* of May 20th records the death of Mr. Max Judd, of St. Louis, one of the strongest of America's amateur chess players. In the course of a lengthy obituary notice our contemporary says:—"Mr. Judd was born in 1852, and during the past thirty-six years took part in nearly every American chess congress, and contributed generously to Caissa's cause. In 1871 he won fourth prize at the Cleveland International Tourney; third at Chicago, in 1874; second at Philadelphia, in 1876; fifth at New York, in 1880; a special prize at New York, in 1889; second in the St. Louis, or seventh American Congress of two years ago. In 1903 he won the Championship Tourney of the Western Chess Association, and was selected to participate in the Cambridge Springs Tourney, but ill-health prevented his playing. For several years he was President of the St. Louis Chess Club, and it was mainly through his untiring efforts that the sixth and seventh American Chess Congresses were made possible. In none of his matches against St. Louis players was Mr. Judd ever defeated. In 1874 he won a match from the then well-known Italian master, Alberoni, by the score of six games to three; in 1884 he defeated A. B. Hodges with five wins to the two of his opponent, no games being drawn; in 1890 he defeated J. W. Showalter by seven points to his adversary's three. Taking into account all the characteristics of Mr. Max Judd's play—its solidity, its depth, its quick grasp of the strategic possibilities of a position, and so, too, its frequently manifested capacity for the achievement of the brilliant in the game—there could be no question but that he belonged to the ranks of the undoubted masters. Had he, like certain others with a similar natural aptitude for chess, made it the business of his life, instead of merely its recreation, it is not hazarding too much to say that he would have occupied a very much higher rank in the history of the game—fully on a plane with Weiss, English, Kolisch, Zukertort, and even Steinitz, all of his own Jewish race and faith. But that he chose wisely in resting content with a strictly amateur status it is very sure that none can fairly doubt."

Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham writes us:—

It is with deep sorrow and regret that I pen these lines to the memory of Mr. C. H. Sherrard, whose recent death, at Cairo, deprives me of a devoted friend and British chess of one of its strongest players. It is fifteen years since we first met in Worcestershire matches and tournaments, but throughout our friendship he was always kind and courteous, invariably displaying a charm of manner and sympathy that endeared him to all his fellows. He was the soul of honour and an ideal opponent, whose marked ability commanded sincere respect. He loved the game, and in victory or defeat he sustained the best traditions of an English gentleman. His leisure time he devoted to chess, and his name was rarely absent from any of the important British Tournaments. He competed at Craigside, Llandudno, Hastings, Southampton, Salisbury, Birmingham, Norwich, Clifton, Bath, Plymouth, and Southport, the records of which all bear witness to his prowess. His last performance at Southport, where he tied for second prize, stamped him as one of the very finest British players.

Mr. Sherrard was engaged in the scholastic profession, and was Master of Arts of London University. A few years ago he was Mathematical Master at Bath Grammar School, holding recently a similar appointment at the Koptic School, Cairo. The present month was fixed for his vacation, during which he had intended taking part in the Tournaments at Ostend and Shrewsbury, and his many friends looked forward to his coming amongst them. Alas! it was not to be, and poor Sherrard sleeps in a strange land, his name but a memory of happy days, of ineffaceable courtesy and good-fellowship.

It is with deep regret that we announce the death of the famous American player, Mr. Harry Nelson Pillsbury, which occurred at Philadelphia, at four o'clock on Sunday morning, June 17th, in his thirty-fourth year. For some time past he was in precarious health, but latest reports from his medical attendants gave hopes of recovery.

Mr. Pillsbury was born at Somerville (Mass.), December 5th, 1872, and learnt to play chess when about sixteen years of age. After mastering the rudiments he devoted much study to the theory, and, under the able tuition of Mr. Addison Smith, a strong Boston player, soon made rapid progress in his knowledge of the game. In 1889 Pillsbury left Somerville for Boston, and joined the Deschapelles Club of that city, receiving at first the odds of Kt from the strongest players. He improved so rapidly in strength of play that next year (1890) he defeated Mr. H. N. Stone, one of the strongest players in Boston, in a match which he won by five games to two. This success he followed by defeating the then champion of New England, Mr. J. F. Barry, in a match by five games to four. In 1891 the late William Steinitz, champion of the world, visited Boston and played a series of three games with Pillsbury, to whom he conceded the odds of Pawn and move. The final score was Pillsbury two, Steinitz one. During 1893 Pillsbury met and defeated the German players Walbrodt and Shottlander, at Boston, gaining $2\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 3 against each opponent. Early during the same year Pillsbury visited the Franklin Club of Philadelphia, and fulfilled an engagement of one week's duration, and this marks the date when he decided to follow chess as a profession. During September, 1893, Pillsbury competed in a Masters' Tournament in New York, and finished seventh. The leaders were Lasker, with a score of 13 games—the highest possible; Albin, Delmar, Lee, Showalter, and Hanham. This contest was followed with a Tournament promoted by the New York Chess Club, which Pillsbury won with seven points out of a possible nine; the next best scores were Hodges 6, Showalter $5\frac{1}{2}$, and Albin 5. During 1894 Pillsbury acted as coach to the Brooklyn Club, for which organisation he played with conspicuous success at first board in the club's matches in the Metropolitan League competition. In the same year (1894) he reported for the Press the memorable match between Steinitz and Lasker, and his annotations of the games for the leading journals were closely followed by all American players. Mr. Pillsbury's next public appearance was in the memorable International Contest at Hastings, in 1895, to which he was sent by the Brooklyn Club as its accredited representative. The competitors comprised the very strongest players, including the gifted Lasker, champion of the

world; redoubtable Steinitz, ex-champion; the renowned Dr. Tarrasch, then almost invincible in tournaments, winner of four international contests; Tchigorin, justly regarded as one of the most brilliant exponents of the game; and such experts as Bardeleben, Blackburne, Burn, Gunsberg, Mason, Marco, and Walbrodt. What chance the young American would have against such a galaxy of chess stars was a matter of much speculation, but his friends in Brooklyn had full confidence in his ability, and he justified their faith, notwithstanding that he suffered defeat in the first round at the hands of the "Lion of the North," Tchigorin. Next day Pillsbury met Dr. Tarrasch, and he created something of a sensation by defeating the famous German theorist. In the third round he drew against Marco, but after this he added win after win to his score, until the eleventh round, when he lost to Lasker, and only drew against Blackburne in the next round. Another series of wins followed, until, at the close of the twentieth round, he was equal second with Lasker— $14\frac{1}{2}$ points, only half-point behind Tchigorin. The next round saw Pillsbury leading. In the twenty-second and last round all the three leaders—Pillsbury, Tchigorin, and Lasker—won; but Pillsbury's defeat of Gunsberg was brought about by a series of masterly moves in a very fine end-game, and was a fitting climax to a splendid performance. His final score was $16\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 22; Tchigorin being second with 16, and Lasker third with $15\frac{1}{2}$. This victory placed the young American at the very head of the chess world. Congratulations showered upon him from the States, and when he returned to his native country he was received with great enthusiasm.

He took part in the St. Petersburg Quintangular Tournament, which lasted from December 13th, 1895, to January 27th, 1896, the competitors being Lasker, Steinitz, Pillsbury, and Tchigorin, who finished in the order written. The tournament consisted of eighteen rounds, during which each player met each other six times. In the early stages of play Mr. Pillsbury was very successful. At the end of the ninth round he was leading, his score being $6\frac{1}{2}$, Lasker $5\frac{1}{2}$, Steinitz $4\frac{1}{2}$, and Tchigorin $1\frac{1}{2}$. In the next three games, however, he did not score a single win, and the following three games proved but little less disastrous, as he only scored $\frac{1}{2}$ point. In the last three rounds he only scored 1, and in the final result he was third, with 8 points. Pillsbury's record does not come out badly. He defeated Lasker by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$, and Tchigorin by the same score. He, however, lost to Steinitz by 1 to 5, the one point being made up of two draws. During the following year (1896) Pillsbury competed in the Nuremberg Tournament, but was in ill-health, being under medical treatment the whole time. He finished equal with Dr. Tarrasch, with whom he divided the third and fourth prizes. Later on, at the Buda Pesth Tournament, there was a very keen fight, Pillsbury, Charousek, and Tchigorin being equal at the start of the last round. Pillsbury's opponent was Tarrasch, who only required to draw. To try to force a win the American adopted an unsound variation, and lost; finishing third, behind Charousek and Tchigorin, who divided first and second rewards. In 1897 Pillsbury defeated J. W. Showalter in a match for the Championship of America by ten games to eight. Next year (1898) they played a second match, but Pillsbury won with greater ease, with a score of seven to three, and two draws. During the same year Pillsbury competed in the International Tournament at Vienna, and tied for first

prize with Dr. Tarrasch ; but in playing off he suffered defeat by the odd game. In the London Tournament of 1899 Pillsbury tied with Maroczy and Janowski for second place ; the first prize winner was Dr. Lasker. In the following year, at Paris, Pillsbury was again second to Lasker ; but at Munich the same year (1900) he secured first prize. Other notable performances were second at Monte Carlo, second at Hanover, third at Monte Carlo, and fourth in the Gambit Tournament promoted by the Vienna Chess Club. It was during this latter contest that signs of the breakdown of his health again began to be manifest, and at the close of the Tournament he was medically treated in Germany ; under Dr. Tarrasch we believe. After Vienna, until the Cambridge Springs meeting in 1904, Pillsbury rested from hard play, but continued to fulfil professional engagements at the leading American chess clubs. At Cambridge Springs signs of ill-health were very apparent, and it was not surprising that he failed to do himself justice, not being placed in the prize list ; nevertheless he defeated Lasker in their individual encounter, and the game attracted world-wide attention. Last March he had an attack of apoplexy, which left him partially paralyzed. The attack came on after he had been to Bermuda for over two months, where he played no chess whatever, but devoted his time to out-door life in the hope of regaining good health. He had been far from well for months before the trip, which was undertaken on the advice of his friends to see if the change of climate would benefit his constitution. On his return to Philadelphia he was examined by the best medical experts, one of whom, Dr. Charles K. Mills, a noted specialist of great repute in the United States, expressed the opinion that Mr. Pillsbury's affliction was not caused by his chess-playing, and this testimony was supported by Dr. Chase, also an expert on the subject of paresis. The probability is that the real cause of the breakdown was irregularity in time of eating and sleeping, and the neglect of out-door exercise, together with excessive smoking. Mrs. Pillsbury was with her husband at the time of his death, and everything possible was done for him by his sincere friend, Mr. Walter Penn Shipley, of Philadelphia. We endorse the remarks of Mr. Hoffer, who, speaking of Pillsbury as a player, says in *The Field* :—" Mr. Pillsbury had a first-class all-round development, his knowledge of the openings was unsurpassed, and he added enormously to the theory of the Queen's Gambit Declined, the Petroff, and the Ruy Lopez, being ever ready to communicate ungrudgingly to friends or rivals the fruits of his latest researches and discoveries. In the mid-game he was both profound and brilliant, attacking and determined, often losing a legitimately drawn game rather than accept but the half point ; in the end-game he also achieved some remarkable finishes, though it is possible that in this department rivals of equal power might be found." Mr. Pillsbury's powers as an exponent of chess *sans voir* were remarkable, and have often been the subject of much comment and special articles. Perhaps his most notable performance in this branch of chess was an exhibition he gave at Philadelphia, when he encountered twenty picked strong players—defeating 14, losing to 1, and drawing with 5, all the games being conducted to a finish. The time occupied by this memorable *seance* was only seven hours and fifty-five minutes. The mortal remains of Mr. Pillsbury were interred at West Somerville, near Boston, Massachusetts.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The Championship Tournament of the Franklin Club, Philadelphia, has been won by Mr. Walter Penn Shipley. Next month we shall publish the full record of the contest and a game won by Mr. Shipley.

Southern Counties Championship.—The final match in the season's competition was played at Cambridge on May 31st between Norfolk and Surrey, and resulted in favour of Surrey by $9\frac{1}{2}$ points to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Score:—

SURREY.					NORFOLK.				
Absent	...	...	...	0	Dr. A. Crook...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Curnock	...	...	...	0	Rev. G. C. Beach	...	...	...	1
Absent	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. R. Adcock	...	...	...	1
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. G. Holmes	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Howell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. E. H. Kinder	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. S. Husain	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Dickenson	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. H. Owles	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Piercy	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Elsmore	...	...	...	0
Absent	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. S. Daws	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Ward	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Lake	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Ashby	...	...	...	1	Rev. A. J. Lawrence	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Wretts-Smith	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Cannell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Platts	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Betts	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Hutchins	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. V. Grummett	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Wetbury-Gibson	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. E. Minns	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Moore	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. H. Edwards	...	...	...	0
<hr/> 9 $\frac{1}{2}$					<hr/> 6 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Chess Club was held on June 11th. The reports presented were very satisfactory. While the membership continues good and the financial position sound, the best evidence of progress is to be found in the fact that the ladies have this season been successful in winning the Early Division of the London Chess League. Mrs. Anderson, for the second year in succession, is the winner of the Club Championship Cup; Miss Ellis being second in the Tournament. To the universal regret of the members, Mrs. Robbins, who has rendered great service to the club during the past six years, resigned her position as hon. secretary. Appreciation of her successful work was expressed by a testimonial in the form of a purse containing twenty guineas, which was presented to Mrs. Robbins at the close of the meeting.

Lady Newnes, who was unavoidably absent, was re-elected President; Mrs. J. Walter Russell, hon. match captain; and Mrs. Anderson, hon. treasurer. Mrs. Robbins was elected Vice-President, in addition to Mrs. Crewdson, Mrs. Sandy, Mrs. Julian, Mrs. Lascelles, Mrs. Oakley, Mrs. Seymour, and Mrs. W. W. White. Miss Hooke, formerly hon. assistant secretary, was elected hon. secretary; and Mrs. James, hon. Tournament secretary.

Living Chess.—On May 26th a game of living chess was played at Framingham, near Norwich. The players were—White, Rev. E. H. Kinder; Red, Mr. E. Gilbert. The opposing sides entered to the strains of a march, and, after walking round the board, took up their positions. The White Knight, dressed in old-fashioned helmet, with battle-axe in hand, challenged the opposing force and threw down the gauntlet. The Red Knight advanced, accepted the challenge, picked up the gauntlet, crossed battle-axes, and the two Knights returned to their squares. The Heralds sounded their trumpets, and the game began. As each piece was taken it remained kneeling, with its captor's weapon above its head, until the Herald arrived to conduct it from the board. A check was announced by the Herald, and at check-mate the beaten side, with the exception of the King and Queen, dropped upon their knees, and so remained until the two conquering Knights had conducted the King to his conqueror to deliver up his sword, when all took their places on the board, and, after executing some effective evolutions to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," retired. The game was so successful that it was repeated, by request, the following week.

Correspondence Match: Hampshire *v.* Cornwall.—We are indebted to the hon. secretary of the Hants Chess Association for the appended full score of the match played by correspondence against Cornwall:—

HAMPSHIRE.		CORNWALL.	
Mr. J. H. Blake, Southampton ...	1	Mr. Stanley Williams, Penzance ...	0
Mr. F. J. H. Elwell, Southampton ...	1	Mr. C. Masson Fox, Falmouth ...	0
Mr. G. A. Thomas, Portsmouth ...	1	Mr. W. H. Hamlyn, Falmouth ...	0
Mr. F. N. Braund, Newport (I.O.W.) ...	1	Mr. H. Pascoe, Falmouth ...	0
Dr. T. W. Leitchworth, Bournemouth... 0		Mr. A. Menhinick, Port Isaac ...	1
Mr. W. C. Kenny, Southampton ...	1	Mr. C. E. T. Jenkin, Camborne ...	0
Mr. W. R. Neve, London ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Wm. Boxhall, St. Austell ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. S. Flower, Ryde ...	1	Mr. C. R. Frethewy, Truro... ..	0
Mr. J. A. Joyce, Newport (I.O.W.) ...	0	Mr. A. Mayne, Penryn... ..	1
Mr. H. D. Osborn, Portsmouth ...	1	Mr. A. W. Mewton, Truro ...	0
Mr. H. Targett, Southampton ...	1	Mr. R. Yarby, Redruth ...	0
Mr. H. W. Daws, Shanklin... ..	1	Mr. C. E. Orme, London ...	0
Mr. Geo. Berry, Bournemouth ...	1	Dr. C. H. Butlin, Camborne ...	0
Mr. E. A. Cossier, London ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. A. Bunt, Penzance... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Wood, Portsmouth ...	0	Mr. C. C. Hoadley, Helston ...	1
Mr. H. Martyn Jenkins, Basingstoke... $\frac{1}{2}$		Rev. W. G. Kerr, Truro ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. W. May, Winchester ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. McGill, Falmouth ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. H. Barclay, Andover ...	1	Mr. Leslie Hall, Padstow, ..	0
Mr. S. D. Caws, Cowes ...	1	Mr. J. Hodge, Plymouth ...	0
Mr. R. G. Stark, Basingstoke ...	1	Mr. C. W. Salter, Bedford ...	0
Mr. W. Turner, jun., Andover ...	1	Mr. H. T. Robinson, Camborne... ..	0
Mr. D. H. H. Wassell, Petersfield ...	0	Rev. J. L. Hookins, St. Ives ...	1
Mr. S. J. Beer, Southampton ...	1	Rev. A. H. Wheeler, Truro ...	0
Mr. E. Clarke, Andover ...	0	Mr. W. G. Treeweke, St. Columb ...	1
Mr. H. J. Penwill, Southampton ...	0	Mr. Hereward Tresidder, Falmouth ...	1
Mr. J. Slatter, Portsmouth ...	1	Mr. R. Lean, Wadebridge ...	0
Mr. W. Jackson, Southampton ...	1	Mr. C. W. Bartle, Camborne ...	0
Mr. W. H. Hewett, Cowes... ..	1	Mr. H. Knowles, Helston ...	0
Mr. H. T. Larter, Basingstoke ...	1	Mr. L. R. Thomas, St. Just ...	0
Mr. G. Spreadbury, Portsmouth... ..	0	Mr. N. H. Symons, Penzance ...	1

Chess in Scotland.—The annual general meeting of Glasgow C.C. was held on 31st May, Mr. J. R. Longwill, president, in the chair. There was a good attendance of members. The committees' report showed that the Glasgow Club had won the "Richardson" Cup again this season, for the fifth time. Prizes were presented thus: West of Scotland Championship—Cup and prize to Mr. J. A. McKee; 2nd prize, tie between Messrs. W. Gibson and C. Macdonald. Club Championship—"Outram" Cup and 1st prize to Mr. J. A. McKee; 2nd prize to Mr. W. Gibson; 3rd and 4th prizes, tie between Messrs. Krasser, Murray, and Scott. Minor Championship—"Macfarlane" Cup and Spens Memorial Gold Medal to Mr. F. G. Harris; 2nd prize to Mr. J. M. Nichol; Evans Gambit Tourney, president's prize to Mr. C. Wardhaugh. "Knock-out" Handicap—1st prize to Mr. R. H. Blane; 2nd, to Mr. W. T. Logan. Office-bearers appointed: hon. president, Mr. R. Pirrie; president, Mr. James Borthwick, M.A.; vice-presidents, Messrs. Logan and T. McGrouther; captains (1st team), Mr. McKee (2nd team), Mr. Harris; hon. secretary, Mr. W. Gibson; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. J. Neilson; hon. librarian, Mr. C. Wardhaugh; council, Messrs. J. M. Finlayson, J. Leishman, and Robt. Love.

Correspondence Match: Northern Union v. Southern Union.—The unfinished games from this match were submitted to Mr. H. E. Atkins for adjudication. We append the result of his award, together with the full score of the match, which the Northern Union won by 37 points to 23:—

NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION.			SOUTHERN COUNTIES UNION.		
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	...	0	Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge	...	1
Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	1	Mr. F. L. Raymond, Tonbridge	...	0
Dr. Holmes, Liverpool	...	1	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell, Southampton	...	0
Mr. R. Marriott, Sale	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. A. Thomas, Southsea	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Keighley	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. T. Pierce, Hove	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Doyle, Egremont	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. N. Braund, Newport (I.O.W.)	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gledhill, Dacre Banks	...	1	Mr. P. J. Allingham, Reigate	...	0
Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesboro'	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Col. G. H. Tillard, Tunbridge Wells	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Flear, St. Alban's	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. B. Burnet, Wilmslow	...	1	Mr. P. J. Dancer, London	...	0
Mr. Jas. Birks, West Hartlepool	...	1	Mr. C. Chapman, Sevenoaks	...	0
Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester	...	1	Mr. G. A. Heron, London	...	0
Mr. J. H. Brooksbank, Workington	...	0	Mr. J. S. Flower, Ryde (I.O.W.)	...	1
Mr. G. Mills-Palmer, Manchester	...	0	Mr. H. R. Barker, Bury St. Edmunds	...	1
Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull	...	0	Mr. W. H. Curtis, Poole	...	1
Mr. P. F. Blake, Liverpool	...	1	Mr. H. T. Grover, Brighton	...	0
Mr. W. Butler, Workington	...	1	Mr. E. J. Griffiths, Margate	...	0
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	...	1	Mr. H. G. Bockett-Pugh, Bath	...	0
Mr. C. G. Bennett, Pateley Bridge	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Daws, Shanklin	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. S. Walker, Dewsbury	...	1	Rev. H. C. Briggs, Torquay	...	0
Mr. M. Jackson, Hull	...	1	Mr. G. Berry, Bournemouth	...	0
Mr. J. Wahluch, Prestwich	...	*0	Rev. E. H. Kinder, Norwich	...	*1
Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., Lincoln	...	1	Mr. T. W. Bourne, Penzance	...	0
Dr. S. H. Hall, Carlisle	...	1	Mr. A. H. Brooks, Margate	...	0
Mr. J. Foulds, Bradford	...	1	Rev. E. C. Treadwell, Stonehouse	...	0
Mr. T. H. Storey, Liverpool	...	0	Mr. F. R. Adcock, Norwich	...	1
Mr. W. D. Bailey, Manchester	...	*0	Mr. R. Satchwill, Liskeard	...	*1
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury	...	0	Mr. A. Smith, Brighton	...	1
Mr. C. W. Jeffrey, Leeds	...	*1	Mr. C. Palmer, Exeter	...	*0
Mr. W. R. Thomas, Liverpool	...	1	Mr. P. G. Ashbury, Bury St. Edmunds	...	0

Mr. J. T. Stockwell, Southport	0	Mr. G. Ellis, Devonport	1
Mr. E. G. Phillips, Liverpool	1	Mr. T. W. Letchworth, Bournemouth. 0	
Mr. E. Parker, Sunderland	$\frac{1}{2}$	Colonel Kensington, Hove	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Dale, Sheffield	1	Professor Genesé, Aberystwyth	0
Mr. W. G. North, Hull	0	Mr. W. M. Brooke, Tunbridge Wells. 1	
Mr. H. D. Rockett, Sheffield	*1	Mr. W. D. Childs, Thornton Heath ... *	0
Mr. J. Crake, Hull	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. W. Peet, Kingskerswell	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Nixon, Newcastle	*1	Mr. H. Osborn, Gosport	*0
Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. A. Margetts, Wimbledon	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Birks, West Hartlepool	*1	Mr. A. W. Mewton, Truro	*0
Mr. T. P. Jones, South Shields	1	Mr. G. Wood, Southsea	0
Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton	1	Rev. Julian Smith, Devonport	0
Mr. J. J. Shields, Hull... ..	0	Mr. G. W. Howard, Plymouth	1
Mr. T. G. Hart, Withernsea	*0	Mr. F. J. Backhouse, Loughborough... *	1
Mr. W. W. Cowan, Wigan... ..	1	Mr. G. F. Thompson, Exeter	0
Mr. G. Barron, Hull	1	Mr. N. J. Wallworth, Wallington	0
Mr. S. M. Cockin, Wakefield	$\frac{1}{2}$	Hon. V. A. Parnell, Sittingbourne	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Overton, Jarrow... ..	1	Mr. C. T. Shedden, Sydenham	0
Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. H. Bremridge, Exmouth	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. J. Brown Carlisle	1	Rev. D. J. Alford, Taunton	0
Mr. J. T. Fairbank, Farsley (Leeds)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. E. Jenkin, Camborne	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. A. B. Baxter, Rochdale	1	Dr. J. N. Goldsmith, Manningtree	0
Mr. Parke, Lincoln	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. A. Phillpott, Redhill	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. L. Dorman, Nunthorpe	0	Mr. F. Brook, Hove	1
Mr. C. Croft, Burley-in-Wharfedale	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Alfred Ellis, Guildford... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Platt, Wetheral (Carlisle)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. W. E. Evil, Canterbury	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Noble, Huddersfield	*0	Mr. H. W. Platts, Waddon... ..	*1
Mr. J. Liversedge, Huddersfield... ..	0	Rev. W. H. Crockett, Taunton... ..	†1
Mr. W. Skirrow, Leeds	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. B. Langday, Devonport	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miss C. Millar, Manchester... ..	1	Mr. H. J. C. Malins, Maidstone... ..	0

37

23

* Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

† Claimed for infraction of rule.

The Whit-week tour of the Manchester Club was on a smaller scale than once appeared likely. For various reasons, players whose presence would have made the team more representative were unable to take part, and, instead of the team being larger than that which toured in Scotland last year, the number shrank to seven, of whom two (Messrs. Wright and Oates) are best known by their connection with Yorkshire. The programme comprised three matches—against Amsterdam, Cologne, and Frankfurt—the negotiations with the Brussels Club proving abortive, owing to the Ostend Tournament. Some friends of the players joined the party, which numbered sixteen in all, including five ladies. Travelling *viâ* Harwich to the Hook of Holland, the party visited the Hague and Scheveningen, and proceeded to Amsterdam on Sunday afternoon. The following morning the match with the Amsterdam Club took place, and resulted in Manchester scoring three to two, with two games referred to Dr. Olland for adjudication. Of these, one (Meijer *v.* Wahltsch) has been given as a draw; his decision as to the second has not yet been received. The visitors were entertained to lunch. Immediately after the match train was taken to Cologne, where Tuesday was spent in viewing the sights of the town, under the guidance of Drs. Deichman and Wagner. In the evening the Kölner Schachklub was encountered, and the score was $3\frac{1}{2}$ points to each side.

On Wednesday there was a delightful trip up the Rhine to Bingen, from which town the party proceeded by train to Frankfort. On Thursday evening they were entertained to dinner by the Schachverein Anderssen. Owing to the absence of the president (Herr Erlanger), through illness, the chair was taken by Dr. Hirsch; but Herr Erlanger's son delivered in English an admirably phrased address of welcome, to which Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch replied in German. Play began late, and terminated at one o'clock, when one game was left for adjudication. After considerable discussion, it was agreed to leave the position to Dr. Tarrasch, the question being whether the Manchester player can draw. As the results of the other games gave the visitors $3\frac{1}{2}$ points to $2\frac{1}{2}$, it will be seen that at the worst the match will be drawn. It may be added here that the order of the team was unchanged throughout, and as Manchester won the toss on every occasion, the first, third, fifth, and seventh players for Manchester always had the move.

On Friday the party travelled *via* Cologne to Brussels, where it broke up, some proceeding to England on the Saturday night, while others who could enjoy a longer holiday remained in Brussels.

Played June 4th:—

MANCHESTER.					AMSTERDAM.				
Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Esser	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	0	Herr A. Speijer	...	...	...	*
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	0	Herr G. Bollebakker	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. B. Oates	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr H. J. den Herzog	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Wright	...	...	...	1	Herr B. Bëffie	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Wahlutuch	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr H. D. B. Meijer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	...	...	...	1	Herr B. J. van Trotsenburg	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
$3\frac{1}{2}$					$2\frac{1}{2}$				

* To be adjudicated by Dr. Olland.

Played June 5th:—

MANCHESTER.					COLOGNE.				
Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch	...	...	...	1	Dr. Oppenheim	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	0	Dr. Deichman	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	1	Dr. Ulrich	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. B. Oates	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Albersheim	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Wright	...	...	...	1	Herr Tell	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Wahlutuch	...	...	...	0	Herr Krusius	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	...	...	...	0	Herr Wendt	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
$3\frac{1}{2}$					$3\frac{1}{2}$				

Played June 7th:—

MANCHESTER.					SCHACHVEREIN ANDERSSSEN (F.-ON-M.).				
Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr Johner	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	1	Dr. Mannheimer	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	0	Herr Ahrend	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. B. Oates	...	...	...	*	Herr Wurtzburger	...	...	...	*
Mr. H. E. Wright	...	...	...	1	Herr Schwarzschild	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Wahlutuch	...	...	...	0	Herr Flath	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	...	...	...	1	Herr Pollitz	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
$3\frac{1}{2}$					$2\frac{1}{2}$				

* To be adjudicated by Dr. Tarrasch.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE OSTEND TOURNAMENT.



THE committee of the International Chess Congress at their meeting on Monday, June 4th, found that three of the thirty-six competitors were absent. Mr. C. H. Sherrard's sudden and lamented death of course caused one vacancy, and his place was taken by Herr Oskham, of Holland. Caro and Von Bardeleben had also retired, and Richard Teichmann and P. Sabouroff, of St. Petersburg were accepted as competitors, the latter consenting to play almost at a moment's notice, by the request of the committee. The first stage of the Tournament commenced on Tuesday, June 5th, the thirty-six players being divided into four groups, and these pitted against each other in nine rounds, group A v. B, and group C v. D. One game each day was played, and adjourned contests were finished as occasion served. The stage was concluded on Thursday, June 13th, the scoring in which is set forth in the subjoined tables.

Section A.	Section B.	Cohn.	Fahrri.	Forgacs.	John.	Johner.	Sabouroff.	Marco.	Maroczy.	Rubenstein.	Total.
Balla	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
Bernstein	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackburne...	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	I	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burn	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	7
Duras	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	5
Gattie	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	1
*Janowski	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	7
Leonhardt	I	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	6
Oskam... ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	2
Total	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Section C.	Section D.	Reggio.	Salwe.	Schlechter.	Borowski.	Sournin.	Swiderski.	Taubenhaus.	Tchigorin.	Wolf.	Total.
Lewitt	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
Maljutin	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
Marshall	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	6
Mieses	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Perlis	1	1	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Post	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4
Spielmann	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Suchting	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	5
Teichmann	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
Total	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	6	6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	

According to rule, the three lowest scores in each section retired from the tournament: these were Gattie, Oskam, and Balla, in Section A; Sabourhoff, Forgacs, and Cohn in B; Lewitt, Maljutin, and Post in C; and in D, Reggio, Sournin, and Taubenhaus.

The play in the first stage was noticeable for the many bright and enterprising games produced, these being far more numerous than is usual in such contests. One reason for this welcome change is the youth of many of the combatants. Johner is the youngest, being only eighteen years old; and Snosko-Borowski, Maljutin, Dr. Perlis, Duras, and Spielman have only recently attained to man's estate. It may also be presumed that the policy of the managers of the tournament in awarding liberal consolation money to the defeated ones has removed to some extent the sense of great responsibility from some of those who had essayed for the first time.

As will be seen from the score, the leaders in the first stage (virtually a distinct tournament) were Burn and Janowski, each being credited with 7 points. True, Janowski had an adjourned game with Maroczy, but as he eventually lost it, the statement is not affected. The evergreen Liverpool player has been at the top of his form, and his position was attained by sound and often beautiful chess. He was favoured a little by fortune in his encounter with Maroczy, who offered the King's Gambit; Burn declined in the Falkbeer manner, and later worked on a variation which gave his adversary a Pawn to the good with an equal position. But games are not easily won when Burn has his back to the wall, and Maroczy, refining a little too much, found himself placed on the defensive, and Burn was able to bring about a problem-like finish at the 30th move.

The second stage naturally produced games of a more cautious character, though brilliancies were not wanting. Marshall, in spite of some mistakes, has shewn his great powers of combinative play, and his victory over Burn will long be quoted as a fine fighting game. Maroczy too, has played some great games, and in spite of his indifferent score at the beginning of the stage, has drawn almost up to the front. He snatched his adjourned game with Janowski out of the fire, aided by one or two indifferent moves on the part of his opponent.

The conclusion of the second stage shewed that the winners of the four sections were Burn, Maroczy, Marshall, and Schlechter. In section A, a hard struggle took place to avoid retirement. Eventually the eight players who required consolation were, in Section A, Duras 8, Blackburne 9; in B, Marco $5\frac{1}{2}$. John 7; in C, Suchting 6, Mieses 8; and in D, Wolf $6\frac{1}{2}$ and Tchigorin $6\frac{1}{2}$.

FULL SCORE, JUNE 21ST.

Group A.	Group B.	Group C.	Group D.
Bernstein 9	Fahrni 7	Marshall 10	Salwe 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blackburne *8 $\frac{1}{2}$	John 7	Mieses *7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Schlechter 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burn 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Johner 8	Perlis 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Snosko-Borowski ... 9
Duras *7	Marco 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Spielmann 8	Swiderski 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Janowski *9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maroczy *9	Suchting 6	Tchigorin 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leonhardt 10	Rubinstein ... 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Teichmann *9	Wolf 6 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjourned games.

In the adjourned games Maroczy defeated Janowski, Duras beat Teichmann, and Blackburne drew with Mieses.

Of course it is the fortune of war, but most chess players will regret that such old friends as Blackburne, Tchigorin, and Marco, are, together with the brilliant Mieses, eliminated.

The rather complicated system which the committee have adopted in dealing with so large a number of competitors, is of the nature of an experiment, the success of which cannot be estimated till the conclusion of the tournament. It certainly would seem an injustice that some players should be compelled to retire whose scores are higher than those of others in different sections. On the other hand no tournament arrangements have ever been devised which have not inflicted undue hardships upon some participants.

The semi-final stage of the great tournament commenced on Saturday, June 23rd. Maroczy improved his position by defeating Marshall, whom with consummate judgment he outplayed at every point. Schlechter, who seems to be most successful when in an aggressive mood, won finely from Burn, valiantly giving up a piece at the 15th move and thereafter carrying matters with a high hand. This victory placed the Austrian at the head of the list with the score of 11½ points. Maroczy was close up with 11 and Burn, Janowski, and Salwe followed with 10½ each.

Herr Salwe, of Lodz, who has played throughout consistently well, was the winner of the fourth Russian Tournament played a few months ago. Since that date he undertook a match against Tchigorin, who defeated him by 6 games to 4.

GAME No. 2,722.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

NOTES FROM *The Yorkshire Post*.

WHITE. M. GEZA MAROCZY.	BLACK. MR. AMOS BURN.
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 Kt—K B 3
5 P×P	5 Kt×K P
6 Kt—K B 3	6 B—Q B 4
7 Q—K 2	7 B—B 7 ch
8 K—Q sq	8 Q×P ch
9 K Kt—Q 2	9 P—K B 4
10 Kt—B 3	10 Q—Q 5
11 Kt×Kt	11 P×Kt
12 P—B 3	12 Q—K 6
13 Kt×P	13 Q×Q ch
14 B×Q	14 B—Kt 3
15 Kt—Kt 5	15 Kt—B 3
16 R—K sq	16 Kt—K 2
17 B—B 3	

This is a well-known variation, interesting, nevertheless, as played by two such masters. B—B 3 is, no doubt, a good move, if followed up by equally subtle play. White ought to have got rid of the weakness on the Queen's file, but a less subtle player than Maroczy, seeing that Black's playing B—K B 4 might become dangerous to White, would have contented himself with the simple move of 17 B—Q 3, with K—B 2 to follow, remaining with a Pawn ahead, and an easy game.

17 P—B 3
18 B—K 3 18 B—K B 4

.....From this point Black, in a desperate manner, strives to develop an attack against the exposed King.

19 P—K Kt 4 19 B—Q 6
20 Kt—K 6 20 K—B 2
21 Kt×P

He can afford to risk this, but being a Pawn ahead we should have contented ourselves with that advantage, and we should, therefore, have again played for safety by 21 Kt—Kt 5 ch, followed by B×B, and K—Q 2.

21 K R—Q sq

22 Kt—K 6

White is still safe, but a single slip means disaster, and this slip comes very soon. White on his 24th move, instead of playing Kt—Q 4, should have played the very obvious move of Kt—Kt 5 ch, followed by K—Q sq, or even K—Q 2.

22 R—Q 3

23 B×B

23 P×B

See Diagram.

24 Kt—Q 4

24 P—B 4

25 Kt—Kt 3

25 Kt—Kt 3

26 K—Q 2

26 Kt×P

27 K—K 3

27 Kt—R 6

28 B×P

28 R—R 2

29 B—Kt 2

29 R—K 2 ch

30 K—B 3

30 B—K 7 ch

.....If now R×B, R—Q 6 mate, or if 31 K—Kt 3, then R—K 6

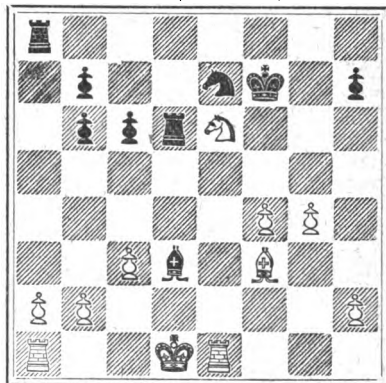
ch, equally wins. Black has played for this termination in a very clever manner all through, and his move of Kt—R 6 was particularly well calculated. The game will do credit to English chess.

31 Resigns

Position after Black's 23rd move :—

P×B.

BLACK (MR. BURN).



WHITE (M. MAROCZY).

GAME No. 2,723.

*Four Knights Game.

NOTES FROM *The Notts Guardian*.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN.

Herr JOHN.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—B 3

3 Kt—B 3

4 B—K 2

4 B—Kt 5

5 Kt—Q 5

5 B—Q 3

.....When one or the other of the players obtains a Pawn in the opening, as in the Two Knights' Defence and several other openings, B—Q 3 is sometimes employed to maintain the Pawn; but even with that advantage in hand the expedient is a very dubious one. It follows, then, as a matter of course, that without the advantage of a Pawn the move of B—Q 3 must be bad.

6 Kt×Kt ch

6 Q×Kt

7 Castles

7 P—K R 3

8 P—B 3

8 B—K 2

9 P—Q 4

9 P—Q 3

10 P—Q 5

Driving the Knight out of play, but the move may, under certain circumstances, such as Black Casting on the King's side, act as a protection to Black, and enable him to play P—K B 4 with effect.

11 Kt—K sq

10 Kt—Kt sq

12 Kt—B 2

11 P—K Kt 4

13 Kt—K 3

12 Kt—Q 2

14 Q—R 4 ch

13 Kt—B sq

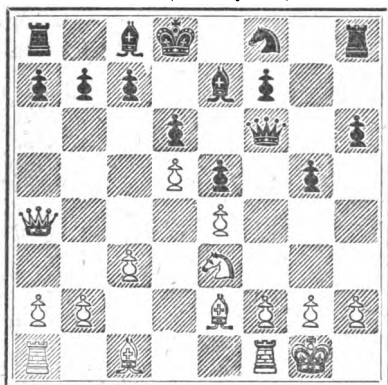
14 K—Q sq

.....In the belief that the King will be safe on Q sq, and that he must not lose time in the prosecution of his King's side attack. White's next move cleverly destroys that illusion.

Position after Black's 14th move :—

K—Q sq

BLACK (HERR JOHN).



WHITE (MR. J. H. BLACKBURNE).

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 15 B—Kt 4 | 15 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 16 B × B | 16 K × B |
| 17 Kt—B 5 | 17 P—K R 4 |
| 18 B—K 3 | 18 Kt—B 5 |
| 19 P—B 4 | 19 K—Kt sq |

.....As there is no chance of his playing his K—R 2, K—Kt sq is quite useless.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 20 Q—Q 7 | 20 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 21 P—Q Kt 4 | 21 R—Q sq |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 22 Q—R 4 | 22 Kt—R 5 |
| 23 P—B 5 | |

Initiating the winning line of play.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 23 Kt × Kt |
| 24 P—B 6 | 24 P × P |
| 25 P × P | |

If 25 Q × P, Kt × B ; 26 K R—B sq, R—Q 2 ; 27 Q × R, B—Q sq ; 28 P × Kt, and wins.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| | 25 P—R 3 |
| 26 P—Kt 5 | 26 P—R 4 |
| 27 P—Kt 6 | 27 Kt—Q 5 |
| 28 B × Kt | 28 P × B |
| 29 Q R—Kt sq | |

If 29 Q—Kt 5, P—Q 4 ; 30 P × P ch, K × P ; 31 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—Q 3 ; 32 P—B 7, K R—Q B sq ; 33 Q × P ch, K × P ; 34 K R—B sq ch, and wins.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| | 29 P—Q 4 |
| 30 P—K 5 | 30 Q—K 3 |
| 31 Q—Kt 5 | 31 Q × K P |
| 32 K R—K sq | 32 Q × R |

.....Nothing avails him now. If Q—B 3, 33 P × P ch, K × P ; 34 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—Q 3 ; 35 P—B 7 ch, and wins.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 33 R × Q | 33 B—Kt 5 |
| 34 Q × Q P | 34 Resigns |

GAME No. 2,724.

*Ponziani Opening.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.WHITE.
Senor REGGIO.BLACK.
Herr POST.

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

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 10 Kt—B 3 | 10 Kt × Kt ch |
| 11 P × Kt | 11 B × B |
| 12 K × B | 12 K—Q 2 |

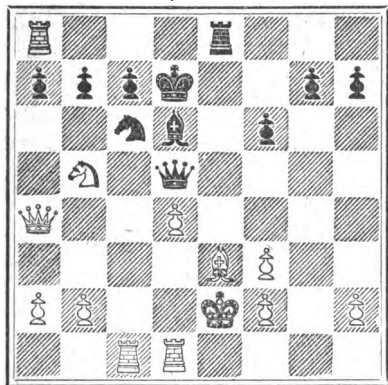
.....All book so far. Pillsbury introduced this variation, beginning with 9..., Kt—K 4. Here Black deviates from the trodden path with the hazardous 12..., K—Q 2, instead of 12..., K—Q sq ; after this the game could not be saved.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 K—K 2 | 13 Kt—B 3 |
| 14 K R—Q sq | 14 B—Q 3 |
| 15 Q R—B sq | 15 K R—K sq |

Position after Black's 15th move ;—

K R—K sq.

BLACK (HERR POST).



WHITE (SENOR REGGIO).

16 R—B 5

The beginning of the beautiful conclusion.

16 Q—Kt sq

.....Obviously the Rook cannot be captured.

17 Kt × B
18 Q—Kt 5
19 P—Q 5
20 R × P

17 K × Kt
18 Q R—Kt sq
19 Kt—Q sq
20 K × R

.....He could have played
20... R × B ch first, but the game was lost.

21 P—Q 6 ch
22 P—Q 7 ch

21 K—B sq
22 Resigns

GAME No. 2,725.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.WHITE.
Herr BERNSTEIN.BLACK.
Herr MARCO.

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

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

A variation analysed by Bernstein, but probably not sufficiently tested in practical play. It is not sound, as Marco might have proved.

7 Kt—R 4

6 Kt—R 3
7 B—Q 2

.....He should have played
7... Kt—K 5, eventually winning back the Pawn, with the better developed game.

8 P—Q R 3

This ingenious move was overlooked by Marco. White obtains a pronounced advantage now.

8 B—K 2

.....If 8... Q—R 4 ch, which Black contemplated, then 9 Kt—B 3, and the B P cannot be captured, because of P—Q Kt 4, winning a piece. The remainder of the game is without interest.

9 P—Q Kt 4
10 Kt—K B 3
11 B—Q 4
12 P—K 3
13 Kt—Kt 6
14 Kt × B
15 P—B 6
16 R—B sq

9 Kt—B 2
10 Kt—K 5
11 Castles
12 P—Q R 4
13 R—R 2
14 Q × Kt
15 Q × P
16 Resigns

GAME No. 2,726.

*Vienna Opening.*NOTES FROM *The People*.WHITE.
Dr. PERLIS.BLACK.
Herr SALVE.1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 31 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3

15 B—B 3

14 Q—Q 2
15 Kt—Q sq.....Best! B—B 4 is also a
sound defence......Black can only await
events.3 P—B 4
4 P × K P
5 Kt—B 33 P—Q 4
4 Kt × P16 B—K 4
17 Kt—R 7
18 B × R P16 P—K R 3
17 K—R sq
18 P—K B 4Better than the old-time favourite,
5 Q—B 3......P × B is out of the question,
because of Kt—B 6 forcing the mate.

5 B—Q Kt 5

.....Good is also B—K Kt 5,
but we prefer the move in the text.19 P × P *e.p.*
20 P—B 719 P × B
20 B × P6 B—K 2
7 Castles
8 Q—K sq6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles
8 B—K 3.....There is nothing to be
done.21 Kt × B
22 R—B 6

21 R × Kt

.....Up to this point, Black
has followed the most approved models,
but here he goes astray. P—B 3
should have been played.

Best!

9 P—Q 3
10 K—R sq
11 P × Kt
12 Q—Kt 3
13 Kt—Kt 5
14 P—B 49 B—B 4 ch
10 Kt × Kt
11 P—Q 5
12 R—K sq
13 B—K B sq23 R × Q
24 Q—B 4
25 R—B sq22 Q—Q 3
23 P × R
24 K—Kt 2
25 Resigns.....There is no defence. A
finely-played game on the part of
White, but Black can do better.

GAME No. 2,727.

*Vienna Opening.*NOTES FROM *The Yorkshire Post*.WHITE.
Herr MIESES.BLACK.
Herr TCHIGORIN.1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4
4 Q—Kt 41 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4
4 Q—B 3.....This move is a sufficiently
effective reply to White's attacking
sallies.5 Kt—Q 5
6 K—Q sq
7 Kt—R 3
8 P—Q 3
9 Q—R 4
10 Q × B5 Q × P ch
6 K—B sq
7 Q—Q 5
8 P—Q 3
9 B × Kt

Position after White's 10th move :—

Q × B.

BLACK (M. TCHIGORIN).



WHITE (HERR MIESES).

10 Kt—Q R 4

.....Having got rid of the White Kt, Black should immediately play Q—B 7 to prevent further attack by R—B sq. with Kt—Q 5 to follow, or else Kt—R 4.

11 R—B sq

Mieses is famous for handling similar attacking combinations with the utmost dexterity. He must have seen the mate ahead to make the sacrifice of the Bishop.

11 Kt × B

12 Q—Q 7

12 P—B 3

13 Kt × P

13 Q—B 7

.....Absolutely hopeless. If Kt × Kt instead, then R × Kt ch, P × R; 15 B—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 16 Q—Kt 7 mate.

14 R × Q

14 B × R

15 Kt—R 5

15 Resigns

GAME No. 2,728.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Herr SWIDERSKI. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 P—Q B 4

3 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 Q Kt—Q 2

4 Kt—B 3

5 B—K 2

5 B—B 4

.....This move involves the sacrifice of a Pawn for a counter-attack, White's 4 Q Kt—Q 2 being made in anticipation, or rather in expectation, of the variation in the text. The result of two games which have occurred in the Tournament illustrative of the variation seems to be in favour of White.

6 P × P

6 P—K 4

7 B—Kt 5

7 Q—B 2

8 P—Q Kt 4

8 B—K 2

9 B—Kt 2

9 Kt—Q 2

10 P—Q R 3

10 Castles (K R)

11 P—B 4

At first sight this move looks risky, because of the reply 11... B—Q 6; but the variation given in the game

12 Q—Kt 3

11 B—Q 6

13 P × P

12 P—K 5

In the game against Spielmann Swiderski played the inferior 13 B × Kt, followed by P × P. Obviously the text move seems preferable.

14 Kt × P

13 B × B

15 B × Kt

14 Kt (B 3)—K 4

In the original variation, 15 Kt × Kt was suggested, but the text move is preferable, because after Kt—Q 6 ch, the B at Kt 2 would be *en prise*.

16 P—Q 6

15 Kt × B

17 K—Q 2

16 Kt—Q 6 ch

18 P × B

17 Q—B 3

18 Kt—B 3 should have been played. White eventually relinquishes the exchange, but Kt and at least a couple of Pawns are more than equivalent for the Rook.

- 18 Q × Kt
 19 P × R = Q ch 19 R × Q
 20 Kt—Q 4 20 Kt × K B P
 21 KR—K Kt sq 21 R—Q sq
 22 Q R—K B sq
 22 K R—K sq seems the preferable alternative, but the position is too complicated to emerge unscathed from the attack.
 22 R × Kt ch
Just the position suitable

to Marshall's attacking style. The sacrifice is perfectly sound, and wins.

- 23 P × R 23 Q × P ch
 24 K—B sq 24 Q—R 8 ch
 25 Q—Kt sq 25 Q—B 6 ch
 26 Q—B 2 26 Q × P ch
 27 K—Q 2 27 Q × P ch
 28 K—K 3 28 Kt—Kt 5 ch
 29 K—B 3 29 Kt × P ch
 30 Resigns

GAME No. 2,729.

The following game, played recently by correspondence to test the Pulling Variation of the Scotch Gambit, will doubtless be of interest to some of our readers:—

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---|--|
| Mr. M. JACKSON
(<i>Hull</i>). | Mr. H. D'O. BERNARD
(<i>Devon</i>). |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | 3 P × P |
| 4 Kt × P | 4 Q—R 5 |
|The Pulling Variation. | |
| 5 Kt—Kt 5 | 5 Q × K P ch |
| 6 B—K 2 | 6 K—Q sq |
|If Q × Kt P, 7 B—B 3,
Q—R 3; 8 Kt × B P ch winning. | |
| 7 Castles | 7 Q—K sq |

See Diagram.

.....The moves up to this point were agreed upon before starting play.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 8 B—K B 4 | 8 P—Q 3 |
| 9 R—K sq | 9 B—K 2 |
|P—Q R 3 was probably better. | |
| 10 Q Kt—B 3 | 10 Kt—B 3 |
|If P—Q R 3 now, White would still take B P. | |
| 11 Kt × B P | 11 K × Kt |
| 12 Kt—Kt 5 ch | 12 K—Q sq ! |
| 13 Kt × Q P | 13 B × Kt |

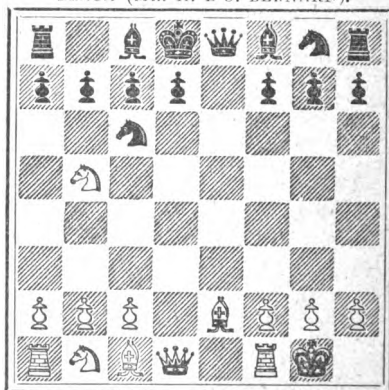
- | | |
|---|------------|
| 14 Q × B ch | 14 Q—Q 2 |
| 15 Q—R 3 | 15 R—K sq |
|If Kt—Q 5, 16 B—B 3
(not Q R—Q sq, on account of Kt × B
ch); 16..., Kt × B; 17 Q × Kt. | |
| 16 B—B 3 | 16 Resigns |

.....For if..., R × R ch; 17 R × R, followed by R—Q sq or Q—B 8 ch; if 16..., Kt—Q 5; 17 K R—Q sq.

Position after Black's 7th move:—

Q—K sq

BLACK (MR. H. D'O. BERNARD).



WHITE (MR. M. JACKSON).

GAME No. 2,730.

In going through our portfolio of games recently we came across the score of the following interesting and hitherto unpublished specimen of simultaneous play by the late Mr. Steinitz. The *partie* was one of seventeen simultaneous games played against Cambridge Junior University Chess Club, about 1874. Mr. Evill, now of Canterbury, is well known as a correspondence player of the Kent Chess Association.

McDonnell's Double Gambit.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. WM. STEINITZ. Rev. W. E. EVILL.

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

.....P×P would subject him to a very strong attack, since the resulting position would quickly become an ordinary King's Gambit, in which White has gained a move in the development of his B, since Black's B, beyond having taken a Pawn, has played to a useless square.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 5 K Kt—B 3 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 Castles | 6 K Kt—B 3 |

.....B—B 4 ch might have saved loss of time, and also brought his B into the game.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 7 P—Q B 3 | 7 B—R 4 |
| 8 P×P | 8 Q Kt×P |
| 9 Kt×Kt | 9 P×Kt |
| 10 B—R 3 | |

Had Black adopted the course suggested in the previous note, he would not have had to suffer the discomfort of this move, which makes him advance his Q B P at the cost of shutting in his B.

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

Cleverly continuing the attack. Black dare not reply 12..., K P×P, on account of 13 P—K 5 nor B P×P, on account of 13 Q—R 4 ch, B—Q 2; 14 Q—Kt 3! winning.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 12 Castles |
| 13 Kt—Q 2 | 13 K P×P |
| 14 P—K 5 | 14 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 15 P—K 6 | |

Strong play. Black is compelled to adopt the text continuation or the alternative 15..., Q R 5; 16 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 7 ch; 17 R×Kt, Q×R, &c.

Personally we prefer the latter, since, though White obtains a strong attack, the threatened immediate development of Black's Q's B leaves him plenty of resource.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| | 15 Kt—K 6 |
| 16 P×P ch | 16 K—R sq |
| 17 Q—R 5 | 17 P×P |

.....He dare not take the R, as White has the pretty resource 18 B—Q 3, P—Kt 3; 19 Q K 5 ch, and mates next move.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 18 B×P | 18 B×B |
| 19 Q×B | 19 Kt×B |
| 20 Kt×Kt | 20 B—K 3 |
| 21 Kt—K 5 | 21 Q—B sq |
| 22 Q—Q 4 | |

Threatening mate in two by Kt—Kt 6 ch. He would have saved time, however, by Q—Kt 4.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 22 Q—Q sq |
| 23 Q×B P | 23 R—B sq |
| 24 Q—B 3 | 24 Q—Kt 4 |
| 25 Q R—K sq | 25 R—B 7 |
| 26 R—B 2 | |

Overlooking Black's rejoinder, but, in any case, it is difficult to see how White could have won.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| | 26 B—Q 4 |
| 27 R×R | 27 B×Q |
| 28 Kt×B | 28 Q—B 4 |
| 29 R—B 7 | 29 R×P |
| 30 R×P | 30 P—K R 3 |
| 31 R—Kt 8 ch | 31 K—R 2 |
| 32 K R—K 8 | 32 Q—B 5 |
| 33 P—K R 4 | 33 R—K 2 |
| 34 R—R 8 ch | 34 K—Kt 3 |
| 35 Q R—K B 8, and offers a draw | |

Black was no doubt glad to obtain a draw against his redoubtable antagonist, but we think that had he continued 35..., Q—B 8 ch; 36 K—R 2, R—K 7, followed by Q—B 2 ch and Q—Kt 6, he should quickly have won.

GAME No. 2,731.

Played in the London League "A" Division match, West London v. Metropolitan.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.
Mr. C. E. FORD
(West London).

BLACK.
Mr. H. J. BOWLES
(Metropolitan).

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

1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—K B 3
4 K Kt—Q 2

P—K B 4 is, in our opinion, sounder play. After the text move White runs much risk of a break up of his centre.

6 Kt—K B 3

5 P—Q B 4

There appears to be nothing better.

6 P—Q R 3

.....We prefer P×P at once. The objection appears to be 7 Kt—Q Kt 5; but after 7..., Kt—Q B 3; 8 Kt—Q 6 ch (Black has nothing else to fear), B×Kt; 9 Q×Kt P, B×P; 10 Kt×B, Q—B 3, Black will remain a Pawn ahead.

7 B—K 3
8 R—Q Kt sq

7 Q—Kt 3?
8 Kt—Q B 3

.....Now Black is in difficulties, and we see nothing else, except P—Kt 3, which is also not without its disadvantages.

9 P×P

9 Kt×B P

.....This line of play allows White to win two pieces for a R and P, with a winning game. An alternative for Black was Q Kt×K P.

10 P—Kt 4
11 R×Kt
12 Q×Q
13 B×Kt
14 B—Q 2
15 Castles

10 Kt×P
11 Q×R
12 Kt—Q 6 ch
13 B×Q
14 B—Q 2
15 P—Q Kt 4

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

16 B—B 4

17 P—R 3

18 B×B

19 K—K 2

20 P—Kt 3

21 Q R—R 2

.....K R—Q B sq at once was better.

22 Kt—R 4

Threatening B×Kt P.

22 P—Kt 4

.....Had his K R now been at Q B sq, he could now have played B—K sq.

23 Kt(R 4)—B 3

23 R—B 2

24 P—K R 4

24 R—B 6

25 Kt—Kt 3
If 25 P×P, P×P; 26 R×P, R—R 6, winning a Pawn, with excellent prospects on the Q side.

25 P—Q R 4

.....Better was R—R sq first.

26 Kt×R P

26 R—R 6

27 Kt—Kt 3

27 R×P

28 P×P

28 P×P

29 R×P

29 R(R 7)—R sq

30 R—Kt 4

30 R—Q R 5

31 Kt(B 3)—Q 4

31 B—K sq

32 P—K B 3

32 R—K R 4

33 P—K B 4

33 P—B 4

34 R—Kt 7 ch

34 B—B 2

35 B×Kt P

35 R—Q R sq

36 Kt—B 5
36 Q R—K R sq

.....The game is hopeless for Black.

37 Kt(B 5)×P

37 R—R 8 ch

38 K—B 2

38 Resigns

GAME No. 2,732.

Played in the recent Northern v. Southern Unions Correspondence match.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY J. BIRKS.

WHITE.
Mr. C. CHAPMAN
(Sevenoaks).

BLACK.
Mr. J. BIRKS
(West Hartlepool).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 P—Q B 4

.....A defence popularised by Marshall. White's reply, 4 P × Q P, is recommended by Lasker as best, but probably Kt—K B 3, condemned by the books, is better. 4 Kt—K B 3, P × Q P; 5 Kt × P, P—K 4; 6 Kt—B 3, P—Q 5; 7 Kt × K P, P—B 3; 8 P—K 3, P—Kt 3; 9 Q—R 4 ch, Kt—Q 2; 10 Kt × Kt P, P × Kt; 11 K—Q 5, &c., with three Pawns for the piece and a good game.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 4 P × Q P | 4 K P × P |
| 5 Kt—K B 3 | 5 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 6 P × P | 6 Kt—K B 3 |
| 7 B—Kt 5 | 7 B—K 3 |
| 8 P—K 3 | 8 B × P |
| 9 B—Q 3 | 9 R—Q B sq |
| 10 Castles | 10 Castles |
| 11 R—B sq | 11 B—K 2 |
| 12 B—Kt sq | 12 R—K sq |
| 13 Kt—Q 4 | 13 Kt × Kt |
| 14 Q × Kt | 14 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 15 Kt—Kt 5 | 15 Q—Q 2 |
| 16 Q—Q 3 | 16 Kt—K 5 |
| 17 B—K B 4 | 17 B—Q B 4! |
| 18 Kt—Q 4 | 18 P—Kt 3 |
| 19 P—Q R 3 | 19 P—Q R 4 |
| 20 K R—Q sq | 20 B—Q 3 |
| 21 B × B | |

Best; if B—R 6, B × P ch; 23 K × B, Kt × B P, &c.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 22 B—R 2 | 22 Q × B |
| 23 P—B 3? | 22 Kt—K B 3 |
| 24 P—K Kt 3 | 23 Q—K 4 |
| 25 P—Q Kt 4 | 24 R—B 4? |
| 26 P × P | 25 P × P |
| 27 Kt—B 6 | 26 R (B 4)—B sq |
| | 27 Q—Kt 4 |

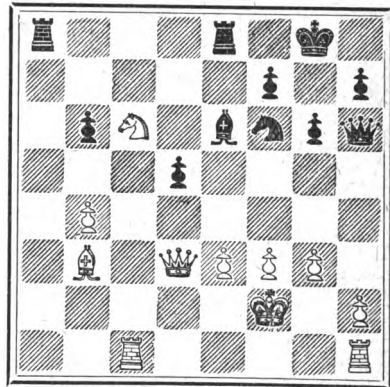
- 28 K—B 2 28 Q—R 3
29 K R—R sq

The cause of much subsequent trouble. P—K R 4 was better.

- 29 Q R—R sq
30 B—Kt 3

Position after White's 30th move:—

BLACK (MR. J. BIRKS).



WHITE (MR. C. CHAPMAN)

- 30 P—Q 5

.....Looks suicidal, but it makes a draw for Black certain and a win probable.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 31 Kt × P | 31 B × B |
| 32 Q × B | 32 Kt—Q 4 |

.....Of course the Kt cannot be taken, White's next move Kt—B 2 is not quite so good as Q R—K sq, in which case Black would have played Kt × Kt P.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 33 Kt—B 2 | 33 Kt × K P |
| 34 P—B 4 | |

Best. For if Kt × Kt, Q × Kt would win.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 35 K—Kt sq | 34 Kt—Kt 5 ch |
| 36 Q—K B 3 | 35 Q—R 4 |

Best. For if 36 P—R 3, Kt—K 6;
and if 37 Kt × Kt, Q—B 6 would win
the Q at least.

36 Q R—B sq

.....Forced, for if P—R 3
Black threatens R × Kt, R × R, R—
K 8 ch, followed by Kt ch, and Q × Q,
&c., winning a piece.

37 Q—K B sq 37 R—Q B 6
38 R—K sq 38 R × R

39 Kt × R
40 Q—K 2

39 Q—Q 4
40 R—K 6

.....If Q × Kt, mate in three.

41 Q—B sq 41 Q—Q 5
42 Kt—B 2

Of course White saw what was
coming, but K—Kt 2, the only alter-
native, was mate in a few moves.

42 R × P mate

GAME No. 2,733.

Played in the London League "A" Division match, Leyton *v.* Brixton.
We take the score and notes from the *Stratford Express*. The game
illustrates the disadvantage of giving up the King's Bishop—a piece most
necessary in the defence—for the Queen's Knight.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. W. RICHMOND.

WHITE. BLACK.
F. W. MARKWICK. T. L. F. ALEXANDER.
(Leyton.) (Brixton.)

1 P—Q 4

A number of reasons conduce to the
favour which the Q P opening is held,
but one which may be mentioned is
that it enables a player more than most
openings to fashion the game in accord-
ance with his own preferences.

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

This move has long been a bone of
contention among theorists. But
whether the Q B be best placed at Q
Kt 2, K Kt 5, or K B 4, it is certainly
posted aggressively on the last named
square; and after a period of compara-
tive neglect, is being tried again by
several good practitioners—albeit the
terrors that deterred even Morphy from
defending against it have long ceased
to exist

5 B—Kt 5

.....There are but few occasions
on which this move is to be recom-
mended in the Q P opening. Firstly
this B is more valuable than the Kt;
secondly, time is lost if the B be retired
without exchanging; and thirdly, the
B is often indispensable for the defence
of the K—as in the present instance.

6 P—Q R 3 6 B × Kt
7 P × B 7 P × P

.....Again questionable, as
yielding all the centre to White.

8 Q—B 2 8 Castles
9 P—K 4 9 P—Q Kt 4
10 B—Kt 5 10 P—K R 3
11 P—K R 4 11 Q—K sq
12 R—R 3

White's last two moves are bold and
attacking, in a way seldom seen so
early in this variation, an effective
commentary on Black's fifth move.
Black is now in a quandary, bearing in
mind the ugly P—K 5 which impends.
While 11 Q—K sq only renders hope-
less any prospect of an outlet for
Black's King; he must stay to be fired
at, whether the sacrifice be sound or no!

12 B—Kt 2
13 P—K 5 13 B—K 5

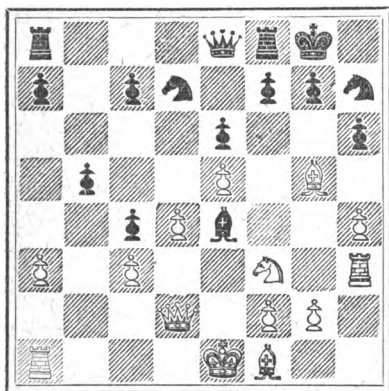
.....Kt—K 5 might here be considered as offering some prospect of gaining breathing space by P—K B 4 later—the last chance as it happens.

14 Q—Q 2 14 Kt—R 2

Position after Black's 14th move :—

Kt—R 2.

BLACK (MR. ALEXANDER).



WHITE (MR. MARKWICK).

15 B × R P

15 B × Kt
16 B—R 4
17 B—Kt 3
18 Q—Q sq
19 Q—R 5
20 Q × Q
21 P × P
22 K—R sq
23 K—Kt sq
24 K—B 2
25 K—K sq
26 K—Q sq
27 K—B sq
28 R—K Kt sq
29 P—B 3
30 P—R 3
31 B P × P
32 R—R 2
33 Resigns.

16 R—Kt 3
17 B × Kt P
18 Q—R 6
19 P—R 5
20 P × B
21 B × Q
22 R × P ch
23 B—Kt 7 ch
24 B—B 6 ch
25 R—Kt 7 ch
26 R—K 7 ch
27 R × Kt(R7)ch
28 B—Q 7
29 P—Kt 3
30 P—R 4
31 P × P
32 B—Kt 2
33 B—B 5

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

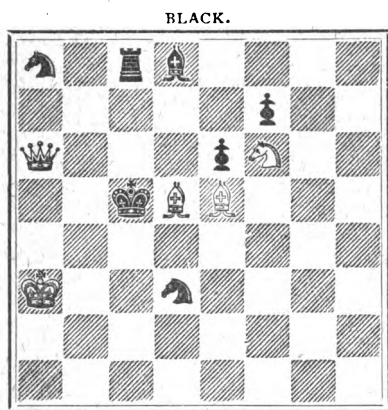
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION PROBLEM TOURNEY.—A pamphlet has been issued by the Federation containing the problems entered in this competition. It is a little belated, and it is a pity the positions are not diagrammed. As 2/6 is the price asked for a copy to entitle a purchaser to compete in the Solution Tourney, we think the problems should have been given in diagram form, since in an important assembly of problems the inducement to take an interest in them is increased when there is a "framing" which has picturesque charms calculated to invite the curiosity of many who otherwise might be inclined to apathy.

B.C.M. THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following additional entries are to hand:—4, "Rêve charmant"; 5, "Buena vista"; 6, "Ad valorem"; 7, "Kaleidoscope"; 8, "Neith"; 9, "Julius Cæsar"; 10, "Lithium"; 11, "Six all"; 12, "A model study"; 13, "Dusk? I thought 'twas dawn"; 14, "Recorder"; 15, "Quo Vadis?"; 16, "Celandine."

RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERPIECES.—We had not seriously in project the idea of treating with two-movers in this series, but rather to deal with three and four-movers. Our first selections are, however, two-movers, composed at a date when bi-move strategy was not only little appreciated by reason of its then simplicity, but almost unknown. The involved and complex two-mover of to-day was not within the dream of composers forty years ago, but the annexed positions will show that their composer, with almost a magic touch, forestalled many of the fascinating features which are embodied in numberless compositions which have been

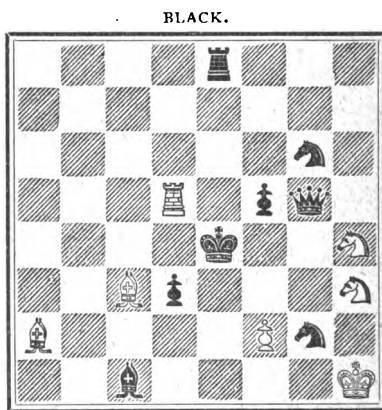
No. 1.—By J. B., of Bridport.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

No. 2.—By J. B., of Bridport.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

and are being presented to the problem world. They are models of simplicity, and as such they demand respect, seeing they were practically pioneers of a class of work which has bid fair to oust works of deeper thought and true chess strategy. Further comment is unnecessary.

FACTS AND FANCIES.—Mr. S. S. Blackburne, a great enthusiast in problem lore—and a man who has taken a keen-edged interest in the modern chess problem—is reported to be on a visit to Europe. Mr. Blackburne was for years the chess editor of the *Canterbury Times* (N.Z.). One of the objects of his visit to this Continent is to arrange the publication

of a volume of the works of New Zealand problem composers. This will be a most interesting *brochure*, since New Zealand has produced some fine composers, and Mr. Blackburne himself has contributed some admirable specimens.

Everybody, or at least most problem students, are in touching knowledge of the oft-repeated classic by P. Daley. It crops up time after time, not by reason of its intricacy or special beauty, but on account of its simplicity of solution. The chic method of the little bauble has infatuated not only composers but players, since we have presented it as an end-game. This is the position :—

By P. Daley.—White : K at K Kt sq, Q at K R 8, R at Q Kt 3, Ps at Q Kt 2 and Q R 6. Black : K at Q R sq, B at Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 7, Q Kt 5, and Q R 2. Mate in three.

Solved by 1 R—R 3, P—Kt 6 ; 2 R—R sq, &c.

In the *Bradford Observer* Mr. Greenwood has carried out the idea in an amusing manner, which has pith of its own :—

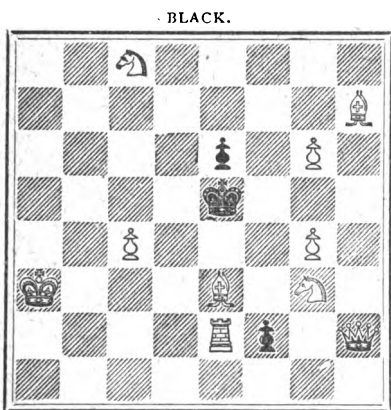
By W. Greenwood (Sutton Hill).—White : K at Q Kt sq, Q at Q R 8, Rs at Q B 2 and Q R 2, Ps at K R 6, K B 3, and Q B 6. Black : K at K R sq, B at K Kt sq, Ps at K R 2, Q B 2, and Q R 6. Mate in three.

Solved by 1 R (Q B 2)—Q Kt 2, P × R ; 2 R—Q R sq, &c.

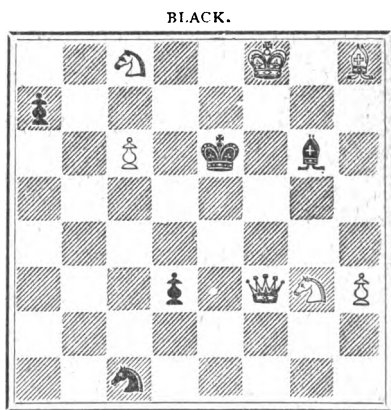
The above is quoted in a similar vein of thought as was Lieut. Elhkan's four mover in our May issue. It illustrates individualistic treatment of a well-known and defined theme.

Frank Healey.—As promised, we produce a few specimens of this deceased master's work, selected from his compositions which are not popularly known.

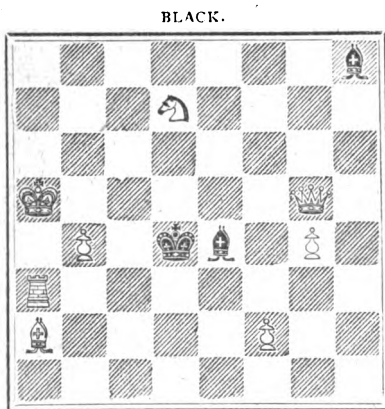
BY THE LATE F. HEALEY.



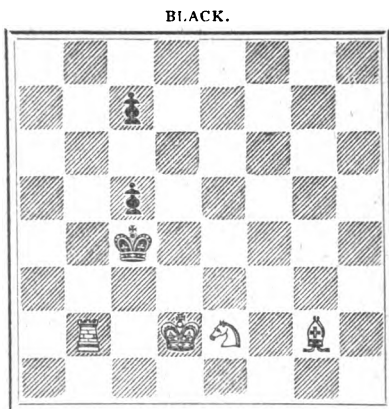
WHITE.
Mate in two.



WHITE.
Mate in three.



WHITE.
Mate in three.



WHITE.
Mate in four.

Hampstead and Highgate Express Tourney.—The following are the third and fourth prize winners:—

Third Prize.—By G. Heathcote (Arnside).

White: K at Q R 5, Q at Q Kt 6, Rs at K B 4 and Q B 3, Bs at K R 3 and K 3, Kts at K B 2 and K 6, Ps at K 2 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K Kt 6, R at Q B sq, B at K 4, Kt at K R 8, Ps at K R 4, 7, K B 3, 4, K 2, Q Kt 4, and Q R 3. Mate in two.

Fourth Prize.—By C. V. Berrv (Hamel Hempstead).

White: K at Q Kt 5, Q at Q B 4, Kts at K R 5 and K B 7, Ps at K 5, Q 2, and Q B 2. Black: K at K 5, R at K B 4, B at K B 3, Kts at K Kt 5 and K B sq, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 6, Q 5, Q B 4, and Q Kt 3. Mate in two.

The Illustrated London News has the distinction of having the oldest chess column in this country. Its first problem was published June 25th, 1842. Recently Mr. Henry Whitten contributed a two-mover to commemorate his jubilee as a contributor to that journalistic institution. This strikes us as running close to a record. We are indebted to Mr. J. Keeble (*Norwich Mercury*) for Mr. Whitten's first problem in the *I.L.N.*, published in 1856. White: K at Q B 6, Q at Q 8, B at Q sq, Ps at K R 4 and Q 2. Black: K at K B 5, Ps at K R 4, K B 4, and Q 5. Mate in three. Key move: Q—B 7 ch, &c.

Cheltenham Examiner.—The little competition which Mr. Henry Cadmore started in this paper for the best threat two-mover, under conditions which we gave in our last November number, has resulted in our correspondent Mr. W. H. Thompson being awarded (by the donor) the first prize. Subjoined is Mr. Thompson's successful entry:—

White: K at Q R 4, Q at Q Kt 3, Bs at K B 7 and K 3, Kts at K B 2 and K 4, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 5, and Q 3. Black: K at K B 4, Rs at K R 5 and Q R 3, Bs at K R 8 and K 8, Kts at K Kt 7 and Q B 3, Ps at Q B 4 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Sydney Morning Herald Eleventh Tourney.—Eighty-seven problems were entered, the result being:—J. D. Williams, Port Pirie, S.A., first; P. F. Blake, Liverpool, special prize; F. Lazard, Paris, second special prize; followed by honourable mentions: P. F. Blake, G. H. Langharn, Twoomba, Q. and F. D. Wynne, Dudley.

First Prize.—By J. D. Williams, Port Pirie, S.A.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K B 7, Rs at K R sq and Q R sq, Bs at K R 3 and Q Kt 6, Kts at K Kt sq and Q Kt 2, Ps at Q 2 and Q B 2. Black: K at K 8, R at K Kt 7, B at K Kt 6, P at Q 6. Mate in two.

Special Prize.—By P. F. Blake, Liverpool.

White: K at Q sq, Q at Q 2, Rs at K Kt 5 and K sq, Bs at K Kt 4 and Q B 5, Kts at Q 4 and Q R 4, P at K 5. Black: K at Q 4, Q at K B sq, R at Q B sq, Bs at K R 4 and K Kt 8, Kt at Q B 2, Ps at K R 7, K Kt 3, K B 6, Q B 5, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

Mr. Millins, a contributor to the *Manchester Weekly Times* offers 10/- as a prize for the best two-mover sent to this paper before the end of August which has the peculiar feature of Black in his defence being able to give four checks with his Rooks, with the restrictions that there are to be no duals and the combined forces are to be limited to fifteen men.

Address: Chess Editor, *Manchester Weekly Times*, Manchester.

Mr. A. E. White has contributed a most interesting article to the *Norwich Mercury*, which is almost an anomaly, but it asserts candour and full fairness. Mr. White remarks that he feels his reviewers have let him down too lightly and he regards it as incumbent that a more searching criticism than any that has been given should be published, and he has shouldered the task of reviewing his own work and has drastically carried out his motive. We have not space now to take the matter in detail, but we hope to make some quotations next month. It does not seem altogether improbable that Mr. White may be tempted to issue a supplementary volume to his "Le roi accule."

OBITUARIES.—Lieutenant A. E. Studd.—We learn with great regret of the death of Lieutenant A. E. Studd. We have not at time of writing the particulars of the malady which is responsible for this untoward event. Mr. Studd probably is not known to many of to-day composers, but in years past he composed powerfully. He was a genuine disciple of the German school, Conrad Bayer, Lieut. P. Klett, and J. Berger being his admitted models. He was not a prolific composer, at least a comparatively small contribution of his works were published. In his earlier days (the seventies) he, however, we have been informed, worried chess editors with indifferent work. His enthusiasm mastered his budding ability. As maturity in the craft grew upon him he was decidedly emphatic in his ideas, and rigorously proclaimed the merits of the school he thought fit to adopt. He has composed some masterpieces, and our readers may remember him

as a conscientious reviewer when, in 1902, he contributed to the *B.C.M.* a Review of the Swedish Problem Collection. Next month we will honour the memory of the deceased by giving a selection of his problems.

Mr. Fred Thompson, of Derby, a composer of years ago, has left the minority. In our younger days we looked upon him as a power in the problem land, but almost in our advent into the sphere of problematic charms he appears to have ceased attempting to maintain the reputation he had achieved. For years he was a vigorous chess editor of the *Derbyshire Advertiser*, and there was no diffidence about him when he wished to express his views. He was plain spoken, asked no favour, and dealt openly with everyone with whom he was brought into contact. The following is a specimen of his work:—

White: K at K R sq, Q at K sq, Rs at K Kt 2 and Q Kt 5, Kts at K B sq and Q Kt 6, Ps at K R 6 and Q R 2. Black: K at Q 5, Q at K R sq, Kts at K R 7 and Q R 3, Ps at K R 2, K 2, 3, Q 6, Q R 5 and 6. Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By Mrs. Baird (p. 173).—White mates in two: 1 B×Kt, &c. Black mates in two: 1 R×R ch, &c. White self-mates in two: 1 R—B 4 ch, 2 Kt—K 4 ch, &c. Black self-mates in two: 1 B×P ch, 2 R—K 5 ch, &c. White retracts and mates: White R at Q Kt 4×B at K 5. Replace R and B. White: B×Kt mate. Black retracts and mates: Black: R at Q 5—Replace R. Black: Kt—Q 6 mate.

By T. Taverner (p. 174).—1 K—Q 3, &c.

By H. D. O. Bernard (p. 174).—1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 177).—Key 1 Kt—Q 5, &c.

By C. Planck (p. 177).—1 B—R sq, P—Kt 6, 2 K—Q 5, B—B 4, 3 K—K 4, 4 K—B 3, 5, K—Kt 2, &c.

No. 2019, by F. Gamage.—1 Q—Q 7, &c.

No. 2020, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 Kt—B 7.

No. 2021, by B. G. Laws.—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—Q 5; 2 Kt×P ch. If 1..., K—Q 3; 2 B—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., 2 others; 2 B—Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 2022, by P. Osborn. 1 B—K 3, P×B; 2 R—R 8 ch, K×R [if 2..., K—Kt 3; 3 Kt—Q 5 ch, &c.]; 3 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 B×P ch, Kt—B 4 [if 2, K moves; 3 R×Kt, &c.]; 3 R×Kt, &c.

By W. A. Shinkman (p. 225).—1 R—Kt sq, P—Q 6; 2 B—R sq, P—K 4; 3 R—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 B—Q 8, P—Q 6; 3 B—Kt 6, &c.

By Lieut. Elhkan (p. 225).—1 R—Kt sq, P—K 6; 2 B—B 3, P moves; 3 B—R sq, P moves; 4 R—Kt 2, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 B—B 6, P—Q 4 [if 2..., P—K 6; 3 B—R sq, &c.]; 3 B—K 8, P—K 6; 4 B×P, &c.

By Dr. E. Mazel (p. 220).—1 B—R 6, P—Kt 4 ch; 2 R×P, &c. As ingenious as this problem is, we cannot regard it as a true combination of the "Bristol" and "Indian" themes; in fact, neither piece of strategy is properly illustrated. As it is dedicated for the purpose of compliment, we are sure the presentation will give much pleasure, since the favour emanates from such an accomplished Continental expert as Dr. Mazel.

By E. C. Westbury.—1 Q—Kt sq, &c.

No. 2024, by A. Charlick.—1 Q—Kt 5.

No. 2024, by N. Hawkins.—1 Q—Q sq, P—K 4 dis ch; 2 B—B 5, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 B—Kt 5 dis ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Kt 5 dis ch, &c.

No. 2025, by Leonard King.—1 Q—B 2, K—K 4; 2 P—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—K 4, &c.

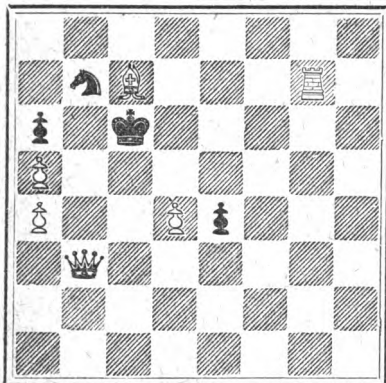
No. 2026, by P. Osborn.—1 P—Kt 4, P—Kt 4; 2 P—B 4, K—Q 6; 3 K—B 2, K—K 5; 4 Q—R 3, &c.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2035.

By MAX J. MEYER, Bournemouth.

BLACK.



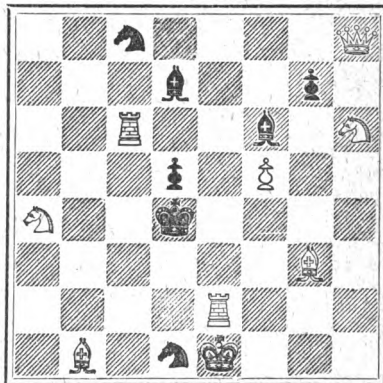
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2036.

By F. GAMAGE, Westborough, Mass.

BLACK.



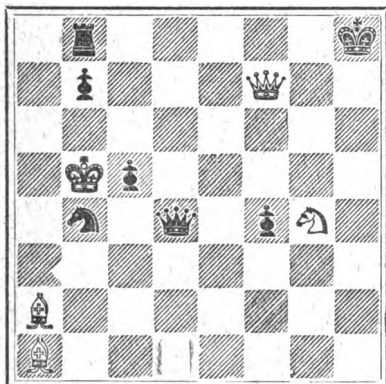
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2037.

By A. W. DANIEL, Bridgnorth.

BLACK.



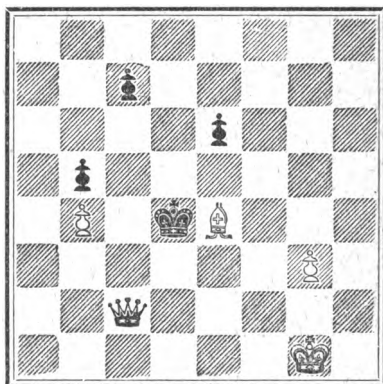
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2038.

By C. HORNE, London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

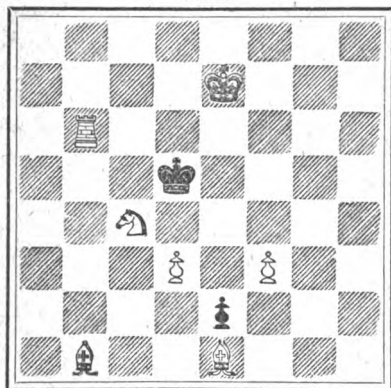
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2039.

By J. STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON,
Cobham, Surrey.

BLACK.



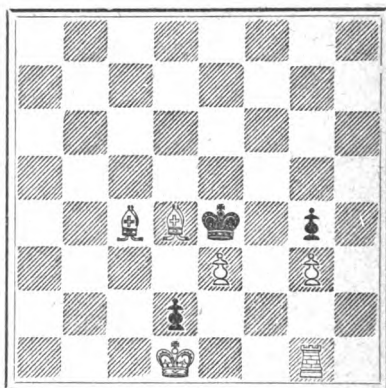
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2040.

By HOWARD LAWTON,
Sheffield.

BLACK.



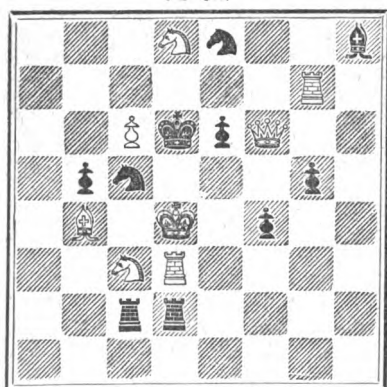
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2041.

By Dr. J. J. O'KEEFE,
Kogarah, N.S.W.

BLACK.



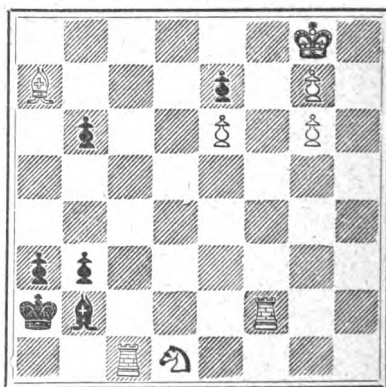
WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
two moves.

No. 2042.

By P. OSBORN,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
eight moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST. 1906.

“ A METHOD (POSSIBLY AN ENGLISH ONE) OF CONDUCTING A
PROBLEM TOURNEY.”

APOLOGY AND WITHDRAWAL BY MR. HAROLD H. CUDMORE.

Our readers and the English problem world in general will we are convinced greet with as much satisfaction as ourselves the fact that we are now in a position to publish the Apology and Withdrawal demanded by us of Mr. Harold H. Cudmore, for making the base charges in the article or story contributed by him in the December (1905) issue of *Lasker's Chess Magazine*, *vide* May impression of the *B.C.M.*

We have received numerous communications upon this unpleasant subject, but have purposely refrained from comment since the publication of our protest.

It should be explained that Mr. Harold H. Cudmore was asked for a reasonable retraction ; as he refused there was no option but to invoke the aid of the law. Writ and Statement of Claim did not melt the Defendant's determination to resist, and it appears that only when his Statement of Defence had to be delivered (after grace had been accorded him) he yielded probably under wise counsels. The result is that Mr. Harold H. Cudmore has signed the following memorandum, and discharged the Plaintiffs' costs :—

H I

23rd July, 1906.

TO MESSRS. ISAAC M'CINTYRE BROWN AND
BENJAMIN GLOVER LAWS.

With reference to the story written by me, entitled "A Method (possibly an English one) of Conducting a Problem Tourney," which appeared in *Lasker's Chess Magazine* of last December, and which was reprinted for the specific purpose of refuting the charges made therein in the *British Chess Magazine* for last May, I desire to state that I exceedingly regret through the indiscreet selection I made of the fictitious or fancy names in my narrative, I rendered it open to the interpretation that, not only were you guilty of systematic fraud, but, that others were inferentially implicated in aiding the carrying out of dishonest schemes. I beg now to withdraw all implied imputations (if any), and declare that I had no intention whatever of causing you any annoyance or injury, and that I never intended to impute such malpractices to you or to any of the persons whom you allege were aimed at in the article.

(Signed) HAROLD H. CUDMORE.

It was with some pain that we felt in honour bound to take such severe measures, but we considered it a duty not only to ourselves, but to English chess generally, to insist upon a complete vindication at the hands of the offender. English traditions of fairness in chess matters, as well as probity of motives and methods have always been "hall marked," and the escutcheon of the nation must never be allowed to be tarnished by a *suggestio falsi*. Such misrepresentation from foreign quarters might only culminate in indignation and challenge, but when a domiciled British subject seizes upon an imaginary wrong and colours it with picturesque individuality, it is time to resent *à outrance*.

We hope when the above comes to the knowledge of Dr. Lasker, he will recognise the gravity of the charges of which his magazine was made the vehicle, and out of courtesy either quote Mr. Harold H. Cudmore's signed statement or make some appropriate allusion thereto.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The study given last month was taken from the Swedish work, *Lärabok I Schack*, and it arose in actual play in a game contested in the Cobourg Tournament of 1904. Position : White (Fahrni), K at K 2, B at K 6, Pawns at K R 5, K Kt 4, and K B 5. Black (Lewitt), K at Q 5, B at K Kt 4, Pawns at K R 3, K Kt 2, and Q R 6. White to play and draw as follows :—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 K—B 3	1 K—B 6	8 K—Kt 6	8 B—B 3
2 K—K 4	2 K—Kt 7	8 P—Kt 5	9 P×P
3 K—K 5	3 B—B 3 ch	10 P—R 6	10 P×P
4 K—Q 6	4 P—R 7	11 K×B	11 P—Kt 5
5 B×B	5 K×B	12 K—Kt 6	12 P—Kt 6
6 K—K 6	6 K—Kt 6	13 P—B 6	13 P—Kt 7
7 K—B 7	7 B—B 6	14 P—B 7	14 P Queens
		15 K×P, and draws.	

Mr. A. W. Daniel, of Bridgend, and Mr. M. Whitehead, of Southsea, try to prove that Black can win, but if they will go over the following solution, which is sent by Mr. T. Kelly, of Manchester, they will see that Black cannot do more than draw. Miss Edith L. Corser, Reigate, Rev. A. Baker, London, Mr. P. J. Allingham, Reigate, Mr. J. S. Pagan, Stirling, and Mr. G. Hanson, Woolwich, also send the correct play to draw, but after careful consideration we have decided to award the prizes to Miss Corser and Mr. Kelly. Mr. D. Macfarlane, of Edinburgh, sends a creditable analysis, and has fairly grasped the point in the play which forces the draw, but his solution is rather laboured.

Mr. Kelly's solution is as follows :—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 K—B 3	1 K—B 6	5 ; 9 K—Kt 6, threatening 10 P—Kt 4. P×P ; 11 K×P, with an easy draw.	
.....To other moves (for example B—B 3 or K—Q 5) White replies by moving his B along the diagonal until the square K 4 is left open to his King. Black can only attempt to win by entering on the line of play given above.		9 P—Kt 5	9 P×P
2 K—K 4	2 B—B 3	.....If B×P, K×P, and obviously Black cannot win.	
.....If K—Kt 7 at once, K—K 5, and eventually when Queens are made the Black King will be further away.		10 P—R 6	10 P×P
3 B—R 2	3 K—Kt 7	11 K×B	11 P—Kt 5
4 B—B 4	4 P—R 7	12 K—Kt 6	
5 B×P	5 K×B	K—B 2 loses, Black being able to exchange Queens and then win with the R P. And if K—Kt 7, P—R 4 would give him some chance of winning in an ending Q and P against Q.	
6 K—Q 5	6 K—Kt 6	12 P—Kt 6	
7 K—K 6	7 K—B 5	13 P—B 6	13 P—Kt 7
8 K—B 7	8 K—Q 4	14 P—B 7	14 P Queens ch
.....Nothing is gained by moving the Bishop ; e.g., 8...., B—Kt		15 K×P and draws.	

White draws because of the stalemate after Q×P, when the K is in the corner. There are positions in which the Bishop Pawn is allowed to Queen, and mate follows, but this is not one of them.

The next study is taken from a game played between Messrs. Maroczy and Pillsbury, and for the two best solutions received not later than August 18th, we will give two book prizes. Position :—White King at K 4, Bishop at Q B 3, Pawns at K B 5 and K 5. Black King at K Kt 4, Bishop at Q B 5, Pawns at K B 2, Q B 4, Q R 5, and Q R 6. White to play. What result?

THE CHESS WORLD.

Southern Counties Chess Union.—The annual meeting was held on the 30th June, at the City of London Chess Club, Dr. Dunstan in the chair. Mr. Dobell was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and Mr. Flear vice-chairman; Messrs. Mannington and Schomberg were re-elected treasurer and secretary; Rev. A. Baker and Messrs. White, H. S. Ward, T. H. Moore, and S. Passmore were elected on the Executive Committee; Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross and Mr. Flear were re-elected as delegates to the Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation; and Messrs. Passmore, H. S. Ward, Daniell, and Mannington were elected delegates to the Council of the Federation. It was recommended that a County Championship be competed for by the Counties holding the Championship of their respective Unions, and instructions were given for the arrangement of a Correspondence Match between the Midlands and the South. The reports of the hon. secretary and treasurer were presented and adopted. The financial statement showed a surplus of over £7.

British Chess Federation.—An important meeting of the Executive Committee was held in London on July 21st, the president, Sir John O. S. Thursby being in the chair. The principal business was in connection with the Shrewsbury Congress, which commences on August 6th, at 6 p.m. The entries number 105, including Messrs. Atkins, Blackburne, Lee, Palmer, Wainwright, Michell, Wahlruch, Shoosmith, Hamond, Mortimer, Shories, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Houlding, Miss Ellis and Miss Hooke. The lady champion, Miss Finn, will not be able to defend the trophy she holds on account of the regrettable illness of Mrs. Finn. In response to a desire expressed by former competitors and visitors, an additional tournament on novel handicap lines will be run. Special tickets from London to Shrewsbury can be issued by the secretary, Mr. L. P. Rees (who will send full particulars on application) to competitors and subscribers by trains from Euston, on Saturday, August 4th (2.40 p.m.) or Monday, August 6th (11 a.m.). In addition to a handsome donation to the prize fund, the president has given £100 to form the nucleus of a Permanent Invested Fund, and arrangements are being made to provide a Trust to manage the Fund, which it will be one of the chief objects of the Federation to augment. Additional associates were elected, and several schemes for spreading the influence of the Federation were advanced a stage. Solutions to the Federation Problem Tourney should be sent to the secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, by July 30th.

As briefly announced in our last issue, Mr. W. P. Shipley won the present season's contest for the Championship of the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, U.S.A. The following tabulated record gives the full results of the play, and we append a game played between the two highest scorers.

Franklin Club Championship Tournament, 1906.	Shipley.	Morgan.	Bampton.	Young	Stadelman.	Goldberg.	Sharp.	Driver.	Roeske.	Groots.	Harrison.	Hepburn	Won.	Lost.
Mr. W. P. Shipley	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Morgan	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	*	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
Mr. S. W. Bampton	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	1	*	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. W. Young	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	0	1	1	*	1	1	6	4
Mr. S. L. Stadelman	1	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Goldberg	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	*	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. F. Sharp	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	*	1	1	5	5
Mr. P. Driver	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	4	7
Mr. J. F. Roeske	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	*	*	1	—	*	1	1	4	6
Mr. H. Groots... ..	0	*	*	*	1	*	*	1	*	—	*	1	3	1
Mr. W. H. Harrison, junr. ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	—	1	1	
Mr. C. J. Hepburn... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	11

GAME No. 2,734.

Played in the Franklin Club Championship Tournament.

French Defence.

WHITE. Mr. M. MORGAN.	BLACK. Mr. W. P. SHIPLEY.
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×P	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 P—Q R 3	7 B×P
8 Kt—B 3	8 Castles
9 B—Q 3	9 P—K B 4
10 Q—K 2	10 P—Q R 3
11 B—Q 2	11 P—Q Kt 4
12 Kt—Q sq	12 B—Kt 2
13 Kt—B 2	13 Kt—Q 5
14 Kt×Kt	14 B×Kt
15 P—Q B 3	15 B—B 4
16 B—K 3	16 Q R—B sq
17 Q R—Q sq	17 Q—Kt 3
18 B×B	18 Kt×B

19 Castles 19 Kt×B
20 R×Kt 20 B—B 3

.....It looks as though Black had played this move to reach King's square and ward off the threatened King's side attack. The real threat of P—Kt 5 was on this account the more readily overlooked.

21 K—R sq 21 P—Kt 5
22 Q—K 3 22 Q×Q

.....Perhaps Q—Kt 2 was a stronger move. I seriously considered the move some time before electing the less complicated line of play.

23 R×Q 23 P×R P
24 P—Q Kt 4 24 B—Kt 4
25 R—Q R sq 25 P—R 7
26 P—Kt 3

White was afraid if he captured the R P of the P—Q 5 continuation.

27 Kt—Q 3	26 B—B 5	31 Kt—Q 6	31 R × P
28 Kt—B 5	27 P—Q R 4	32 Kt × B	32 R—Kt 8 ch
29 Kt—Kt 7	28 R—Q B 3	33 R—K sq	33 R × R ch
30 P × P	29 P × P	34 R × R	34 P × Kt
	30 R—Kt 3	35 Resigns.	

Owing to pressure on our space last month we were compelled to hold over the following game, which was sent us by Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham, with his tribute to the memory of the late Mr. Sherrard.

GAME No. 2,735.

One of a series played during the summer of 1894.

French Defence.

WHITE. MR. SHERRARD.	BLACK. MR. BELLINGHAM.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	21 Kt—B 3	21 R—Q B sq
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	22 B × P	22 Kt × B
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	23 Kt × Kt	23 B—K 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2	24 Kt × B	24 Q × Kt
5 B × Kt	5 B × B	25 Q—Kt 3	25 K—B sq
6 P—K 5	6 B—K 2	26 Kt × B	26 Q × Kt
7 Q—Kt 4	7 Castles	27 P—R 5	27 Q—B 4
8 P—K R 4	8 P—K B 3?	28 R—Kt 2	28 R (B 2)—B 2
9 P—K B 4	9 P—K B 4	29 Q—K 6	29 R—B 2
10 Q—R 3	10 P—Q B 4	30 R(Kt 2)—K 2	30 Q—B 2
11 Kt—K B 3	11 Q—Kt 3	31 Q—Kt 3	31 Q—Kt 3
12 Castles (Q R)	12 Kt—Q B 3	32 Q—R 3 ch	32 K—Kt sq
13 P—K Kt 4	13 Q B P × P	33 R—Q 6	33 Q—B 2
14 Kt—K 2	14 Kt—Kt 5	34 Q—Kt 3	34 K—B sq
15 K Kt × P	15 Kt × P ch	35 P—K 6!	35 R—K 2
16 K—Kt sq	16 Kt—Kt 5	36 Q—Q 3!	36 P—K Kt 3
17 P × P	17 P × P	37 P × P	37 P × P
18 R—K Kt sq	18 B—Q 2!	38 R—R sq!	38 K—Kt sq
19 Q—Kt 3	19 R—B 2	39 Q—Q 4!	39 R—Kt 2
20 B—Kt 2	20 Q—R 3	40 R—Q 7!	40 Q × P ch
		41 K—R sq	41 Resigns

Northern Counties Chess Union.—The seventh annual general meeting of the Northern Counties Chess Union was held in Manchester, on Saturday, July 21st, at the residence of the president, Mr. A. E. Moore, who presided at the meeting, which was attended by delegates representing Lancashire (Mr. T. A. Farron and the Rev. W. C. Palmer), Yorkshire (Mr. I. M. Brown and Mr. G. Howitt), Cumberland (Dr. S. H. Hall), and Cheshire (Mr. J. Burtinshaw). The report stated that the past year had been the most important in the history of the Union. Regret was expressed at the temporary abandonment of the annual match with Scotland owing to the late date at which consideration was given to the challenge by the Scottish officials. It is, however, hoped to resume the contest next year. The county championship contest, for the "Moore" Challenge Trophy, was won by Lancashire, who defeated Yorkshire in the final.

Cumberland, who was drawn to play in Yorkshire in the first round, withdrew from the contest owing to the selected place for play being inconvenient, but arrangements have since been made that all future matches in which Cumberland takes part shall be contested at Carnforth. The inter-unit match by Correspondence against the Southern Union had been won by the North by 14 points. The statement of accounts presented by the hon. treasurer showed a surplus of £36 7s., after an expenditure of £232 1s. 1d.—included in this amount was a contribution of £23 to the Shrewsbury Congress Fund.

The president having intimated some time ago his intention not to stand for re-election, he proposed as his successor the Rev. W. C. Palmer, of Manchester, who was unanimously elected to the position. The following gentlemen were elected vice-presidents: Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., Mr. A. E. Moore, Mr. S. Wright (Liverpool), Mr. J. Burgess (Manchester), Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield), Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln), Mr. Thos. Kay, J.P. (Stockport), Dr. J. H. Shaw (Liverpool), Mr. L. Zollner (Newcastle), Mr. F. W. Downey (South Shields), Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton), Mr. B. L. Dorman (London), Mr. E. Butterworth (Greenfields), Dr. Newsham and Mr. J. T. Knowlson (Southport), Dr. Brodsky (Bowden), Dr. Gordon Black (Harrogate), Mr. J. Oddy, junr. (Bradford), Rev. N. S. Jeffrey (Blackpool), Mr. W. C. Barrett (Manchester), Dr. H. Holmes (Liverpool). The hon. secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown (Yorkshire), and the hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), were re-elected by unanimous vote. Messrs. Palmer, Moore, Farron, Brown, Howitt and Burtinshaw were elected delegates to the British Chess Federation, and Mr. Moore and Mr. Brown were chosen to represent the Union on the Executive Committee of the Federation.

In regard to the question of an individual tournament for the championship of the North of England it was decided, on the proposal of Mr. A. E. Moore, seconded by Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire) to promote an open Northern tournament, to which the current champion of any county association affiliated to the Northern Union shall have prescriptive right of entry. The contest will probably take place in March, 1907, under conditions of play which will be announced later, and at some place (probably Blackpool) which will be fixed by the Executive Committee. The meeting, which was held on the lawn, was most harmonious, and closed with the usual votes of thanks, after which the delegates took tea *a la fourchette* with Mr. and Mrs. Moore, subsequently enjoying games at bowls and billiards. We may explain that it was not decided to hold the meeting on July 21st, until it was ascertained that the Northern delegates would not be able to attend the Federation meeting in London.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE OSTEND TOURNAMENT.



HE conclusion of the first half of the semi-final stage shewed Schlechter still at the head of affairs, he having won three games out of four. Bernstein, Rubinstein, and Janowski also met with the same measure of success, and Maroczy and Fahrni scored

half a point less. One of the brightest games of this series was Schlechter's victory over Burn; but, though it was marred by one or two blunders, the finish of the game Burn-Swiderski was one which most delighted the gallery, Burn concluding in the manner of a neat two-move problem.

In the second half Maroczy came to the front with $15\frac{1}{2}$ points, Schlechter being second with 15. Towards the end of the stage it became evident that the scores of some of the players who by rule would be eliminated were practically equal. Indeed both Marshall and Janowski were in peril of being cast out. The committee, aided by gifts from M. Pecher, Professor Rice, and Mr. F. G. Naumann came to the rescue and relieved the strain by creating three additional prizes, so that nine players entered the final contest. This was commenced on July 4th, and some of the players soon shewed signs of the severity of the struggle. Janowski especially seemed to be completely out of form, and extinguished his chance of a high position by losing a long series of games. Schlechter on the other hand, who seemed to thrive on hard work, played not only successfully but in his newly adopted enterprising style, emulating Marshall in his eagerness for attack. His effort against Janowski is described as the best and most brilliant game in the tournament. He also performed finely in his encounter with Perlis in the fourth round, and especially also against Marshall in the fifth.

The sectional system of play gave little satisfaction, and we shall be surprised if the experiment is repeated.

At the close of the penultimate round the struggle for first place was most exciting. Schlechter had the full score of 21 points, and Maroczy with one game to play was 20. He had to meet Bernstein, a formidable adversary, and it was needful if he were to tie with the leader that he should win outright. To this end Maroczy devoted all his great genius, and was so far successful that he worked up a position where the sacrifice of a Bishop gave him an absolutely won game. Then came a change; being short of time and possibly nervous, his eyes were darkened, and missing actually on two occasions the winning continuations, his game shortly collapsed.

The appended table gives the results of play in the final stage, and also the full scores of the prize-winners:—

	Schlechter.	Maroczy.	Rubinstein.	Bernstein.	Burn.	Teichmann.	Marshall.	Janowski.	Perlis.	Total.	Previous Score.	Final Score.	Amount received.
1. Schlechter	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	6	15	21	4000 francs.
2. Maroczy	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	2500 "
3. Rubinstein	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5	14	19	1500 "
4. Bernstein... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	0	1	1	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	18	833 "
5. Burn... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	1	1	4	14	18	833 "
6. Teichmann	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	1	1	1	5	13	18	833 "
7. Marshall	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	13	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	600 "
8. Janowski	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	—	0	3	13	16	500 "
9. Perlis	0	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	450 "

Carl Schlechter, the winner of the chief prize, was born in Austria in 1874. He has taken part in most of the great tournaments of the past ten years, but though generally a prize-winner this is the first international tournament in which he has finished absolutely first. At London, in 1899, he took fifth place; at Munich, in 1900, he tied for first with Pillsbury; he was second at Monte Carlo in 1901, and also in 1904; fourth at Ostend 1905, and this year was equal first with Bernstein in the Swedish Tournament. His play has generally been considered cautious to the verge of timidity, and the soubriquet of "drawing master" which was applied to him was deserved. He appears during the present tournament, however, to have realized that draws against inferior players do not result in a high position at the end, and as indicated above he has changed his tactics, and taking some risks has allowed his imagination more latitude. The consequence has been that not only has he attained to first place but he has given to the world many beautiful specimens of enterprising chess. Personally Schlechter is of a quiet and retiring disposition, and his great victory is universally popular.

Of Geza Maroczy little more need be said than that he has fully maintained his reputation as one of the finest tournament players living. Full of ideality he is strong at all points of the game, and has consummate judgment as to when to rush a position, or when to reduce matters to an end-game.

Akiba Rubinstein, of Lodz, tied for second place in the Russian National Tournament in January last, and since has won a small tourney at Lodz in which he defeated Tchigorin, Flamberg, and Salwe. He has now taken an unexpectedly high position, which he has fairly earned by consistent and accurate play. He is only 23 years of age, and—says Mr. Hoffer—he has a good style, sound judgment of position, a remarkably retentive memory, and a stock of book-lore dating back to Morphy's time. In addition he is full of courage, and in his final game with Schlechter made a bold attempt to tie for first place, instead of being content with the draw that he might have obtained.

Amos Burn has played as finely as ever he did at any period of his chess career (and he was a master long before some of his competitors were born). He has always been remarkable for chess stamina, and while this has again been in evidence, he has in many of his encounters reverted to the more sporting and audacious style of chess of which many years ago he was so brilliant an exponent; his sparkling victories over Forgacs and Dr. Perlis are among the gems of the tournament.

Teichmann is always regarded as a dangerous opponent by the best masters, but his score is frequently injured by the number of drawn games with weaker players. Possibly it might be to his advantage to follow the examples set by Schlechter and Burn.

Bernstein, being a young man, should rise to even greater heights; to tie for first place with Schlechter at Stockholm, and to obtain so honourable a position at Ostend, is excellent work in six months.

Marshall has been a disappointment; a grand attractive player at his best, he seems unable to keep near the high level. He has played some fine games, but on the other hand has blundered, played sometimes weakly,

and often much too rashly. An instance of this reckless style was his game with Maroczy in the 16th round. In this, he pursued a King's side attack regardless of what his adversary was menacing on the other flank. Maroczy repelled the premature onslaught without difficulty, and with a few powerful strokes broke in on the Queen's wing, and Marshall had no defence.

Janowski made little headway during the last stage, and lost game after game for a week together. Possibly he suffered more than some from the strain of the long contest.

Dr. Perlis, who made his first appearance in a master tourney, narrowly escaped elimination, and may feel proud to be even the last of the prize-winners.

Naturally there have been some odd occurrences in the course of the tournament. In the tenth round Swiderski made an unsound sacrifice of a piece against Janowski, who, however, failed to make the winning reply. The delighted Swiderski then set himself to play for a draw, and succeeded in doing so, but his pleasure was modified when it was pointed out that on the last move before the draw was obtained he had himself missed an obvious win.

The rule that three repetitions of the same move should entitle the opponent to claim a draw was put into force on several occasions. Leonhardt escaped lost games both with Perlis and Marshall by invoking this regulation. Maroczy suffered also in this way. He had in the 11th round a superior position against Wolf, and the game was adjourned for three days. After allowing two days to elapse, Wolf claimed the draw from the committee, shewing the score as evidence of the repetition. The committee decided in favour of Wolf, and their verdict was communicated to Maroczy in the midst of his game with Borowski. The Hungarian was so agitated that he actually on his next move left a rook *en prise* and lost the game.

The two Amateur Tournaments proved most attractive to British players, who formed a good half of those entered in Class I. Four of the eliminated players from the first stage of the master tourney were permitted to take part in this competition. This caused perturbation of mind to some of the original entrants, but their misgivings proved to be without foundation, as the eliminated ones fared little better than they had done previously amongst the masters.

In the "A" First-class Amateurs contest nineteen players competed for 3000 francs = £120. In the Second-class or "B" tournament seventeen players were engaged, and the prize money was 2000 francs. The Ladies' contest attracted thirteen competitors, who played for the sum of 1000 francs. In all three contests the prize money was competed for under the "Tietz" system of scoring, but as the method of apportioning the awards under the "Tietz" system is perhaps unknown to some of our readers, we take the following record of its application to the results of play in the "A" tournament from the chess column of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* of July 21st.

Here the sum to be divided among nineteen competitors was 3000 francs or £120. In such a tournament, where each plays with every other, 171 games are played, and the average score is 9. The leading players

scored altogether $25\frac{1}{2}$ games above the average, and this they scored out of a possible 45 games above the average; that is to say, Shories might have scored 9 above the average, Lowy 8, Holmes 7, and so on. The sum that falls to be divided among these leading players is $25\frac{1}{2} - 45$ ths of 3000 francs, which is 1700 francs, and the remainder, 1300 francs, is divided among all the nineteen players. The calculations in the following table are made in francs and the results are shown in sterling.

Prize.	Player.	Score.	Receives.	Games above average.	Receives.	Francs.	Total. Sterling.
1.—	Shories	15	114'03	6	400 00	514'03	£20 11 4
2.—	Lowy	13½	102'63	4½	300 00	402'63	16 2 2
3.—	Holmes	13	98'83	4	266'67	365'50	14 12 6
4.—	Palmer	12½	95'03	3½	233 34	328'37	13 2 9
5.—	Balla	11	83'63	2	133'33	216'96	8 13 6
6.—	Middleton	11	83'63	2	133'33	216'96	8 13 6
7.—	Kieseritzky	10½	79'83	1½	100 00	179'83	7 3 10
8.—	Shoosmith	10	76'03	1	66'67	142'70	5 14 2
9.—	Macbean	9½	72'22	½	33'33	105'55	4 4 5
10.—	Carls	9½	72'22	½	33'33	105'55	4 4 5
11.—	Macdonald	8½	64'62	—	—	64'62	2 11 8
12.—	Gattie	8	60'82	—	—	60'82	2 8 8
13.—	Sergeant	7	53'22	—	—	53'22	2 2 7
14.—	Loman	6½	49'41	—	—	49'41	1 19 6
15.—	Brown	6	45'61	—	—	45'61	1 16 6
16.—	Reggio	5½	41'81	—	—	41'81	1 13 5
17.—	Miller	5½	41'81	—	—	41'81	1 13 5
18.—	Oskham	5	38'01	—	—	38'01	1 10 6
19.—	Clerissy	3½	26'61	—	—	26'61	1 1 3
		171	1300 fr.	25½	1700 fr.	3000 fr.	£120 0 0

During the first week the Rev. W. C. Palmer, of Bolton, made the fine score of nine wins and three draws, but in his later games did so badly that he only managed to secure fourth place. He will be a competitor for the British Championship at Shrewsbury, and his success in that contest would give great pleasure throughout the North of England.

The winner, Mr. G. Shories, is a young German player who for some years has resided in England. He has during the past season played for the Sheffield Club, in their Woodhouse Cup matches, with much success. He was the winner of an amateur tournament at Barmen last year. He will probably compete in the First-class Amateurs contest at Shrewsbury, not being eligible to compete for the British Championship.

Herr Leo Lowy, who gained second place, is from Vienna, and has an established reputation for brilliancy and originality.

The third position was secured by Dr. Holmes, the present champion of the Liverpool Club, who has during the last year or two developed into one of the strongest British amateur players. He won one of the sections in the First-class Amateur contest at Southport last year, and we should have liked to see him competing in the British Championship contest, but his professional engagements will not permit of his being present at Shrewsbury. The four masters who competed were Dr. Balla, Mr. Gattie, Signor Reggio, and Dr. Oskham.

The winner of Tournament B was Eliaschoff, an excellent Russian expert, whose score of 12 was closely followed by those of Bayer and Johner, who each totalled $11\frac{1}{2}$. The latter, a youth of 16, is the brother of the one who played in the master tourney.

Ten out of the thirteen competitors in the ladies' tournament hailed from Great Britain, which would seem to be positive proof that the Royal game is more favoured by the women of this country than by their Continental sisters. Miss Ellis, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Herring, who appeared to be quite a class stronger than the rest, took the three principal prizes in the order named. Each lady competitor was presented with a piece of Brussels lace, as a souvenir of the contest.

	Ellis.	Anderson.	Herring.	Oakley	Crum.	Jansen.	Greindl	Roe.	Fries.	Robbins.	Hunt.	Rentoul.	Stevenson.	Total.
Miss Ellis	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	$11\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Anderson	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Mrs. Herring	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Mrs. Oakley	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Crum	0	0	1	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Jansen	0	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Baroness Greindl	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Roe	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	0	1	5
Mme. de Fries	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Robbins	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Hunt	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Rentoul	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	0	2
Mrs. Stevenson	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1

The three highest scorers, and Miss Crum, have entered to compete for the British Ladies' Championship, at the Shrewsbury meeting.

Professor Isaac L. Rice, who paid a visit to Ostend, organised a Rice Gambit Tourney, to test the pregnability of what is supposed to be the last stronghold of White in this much analysed opening. As Black started from a position where he had the exchange and a Pawn to the good, it was not surprising to find that White won and drew only a small proportion of the games, and for the present the Rice Gambit is again under a cloud, even if not absolutely defunct. The scores were Duras $9\frac{1}{2}$, Marco $8\frac{1}{2}$, Blackburne 7, Leonhardt 7, Fahrni $6\frac{1}{2}$, Salwe $6\frac{1}{2}$, Taubenhauß 6, and Snosko-Borowski 5.

The principal openings adopted in the Masters' Tournament were Queen's Gambit Declined and Accepted, 166 games; Ruy Lopez, 51; French Defence, 26; Four Knights Game, 24; Sicilian Defence, 13; Vienna Game, 12; King's Bishop's Opening, 10.

The prizes were distributed by M. Marquet, who expressed his satisfaction with the results of the Congress, and he promised to increase the prize funds for next year to 40,000 francs—£1,600.

GAME No. 2,736.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*NOTES FROM *The People*.WHITE.
Mr. AMOS BURN.BLACK.
Dr. PERLIS.

- 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

.....One of Janowski's innovations, but not commendable.

- 4 P × P

Simple and direct ! White clears the centre, and then develops swiftly.

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

.....Weak ! Kt—K B 3 was imperative.

- 9 Q—Kt 4 9 B × Kt
10 P × B 10 K—B sq

.....Thus early Black has practically a lost game.

- 11 Castles Q R 11 Kt—B 4

- 12 P—K 4

Still continuing the pressure on Black's weak point.

- 13 B—K 3 12 P—Q 5
14 B—Q B 4 13 Kt—K 3
 14 B—B sq

.....In order to answer 15 B × Kt with B × B following with P—Q B 4.

- 15 P—B 4

Finely played, and requiring accurate calculation.

- 16 P—B 5 15 Q—K 2
17 P × Kt 16 P × Kt
 17 Q—Kt 5

.....Overlooking White's beautiful idea. 17 P × P ch, followed by B × P, would have left Black with a playable game.

- 18 R—Q 8 ch 18 K—K 2
19 B—Kt 5 ch 19 P—B 3
20 B × P ch ! 20 Resigns

.....There is no defence. If P × B ; 21 Q—Kt 7 ch, K × R ; 22 R—Q sq ch, Q—Q 3 ; 23 Q mates.

GAME No. 2,737.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*NOTES FROM *The Yorkshire Post*.WHITE.
Mr. A. BURN.BLACK.
Herr SPIELMANN.

- 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 P × Q P 4 K P × P
5 Kt—B 3 5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—Kt 5 6 B—K 2
7 B × B 7 K Kt × B
8 P—K 3 8 Castles
9 P × P 9 Q—R 4
10 B—Q 3 10 Q × B P

- 11 Castles 11 B—K 3
12 R—B sq 12 Q—Q 3
13 Q—R 4 13 Q R—B sq
14 K R—Q sq 14 K R—Q sq
15 Q—R 4 15 P—K R 3
16 P—Q R 3 16 P—R 3
17 P—Q Kt 4 17 Kt—K 4

.....A weak move. Black's idea was that he would establish his Rook or Queen on Q B 6, threatening White's Pawns.

- 18 Kt × Kt 18 Q × Kt
19 Q × Kt 19 R—Q 2

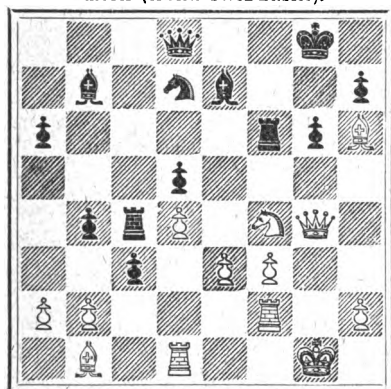
22 R—B 2 22 Kt—B 5
23 Kt × Kt (B 4) 23 K B P × P

.....It is a hopeless task attempting to ameliorate the position at this stage.

24 Q × P 24 R × Kt

Position after Black's 24th move :—
R × Kt.

BLACK (HERR SWIDERSKI).



WHITE (MR. BURN).

25 Kt × Kt P

This sacrifice was foreshadowed with the advance of the Kt P.

26 B × P 25 P × Kt
27 R—Kt 2 26 K—R sq
28 Q—R 5 27 Kt—K 4
29 B—Kt 5 dis ch 28 Kt × B
30 B × R 29 K—Kt sq
31 R × Kt ch 30 B × B

31 Q × Kt ch, K—B sq ; 32 Q—R 7 would have won right off ; but Burn overlooked Black's 31..., B—Kt 2.

31 B—Kt 2
32 K—B 2
32 K—R sq was the correct move now.

32 R—B 2
.....32..., P × P would probably have won for Black.

33 Q R—K Ktsq 33 Q—K B sq
.....33..., P × P is still feasible.

34 R—R 6
Quite a problem mate.

34 Resigns

GAME No. 2,739.

Queen's Gambit Declined

NOTES FROM

Bradford Observer Budget.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr SCHLECHTER. Mr. AMOS BURN.

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 Q Kt—Q 2
5 B—Kt 5 5 B—K 2
6 P—K 3 6 Castles
7 Q—B 2

The fashionable continuation. It is not only immediately attacking, but it provides an effectual bar to Kt—K 5 as a counter-demonstration by Black.

7 P—Q Kt 3

8 P × P 8 P × P
9 B—Q 3 9 B—Kt 2
10 Castles 10 P—B 4
11 P × P 11 P × P
12 Q R—Q sq

White Q and Q B Pawns now become a source of anxiety, and Black's 10th move must, therefore, be open to criticism.

12 P—Kt 3

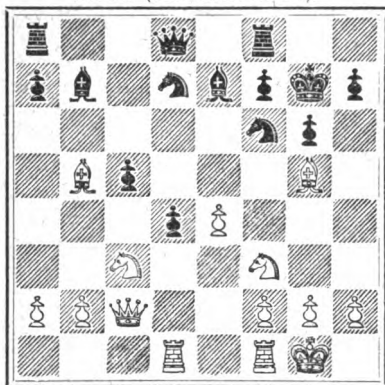
.....This is something of the nature of a painful necessity, since the threat of B × P ch is at present practically reducing White's Q and both Knights to inactivity.

13 B—Kt 5 13 K—Kt 2
14 P—K 4 14 P—Q 5

Position after Black's 14th move:—

P—Q 5.

BLACK (MR. AMOS BURN).



WHITE (HERR C. SCHLECHTER).

.....If P×P; 15 Kt—K 5,
of course.
15 Kt×P

This must be what is meant by
"Walking by faith and not by sight."
That White saw through the intricacies

of the combination to the final *denouement* is scarcely believable. See diagram of this interesting position.

16 R×P	15 P×Kt
17 Q—Q 2	16 B—B sq
18 B—B 6	17 P—Q R 3
19 B—R 6 ch	18 R—R 2
20 P—K 5	19 K—Kt sq
	20 Kt×P

..... Best; if Kt—K sq, 21 R—
Q sq wins.

21 R×Q	21 R×R
22 B—Q 5	22 Q R—Q 2
23 Q—K 2	23 R×B
24 Kt×R	24 R×Kt

.....Black has three minor
pieces for Q and P, and though his
pieces are not very happily placed he
ought to have been able to make a
fight of it had he exchanged Rooks on
the next move.

25 R—Q sq	25 B—K Kt 5
26 R×R	26 B×Q
27 R×Kt	27 Resigns

Overlooking White's clever reply,
which reduces the game to a simple
ending.

GAME No. 2,740.

King's Bishop's Opening.

NOTES FROM

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

WHITE. Herr SPIELMANN.	BLACK. Herr SCHLECHTER.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 B—B 4	2 K Kt—B 3
3 P—Q 3	3 B—B 4
4 Q Kt—B 3	4 P—Q 3
5 P—B 4	5 Kt—B 3
6 Kt—B 3	6 B—K Kt 5

moves, it has now assumed the form of
a frequently occurring position in the
King's Gambit Declined.

7 Kt—Q R 4	7 P×P
------------	-------

.....The more natural and
seemingly better continuation is 7....,
B×Kt; 8 Q×B, Kt—Q 5; 9 Q—Q
sq, P—Q Kt 4, &c.

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

.....An opening of meta-
morphoses! Converted into a Giuoco
Pianissimo by White's third and fourth

Much better than to attempt finessing
by 10 B—K Kt 5, and then (if 10....,
P—K B 3) 11 B—K 3, for Black would

answer with 10..., Q-Q 2, with an excellent game. Besides which, the text-move involves a neat trap.

10 Castles

.....For if, instead, 10..., Kt-K 4, then 11 Kt×Kt, when, if 11..., B×Q, White would force mate by 12 K B×P ch, K-K 2; 13 Q B×P ch, K-B 3; 14 Castles ch! K-Kt 4 (Kt×Kt is even worse); 15 R-B 5 ch, K-R 3; 16 R×Kt, mate!

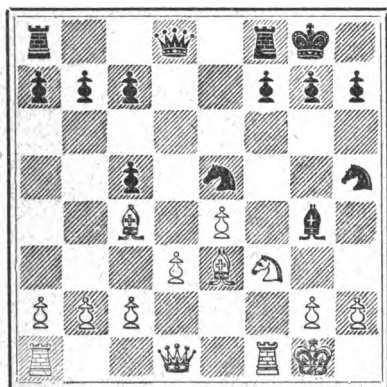
11 Castles

11 Kt-K 4

Position after Black's 11th move:—

K-K 4.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (HERR SPIELMANN).

12 Kt×Kt

A bold stroke, indeed, this Queen sacrifice, against an opponent of Schlechter's calibre; but it appears to be as sound as it is brilliant.

12 B×Q
13 Kt×P 13 R×Kt

.....If, instead, 13..., Q-K 2, White would doubtless have rejected the draw at his disposal by 14 Kt-R 6 dbl ch, K-R sq; 15 Kt-B 7 ch, &c., and, instead, have proceeded with 14 B-K Kt 5, Kt-B 3; 15 P-K 5! &c.

14 B×R ch

Too precipitous! 14 R×R seems the correct play, when might occur: 14..., K-R sq; 15 R×B, Kt-B 3; 16 B×P, Kt-Q 2; 17 B-Q 4, Kt-B 3; 18 B-Q B 3, followed by the speedy advance of the centre Pawns and almost a sure win.

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

Not 17 B-K 3, for then 17..., Kt-Kt 5, and (if 18 B-K B 4) Q-Q 5 ch, &c.

17 Kt-Kt 5
18 B-Q 5 18 P-B 3
19 B-K 6

Nor here 19 K B×P, because then 19..., Q-B 2! would win the Bishop, owing to the mate threatened by Q×K R P.

19 Kt×B
20 R×Kt 20 Q-Q 5
21 P-B 3 21 Q-K 6
22 K-B sq!

The only move to prevent Black's menaced 22..., R-K B sq. White has played the last five or six moves with notable precision.

22 P-Kt 3
23 R-B 3 23 Q-R 3
24 P-K R 3 24 R-K sq
25 B-Q 7 25 R-K B sq
26 B-Kt 4

Compulsory. If, instead, 26 B×P, then 26..., R×R ch; 27 P×R, Q-K 6! &c.

26 K-Kt 2
27 P-Q 4 27 Q-K 6
28 R×R 28 K×R
29 B-B 3 29 K-K 2
30 P-K 5

Abandoned as drawn.

A legitimate conclusion, considering the nearly balanced forces and the elements of positional character rendering an ultimate draw almost certain.

H 2

GAME No. 2,741.

*Queen's Gambit Accepted.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.WHITE.
Mr. MARSHALL.BLACK.
M. D. JANOWSKI.1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 41 P—Q 4
2 P × P

.....This move has been advocated by Janowski since last year's Barmen tournament, but he tried it for the first time here.

3 P—K 3
4 B × P
5 Kt—K B 3
6 P—Q R 4
7 Kt—B 3
8 Castles
9 Q—K 23 P—Q R 3
4 Kt—K B 3
5 P—K 3
6 P—Q Kt 3
7 B—Kt 2
8 Kt—B 3
9 Kt—Q Kt 5

.....Johner played this move against Janowski in a similar position. The Knight is in an unassailable position.

10 P—K 4
11 B—K Kt 5
12 B—B 4
13 K R—Q sq
14 Kt—K 5
15 R—Q 2
16 P × P
17 Q R—Q sq
18 B—K Kt 310 B—K 2
11 P—R 3
12 Castles
13 R—B sq
14 Q—K sq
15 P—B 4
16 B × P
17 Q—K 2

The object of doubling Rooks was probably to play 18 R—Q 7, Kt × R; 19 R × Kt; but seeing that Black could reply 19..., Q—B 3, he withdraws the Bishop first.

19 B—R 4
20 R × R
21 B—K Kt 3
22 R × R ch
23 P—R 418 K R—Q sq
19 R × R
20 P—K Kt 4
21 R—Q sq
22 Q × R
23 Q—Q 5

.....Played with his usual keen appreciation of position. As it stands, Black has the better of it. White's K B is inactive on closed diagonals, the Q Kt is also ineffective, whilst Black's pieces have full scope, with possession of the open file. Here 23 ..., K—Kt 2 should have been played.

24 P × P 24 Kt × P

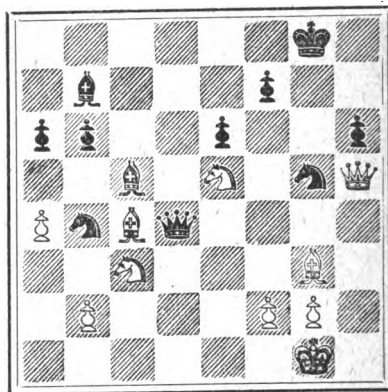
.....24..., P × P was still good enough.

25 Q—R 5 25 Kt × Kt P

Position after Black's 25th move :—

Kt × Kt P.

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

26 B × K P

A beautiful move, with a fairly deep intention.

26 Q—Q 7

.....If 26, P × B, then 27 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R sq; 28 Q × P ch, Kt—R 2; 29 Q—Kt 6, with fatal effect.

27 B × P ch 27 K—B sq

- 28 Q × P ch 28 K—K 2 R 2, Q—R 8 ch; 33 K—Kt 3, Q—
 29 Q—Kt 7 29 B × P ch Kt 7 ch, and wins.
 30 B × B 30 Kt—R 6 ch 31 K—R 2 31 Q × B
The last hope. If 31 P × 32 B—Q 5 dis ch 32 K—Q 3
 Kt, then 31..., Q—B 8 ch; 32 K— 33 Kt—K 4 ch 33 Resigns

GAME No. 2,742.

*French Defence.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.

WHITE.
Herr JOHNER.

BLACK.
Lieut. BOROWSKI.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 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 P × P |
| 5 Kt × P | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 B × Kt | 6 B × B |
| 7 Kt × B ch | 7 Q × Kt |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 Kt—Q 2 |
| 9 Q—Q 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Q—B 3 | |

The Queen's moves are of questionable value. The intention of Castling Q R and a King's side attack is intended.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 11 Castles | 10 P—B 4 |
| 12 Q × P | 11 P × P |
| | 12 Q—B 4 |

.....Changing Queens would be favourable to White.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 13 B—Q 3 | 13 Q—Q R 4 |
|----------|------------|

.....Preparing a counter-demonstration.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 14 K—Kt sq | 14 R—K sq |
|------------|-----------|

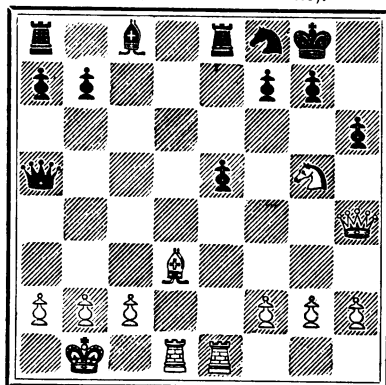
.....Another good move, Kt—B sq being required for the defence.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 Q—K R 4 | 15 Kt—B sq |
| 16 K R—K sq | 16 P—K 4 |
| 17 Kt—Kt 5 | 17 P—K R 3 |

Position after Black's 17th move :—

P—R 3.

BLACK (LIEUT. BOROWSKI).



WHITE (HERR JOHNER).

- 18 Kt × P

A sound sacrifice. If 18..., B—K 3, then 19 R—K 3; the checks with the Q or B being quite harmless.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 19 Q—R 5 ch | 18 K × Kt |
| 20 Q × R P | 19 P—Kt 3 |
| 21 B—B 4 ch | 20 B—Kt 5 |
| 22 R—K 3 | 21 B—K 3 |
| 23 R—B 3 ch | 22 B × B |
| 24 R × Kt ch | 23 K—Kt sq |

A draw is all that can be obtained now, and Johner forces it.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 25 Q × Kt P ch | 24 R × R |
| | 25 K—R sq |

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,743.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*NOTES FROM *Hereford Times*.

WHITE. BLACK.
M. G. MAROCZY. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

Apparently, this continuation is again growing into favour, presumably, to avoid the counter gambit: 2...., P—K 4; in reply to 2 P—Q B 4.

3 P—B 3 2 P—Q B 4

3 P×P 3 P×P

.....The advantage of this, to Black, is not obvious.

4 P×P 4 Kt—Q B 3

5 Kt—B 3 5 P—K 3

6 P—K 3

Also like old times, most modern experts preferring to play out the Q B before P—K 3 whenever possible. B—B 4 was, of course, quite safe.

6 B—Q 3

7 B—K 2

Again like the days of Zukertort and Steinitz. Since the Hastings Tournament, 1895, B—Q 3, in all positions of this kind, has been almost a religion with the great majority of chess players. And even Zukertort held that, when the centre Pawns have been exchanged, B—Q 3 should be preferred to B—K 2.

8 P—Q R 3 7 P—B 4

9 P—Q Kt 4 8 Kt—B 3

10 B—Kt 2 9 Kt—K 5

11 Castles 10 Castles

11 Castles 11 B—Q 2

.....Black's development is with a view to an early counter-attack, but Maroczy soon makes it clear that these tactics are all wrong.

12 Kt—Q R 4 12 R—B 3

13 Kt—B 5

See Diagram.

13 R—R 3

.....One of Marshall's famous "Schwindels." Suppose 14 Kt×Kt P, B×P ch! 15 Kt×B, Q—R 5, and wins.

14 P—Kt 3 14 B—Q B sq

.....The weak point. B, or Kt×Kt would only improve White's already superior position, and so, also,

would P—Q Kt 3; 15 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 16 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 17 Q—R 4, &c. And, having to play the B back, in order to be able to play Q—B 3, locks in two places.

15 R—B sq 15 Q—B 3

16 R—B 2 16 P—K Kt 4

17 Q—B sq 17 P—Kt 5

18 Kt×Kt 18 B P×Kt

19 Kt—K 5 19 B×Kt

20 P×B 20 Q—Kt 4

21 P—Kt 5 21 R—R 6

22 R×Kt

It is both curious and instructive how very strong is the attack on the Queen's side, as compared with the counter-attack on the King's side of the board; Black is really helpless. And is not this another fine example of the teachings of Steinitz and Zukertort?

22 P×R

23 Q×P 23 Q—R 4

24 B×P

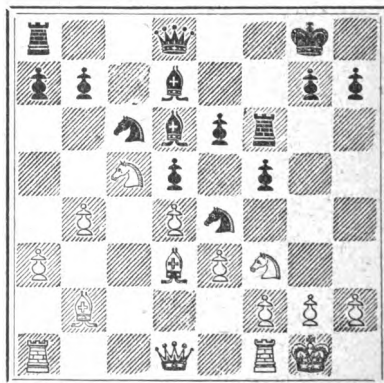
Just gaining the necessary tempo. If Q×R at once, Black can at least draw by R×P.

24 Q×B

25 Q×R 25 Resigns

.....For, if now Q—R 4, then 26 Q×B ch, K—B 2; 27 Q—Q 7 ch, K—B sq; 28 R—Q B sq, and all is over but the shouting. Or, 26 Q×B ch, K—Kt 2; 27 Q—Q 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 28 P×K P ch, &c.

Position after White's 13th move:—



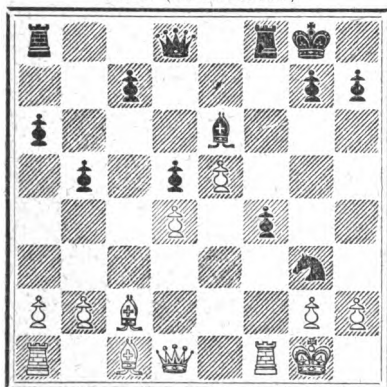
GAME No. 2.744.

*Ruy Lopez.*NOTES FROM *The Notts Guardian*.WHITE.
M. O. DURAS.BLACK.
M. G. MAROCZY.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 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 Kt × P |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P × P | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 P—B 3 | 9 B—Q B 4 |
| 10 Q Kt—Q 2 | 10 Castles |
| 11 B—B 2 | 11 P—B 4 |
| 12 Kt—Kt 3 | 12 B—Kt 3 |
| 13 K Kt—Q 4 | 13 Kt × Kt |
| 14 Kt × Kt | 14 B × Kt |
| 15 P × B | 15 P—B 5 |
| 16 P—B 3 | 16 Kt—Kt 6 |

Position after Black's 16th move :—
Kt—Kt 5.

BLACK (M. MAROCZY).



WHITE (M. DURAS).

.....This is the kind of move one likes to see played, but it is a move in which all is risked on the success of an attack which is very difficult to carry through. A player like Tarrasch never commits himself to a sacrifice, unless he clearly foresees a successful issue, and such tactics go a long way towards keeping up a player's score and reputation, and in this respect Tarrasch is supreme.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 17 P × Kt | 17 P × P |
| 18 R—K sq | 18 Q—R 5 |
| 19 B—K 3 | 19 B—Kt 5 |
| 20 K—B sq | 20 Q—R 8 ch |
| 21 K—K 2 | 21 Q × P ch |
| 22 K—Q 3 | 22 B × P |

.....Black has obtained three passed Pawns for the piece. R × P would be no improvement on this move, for, after 23 Q—Q 2, White would be able to play 24 B—Q sq.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 23 Q—Q 2 | 23 Q—R 6 |
| 24 K—B 3 | 24 Q—Kt 5 |
| 25 Q—Q 3 | 25 B—K 5 |
| 26 Q—K 2 | 26 B—B 6 |
| 27 Q—Q 3 | 27 B—K 5 |
| 28 Q—K 2 | 28 B—B 6 |
| 29 Q—Q 3 | 29 P—Kt 3 |

.....Black, playing as he does for a high prize, thought fit in his judgment to refuse the draw which White offered him by the repetition of moves.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 30 Q—Q 2 | 30 P—B 4 |
| 31 P—Kt 3 | 31 P—K R 4 |

.....Here we differ. We should either have played P × P or P—B 5, so as to secure the Queen's wing before making this advance.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 32 P × P | 32 P—R 5 |
| 33 B—Kt 5 | 33 P—R 6 |
| 34 B—B 6 | 34 R—R 2 |
| 35 B—Q sq | 35 P—Q 5 ch |
| 36 Q × P | 36 Q × Q ch |
| 37 K × Q | 37 B × B |
| 38 Q R × B | 38 P—Kt 7 |
| 39 K—K 3 | 39 P—R 7 |
| 40 K—B 2 | 40 P—R 8=Q |
| 41 R × Q | 41 P × R=Q |
| 42 R × Q | 42 R—R 2 |
| 43 R × R | 43 K × R |
| 44 K—K 3 | 44 K—R 3 |
| 45 K—K 4 | 45 P—Kt 4 |
| 46 K—B 5 | 46 K—R 4 |
| 47 K—K 6 | 47 P—Kt 5 |
| 48 K—K 7 | 48 Resigns |

GAME No. 2,745.

*Four Knights Game.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.

WHITE. BLACK.
M. D. JANOWSKI. Herr C. SCHLECHTER.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 B—Kt 5 | 4 Kt—Q 5 |
| 5 B—R 4 | 5 Kt × Kt ch |
| 6 Q × Kt | 6 B—Kt 5 |
| 7 ♗—Q 3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 Castles | 8 P—B 3 |
| 9 B—K Kt 5 | 9 B—K 2 |
| 10 P—K R 3 | 10 P—Q 3 |
| 11 Q R—Q sq | 11 P—Kt 4 |
| 12 B—Kt 3 | 12 P—Q R 4 |
| 13 P—Q R 4 | |

P—R 3 is generally played in such cases.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 14 B × P | 13 P × P |
| | 14 Q—Kt 3 |

.....Black gets the attack now, and White's K B remains temporarily out of play.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 P—Q Kt 3 | 15 B—K 3 |
| 16 B—K 3 | 16 Q—B 2 |
| 17 Kt—K 2 | 17 Kt—Q 2 |
| 18 P—Q 4 | 18 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 19 P × P | 19 P × P |
| 20 B × Kt | 20 Q × B |

.....Black has again the best of the slight skirmish, as he retains two Bishops.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 21 Q—B 3 | 21 Q—B 2 |
| 22 P—B 4 | 22 P × P |
| 23 Kt × P | 23 B—Q Kt 5 |
| 24 Kt × B | |

Leaving Bishops of opposite colour with the intention of a draw.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 25 Q—B 4 | 24 P × Kt |
|----------|-----------|

Q × P at once would have been followed by 25... Q—K 4.

25 Q—K 4

26 R × R ch

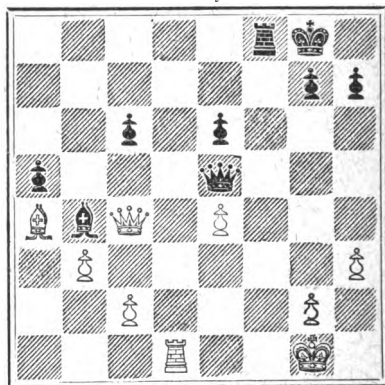
Exchanging Rooks seems to be the mistake.

26 R × R

Position after Black's 26th move :—

R × R.

BLACK (HERR. SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 27 Q × P | 27 B—B 4 ch |
|----------|-------------|

.....The initiation of a beautiful combination. Black wins by force.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 28 K—R sq | 28 B—Q 3 |
| 29 Q × B | 29 R—B 8 ch |
| 30 R × R | 30 Q × Q |
| 31 B—Kt 5 | 31 Q—K 4 |
| 32 B—Q 3 | 32 P—R 4 |
| 33 R—B 3 | 33 P—Kt 4 |
| 34 K—Kt sq | 34 P—Kt 5 |
| 35 R—B 2 | 35 K—Kt 2 |
| 36 P × P | 36 P × P |
| 37 R—B sq | 37 P—Kt 6 |
| 38 Resigns | |

GAME No. 2,746.

Played in the Swedish International Tournament at Stockholm.
Score and Notes from *The Field*.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Herr SVENSSON.

Herr GJERSING.

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

P—K R 3 or P—K R 4 were alternatives.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 10 R P × Kt | 9 Kt × B |
| 11 Kt—Kt 3 | 10 Castles |
| 12 P—B 4 | 11 R—K sq |

P—R 3, followed by B—K 3 and Q—Q 2, might be suggested.

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

As first player White remains constantly on the defensive. He could have safely played P—K Kt 4, and if 17... B × Kt, then 18 K P × B, and try for a King's side attack.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 18 B—K 3 | 17 P—R 3 |
| 19 Q—B 2 | 18 B—K 3 |
| 20 B—B sq | 19 P—Q 5 |

With 20 B—Q 2 he could have threatened R—R 5, followed by doubling Rooks.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 21 P—B 4 | 20 Kt—Q 2 |
| | 21 P—B 3 |

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 22 P—K B 5 | 22 B—B 2 |
| 23 B—Q 2 | |

Now he has to return to Q 2, with the Bishop, after losing precious time.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 24 Kt P × P | 23 P × P |
| 25 K R—Kt sq | 24 Q—Kt 3 |
| 26 B × B | 25 B—Kt 5 |
| 27 R—R 4 | 26 Q × B |
| 28 K R—R sq | 27 Q—Kt 3 |

He could have still saved all further trouble with 28 P—Kt 4, and if 28... K R—Kt sq, then 29 R—Kt sq, and bring the useless Knights over to the Queen's side.

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

There is still time for Kt—K B sq, and if 30... Q R—Kt sq, then 31 Q R—R sq.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 33 R—R 2 | 32 Q R—Kt sq |
|----------|--------------|

30 Q R—R sq, Kt—Kt 6; 31 Kt × Kt, Q × Kt; 32 Q—Q 2 looks still defensible.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 34 Kt—B 3 | 33 P—Q R 4 |
| 35 K R—R sq | 34 P—R 5 |
| 36 R—Kt sq | 35 Kt—Kt 6 |
| 37 P—Kt 4 | 36 B—R 4 |
| 38 R—R 3 | 37 B—K sq |
| 39 R × Kt | 38 Kt × Kt |
| | 39 P—B 4 |

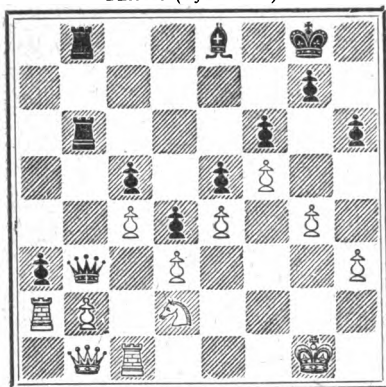
.....The conduct of the attack by Black is simply classic. Obviously he must defend the Q R P first before moving Q—Kt 6.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 40 R—R 2 | 40 Q—Kt 6 |
| 41 Q—Kt sq | 41 P—R 6 |
| 42 Kt—Q 2 | |

Position after White's 42nd move:—

Kt—Q 2.

BLACK (GJERSING).



WHITE (SVENSSON).

42 Q × Kt P

.....A beautiful sacrifice to
conclude a beautiful game.

43 R × Q	43 R × R
44 Q—R sq	44 P—R 7
45 Kt—B 3	45 R—K 7
46 Kt—K sq	46 B—R 5
47 Kt—B 2	47 B × Kt
48 Q × P	48 B × P
49 Q—R 7	

Any other move would have been
just as effectual.

49 R(Ktsq)—Kt7

50 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,747.

Played in the Devon v. Sussex Correspondence match. Score from
Womanhood.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. F. H. MILES,	Mr. H. L. BOWLES,
<i>Sussex.</i>	<i>Devon.</i>

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

So far all in the most approved
method of Lasker.

7 P—B 3

.....Now, however, Black
makes an innovation, and one which
would indeed be welcome if it were
sound. We confess, however, that
after the reply 8 B—Q 3, we do not
see how Black can advantageously

continue. If he be reduced to 8...,
P—K B 4, he has lost valuable time
and a Pawn, since White can reply
P—Q Kt 4. The only logical sequence
for Black appears to be 8..., P × P,
after which 9 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3;
10 B × P ch, P × B; 11 Q × R, leaving
Black little scope.

8 P × P 8 Q × P

.....Now Black is free from
all his difficulties, and has much the
better chances.

9 Kt—B 3	9 B × P
10 B—Q 3	10 Kt—Kt 3
11 Kt—Q Kt 5	

B—Q 2 at once was better.

12 Kt—Kt 5	11 Castles
13 B—Q 2	12 P—K Kt 3
14 P—Q Kt 4	13 P—Q R 3
	14 B—B 7 ch

.....An excellent *coup*, which speedily gives him the victory.

15 K × B 15 Q × Kt
16 Kt—B 3 16 R × P ch

.....Perfectly sound, and leading to some pretty variations.

17 B × R 17 Q × B ch
18 K—K sq

White dare not play 18 Q—B 3, Q—Q 5 ch; 19 K—K 2, Q × Kt; 20 K—K B sq, on account of Kt—Q 5 ch, &c.

18 Q—K 4 ch
19 Kt—K 2 19 Kt—R 5
20 K—B 2 20 B—Q 2
21 P—K Kt 3 21 Kt—Kt 7
22 Q—Q 2 22 Kt—Q 5
23 P—B 3

If 23 Kt × Kt, Q × Kt ch; 24 K—Kt 2, Kt—B 5, followed by Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

23 Kt × B ch
24 Q × Kt 24 Kt × Kt
25 K R—K sq 25 R—B sq ch
26 Resigns.

Black follows with B—Kt 4.

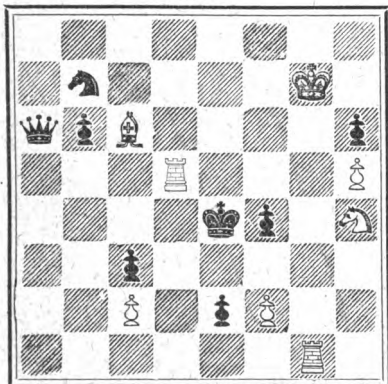
THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

No. 3.—By W. GRIMSHAW.

BLACK.

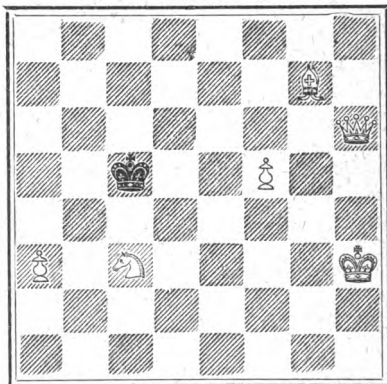


WHITE.

White mates in three.

No. 4.—By J. G CAMPBELL.

WHITE.



BLACK.

White mates in three.

Grimshaw's three-mover (the key of which is 1 R—K B sq) must be upwards of forty years old. It is hardly necessary to point out that this Rook move is masterly, and, coupled with the second move of White and the beautiful "model" mate, the conception is both bold and fascinating.

It is not a polished work, as we understand art in its best form, but it will ever remain a treasure.

As for Campbell's simple-looking affair, we produce it now because we believe it was the first illustration of the idea it portrays. We, to-day, are familiar with the device, yet someone must, in days of yore, have conceived the dainty contrivance, as simple as it may seem. It is true, as we have seen the idea extended by other composers, that it has a simple proportion; but the fact, we believe, remains that Campbell's was the first in the field. The key is 1 K—Kt 4.

B.C.M. THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have to acknowledge the following entries:—17, "Edith"; 18, "Marion"; 19, "Cyril"; 20, "Merone"; 21, "3 + 4 = 7"; 22, "Longworth"; 23, "We Two"; 24, "Facing the Music"; 25, "Crossing the Line"; 26, "Unveil"; 27, "Shimmering Sheen"; 28, "Azittiglethmiphansy"; 29, "Alle maal smoesjes"; 30, "Alle gaar smoesjes"; 31, "Enkel smoesjes"; 32, "Berceuse"; 33, "Hexagon"; 34, "Kickums"; 35, "Smiler"; 36, "Bina"; 37, "Winter"; 38, "K.R.K."; 39, "Uldia I."; 40, "Uldia II."; 41, "Uldia III."; 42, "Clara"; 43, "Anna"; 44, "Daniella"; 45, "Lada"; 46, "Lava"; 47, "Only eleven stones"; 48, "Exactly twelve stones"; 49, "Castor"; 50, "Germanium"; 51, "Pollux"; 52, "San felice"; 53, "Cothurne"; 54, "Mimosa." We have received three or four corrections from entrants; these have been noted.

TASK PROBLEMS.—The ingenuity of composers in discovering themes for the carrying out of curious devices seems more than equal to their chessic performance. When extremes are aimed at, the attempt cannot be expected to produce high-class results. It is well known that in a two-mover the maximum number of squares from which the White Queen can give mate is twelve. Mr. A. C. White has topsy-turveyed the idea, and suggests it may be possible for White to have his King so placed that the opponent's Queen can give twelve checks, which the attack must necessarily, in defending these, simultaneously effect mate. Mr. White, in his first experiment, has composed the following interesting "sketch":—

By A. C. White, New York.

White: K at K 7, Q at K 3, Rs at Q 3 and Q B 2, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 6 and K 8, Ps at K R 4 and K B 3. Black: K at K B 4, Q at Q 5, Bs at Q B sq and Q B 8, P at Q Kt 5. Mate in two. (From *National Review*.) In this case it will be seen that Black Queen can check on eleven squares.

Mr. W. F. Wills has "caught on," and twisted out the following, which we take from Mr. Keeble's excellent column in the *Norwich Mercury*, and which fills the bill, though it cannot claim to be illustrative of piquant strategy or of clean construction:—

White: K at Q R 6, Q at K R 4, Rs at Q R sq and Q R 7, B at Q R 2, Kts at Q sq and Q R 5. Black: K at Q R 6, Q at K 5, Rs at K Kt 8 and K B sq, B at K R 6, Ps at K B 7, Q B 2, and Q B 6. It will be seen

here that the Black Queen, after the key move, can give at choice twelve checks, the response to which means a death-trap. There are other checks, but these are only incidental features, perhaps a bit theatrical in effect.

Another "Tasker."—Mr. W. H. Thompson, whose cured Mr. Henry Cudmore's prize in the *Cheltenham Examiner* (published last month, and which was also composed on stipulated lines), has suggested a two-mover (threat) wherein a Black Pawn can make four defences to White's menace, and White's reply is not to be the same to any of these four defences. Mr. Thompson illustrates his idea by this position :—White : K at K R 2. Q at Q 4, Rs at Q 6 and Q R 8, Bs at K B 6 and K 8, Kt at K R 6. Black : K at K B sq, Bs at K Kt 5 and Q Kt sq, Ps at K R 4, K B 6, and K 2. Mate in two.

We do not present the above samples of working under restraints as being considered worthy to count among works of art. To our mind they are more akin to freaks than anything else we can imagine. It does not appear to us that straining after mechanical effects can tend towards the advancement of true art. Among some of the specimens we have seen of this class of assumed art under stringent confines there have been only a few which rise above mediocre standard. It is curious that most of these daring and bizarre conceits are allotted to two-movers, and we are sorry to find that composers who are capable of first-class work should direct their energies to the attainment of useless though fanciful maxima, when their skill, applied to genuine chess compositions as an art, might be productive of results of sterling merit—a credit to the composer as creations of artistic value.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The following two-mover has been awarded the principal prize in the recent Tourney conducted by the *Munich Schachzeitung*. There were 152 entries, the White pieces being limited to Queen and two Knights.

By Dr. O. Dotterweich.

White : K at Q R 6, Q at Q R 3, Kts at Q 3 and K B 5, Ps at K 3, 4, and Q Kt 5. Black : K at Q B 5, Q at K R 7, Ps at Q B 4 and Q Kt 3. Mate in two.

The Deutsches Wochenschach for June contains a long explanation from Herr R. Braune in reference to his entry (which was awarded a prize) in *Tidskrift for Schach*, which was published in the *Westminster Papers* in 1879, and pointed out by us in April last. He says he gave up chess in 1885, and when he resumed, in 1902, he had forgotten that he had contributed the four-mover for ordinary publication, and thus, according to universal custom, forfeited his right to compete with this position. Whilst willing to accept his assurance, this should not affect justice, and the problem, whatever its merits, should be struck off the prize list.

Football and Field.—The two annexed problems have secured the two and three-move prizes respectively in the half-yearly competition :—

By P. F. Blake, Garston.

White: K at Q R 2, Q at K R 5, Bs at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 8, Kts at K 6 and Q B 2, Ps at K 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 4, R at K B 4, Bs at K R 8 and K Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3, Q B 3, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

By H. Hosey Davis, Bristol.

White: K at K 3, Q at Q B sq, B at Q B 5, Kts at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 2, Ps at K R 5, Q 7, and Q B 2. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K B sq and Q B sq, Kts at K R 2 and Q sq, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 5, K B 2, and Q B 3. Mate in three.

Zlata Praha Tourney.—This produced an entry of 75 positions—three-movers. The prize problems are not yet to hand, and we give the result in case any English composers were interested. 1, Z. Mach; 2, P. K. Traxler; 3, M. Havel; 4, Traxler. Hon. Mention: Hlinény, Havel, Traxler, Feigl, Havel, and Bilek.

Sydney Morning Herald.—We gave last month the two chief prize problems. There were 87 entries. The judge was Mr. J. J. Glynn, of Ryde, N.S.W. The first prize-winning problem does not meet with enthusiastic appreciation in this country, and for ourselves we are inclined to think the judge has been tickled by a common-place thought and unusual style, which, if they are to have any influence on the two-move art, must considerably revolutionize it, if any importance is to be attached to schemes which though metrically effective are to count as artistic achievements.

The second special prize problem runs as under:—

By F. Lazard, Paris.

White: K at K Kt 8, R at K R 7, Bs at K R 4 and 5, Kts at K Kt 7 and K 6, P at Q B 5. Black: K at K 2, Q at K R 7, R at Q 2, B at Q B sq, Kt at Q B 3, Ps at K B 3, K 4, and Q 6. Mate in two.

Mr. Blake is honourably mentioned, as also are G. H. Langham (Toowoomba, Queensland) and F. D. Wynne (Dudley).

The Twelfth International Tourney is announced. Competitors may enter as many original problems in diagrams, accompanied by full solutions, as they please. "White to play and mate in two moves." Each problem to bear a motto. The composer's name and address to be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope enclosed with the like motto. Each problem to have only one author. Problems to be addressed "The Editor, the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney, Australia." The prize offered for the problem the judge (Mr. J. J. Glynn, of Ryde, N.S.W.) considers best is five guineas. Should he so recommend, other prizes will also be awarded.

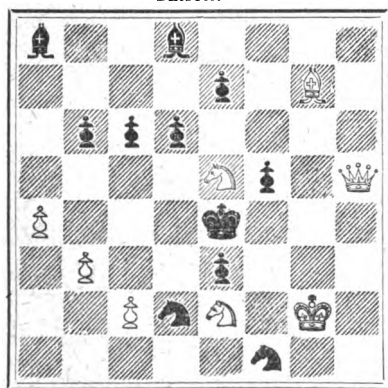
Manchester Weekly Times.—The competition referred to in our last issue has been modified. The restriction of number of pieces has been withdrawn.

The three-mover of the late Mr. Healey, at page 312, is rendered with a White Knight—this piece should be obviously Black.

We find our problem No. 2037, by A. W. Daniel, has already been published in the *Illustrated London News*. We are innocent pirates, because Mr. Daniels not only sent us the position, but, after finding out that the position was printed in an unsound form in the *I.L.N.*, wrote us with an emendation, without disclosing the fact that he had contributed the position elsewhere. This is not "playing the game." We do not mind, when we feel it of sufficient interest to our readers, to cull from a contemporary a noteworthy or sensational contribution; but we object to be placed in the position of helping ourselves from public sources without acknowledgment. It is not fair to either party, and might lead to unpleasantness. If the matter was of real importance and value, the question of copyright might involve complications. As we have said before, we do not knowingly publish problems published elsewhere without giving credit to the paper in which they are first published, with, of course, the exception of problems which were published years ago, and in many cases we are unable to give the origin of publication.

BY THE LATE E. A. STUDD.

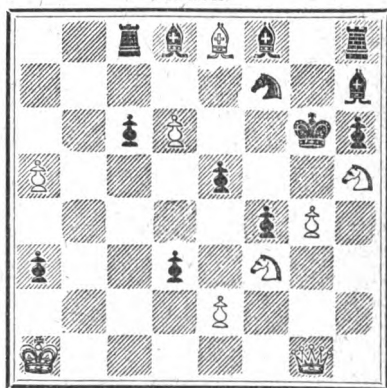
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three.

We give the above pursuant to promise. We think it right to mention that the first position was offered by the author as an ideal method of carrying out the strategy of Dr. Planck's first prize three-er in the *American Mirror of Sports* about the year 1886. Dr. Planck's problem was famous for years, but Lieut. Studd's version, like one by Professor Berger, missed the salient feature which was aimed at and accomplished.

The other position is probably the finest three-mover Mr. Studd composed. It is a splendid stratagem, but not of the multi theme order.

PROBLEMS.

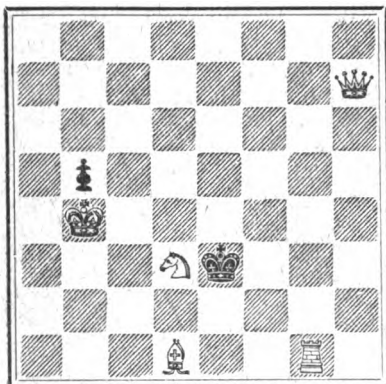
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2043.

Motto: "Wild Violets."

(T.P. No. 1.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

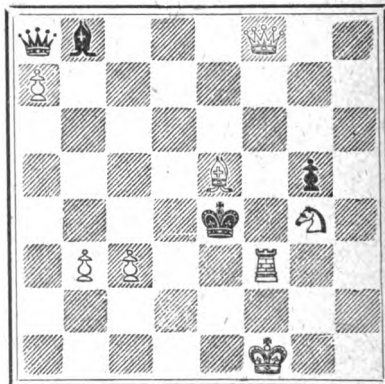
White mates in two moves.

No. 2044.

Motto: "Sweet Brier."

(T.P. No. 2.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

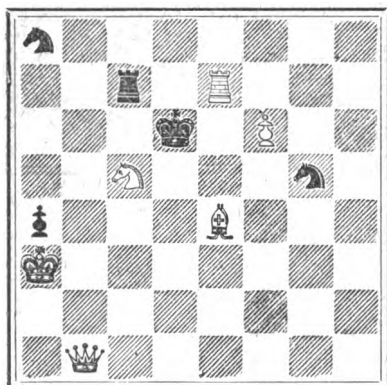
White mates in two moves.

No. 2045.

Motto: "Honeysuckle."

(T.P. No. 3.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

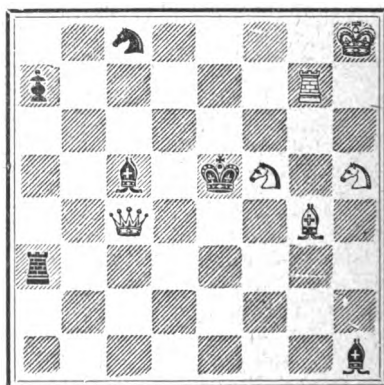
White mates in two moves.

No. 2046.

Motto: "Rève charmant."

(T.P. No. 4.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

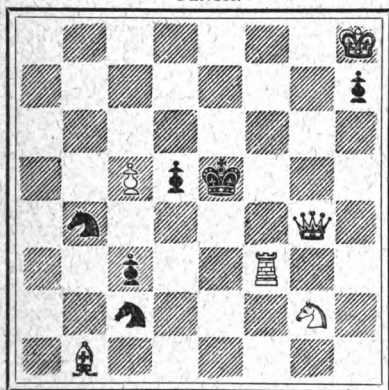
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2047.

Motto: "Buena vista."

(T.P. No. 5.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

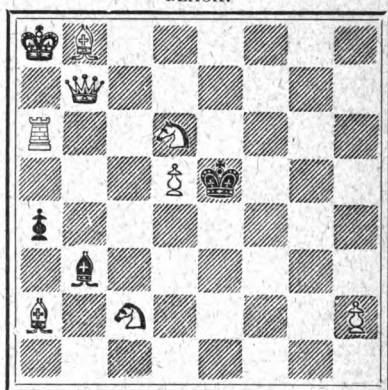
White mates in two moves.

No. 2048.

Motto: "Ad valorem."

(T.P. No. 6.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

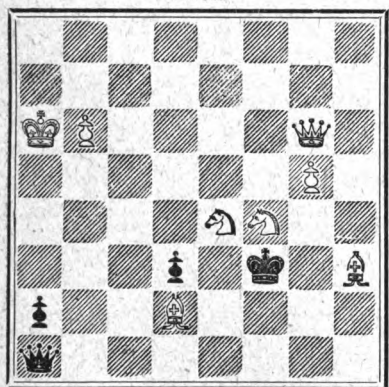
White mates in two moves.

No. 2049.

Motto: "Kaleidoscope."

(T.P. No. 7.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

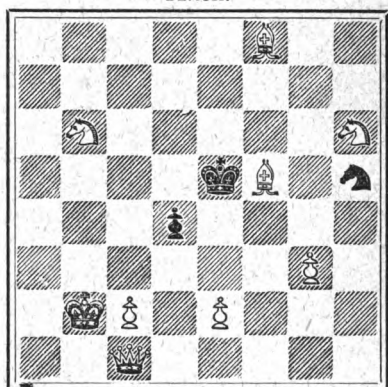
White mates in two moves.

No. 2050.

Motto: "Neith."

(T.P. No. 8.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

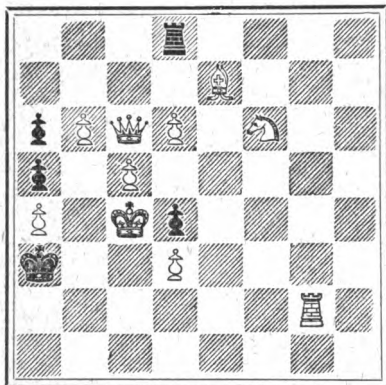
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2051.

By F. W. MARKWICK, London.

BLACK.



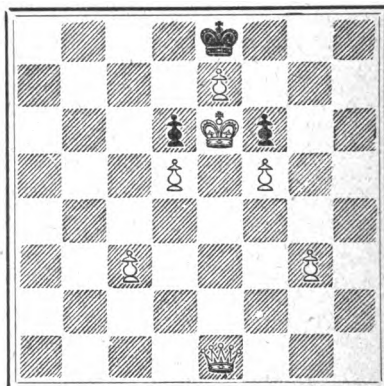
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2052.

By A. W. DANIEL, Bridgend.

BLACK.



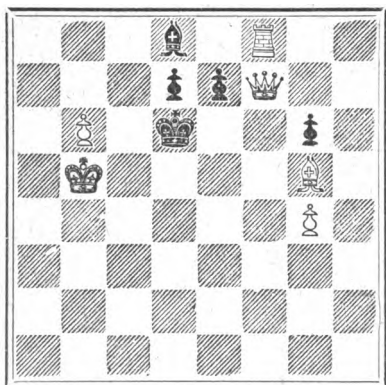
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2053.

By B. G. LAWS, London.

BLACK.



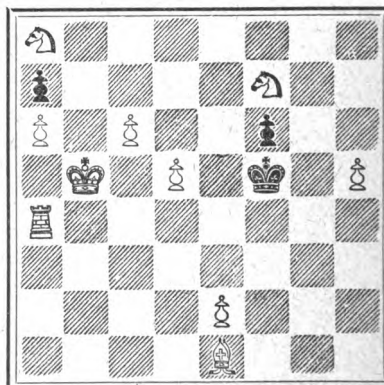
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2054.

By G. REED MAKEHAM, Falmouth.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1906.

THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION CONGRESS.

THE Third Annual Congress promoted by the British Chess Federation was held at Shrewsbury from August 6th to 18th, and proved a great success. The Congress was held under the joint auspices and management of the Federation and the Midland Counties Chess Union, but we believe that the suggestion to hold the meeting in the county town of Shropshire emanated from the well-known Salopian players, Mr. J. C. Douglas, Mr. F. W. Forrest, and Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh, whose efforts in the matter aroused the interest of the leading citizens and chess players of Shrewsbury, and secured the co-operation of his Worshipful the Mayor (Mr. R. E. Jones) and the Corporation, who followed the example set last year by Southport, and officially recognised the National Chess Society, by granting free of charge the City Music Rooms, which are excellent in every way for the purposes of a chess congress, being spacious, lofty, and easy of access. Some critics were afraid that the Shropshire capital would not prove so attractive as Hastings or Southport, but to the lover of historical events Shrewsbury offers many attractions, and a sojourn there can always be made one of interest and pleasure.

The Congress was formally opened at 6 p.m. on Monday, August 6th. when the members of the Federation were received by the Mayor, who was supported by Alderman Southam, Councillor Thomas Corbett, Mr. G. H. Lock (President Shrewsbury Chess Club), Mr. F. W. Forrest (secretary), Mr. J. C. Douglas (treasurer), and many other officials.

The Mayor said he was delighted to have the honour, as the representative of the Municipality, of extending to the members of the British Chess Federation a hearty welcome to the ancient borough of Shrewsbury—the county town of Salop. He understood that the Congress at Hastings in 1904 was highly successful; also that the Congress last year at Southport was a most worthy successor; and he expressed the hope that the Shrewsbury Congress of 1906 would excel, if it were possible, the success of its

predecessors—Southport and Hastings. Chess had acquired unique importance throughout the world, and it occurred to him that it was peculiarly fitting that a Chess Congress should be held in that old and historical town, which had played an important part in the history of England and Wales. The Welsh princes used to come without any formal invitation, and they provided their own entertainment, very much at the burgesses' expense. The Kings of England, with few exceptions, from William the Conqueror down to James II., stayed in Shrewsbury, and it might be taken for granted that in the very realistic scenes of those congresses between the warlike Welsh princes and the Kings of England many a King had been checkmated within the walls of Shrewsbury. It appeared most appropriate that at the beginning of the twentieth century a Chess Congress, whose members were some of the most intellectual ladies and gentlemen of the time, should meet at Shrewsbury, as a distinctly favourable contrast to the olden times when Welsh princes and English Kings played their warlike game upon other boards, under the shadow of stone castles, with most disastrous results to the vanquished. He assured them that there was a keen desire on the part of the Corporation and inhabitants of Shrewsbury that everything should be done to ensure the comfort of the visitors and the success of the Congress. They would find the town and adjoining country full of interest. He assured them, in the words of the old Shropshire toast, that "All friends round the Wrekin" wished them what their American friends would describe as "A real good time," and he would remind them that the Mayoress and himself were looking forward to the pleasure of seeing them all at their home.

Alderman Southam said he had great pleasure in supporting the welcome. He advised the members to go through the town. They would find in it, he believed, many more real old houses than they would find in Chester, not in one part, but scattered among the alleys and byeways of the town. They would find, too, a town beloved by kings—one of which Edward IV. was particularly fond, and in which two of his sons were born. If they had time to visit other places round about Shrewsbury, Ludlow for example, he thought they would say that it was as fair a county and as fair a town as any place they had been in. As a member of the Corporation deeply interested in the town, and on behalf of the committee, who would be glad to help the Federation in any way, he gave them a most hearty welcome to the most ancient and loyal borough of Shrewsbury.

Mr. G. W. Hughes (secretary Midland Union Committee) said, on behalf of the Federation and the Midland Union, he begged to tender their thanks to the Mayor and people of Shrewsbury for the handsome building they had provided, and also for their efforts to make the meeting a success. He had no doubt that if that success depended alone upon their efforts it would be assured, because they had met them in the most generous manner. The Mayor and Alderman Southam should be singled out for special thanks; neither should they forget Mr. Forrest, who had kindly acted as secretary of the local committee, nor Mr. Douglas, who had done good service as treasurer.

Mr. Leonard P. Rees endorsed Mr. Hughes' remarks. The charming surroundings he had been able to see made him wish to some extent that

the days were going to be spent in some other way than in those rooms. They appreciated the welcome very much indeed.

On Thursday, August 8th, the Mayor and Mayoress gave a Garden Party to the members of the Federation and friends at their residence, Oakley Grange. About 260 guests were present, and amongst those who accepted invitations were Sir John and Lady Thursby, Mr. J. Bowen-Jones the Ven. Archdeacon and Mrs. Maude, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Browne, Major and Mrs. Atcherley, Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Rees (Redhill), Mrs. Clarke (Meole Brace), Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell Peele, Sir Clement Hill, M.P., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., Mrs. Baird (of Brighton), Mr. and Mrs. Bowles (London), Mrs. J. H. Blackburne, Mrs. Taylor (Abbey Foregate), Miss Agnes Gardiner (Weybridge), Rev. G. T. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. S. C. Kershaw (Willesden), Mr. and Mrs. Done, Major Drury (Llandover), Mr. H. Drury, Mrs. G. D. Hutton (Stirlingshire) Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bartlett (Redhill), and nearly all the competitors in the various tournaments.

On Saturday, August 11th, a Problem-Solving competition took place, and attracted eighteen competitors. Four problems were submitted—two in two moves and two in three. One of the two-movers was found to be unsound by two solvers—J. Keeble and A. W. Daniel; but the latter nullified the advantage he had gained by failing to find the correct key to one of the three-movers. The judges were Mrs. W. J. Baird, of Brighton, and Mr. F. R. Adcock, Norwich, who, after a long examination of the solutions, awarded first prize to Mr. J. Keeble, Norwich, 48 points; second, Mr. J. W. Dixon, Hanley, 40, and Mr. V. L. Wähltuch, Manchester, 39. The three sound problems were composed for the tourney by Messrs. E. J. Winter-Wood, Paignton; L. P. Rees, Redhill; and Max J. Meyer, Boscombe.

The tournament for the British Championship produced one of the closest contests ever known in any similar event in this country; the interest gradually increased till the very last round. The full record is appended:—

BRITISH CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP CONTEST.

	Atkins	Blackburne	Brown	Hamond	Lee	Mercer	Michell	Palmer	Parry	Shoosmith	Wähltuch	Wainwright	TOTAL
Mr. H. F. Atkins, Leicester ...	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. P. Michell, London ...	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Lee, London ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7
Mr. H. W. Shoosmith, London ...	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	1	7
Mr. G. E. Wainwright, London ...	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	—	7
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester ...	0	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7
Mr. J. H. Blackburne, London ...	0	—	1	1	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. V. L. Wähltuch, Manchester ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Mercer, London ...	0	0	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	4
Mr. F. E. Hamond, London ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. E. Parry, Shrewsbury ...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	2
Mr. Frank Brown, Dudley ...	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

When play began in the final round, on Friday, August 16th, the position of the leaders was Atkins $7\frac{1}{2}$, Michell 7, with one unfinished game, Wainwright $6\frac{1}{2}$ with one unfinished, and Palmer 7. Each of these four players had therefore a possible chance of attaining the highest position, whilst Shoosmith and Lee each having scored 6 points, were likely candidates for the lower prizes. The morning's play, however, settled Palmer's championship hopes, and left Wainwright with a bare possibility of tying for the honours. These changes were brought about by Lee's defeat of Palmer in a complicated game, and Shoosmith's victory over Wainwright.

Atkins and Michell, each with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points to their credit, met in the evening to continue their game which had been left over from the earlier sitting. Forces at the resumption were equal, but it was seen that Michell would have difficulty in defending an isolated Pawn. This eventually fell, and Atkins by careful yet forcible tactics compelled his opponent's resignation and secured the championship for the second time.

To have won the British Championship twice in succession, in addition to his many other notable achievements, proves Mr. H. E. Atkins (if further proof were needed) to be one of the greatest British players who have appeared for many years past, and one who could be relied upon to take a prominent position in any large International Tournament.

His present success has not been gained without a severe struggle, and in many of his games he has been more hardly pressed than he appeared to be at Southport. He won his long game with Mercer through a temporary weakening of his opponent, and it was the general opinion that Hamond with a Pawn ahead should have scored the full point against him. His great resourcefulness in difficulties was shewn in these and other contests, and one does not know whether to admire most his power in difficult defence, or his relentless pressing of a minute advantage.

Michell's position was thoroughly well earned by consistently sound and accurate play. He held the lead till the eighth round, when his defeat by Palmer brought Atkins level with him. He indulged in no fireworks, made few mistakes, and his only slice of luck was being "let off" by Wainwright in the eighth round; the latter overlooking a rather obvious win, which would have given him the second position.

Of the four players who tied for third and fourth prizes, Lee began in his customary and uncompromising style, winning two and drawing four out of his first six games. Later he felt it necessary to adopt more vigorous methods, and though these cost him a game against Hamond, yet they were in the main part successful.

The play of the three other prize-winners—Palmer, Shoosmith, and Wainwright—has been specially marked by light and shade. Each lost games through blunders and weak moves, but they have all shared in providing some of the brightest and most interesting chess of the tournament.

Much regret was expressed that Blackburne could not attain to a higher place, but his chance was almost extinguished by his losing his first three games. He often seemed to play listlessly or even timidly, avoiding complications, and apparently trying to bring matters to the end-game.

Wahltsch, though his score is a low one, gave at least two of the finest exhibitions of skill in the tourney. One was his draw against Atkins,

which, but for a remarkably subtle combination on the part of the champion, he would undoubtedly have won. The other was his fine win against Hammond, ending with a pretty mate in three.

Mercer showed himself to be a much-improved player, and as he entered the tourney with diffidence will be gratified by his position.

Hamond would have done better if he had followed his natural bent for attack; defensive tactics do not suit his style.

Parry is too much of a passive resister; but Brown, with a much bolder style, was the cause of brilliant play by some of his opponents.

The tournament for the British Ladies' Championship also produced a close struggle; indeed, throughout the contest the five leaders seldom were more than one or two points apart. The reversal of the positions occupied at Ostend by Miss Ellis, Mrs. Anderson, and Mrs. Herring is rather curious. Some very good games were played, but generally speaking timidity is the characteristic of most lady chess players. In the final round Mrs. Herring was paired against Miss Lawson, who missed a chance of winning a Kt or forcing a draw by perpetual check. Had Miss Lawson forced the draw, Mrs. Herring and Mrs. Anderson would have tied for first place, with scores of $8\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Full score of the contest :—

BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

	Anderson.	Crum.	Ellis.	Herring.	Hooke.	Houlding.	Joughin.	Lawson.	Eyre.	Roe.	Tapnell.	Watson.	TOTAL.
Mrs. Anderson, London	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Crum, Helensburgh	1	—	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Ellis, London	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Herring, Hove	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Miss A. E. Hooke, London	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	5
Mrs. Houlding, Cardiff	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Joughin, London	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Miss A. Lawson, West Hartlepool	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	4
Miss Eyre, London	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	0	1	0	4
Mrs. Roe, London	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Tapnell, Redhill	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	—	0	1
Miss Watson, Hastings	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	—	7

Mrs. Herring plays very steady thoughtful chess, and her victory was very popular. She has competed in all the three Federation tournaments. At Hastings she tied with Mrs. Anderson for second prize, with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$ points. Last year, at Southport, she won fourth prize, with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$. She competed in the Second Class Open Tournament of the Kent Association at Tunbridge Wells in 1902, and divided second prize with Mr. W. P. MacBean (London) and Mr. H. Ward, of Croydon. Mrs. Herring achieved rank as a first class player of the county of Sussex by her

success last year in winning the West Sussex Queen Trophy. Previous to this success Mrs. Herring won the Sussex Ladies' Championship contest three years in succession. We believe her first experience of public play was gained in Brighton chess circles some ten years ago.

The First Class Amateur Tournament.—Mr. G. Shories, of Sheffield, the winner of the amateur tournament at Ostend, easily secured first place with $9\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 11, but the main interest centred in the fight for second and third prizes, which were divided between Messrs. Allcock, Fairweather, Palmer, and Mortimer, each with 7 points. The last named, in spite of his 74 years, and also his journalistic duties, played some capital games, and was the only one to score a point from the winner. Mr. Shories is a native of Berlin, in which city he was born in 1874. He has been domiciled in England since 1895. In 1903, at the Canterbury Meeting of the Kent Association, he won first prize in the first-class open tournament.

FIRST-CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Mr. J. F. Allcock, London ...	1	—	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	7
Mr. J. Borthwick, Glasgow ...	2	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. Brooks, London ...	3	0	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. D. Chambers, Sale ...	4	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	4
Mr. A. W. Daniel, Bridgend ...	5	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. W. Fairweather, London	6	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
Rev. E. Griffiths, Gowerton ...	7	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
Mr. J. Mortimer, London ...	8	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	1	1	7
Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, Portadown	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	0	0	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. D. Palmer, London ...	10	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	0	7
Mr. P. W. Sergeant, London..	11	0	1	1	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	—	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Shories, Sheffield ...	12	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	$9\frac{1}{2}$

SECOND-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Mr. F. R. Adcock, Norwich ...	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. U. Beamish, London ...	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	6
Mr. R. F. L. Burton, Shrewsbury...	3	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Mr. W. Collins, Hereford ...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	1	5
Mr. F. H. Crebbin, Liverpool ...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	0	1	0	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. W. Dixon, Hanley ...	6	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	0	0	1	1	5
Mr. F. W. Forrest, Shrewsbury	7	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. R. Gibbs, London ...	8	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	8
Mr. L. H. Jones, Cardiff ...	9	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	8
Mr. John Lewis, Blairstown ...	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Mr. E. A. Michell, London ...	11	0	0	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$

SECOND-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

SECTION B.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Mr. A. Axtell, Bristol	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
Mr. B. F. Bussy, London	2	1	—	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. C. G. Dewing, London ...	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	0	6
Mr. J. C. Douglas, Shrewsbury ...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	0	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. Heastie, Stafford	5	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. P. Hughes, Worcester...	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	7
Mr. G. D. Hutton, Falkirk	7	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	0	3
Mr. G. H. Lock, Shrewsbury ...	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Parry, Liverpool... ..	9	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	—	0	4
Mr. W. R. Thomas, Liverpool ...	10	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	—	1	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Youngman, Maidstone ...	11	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Third Class Tournament.—The competitors in the Third Class contest were divided into two sections, and the names of the successful players will be found in the full list of prize-winners given in our report of the closing meeting.

On Tuesday, August 7th, was commenced an additional tournament, this being a handicap on a somewhat novel principle. The forty-two entrants were graded, according to strength, into eight classes, and any competitor had the right to challenge any other who was disengaged to play a match of not more than three games, with a time limit of twenty-eight moves per hour. An important regulation was that a competitor might not challenge anyone more than two classes below him. The scoring was by points, each competitor being entitled to score :—

- For a win against a competitor in his own class, double the number of points that there are classes.*
- For a win against a competitor in a class higher than his own, two additional points for each class such competitor is above him.*
- For a win against a competitor in a class lower than his own, two fewer points for each class such competitor is below him.*
- For a drawn game, half the number of points he would have scored if he had won the game.*

The tournament proved very successful, though naturally the chess was not of a serious character, as it formed a substitute for much of the aimless skittling which takes place between disengaged players at such meetings. First prize £2 2s., Mr. Wm. Collins (Hereford); second, £1 11s. 6d., Mr. C. Wardhaugh (Glasgow); third, £1 1s., Mr. W. R. Todd (Crossgar, Ireland); fourth, 10s. 6d., Mr. J. D. Chambers. Several lightening tourneys were also played during the meeting.

The closing meeting and presentation of prizes took place on Saturday Aug. 18th, at eleven o'clock, when the president, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., presided, and was supported by Alderman Deakin, Councillors Brace, Corbett, Done, and Laing, Dr. Gray, Mr. Lock (president Shrewsbury Chess

Club), Rev. W. C. Palmer (president Northern Union), Mr. J. C. Douglas, Mr. F. W. Forrest, Mr. I. M. Brown (secretary Northern Union), Mr. G. W. Hughes (secretary Midland Union Congress Committee), Mr. L. P. Rees (secretary), and Mr. H. E. Dobell (treasurer of the Federation). The company assembled mustered nearly two hundred persons. Sir John Thursby, in opening the proceedings, said he wished on behalf of the Federation, to offer his hearty thanks to the Mayor of Shrewsbury, and those members of the Corporation who had welcomed them and made the stay of the members there so very pleasant. He was quite sure that although that might be the first visit of many of them, it would be by no means the last. As regarded the tournaments he thought they might say they had been entirely successful. The games had all been keenly fought and all the prizes were won by men of mark, and he was happy to think that during the whole of the contests there had been entire good feeling amongst the competitors. In speaking of what he hoped might be the future of the Federation, Sir John said the growth and development of the organization lay in the hands of the chess players of the country. It was impossible for the committee to carry on the work of the Federation successfully unless they had the financial support of the chess players who were scattered all over the country. He commended to their consideration and support the special fund which had been started. If they wished the Federation to live and to do the useful work he believed lay before it, they really must show their active interest in it in all the different Unions that had been established, and try and help to make it the central governing body of chess in the United Kingdom.

Sir John distributed the prizes in accordance with the following list:—

List of prize-winners:—British Championship, first prize £60, and trophy, Mr. H. E. Atkins; second, £30, Mr. R. P. Michell; third, £20, and fourth, £10, divided by Messrs. Lee, Palmer, Shoosmith, and Wainwright. British Ladies' Championship, first prize £10, and trophy, Mrs. Herring; second, £7 10s., Mrs. Anderson; third, £5, and fourth, £2 10s., divided by Mrs. Houlding and Miss Ellis. First-class Amateurs (full period), first prize £15, Mr. G. Shories; second, £10, and third, £5, divided by Messrs. Allcock, Palmer, and Fairweather. One Week Tourney, first prize, £6, Mr. Herbert Jacobs (London); second, £4, Mr. A. Beamish (London). Second-class Amateurs, Section A, first prize £10, and second £5, divided by Mr. P. R. Gibbs (London) and L. H. Jones (Cardiff); third, £1 10s., divided by Mr. F. R. Adcock (Norwich) and Mr. F. H. Crebbin (Liverpool). Section B, first prize £10, Mr. B. Heastie (Stafford); second, £5, Mr. W. A. P. Hughes (Worcester); third, £2 10s., Mr. L. C. Dewing (London). Second-class One Week Tourney, first prize, £4, Mr. F. Clayton (Horsehay); second, £2, Mr. J. R. Hanning (Worcester Park). Third class Amateurs, Section A, first prize £5, and second £3, divided by Mr. E. Crockett (Blaina) and M. A. H. Owen (Birmingham); third, £2, Mr. G. E. Panton (North Manchester). Section B, first prize, £5, Mr. C. Wardhaugh (Glasgow); second, £3, Mr. R. G. Stark (Basingstoke); third, £2, Mr. W. H. Barrow (High Lane). Third-class One Week Tourney, Section A, first prize £2, Mr. W. Veitch (Southampton); second, £1, divided between Mr. G. Hofmeyer (Leyton) and Mr.

J. H. Thomason (Birmingham). Section B, first prize £2, Mr. W. R. Todd ; second, £1, Mr. H. Turner (Leigh).

British Amateur Championship Gold Medal.—Mr. Atkins and Mr. Shoosmith each scored 7 points for the medal offered for the best score compiled by an amateur against the remaining amateur players, but no arrangement regarding playing-off the tie was come to at Shrewsbury.

After the distribution of the rewards, Mr. H. E. Dobell proposed a vote of thanks to the Midland Union and the Local Committee. Mr. Hughes acknowledged the vote, and said that their best thanks were due to the Local Committee, who had done their utmost for the success of the Congress. He thought the gathering was equal to the previous Congresses, and he was glad to see that forty per cent. of the competitors had obtained prizes.

Alderman Deakin, for the Local Committee, said he was glad that their efforts met with the approval of the members of the Federation. He hoped the visitors would carry away pleasant recollections of Shrewsbury, and that at some future date the Federation would again honour the county with another visit. He was desired by the Mayor to express his great regret that he was unable to attend that morning, and he assured the members that what the local committee had done had been a very great pleasure.

Councillor Brace supported Alderman Deakin, and hoped that the Federation would again visit Shrewsbury. He was an old chess player, but he had seen more chess in the last fortnight than in the whole of his existence. The quality of the play had been so high that it was a great intellectual treat to come in and watch the games, and he was satisfied that the visit of the Federation had done inestimable good to the cause of chess-playing in Shrewsbury. Councillor Brace also referred to the Federation funds, which ought to be loyally and liberally supported by all chess players and chess clubs.

The next item of the programme was the presentation of a pair of bronze ornaments to Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Rees. The gift was subscribed for by the players who had taken part in the various competitions, and was presented as a souvenir of the Shrewsbury Congress and a mark of appreciation for unvarying courtesy and kindness. Mr. Collins, of Hereford, made the presentation, which Mr. Rees acknowledged on behalf of Mrs. Rees and himself, and he said the work had been a real pleasure. Mr. Rees had scarcely resumed his seat when Mr. V. L. Wahluch stepped forward and said he had been deputed to ask Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. F. J. Lee to each accept a purse of gold, which had been subscribed for by those attending the Congress. The gifts were intended to express admiration for the great veteran and British master, Mr. J. H. Blackburne, whose services to chess it was not necessary to describe. He might say, however, that the majority of the players in those tournaments would not have been sufficiently strong to take part had they not had the benefit of Mr. Blackburne's past experience. They also appreciated Mr. Lee's services to the cause of chess.

The next business was a vote of thanks to Sir John Thursby, proposed by Mr. L. Hoffer and seconded by Mr. Jas. Mortimer. Sir John, in responding, again expressed the thanks of the Federation to the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury for providing such excellent rooms for the Congress.

The following games were played in the British Championship Tournament :—

GAME No. 2,748.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
G. E. WAINWRIGHT. Rev. W. C. PALMER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 | |

An attack which has for its object the gain of the adverse Q P in some variations. Well met, however, it enables Black to simplify the game and so rob the Q P opening of many of its terrors.

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| | 9 Kt×Kt |
| 10 P×Kt | 10 Kt—Q 2 |
| 11 B—K B 4 | |
| If 11 B×B, Q×B; 12 P—B 4, P—B 3, with a decided advantage. | |
| | 11 B—Kt 2 |

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 12 Q—B 2 | 12 P—Kt 3 |
| 13 Castles Q R | |

To this hazardous manœuvre we ascribe the loss of the game. Castles K R instead would leave White with excellent chances.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| | 13 Kt—B 4 |
| 14 B—K 2 | 14 Kt—K 3 |
| The moves of the Kt are well timed, and gain Black valuable time, since White cannot well give up either Bishop. | |

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

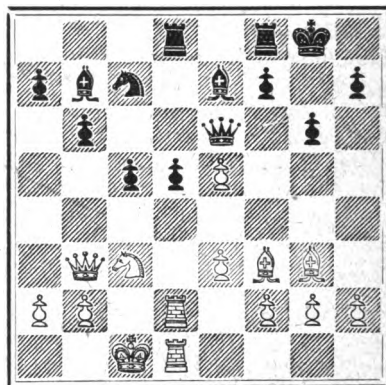
White might have gained a slight advantage by Kt×P; e.g., 17 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 18 B×Kt, B×B; 19 P—K 4, &c. Or if 17... B×Kt; 18 B×B, Kt×B; 19 P—K 4, B—Kt 4 ch; 20 P—B 4, &c. In either case White remains with the preferable game owing to the superior scope for his Rs.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 17 Q—Q 2 |
| 18 K R—Q sq | 18 Q R—Q sq |
| 19 Q—Kt 3 | 19 Q—K 3 |

Position after Black's 19th move :—

Q—K 3.

BLACK (REV. W. C. PALMER).



WHITE (MR. G. E. WAINWRIGHT).

- 20 Kt×P

Overlooking Black's ingenious resource. Probably Kt—K 2 was his best line of play, although in any event in view of the advancing Black Pawns White has now a very awkward game.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| | 20 Kt×Kt |
| 21 B×Kt | 21 B×B |
| 22 Q×B | |

Now White sees the flaw in his combination. If R×B, Black replies with the ingenious P—B 5, and if Q—Kt 5, P—Q R 3, and a Rook is lost.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 22 R×Q |
| 23 R×R | 23 P—B 5 |
| 24 K—B 2 | 24 Q—B 4 ch |
| 25 K—B 3 | 25 R—B sq |
| 26 P—B 3 | 26 P—Q R 3 |
| 27 P—K 4 | 27 Q—K 3 |
| 28 P—Q R 4 | 28 Q—Q B 3 |
| 29 Resigns. | |

GAME No. 2,749.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH. Mr. F. HAMMOND.

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

Sound in principle, since, eventually,
 P—K 4 will be a necessity.

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

White has no fears on account of the
 consequent doubling of his K B P and
 the opening of his K side. On the
 contrary, his attacking chances are
 increased.

- 7 P × B 6 B × Kt
 7 P—Q R 3

..... P—K 4 or P—K 3 seems
 more to the point.

- 8 Kt—B 4 8 P—Q 4
 9 Kt—K 5

Cleverly preserving his advantage in
 development. Black dare not take
 either P or Kt. But for this resource,
 White would have been compelled to
 lose time by Kt—Q 2.

- 10 B—Kt 2 9 P—K 3
 11 Kt—Q 3 10 Q R—Kt sq
 12 B—K 3 11 Q—Q 2
 13 Q—B 2 12 B—K 2
 14 K—K 2 13 Q—Q sq
 14 P—R 3

..... Leading to a highly risky
 line of play. Castles was decidedly
 preferable.

- 15 Q R—Q sq 15 P—K Kt 4
 16 P—K R 4

White now develops a formidable
 attack.

- 17 P—K 5 16 P—Kt 5
 18 B × P 17 P × P ch
 19 Kt—B 4 18 Kt—Q 2

Threatening 20 Kt × K P, P × Kt ;
 21 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq ; 22 B—R 5,
 followed by B × R P ch, &c.

- 19 Kt—B sq
 20 Kt—R 5 20 P—Kt 4

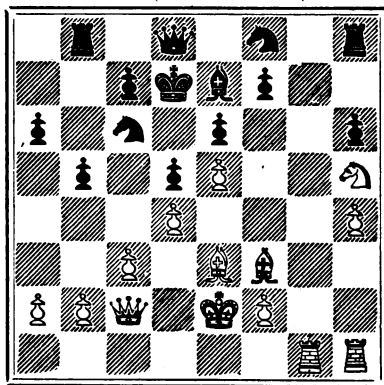
..... Entirely overlooking the
 danger. Q—Q 2, allowing a way of
 escape by K—Q sq, would still have
 left a defence.

- 21 Q R—K Kt sq 21 K—Q 2

Position after Black's 21st move :—

K—Q 2.

BLACK (MR. HAMMOND).



WHITE (MR. WAHLTUCH).

- 22 B × Q P

A clever sacrifice, which secures a
 winning advantage.

- 22 P × B
 23 Q—B 5 ch 23 Kt—K 3

... It is obvious Black must
 give up a piece, as if K—K sq White
 would mate with Kt—Kt 7.

- 24 Q × P 24 R—Kt 3
 25 Kt—B 6 ch 25 K—B sq
 26 Q × Kt ch 26 K—Kt 2
 27 Q—B 5

Black threatens Kt × P ch.

29 Q—B 4 29 Kt—R 4

30 Q × R P 30 P—B 6

31 B—Q 4

A terrible thrust, which leaves Black without resource.

32 Q—R 4

33 R × R

34 B × Kt

31 Kt—B 3

32 P × P

33 R × R

34 Resigns

GAME No. 2,751.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.

Mr. MICHELL.

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—Q 3

8 Castles

9 R—B sq

BLACK.

Mr. SHOCMSMITH.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 Q Kt—Q 2

5 B—K 2

6 Castles

7 P—Q Kt 3

8 B—Kt 2

dangerous. Kt (Q 2)—B 3, followed by Kt—Q 3, would have been better.

15 B P × Kt

16 Q—R 3

17 R—B 4

.....Weak. P—K B 4 would have given him a defensible game.

18 Q R—B sq

19 Kt—K 2

20 R—B 6

21 B—Kt sq

15 Q R—Q sq

16 P—Kt 3

17 K—Kt 2

18 Kt—B 2

19 Kt—K 3

20 P—B 5

21 P—Q Kt 4

.....B—B sq might have been useful. Black has no time for a Queen's side advance.

22 Kt—Kt 3

23 Kt—B 5

Pretty and effective. If 23.., P × Kt, 24 Q × P wins.

24 Q—R 6

.....Useless. He might as well have taken the Kt, though, in that case, 25 R (B sq) × P! reduces him to helplessness. The game is strongly played by Mr. Michell.

25 R—B 3

23 K—R sq

24 K—Kt sq

25 Resigns

An alternative is P × P, shutting up the file to the Black Bishop.

9 P—Q R 3

.....Here Black might have opened the file, but in the result White would probably have obtained a very strong centre.

10 P × P

11 Kt—K 5

12 P—B 4

13 B × B

14 Q—B 3

10 P × P

11 P—B 4

12 Kt—K sq

13 Q × B

14 Kt × Kt

.....Of doubtful value. The resulting open file of White is distinctly

GAME No. 2,752.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

BLACK.

Rev. W. C. PALMER.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B Kt 5

5 P—K 3

WHITE.

Mr. R. P. MICHELL.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 Q Kt—Q 2

5 B—K 2

6 B—Q 3

It is scunder play to develop the K Kt first. Had White done so here, Black dared not have played 6... P—Q Kt 3, on account of the old objection, 7 P × P, P × P; 8 B—Kt 5, B—Kt 2; 9 Kt—K 5, Castles; 10 B—B 6, &c., winning at least a Pawn. In any event, however, it is better to develop Kts before Bishops.

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

We prefer K R—Q sq and Q R—Q B sq, where, for the moment, they exercise most pressure. Afterwards, if required, there is usually a good opportunity of bringing a R to bear on the King's wing *vid* Q 3.

10 P × P

.....This certainly puts a premium on White's last move, and greatly assists him to open a very dangerous file. Besides, Black's scheme, which this exchange initiates, appears faulty, and simply strengthens White's centre, and allows him to obtain the nucleus of a K-side attack. P—Q B 4 and Q R—B sq was a much better plan.

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

.....Unadvisable, since White's weak move now becomes strong. Kt—B 5; 14 Q—K 3, Kt—Kt 3 was simple and good. It will be observed that 14..., P—K 4; 15 P × P, Kt × P; 16 Kt × Kt! Q × Kt; 17 R—Q 7, Kt—K 3; 18 P—B 4 is in White's favour; also that Black suffers hereabouts from lack of P—Q B 4, the only means of exerting pressure on the White position.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 14 P × Kt | 14 P—Q B 4 |
| 15 Kt—Q 2 | 15 P × P |
| 16 P × P | 16 K R—Q sq |
| 17 P—K B 4 | 17 Kt—B 3 |
| 18 P—K 5 | 18 Kt—Q 4 |
| 19 Kt—K 4 | 19 Q R—B sq |
| 20 B × Kt | |

If 20 Kt—Q 6, Kt—B 6!

20 P × B

.....A grave error of judgment, allowing White's K's-side Pawns to obtain a winning position. Black evidently fears Kt—Q 6, and plays P × B in order to prevent it, since, if White now continues 21 Kt—Q 6, the reply is R × K, winning a piece.

Instead of the text, Black should have played 20..., B or R × B, when, if anything, the game would have been in his favour, owing to White's weak Q P.

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 21 Kt—Kt 3 | 21 Q—K 3 |
|There is no satisfactory means to check the coming attack. | |
| 22 P—B 5 | 22 Q—R 3 |
| 23 Kt—R 5 | 23 R—B 6 |
| 24 R—B 4 | 24 K R—Q B sq |
| 25 P—K 6 | |

R—K Kt 4 was a strong alternative.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| | 25 R—B 7 |
| 26 Q—Kt 4 | 26 P—K B 3 |
| 27 Q R—K B sq | |

Useless. He might have played R—K sq at once.

27 R × R P

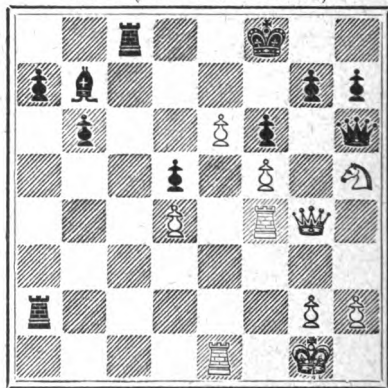
.....His best chance lay in 27..., B—B 3.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 28 R—K sq | 28 K—B sq |
|-----------|-----------|

Position after Black's 28th move:—

K—B sq.

BLACK (MR. R. P. MICHELL).



WHITE (REV. W. C. PALMER).

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 29 P—K 7 ch | 29 K—B 2 |
| 30 Kt × Kt P | |

A very pretty conclusion.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| | 30 O × Kt |
| 31 Q—R 5 ch | 31 K—Kt sq |
| 32 P—K 8 (Q) ch | 32 Resigns |

We take the notes to the following two games from *The Manchester Guardian*.

GAME No. 2,753.

*Four Knights Game.*WHITE.
Mr. BLACKBURNE.

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

BLACK.
Mr. ATKINS.

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

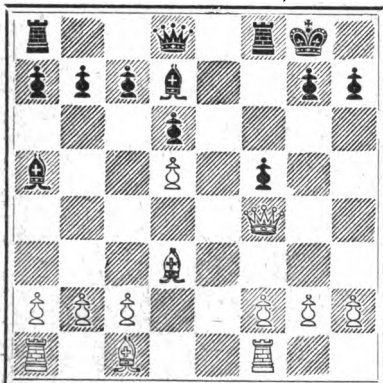
.....If 6..., Black plays Kt x P, White would obtain a strong attack by 7 P—Q 4, P x P; 8 B—Q 3, Kt—Q 3; 9 P—Q Kt 4, B—Kt 3; 10 P—Kt 5, Kt—R 4; 11 R—K sq ch, with advantage.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 Kt x Kt |
| 8 P x Kt | 8 Kt x P |
| 9 Kt x Kt | 9 P x Kt |
| 10 Q x P | 10 P—Q 3 |
| 11 B—Q 3 | 11 B—Q 2 |
| 12 Q—K B 4 | 12 P—K B 4 |

Position after Black's 12th move :—

P—K B 4.

BLACK (MR. ATKINS).



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE).

- 13 B—K 3

The points to be noted here, for the better understanding of what happens to White's game subsequently, are

various. White has a blocked Pawn posted on Q 5, which acts as a protection to Black, and enabled the latter to play the very useful and active move of P—K B 4. White has lost time without furthering his development by moving his Queen, also by moving his Bishop twice. He now makes another inactive move. The Bishop on K 3 is never very comfortable; moreover, Black can immediately nullify this move by playing, as he did, B—Kt 3. Sooner or later White will be under the necessity of supporting his Queen's Pawn. He could have prepared for this immediately, and found a better position for his Queen's Bishop by playing 13 P—Q Kt 4, with a view to posting his Bishop on Kt 2, followed, if possible, by P—B 4, &c. With this active move White stood a chance of retaining the initiative, which he now loses by the inactive move of 13 B—K 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 B—Kt 3 | 13 B—Kt 3 |
| 14 P—Q R 4 | 14 Q—B 3 |
| 15 P—Q B 3 | 15 Q R—K sq |
| 16 Q R—K sq | 16 R—K 2 |
| 17 P—R 5 | 17 B x B |
| 18 P x B | |

One may see that here ends the first strategical lesson. White allows his King's Pawn to be placed in a weak position, and the subsequent play all centres round this Pawn. Black devotes himself exclusively to this weak Pawn, and when he succeeds in winning it the game is over. Of course, White must have had some idea that he would be able to exploit the position by playing P—K 4 or P—K Kt 4, but his opponent did not give him much chance in that direction.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 18 Q—K 4 | 18 Q—K 4 |
| 19 P—Q Kt 3 | 19 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 20 Q—Q B 4 | 20 B—B sq |
| 21 P x P | 21 R P x P |
| 22 Q—Kt 3 | 22 B—Q 2 |
| 23 P—B 4 | 23 Q—B 3 |
| 24 Q—B 2 | 24 P—Kt 3 |

25 Q—B 2
26 P—K 4
27 Q—Q 2
28 R—B 2
29 B—K 2

25 Q—Kt 4
26 P—B 5
27 R (K 2)—B 2
28 Q—K 4

36 R × Q
37 P—B 5
38 P × P
39 R—Q B sq

36 R (B sq)—B 2
37 Kt P × P
38 B—K sq

There is no virtue in this move. Of course, it is not likely that Black would take the King's Pawn and let White play 30 B—Kt 4, winning. White cannot play B—B 3, as he must dread the advance of P—K 5.

29 R—B 3
30 Q—Q sq
31 R (K sq)—B sq
32 K—R sq
33 P—Q Kt 4
34 B—Q 3
35 Q—R sq

30 Q—Kt 4
31 P—R 4
32 K—Kt 2
33 Q—K 4
34 P—K Kt 4
35 Q × Q

..... Black's steady advance and his confidence in the game furnish an object-lesson. He feels himself capable of meeting any diversion which White may attempt on the Queen's wing, and when that part of the play is liquidated he relies on being able to bring his King more rapidly into the game than White by way of B 3 and K 4.

39 R—K 2
40 P × P
41 B—Kt 3
42 R (B sq)—K sq
43 K—Kt sq
44 R—Q Kt sq
45 B × R
46 K—B 2
47 K—K sq
48 K—Q 2
49 K—K sq
50 B—B 2
51 P—Kt 3
52 R—K 3
53 P × P
54 K—Q 2
55 K—B 3
56 Resigns

39 R—K 2
40 P × P
41 B—Kt 3
42 R—B sq
43 R—Q Kt sq
44 R × R ch
45 K—B 3
46 P—Kt 5
47 P—R 5
48 K—K 4
49 R—Q Kt 2
50 R—Kt 5
51 P—B 6
52 P × P
53 B × P
54 R—Q 5 ch
55 P—B 7

Probably P—B 6 would have given White a better chance of saving the game.

GAME No. 2,754.

Queen's Gambit.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. BLACKBURN.

1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3

1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 P × P

..... If Black plays Kt—K B 3, then White usually replies with B—Kt 5. Black plays P × P to avoid this continuation.

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

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

..... Black must advance, this being only way to anticipate White's threat of P—K 4, with P—K 5 to follow. The further advance on the part of Black—namely 12...., P—K 5, was less justified.

12 B—Kt 2
13 Kt—Q 2
14 Q R—K sq

12 P—K 5
13 Castles K R

Very good strategy. White having made the Queen's wing fairly secure, now prepares for vigorous play in the centre, and his plan is assisted by the position of the too-far-advanced Black King's Pawn.

15 P—B 3
16 B × P
17 P × B

14 K R—K sq
15 P × P
16 B × B

Refreshingly original. White not only strengthens his centre, but obtains the open Knight's file for his Rook, supported by the Queen's Bishop on Kt 2.

- 18 R—B 2 17 Kt—Kt 3
19 R—Kt 2 18 Q—K 3
20 Kt(B 3)—K 4 19 B—B sq
21 P × Kt 20 Kt × Kt
22 P—K B 3 21 P—K B 3

..... White has again scored by obtaining the open Bishop's file. Black does his best to anticipate P—Q 5, but he only gives White further opportunities for attack. Even now it is apparent that Black's Pawn on B 3 is in a precarious position.

- 22 R—K B sq 22 K—R sq
..... Attack in such positions is always a kind of gradual process of going from the frying-pan into the fire. Black avoids the immediate loss of the Bishop's Pawn, but looming in the distance one can see the possibility of R × B P, followed by B × P ch.

- 23 R—B 5 23 Kt—B 5
24 P—Q 5 24 Q—Kt 3
25 Kt × Kt 25 P × Kt
26 Q—B 2

Fine play. R × B P now becomes a real live threat.

- 26 R × P

..... If B—K 2, 27 P—K 5, R—K B sq; 28 P—Q 6, P × Q P; 29 P × B P, B × P; 30 R × B, R × R; 31 B × R, and White wins.

- 27 R × B P 27 Q × K P
28 R × B ch

Winning the game in good style. Black had no good defence after White had developed his splendidly conducted attack.

- 28 R × R
29 B × P ch 29 K—Kt sq
30 B—K 5 dis ch 30 Resigns

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We repeat the position given last month from the play of Maroczy *v.* Pillsbury. White: K at K 4, B at Q B 3, Pawns at K B 5 and K 5. Black: K at K Kt 4, B at Q B 5, Pawns at K B 2, Q B 4, Q R 5, and Q R 6. White to play. All the solutions received declare correctly that White can draw, but in several cases the analysis given is not sufficiently conclusive to prove the assertion. The position is a good example of the principle that Bishop and Rook Pawn cannot win against an adverse King which is in front of the Pawn, provided the Bishop does not command the square on which the Pawn must Queen. The actual conclusion of the game, which was played at the München Congress of 1900, was as follows:—

WHITE. MAROCZY.	BLACK. PILLSBURY.	5 K—B 5	5 K—B 4
1 P—K 6	1 P × P	6 K—Kt 4	6 P—R 7
2 P × P	2 B × P	7 K—R 3	7 K—K 5
3 K—K 5	3 B—Kt 6	8 K—Kt 2	8 K—Q 6
4 K—Q 6	4 P—B 5	9 K—R sq	9 Draws.

The best solutions are those sent by Mr. W. H. S. Monck, Dublin, and Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester, and to these solvers we have awarded the prizes. Mr. Monck writes:—"The result is a draw. The ending turns on the fact that a R P and a B not commanding the Q sq at R 8 cannot win against an adverse K in front of the P, and the doubled R P makes no difference in this respect. 1 P—K 6, P × P (or *a*); 2 P × P, B × P (or *b*); 3 K—Q 3 (the K cannot be prevented from reaching Q R sq, and White gives up his B for the Q B P and draws). (*a*) 1 B × P; 2 P × B,

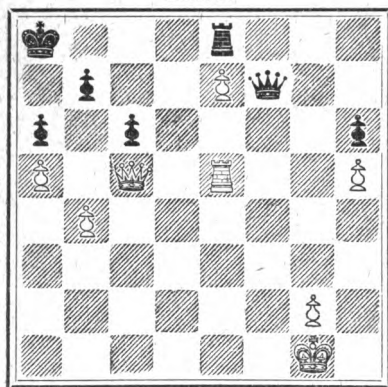
P×P; 3 K—K 5, P—R 7 (similar result if he plays otherwise); 4 K×P, K—B 5; 5 K—Q 5, K—K 6; 6 K×P, K—Q 6; 7 K—Kt 4, K—B 7; 8 K—R 3, and draws. (b) 2 P—R 7 (or c); 3 K—K 5, P—R 6 (or d); 4 K—Q 6, and draw is secured. (d) 3 K—Kt 3 (or e); 4 K—K 5, and 5 K—Q 6 as before. (e) 3 B—Kt 6; 4 P—K 7, B—K B 2; 5 K—Q 3 (and K gets into corner and draws, giving up B for Q B P). (c) 2 K—Kt 3; 3 K—K 5, followed by K—Q 6, &c. If 2 B—Kt 6; 3 P—K 7, B—B 2; 4 K—K 5, &c., or he can play 4 K—Q 3, &c. Practically the same position can always be reached. The K at Q R sq draws with or without the Black B against the doubled R Pawns."

Other competitors were Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), H. Ford (London), W. Kirk (Wimbledon), H. Strong (Sydenham), D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), M. Whitehead (Southsea).

Mr. W. T. Pierce, of Guildford, asks us to submit the two appended studies, which arose in actual play, to the consideration of our solvers, and we do so with pleasure. For the best analyses received not later than September 20th we will give two book prizes.

No. 1.

BLACK.

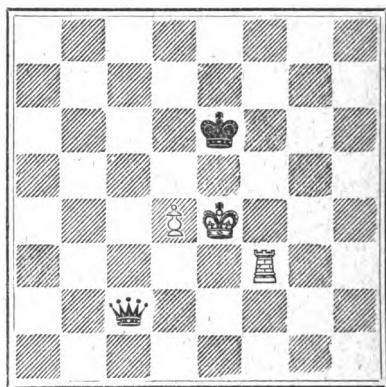


WHITE.

White to play and win. How?

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. Show how Black can win.

As some of our readers will probably be interested in the play leading up to the above positions, we append the moves in each game.

GAME No. 2,755.

Petroff's Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 P×P	6 B—K B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	7 Q Kt—Q 2	7 Kt×Kt
3 P—Q 4	3 Kt×P	8 B×Kt	8 B×B
4 B—Q 3	4 P—Q 4	9 Q×B	9 Q—Q 2
5 Q—K 2	5 Kt—Q B 3	10 P—Q R 3	10 B—B 4
		11 Castles	11 Kt—K 2

12 Q R—K sq	12 P—K R 3	30 P—K 7	30 R—Q 8 ch
13 B—K 3	13 B × B	31 R—B sq	31 R × R ch
14 R × B	14 Castles Q R	32 K × R	32 Q—Kt 2
15 P—Q Kt 4	15 Kt—B 4	33 Q—K 6	33 K—Kt sq
16 R—K 2	16 P—K Kt 4	34 Q—Q 7	34 Q—R sq
17 Kt—Q 4	17 Kt × Kt	35 K—Kt sq	35 P—Q R 3
18 Q × Kt	18 K—Kt sq	36 P—R 4	36 K—R 2
19 P—K B 4	19 Q—Kt 5	37 P—Q R 5	37 Q—Kt sq
20 R—Q 2	20 Q—K 3	38 R—K 6	38 Q—B 2
21 P—B 4	21 P × K B P	39 Q—Q 4 ch	39 K—R sq
22 R × P	22 P—Q B 3	40 Q—Q 6	40 K—R 2
23 R—B 6	23 Q—K 2	41 Q—B 5	41 K—R sq
24 Q—B 4	24 K R—K sq	42 R—K 5	42 Q—B 5
25 R—K 2	25 P × P	43 P—R 5	43 Q—B 2
26 P—K 6 dis. ch	26 K—R sq	And we have the position in diagram No. 1, with White to play his 44th move.	
27 R × B P	27 Q—Kt 4		
28 Q × P	28 R—Q 4		
29 P—K R 4	29 Q—Kt 6		

GAME No. 2756.

King's Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	28 K—Q 3	28 P—B 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P × P	29 B—R 4	29 R—R sq ?
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q 4	30 B—Q 7	30 R—K B sq
4 P × P	4 Kt—K B 3	31 K—B 4	31 K—Kt 2
5 B—Kt 5 ch	5 B—Q 2	32 K × P	32 R—Kt sq ch
6 B—B 4	6 Q—K 2 ch	33 K—B 4	33 K—B 3
7 Q—K 2	7 Q × Q ch	34 P—Kt 4	34 P—R 4
8 K × Q	8 B—Q 3	35 P—Kt 5	35 K—Kt 4
9 R—K sq	9 Castles	36 K—Q 3	36 R—Q R sq
10 P—Q 4	10 P—Q Kt 4	37 B × P ?	37 Kt × P !
11 B—Kt 3	11 B—K Kt 5	38 R × Kt	38 K × B
12 K—B 2	12 B × Kt	39 R—Kt sq	39 P—R 5
13 K × B	13 P—Kt 4	40 R—B sq ch	40 K—Kt 4
14 P—Kt 3	14 P—Kt 5 ch	41 P—Kt 6	41 R—Q Kt sq
15 K—B 2	15 P × P ch !	42 R—Q Kt sq	42 P—R 6
16 P × P	16 Q Kt—Q 2	43 K—K 3	43 P—Kt 6
17 B—R 6	17 Kt—R 4	44 P—Kt 7	44 K—Kt 5
18 R—Kt sq	18 K R—K sq	45 P—B 5	45 P—R 7
19 Kt—B 3	19 Q Kt—B 3	46 P—B 4	46 R × P
20 P—R 3	20 P—R 4	47 R × R	47 P Queens
21 B—Kt 5 !	21 P—Kt 5 ?	48 R—Kt 7 ch	48 K—B 4
22 P × P	22 P × P	49 R × P	49 Q × P
23 R × R	23 R × R	50 R—B 3 ch	50 K—K 3
24 B × Kt	24 Kt × B	51 P × P	51 Q × P (Q 3)
25 Kt—Kt 5	25 Kt—K 5 ch	52 R—B 4	52 Q—R 6 ch
26 K—K 3	26 R—K sq	53 K—K 4	53 Q—Q Kt 6
27 Kt × B	27 P × Kt	54 R—B 3	54 Q—B 7 ch

And we have position No. 2

THE CHESS WORLD.

Hampshire *v.* Wiltshire.—The annual match between these counties was played on August 1st, at Wilsford, near Amesbury. By the kind invitation of Sir Edward Tennant, M.P., the contest took place in the beautiful grounds of the Manor House. Hants unfortunately was minus the services of several strong players, several finding it impossible to reach Salisbury in time for the long drive to Wilsford. At board No. 1. the Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross scored by default for Wilts, no opponent being provided for him. The final score was 9 to 5 in favour of Wilts. Last year Hants won by 12½ to 5½. After the match the teams and officials were hospitably entertained by Sir Edward Tennant.

The final match in this season's contest for the Essex County Trophy was played off at Southend, on Saturday, July 28th. Score:—

SOUTHEND.					EAST LONDON.				
Mr. F. Nettleton	...	...	...	*1	Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Roberts	...	...	...	*½	Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. J. Teakle	...	...	...	*½	Mr. E. J. Gibbs	...	...	...	½
Mr. E. B. Gittins	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. B. Tillet	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Maycock	...	...	...	½	Mr. G. P. Reynolds	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. K. Money	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. E. Ady	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. E. Shepard	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Falls	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. Hubner	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Young	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6½					1½				

* Adjudicated.

This is the fourth year of the competition. 1903 won by Southend *v.* East London. 1904 won by East London *v.* Southend. 1905 won by Ilford *v.* Southend. 1906 won by Southend *v.* East London.

The Mayor's Garden Party at the Shrewsbury Congress.—An esteemed correspondent who was present at the reception given by the Mayor and Mayoress of Shrewsbury writes us:—"The reception of the guests was of quite a civic character, the corporation mace bearers being in evidence at all approaches. After the kindly greetings of the Mayor and Mayoress came an inspection of the corporation gold and silver plate, consisting of historic maces, sword and salvers and ornaments engraved with the Royal Arms of the Tudor Kings and Queens. The artistically laid out grounds were so attractive that they fully occupied the attention of the guests until the Mayor and Mayoress joined them. Mr. Harrison Hill gave a most amusing and clever entertainment during an interval, in which tea, coffee, ices, and general refreshments were handed round and a commemorative group of the guests was photographed by Mr. Bartlett, of Shrewsbury. After the second part of Mr. Hill's programme, in which specially composed items of a chessic nature appeared, the company took leave of the Mayor and Mayoress with many enthusiastic and genuine expressions of the pleasure experienced through their hospitality in their delightful home."

We are indebted to a Sydney correspondent for the appended score of the inter-state match played recently by telegraph between Victoria and New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES.					VICTORIA.				
Mr. S. Crakanthorp	...	...	...	I	Mr. F. H. Wilson	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. L. Jacobsen	...	...	...	I	Mr. Gunderson	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Bunyan	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. K. Esling	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. H. Jonas	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. B. Loughran	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. J. Hill	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Grant	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. S. Crakanthorp	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. G. Witton	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. M. Bradshaw	...	...	...	I	Mr. E. Ockenden	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. W. Baynes	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Dierich	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. Taylour	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. R. Hay	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. B. Bignold	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. G. Rainey	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6 $\frac{1}{2}$					3 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The match was the 27th of the series, and the fourth consecutive victory for New South Wales. The contests were started in 1876, and the two first matches were won by Victoria, but these results are not usually counted in the official record, as the teams were not considered representative. Of the remaining 25 matches, Victoria has won 14. New South Wales 7, and 4 have ended in draws. Last year the contest was not played owing to difficulty in getting use of the wires.

Another colonial chess event of first importance was the recently concluded match between Mr. W. S. Viner, champion of West Australia, and Mr. C. G. Watson, champion of Victoria, for the chess championship of Australia, which had not been competed for since the retirement of Mr. Jacobsen some two or three years ago. The challenge was issued by a committee acting on behalf of Mr. Viner, and Mr. Watson being in West Australia took up the *defi*. The contest was played at Perth, from June 9th to July 7th, and resulted in the defeat of Mr. Watson by 7 games to 1, and 3 draws. We hope shortly to give a specimen game from this contest, and also one from the inter-state match.

The German Chess Association Congress.—The meeting of the German Chess Association was held at Nuremberg—the home of Dr. Tarrasch—from July 30th to August 17th, and proved very attractive to continental players. The chief item of the programme was a Masters' tournament, in which seventeen players of international repute took part. Ten prizes were offered, ranging in value from 2,500 marks to 50 marks, and the rewards were taken as follows:—First prize, 2,500 marks, Mr. F. J. Marshall, who also won an additional prize of 100 marks for the greatest number of won games; second prize, 1,500 marks, M. Duras, of Prague; third (1 000 marks) and fourth (700 marks), divided by Forgacs and Schlechter; fifth (500 marks), Tschigorin; sixth (400 marks) and seventh (250 marks), divided by Salwe and Wolf; ninth (100 marks) and tenth (50 marks) were shared by Snosko-Borowski, Tarrasch, and Vidmar. We congratulate Mr. Marshall upon his success, which, we are sure, will give great pleasure to all English-speaking chess-players. His performance almost equals his effort at Cambridge Springs, in which contest he won

eleven games and drew four. Dr. Tarrasch appears to have been completely out of form, whilst Janowski's record is simply "too bad to be true." The regulations governing play appear to have given rise to much bickering, and the time-limit rule has been described as positively ridiculous. The following full tabulated record of the play shows some curious results:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total.
Marshall	12½
Duras	11
Forgacs	10½
Schlechter	10½
Tschigorin	10
Salwe	9½
Wolf	9½
E. Cohn	8
Snosko-Borowski	7½
Dr. Tarrasch	7½
Vidmar	7½
Spielmann	7
Swiderski	6
Fahrni	5½
Leonhardt	5½
Janowski	4
Przeziorka	4

An American friend, who has not disclosed his identity, has sent us a batch of clippings from American papers giving reports of the Ninth Annual Congress of the Mississippi Association, which was held July 10th to 18th, at Catalian Springs, and proved a great success. The chief item of an interesting programme was a tournament of 27 competitors, which was won by Mr. Martin D. McGrath, of Brookhaven, with the splendid score of 21 wins and 5 draws. Mr. J. J. McGrath, brother of the winner, was second with 21 wins, 1 loss, and 4 draws. Third honours fell to Mr. E. B. Hill, with 21 wins, 2 losses, and 3 draws. In addition to being recognised champion of the State of Mississippi, Mr. McGrath will also be President of the Association and custodian of its massive Silver Cup for twelve months. An interesting feature of the meeting was a match played between a team representing the Memphis Club and Mississippi State, the club players scoring a victory by 5½ points to 4½ as follows:—

MEMPHIS.										MISSISSIPPI.									
Mr. B. B. Jeffersen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. M. D. McGrath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. A. Macdonald ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. B. Hill ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Posert ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. J. McGrath ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Fearon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. C. Moody ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. H. Harris ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. H. Carothers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Cohen ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. J. McCabe ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. M. Dockery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. G. Barbour ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. L. Levi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. P. Gresham ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. L. Rosenbush ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. B. Smith ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. Coleman ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. R. Moody ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
5½										4½									

The *New Orleans Times Democrat* says next year's Congress will be held at Catalan Springs, at which place it is intended to hold all future meetings, and also to build a pavilion for the exclusive use of chess congress meetings. This is spirited enterprise indeed.

From the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* we learn that a successful meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held at Trenton Falls, from July 23rd to 28th. In the chief tournament for the Rice Trophy four players were engaged. Dr. Lasker (Rice Gambit Club), Mr. A. W. Fox (Manhattan Club), Mr. C. Curt (Brooklyn Club), and Mr. R. Raubitschek, who finished in the order written. Each competitor met his opponents twice, and, as expected, Dr. Lasker secured first prize. His score was 5 wins and 2 draws. Mr. Fox scored $3\frac{1}{2}$ points, and Mr. Curt $2\frac{1}{2}$. There was also a general tourney in which sixteen players were engaged competing for the Farnsworth Silver Challenge Cup, which is held for one year. The honours of this contest rested with Mr. Rosenfeld, of the Manhattan Club, with 12 points; second position was taken by Mr. Daly, of Dorchester, Mass., with 11 points. The rewards were a gold and a silver medal respectively, presented by Professor Isaac L. Rice. There was also a problem solving contest, with two prizes, the first going to Mr. A. W. Fox, the second to Mr. J. W. Ferris, of Newcastle Delaware, who came out equal third in the general tourney with Mr. Sharp, of Philadelphia, each compiling $10\frac{1}{2}$ points. Professor Rice was re-elected president of the Association, and Mr. D. F. Searle, of Rome, hon. secretary. We take the following specimen of Dr. Lasker's play from our contemporary:—

GAME No. 2,757.

Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
DR. LASKER.		MR. A. W. FOX.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—Q B 4	
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—Q B 3	
3 Kt—B 3		3 P—K Kt 3	
4 P—Q 4		4 P×P	
5 Kt×P		5 B—Kt 2	
6 B—K 3		6 Kt—B 3	
7 Kt×Kt		7 Kt P×Kt	
8 P—K 5		8 Kt—Kt sq	
9 P—B 4		9 Kt—R 3	
10 B—K 2		10 P—Q 4	
11 Castles		11 Castles	
12 B—B 5		12 Kt—B 4	
13 Q—Q 2		13 R—K sq	
14 Q R—K sq		14 P—K 3	
15 P—K Kt 4		15 Kt—K 2	
16 Q—Q 4		16 Q—B 2	
17 P—Q Kt 4		17 B—Q 2	
18 P—Q R 4		18 Kt—B sq	
19 P—R 5		19 Kt—Q 3	
20 Q—B 2		20 Kt—Kt 4	
21 Kt—R 4		21 P—B 3	
22 P—B 4		22 Q P×P	
23 B×P		23 K—R sq	
		24 Q—R 4	
		25 P×P	
		26 Kt—Kt 2	
		27 R—K 3	
		28 P—Kt 5	
		29 Kt—Q 3	
		30 Kt—B 4	
		31 Kt×Kt P	
		32 B×Kt	
		33 R—R 3	
		34 B×R	
		35 B—B 5 ch	
		36 B—Q 3	
		37 B—Q 6	
		38 B×R	
		39 Q—Q B 4	
		40 R—Kt 3	
		41 Q—Kt 8 ch	
		42 Q×B ch	
		43 B×Q	
		44 R×P	
		45 P—R 4	
		46 P—R 5	
		47 R×B	
		24 P×P	
		25 B—Q B sq	
		26 R—Q Kt sq	
		27 Q—Q sq	
		28 R—Kt 2	
		29 K—Kt sq	
		30 Kt—Q 5	
		31 P×Kt	
		32 R—B sq	
		33 R×R ch	
		34 K—B sq	
		35 K—K sq	
		36 R—K B 2	
		37 R—B 4	
		38 K P×B	
		39 Q×P ch	
		40 Q—R 3	
		41 B—B sq	
		42 Q×Q	
		43 K×B	
		44 B—Q 2	
		45 K—B 2	
		46 B—K 3	
		47 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,758.

Played in the final round of the Ostend 'Tournament.

Three Knights Game.

NOTES FROM *The People*.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr SCHLECHTER. 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 B—Kt 5 |
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 Kt—Q 5 | 6 B—B 4 |
| 7 P—Q 3 | 7 B—K Kt 5 |

.....Whether the Knight be taken or left, White has a slight pull.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 8 P—B 3 | 8 Q—Q 2 |
| 9 P—Q Kt 4 | |

A strong advance. Obviously Black cannot at any time venture on Castles Q R.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 10 P—Q R 4 | 9 B—Kt 3 |
| 11 B—K 3 | 10 P—Q R 3 |

Forcing on Black an unfavourable exchange.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 12 B×Kt | 11 Kt×Kt |
| 13 P×B | 12 B×B |
| 14 P—R 5 | 13 Castles |

Forestalling any attempt to break up the Queen's side.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 15 P—R 3 | 14 Kt—Q sq |
| 16 B—Kt 3 | 15 P—Q B 3 |
| 17 R—R 2 | 16 B—K 3 |
| 18 Q×B | 17 B×B |
| 19 P—B 4 | 18 Q—K 3 |
| 20 R—K 2 | 19 Q—R 3 |
| 21 Q—B 3 | 20 R—K sq |

Very instructive is Schlechter's method of building up an attack out of comparatively simple material.

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

.....Clearly Black cannot permit Kt—B 5.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 24 Kt—B 3 | 24 P—B 3 |
| 25 Kt—R 2 | 25 R—K B sq |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 26 Kt—Kt 4 | 26 Q—Kt 2 |
| 27 Q—R 4 | 27 K—R sq |
| 28 Q R—K B 2 | |

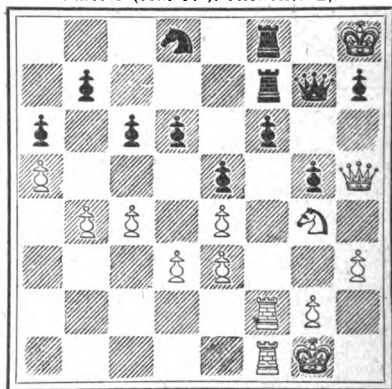
Not 24 Kt×P, because of P—K Kt 4, or 24 Q R—B 2, followed by P—Kt 4.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 29 Q—R 5 | 28 P—K Kt 4 |
| | 29 Q R—B 2 |

Position after Black's 29th move:—

Q R—B 2.

BLACK (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

- 30 Kt×K B P

A beautiful surprise. If R×Kt; 31 R×R, R×R; 32 Q—K 8 ch winning.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 31 Kt×P | 30 Kt—K 3 |
|---------|-----------|

Excellent! Of course, if R×R, White mates in two with Kt—B 6 dis ch and Q×Q mate.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 32 Q×Q ch | 31 Q×Kt |
| 33 R×R ch | 32 R×Q |
| 34 R×Kt ch | 33 Kt×R |
| 35 R—Q 8 | 34 K—Kt 2 |
| | 35 K—B 3 |

.....There is no defence. A good example of Schlechter's skill.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 36 R×P ch | 36 Resigns |
|-----------|------------|

The *Natal Mercury* of March 3rd credits the *Cape Times* with the following game-ending, which we first saw reported in the excellent chess column of *The People*, and to which journal credit is justly due. White (4): K at K R 5, R at Q Kt 7, Pawns at K B 5 and K Kt 6. Black (3): K at K B sq, R at Q R 7, Pawn at K Kt 2. White to move. The position is stated to have actually arisen at a well-known London chess resort, during an after-lunch skittle game. White now played 1 R—Kt 8 ch, at the same time offering to lay odds on winning the game. Black did not see his way to accept, but replied with K—K 2; 2 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B 3; 3 R—B 7 ch (coffee ordered!), K—K 4; 4 R×P, K—B 4! The situation suddenly dawns on White. 5 Resigns! Delight of gallery!

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

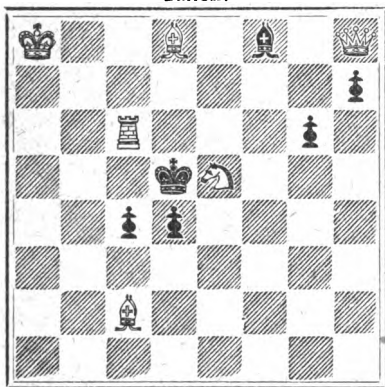
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

No. 5.—By C. CALLENDER.

No. 6.—By G. J. SLATER.

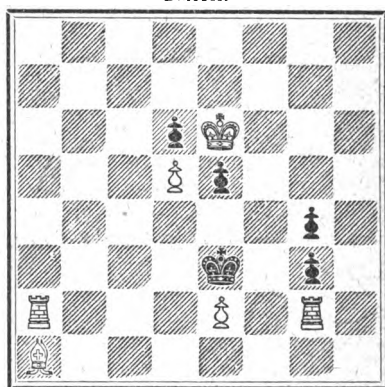
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 5, solved by 1 Kt × Kt's P, followed, after B—Q 3, with Q—K 5 ch, is nearly thirty years old. In those days capturing key moves were tolerated more than they are now. Callender has composed some fine two-ers and four-ers, but never seemed remarkably strong in his three-move efforts. This position, with small constitutional variety, will please many, and it

must be observed that difficulty (a feature much sought after in those days) is present here. The trained solver will feel convinced the Knight must commence the campaign, but how, is the question. It is not a first class problem, even judged from the ideals of the seventies, but a fairly good representative of the style of the times.

No. 6, also about thirty years old, is solved by 1 B—Kt 2, followed, after P—K 5, by 2 B—Kt 7. It is a dainty stratagem, quite in Slater's old method. We produce it here because it will show the appreciation this popular veteran had for niceties. He seldom, excepting in his four-ers of over twenty-five years ago and his sui-mates, gave expression to his ideas in an involved manner, but evinced a disposition to please.

B.C.M. THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following further entries have come to hand:—55, "Check to the King"; 56, "Nelson"; 57, "Aurora"; 58, "Fair Play"; 59, "Bluff"; 60, "Bondo"; 61, "We are Seven"; 62, "Pensée"; 63, "Malvern"; 64, "Mens agitat molem"; 65, "Gulpen I."; 66, "Gulpen II."; 67, "Entente cordiale"; 68, "Sybil"; 69, "Rembrandt I."; 70, "Rembrandt II."; 71, "Ad hoc"; 72, "Gulpen III."; 73, "Marion"; 74, "Resistis?"; 75, "Sperare licet"; 76, "Caissa I."; 77, "Caissa II."; 78, "Caissa III."; 79, "Elpis"; 80, "Rhu"; 81, "Piril"; 82, "Solly"; 83, "Home"; 84, "No strife, no gain"; 85, "Merry Moments"; 86, "Light Artillery"; 87, "A step"; 88, "The Flight"; 89, "Teci, teci kumelini"; 90, "Folly"; 91, "Four Queens"; 92, "Modestia"; 93, "Cavallo"; 94, "Ultra posse nemo tentur"; 95, "Desert Pea"; and 96, "Fairy Fancy."

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—It will be of much interest to many problem students to learn that the veteran J. Dobrusky has undertaken the problem department of a new chess magazine in Bohemia, entitled *Casopsis Ceskych Sachistu*. Herr Dobrusky's skill does not need any advertisement at our hands, since this country has never been backward in admitting that he has proved himself to be one of the finest exponents of modern art. We hope that his contributions, from a literary point of view, will be effective and telling. Seeing his accomplishments, we are not without hope that valuable matter will be the outcome of his new editorship and the art strengthened by his endeavours. Address J. Skala, Prague, 1, 213, Bohemia. Annual subscription, 7s.

Old classics turn up now and then as the work of modern composers. The latest is the following, which recently appeared in the *Manchester Weekly Times* as the composition of "G. T., Marple Bridge. White: K at Q Kt 6, Q at K R 7, B at Q Kt 3. Kts at Q 5 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 3, B at Q B sq. Ps at K B 2, K 4, Q 2, and Q Kt 2. Mate in two. Cut out the Black Bishop and Black Pawn at Q Kt 2 (which are unnecessary), we arrive at the identical and world-wide known position by W. A. Shinkman and G. E. Carpenter.

Problem No. 2035, by Mr. Meyer, is in need of a White King: its absence does not affect the solution. Will solvers please give the monarch a habitation at K R 2.

In Problem No. 2053 a Black Bishop should be located at K R 4. This addition is necessary to avoid a cook by 1 R x B. The error, we fear, was a case of relying too much on memory.

No. 3 Random Selections from Old Masters, by W. Grimshaw, is deficient by a White Pawn at K R 3. (See page 341.)

We are informed No. 2054 has appeared elsewhere. If this is so, we are sorry; but no verification has come to hand. We mention this now, in case we shall be accused of improperly helping ourselves.

Mr. A. W. Daniel has written to explain, in reference to our remarks at page 345, that he had sent his two-er to us some months back, and as we did not use it for such a long time he concluded it was considered unsuitable, and consequently sent it elsewhere. This may be so; but when writing to us that the position was unsound he might have explained the circumstances.

Though not exactly confined to problem matters, it is well to mention that Mr. A. C. White is compiling a record of all chess columns and magazines which have had a reign of some sort or another, and now defunct. Any information will be acceptable, which should be accompanied with dates, number of problems and games, with name of chess editor.

The Wiener Schachzeitung announces a tourney for three-move self-mates. Entries, addressed Herrn Stabsarzt and Dr. E. Mazel, Mährisch-Weisskirchen, Austria, must be received by December 31st, 1906. No mottoes required. No joint compositions. Entries limited to three for each composer. Judges to be announced later. The money prizes, due to the generosity of Mr. A. C. White, will be 100, 50, 30, and 20 kronen; also a complete set of *Wiener Schachzeitung*, 1898-1906, and the 1st vol. of the "Gallery of Problem Masters."

We have received a most interesting communication from Mr. W. H. Thompson respecting Task Problems. He takes the view that they encourage the art of composition, since in defining results to be aimed at the novice has before him a pet exercise which his own immature imagination could not provide. There is point in his attractive argument, and next

month we hope to quote the salient points of his letter, which may prove entertaining as well as instructive, as showing the ideas of an able student.

Problems No. 2053-6 form a quartette of charming interest. The first two are by the veteran composer Mr. W. Geary, who was a fairly good contributor to chess columns forty years ago. Curiously, one of his four-movers is given in American *Chess Nuts*, a work out of print thirty years ago. The compilers, Messrs. Cook, Henry, and, we believe, Cheney, mistook Geary as an American citizen. A similar error, our readers will remember, was perpetrated by the French compiler of the Selection of Loyd's Problems when one of Mr. Heathcote's problems was added to the collection to increase Loyd's fame! Problems 2065 and 2066 are the works of Mr. Geary's sons, and they are creditable specimens and show pregnant promise.

Speaking of veterans, we have been delighted to receive a quiver-ful of problems from Mr. Wm. Greenwood, of Sutton Mill. Most of them are two-movers, so we shall not, in view of the Two-move Tourney now running, be able to regale our readers with much of his work for some time; but interest attaches to the fact that he states it is just fifty years ago since he first composed.

Odesskija Novosti International Three-move Tourney.—The usual stipulations apply in this case as to the motto business, full solution, &c. The accepted entries will be published in the journal, and the award made two months after the publication of all accepted problems. The judges are P. P. Bobroff and E. S. Montvige, of St. Petersburg, who will be assisted by a "Jury." The Chess Society of Odessa offer the chief prizes; these are five in number—viz., 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10 marks respectively. Entries must be received by 1st October next, and addressed M. Nicolas Eng. Laurent, Chess Editor, *Odesskija Novosti*, Rue Ekaterininskaja (Catherine) No. 8, Odessa, Russia.

Mr. A. C. White, of New York, is more than ever proving himself to be a most indefatigable enthusiast in problem literature and lore. In *The Argosy*, Georgetown, Demerara, Mr. White has written an article entitled "The Chess Problem Art." Though it deals mainly with solving, its scope encompasses the wider field of composition, with a touch of the development of the art during the past half-century. It is a most intelligent essay, and we regret want of space forbids us making quotations in this issue. Suffice now to say he combats strenuously with the passing notion that the study of chess problems in its highest form is no more than a guileless frivolling away time. He dispels such ill-conceived arguments by excellent comparisons, and virtually demonstrates that chess, and more particularly the problem development, is "an art whose drawback is the comparative difficulty of the conventions on which it is founded, but which,

when mastered, is perhaps more pleasant and more stimulating than any other."

The British Chess Federation held, as before, a Solving-over-the-Board Contest. Four problems were submitted; one proved unsound. The judges (Mrs. Baird and Mr. F. R. Adcock) awarded the prizes to 1, J. Keeble, 48 points; 2, J. W. Dixon, 40 points; and 3, V. L. Wahltech, 39 points. The following are the three sound "exercises":—

By E. J. Winter-Wood (Paignton).

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at Q B 6, Rs at K R 5 and K sq, B at K R 7, Kt at Q Kt 6, Ps at K R 4, K B 6, Q B 2, and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 5, R at K Kt 3, Kt at K 6, Ps at K R 3, K B 2, K 4, Q Kt 7, and Q R 4. Mate in two.

By L. P. Rees, Redhill (Surrey).

White: K at K Kt 7, Q at K B 5, B at K sq, Kts at K 7 and Q 3. Ps at K 3 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 3, B at Q R 5, Kts at K R sq and 2, Ps at K 4, Q Kt 2, and Q R 4. Mate in three.

By Max J. Meyer (Boscombe).

White: K at Q Kt 2, Q at K B sq, R at K B 5, Kts at K B 7 and Q 7. Ps at Q 2 and Q 5. Black: K at Q 5, Bs at K 8 and Q Kt 2, Kt at K R 4. Ps at K Kt 5, K B 6, 7, Q B 2, and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

Football and Field.—On account of the similarity of Mr. P. F. Blake's prize problem to one by Mr. A. G. Fellows, which won a prize in the

By P. F. BLAKE, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two moves.

Birmingham News in 1904, the judge (Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood) has disqualified Mr. Blake's position, and the prize goes to the second, by Mr. A. G. Fellows. This is another unfortunate incident in Mr. Blake's generally successful career. It is a curious coincidence that the author whom he anticipated steps up into the position he is compelled to yield.

The following is the award in the sixth Tournament of the *Western Daily Mercury*:—First prize, P. F. Blake, Liverpool; second, E. Waterhouse, Manchester; third, F. Gamage, Westborough, U.S.A.; fifth, Lieut. A. A. Elkhan, Sebastopol; fifth, Antonio Corrias, Sardinia; honourable mentions, F. Gamage, H.

Prochazka, Bohemia; A. Corrias, H. L. Schuld, Holland; F. W. Wynne, Dudley; G. T. Bundick, U.S.A.; Jvan Dijk, Holland. The annexed is the first prize problem.

PROBLEMS.

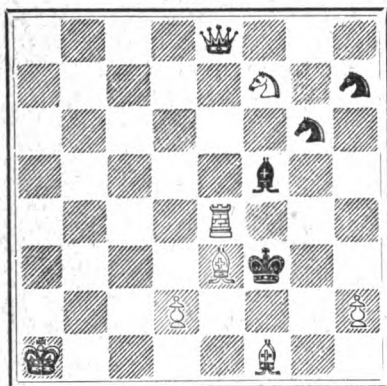
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2055.

Motto: "Julius Cæsar."

(T.P. No. 9.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

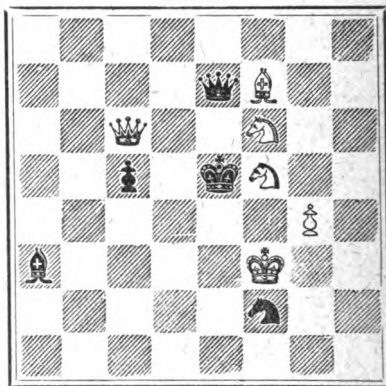
White mates in two moves.

No. 2056.

Motto: "Lithium."

(T.P. No. 10.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

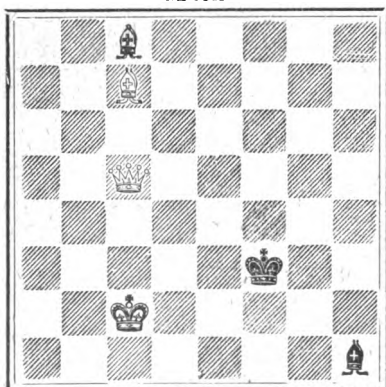
White mates in two moves.

No. 2057.

Motto: "Six all."

(T.P. No. 11.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

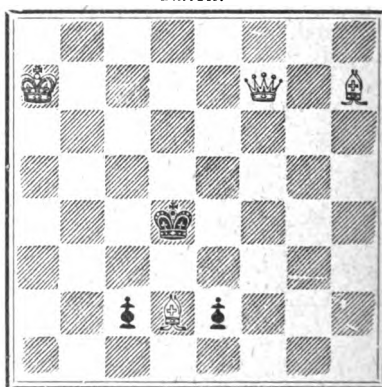
White mates in two moves.

No. 2058.

Motto: "A model study."

(T.P. No. 12.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

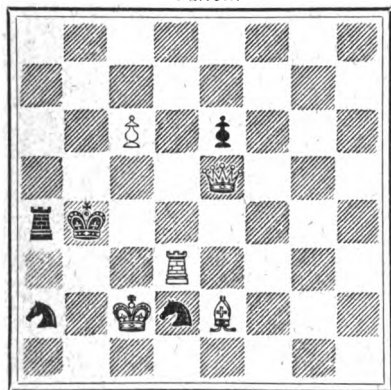
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2059.

Motto: 'Dusk? I thought 'twas dawn!'

(T.P. No. 13)

BLACK.



WHITE.

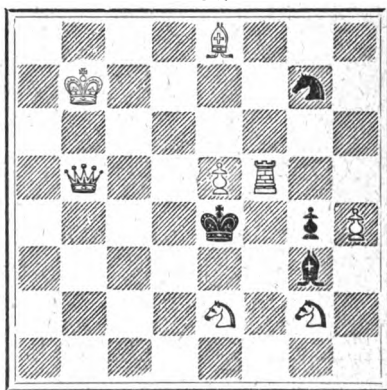
White mates in two moves.

No. 2060.

Motto: "Recorder."

(T.P. No. 14.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

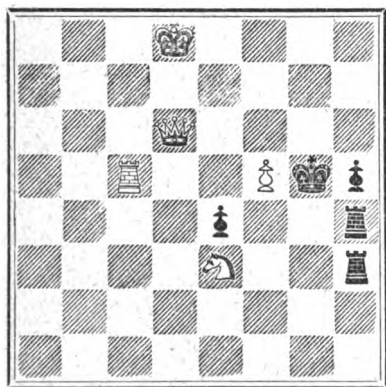
White mates in two moves.

No. 2061.

Motto: "Quo Vadis?"

(T.P. No. 15.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

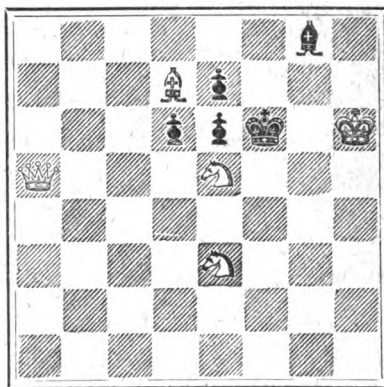
White mates in two moves.

No. 2062.

Motto: "Celandine."

(T.P. No. 16.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

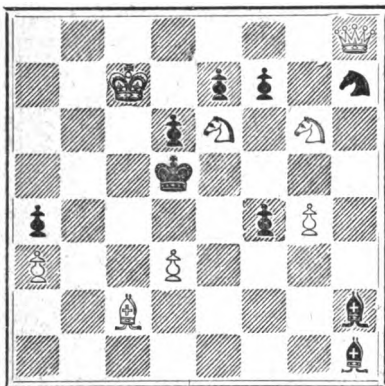
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No 2063.

By W. GEARY, London.

BLACK.



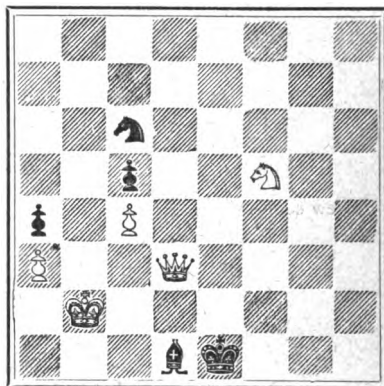
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2064.

By W. GEARY, London.

BLACK.



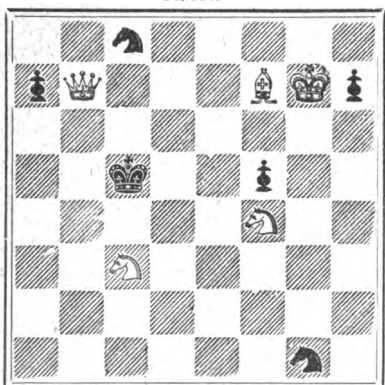
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2065.

By T. W. GEARY, London.

BLACK.



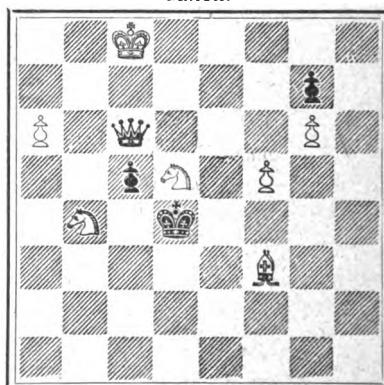
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2066.

By A. GEARY, London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1906.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHESS OPENINGS.

UNDER this title Mr. William Cook, the well-known author of "The Chess Player's Compendium" and the "Synopsis of the Chess Openings," has just published a new work, in a limited edition which will probably ensure the book always having a market value, quite independent of any worth it may or may not possess as a contribution to serious chess literature. If at the very outset I must report that the book is in no sense final, that it is not even up to date in its information, I am only saying what every serious student of chess history knew from the first was bound to be the case. Mr. Cook has with great industry and patience compiled a book, but he has omitted the investigations which should have been the foundation of his labour. That work has still to be done, and until all the published and unpublished collections of Openings and Games that have been made since the birth of the new chess have been collected and arranged, the time cannot be considered ripe for the appearance of a work on the historical development of the Chess Openings. Mr. Cook's book shows no sign of any first-hand work at the pre-Philidorian authors, and his opening *resumé* of the literature of the subject suggests that his knowledge is hazy and incomplete. Anyone using "The Evolution of the Chess Openings" will do well to remember that it nowhere does justice to the analysts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. I suppose I could, without trouble, antedate well over a hundred lines of play from my own notes, incomplete as they necessarily are.

With this warning I would pass on to more general considerations which Mr. Cook's book has suggested, such as, What ought to be the form of a satisfactory work on the growth of the Openings? What degree of finality is possible? What are the available sources?

There is one obvious limitation that governs any inquiry into chess practice, and that is, the inquiry must be limited to the deeds of expert players, by which I mean those who model their play in accordance with the practice of the master players of their age. The tyro or "wood-shover" who moves without aim or principle can have no share in the advancement

of chess theory, and if by accident, and accident is his only rule, he chances upon an Opening that is valid in the hands of an expert, he deserves no credit for it, and his claim to be the inventor or discoverer of it is one that cannot be admitted. Unless we accept this, there is nothing to be done but to admit at once the impossibility of ascribing a date to any particular Opening, as I pointed out in a short article that I contributed to this magazine in 1899, under the title, "The Dates of the Chess Openings." So far as I can discover, Mr. Cook has only put back two of the dates I gave then. He has found the Cochrane Gambit in Sarratt's work of 1808, thus effectively disposing of Cochrane's supposed discovery of the Opening; and has still further put back the so-called Pierce Gambit to 1858.

With this limitation I suppose it will be universally admitted that there is a very close connection between the fashion regarding the choice of Openings at any time and the principles that govern the whole of the play. The non-use of the King's Bishop's Opening, the oblivion that has befallen Philidor's frequent 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q B 3 (in Ruy Lopez, and still often played in England even after 1840), have sounder reasons behind them than mere caprice. We cannot conceive of Philidor playing an *Evans*, nor was it possible for Greco to light upon a *Scotch*. This being so, it is necessary to investigate into the principles that governed play at different epochs and in different places. A very valuable contribution to this question is to be found in a series of articles by the late Von der Lasa in the early years of the *Schachzeitung*, in which he brings out very clearly the characteristic features of the Philidorian theory and of the Italian School of the Modenese masters. His work needs to be amplified by a similar inquiry into the principles on which the early analysts worked, and the modifications introduced by the Italian masters in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and by a statement of the principles of the Modern School. A section dealing with the history of Chess Principles should form the basis of the ideal work on the development of the Openings.

But when we come to the individual Openings, there are at least two possible ways of dealing with them. There is the analyst's method, which, naturally, Mr. Cook has adopted, in which the different variations come under review, and an attempt is made to date the rise of each in its main developments. There is also the historian's method, well illustrated by an able paper on the development of the Giuoco Piano which Von der Lasa contributed to the *Schachzeitung* in May 1868. In this method the historical order is followed, and the exact practice at any period is clearly shown. This seems to me to be the right method to adopt; Mr. Cook's is merely an index to such a method of treatment.

But even when all this is done, the conclusions are only tentative, liable to be modified in detail, though not—since the investigation is based on the general principles of play at every epoch—in broad outline. The King's Gambit, for instance, in its most attacking varieties cannot be earlier than the introduction of Castling, but any variety may be as old as that. I felt no surprise accordingly to come across in a Greco MS. (Bonc. N. 3, f126b) the following "*Gambetto di Alfieri*," which puts back the knowledge of the Cunningham Gambit two generations. It is interesting, perhaps, to note that Cunningham himself often adopted this transposition, and that the earliest

use of the name Cunningham's Gambit occurs in the Caze MS. of 1706 in connection with the Opening 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 B—B 4, B—K 2; 4 Kt—K B 3, B—R 5 ch; 5 P—K Kt 3, P×P; 6 Castles, P×P ch; 7 K—R sq.

“CUNNINGHAM” GAMBIT, FROM GRECO.

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 Kt—K 4	14 P—Q 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	15 Kt—Q 6 ch	15 K—Q 2
3 B—B 4	3 B—K 2	16 B—Q 3	16 Kt—K R 3
4 Kt—K B 3	4 B—R 5 ch	17 Q—R 3 ch	17 P—Kt 5
5 K—B sq	5 B—B 3	18 Kt×K Kt P	18 K—B 2
6 P—Q 4	6 P—K Kt 4	19 Kt×B	19 Q—Q 2
7 P—K 5	7 B—Kt 2	20 Kt—Q 6	20 Q×Kt (Kt 5)
8 P—K R 4	8 P—K R 3	21 Q×Q	21 Kt×Q
9 P×P	9 P×P	22 Kt×K B P	22 Kt—Q 2
10 R×R	10 B×R	23 B×P	23 Q R—K B sq
11 Kt—R 2	11 Q—K 2	24 P—K 6 dis ch, and	
12 Kt—Q B 3	12 P—Q B 3	25 P×Kt, “and in this way has	
13 Q—R 5	13 B—Kt 2	won the game.”	

So far as I am aware, the sources of our knowledge of the Theory of Opening play anterior to Philidor are the following books and MSS. :—

I. Before the introduction of Castling.

1. Ante 1500: MS. Göttingen, Philos. 85, containing 12 games called “Regulæ” and 30 problems. This is generally assumed to be the oldest work on the New Chess. It may however be later than Lucena.

2. Ante 1497: Lucena's Repeticion de amores: e arte de axedres con .cl. iuegos de partido. Printed at Salamanca. This contains 12 “Rules,” but the first is not an Opening.

3. 1512: Damiano's book, of which many editions appeared. The games are the same in all, I believe. A German version of this, MS. Paris, Allemande 107, reproduces the games in an Astronomical notation, and adds, f73-85, what it calls “Lucenes art 1-13,” with an original game, beginning 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Q—B 3. The Lucena games however prove not to be those of the printed book, but appear to be those of the Göttingen MS., altered by the use of Castling in one move. This makes the MS. a late one, probably about 1600 or so, but the confusion of the Göttingen MS. with Lucena is remarkable.

4. 1561: Ruy Lopez's book. This book still exists in the First Edition, and copies are fairly easily obtainable. The various translations need to be examined for additions. The Gustavus Selenus (1616), although in essence a Lopez, contains many new variations, generally rather trivial. There are Italian MS. translations of importance, which I enumerate separately.

II. Transitional stage of Castling to the introduction of Castling in one move. This makes some difference in the value of the books for the development of our Openings.

5. 1580-1600: The Polerio MSS. The date of these is not certain, and they are not necessarily all Polerio's own work. In this group I

include, for convenience, MS. Paris, It. 955; MS. Toulouse, 766; MS. Paris, It. 948 (dated 1594); MS. Boncompagni. D. 3; and MS. J. A. Leon.

6. Anonymous Italian MSS. of from about 1580-1620. (a) Four small MSS. contained in the Boncompagni MSS., N 2 and 3. (b) The Regole MS. (Mr. J. G. White), and the similar MS. Florence, Magliabechiano XIX. 7, 65, which are both enlarged Lopez's. (c) The lost Doazan MS., which is preserved in a lithographed collation by v.d. Lasa. This MS. is intimately connected with MS. Paris, It. 955 in the Polerio group.

7. 1597: Gianuzio's book. This has a peculiar Castling of its own.
III. Completed Castling. Many of the works (here marked with an asterisk) use the so-called free Castling, and require to be used with care, since this liberty may easily affect the whole of the tactics.

8* (1604) and 11* (1634): Salvio's two books.

9 (1617): Carrera's book. This book is compiled with the Sicilian rules, and Castling and even the older leap are forbidden to the King.

10. 1620-5: The Greco Games. The excellent bibliography in Prof. Hoffmann's edition—the work of my friend Mr. J. A. Leon—gives the names and locations of eighteen MSS. of Games. A nineteenth, discovered more recently, is now in Mr. J. G. White's library. No. 18* in Mr. Leon's list is really two MSS., and should, I think, on interior evidence, be dated 1620 or so—at any rate prior to Greco's visit to France. I do not think it is at all generally recognised that the ordinary collection of games that is known by the name of Greco is only a portion of the material that he left behind him. Van der Linde claimed that Greco obtained much of his knowledge from Polerio MSS. In this I think he allows his admiration for the latter to run away with him. There is no doubt that Greco drew from the common material of all Italian players of the period, but, so far as I have been able to form an opinion from my study of the accessible MSS., there is more evidence of indebtedness to Lopez and the 1604 Salvio. This latter work had, as a result of its publication and accessibility, an extraordinary influence on Italian chess quite beyond its merits. A full collation of all the Greco MSS. is much needed from the historical point of view. Unfortunately, four or five of the MSS., and these not the least important, are out of the student's reach.

12. 1670-1700: Baron Asperling of Raroyne's work, commonly known as the Lausanne Treatise.*

13. 1706: The Caze MS. on the King's Gambit, now in the library of Mr. J. G. White, of Cleveland, U.S.A.

14. 1735: Bertin. And 1740, the German book that was published under his name.

15. 1745: Stamma.

Much light is thrown on the chess position at the end of Philidor's life by the papers which the mathematician Attwood left behind him. These not only contain the well-known collection of Philidor's games

* David Gentil was only the printer. The date 1698 sometimes assigned is a mere guess. The translation in the *Schachzeitung* was by v.d. Linde, not v.d. Lasa.

included in Walker's Chess Studies, but notes of analysis of Openings then under experiment in the Chess Club. Thus we find the Muzio the fashion early in 1795, the last year of Philidor's life, and Attwood's notes contain memoranda of moves to be tried against Philidor, and often the result of the experiment. The *Cotter Gambit*, now the *Allgaier*, and *Mortemar*, now known as the *Sicilian*, also were coming into play.

Finally, I may add a note from Captain Evans' original analysis of the Gambit now known by his name, but which he himself modestly described as "A new variation of the Guioco Piano," in which he says of the fourth move in the Gambit: "There are three motives for sacrificing this Pawn.

1. To gain a move, and consequently to increase the attack. 2. To enable White to play the K B P as at move eight (his main line of play runs 5..., B—R 4; 6 Castles, Kt—K B 3; 7 Kt—Kt 5, Castles; 8 P—K B 4, &c.). 3. To give increased power to the Q B." It is interesting to see from this last motive how justly Evans appreciated the value of his own contribution to the development of chess.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We repeat the two positions given at page 366 of our last number. No. 1.—White: K at K Kt sq, Q at Q B 5, R at K 5, Pawns at K R 5, K Kt 2, K 7, Q Kt 4, and Q R 5. Black: K at Q R sq, Q at K B 2, R at K sq, Q at K B 2, R at K sq, Pawns at K R 3, Q B 3, Kt 2, and Q R 3. White to play and win.

No. 2.—White: K at K 4, R at K B 3, Pawn at Q 4. Black: K at K 3, Q at Q B 7. White to play. Show how Black can win.

Mr. W. T. Pierce, who supplied the positions, submits the following solutions:—No. 1: 1 Q—K 3, K—Kt sq; 2 Q×R P, R×P; 3 Q—Q 6 ch, R—B 2; 4 P—Kt 4, K—B sq; 5 R—K B 5, R—Q 2; 6 Q—B 8 ch, Q×Q; 7 R×Q, K—B 2; 8 P—Kt 5, &c. Or 1..., Q—Kt 2; 2 R—K 6, K—Kt sq; 3 Q×P, Q×Q; 4 R×Q, R×P; 5 R—R 8 ch, K—B 2; 6 P—R 6, &c. If 3..., R×P; 4 Q×Q, R×Q; 5 R—K 8 ch, K—B 2; 6 R—K R 8, &c. Solution to No. 2: In this position it is sufficient to show how Black can win the Pawn. 1 R—Q 3!, K—Q 3; 2 K—Q 3; 2 K—K 3, K—Q 4; 3 R—Q 2, Q—K 5 ch; 4 K—B 2, K—B 5; 5 P—Q 5, K—B 6; 6 R—Q sq, K—B 7, &c. 2 P—Q 5, Q—K B 7; 3 R—K B 3, Q—R 5 ch; 4 R—B 4, Q—K 2 ch, &c. 1 K—K 3, K—Q 4; 2 R—B 4, Q—B 6 ch; 3 K—B 2, Q—K R 6, &c.

Solutions have been received from Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester; Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt, Wadham College, Oxford; Miss E. L. Corser, Reigate; Mr. M. Whitehead, Southsea; Mr. D. Macfarlane, Edinburgh; and the prizes go to the two gentlemen first named. Mr. Pierce, who awarded the prizes, writes: "I can find no flaw in Mr. Drewitt's solution to No 1. It is very clever, and he should have a prize." Mr. Kelly's analyses are appended.

Solution to End game No. 1.—White may have several roads to his end, but the following is the only one I have investigated. It's main features are that White gives his K P for the adverse K R P, and compels the exchange of the pieces. A danger to be guarded against is the possibility of perpetual check.

WHITE. BLACK.
 1 Q—K 3 1 K—Kt sq
If 1..., Q—Kt 2 (or B 3);
 2 R—K 6, Q—B 2 (checking is use-
 less); 3 Q×P, R×P; 4 Q—R 8 ch,
 K—R 2; 5 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.
 2 Q×P 2 R×P
 3 Q—Q 6 ch 3 R—B 2
 4 P—R 6 4 K—R 2
If 4..., K—B sq (or R
 sq); 5 P—R 7 wins, because if the
 Queen takes, R—K 8 ch is fatal. Or
 4..., Q—Q 2; 5 Q×Q, R×Q; 6 R—
 K 5.

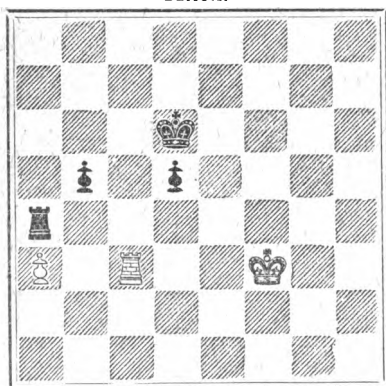
5 R—K Kt 5 5 R—Q 2
White threatened R—
 Kt 7. If here 5..., Q—K sq, White
 does not take the R, because of the
 perpetual check, but plays 6 Q—Q 4
 ch, K—R sq; 7 Q—Kt 4.
 6 Q—B 5 ch 6 K—R sq
If 6..., K—Kt sq; 7 Q—
 K 5 ch. K—B sq; 8 R—Kt 7. Q—B
 sq; 9 R×R, K×R; 10 Q—Kt 7 ch.
 7 R—Kt 7 7 Q—K sq
 8 Q—K Kt 5 8 R×R
 9 P×R 9 Q—Kt sq
 10 Q—B 6, and wins.

End-game No. 2.—The first step towards winning is to gain the Pawn. In the resulting ending, Queen *v.* Rook, the superior force wins easily; but the position may be varied sq much that a detailed analysis of it would be too bulky.

WHITE. BLACK.
 1 R—Q 3
 If 1 K—B 4, K—Q 4 wins the Pawn
 at once. An alternative is the follow-
 ing:—1 K—K 3, K—Q 4; 2 R—B 4,
 Q—B 6 ch; 3 K—B 2, Q—K R 6;
 4 K—K 2, Q—K Kt 6; 5 R—B 3,
 Q—Kt 5; 6 K—K 3, Q—K 5 ch.
 1 Q—Kt 7 ch
 2 R—B 3
 If 2 K—B 4, K—Q 4; 3 R—Q sq,
 Q—K 7. Another line is this:—2 K—
 K 3, K—Q 4; 3 R—Q sq, Q—K 5 ch;

4 K—B 2, Q—B 7 ch; 5 K—K sq,
 K—K 5; 6 R—Q 2, Q—B 6; 7 K—
 K 2, Q—B 6 ch; 8 K—K sq, K—K 6.
 In the above, at move 3, K—Q 2 may
 be played, with the continuation:—
 3..., Q—K 5 ch; 4 K—B 2, K—B 5;
 5 R—Q sq, B—B 6; 6 P—Q 5, K—
 B 7, driving off the Rook.
 2 Q—Kt 3 ch
 3 K—Q 4
 4 Q—Kt 6 ch
 5 Q—K 8 ch
 6 K×P
 And wins.

Mr. Drewitt's solution is as follows:—1 Q—Q 6, Q—Kt 2;
 2 Q—Q 8 ch, K—R 2; 3 R—K sq, Q—B 2; 4 R—K 3, and the game
 is over. If 4..., Q—K B 5; 5 R—
 K B 3, &c. If 4..., Q—Kt sq;
 5 R—Q 3, &c. If 4..., Q—Q B 5;
 5 Q×R, Q—B 8 ch; 6 K—B 2,
 &c. If 1..., K—R 2; 2 Q—Q 4 ch,
 K—R (Kt) sq; 3 Q—Q 8 ch, 4 R—
 K 3, as above. If 1..., Q—Kt sq;
 2 R—K sq, Q—R sq; 3 R—Q sq,
 &c.



WHITE.
 White to move. What result ?

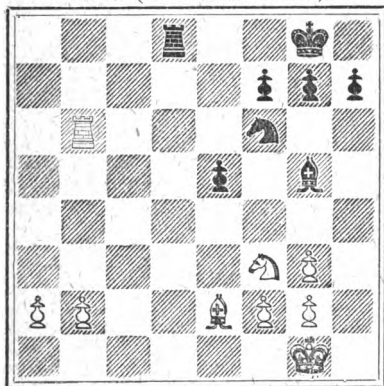
The study for this month is taken from the play of two deceased masters, who were representative of different nationalities, and became celebrated in the history of the game.

For the two best solutions received not later than October 20th, we will give two book prizes.

GAME ENDING.

The diagram appended, which we copy from the *Vienna Schachzeitung*, shows the position after White's 32nd move, in a game played in the Fourth Russian National Tourney, between Tabuntschikow and Snosko-Borowski.

BLACK (SNOSKO-BOROWSKI).



WHITE (TABUNTSCHIKOW).

The play went on:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
32 —	32 P—K 5
33 Kt—Q 4	33 B×B
34 Kt×B	34 R—Q 8 ch
35 K—R 2	35 Kt—Kt 5 ch
36 K—R 3	36 Kt×P ch
37 K—R 4	37 P—R 3
38 P—K Kt 4	38 R—Q 7
39 Kt—B 3	39 R—Q 6
40 P—R 4	40 P—Kt 4 ch
41 K—R 5	41 K—Kt 2
42 R×P	42 R×Kt!
43 P×R	43 P—K 6
44 R—Q Kt 6	44 P—K 7
45 R—Kt sq	45 Kt—Q 8!
46 Resigns.	

THE TIETZ SYSTEM OF SCORING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *British Chess Magazine*.

DEAR SIR,

There has long been a feeling among a large number of chess players that the present system of awarding a few large prizes to the first three or four players in a tournament is very unsatisfactory. Until I took part in the recent Ostend Amateur Tournament I was not aware that there was a practical alternative, but since experiencing the working of the Tietz system I shall never take part in any tournament conducted on the old lines without a feeling of dissatisfaction. The chief advantages of the Tietz system are that the money prize each player receives depends directly on his own score, and that every point scored adds to the value of his prize. Thus there is every inducement for each competitor to strive his utmost to the very end of the tournament. In the Ostend contest I had a bye in the last round. My score was 13, which could have been passed by both Loewy and Palmer. The former was playing Shoosmith, who was not at his best, and lost an easily drawn game; and Palmer lost an easily won game against Gattie. Thus it depended absolutely on other men's play whether I was second, third, or fourth. Under the system in vogue at the British Federation contests this would probably have meant a difference of £20 or so. Under the Tietz system the difference was practically *nil*: my score of 13 being the determining factor in my share of the prize money. In the

Shrewsbury contest a draw* against Lee in the last round would have given Palmer an extra £17 10s., whereas the whole point would have given him only £22 10s., an altogether disproportionate amount between the value of a draw and a win. It might be of interest to show how the prize fund would have been divided at Shrewsbury under the Tietz system, and most players will agree with me that the following distribution would have been a much fairer division of the spoils than actually occurred:—

Place.	Player.	Score.	Receives.	Games above average.	Receives.	Total.
1.	Atkins...	8½	£5 3 0	3	£20 0 0	£25 3 0
2.	Michell ...	7½	4 10 11	2	13 6 8	17 17 7
3.	Lee ...	7	4 4 10	1½	10 0 0	14 4 10
3.	Palmer ...	7	4 4 10	1½	10 0 0	14 4 10
3.	Shoosmith ...	7	4 4 10	1½	10 0 0	14 4 10
3.	Wainwright..	7	4 4 10	1½	10 0 0	14 4 10
7.	Blackburne...	6½	3 18 10	1	6 13 4	10 12 2
8.	Wahlruch ...	4½	2 14 7	—	—	2 14 7
9.	Mercer ...	4	2 8 6	—	—	2 8 6
10.	Hamond ...	3½	2 2 5	—	—	2 2 5
11.	Parry ...	2	1 4 3	—	—	1 4 3
12.	Brown...	1½	0 18 2	—	—	0 18 2
		66	£40 0 0	12	£80 0 0	£120 0 0

A few words as to the method of obtaining these figures may not be out of place. The prize fund is divided into two portions, one portion reserved exclusively for the prize-winners—*i.e.*, those who have scored more than half the number of games played; the other shared by the whole of the competitors, in proportion to the number of points scored. The respective values of these portions are obtained thus:—The maximum number of points above the average which might have been scored by the prize group is determined. In a tournament of twelve players this is $5\frac{1}{2}, 4\frac{1}{2}, 3\frac{1}{2}, 2\frac{1}{2}, 1\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$ —18. The number of points above the average actually scored is then calculated, in this case twelve. Therefore the sum allotted to the prize group is 12-18ths of the whole fund—*i.e.*, £80. This is divided according to the number of points each player has scored above the average. The remainder of the fund, 6-18ths—£40—is divided amongst all the competitors in proportion to their scores. With the aid of the above tabulated record anyone should master the system, of which a more detailed explanation is given in the *B.C.M.*, 1903, pages 50-54. I, for one, should like to see this method adopted at the next British Federation Congress. If the Committee do not adopt my suggestion, I hope it will revert to the plan of giving consolation prizes to the unsuccessful competitors, as at Hastings and Southport. That the first prize-winner, in addition to the honour and pleasure of winning so many games, should carry off half the prize fund appears to me an anomaly for which there can be no justification.

Yours sincerely,

H. HOLMES.

LIVERPOOL, September 25th, 1906.

* Dividing third and fourth prizes, £20 and £10, with three other players = $\frac{80}{4}, £7$ 10s. 0d. If he had drawn he would have divided second and third with Michell, $\frac{80}{2}$ plus $\frac{20}{2}$ = £25. If he had won he would have been second = £30.

THE CHESS WORLD.

"A METHOD (POSSIBLY AN ENGLISH ONE) OF CONDUCTING A
PROBLEM TOURNEY."

DR. E. LASKER'S EXPLANATION.

Once more we allude to this subject. We do so with the assurance that the comments and explanation by Dr. Lasker, which we quote in full, will be received with satisfaction by all our readers. The Editor of *Lasker's Chess Magazine* has admitted the wrong which had been committed, and has not shown unwillingness to make a fair *amende honorable*.

After quoting what we wrote on pages 317 and 318 in our August issue, Dr. Lasker concludes with the following remarks :—

"It is our rule to publish articles of interest to the chess world signed by persons of well-known standing, and therefore we did not hesitate in bringing before our readers what a problemist of such repute as Mr. Cudmore had enjoyed had to say. But, in view of that gentleman's apology, we realise that we have been hasty in printing Mr Cudmore's story without first thoroughly investigating its implications, and for this reason wish to express our regret for the unjust charges brought against Mr. Laws."

We are glad the incident is now closed, and trust it will act as a salutary warning to writers of irresponsible matter and publishers of the same. Indeed, we were advised that we had good cause of action against *Lasker's Chess Magazine* itself, notwithstanding that its place of original publication was out of the jurisdiction ; but our object has been sufficiently served in the limited course of procedure which we elected to take.

We must not omit to thank our numerous correspondents for their congratulatory messages on the result of this unjustifiable attack.

The annual general meeting of the British Chess Federation will be held at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, on Saturday, October 20th.

It is announced that Herr Marco (Vienna) and M. Pechar (Brussels) will issue in book form the whole of the games played in the recent Masters' Tournament at Ostend, if 250 copies are subscribed for. The price will be seven shillings, but the games will not be annotated. Address Herr Marco, Vienna, VIII.½, Alserstrasse, No. 51.

The annual meeting of the Devon Chess Association was announced to take place at Exeter on September 29th. We shall give a report of the proceedings in our next issue.

Mr. A. Chaworth Todd, Airlie, Ripley Road, Worthing, asks us to state that a chess club was recently formed in Worthing. Mr. Todd will be pleased to furnish full particulars of subscription, &c., on application. He also informs us that it is intended that the new club shall compete in the Brighton and District Chess League competition.

The annual championship tournament of the Western States of America Chess Association resulted in a three-cornered tie; Mr. Harry F. Lee, of the Chicago Chess and Checkers Club, Mr. George H. Wolbrecht, of St. Louis, and Mr. Magnus Smith, of Winnipeg, each winning five and losing two games. The play-off again resulted in a tie between Messrs. Smith and Wolbrecht, and Mr. Wolbrecht won the deciding game, becoming champion of the Western States for 1906.

Johannesburg v. Pretoria.—A match between these South African clubs was contested recently, and resulted in favour of Johannesburg by 27 games to 10. In the previous encounter, played on the 24th of last May, Pretoria lost by 11 games, the scores being $23\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$. In the first match, which was played August 7th, 1905, the scores were Pretoria 25, Johannesburg 13. In the latest encounter Mr. Hooper (Pretoria) drew at board No. 1 with Mr. Bruno Seigheim, the South African champion.

Mr. E. A. Michell, 13, Langham Street, W. London, informs us that he intends to publish a Year Book of Chess for 1906. Price 2s. paper, or 3s. 6d. cloth. The prospectus states that full accounts will be given of the chief chess events of the year, with games from the Ostend, Nuremberg, and Shrewsbury tournaments. Mr. F. J. Marshall and Herr Marco have each promised to contribute an article dealing with American and Continental chess. Subscriptions to be sent to Mr. Michell at the address given above.

The annual meeting of the Wigan Club was held on September 13th. The report was highly satisfactory. The playing strength had improved, and the finances were in a healthy state. The club lost only once last season, against the "A" Team of the Liverpool Club. Hearty congratulations were offered to Dr. H. Holmes, who in the past has filled the offices of secretary and captain, on his successes at Ostend and elsewhere. Dr. W. Hamilton was elected president, Mr. F. Heaton hon. secretary, and Mr. W. W. Cowan captain. The club meets every Thursday, at 66, Market, Wigan, and visitors are always welcome. Dr. Holmes will play fourteen members simultaneously on October 4th.

Chess and Esperanto.—Just before the close of the Esperanto Congress at Geneva, in September, the chess-players took the opportunity of holding a separate meeting. The nations represented were Great Britain, France, Germany, and Switzerland. An Esperantist Chess Club was formed, with "Espero Katolika," one of the Esperantist magazines, as its official organ; M. l'Abbé Peltier (Tours) being elected president and Mr. John Ellis (Keighley) secretary. The Congressists snatched a little time to play over the board, and pairings were made for international correspondence play. It is hoped that at the next Congress, which will take place in England (and perhaps at Cambridge), a match between the Esperantists and a local team may be arranged.

Mr. L. R. Kroep, hon. secretary of the Pretoria Club, South Africa, has sent us a copy of the Committee's report for 1905-6, which is embodied in a neat pamphlet of twenty pages. During the year the membership increased from 30 to 46, and the cash surplus from £1 13s. 9d. to £3 1s. 9d., after an expenditure of £74 5s. 0d., which amount is exclusive of £25 subscribed by the club to the recent South African Championship Tournament. The little *brochure* is very interesting. In addition to the rules and other official matter, it contains the full records of inter-club and individual matches, results of tournament play, &c. The club champion is Mr. E. C. Hooper. In the handicap there were eight prizes competed for by thirty-two players. First and second prizes were divided by Messrs. Kroep and Bischoff, both of Class II. The club meets at the Transvalia Tea Rooms, St. Andries Street.

The *Australasian* of August 11th reports an interesting match, Melbourne Club *versus* the Rest of the Associated Clubs, played on August 2nd, in connection with the Melbourne Chess Association. The contest was arranged for twenty players a-side, but as only eighteen representatives of the club mustered, its team lost two points by forfeit. The final scores were 14½ to 5½ in favour of the combined clubs. Our contemporary says—"Seven matches have now been contested, the first five of which were won by the club, and the last two won by the Association. One match was played in 1902, 1903, 1904, and two matches were played in each of the years 1906 and 1906. The following is a complete record:—1902—Club, 14 wins, 3 draws; Association, 3 wins, 3 draws. 1903—Club, 8 wins, 7 draws; Association, 5 wins, 7 draws. 1904—Club, 13 wins, 1 draw; Association, 6 wins, 1 draw. 1905—First match, Club, 12 wins, 3 draws; Association, 5 wins, 3 draws; second match, Club, 13 wins, 2 draws; Association, 5 wins, 2 draws. 1906—First match, Club, 7 wins, 5 draws; Association 8 wins, 5 draws; second match, Club, 4 wins, 3 draws; Association, 13 wins, 3 draws. Totals to date:—Matches played, 7; Club wins, 5; Association wins, 2; games contested, 140; Club wins, 71; Association wins, 45; draws, 24."

The hon. secretary (Mr. I. E. Mannington) of the Sussex Chess Association has kindly sent us a copy of the printed Annual Report for 1906, which he has issued in the form of a neat pamphlet of 28 pages.

The *brochure* is replete with matter of absorbing interest, which we regret being unable to review in detail owing to want of space. The contents comprise Officers and Members of the Association: Presidents, vice-presidents, officers, and council; holders of county trophies, affiliated clubs, subscribing members, work of the Association, hon. secretary's report, hon. treasurer's statement, report of delegates to Southern Counties Chess Union, British Chess Federation, county news, record of county matches and competitions, rules, annual meeting, agenda, fixtures for 1906-7. The first county engagement of the season was played on September 22nd, when Hampshire was encountered at Portsmouth. At the close of play the scores were Sussex 9. Hampshire 5, and two games for adjudication. Next month we shall publish the full record of the match. The following are the forthcoming county match engagements:—November 24th, *versus* Surrey, in London; January 26th, *versus* Kent, at Tunbridge Wells. Matches by correspondence will also be contested against Cornwall, Cumberland, and Kent. The annual meeting of the Association will be held next Saturday, October 6th, at Brighton.

The annual meeting of the Hastings Club was held on September 19th, when Mr. H. F. Cheshire presided. The report stated that during the year the high standard of the past had been fully maintained in all directions. The first team played eleven matches, and lost only one—*versus* Metropolitan, London. The second and third teams and the ladies had also done well in match contests. In all the club won nineteen and lost five out of a total of thirty-four engagements. During the year no less than twenty-one tournaments were played, the chief events and the first prize winners being as follows:—Championship of the club, Mr. J. C. Waterman; Chapman Cup, Mr. H. F. Cheshire; Silver King and Queen, Mr. P. F. J. Barrett; Ladies' Championship, Miss Ruchon; Third Class Championship: Tie to be played off between Miss Ruchon and Messrs. R. Owen and H. Womersley; Third Class Queen Tournament, Mr. R. Lucas; Four Lives Handicap, Mr. H. E. Dobell; Record Tournament, Mr. J. Ruchon; Third Class Preliminary, Mr. H. Womersley; King's Gambit Accepted, Mr. A. S. A. Pearce; King's Gambit Declined, Mr. B. Perrott Smith; Queen's Gambit Accepted, Mr. W. Hall; Queen's Gambit Declined, Mr. A. Langdon; Ruy Lopez, Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick; Evans Gambit, A Section, Mr. P. F. J. Barrett; B Section, Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick; C Section, Mr. R. Lucas; Lightning, Mr. H. E. Dobell; Consolation, Mr. H. F. Cheshire; Simultaneous, Dr. J. E. Manlove. The hon. treasurer's statement showed that the income had been £116 15s. 10d., and that there remained a small surplus of 16s. 5d. Mr. Cheshire, in moving the adoption of the report, said the club did a great deal for the town. He thought the Municipal Corporation might recognise more than it did the service which the club and other institutions were doing for Hastings. Mr. C. G. Skyrme proposed the re-election of Mr. Horace Chapman as president, and remarked that for eleven years, twice in Washington and Montreal, he (Mr. Skyrme) had been welcomed as an ordinary visitor, till it was found that he came from the Hastings Chess Club, and then his welcome became quite a reception. Mr. H. E. Dobell was re-elected hon. secretary for the twentieth time, and Mr. A. G. Ginner was re-elected hon. treasurer.

Chess in Scotland: The Scottish Chess Association.—A Council meeting was held on September 10th, at the Glasgow Club, when it was intimated that the president, Mr. C. S. Rankin-Simson, W.S., had offered a championship cup to the Association, to replace the one won outright by Dr. MacDonald. It was unanimously agreed to accept the gift, and a resolution was passed thanking Mr. Rankin-Simson for his generosity. The new rules for the Richardson and Spens Cup competitions were revised, and the ballot to the number of eight senior clubs which take part in the Richardson Cup competition resulted as follows:—1, Burns; 2, Athenæum; 3, Glasgow; 4, Dundee; 5, Central; 6, Edinburgh; 7, Stirling; 8, Edinburgh Working Men. The odd-numbered clubs visit greater evens and less odds, and evens visit less evens and greater odds; and for the first time in the competition each club plays every other. There being more matches in consequence, the contest commences earlier in the season than formerly.

Scottish Ladies' Chess Association.—The annual general meeting will be held in the rooms of the Edinburgh Ladies' Chess Club, 21, Stafford Street, on October 23rd. The Association held two Congresses last year, and as there has been a large increase in the membership, it is proposed to institute a Minor Championship; the winner of the Major being the lady champion of Scotland for one year. Ladies wishing to join should write to the hon. secretary, Miss Malcolm, 26, Hermitage Gardens, Edinburgh.

Ayrshire County Chess Association.—This, the first county association formed in Scotland, held its first annual general meeting at Ayr on Saturday, 8th September, Mr. W. G. Burgoyne presiding over a good attendance. A constitution and rules were drawn up, and left to the Committee to consider. Clubs in the county pay an affiliation fee of 5s., the subscription for individual membership being 1s. League home-and-home fixtures have been arranged, together with a contest for the County Championship Gold Medal. A county match is also being arranged with Glasgow Chess Club, and Mr. J. H. Blackburne, during his annual Scottish tour, will give a simultaneous exhibition at Kilmarnock. Office-bearers:—President, Mr. W. G. Burgoyne, Ayr; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. Craig Steele, Kilmarnock; J. Cook, Ardrossan; and Dr. Brown, Dalry; secretary and treasurer, Mr. A. Groener, Ayr; the committee representing Irvine, Troon, Prestwick, Dalry, Cumnock, Kilmarnock, Ayr, Ardrossan, and Dalmellington.

The Stirling Club opened its fourteenth session on Thursday, September 13th, with the annual meeting. Officials: hon president, Mr. J. Jenkins; president, Mr. G. Owen; secretary and treasurer, Mr. D. Lindsay; and committee of ten. Meetings are held at the Station Hotel, Stirling, each Thursday, 7 to 10-30 p.m.

Yorkshire Club News.—The members of the Hull Club (winners of the Woodhouse Cup last season) held their annual meeting on September 15th at the club rooms, 30, Albion Street, Hull, when satisfactory reports for the past season were submitted and approved. Mr. R. H. Philip was re-elected president, and Mr. G. Barron hon. secretary. The prospects for the coming season are most promising. The club will compete in the Woodhouse Cup and also in the local League. We understand the membership shows a gratifying increase, and for match play the services

of all the members of the team which carried off the Woodhouse Cup last year will be available. Mr. S. Jackson will captain the team, which he hopes to lead to victory.

The sixty-third annual meeting of the Leeds Club was held on September 20th. at the rooms, Mecca Café, Park Row. The statement of accounts showed a small surplus. The secretary's report indicated that the past season had proved fairly satisfactory, with very hopeful prospects for the coming match season, during which three teams will be regularly engaged playing for (1) Woodhouse Cup, (2) *Bradford Observer* Trophy, and (3) Leeds and District League. It is also probable that the match Yorkshire v. Lancashire will be played under the auspices of the club. The club championship had been won by Mr. John Spencer, who will hold the silver cup; and the Rayner Memorial (Silver Rook) Handicap was won by Mr. H. B. Jowett. Mr. S. R. Meredith was re-elected president, and Mr. A. C. Ivimy hon. secretary. Mr. C. W. Jeffery, Yorkshire champion, will captain the first team. He is an excellent skipper.

The fifty-fifth session of the Huddersfield Club was started September 29th, when the members took tea with their president, Mr. W. U. Rothery, at the club rooms, Queen's Hotel. After tea there was a Chess Drive, with three prizes. During the session there will be various contests to keep the members well engaged in practice. The tournaments are—(1) Championship, (2) the B Tourney, (3) Handicap, and (4) a contest designated the "Scotch Opening," for which the president offers a special prize. In this tournament each player will retire after suffering defeat. The club will compete for the Woodhouse Cup, and it is expected that the team will be rather stronger than last year. Meetings are held on Mondays and Saturdays, from 7 to 11 p.m., from October 1st to April 30th.

The members of the Bradford Club held their annual meeting on September 18th. Mr. W. Clough, M.P., presided. The report stated that of fourteen matches played eight were won and six lost. The Silver King (Club Championship) Tournament was won by Mr. A. E. Lassen, and the Silver Rook (Handicap) by Mr. W. Simpson. There was a small deficit on the treasurer's statement of accounts. Mr. J. J. Oddy was re-elected president. In the course of his response to a vote of thanks for presiding, Mr. Clough said with reference to chess in the House of Commons there were some very good players in the House, but it was a very in-and-out sort of place, and, unfortunately, when he was "in" they happened to be "out" or not at liberty. Amongst the best players were Mr. Rutherford, one of the members for Liverpool, and Mr. Bonar Law. There was a trophy belonging to the House, which was at present in the possession of Mr. McKenna. He (Mr. Clough) had not seen the trophy, but he intended to compete for it when opportunity offered, and would endeavour to sustain the credit of the Bradford Club. That great chess enthusiast, Sir George Newnes, had unhappily been incapacitated during the past session; but he hoped he would be speedily restored to health, and would institute another contest with the American Senate, the Japanese Parliament, or some other legislative assembly. The new secretaries of the club are Mr. A. Shackleton and Mr. J. Walton. Mr. A. Fattorini was re-elected hon. treasurer. Mr. F. J. Lee, of London, started a fortnight's engagement on September 17th, playing daily at the club, which is held at the Mecca Café, Brook Street.

MATCH: LASKER v. MAROCZY.

The projected match between Lasker and Maroczy for the championship of the world has been abandoned. It will be recollected that the first stage of the contest was to be entered upon at Vienna during the present month; also that each master agreed to deposit £100 as a guarantee of good faith to proceed to actual hostilities. Maroczy did not post his money, and it is reported that he did not definitely notify Doctor Lasker that he would be unable to fulfil his contract. This lapsus and silence on his part perturbed those gentlemen in New York who had the arrangement of the contest in hand so much that they requested Herr Marco, of Vienna, to interview or communicate with Maroczy. The result was the following cable, which Herr Marco despatched to the *New York Staatszeitung*.—

“Maroczy does not play on account of political affairs, but is ready to pay or postpone match until next year, under same conditions of play.”

What the political considerations are which have caused Maroczy to abandon the match is not stated, but, in view of the declaration that he is ready to pay the forfeit money, we suppose that further explanation will be forthcoming in due course. We offer our sympathy to Doctor Lasker in this latest disappointment, which must be particularly galling to him after failing to come to terms with Mr. Marshall and Doctor Tarrasch.

Since the above was set in type, we learn from the *Deutsches Wochenschaß* that Maroczy has given his explanation in the *Neuen Pester Journal*. He states that there is no hitch in the financial arrangements, as Baron Rothschild and Herr Leopold v Trebitsch, of Vienna, were quite ready to put the amount of the stake named by Lasker at his (Maroczy's) service. The real reason why the match has failed to materialize is because the conditions of play stipulated by the champion are not favoured by the Vienna Club. Lasker wished to start play in Vienna, but to continue only until either combatant had won three games, exclusive of draws. This arrangement the Vienna officials considered beneath the dignity of their club, and counter proposals were made to Lasker to play the whole of the match in Vienna, with the understanding that, if he so wished it, the question of the championship should not be involved in the result. This suggestion was not accepted, and no definite agreement was reached.

From these statements we can only conclude that Dr. Lasker assumed that the conditions he imposed would be accepted by the Vienna Club without question. If otherwise, we do not think the categorical announcements so freely published in the Press would have appeared. The political affair refers to the state of politics in Cuba, where Lasker wished the second portion of the match to be played. Maroczy says this is impossible at the present time, though he freely admits that a contest in the midst of Revolution would be very interesting; still he opines that the players would hardly preserve the *sangfroid* necessary to good chess, particularly if an erring shell crashed through the roof of the place of play. In conclusion, Maroczy expresses his willingness to play a match against Lasker at any time, provided the whole of the games are contested in Vienna, in which case he would leave the settlement of all conditions to the Vienna Club and Dr. Lasker.

If the conditions suggested by Lasker to govern the proposed match were not definitely accepted, we cannot see what reason there is for Maroczy to pay to Lasker the £100 forfeit money, as he has offered to do. But it may be that the Hungarian master signed the preliminary agreement before submitting to his supporters the conditions stipulated by Dr. Lasker. If he did sign such an agreement, he evidently feels that he has a personal responsibility to meet, and is therefore prepared to pay the forfeit money.

The latest information to hand from New York is that Dr. Lasker has now arranged to contest a match with Mr. F. J. Marshall, and that play will probably start on January 7th, 1907.

British Chess Federation Congress at Shrewsbury.—Several of our subscribers, some of whom competed at Shrewsbury, have asked us to publish the complete results of play in the Third Class and One Week Contests. As we are ever wishful to oblige our friends we append the tabulated records.

THIRD CLASS TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Mr. E. Crockett, Blaina ...	1	—	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	9
Mr. M. O'C. Drury, Llandovery	2	0	—	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	6
Mr. J. T. Eachus, Wellington...	3	0	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	1	7
Mr. W. G. Elsmore, Norwich...	4	0	1*	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Gardiner, Weybridge ...	5	0	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh, Dawley	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	7
Miss M. Hunt, Barnstaple ...	7	0	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	—	0	1	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Kershaw, London ...	8	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	1	—	0	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Long, Blaina ...	9	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
Mr. A. H. Owen, Birmingham	10	1	1*	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	9
Mr. G. E. Panton, Manchester	11	$\frac{1}{2}$	1*	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	8
Mrs. Seymour, London ...	12	0	1*	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	3

THIRD-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

SECTION B.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Dr. F. H. Alderson, Bournemouth	1	—	0	1*	0	1*	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Mr. W. D. Barrow, High Lane	2	1	—	1*	1	1*	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	8
Mr. C. H. Butlin, Camborne ..	3	0*	0*	—	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0*	0
Mrs. Crichton, London ...	4	1	0	1*	—	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. D. Drury, Marlborough	5	0*	0*	1*	0	—	1	0	0	0	0*	0*	3
Miss E. Hunt, Barnstaple ...	6	1	0	1*	1	0	—	1	1	0	0	0	4
Mr. D. Jones, Blaina ...	7	1	0	1*	1	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	7
Mrs. Oakley, London ...	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1*	$\frac{1}{2}$	1*	0	0	—	0	0	0	4
Mr. F. R. Pickering, London...	9	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1*	1	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Smith, Malton...	10	1	0	1*	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. G. Stark, Basingstoke ...	11	1	1	1*	1	1*	1	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wardhaugh, Glasgow ...	12	1	1	1*	1	1*	1	1	1	1	1	—	11

* By Forfeit.

ONE WEEK
FIRST-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Mr. A. Beamish, London.. 1	—	1	1	1	1	0	3
Mr. F. Ashford Eve, London 2	0	—	1	0	0	1	2
Rev. E. Gates, Kettering.. 3	0	0	—	1	1	1	2
Mr. H. Jacobs, London.. 4	1	1	1	—	1	1	4
Mr. N. J. Roughton, Shr'b'y 5	1	1	0	0	—	0	1
Mrs. Fagan, London.. 6	1	0	1	0	1	—	2

ONE WEEK
SECOND-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Mr. F. Clayton, Horsehay.. 1	—	1	1	1	1	4
Mr. L. F. McGuire, London 2	0	—	0	1	1	1
Mr. J. R. Hanning, Worcs. P. 3	0	1	—	1	1	3
Mr. J. Macalister, London.. 4	0	1	0	—	1	1
Mr. F. Smait, Shrewsbury.. 5	0	0	0	0	—	0

ONE WEEK
THIRD-CLASS TOURNAMENT.
SECTION A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Mr. A. W. Perry, Birm. ... 1	—	0	1	0	0	1	2
Mr. G. Hofmeyer, Leyton 2	1	—	0	1	1	0	3
Mr. J. H. Milton, Liverpool 3	0	1	—	0	0	1	2
Mr. J. H. Thomason, Birm. 4	1	0	1	—	0	1	3
Mr. W. Veitch, Southampton 5	1	0	1	1	—	1	4
Mr. G. E. Wainwright, jun. 6	0	1	0	0	—	1	1

[Surbiton]

ONE WEEK
THIRD-CLASS TOURNAMENT.
SECTION B.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Rev. Robert Bee, Grantham 1	—	0	0	*	1	1
Mr. E. E. Burton, Reading.. 2	1	—	0	*	1	2
Mr. R. Todd, Crossgar... 3	1	1	—	*	1	4
Mr. R. T. Hughes, Worcester 4	*	0	*	0	—	1
Mr. H. Turner, Leigh... 5	1	1	0	*	—	3

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Bath Club took place on September 24th, at the club's quarters, Royal Literary and Scientific Institution. The president, Dr. Cave, presided. The report and balance sheet were satisfactory, the surplus being £3 13s. 11d. Two tournaments were played during the year. In the contest for the club championship Mr. Moore proved successful, and retained the title. In the handicap contest, with ten competitors, Mr. Seymour was first and Mr. Moore second. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Dr. Cave; hon. secretary, Mr. J. H. Collins. Mr. Giles found himself unable to accept nomination again, and the following resolution of thanks for his services was passed unanimously:—"That the best thanks of the Bath Chess Club be accorded to Mr. R. W. Giles for his services for nine years as honorary secretary to the club, during which time Mr. Giles had fulfilled the duties of the office with such unflinching tact and energy as to deserve the gratitude of all the members of the club."

The members of the Liverpool Club held their sixty-ninth annual meeting on September 25th, at the club rooms, Eberle Street, when Mr. M. George presided. The report submitted by the hon. secretary (Mr. E. G. Phillips) was very satisfactory, but the financial statement submitted by the hon. treasurer (Mr. S. Wright) showed a rather heavy deficit. The prizes won during the year were presented as follows:—*The Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury* Trophy, for the best chess played during the year, Dr. H. Holmes, who also received a copy of Dr. Tarrasch's 300 games. The trophy he holds for one year. Second prize, Mr. A. G. Conde, a Statu Quo

chess board and men. Third prize, Mr. J. D. Harris, a copy of "Cook's Synopsis." Fourth prize, "The Principles of Chess," by Mason, won by H. Turner. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. H. Gardner; vice-president, Mr. G. Whitehead; hon. secretary, Mr. H. Kearne, in succession to Mr. Phillips, who has rendered six years' service to the club, but finds himself unable to continue in office; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. Wright; librarian, Mr. H. Bennett; captain of first team, Dr. H. Holmes; captain of club team, Mr. Askwith; captain of the League team, Mr. Bayntun.

The annual meeting of the Southport Chess Club was held on September 18th, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Waterhouse, at the Prince of Wales Hotel, where the club is now located. The secretary's report was most interesting, and in its reference to the progress during the year stated that particularly is this seen in the further increased membership, which no doubt owes some of its augmentation to the Chess Congress in the town in 1905. The Championship Tournament was won by Mr. J. T. Rigby, who also won the first prize in the Handicap contest. During the year eight matches were played, three being won and five lost. The financial statement shewed a small surplus. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. Greenham; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. T. Rigby (re-elected).

London News.—Any player desirous of joining a club in the Ilford district can obtain particulars of the Ilford Chess Club by writing the hon. secretary, Mr. C. E. Wood, 41, Thorold Road, Ilford.

The opening of the winter session at the East London Club took place on September 25th, with a social evening at the new head-quarters, White's Restaurant, Stratford Broadway, when Mr. C. S. Howell gave a simultaneous display. The hon. secretary is Mr. P. R. Gibbs, Bleak House, Plaistow, and he is assisted by Mrs. Bonnefin, 202, High Road, Leytonstone.

An interesting feature of the current season in London Chess circles will be the appearance of the Ladies' Club in the A Division of the London Chess League competition. Having won the C Division last year, the members of the ladies' team are now anxious to try their strength against the players of the leading clubs. Such spirited enterprise deserves every encouragement, and we hope it will be crowned with success.

A busy season is expected by the members of the Metropolitan Club, which meets daily, from four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. The annual meeting took place on September 10th, when Mr. H. L. Bowles was re-elected president; Mr. J. W. Wright, hon. secretary and treasurer; and Mr. W. P. MacBean, captain of the first team, which will compete in the A Division of the London League contest. It is very probable that more prominence will be given in the Press to the doings of the Metropolitan during the next few months, as we notice that Mrs. Bowles will act as match and Press correspondent of the club.

The annual meeting of the East Ham Club was held on September 12th, when reports were presented by the secretary, treasurer, and captain.

Alderman J. H. Bethell, M.P., was elected president, and Mr. O. R. Field hon. secretary. The club meets on Tuesdays, from 7 to 11 p.m., at 166, High Street North, East Ham. During the coming season special evenings will be devoted to the study of openings, problem solving, and simultaneous displays. The season will open on October 2nd with a lightning tournament, and the President has promised to attend to distribute the prizes. During the year just closed the club suffered great loss by the death of Mr. W. J. Stables and Mr. L. J. Zaak. The last-named gentleman founded the club, and was its champion at the time of his death. The club will again compete in the East London League competition.

Indications point to an active season at the Hampstead Club. From a circular issued to the members by the hon. secretary we learn that the Championship Tournament and the "North Competition" will start on October 6th. The usual winter tournament will be started next month, in sections of strength, with fixed nights for play. The club is competing in the A Division of the League competition, but will be penalised one point as winner of the contest last year. The second team is playing in the C Division contest. The hon. secretary, Mr. J. H. North, 11, Parliament Hill, Hampstead, will be pleased to furnish particulars of subscription, &c., to any lady or gentleman who desires to become a member of the club, which meets at the Library, High Street, Hampstead.

A notable addition to the large number of London clubs has been made by the formation of the Stock Exchange Chess Club, confined to gentlemen engaged in that profession. It has already attracted some sixty or seventy members, and success seems assured, for many strong players are included. The president is Mr. W. P. Nevill; committee, Messrs. G. H. Barton, W. Britten, C. E. Biaggini, T. H. Hobday, R. J. Levien, and J. Sargent; and hon. secretary, Mr. C. W. Hopper. The club will meet on Monday and Thursday evenings, in Throgmorton Street, E.C.

The Leyton Chess Club, which meets in the Grange Park Road Congregational School-room on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 7-30 to 10-30, commenced the season on the 18th ult., when the secretary read a short paper on "Traps in the Openings." The General Meeting was held on the 25th ult. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. A. G. Giller, Mr. G. H. Hofmeyer presided. The chief business was the presentation of the balance sheet by the treasurer, Mr. F. J. Simpson. The expenses, reaching over nineteen pounds, were met within a few shillings by the income. The arrangements for the annual outing were discussed. This year the club visits Chigwell; a country stroll is to be taken in the afternoon, followed by tea at the King's Head—the Maypole of "Barnaby Rudge"—and a lightning tournament later. Mr. F. W. Markwick, 337, Capworth Street, Leyton, is the secretary.

The fifty-fourth winter season of the City of London Chess Club will open on October 20th with a Rapid Transit Progressive Handicap Tournament, in which, we understand, the members of the Ladies' Chess Club have been invited to take part. The hon. secretary also informs us that a challenge has been sent to the Brooklyn Club (U.S.A.) to renew the cable match during March next. The entries for the various club competitions, which are enumerated below, close on October 18th. The Gastineau Cup

(Championship) Tournament, for players of the 1A Class: First prize £10. Entrance fee 10s. The Mocatta Cup Tournament, for players of the 1B and 2nd Classes. First prize £4. Entrance fee 5s. The Russell Cup Tournament, for players of the 3rd and 4th Classes: First prize £4. Entrance fee 5s. The Murton Cup Handicap Tournament, for players of all classes: First prize £4. Entrance fee 5s. Non-prize winners will receive 1s. for every game won, provided no game be scored against them by default.

The Chess Bohemians met at their head-quarters, 136, Cheapside, on September 20th, and held their annual meeting. Reports were presented and adopted, and officials elected for the ensuing year. The club will have teams competing in the A and C Divisions of the League competition, and these engagements, together with the customary tournaments, will provide members with plenty of work. The officials are—Alderman J. M. T. Dumphreys, president; Mr. E. S. Michell, hon. secretary; and Mr. H. Wretts-Smith, hon. treasurer. The President has presented the club with a handsome challenge cup, and the first custodian of it is Mr. A. S. Walsh, winner of the last championship tournament. Mr. W. C. Squire was elected captain of the first team, *vice* Mr. W. M. Bussell, who fulfilled the duties of the position last season with conspicuous ability. Mr. Bussell and Mr. H. W. Shoosmith were elected vice-presidents.

London Chess League.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the Council and of club secretaries and others was held at the City of London Chess Club on Thursday, September 27th. The president, Mr. C. E. Biaggini, was in the chair, and there was a very numerous attendance, much enthusiasm being evinced at the approach of another season and the arrangement of large numbers of matches. Mr. T. H. Moore, the secretary, announced the entrants to the several divisions of the league as follows:—"A." or first division, twenty players a-side, fifteen clubs, viz., Athenæum, Battersea, Bohemians, Brixton, East London, Hampstead, Insurance, Ladies', Lee, Leyton, Lud-Eagle, Metropolitan, North London, Sydenham, and West London; "Early" division, ten players a-side, seven clubs, viz., Bromley, Ealing, Ibis, London County Council, Local Government Board, Richmond, and Wood Green; "C" division, eight players a side, ten clubs, viz., Amalgamated Press, Hampstead II., Lud-Eagle II., Maida Vale, Maurice, Toynbee Hall, Railway Clearing House, Westminster, Wheat Sheaf, and Y.M.C.A. The entry of the Ladies' Club to the premier section is the most notable alteration from last season's competitions. Their successes in the past certainly seem to justify their promotion, and their progress will be watched with much interest. In Mrs. Russell and Miss Hooke they possess most able leaders. The Delegates to the Council of the British Chess Federation, Messrs. Carr, Eastman, Moore, Plummer, Turner, and Wright were re-elected. An animated discussion took place with regard to next year's Congress of the British Chess Federation, which is due to be held in London during August, and a committee was appointed to confer with the Federation officials, and to report to a special meeting of the League called for the purpose. This appeared to be by far the best course, for those present were disinclined to give the committee elected a perfectly free hand, whilst the arrangement of fixtures was of too engrossing a character to allow much time or thought for anything so far distant as next August.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The three following games were played at the Shrewsbury Congress in the British Championship Tournament.

GAME No. 2,759.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY MR. F. J. LEE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. F. J. LEE.	Mr. A. E. MERCER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4	3 P—K 3
.....3...., P—Q B 4, followed by Q—Kt 3, is a better defence to this form of the Q P opening.	
4 P—K 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 B—Q 3
6 Kt—K 5	6 Castles
7 B—Q 3	7 Q—K 2
8 B—Kt 3	8 R—K sq
9 P—K B 4	9 Kt—B sq
10 Castles	10 Kt (B 3)—Q 2
11 P—K 4	11 B x Kt

.....This gives White what the foreign masters call the Pillsbury position, and leaves Black at a disadvantage. It was better to play P—K B 3 here than to open the K B file.

12 B P x B	12 Kt—K Kt 3
13 P—Q R 3	13 P—Q B 4
14 P—B 3	14 P—B 5

.....By this advance White is left free of danger in the centre and good prospects of attack on the King's side. Black's position was already inferior, but perhaps P—Q Kt 3 and B—Kt 2 was better.

15 B—B 2	15 P—Kt 4
16 Q—R 5	16 Kt (Q 2)—B sq
17 R—B 2	17 Q—Kt 2
18 Q R—K B sq	18 R—K 2
19 Kt—B 3	19 P—K R 3

.....It was necessary to prevent Kt—K 5, but the text moves weakens Black's Kings, as becomes apparent in a few moves.

20 P x P	20 P x P
21 Kt—R 4	21 Kt x Kt
22 B x Kt	22 R—B 2
23 P—K Kt 4	23 P—R 4
24 P—Kt 5	24 R—R 3
25 R—Kt 2	

Giving up the exchange for the attack. Black has apparently nothing better than to accept it, and the ending is very interesting.

26 P x P	25 B—R 6
	26 B x R
27 P x P	.....If R x P, 27 R x P ch, K x R; 28 B—B 6 ch, R x B forced; 29 P x R ch, K—Kt sq; 30 Q—K 5 ch, Kt—Kt 3; 31 Q—R 6, and wins.
28 B—B 6 ch	27 K x P
29 P x R ch	28 R x B
30 Q—Kt 5 ch	29 K—Kt sq
	30 Resigns.

.....If Kt—Kt 3, then Q—R 6, and wins.

GAME No. 2,760

Queen's Pawn Opening

NOTES BY MR. F. J. LEE.

WHITE	BLACK.
Mr. F. J. LEE.	Rev. W. C. PALMER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3

3 B—B 4	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—K 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—B 3	5 B—Q 3
6 B x B	

The Bishop can be retired to Kt 3, but as it is not generally an active piece for attack in this opening it is as well for White to exchange.

6 Q × B

7 B—Kt 5

Necessary to prevent Black's advancing P—K 4 about this stage.

8 Castles

9 Q Kt—Q 2

10 B × Kt

11 Kt—K 5

12 P—K B 4

13 Kt × Kt

7 B—Q 2

8 Kt—B 3

9 Castles

10 B × B

11 Kt—Q 2

12 P—B 3

.....White's attack on the King's side is now formidable, and there is no way of preventing the establishment of the Kt on the K 5. The last move is in continuation of Black's general plan of opening and doubling Rooks on the Queen's Kt file—a process which frequently wins, unless White can force matters first.

24 P—Kt 5

25 Kt—K 5

26 P—K R 4

27 P × P

28 Q—R 2

29 R—Q 2

24 P—B 4

25 Q—K sq

26 P—Kt 6

27 R × P

28 Q R—Kt sq

29 R (Kt 6)—Kt 2

Although there are exceptions, a Kt is, as a rule, to be preferred to a B, especially should it come to an end game. In the present case White has fair prospects of establishing a Kt at K 5 later on, with a strong position.

13 B × Kt

14 Q—Kt 3

15 Q R—Q sq

16 Kt—B 3

17 Q—B 2

18 P—K Kt 4

14 B—B 3

15 K—R sq

16 P—B 5

17 P—Q Kt 4

18 P—Q R 4

.....In view of Black's demonstration on the Queen's side, White must lose no time in attempting a King's side attack.

19 Kt—R 4

20 R—B 3

21 R—R 3

22 Kt—B 3

23 R—Kt 3

19 P—Kt 5

20 K—Kt sq

21 Q—Q 2

22 P—Kt 3

23 K R—Kt sq

.....Black was pressed by the time limit at this stage, but subsequent analysis failed to find any better defence to White's threat of P—R 5.

30 P—R 5

30 K—B sq

.....If P × P. 31 R—R 3, followed by R × P, R—Kt 2, and P—K 6, with advantage. Mr. Palmer overlooked the loss of the Queen, after which the game cannot be saved.

31 P × P

32 R—R 3

33 R—R 8

34 R × Q ch

35 Q—R 8

36 Q—B 8 ch

37 Q—B 5 ch

38 Q—Q 6 ch

39 Q × P ch

40 Kt × B

41 Q—R 6 ch

31 P × P

32 K—K 2

33 P—R 5

34 B × R

35 K—Q 3

36 K—B 2

37 K—Q sq

38 K—B sq

39 B—Q 2

40 R × Kt

41 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,761.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY MR. F. J. LEE.

WHITE.
MR. F. BROWN.

BLACK.
MR. F. J. LEE.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 B—Kt 5

4 B—R 4

5 P—Q 3

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 P—Q R 3

4 Kt—B 3

6 Castles

7 Kt—B 3

8 B—Kt 3

9 B—K 3

10 P—K R 3

5 P—Q 3

6 B—K 2

7 P—Q Kt 4

8 B—Kt 5

9 Castles

10 B—R 4

Most players prefer to Castle here, followed, if Black plays Kt × P, by P—Q 4.

- 11 Kt—Q 5 11 Kt—R 4
 12 Kt × B ch 12 Q × Kt
 13 P—K Kt 4

Inviting the sacrifice which Black makes (after first playing Kt × B), and which practically wins the game. Better was 13 B—Q 2, Kt × B; 14 R P × Kt, P—Q 4; 15 Q—K 2, followed by R—R 5 and K R—K sq, with a good position.

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

Probably intending K × B, if Black proceeds with P—B 5 ch. In any case, Black must win a third Pawn for the piece, which, in such a position, is quite enough to win.

17 P × P

18 P × P

Giving up the Queen for R and two minor pieces, but with the King in such an exposed position this is a forlorn hope. White's game was lost in any case.

- 19 Q × B 18 B × Kt
 20 K × R 19 R × Q ch
 21 B—Q 2 20 Q—R 5
 22 P × P 21 P—Q 4
 23 B—K 3 22 Q—Q 5
 24 K—K 2 23 Q × P ch
 25 Q R—B sq 24 Q—K 5
 26 P—K B 3 25 P—Q R 4
 27 P—Q B 4 26 Q—B 4
 28 R—K Kt sq 27 P—Kt 5
 29 R—Kt 2 28 R—K B sq
 30 Resigns. 29 R—Q sq

There is no defence. If Q R—K Kt sq, Q—B 7 ch, and wins.

The two following games were played in the First Class Amateurs tournament at the Shrewsbury Congress of the British Chess Federation :—

GAME No. 2,762.

Scotch Gambit.

- | WHITE.
Rev. E. GRIFFITH
(Gowerton). | BLACK.
Mr. J. J. O'HANLON
(Portadown). |
|---|--|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | 3 P × P |
| 4 Kt × P | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 B—K 3 | 5 Q—B 3 |
| 6 P—Q B 3 | 6 K Kt—K 2 |
| 7 B—Q B 4 | 7 Kt—K 4 ! |
| 8 B—Kt 3 | |

The best move is 8 B—K 2, and White should be able to get an even game.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 9 Castles | 8 Q—Kt 3 |
| 10 Kt—B 5 | 9 P—Q 4 ! |
| 11 Kt—Kt 3 | 10 P × P |
| | 11 B—K Kt 5 |
| 12 Q—B 2 | 12 Kt—B 6 ch |

Probably best: If 11 B × B, Kt × Kt, with an overwhelming attack.

13 P × Kt

White need not have captured the Kt, and could have played 13 K—R sq, B × B; 14 P × B, Kt—K 4 or Q—R 3; 15 P × Kt, B × P ch; 16 K—Kt sq, Q × K P ch; 17 Q—B 2, Q × Q; 18 R × Q, P—K B 4; 19 Q Kt—Q 2, B—Kt 5; 20 R—K sq.

14 B × B 13 B × P

After this move Black has a forced mate. His best play was 14 R—B sq, Q—Kt 5; 15 K—B sq, B—Q 3, threatening 16 P—B 4.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 15 Kt—Q 2 | 14 Q—Kt 5 |
| 16 Kt × B | 15 Q—R 6 |
| 17 B × P ch | 16 P × Kt |
| 18 Q—Kt 3 ch | 17 K × B |
| 19 Q—Kt 5 ch | 18 K—K sq |
| 20 Q × P ch | 19 P—B 3 |
| 21 R—K sq | 20 P × Q |
| | 21 Q mates. |

GAME No. 2,763.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. E. J. BROOKES	Mr. J. J. O'HANLON
(London).	(Portsmouth).
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—Q Kt 3
5 P—K 3	5 B—Kt 2
6 B—Q 3	6 B—Kt 5
7 B—Q 2	7 Castles
8 P—Q R 3	8 B × Kt

.....This exchange brings White's B into a very commanding position, which afterwards causes great trouble to Black.

9 B × B	9 Q—K sq
10 Q—K 2	10 Q—Kt 3
11 R—K Kt sq	11 Kt—K 5
12 B × Kt	12 B × B
13 Kt—K 5	13 Q—R 3
14 Castles	14 P—Q 3!
15 Kt—Q 3	15 Q × R P
16 Kt—B 4	

Threatening to win the Q by R—R sq.

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

.....Black has a very difficult game, and this seems to be the only move to enable him to withstand the attack.

23 P × P	23 P × P
24 P—K 4	24 B × Kt
25 P × B	25 Q × P
26 R—Q 8 ch	26 K—R 2

.....R—B sq would probably have been better, but Black had the sacrifice of the exchange in view.

27 Q—Kt 5

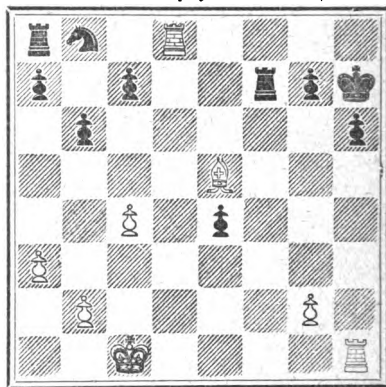
Threatening a pretty mate in two, if 28 Q × B P.

28 Q × K P	27 P × P
29 B × Q	28 Q × Q

Position after White's 29th move :—

B × Q.

BLACK (MR. J. J. O'HANLON).



WHITE (MR. E. J. BROOKES).

30 R × R	29 Kt—B 3!
31 R × P	30 Kt × B
32 P—Q Kt 3	31 P—K 6
33 R—K sq	32 P—K 7
34 K—Q 2	33 Kt—Q 6 ch
35 K × Kt	34 Kt × R
36 P—Q Kt 4	35 R—K 2
37 P—R 4	36 K—Kt 3
38 P—R 5	37 K—B 3
39 R × P	38 P × P

P × P was certainly better. Black wins now, but it takes some time, as he has to get his K into such a position that he can interpose his R when White checks.

39 P—Kt 4

40 R—R 6 ch	40 K—K 4	51 R—B 8 ch	51 K—Kt 5
41 R × P	41 K—Q 5	52 R—Kt 8 ch	52 K—B 5
42 R—K Kt 6	42 K × P	53 R—B 8 ch	53 K—Kt 6
43 R × P	43 K × P	54 R—Kt 8 ch	54 R—Q Kt 5
44 R—Q 5	44 P—B 4	55 R—Q B 8	55 K—Kt 7
45 R—Q 2	45 P—B 5	56 K × P	56 P—B 7
46 R—Kt 2 ch	46 K—R 6	57 K—B 3	57 P Queens
47 R—Kt 6	47 P—B 6	58 R × Q	58 K × Q
48 R—R 6 ch	48 K—Kt 5	59 P—Kt 4	59 K—Q 7
49 R—Kt 6 ch	49 K—B 4	60 P—Kt 5	60 K—K 3
50 R—Kt 8	50 R—K 5!	61 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,764.

The following game was played in *Womanhood* Sixth Correspondence Tournament:—

French Defence—Gledhill Attack.

NOTES BY W. GLEDHILL.

BLACK. WHITE.
Mr. W. M. BROOKE. Mr. C. G. ORME

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—K B 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 B—K 3	7 P × P
8 B × P	

Better than Kt × P. See Holmes & Palmer.

9 Kt × Kt	8 Kt × B
10 Q—Kt 3	9 Kt × P
	10 P—B 3

.....If Kt—Kt 3 or B 3, 11 K Kt—Kt 5, P—K 4; 12 Kt × Q P.

11 P—K B 4

Or 11 B—Kt 5 ch, K—B 2! 12 P—B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 13 P—B 5, to which Black has no satisfactory move—e.g., P × P; 14 Kt × Q P, Q × Kt; 15 Q—B 7 ch, followed by 16 B—B 4. The position is well worthy of study.

12 Castles	11 Kt—B 3
13 R × Kt	12 Kt × Kt
14 B—K 2	13 P—Q R 3

It seems to me that the sacrifice at move 18 is at least equally practicable at this point.

15 P—B 5	14 P—K Kt 3
16 K—Kt sq	15 B—R 3 ch
17 B—R 5 ch	16 Kt P × P
18 Kt × P	17 K—B sq

The *coup de partie*, which takes the form of shattering Black's centre at the cost of a piece—a not infrequent occurrence in games at this opening. This game is a model of accuracy, and induces the belief that in the variation adopted the attack is invincible.

19 R—K sq	18 P × Kt
20 R × P	19 R—K Kt sq
21 Q—Q R 3 ch	20 B—Q 2
22 R—K 7 ch	21 K—Kt 2
23 Q R × B	22 K—R sq
	23 Resigns.

K 2a

GAME No. 2,765.

Played in a match between the Wigan and Bolton Chess Clubs.

French Defence.—Gledhill Attack.

NOTES BY W. GLEDHILL.

best. Castling entails immediate disaster.

WHITE. Dr. HOLMES.	BLACK. Rev. W. C. PALMER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—K 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 Kt—Q B 3
7 B—K 3	

In order to place his Q in a commanding position before bringing out the K Kt White offers a Pawn; but now the obligation no longer holds, and he may play 7 P×P, K Kt×K P!; 8 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt; 9 Q—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 3!; 10 Kt—Kt 5, P—K 4; 11 P—K R 4 or B—Q 3.

8 Kt×P	7 P×P
9 Q—Kt 3	8 K Kt×P
10 Castles	9 P—Q R 3
11 P—K R 4	10 Kt—Kt 3
12 P—B 4	11 B—Q 3
13 R×Kt	12 Kt×Kt
14 R×P	13 P—K 4
15 Q—R 2	14 P×P
16 R×B	15 B—K 3

A sacrifice which proves the attack to have some vitality yet, judging from the after-play and the result of the game. 16 R—Q 2, however, would do.

17 P—R 5	16 Q×R
18 B—Q 2	17 Q—K 4
19 B×P	18 Kt—K 2

B—Q 3 first is better.

19 Q—R 4

.....A detour, instead, by Q—K 8 ch, &c., permits Black to Castle Q R, but with little or no advantage.

20 B—B 7	20 P—Q Kt 3
21 B—Q 3	21 Kt—Q 4
22 B—K 4	

Very effective. The position is interesting. Black's reply is probably

22 Kt×Kt	23 B—B 6 ch
23 K—B sq	24 Q—Q 6 ch
24 K—Kt sq	25 P×Kt

To avoid the consequence of Q—Kt 4 ch.

25 R—K B sq	26 R—K sq
26 Q—K B 4	
.....If 26..., Q×K R P; 27 R×B, P×R; 28 Q×P ch, Q—B 2; 29 Q—K 4.	

27 R—K 5	27 Q—B 8 ch
28 K—Kt 2	28 Q—Q B 5
29 P—R 6	29 P×P
30 Q—K 7	30 Q—K Kt 5
31 R—K 3	31 Q—Kt 4
32 R—Kt 3	32 B—Kt 5
33 Q×Q	

Note the effect of R×B, Q×R; 34 B—Q 6, R—Q B sq; 35 B—Q 5, Q—Kt 3; 36 B—K 5, threatening B—Q 4 and Q—K 5, &c. But the exchange of Queens, with the capture of the Bishop, leaves White with a fairly easy ending. The play of both combatants is bright and entertaining throughout.

33 P×Q	34 R×B
34 P—B 3	35 B×P
35 R—Kt sq	36 R—Kt 4
36 K—Kt 2	37 B—Q 4
37 P—K R 4	38 B—Kt 7
38 P—R 4	39 R—Kt 6
39 K R—K B sq	40 P—B 4
40 P—K R 5	41 P—B 5
41 P—Kt 5	42 P—B 6
42 R—B 2	43 R—Kt 5
43 R—B 2	44 B—R 7
44 R—K R sq	45 B—Kt 6
45 R—B 2	46 P—B 7
46 R (B 2)—B sq	47 R—Q 5
47 P—R 6	48 P×P
48 P×P	49 R—Q 8
49 P—R 7	50 P Queens
50 Resigns	

GAME No. 2,766.

Manchester Chess Club v. Kölner Schachklub. Played at Cologne
Tuesday, June 5th, 1906.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY T. KELLY.

Position after Black's 16th move :—

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH. Dr. OPPENHEIM.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 4 |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 P—Q Kt 3 |

..... Castling or an exchange
of Pawns should precede this.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 8 B P × P | 8 K P × P ? |
|-----------|-------------|

.....Kt × P was called for.
White now gets the kind of attack
played by Pillsbury against Lee (Lon-
don Tournament, 1899) and Newman
(*B.C.M.*, 1900, p. 241). There Black
had not played P—Q B 4, but the
difference does not help him.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 9 B—Kt 5 | 9 B—Kt 2 |
|----------|----------|

.....White threatened B—B 6
and B—B 4, winning the exchange.
9..., Q—B 2 lost the Q P.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 10 Kt—K 5 | 10 Castles |
| 11 B—B 6 | 11 B × B |

.....There is nothing better.
If 11..., Q—B 2, then 12 B × Q Kt,
Kt × B; 13 B × B.

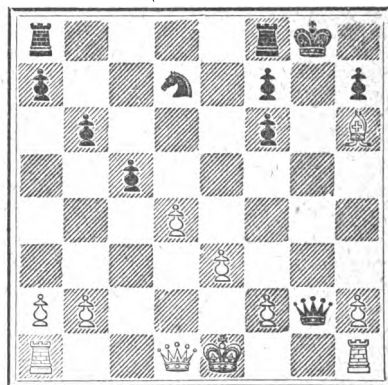
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 12 Kt × B | 12 Q—K sq |
| 13 Kt × B ch | 13 Q × Kt |
| 14 Kt × P | 14 Q—K 5 |
| 15 Kt × Kt ch | 15 P × Kt |

.....If Kt × Kt, White could
Castle at once, or proceed with 16 B ×
Kt, and if then Q × Kt P, 17 K—K 2.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 16 B—R 6 | 16 Q × Kt P |
|----------|-------------|

Q × Kt P.

BLACK (DR. OPPENHEIM).



WHITE (MR. WAHLTUCH).

- | |
|----------|
| 17 Q—B 3 |
|----------|

A beautiful move, superior to 18 K—
Q 2, Q × P ch, 19 K—B sq, K—R sq.
If Black takes the Q, mate follows in
four moves.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 18 B × R | 17 Q—Kt 3 |
| 19 K—Q 2 | 18 R × B |
| 20 Q R—K Kt sq | 19 K—R sq |
| 21 Q—B 5 | 20 Q—R 3 |
| 22 P—Q 5 | 21 R—Q sq |
| 23 K—B 2 | 22 Kt—K 4 |
| 24 R—Kt 3 | 23 Q—R 5 |

The natural line of play is 24 P—K
4, Kt—B 5; 25 R—Kt 4, Q—R 3;
26 R—B 4. White, however, foresaw
a winning ending if he allowed Black
to exchange Queens, and then gave up
the exchange.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 K—Kt sq | 24 Q—B 5 ch |
| | 25 Q—Q 6 ch |

- 26 Q x Q 26 Kt x Q
 27 P-K 4 27 Kt x P
 28 R-K sq 28 P-B 5
 29 K-B 2 29 Kt-Q 6
 30 R x Kt

Carrying out the intention formed
 some time back.

- 31 K x P 30 P x R
 31 K-Kt 2
 32 K-Q 4 32 K-B sq
 32 K-K 2
 33 R-Q B sq 33 K x R
 34 R-B 7 ch 34 P x P ch
 35 R x R ch 37 K-K 2
 36 P-K 5 38 P-K R 4
 37 K x P
 38 P-K R 4

.....An instructive, though
 simple ending. Black's last chance (a
 desperate one) was to leave his K R P
 unmoved in the hope that White might
 play P-K R 6, and possibly enable
 him to draw by keeping the K shut in
 at R 7 and R 8. But this could easily
 be avoided.

- 39 P-Kt 3 39 P-Kt 4
 40 P-Kt 4 40 P-R 3
 41 P-R 3 41 P-B 3 ch
 42 K-B 5 42 K-Q 3
 43 K x P 43 K x P
 44 K-Kt 5 44 K-K 4
 45 K x P 45 K-B 4
 46 K-R 6 46 K-B 6
 47 P-R 5 47 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,767.

Played in the Sydney Suburban Chess Union match, on May 17th,
 1906, at St. Leonards, Sydney, Australia.

King's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. T. M. BRADSHAW Mr. H. B. BIGNOLD
 (Sydney School of Arts). (St. Leonards).

- 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-Q B 3
 5 P-Q 3 5 Kt-K B 3
 6 Kt-Q B 3 6 B-Kt 5
 7 P-K R 3 7 B x Kt
 8 Q x B 8 Kt-Q 5
 9 Q-Kt 3 9 Kt x P ch
 10 K-Q sq 10 Kt x R

.....And resigns himself to the
 coming trouble.

- 11 Q x P 11 R-K B sq
 12 P x P 12 P x P
 13 R-B sq 13 B-K 2
 14 B-K Kt 5 14 P-Q B 3
 15 B x Kt 15 B x B
 16 R x B 16 Q-K 2

-If Q-Q 2, 17 B x P ch,
 R x B; 18 Q-K 8 ch, and wins.
 17 P-Q R 3 17 R-Q sq
 18 Q-K 6

Threatening B x P ch, R x B, then
 R-K 6!

- 18 Q-B 4
 19 Q-Kt 5 19 P-Kt 4
If Q x B, 20 Q x P ch,
 K-Q 2; 21 P x Q.
 20 R x P 20 R x P ch
Of course, if Q x R, 21
 B x Kt P, winning.
 21 B x R
 K-K 2 would win here for White.
 21 Q-Kt 8 ch

- 22 K-Q 2

K-K 2 is still open.

- 22 Kt-Kt 6 ch
Black has at any rate a
 draw by perpetual check, but a pretty
 continuation is now on.
 23 K-B 2 23 Kt-Q 5 ch
 24 K-Q 2 24 Kt-B 6 ch!
 25 P x Kt 25 Q x Q ch
 26 K-B 2 26 Q-Kt 7 ch
 27 K-B 3

Adjudicated a win for Black.

The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, from which we take the appended game and notes, says that Mr. Philip Richardson, the celebrated problem composer, formerly of the Brooklyn Chess Club, is enjoying a quiet existence at Hyannis, Mass., where he pursues his profession of photographer. As of yore, the noted veteran finds much solace in his favourite pastime, although the field for his activities has been so greatly narrowed. Occasionally, some of his intimate friends make pilgrimages to Hyannis, and enjoyable sessions are invariably the result. Quite recently, Mr. W. M. de Visser, of Brooklyn, and Mr. H. W. Barry, of Boston, the *Eagle's* problem expert, were the visitors. They brought back with them the following brilliant specimen of the veteran's skill, being a game at the odds of Pawn and two moves against a local amateur.

GAME No. 2,768.

Remove Black's K B P.

WHITE.
Mr. SARGENT.

BLACK.
Mr. RICHARDSON.

1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4
3 P—Q B 4
4 Kt—Q B 3
5 B—Q 3
6 Kt—B 3
7 B—K 3
8 Castles
9 Kt—K 2
10 P—Q R 3
11 Q—Q 2

1 ———
2 P—K 3
3 P—Q Kt 3
4 B—Kt 5
5 B—Kt 2
6 Kt—K 2
7 Castles
8 Kt—Kt 3
9 Kt—B 3
10 B—K 2
11 R×Kt

..... Attacks of this kind, springing from the possession of the open K B file, often compensate Black for the Pawn given as odds and the otherwise cramped position.

12 P×R 12 Kt—R 5
13 K—R sq 13 Kt×B P
14 Q—Q sq 14 B—Q 3

..... Trying to encourage the advance of the K P, when would follow:—15 Q Kt×K P; 16 P×Kt,

Q—R 5; 17 B—B 4, Kt×R P dis ch; 18 P—B 3. Kt×P dis ch; 19 K—Kt 2, Kt—K 8 dis ch; 20 K—Kt sq, B—B 4 ch, &c.

15 Kt—Kt 3 15 Q Kt×P

..... Q—R 5 here would be met by K—Kt 2, and, if Kt×R P, then R—R sq.

16 B×Kt 16 Kt×B
17 Q—Kt 4 17 Q—K 2
18 P—B 3 18 R—K B sq
19 Kt—K 2 19 Kt×Kt
20 B×Kt 20 R—B 5
21 Q—Kt 2 21 Q—R 5
22 R—K Kt sq 22 R—Kt 5

..... An unusually brilliant climax, to which there is absolutely no defence, as the Queen has nowhere she can retreat to.

23 P×R
Black mates in three moves.

..... Accomplished neatly through B×K P, followed by Q×P mate.

GAME No. 2,769.

Played between the Rev. G. P. A. Blomefield (Devonshire) and the Rev. W. Burrows (Cumberland) in the recent correspondence match between Cumberland and Devonshire.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY THE LOSER.

WHITE. G. P. A. BLOMEFIELD BLACK. W. BURROWS

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4

.....The first fourteen moves are taken from the game played between Pillsbury and Pollock, p. 62 Hastings Tournament Book. It may be objected that Black ought not to have followed Pollock; but what is a novice to do when the game is given in "Chess Player's Compendium" as a model? Pollock did fairly well at Hastings, in spite of his erratic style. He won eight games—two against the masters Steinitz and Albin—and the biographer says: "Many of his games are of the highest order, and the one against Weiss, at the 1886 Congress, has become historic." (See p. 63.)

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 Kt × P

.....Kt at K 5 is sometimes a difficulty. Black is put on the defensive.

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

.....A trap which Pollock avoids by taking Kt. In *B.C.M.*, p. 44, Game XIV., played between Tarrasch and Zukertort, the latter plays Q—Q 2. Tarrasch wins a piece and the game.

11 Kt × Kt
12 P × Kt 12 P—Q B 3
13 P—B 3 13 Kt—Kt 4
14 Kt—B 3 14 B—K B 4

"Here endeth" Pillsbury and Pollock.

15 Kt—K 2

White leaves his guide, and makes a move on his own account. It seems to give Black relief, but opens out nasty attack. Perhaps even Pillsbury might have found this move to his advantage.

15 P—K R 3

16 Kt—K Kt 3

White might have played B—K 3, but not so successfully. At this stage P—K R 4 is possible, but Kt—R 6 ch wins two Pawns in exchange for Kt, and breaks up the K's side.

16 Q—Q 2

.....Instead of Q—Q 2, we prefer B—K Kt 3. The B is preserved and the White Kt is kept back. By exchange of Kt for B White commands the diagonal. In fact, this simple move (Q—Q 2) on Black's part appears to lead to all his future disasters. From this point White seems as if confident of victory.

17 Kt × B 17 Q × Kt
18 B—Q B 2 18 Q—Q 2
19 P—K R 4 19 Kt—K R 2

.....Kt—R 2 ready to take P, if White takes P e.p.

20 Q—Q 3 20 P—K B 4
21 P × P e.p. 21 Kt × P
22 B × K R P 22 B—Q 3

.....Appears safer course to let Black escape with his capture, if he desires.

23 B—Kt 5 23 Q R—K sq
24 B × Kt 24 R × R ch

.....R × B to be preferred. Text move brings White Q's R into play.

25 R × R 25 P × B
 26 Q—Kt 6 ch 26 Q—Kt 2
 27 P—R 5 27 B—Kt 6
 28 Q × Q 28 K × Q
 29 R—K 7 ch 29 K—R sq

35 P × P 35 B—K 4
 36 P—Q B 6

Will not do for Black. We push on
 our P to gain royalty.

.....Appears only move. 29
 R—K 7 ch, R—B 2; 30 P—R 6 ch,
 K—Kt or B sq.
 30 B—B 5 30 B—B 5
 31 K—B 2 31 P—R 4
 32 B—Q 7 32 P—Kt 5
 33 R—K 8

36 K—Kt 2
 37 K—R 3
 37 K—K 3
 38 P—B 4

The winning move, as it enables
 K to break through.

We thought White would have
 cleared off some of the Black Pawns.

33 R × R

.....Poor Black: R × R looks
 like the best of a bad lot. Coming
 evils cast their shadows before them.

34 B × R 34 P—Q B 4

.....Black P cannot be saved.
 Might as well try if White can be
 caught; but the bird is too old to be
 caught in any plain trap.

38 P—Q 5 ch
 39 B × P
 40 B—Q B 2
 39 K—Q 3
 40 K × P

.....Black's attempts are vain.
 He has to keep in check two Ps—one
 at R 5, another at Q B 6.

41 K—Q 5 41 K—Kt 4
 42 K—K 6 42 P—K B 4
 43 K—Q 7 43 B—K 4
 44 P—B 7 44 B × P
 45 K × B 45 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. THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have to acknowledge
 No. 97, "Adelaide I."; and No. 98, "Adelaide II."

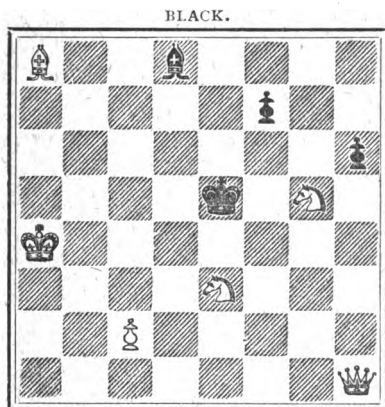
We have also received an entry, "Estne palmaque talentis dignum?"
 but it reached us too late to compete, bearing, as it does, an English pos-
 mark.

Mr. M. Whitehead claims that Tourney Problem No. 12, "A model
 study," has too great a resemblance to the problem we published in
 September, 1905, by F. M. Teed, to wit: White: K at Q Kt 2, Q at K B 7,
 B at K R 7, Kt at K Kt 2. Black: K at Q 5, Ps at K 7, Q Kt 3 and 5.
 Mate in two.

We find T.P. No. 22, "Longworth," does not fulfil the author's
 solution; the position was in type before we noticed the flaw.

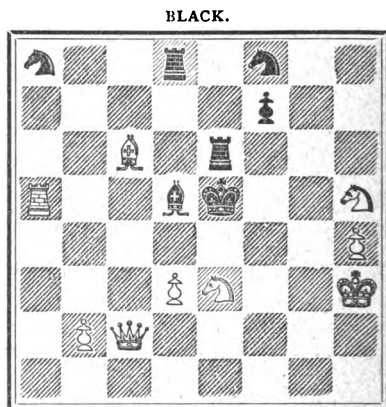
RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

No. 7.—By S. H. THOMAS.



Mate in three.

No. 8.—By J. H. FINLINSON.



Mate in three.

No. 7, solved by 1 Kt—R 7, followed by 2 Kt—B 5 (excepting after 1..., K—Q 5, when 2 Q—K 4 is played), the Queen mating in every instance. Of the style of strategy this three-er was probably the finest illustration composed before 1880. The key is not altogether to be commended, but the general freedom of the pieces and the comparative delicacy of treatment renders this composition worthy of study. It is certainly not an easy position to solve. Mr. Thomas was not a prolific composer, but most of his work was good and above the average in merit.

No. 8, solved by 1 B—Q 7, Kt—Q Kt 3; 2 Kt—B 5, &c. If 1 .., R × B; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. This is a more complex arrangement, embodying an ingeniously-devised stratagem. Like many of the problems of contemporaries of this composer, the key threatens an immediate mate. The art of construction has advanced since, and piquant play can be represented without White's overtures being too patently overbearing. It does not always follow because a swift termination is made imminent by White's first move that the problem will yield its solution readily, because much depends upon the craftiness and depths of the main play, and a dominant theme was nearly always expected in three and four movers twenty-five years ago. Mr. Finlinson was a most successful tourney competitor, and retired from actual composing over twenty years ago.

TASK PROBLEMS.—Our remarks on this subject published in August and September have aroused more interest than we expected. We think Mr. Thompson's letter to us will be enjoyed by many who have followed the "task problem" development:—

There are often found artists who are wanting in one of the essentials of their craft. A painter may be deficient in sense of colour, and may yet be a very good etcher. A problemist may be absolute master of the technique of his art, and may yet lack ideas on which to work. To such a one, task problems come as a boon and a blessing. Recognising his own limitations, he seeks rather to succeed over the lesser than to fail over the greater.

Others there are who, though they possess ideas, have not acquired much constructive skill. For these I consider a course of task problems invaluable, for in no other way can they so quickly learn how to handle their material.

And is it wholly a waste of his powers if once in a way a master condescends to shew his lesser brethren that even on these lower levels great things can be done?

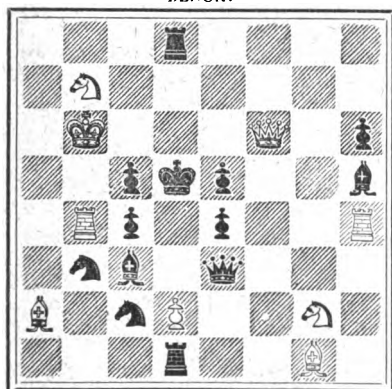
In all other arts the beginner is taught exercises of some sort; line drawing, clay modelling, five finger exercises, &c., &c. Consider task problems as being on a line with these, and will you still deny their possible use?

We are not endorsing all Mr. Thompson's parallels, but agree he has some foundation for his argument. If the task problem is itself going to prove to those who evince indifference an inducement to actively exercise their latent faculties or develop an incipient ability, its usefulness will be invaluable; but we fear it will lamentably fail in creating poetic imagination, without which problem composition in its higher forms is virtually impossible. It may foster a fancy for specialised chess contrivances, and even cultivate in some minor degree undeveloped notions of ideals, but fall short in creating capabilities of invention and organization, so indispensable to a thoroughly artistic appreciation of the intricate and beautiful features of our constructive craft. We are not condemning the task problem, but cannot attach that importance to it which so many clever exponents of problems appear to give it. Like many another innovation, it is liable to be overdone, with the consequent result that its virtues are buried by abuses.

The annexed is about the latest specimen of a two-move task problem, the idea being to place by the key-move a White man where it would be

By ALAIN C. WHITE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two moves.

liable to capture by a maximum number of means by Black. Several apparent attempts have been made on these lines, but Mr. A. C. White has outclassed them all by producing a choice of ten methods of capture.

We may now expect some one to make the endeavour to secure ten distinct mating moves in reply to the ten respective capture defences.

The *Norwich Mercury*, in quoting Mr. White's problem from *The Boys' Own Paper*, invites a poetical solution, and offers a book prize for the best lines sent in. If any of our readers feel inclined to invoke the Muse, they should send their attempt to Mr. J. Keeble, *Mercury* Office, 45, London Road, Norwich.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—As a general reply to several correspondents, we may mention that we see no necessity for a Solving Competition in connection with our Thirteenth Problem Tourney, which comprises only two-movers. This gives us the opportunity of saying that the two-mover, as a test of solving acumen by correspondence, is a farce. It is no test at all. The successful competitors are those who take the most care in tabulating that which is most obvious. If a solver cares to take the trouble, he can secure the highest points possible without displaying a suspicion of cleverness. In longer problems the ratio of difficulty is great, and solvers—including the best of them—are likely at times to miss a dry or a subtle cook; there is also given them the opportunity of splitting up an important variation, proving an author's choice intention to be valueless. This scrutiny entails study, but with the two-mover the only trouble is accurate recording of what is apparent, and it is little honour to a man to win a kind of copy-book prize because he has been profuse in statements devoid of analysis requiring serious thought.

We are sorry to learn the veteran composer Mr. S. Loyd is ill, and hope it is but a passing indisposition.

The Black Rook in Mr. Blake's problem, on page 377 of last month, should stand at K R 6, and not K R 3.

We have received a collection of 100 problems by C. F. Stubbs, of St. John N.B., Canada, representing Volume I. of the Corsair Library, which we will notice more fully next month.

Aftonblad advertises its Sixth Problem Tourney for three-movers, two positions by each composer permitted, which are to be received by 1st January, 1907. Address:—Herr G. Möller, Riddargatan, 62, Einzusenden, Stockholm. Prizes 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, and 25 marks respectively. Judges: Herren L. Collijn, F. Euglund, and R. Sahlberg.

Zlata Praha Tourney (Three-movers).—Mach, Traxler, Havel, and Traxler respectively take the four prizes. The first prize problem is a little uncommon. Here it is:—

By Z. Mach.

White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K 6, R at Q Kt 5, B at K 3, Kts at Q 7 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 3, B at K R 8, Kt at K Kt 7, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 4, and Q R 2. Mate in three.

Womanhood.—These two and three-move competitions were decided by the solvers' votes, with the following results:—Three-move Section: First prize, F. Gamage, Westborough, Mass., U.S.A.; second, F. W. Wynne, Dudley; third, R. St. G. Burke, India; hon. mention, G. Heathcote. Two-move Section: First prize, R. G. Thomson, Aberdeen; second, A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; third, Percy Osborn, London; hon. mention, Alain C. White, New York.

We learn from *Lasker's Chess Magazine* that it is intended to publish in book form a collection of problems composed by the late B. S. Wash, who was a fairly popular American composer. We believe his most important contribution to this country was his entry of three problems to a tourney in the *Huddersfield College Magazine* in 1878. The four-mover in that set was a bit of a puzzler:—White: K at K Kt 3, Q at K R sq, R at Q 7, Bs at K B 5 and Q R sq, Kt at Q 4, Ps at K Kt 2 and K B 2. Black: K at K 4, Q at K R 4, B at Q R 4, Kt at K R 2, Ps at K R 6, K B 2, 3, K 5, and Q R 5. Mate in four. Key-move: 1 Q—Q sq, &c.

Tidskrift for Schack.—The last competition of this publication has produced quite a crop of prize problems, but none are of striking merit. The two-move prizes were taken by—First, F. W. Wynne and T. Meyer; second, V. Martin and C. Schlechter. Three-movers: First, J. Moller and S. Herland; second, Rev. J. Jespersen (two positions); third, V. Holst and Dr. E. Palkoska. Four-movers: First, Rev. Jespersen and V. Marin; second, same composers. We think our problem solvers will enjoy Marin's four-er, which is really not difficult:—

White: K at K R sq, Q at Q R 8, Rs at K R 6 and K Kt 2, Kts at K 8 and Q 7, Ps at K R 5 and Q B 3. Black: K at K B 5, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q R 3 and Q R 8, Ps at K R 2, K B 4, K 2, 6, Q B 4, and Q Kt 3. Mate in four.

Mr. S. S. Blackburne, of Christchurch, N.Z., is preparing for publication a *brochure*, "Problem Terms and Characteristics." The preface was written in 1901 by the late Mr. A. F. Mackenzie. Mr. Blackburne contributed many articles of interest and value to the chess column of the *Canterbury Times* during his period of editorship, and his work will doubtless be received most cordially by at least English-speaking chess people. Mr. Blackburne is now in England, and handed over the material he collected in reference to New Zealand composers, to Mr. A. C. White, who has turned the information to good account by contributing interesting articles on the subject to *The Times*. "Problem Terms and Characteristics" will, in fact, be a second edition to a less pretentious work which the author issued from the New Zealand press some years ago.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 2027, by G. Heathcote.—1 R—Q B 2, &c

No. 2028, by R. Teichmann.—1 B—K 5, &c.

No. 2029, by A. Corrias.—1 B—Kt 4, &c.

No. 2030, by H. H. Davis.—1 Q—Q Kt 8, &c.

No. 2031, by Dr. E. Paloska.—1 B—R 6, &c.

No. 2032, by Dr. A. W. Galitzky.—1 Kt—B 7, &c.

No. 2033, by C. H. Wheeler.—1 Q—B 5, &c.

No. 2034, by F. W. Wynne.—A White Pawn is wanted at K R 3. 1 Q—Kt 7, &c.

Full solutions of the above eight problems have already appeared.

By G. Heathcote (p. 275).—1 R (B sq)—B 7, &c. Mr. A. C. White, in an interesting article in the August *La Stratégie*, entitled "Les tours de force sur l'échiquier," dealing with the defence of the Black Knight in two-movers, pronounces this as the finest representation of eight defences by a Black Knight, each of which calls for a distinct reply.

By P. F. Blake (p. 275).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 276).—1 R—K 5, P Queens; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1, P Knights; 2 R—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 5; 2 R—K sq ch, &c. If 1..., B×R or others; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. This is an appropriate dedication by the winner of our last tourney to the donor of the prize. It will be noticed it complies with the stipulation of a maximum of only eleven pieces, and is also an illustration of a King in the corner three-mover, a class of composition in which Mr. A. C. White has shown remarkable interest.

By F. Healey (p. 311).—1 R—R 2, &c.

By F. Healey (p. 311).—1 Q—Kt 2, Kt—Kt 6, &c.; 2 Kt—B 5, &c.

Bv F. Healey (p. 312).—The White Knight should be Black. 1 B—Kt 8, B—B 3; 2 Q—Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 2; 2 Q×B ch, &c.

By F. Healey (p. 312).—1 R—Kt sq, P—B 3; 2 K—K sq, K—Q 6; 3 R—B sq, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 312).—1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By C. V. Berry (p. 312).—1 Q—R 2, &c.

By W. H. Thompson (p. 312).—1 Kt—Kt 4, &c.

By J. D. Williams (p. 313).—1 Q—R 5, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 313).—1 B—Q 7, &c.

By F. Thompson (p. 314).—1 R—Kt 8, &c.

No. 2035, by Max J. Meyer.—The White King should be present, say, at K R 3. 1 R—Kt 8, &c.

No. 2036, by F. Gamage.—1 Q—Q 8, &c.

No. 2037, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Kt—K 5, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

No. 2038, by C. Horne.—1 B—B 6, K—K 4; 2 Q—B 2, &c. If 1..., K—K 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q—Q 2 ch, &c.

No. 2039, by J. S. Johnson.—1 P—Q 4, K×P; 2 K—Q 6, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 R—Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 2040, by H. Lawton.—1 B—K 6, K—B 6; 2 B—Q 5 ch, K—B 7; 3 P—K 4 dis ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 R—Kt 2, K—K 5; 3 K×P, &c.

No. 2041, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—1 R—Q R 7, Kt×Q; 2 R—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 2; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2; 2 Kt×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 K—K 3 dis ch, &c. If 1..., R—K 7; 2 Kt—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c.

No. 2042, by P. Osborn.—1 K—R 8, P—Kt 4; 2 B—Q 4, P—Kt 5; 3 B—B 6, P×B; 4 P—Kt 8 (B), P—B 4 dis ch; 5 P—Kt 7, P—B 5; 6 B—R 7, P—B 6; 7 Kt—B 3 ch, P×Kt; 8 P—Kt 8 (B), &c.

By A. C. White (p. 342).—1 R—B 6, &c.

By W. F. Wills (p. 342).—1 K—Kt 5, &c.

By W. H. Thompson (p. 343).—1 B—Kt 6, &c.

By Dr. O. Dotterweich (p. 343).—1 Kt—Kt 7, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 344).—1 Q—R 7, &c.

By H. H. Davis (p. 344).—1 K—K 2, Kt—Kt 4; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3 or Q 4; 2 Q—K 3, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 3; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Q—B sq, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c.

By F. Lazard (p. 344).—1 Kt—Kt 5, &c.

By E. A. Studd (p. 345).—1 Q—R 6, K—Q 4; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Q 7) moves or P—B 4; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 2; 2 Kt—Q 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 6, &c.

By E. A. Studd (p. 345).—The Black Bishop at K B sq (if 8) should be White. 1 Q—Kt 6, R—Q Kt sq; 2 B×P, &c. If 1..., B—B 3; 2 Q—Q 4, &c. If 1..., B×Q 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 5; 2 Q—B 5, &c. If 1..., others; 2 O—Kt 4, &c.

No. 2043, "Wild Violets" (T.P. No. 1).—1 Kt—B 2, &c.

No. 2044, "Sweet Briar" (T.P. No. 2).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

No. 2045, "Honeysuckle" (T.P. No. 3).—1 Q—Kt 7, &c.

No. 2046, "Rêve charmant" (T.P. No. 4).—1 Kt—Q 6, &c.

No. 2047, "Buena vista" (T.P. No. 5).—1 Kt—B 4, &c. Also 1 Q—B 4 ch.

No. 2048, "Ad valorem" (T.P. No. 6).—1 Q-K R 7, &c.

No. 2049, "Kaleidoscope" (T.P. No. 7).—1 Kt-K 2, &c.

No. 2050, "Neith" (T.P. No. 8).—1 P-B 4, &c.

No. 2051, by F. W. Markwick.—1 Q-K 8, R×P ; 2 P-B 6, &c. If 1..., R×Q or R-Q 2 ; 2 Kt×R, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q×R, &c.

No. 2052, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q-K 5, either P×Q ; 2 P-B 6 or Q 6 accordingly, &c.

No. 2053, by B. G. Laws.—Add a Black Bishop at K R 4. 1 R-K 8, P-K 3 ; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 4 ; 2 Q-K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4 ; 2 K-B 4, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 B-B 4 ch, &c.

No. 2054, by G. R. Makeham.—1 Kt-Kt 6, P×Kt ; 2 B-R 5, P×B ; 3 R-R 4, &c.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We propose to renew this feature, for two reasons. Firstly, it will save personal correspondence ; and, secondly, the subjects dealt with will serve not one correspondent, but may, we hope, afford information to others. The following are a few of the queries which have recently reached us :—

"T.," of Teignmouth, wants to know which was the first two-move problem in which the Black King has six "flight squares." We are not too certain in stating that Mr. J. Paul Taylor was the first composer who demonstrated this possibility, which was at one time considered to be the *ne plus ultra*, since we have an impression that a somewhat inartistic two-mover was published in the *Westminster Papers* ; the composer unconsciously "filled the bill." Subsequent to Mr. Taylor's two-mover, which was entered in the Paris Tourney, 1879, there have been many improvements, and consequently Mr. Taylor's clever initiative has been left behind. To give credit to Mr. Taylor, it will be interesting to quote his problem :—White : K at K R 7, Q at Q Kt 7, R at K R 5 and Q R 5, Bs at K R 6 and Q 7, Kts at K Kt 5 and Q B 5, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, K 6, and Q B 6. Black : K at K 4, P at Q B 5. Mate in two. Since the above was composed, vast advancement has been made in this line, and quite a long series of "flight-square" records have been scored. To-day the "flight-square" craze has subsided, and other fashions have held sway. The fascinations of a moment are of doubtful value.

"M. J.," of Manchester.—Your question as to short mates is one which requires much thought, because, as in most things, circumstances rule. Short mates in some cases are no blemish, whereas in others they are deadly to the scheme involved. Each case must be dealt with on its merits. Short mates and duals are quite distinct blemishes, and must not be confused, as they too often are. Send us the position you refer to, and we shall be pleased to let you know what we think of it. Many a problem is improved by a short mate which lets in a clever stroke of strategy, but, as a rule, it is decidedly better that a "short mate" should not occur in a problem. When, however, the defence goes suicidally to work, and courts earlier destruction than that which the attack threatens, the composer must not be blamed too severely, as he frequently is.

G. C. C. (Streatham).—You are mixing up two composers. H. E. Kidson was a veteran composer when Frank Kidson made a name by winning the first prize for two-movers in *Design and Work*, about 1880. Mr. H. J. C. Andrews was the judge in this competition, and he has been dead some years. We can supply you with specimens—and good ones, too—from the works of these composers, on your request.

W. G. S. (London).—We do not feel disposed to argue the point with you respecting Retractors, but we find only a small percentage of our subscribers are enthusiastic. It is like many other innovations—time is needed to cultivate a taste for unorthodox diversions. No doubt the construction of such variations of chess is enticing, but it seems to us that those who wholly abandon the legitimate for an arbitrarily conceived perversion of chess have lost all sense of the true and inexhaustible beauties which the chessboard and pieces in the regular order of the game are capable of affording.

PROBLEMS.

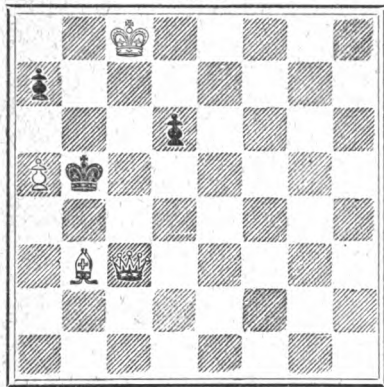
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2071.

Motto: "3+4=7."

(T.P. No. 21.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

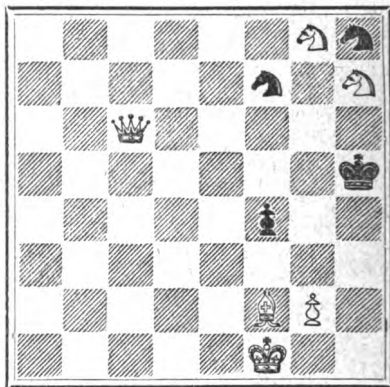
White mates in two moves.

No. 2072.

Motto: "Longworth."

(T.P. No. 22.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

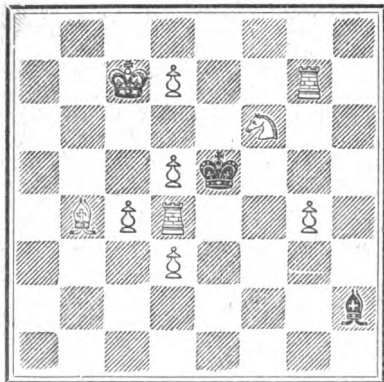
White mates in two moves.

No. 2073.

Motto: "We two."

(T.P. No. 23.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

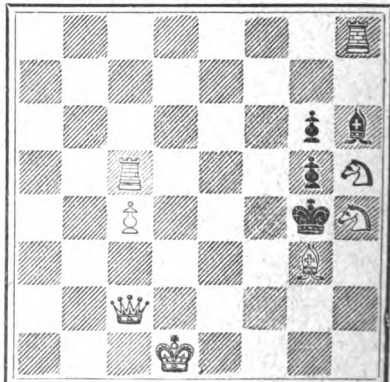
White mates in two moves.

No. 2074.

Motto: "Facing the music."

(T.P. No. 24.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

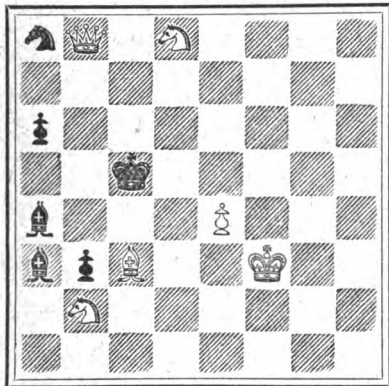
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2067.

Motto: "Edith."

(T.P. No. 17.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

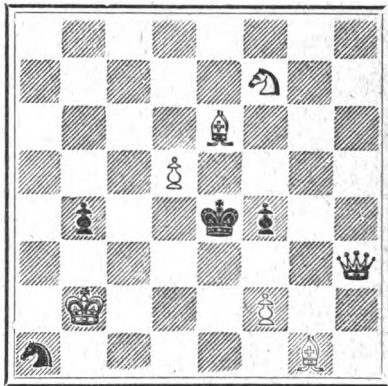
White mates in two moves.

No. 2068.

Motto: "Marion."

(T.P. No. 18.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

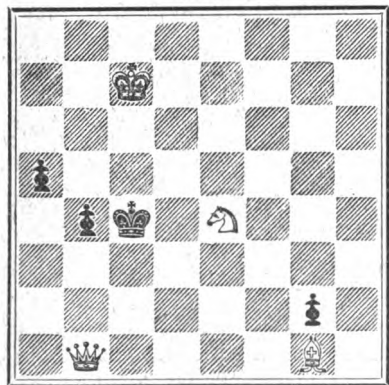
White mates in two moves.

No. 2069.

Motto: "Cyril."

(T.P. No. 19.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

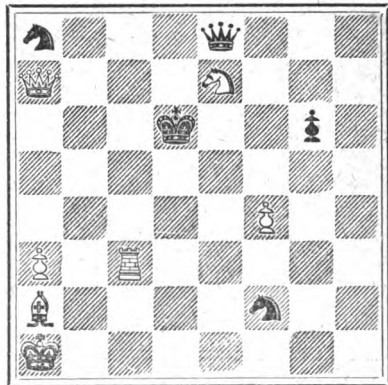
White mates in two moves.

No. 2070.

Motto: "Merone."

(T.P. No. 20.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

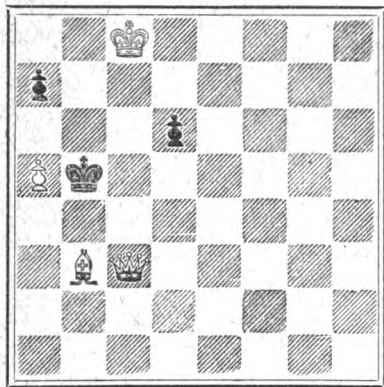
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2071.

Motto: " $3+4=7$."

(T.P. No. 21.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

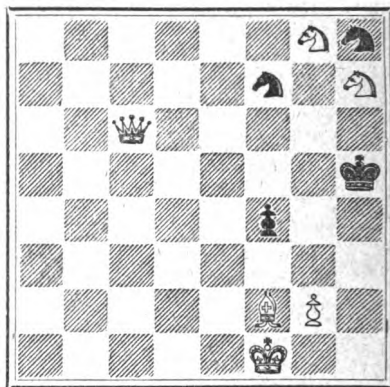
White mates in two moves.

No. 2072.

Motto: "Longworth."

(T.P. No. 22.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

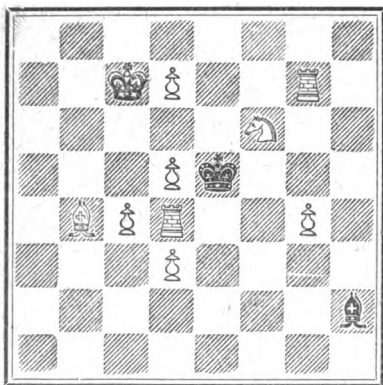
White mates in two moves.

No. 2073.

Motto: "We two."

(T.P. No. 23.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

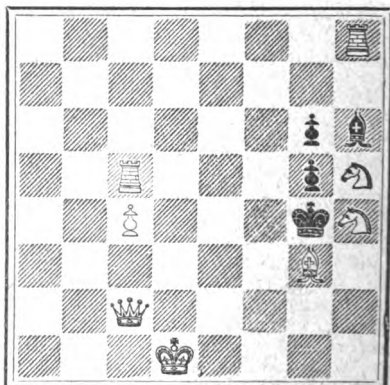
White mates in two moves.

No. 2074.

Motto: "Facing the music."

(T.P. No. 24.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

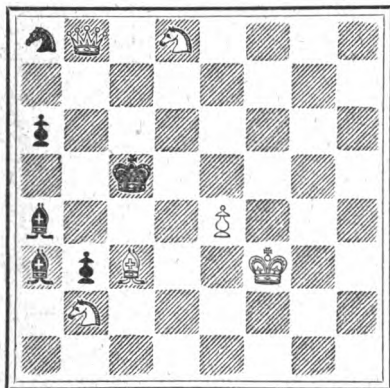
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2067.

Motto: "Edith."

(T.P. No. 17.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

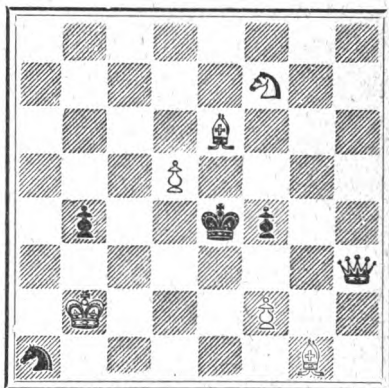
White mates in two moves.

No. 2068.

Motto: "Marion."

(T.P. No. 18.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

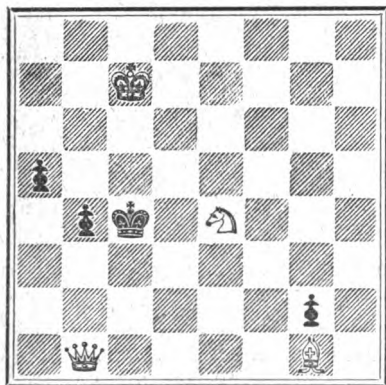
White mates in two moves.

No. 2069.

Motto: "Cyril."

(T.P. No. 19.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

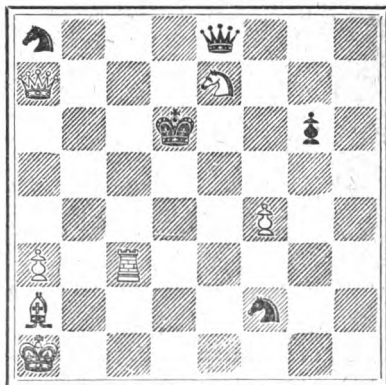
White mates in two moves.

No. 2070.

Motto: "Merone."

(T.P. No. 20.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

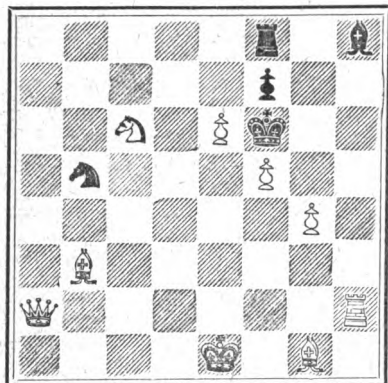
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2075.

By WM. GREENWOOD, Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



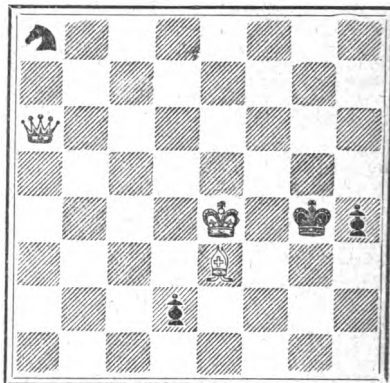
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2076.

By A. W. DANIEL, Bridgend.

BLACK.



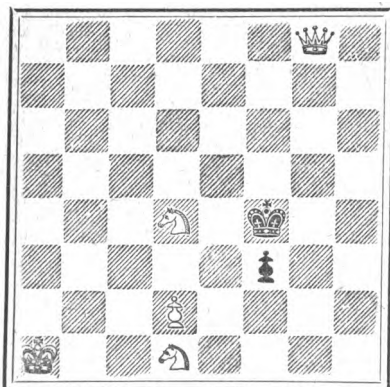
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2077.

By Dr. J. J. O'KEEFE,
Kogarah, N.S.W.

BLACK.



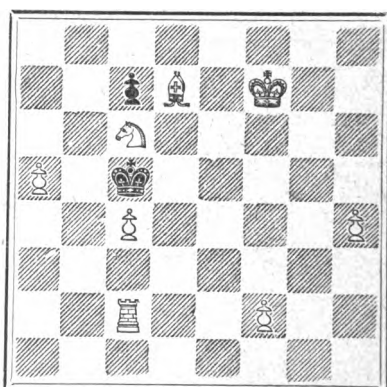
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2078.

By E. V. TANNER, London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in five moves.



SIR JOHN ORMEROD SCARLETT THURSBY, Bart.

PRESIDENT BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION,
1905-6, 1906-7.

Photo by C. Vandyk, Gloster Road, London.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1906.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The Third Annual General Meeting of the National Chess Society was held at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, on October 20th, when the president (Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., of Burnley) presided. There was a good assemblage of delegates, the company including the following representatives:—Northern Union: Messrs. A. E. Moore, T. A. Farron, J. Burtinshaw, G. Howitt, H. L. Overton, and I. M. Brown. Midland Union: Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie, G. W. Hughes, F. J. Burgoyne, and G. Pinson. Southern Union: Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Messrs. A. Schormerg, H. S. Ward, F. W. Flear, and H. E. Dobell. London League: Messrs. T. H. Moore, F. P. Carr, R. P. Michell, J. W. Wright, and W. P. Plummer. Letters regretting inability to attend were received from Mr. Ralph Eastman and Mr. S. Passmore. The report presented by the hon. secretary (Mr. L. P. Rees) was a most comprehensive review of the work of the year, the chief item being the National Congress at Shrewsbury, full account of which appeared in September *B.C.M.* The next event of importance was the Problem Composing Tournament, for which fifteen entries were received, and the three prizes won as follows:—First, £5 5s, P. F. Blake, Liverpool; second, £3 3s., Antonio Corrias, Sardinia; third, £1 1s., F. W. Markwick, London. A silver Federation medal for the best problem by a British composer was also awarded to Mr. Blake. The financial statement, presented by the hon. treasurer, Mr. H. E. Dobell, was most satisfactory. After a total expenditure of £423 12s. 7d., there remained a surplus of £72 6s. 7d., which is £9 19s. 0d. more than the balance brought forward from last year. This result must be regarded as all the more gratifying when consideration is given to the fact that in previous years there was no expenditure for problem composing tournaments. This year a sum of upwards of £11 was expended on this competition. The cost of the Shrewsbury Congress was £357 3s. 11d., and, after the payment of all expenses, there was a surplus of £8 2s. 3d., which was transferred to the general fund. The contributions of the various units to the Congress Account were:—Midland Union, £151 9s. 7d.; Northern Union, £79 6s. 6d., including £50 from Sir John Thursby; Southern Union, £55 8s.; London League, £15 11s. 3d.

L I

The report and financial statement were passed by unanimous vote. A special vote of thanks was passed to the Midland Union, the Shrewsbury Club, and the Mayor and Corporation of Shrewsbury for their services in connection with the Congress. Mr. A. J. Mackenzie acknowledged the vote of thanks on behalf of all three parties. The chief business arising out of the report was the appointment of three trustees for the permanent fund and consideration of the Congress for 1907. In regard to the first matter, the following gentlemen were elected trustees, subject to their approval and acceptance of the position:—Sir John Thursby, Mr. F. G. Naumann (London), and Mr. C. D. Morton (London). Sir John Thursby said that if it would help the executive committee he would act as one of the trustees, and this further evidence of his personal interest in the work of the Federation was warmly appreciated. In reference to the next Congress, Mr. T. H. Moore reported that matters were proceeding satisfactorily, and £60 had already been guaranteed by the supporters of the League. After some discussion, it was decided to defer further consideration of the subject until the next meeting of the Federation executive, when it is anticipated that some definite announcement will be made as to time, place, and prize money.

The question of the tie between Messrs. Atkins and Shoosmith for the Amateur Championship gold medal was discussed, and it was finally decided that they should be asked to meet and play off before the end of January next, the medal to go to the winner of the first decisive game, draws not counting. Mr. C. Masson Fox (Cornwall), Mr. Hopwood (London), Mr. J. T. Eachus (Shropshire) were elected associates, and Mr. H. L. Overton (Stockport) and Mr. C. Löbel (Manchester) vice-presidents of the Federation. When the business of electing officials for the ensuing year was taken, Sir John Thursby was unanimously re-elected president, on the proposal of Mr. A. E. Moore, seconded by Mr. I. M. Brown. Both proposer and seconder acknowledged the great help which Sir John had rendered British chess, and he, in accepting the position again, assured the meeting that he would do what he could to help the work of the Federation. Mr. Rees (hon. secretary), Mr. Dobell (hon. treasurer), Hastings, and Mr. Isaac E. Mannington (hon. auditor) Hastings, were all re-elected by unanimous votes.

Sir John Ormerod Scarlett Thursby, Bart., is an ideal President, and the Executive Committee of the British Chess Federation is fortunate in having his support, as he takes an active interest in the work of the National Chess Society. During the past year Sir John attended all the meetings of the committee, and he also presided at the final meeting of the Shrewsbury Congress. He has an excellent knowledge of the game, of which he has been a generous supporter since his Eton and Cambridge days. He played for his University against Oxford in 1881—his opponent was Mr. G. E. Wainwright. He graduated B.A. in 1884. During the early eighties he composed many chess problems; in 1883 he published a collection from his own compositions. He has officiated as Problem Judge on several occasions, notably in the tourney promoted in 1893-4 by the *Chess Monthly*. Sir John was High Sheriff of Lancashire last year, and he has large vested interests in that county. He was born in 1861. The family motto is:—

In Silentio Fortitudo.

THE VARIOUS EDITIONS OF DAMIANO.

THE fact that there are some inaccuracies in the article with the above title in your June number may excuse some further remarks. The order of the undated editions as between themselves is indisputably fixed by the progressive dilapidation of the woodcut on the title-page. That they all come after the 1518 edition is shewn by the greater number of errors in the positions, but the precise relation of the later of these editions to the 1564 edition is not clear. The so-called second and third undated editions use a different type for the Knight in the preliminary chapter. Mr. Pinsent evidently thought that the difference was caused by a break in the type, but a careful examination of the tuft of hair projecting back between the horse's ears and of the representation of the right ear seems to indicate a different type. The fourth undated edition I have not seen, but the Knight in the preliminary chapter is printed from the same type as in the third undated and in the 1564 editions. However, the base of the Knight is entire in the third undated edition and broken in the 1564 edition.

Now, taking up the editions in the order in which they have been arranged.

Of the 1512 edition, there are copies in the Royal Library at The Hague, the British Museum, the Athenæum Library, Ridgeway Branch, Philadelphia (formerly Prof. Allen's), and my own library; but as my copy had the first four leaves supplied of the exact size of the original by a photographic printing process from the Philadelphia copy, we have but three samples of the title-page. In Professor Allen's copy there is no "printer's pie" after the dedication. The disposition of the dots in the date is different in my copy from that given by Mr. Pinsent. The dot preceding the M is very slightly above the bottom of the letter, the dot following the M is a very little higher. The dots before the letters D and X are on a level with the bottom of those letters, while the dots following the letters D and I are higher by about the width of the dots. The following errors occur in the diagram of the 1512 edition (The German mode of naming the squares is used).

F. 20a: The Black B at A 3 is inverted.

F. 28a: The letter C at A 5 is turned to the left (C).

Of the 1518 edition there are copies in the Royal Library at The Hague (formerly in v.d. Linde's library), in v. Heydebrand u.d. Lasa's, and my own collections. In the description given from v.d. Linde in your June number, there are four minute differences from my copy. The fourth line is || a Scachir ||, the concluding character being an abbreviation for &. In the reproduction of the closing words in the second line it should read *imparare*; there should be a period after *partite* in the third line, and *Composto* should begin with a capital.

The second word in the fourth line from the end should be "*decioceto*." My copy has the title-page printed in red ink (not mentioned by v.d. Linde), and has 60 ff. instead of 62 ff., as given by v.d. Linde. In this edition the wording occasionally differs from that of the 1512 edition. There are the following differences from the diagrams of the 1512 edition:—

- F. 36*a*: The two lower White men are each one file to the left.
 F. 37*b*: The text of the solutions is the same as that of 1512, f. 39*b*;
 but the 1518 diagram is the position of 1512, f. 42*a*.
 F. 40*a*: The text of the solutions is the same as that of 1512, f. 42*a*;
 but the 1518 diagram is the position of 1512, f. 39*b*.
 F. 43*a*: The diagram is inverted.
 F. 43*b*: The Black K is at C 8 instead of E 8.
 F. 52*a*: There is a letter L at E 8.
 F. 54*a*: There is nothing at A 7.

Of the 1524 edition there are two copies known to me, if, indeed, they are not the same—one in the collection of v.d. Lasa, the other in that (now scattered) of Mr. Vansittart.

In the first three undated editions I note the following differences in my copies from the errors noted by Mr. Pinsent:—

- F. 19*a*: The mistake is in the third, not in the second, line from the bottom.
 F. 22*a*: Neither solution refers to the letter B.
 F. 35*a*: All the editions, including that of 1512, lack the White K at E 6.
 F. 41*b*: The letter C should be at B 6. This makes the solution intelligible.
 F. 53*a*: There is no letter F.

The following differences from the diagrams of the 1512 edition may be noted. Unless otherwise stated the diagrams of the first three undated, of the 1564 and 1606 *editions are alike. Most of the differences have been noted by Mr. Pinsent:—

- F. 20*a* (first three undated), 18*a* (1564), 4*a* (1606): There is a Black R instead of a Black B at E 8. There are added a Black Kt at E 7, and latter B at E 5.
 F. 21*b* (first three undated), 19*b* (1564), 6*a* (1606): There is a Black Kt instead of a Black R at E 8.
 F. 22*a* (first three undated), 20*a* (1564), 6*b* (1606): There is a Black B instead of a Black P at B 7, and Black R instead of a Black Q or B at H 8. In all editions from 1512 on the Black King is in check.
 F. 22*b* (first three undated), 20*b* (1564), 7*a* (1606). There is a White Q instead of a White R at C 8. The Black P is at B 2 instead of B 3.
 F. 31*a* (first three undated), 29*b* (1564), 16*a* (1606): A White R is at E 3 instead of C 3.
 F. 37*a* (first three undated), 35*a* (1564), 21*b* (1606): The White R is at H 3 instead of A 7.
 F. 39*b* (first three undated), 37*b* (1564), 24*a* (1606): There is no White Kt at B 7.

* The 1606 edition here referred to is Porto's piracy, and not by Damiano. The reason both Gruget and Rowbothum gave no diagrams was apparently on account of the expense ("intolterable charges"), and not that the idea had not occurred to them. According to Walker, the second edition (of Rowbothum) was printed by Thomas Marshe, London, 1569, same size, and is not so scarce as the first.—R.P.

- F. 42*b* (first three undated), 40*b* (1564), 27*a* (1606): Lacks Black P at H 5. (The page corresponds to 1512, f. 40*b*.)
- F. 44*a* (first three undated), 42*a* (1564), 28*b* (1606), corresponds to 1512, f. 39*b* (1564), 26*a* (1606), to 1512, f. 42*a*.)
- F. 47*a* (first three undated), 45*a* (1564), 31*b* (1606): There is no letter C at C 5.
- F. 48*a* (first three undated), 46*a* (1564), 32*b* (1606): The letter B is at C 7 instead of letter E.
- F. 50*a* (first three undated), 48*a* (1564), 34*b* (1606): A Black P is added at B 2. There is a White Kt instead of a White P at A 5.
- F. 50*b* (first three undated), 48*b* (1564), 35*a* (1606): There is no letter C at G 5. There is a Black P at H 2 and a White B lying on its side with its head to the left at H 1. In all but the first undated edition is a Black P at G 1, lying on its side, with its head to the left.
- F. 51*a* (first three undated), 49*a* (1564), 35*b* (1606): There is no White Q at A 5 and no White R at B 1.
- F. 52*b* (first three undated), 50*b* (1564), 37*a* (1606): The text of the solutions is that of 1512, f. 50*b*; but the diagram is a repetition of that immediately preceding, omitting the two lower men.
- F. 53*a* (first three undated), 51*a* (1564), 37*b* (1606): There is no White Q at D 5.
- F. 54*b* (first three undated), 52*b* (1564), 39*a* (1606): There should be two White dots at D 5.
- F. 55*a* (first three undated), 53*a* (1564), 39*b* (1606): There is no letter D at H 5.
- F. 55*b* (first three undated), 53*b* (1564), 40*a* (1606): There is no letter K at C 1.
- F. 57*b* (first three undated), 55*b* (1564), 42*a* (1606): There is no P at G 4.
- F. 58*a* (first three undated), 56*a* (1564), 42*b* (1606): There is a Black P at A 3. There is no letter F at A 7.
- F. 60*a* (first three undated), 58*a* (1564), 44*b* (1606): There is no Black P at D 3.

My copy of the first undated edition has the words "in Uenetia" added in a contemporary hand after "Nouamente Stampato."

The only copy of the fourth undated edition known to me is in the Royal Library at The Hague.

Porto (1606) edition. My copy has three title-pages, of which v.d. Linde and Mr. Pinsent give only the last. The first two are as follows:—

First Title-page (Crowned Chess Board): || Il realissimo gioco || di Scacchi ; dedicato alla Il- || lustrissima & Splendidissi- || ma Famiglia de'Pepoli.

Second Title-page (Crowned Chess Board): || Modo facile per || imparar presto di giocare á || Scacchi ; dedicato alla Illu || striss. Famiglia de'Pepoli.

These two title-pages are in addition to the 48 ff. given by v.d. Linde.

The diagrams have the following differences from the 1512 edition, in addition to those already noted :—

F. 25^b : There is no Black King at B 8.

F. 29^a : There is a Black B instead of a Black P at A 3. There is no Black P at H 7.

Copies of both the 1606 and 1607 parts are in both the Royal Library at The Hague and in v.d. Lasa's library. I have only the 1606 part.

1618 Edition.—I do not know the whereabouts of any copy.

1560, Gruget.—This, apparently, exists in three states. First, with the Sertenas title-page given by v.d. Linde; second, with the Le Noir title page given by Mr. Pinsent, and with two paragraphs of "printer's pie" at the top of the verso of the last leaf, of which the first two lines is a repetition of the last two lines of text on f. 39^a, and the second paragraph of six lines is a repetition of the six lines at the top of f. 34^b; third, with the Le Noir title-page and no "printer's pie." Professor Allen's copy in the Athenæum Library, Ridgeway Branch, Philadelphia. The book is composed of one title-page leaf, + 3—(46) numbered, ff. + 1f. unnumbered. There are copies in Alliey's (now in the Montpelier City) Library, Allen's, the Royal Library at The Hague, and my own. James Rowbothum's English version (London, 1562) was translated from this French version.

The Rowbothum edition consists of the title-page leaf and fifty-four unnumbered ff. On the verso of the title-page leaf are twenty-four lines of verse, entitled "Liber ad lec- || torem," and signed by W. Ward. The next three leaves are occupied by the dedication. "To the right Ho- || norable, the Lord Robert Dud- || deley, Master of the Queene's horse, || and Knight of the noble order of the || garter, James Rowbothum wis- || sheth long life with encrease || of godly honour. || "The preface to the reader occupies the next three leaves. On the remaining forty-eight leaves is the analysis, concluding "The ende of the || cheastes || play ||."

Both Gruget and Rowbothum give diagrams of positions in the openings, composed only of intersecting lines, with printed initials on the white squares thus formed. From the reason given by the editors of Gruget's and Rowbothum's versions for thus printing the diagrams, it would seem that the idea of chess type had not occurred to them. In Rowbothum it runs thus : "And in || the meanetye content your selfe || with this, for I assure you the diffi- || cultie to expresse or set out the ty- || pes and figures of the men is so || muche and the chardges so greate, that as yet no man woulde euer || gladly take in hand to prynt them. || Albeit Hieronimus Cardan in his boke || de varietate rerum, geueth a certayne || forme and maner, how to set out in || print the cheste bourd and the men || vpon it, according to the diuersitie of the colours blacke and whyte. || But he that would folow him shuld || cut as many bourdes and diuers fi- || gures of men as the play hath di- || uers ways to bee played, whiche || woulde be intollerable charges. || And therefore (curiositie set a part) || take in good worth these types and || figures here presented vntyll some || better inuention be founde." Indeed, notwithstanding the turned men indicated in the description of the Italian editions, the diagrams seem to be all printed from one block. Witness the progressive dilapidation of squares A 7, f. 41^b, G 1, H 1, f. 42^a, H 4, H 5, H 6, H 7, H 8, f. 44^b, D 1, f. 49^a, D 6, E 7, f. 46, H 1, F. 53^b. All the

Italian editions, from the first undated to the 1564 edition, both inclusive, seem to have used the same blocks. The 1606 (Porto) edition seems to have new ones, yet the form of the men continues the same. In the 1512 edition the occasional substitution of a White square for a Black one (b2, f. 38a, E 5, f. 59a), and the failure of the Black squares to touch seem to indicate the use of type. The diagrams of the 1518 edition are apparently printed from blocks D 3, f. 13a and F. 7, f. 36b look like defective blocks mended by pieces inserted.

Of the 1562 edition of Rowbotham there is a copy (defective) in v.d. Lasa's collection and one in my own. I know of no copy of the 1569 edition, and doubt its existence.

J. G. WHITE.

CLEVELAND, OHIO, U.S.A.

We submitted Mr. White's comments to Mr. Pinsent, the writer of the article we published in June, and he has kindly favoured us with the appended reply. We must, however, point out that Mr. White despatched his letter before receiving the July *B.C.M.*, or he would have seen that most of the inaccuracies to which he refers were therein corrected. The subject is one of great interest to the chess bibliophile, but it appears to us that the main question, whether the 1512 edition of Damiano was the first, or not, has still to be settled.

Mr. Pinsent says :—

I have read with interest Mr. White's notes on my article on "The Various Editions of Damiano" (which you were good enough to send me), and am much obliged to him for so kindly filling in the "lacunæ." Most of the inaccuracies referred to were corrected in the July number. Whether the difference between the Knights in the second and third undated editions is due to a difference, or a break, in the type, is hard to say; but I incline to the latter.

First Edition (1512).—It is interesting to learn that in the Philadelphia copy there is no "printer's pie," but this does not clear up the point as to whether the 1512 edition be actually the first, or not; unless the words "Nouiter Impressum" (at end) do not appear in the Philadelphia copy.

Second Edition (1518).—The copy in the *Bibliothèque Magazine* has the Title-page in red, save the letters v, s, and o of QVESTO, which are in black ink.

First three undated Editions.—I would point out that in error No. 9 the mistake is in the *third* line in the first undated edition, and in the *second* line in the second undated. Error No. 14: I had seen that the letter "C" must be on Q Kt 6 (B 6), but this only makes it intelligible on the assumption that White has two Queens. Error No. 23: Reference in both solutions (Italian and Spanish) is made to the Pawn mating on "F," although not indicated; but working it out shows that "F" is on the same square as "E." Error No. 11: The White R is on K R 6 (H 6), not H 3.

Porto's Piracy (1606).—According to Dr. v. der Linde, this pamphlet was one of the first to appear with a printed paper cover. This is wanting in the British Museum copy, which is in poor condition; but possibly the two extra Titles given by Mr. White are printed on the cover.

Gruget's Piracy (1560).—From the information supplied by Mr. White it would seem that the Le Noir edition (without printer's pie) is the first printed, the Le Noir (with printer's pie) the second, and the Sertenas the third; all three apparently printed in the same year.

Vicent, Francesch.—Mr. White's notes have cleared up so many doubtful points that I am tempted to ask him if he can throw any light as to whether any copy of this book (written in Catalan) still exists. It was printed (in Valencia, or Barcelona) in 1495, just about the time Lucena's "Arte de Axedrez" appeared. The Title-page (as given by Walker in his "New Treatise on Chess," London, 1841) runs thus:—

"Libre dels Jochs partitis del Schachs en nombre de 100; ordenat e compost per mi Francesch Vicent, nat. en la ciutat de Segorb e criat de la insigne e valerosa ciutat de Valencia—Valencia: estampat per mans de Lope de Roca Alemany e Pere Trinchet librere a XV. de May, del any M.CCCCLXXXV." 4to.

But other references give Barcelona as the town in which it was printed. No copy exists in the British Museum. ROSS PINSENT.

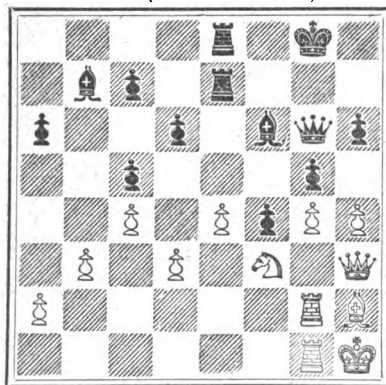
ROYAL SOCIETIES CLUB,

ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.

GAME-ENDING.

The position given below arose after Black's 36th move in a game played at the last Ostend Tournament between Duras and Suchting.

BLACK (HERR SUCHTING).



WHITE (M. DURAS).

The play went on

WHITE.	BLACK.
37 B × P	37 P × B
38 P—Kt 5	38 B—Kt 2
39 P—R 5	39 B—Q B sq
40 Q—R 2	40 Q—K 3
41 P × P	41 Q × R P
42 R—Kt 6	42 R—K 3 (a)
43 R × Q	43 R × R
44 Q—R 4	44 K—R sq
45 R—Kt 6	45 R—B sq
46 Q—Kt 5	46 R—R 2
47 P—R 6	47 B—B 6
48 K—Kt sq	48 B—Q 2
49 P—K 5	49 P × P
50 R—Kt 7	50 P—K 5
51 P—Q 4	51 Resigns.

(a) There is no saving the game. If the Queen retreats, then P—R 6 follows with deadly effect.

ERRATA.—Will our readers kindly note that in the position given at page 387, the Black Bishop should stand on K R 4 instead of Kt 4.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

BY GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

THE analysis of this defence is concluded in the present article, and an Index to the different Sections is appended. The result has proved more favourable to the second player than I had anticipated. Out of the multiplicity of terminal positions arrived at, all of them being the best that could be arranged for Black, I expected that one or two at least might defy all my efforts and remain so unfavourable as to point to Black's defeat in the end. But it has not been so. As variation after variation has been investigated, the conviction has become strong in my own mind that with the best play on Black's part White can in no case do more than draw the game.

It would be premature to affirm that the absolute soundness of the Counter Gambit has been demonstrated because of the inevitable errors of omission and of judgment, especially the latter, connected with a labour of this kind. When the late Professor De Morgan published a certain mathematical work, a friend congratulated him on the absence of a table of errata. "Do not be deceived" replied De Morgan, "the errors are there, they only wait to be discovered." However, notwithstanding this drawback, I submit that a considerable probability of the soundness of the Counter Gambit has been established. The ground for this opinion is found in the method of analysis adopted. It must be borne in mind that all of White's strongest replies to a given move of Black's are analysed and the results printed. On the other hand, all Black's feasible replies to a given move of White's are at first only tentatively examined, and then the best of them or one of the apparently best is adopted for analysis. Suppose now that this adopted move is Black's 5th in the game (taking concrete numbers to fix the ideas), and that, in the course of its analysis, White's 18th move in one of the variations admits of no satisfactory answer. It follows that Black's 17th move must be abandoned. We therefore re-examine all his other feasible 17th moves at that stage. If none of these will serve, then Black's 16th move is untenable, and we now try his remaining feasible 16th moves, analysing each in turn, and proceed in this way if necessary until Black's 5th move is reached.

Now it is evident that in the foregoing process there is not a little probability of a satisfactory line of play being found for Black through the constant recurrence of unanalysed moves at different stages between the 18th and 5th moves. Such an inference of course presupposes that at the point of departure (the 5th move) there is no overwhelming disparity of strength between White and Black.

Section VIII. (4 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3), commencing in the present volume at page 53, and concluded in this article, is intended as already intimated to be an alternative to Section I. (4 Kt—Q B 3, P × P). Section I. contains 55 terminal positions, of which two, namely the first and last, are slightly unfavourable for Black. Section VIII. contains in all 318 terminal positions, none of which are unfavourable for Black. Consequently by this test the move 4..., Kt—K B 3 takes precedence of 4..., P × P. If

even both of these moves had failed, Black would still have had a resource in 4... P×P; 5 Q Kt×P, Kt—K B 3, instead of P—Q 4 as in Section I. This reply of Kt—K B 3 has not to my knowledge been analysed.

SECTION VIII.—4 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3.

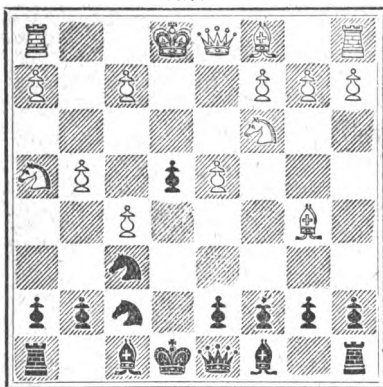
(Continued from page 285 of Volume 26, July, 1906.)

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

Position after White's 8th move :—

P—K Kt 4.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....We have thus arrived at the last of the variants of White's 8th move. P—K Kt 4 commends itself as consistently following up the attack by supporting the advanced Bishop's Pawn, the position taking the canonical form established in the defence of the King's Gambit. If any system of attack can overthrow Black's forces, this seems likely to be the one. It threatens to rout the Knights from their entrenched positions and to storm the citadel they defend. White's best 9th move is B—R 4, but B—K 2 and B—B 4 will be considered first.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 9 ₁ B—K 2 | 9 Kt×P |
| 10 B×Kt | 10 Q×Kt |
| 11 Kt×P | 11 P—K R 4 |
| 12 ₁ B—B 3 | 12 P—Q 4 |
| 13 Kt—Kt 3 | 13 Q—K 2 ch |
| 14 Q—K 2 | 14 Q×Q ch |
| 15 B×Q | 15 P—R 5 |

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| 12 ₂ Q—K 2 | 12 Q—K 2 |
| 13 B—B 3 | 13 P—Q 4 |
| 14 Kt—Kt 3 | 14 As before. |

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| 9 ₂ B—Q B 4 | 9 P—Q 4 |
| 10 B—Kt 3 | 10 P—K Kt 4 |

.....White's retreat of the Bishop to B 4 rather than R 4 has enabled Black to gain a move for this attack.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 11 ₁ P×P | 11 P×P |
| 12 Kt×P | 12 B×P |
| 13 Kt—K 2 | 13 R—K Kt sq |
| 14 ₁ K Kt—B 4 | 14 Kt—Kt 4 g |

- | | |
|------------------------|------------|
| 14 ₂ Kt—R 4 | 14 Kt—R 4 |
| 15 Kt—Kt 2 | 15 B—B 6 w |

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 14 ₃ Kt—K 5 | 14 Kt×Kt |
| 15 P×Kt | 15 B—B 6 |
| 16 R—B sq | 16 Kt—Kt 5 g |

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------|
| 11 ₂ Kt—Kt 2 | 11 P—K R 4 |
| 12 ₁ P×P | 12 B×P |

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 12 ₂ P—B 3 | 12 P×B P |
| 13 Q×P | 13 Kt×P |
| 14 P—K R 3 | 14 Kt—B 3 |

..... And Black has recovered his Pawn and bettered his position.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 12 ₃ P—K R 4 | 12 P×Kt P |
| 13 Kt—K 3 | 13 P×P |
| 14 Kt×Kt P | 14 B×P |

13 B—K 3 13 B × P

12₄ Kt—K 3 12 P × P
13 Kt × P 13 B × P

*9₈ B—R 4 9 P—Q 4
10₁ P—B 3 10 P × P

Also 10₃ Castles, 10₈ K R—Kt sq,
10₄ P—K R 3, and 10₆ P—Kt 5 will
be analysed.

10₂ Castles 10 P—Q Kt 4
11 B—Kt 3 11 P—Kt 5
12 Kt—K 2 12 Kt × P

12 Kt—R 4 12 P—Kt 4
13 Kt—Kt 2 13 B—Q R 3
14 R—K sq 14 Q—B 2

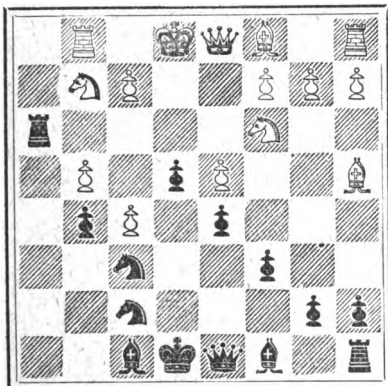
.....With a fine game.

10₈ K R—Kt sq 10 P—K Kt 4
11₁ P × P 11 P × P
12 K Kt × P 12 R × P
13 Kt × B 12 B × P ^g

11₂ Kt—Kt 2 11 P—K R 4
12 P—K R 3 12 P × P
13 P × P 13 R—R 6

Position after Black's 13th move :—
R—R 6.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....Black's position is more
than a set-off to his numerical inferiority
in Pawns.

10₄ P—K R 3 10 P—K Kt 4
11 P × P 11 P × P
12 K Kt × P 12 B × P

11 Kt—Kt 2 11 P—K R 4
12₁ P × P 12 B × P

12₂ Kt—K 3 12 P × P
13 Kt × P 13 B × P
14₁ Kt × Kt ch 14 Q × Kt
15 Kt × Q P 15 Q—Q 3
16 P—Q B 4 16 Castles

16 Kt—K 3 16 B × P

16 Kt—B 3 16 Castles
17 B—K 3 17 P—Kt 5 ^g

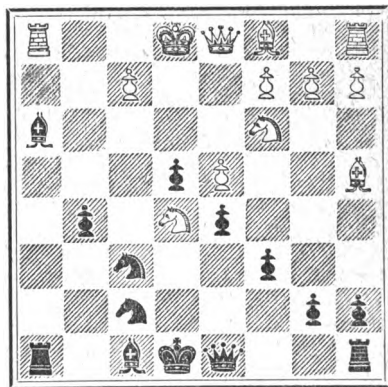
.....Not R × P, for Black's
K P is of more value than White's
K R P.

14₂ Kt—K 5 14 B × P ^g

Position after Black's 14th move :—

B × P.

WHITE.



BLACK.

A lively position.

12₃ P—B 3 12 P—Kt 4
13 B—Kt 3 13 P—Kt 5

14 Kt—R 4 14 P × Kt P
15 P × K P 15 P × R P

15 B P × Kt P 15 Q—Q 3

12₄ Castles 12 P × P g

*10₅ P—Kt 5 10 P—Kt 4

Black intends to retreat his Knight to the Knight's square, but he first effects a diversion by an attack on the enemy's left wing, turning his flank, in fact. This is Black's trump card, which, played at the right moment, saves the situation on more than one occasion.

11₁ P × Kt 11 P × B
12 Kt × R P 12 Q × P
13 Kt—Kt 2 13 B × P

12 P × P 12 K B × P
13 Q—Kt4orR5 13 B × K P

11₂ Kt × P 11 P × Kt
12 B × P ch 12 B—Q 2
13 B × B ch 13 Kt × B

11₃ B × P 11 P × B
12 P × Kt 12 P—Kt 5
13 Kt—R 4 13 Q × P

And Black will get a Pawn.

*11₄ B—Kt 3 11 P—Kt 5
12₁ P × Kt 12 P × Kt
13 P × Kt P 13 K B × P
14 Kt—Kt 2 14 P × P
15 B × Kt P 15 B × B P

13 P × B P 13 Q × P
14 Q—R 5 14 B—K 2
15 Kt—Kt 2 15 B × P

12₂ Kt—K 2 12 Kt—Kt sq
13₁ P—Kt 6 13 Q × Kt
14 P × Kt ch 14 K × P
15 Kt—Kt 3 15 P—Kt 3

With a good position.

13₂ Kt—Kt 3 13 Kt × P
14 Q—R 5 ch 14 Kt—B 2
15 Kt × P 15 Q—K 2

Winning the Knight.

13₃ R—K Kt sq 13 Kt—K 2
14₁ P—K B 3 14 Kt × B P

14₂ P—B 6 14 P × P
15 P × P 15 Kt—Kt sq
16 B—Kt 5 16 Kt × P

14₃ P—Kt 6 14 P × P
15 Kt × P 15 R × P
16 Kt × B 16 K × Kt

16 Kt × Kt 16 Q × Kt
17 Kt—Kt 3 17 Kt—Kt 4
18 B × Kt 18 Q × B

16 Kt—K 5 16 B × P

13₄ P—K B 3 13 P × P
14 Kt × P 14 B × P

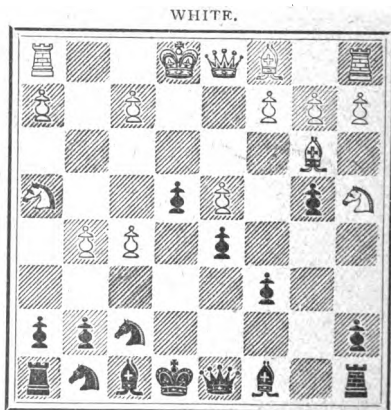
14 Kt—Kt 3 14 Kt × P

In each case gaining a Pawn.

*12₃ Kt—R 4 12 Kt—Kt sq

Position after Black's 12th move :—

Kt—Kt sq.



.....The retreat of the Knight gives a somewhat alarming aspect to Black's game. But this is in appearance rather than reality. *Resurgam* is the motto of the Knight; for he has a habit of retreating only to reappear on an adjacent square with a baffling change of attack. In the onward march of White's Pawns there is not a moment in which he is not threatened with the loss of one of them and a recovery of position by Black. For this reason White has no time for development and Castling on the Queen's side in order to bring forward his heavy artillery.

13₁ P—Kt 6 13 Q × Kt
14 P × Kt ch 14 K × P

With an improved position.

13₃ Q—R 5 13 Kt—K 2

Also 13₃ R—K Kt sq and 13₄ P—K B 3 are analysed farther on.

14 P—B 6 14 Kt—B 4
15 Kt × Kt 15 B × Kt
16 Q—R 4 16 P × P
17 P × P 17 B—Kt 2
18 B—Kt 5 18 Kt × B
19 Q × Kt 19 Q × P

14 P—Kt 6 14 P × P g

14 Q—Kt 4 14 P—Kt 3

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

13₃ R—K Kt sq 13 Kt—K 2
14₁ Q—Kt 4 14 P—Kt 3

14₂ P—B 3 14 Kt × B P

14₃ P—B 6 14 P × P
15 P × P 15 Kt—Kt sq
16 B—Kt 5 16 Kt × P

14₄ P—Kt 6 14 P × P

15 Kt × P 15 R × P
16₁ Kt × B 16 K × Kt
17 Q—Kt 4 17 Kt × P g

16₂ Kt × Kt 16 B × Kt
17₁ B—B4 17 R—R 6
18 Q—Kt 4 18 R—R 5
19 Q—Kt 3 19 B × P

18 B—K 5 18 B × P
19 B × Kt P 19 Kt—Kt 4 g

19 Q—K 2 19 Kt × B
20 P × Kt 20 B—Kt 4 g

17₂ Q—Kt 4 17 B—B 3
18 Q—Kt 3 18 R—R 4

18 B—K 3 18 Kt—R 3
19 Q—Kt 6 ch 19 K—B sq
20 Q—Kt 3 20 R—R 5

20 Castles 20 Q B × P

19 B × Kt 19 R × B
20 Castles 20 Q—Q 2
21 R—R sq 21 Q × P

16₃ Kt—K 5 16 B × P

15₂ P × P 15 R × Kt
16 P × Kt ch 16 K × P
17 B—Kt 5 17 R × P

17 R—Kt 2 17 Q—Q 3
18 R—K B 3 18 R × P

13₄ P—K B 3 13 Q—K 2

.....Not Kt × P, because of 14 P × P, followed by the check of the Queen. Black would have no good defence at this juncture but for his flank attack, which drove the Q Kt to R 4.

14 ₁ P × P	14 Q × P ch	18 Q × P ch	18 K—Q sq	
15 Q—K 2	15 Q × Q' ch	19 Castles	19 Q—Kt 2	w
16 K × Q	16 Kt—Q 3			
.....Winning the K B P.				
<hr/>				
14 ₂ Q—K 2	14 Kt × P	15 ₂ B × Kt	15 Q × B	
15 ₁ P × P	15 Kt × P	16 Kt—Kt 2	16 B × P	
<hr/>				
16 Q—R 5 ch	16 P—Kt 3	16 Q—B 2	16 B—K 2	
17 P × P	17 Kt—Kt 6 ch w	17 Kt—Kt 2	17 B × P	
<hr/>				
17 Kt × P	17 P × Kt	15 ₃ R—K Kt 2	15 Kt × P ch	
18 Q × R	18 Kt—Kt 6 ch	16 Kt × Kt	16 P × Kt	g
19 Q—K 5	19 Kt × R w			
<hr/>				
End of Section VIII.				

INDEX TO THE SECTIONS.

	1	$\frac{P-K 4}{P-K 4}$	2	$\frac{Kt-K B 3}{Kt-Q B 3}$	3	$\frac{B-Q Kt 5}{P-K B 4}$
Section I....	...	4	$\frac{Kt-Q B 3}{P \times P}$	...	Volume xxiii., page 241, June, 1903.	
Section VIII.	...	4	$\frac{Kt-Q B 3}{Kt-K B 3}$	...	Vol. xxvi. p. 53, February, 1906; p. 141, April; p. 277, July; and p. 429, November.	
Section II.	...	4	$\frac{P-Q 4}{P \times K P}$	...	Vol. xxiii., p. 289, July, 1903.	
Section III.	...	4	$\frac{P \times P}{P-K 5}$	...	Vol. xxiv., p. 262, July, 1904.	
Section IV.	...	4	$\frac{P-Q 3}{P-Q 3}$	...	Vol. xxiv., p. 301, August, 1904.	
Section V.	...	4	$\frac{Q-K 2}{P \times P}$	...	Vol. xxiv., p. 423, November, 1904.	
Section VI.	...	4	$\frac{B \times Kt}{Q P \times B}$	...	Vol. xxv., p. 41, February, 1905.	
Section VII.	...	4	$\frac{\text{Castles}}{P \times P}$	...	Vol. xxv., p. 94, March, 1905.	

L'ENVOI.—These studies are the food of youth and the consolation of old age; they adorn prosperity and are the comfort and refuge of adversity; they are pleasant at home and are no encumbrance abroad; they accompany us at night, in our travels and in our rural retreats.—*Cicero*.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We repeat the position given on page 386. White : K at K B 3, R at Q B 3, P at Q R 3. Black : K at Q 3, R at Q R 5, Pawns at Q Kt 4 and Q 4. White to move. What result? Twelve attempts to master this position have reached us, but only two are satisfactory, and to the senders of these—Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester, and Mr. A. W. Daniel, Bridgend—we have awarded the prizes. Mr. Kelly's solution, which we give, will doubtless interest some of the unsuccessful solvers. Mr. Kelly writes :—

The subjoined analysis shows, I think, that White can draw without much difficulty if he adopt the correct system of defence, which would be equally effective if Black had the move in the same position. The R P neutralises the hostile K P, and if an exchange takes place the Q P, with White K in front of it, is useless for winning purposes, provided White has posted his Rook correctly. For this purpose it must be played to Black's rear at the proper moment, so as, if necessary, to defend the R P, or, by checking, to prevent the Black K co-operating effectively with his other forces. There are variations in which White may allow an exchange of Rooks which would leave a drawn Pawn ending.

WHITE.

1 K—K 2

.....If 1..., K—K 4 ; 2 R—Kt 3, R—R 4 ; 3 K—Q 3. Or 1..., R—K 5 ch ; 2 K—Q 2, P—Q 5 (if R—Q 5 ch, K returns to K 2) ; 3 R—R 3, K—B 4 ; 4 R—R 8, K—B 5 ; 5 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 6 ; 6 R—Q Kt 8, &c. At move 4 in the above White might also play 4 K—Q 3, R—K 6 ch ; 5 R×R, P×P ; 6 K×P, K—B 5 ; 7 P—R 4 ! and draws.

2 R—Kt 3

2 K—B 4

3 K—Q 2

3 K—Kt 3

.....If 3..., R—Q 5 ch ; 4 K—B 2. If 3..., P—Q 5 ; 4 R—R 3, K—Kt 3 ; 5 R—R 8, R—B 6 ; 6 R—Kt 8 ch.

4 R—R 3

4 K—R 4

5 R—R 8

5 K—R 5

6 R—R 8 ch

6 K—Kt 6

7 R—Q Kt 8

7 R—B 4

.....7..., K×P ; 8 R×P, draws easily. And after 7..., P—Kt 5 ; 8 P×P, R×P ; White may either

BLACK.

1 R—B 5

exchange Rooks or play R—Q 8, with the same result.

8 R—Q R 8

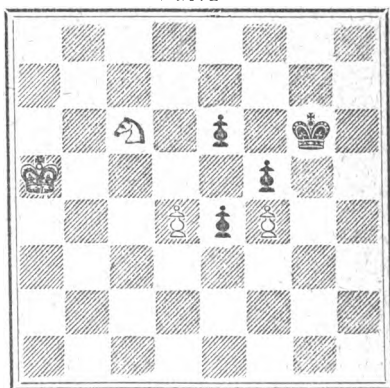
8 P—Q 5

9 K—Q 3

9 R—Q 4

10 R—R 7, and Black cannot make any progress.

WHITE.



BLACK.

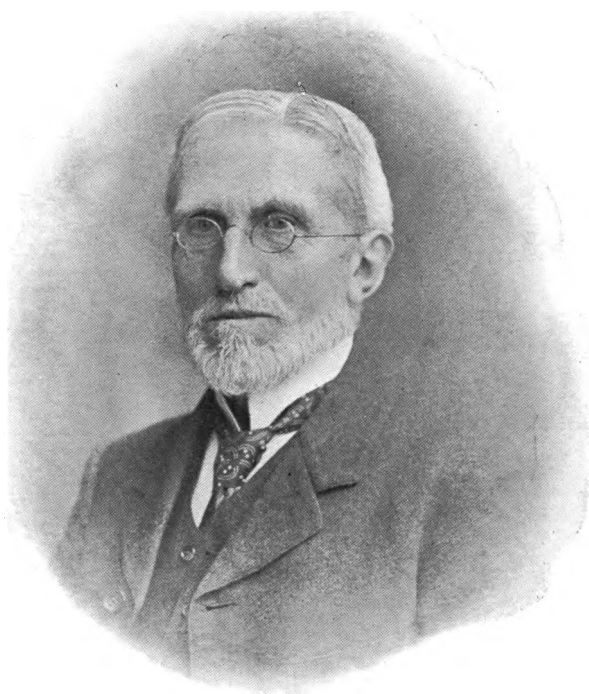
White to play. What result?

For the four best solutions of the above study, which has been kindly sent to us by Mr. Kelly, we will give four prizes—three copies of Marshall's "Chess Openings" and a copy of "Minor Tactics of Chess." Solutions to reach us not later than November 21st. We shall ask Mr. Kelly to award the prizes.

MR. GEORGE SHOOBIDGE CARR, M.A.

THE publication of the last of the series of articles on the Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit which Mr. Geo. S. Carr has contributed to our pages affords us a fitting opportunity to present our readers with his portrait and some interesting particulars of his connection with the Royal Game. Mr. Carr's articles are a valuable contribution to the theory and literature of chess, and they have been highly appreciated by many serious students of the game in Great Britain, Europe, America, and the Colonies.

Mr. Carr, who is a Devonshire man, was born at Teignmouth in 1837, and is now in his seventieth year. He received his early education at a private school, Sion House, Jersey; King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham; and University College School, London. After leaving school he learned mining engineering amongst the coal and ironstone pits of the "Black country," but this professional career was stopped by an attack of "atony of the retina," brought on by over study. This trouble practically incapacitated him for reading and writing for about six years, and it was during this period that his interest revived for chess, the rudiments of which he had mastered when a boy of twelve, which was not surprising, as all his near relatives were acquainted with the game. Mr. Carr's uncle, Dr. Jabez Carr, of Leamington, founded the Birmingham Chess Club, in conjunction with the late Mr. Avery. Both gentlemen played against Paul Morphy in the blindfold exhibition which that celebrated master gave in Birmingham in 1858, opposing simultaneously eight picked players from the Midland Counties. During the time he was compelled to rest owing to eye trouble Mr. Carr's chief resources were mathematics, read to him by a sister, and chess, without the use of board or men. But he only pursued the study of chess in a desultory way, always being more of a theorist than player; notwithstanding this preference, he has seen much of chess club life. In 1865 he helped to found a club at Wednesbury, Staffordshire, and about this time he anticipated the Anglo-American cable match by erecting three semaphores on Barr Beacon, near Birmingham, and with the aid of a telescope played games with a friend who lived there, the distance between the two opponents being about five miles. Although handicapped by the weakness left in the eyes, Mr. Carr entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, won a scholarship, graduated in mathematics with honours, and took up the profession of tutor. His *magnum opus* was "A Synopsis of Pure Mathematics," the compilation of which, in the interval of teaching, spread over some ten years. He is also author of an interesting volume entitled "Social Evolution and the Evolution of Socialism," an able critical essay on social questions which concern the whole of the human race. About 1870 Mr. Carr settled in London, and joined the St. George's Chess Club, where he met and played some games with that remarkable player John Cochrane, who was then quite an old man. In 1884 Mr. Carr was a competitor in the Surrey County Cup tournament, and he finished fourth in the list of fourteen competitors. The winner was Mr. Herbert Jacobs, who defeated the late Sir Wyke (then Mr.) Bayliss in the final round.



MR. GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

Photo by Mr. Walton Adams, 29, Blagrove Street, Reading.

Mr. Carr tells us that he has played more games with Sir Wyke Bayliss than with any other opponent, which is not surprising, as they were friends for thirty-six years. *Apropos* of Gossip and "chess brilliances," Sir Wyke once remarked to Mr. Carr: "They make a considerable fuss about their 'brillancies.' I think our games often show corruscations quite as startling. What do you think?" And the two friends agreed to that, *nem con.* Mr. Carr was a vice-president of the Surrey Association, and in 1885 he became a member of the City of London Chess Club, which then met at the Salutation Hotel, Newgate Street, but, as he humorously puts it, was "smoked out," not being able to endure the heavy smoking that prevailed in those days. From 1892-7 Mr. Carr was more or less actively connected with the following Metropolitan suburban clubs:—Nightingale Lane, 1892-5; Battersea, 1894-5; West London, 1896; North Kensington, 1896-7. In a handicap at the Nightingale Lane Club in 1894 Mr. Carr won first prize with a score of $16\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 17 possible. In the 1901 2 correspondence tournament promoted by *Womanhood* Mr. Carr finished fifth in a field of seventy competitors. During 1896-7 he acted as secretary for North Kensington, and played for that club at boards first and second in the Metropolitan League matches, but during recent years he has devoted the time he gives to chess to the analyses we have had the pleasure of presenting to the chess world.

SOME TRAPS IN THE OPENINGS.

NOW that match and tournament games are the order of the day, we think many of our readers, particularly those of second class strength of play, will appreciate the following collection of Traps in the Openings, which were prepared for a short lecture given before the members of the Leyton Club by their hon. secretary, Mr. F. W. Markwick, and afterwards, by special request, published in the chess column which he conducts in the *Stratford Express*. There is of course no claim to originality in the matter presented, and if we receive evidence that the article is appreciated, we will give a further selection, as Mr. Markwick has by no means exhausted the store.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	4 B × P ch	4 K × B
2 B—B 4	2 B—B 4	5 Q—B 4 ch	5 P—Q 4
3 Q—K 2	3 Kt—Q B 3	6 Q × B	

Unfortunately, he who lays traps can only succeed by the assistance of his opponent; Black's second and third moves, it will be seen, materially help White.

Something very similar may also be said about this:—

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	5 Kt × K P	5 B × Q
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	6 B × P ch	6 K—K 2
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 3	7 Kt—Q 5 mate.	
4 Kt—B 3	4 B—Kt 5		L 2

For it will be noticed instead of 5 B x Q, Black can play P x Kt with telling effect. The idea of the trap, however, is shown here in the fewest number of moves. Something like it can occasionally be obtained, and at least on one occasion a master has brought off a sound form of it against a brother expert. An example will be found in the following game which Tarrasch won against Tchigorin :—

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	7 Castles	7 P—Kt 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	8 B—Kt 3	8 P—Q 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	9 P—Q 3	9 B—K Kt 5
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	10 P—B 3	10 Kt—K 2
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Kt 5	11 Kt x K P	
6 Kt—Q 5	6 B—R 4		

A pretty possible continuation is :—

	11 B x Q	13 B x P ch	13 K—B sq
12 Kt x Kt ch	12 P x Kt	14 B—R 6 mate.	

Tchigorin played 11 P x Kt ; 12 Kt x Kt ch, P x Kt ; 13 Q x B, and Tarrasch won easily.

But it will be noticed this line of play can rarely be adopted when Black's K B has moved.

Another example of a trap which may occur in several different openings is :—

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	3 B—B 4	3 Kt—Q 5
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	4 Kt x P	4 Q—Kt 4

And now, whatever White does, he gets the worst of it. The following is one of the most probable and prettiest variations :—5 Kt x P, Q x Kt P ; 6 R—B sq, Q x K P ch ; 7 B—K 2, Kt—B 6 mate.

There are some traps of an especially insidious type, from the fact that they require only waiting on the part of the trap layer. Of this nature is this well-known example in the Ruy Lopez :—

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 Castles	6 P—Q 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 P—Q 4	7 P x P
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	8 Kt x P	8 Kt x Kt
4 B—R 4	4 P—Q Kt 4	9 Q x Kt	9 P—B 4
5 B—Kt 3	5 Kt—B 3	10 Q moves	10 P—B 5

The most Black can take credit to himself for here is knowing that White can go wrong, and letting him !

Little more than this can be said of the following. But the amateur cannot afford to be ignorant of either line of play :—

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	4 P—Q 3	4 B—Kt 5
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	5 B x B P ch	
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 3		

A bad move ! But it sometimes happens that Black is unable to see how to take advantage of it. Black can quite safely play—5... K x B ; for then follows 6 Kt—Kt 5 ch, Q x Kt. This is the move the advisability of

which is likely to give Black trouble in analysis. 7 B × Q, B × Q ; 8 K × B. And after counting the pieces it will easily be seen why 5 B × B P is inferior.

Quite a different matter is the following, known as Mortimer's trap. Here Black deliberately baits the hook, and the sprat once taken the bigger fish is caught :—

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

And now, of course, if the Bishop retires, 5 Q—R 5 ch catches the Knight. The ingenuity of despair not infrequently leads White at this point to find something. If that something should be 6 Kt—B 4, threatening mate at Q 6, Black will have to reply carefully to make sure of winning the piece.

Another very remarkable trap in the Ruy Lopez, interesting from the fact that it is of frequent occurrence, is this :—

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

White has temporarily given up a Bishop, and now offers Black the option of capturing either Knight. In each case the following moves show how retribution follows. Black would have done better at move 6 to play B—K 2. If

	7 K Kt × Kt	10 Kt—Kt 6 dis. ch	10 Q—K 2
8 Kt × Kt ch	8 B—K 2	11 Kt × Q	
9 Kt × B	9 Kt × Q		

The result is quite as bad if

	7 Q Kt × Kt	10 Kt × B ch	10 K—R sq
8 R × Kt ch	8 B—K 2	11 Q—R 5	
9 Kt—Q 5	9 Castles		

Threatening Q × P ch, and R mates !

	11 P—Kt 3	13 R—R 5	13 P × R
12 Q—R 6	12 P—Q 3	14 Q—B 6 mate.	

Some years ago, before the Queen's Pawn game had displaced the Ruy Lopez from its proud position of popularity, Tarrasch brought off, against Zukertort at Frankfort, and two years later against Gunsberg, the following, which has since been known as Tarrasch's trap :—

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	8 P × P	8 B—K 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	9 P—B 3	9 B—K 2
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	10 R—K sq	10 Castles
5 Castles	5 Kt × P	11 Kt—Q 4	11 Q—Q 2
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4		

The strange thing about this trap is its shallowness, only one move deep; and its intricacy, sufficiently attested for by the fact that two clever players in their prime went astray over it! White now plays 12 Kt × B, and whether P or Q retake, R × Kt wins a piece.

In conclusion, I refer to a few possibilities in the Queen's Pawn game. The first example is suggestive, and its essential feature is by no means confined to this particular opening.

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

Black loses his Queen! I need not repeat that in allowing White to win, Black plays badly. But one of the features of a well-laid trap is here well exemplified. The immediate offer of something for nothing causes shyness. If you can only manage to let the bait consist in the final move of a series of exchanges which apparently ends one phase of the game, your bait has much greater chances of being snapped. Here, for instance, Black is more likely to play 5 P × P, from the fact that it is not immediately preceded by the offer of the Pawn.

The Gambit Pawn is rarely immediately taken, since it cannot with advantage be defended. Philidor in the following game showed how an attempt to do so should be treated:—

1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	5 P—Q Kt 3	5 B P × P
2 P—Q B 4	2 P × P	6 R P × P	6 P × P
3 P—K 4	3 P—Q Kt 4	7 B × P ch	7 B—Q 2
4 P—Q R 4	4 P—Q B 3	8 Q × P	

White gets much the better game.

In the Queen's Gambit Declined the following is a trap frequently successful:—

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

This allows 5 P × P, P × P; 6 Kt × P, apparently winning a Pawn. Black, however, replies Kt × Kt, and if 7 B × Q, B—Kt 5 ch; 8 Q—Q 2, B × Q ch; 9 K × B, K × B, winning a piece.

In conclusion, the following is well worth knowing:—

1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	7 P × P	7 P × P
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	8 B—Kt 5	8 B—Kt 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	9 Kt—K 5	9 Castles
4 B—Kt 5	4 Q Kt—Q 2	10 B—B 6	10 B × B
5 P—K 3	5 B—K 2	11 Kt × B	11 Q—K sq
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q Kt 3?	12 Kt × B ch	12 Q × B

And Black will lose the Queen's Pawn.

A good example of such a game will be found on page 343, August *B.C.M.*, 1902.

THE CHESS WORLD.

A correspondence match on fifty boards was started between Yorkshire and Kent last month. The teams include several men new to correspondence play.

A match on twenty-four boards was played at Truro on October 25th between Devonshire and Cornwall. At the close of play the score was 14 to 8 in favour of Devon, with two games unfinished.

Several interesting letters have reached us recently on the subject of the Tietz system of scoring in tournaments, but owing to pressure on our space we defer attention to the matter until next month, when we hope to do justice to all the communications.

The *Western Daily Mercury* of October 25th says that M. Davidowsky is shortly resigning the editorship of the Belgium chess journal, *Revue d'Echecs*. A meeting of those interested in the financial affairs of the journal will be held to consider whether the magazine shall be dropped altogether.

We have to thank the hon. secretary of the Kent Association (Mr. W. M. Brooke) for a copy of the "Year Book, 1906-7," which is replete with interesting and valuable information, and reflects great credit on the officials. We wish every county organisation would follow the excellent example of Sussex, Devon, Kent, and Lancashire, and issue printed reports.

Correspondence Match: Northern Union v. London League.—The start in this match of sixty boards has been deferred, by mutual consent, as the League team was not quite ready to begin on the date first fixed. It is hoped to commence play very shortly. The Northern team includes fifty players who took part in the match against the Southern Union.

The Hastings Club has just received a gift of a handsome two-handled silver cup from Mr. W. Shadforth Boger, vice-president and one of the original founders of the club. The cup is of chaste Irish design, and will be held by the player who makes the best score in first-class matches during the season. If any player scores this honour for three consecutive seasons the cup becomes his personal property.

The annual meeting of the Cheltenham Club was held on October 17th, Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardiner in the chair. The report and balance sheet were presented by the hon. secretary. During the year six matches were won, four lost, and one drawn. The club championship was won by Mr. S. W. Billings and the junior cup by Mr. A. V. Roberts. The accounts showed a surplus of £2 5s. 11d. Mr. Agg-Gardner was re-elected president and Mr. S. W. Billings hon. secretary. This season about twelve matches will be played, including three in the Bristol and Clifton League. The club meets on Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Queen's Hotel.

In the present issue we publish five games, with comments on the play by Mr. R. Teichmann, and we have much pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements with him to annotate for us not less than five games each month in future. We shall be pleased to submit to Mr. Teichmann any good games played in club tournaments or match contests of such importance as the London League "A" Division, but we must ask the senders to kindly reserve first publication rights for *B.C.M.* This condition is necessary, because we cannot always publish games immediately after they are received, especially if they reach us late in the month.

It is stated in the *Field* of October 20th, that the third international tourney at Ostend will be held in May, starting about the 15th, and that Mr. Leopold Hoffer will be secretary general. The programme is to be quite as comprehensive in scope as last year. The events outlined are (1) Tournament for leading players of the world—limited to 6 or 8 competitors. Presumably the players in this contest will receive special invitations. (2) International Masters' Contest for those not engaged in the premier event. (3) Minor Tournament. (4) Ladies' Championship. The aggregate prize fund will amount to about £1,800, and the prizes will be awarded according to the Tietz system.

The Illustrated Western Weekly News of October 6th announces the stoppage of the *Four leaved Shamrock*, a four-page quarto-size brochure, edited and published by Mrs. T. B. Rowland, and issued from Bray, co. Dublin, for the purpose of trying to foster the interests of chess in Ireland. Mr. Carslake Winter Wood, who conducts the *Western News* column, says: The strain and responsibility has proved too much for Mrs. Rowland in her present invalid state. He also adds that the balance sheet relative to the periodical shows a loss of £5 15s. We are not in the least surprised with the result. We know from experience that the average chess-player is not a supporter of the literature of the game.

The annual general meeting of the Cumberland Association was held at Carlisle on October 13th, Canon Pollock presiding. The treasurer's report was very satisfactory, showing a balance of nearly £6 on the year's working and a total of £9 in hand, together with a special match subscription of £3 3s. It was again decided to play in the Northern Counties Union championship and to hold the usual competitions. Arrangements were made to endeavour to organise the players in Workington, Keswick, Silloth, and Alston into clubs. The hon. secretary reported that a correspondence match *v.* Sussex, twenty-five a-side, was already in full swing. Arrangements are to be made to have a day's meeting at Keswick early next summer.

The annual meeting of the Sale and District Club was held on October 15th, in the Sale Public Hall. In the absence of the president, Mr. C. Brevig presided. The report stated that very satisfactory progress had been made during the past year. The membership had increased from forty to forty-six. The accounts showed a balance of £2 13s. 7d., against 13s. 11d. previously due to the treasurer. The Gold Medal Handicap (24 entries) had been won by Mr. Rhodes Marriott (special class), with a score of 9½

games out of a possible 10. There was a close contest for second, third, and fourth places; Messrs. S. Taylor and A. C. Miller (second class) and Mr. J. T. Ellis (third class) tied with equal scores. Mr. Taylor secured the second prize by beating Mr. Ellis. Mr. Miller retired. Only two matches had been played in the Cheshire Cup Competition, Altrincham being defeated by $4\frac{1}{2}$ games to $3\frac{1}{2}$. In the final Sale lost to Stockport by $4\frac{1}{2}$ games to $3\frac{1}{2}$. During the year Mr. F. J. Lee had visited the club in his professional capacity. The report and balance sheet having been adopted, the officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:—President, Mr. J. S. Donaldson; hon. secretary, Mr. G. A. Marriott; captain, Mr. Rhodes Marriott. The presentation of prizes brought the meeting to a close.

The sixtieth annual meeting of the Newcastle Club was held on October 11th, in the new headquarters, Drawing Room Café, Northumberland Street. The printed report which has been kindly sent to us by the hon. secretary, Mr. S. Nixon, says, in reference to matches, that only two first team contests were played, one against Teesside and Wearside, at Stockton, and won by 12 games to 8, the other against Edinburgh, this fixture ending in a draw— $4\frac{1}{2}$ games each. Many members of the club are connected with local chess societies, and prefer to assist the latter in the contests played under the auspices of the Newcastle and District League, which reduces the playing strength of the club's second team materially. Notwithstanding this, 5 matches were won against 4 lost, with a total of $31\frac{1}{2}$ games for and $30\frac{1}{2}$ games against. Sunderland Y.M.C.A. had the honour of winning the league in this the year of its inception, and now holds the "Engel" Cup, a trophy furnished to the league by the Newcastle Club. The winter handicap was won by Mr. S. Lerman (Class III.). The "Robson" Medal for best score in all matches was won by Mr. F. O. Vipan, who also carried off the medal last year. The membership stands at 112, Officials for the ensuing year are—president, Mr. T. R. Short; secretary, Mr. Nixon. The club room is open daily from 10-30 a.m. till 10-30 p.m.

The annual meeting of the Wiltshire County Association was held at Trowbridge on October 10th, when Mr. Redman, of Calne, presided over a well-attended meeting. The report presented by the hon. secretary (Mr. Arthur Schomberg, of Devizes) stated that four matches had been played. Defeats were suffered against Gloucestershire and Devonshire, a draw secured against Somersetshire, and a win in the annual encounter against Hampshire. A correspondence match had also been played against Kent, with thirty-three players on each side, victory resting with the Kent Association. The contest for the County Cup was not finished, but the victor will be either Melksham or Calne. The medal for second teams and the challenge trophy were not awarded, owing to insufficient entries; and the ladies' Silver Queen was won by Mrs. Pullin (Warminster). Mr. Rumbold (Calne) was elected president, Mr. Schomberg hon. secretary, and Mr. Watson hon. treasurer. Messrs. Sutton (Sarum) and Fear Hill (Trowbridge), with the president, were elected delegates to the Southern Union. It was resolved to invite Mr. Blackburne for simultaneous and *sans voir* play. A match by correspondence with some French chess organisation will also be played, and a match with Berkshire is on the tapis.

The Norfolk and Norwich Club annual meeting took place on October 12th, and the report presented was very satisfactory. Twelve months ago there was a deficiency of £16 10s. 4d.; now there is a surplus of £1 7s. 6d., thanks to a special fund, the contributions to which more than covered the deficit. The tournaments resulted as follows:—Championship contest for trophy and gold medal: First, Mr. F. K. Adcock; second, Dr. Crook. Handicap: First, Mr. W. S. Daws; second, Mr. G. M. Broadbridge. Gambit Tournament: Dr. Crook and Mr. Broadbridge, *ex æquo*. Wednesday Handicap: First, Mr. J. G. Holmes. The club entered the Norfolk and Suffolk Cup contest, but as some difficulty was experienced in getting a suitable team, it was decided to scratch to the King's Lynn Club. It is intended to have a "go" for this trophy this coming season. The final match for the 1905 season was played on November 30th, when Ipswich beat Norfolk by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Matches were played against Cromer and Great Yarmouth, losing to the former by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, and winning the latter. On August 2nd the Rev. E. H. and Mrs. Kinder gave a Garden Party at Kirby Bedon Rectory, and the president, Mr. J. W. Jewson, and Mrs. Jewson was "At Home" to the members on September 6th. Both functions were well attended and enjoyed thoroughly. For the ensuing year the Rev. E. H. Kinder was elected president, and Mr. G. E. Amies was re-elected hon. secretary. He reminded those present that the club was established in 1857, therefore next year was their jubilee, and he hoped every effort would be put forth to make the year a memorable one.

The Bristol and Clifton Association annual meeting was held on October 6th, when the president, Mr. Wm. Hall, presided. The tournament results were announced as follows:—Cup, Mr. Beamish, $24\frac{1}{2}$ points; second, Mr. Pinkerton, $21\frac{1}{2}$; third, Mr. Parsons, $20\frac{1}{2}$. Handicap: First, Mr. Barnes, 19 points. Junior Cup, Mr. J. Senior. The club won the challenge cup in the First Division of the League for the second time. During the year the first team played five matches, winning three and losing two. The second team played six matches, two being won, two lost, and two drawn. The statement of accounts presented by the hon. treasurer showed a slight deficit. For the year 1906-7 Mr. William Hall was elected president and treasurer, and Mr. C. W. Matthews secretary.

Mr. T. G. Wright, president, presided at the annual meeting of the Bristol St. Agnes' Chess Club. The annual report stated that fifteen matches were played last season, of which nine were won, three drawn, and three lost. In the games the percentage of wins was 63, as against 64 points the previous year. The championship was won by Mr. F. S. Price. In the Christmas Handicap Tourney, Messrs. Price and Conway tied for first and second prizes, and Mr. Jayne took third. First prize in the Summer Handicap was won by Mr. T. G. Wright. The St. Agnes' Club represented Gloucester County in all the six matches played last season, its members winning four games and drawing two. Officers for the ensuing year:—President, Rev. A. S. Rashleigh; captain, Mr. E. Wootten; treasurer, Mr. A. G. Huxtable; hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. Wootten.

The annual meeting of the Cheshire Association was held at Macclesfield, on October 27th, when the president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, of Stockport,

occupied the chair. The report and financial statement were submitted by the hon. secretary (Mr. J. Critchlow) and adopted. The accounts showed a surplus of 12s. 10d. The election of officials for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw; captain, Mr. Rhodes Marriott; hon. sec., Mr. F. S. Cartwright, of Stockport, *vice* Mr. Critchlow, who was accorded a special vote of thanks for his services during the past six years. Mr. Burtinshaw, in replying for his re-election, said nothing would give him greater delight than Cheshire winning the Northern Counties Championship during the coming year, and he hoped all the clubs would unite in furthering the progress of the Association. Mr. Marriott referred to the fact that in the match against Lancashire last season Cheshire won on 16 boards, but lost on the remaining 14. If he was given *carte blanche* his idea was not to play more than 20 boards. In reference to the Individual competitions it was decided to provide a Cup to be competed for annually, and to become the property of any competitor winning it three times in succession. The winner of last year's championship contest was Mr. Rhodes Marriott. The trophy for inter-club competition was won by the Stockport Club, whose representative, Mr. G. Osborn, received it on behalf of that club. The new hon. secretary, Mr. Cartwright, is full of enthusiasm for the game, and we shall be greatly surprised if with his energy and zeal there is not speedily witnessed a gratifying revival of interest in chess matters in the "cheese county." We are under obligation to him for details of the proceedings now recorded.

Chess columns were started recently in the *Kidderminster Shuttle*, *Torquay Directory*, and *Liverpool Weekly Courier*. The former is conducted by Mr. C. T. Blanshard, and the latter by Mr. A. E. Greig, who at one time was secretary of the Cheshire Association. The *Shuttle* will be mainly devoted to the interests of problem solvers, but the *Courier* will make a feature of prize competitions. £1 1s. is offered to the local player who wins most games during the season in inter-club matches. 10s. 6d. will be given for the best match or tournament game sent in during the season ending March 31st. 5s. per month will be given to solvers for an "all-in" problem tournament, with an aggregate prize of 20s. for the best score at the end of six months; 10s. and 5s. every three months for the best three-mover problems; 7s. 6d. for the best two mover. Latest date of entry November 30th. Prizes of £2 and £1 are also offered for a composite game competition. The *Shuttle*, with higher ideals, appeals to the artistic sense, and does not pander to the craving for "filthy lucre." In the issue of October 13th, there is an article "On Problem Solving" by L. P. Dutton. *En passant* we notice that Mr. Keeble, in the *Norwich Mercury*, points out that the *Shuttle's* first problem (October 6th), by A. Waterhouse, which is described as "specially compiled," bears too close a resemblance to a problem by Mr. A. C. White to pass muster as original. But why does the *Shuttle* describe Mr. Waterhouse's contribution as "compiled." Is there some reason for this?

The column in the *Torquay Directory* is conducted by Mr. W. Mears, a chess enthusiast of many years' experience. Mr. Mears is very fond of correspondence play, and recently won a friendly match of 6 games with Mr. J. H. P. Ibbot, of British Guiana. The contest started May 4th, 1903,

and finished September 5th, 1906. "Mr. Ibbott is in the Custom House, and stationed on the banks of the Corentyne river, fifty miles by coach from New Amsterdam. His duty is to assist in preventing smuggling from the Dutch side of the river, and, as there are only a few whites in his neighbourhood, the rest being Indians and coolies, his position is not always the acme of comfort."

The activity in chess club life at this season of the year is by no means confined to England and Scotland. In Ireland signs of activity are manifest, particularly in the north. From the *Belfast News Letter* we learn that the annual meeting of the Victoria Club (Belfast) was held on October 9th. The report stated that the Championship Medal had been won by Mr. M'Meehin; the Handicap Medal by Mr. John M. Burns. The financial statement was very satisfactory. Rev. A. Gallagher was elected president, and Mr. David Tedford and Mr. James M. Burns joint secretaries. The club meets in the Fountainville Hall. On October 8th Mr. J. H. Blackburne visited the Central Presbyterian Club and encountered 19 opponents simultaneously, winning 15, drawing 3, and losing 1 game. After the seance Mr. Clugston, president, in most suitable terms thanked Mr. Blackburne for his visit. In reply, the master said it was always a great pleasure to visit Belfast. He was glad to see so many enthusiastic young chess players, and he hoped the club would continue to prosper. Chess was, like music, to be played for the enjoyment it afforded. Previous to going to Belfast, Mr. Blackburne visited the Dublin Club, of which he was elected a life-member on October 3rd, during the evening of which day he encountered 19 players simultaneously, winning 12, losing 3, and drawing 4 games. Mr. W. H. Baker, who intimated to Mr. Blackburne his election as a "freeman," asked the veteran master to believe that the associations of many years had generated a strong element of personal friendship towards him from the members of the Dublin Chess Club.

On October 13th the report for the session 1905-6 was presented to the members of the Rathmines Club at an "At Home," which was well attended. After the successful competitors had received their prizes, Mr. Parker Dunscombe entertained the company with his chess reminiscences. On the 26th ult. a meeting of chess secretaries interested in the Armstrong Cup competition was held at Trinity College Club Rooms to make arrangements for the current season. On Saturday, the 27th of October, the annual meeting of the Sackville Club was held at the Dublin B.C. Rooms, Sackville Street. The Booterstown and Blackrock Club now meets at the Blackrock Temperance Hotel on Wednesdays and Saturdays. The hon. secretary is Mr. A. A. MacDonogh, M.A., Avoca School, Blackrock.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The annual general meeting was held on Thursday, October 11th, at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, Mr. A. H. Criffiths, J.P., vice-president, in the chair. By a sad coincidence the death of the president, Sir A. F. Godson, ex-M.P. for Kidderminster, occurred on the day of the meeting. The annual report showed another successful year's working, the main item in which was the Congress of the British Chess Federation at Shrewsbury. The County Championship was

won by Leicestershire, this being the third success of the county. Worcester-shire and Warwickshire also have three victories to their credit, no other county having figured as final victor. The accounts showed a balance of about £10 to the good, while it is believed the tourney accounts, after furnishing close on £150, half the nett cost of the Congress, with a further contribution to the Federation Congress Fund, will show a similar balance. Mr. A. H. Griffiths was re-elected vice-president, Mr. F. McCarthy (South View, Stechford, Birmingham) re-elected treasurer, and Mr. P. Gibbs (Brunswick, King's Heath, Birmingham) was elected hon. secretary vice Mr. Paley Hughes, who was compelled to resign through pressure of business. Messrs. McCarthy, Mackenzie, Burgoyne, G. W. Hughes, Pinson, and Griffiths were appointed delegates to the British Chess Federation Council, the two first-named to act on the Executive. The order of play in the current contest for the inter-county championship is as follows:—Round I.:—(A) Northants *v.* Oxfordshire. (B) Derbyshire *v.* Leicestershire. The remaining counties have byes. To be played by the last Saturday in November, 1906. Round II.: (c) Winner of A *v.* Warwickshire, (D) Winner of B *v.* Nottinghamshire, (E) Staffordshire *v.* Worcestershire, (F) Herefordshire *v.* Shropshire. To be played by the last Saturday in January, 1907. Round III.: (G) Winner of C *v.* Winner of E, (H) Winner of D *v.* Winner of F. To be played by the last Saturday in February, 1907. Final Round: Winner of G *v.* Winner of H. To be played by March 2nd, 1907.

Birmingham and District.—The annual meeting of the Birmingham C.C. was held on Tuesday, October 16th, Mr. G. H. Twigg presiding. The prizes in the contest for the championship of Birmingham, organised by the club last season, were awarded as follows: first prize, £5 (including gold medal), Mr. A. J. Mackenzie; second and third prizes, £2 and £1, divided equally between Messrs. McCarthy and H. E. Price; consolation prize, 15/-, Mr. B. D. Wilmot; and brilliancy prize, £1, Mr. F. Feeny.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne paid his annual visit to the Birmingham St. George's C.C. on Monday October 15th. He won 8 games, drew 5, and lost 1 to Mr. A. H. Hudson, of the City C.C. On the following evening he was in fine form at the Birmingham C.C., being opposed by a strong team of 20 players. He won 15, drew 4, and lost 1 to Mr. F. McCarthy.

Match: Lasker *v.* Marshall.—Following the brief announcement in our last issue that Marshall had stepped into the breach caused by Maroczy's withdrawal and challenged Lasker for the championship, we are now pleased to report that there is every prospect that the latest negotiations will prove successful. Dr. Lasker has shown most commendable willingness to come to terms. He has waived the question of heavy stakes of £400 a-side, and is prepared to play for £200, which sum it is proposed to raise by subscription. To provide this money an appeal has been made to chess enthusiasts to contribute minimum sums of £2, and each donor of this amount will receive some special souvenir of the contest, including the book of the match, with games annotated by the combatants. We hope that British chess players will contribute generously to the fund. The match certainly provides fitting opportunity for display of interest and practical sympathy on the part of such organisations as the British Federation,

Scottish Association, the Northern, Midland, and Southern Unions, also the county organisations of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Kent, Sussex, and Devonshire, and clubs of such standing as the City of London, Glasgow, Hastings, Liverpool, Manchester, Dublin, Leeds, Bradford, Newcastle, Birmingham, and North Manchester. The hon. treasurer is Mr. W. P. Shipley, Room 404, Girard Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, U.S.A. Subscriptions sent to him will be duly credited and acknowledged. Messrs. Cassel and Helms, of New York, who are carrying out the arrangements for the match, are so confident of success that they have definitely announced that play will start on January 3rd. It is not every individual chess player who can afford a subscription of £2, but there is no reason why the great majority should not help to try to recoup Dr. Lasker and Mr. Marshall for their trouble by subscribing 4s. 2d. for a copy of the games, which will be despatched singly direct to each subscriber the moment the record of each game can be put into type. Readers of the *B.C.M.* who desire this special mail service should remit to Mr. Hermann Helms, chess editor, *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., or we shall be pleased to forward the necessary instructions on behalf of any of our annual subscribers.

In the *Pittsburgh Dispatch* Mr. Napier refers to the match thus:—

The dismay of chess players at the eleventh-hour withdrawal of Maroczy from the world's championship match is somewhat assuaged by a new *defi* issued by Frank J. Marshall to the champion for a match to begin with the new year. The challenge has been accepted, and devotees of the game entertain lively hopes of a match at chess. There have been many false alarms, and it may be held in many circles that the cry of "wolf" has been heard so often that the present negotiation is not a thing assured. However, we know Marshall. He fights. He has limitless confidence and intrepid genius that entitle him to the most distinguished consideration. Lasker is anxious to play. The invincible passion for the strife of the thing cannot always be subdued, and if the encounter is accorded the proper support no hitch else need be apprehended. If the matter is greeted in Pittsburgh with any considerable enthusiasm it is quite likely some small part of the match may be played there. Of the outcome of such a conflict between men of pronounced individuality no light hearted opinion may be hazarded. Lasker has a perfect sense of proportion in chess—resource in the highest degree. Marshall is a sport, and plays the sporting game. His moves are, so to speak, eloquent as opposed to the coldly persuasive soundness of the older man. It is a battle of impulse and reason—at a specified time limit. It requires a very sane perception to resist, and more especially to overcome, an energy and originality like Marshall's. Without the clock Lasker is incomparably Marshall's superior; with it the question is whether Marshall can weave difficulties faster than his adversary can unravel them. Time is truly the essence of the thing.

The Rev. W. Burrows, of Cumberland, directs our attention to the following game recently quoted from the Belgian chess journal *Revue d'Echecs* by the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*. The notes are by Dr. Tarrasch, and the point of interest is the comment on Black's third move, Kt—K B 3. The game was played in the Ostend Tournament.

GAME No. 2,770.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	12 R—B sq	12 R—K sq
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3	13 Kt—K 5	13 Kt × Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	14 B × Kt	
.....The worst of all defences to the Queen's Gambit. The present game is a striking example of this.		The Black King's wing is threatened by attack from Queen and both Bishops. The error which follows on Black's next move opens the way to the unexpected attack by the White Rook.	
4 Kt—B 3	4 Q Kt—Q 2		
5 B—Kt 5	5 B—K 2		
6 P—K 3	6 P—Q Kt 3	15 R—B 7!	14 P × P
.....Always a mistake before Castling.		16 Q—R 5	15 B—Q B sq
7 P × P	7 Kt × P		16 P—Kt 3
.....P × P would have been answered by B—Kt 5 and B—B 6, with a decisive advantage for White.		.....P—K R 3 would have been better.	
8 Kt × Kt	8 P × Kt	17 B × P	17 Resigns.
9 B—K B 4	9 Castles	.....To B P × P the reply would be 18 Q—R 6, K—B 2; 19 Q × R P ch, K—K 3; 20 Q × P ch, B—B 3 (if K × B; 21 P—B 4 mate); 21 B × R, R × B; 22 R—B 6 ch, winning the Q. A very pretty game.	
10 B—Q 3	10 P—Q B 4		
11 Castles	11 B—Kt 2		

When an analyst of the reputation of Dr. Tarrasch states that 3..., Kt—K B 3 is "the worst of all the defences to the Queen's Gambit," one wonders what, in this time-honoured defence, has hitherto escaped the notice of the long array of master players, who, in their most important contests, have relied upon its merits. But when the above game, which the eminent analyst suggests is "a striking example," is perused, we feel certain, that beyond the vague fears naturally following Dr. Tarrasch's definite pronouncement, the votaries of the defence have no reason for alarm. Perhaps Dr. Tarrasch had in mind his own adoption of the variation in his magnificent game against Pillsbury at Hastings in 1895, though surely he cannot reasonably attribute that loss to any deficiencies of the opening. It is, however, a curious fact that since the memorable game in question Dr. Tarrasch has always shown a dislike to the move, and has, on more than one occasion, adopted a much inferior line of defence with no better result; as witness his game against Pillsbury at Nuremberg.

In an interesting article contributed to the *Daily Mail* of October 6th, the veteran writer, Mr. James Mortimer, comments as follows on the projected match between Lasker and Marshall:—"The styles and methods of the two players are absolutely different, and this circumstance in itself cannot fail to increase the interest attaching to the match. Lasker is careful, calculating, prudent, and marvellously accurate, the best exponent of the modern German school, to which Dr. Tarrasch, the winner of several great international tournaments, also belongs. Marshall, on the contrary, strives to follow in the footsteps of his brilliant fellow-countryman, Paul Morphy, who

conquered all the leading experts of Europe and America at the age of twenty-three, and is generally regarded as having been the greatest chess player who ever lived. But Morphy was always correct as well as brilliant, and subsequent exhaustive analysis proved his most beautiful and dazzling combinations to be unerringly sound. Marshall has played scores of dashing games, winning them by sacrifices sometimes shown to be defective, and only successful through the blunders of his adversaries in failing to take advantage of the young American's rash temerity. In his recent match with the redoubtable Tarrasch he met a player who never for an instant loses his self-command, and upon whom Marshall's 'dash' was the dash of a foot against a stone."

Of the constantly increasing number of chess players in this country, which he estimates now to muster at least half a million, the veteran says: "An encouraging proportion are good; a large majority are bad, and the rest are indifferent." "But," he continues, "there is no reason why many of the second and last categories should not aspire to rank with the first." Referring to the Openings—particularly to the Queen's Gambit Declined and the Ruy López, at present so fashionable—Mr. Mortimer declares that these and many others must be thoroughly and laboriously studied before the neophyte will be able to compete successfully with players who have mastered the initial intricacies of the game. It is better at the outset to avoid the more ornate and complicated *debuts*, particularly the Gambits. Having mastered the A B C of the game, the student should select one of the soundest openings—say the Guiooco Piano—and play over alternately the moves on both sides, both sides having equal chances of ultimate victory.

"The qualities most useful to a chess player are coolness, patience, self-reliance, caution, application, logic, and power of analysis. The tyro who aims at excellence in chess should also have sufficient self-restraint to avoid making moves in conflict with the general principles of the game, and should aim to develop his forces as rapidly as possible, avoiding moving the same piece twice until the entire strength of his army is ready for united action, and deployed to the best advantage."

"To those who have taken up chess as an intellectual pastime, and who are often beaten in the openings by players of inferior grammar," solace is given by Mr. Mortimer as follows:—"It will be cheering to know that many persons are skilful chess players, though in many instances their brains, in a general way, compare unfavourably with the cogitative faculties of a rabbit. They are simply familiar with the openings—the well-beaten paths discovered and devised by the masters of the game."

To match and tournament players the following comment is specially interesting:—"One cardinal principle to be observed (but often violated by the best players in the world) is to avoid making hasty moves. Chess is as changeable as the kaleidoscope. If you think you see a good move, look again; there may be a better one. Many promising games are lost through neglect of this simple precaution. Play steadily, look out for traps, and bear in mind that chess players are frequently deceitful persons, who pray with themselves."

We honestly declare that we have not yet met this devotional player, but perhaps this is only Mr. Mortimer's funny way of describing the action

of the trickster, who fixes his gaze on the part of the board furthest from his thoughts ; particularly when his game is in parlous state. This type we have encountered in actual conflict, and have enjoyed his discomfiture on our inflicting the *coup de grace*. But his partly suppressed comments were, we are bound to confess, more profane than devout. The article concludes with a reference to Napoleon as a chess player, and includes two interesting game endings and a problem by Dr. Lasker. The champion and his prospective opponent (Marshall) are shown in portraiture as studying the position very deeply.

Yorkshire.—The season is now in full swing. The first round of the Woodhouse Cup contest was fought on October 20th, when Leeds beat Dewsbury, Sheffield defeated Bradford, and Hull scored 4 to 3 against Huddersfield with three positions for adjudication.

The York Club annual meeting was held on October 4th, in the temporary quarters, Friendly Society's Hall, Castlegate. Mr. F. O. Nelson occupied the chair. The report showed that of thirteen matches contested nine were won, two lost, and two drawn. In the handicap tournament Mr. Nelson proved successful, and the trophy is now his property. Rev. J. I. Peach won the Flint Cup contest, and Mr. C. E. Simpson the prize for the best match average. The officers of the club are—President, Mr. A. Humphreys ; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. Walker ; hon. secs., Mr. O. C. B. Brown and Mr. W. Flint. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Brown for his valuable services as secretary, which position he has filled eleven years.

There was an excellent attendance at the annual meeting of the Sheffield and District Association, held October 8th, at Holland's Café, under the chairmanship of Dr. Husband. The report referred to the poor success met with in the Woodhouse Cup contest for 1905-6, and the opinion was expressed that this result was partly due to the efforts made to form a strong reserve. Several young players had been tried, and this policy should eventually strengthen the team and provide the desired reserve. The tournament for the city championship had been won by Mr. T. A. Peck. In the local League contest eleven clubs had competed, and the large number of matches had brought about much local chess activity. The balance sheet showed a balance in hand. The officials elected for the ensuing year are—President, Colonel T. E. Vickers ; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. B. Shaw ; hon. secretaries, Mr. L. J. Lean and Mr. H. Holroyd. Mr. G. Shories will captain the first team in the current contest for the Woodhouse Cup. On Friday, October 12th, there was held at Holland's Café a meeting of secretaries to arrange the local League fixtures for this season.

Want of space prevented us from noticing last month the Dewsbury and Halifax Clubs. The former meets at the Japanese Café, Church Street, on Wednesdays and Fridays, from October 1st to April 30th. Hours, 7.30 to 11 p.m. The president is Mr. John Tweedale, J.P., who takes an active interest in the club, and is held in high esteem by the members. The hon. secretary is Mr. F. Newsome. The captain is Mr. H. Spencer, and he informs us that the team for the Woodhouse Cup matches will be pretty near the same as last year. There are two tournaments—(1) Championship, winner to hold the Silver Shield (*Bradford Observer* Trophy, which Dewsbury won outright some years ago) ; and (2) Handicap for the cup given by

the president. Several new members have recently joined the club. The Halifax Club meets on Wednesdays, from 7-30 to 10-30 p.m., at Webster's Café, Commercial Street. The president is Mr. F. K. Adcock. The hon. secretary is Mr. F. S. Bancroft, who reported at the annual meeting, held September 20th, that nine new members had joined, and there was an increased cash balance. Mr. Bancroft also informs us that the tournament prizes were won by 'Mr. T. J. Dobson (Class C), who scored 29 wins, 7 losses=25½ points; and Mr. P. F. Holdsworth (Class A), who scored 26 wins, 3 draws, 8 losses=23½ points. The scratch tournament for the championship of the club resulted in a tie between Mr. W. H. Ingham and Mr. H. H. Waight. There were twenty-seven entries for the Handicap Cup competition, and Mr. M. Pilling (Class C) secured the cup. Last season matches were played with teams from the Bradford, Dewsbury, and Saltaire Clubs, five of which were won and one lost; Halifax scoring 34½ to 19½ games by opponents.

Chess in Scotland.—Falkirk C.C. annual meeting was held on 26th September. Office-bearers: President, Rev. G. D. Hutton; vice-president, Mr. John Smith; secretary, Mr. J. C. Gilchrist; treasurer, Mr. J. G. Gillespie; with a committee of six. Captains: First team, Dr. Wyse; second team, Mr. J. G. Muse.

Glasgow "Bohemians" C.C. is now a year old, and has a membership of sixty-six. Office-bearers: Hon. president, Mr. T. Nisbet; hon. vice-president, Mr. J. Davie; president, Mr. A. Stevenson; vice-president, Mr. R. Stewart; hon. secretary, Mr. J. M. Nichol; hon. treasurer, Mr. R. A. Blackwood. Club meets in Flint's Tea Rooms, 106, W. George Street.

Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. and Glasgow Queen's Park C.C. have also just held their inaugural meetings for the season.

Edinburgh Chess League.—Office-bearers for 1906-7: hon. pres., Sir R. Cranston; president, Dr. C. F. Knight; vice-presidents, Messrs. A. W. Buchan and W. G. Cruickshank; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. F. Cruickshank, 15, Gladstone Terrace, Edinburgh.

Edinburgh C.C. annual meeting was held on 4th October, Mr. E. A. McGuffie, retiring president, in the chair. He referred to the great losses the club had sustained recently by the deaths of Messrs. D. Y. Mills and Christopher Meikle, the latter being the "father" of the club. Two games by correspondence are in progress with Dr. E. Lasker, and in the spring the annual "S.C.A." Congress is to be held at Edinburgh. The office-bearers elected were—President, Mr. W. T. Watson; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. G. Thomson and A. Orrock; treasurer, Mr. J. Pringle; librarian, Mr. R. A. S. Rankin; secretary, Mr. D. Simpson; council, Messrs. Jackson, Galloway, Wallace, Shanks, Tramm, and Thoms.

We regret to notice the death of Mr. Martinus Thomson, one of the older members of the Glasgow C.C., in which he had held several official posts, including that of secretary. Though not a strong player, Mr. Thomson was one of the most constant attenders at the club, and a chess enthusiast. He was a great favourite, and a gentleman of rare courtesy of demeanour. Many a stranger visitor to the club has received a warm and attentive welcome from Mr. Thomson, and his presence will be much missed.

Kilmarnock C.C. opening meeting was held on 2nd October, Mr. Craig Steele presiding. The club meets each Tuesday and Saturday, and has an interesting fixture card. Officials: President, Mr. J. Bain; vice-president, Mr. B. Templeton; secretary, Mr. G. B. Dunlop; treasurer, Mr. F. Alexander.

The correspondence match between Glasgow and Liverpool C.C. has been concluded. Glasgow won an Evan's Gambit; the other game—a Queen's Gambit Declined—was drawn. Score: Glasgow $1\frac{1}{2}$ games, Liverpool $\frac{1}{2}$. For Glasgow C.C. championship this year there is a record entry of twenty-one players, and as each has to play every other entrant ties have to be played off every week.

"Spens" Cup Tourney.—The following ten clubs have entered for the Minor Trophy: 1, Townhill (Dunfermline); 2, Shawlands (Glasgow); 3, Aberdeen; 4, Queen's Park (Glasgow); 5, Portobello; 6, Motherwell; 7, Scottish Ladies' C.A.; 8, Bohemians (Glasgow); 9, Falkirk; 10, Kelty (Fife).

Queen's Park C.C. (Glasgow) has now entered its 34th annual session. Officials: hon. president, Dr. E. Duncan; President, Mr. R. E. Farquhar; vice-president, Mr. J. A. McKee; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. J. M. Nichol.

A Ladies' C.C. has just been formed in Glasgow, and meets every Wednesday afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, at Cameron's Tea-rooms, 122, St. Vincent Street. The hon. secretary is Miss E. S. Gibb, 10, Granby Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne takes his annual Scottish Tour early in November, being due at Glasgow C.C. on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November, for his usual three days visit.

"Richardson" Cup Tourney (1st round).—Played at Glasgow, 11th October: Glasgow "Burns" $4\frac{1}{2}$, v. Glasgow Athenæum $2\frac{1}{2}$. Played at Glasgow, 20th October: Glasgow C.C. 5, v. Stirling C.C. 2. Played at Edinburgh, 20th October: Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. $4\frac{1}{2}$ *, v. Glasgow Central $1\frac{1}{2}$ * (* one game still undecided). Dundee having retired, Edinburgh C.C. had a bye in the first round.

The annual meeting of the members of the Manchester Club was held on Tuesday, October 16th, Mr. J. Burgess (president) in the chair. There was a large attendance. The election of officers resulted in the following appointments being made: president, Mr. J. Burgess; vice-presidents, Messrs. Brodsky, Marriott, and Moore; joint secs., Messrs. W. D. Bailey and T. Kelly; treasurer, Mr. B. Goodfellow; tournament secretary, Mr. M. Sutcliffe; librarian, Mr. E. W. Ruttle; auditor, Mr. C. Coates. A long discussion took place on recommendations from the retiring committee, which had considered what course should be adopted in view of the loss of £45 on the year's working, and eventually the recommendations were adopted. They were—that the club remain in its present premises till the end of the present lease (December 31st, 1907), and that the committee be empowered to arrange for an extension at a reduced rental. Further, that certain economies be effected in the working expenses. Prizes were presented to the winners in the various tournaments, the principal ones being the Rev. W. C. Palmer, who secured the "Bateson-Wood" and championship cups, and Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, who was successful for the third time in the "Dust" Memorial Tournament, and thus became entitled to retain the cup.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire Association was held on Saturday, October 6th, at the rooms of the Liverpool Club, Mr. Samuel Wright (president) in the chair. There was a large attendance of officials and delegates. The treasurer (Rev. W. C. Palmer) submitted a very satisfactory statement of accounts, showing a balance in hand of £25 9s. 8d., as against £23 12s. 9d. for last year. The secretary read the Council's report, which stated that, compared with the previous seasons, the events had not been as numerous, owing to the great number of local matches and League contests; but the county team engagements had proved uniformly successful. The Northern Union Trophy had been won by victories over Cheshire and Yorkshire; and Warwickshire had been defeated by $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$ at Birmingham. A match by correspondence against Durham resulted in favour of Lancashire by $37\frac{1}{2}$ points to $22\frac{1}{2}$. At the Shrewsbury Congress two Lancashiremen—Rev. W. C. Palmer and Mr. V. L. Wahltsch—had worthily upheld the chess reputation of the county. The thanks of the Association were tendered to the Manchester, Liverpool, and North Manchester clubs for their co-operation in connection with matches, and special acknowledgment was recorded of the valuable services rendered by the captain, Mr. A. E. Moore, who allows neither time nor expense to stand in the way of Lancashire's equipment for county matches.

The Tournament secretary (Mr. H. L. Overton) presented his report of the Individual Competition. The number of entries in all classes reached 123, as against 85 last year. The prizes, which were distributed by the president to the successful competitors, were won as follows:—Class A: Championship of Lancashire, gold medal, and £3 3s., Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool Club; second prize, £2 2s., Dr. H. Holmes, Liverpool Club; third prize, £1 1s., Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester Club. Class B: First prize, £2 2s., Mr. F. H. Crebbin, Liverpool Club; second prize, Dr. J. R. Marshall, Wigan Club. Class C: First prize, £2 2s., Mr. F. Sullivan, Liverpool City Club; second prize, £1 1s., divided between Mr. A. H. Moorhouse, Burnley Club, and Mr. J. Van Sommer, Liverpool Club. Next month we shall give a portrait of the winner of the championship.

The meeting heard with great regret that Mr. Overton, owing to pressure of business engagements, would be unable to again accept the position of tournament secretary, which he had held since the institution of the competition seven years ago. The office is one involving considerable labour, and calling for great care and method. The meeting expressed its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Overton, and its great regret that he was unable to stand for re-election. A resolution of thanks to the retiring officers, and to Mr. A. E. Moore for his able services as captain of the match team, having been passed unanimously, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, Mr. S. Wright, Liverpool; vice-presidents, Mr. J. Burgess, Manchester; Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool; Mr. W. D. Bailey, Manchester; Dr. A. Wahltsch, Ardwick; Mr. H. E. Gardner, Liverpool; and Mr. H. L. Overton, North Manchester; treasurer, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester; secretary, Mr. Thomas A. Farron, North Manchester; Tournament secretary, Mr. G. E. Panton, North Manchester; executive committee, Messrs. G. Bates, Liverpool Central; H. Kearne, Liverpool; A. A. Bellingham, Burnley; C. H. Wallwork,

Manchester; A. E. Moore, North Manchester; W. W. Cowan, Wigan; J. Wild, Liverpool City; and W. R. Thomas, Waterloo Club. Mr. A. E. Moore was re-elected captain of the match team. The following gentlemen were elected delegates to the Northern Counties Union:—Messrs. A. E. Moore, J. Wild, T. A. Farron, and A. A. Bellingham. A general discussion ensued with respect to the period during which the Individual Competition should run, opinions being divided as to the desirability of the winter months being utilised instead of summer months. It was finally decided to recommend to the Council that the competition should commence December 31st, as last year, but with an interval of twenty-one days instead of twenty-eight days for each round. A cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings. The delegates were afterwards entertained to tea by the President.

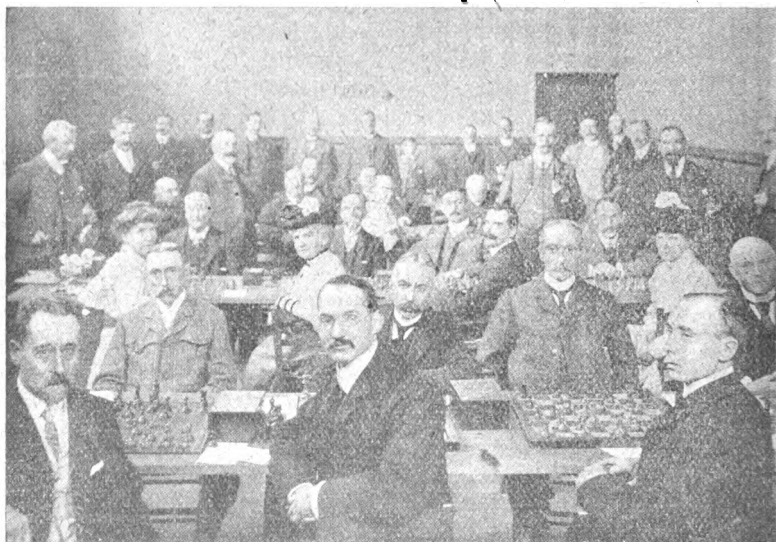
Devonshire.—During the late days of September there is always a great awakening of chess life in the county of Devonshire.

The Torquay Club annual meeting was held on September 26th, Mr. J. O. Dannell in the chair. The accounts disclosed a surplus of £1. The Rev. H. W. Majendie was re-elected president. The vice-presidents are (subject to approval) the Mayor of Torquay (Mr. J. Smerdon, J.P.), Mr. F. Layland-Barratt, M.P., and Mr. E. J. Winter Wood. Mr. A. W. Peet again accepted the position of hon. secretary and match captain. The club has twenty-six members, and meets on Tuesdays and Fridays, from 2-30 to 7-30 p.m., at the Swiss Café, Victoria Parade.

The Plymouth Club annual meeting took place on October 1st, when the president, Mr. E. J. Winter Wood, occupied the chair. The report and balance sheet were submitted and approved. Tournament results: Silver Cup, Mr. T. Taylor, who also won first prize in the handicap contest. The officials for 1906-7 are: president, Mr. E. J. Winter Wood; hon. sec., Mr. G. Ellis; match captain, Mr. T. Taylor. The president intimated his intention to give the first prizes for the handicap and the Plymouth gambit. Replying afterwards to a vote of thanks he said the club stood in a very good position. They had a good number of members, some strong players among them, and he was sure at the end of the season they would be able to report even greater success than in the past year.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Devon Association was held at Exeter on September 29th, Mr. J. Isaac Pengelly presiding. The report of the hon. secretary (Rev. H. Bremridge) stated that six matches had been played—three over the board and three by correspondence. In the Southern Union Championship Somersetshire was defeated by 9 points to 6, and Wiltshire by 9 points to 7, but the match against Gloucestershire was lost, only 5 points being scored against the opposing 11. The correspondence matches were played against Sussex, Suffolk, and Cumberland. That with Sussex (60 boards) was won by 36 games to 24. Those with Suffolk and Cumberland, 50 and 25 a-side respectively, were also won, the scores being—Devon 26, Suffolk 24; Devon 13, Cumberland 12. The competition for the challenge cup had not been quite satisfactory, unnecessary delay in making fixtures being the cause. Tiverton beat Barnstaple, after a tie; Plymouth beat Torquay; Exeter beat Tiverton and Devonport, and in the final had drawn

twice with Plymouth, necessitating a third contest, the result of which is recorded below. The Association was greatly indebted to Mr. G. W. Cutler, who had made an excellent treasurer. The report concluded with a reference to the valuable support rendered the Association by the Press. The balance sheet, presented by the hon. treasurer, showed that, including £8 previous surplus, the receipts were £47 and the expenses were £35, leaving £12 in hand. The total membership was 264, against 301 last year. The reports were adopted. Sir Edgar Vincent was re-elected president, Mr. J. I. Pengelly chairman of Council, Mr. T. Taylor match captain, and Messrs. E. Palmer, A. W. Peet, and Carslake Winter-Wood were elected on the committee of the Council. The Rev. Henry Bremridge was re-elected hon. secretary and Mr. George W. Cutler hon. treasurer, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to them. With a cordial welcome to Dr. Dunstan on his coming to reside in Devon, proposed by the secretary and seconded by the treasurer, the proceedings terminated.



At the conclusion of the meeting a match between North and South Devon was commenced, but a start with the Exeter v. Plymouth match, in the Devon County Cup competition, was delayed. Messrs. T. Taylor and J. E. D. Moysey (two of Plymouth's most reliable players) were with others motoring to Exeter, and through a breakdown occurring the party were nearly an hour late in arriving, and play having just begun when they put in an appearance they were debarred from competing. Below are the scores in both matches, the game between Messrs. Parry and Tonkin in the North v. South match being adjudicated a win for the latter.

The players and visitors present were entertained at tea by the hon. secretary of the Association, the Rev. Henry Bremridge.

Cup Match:—

EXETER.					PLYMOUTH.				
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Motley	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Stretton	...	...	...	1	Mr. N. A. Prettejohn	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Howard	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Gundry	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Col. Bennett	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. M. Bleby	...	...	...	1	Rev. J. Julian Smith	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. L. Noake	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. B. Clark	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5 $\frac{1}{2}$					$\frac{1}{2}$				

North v. South Devon:—

NORTH.					SOUTH.				
Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	...	...	1	Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. N. O. Prettejohn	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. A. Pryer	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. B. Langdon	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. S. Nicole	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. W. Cutler	...	...	...	1	Major Kelsall	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Parry	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Tonkin	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. T. Lancaster	...	...	...	0	Rev. A. H. M. Hare	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. E. Dudley	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Daw	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Baker	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. D. Brown	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Pattinson	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. W. A. Moyle	...	...	...	0
Miss M. Hunt	...	...	...	0	Dr. Thompson	...	...	...	1
Mrs. Morris	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. B. Clark	...	...	...	1
Miss Marshall	...	...	...	1	Rev. J. Julian Smith	...	...	...	0
Miss E. Hunt	...	...	...	1	Dr. Child	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6					8				

For the above group (taken at the match) we are indebted to Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood. The following players are easily recognised:—North: Messrs. Prideaux, Prettejohn, Pryer, Nicole, Lancaster, Miss M. Hunt, Mrs. Morris, Parry, Miss Hunt, Mr. Dudley C. Baker, Miss Marshall, G. W. Cutler, and E. L. Pattinson. South: Dr. Dunstan, Messrs. Peet, Langdon, Bourne, Rev. A. H. M. Hare, Dr. Thompson, Messrs. Clark, Tonkin, Dr. Childs, Messrs. W. H. Daw, Brown, Rev. J. Julian Smith, Major Kelsall, and Mr. Moyle.

London.—The placing of a team of players in correct order for inter-club matches is a question which has perplexed many an able club captain, and often caused much heartburning. As an attempt to solve the difficulty the secretary of the Ilford Club has introduced a system whereby the position of each player in League matches is to be determined by his position in the current tournaments. This innovation will probably debar from match play those who cannot compete in the club events, but the constant tournament practice should bring about considerable improvement in the strength of the team. We notice *en passant* that the late secretary of the club, Mr. A. P. Hollingeale, was presented with a barometer by his fellow-members as a token of regard and for services rendered.

The West Ham Club annual meeting was held on October 8th, at the new head-quarters, Church Hall, Meesom Road. Several strong players have recently joined, and the club is expected to compile a good record in both divisions of the East London League competition.

The Café Continental Club, which meets at 120, High Street, Aldgate, made an excellent start in the "C" Division of the League competition by defeating last year's winner, Westminster and Central Club, by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The Hampstead Club started the season in auspicious fashion with a big match on fifty boards against the newly founded Stock Exchange Club. The contest was played at Slater's Restaurant, Throgmorton Street, and Hampstead won by 32 games to 18.

Mr. J. Gibson, 3, Wellington Road, Wealdstone, asks us to announce that any player desirous of joining a club in the Harrow district may obtain from him particulars of the Greenhill Institute Chess Club, of which he is hon. secretary. Mr. Gibson will also be glad to hear from clubs of medium strength who wish to arrange matches of eight to ten boards.

The season at the City of London Chess Club was opened on October 20th with a Rapid 'Transit contest, in which the club provided twenty-four opponents for twenty-four representatives of the Ladies' Chess Club. The chief prize, a handsome opera bag, was won by Miss E. Edwards, who is only fifteen years of age. The club championship tourney has attracted eighteen strong players, and the other events have been well patronised.

At the annual meeting of the South Norwood Club, held recently, Captain Beaumont was re-elected president, and Mr. Stanley Budd was re-elected hon. secretary. Mr. Stanley B. Baxter, who retired from the position of hon. secretary in September, 1905, when he was presented with a testimonial to mark the appreciation of his fellow members, was elected a vice-president. We are pleased to see that he retains his interest in chess.

The following clubs are competing in the Civil Service League Competition:—Admiralty, Customs, G.P.O. Stores Department, G.P.O. Accountant General's Department, G.P.O. Engineering Department, Local Government Board, Patent Office, and Savings Bank. The Patent Office Department, which has only just formed a club, defeated Savings Bank by 8 to 4, and the Local Government Board won against Customs by $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Local Government Board defeated G.P.O. Engineering Department by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Admiralty won against Savings Bank by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, and G.P.O. Accountant General's Department defeated G.P.O. Stores by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$.

The annual meeting of the Battersea Club was held on September 30th, the president (Mr. W. P. Plummer) in the chair. The report stated that there had been no falling off in match play, and the winter tourney had proved a success. The club championship had been won by Mr. F. F. Alexander, and the second-class championship by Mr. C. Gough. Special acknowledgments were made of the great services rendered to the club by the hon. sec. (Mr. H. C. L. Hanne) and the match captain (Mr. G. Wernick), and after the usual votes of thanks most of the officials were re-elected for another year.

We refer in another paragraph to the Civil Service Chess League, and now we have pleasure in noticing the London County Council Chess Club, which is an amalgamation of the old L.C.C. and London School Board Clubs, the Council element predominating. At the end of last season the number of members was 116, and so far the roll has been strengthened with 28 new members. During the present season two tournaments will be conducted: Championship and Handicap—with 16 and 33 competitors

respectively. The club is again competing, for the ninth time, in the Early Division of the League Competition. The year was started with a cash balance of £14 8s. 10½d. The hon. sec. is Mr. T. H. Horton. The club meets at Slater's Restaurant, 393, Strand.

Miss A. E. Hooke, hon. secretary of the Ladies' Club, has kindly sent us a list of the match fixtures for the present season, which was opened on October 15th with a victory against the Ibis Club by 5½ points to 4½. On the 25th ult., Brixton was encountered, and the engagement aroused considerable interest, it being the Ladies' first engagement in the "A" Division. The scores were 11½ to 8½ in favour of Brixton, a result which should encourage the Ladies, as they had bad luck in two games. On October 29th, the Ladies played the London Rifle Brigade, on eight boards, and won by 4½ to 3½. In our reference to the Ladies last month, we unwittingly described the club as winner of the "C" Division of the League, we should have written "Early" Division.

We have to thank Mr. H. R. Bowtell, hon. sec. of the Ealing Club, for report of the 20th annual meeting, held on October 2nd, at the rooms 44, New Broadway (Pauls Ltd.). The president (Mr. A. C. Braham) occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of members. The report presented by Mr. Bowtell was very comprehensive and satisfactory. As regards matches he reported that the first team had played 15, winning 8, losing 5, and drawing 2. The second team had won 7, lost 2, and drawn 1 match. The Club Challenge Trophy was won by Mr. Sydney Meynott, with a score of 6½ points. The Handicap prizes were won by Messrs. Paul, Garrould, and Braham, and the match prizes by Messrs. Sparks and Hook. The membership is over 40, and the finances are in a very satisfactory state. Mr. T. Hewer Danby was elected president, and Mr. Bowtell hon. secretary.

The Metropolitan Club opened the season's match campaign on October 16th against West Norwood, and the eagagement was won by 10½ points to 1½. Mrs. Bowles played for the Metropolitan, and won her game. On the 18th Leyton was encountered, the match being a League fixture, and the "Mets" were successful by 11½ to 8½. The Bohemians have also been defeated by 12 to 8. Play in the championship tournament starts on November 16th. Mr. W. P. MacBean is captain of the League team. On Tuesday, the 23rd ult., he played eighteen players simultaneously, winning 15 games, losing 2, and drawing 1. Mr. C. S. Howell, of the Brooklyn Club, New York, who has been residing in London for some months past, is assisting the Metropolitan this season. In the League match against the Bohemians he met Mr. H. W. Shoosmith, and after a well-fought game the American won on adjudication.

An interesting account of the annual outing of the Leyton Club, to which we referred last month, appeared in the *Leyton Times* of October 5th. The company comprised about twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, who assembled at the King's Head (the Maypole Inn of "Barnaby Rudge" fame) and, after partaking refreshments, sallied forth for a country ramble under the guidance of Mr. Codd. The *Times* says the party sauntered across rustic field paths, vaulted lightly over the intervening stiles, and culled blackberries with the careless abandonment of youth. Tea in the historic hostel was followed with a lightning tournament, won by Mr. Victor Rush—

a name peculiarly appropriate for such contests! It may interest some of our readers, particularly secretaries of London clubs, to know that the Leyton Club quarters were recently changed from the Congregational Schoolroom, Grange Park Road, to the Victoria Club, High Row, Leyton.

An interesting feature of the "A" Division of the London League this season is the re appearance of Sydenham and Forest Hill Club after a lapse of nearly ten years, during which the club has experienced many changes. To-day, however, it is one of the most flourishing clubs in the southern suburbs of the Metropolis, and its fighting strength is greater than at any previous period of its history. During recent years it has competed with conspicuous success in the contests organised by the Kent County Association, and has also at different times won each of the junior divisions of the London League—a distinction which we believe has not been achieved by any other club. Last year Sydenham carried off the Kent County Cup for the third time in four seasons, defeating Rochester in the final round by 7 to 1, and Canterbury by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. This year the club will endeavour to maintain the trophy, which it now holds, against the rest of the county, and its second team will also compete for the "Lewis" Cup. Sydenham won the "Early" Division of the London League in 1905, and was consequently handicapped a point last season; but, in spite of this, tied with Ealing for second place, and in the play-off won by the decisive score of 8 points to 2. The club's re-appearance among the "giants" of the "A" seems therefore fully justified by its record, and its progress will be followed with interest. Sydenham is fortunate in having for its president Mr. A. R. Ropes, a strong and enthusiastic chess player. The match captain is Mr. H. Spagnoletti, and the hon. secretary is Mr. E. Aston, of "The Beacon," Whitworth Road, South Norwood.

The annual meeting of the West London Club was held on October 13th, at the Brook Green Hotel, Brook Green, Hammersmith, Mr. R. P. Michell, the president, being in the chair. The officers and committee for the coming year were elected, and reports by the hon. secretary (Mr. H. E. Williams) and hon. treasurer (Mr. W. Frost) were presented showing the progress of the club during the past twelve months. In the regrettable absence (through illness) of Mr. Ralph Eastman, Mr. C. E. Ford, the deputy match captain, reported that during the season of 1905-6 the club had won a great majority of the matches played, and in the London Chess League Competition had finished fifth out of thirteen clubs. For the ensuing season a good list of fixtures had been drawn up, including, as usual, contests with both Universities and with the Hastings Chess Club. The team had lately been strengthened by a notable addition, namely, Mr. W. Ward, and also by Messrs. A. Stephens and G. C. Lambert, so that hopes were entertained of a very successful season. The Championship Tournament, played during the summer, was won by Mr. R. P. Michell, Messrs. E. J. Brooks and P. W. Sergeant being second and third. The 1B Tourney, also played in the summer, fell to Mr. H. E. Williams, with Mr. W. Frost in the second place. The winter season is to be opened with two Knock-out Tournaments at forty moves an hour, for which prizes have been presented by Mr. H. J. Snowden, and afterwards a Handicap Tourney on familiar lines will be held. In connection with the question of supporting

the Congress of the British Chess Federation to be held under the auspices of the London Chess League next year, a letter was read from Mr. Eastman, warmly recommending the cause of the Federation and offering a liberal donation to swell the club's subscription list. It was accordingly decided to promise the sum of £10 to the London Chess League for the purposes of the Congress and to guarantee an additional amount later on if the donations received from the members of the club warranted this course. A few minor matters were discussed, and the meeting was closed with the usual formal resolutions.

We are indebted to Mr. T. H. Moore, hon. secretary of the London League, for the following list of matches to be played under the auspices of the League during the present month. Doubtless many of our London readers will find the information of service.

<i>Date.</i>		<i>No. of Boards Engaged.</i>	<i>Where played.</i>
Nov. 1st—Bohemians	<i>v.</i> Hampstead	... 20 ...	The Grid, Cheapside
„ 1st—Sydenham	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 1st—Y.M.C.A.	<i>v.</i> Wheatshaf	... 8 ...	The Grid
„ 5th—Bromley	<i>v.</i> London County Council	... 10 ...	City Club
„ 5th—Ladies	<i>v.</i> Insurance	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 6th—Westminster	<i>v.</i> Maurice	... 8 ...	352, Strand
„ 6th—Maida Vale	<i>v.</i> Amalgamated Press	... 8 ...	Gam. Café, Budge R.
„ 6th—North London	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 8th—Leyton	<i>v.</i> West London	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 8th—Café Continental	<i>v.</i> Wheatshaf	... 8 ...	The Grid
„ 8th—Toynbee	<i>v.</i> Railway Clearing House	... 8 ...	
„ 8th—Hampstead II.	<i>v.</i> Maurice	... 8 ...	City Club
„ 9th—Y.M.C.A.	<i>v.</i> Lud-Eagle II.	... 8 ...	Aldgate
„ 12th—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Ladies	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 12th—Lee	<i>v.</i> Insurance	... 20 ...	Cabin, Old Jewry
„ 13th—Leyton	<i>v.</i> Brixton	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 13th—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Battersea	... 20 ...	Inns of Court Hotel
„ 14th—Ibis	<i>v.</i> Ealing	... 10 ...	Mecca Café
„ 15th—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 15th—Y.M.C.A.	<i>v.</i> Toynbee	... 8 ...	
„ 15th—Bohemians II.	<i>v.</i> Café Continental	... 8 ...	Aldgate
„ 19th—North London	<i>v.</i> Ladies	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 20th—London C.C.	<i>v.</i> Richmond	... 8 ...	City Club
„ 20th—West London	<i>v.</i> Metropolitan	... 20 ...	Inns of Court Hotel
„ 20th—Café Continental	<i>v.</i> Amalgamated Press	... 8 ...	Aldgate
„ 20th—Leyton	<i>v.</i> Sydenham	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 20th—Y.M.C.A.	<i>v.</i> Railway Clearing House	... 8 ...	Euston
„ 21st—Maida Vale	<i>v.</i> Westminster	... 8 ...	
„ 22nd—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Battersea	... 20 ...	The Gambit
„ 22nd—Hampstead II.	<i>v.</i> Wheatshaf	... 8 ...	The Grid
„ 22nd—Maurice	<i>v.</i> Toynbee	... 8 ...	
„ 22nd—Brixton	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	... 20 ...	The Grid
„ 26th—Sydenham	<i>v.</i> Ladies	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 27th—London C.C.	<i>v.</i> Local Government Board	... 10 ...	Whitehall
„ 27th—Brixton	<i>v.</i> Lee	... 20 ...	City Club
„ 27th—Y.M.C.A.	<i>v.</i> Café Continental	... 8 ...	Aldgate
„ 29th—Bohemians	<i>v.</i> Battersea	... 20 ...	The Grid
„ 29th—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Insurance	... 20 ...	The Cabin
„ 29th—Maida Vale	<i>v.</i> Lud-Eagle II.	... 8 ...	The Gambit
„ 29th—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> East London	... 20 ...	City Club

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, MATCH FIXTURES, 1906-7.

Figures show the dates on which the matches are to be contested. As each match is decided, the aggregate scores will be substituted, so that the table will indicate engagements still to be fulfilled, and progress made by each club.

	1.—Hampstead	2.—Metropolitian	3.—Bohemians	4.—Lud.-Eagle	5.—West London	6.—North London	7.—Athenæum	8.—Battersea	9.—Brixton	10.—Lee	11.—East London	12.—Sydenham and Forest Hill	13.—Ladies	14.—Leyton	15.—Insurance	Won	Lost	Drawn.
1	—	24/1/07	1/11/06	21/2/07	7‡	18/3/07	15/11/06	11/3/07	13/12/06	25/3/07	29/11/06	4/3/07	4/2/07	14/2/07	14/1/07			
2	24/1/07	—	25/10/06	28/2/07	20/11/06	19/2/07	12/12/06	13/11/06	7/2/07	11/3/07	18/3/07	14/2/07	3/12/06	11‡	29/11/06			
3	1/11/06	25/10/06	—	21/1/07	6/12/06	14	25/3/07	29/11/06	22/11/06	25/2/07	8*	13/12/06	18/2/07	14/3/07	7/2/07			
4	21/2/07	28/2/07	21/1/07	—	18/4/07	7/3/07	25/10/06	22/11/06	28/3/07	18/3/07	3/12/06	10/1/07	12/11/06	11‡	31/1/07	1		
5	6‡*	20/11/06	6/12/06	18/4/07	—	8/1/07	31/1/07	15/1/07	11/4/07	19/2/07	21/3/07	28/2/07	22/1/07	8/11/06	20/12/06			
6	18/3/07	19/2/07	6	7/3/07	8/1/07	—	6/11/06	26/2/07	30/10/06	11‡	12/2/07	29/1/07	19/11/06	4/12/06	10/12/06	1		
7	15/11/06	12/12/06	25/3/07	25/10/06	31/1/07	6/11/06	—	18/12/06	19/3/07	14/1/07	12/2/07	1/11/06	25/2/07	5/3/07	3/12/06			
8	11/3/07	13/11/06	29/11/06	22/11/06	15/1/07	26/2/07	18/12/06	—	13	11/12/06	24/4/07	9	28/1/07	5/2/07	7/1/07	1		
9	13/12/06	7/2/06	22/11/06	28/3/07	11/4/07	30/10/06	19/3/07	7	—	27/11/06	7/3/07	6/12/06	11‡	13/11/06	14/2/07	1		
10	25/3/07	11/3/07	25/2/07	18/3/07	19/2/07	8‡	14/1/07	11/12/06	27/11/06	—	29/10/06	9/4/07	11/2/07	21/1/07	12/11/06	1		
11	29/11/06	18/3/07	8*	3/12/06	21/3/07	12/3/07	12/2/07	24/4/07	7/3/07	29/10/06	—	7/2/07	17/12/06	10/1/07	25/2/07			
12	4/3/07	14/2/07	13/12/06	10/1/07	28/2/07	29/1/07	1/11/06	11	6/12/06	9/4/07	7/2/07	—	26/11/06	20/11/06	21/1/07	1		
13	4/2/07	3/12/06	18/2/07	12/11/06	22/1/07	19/11/06	25/2/06	28/1/07	8‡	11/2/07	17/12/06	26/11/06	—	10/12/06	5/11/06	1		
14	14/2/07	8‡	14/3/07	8‡	8/11/06	4/12/06	5/3/07	5/2/07	13/11/06	21/1/07	10/1/07	20/11/06	10/12/06	—	13‡	2		
15	14/1/07	29/11/06	7/2/07	31/1/07	20/12/06	10/12/06	3/12/06	7/1/07	14/2/07	12/11/06	25/2/07	21/1/07	5/11/06	6‡	—	1		

* Undecided match. Games left for adjudication.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were played in the British Chess Federation First-class Amateur Tournament, at Shrewsbury, in August last.

GAME No. 2,771

Centre Counter Opening.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.
Mr. G. SHORIES
(*Sheffield*).

- 1 P—K 4
2 P × P
3 P—Q 4

BLACK.
Mr. A. W. DANIEL
(*Bridgend*).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 Q × P

Probably Kt—Q B 3 at once is best, as Black, in answer to the move P—Q 4, might free his game at once by P—K 4.

- 4 Kt—Q B 3
5 Kt—B 3
6 P—K R 3

- 3 Kt—K B 3
4 Q—Q sq
5 B—Kt 5
6 B × Kt

.....An unfavourable exchange. The Bishop should have been retired to R 4.

- 7 Q × B
8 B—K 3
9 Castles
10 B—Q 2
11 B × Kt

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

- 12 Q—Kt 3

- 12 P—K Kt 3

.....There does not seem to be an immediate objection to Q × R P. Anyway, since he has neglected his development, he should try to get a little compensation in material. Instead of P—Kt 3, however, Kt—Q 2 should have been played.

- 13 P—Kt 3

R—Kt sq was now the only move, to escape immediate loss. But obviously his game was hopelessly lost in the long run on account of the bad development.

- 14 B—B 4
15 P—Q 5
16 Q × B
17 P × P
18 P × P ch
19 R (R sq)—K sq
20 P—B 4
21 K—Kt sq
22 R—K B sq

- 13 B—Kt 2
14 Q—Q 2
15 B × B
16 Castles
17 Q—K 2
18 R × P

- 19 Q—Kt 4 ch
20 Q × P ch
21 Kt—R 3
22 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,772.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.
Mr. P. W. SERGEANT
(*London*).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4

BLACK.
Mr. E. J. BROOKES
(*London*).

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3

.....The latest experiences of Masters' Tournaments shew that after all it is best to accept the Queen's Gambit at once.

- 3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—Kt 5
5 P—K 3

- 3 Kt—K B 3
4 Q Kt—Q 2
5 P—Q B 3

.....The old defence (B—K 2, P—Q K4 4,) B—Kt 2, P—Q B 4, etc.), though giving White excellent chances of a King's side attack, is preferable because the advance of the Queen's side Pawns often decides the game in Black's favour, after the attack on the other side has failed.

- 6 P × P

A simple continuation, and probably the best. Although the exchange of Pawns frees Black's game, opening as it does the diagonal of the Q B and also the King's file for the Rook, yet there is something wrong in Black's

position, as the four Pawns on the Queen's side are paralysed by White's three, while the pieces are uncomfortably crowded, and lack favourable squares for development.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| | 6 K P × P |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 Q—B 2 | 8 P—K R 3 |
| 9 B—R 4 | |
- B—B 4 would not have prevented the exchange of this Bishop either, e.g., 9 B—B 4, Kt—R 4; 10 Kt × P? P × Kt! 11 B—B 7, B—Kt 5 ch.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| | 9 Kt—R 4 |
| 10 B—Kt 3 | 10 Kt × B |
| 11 R P × Kt | 11 Kt—B 3 |
| 12 K Kt—K 2 | 12 B—Q 3 |
| 13 Castles Q R | 13 B—K 3 |
| 14 Kt—B 4 | 14 Q—K 2 |
| 15 K R—K sq | 15 B × Kt |

..... A grave error of judgment. To open the King's file under

the circumstances is suicidal. After Castles Q R Black might well have held his own. The remainder is but a hopeless struggle.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 16 K P × B | 16 P—K Kt 3 |
| 17 P—B 5 | 17 P × P |
| 18 B × P | 18 Castles Q R |
| 19 R—K 2 | 19 K—Kt sq |

.....But now Q—Q 2 should have been tried, though one of the two weak Pawns (K P or K R P), must fall in a few moves.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 20 B × B | 20 P × B |
| 21 Q R—K sq | 21 Q—Kt 5 |
| 22 Q—Q 2 | 22 Q R—K B sq |
| 23 Q—B 4 ch | 23 K—R sq |
| 24 P—Q R 3 | 24 Q—B 5 |
| 25 R × P | 25 Kt—K 5 |
| 26 Q—K 3 | 26 R × P |
| 27 Q × R | 27 P—R 3 |
| 28 Q—K 2 | 28 Q × P |
| 29 Kt × Kt | 29 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,773.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. G. SHORIES	Mr. E. J. BROOKS
(Sheffield).	(London).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 |

.....This weakening move should be avoided, or at least deferred till forced.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 7 B—Kt 3 | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 P—R 4 | 8 R—Kt sq |

.....B—Kt 5 seems preferable.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 9 P × P | 9 P × P |
| 10 P—Q 3 | 10 Castles |
| 11 P—B 3 | 12 B—Kt 2 |

.....This and the next three moves of Black serve no good purpose whatever. The Q B is required on the

diagonal B sq—K 6, and should never be played to Kt 2 in this opening. R—K sq, B—K B sq, P—Kt 3, B—K Kt 2, &c., was the right development.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 12 Q Kt—Q 2 | 12 R—R sq |
| 13 R × R | 13 B × R |
| 14 Kt—B sq | 14 B—Kt 2 |
| 15 Kt—K 3 | 15 B—B sq |
| 16 P—K R 3 | 16 Kt—K R 4 |

.....Another useless move.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 17 B—Q 5 | 17 B—Q 2 |
| 18 Kt—B 5 | |

We should have preferred 18 B × Kt, B × B; 19 Kt × K P, P × Kt; 20 Q × Kt, Q × P; 21 Kt—B 5, with a good attack.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| | 18 Kt—B 3 |
| 19 Kt × B ch | 19 Kt × Kt |
| 20 B—Kt 3 | 20 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 21 B—K 3 | 21 Q—B sq |
| 22 K—R 2 | 22 R—K 3 |
| 23 B—B 2 | 23 K—R sq |
| 24 Kt—Kt 5 | 24 P—R 3 |

..... Black is too passive. Now was the time to advance the Queen's Pawn, in order to break White's centre, thus preventing the attack of White's K B P.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 25 Kt × B | 25 P × Kt |
| 26 P—Kt 3 | 26 Q—K sq |
| 27 P—K B 4 | 27 P × P |

..... This capture is most injudicious, as it opens the K Kt file for White's attack; but the position is now extremely difficult for Black, if not already lost.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 28 P × P | 28 P—K 4 |
| 29 P—B 5 | 29 Kt—K 2 |
| 30 R—Kt sq | 30 Q—B 2 |
| 31 Q—K sq | 31 K—R 2 |
| 32 Q—Kt 3 | 32 R—Kt sq |
| 33 P—Q 4 | 33 Kt—B 3 |
| 34 B—Q 3 | 34 P × P |
| 35 P × P | 35 Q—Kt 6 |
| 36 Q—Kt 6 ch | 36 K—R sq |
| 37 B × R P | 37 Kt—K R 4 |
| 38 Q × Kt | 38 Q × P ch |
| 39 B—Q 2 mate. | |

GAME No. 2,774.

French Defence.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. Mr. G. SHORIES (London).	BLACK. Mr. J. J. O'HANLON (Portadown).
---------------------------------------	--

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 P × P | |

Leading to identical and therefore drawish positions. But the different kinds of attack with P—K 5 have, of late, become a little discredited.

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

..... P—Q B 3, followed by Q Kt—Q 2, Q—B 2, and R—K sq, is sufficient to draw; anyway it is exceedingly difficult for White to institute an attack against this formation.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 9 R—K sq | 9 Kt—K 2 |
|----------|----------|

..... This is altogether too hazardous for the second player; he

never recovers from the weakness thus created on his King's wing.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 10 B × Kt | 10 P × B |
| 11 P—K R 3 | 11 B—K 3 |
- But now, at least, B—R 4 should have been played.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 12 Kt—K R 4 | 12 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 13 Q—R 5 | 13 K—Kt 2 |
- A blunder, which costs the game at once; Q—Q 2 would have prolonged resistance.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 14 R × B | 14 P × R |
| 15 Kt × Kt | 15 Q—K sq |
| 16 Kt—B 4 | 16 Q × Q |
| 17 Kt × Q ch | 17 K—B 2 |
| 18 P—K Kt 4 | 18 P—K R 3 |
| 19 R—K sq | 19 P—B 3 |
| 20 Kt—K 2 | 20 K R—Kt sq |
| 21 K—Kt 2 | 21 Q R—K' sq |
| 22 P—K B 4 | 22 R—K 2 |
| 23 Kt—Kt sq | 23 R(K2)—Ksq |
| 24 Kt—B 3 | 24 B—Kt sq |
| 25 Kt—R 4 | 25 B—B 2 |
| 26 B—R 7 | 26 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,775.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. Mr. E. D. PALMER (London).	BLACK. Mr. J. J. O'HANLON (Portadown).
---	--

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

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

The only way to obtain an attack; if P × P, Kt × Kt; 8 P × Kt, P × P; even game. L 2b

8 P—K 5
9 P—K B 4

7 P × Kt
8 Kt—Q 2
9 B—B 4

.....There was plenty of time for this Bishop to move. We should have preferred Q—Kt 3, to be followed, if possible, by Kt—B 4 and B—Q R 3, which would have given Black the attack at once.

10 Q—Kt 4
11 Q—R 3
12 Kt—Q 2

10 Castles
11 P—B 4
12 R—K sq

.....The Rook is better on K B sq. Black should have tried to get his Knight as soon as possible over Q B 4 to K 5.

13 Kt—B 3
14 P—K Kt 4
15 P × P

13 P—Q R 4
14 P—Kt 3
15 Kt P × P

.....There was no compulsion to expose the King to such an extent. After K P × P we think Black has far the better game.

16 Kt—Q 4
17 P × B
18 B × B
19 P—Kt 3
20 Castles
21 B—Kt 2
22 K—R sq

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

23 R—Kt sq
24 R—Q sq
25 B—R 3
26 K × R

23 Q R—R sq
24 P—B 5
25 R × R
26 R—Kt sq ch

.....Black should not lose this game. Perhaps P × P, followed by R—Q Kt sq. or, still better, R—Q B sq at once, threatening to advance the Q B P seems good enough.

27 K—R sq
28 B—K 7
29 Q—Q B 3
30 P × P

27 R—Kt 5
28 R—Kt 3
29 Q—R 3
30 P × P

.....Q × Q was much better, as White was compelled to exchange Queens on account of the exposed position of his own King. After the move Black's game is lost.

31 P—Q 5
32 Q × P
33 Q × P
34 B—K Kt 5
35 Q—K B 7
36 B—B 6 ch
37 Q × R ch
38 R—Kt sq ch
39 Q—Q 8 ch
40 Q—Q 5 ch
41 R—Q sq

31 Q—Kt 2
32 P × P
33 Q—Kt 7
34 Kt—B sq
35 Q—Kt 5
36 R × B
37 K—Kt sq
38 Kt—Kt 3
39 K—B 2
40 K—K 2
41 Q × B P

White mates in four moves.

We are indebted to Mr. F. J. Wallis for the two following games, which are from a series he has played by correspondence. The one between Sydney and London took several years to finish, although the combatants observed a rule to reply to a move within one week of its receipt. The score sheet was passed to and fro, and must have travelled over 700,000 miles! The record was eventually photographed, and is something of a curiosity. Mr. F. J. Wallis, who is a native of Scarbro', Yorkshire, where one of his brothers still resides, tells us that some of his inter-ocean games by correspondence have extended from a minimum time of four years to a maximum of seven years and two months. Of eleven games played during eight years he won 9, lost 1, and drew 1.

GAME No. 2.776.

Evans' Gambit.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. WALLIS Mr. A. G. WALLIS
(*Sydney*). (*London*).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 B—K 2 |

.....This line of play is too defensive. The simple plan suggested by Lasker is much more satisfactory, e.g., 5...., B—B 4; 6 Castles, P—Q 3; 7 P—Q 4, B—Kt 3 &c.

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

If Q—Q 5, P—B 3.

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

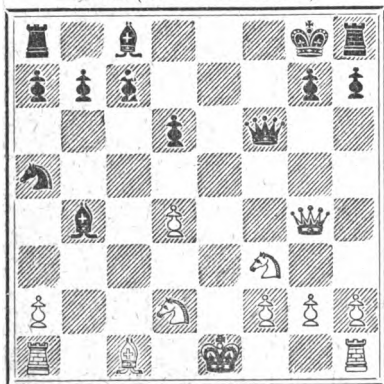
.....P—Q 4 appears to be much stronger. If then 15 P—K 6, Q—B 3, and the Pawn cannot be saved, for if 16 Kt—Kt 5, P—K R 3; 17 Kt—B 7, B×P, &c.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 15 P—K 6 | 15 Q—B 3 |
|----------|----------|

Position after Black's 15th move :—

Q—B 3.

BLACK (MR. A. G. WALLIS).



WHITE (MR. F. G. WALLIS).

- | |
|----------|
| 16 P—Q 5 |
|----------|

A brilliant conception, warranted by the undeveloped state of Black's game.

- | | |
|------------|--|
| | 16 Q×R |
| 17 Castles | 17 B×Kt |
| ..... | If B—B 4, 18 Kt—K 4 would soon prove disastrous. |
| 18 B×B | 18 Q—B 3 |
| 19 B×Kt | 19 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 20 B—Q 2 | 20 B—Kt 2 |
| 21 R—K sq | 21 B×P |
| 22 P—K 7 | 22 B—B 3 |

.....R—K sq seems best, e.g., 23 Q—Q 7, B—B 2, seems to hold the position together.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 23 B—B 3 !! | 23 Q—K Kt 3 |
| ..... | If Q×B, Q—K 6 mates. |
| 24 Q—B 4 ch | 24 P—Q 4 |
| 25 Q—Q 4 | 25 Q—K B 3 |

.....White threatens Kt—K 5 and Kt×B.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 26 Q—K 3 | 26 Q—Q 3 |
| 27 Q—Q 4 | 27 Q—B 3 |
| 28 Kt—K 5 | 28 B—Kt 2 |
| 29 Q—Q R 4 | 29 P—Q B 3 |

.....It might have been advisable to play Q×P, giving up the R. If White likes to win it by Kt—Kt 6, as afterwards Black's game would be freed.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 30 Kt—Q B 4 | 30 Q—K Kt 3 |
| 31 Kt—Q 6 | 31 P—K R 3 |
| 32 Kt×B ? | |

P—K 8 (Q) is a stronger alternative, e.g., 32...., R×Q; 33 Kt×R, K—R 2; 34 Kt—B 6 ch, P×Kt; 35 R—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 36 Q—K B 4.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| | 32 K—R 2 |
| 33 Q—Q 4 | 33 K R—K Kt sq |
| 34 P—K B 4 | |

Kt—Q 6 appears to settle matters, since if Q×Kt, P—K 8 (Q).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 34 Q R—K sq |
| 35 Q—K 5 | 35 Q—Q B 7 |
| 36 B—R sq | 36 Q—Kt 3 |
| 37 P—K B 5 | 37 Q—Kt 4 |
| 38 Kt—Q 6 | 38 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,777.

French Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. CHANNON. Mr. F. J. WALLIS.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4 2 P—Q 4
3 P×P

A simple alternative to the more attacking Kt—Q B 3.

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

B—K 3 is also good.

- 8 Q Kt—Q 2 7 B—K Kt 5

We prefer Kt—Q B 3, and an attempt to get the Kt round to the K side, although this may be done after the text move by R—K sq and Kt—B sq.

- 9 B—K 3 8 P—K R 3
10 P—Q B 3 9 Q Kt—Q 2

P—Q B 4 is more attacking, as if Black reply P×P, Kt×P gives White a good game.

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

..... Black has manipulated his pieces skilfully, and has now much the better position.

- 15 B—K 2 15 Q R—Q sq
16 Kt×Kt 16 B×Kt
17 Kt—K B sq 17 K R—K sq
18 B×B 18 Kt×B
19 Q—B 5

A dangerous proceeding. P—K R 3 was sounder play.

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

.....Cleverly saving his Pawn and securing what should have been a winning position.

- 23 P×P 23 P×P
24 Kt—K B 5 24 R×R ch
25 R×R 25 B—K 4
26 Q—K Kt 4 26 K—R sq
27 P—Q Kt 3 27 B—B 3 ?

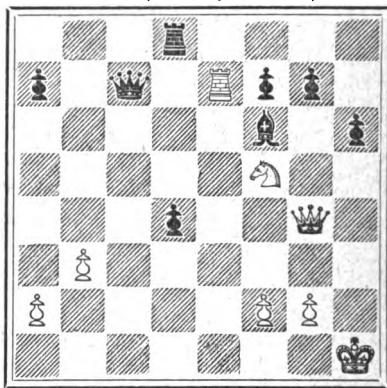
.....Overlooking White's powerful reply ; P—Q 6 instead would have made winning an easy matter.

- 28 R—K 7 !

Position after White's 28th move :—

R—K 7 !

BLACK (MR. F. J. WALLIS).



WHITE (MR. J. CHANNON).

28 Q—B 8 ch

.....The position is very interesting. Probably Black could win by Q×R ; 29 Kt×Q, B×Kt, as his Q P is very powerful, but the process would be difficult. Another alternative to the text would be 28...., R—Q 2 ; 29 R—K 8 ch, K—R 2 ; 30 Kt×Kt P, R—K 2 ; 31 Kt—R 5, Q—B 8 ch ; 32 K—R 2, B K 4 ch ; but of course White can improve upon this with 31 R×R, after which it is questionable if Black could win.

- 29 K—R 2 29 P—Q 6

.....Here Q—K Kt 4 would have won, e.g., 30 Q×Q, B×Q ; 31 31 R×B P, P—Q 6, &c.

- 30 R × K B P 30 P—Q 7 34 K—K 5 34 P Queens
 31 R × B 31 Q—K R 8 ch 35 R—B 8 ch 35 K—R 2
 Brilliant, but useless.
 Q—B 2 ch instead would have won.
 32 K—Kt 3 32 R—Q 6 ch 36 Q—K 4
 33 K—B 4
- Not K × Q, on account of P—Q 8 (Q) ch, exchanging Qs, followed by P × R, although even then Black would not find it easy to win against White's preponderance of Pawns.
- Cleverly securing the draw, no matter how Black may play, e.g., R—Q 4 ch; 37 K—K 6 ch, and unless Black pin the Q he will lose.
- 36 Q (R 8)—K 8
 37 R—B 7 ch 37 K—K sq
 If K—Kt sq, White mates in two.
- 33 P—K Kt 4 ch 38 Draws by perpetual ch

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The author of Tourney Problem No. 12, "A model study," has written wishing to withdraw the entry, in view of our statement at page 411 of last month. He admits the resemblance of his problem to Mr. Teed's, but disclaims that he had any idea of having been anticipated.

The *Daily News* recently asserted that chess is neither an art nor a science, but only a game. Mr. Branch, in his excellent column in the *Cheltenham Examiner*, pertinently makes the following comment:—"The writer was thinking only of the *game* of chess. The 'Problem Art,' as it is often termed, is certainly an art. A very large majority of good chess-players could not compose a chess problem good enough to have any chance of winning the third prize in an ordinary problem-composing competition if their lives, or any amount of cash, depended upon it."

The *Football and Field* half-yearly competition has resulted in the following problems securing the honours. Both are interesting problems. Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood adjudicated the positions.

By A. C. Challenger (London).

White: K at K R 5, Q at K 6, Rs at K 4 and Q 2, Kt at Q 4, Ps at Q 6 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4, Rs at Q B 3 and 8, B at K R 7, Ps at K B 4, Q Kt 3, and Q R 5. Mate in two.

By W. Marks (Belfast).

White: K at Q Kt 7, Q at K R 7, B at Q B 5, Kts at K B 4 and Q Kt 5, P at Q 2. Black: K at K B 3, Kts at K R sq and Q Kt 3, P at Q 4. Mate in three.

El Pais, a daily journal published in the city of Mexico, announces an international three-mover tourney. A silver cup and other prizes are offered. Announcement sheets, giving the tourney conditions in three

languages, with photographs of the judges, which we reproduce, are also being widely circulated. Each contestant may send only two original unpublished three-movers, distinguished by mottoes and bearing complete solutions on back of diagrams, which must be clear. All problems entered will become the property of *El Pais*, and entries will be received up to December 31st, 1906. The award will appear in March, 1907, and become



final in May, 1907. Address: Chess Editor, *El Pais*, Segunda de San Lorenzo 19, Mexico City, Mexico. The judges are Messrs. Alain C White, H. W. Barry, and Dr. Joaquin L. Vallejo. First prize, handsome silver cup, engraved with winning problem, author's name, and date; second prize, fine set of chessmen and artistic board; third prize, four volumes of Morgan's "Chess Digest." Honourable mentions will be awarded at the judges' discretion.

Following close upon the announcement of the previous competition comes the result of *Tidskrift for Schack's* half-yearly competition for two-movers and three-movers. Two-ers: First prize, F. Gamage, Westborough, U.S.A.; second prize, P. H. Mikkelsen, Odessa; hon. mention to M. Feigl, K. Nielsen, and F. Gamage. Three-movers: First prize, E. G. Schultz, Stockholm; second prize, S. Herland, Bucharest; third prize, L. Vetesnik, Osiky; hon. mention to C. E. Modin, M. Feigl, L. Vetesnik, and W. Pauly.

The first prize two-mover recalls a prize problem in the *New York Staats-Zeitung* of 1894 by Herr Rudolph L'Hermet. The positions can be compared with profit.

By F. Gamage.

White : K at K Kt 8, Q at K Kt 6, Rs at Q Kt 2 and Q R sq, B at Q R 6, Kts at K Kt 5 and Q 5, Ps at K B 3, K 3, Q 2, and Q B 3. Black : K at K 7, Q at Q Kt 4, B at Q 5. Mate in two.

By R. L'Hermet

White : K at Q B 8, Q at K B 2, R at Q B 6, B at K Kt 5, Kts at Q Kt 2 and Q R 2, Ps at K 2 and 6. Black : K at Q 7, Q at K B 5, B at K 5, Kt at K R 4. Mate in two.

Aftonbladet announces its sixth problem tourney for three-movers. Prizes 100, 80, 60, 50, 40, 30, and 25 marks, and every competitor will receive a copy of *Aftonbladet's* "Problem turneringar," 1897-1904. Judges, L. Collijn, F. Englund, and R. Sahlberg. Two entries allowed, which should be sent before January 1st, 1907, to J. E. G. Möller, Riddargatan 62, Stockholm. Mottoes and sealed envelopes not necessary. Problems which are cooked, or have no solutions, can be corrected up to April 1st, 1907.

'The subjoined clever two-mover illustrates an idea lately discussed in connection with Task Problems—viz., a distinct mate to meet the reply to each of Black's eight moves of his Knight. The position does not rise to the merit of Mr. G. Heathcote's prize problem in the last *Hampstead and Highgate Express* Tourney, vide *B.C.M.*, page 275 of present volume.

First prize *Fjstaads Allekanda* Tourney.

White : K at Q Kt 3, Q at K Kt 3, R at Q R 6, Bs at K 4 and 5, Kts at K B 8 and Q 6, Ps at K B 5, Q B 3, Q Kt 7, and Q R 4. Black : K at Q B 4, Q at K R 3, Rs at K R 2 and Q B sq, B at K Kt 8, Kts at K 8 and Q 4, P at Q B 3. Mate in two.

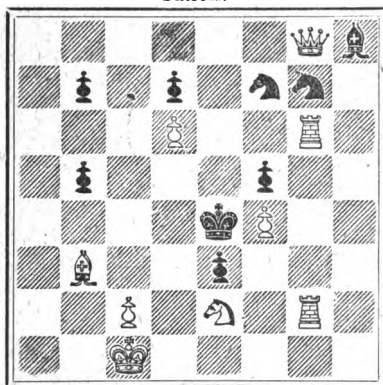
The chess editor of *The Reading Observer*, who has made his column both popular and attractive, has been challenged in respect to his method of scoring in the Solution Competition. The facts as we gather them are these :—A problem credited with being a three-mover turns out to have a solution in two moves, and as a not unnatural consequence has several solutions in three moves. The editor's ruling is that every solution, whether in two or three moves, should count on the score board to the credit of those who tabulate the same, i.e. two marks for the two-move solution, and three marks for each of every three-move solution. This is obviously wrong. A problem which purports to be a three, four, or what-not mover is only a two-mover if only two moves are necessary to solve it : in such a case as this, the stipulations are at fault, since they are misleading, though unintentionally. It would be curious (to imagine a rather extreme case) how our contemporary would deal with the scores of competitors in say a five-mover which had a mate on the move, several in two, and so on. It may be argued this is an unlikely case, but irresponsible contributors to tourneys are at times phenomenally erratic and create strange records. If a 100-move problem can be solved in two moves, then credit only for solving that problem can be properly given for the two-move solution, all others being valueless proof, and certainly an absurd waste of analytical energy.

A somewhat similar argument arose some years ago in connection with a *Leisure Hour* Competition in relation to short mates. In that case it was urged that where a defence of Black (in a three-mover) enabled White to mate instantan, the solver in the solving competition was entitled to as much credit as he could earn by demonstrating the various methods by which White could in that particular variation effect mate in the stipulated three moves. Reflection will convince one that the argument is illogical, and if the *reductio ad absurdum* is made manifest in this direction, it is easy to see its effect on an entire solution commencing with the key. A faulty problem is not what the author intended, but must stand on its own as a position with such capabilities as it possesses for effecting the desired end-mates.

RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

No. 9.—By W. COATES.

BLACK.

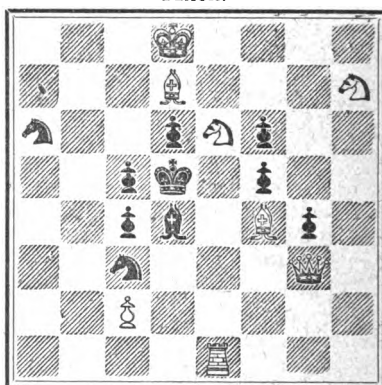


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 10.—By J. G. CAMPBELL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 9 solved by 1 R—R 2, P—Kt 5; 2 R—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt 2) moves, 2 R—K 6 ch, &c. This position partakes somewhat of the nature of the Bristol theme strategy. Besides the double clearance of the two Rooks, it will be noticed the penultimate is of the block order. This latter device was rather favoured by Mr. Coates, especially in his later problems, indeed also among several of his contemporaries. Mr. Coates was not a prolific composer, but all his compositions were solid, showing painstaking care. The modern problem was practically unknown in his day, but he was a foremost practitioner during the period of the English Transition School.

No. 10 solved by 1 R—Q B sq, Kt—K 5; 2 Q—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., B—K 4; 2 R—Q sq ch, &c. We re-produce this three-mover of Mr. Campbell's in relief to his illustration of a light-weight article. It is a representation of a deep scheme, and when it was first introduced to the chess world it doubtless was regarded original and proved difficult. In the

majority of these marked thematic conceits, there is seldom an opportunity of a blend by the working in of other piquant play. Mr. Campbell's problems were mostly noteworthy for their strategic qualities, and the refined canons of construction as now accepted were strangers to composers in the days when such masters as he fascinated admirers of chess problems.

TASK PROBLEMS.—Concerning our remarks last month on this subject the *Falkirk Herald* essays the following "leaderette." There is a lot of truth in the article, but its application is not wholly directed to chess,—all the same it, like the pocupine, has a show of points. We should mention that not only does our contemporary support the views we expressed, but we have had other supporting communications and some from abroad.

We think Mr. Laws is perfectly right. If a man with real genius for problem-composition works to order at a task-composition he usually succeeds because he soars above the trammels of the original "task," and produces a great chess problem, as such. In spheres of more important art, the general hopelessness of set "task-work" is evident, and it is interesting to recall the historic instance of the poet Cowper. He created a tolerably great "Task" out of nothing more inspiring than a Sofa, and he certainly "rang all the changes" from the Platonic Idea of this article of furniture. His "Task" proved something more than a cabinetmakers' and upholsterers' guide—just as Carlyle's "Sartor Resartus" proved to be no mere "tailor-patched," or a handbook on old clothes. The lady who set Cowper to write about "The Sofa" certainly "commanded the Song"—as the poet put it—but she could no more control the forces of poesy she awakened than she could the waves of the Atlantic. This is one fine example of The Task Out-tasked—but give the poetasters a "Subject," and they will spin yards of rubbish to order, without the faintest idea of what art means. We are afraid that Task problem-composers, regarded *en masse*, will do exactly the same thing. It is only the great artist who understands what it is to rise above his "environment"—nothing is more destructive to the understanding of the life-principle which animates true art than to imagine that an artist has anything to do with the "environment" of weaklings and all sorts of wrong ideas. He lives outside of these influences and entirely above them, despite the cant of the sophists of philosophy (which "cant" deserves to be "hung-up," as Romeo suggested). Under the practical working of that much-maltreated catch-phrase, "the survival of the fittest," let it be noted that it is exactly because the very greatest men and artists are so vastly superior to their "environment" in society that they are quite "unfitted" to it, and are usually killed off early—and often starved to death, and even crucified. Yet "natural selection" always does eventually do justice to their works, because they possess the life-principle, and are based upon what are, in Carlyle's phrase, "the eternal-verities." Hence real art-works survive through the centuries—proving the general badness of criticism contemporary with the artist, and the wrongness of the vital forces which fail to nurture him. It seems to us that if there was less wild speculation and idle vapouring about what is prospective at that "undiscovered country, from whose bourn no traveller returns," a truer understanding of the needs of this present life

might be attained. "Whom the gods love die young" has been a fairly true saying, and the life of a great artist has usually been one strewn with thorns. He gets more kicks than half-pence. It is curious to consider that two of the most remarkable works of imaginative literature—Cervantes' "Don Quixote" and John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress"—were composed while their authors were immured in prison. Though the epoch-marking nature of "Don Quixote" was soon widely recognised in Spain as well as abroad, Cervantes derived little benefit therefrom, for it is recorded in the glowing pages of Prescott that, on hearing of his being old and very poor, an interested foreigner exclaimed, "What! is Senor Cervantes not in good circumstances? Why is he then not maintained out of the public treasury?" The answer was very characteristic: "Heaven forbid that his necessities should be ever relieved, if it is these which make him write, since it is his poverty which makes the world rich." That miserable "if" involves much vile philosophy: it is obvious that the bombastic humbug of Chivalry required to be killed, and Cervantes was the man born to kill it, rich or poor, in prison or out of it. And the prevailing "art" was based upon the absurdities of Knight-Errantry, which ridiculous "environment" proved too strong to support poor Cervantes decently. Lope de Vega was more to the heart of a decadent Spain; but he and all his works have long since "shuffled off this mortal coil," very nearly taking Spain itself with them. The survivor is chiefly Cervantes! Yet that splendid aphorism of Jean Paul Richter's—that great men are like great mountains, for people realise their magnitude best from a distance—cannot be held as a valid excuse for the deliberate obscurantism which closes its eyes to the Truth and shouts for "Barabbas." It is possible that if Cowper had been dumped into this enlightened twentieth century, his poesy would have turned into a Ruskin prose-essay, or the rude Philippic of a Tolstoy. For it does no harm to tell the "weakest" art that it won't "survive," being hopelessly unfit; and though we are more and more under the iron heel of a despotic Industrialism—which tends to the destruction and misconception of life, natural beauty, and art—it may be noted that (given an equal chance of life) Cast-Iron rusts much quicker than the artist's Colour fades. The iron heel may prove to have the weakness of the head of Achilles after all! A society may kill a Schubert by neglect and starvation in Vienna (charming spot!), but it can't kill his Songs and Symphonies. These are beyond its power, though, unfortunately, a Turner landscape may be destroyed for ever by one single kick from a careless foot directed by an ignorant head. These casual remarks are not so far from the subject of Mr. Laws' criticism as may appear at first sight. And chess seems to be standing the test of the "survival of the fittest" fairly well: it will surely see the death of many a ridiculous game at present in high popularity.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION (1906) PROBLEM TOURNEY.

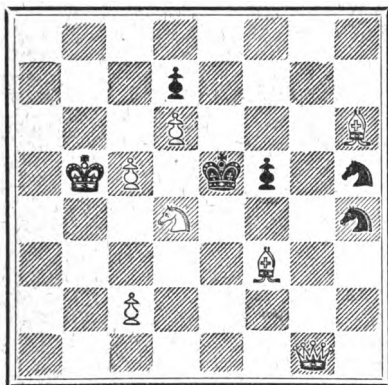
The result of this competition was declared at the meeting of the Federation on the 20th October. The following is the judges' decision:—First, £5 5s., P. F. Blake, Liverpool; second, £3 3s., Antonio Corrias, Sardinia; third, £1 1s., F. W. Markwick, London.

The entries were rather sparse, and, unfortunately, not of the calibre which might have been expected in such an important contest. The following are the successful problems :—

FIRST PRIZE.

By P. F. BLAKE.

BLACK.



collection before us is not a happy illustration of works of a composer who has made some headway. The hundred examples are on the average feeble. Here and again a position seems to soar beyond mediocrity, but there is no instance of a first-class composition. Mr. Stubbs has made a great mistake in putting into one basket everything his busy brain has shaped, and a greater error is to repeat the same problem over and over again with graduated changes. In one case there are four examples of a certain theme and in another eight. One specimen of each would quite content the ordinary man, one does not wish to be inflicted with the examination of a series of "sketches," especially when the culminating triumph proves to be nothing more than a mere acceptable publishing contribution. The great mistake Mr. Stubbs has made is in his selection in key moves—especially in his two-movers—he seems to abnegate the creed of artistic difficulty. To puzzle his solver is all sufficient to satisfy his ambition, but it matters little the crude manner by which this end is attained. Mr. Stubbs has composed some nice problems, but not sufficient to justify his collection. We find that though the volume is dated at 1904, it comes to Europe two years after. There are 100 positions: 65 two-movers, 25 three-movers, 5 four-movers, and 5 self mates. We give two specimens from the collection which will be enjoyed by solvers.

White: K at K Kt 4, Q at Q Kt 7, Kt at K 8, P at Q B 3. Black: K at K 4, Ps at K 3, Q B 2, and Q B 5. Mate in three.

White: K at K Kt 2, Q at Q R sq, R at Q Kt 2 Bs at K Kt 6 and K sq, Kts at K B 4 and Q Kt 5. Ps at K R 3, K Kt 7, K 6, and Q B 4. Black: K at K Kt 4, Kt at K R 8, Ps at K 2, 6, 7, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

Mr. Stubbs is a born Englishman, but has made a great reputation for himself in Canada, where he has resided for over fifty years.

SOLUTIONS.

- By "G.T." (p. 375).—1 B—R 4, &c.
 By E. J. Winter-Wood (p. 377).—1 Q—B 8, &c.
 By L. P. Rees (p. 377).—1 Kt—B 5, K×Q Kt; B moves, &c. 2 Q×P ch, &c.
 If 1..., K×K Kt; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1.... Kt (R sq) moves. 2 Kt×P ch, &c.
 By Max J. Meyer (p. 377).—1 Kt—Q 8, K—K 5; 2 Kt—K 6, &c. If 1...., Q B×P;
 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.
 By P. F. Blake (p. 377).—The Black Rook being at K R 6. 1 Q—K 2, &c.
 No. 2,055, "Julius Cæsar" (T.P. No. 9).—1 Q—K B 8, &c.
 No. 2,076, "Lithium" (T.P. No. 10).—1 Q—Q 7, &c.
 No. 2,057, "Six all" (T.P. No. 11).—1 B—Kt 6, &c.
 No. 2,058, "A model study" (T.P. No. 12).—1 B—Kt 8, &c.
 No. 2,059, "Dusk? I thought 'twas dawn!" (T.P. No. 13).—1 R—Q R 3, &c.
 No. 2,060, "Recorder" (T.P. No. 14).—1 Kt (Kt 2)—B 4, &c.
 No. 2,061, "Quo vadis?" (T.P. No. 15).—1 Kt—Q 5, &c.
 No. 2,062, "Celandine" (T.P. No. 16).—1 Q—Q 5, &c.
 No. 2,063, by W. Geary.—1 Q—K 8, P—B 3; 2 B—Kt sq, &c. If 1.... P×Q Kt;
 2 Q×R P, &c. If 1...., P×K Kt; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q×K P ch, &c.
 If 1...., others; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c.
 No. 2,064, by W. Geary.—1 Kt—Kt 3, K—B 7; 2 Kt—K 4 ch, K moves; 3 Q—Kt 3 or Q 2 ch accordingly, &c. If 1...., Kt—K 4; 2 Q—K 3 ch, Kt or B—K 2; 3 K—R sq or Kt sq accordingly, &c. If 1...., others; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c.
 No. 2,065, by T. W. Geary.—1 B—Q 5, K—Q 5; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1...., K—Q 3; 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1...., Kt—Kt 3; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1...., others; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

No. 2,066, by A. Geary.—1 Q—R 4, P—B 5; 2 Kt—Q 3, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 B—K 4, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

M.D. (Rhode St. Genèse).—Thanks for your congratulations and approval of our policy.

J.P. (Beunos Ayres).—The book has been despatched. The price is 25/-, and postage 3/7 extra.

J.A.J.D. (Wadham).—Owing to our absence from home your letter and enclosure was sent forward to Mr. Pierce. Hope he replied. Next month we will give an article on the 2..., P—K 4 defence to the Queen's Gambit.

A.H.W. (Philadelphia).—There is some "tangle" we don't understand, but we are sending you duplicates. If the missing numbers arrive, give them to some friend who is likely to become a *B.C.M.* subscriber!

G.W.P. (Woodbridge).—We think the article "Some Traps, &c.," will meet your request for "some simple tips to try to catch opponents in the openings," but you must remember that even fish don't always take bait. Better cultivate the sound style, and win by superior chess.

Park Hill (Ealing).—There appears good reason for a continuance of your faith in Staunton in the position you mention since even if he has nothing better White can proceed 9 B×Kt P, winning a R, for if 9..., B×R; 10 Q—B 5 ch, K—R 3; 11 P—Q 4 (dis. ch) and mates; whilst if 9..., B—Q 3; 10 Q—Q R 4 still with the same threats.

J. M.—The question as to which piece is most popular for making the key-move of a problem is a little interesting, and perhaps some of our readers can supply some statistics on the matter. We should, off-hand, say the Queen has the greatest percentage to its credit. You are probably right in thinking that the Rook move as a key produces the greatest difficulty in a solution. It is often an awkward piece to manipulate, but when skilfully handled it has a peculiar charm of its own. No. 10 in our "Random Selections from the Old Masters" is a fair illustration of a Rook key.

G. S. S.—We are not able to agree with you that a competitor should be debarred from taking more than one prize in a tourney. Years ago it was the custom to deny a composer a second prize although on the merit of his entries he might be entitled to it. Such restriction is seldom exacted now-a-days for the reason that a problem tourney is instituted with the object of bringing to light and securing the best problems obtainable, and if an entrant is permitted to compete with more than one set, he should likewise be allowed to reap the full benefit of such rewards as are offered, should his work be superior to all other entries.

"Theberton."—Long sui-mates have gone a bit out of fashion. It is not often one sees them now, chiefly because solvers do not care to grapple with what appear terrible puzzlers. Most of these long-winded affairs were really uninteresting, excepting, perhaps, in the last stage of the play. The specimen you send is of this class; the series of forcing moves is devoid of strategic point, but the mating position is pretty. One characteristic of long self-mates is that there is seldom any variety, but this is only natural. We should recommend for your study such problems as the following, which are fine compositions, embodying two lines of play in each:—

By A. W. Shinkman.

White: K at K 4, Q at K R 7, Rs at K Kt 8 and Q B 6, Bs at K 3 and K 6, Kt at Q 8, P at K Kt 2. Black: K at K B 3, Kt at K B 5, Ps at K 2, 4, and Q B 2. White compels Black to mate in seven.

Solution.—1 B—B 4 dis ch, Kt—K 3; 2 B—Q 4, P×B; 3 K—Q 5, P—Q 6; 4 P—Kt 4, P—Q 7; 5 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1..., P—K 3; 2 R—Kt 3, Kt moves; 3 R—B 3 ch, Kt—B 5; 4 R×B P, K—Kt 5; 5 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B 3; 6 B—Q 5, &c.

By Dr. C. Planck, M.A.

White: K at Q R sq, R at Q Kt sq and 6, B at Q B 7, Kts at K 5 and Q 2, Ps at K R 2, 3, and K Kt 4. Black: K at Q R 6, Kt at Q R 2, Ps at K Kt 4, K 3, Q R 4 and 5. White compels mate in eight.

Solution.—1 R—K B sq, Kt—Kt 4 or B sq; 2 B—Q 6 ch, Kt×B; 3 Kt (Q 2)—B 4 ch, Kt×Kt; 4 R—B 3, Kt—K 6; 5 Kt—B 6, P—K 4; 6 R—Kt sq, P—K 5; 7 Kt—Q 4, P×R; 8 Kt—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 B—Q 6 ch, Kt—Kt 5; 3 P—R 4, P×P; 4 R—B 2, P—R 6; 5 B×Kt ch, P×B; 6 Kt—Kt sq ch, K—Kt 6; 7 R—R 6, P—R 6; 8 R—Q Kt 2 ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

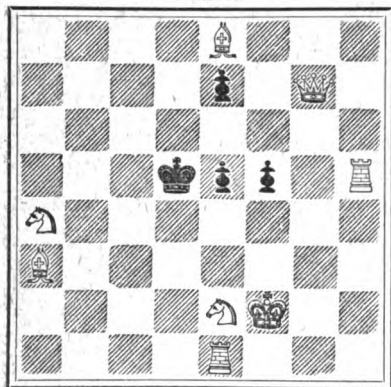
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2079.

Motto: "Crossing the line."

(T.P. No. 25.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

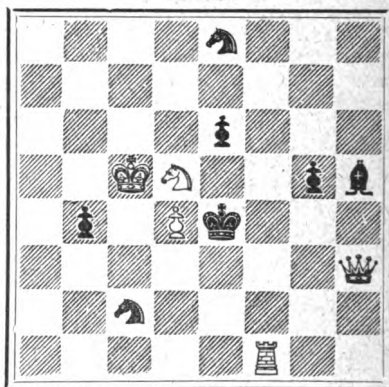
White mates in two moves.

No. 2080.

Motto: "Unveil."

(T.P. No. 26.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

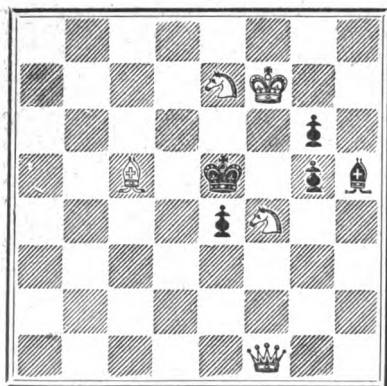
White mates in two moves.

No. 2081.

Motto: "Shimmering Sheen."

(T.P. No. 27.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

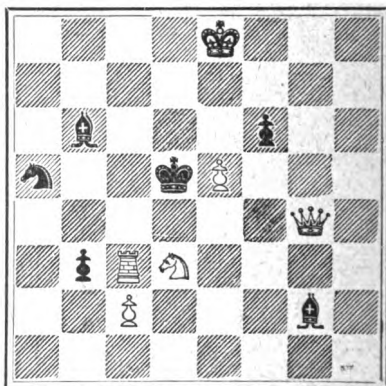
White mates in two moves.

No. 2082.

Motto: "Azittiglethmiphansy."

(T.P. No. 28.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

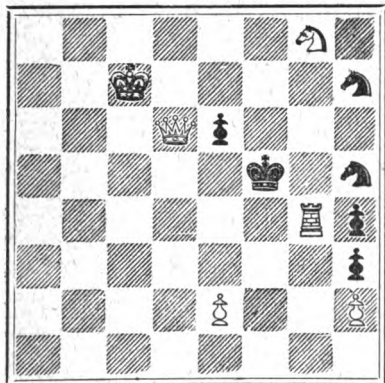
PROBLEMS.

"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2083.

Motto: "Alle maal smoesjes."
(T.P. No. 29.)

BLACK.



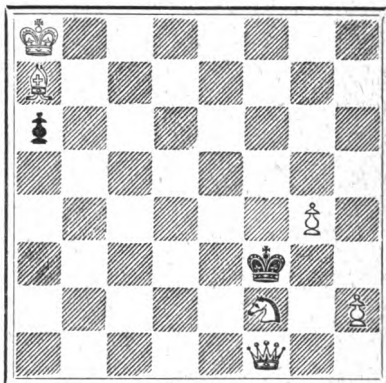
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2084.

Motto: "Alle gaar smoesjes."
(T.P. No. 30.)

BLACK.



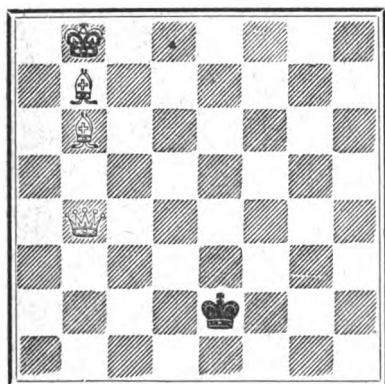
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2085.

Motto: "Enkel smoesjes."
(T.P. No. 31.)

BLACK.



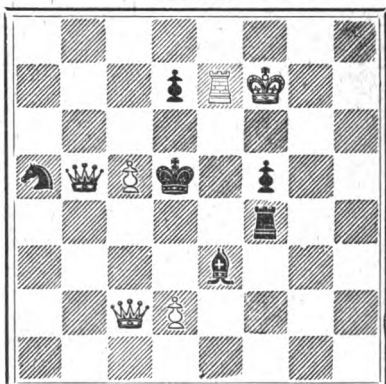
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2086.

Motto: "Berceuse."
(T.P. No. 32.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

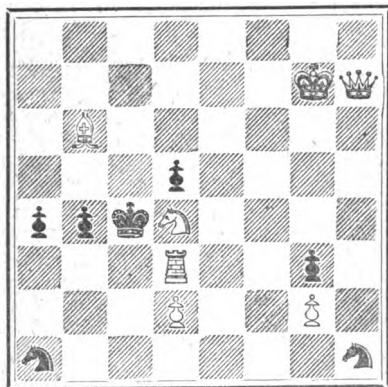
White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 2087.

By J. W. ABBOTT, London.

BLACK.



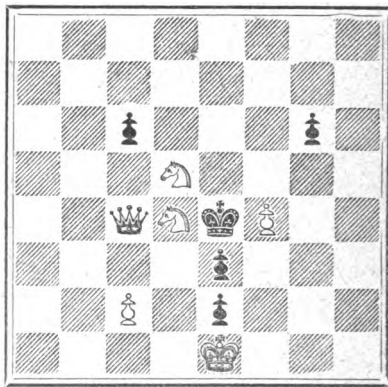
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2088.

By C. HORNE, London.

BLACK.



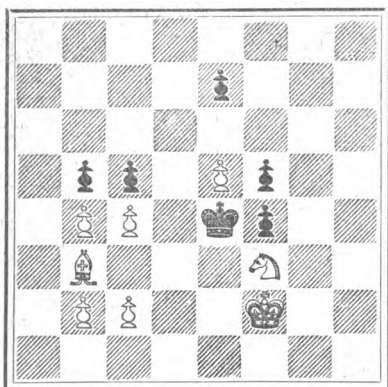
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2089.

By W. J. WOOD.

BLACK.



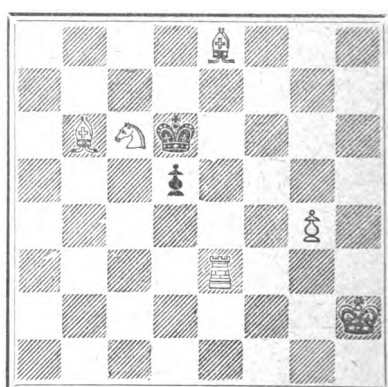
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2090.

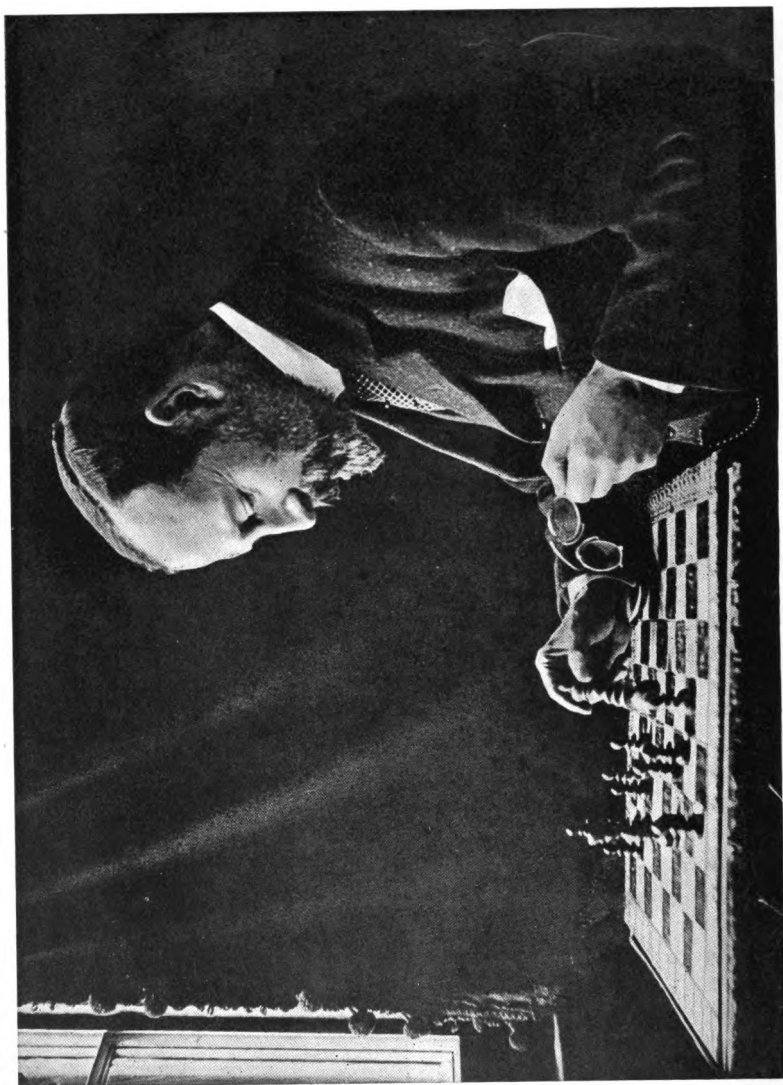
By E. V. TANNER, London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in five moves.



MR. G. W. CUTLER, Hon. Treasurer, Devon County Chess Association.

See page 497.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1906.

THE 2 P—K 4 DEFENCE TO THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

NOT the least interesting of the many forms of the Queen's Gambit is that in which Black, by offering to sacrifice his King's Pawn, seeks to open the game and wrest the attack from his opponent.

The idea is daring and ingenious, and against all but the best replies is extremely likely to succeed in its object. Certain it is that White cannot trifle with it, and any attempt on his part to meet attack with counter-attack is almost certain to recoil upon him. Fortunately for the stability of the Queen's Gambit, there are adequate resources at White's service, and after taking the proffered Pawn, a little patience in development will soon meet its reward in levelling up the positions with a Pawn ahead. The unavailing struggles of Black in many important games to formulate a successful attack, and his efforts to recover the Pawn sacrificed and equality of position, have sufficed to bring the variation within the cynical definition that, like other gambits, "a Pawn is given up to obtain a lost game"!

When the variation was introduced, White endeavoured to obtain the Pawn and the attack thus :—

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

M I

But Black obtains an excellent attack by P—K B 3, as will be seen presently. It may be noted that Black has also two good but inferior alternatives, namely 5... P—K Kt 4, to which there seems no better reply than 6 Kt—K B 3, B—Kt 5 ch; 7 B—Q 2, P×P; 8 B×B, Kt×B; 9 Q—Q 2, P—Q B 4; 10 P—Q R 3, Kt—Q B 3; 11 Q×B P, B—K 3, and Black's game is quite equal to White's. Again 5... B—Kt 5 ch; 6 B—Q 2, Q—K 2, and Black appears to get a fair attack.

To return, however, to the main line of play—

5 P—K B 3!
6 P×P

There is nothing better. If 6 Kt—K B 3, P×P; 7 P×P (if 7 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 8 P×Kt, Q—R 5 ch, etc.), B—Kt 5; 8 B—K 2, B—Kt 5 ch; 9 B—Q 2, P—Q 6, with a winning game.

6 Kt×P
7 B—Q 3
8 B—Q 2
7 B—Kt 5 ch
8 Castles

Threatening Kt×K P. If 9 B×Kt, R—K sq; 10 Q—K 2, P—Q 6; 11 Q—K 3, B—B 4, etc.

9 Kt—K 2	9 Kt—Kt 5	13 R—B 3	13 B—K 3
10 Castles	10 Q—R 5	14 Kt×P	14 Kt×Kt
11 P—K R 3	11 B×B	15 R×Kt	15 Q×K B P
12 Q×B	12 Kt—K 6		

And Black has good attacking chances. White dare not play 15 Kt—B 3 on account of 15... B×R P; and if 16 P×B, Kt—B 6 ch, etc., winning the Q.

Whilst such chances as these were at Black's disposal, it is not surprising that the defence, as an alternative to White's powerful grip in the ordinary routine, became very fashionable, and numerous elaborations of these and other lines of attack were duly analysed.

White's prospects at one time were considered so deplorable that moves like P—Q R 3, and similar defensive expedients were regarded as his only salvation. And so the variations next in fashion went something like this—

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

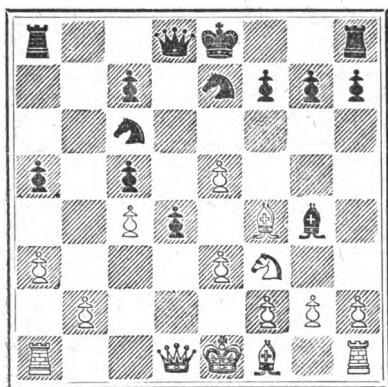
This is important, as otherwise Black cannot post his Bishop at Q B 4 on account of the reply P—Q Kt 4, etc.

5 Kt—K B 3
6 B—B 4
5 Kt—Q B 3

6 P—K 3 is not altogether satisfactory, on account of the reply B—K Kt 5; 7 P×P (if 7 B—K 2, P×P; 8 B×P, B×Kt; 9 B×B, Kt×P, etc.), B×Kt; 8 Q×B, Q×P, etc.

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

BLACK.



WHITE.

And it is difficult to see how White will be able to maintain his Pawn. The position is interesting.

White can hardly venture on 11 P×P, as apart from the dangers attendant upon the reply 11... Kt×P, Black has a strong alternative in 11..., P×P; 12 B—K 2. Kt—Kt 3; 13 B—Kt 3, R—Q Kt sq, etc.

If 11 B—K 2, Kt—Kt 3; 12 Kt×P, B×B; 13 Kt×B, Q Kt×P; 14 Q—R 4 ch (if 14 Castles, Q×Q; 15 Q R×Q, Kt×B; 16 Kt×Kt, Kt×P, etc.), Q—Q 2; 15 Q×Q ch, K×Q; 16 P—Q Kt 3 (if 16 R—Q sq ch, K—B 3!), K R—Q Kt sq; 17 Kt—B sq, P—R 5, with much the better game.

Perhaps White's most promising line is—

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|----------------|
| 11 B—K 2 | 11 Kt—Kt 3 | 13 Q—R 4 | 13 Q—Q 2 |
| 12 Castles | 12 B—B 4 | 14 K R—Q sq | 14 Castles K R |

And the game is fairly equal.

The following, being the opening moves of a match game, shows that White has nothing to gain by attempting to simplify.

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

White dare not now play 10 Kt—Kt 5, as Black would win two pieces for the R; *e.g.*, if 10..., P—Q R 3; 11 Kt—R 7 ch, R×Kt; 12 B×R, P—Q Kt 3; 13 P—B 5!, K—Kt 2; 14 P×P, B—Q B 4! (if 14..., P×P; 15 B—Kt 8!). Black now threatens P×P, winning the piece, and play as White may he cannot restore equality. For example, 15 R—K sq, Kt—Q B 3; 16 P—Q Kt 4, B×B P; 17 R×B, P×R; 18 P—Kt 5, P×P; 19 B×P, Kt×B and wins. Or 15 P×P, B×B; 16 R—Q 8, K×P; 17 R—K 8, Kt—Kt 5; 18 Kt—R 3, Kt (Kt 5)—B 3; 19 R—K B 8, B—Q B 4; 20 R—R 8, K—Kt 2; 21 R×P, Kt—K 2, and should win easily, owing to the exposed position of the White King.

A curious specimen of the opening occurred in the Championship Tournament at Plymouth, in 1903, between Miss Finn and the Rev. W. C. Palmer, and is worth giving—

- | WHITE.
Miss FINN. | BLACK.
Rev. W. C. PALMER. | | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 | 6 Kt—Kt 3 | 6 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 4 | 7 B—Q 2 | 7 Q—K 2 |
| 3 P×K P | 3 P—Q 5 | 8 Q Kt×P | 8 Kt×P |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 | 9 Q—R 4 ch | 9 B—Q 2 |
| 5 Q Kt—Q 2 | 5 B—K B 4 | 10 Q×B (Kt 4) | 10 Kt—Q 6 ch |
| | | 11 Resigns. | |

Of course at move 9 White could have safely continued Kt × Kt, which compels B × B ch, after which 10 Q × B, Q × Kt; 11 Kt × B, Q × Kt; 12 R—Q sq, Kt—B 3; 13 P—K 3, with a safe game and a Pawn ahead.

All the foregoing is, however, more interesting than profitable to the analyst desirous of confining himself to the best of modern discovery, therefore with an examination of the King's Fianchetto, White's strongest continuation, which enables him to hold on to the Pawn without any consequent inferiority of position, we shall conclude this article.

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

In order to prevent P—K Kt 3 at once.

7 P—K R 3	7 B—R 4	9 B—Kt 2	9 P—Q 6
8 P—K Kt 3	8 Castles	10 Castles	

And White has not only the better position but a Pawn ahead.

Suppose—

6 —	6 Q—K 2
7 P—K Kt 3	7 Castles

If 7..., B × Kt; 8 Kt × B, Kt × P; 9 Kt × P, P—Q B 4 (if Kt × P, 10 Q—R 4 ch); 10 Q—R 4 ch, K—Q sq; 11 Kt—B 5, Kt—Q 6 ch (if Kt—B 6 ch, 12 K—Q sq and wins); 12 K—Q 2, Q—K 5; 13 B—R 3, Q × R; 14 Kt—K 6 wins.

8 B—Kt 2	8 Kt × P	11 Q—R 4	11 K—Kt sq
9 Castles	9 Kt—B 3	12 Kt—Kt 3, threatening Kt—R 5	
10 Kt × Kt	10 Q × Kt	and B—K B 4, with a terrific attack.	

A most important factor in all these variations is the Bishop at K Kt 2, especially in those in which Black endeavours to win the K P. It will be seen that the threat of B × Q Kt P, after the exchanges, is very powerful, witness the following:—

5 P—K Kt 3	5 B—K B 4	10 P—Kt 3	10 Q—Q 2
6 B—Kt 2	6 P—Q 6	11 B—Kt 2	11 Q R—K sq
7 P—K 3	7 Kt—R 3	12 Kt—Q 5, and it is obvious White	
8 Castles	8 B—K 2	stands infinitely better.	
9 Kt—B 3	9 Castles		

Again, suppose—

5 P—K Kt 3	5 B—K Kt 5
6 Q Kt—Q 2	6 B—Kt 5
7 B—Kt 2	

Notice the threat B × Kt P, after the exchanges, should Black try to recover the Pawn. If Black plays R—Q Kt sq, the Q R P will be similarly left loose against the check of the White Q.

8 P—Q R 3	7 K Kt—K 2	10 B—B 4	10 Castles
9 B × B	8 B × Kt ch	11 Q—Q 2	11 R—K sq
	9 Kt—Kt 3	12 R—Q sq	

And again White is able to get a Pawn for a Pawn, since Black gains nothing by 12..., B x Kt; 13 B x B, K Kt x P; 14 B—Q 5, threatening B x K Kt, and will remain a Pawn ahead. And if

12 K Kt x P

13 Kt x Kt

Not 13 Kt x P, on account of the remarkable variation 13 .., Kt x B P; 14 Kt x Kt, Kt x Q; 15 Kt x Q, R x P mate.

13 Kt x Kt

14 B x Kt

The continuation, if White now plays Q x P, is worth pointing out; 14 .., Kt—B 6 ch; 15 B x Kt, Q x Q; 16 R x Q, B x B; 17 R—Kt sq, R x P ch, and wins.

15 P—B 3	14 R x B	17 P—K 4, with a Pawn ahead and a good position.
16 Q x P	15 B—B 4	
	16 Q—K 2	

A simple variation, which also appears to give White the pull, is the following:—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	6 Kt—Kt 3	6 B x Kt
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4	7 K P x B	7 Kt x P
3 P x K P	3 P—Q 5	8 Q x P	8 B—Kt 5 ch
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3	9 B—Q 2	9 B x B ch
5 Q Kt—Q 2	5 B—K Kt 5	10 Q x B etc., and White maintains the Pawn he has gained.	

It does not appear that Black can improve his game by—

8 B—Q 2	7 B—Kt 5 ch	11 P—K B 4	11 Kt—Kt 3
9 B x B	8 K Kt—K 2	12 B—Q 3	12 Castles
10 Q—Q 2	9 Kt x B	13 Castles, for if now	
	10 Q Kt—B 3	13 P—K B 3	

White gets the advantage either by—

14 B x Kt	14 P x B	15 P—B 5!	15 Q—B 3
15 P x P	15 Q x P	16 B—B 4	16 K Kt—K 2
16 P—Kt 3, followed by R—K sq.	17 Q R—Q sq	17 Q R—Q sq	
Or	18 K R—K sq, with an excellent game.		
14 P—K 6	14 P—K B 4!		

In conclusion, the following is perhaps worth pointing out:—

1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	4 P—K 3?	4 B—Kt 5 ch
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4	5 B—Q 2	5 P x P!
3 P x K P	3 P—Q 5	6 P x P, and White has a poor game	

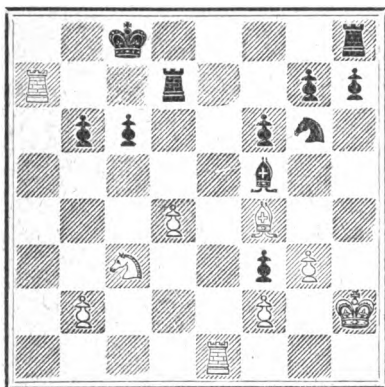
If 6 B x B, P x P ch!, and wins.

Many other interesting variations might be given, but for the present the above must suffice to shew that against the King's Fianchetto development by White, Black will emerge from the opening with inferior position when the best play is adopted by both sides.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE END-GAME.

WE have received so many expressions of approval of the article published under the above title, in our January number, that we have decided to give more space to this fascinating subject. Further articles are in course of preparation, and they will appear in our next volume.

BLACK.



WHITE TO PLAY.

The appended position furnishes on the part of White a remarkable instance of absolute reliance upon position judgment regardless of numerical inferiority; whilst Black, with his advantage in force, is too confident that simplification alone is necessary to his success. Let us see how the game proceeded—

WHITE.

BLACK.

1 R (K sq)—Q R sq

A good beginning—threatening mate in two, preventing Kt × B on account of R—R 8 winning the exchange and maintaining a R on the seventh square.

1 R × R

Pursuing his mistaken policy of exchanging. R—Kt 2 instead would almost certainly have led to victory.

2 R × R

2 R—K sq

3 P—Q 5

Still on the right track. How many players would here have refrained from the tempting R × P—with a view to the commencement of a levelling up process—and being met by the reply R—K 2 would have lost all superiority of position, and had to fight an uphill ending, which, owing to the bad position of the White King, they would probably have lost.

The text move completes the break up of Black's game. The White Kt is now able to make a powerful entrance into the fray.

3 P × P

4 Kt × P

4 Kt × B

Once more misled by the desire for simplicity. R—K 7 instead might still have left chances of winning. If 5 B—K 3, Kt—K 4, etc. If 5 K—Kt sq, B—R 6, threatening B—Kt 7 and R—K 8 ch.

5 P × Kt

Excellent. Without regard to Pawn arrangement, White is content to rely upon his judgment of position.

6 K—Kt 3

5 R—K 7

7 R × P

6 R × Kt P

7 K—Kt sq

Still not appreciating the coming danger. The K would have been better at Q sq.

8 Kt × B P	8 P—Kt 4
9 R—Kt 5	

Cleverly gaining time. White's play for the next eight or ten moves is of the highest order and worthy close study.

	9 B—Q 6
10 Kt—Q 7 ch	10 K—B 2
11 Kt—K 5	11 B—K 5
12 P—B 5	

The danger has now shifted from White to Black.

	12 R—R 7
13 P—B 6	13 R—R sq
14 P—B 7	14 K—Q 3
15 R—Kt 8	15 K—K 2
16 K—B 4 !	

Note this further gain of time.

	16 B—Q 4
17 R—Kt 7	17 R—R sq

Here again Black in his anxiety to preserve his Pawns fails to appreciate his danger, or to make the most of his opportunities. He might have drawn here in two ways. First by 17..., K—B 3; 18 R × P, R—R 5 ch; 19 K—Kt 3, B × P; 20 Kt × B, K—Kt 3, etc., or even with the natural 17..., P—Kt 5; 18 R × P, P—Kt 6; 19 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—Q 3; 20 P—B 8 (Q) ch, R × Q; 21 Kt × R, P—Kt 7; 22 R—R 6 ch, K—B 2; 23 R—R sq, B—R 7, etc.

18 K—Kt 5 !	18 P—R 3 ch !
-------------	---------------

At last Black begins to see danger, and well he might! White threatens 19 P—B 8 (Q), K × Q; 20 K—B 6, to be followed by R—Q B 7 !

19 K—B 5	19 B—K 3 ch
20 K—Kt 6	20 R—Q B sq

In order to avoid the danger mentioned in our last note.

21 R—R 7	21 P—Kt 5
----------	-----------

Here R—K B sq was necessary. If 22 K—Kt 7, B × P !. After the text play, White is able to manœuvre beautifully.

22 P—B 8 (Q) ch	22 K × Q
23 K—B 6	23 B—Kf sq
24 R—K 7 !	

Threatening mate by Kt—Kt 8 ch.

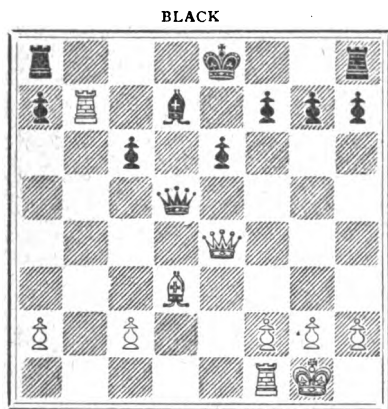
24 B—R 2 !

Forced. If B—Q 4, White mates in two.

25 R × B, and the game is over.

We cannot urge too strongly the claims of this ending as a study. Every move deserves attention. The endeavours of White to retrieve his fortunes are those of a strong player, who will not be led into pitfalls promising material gain with only drawing chances—the winner's name is Lasker.

Here is an example where the approach of the end-game is the signal of distress to a promising attack, which is abandoned for material gain that proves insufficient to stave off defeat.



WHITE TO PLAY.

Also Black dare not Castle on account of $Q \times Q$ and $R \times B$. And if 1..., $P-K B 4$; 2 $Q-Q Kt 4$, $P-B 4$; 3 $Q-Kt 2$! (threatening $B-K 2$), $B-B 3$; 4 $R \times Kt P$, etc.

White has sacrificed a Pawn for an attack which has practically come to a stand-still, and the play indicates that he was anxious to avoid further simplification. He played:—

1 $Q-Q Kt 4$

Obviously to avoid the exchange of Queens, but without a proper appreciation of his opponent's reply. $R-Q sq$ would have given him a winning attack, as Black dare not exchange Queens on account of the weakness of his $Q B P$ and B , after the reply $B \times Q$; e.g., 1, $Q \times Q$; 2 $B \times Q$, $R-Q sq$; 3 $R \times B$, $R \times R$; 4 $B \times P$ winning.

1 $P-Q B 4$

A strong move now. If 2 $R-Kt 8 ch$, $K-K 2$; whilst if 2 $Q-Kt 2$, Black Castles safely and threatens $B-B 3$.

2 $Q-K 4$

White has lost two moves and all chance of attack.

2 $P-B 5$

Cleverly pursuing his advantage and compelling White to make an unfavourable exchange of Queens.

3 $Q \times Q$
4 $R-K sq ch$
5 $B \times B P$

3 $P \times Q$
4 $K-Q sq$

Risky, but White now realizes that any alternative will leave him to fight a losing end-game with a Pawn down.

5 $B-B 3$

Compulsory, as if $P \times B$, 6 $R-Q sq$.

6 R × B P
7 R × Kt P

6 P × B

White has succeeded in getting two valuable Pawns for his piece, and with his Rooks well posted has fighting chances, as he is almost certain to win a third Pawn.

8 P—K B 4	7 P—K R 4
9 R—Q sq ch	8 R—K sq
10 R—Q 6	9 K—B sq

Strong. Black's game is very difficult, and his plan of defence worthy of close attention.

10 B—K 5

As it is hopeless to attempt to save one of the Pawns, Black makes up his mind to abandon the least valuable Pawn, which is his Q Bishop Pawn, because it is most difficult to defend and is not much needed to stop the advance of the opposing Pawn.

11 R—Q 4	11 P—R 4
12 R × P ch	12 K—Kt sq

Preventing a R ch at Q Kt 4 later on.

13 R—B 5	13 R—K 3
----------	----------

Black is quick to realise that to the issue *time* is all important. He therefore offers another Pawn, relying absolutely upon his ability to make his one remaining Pawn a formidable factor.

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

White has not realised his danger, and in his desire to establish what, having regard to the time required for their advance, are really three useless Pawns, misses his only opportunity to draw the game by P—Q R 3, after which the *time* factor would have operated greatly against Black, since it would have been much more difficult to win the White Q R P had it been at R 3.

16 P—Q R 6

At once seizing his opportunity. Black is now able to win White's Q R P without serious loss of time.

17 R (Kt 7)—Kt 5	17 B—R 6 !
------------------	------------

Well-timed for the purpose indicated in the last note.

18 R—R 5	18 R—K 8 ch
19 K—B 2	19 R—K 7 ch
20 K—B 3	20 R × R P

The value of time is apparent. The game must be decided before White can utilize his King's side Pawns. He appreciates this, and makes desperate endeavours to gain time to bring his King to his weak Q side.

21 K—K 3 !	21 B—B 8
22 K—Q 4 !	

Again clever. If Black play $R \times P$, White replies $R \times R$ ch, followed by $R-R$ 5!

22 $K-R$ 2

The position is very difficult, but Black might have speedily won with 22..., $R-Q$ 7 ch; 23 $K-K$ 3 or 4, $R-K$ 3, followed by the advance of the Pawn.

23 $P-Q$ B 4

Involving a trap. If for example 23..., $R-Q$ B 7; 24 $R-R$ 7 ch, $K-Kt$ 3; 25 $R-Kt$ 5 ch, $K-B$ 3; 26 $R-R$ 6 ch, winning a Rook.

23 $R-Q$ 7 ch

At last! Though not so effective as on the previous move.

24 $K-B$ 3

25 $K-Kt$ 3

26 $K \times B$

24 $R-K$ 3

25 $B \times P$ ch!

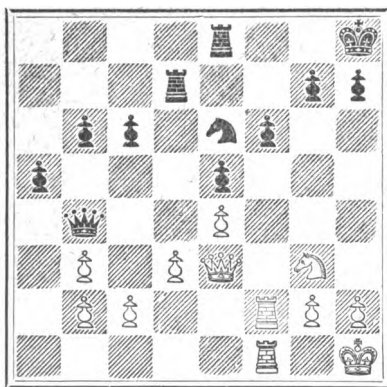
26 $P-R$ 7

And White, after having sacrificed a Pawn and evolved an attack which should have won him the game, has, through inherent fear of the end-game and its influence, been compelled to struggle inch by inch for a draw with a Pawn down!—but even this is denied him.

The next example is very subtle, but nevertheless shows clearly enough the adverse influence which sometimes affects even the strongest player.

White has attempted a King's side attack which has failed, with the result that Black has established a distinct pull on the other side of the board. White's position is perfectly defensible, but it will be seen that very gradually the fear of an unfavourable ending forces itself upon him, and is responsible for a rash attempt at attack which is almost his undoing. Then when his game has reached the border-line of indefensibility, Black appears to shake off the weight of end-game fear, and by a superb defence retrieves his fortunes. Let us examine the process.

BLACK.



WHITE TO PLAY.

Black has just played $P-R$ 4 and now threatens to obtain a decisive advantage by $P-R$ 5, when if White play $P \times P$ the reply would be $Q \times P$.

WHITE.

1 $R-R$ sq

Still the same idea.

2 $Q-B$ sq

3 $Kt-B$ 5

4 $P-K$ Kt 4

BLACK.

1 $Kt-B$ 4

2 $R(Ksq)-Q$ sq

3 $Q-Kt$ 4

A tribute to the "influence"! With this move White attempts a futile attack, and gives Black further opportunities.

5 $Q-K$ 3

4 $Kt-K$ 3!
5 $Kt-B$ 5!

Promptly taking advantage. Now not only is White's Q side in danger but his K side is compromised.

6 R—Q 2

Clearly proving the uselessness of his Pawn advance for attacking purposes. He now adopts defensive measures.

7 Q—B 2

6 P—B 4

7 P—B 5

Cleverly breaking up the Q side.

8 Q P × P

Accepting the inevitable. 8 Kt P × P, Q × P would be worse.

9 Q × R

8 R × R

10 P × Q

9 R × Q

10 R × P

11 R—Q Kt sq

His position is deplorable, but there is nothing better. 11 R—Q sq, P—R 3 would have led to nothing, as White dare not move his R from the first rank because of R—B 8 mate.

11 Kt—R 6

12 Kt—K 3 !

Clearly gaining time. If Black reply R—K 7, his valuable Q Kt P would fall after White's Kt—Q 5.

13 K—Kt 2

12 R—B 4

13 Kt—B 5 ch

14 K—B 3

14 P—K R 4

To prevent White's threatening mate, also to utilize his K side Pawns, the White Q side Pawns appearing to remain helpless.

15 P—Q Kt 4 !

A fine idea, which at most will leave Black two doubled Pawns, and in the event of Black's playing P × P and R × P, will give White many chances by R—Q R sq or R—Q sq.

15 R × P

Preferring not to shut in his Rook.

16 P × Q R P

16 P × P ch

17 K × P

17 P × P

18 Kt—B 4

Cleverly threatening, by R—Q R sq, to win Black's R P and defend his own Kt P. This no doubt caused Black to exchange Pawns at the 16th move, despite the fact that the White K was thereby better posted. Black must have his Kt available for the Q side.

18 Kt—K 3 !

Also clever, as he can go on to B 4 and so to Kt 2, whilst if 19 K—B 5, Kt—Q 5 ch ; 20 K—Kt 6, White will not be able to get his R now to mate before Black is able to drive away the adverse King.

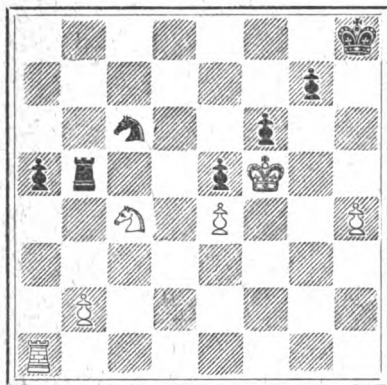
19 P—R 4
20 R—Q R sq
21 K—B 5

19 Kt—Q 5
20 Kt—B 3

Position after White's 21st move :—

K—B 5.

BLACK.



WHITE.

If Kt—Q 5 ch, 22 K—Kt 6, and White has gained a valuable move. The reader will have noticed the endeavour of White to reduce the pieces. A great danger always remained so long as Black had Pawns on both sides, and it was the object of White's last three moves to compel the following exchanges, which are the only alternative to a general lock up on the Q side, besides which the position of White's K gives him chances of mating.

22 Kt × R P	21 R—Kt 5
23 R × Kt	22 Kt × Kt
24 K—Kt 6	23 R × Kt P
25 K—R 5	24 R—Kt 7 ch
	25 K—R 2

Threatening mate by P—Kt 3.

26 R—R 7	26 R—K 7
27 R—Kt 7!	27 K—Kt sq

If 27..., R × P, White gets at least a draw by R × P ch!

28 K—Kt 6	28 R—Kt 7 ch
29 K—R 5	29 P—Kt 3 ch
30 K—R 6	30 R—Kt 5
31 R—Kt 7 ch	31 K—B sq
32 R—Q R 7	

If 32 R × P, R × P mate.

33 P × P	32 P—B 4
34 K—R 5	33 P × P
35 R—R 8 ch	34 R—Kt 2
36 R—R 7 ch	35 K—B 2
37 R—R 5	36 K—Kt sq
	37 P—B 5

If R—K 2, 38 K—Kt 6!

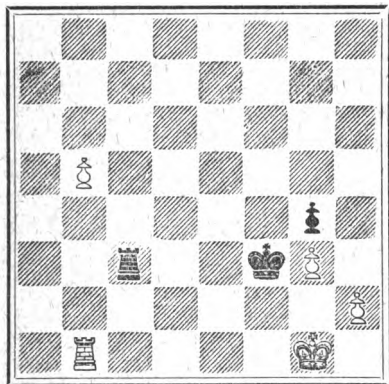
38 R × P	38 P—B 6
39 R—K sq, and the game is drawn.	

A wonderful defence; one of Mason's best, especially when one considers that Lasker handled the Black pieces.

GAME-ENDINGS.

We take the appended positions and comments, from the excellent chess column which is conducted in *The People* by Mr. T. F. Lawrence.

BLACK.

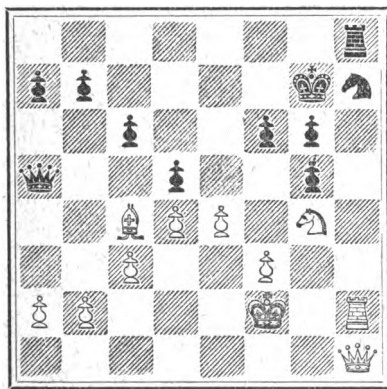


WHITE.

forces stalemate! Had White played 2 K—B sq, Black probably would have resigned.

Even the oldest and wariest of birds are at times caught with chaff! That this applies with equal force to chess masters of a high degree is a very present solace to less gifted mortals. What player has not tasted the bitterness of seeing a hopelessly won game undergo instant transformation through a failure to appreciate at its true worth a seemingly innocent move? A humorous example occurred at the recent Nuremberg Tournament, the victim being the astute and placid Schlechter! Black played 1 R—K 6!, and White confidently continued 2 P—Q Kt 6, whereupon R—K 8 ch!

BLACK.



WHITE (MR. LEONHARDT) TO PLAY.

Mr. P. S. Leonhardt—a familiar figure in metropolitan (London) chess circles during recent years—has been making a tour through Sweden. At Stockholm he gave an exhibition of blindfold and simultaneous chess, winning five and drawing one. We give the ending of one of the games, which is not only quaint, but one of which any player might be proud of playing over the board. White to play. 1 Kt×B P!, K×Kt; 2 R×Kt, R×R; 3 Q×R, P×B; 4 Q—Q 7!!; P—K Kt 5; 5 P—B 4, P—K Kt 4; 6 P—B 5, Resigns. A curious finish!

We find that game-endings of the stalemate variety from actual play are so much appreciated by our readers that we offer a copy of Marshall's *Chess Openings* for the best example received by us not later than December 20th. Competitors need not necessarily submit their own efforts, but we must in all cases have particulars of source of origin.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

From *Classified Chess Games*, volume III.

1 P—K 4, P—K 3; 2 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3;
4 B—K Kt 5.

	1	2	3	4	5
4	P × P		B—Kt 5 <i>k</i>		
	Kt × P		P—K 5		
5	Q Kt—Q 2	B—K 2	P—K R 3		
	Kt—K B 3	B × Kt	B—Q 2 <i>l</i>	B—K R 4	
6	B—K 2	P × B	B × Kt	P—K Kt 4	
	Kt × Kt ch	Kt—K B 3	P × B	B—Kt 3	
7	Kt × Kt	P—K B 4	Kt—K 5	Kt—K 5	
	B—Q 3	Kt—Kt 3	B—Q 3	Kt—K 2	
8	Castles	P—B 4	Kt × B	P—Q B 4	P—K B 4
	B × Kt	P—B 3	Q × Kt	P × P	P—B 4
9	B × B	Kt—B 3	P—Q B 4	Kt—Q B 3	P—B 4
	Q—K 2	B—Kt 5	P—K B 4	P—Q R 3	P—Q R 3
10	P—B 4	B—Q 2	Kt—B 3	B × Kt ch	B—R 4 <i>s</i>
	Q—K 4	B × Kt	Kt—B 3	Kt × B	P × B P
11	P—K Kt 3	B × B	Q—R 4	Kt × Kt	P—Q 5
	P—K R 4	Kt—K 5	P—B 4	P × Kt	Q × P
12	P × P	Q—Q 4 <i>e</i>	P × B P	Q—R 4	B × Kt ch
	Castles (Q)	Q—Q 2	B × P	Q—Q 2	P × B
13	Q—R 4	Q × Kt P	Q × Q ch	Q × P (B 4)	Q—K 2 <i>t</i>
	P—R 5 <i>a</i>	Castles (Q)	K × Q	P—K R 4 !	P—K R 4
14	Q × P	P—B 3	P × P	R—K Kt sq	Kt—Q B 3
	P × P	Q—R 6	B—Kt 5	P × P	Q—K 3
15	R P × P	P × Kt	B—Q 2	P × P	Kt × B <i>u</i>
	Q—B 4	P × K P	B × Kt	B—Q 3	Q × Kt
16	B—Kt 2	B—Q 2	B × B	B—Q 2	P × B P
	Q—R 4	Q—R 5 ch	Kt × P	Castles	Kt × P
17	R—K sq	K—Q sq	Castles (Q) <i>m</i>	Castles (Q)	B—Q 2
	Kt—Kt 5	P—B 3	K—K 3	K R—Kt sq	Q—K 3
18	P—K 4	Q—K B 7	K—B 2	Kt—R 4	Q—Kt 2
	B × P	K R—K sq	K R—Q sq	R—Kt 4	Castles (QR)
19	P × B	K—B 2 <i>f</i>	R—Q 2	B—B 3	Q × K P
	Q—R 7 ch	R—K 2	Kt × B	Q R—Kt sq	Q × Q
20	K—B sq	B—K sq	K × Kt	Kt—B 5	Kt × Q
	Q × P	Q—R 6 <i>g</i>	R × R	B × Kt	R—K sq
21	Q—R 8 ch	Q × B P	K × R	P × B	Kt—B 3

CONTINUATIONS.

1. 22 K—Q 2, Q—R 4 ch; 23 P—Kt 4 b, Q × P ch; 24 K—K 2, Q—K 2; 25 R—R 4 c, B—K 3; 26 Kt—R 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 27 R (Q sq)—K R sq, Q—K B 2; 28 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq; 29 R—R 8 ch, K—K 2; 30 Resigns d.

2. 22 Q—Kt 7, Q—B 5 ch; 23 R (K 2)—Q 2. B—Q Kt 4; 24 Q × B ch, K—Kt 3; 25 K—Kt sq, Q × P; 26 R—Q 6 ch, B—B 3; 27 R × P, Q—B 2; 28 R—Q 7, Q—B sq; 29 P—Kt 4, P × P; 30 P × P, Q × R h; 31 Q × Q, P—Q R 3; White announced mate in eleven i.

3. 22 R—Q sq ch, K—K 2; 23 R—Q Kt sq, P—Q Kt 3; 24 R—Kt 4, R—Q B sq; 25 K—Q 3, R—B 4; 26 R—R 4, R—Q 4 ch; 27 K—B 3, R—B 4 ch; 28 K—Kt 3, R—B 2; 29 R—K 4, Drawn n.

4. 22 Q—K 2, B—Q 4 o; 23 P—R 4, R—R sq p; 24 R—Kt. 5, Q—K 2; 25 Q—K 3, K—Kt sq; 26 P—B 3 q, K—R sq; 27 R—R 5, K—Kt sq; 28 Q × P ch, K—B sq; 29 R—B 5 ch, Resigns r.

5. 22 Kt × P, K—B 2; 23 B—B 4, K—B 3; 24 Kt—Q 4, Kt—K 4; 25 B—Q 3, Kt × B; 26 P × Kt, and won v.

(a) If 14 K—Kt sq, P—K 4 and ... B—B 4! (b) White here refused a draw by repetition of moves. (c) If 27 R—Q 3, P—K 5; 28 R—K Kt 3, P—Q 6 ch, etc. (d) Charousek v. Burn, Berlin, 1897.—*Bachmann's Schachjahrbuch*.

(e) If B × P; 13 Q—R 5, R—K B sq; 14 K R—Kt sq, etc. (f) If 19 ... P—B 5; 20 R—K 2, Q—Kt 3; 21 R (K 2)—Q 2. (g) Better than changing off Queens. (h) Forced; if P—Q R 4; 31 Q—B 5 ch, and mate next move. (i) 32 Q—Q 4 ch, K—B 2; 33 R—K 7 ch, e.c.; R. Sani v. L. Oliva, corr, 1901.—*Bachmann's Schachjahrbuch*.

(k) A sound defence. (l) Lasker's move; 6 B—B 4 produces a more complicated game, thus: ... P—K Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3. Kt—K 5; 8 Kt—K 2, etc. (m) Up to here nearly the same as Lasker v. Showalter, London, 1899; Showalter played the inferior 17..., B × P; 18 K R—K Kt sq!. The text move practically forces a draw. (n) Tarrasch v. Marshall, match, 1905.

(o) If Q—Q 4; 23 P—B 3, Q—Q 7; 24 Q × Q, R × Q, with a probable draw. (p) This takes too much time. (q) Decisive, bringing the B into play. (r) J. W. te Kolsté v. G. C. A. Oskam, match, 1905.—*Tijdschrift van den N.S.*

(s) B × Kt is better. (t) Better is Q—B 2; 14 P—K R 4, Kt—Q B 3. (u) P—Kt 5 would probably draw. (v) J. L. MacCutcheon v. Lasker, corr. match, 1904.—*British Chess Magazine*.

THE EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED.

Mr. Harwood C. Moore, president of the Somersetshire Association, asks us to find space to discuss the latest conclusions in the analysis of the Evans Gambit Declined, when White continues 5 P—Kt 5. He is under the impression that the result is considered to be in favour of Black upon the authority of an analysis by Tchigorin, which first appeared in *La Strategie*. The principal variation is:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	8 B × Kt	8 P × B
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 B × P ch	9 K—K 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	10 Q—B 3	10 B × P
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	11 Kt—Q B 3	11 P—B 3
4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B—Kt 3	12 P × P	12 B × Kt ch
5 P—Kt 5	5 Kt—R 4	13 Q × B	13 P × Kt
6 Kt × P	6 Kt—K R 3	And wins.	
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 3		

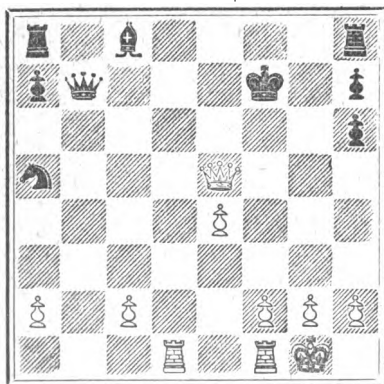
Mr. Moore is not quite satisfied that Black's superiority is so definite as stated. He has adopted the following continuation with success: 14 R—Q sq, Q—B 2; 15 Castles, K × B; 16 P × P, Q × P; 17 Q × P. White can now recover one of his pieces at leisure, and with R—Q 3 maintains the attack. If 15..., Kt × P, then White continues 16 B—R 5, with the attack. Mr. Moore says: "I am unable to find any very satisfactory defence for Black, but possibly some of your numerous readers can do so."

The position is extremely difficult, but we think that the following continuation supports the opinion of Tchigorin—it is almost impossible to simplify to absolute proof.

Position after White's 17th move:—

Q × P.

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE.

17 —

BLACK.

17 R—K sq

We presume that White must recover one of the pieces.

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

And should win, but the play is very difficult. It will be noticed that after 24 R—Kt sq, White threatens 25 R—Q Kt 7! The variation is full of interest and will repay study.

MR. GEORGE W. CUTLER.

THE great advance which chess has made in public favour in Devonshire during the past few years is greatly due to the number of energetic organisers in the county, who spare neither time nor trouble to promote the interests of the game. One of the foremost of the band of workers is Mr. George W. Cutler, whose portrait we have much pleasure in presenting as the frontispiece to the present number. He is the hon. treasurer of the Devon County Chess Association, a vice-president of that body from its commencement; a member of the committee of its Council, one of its delegates to the Southern Counties Chess Union, and the compiler of its year books. He is also a vice-president of the Exeter Chess Club, and a member of the Metropolitan (London) Chess Club.

Mr. Cutler "learnt the moves" nearly forty years ago, and chess was his chief recreation for eight or nine years. Then, for a period of nearly twenty years, he played hardly a dozen games, owing to other very exacting demands on his time. He went to reside in Exeter about ten years ago, and having leisure, his old love for, and interest in, the game revived. He joined the Exeter Club, of which he has ever since been an enthusiastic supporter, and, chess being well to the fore in Exeter, hardly a day has passed since he became a member of the club without his playing. Five years ago the Devon County Association was founded, chiefly through the untiring efforts of the Rev. Henry Bremridge, who became, and still is, its hon. secretary. Mr. Cutler was intimately acquainted with Mr. Bremridge, and gave him unstinted and loyal support and help; and the conspicuous success of the Association is largely due to the hard work which these gentlemen have done for it. A year ago a crisis occurred in the history of the Association, which was referred to as follows in *Womanhood*, December, 1905, by Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, who is one of Mr. Cutler's most intimate and personal friends:—"There was a gloomy aspect in Devonshire when the Rev. H. Bremridge announced his intention to resign the hon. secretaryship and the hon. treasurership of the Devon County Chess Association, 'to which he has devoted so much valuable time and labour to make it the success it is, and members were at their wits' end to know what to do or say to induce him to alter his decision. Nothing would move him until, 'like a flash, it occurred to Mr. Cutler that the offer of help might 'win the game.' So he boldly approached his reverence, and volunteered to do the treasury part. Need I say that the geniality of the man, combined with his subtle and persuasive powers, did win the game, and at the annual meeting the hon. secretary was re-elected with musical honours, and Mr. George W. Cutler was, with acclamation, elected hon. treasurer." The separation of the two offices has worked well for the Association, and Mr. Bremridge's report for the past year, read at the annual meeting on the 29th September, contained the following passage:—"The Association is greatly indebted to Mr. Cutler. He has made an excellent treasurer. His kindness and energy are unbounded—nothing is a trouble to him." Mr. Carslake Winter Wood, too, has on many

occasions borne testimony to the valuable services rendered by Mr. Cutler to Devon chess, and the County Association is to be heartily congratulated on possessing such a man. Needless to say his chess friends in Devon are legion, and he has not a few outside Devon.

Mr Cutler is a powerful player of correspondence chess. He has played nine games for Devon, of which he won 7, drew 1, and lost 1. He has also played twenty-five games in *Womanhood* 4th, 5th, and 6th Tournaments, of which he won 17, drew 5, and lost 3. In the *Womanhood* 4th Tournament, he won the second prize in Section B of the finals, and was also awarded the Brilliancy Bronze Medal for the interesting game which follows.

The photo is by Mr. T. Arthur Goard, a vice-president of the Exeter Camera Club, and a member of the Devon County Chess Association.

GAME No. 2,778.

French Defence, via 1 P—Q 4.

NOTES BY MR G. W. CUTLER.

Position after Black's 12th move :—

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. W. J. STABLES. Mr. G. W. CUTLER.

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

"Somewhat out of vogue, but revived by Dr. Reeves, who claims that it gives White a prolonged attack."—*B. C. M.*, 1901, p. 261.

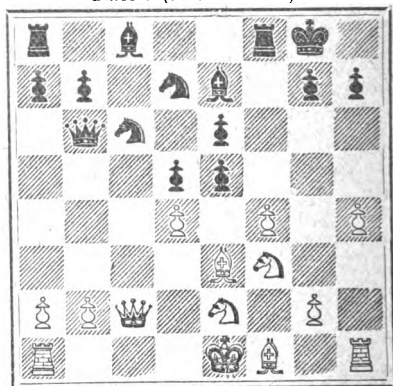
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 6 P—Q B 3 | 5 P—Q B 4 |
| 7 P—K B 4 | 6 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 7 Q—Kt 3 |
| 9 Q—B 2 | 8 B—K 2 |
| | 9 P×P |

.....This early exchange has been condemned by some authorities, but is absolutely essential if Black intends to Castle. All the moves to this point were made in the same order in a game between Doyle and Anspach, North *v.* South Correspondence Match (see *B. C. M.* 1901, page 261). In that game Black played 9 .., P—B 3.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 10 P×P | 10 Castles |
| 11 B—K 3 | 11 P—K B 3 |
| 12 P—K R 4 | 12 P×P |

P×P.

BLACK (MR. CUTLER).



WHITE (MR. STABLES).

13. B P×P

The wisdom of Black's 9th move is now obvious. White dare not play as intended, 13 Kt—Kt 5, P—K R 3; 14 Kt×K P, because 14... Kt—Q Kt 5 would win a piece.

13 R×Kt!!

This capture completely shatters the White position, and victory for Black is enforced. Afterwards White's game is always ripe for dissolution, but the extraordinary effort he makes to delay the final catastrophe is beyond

praise. White's comment on Black's 13th move was "What! Is this another 'Cutler' variation? (referring to a game in August, 1904, *B.C.M.*)".

14 P × R 14 Kt (Q 2) × P

15 Castles (Q R)

Best.

15 Kt—Q Kt 5

16 Q—Kt 3

In sending this move White remarked "You have circumscribed my movements somewhat at present, but am looking forward to a little more elbow room a few moves on"; and with his 17th move came the retort "Glad you call them 'gnat stings'; hope they will not sting me so that I cannot retaliate."

16 Kt—Q B 5

17 K—Kt sq 17 P—Q R 4

18 P—R 4 18 P—K 4

19 R—Q 2

An exceedingly clever offer to return the exchange won, and thereby turn the keen edge of the attack. White's pathetic complaint with this move was "Your 'gnat stings' are terrible; there's not much chance of my paying you back." Many other humorous cuts and thrusts passed between the opponents before the game was finished.

19 B—K B 4 ch

20 K—B sq

If 20 K—R sq, Black forces mate.

2 Q—Q B 3

.....20...., R—Q B sq is a natural and obviously strong move, but in this game the obvious moves are never quite strong enough; Q—Q B 3, which also attacks the Q R P, is much superior.

21 B—B 2

21 Q—K R 3

22 P—B 4

22 P × B P

23 Kt—B 3

23 Kt × R

24 K × Kt

24 B—B 7

25 Q—R 3

25 B—Q 3

26 Kt—Kt 5

26 B—B sq

27 R—R 2

27 R—K sq

28 Q—K B 3

28 B × P

29 P—Kt 3

29 B × Kt

30 R × B

30 R—B sq

31 R—Kt 2

A deliberate attempt to turn the tables. White threatens B—Q 7, B—K B 5, and Q—K R 5.

31 Q—Q 3

.....Crushing White's last hope; further resistance would now be futile.

32 Resigns.

CHESS LITERATURE.

Classified Chess Games, with Notes, by C. T. Blanshard, M.A.

Price 1/- in paper covers. Cloth covers, 1/6.

London: Geo. Routledge & Sons, Broadway, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

This pocket edition is the third and final volume of a series in which the compiler, by a clever arrangement of material, has classified upwards of 700 complete games, with copious notes on the play, and all for the modest outlay of three shillings—Prodigious! Volume I. is devoted to the Gambits; Volume II. to the Ruy Lopez, Queen's Gambit Declined, and other debuts starting 1 P—Q 4; Volume III., which is before us, deals with a variety of openings chiefly the French, Sicilian, Two Knights, Evans, Petroff, Scotch, &c., in all thirty openings! As an example of the subject matter we give elsewhere five games and notes. No match or tournament player is properly equipped unless he is the possessor of these lucid works of reference, which we cordially recommend. When reviewing the first volume we pointed out that Mr. Blanshard had not given full credit to the sources from which he had taken his information. He speedily remedied this unintentional *lapsus*, and volumes II. and III. enable the reader to trace each game to its original source. Credit is also given to the respective chess journals and columns, and the name of the annotator of each game is recorded.

Devon County Association Year Book, 1906.—We welcome this little brochure of 26 pages, which chronicles the doings of the Association for the year ending September 30th, 1906, and we congratulate the editor, Mr. G. W. Cutler, on the additional interesting feature he has introduced by giving detailed scores of all matches played by the Association during the year. And yet he is not satisfied. In a circular which accompanies the booklet, after thanking the subscribers and appealing for further support, he says: "But 'Excelsior,' and not 'Rest and be thankful' must be the motto of our Association." This is the right spirit, and we hope Mr. Cutler will meet with the measure of success which his efforts deserve. Besides lists of officials, affiliated clubs, rules, reports, &c., there is a full detailed financial statement showing a balance of £12 os. 2d.

MR. P. R. ENGLAND.



R. P. R. England, whose success in winning the Lancashire County Championship was chronicled in our last number, is a leading player of the Liverpool Club, which he joined in 1897. He is an exponent of the modern school, and generally plays with an eye to the end-game, of which he has a good knowledge. His judgment of position is excellent, and on several occasions has enabled him to "bring off" brilliant finishes in

important games. He does not seem to need much practice; he seldom plays hard chess except in club matches and tournaments, nevertheless he is always ready to take prompt advantage of any error on the part of an opponent. He indulges in "skittles" during luncheon hour, and as he is still on the sunny side of thirty, his friends in Liverpool expect still greater things of him. If he has a fault in serious play it is the tendency to get short of time; this however is probably due to lack of constant match practice. He is an "old boy" of the Manchester Grammar School, and his first public games were played in matches for that school, of which the Rev. W. C. Palmer, Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch, and several other notable Lancashire players are "old boys." Mr.



Mr. P. R. ENGLAND

England attributes his first real improvement in strength of play to studying very carefully all the games of Paul Morphy. Socially Mr. England is one of the best of good fellows, but he much prefers spending his holidays fishing rather than competing in public chess tournaments. He has represented his county with credit on several occasions, and has also played with success for the Northern Union in matches *versus* Scotland, and against the Southern Union. We append one of his "off-hand" games, played at the Liverpool Club.

GAME No. 2.779.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.

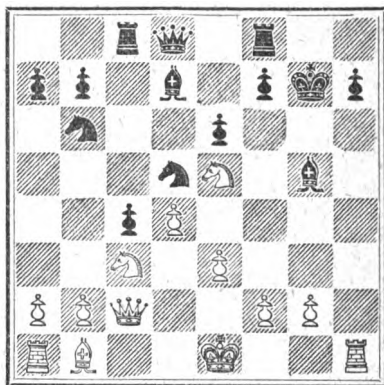
- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 P—Q B 4
- 3 Kt—Q B 3
- 4 B—Kt 5
- 5 P—K 3
- 6 B—Q 3
- 7 Kt—B 3
- 8 B×P
- 9 B—Q 3
- 10 B—Kt sq
- 11 Kt—K 5
- 12 Q—B 2
- 13 P—K R 4
- 14 P—R 5
- 15 P×P
- 16 P—Kt 7

BLACK.

- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 P—K 3
- 3 Kt—K B 3
- 4 Q Kt—Q 2
- 5 B—K 2
- 6 P—Q B 4
- 7 P×B P
- 8 Kt—Kt 3
- 9 P—B 5
- 10 Castles
- 11 B—Q 2
- 12 P—Kt 3
- 13 R—B sq
- 14 K Kt—Q 4
- 15 B×B
- 16 K×P

Position after Black's 16th move:—

BLACK.



WHITE

And White (Mr. England) mates prettily in four moves.

THE TIETZ SYSTEM OF SCORING AND THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION TOURNAMENTS.

THE publication, in our October number, of Dr. Holmes's letter, aroused such wide-spread interest in the Tietz System of Scoring in tournaments that we invited several of the leading players who took part in the Shrewsbury Contest for the British Championship to express their opinions of the system. Mr. Atkins, who is in favour of some reduction in the amount of prize money hitherto allocated to the British Championship Tourney, says:—"If the suggestion be carried out, it will be practically impossible to make any serious reduction in the prize fund, and that being so I think the original idea of reducing the prizes to about £30, £20, £15 and £10 is preferable." Mr. Atkins is, however,

in full accord with the further suggestion put forth by Dr. Holmes, that each non-prize winner ought to receive a certain sum for each game won. Mr. R. P. Michell writes:—"I have read with considerable interest Dr. Holmes's excellent letter, and should like to offer a few remarks on the subject. The Tietz System is almost perfect, and it seems to me desirable that the general principle it embodies should be put into practice in future tourneys. At the same time I am averse to ingenious devices which involve a lot of calculations and leave competitors in ignorance of the amount of individual prizes till the conclusion of the tourney. Furthermore I think it a pity to reduce to vanishing point the excitement which reigns towards the end of a tournament over the question of who will get placed and where. Payment by "piece work" somewhat detracts from the sporting interest. Still it seems excessive that the first and second prizes should be in the ratio of two to one, though a substantial difference should be maintained, and I certainly think that consolation prizes should be given in tourneys lasting a week or fortnight, particularly in view of the fact that entrance fees have to be paid. I would suggest that five prizes should be given in a section of twelve, and that the consolation money should be reckoned at so much per point, draws counting as half points in the usual way. A sum of £120 might be divided as follows: £40, £25, £18, £12, £10, *plus* a balance of £15 for consolation prizes at the rate of 10/- per point. It may be observed that there is no necessity for the number of pounds in a prize to be an exact multiple of ten or five, as some people who fix them seem to think!" The Rev. W. C. Palmer is strongly in favour of the method adopted at Ostend, and expresses his opinions thus:—"I am thoroughly in accord with the views expressed by Dr. Holmes. Like him I knew nothing of the Tietz System until I took part in the Amateur Tournament at Ostend, in July last. I have no hesitation, however, in stating that in my opinion it is far superior to the system at present in vogue in the British Chess Federation Tournaments. And this for three reasons: first and foremost the individual prizes are not as large under the Tietz System as under the B.C.F. System (if indeed system it can be called). The man in the street cannot understand an amateur winning a prize of £60. Then, secondly, the prizes depend more upon the general play than upon the result of a single game. In the late tournament at Shrewsbury no less a sum than £30 was at stake in the game between Atkins and Michell; this in a game between two amateurs is in my opinion far too large a sum. A third, and this is a decidedly pleasing feature of the Tietz System, is that under it there are no blanks, everyone is rewarded according to his work. For these reasons I strongly hope that the executive of the British Chess Federation will adopt either the Tietz System or a modification of it in future tournaments." Mr. F. J. Lee "fully agrees with Dr. Holmes in his suggestions concerning the distribution of prize money in tournaments," and he "would like to see the Tietz System adopted at the next Congress of the British Chess Federation." Mr. H. W. Shoosmith writes:—"Although there is much to be said for the Tietz System, I am personally in favour of the old method of prize distribution, whereby the bulk of the prize-money goes to the 'artists' who are usually found at the top of any tournament. These players, in addition to their great capacity, usually

devote so much time to the study of the game that their efforts would otherwise be but poorly rewarded." Mr. G. E. Wainwright thinks that before the application of the Tietz System to the British Championship Tournament can be entertained, it will be necessary for the committee of the Federation to seriously consider existing conditions. He agrees with Mr. Atkins that the prizes hitherto given "are too big for amateurs," to which class of player the B.C.F. Championship is practically confined, owing to the paucity of British professionals. In the event of the majority of the competitors being professionals—which is hardly likely, at any rate for some years to come—he is for giving substantial money rewards. When this obtains he quite concurs in the superiority of the Tietz system, especially if the professional players, being in the majority, desire that their reward shall be in direct ratio to their individual skill and success. With a continuance of the present conditions, he thinks that the value of the prizes should be reduced, but the first place is always so much in dignity above the others that it should always receive special recognition. If a competitor is an easy first he is clearly above the others. If he wins by the smallest margin all the more reason for marking effectively his success on proving the winner among a company of hard fighters. We think the majority of players will agree with Mr. Wainwright, who states the case succinctly when he says that the prizes are "too big for amateurs"; and with Mr. Atkins, who thinks that the Tietz System is only practicable when large sums are offered, as in the case of the last and the forthcoming tournament at Ostend. It is well known that the President, and several members of the Federation Executive Committee favour the opinions held by Messrs. Atkins and Wainwright. Readers of the *B.C.M.* who desire a full explanation of the Tietz System should refer to Vol. XXI., May, 1901.

SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

The position given last month (White : K at Q R 5, Kt at Q B 6, Pawns at Q 4 and K B 4. Black K at K Kt 3, Pawns at K B 4, K 3, and K 5) arose in the course of some analysis which was being made by Mr. C. Coates, of the Manchester Club, whom Mr. Kelly assisted in the working out of the variations. Sixteen solutions were sent in, the best being that of Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), who selected a line of play which apparently occurred to no one else. Of the others, the best analyses came from Messrs. G. A. Thomas (Southsea), S. G. Gunning (Belfast), and A. W. Daniel (Bridgend). The line of play beginning 1 K—Kt 4, K—R 4; 2 Kt—Q 8, was indicated by Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), Messrs. W. S. Esdaile (Paisley), H. Ellis (Guildford), F. A. Van Heyst (Leeuwarden), H. Holroyd (Sheffield), and T. D. Yates (Birstall), and they correctly declared a win for White. The superiority of Black's 4... K—Kt 6 over K—B 6, compelling the reply Kt—B 5, was little appreciated. Mr. Kelly awarded the prizes to Messrs. Tattersall, Thomas, Gunning, and Daniel, in the order named. Mr. Tattersall's solution is as follows :—

WHITE.
1 K—Kt 4

BLACK.

The correct move is indicated by the principle of reserving the greater option: the King has one way of coming into the fight, the Knight several.

1 K—R 4

.....A defensive policy is hopeless for Black, as White will play his King to K 3 and win easily.

2 K—B 3 2 K—Kt 5
3 Kt—Q 8 3 P—K 6!

.....Or A.

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

.....Or 8..., K—B 4; 9 K—Q 4.

White wins, but must play with the greatest precision, especially in the main line of play. The whole ending is a good example of the principle mentioned above; White makes essential moves, but reserves doubtful ones as long as possible.

For the benefit of those solvers who have failed to thoroughly grasp the possibilities of the position, we give the following instructive variation, sent by Mr. Kelly, showing that 1 Kt—K 5 ch only leads to a draw if Black plays correctly.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1 Kt—K 5 ch 1 K—R 4
2 K—Kt 4 2 K—R 5
3 K—B 3 3 K—Kt 6
4 K—Q 2 4 K × P

.....K—B 7 also draws but the process is longer.

5 K—K 2 5 P—K 6

.....K—Kt 4 would lose by an instructive line of play. 5... K—Kt 4; 6 K—K 3, K—B 3; 7 K—B 4, K—K 2; 8 Kt—B 4, K—B 3; 9 Kt—K 3, K—K 2; 10 K—K 5, K—B 2; 11 Kt—Kt 2, K—K 2; 12 Kt—B 4, P—K 6; 13 Kt—K 2, K—B 2; 14 K—B 4, K—B 3; 15 Kt—Kt 3, K—Kt 3; 16 K × P ch. At move 9..., K—B 2 is followed by 10 K—K 5, K—K 2; 11 Kt—Kt 2, K—B 2 or Q 2; 12 Kt—B 4, P—K 6, 13 Kt × P, because if P—K 7 Kt checks and plays to B 3 or Q 3.

9 P—Q 6

10 P—Q 7

11 P=Q

9 P—B 6

10 P—B 7

11 P=Q

.....Or 11... K—B 6; 12 Kt × P, P × Kt; 13 Q—Q 5 ch, K—K 7; 14 Q—Q 3 ch, K—B 7; 15 K—B 3.

12 Q mates.

A.

3 3 K × P
4 Kt × P ch 4 K—Kt 6
5 P—Q 5 5 P—K 6

.....Or 5... P—B 5; 6 Kt × P, K × Kt; 7 P—Q 6, P—K 6; 8 P—Q 7, P—K 7; 9 K—Q 2, and wins.

6 K—Q 3 6 P—B 5
7 P—Q 6 7 P—B 6
8 K × P 8 P—B 7
9 K—K 2 9 K—Kt 7
10 Kt—B 4 ch 10 K—Kt 8
11 Kt—R 3 ch and wins.

6 K—Q 3

7 K × P

8 Kt—B 3

6 P—K 7!

7 K—K 5

8 P—B 4!

.....If K—B 5; 9 Kt—Q 2, P—K 4; 10 P—Q 5. Now if the Black King goes round via Kt 4, White plays his K to support the Q Pawn, and the Kt stops the hostile Pawns. 10... P—K 5 is met by Kt—B 4 preventing the entrance of the K at K 5.

9 K—B 2

9 K—Q 6

.....If K—B 4; 10 Kt—Q 2, P—K 4; 11 P—Q 5, P—K 5; 12 Kt—B 4, winning.

10 K—B 5

11 K—Kt 7

10 K—K 6

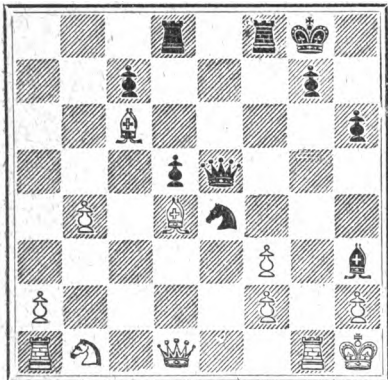
11 K—K 5.

Drawn game.

We shall resume the series of end game studies next month.

GAME-ENDING SOLUTION CONTEST.

BLACK (HERR DYCKHOFF).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

Black to play. What result?

We copy the appended diagram from the current number of the *Deutsches Wochenschach*. The position arose in a simultaneous performance given in 1905 in Augsburg. Our contemporary says that the Akademische Schachklub in München offers three prizes for the best analysis. First, 20 marks; second and third, each a copy of the *Festschrift* for 1906. Competitors must show clearly the result of play, starting 1..., R×P. Solutions to reach Herr E. Dyckhoff, 43, Kaiser Street, Augsburg, not later than January 1st, 1907. We hope some of our regular solvers will join in this contest.

THE CHESS WORLD.

THE Subscription for Volume XXVII., 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 15th. Postal orders to be crossed "& Co."—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Claypit Lane, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

CORRECTIONS.—The Various Editions of Damiano.—There is a printer's error in the article we published last month. On page 427 (line 15 from bottom) the word Magazine should read *Mazarine*. We also regret that a White Pawn is missing from K 6 on the diagram at page 467, game 2,776. Mr. John Watkinson also directs our attention to a mis-statement which crept into the article dealing with the chess career of Mr. G. S. Carr last month. We stated that Paul Morphy was opposed by "picked players from the Midland Counties." This was not the case; the eight players who opposed Morphy were chosen from gentlemen present at the meeting.

The annual meeting of the Somersetshire Association took place at Weston-Super-Mare, on November 8th, when Mr. H. C. Moore presided. The hon. secretary (Mr. L. T. Knight) reported that the Association was progressing, and interest in chess was spreading throughout the county. It was decided to play a match *versus* Gloucestershire, on January 12th, at Weston-Super-Mare. Mr. Moore was re-elected president, and Mr. Knight re-elected hon. secretary.

The annual meeting of the Staffordshire Association was held on October 24th, at Wolverhampton. The hon. secretary, Mr. Frank Beebee, presented his report, which stated that twenty-two players were tried in the three matches the County had played in the Midland Union Championship contest; in which Staffordshire reached the final but then suffered defeat. The Hickman trophy, contested for by clubs affiliated to the Association, had been won by Walsall. Sir A. Hickman was elected president, and Mr. B. D. Wilmot captain. Mr. Beebee was re-elected hon. secretary.

At the annual meeting of the Norfolk County Association, held at the Norwich Club, on October 17th, the Rev. E. H. Kinder was elected president, and Mr. A. T. Nicholls, 163, Earlham Road, Norwich, hon. secretary. The printed report for the year stated that matches had been played with Essex and Surrey. The first-named county was defeated by $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$, but a loss was suffered against Surrey by $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$. It was decided to again compete for the Southern Union Championship, and it is probable that matches will be arranged with Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridge University. The finances showed a surplus of £1 10s. 4d.

The Perth (West Australia) *Sunday Times* reports that Mr. Crackanthorp, champion of New South Wales, is anxious to play a match against Mr. Viner, of Perth, whose success in defeating Mr. Watson for the championship of Australia was recorded in September *B.C.M.*, page 369. Mr. J. A. Green, of Perth, acting for Mr. Viner, has telegraphed agreeing to play a match in Sydney for a stake of £25, if travelling expenses are paid by Mr. Crackanthorp's supporters. The contest is to be for the championship of the Commonwealth. Play was to start about December 1st if the suggested terms were accepted.

Match: Swindon *v.* Oxford City.—Played at Swindon, on Tuesday, November 13th, and the home club won by $5\frac{1}{2}$ games to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Score:—

SWINDON.					OXFORD CITY.				
Mr. C. A. Plaister...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. S. Smith	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. C. Plaister	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. L. Biggs	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Patton	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Alden	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Stainer...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Howes	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Jones	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Shepherd	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Wells	...	...	...	*1	Mr. W. F. Hobbs	...	...	...	*0
Mr. H. Russell	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Gardiner	...	...	...	0
Mr. V. E. Stoker	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Mountain	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. R. Goudge	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. H. Dunford	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. L. Current	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. Gardiner	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
5 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* Adjudicated.

The Executive Council of the Cheshire Association met on Friday, November 16th, to consider applications for affiliation from Birkenhead Y.M.C.A., Whaley Bridge, and Warrington Clubs. The two former were accepted, and also Warrington, but the latter conditionally upon their County qualification proving satisfactory—the borough being situated partly in Cheshire and partly in Lancashire. The draw for the first round of the Cheshire Cup resulted as follows:—Warrington *v.* Altrincham, Sale *v.* Whaley Bridge, Macclesfield *v.* Birkenhead Y.M.C.A., Chester *v.* Stockport. The first-named club in each pair has choice of place. The first round to be completed on or before Saturday, January 19th. There will also be a first and second-class Individual County Championship Tournament, conducted on the “knock-out” principle, for which attractive prizes are offered. Messrs. J. Burtinshaw, Rhodes Marriott, and F. S. Cartwright were elected delegates to the N.C.C.U.

County Match: Kent *v.* Hampshire. Played November 24th.

KENT.					HANTS.				
Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. H. J. Elwell	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. Larch	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. E. Haydon	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. R. Neve	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. F. Barlow	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Cresswell	...	...	...	1	Dr. T. H. Leitchworth	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	*1	Mr. H. D. Osborn	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. R. Sloper	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Barclay	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. C. Sturton	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. G. Stark	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. A. Detmold	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. S. Fenwick	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Prichard	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Penwill	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Eastwood	...	...	...	*1	Mr. G. J. Laws	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Storr Best	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. G. Binning	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. W. Earle	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Way	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. F. Dray	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Spreadbury	...	...	...	0
10					6				

* By default.

County Match: Surrey *v.* Sussex. Played November 24th.

SURREY.					SUSSEX.				
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. G. Reed	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Moore	...	...	...	0	Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. L. An-pach	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Lever	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. Hill	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	...	1	Mr. Storr Best	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Howell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Creevy	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Felce	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. G. Taunton	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. J. Wade	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Childs	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. E. Purchas	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Pigg	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Ashby	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Grover	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Wood	...	...	...	1	Mrs. Herring	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. P. Plummer	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Brook	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. A. Philpot	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Hunt	...	...	...	0

11 $\frac{1}{2}$

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Match : Lasker *v.* Marshall.—Mr. W. P. Shipley who is acting as hon. treasurer of the fund which is being raised to indemnify Messrs. Lasker and Marshall for their time and trouble in connection with their forthcoming match for the championship of the world, informs us that he has sent out the following appeal to likely subscribers :—

"I understand from Dr. Lasker that according to the match agreement that he and Mr. Marshall have executed, the fund for the match must be 1000 dollars by December 10th, in order to insure the match starting in January. This seems reasonable, as both players will be under considerable expense in training for the match, and they wish to be assured that the prize fund is on hand before they start the preparations. I shall appreciate any subscription you may forward as a contribution to the prize fund. As I heretofore stated, I believe this is the true principle upon which chess matches should be played, and is far preferable to the old plan of each player soliciting backing from his friends. Chess players throughout the country who enjoy watching the progress of the match, no doubt will be willing to contribute towards the fund. If for any reason the match should not be started, all subscriptions will be promptly returned. I have opened in the Girard Trust Co. a special account for this match fund." Mr. Shipley's address is, 404, Girard Buildings, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, P.A., U.S.A.

Match : Cambridge University Chess Club *v.* Pembroke College, Cambridge.—We are indebted to Mr. C. E. Woodhouse, vice-president of the Varsity Chess Club, for the score of the following match, which was contested on November 1st.

CAMBRIDGE.				PEMBROKE.			
Mr. L. I. Illingworth ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. R. Greenhalgh ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. W. R. Hooker ...	...	...	0	Mr. R. E. H. Crosbie ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. F. Hybart ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. E. Woodhouse ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Bethal ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. C. Woods ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Lob ...	...	...	1	Mr. D. R. Stephen ...	...	...	0
Mr. P. St. G. Kelton ...	...	...	1	Mr. K. H. Izard ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Hayes ...	...	...	0	Mr. J. R. Stickland ...	...	...	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
3 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Cambridge University Chess Club *v.* West London. Played at Cambridge, November 24th :—

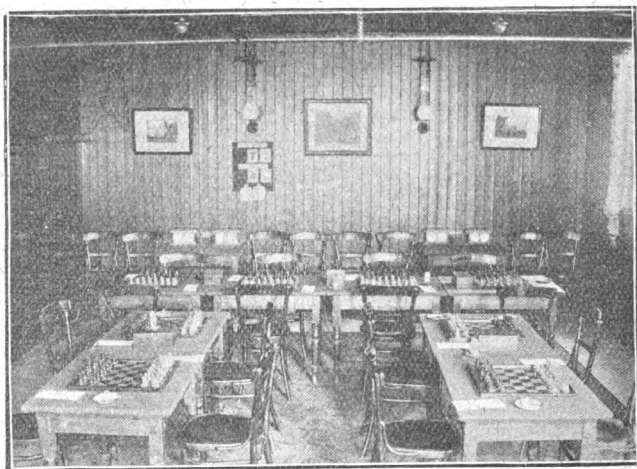
WEST LONDON.				CAMBRIDGE.			
Mr. W. Ward ...	...	...	1	Mr. H. A. Webb ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. D. Evans ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Ford ...	...	...	1	Mr. A. R. Greenhalgh ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Eastman ...	...	...	1	Mr. L. I. Illingworth ...	...	...	0
Rev. T. Hamilton ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. C. Bottomley ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Shendler ...	...	...	1	Mr. B. H. R. Stower ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Reffold ...	...	...	0	Mr. C. E. Woodhouse ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. H. Taylor ...	...	...	1	Mr. P. St. G. Kenton ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. H. Hewitt ...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Lob ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. D. Taylor ...	...	...	0	Mr. C. W. R. Hooker ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. T. Schroder ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. F. Hybart ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. H. Smith ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. C. Woods ...	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
7				5			

There appears to be a boom in chess columns. Last month we noticed three new ones; since then two more have reached us—(1) the *Daily Mail*, and (2) *Norfolk Chronicle*. Mr. James Mortimer is the Chess Editor of the *Daily Mail* and we congratulate our contemporary upon its choice; a better man for the post it would be impossible to find. The issue of November 21st contains the following comment:—An exhaustive analysis by Mr. George Shoobridge Carr, M.A., of the Ruy Lopez counter gambit (3 P—K B 4) is brought to a close in a current number of the *British Chess Magazine*. Mr. Carr's analysis has been published in occasional instalments since June 1903, and deserves the attentive study of chess players, if solely for the valuable assistance it gives in defending the Ruy Lopez attack, for which the greatest players have shown a marked predilection, as it is believed to give White a superior game. Black's third move, P—K B 4 (often adopted with varying success) seems to be at least as satisfactory a defence as any other, and with the best play White can apparently do no more than draw. If Mr. Carr's deductions are correct, as we believe they are, the second player need not in future turn pale and tremble when his opponent plants his K B at Q Kt 5 and smiles complacently at the thought of his anticipated victory. When space permits we shall return to the subject. The *Norfolk Chronicle* column is conducted by Mr. J. G. Holmes, erstwhile of Huddersfield. We hear of other chess columns, started recently, but it is our rule to refer specifically only to such as come under our personal notice.

Irish Chess News.—The members of the Belfast Club held their annual meeting on October 27th, at the Abercorn Hotel, when, in the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. James Gamble, J.P., vice president Mr. S. G. Gunning, J.P. occupied the chair. The report stated that there had been no diminution in the enthusiasm of the members, and that after a successful handicap tournament the first prize was won by Mr. William Foster. The report further recorded the gratification of the Belfast Club on the increasing number of players and clubs on the district, and expressed in felicitous terms the club's pleasure at the success of the Strandtown Club in the Local League combat—Belfast was second on the list. Mr. Gamble and Mr. Gunning were re-elected president and vice-president respectively; Mr. R. Olley was re-elected hon. secretary.

The annual meeting of the Sackville Club (Dublin) was held on October 27th, when the president, Mr. D. McGregor, occupied the chair. The report congratulated the members upon a successful season, the activity being more marked than in any previous year. The club had won the Armstrong Cup for the third time in succession. Ten prizes were provided for the tournaments, including a gold medal for the first in each class. The medallists are—first class, Mr. C. J. Barry; second class, Mr. A. Thompson; third class, Mr. T. A. V. Haynes. The prize in the fourth class was won by Mr. H. Whiteside. The season was concluded with the annual smoking concert, at which the prizes were distributed, and during the course of the evening the captain, Mr. T. P. Kane, was the recipient of a presentation, consisting of a gold watch, in acknowledgment of his services as captain for the past three years. Mr. D. McGregor was elected president, and Mr. T. M. Jamieson hon. secretary. The club meets at the D B C Rooms, Sackville Street.

Among the match cards which have reached us recently, several are worthy of special notice, but the one which has impressed us most is that of the Redhill and District Club, which meets at Rees' Rooms, Warwick Road, on Tuesdays, from 7 to 11 p.m. In addition to the list of officials, the card gives particulars of subscription, matches for 1906-7, rules, and a picture of a portion of the club-room, which we re-produce. The club was started in September, 1891, by Mr. Leonard P. Rees, a vice-president of the Surrey County Association, assisted by Dr. C. J. Grece (the Town Clerk), Mr. Henry Erskine (Sussex cup holder), Mr. F. N. Braund, and others. A most successful first season was carried through under the presidency of Dr. C. J. Grece, and since then the club has continued with varying fortune, but always with enthusiasm, and still occupies the same quarters which have been made more suited to



the purpose as time went on. Many good players have been at one time or another members of the club, for example Mr. R. Loman, Mr. H. Erskine, Mr. F. N. Braund, Mr. A. W. Lemon, &c., while the club has always supplied two or more members for the county championship team of sixteen. Good clubs such as Brighton, Tunbridge Wells, Battersea, South Norwood, &c., have been frequently met, with honourable results, and the scores of the two or three premier players of the club have always furnished good averages of 75 per cent. of wins or more, including games even against such players as Messrs. H. W. Shoosmith, E. L. Raymond, G. W. Richmond, C. E. C. Tattersall, G. E. Wainwright, E. G. Reed, and A. J. Curnock. The Beaumont Cup, a junior county trophy, has been won on two occasions, and the club has made bold bids for the senior trophy. The present officers are: president, Mr. L. P. Rees; hon. sec. and match captain, Mr. P. J. Allingham; hon. treasurer, Mr. J. E. H. Vernon.

The following interesting extract from *Highways and Byways in Dorset*, by Sir Frederick Treves, appeared recently in the chess column conducted

by Mr. W. S. Branch, in the *Cheltenham Examiner*:—"In the days of Edward I., Nichola, the wife of Nicholas de Morteshore, held the manor [of Kingston Russell, in Dorsetshire] for her life 'by service of counting the King's chessmen and putting them in the box when the King had done playing with them.' There must be some pleasant unremembered story belonging to this granting of the manor. The service was strangely small for so great a recompense. Possibly the fair Nichola played chess with the Prince before he came to be King, and it may be that the game was a cover for some love-making, and that the Plantagenet saw more of the lady's blue eyes and smiling lips than of Knights and Pawns. Possibly, also, there was some tender wrangling as to who should put the chessmen away in the box, and that Nichola did it so prettily that the Prince vowed that no one should ever do it for him but she. He was a man of his word, whose favourite motto was *Pactum serva*, 'Keep your promise'; so the lady, or the memory of her, was present, 'whenever the King had done playing,' and in token of many rosy hours granted her this King's town among the Dorset hills." We also take the following from the *Cheltenham Examiner*.

Some American journalist has lately perpetrated the following:—"When the Romans placed over the door of the temple of Janus '*Ex Oriente Lux et Ludus Scacchorum*' (out of the East came Light and the Game of Chess), they spoke of the two greatest bequests that the storied East had ever made to the young and aggressive West—the light of religion and the greatest mental achievement of man since he came through Eden's frowning portals. In the middle ages, when the monks and abbots watched from afar the brutal soldiery of Christendom swooping down like a pestilence on the sunny plains of the South, they chanted '*A furore Normanorum libera nos, O Domine*' (From the fury of the Northmen deliver us, O God) and returned to chess—all that was left a noble soul in a vain and turbulent world." Mr. Branch does not give the name of the author of this chess fable, but he comments on it as follows:—

We should like to know what, if any, foundation there may be for such a statement concerning the temple of Janus. The temple disappeared before the Romans played chess—they were all professing Christians when chess came to Rome. If the temple still stood they would not be likely to place such an inscription on it. We do not endorse—neither would any sensible Roman have done—the Yankee chess enthusiast's statement that chess is the greatest mental achievement of man. We are content with 'one of them.' But that is a matter of opinion or of inkling. What we want to know is, where does this American scribe get his quotation from?

His second paragraph is not exactly correct either. It is recorded that the early English Christian monks chanted 'From the fury of the Northmen,' &c.—in the dark days of before and about King Alfred's time—but those Northmen were not 'the brutal soldiery of Christendom,' as they were, for most of the time in question, all of them heathen. They were brutal enough, but not Christian! And the poor monks could not in England at that time have returned to chess, for the game was not played here then. However, if the story is to be transferred to the 'sunny plains of the South'—say Italy—it can pass muster, so far as the existence of chess is concerned.

Speaking of King Alfred—we recently paid a return visit to the oldest Inn in the county of Sussex—at Alfriston (Alfred's Town). Parts of it may

be as old as the 14th century, and the site, as an inn site, much older. We were solemnly assured that 'The Star' was 900 years old, and that 'King Alfred put up here when he came to open Parliament.' It is a fact that Alfred did meet what we should call a 'Parliament' at Alfriston, or at Seaford close by. But only conjecture can connect him with the original hostelry at Alfriston. It was a place of call for pilgrims, and Alfred had special rights of property in and about the town. The tradition, though possibly not really ancient, may be correct to some extent. In any case the old inn, with its quaint carvings—some probably of the 15th century—is worth finding out. It is one of the few buildings left in this country in which the old form of chess must have been played. Alfriston, formerly a market town, now little more than a village with a very large church—and the quaintest inn in Sussex—is in a valley of the South Downs, between Eastborough and Lewes.

The North Manchester Club achieved a notable success on November 10th, when it defeated the powerful Liverpool Club in a match of thirteen boards. The contest took place in Manchester, and proved a most enjoyable one. Score:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.						LIVERPOOL.					
Mr. C. Löbel ...	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Holmes ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Butler ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Cairns..	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. A. Farron ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Gardner	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Wolstencroft	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Powell ..	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Moore ..	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Shaw ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Lambert ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Wellington...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Burtenshaw ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. A. Askwith	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Farnsworth ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. H. Crebbin	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. W. Garrett ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. Clissold ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Burgess ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Bateman ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. S. Crawford ..	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Kearne ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Osborne ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Bennett ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. H. Stocks ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. J. M'Cann...	...	...	...	...	1
7						6					

*Adjudicated.

On November 24th, North Manchester met the Huddersfield Club, at Huddersfield, on fifteen boards, and won by 9 to 6. The home team was unfortunately without the assistance of its two top board men, Messrs. A. and L. Denham.

Manchester Club *v.* District League.—A match of great interest was played at the Manchester Club, on Saturday, November 10th, the occasion being the annual meeting of the Manchester Club and a team representing the district leagues. Play throughout was most interesting, each side taking the lead alternately till the adjournment at 7 p.m., the score then being 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in the club's favour. The remaining games were adjudicated upon.

In previous contests the club won fairly easily, but this year the League made a special effort and had a stronger team than before. On the other hand the club was rather weaker, nearly half the players being drawn from the third and fourth classes. The most notable absentees were Messrs. Palmer, Spencer, Coates, Marriott, Butler, Oates, Brodsky, and Ruttie. The League team included some half-dozen of the regular club players, including Messrs. Lund, Wahltech, Eva, and Baxter.

This match was the first engagement of the Manchester Club for the current season. Score:—

MANCHESTER.					LEAGUE.				
Mr. V. L. Wahltsch	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport	...	...	1	
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Wahltsch, Ardwick	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Eva, Gorton	...	...	0	
Mr. G. Mills-Palmer	...	...	...	1	Rev. A. Baxter, Rochdale	...	...	0	
Mr. F. Lowenthal	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. D. Chambers, L.C.S.	...	...	0	
Mr. G. W. Wright	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. C. Boyer, St. Margaret's	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. A. Briggs	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. B. Shaw, Ardwick	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. C. J. B. Lowe	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Hartley, Gorton	...	...	0	
Mr. W. D. Bailey	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. H. Clegg, Rochdale	...	...	1	
Mr. H. E. Garstang	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Goldman, Rusholme	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. R. Wilkinson, Rochdale	...	...	0	
Mr. J. Burgess	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Pilkington, Warehousemen	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Dr. J. H. Gordon	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. Glass, Jewish	...	...	0	
Dr. J. C. Eames	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Phillips, Gorton	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. H. Bailey	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Goldstone, Jewish	...	...	1	
Mr. H. Hibbs	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Standing, Ardwick	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. B. Copley	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Newell, Ardwick	...	...	0	
Rev. W. E. Atack	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Tomkinson, Gorton	...	...	1	
Mr. W. Francke	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Napper, Warehousemen	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. G. E. Panton	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Curruthers, Warehousemen	...	...	0	
Mr. R. W. Parkyn	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Waterhouse, L.C.S.	...	...	1	
Mr. J. W. Maunder	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Swindells, L.C.S.	...	...	0	
Mr. H. Herd	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Grosse, L.C.S.	...	...	1	
Mr. H. Wahltsch	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. G. Willis, Grammar School	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. R. G. Barber	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Radcliffe, Shaw	...	...	1	
Mr. E. A. Grainger	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. M. Holgate, Ardwick	...	...	1	
Mr. R. Casson	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. C. Chevalier, Grammar School	...	...	1	

13 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated,

13 $\frac{1}{2}$

London.—The Summer Tournament Continuous Handicap, at the Hampstead Club, attracted 44 players, and resulted in a win for Mr. R. C. Griffith. It will be noted that the scratch players have this year been more than usually successful. Mr. Coldwell is the present champion of the club. Mr. Griffith and Mr. Mahood won in 1905 and 1904 respectively.

We append the scores of the first five competitors:—

	Class.	Played.	Won.	Drawn.	Lost.	Per cent.	
Mr. R. C. Griffith..	A1	22	20	2	0	95.45	1st prize.
Mr. J. Mahood	A1	29	24	2	3	86.20	2nd "
Mr. A. Beamish	A2	40	30	3	7	78.75	3rd "
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	A1	27	20	1	6	75.93	4th "
Mr. W. M. Hardman	B2	45	31	4	10	73.33	5th "

Mr. F. A. Eve (A1) won the prize for most games played (50) and best score against the prize-winners.

The Messina (Sicily) Chess Club (Circolo Scacchistico di Messina) has challenged Hampstead to two correspondence games, and the *defi* has been accepted. We hear also that the Messina Club has arranged two correspondence games with the City of London Chess Club.

Play in the tournaments at the City of London Chess Club is now in full swing. in the Championship contest Mr. R. P. Michell has retired owing to a family bereavement. His score of two wins has been cancelled, and his place taken by Mr. R. Loman. The leading scores are as follows:—

M 3

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Total.
Mr. W. Ward	3	0	0	3
Mr. A. E. Mercer	3	0	0	3
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	3	0	1	3½
Mr. H. W. Shoosmith	3	1	0	3
Mr. C. S. Howell	3	1	0	3
Mr. F. E. Hamond	4	2	1	4½
Mr. E. Macdonald	2	2	0	2

The honorary secretary, Mr. J. W. Russell, has kindly sent us five games from the tournament, and these will appear in our next number, with comments by Mr. R. Teichmann.

The following game was played at the City of London Club, in the current tournament for the Mocatta Cup. Exactly the same sequence of moves occurred in a game between Zukertort and Anderssen.

GAME No. 2,780.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Rev. A. BAKER.	Mr. A. STEPHENS.	6 P—B 3	6 K Kt—K 2
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	7 P—Q 4	7 Kt—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	8 Kt—Kt 5	8 P—K R 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	9 Kt × B P	9 K × Kt
4 B—R 4	4 P—Q 3	10 B—Kt 3 ch	10 K—K 2
5 Castles	5 B—Q 2	11 Q—R 5	11 Q—K sq
		12 White mates in two moves.	

London Chess League.—We are indebted to the hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Moore, for the appended list of match engagements for this month:—

Date.		Where played.
Dec. 3	—East London v. Lud-Eagle	... The Gambit
" 3	—Insurance v. Athenæum	... Cabin, Old Jewry
" 3	—Metropolitan v. Ladies	... City Club
"	London County Coun. v. Ealing	... City Club
" 4	—Maurice v. Wheatsheaf	... St. Pancras
" 4	—Leyton v. North London	... City Club
" 4	—Westminster v. Amalgamated Press	... 352, Strand
" 5	—Maida Vale v. Toynbee	
" 6	—Bromley v. Wood Green	... City Club
" 6	—Bohemians v. West London	... The Grid
" 6	—Brixton v. Sydenham	... City Club
" 6	—Hampstead II. v. Café Continental	... Aldgate
" 10	—Leyton v. Ladies	... City Club
" 10	—North London v. Insurance	... The Cabin
" 11	—Lee v. Battersea	... City Club
" 11	—Richmond v. Local Government Board	... City Club
" 11	—Y.M.C.A. v. Westminster	... 352, Strand
" 12	—Metropolitan v. Athenæum	... Holborn
" 13	—Bohemians v. Sydenham	... The Grid
" 13	—Bohemians II. v. Wheatsheaf	... The Grid
" 13	—Lud-Eagle II. v. Toynbee	... The Gambit
" 13	—Hampstead v. Brixton	... City Club
" 17	—Maida Vale v. Railway Clearing House	... Maida Vale
" 17	—East London v. Ladies	... City Club
" 18	—Battersea v. Athenæum	... City Club
" 18	—Maurice v. Amalgamated Press	... Southwark
" 21	—West London v. Insurance	... City Club
" 31	—Rail. Clear. House v. Maurice	... St. Pancras

Figures show the dates on which the matches are to be contested. As each match is decided, the aggregate scores will be substituted, so that the table will indicate engagements still to be fulfilled, and progress made by each club.

	Hampstead.	Metropolitan.	Bohemians.	Lud.-Eagle.	West London.	N'th London.	Athenæum.	Battersea.	Brixton.	Lee.	East London.	Sydenham and Forest Hill.	Ladies.	Leyton.	Insurance.	Won	Lost
Hampstead ...	—	24/1/07	10*	21/2/07	11	18/3/07	14½	11/3/07	13/12/06	25/3/07	29/11/06	4/3/07	4/2/07	14/2/07	14/1/07	2	0
Metropolitan	24/1/07	—	12	28/2/07	14	19/2/07	12/12/06	11½	7/2/07	11/3/07	18/3/07	14/2/07	3/12/06	11½	29/11/06	3	0
Bohemians ...	7*	8	—	21/1/07	6/12/06	14	25/3/07	29/11/06	8½	25/2/07	8½	13/12/06	18/2/07	14/3/07	7/2/07	0	3
Lud.-Eagle ...	21/2/07	28/2/07	21/1/07	—	18/4/07	7/3/07	17½	13	28/3/07	18/3/07	3/12/06	10/1/07	16	11½	31/1/07	3	0
West London	9	6	6/12/06	18/4/07	—	8/1/07	31/1/07	15/1/07	11/4/07	19/2/07	21/3/07	28/2/07	22/1/07	15½	20/12/06	1	0
N'th London	18/3/07	19/2/07	6	7/3/07	8/1/07	—	10½	26/2/07	9	11½	12/2/07	29/1/07	15½	4/12/06	10/12/06	2	1
Athenæum ...	5½	12/12/06	25/3/07	2½	31/1/07	9½	—	18/12/06	19/3/07	14/1/07	12/2/07	1/11/06	25/2/07	5/3/07	3/12/06	0	3
Battersea.....	11/3/07	8½	29/11/06	7	15/1/07	26/2/07	18/12/06	—	13	11/12/06	24/4/07	9	28/1/07	5/2/07	7/1/07	1	3
Brixton	13/12/06	7/2/06	11½	28/3/07	11/4/07	11	19/3/07	7	—	27/11/06	7/3/07	6/12/06	11½	9	14/2/07	3	2
Lee	25/3/07	11/3/07	25/2/07	18/3/07	19/2/07	8½	14/1/07	11/12/06	27/11/06	—	10½	9/4/07	11/2/07	21/1/07	16	2	1
East London	29/11/06	18/3/07	11½	3/12/06	21/3/07	12/3/07	12/2/07	24/4/07	7/3/07	9½	—	7/2/07	17/12/06	10/1/07	25/2/07	1	1
Sydenham & Forest Hill	4/3/07	14/2/07	13/12/06	10/1/07	28/2/07	29/1/07	1/11/06	11	6/12/06	9/4/07	7/2/07	—	14	10½	21/1/07	3	0
Ladies	4/2/07	3/12/06	18/2/07	4	22/1/07	4½	25/2/06	28/1/07	8½	11/2/07	17/12/06	6	—	10/12/06	7	0	5
Leyton	14/2/07	8½	14/3/07	8½	4½	4/12/06	5/3/07	5/2/07	11	21/1/07	10/1/07	9½	10/12/06	—	13½	2	4
Insurance	14/1/07	29/11/06	7/2/07	31/1/07	20/12/06	10/12/06	3/12/06	7/1/07	14/2/07	4	25/2/07	21/1/07	13	6½	—	1	1

* Undecided match. Games left for adjudication.

Chess in Scotland.—During the month, Messrs. J. H. Blackburne and F. J. Lee have visited the Scottish clubs. Mr. Blackburne fulfilled engagements with Glasgow C.C., "Burns" C.C., Central C.C. (Glasgow), also with Stirling and Dundee clubs. The veteran seemed in excellent form, and secured some very pretty finishes in simultaneous games, of which he won the great majority. Mr. F. J. Lee also had a successful round of engagements in Edinburgh, playing at various of the clubs connected with the League, including the Ladies' C.C. He also spent some time in Glasgow.

Dundee *v.* Stirling.—An interesting inter-club match was played between these clubs at Stirling, on 17th November, resulting in a win for Dundee by 3 games. There were eleven players a-side, and Mr. Fleming beat Mr. Gray at top board.

"Richardson" Cup Tourney.—In second round Glasgow drew with "Burns" C.C., score $3\frac{1}{2}$ each; Edinburgh beat Glasgow Central C.C., score 6 to 1; Glasgow Athenæum beat Edinburgh Working Men's C.C., score 5 to 2. In third round, Edinburgh made equal score with Working Men's C.C.—3 wins each, with one unfinished, to be adjudicated; and Glasgow C.C. scored $3\frac{1}{2}$ against the Athenæum's $2\frac{1}{2}$ wins, also with one left for adjudication.

The West of Scotland Cup Tourney is now under weigh at Glasgow C.C. Nine players have entered.

A County Chess Association has now been formed in Fifeshire. President, Dr. C. E. Douglas, Cupar; hon. sec., Dr. A. G. Carment, Keltie.

"Spens" Cup Tourney.—The tie between Keltie and Falkirk has been played, but two games are undecided yet. Glasgow Bohemians won against the Ladies' Chess Association by 6 games to 1.

The annual meeting of the Scottish Ladies' Association was held on 30th October, in the Edinburgh Ladies' Club—Miss S. E. S. Mair in the chair. The meeting passed a resolution expressing deep regret at the loss which the Association had sustained by the death of its honorary president, Miss Robertson. The financial statement was presented and approved. The report showed that the work done was satisfactory, and that the membership had doubled this year. Miss Florence Hutchinson-Stirling, for the third year in succession, won the championship and gold medal; Miss S. E. S. Mair, the silver medal; Miss Robertson, the Cranston trophy; Miss Alice Taylor, the Scottish Association medal, as well as the prize for the ladies in the Edinburgh League Congress. Mrs. Gibb and Miss Crum also won prizes. A proposal by the Glasgow Ladies' Chess Club, "That all club competitions for medals and trophies should be finished before Easter," was adopted. It was decided to change the date of the annual meeting to the spring, when the championships are played for, and also to have a Major and a Minor Championship. Rule 3 was altered so that only ordinary and life members are entitled in future to take part in Association competitions. The Cranston trophy and Scottish Chess Association medal are to be played for in three divisions—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Stirling. It was decided to take part in the "Spens" competition. Office-bearers were then elected as follows: hon. president, Mrs. Richardson; president, Miss S. E. S. Mair; hon. secretary and treasurer, Miss S. Malcolm, 26, Hermitage Gardens, Edinburgh; hon. organising secretary, Dr. Knight.

Other matches reported:—

Glasgow North-Western C.C. 7	v.	Glasgow Shawlands C.C. 3
2nd Glasgow Bohemians C.C. 10	v.	Singers' United C.C. 1
Edinburgh Ladies' C.C. 5½	v.	Edinburgh Albany C.C. ½
Ayr C.C. 3½	v.	Dalry C.C. 3½
Glasgow Athenæum C.C. 8½	v.	Glasgow Queen's Park C.C. 5½

GAME No. 2,781.

Evans Gambit.

One of two correspondence games recently concluded, played between the Glasgow and Liverpool Clubs. The other, an uneventful Queen's Gambit Declined, was drawn after 33 moves. In the following game it was arranged to play an Evans Gambit, and Liverpool adopted Lasker's defence of B—R 4 and B—Kt 3. Many beautiful and complicated situations arose later. The notes are sent by our Scotch correspondent, and are those of Mr. J. M. Finlayson, who took a prominent part in the analysis for the Glasgow committee.

WHITE GLASGOW.	BLACK. LIVERPOOL.
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 Castles	6 P—Q 3
7 P—Q 4	7 B—Kt 3
8 B—K 3	

Given by Mason as probably a good reply, but it doesn't seem very satisfactory. White seems to have too little attack for his Pawn.

9 P×P	8. P×P
10 Kt—B 3	9 Kt—B 3
11 Q—B 2	10 Castles
12 Q R—K sq	11 P—K R 3
	12 B—K 3

.....It looks at first sight as if White should win something by advancing Q P and forking the two pieces, but the only advantage gained is in throwing the Black Kt out of play, and later its assistance is much missed when the attack waxes hot.

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

.....White proposed playing B×R P if opportunity offered, but Black by changing Bishop; effectively prevented this.

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

.....Black prepares to rush the attack of the Pawns on Q side, and they look really dangerous.

20 Q—K B 2	20 P—Q Kt 4
21 P—K 5	

White feels the attack must be energetically pushed or he is lost, so he sacrifices another Pawn, gets a passed Pawn, and gives free play to his Bishop. The next move of White's Kt unmasks a heavy battery on the K's position.

22 Kt—K R 4	21 P×P
	22 Q—K 2

.....Black prefers strengthening his K B Pawn to continuing the attack on Q side: the position becomes very critical and interesting.

23 B—B 5	23 K—R sq
24 P—Q 6 !	24 Q—Q sq

.....If Q×P, 25 R—Q sq, Q—K 2; 26 B×B, Kt×B; 27 Kt—Q 5, and 28 Kt—B 7 wins the exchange, but with three Pawns up, Black would probably have still the better game. It seems doubtful if Black should not have accepted the offered Pawn. In any case Glasgow thought Q—B sq preferable to Q—Q sq, as played by Black.

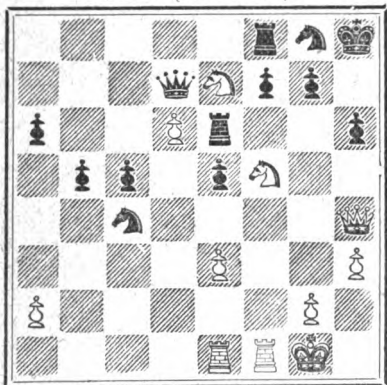
25 B×B	25 Q×B
26 Kt—B 5	26 R—K 3

..... White threatened Kt x R P or Kt P. Black's move R—K 3 prevents this, but White continues the attack.

- 27 Q—R 4 27 Kt—Kt sq
28 Kt—Q 5 28 R—K B sq
29 Kt(Q5)—K7 29 Kt—B 5

Position after Black's 29th move :—
Kt—B 5.

BLACK (LIVERPOOL).



WHITE (GLASGOW).

..... Black's Q Kt comes into the fray, but too late. The loss of one move has serious consequences.

30 Kt x Kt P

A beautiful move, suggested by the veteran player Mr. Gilchrist. The K cannot take, as Q—Kt 4 ch wins; if R interposes the Q is lost, and if K—R sq, R x P mates next move. Some

Glasgow players thought R—Q sq preferable to the text, and the analysis at this point was bewildering.

- 30 R x P
31 Kt(Kt7)—B5 31 Kt x Kt
32 Kt x R 32 Kt x Kt
33 Q x P ch 33 K—Kt sq
..... Though winning this Pawn, White is still a Pawn down, with R against two K's.

- 34 R—Q sq 34 Kt—Kt 3

..... The Glasgow committee thought Black would have done better in playing Kt—B 4.

- 35 R—B 6 35 R—Q sq

..... Black offers Q and Kt for two Rooks, but the White Q is so circumscribed in its moves that Black's passed Pawn would have won with aid of R and Kt.

- 36 P—K R 4 ! 36 Q—B 2
37 Q R—K B sq 37 Kt—K 5
38 R x K B P 38 Q x R

..... White now gets Q, Kt, and P for two Rooks, with an open game, the moves being all forced.

- 39 R x Q 39 K x R
40 Q—R 7 ch 40 K—B 3
41 P—R 5 41 Kt—K 2
42 Q x Kt (K 5) 42 Resigns.

..... Black like true sportsmen here resigned, though the win is still by no means easy. The passed White Pawn goes on, and in most variations Black has to give a piece for it, while the White Q captures the Pawns.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The four following games were played in the British Chess Federation First-class Amateur Tournament at Shrewsbury in August last.

GAME No. 2,782.

French Defence—McCutcheon Variation.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. A. W. DANIEL Mr. J. J. O'HANLON
(Bridgend). (Portadown).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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—K Kt 5 | 4 B—Q Kt 5 |

..... The "McCutcheon" variation, which, as to its merits, is *ad huc sub judice*. Janowski gives 5 P x P, Q x P (best); 6 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K 5; 7 B—Q 2. Others play 5 P—K 5, P—K R 3; 6 B—Q 2, B x Kt; 7 P x B, Kt—K 5, &c. Another continuation, which produces very complicated positions, is 5 P—K 5, P—K R 3; 6 B—R 4, P—K Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3, Kt—K 5; 8 Kt—K 2;

this may lead to the following line of play, where White gives up a Pawn for a good attack, viz.: 8..., P-Q B 4; 9 P-Q R 3, B-R 4; 10 P-Q Kt 4, P x Kt P; 11 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 12 P x Kt P, B x P ch; 13 P-B 3, &c.

5 P-K 5 5 P-K R 3
6 B x Kt

A faulty proceeding, as Black very cleverly demonstrates.

7 Q-Kt 4 6 P x B
8 Q-Kt 7 7 P x P
8 K-K 2

9 Q x K P 9 P-Q B 4
10 P-Q R 3 10 Kt-B 3
11 Q-B 4 11 Q-R 4

.....All this is played with great skill and accuracy. White has no defence.

12 P x P 12 B x Kt ch
13 P x B 13 Q x P ch
14 Q-Q 2 14 Q x R ch
15 Q-Q sq 15 Q x Q ch
16 K x Q 16 Kt-Q 5
17 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,783.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. SHORIES Mr. E. D. PALMER
(Sheffield). (London).

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

.....P-Q 3 at once is good enough; if then 7 P-Q 4, P-Q Kt 4; 8 P x P (forced, as otherwise a Pawn would be lost), P x P, and White cannot avoid the exchange of Queens, after which the game is equalised. Weakening moves like P-Q Kt 4 should only be made under compulsion.

7 B-Kt 3 7 P-Q 3
8 P-Q R 4 8 Kt-R 4

.....Not commendable. R-Kt sq or B-Kt 5 is better.

9 P x P 9 Kt x B
10 P x Kt 10 Castles
11 Kt-Q B 3 11 B-Kt 2
12 P x P 12 B x P

.....R x P first was simpler.

13 P-Q 4 13 Q-Q 2

.....Unintelligible. The loss of another Pawn—and that an important centre Pawn—means, of course,

the loss of the game. Kt-Q 2 would have enabled Black to consolidate his position and make a good fight of it, as White's plus Pawn cannot count for much, considering that his two Queen's Knight's Pawns are doubled and isolated.

14 P x P 14 Kt-R 4
15 B-K 3 15 Q-Kt 5
16 P-R 3 16 Q-Kt 3
17 Kt-Q 5 17 B-Q sq
18 Q-B 2 18 P x P
19 Kt x P 19 Q-Q 3
20 Kt-Q B 6 20 R-K sq
21 P-Q Kt 4 21 Q-Kt 3
22 Kt x B 22 Q R x Kt
23 Kt x P 23 B-B sq
24 Kt x R 24 B x P
25 P-B 3 25 R x Kt
26 P-Kt 5 26 P-R 3
27 R-R 6 27 Kt-B 3
28 K-R 2 28 B-B sq
29 R-R 8 29 Kt-R 4
30 R-Q sq 30 B-Q 2
31 R x R 31 B x R
32 Q-B 8 32 Kt-B 3
33 P-Kt 6 33 Q-R 4 ch
34 K-Kt sq 34 Q-Q Kt 4
35 R-B sq 35 Q-K 7
36 B-B 2 36 K-R 2
37 P-Kt 7 37 B-Q 2
38 P-Kt 8=Q 38 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,784.

Four Knights Game.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.
P. W. FAIRWEATHER P. W. SERGEANT
(London). (London).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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—B 4 | 4 B—B 4 |

.....Here we prefer Kt×K P, which gives a good game for Black in all variations.

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

White should have taken advantage of Black's last move by playing P—Q 4.

7 B—K 3

- 8 B—Kt 3

B×B, followed by P—Q 4, would still have been better; e.g. 8 B×B, P×B; 9 P—Q 4, P×P; 10 Kt×P, Q—Q 2; 11 P—K 5, P×P; 12 Kt—K B 3, with a good game.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 9 Q—K 2 | 8 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 10 B—K 3 | 9 P—K R 3 |
| | 10 Kt—B 5 |

.....Not good; Black loses ground in the centre through this exchange, and the Pawn at K B 5 is weak.

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| 11 B×Kt | 11 P×B |
| 12 Castles (Q R) | |

12 B×B, P×B; 13 P—Q 4, B—Kt 3; 14 Castles (Q R), followed eventually by P—K 5, was the right course.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 13 B P×B ? | 12 B×B |
| 14 P—Q 4 | 13 Castles |
| 15 Q—Q 2 | 14 B—Kt 3 |
| 16 P—K Kt 4 | 15 Kt—R 4 |

A rash advance, which, together with his 18th move (where Q—Kt 2 should have been played), causes the speedy loss of the game. 16 Kt—Q 5 seems good, e.g. 16..., P—Kt 4?; 17 P—K R 4!, or 16..., P—K B 4; 17 Kt×P, etc.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 17 P×P | 16 P×P e.p. |
| 18 Q—K 2 | 17 P—K B 4 |
| 19 Q—B 4 ch | 18 Kt×P |
| 20 K R—Kt sq | 19 K—R sq |
| 21 R×Kt | 20 P×P |
| 22 R—Kt 6 | 21 R×Kt |
| 23 R—Kt 3 | 22 R—B 3 |
| 24 Q R—Kt sq | 23 P—B 3 |
| 25 Q—K 2 | 24 P—Q 4 |
| 26 Q—K 3 | 25 R—B 2 |
| 27 Kt—K 2 | 26 Q—B 3 |
| 28 Q R—Kt 2 | 27 Q R—K B sq |
| 29 K—B 2 | 28 Q—B 8 ch |
| 30 Q—Q 2 | 29 R—B 6 |
| 31 Q—B sq | 30 R—Q 6 |
| 32 K×Q | 31 Q×Q ch |
| 33 R×R | 32 R×R |
| 34 R—Kt 6 | 33 R—B 6 |
| 35 R—K 6 | 34 R×R P |
| 36 R—K 7 | 35 P—Kt 4 |
| 37 R×P | 36 R—Q 6 |
| 38 Kt—B 4 | 37 P—Kt 5 |
| 39 R—Q B 7 | 38 B×P |
| 40 Resigns. | 39 B—K 6 ch |

GAME No. 2,785.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. P. W. SERGEANT Mr. J. BORTHWICK
(London). (Glasgow.)

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

Preparing to play Kt—Q 5, followed by P—Q B 4, a line of development suggested by Maroczy as the strongest against Black's Fianchetto in the Sicilian. But I doubt whether the move P—K B 3 can be played so early.

8 P—K 3

.....In this variation the King's Pawn should be left unmoved, as otherwise a hole at Q 3 is created, and the advance of the Queen's Pawn becomes impossible. The bold continuation P—Q 4 seems to give a good fighting game for Black. I give some interesting variations arising from this move: *e.g.*, 8..., P—Q 4; 9 P×P, Kt—Q Kt 5; 10 B—Q B 4, B—B 4; 11 Kt—Q 4 (best), Kt (B 3)×P; 12 Kt×B (best), Kt×Kt; 13 Q×Q, K R×Q, and however White may continue Black will hold his own. Or 10 P—Q 6, B—B 4; 11 Kt—Q 4, Q×P; 12 Kt×B, Q×Q ch; 13 R×Q, P×Kt, even game.

9 Q—Q 2

White fails to take advantage of Black's mistake; he should have played B—Q B 5 and B—Q 6, thus preventing the advance of the Queen's Pawn for ever, and hemming in Black's forces altogether.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| | 9 P—Q 4 |
| 10 Castles (Q R) | 10 P×P |
| 11 Q—B 2 | 11 B—Q 2 |
| 12 Kt×P | 12 Kt×Kt |
| 13 P×Kt | 13 Q—B 2 |
| 14 Kt—B 5 | 14 K R—Q sq |
| 15 Kt×B | 15 R×Kt |
| 16 R×R | 16 Q×R |

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 17 Q—Q 2 | 17 Q—B 2 |
| 18 B—Q 3 | 18 P—Q R 4 |
| 19 P—K Kt 3 | 19 R—Q sq |

.....Black has now far the better game, and should obtain a winning attack on account of the open Queen's Bishop's file and White's weak Pawn at K 4. The following variation will show the procedure that should have been adopted: 19..., Kt—Kt 5; 20 P—Q R 3 (or *a*), Kt×B ch; 21 Q×B, R—Q sq; 22 Q—Kt 5 (best), R—Q B sq; 23 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 4, and should win; (*a*) 20 K—Kt sq, Q—K 4; 21 Q—B sq (or *b*), R—Q B sq; 22 B—B 4, Q—Q 5; 23 B—K 3, Q—Q 2; 24 R—Q sq, Q—R 5; 25 P—Q R 3, Kt×B; 26 R×Kt, Q×P; (*b*) 21 P—Q B 3, R—Q sq; 22 B—Q 4, Q—B 2; 23 B×B (best), R×B; 24 Q—K 2 [Q—R 6?, Q—B 5; 25 P×Kt, Q×K P, and wins], K×B; 25 P×Kt, Q—Q 3; 26 P×P, Q—Q 5, with the better game.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 20 K—Kt sq | 20 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 21 B—K B 4 | 21 Q—Kt 2 |
| 22 R—Q sq | 22 P—K 4 |
| 23 B—K 3 | 23 P—B 4 |
| 24 Q—K 2 | 24 P×P |
| 25 B×K P | 25 Q—R 3 |
| 26 R×R ch | 26 Kt×R |
| 27 Q—Q 3 | 27 Kt—B 2 |
| 28 P—Q R 4 | 28 Kt—Q 3 |
| 29 Q—Q 5 ch | 29 Kt—B 2 |
| 30 Q×Kt P | 30 Q×Q |
| 31 P×Q | 31 Kt—Q 3 |
| 32 P—Kt 6 | 32 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,786.

From the British Championship Tournament at Shrewsbury.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. F. E. HAMOND	Mr. J. E. PARRY
(London).	(Shrewsbury).

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

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 3 P—K 4 | 3 P—K Kt 3 |
| 4 P—Q B 3 | 4 B—Kt 2 |
| 5 B—K 2 | 5 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 6 B—K 3 | 6 B—Kt 2 |
| 7 Q—B 2 | 7 Kt—Q 2 |
| 8 Q Kt—Q 2 | 8 Kt—K 2 |
| 9 Castles (K) | 9 Castles |
| 10 Q R—Q sq | 10 K—R sq |
| 11 Kt—Kt 5 | M 3a |

.....From the first, Black prepares for defensive operations — Fianchetto is foreshadowed.

White conceives that his Kt would be well posted at K R 3, supporting the advance of the K B P; probably it would have been of more effect to have retired to K sq.

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

Q P × K P, opening out a lane for Q R, is stronger.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 14 Q P × P |
| 15 P—Q 5 | |

This advance certainly limits the powers of the Black Bishops, but the drawback is that it blocks White's pieces to a greater extent. If instead 15 P × Q P, Kt × P; 16 Kt—B 4, Q—B 2; 17 B—B 4, with a promising game.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| | 15 K Kt—Kt sq |
| 16 Kt—Q B 4 | 16 Q—K 2 |
| 17 B—B sq | 17 Kt (Q2)—B 3 |
| 18 B—Q 2 | |

Some vacillation is hereabouts evident on White's part, owing probably to the near approach of the 20th move, and Black takes the opportunity to deliberately manœuvre his forces.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 18 Kt—K sq |
| 19 Kt—K 3 | 19 Kt—Q 3 |
| 20 P—B 4 | 20 Q R—Q sq |
| 21 B—K sq | 21 B—B sq |
| 22 P—K Kt 4 | 22 Kt—B 3 |
| 23 Kt—B 2 | 23 Kt—R 2 |
| 24 B—K B 3 | 24 P—K B 4 |

.....Black now alters his tactics, and his plans having matured, pushes forward a spirited attack.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 K—R sq | 25 P—B 5 |
| 26 Kt—Kt 2 | 26 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 27 R—Q 3 | 27 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 28 Kt—R 4 | 28 R—B 3 |
| 29 B—R 5 | |

A futile attempt to get some useful work out of this Bishop.

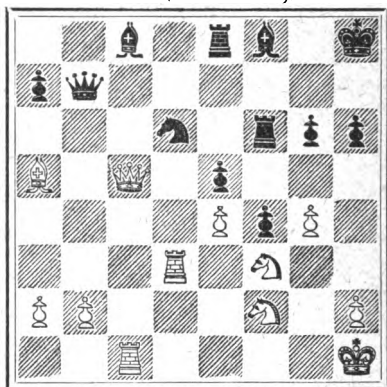
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| | 29 R—K sq |
| 30 P × Kt P | 30 Kt × Q Kt P |
| 31 K R—Q B sq | 31 B—B sq |
| 32 P—Q 6 | 32 Kt × P |
| 33 Q × B P | 33 Kt × B |
| 34 Kt × Kt | 34 Q—Q Kt 2 |

.....A strong move, threatening two Pawns and also an attack on Q; White's reply is as good as any.

Position after Black's 34th move:—

Q—Kt 2.

BLACK (MR. PARRY).



WHITE (MR. HAMOND).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 35 Q—B 3 | 35 Kt × K P |
| 36 Kt × Kt | 36 Q × Kt |
| 37 R—K sq | 37 Q—Kt 2 |
| 38 R × K P | 38 R × R |
| 39 Q × R | 39 B—Kt 2 |
| 40 R—Kt 3 | 40 Q—B 3 |
| 41 R—B 3 | 41 Q—R 3 |

.....Although White by his 32nd move succeeded in loosening the position, yet Black has profited most by the change, he now threatens mate.

- 42 Q—Kt 8

This certainly stops the mate, but it compels Black to make a move he desired.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 42 R—B sq |
| 43 Q—Kt 4 | 43 B—Kt 2 |
| 44 K—Kt sq | 44 B × Kt |
| 45 R × B | 45 Q—K 7 |
| 46 Q—Kt 7 | 46 Q—K 3 |

.....Again well played, forcing P—K R 3 and thus closing a door for the escape of the White K. Black finishes the game neatly.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 47 P—K R 3 | 47 B—K 5 ch |
| 48 K—R sq | 48 Q—K 7 |
| 49 Q—Kt 3 | 49 R—Q B sq |
| 50 Resigns. | |

GAME No. 2,787.

Played in the London League Match, Metropolitan v. Leyton.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY R. TEIGHMANN.

W. P. MACBEAN
(Metropolitan).

F. W. MARKWICK
(Leyton).

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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—B 3 | 7 P × P |
| 8 B × P | 8 Kt—Q 4 |
| 9 B × B | 9 Q × B |
| 10 Castles | |

Perhaps Q—Q 2, followed by P—K 4, is preferable.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 11 Kt × Kt | 10 Q—Kt 5 |
| 12 B—Kt 3 | 11 K P × Kt |
| 13 Q—Q 3 | 12 Castles |
| | 13 P—K R 3 |

.....Such weakening moves should never be made without compulsion. R—K sq at once, so as to defend K R 2 by Kt—B sq, and to be able to drive the White Knight eventually from K 5 with P—K B 3, is the right course.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 14 B—B 2 | 14 Kt—K B 3 |
| 15 Kt—K 5 | 15 Q—Q 3 |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 16 P—B 4 | 16 Kt—K 5 |
| 17 P—B 5 | 17 Q—B 3 |

.....After this move Black's game quickly falls to pieces. P—K B 3 was compulsory, although White would still have obtained a strong attack by Kt—Kt 6, followed by P—K Kt 4 and P—K R 4, etc., later on.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 18 Q—K 2 | 18 Q—Kt 4 |
| 19 R—B 4 | 19 B × P |
| 20 P—K R 4 | 20 Kt—Kt 6 |
| 21 Q—B 2 | 21 Q—R 4 |
| 22 B × B | 22 Kt—K 7 ch |
| 23 K—B sq | 23 Kt × R |
| 24 P—K Kt 4 | 24 P—B 3 |
| 25 P × Q | 25 P × Kt |
| 26 P × Kt | 26 R × B |
| 27 Q—Kt 2 | 27 R × P ch |
| 28 K—K 2 | 28 P × P |
| 29 R—K Kt sq | 29 R—K sq ch |
| 30 K—Q 2 | 30 R—K 2 |
| 31 Q—Kt 3 | 31 R (Q 2)—B 2 |
| 32 R—K sq | 32 R—K 5 |
| 33 R—K Kt sq | 33 R (K 5)—B 5 |
| 34 R—K sq | 34 R—K 5 |
| 35 R—K 2 | 35 P—Q R 3 |
| 36 Q—Kt 2 | 36 R (B 2)—K 2 |
| 37 R—B 2 | |

White wins.

GAME No. 2,788.

Played by Correspondence.

Scotch Gambit.

NOTES BY THE PLAYERS.

WHITE.
Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.
Messrs. MALLAM
and FORD.

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

Given as best by Lee and Gossip (P).

- 5 B—Kt 5

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

.....Black's last move was taken from James Mortimer's *New Century Chess* book, and the game continued 9 Q—B 4, B—Kt 2; 10 P—Q R 3, B—R 4; 11 B—K 2, B—Kt 3; 12 B—Q 2, Castles (Q); 13 Castles (Q), P—Q 4, leaving the game in Black's favour (M). 8 P—Q 4 seems preferable (P).

- 9 B—Q 2 9 B—Kt 2
10 Castles (Q) 10 B—R 4

.....I think Black has lost time, perhaps B—B 4 would have been better (M). I think Black should now Castle, as he would have an open Kt's file open for his Rs (P).

- 11 P—K 5 11 Kt—Q 4
12 Kt—K 4 12 B—Kt 3
13 Q—R 4 13 P—Q B 4

.....Weak, as it lets in the K B and K R (M). It also shuts in his K B. I still think Castles advisable (P).

- 14 B—Q Kt 5 14 Castles (Q)

.....This seems obligatory now (P).

- 15 K R—K sq 15 P—K B 4

.....Perhaps P—K B 3 would be better (M). Or K—Kt sq in order to be able to play P—Q B 3 (P).

- 16 Kt—B 3 16 Q—K 3
17 B—Q B 4 17 Kt × Kt
18 B × Kt 18 Q—Kt 3
19 B—Kt 5 19 P—B 3

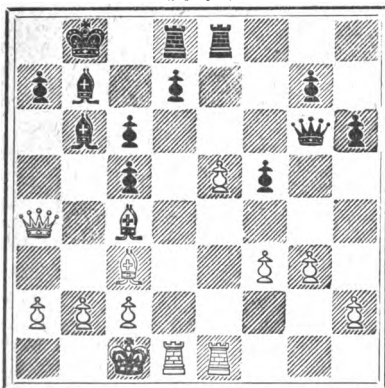
.....Here B—B 3 would have been better (M). It would have given Black three weak Pawns on a file ! (P)

- 20 B—B sq 20 K R—K sq
21 P—K Kt 3 21 K—Kt sq
22 B—B 4

Position after White's 22nd move :—

B—B 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 22 R—K 2

.....The White Bishops seem restless ; but Black would perhaps have done better to move his Q P before it was blocked. This move was meditated on and abandoned (M). The objection seems to be 22... P—Q 4 ; 23 P × P, R × R ! ; 24 R × R, R × P ; 25 B—K 5 winning (P).

- 23 R—Q 6 23 Q—K sq
24 Q—Kt 3 24 K—R sq
25 Q—R 3

Here P—Q R 4 would be met by R—Kt sq most likely (P).

- 25 K—Kt sq
26 P—B 4 26 B—B 2

.....A pure blunder, which loses a P (M).

- 27 Q × B P 27 B—Kt 3

.....For if B × R ; 28 Q × B ch, K—R sq ; 29 B—Q 4, threatening Q—B 5, to which there is no defence (P).

- 28 Q—R 3 28 P—B 4

.....The Pawns should not be so freely moved up while being attacked (M).

- 29 Q—Kt 3 29 K—R sq
30 R × B

This sacrifice was perhaps sound, but is there no easier way to victory ? The mere fact of Black's having to find moves during the time that White was concentrating would weaken his position (M). I could see no other way. Black might have found a move like R—Kt sq, which would have been difficult to meet (P).

- 30 P × R
31 Q × P 31 P—Q 4

.....Black must have shouted 'Hurrah' here (P).

- 32 B—Kt 5 32 Q—B sq

.....This is in the nature of a trap, to get White's passed Pawn (M). And a very subtle one too ; it quite succeeded, for White blindly stepped into it ! (P).

- 33 Q × P 33 R × P
34 Q—B 7

Better than 34 Q×Q, for after R×R ch, 35 B×R, R×Q, Black has fair chances of drawing (P).

35 B×R 34 R×R ch
35 Q—B 3
.....Black has a difficult game! (M).

36 B—Kt 4 36 R—Q B sq
37 Q—R 5 ch 37 K—Kt sq
38 Q—R 3 38 R—Q sq
.....Another trap, but White saw it (P).

39 B—B 5
Of course if 39 B—K 7, Q—K 3 saves the position (P). Seems the culminating driving force (M).

40 P—B 3 39 K—B sq

Necessary to give the K an exit: and also to enable White to play B—Q 4 (P).

41 Q—R 7 40 Q—K 3
42 B×P 41 P—Q 5
43 K—B 2 42 Q—K 8 ch
44 B—B 4 43 R—Q 4
45 Q—B 5 ch 44 R—Q 2
46 Q—K B 8 ch 45 K—Q sq
47 B—K 5 ch 46 K—B 2
47 K—B 3

.....If K—Kt 3, he loses the R equally by Q—Kt 4 ch and Q—R 4 ch.

48 B—Kt 5 ch 48 K—Kt 3
49 B×R 49 Resigns

.....For if 49..., Q—K 7 ch; 50 K—Kt 3, Q—Q 8 ch, White plays K—Kt 4!, and Black cannot take B without suffering mate in two.

GAME No 2,789.

Played at the City of London Chess Club.

Giucco Piano.

NOTES BY J. MORTIMER.

WHITE. Mr. J. MORTIMER.	BLACK. Mr. B. SHEFFIELD.
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 3	5 P—Q 3
6 Castles	6 Castles
7 B—K Kt 5	

It is never good in this opening to pin the K Kt until Black has Castled K R, when the move often results to White's advantage.

7 Kt—K 2

.....Here Black has also the option of playing P—K R 3, followed by P—K Kt 4, in which case White may safely sacrifice his K Kt for two Pawns and a strong King side attack.

The text move of Black is, I think inferior to 7..., B—K 3, or 7..., B—K Kt 5.

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

White would have done better to win a Pawn by capturing the Bishop

12 P×B	11 B×Kt
13 Q—R 4	12 Kt—B 5
14 P—K Kt 3	13 P—Q 4
15 K—R sq	14 Kt—K 7 ch
16 Q—Kt 4 ch	15 P×B
17 Q×Kt	16 K—R sq
	17 P×P

.....Black now had a marked advantage in both position and *matériel*.

18 Q—K 4	18 Q—Q 3
----------	----------

19 Kt—Q 2 19 Q R—Q sq
 20 Q R—Q sq 20 Q—Q 4
 21 P—Kt 3 21 P—B 3
 22 P—Q B 4 22 Q—Q 5

.....Black should have exchanged Queens at this juncture, with winning chances.

23 Q—B 3 23 B—Kt 3
 24 Kt—K 4

Again obtaining the attack and the superior game.

25 Kt × P 24 R—K Kt sq
 26 Kt—K 4 25 R—Kt 2
 27 K R—K sq 26 B—B 2
 27 Q R—K Kt sq

.....A manifest blunder; but the loss of the Pawn at Queen's 6th was only a question of time.

28 R × P 28 Q—Kt 7
 29 R—Q 2 29 Q—R 6
 30 R—Q 7 30 Q × R P

.....A trap set by White to give up the exchange and win the game, as the sequel shows.

31 R × B 31 Q—R 4
 32 R × Kt P !

Absit omen! Q × R, followed by R × B P, &c.

33 K—Kt 2 32 Q × R ch
 34 Kt—B 6 33 R—Kt 5
 34 P—K 5

White mates in six moves.

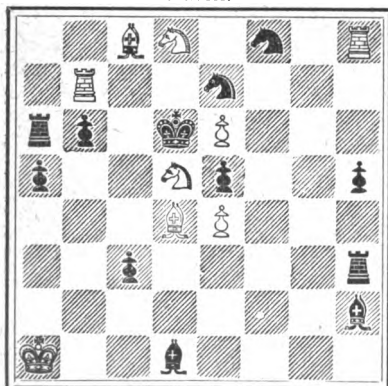
THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

THE ROMAN IDEA.—The annexed clever problem was recently contributed to the *Norwich Mercury*. We say it is clever because it is, notwithstanding that it violates some of the rules of composition, and also that the motive portrayed is not happily fascinating or artistic; uncommon when its interpretation is explained, but the predatory scheme is not likely to captivate any one who seeks legitimate charms.

By J. Khotz and C. Kocklekorn.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

A curious point arises in connection with the publication of this problem. Herr J. Khotz writes to Mr. Keeble: "In order that no hand of an imitator may take this idea in possession and publish it as his own, we have composed a great number of problems upon 'the same idea.' By this it seems clear that Messrs. Khotz and Kocklekorn claim a universal copyright in an idea which they conceive as being born only of their inventive brain and nursed by their careful cherishing and management. So far as we can

see the idea claimed is one that nobody could be proud of, since there is not a tincture of delight to the solver who finds he has to resort to the practice of seizure to attain the finale. Such a method is crude and cumbersome. When, however, a composer claims a monopoly of illustrating an idea which he believes to be one of his own creation, it strikes us as not only selfish but displays a limited conception of human nature. In a sense we are all imitators, and it seems to us very strange that Messrs. Khotz and Kocklekorn should issue a mandate that none are allowed to copy their latest fancy, seeing that they in a most ingenious way took the "Bristol" theme in hand and gave their effort to the world as their own. No one denied their privilege to claim an innoxious right to their clever example of diversity.

By J. Khotz and C. Kocklekorn.—White: K at K R 4, Q at K R 3, B at Q B 6, Kts at K 6 and Q sq, P at K Kt 2. Black: K at K 5, Rs at Q 4 and Q B 7, B at Q Kt 8, Kt at K R 7, P at K 4. Mate in five. Solution: 1 K—R 5, B—R 7; 2 K—R 6, B—Kt 6; 3 K—R 7, B—R 5; 4 K—R 8, B×B; 5 Q—R 7 mate. The German ideal—a pure mate at any price!

Messrs. Khotz and Kocklekorn, or any other composers, have no right on the discovery of an idea to ear-mark it as their own. If such a *regimé* were possible, chess would have a hasty demise. To discuss the matter further would bring about a startling revolution, calculated to destroy enthusiasm and honest endeavours to produce something which in the ordinary course is designed to please as well as puzzle. We will again refer to the subject of the Roman Idea next month.

FACTS and FANCIES.—Mr. G. Reed Makeham has sent us a letter explaining that in his innocence he committed a breach of etiquette by sending a problem to us which he had sent elsewhere. We are prepared to accept his explanation as an apology since he appears to be a novice, and honestly had no intention of transgressing the inexorable rule that a problem contributed to one source of publication is, to put it mildly, morally unavailable for other purposes. We refer to our remarks at page 375 concerning problem No. 2,054.

We are sorry our Tourney Problem No. 32, "Berceuse," has a White Queen at c 2, which should be a White Knight. Printers have usually a lot to answer for, but in this case he is let off easily, since the problem has been withdrawn from competition.

In our next volume we hope to be able to resume a feature which we did not think was appreciated until we dropped it. We shall soon be in a position to start a new competition which will make a record in chess journalism.

A Correspondent has had the courage to send us two positions, one on the Castling motive, and another based on *en passant* principle. Neither, we feel disposed to accept, since these sort of affairs have seen their best days. The trouble involved in connection with the latter form of problem-strategy, gives now-a-days, no return, because all that can be got out of a rough conceit is well nigh exhausted; and the Castling manœuvre has long since been relegated into the prohibited claims for recognition. These positions recall two others we have in mind, which may be interesting as light fare at this time of the year. The late A. H. Robbins attempted to carry out the *en passant* idea in its strict form in the following position :—

By A. H. Robbins.—White : K at K R 5, Bs at K B 6 and Q 3, Ps at K R 6, K B 5 and K 5. Black : K at K R 2, B at Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 4, K B 2 and K 2. Mate in two.

The intended key is $1 P \times Kt P$ (ch), the author being anxious to be able to prove that Black's last move was P from Kt 2 to Kt 4, but he overlooked that it could also have been K (from R sq) $\times R$, as a white R might and could have been at K Kt 7 and played to K R 7 dbl ch. The result means that Mr. Robbins' two-move has no solution at all! How careful one should be.

Now, with regard to the Castling fancy, Mr. C. F. Stubbs in his collection, to which we referred last month, presents the Chess World with the subjoined affair :—

By C. F. Stubbs.—White : K at K sq, Q at K 2, Rs at K R 4 and Q R sq, B at Q 2, Kt at Q B 8, Ps at K Kt 5, Q Kt 3 and Q R 5. Black : K at K B 4, B at K B sq, Ps at K Kt 2, Q 3 and 4. Mate in two.

The intention is 1 Castles (Q R). If the author is going to assume one thing, *viz.* : that neither King or Q—R have moved, thus entitling the solution to hold good, surely the solver should be allowed equal licence, and presume that this is a position in a game in which White has given the odds of the King's R, and that the second R present on the board is the result of the promotion of a Pawn. Equally it may be argued that White may Castle King's side without the Rook, which sullies the problem by at least an argumentative cook.

The Hampstead and Highgate Express announce another of its Two-move Tournaments. Entries (limited to two for each composer) accompanied by solutions, and sent to the Chess Editor, "Express" Office, Hampstead, London, N.W. Mottoes and sealed envelopes not necessary. Latest date for entry, February 1st for home, and March 1st for abroad. Messrs. G. Heathcote and A. C. Challenger will act as judges. First prize, One Guinea, and five other prizes of books or chess magazines, including "A.B.C. des Echecs," by M. Numa Preti, "Roi acculé aux Angles" (a collection of King in the corner problems) by A. C. White, and "Principles of Chess," by James Mason. All sound entries will be submitted to the judges, but the chess editor will exercise his discretion as to whether he publishes all or not.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. J. J. Glynn is indisposed and will not be able to perform the duties of judge in the coming *Sydney Morning Herald* Tourney. Mr. Glynn has been a fair composer and one of his problems has been credited to more than one "Author," it is a miniature affair, but we have seen it repeated by others, doubtless in all innocence. Mr. F. J. Young, of Hobart, Tasmania, is to take Mr. Glynn's place. We have no knowledge of Mr. Young's adjudicating abilities, but we know there is a feeling that Mr. Glynn had ideas of his own.

Skakbladet Tourney result:—1st and 2nd prize, *ex æquo* A. Vald-Knudsen, Hirsthalls. and E. Pradignat, Saujon; 3rd, E. G. Schultz; 4th and 5th, *ex æquo* R. Knudsen and Dr. E. Palkoska; hon. mens., H. M. Huse, K. Neilson, P. Pendersen-Horne, E. Pradignat, E. G. Schultz, and F. W. Wynne. The Tourney was lined on a task exercise. The following are the two tied winners:—

By A. Vald-Knudsen.—White: King at Q R 7 Q at K R sq, B 3 at K 7 and Q R 8, Kts at K R 6 and Q 8, Ps at K R 4, Q 2, Q B 2 and K Kt 3. Black: K at K 4, R at K B 5, B at Q Kt 4, Kts at K R sq and K 3, Ps at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

By E. Pradignat.—White: K at Q B 8, Q at K B 3, B at Q R sq, Kt at K 3, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, K 2, Q B 5 sq, Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 3, R at K R 3, B at K Kt sq, Ps at K R 2, 4, K Kt 3, K 2, Q 4, Q B 3, Q Kt 2 and 6. Mate in three.

Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood has contributed an interesting article to the *Western Daily Mercury*, entitled, "Problem Composing Up-to-Date." We hope his article is not regarded by him as complete, because his remarks, excellent in their way, do not materially help those who might be inclined to try their hand at the educative art of composing. Generalities are usually received with passing respect, and seldom go further in their influence. If Mr. Winter-Wood will treat his contribution as an introduction, and continue the subject on defined lines, he may merit commendation, though he may lay himself open to criticism. We extract the following from his article:

"There are many young beginners with apparently not much promise, and my advice to them is to secure at once instruction from a first-class composer, who will lead the way to the development of talent which may possibly be in a latent state. A better 'form' will be the result, and time which was wasted before in sending out to Chess Editors weak, simple, commonplace positions will be turned to good account. Solvers also should bear in mind that the more information they can obtain from good composers the more they will enjoy and appreciate good work, while their criticisms will be appreciated by both editors and composers.

"Notwithstanding the numerous articles which have appeared on the subject of composing, how few really clever combinations one sees embracing the necessary points blended together as they should be.

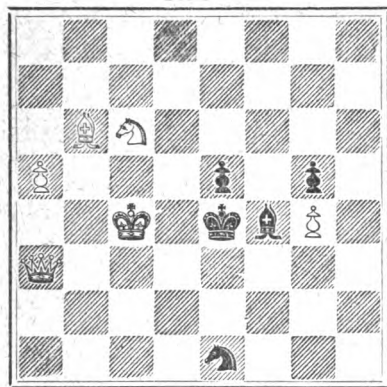
"That there is a vast field yet open to composers no one will gainsay, but time and deep study are required. Quite recently this was forcibly brought to my mind through the remark of an old experienced solver, whom I heard say: 'I cannot understand, after all my experience in solving, how it is that every new problem by a good composer contains some difficult points to overcome.'"

Our readers will note that we have brought up our solutions to close quarters. In this issue we give the answers to last month's problems. As there is no solution competition now running we are glad to do this, but when a solving tourney is made a feature in our pages we prefer to run another month, since it gives solvers on foreign shores a little consideration.

RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

No. 11.—By FRANK HEALEY.

BLACK.

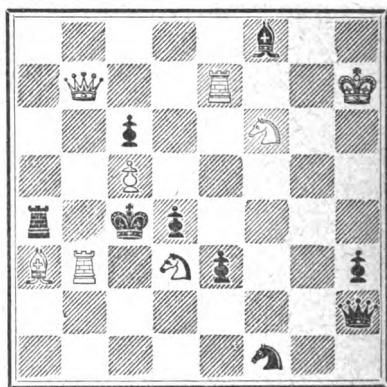


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 12.—By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

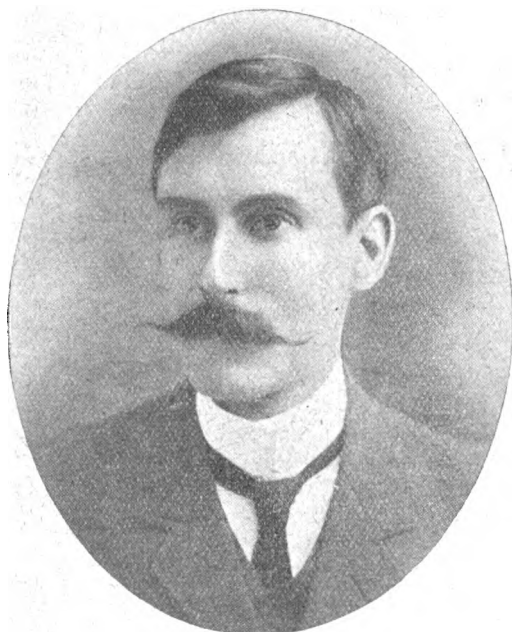
Mate in three.

No. 11 solved by 1 Kt—R 7, B—Q 7, 2 Q—B 8, &c. This is very much upon the lines of Mr. Healey's "Bristol" three-move, the Knight being used in place of the Rook. At first sight, to the untrained in problem matters, the key seems remarkable. There is, like most problems of the era when this was composed, no other feature of interest, unless it be such "tries" as are present.

No. 12 solved by 1 R—Kt 7, B—K 2, 2 R—Kt 6 &c. This is hardly a characteristic illustration of Mr. Kitson's ability, but it shows a class of strategy which was once in vogue, namely, a somewhat forceful key culminating in an ingenious two-move idea. Such problems when new were rather difficult to solve, and in this case the source of difficulty lies in the various methods which offer promising prospects.

PERCY FRANCIS BLAKE, OF GARSTON.

Lancashire has produced some of the most notable problem composers of this country, one of the most brilliant being the popular P. F. Blake. Not only has he distinguished himself in the construction of problems and proved himself to be an expert solver, but he has acted as a judge in several competitions, and in the more contentious department of the game has shown he has ability, since he won the brilliancy prize for his game in connection with the *Manchester Weekly Times* in 1894, and in 1898 secured the championship honors of the Manchester Chess Club. The subject of



P. F. BLAKE.

Photo by Morris Richards,
20, Island Road, Garston.

our sketch whose photo we are pleased to give, more especially as it has been taken specially for us, was born in the year 1873. He was attracted to the poetry of the game at about the age of 16, when interesting himself in the Chess contributions appearing in the *Boys' Own Paper* for which that famous problemist H. F. L. Meyer was responsible. Later Rayner's popular work on problems directed his talents on more methodical lines, and Laws' *Two more Chess* problem gave him considerable insight. The late Mr. C. A. Dust rendered him valuable assistance and advice, as he had to many another aspirant to fame. The first problem Mr. Blake solved was one by Mr. Heathcote, no wonder with an intelligent appreciation he saw there was good to be derived in the study of problems

His first problem was a most promising endeavour; few can boast of such an encouraging start. The position is really worth reproduction:—White: K at Q B 4, Q at K R 6, R at Q Kt 2, B at Q 8, Kts at K B 2 and Q Kt 3, Ps at K Kt 2, 4, Q 3, Q B 6, and Q Kt 6. Black: K at K 4, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K R 2 and 7, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 6, Q B 4 and Q Kt 2. Mate in two. As a competitor in tournaments, Mr. Blake has much distinction to his credit. Honors awarded: Firsts 26, seconds 21, thirds 8, fourths 3, fifth 1, sixth 1 and 1 tenth with 16 hon. mens.; total 77. In addition first prize for the best set of problems (one two mover and one three mover) Mr. Blake has been very unlucky in one or two remarkable instances in that

he has found his works have been anticipated, but no one has charged him with taking unfair advantage of other composers' problems, and there is no need, because the merit of his efforts generally is demonstrative evidence that he does not require to find any excuse for usurping the distinctions earned by others. As a composer of the popular two mover of to-day, probably, no one excels Mr. Blake. With the most generous spirit Mr. G. Heathcote wrote us some time back that he considered our Garston friend the finest exponent of that class of problem, and few will challenge the compliment, coming from such a reliable authority. Mr. Blake is a smart solver and has placed many important events to his credit. We are in hopes of giving shortly some of his work, but to those who do not know his style of some years back, the two following positions may be glad to make comparisons.

White: K at Q B 3, Q at Q 2, R at K B 7, B at K R 3. Kts at K 4 and Q Kt 2. Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3, and Q 6. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K sq and Q sq, B at K Kt 6, Kts at Q Kt 2 and Q R 4, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3, and Q B 4. Mate in two.

White: K at Q 8, Q at Q Kt sq, B at K B 7, Kts at K 4 and Q 6, P at K R 4. Black: K at K 4, Bs at K 8 and Q R sq, Kts at Q 8 and Q B sq, Ps at K B 5, 7, Q B 3, Q R 4 and 6. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By F. M. Teed (p. 411).—1 B—Kt 8, &c.

By A. C. White (p. 413).—1 P—Q 4, &c. Also 1 Q—B 6 ch.

By Z. Mach (p. 414) 1 Q—R 2, K×B 2; R—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—K 2, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 R—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c.

By B. S. Wash (p. 415) 1 Q—Q sq, Q×Q 2; P—B 4 ch, P×P *en pass* 3 K—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt 3 or 4 ch 2; Q—Kt 4, Q×Q ch; 3 K×Q, &c. If 1..., Q—R 5 ch, 2 K×Q, Kt—moves; 3 K—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., B—K 7, P—R 7 or Kt—B sq; 2 Kt—K 6 disch, K×B; 3 Q×Q ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 4 or Q×Q accordingly, &c.

By W. Marin (p. 415) 1 R—Q 6, P—R 3, &c.; 2 Kt—Q 6, P×Kt. [If 2..., B×Kt or P—K 7; 3 R—K 4 ch, &c.] 3 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 7; 2 R×P at K 7, any; 3 R (K 2)—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2; 2 Q×B, any 3 Q×Kt, &c.

No. 2,067, "Edith" (T.P. No. 17 at page 419).—1 B—R 5, &c.

No. 2,068, "Marion" (T.P. No. 18 at page 419).—1 Q—B sq, &c.

No. 2069, "Cyril" (T.P. No. 19 at page 419).—1 Kt—B 5, &c.

No. 2070, "Merone" (T.P. No. 20 at page 419).—1 B—B 8, &c.

No. 2071, "3×4 equals 7" (T.P. No. 21 at page 418).—1 B—Q 5, &c.

No. 2072, "Longworth" (T.P. No. 22 at page 418).—No solution. 1 Q—K 4 (intended) is defeated by 1..., Kt—Q 3

No. 2073, "We two" (T.P. No. 23 at page 418).—1 B—B 3, &c.

No. 2074, "Facing the music" (T.P. No. 24 at page 418).—1 B—K sq, &c.

No. 2075, by William Greenwood (see page 420).—1 Q—Q 2, R—K Kt sq; 2 P×P, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 2; 2 R—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c.

No. 2076, by A. W. Daniel (see page 420).—1 B—B 4, K—R 6; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—R 4; 2 Q—K B 6, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—K 2 ch, etc. If 1..., P Queens; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c.

No. 2077, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe (see page 420).—1 Q—Kt 6, P—B 7; 2 Kt—K 2 ch K—B 6. [If 2..., K—K 4; 3 P—Q 4 ch, &c.] 3 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—K 3, K×Kt. [If 2..., P—B 7 or K—B 5; 3 Kt—B 6, &c.] 3 Q—B 5, &c.

No. 2078, by E. V. Tanner (see page 420).—1 B—K 8, K—Q 3; 2 P—B 5 ch, K—Q 4; 3 B—Q 7, K—K 5; 4 B—Kt 4, &c.

By A. C. Challenge (p. 469).—1 Q—K 8, &c.

By W. Marks (p. 469).—1 Kt—B 7, K—K 4; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 4; 2 Kt (B 7)—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 B—K 7 ch, etc. If 1..., Kt (R sq); 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt 3) moves; 2 Kt×P ch, &c.

By F. Gamage (p. 471).—1 Q—R 7, &c.

By R. L. Hermet (p. 471).—1 B—R 6, &c.

Istads Allekanda (1st prize, p. 471).—1 B—R sq, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 475).—1 Q—Kt 8, Kt—B 3; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×B; 2 Kt×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 B—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (R 5) else 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. The judges' remarks upon the problem were: "A good problem, which just attains first class standard. The key is fair, inasmuch as it gives the Black King more freedom, but the Queen takes up a severely aggressive position. There are three good lines, namely;—1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Q—K 6 ch, etc. 1..., P—B 5, 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×B; 2 Kt×Kt ch, &c., with three other variations of moderate value. The mates are elegant, particularly the echoed longshots with Queen on diagonals of different colours. Economy is well observed, but the strategy is a little shallow, and the Solution in consequence easy. The forcible second moves and repeated captures also detract from the problem's merits. There is a dual mate after 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q—K 6 ch, K×Kt."

By A. Corrias (p. 475).—1 Kt—Kt 4, P—Q 4; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 5; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6; 2 R—B sq disch, etc. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 4 or Kt 5 ch accordingly, &c. The Judges' comments are:—"The chief merit of this position lies in the variations—1..., R—K 4; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. and 1 R—Q 5; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c., but there is no novelty in these particular sacrifices, which are to be found in problems published many years ago. It is only by successfully combining such ideas with other meritorious variations that a composer can claim credit. Unfortunately, in this case, the crowd of inchoate variations detracts from the merits of the two main lines, and leaves general economy very low. The key makes a double threat—2 Q—Kt 5 ch or 2 Q—B 4, and thus tells against the position."

By F. W. Markwick (p. 475).—1 Q—Kt 6, K—Kt 3; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 B—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 B—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 4; 2 B—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 4, &c. The judges' remark upon the three mover—"This is a nice problem of the ordinary publishing class. There are two pretty mating nets, one not quite perfect. The play on the whole lacks character; easy to solve since the Queen must obviously find an avenue to exercise dominating power."

By C. F. Stubbs (p. 476).—1 Q—R sq, P—B 4; 2 K—B 3, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q—K R 8 ch, &c.

By C. F. Stubbs (p. 476).—1 Q—R 3, K×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—R 3; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—R 3; 2 Q×P (K2), &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

No. 2079, "Crossing the Line" (T.P. No. 25).—1 B—Kt 5 and 1 Kt—Kt 2.

No. 2080, "Unveil" (T.P. No. 26).—1 R—B 3, &c.

No. 2081, "Shimmering Sheen" (T.P. No. 17).—1 Q—K 3, &c.

No. 2082, "Azittiglethmiphansy" (T.P. No. 28).—1 R—B 6, &c.

No. 2083, "Alle Maal smoesjes" (T.P. No. 29).—1 Q—Q 2 and 1 Q—Q 4, &c.

No. 2084, "Alle gaar smoesjes" (T.P. No. 30).—1 Q—Q Kt sq and 1 Q—K sq, &c.

No. 2085, "Enkel Smoesjes" (T.P. No. 31).—1 B—R 5, &c.

No. 2086, "Berceuse" (T.P. No. 32).—With White Kt at Q—B2 in lieu of Queen.

1 P—Q4, &c.

No. 2087, by J. W. Abbott. —1 Q—Kt 6, Kt—K B 7; 2 Q—K 8, &c. If 1..., P Kt 6; 2 R—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Q Kt moves; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R P moves; 2 R—Kt 3 or Q—K 8, &c.

No. 2088, by C. Horne. —1 Q—B 5, P×Kt Q—Q 6, &c. If..., P—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

No. 2089, by W. J. Wood. —1 P×Kt P, P×P; 2 B—K 6, P—Kt 6; 3 P×P, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 B×P, P—K 3; 3 B—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 3; 2 P—B 4, K—Q 6; 3 P×P, &c.

No. 2090, by E. V. Tanner. —1 Kt—K 7, P—Q 5; 2 R—K 4, P—Q 6; 3 Kt—Kt 6, K—Q 4. [If 1..., 3 P—Q 7; 4 Kt—B 4, &c.;] 4 B—B 6, &c. W. H. S. M. points out other Solutions—1 K—Kt 3, 2 R—K 5, 3 K—B 4, 4 Kt—R 7, &c.; and 1 R—K 5, &c.—Subsequently, he has notified to us a mate in four by 1 B—Q 4, K—B 2; 2 R—K 7 ch, K—B sq or Q 3; 3 B—Kt 6 or R—K B, Kt or R 7, &c.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.H.S.M. (Dublin).—Thanks for the variation submitted. We will go over the play and report.

A.T.A.C. (Cape Town).—Please forward *Cape Times* weekly. We cannot accept "exchange" in batches. *B.C.M.* is posted to you regularly as published.

J.T.D.H. (Pontefract).—Please forward the moves of the variation you refer to. Our edition of *Chess Openings* evidently differs from yours. The reference you give is of no service to us.

E.J.W.W. (Paignton), H.W. (Southsea), and others.—Thanks for congratulations. If the support is forthcoming there will be no difficulty in maintaining the quality and size of November number. More subscribers; more chess!

Match cards received with thanks from the following clubs:—Sydenham and Forest Hill, Metropolitan, London County Council, Athenæum (London), Hampstead, West London, Insurance, Ealing, Lud-Eagle, Bohemians, North London, Newcastle, Stockport, Ladies', Sheffield Association, and Redhill.

"Park Hill."—The mate is reached thus:—1 Q—R 5 ch, K—Q 2 (best), (if 2 K—K 2, 3 R—B 7 ch, K—K sq (best), 4 R×P dis. ch, K—K 2, 5 Q×P mate); 2 Q—R 5 ch, K—K 2 (best) 3 Q×P ch, K—Q 2; 4 Q—B 5 ch, K—K 2, 5 Q—B 7 ch, K—Q 3; 6 P—K 5 mate. If 4..., K—Q 3, then 5 P—K 5 ch; K—K 2, 6 Q—B 7 mate.

J.N.D (Chester).—Your friend is quite correct. The leading and most important Club in great Britain is the City of London Chess Club. We are sending you the British Chess Federation Year Books as requested. Thanks for promise of subscription, which we will forward to the proper quarter; or you may send direct to Mr. H. E. Dobell, 21, Robertson Street, Hastings, the hon. treasurer of the Federation.

E.M.—You do not give name and address so we suppose you expect a reply here. Your "castling" problem is unacceptable, and if correct would be unsuited. As for the *en passant* venture, this is a failure as you do not properly demonstrate your proposition. You cannot by analysis prove that the Black Pawn played from Kt 2 to Kt 4. Do not give your attention to such things; few people like them, and it will not take long before you weary of the idea. See our remarks in "Facts and Fancies."

P.N. (London).—We feel strongly impelled to publish your letter, but refrain from charitable reasons. Your strictures are very foolish, and unwarranted. The proprietors of the journal you mention have not even sent us a copy for review, yet you accuse us of "maliciously ignoring" their publication. You will probably be surprised if you compare the journal you favour with the weekly column published in the *Hull Weekly News*, *Southport Visiter* (*Tuesday Edition*), and other provincial papers we can name, if necessary. If you are not satisfied with the *B.C.M.*, the remedy rests with you, not with us!

W.P.—We would not take notice of your silly statement that the composers you mention were capable of composing only "puerile" work. The composers you mention, Berger, Bayer, Healey, Loyd, Shinkman and Carpenter as always being above pandering to the public not by associating their names with "pot-boilers" prove that you have a lot to learn. We should not deal with this matter here, but it is an interesting subject. You may be correct in saying there is much foisted upon the solver which is of little value and gives small satisfaction, but it must not be forgotten that the finest artist is not always attuned to his best capabilities. There are times when he is in happy mood, at others when profundity is his temporary forte, and at others a severe exactitude, subserviating artistic charm inexorably precludes indulgences of folly and perversion.

A.D.—Your industry is a matter of qualified admiration. You are capable of sound work if you care to devote patience to the self-imposed task. One good and well-thought-out problem is worth more than twenty of such as you have composed of late. The miniature seems to have been misunderstood. Years back a three or four mover with few men was considered an example of economy of force, because in those days such positions compared strangely enchanting with the ponderous efforts of composers who were then passing away, or voluntarily taking themselves off the active service list. To-day, however, the trifles and baubles, which are graciously accepted, are limp efforts at economy, since the expression "Economy of force" will not for convenience sake be understood. The presumed understanding of the phrase is in some cases a bit antique.

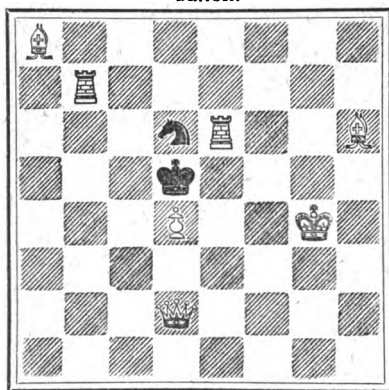
PROBLEMS.

"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY

No. 2091.

Motto: "Kickums."
(T.P. No. 34.)

BLACK.



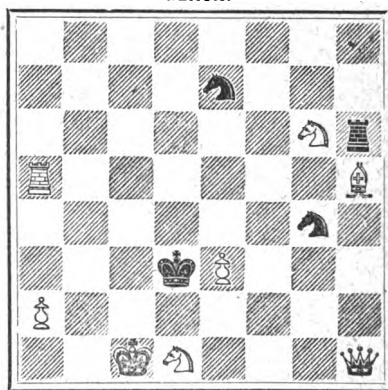
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2092.

Motto: "Smiler."
(T.P. No. 35.)

BLACK.



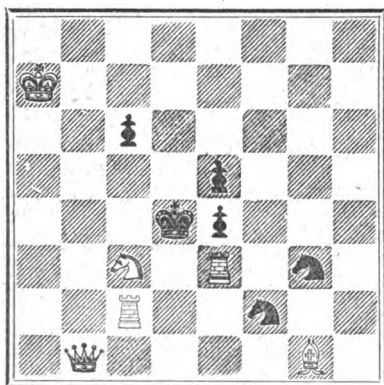
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2093.

Motto: "Bina."
(T.P. No. 36.)

BLACK.



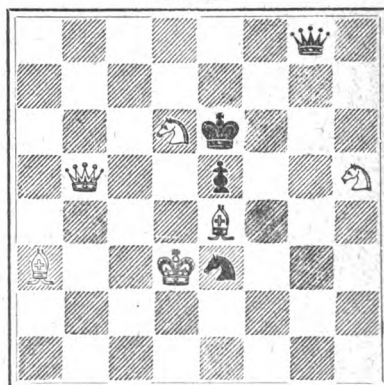
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2094.

Motto: "Winter."
(T.P. No. 37.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

Note.—T.P. No. 33, "Hexagon," has been withdrawn by the author.

PROBLEMS.

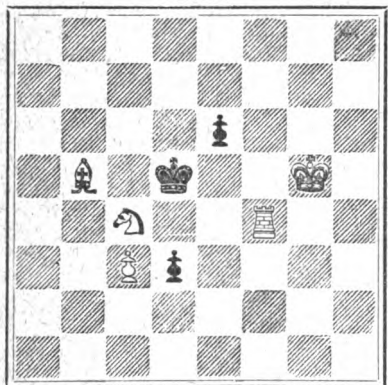
"B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2095.

Motto: "H.R.K."

(T.P. No. 38.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

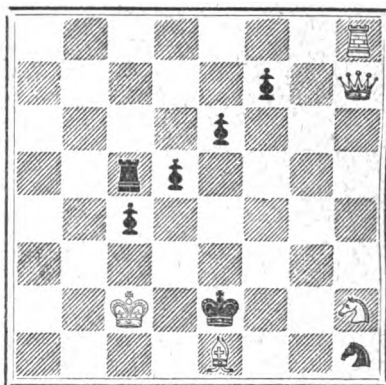
White mates in two moves.

No. 2096.

Motto: "Ulidia I."

(T.P. No. 39.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

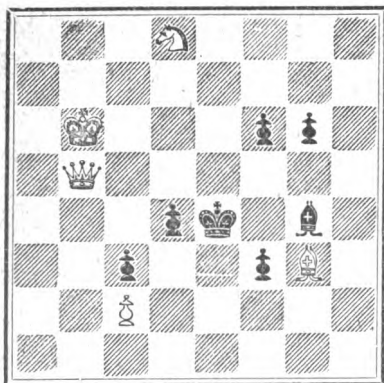
White mates in two moves.

No. 2097.

Motto: "Ulidia II."

(T.P. No. 40.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

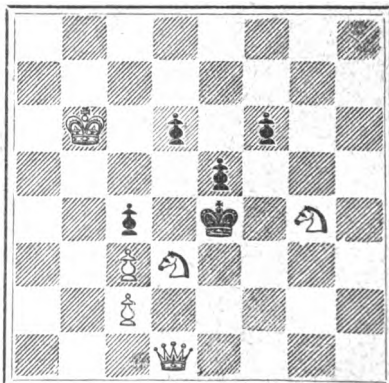
White mates in two moves.

No. 2089.

Motto: "Ulidia III."

(T.P. No. 41.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

Princeton University Library



32101 076474509

Princeton University Library



32101 076474509

