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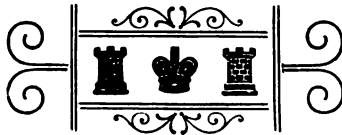
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OF all the semi-mathematical problems connected with chess, that of the Knight's tour has always been the most popular. Chess players have never allowed it to pass entirely into the hands of the mathematicians, and it possesses more interest for the generality of chess players than the '*n* Queen's problem,' though Indian chess players apparently find this abstruse problem to their taste, as I have found a discussion of the question in a native Indian (Marathi) book on chess, of which I have recently secured a copy. I suppose the reason for this popularity of the Knight's tour is largely due to the fact that it has always been supposed to have some value for the practical game in illustrating the power and resource of the Knight. The ability to describe the tour from any square of the board has been cultivated by many masters of the practical game, and Mr. Blackburne has often exhibited his knowledge of the tour at the end of a blindfold sitting.

The Knight's tour possesses a considerable literature of its own, dating in the modern game from the end of the 17th century, and it has in successive hands been made 're-entrant,' 'symmetrical,' and 'magic.' It is not my purpose to discuss the tour theoretically (the mathematical problems involved are still awaiting solution): nor to trace the development of the subject in modern times, but it has occurred to me that it may be interesting to chess players to know something of the earlier history of the tour, and especially of its development in the East. The Orientals have never yet received the credit due to them in this connection.

The earliest instances of the tour suggest that the problem was generally restricted to the half board, and was regarded as a problem for a Knight to take all the other 31 pieces of a set of chessmen in as many moves. But it must have soon been extended to a tour over the whole board, though the Arabic title for such a tour shows that the idea of the *capture* was still fundamental: 'The removal of two sets of chess from the board by a Knight' is the general heading.

The earliest actual tour known occurs in a Sanskrit work of the Kashmir poet Rudrata, who flourished under a King of Kashmir, who reigned from 884—903 A.D. The tour occurs alongside of a Rook's tour, and an Elephant's tour, and is really a very complicated and remarkable production. The aim before the composer was really a *metrical* one—to compose a stanza of four lines of eight syllables, which should be such that whether read in the ordinary way or as a Knight's tour, it should give the same identical succession of words. For the purpose of the puzzle the

1	30	9	20	3	24	11	26
16	19	2	29	10	27	4	23
31	8	17	14	21	6	25	12
18	15	32	7	28	13	22	5

Fig. 1. Rudrata. End of 9th cent.

verse is written upon a half chess-board, a syllable in each square. As might be expected under such exacting conditions, the verse has not much meaning, its only merit consists in the successful accomplishment of the problem at all. Figure 1 gives the solution of this tour. The metrical condition complicates the work of composition very much, and argues

considerable skill and acquaintance with the simpler problem on the part of Rudrata, for the generality of tours will only give a verse of the type a b b b b b b b, followed by three lines of *bs*. Rudrata manages to introduce four different syllables; *e.g.*, a b c c c b b b c, c b b b b c c c, b c b c d b c b, c c c b b b c (where the letters stand for syllables). It will be noticed that the tour lends itself to extension over the whole board by the simple device of repeating the same tour over the lower half of the board, and there is reason to believe that Rudrata intended this to be done.

From the note of the native commentator on the passage in Rudrata, it seems clear that the Knight's tour was a popular one in India before the eleventh century.

But little later—if we can accept the evidence of Arabic MSS.—are the earliest Arabic tours. The Stambul and Cairo MSS. of the chess work which was compiled from the books of Al'adli and Alsuli,* contain diagrams which represent Knights' tours. One of these is probably the tour attributed to Al'adli in the Arabic work of Al-hakim, and the successive squares to which the Knight is moved are marked by the old Arabic letter-numerals. The text runs: "By this diagram two sets of chess are taken by the Knight in the centre of the board. The Knight is placed in the square marked 1, and the attack is by the numerals. The Knight moves according to its leap, and takes the pieces according to the arrangement of the numerals on the diagram."

* I have recently discovered, as a result of wading through the 30 odd volumes published by the Turkish government, which contain the catalogues of many libraries in Constantinople, that there are still MS. copies of these two works in existence.

This tour is 're-entrant,' and the Knight does not complete the tour of one-half of the board before he enters the second half. It therefore represents a distinct step forward.

32	35	30	25	8	5	50	55
29	24	33	36	51	56	7	4
34	31	26	9	6	49	54	57
23	28	37	12	1	52	3	48
38	13	22	27	10	47	58	53
19	16	11	64	61	2	43	46
14	39	18	21	44	41	62	59
17	20	15	40	63	60	45	42

Fig. 2. Al'adli. 10th cent.

35	40	47	44	61	8	15	12
46	43	36	41	14	11	62	9
39	34	45	48	7	60	13	16
50	55	42	37	22	17	10	63
33	38	49	54	59	6	23	18
56	51	28	31	26	21	64	3
29	32	53	58	5	2	19	24
52	57	30	27	20	25	4	1

Fig. 3. Albasri. ? 10—12th cent.

The next diagram in the MSS. is at first sight quite enigmatic. The squares are marked with a pair of letters, which remind one forcibly of the algebraic or German notation—the bottom row, reading from right to left, being ya, ka, la, ma, na, ra, sha, ta; while the second row ends in b, and the other six in j, d, h, w, z, and hh respectively, the initial letter of every file being the same throughout.

It is obvious that this is no solution, and only a means of describing the squares in a convenient manner, and the text refers to a poem as giving the solution. At the end of the Stambul MS. several chess poems occur, and I have succeeded in unravelling the solution of the tour from these poems. If one poem is taken and the initial letters of the lines are worked out on the key diagram, it will be found that the successive squares which are so determined can be connected to form a Knight's tour. The first poem is attributed to Al-atāhir Albasri; and the three following poems merely repeat the same tour. This tour is really composed of two half tours; like Al'adli's it is re-entrant.

Two other tours in the Stambul MS. are more ambitious, and very remarkable. The text of the first runs: "This diagram is arranged for the taking of two sets of chess from the board by the Knight, which moves according to the Knight's leap, and according to the Bishop's leap. The Knight starts from 1 and moves according to the order of the numbers. The arrangement of the diagram is such that the Knight moves alternately as a Knight and as a Bishop, if Allah—he is great and powerful—wills so." The MS. also contains an acrostic-poem which gives the same tour, when it is treated in the manner already described. The other tour is headed: "The capture of two sets of chess by way of revenge with the Knight's leap, and the Queen's leap."

These tours seem to me to rank very high among the more remarkable achievements on the mathematical side of chess; though, strictly, their interest consists in the ingenuity of the performance, not in the chess, for

The problem in both is to capture all the Pawns in the minimum number of moves. There is no explanatory text or comment to the first of these problems, but the second is to be solved in thirty moves, and the solution is appended. Unfortunately this solution is defective. It commences Kt to K R sq†, K B 2, Q sq, Q Kt 2†, Q R 4, Q Kt 6, Q R 8†, Q B 7, K 8, K Kt 7†, K 8, K B 6†, Q 5†, Q B 3†, K 4†, but the next move is impossible, and from this point on the solution is unintelligible. I should be glad to hear of the solutions if any reader of the *B.C.M.* cares to tackle these problems, which are as good 'chess' now as they ever were.

There is a reference to the tour in the 15th or 16th century Persian MS., in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society. Owing to the imperfect condition of the MS. the solutions are missing, but the author promises to describe (a) a re-entrant tour over the whole board, (b) a tour over half the board (c) a tour over the quarter of the board. It would have been interesting to see his method of keeping the last part of his promise; a tour on a 4 × 4 board would seem to be really an impossibility.

If we now turn to Europe, we find ourselves at once back again in the dark ages. Occasionally half-tours are included in the mediæval problem-

collections still existing in manuscript, but so far as I know, there is only one complete tour prior to the 17th century, and that is not re-entrant. It occurs in the Anglo-Norman MS., in the King's Library in the British Museum, and is really derived from two distinct half-tours, which have been combined into one whole. From the recognised—though unexplained—connection of the Anglo-Norman group of chess-problem MSS. with Arabic chess, it is possible that the tour is Arabic in origin, but it is certainly not up to the standard of the Arabic work which we have already examined. The similarity of

24	27	12	5	50	53	46	41
11	4	23	26	47	42	49	52
28	25	6	13	54	51	40	45
3	10	29	22	43	48	55	60
30	21	14	7	62	59	44	39
9	2	17	20	33	36	61	56
18	31	8	15	58	63	38	35
1	16	19	32	37	34	57	64

Fig. 8. English. 13—14th cent.

its commencement to that of Rudrata's tour is noteworthy.

In Figures 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. I give the various half-tours which are found in the mediæval European chess manuscripts. Their interest is in the main antiquarian.

1	22	9	28	3	24	11	32
16	19	2	23	10	29	4	25
21	8	17	14	27	6	31	12
18	15	20	7	30	13	26	5

Fig. 9. MS. Bibl. Reg.; MS. Paris F.F. 1173. 12—13th cent.

1	24	9	20	3	26	11	32
16	19	2	25	10	29	4	27
23	8	17	14	21	6	31	12
18	15	22	7	30	13	28	5

Fig. 10. MS. Paris Lat. 10286. 14th cent.

1	22	5	28	9	32	15	18
6	25	8	21	4	17	12	31
23	2	27	10	29	14	19	16
26	7	24	3	20	11	30	13

Fig. 11. MS. Florence xix. 7-51.
End 15th cent.

1	26	9	20	3	32	11	22
16	19	2	25	10	21	4	31
27	8	17	14	29	6	23	12
18	15	28	7	24	13	30	5

Fig. 13. Gianuzio. Italian, 1597.

the tour, or the squares are numbered as in the method generally adopted in our own day. The tours in Figures 11 and 13 are the most interesting, as they can easily be extended to form complete and re-entrant tours over the whole board. Indeed, Von der Lasa (*Forschungen*, p. 164) considered that the tour in figure 11 was probably the oldest instance of a re-entrant tour in existence. He was not aware of the Arabic instances.

The Knight's tour seems still to be very popular in India. It occupies an important place in every one of the modern Indian books on chess which I possess. If we go back some centuries we find that the chess chapter in the Nitimayūkha of Nilakantha, a Sanskrit writer of the seventeenth century, concludes with three metrical puzzles, somewhat after the style of Rudrata's tour, which depend for their solution upon one and the same complete re-entrant tour, which same tour is to be found in the Persian MS. chess work 'Sardārnamā,' in the Bodleian Library, which was compiled at the very end of the eighteenth century. It is generally recog-

34	19	38	47	32	57	60	55
39	46	33	18	37	54	11	58
20	35	40	31	48	59	56	61
41	30	45	36	17	10	53	12
44	21	42	49	4	13	62	9
29	24	27	16	63	8	3	52
26	43	22	5	50	1	14	7
23	28	25	64	15	6	51	2

Fig. 14. Nilakantha. Indian.
17th cent.

1	22	3	30	7	24	11	32
4	29	8	23	10	31	14	17
21	2	27	6	19	16	25	12
28	5	20	9	26	13	18	15

Fig. 12. Sensuit, Guarinus.
16th cent.

The MSS. adopt different devices which help to make clear the methods of solution. In some tours the pieces occupy the squares, and the solution is given by means of some such instruction as 'first take all the White Pawns, then all the Black Pawns, then the Bishops,' and so on. In other cases the squares are lettered, and the alphabetical order gives the

×	31	34	×	×	37	46	×
33	26	29	36	47	42	39	44
30	35	32	27	38	45	48	41
×	28	25	×	×	40	43	×
×	17	20	×	×	7	4	×
19	24	15	22	5	12	9	2
16	21	18	13	8	3	6	11
×	14	23	×	×	10	1	×

Fig. 15. Conditional tour on the
Modern Indian Chessboard.

nised that Nilakantha's chess is mainly derived from Persian sources, though the evidence for this does not appear to me to be at all satisfactory. Indeed I should be inclined to say that it is Parsi chess which has been strongly affected by Indian influence.

This tour is partially symmetrical in construction, and is apparently the oldest which makes any approach to symmetry.

The more modern Indian works treat the tour with a freedom that reflects the attention which it receives at the hands of Indian chess players, and shows the skill that is the result of long experiment. The Marathi work, to which I have already referred, contains six half-tours, and four complete tours, three of which are re-entrant. But the exuberance of Indian fancy is better exemplified by a Hindi work, 'Chaturanga Chaturī.' This work gives two complete tours, but also exhibits tours on boards 7×8 , 6×8 , 5×8 , 4×8 , and 3×8 , and on a board 6×6 ; besides tours upon the ordinary board, satisfying special conditions such as (Figure 15) the leaving untouched the cross-cut or marked squares, which are the peculiarity of the modern chessboard from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Bengal.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

A NOTE ON CHESS THEORY.



R. Mason, I think, remarks in one of his books that capture is always, or almost always, followed by reaction. This is especially true when the capture is that of a Pawn; for not only does the player waste a move in effecting the capture, but he also presents his opponent with an aid to counter-attack in the shape of an extra open file. It follows that a player should be careful how he picks up Pawns, more particularly when the capture puts a piece out of play, or in a position subject to attack. Nevertheless, "a Pawn is a Pawn," and among first-class players it is usually numerical superiority that decides the issue. A Pawn, therefore, must be won, but it does not follow that it must always be won at the earliest opportunity. If the attack is strong enough to force the gain of a Pawn, it is generally strong enough to force the gain of something better. When, therefore, you have a Pawn at your mercy, it is often advisable, instead of taking it at once, either to attack it with another piece so as to get the option of taking it with either, or, still keeping hold of the Pawn, to threaten something else; continuing in this manner until you see your way to capture without fear of reaction. On an open board the Queen is especially suitable for tactics of this kind, which really come under the well-known axiom that to threaten is better than to perform. For example, when you have a piece capable of moving to either of two commanding squares, it is often better to play it to neither. If you commit yourself to either, the opponent will at least know what that piece means, and will be enabled to shape his defence accordingly; whereas, by reserving the option, you compel him to keep on providing for both emergencies. And, if you can get him into the same state with regard to one or two more attacking pieces, he will probably find that the emergencies to be provided for outnumber his defensive resources, and that consequently his game is lost. In a word, the golden rule for attack may be stated as follows:—*"Unless you clearly see your way to decisive gain, do not make one strong move, but threaten to make more than one."*—C. D. Locock in *Knowledge*.

EVANS GAMBIT (AN EXCURSION.)

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been written on this beautiful opening, there are many untrodden ways full of interest to the student who looks for them. For instance in the Compromised Defence, after 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 × Kt P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4 if Black now, wishing to avoid the complications arising from taking the three Pawns, elect to play 6 . . , P—Q 3, he will get little help from the books. If in reply White Castles, Black simply plays B—Kt 3 (after Lasker), giving up the Gambit Pawn and having his own Pawns in each side better grouped for the end-game. Suppose, however, White tries

7 Q—Kt 3

And Black defends with

7 Q—K 2 !

The question arises can White go for the K B with impunity by playing

8 P—Q 5

8 Kt—Q 5 !

9 Kt × Kt !

It may be noted that if 9 Q—R 4 ch, Black must not cover with B but with Q, then if he venture 10 Q × B, P—Q Kt 3 wins the Q, or rather he must give back the piece by playing 11 B—Q Kt 5.

9 P × Kt

10 Castles

Again if White play 10 Q—R 4 ch, K—B sq; 11 Q × B, he will lose, on account of Q × P ch; 12 K—Q 2, B—B 4 !; 13 Kt—R 3, Q × Kt P; 14 R—K sq !, Q × P ch; 15 R—K 2, Q—B 5 ch; 16 K—Q sq, Q—B 8 ch; 17 K—Q 2, P—Q 6; 18 B × P, B × B; 19 R—K 3, R—K sq; 20 Q × R P, Kt—B 3; 21 B—Kt 2, Kt—K 5 ch; 22 R × Kt, Q—Kt 7 ch; 23 K × B, R × R, winning easily.

11 Kt—Q 2

10 B—Kt 3

12 B—Kt 2

11 Kt—B 3

13 Q × P

12 P × P

13 Castles


And Black retains his Pawn.

Instead of 8 P—Q 5, as in the preceding game, White may try (1) B—R 3, (2) Q—R 4, or (3) P × P. The first 8 B—R 3 may be exemplified by a very pretty game between Palmer and Wahluch, given in Signor Vasquez' recent clever brochure on the Evans. This is it,—after 7 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 2; 8 B—R 3, Kt × P; 9 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 10 Q—R 4 ch, K—B sq; 11 Q × B, Q × P ch; 12 K—Q 2, B—B 4; 13 B—Kt 5, Q—B 7 ch; 14 K—K sq, B—Q 6; 15 Kt—Q 2, P × P; 16 R—Q, B × B; 17 P—B 3, R—K sq ch; 18 K—B 2, R—K 7 ch, and wins. Secondly—8, Q—R 4, P × P; 9 B—Q 5, K—B sq; 10 B × Kt, P × B; 11 Q × B (if), Q × P ch; 12 K—Q 2, B—B 4, &c. Lastly,—8 P × P, P × P; 9 B—R 3, Q—B 3; 10 Castles, K Kt—K 2.

Of course White has several other ways of playing at the 7th move instead of 8 Q—Kt 3. He may for instance Castle, and we obtain Lasker's defence by Black playing B—Kt 3, giving up the Pawn. If 7 Q—R 4, the reply is P × P, and then if 8 Kt × P, either B—Kt 3 or Kt—K 2. If 7 P—Q 5, Kt—Q 5; 8 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 9 Q × P, Q—B 3; or else 7... Q Kt—K 2; 8 Q—R 4 ch, P—B 3; 9 P × P, Kt × P; 10 Castles, Black has a Pawn to the good but a weak Q P, perhaps it may be called equal.

W. TIMBRELL. PIERCE.

MATCH: PENNSYLVANIA STATE ASSOCIATION *versus* NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION.

 our last issue we referred briefly to the monstre match by correspondence now in progress between the above organisations, and promised to return to the subject. We have now much pleasure in reproducing such of the rules as we think will be of service to the officials of other societies desirous of arranging matches by correspondence; we also reprint the greater portion of an "open letter," addressed to each representative of the "Quaker State" by Mr. Walter Penn Shipley, of Philadelphia, whose excellent advice should be followed by all players engaged in correspondence play. The match under notice cannot fail to enrich the literature of chess, and we hope to publish some good games from the contest. The referee is Mr. Lee W. Parke, of Chicago, and the honorary secretaries are: Pennsylvania, Mr. William J. Ferris, 2702, West Third Street, Chester, Pa., U.S.A.; and Mr. Hermann Helms, 146, Montague Street, Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A. No less than 500 players are engaged, and this number exceeds all previous records for a contest of this description.

RULES.

[The rules are numbered as in the original text.]

III. If a player retires before play has started a substitute may be provided, but if a player retires after his games are started or is unable to continue, the unfinished game or games of such player shall be scored as won by his opponent.

IV. Each player shall play two games simultaneously with his opponent, having the first move in one game and second move in the other.

VI. The time limit between receiving a move and posting the reply shall not exceed seventy-two hours (Sundays excepted), and, in case of a violation of this rule, without reasonable cause (the Referee to decide what is a reasonable cause) the player violating the rule shall forfeit the game. Provided, however that a player has in each game he plays ten days of extra time, which he may avail himself of a day at a time (a fractional part of a day counting as a whole day) or two or more days consecutively; but in taking advantage of this rule the player exceeding his time limit must in sending his reply to his opponent, upon which reply he has taken over the seventy-two hours, notify him as to the extra amount of extra time taken. In the event of a player leaving home, he must give the same instructions for forwarding his Chess mail as he does for his other mail, and in this event his time shall count only from the hour at which he actually receives his opponent's move.

VII. A move once despatched by the medium agreed on cannot be recalled. If a legal move, it must be abided by. If an illegal one, it will be subjected to the same penalty as for a false move (except in case of the first offence which is provided for in Rule XIV.) played with an opponent *vis-a-vis*, provided for in the rules set forth in the American Chess Code.

VIII. Neither player shall be obliged to send more than one move at a time; but, if either choose to send more, the moves so sent must be considered irrevocable, if legal, and punished in the manner before stated, if unlawful.

IX. When several successive moves are sent at once, and one of them is found to be illegal, the sender must suffer the punishment for a false move and the game then proceed from that point. The subsequent moves, which were forwarded with the illegal move, must, however, in that case be cancelled.

X. If a player send hypothetical moves, that is, moves on the assumption that his adversary will make certain others previously, they shall not be binding, unless his adversary makes the moves assumed.

XI. If a player send more than one move on the same turn to play, the adversary may select which he pleases.

XII. If a move bear more than one interpretation, the player receiving it must answer with his next move which interpretation he adopts, which shall be final (except in cases covered by Rule XIV). If this is not done the move must be interpreted according to the intention of the sender.

XIII. A move, not intelligibly described, incurs the penalty of sending no move, though in this event the receiver is bound at once to notify his opponent that the move was unintelligible.

XIV. A player sending a false or illegal move, or a move bearing more than one interpretation, shall be at once notified by his opponent, and such player may then correct the same, provided he do so within twelve hours after receiving his opponent's notification. And for this offence he shall suffer no penalty, except that two days of his extra time, as provided for in Rule VI., if he have that amount left, otherwise all the spare time that remains shall be deducted. Provided, however, no player is to have the advantage of this rule more than once in any one game.

XV. If, in any game, fifty consecutive moves be made by one player without capturing or losing a piece or pawn, the game may be declared drawn by either party.

XVI. Every player shall be entitled to a vacation of four weeks taken consecutively, or a week at a time. The player claiming the vacation must forward his moves to his opponent, stating the number of weeks he proposes to avail himself of, and his opponent shall not be bound to mail replies until the end of such time.


XVII. The referee shall decide all disputes arising, being governed by the above rules, so far as practicable.

In case of the referee resigning, or being unable to act, a referee shall be chosen satisfactory to the Committee of the two Associations.

XVIII. Players are placed on their honour not to receive assistance from any person in conducting their games. This does not debar a player from showing his game to his friends, but a player must not, under any circumstance, exhibit his game when it is his turn to play. Nor is he to allow any one to point out to him, or suggest, a line of play which he might adopt.

Known infraction of this trust will subject the offender to forfeiture of the game.

ADVICE TO CORRESPONDENCE PLAYERS.

 F by a careless or hasty move a fine position, or even one of the games is lost, do not be discouraged. Forget that you had a winning game and allowed it to slip through your fingers. Play the game from its present position with renewed energy; a draw is almost as good as a win. If, however, the game is hopelessly lost, resign it, and fight the harder on the remaining game. Do not, however, for an instant let the thought enter your mind that because you have lost one game you *must* win the other. Play steadily; any one that goes out of his way to hastily force a win out of an even position is almost certain to obtain an inferior game. A draw is always creditable in a match. I do not advise timidity; but do not venture carelessly on unknown ground. Steinitz said he always, in every position, played against the board; this is especially applicable in correspondence play. Always assume your opponent will make the best play. If in an intricate position there appears to be an inviting line of play that is brilliant and sound except for one reply, and that difficult to see, and even if found by your opponent does not mean sure defeat for you, leave that inviting line of play alone, and play a hard, safe game. Brilliant lines of play are always tempting, but unless you see clearly the conclusion they are "a delusion and a snare." The annotator of your game will likely say you clearly overlooked such and such beautiful continuation, and will give some lines of play that might, with the assistance of inferior play on part of your opponent, have taken place, while he will entirely overlook the best line of defence. That is to be expected. The criticism of the average annotator amounts to nothing.

If, however, you had a bad game, sometimes it is good generalship to take chances; in this, you must be the judge.

I particularly caution you all against being in a hurry to finish the game. The pleasure is in the play, not in the conclusion of a game.

If you have a fine position, do not get provoked and impatient if your opponent takes all the time allowed him under the rules; and above all do not try to even up matters by rushing off your answers. Never reply to a move the same day it is received; look at the position that day and then again the following day. No matter how many hours' study you may have given a position, you will be astonished how often a five minutes' study the following day, when your brain is clear, will upset analysis which seemed conclusive.

The great Steinitz once, after hours of study and analysis, announced that he had discovered a simple yet perfect defence to the Evans Gambit; he was so sure that the analysis was copyrighted, over a column given to it in the New York daily *Sun*, and copies mailed all over the world. But as soon as published a Kt player, after five minutes' looking at the position, proved conclusively that by a simple sacrifice, a combination two moves deep, Steinitz's perfect defence was an absolutely lost game. Steinitz was deeply mortified, but his only reply was that "even masters blunder."

I advise against sending conditional moves unless your opponent's reply is forced. Do not afford your opponent the opportunity of considering several lines of play, knowing in advance definitely your reply. And even if your opponent's reply is forced, if the position is intricate, by not

forestalling his reply you gain extra time for careful study. It is always better to look at a position, say half an hour each day for three days, than an hour and a half one day.

It cannot be over emphasized not to be in a hurry with your game; if you do not feel like studying the game one day, put it away and look at it the following day. Your ten days of extra time are for use.

When your game is hopelessly lost, resign; but if you have any chances other than that of your opponent making a rank oversight, worry along; many a bad game has been won because the player with the upper hand became careless or impatient. How often you hear a player say, "Yes, I had a won game, but invariably when I have a winning advantage I lose interest, become careless, and throw the game away."

This statement, as a rule, is exaggerated. The player may have had a winning game, but it took good play to win, and, if the truth were known, he mentally scored that game as won, and then was too lazy to do any further work.

Never go back while a game is in progress and see what might have been done. Play the position as it is; waste no time over vain regrets. These are always demoralizing, and take away the keen edge of thought necessary for successful analysis.

NOW FOR A FEW PRACTICAL HINTS.

As soon as your opponent's card is received, mark on the addressed side the day and hour received, then put it in your pocket-book to study at your leisure.

Keep the cards of each game separate in a pack with an elastic band around them. On the outside have a blank card, the same size as the postal cards, upon which to keep the score. If such card is properly ruled, you can easily keep on it 18 or 20 moves. Always mark on your score card the date you mail your reply, and the number of extra days, if any, used. When you take extra time be sure and notify your opponent of the days taken, otherwise he has the right to score the game on time-limit.

Never ask for a move back nor allow your opponent to retract a move, no matter how gross was his error; accuracy in writing out moves is part of the game in correspondence play. Adhere strictly to all the rules, especially time-limit, and compel your opponent to do the same.

Always look twice at your card after you have written down your move and compare it with the position; about ten per cent. of correspondence games are lost by clerical errors.

I recommend the following form for your correspondence:—

GAME A.	GAME B.
Received 1 <u>P—K 4</u>	Received 1 <u>P—K 4</u>
Reply 1 <u>P—K 4</u>	Reply 2 <u>P—K B 4</u>
Using the fractional notation.	

Until the game has progressed at least 12 moves, with each move, play the game over by your score card from the start.

Never rely on your memory for the position. After the game has progressed 12 or 15 moves, make a diagram of the position, and having made sure your diagram is correct, thereafter play the moves over from the diagram.

This method has the advantage not only of avoiding mistakes, but by playing over the last few moves combinations are recalled which otherwise would have been forgotten.

In an intricate position do not rely for study entirely on your pocket chessboard, but frequently place the game on a board similar to the one you use at the club.

Bear in mind that a correspondence player should not rely blindly on the accuracy of any book variation or analysis. The books are most useful as guides, and offer valuable suggestions of various lines of play; but, in many cases, that is all.

What I have stated is merely my own opinion. No doubt many of you will differ, and quite likely properly so, from some of my views; but if I have caused you to consider the subjects mentioned, my object is accomplished.

WALTER PENN SHIPLEY.

CHESS LITERATURE.

THE NEW CENTURY CHESS-BOOK. Edited by James Mortimer.

(London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Limited.)

WE have received from Mr. James Mortimer a copy of his latest contribution to the literature of chess, "The New Century Chess-book," which is supplementary to his previous manual, "The Chess-Player's Pocket Book," published in 1888, and now in its 13th edition. Both volumes are uniform in size and price, and considering the amount and quality of the information given, are remarkably cheap—the price being only one shilling each.

"The New Century Chess-book" comprises 64 pages, which are devoted principally to the best lines of play in the openings now most in vogue. Twenty-five openings in all are treated, and in some cases the leading line of play is carried on to nearly 30 moves! Fifteen pages are given to the 'Rice Gambit,' a variation of the Kieseritsky Gambit, in which the sacrifice of a Knight is offered by White, and which, if taken, is claimed to leave Black with a lost game. This claim is not, we think, substantiated, and we refer those of our readers who are interested in this debut to a game between Messrs. Lipschutz and Napier, *vide B.C.M.* December, 1901, page 503. Game 2,108, which should be compared with the 'New Century' variation 12, page 15; the moves to White's 20th being identical; but after this stage Mr. Napier demonstrates, by very clever play, a win for Black, thereby proving that White's sacrifice is unsound. The section dealing with the French Defence consists of three pages, and fully half of this space is devoted to the "Gledhill Attack"—but nearly the whole of

the matter presented has been taken from an original article which we published on this subject, *vide R.C.M.* July, 1901, pp. 277—279, and reproduced without a word of credit to this journal, or to the analyst, Mr. Walter Gledhill. This proceeding is so manifestly unfair that, while we are indifferent as regards this journal, we must ask Mr. Mortimer to give Mr. Gledhill credit in any subsequent editions. We submitted the article to Dr. Lasker before publication, and we here quote Mr. Mortimer's sole contribution, which is simply an extended analysis of a suggestion made by Doctor Lasker.

French Defence.—Gledhill Attack:

WHITE.	BLACK.	16 Q—R 5 ch	16 R—Kt 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	17 Castles Q R	17 Q—B 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	18 P—K Kt 4	18 B—Q 2
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	19 P × P	19 P × P
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2	20 K R—B sq*	
5 Q—Kt 4	5 P—Q B 4 !		
6 Kt—B 3	6 P × P		
7 K Kt × P	7 Kt × P		
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Q Kt—B 3		
9 B—Q Kt 5			

* Superior position.

Position after White's 9th move :—

B—Q Kt 5.

BLACK.

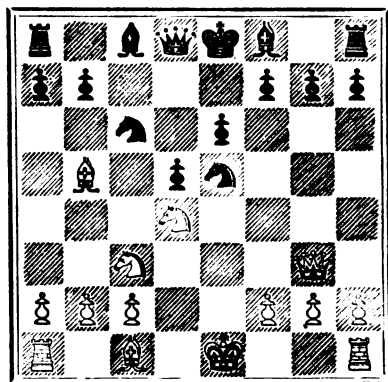
See Diagram

Mr. Gledhill's analysis gives 9..., B—Q 2, &c., but Doctor Lasker says 9..., P—K B 3 should be taken into account; if then 10 P—K B 4, K—B 2.

9 P—K B 3
10 P—K B 4 10 K—B 2

.....This is the stage at which the 'New Century Chess-book' takes up the play, and continues it as follows:

11 P × Kt	11 Kt × Kt
12 B—Q 3	12 B—B 4
13 P × P	13 P × P
14 B—R 6	14 R—K Kt sq
15 Q—R 4	15 P—B 4



WHITE.

Spectemur agendo.

OBITUARY.

PROFESSOR ALBRECHT WEBER.



ALBRECHT WEBER, one of the greatest Orientalists of our time, died in his 76th year, at Berlin, on the 30th November. This is hardly the place to recount the labours in the field of Indian literature of one who held so unique a position as Weber. For fifty years he has stood in the forefront of Sanskrit scholars; for it was in 1849 that the first volume of his *Yajur-veda* appeared, and in 1856 he was

appointed Sanskrit Professor of Berlin, a post which he filled until his death. One of his pupils has styled him 'le grande maître des indianistes contemporains,' and it is probable that half the Sanskrit professorships in Germany are filled by pupils of his, besides many in Holland, Switzerland, Italy, and America.

Weber explored many fields, and among others that of early chess. It was due to his researches in 1872-4 that the Forbes-Cox theory of the priority of the four handed game of chess (Chaturaji) was abandoned by v. d. Linde. He showed that Forbes' extracts from Bhdvishya Purana were really taken from a 15th—16th century work in the Bengali dialect. He examined the earlier literature, and while discovering a number of references to a game similar in character to backgammon, he found a complete silence with regard to chess till the end of the tenth century. Weber's contributions to the history of chess consist in the ruthless exposure of the insufficiency of the evidence for the Cox-Forbes pedigree of chess, and led to that more careful investigation of Sanskrit works which has since 1880 added somewhat to our knowledge of the earlier history of chess in India.

Of late years Weber—one of the most genial of men—suffered from failing eyesight. It is a very pathetic note to his last great catalogue of the Sanskrit and Jain MSS., in the Royal Library, Berlin (1891), which says: "With this I close a wearisome task. A good part of my eyesight lies buried in it." Despite this, and failing powers, he died in harness; and with his death a venerable and striking personality has disappeared from the ranks of European scholarship.

H.J.R.M.

Another link with the past is gone from us in the person of the Rev. John Owen, whose death on November 24th ult. we greatly regret to record. Mr. Owen was born in the year 1827, at Marchington, near Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, and was educated at Repton School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his B.A. and M.A. degrees in 1850 and 1853 respectively. At the University he took an active interest in rowing, belonging to the second Trinity Boat Club, which was then head of the river, but is no longer now in existence. On being ordained in 1851, he served in succession various curacies, and in 1862 became incumbent of St. Paul's, Hooton, near Chester, which living he held for 38 years, resigning it only last year on account of ill health. He then retired to private life at Twickenham, where he died recently.

We do not know at what period of his life Mr. Owen began to take an interest in chess, but it was not till he became curate of Putney that he had opportunity for the practice of it with any really strong players. At the Divan, however, he used to meet many of them, and he improved so fast that in a long series of games with Buckle they made even scores. Soon after his transference to Hooton, Mr. Owen naturally joined the Liverpool Chess Club, of which for many years he was an active member, and a mainstay in their matches with the Manchester and other clubs. He also, about that time, took part, generally with success, in the Congresses of the Northern and Midland Chess Association at Redcar, and many other Yorkshire and Lancashire towns. It was here, we believe, that he

made the acquaintance of the late Mr. Skipworth, with whom he subsequently played several private matches with varying success. In the year 1855 he was present at the meeting of the last named association at Leamington, where the present writer first met him, and fought against him in a consultation match of Oxford v. Manchester, the representatives of the former being Messrs. Brien, Ranken, and Wormald, and of the latter Messrs. Burnell, Kipping, and Owen. Three games were played in four days, but the match had to be left unfinished, as we had no time-limit in those dark ages. In 1858 Morphy visited England, and in four off-hand games with him Mr. Owen scored one, and had at one point the best of another. In 1860 he played a series of eight match games with Kolisch, making an even score, and he obtained the same result in many off-hand games with Löwenthal. But Mr. Owen's great triumph was in 1862, when he took part in the London International Tourney of that year, the order of winners being, Anderssen first, Paulsen second, Owen third, Macdonnell fourth, Dubois fifth, and Steinitz sixth. For many years afterwards, in the seventies and eighties, Mr. Owen was a competitor in the Counties' Chess Association meetings, and having won the cup in 1871, he defended it against all comers for several years until it became his private property. He also finally won from Mr. Burn the Liverpool Club challenge cup, presented by Mr. Rutherford. Mr. Owen's latest public performances were at the Hereford International Congress of 1885, where he was not in good form, and at the Llandudno semi-social gatherings after Christmas, where he was an unfailing attendant.

Mr. Owen possessed a tall commanding figure, and was of a very friendly and genial disposition. He was never put out of temper by defeat, and in success made every allowance for the errors of his opponent, so that it was always a pleasure to play with him. He was an inveterate smoker, to which was attributed by some his evenness of temper, but we think it should rather be ascribed to his natural disposition and self-control. He was a true-hearted friend to those who knew him, and we do not think he ever made an enemy. He was certainly firm in his own opinions, but quite open to conviction whenever they were shown to be wrong.

Requiescat in pace,

Resurgat in gloriâ.

C E. R.

GAME No. 2,109.

Played at Hooton Vicarage in 1887.

Irregular Opening.

NOTES BY W. WAYTE AND
C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.
Rev. J. OWEN.

BLACK.
Mr. A. BURN.

1 Kt—K B 3

2 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 B—B 4

.....Condemned by Steinitz
and Zukertort, but still in vogue with
other masters.

3 P—K 3

4 Kt—B 3

3 P—K 3

P—Q B 4 is preferable first, followed
by Q—Kt 3, attacking the weak spot.

5 P—Q R 3

6 B—Kt 5 ch

7 Kt—K 5

8 P—K Kt 4

4 Kt—K B 3

5 P—Q B 4

6 Q Kt—Q 2

7 B—Q 3

White conducts the game in quite an original manner. The obvious move is P—K B 4.

8 B × Kt

.....The proper course was to retire the B to Kt 3, and if White played P—Kt 5, then to take the Kt.

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

.....Owing to his 8th move, Black loses much time with this B.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 12 B—Kt 2 | 12 R—Q B sq |
|-----------|-------------|

.....Perhaps Q—B 2, and then Castles on one side or the other, according to White's play, was best here.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 13 Q—Q 4! | 13 Castles |
| 14 B × Kt | 14 Q × B |

.....He should have retaken with Kt, allowing either his B or Q to get on the long diagonal; but Black was evidently unconscious of the impending danger.

- 15 Kt × P!

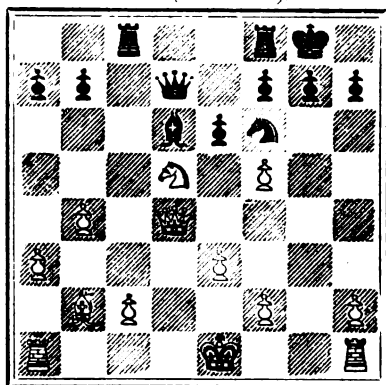
Beautifully played. Black's only reply was P—K 4; in which case 16

Kt × Kt ch, P × Kt; 17 Q—Q 3 (best), and White's extra P ought to win.

Position after White's 15th move:—

Kt × P.

BLACK (MR. BURN).



WHITE (MR. OWEN).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 15 Kt—K sq | |
| 16 Kt—B 6 ch! | 16 P × Kt |
| 17 R—Kt sq ch | 17 K—R 2 |
| 18 Q × P ch, and mates next move. | |

GAME No. 2,110.

Played about 1867.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

- | WHITE.
Rev. J. OWEN. | BLACK.
Mr. BODEN. |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P × P |
| 3 P—K 4 | |

The usual continuation is P—K 3, but see *Chess Openings A. & M.*, 2nd edition, p. 245, col. 2, where this game is quoted up to the 12th move, and there dismissed as equal, from which it would seem that 3 P—K 4 may be safely adopted by White.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 4 P—Q 5 | 3 P—K 4 |
| If 4 P × P, Q × Q ch; 5 K × Q, Kt—Q 2; 6 P—B 4, Kt—B 4; 7 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q B 3; 8 B × P, P—Q Kt 4; 9 B—Kt 3, P—Kt 5, recovering the P. | |
| 5 B × P | 4 P—K B 4! |
| | 5 Kt—K B 3 |

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 6 Kt—Q B 3 | 6 B—Q 3 |
|------------|---------|

.....If 6..., P × P; 7 K Kt—K 2, and the P is recovered shortly.

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

.....This gives White a strong attack. If, however, Black had interposed his Q, 10 B—Kt 5 would have made it very disagreeable for him. B—Q 2 would be met by 10 Q—Kt 3. P—B 3 would not do, on account of P × P and Kt—B 7; so that the safest course perhaps was to move the King.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 10 Kt—K 6 | 10 Q—K 2 |
| 11 Castles | |

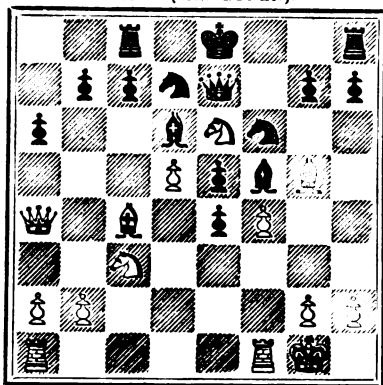
Kt—Q Kt 5 looks very formidable here.

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

Position after White's 13th move :—

P—K B 4.

BLACK (MR. BODEN).



WHITE (MR. OWEN).

A very bold move, the intricacies of which must have required deep calcu-

lation. The object of course is to force open the Bishop's file for his Rook, and to keep up his grip on the adverse position.

13 P—K R 3

.....We must leave to our readers the analysis of this complicated and difficult position, but we cannot think that P—K R 3 was Black's best move here, which at once loses the game. It is a question, however, whether anything at this point could have saved it.

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 14 B × Kt | 14 Q × B |
| 15 P × P | 15 B × P |
| 16 R × B | 16 Q × R |
| 17 R—K B sq | 17 Q—Kt 5 |
| 18 B—K 2 | 18 Q—R 5 |
| 19 P—K Kt 3 | 19 B × P |
| 20 B—R 5 ch, and wins. | |

This is one of the best specimens of Mr. Owen's skill that we have ever come across.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MATCH SCORES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

I took your chess magazine for some years and bound them for no other purpose than to refer to from time to time as to the doings of individual players in the county and other matches. These individual records not appearing, I have ceased to take the magazine for past two years, and we do not see it in Rochester.

Men who have not the time to work out problems or games are always interested to read the results of individual players in the different parts of the country.

I suppose there is no hope of this being done? For instance no one knows anything nowadays as to the constitution and playing order of the Manchester teams. We used to get all this in your magazine.

Yours truly,

F. W. WALTER,

Rochester Conservative Chess Club.

Kent Match Captain.

CHESS WITH LIVING PIECES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

SIR,

Your many readers and contributors will doubtless be glad to know of a means adopted by the East Ham Chess Club of spreading a knowledge of the royal game, in a pleasant way, among young people. Many adults never learn to play, because they have never had the game brought to their notice and consideration. The committee of a bazaar, at the neighbouring church of S. Edmund, King and martyr, Forest Gate, adopted as an attraction a game at chess by living pieces, in suggestive mediæval costume, all personated by children ranging from six to fourteen years of age. The local chess club, in its own

interest, as is proved by the event, took up the matter, and made the affair a brilliant success. The wide interest created leads me to make it known to your subscribers.

The necessary *matériel* is simple enough. A chess board of brown and white paper; ample space for the board on the floor or platform; Kings, Queens, Bishops, Knights, &c., all in striking costume, found by parents; a piano and corner, or other military-toned instrument. The spectacular display is very effective, aided by a processional march on and off the board. A good get-up for the recessional march would be an improvised St. John's Ambulance attached to the losing colour in the mimic encounter.

The pretence of playing chess mystifies the uninitiated, who form the bulk of the audience. But this only adds to the entertainment, aided by a third player disguised as a wizard, who, like the Valkyr in Scandinavian mythology, hovers over the field of combat, and with a wand (to direct the little ones to position) watches over the struggle and apportion victory and defeat to the combatants.

The expense is *nil*, and the result a substantial all-round benefit.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

JOHN SKIPSEY.

N.B.—I am willing to give any further information, and, anywhere near East London to give aid, especially in the musical department, to anyone adopting the idea for social and local purposes.

High Street S., East Ham,
December 7th, 1901.



TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscription for volume XXII., which begins with this issue, is now due, and Subscribers will greatly assist the Editor by remitting the amount—**EIGHT SHILLINGS**—with as little delay as possible. Postal Orders to be crossed "& Co."—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* This precaution is necessary owing to several remittances having failed to reach us during the present year. Cheques to be made payable to *British Chess Magazine*. All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

Match Scores — Under this heading we publish in the present issue a letter from Mr. F. W. Walter, Kent match captain, in which that gentleman practically states that his support of this journal is subject to his wishes being observed by the publication of match scores. We admire the candour of our correspondent, and—while assuring him that we shall not descend to the level of being a living illustration of the fable of ‘The man who tried to please all but satisfied none’—if we receive sufficient evidence to show that match scores are generally appreciated we will try to meet the case. Our opinion is that such matter will be best dealt with in a separate supplement. This would of course entail extra cost, and would very probably mean an increase of, or an additional separate, subscription. We are now practically at the weight limit allowed by the postal authorities, and any excess will increase our postage costs 50 per cent. If we publish a supplement it will, for binding purposes, be uniform in size with the magazine. Of course we are fully aware that an adequate increase of our list of subscribers would meet the case at once, and we confess that we should be willing to risk the cost of enlargement but for the knowledge that the experience of all chess journals spells caution every foot of the way, and the few successes achieved show that whilst the best men in the chess-playing fraternity are admitted to be ‘the salt of the earth,’ the salt is, unfortunately, sparsely distributed; indeed, when judged by the amount of support given to chess literature generally, the great army of chess-players must be ranked amongst the meanest members of the human community. However, since Mr. Walter’s letter was set in type, we have received a communication from a leading player now taking part in the London ‘A’ League contests, who writes:—“I believe if you were to state in *B.C.M.* that if you could get so many additional subscribers (naming a number) you would publish the scores of the ‘A’ League matches in full, I think you would get them.” To this suggestion we reply that 120 new subscribers, and also an increase of 1/- per annum in the subscription (8/- to 9/-), mainly to cover extra postage charges, will enable us to give eight pages more each month. Whether we shall be able to accomplish this depends entirely on our subscribers, whose help is always necessary if improvements are to be continued and increased. Having stated our case, we shall be glad to hear what our supporters have to say about the points raised, and we assure them that practical suggestions will receive careful consideration.

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

The eighth edition of the German *Handbuch*, originally edited by Bilguer, is to be brought out almost immediately.

Herr Schlechter has been on a chess tour in Bohemia, and at Prague, out of 32 simultaneous games, he won 27 in $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

The Monte Carlo Tournament will not have the entry of Dr. Lasker, as he has been appointed the Mathematical Professor of St. Owen's College, Manchester, and his duties there will prevent his taking part in the contest.

We learn from the *Morning Post* that Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who is now on a visit to Australia, is organising a cable match between our own Parliament and that of the Australian Commonwealth. The proposal is being warmly taken up down under, but if it is adopted here, the British and Irish M.Ps. will deeply feel the loss of Mr. Horace Plunkett, who before the last dissolution was the strongest player in the House of Commons.

The second tourney of the Pillsbury Correspondence Chess Association has ended, after four years' fighting, in the victory of Mr. Bellows, of Toledo, Ohio, by a score of 5 to 1. Mr. Ford, of Dallas, Texas, came next, with $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$; and Mr. Hopkins, of Colorado, was third, with 3 to 2. Mr. Bellows, however, is not yet champion of the Association, as this was only a supplementary tourney, but he will have the right to challenge the winner of the main tourney for the championship when that is over.

An interesting match was contested on December 7th, at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, when a team of twelve members of the Liverpool Club encountered the North Manchester C.C. Play was of an interesting character throughout, and finally the visitors won by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, a result creditable to North Manchester, as the opposition comprised such players as Messrs. S. Wellington, A. Dod, Dr. Shaw, and P. R. England. Among the successful players for North Manchester was Mr. A. Brodsky, who played at board 4 and won against Mr. D. Powell.

We are extremely sorry to find that the bright little chess magazine, *Checkmate*, the only one published in Canada, is now discontinued. In his valedictory remarks the editor, Mr. Graham, of Prescott, Ontario, states that he started it a year ago, in the hope that, as there was no rival in the Dominion, a modest amount of support might be expected from Canadian players. This, however, he has failed to realise. We much regret that for this reason he has been obliged to give it up. He holds out, however, some hope that under better circumstances he may be able to resume it, especially if it can be published in the future nearer the centres of activity in Canadian chess.

We have received the programme of the 13th annual handicap tourney of the Philidor Chess Club, Paris, which was to begin on the 6th inst., but it reached us too late for any notice in our last issue. In each class there are to be groups of four or six entrants, who will play on the putting out system, each two games with every other on even terms, and so on until there remain only two winners in each class, who will take part at odds in the final pool. The first six prizes vary in value from 100 fr. to 15 fr., the seventh consists of a free copy of the *Stratégie* for one year, kindly presented by M. Prédi, and the eighth is a bound copy of the *A.B.C. of Chess*, 2nd edition, by M. Prédi. The time-limit is to be 25 moves per hour. The hours of play are not mentioned, but all games must be at the club, and apparently each pair may fix their own hour of meeting, which must then be kept to, on pain of forfeiting the game.

Belfast.—The annual meeting of the Belfast Club took place on November 28th, in the new quarters at the Abercorn Hotel. Mr. James Gamble, J.P., presided, and the report was presented by the hon. secretary, Mr P. Scholefield. The club was practically dormant during the year, but with the change of quarters, and meetings on Monday and Thursday evenings, a more active life is confidently anticipated. The library had been increased by the books of a late member, Mr. E. L. Harvey, whose sister kindly presented them to the club. Mr. Gamble also promised a prize for competition; and Mr. Blackburne was to be invited to visit the club on December 18th and 19th, and give an exhibition. Thanks were given to Mr. W. Campbell, *Belfast News Letter*, for the assistance given to the club in the Press. The treasurer's accounts disclosed a substantial balance, and the election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. James Neill; vice-president, Mr. James Gamble; librarian, Mr. William Steen; honorary treasurer, Mr. J. L. Downey; honorary secretaries, Messrs. P. G. Scholefield and R. Olley.

Cambridge University Chess Club.—The annual dinner took place in the Lion Hotel, Petty Cury, on December 7th. Among the visitors the club welcomed three ex-presidents, Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, Mr. H. G. Softlaw, and Mr. J. E. Wright. A very successful concert followed the dinner. The members are very sorry to lose their president, Mr. F. K. Loewenthal, of Trinity Hall. Mr. H. A. Webb, of Trinity College, last year's vice-president, has been elected to succeed Mr. Loewenthal. The Cup Tournament bids fair to result as last year; Mr. Webb having so far won all his games seems practically certain of repeating his victory. The Freshmen's Tournament, though at present not far advanced, seems likely to provide an interesting struggle. The usual matches against the City of London, Metropolitan, &c., have been arranged for next term, and in addition to the ordinary programme that most enterprising of chess institutions, the Hastings Club, has promised to pay Cambridge a visit. As the great want of the club is more opponents, it would be a good thing for it if other clubs were to follow the example of Hastings.

Kent v. Essex.—Teams of 30 players, representing these counties, met in London on December 14th, and after a contest of three hours' duration, the score was $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Kent, with six games still in progress.

After the adjudication, by Mr. S. Tinsley, the final score was Kent $15\frac{1}{2}$, Essex $14\frac{1}{2}$. Full score:—

KENT.				ESSEX.			
Mr. O. C. Muller ...	...	...	1	Dr. S. F. Smith ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. L. Raymond ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Emery ...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Creswell ...	...	...	0	Mr. J. F. Allcock ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. G. Sturton ...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Hammond ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Chapman ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Freeman ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. F. B. Jones ...	...	...	1	Mr. L. Waterhouse ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Joanes... ..	...	...	1	Mr. A. Clegg ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. L. Stevenson ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. F. H. Bonnefin ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Provis .. ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. R. Gibbs ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Felce ...	...	...	1	Mr. M. W. Butler... ..	...	...	0
Mr. A. R. Ropes ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. B. Waugh ...	...	...	1
Mr. R. H. Dickinson ...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Markwick ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Dixon ...	...	...	0	Mr. G. F. Williams ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Seaman ...	...	...	1	Mr. F. A. Toyne ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Chapman ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Wilson Marriage ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Latham ...	...	...	1	Mr. T. H. Baker ...	...	...	0
Mr. T. S. Mills ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. J. Gibbs ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Dunn ...	...	...	0	Mr. E. W. Osler ..	...	...	1
Mr. F. C. Felse ...	...	...	0	Mr. J. W. Wright... ..	...	...	1
Mr. J. Stent ...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Papworth ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Whitehouse...	...	...	0	Dr. Hanks ...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Lenn ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Argles ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. B. Jordan... ..	...	...	1	Mr. J. Dixon ...	...	...	0
Mr. K. F. Barlow ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. C. Berry ...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Baylis ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. M. White ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Firth... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. J. Howell ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. B. Hodges ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. W. Hooft ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Harvey Lewis... ..	...	...	0	Mr. E. J. Randall ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. W. White... ..	...	...	0	Mr. C. Living... ..	...	...	1
Mrs. W. Lewis ...	...	...	0	Mr. G. Kemp ..	...	...	1
<hr/> 15 $\frac{1}{2}$				<hr/> 14 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Chess in Scotland.—During the past month the Scottish clubs have been busy with competitions in connection with the 'Richardson' Cup and the 'Spens Cup,' and some of the results have been rather startling. For example the Glasgow Club defeated Burns by 4 to 1, and the Hillhead Club defeated the Edinburgh Insurance by 5 to 0. This is largely accounted for by the small number of players on each side, and the matches will never be a fair average test until the numbers are increased. For example, although Glasgow defeated Burns by 4 to 1 as above mentioned, when the same five players on each side met in a general match a week or two later, the Burns Club came out winners. The results with five aside are most erratic and uncertain, the winning club to-day will be the losing club to-morrow, and unless the Scottish Chess Association can increase the numbers there will be considerable dissatisfaction among such clubs as the Glasgow, Burns, and Stirling, which we believe are all anxious to increase the numbers.

In private matches the outstanding events have been the defeat of the Glasgow Club by the Burns, with a score of 9 to 6; and Edinburgh by Stirling, with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. The rise of the Stirling Club has been

very remarkable. It is now in the front rank among Scottish clubs, and this is undoubtedly due to the energy and enthusiasm of its secretary, Mr. D. Lindsay. He would be the last man to suggest it, or even to believe it, but nevertheless it is true that, with the exception of the late Sheriff Spens, there is no man who has done more for Scottish chess than Mr. D. Lindsay, of Stirling. It is an open secret also that Mr. Richardson, the honorary president of the Stirling Club, is largely guided in his chess benefactions by the advice of Mr. Lindsay.

To save space we tabulate below the chief matches and results during the month.

‘RICHARDSON’ CUP.

Glasgow beat Burns by 4 to 1.
 Stirling beat Falkirk by 4 to 1.
 Dundee beat Perth by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Edinburgh beat Dundee by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Glasgow beat Stirling by 3 to 2.

In this competition the finalists are now Edinburgh and Glasgow, and Edinburgh at present holds the ‘Richardson’ Cup.

‘SPENS’ CUP.

Uddington beat Townhill by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Queen’s Park beat Paisley by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

Helensburgh beat Portobello by 4 to 1.
 Athenaeum beat Arlington by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Hillhead beat Edinburgh Insurance, 5 to 0.
 Bridge of Allan scratched to Gourcock.
 Helensburgh beat Gourcock by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.
 Queen’s Park beat Uddington by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$.

PRIVATE MATCHES.

Burns, Glas., beat Helensburgh, $9\frac{1}{2}$ to 4.
 Dundee beat Edinburgh by $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$.
 Burns and Stirling drew, 7 each.
 Burns beat Queen’s Park by 9 to 6.
 Stirling beat Edinburgh by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$.
 Burns beat Glasgow by 9 to 6.

From the above it will be seen that while Burns and Dundee Clubs lost to Glasgow and Edinburgh in the ‘Richardson’ cup ties, they both won in the private matches with more players on each side.

The ‘Richardson’ and ‘Spens’ Cup Competitions are subject to the rules of the London Congress of 1883, but it has been discovered that in the time limit there was only fifteen moves per hour, and in one instance this limit was claimed by a slow player. No amateurs have ever played with such a slow limit, and certainly the Scottish Chess Association never intended that any of its members should be called upon to do so.

All its competitions from the first have been regulated by the twenty moves per hour limit, including the ‘Richardson’ Cup Competition, and to come forward at this time of day with a claim to play only fifteen moves per hour is to put a considerable strain on things.

Birmingham Chess League.—Mr. F. Hubert Guest, 152, Waterloo Road, Smethwick, honorary secretary of the Birmingham and District Chess League, has sent us a copy of the “Handbook” for 1902, which he has compiled and issued to the members of the League. The little brochure—16 pp.—is full of interesting and useful information, its facts comprising the rules of the League; rules for competitors; complete list of fixtures in all three (I., II., and III.) divisions; names of players registered by each competing club for 1901-2; name and address of each secretary, together with the name and place of meeting of each club; list of prizes offered for best games played, and finally a list of the executive council, and the management committee, this latter comprising the League president (Mr. J. Hilton), secretary (Mr. Guest), and Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie (St. George’s), A. E. W. Warren (Erdington), and J. B. Gibson (Oratory). We congratulate Mr. Guest on his businesslike methods, and reproduce his tabulated records for 1900-1901.

A DIVISION.			St. George's (A)	Sparkhill	West Bromwich	Bohemians (A)	Smethwick	Games.		Points
								Won	Lost	
St. George's (A)	...	...	—	0 2	2 2	2 2	2 2	49	...	14
Sparkhill	...	...	2 0	—	0 2	2 2	2 2	37	...	12
West Bromwich	...	...	0 0	2 0	—	0 2	2 2	32	...	8
Bohemians (A)	...	...	0 0	0 0	2 0	—	2 1	28	...	5
Smethwick	...	...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 1	—	13	...	1

B DIVISION.			Redditch.	Erdington (B)	Westminster.	Oratory.	Wesleyan and General.	Newhall.	Games.		Points.
									Won	Lost	
Redditch	...	...	—	1 0	2 0	2 2	2 2	2 2	51½	...	15
Erdington (B)	...	...	1 2	—	2 2	2 0	2 0	2 2	47	...	15
Westminster	...	...	0 2	0 0	—	2 2	2 2	2 2	49	...	15
Oratory	...	...	0 0	0 2	0 0	—	1 1	2 2	34½	...	8
Wesleyan and General	...	...	0 0	0 2	0 0	1 1	—	2 0	29	...	6
Newhall	...	...	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 2	—	29	...	2

Champion Clubs.—First division: 1898, Dudley C.C.; 1899, St. George's C.C.; 1900, St. George's C.C.; 1901, St. George's C.C. Second division: 1899, Bohemians C.C. (2nd team); 1900, Erdington C.C.; 1901, Redditch C.C.

Southern Counties' Union. Surrey v. Sussex.—This match in the Southern inter-counties contest was played at Brighton, on November 30th, and resulted in favour of Surrey by 9½ to 6½. Score:—

SURREY.				SUSSEX.			
Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	* 1	Mr. E. G. Reed	...	...	0
Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	0	Mr. H. H. Cole	...	...	1
Mr. A. Tieljen	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Shoosmith	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Fisher...	...	...	0	Mr. A. A. Bowley...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Howell	...	...	½	Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	½
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	1	Mr. H. S. Bullock	...	...	0
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	1	Mr. T. Durant	...	...	0
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	½	Mr. J. Bridger	...	...	½
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	½	Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	½
Mr. D. Dunstan	...	...	* ½	Mr. G. Shories	...	...	* ½
Mr. Harold Jacobs	...	...	0	Mr. W. Andrews	...	...	1
Mr. E. B. Schwann	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Regan...	...	...	0
Mr. W. C. Bowyer	...	...	1	Mr. Castle Leaver...	...	...	0
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock...	...	...	½	Mr. C. J. A. Wade	...	...	1
Mr. M. Shaw Stewart	...	...	0	Mr. J. A. Watt	...	...	1
Mr. T. H. Moore	...	...	0	Mr. J. Creevy...	...	...	1

9½

* Adjudicated.

6½

Southern Counties' Union. Devon v. Somerset.—On Thursday, December 5th, the newly founded Devonshire County Association made a capital start in the match arena by defeating Somerset by 9 points to 7. The contest took place in Devon territory, at Exeter, and the visitors were unfortunately minus the services of some of their very strong players, such as Messrs. H. W. Trenchard, van Gelder, and Dr Cave. After four hours play the score was $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Devon, and the adjudication of the three unfinished games did not cause any alteration in the relative difference in points—each side winning one game and drawing two. After the match, Mr. Moore, the Somerset president, proposed a vote of thanks to the Devonshire officials for their kind hospitality, Mr. Pengelly, president Devon Association, replying. Score:—

DEVON.				SOMERSET.			
Mr. C. J. Lambert, Exeter ...	...	...	0	Mr. C. H. Sherrard, Bath ...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Taylor, Plymouth ...	...	...	0	Mr. H. C. Moore, Bath ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Tracey, Exmouth ...	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Lee, Bath ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Ball, Torquay ...	...	...	0	Mr. G. B. Caple, Bath ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Dobson, Plymouth ...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. R. Hill, Bath ...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. G. Drake, Torquay ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Gordon, Frome-Selwood...	...	...	0
Mr. C. J. Kindell, Torquay...	...	...	*1	Mr. F. J. Hill, Bath ...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. Reveley, Torquay ...	...	...	0	Mr. R. W. Giles, Bath...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Palmer, Exeter...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. T. Knight, Bath C.I. ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. C. Briggs, Plymouth ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Wilkie, Bath C.I. ...	...	...	1
Mr. G. F. Thompson, Exeter ...	...	...	1	Major Rawlins, Bath ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Baker, Teignmouth ...	...	...	1	Mr. C. H. Whittington, Bath C.I. ...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Nicholson, Exmouth...	...	...	1	Mr. W. P. Jones, Bath C.I. ...	...	...	0
Mr. G. B. Toms, Seaton ...	...	...	1	Mr. Chaffey, Yeovil ...	...	...	0
Rev. M. Bremridge, N. Devon ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Howell, Yeovil...	...	...	0
Mr. A. S. Stoneman, Plymouth ...	...	...	*0	Mr. D. R. Hatt, Bath C.I. ...	...	...	*1
9				7			

London.—We have such a good opinion of the benefits which chess can derive from social intercourse between club members, that we record with pleasure the fact that the members of the enterprising Insurance Chess Club met on December 12th, and partook of dinner together. The gathering proved an unqualified success, and it is intended that it shall become an annual event. Not the least item of many that contributed to a most enjoyable time, was a capital "Souvenir," mainly written and compiled by the genial secretary, Mr. G. S. Vinen, 'in the hope that, while the record of the club's work may prove of interest, it may also serve to stimulate its friends and supporters to attempt and to accomplish still greater achievements in the future.' The little brochure gives a succinct history of the club from its foundation in 1893, and concludes with a full record of the tournament results from 1894—1901. The club meets at "The Cabin," 6, Old Jewry, E.C., and has about 120 members. During the present season 12 matches have been played so far, and of these 6 have been won, 3 drawn, and 2 lost; these results include the matches in the 'A' division of the London Chess League, in which contest Insurance has won 3, drawn 2, and lost 1.

The Hampstead Chess Club boasts some 90 odd members, 50 of whom have entered for the Winter Handicap Tournament, which is divided into five sections of ten each, the winner of each section playing off for the

prizes. Mr. Gunsberg is giving a series of lectures. The first was on the ubiquitous Ruy Lopez. Mr. Gunsberg advised defenders to "run the racket" of the usual variations resulting from 3..., Kt—K B 3. or 3..., P—Q R 3, rather than adopt 3..., P—Q 3; or if they feared the result of the attack, to adopt the Sicilian or French Defence. Of the less known defences, 3..., B—Q Kt 5, or 3..., P—K B 4 seem the most worth trying. In the second, on the Queen's Pawn Opening, he suggested accepting the Queen's Gambit, if offered, as being less known, but on no account to defend the P at B 5. That the right position for Black's White Bishop was at Q Kt 2. The Stonewall Game is White's strongest line of play, and this must be met by P—K B 4. The subject of the third was the Sicilian and French Defences. For White, 3 P × P was advocated in the French Defence; while for Black, should White move 3 Kt—Q B 3, P × P leads to a safe game and avoids complications. In the Sicilian Defence, if 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 Kt—B 3, P—K Kt 3 leads to an equal game. Matches have been played regularly since season started on October 30th, and the club is now leader in the 'A' division of the London League.

The return match between "Kildare" (Whiteley's), captained by Mr. E. J. Lloyd, and "Clarence," (Maple's), captained by Mr. E. Nankivell, took place on Thursday, December 19th, in Gower Street, and resulted in a win for Kildare by 7 games to 1. The winners, who are the pioneers of chess in West End business houses, only formed their club in September last, and have already met with remarkable success, having played 7 matches, winning 6 and drawing 1. We understand that efforts are shortly to be made with a view to the establishment of a "West End Business Houses Chess League," and Mr. E. J. Lloyd, hon. sec. Kildare C.C., 141, Queen's Road, Bayswater W., will be glad to answer any enquiries on the subject.

London Chess League, 'A' Division.—Steady progress has been made in this competition since our last report, and at the time of writing the Hampstead Club is leading with $4\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 5, a record which should stimulate the members to put forth every effort to hold their advantage to the end of the contest. Next on the list is the Metropolitan, with $3\frac{1}{2}$ out of 4; followed by Athenæum, 4 out of 5; and Insurance, 4 out of 6. The following results reached us during December:—

Nov.	28th	...	North London	won	Bohemians	...	lost
Nov.	28th	...	Metropolitan	13½	Athenæum	...	6½
Dec.	2nd	...	East London	12½	Lee	...	7½
Dec.	3rd	...	West London	12½	Brixton	...	7½
Dec.	3rd	...	Hampstead	11	Lud-Eagle	...	9
Dec.	9th	...	Lud-Eagle	15	North London	...	5
Dec.	10th	...	Athenæum	11½	West London	...	8½
Dec.	12th	...	Brixton	11	Lee	...	5*
* Four games left unfinished.							
Dec.	12th	...	Metropolitan	16½	Bohemians	...	3½
Dec.	12th	...	Brixton	13	Lee	...	7
Dec.	15th	...	Hampstead	12½	East London	...	7½
Dec.	17th	...	North London	12	Battersea	...	8

The following adjudications are announced:—Hampstead *v.* Insurance—drawn match. Metropolitan *v.* Insurance—drawn match.

MR. FRED DOWNEY.



HE two great mining counties of the North of England—Northumberland and Durham—have an honourable chess record. Nearly forty years ago there existed a flourishing Northumberland and Durham Chess Association, which held its second and most successful annual congress in 1867. Of the Northern chess worthies of the past, we may mention Mr. Silas Angus, of Durham, who 60 or 70 years ago was one of the leading amateurs of the day. The late Lord Ravensworth took a keen interest in chess in the fifties, and did much to stimulate the study of the game in the two counties. Mr. Wm. Mitcheson, of Newcastle, accomplished, witty, and learned, was editor of a chess column in the *Newcastle Courant* in 1874; and Mr. John. Charleton, enthusiastic and clever, was editor of the first chess column in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, in 1875. Then there were Mr. Robert Punshon, of Newcastle; Mr. James Nicholson, of South Shields; Mr. Jas. White, of Beal; and Mr. T. Y. Stokoe, of Gateshead (the two latter being afterwards so intimately connected with Leeds chess). Of a later date are Rev. H. Archdall, Gateshead; Mr. Louis Zöllner, Newcastle; and the late Mr. G. C. Heywood, of Newcastle.



MR. FRED DOWNEY.

Mr. Fred Downey, of South Shields and Newcastle, is a talented compeer with these chess worthies, and has done his best to bear aloft the banner of Northern chess. Mr. Downey learned the moves of the game some twenty-one years ago, absorbed Staunton's *Handbook* wholesale, and to use his own words "was conscious that a new chess star had arisen." A little experience, however, speedily showed him that he had not risen very high. But the excellent practice he got in

the old Newcastle Chess Club carried him quickly from the Kt class to that of Pawn and move; and when he won his second year's handicap, at the latter odds, he was promoted to the first class. Playing in this class he was persistently amongst the prize winners year after year, and on two occasions took first prize without losing a game; Mr. G. C. Heywood being second one year, and Mr. F. E. Hamond another. Mr. Heywood, however, secured an ample revenge by beating Mr. Downey in a set match for the 'Vaughan' medal.

For a long time the chess fever was strong upon Mr. Downey, and every form of the game—blindfold, simultaneous exhibitions, correspondence play, problem solving, collecting chess works of every sort—attracted

his attention. His most pleasant memories are attached to the period when the Newcastle Chess Club developed its greatest activity, and every day found the strongest players in friendly competition, putting forth their best efforts. The chivalrous style of Mr. Louis Zöllner, the brightness of Mr. G. C. Heywood, and the accession of such players as Messrs. C. G. Bennett, J. Birks, F. E. Hamond, R. P. Michael, and J. P. Mollard maintained a fine standard of play, and the absolute good fellowship which reigned made the club life the happiest possible.

Mr. Downey has taken part in three matches which may well rank as of National importance. In 1893 he played for the North in the first great North *v.* South match. He occupied the 21st board against Mr. J. T. Heppell, and beat that strong metropolitan player. In the return North *v.* South match, in 1894, he played 10th board, but was beaten by Mr. H. W. Trenchard, of the British C.C., then in the height of his power. In 1900, Mr. Downey played in the Northern Counties *v.* Midland Counties match, beating Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, of Birmingham, at board No. 1. For a time Mr. Downey conducted an excellent chess column in the *Northern Review*, in which end-game studies were the chief feature.

For the last five years Mr. Downey's business engagements have prevented him giving time to chess beyond occasionally taking a board in matches, but as he always found the pleasure of winning greater than the chagrin at losing, he is always ready to play when called upon. Although in candid moments he freely admits that friends and opponents have taken much too kindly a view of his powers, he remains sufficiently combative in disposition to fight hard to retain any reputation given to him. He seldom keeps any record of his games, and says that for a long time now his really best game has been the *next* one to be played.



Lasker *v.* Janowski.—An interesting impromptu contest of two games, between Dr. E. Lasker and Mons. D. Janowski, was promoted by and played under the auspices of the Manchester Chess Club, on December 11th and 12th. The second game was actually finished on the 13th, there being a little bit of play left on the 12th, at 10-30. A certain sum was guaranteed the players by the committee of the club, and all the arrangements were left in the hands of Mr. J. Burgess (president), Mr. Rhodes Marriott (vice-president), Mr. W. D. Bailey (hon. sec.), and Mr.

Fineberg. Notwithstanding that there was very little time at the disposal of the sub-committee to make and carry out the arrangements, the novel and interesting encounter proved a great success both financially and otherwise. Double the amount of the guarantee was raised and divided equally between the renowned masters. Both games were of a highly entertaining character, some fine play being shown by both exponents, Lasker maintaining his great reputation by winning the first and drawing the second game, although having had no serious chess for twelve months or more, whilst Janowski by his really fine play in the second game added considerably to his laurels. The moves of both games were recorded on a couple of wall boards, one of which was kindly lent by the Liverpool Chess Club. On the second day of the match the players, along with the sub-committee and some of the patrons, were photographed, but not as successfully as one could have wished (the light being bad).

GAME No. 2, III.

Bishop's Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. DR. LASKER.	BLACK. M. JANOWSKI.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 4
4 B×P	4 Q—R 5 ch
5 K—B sq	5 P—K Kt 4
6 Kt—Q B 3	6 B—Kt 2
7 P—Q 4	7 Kt—K 2
8 Q—Q 3	
For complication in opening attack the usual 8 Kt—B 3 is more advisable. But it makes much well-known play. And something uncommon may be allowed, or even required, in a good exhibition.	
	8 Q Kt—B 3 !
9 B×Kt ch	9 P×B
10 Q Kt—K 2	10 P—K R 3
11 B—Q 2	11 R—Q Kt sq
12 Kt—K B 3	12 Q—R 4
13 P—K R 4	

Delay in King side development has not helped White. Of course, on the lines chosen, the play is very fine; nearly all the way through, White labouring at a slight disadvantage—the greater possibilities of attack being with his opponent.

14 K—Kt sq	13 Kt—Kt 3
15 Kt—K sq	14 P—Kt 5
16 B×P	15 P—Q B 4 !
	16 B×P ch

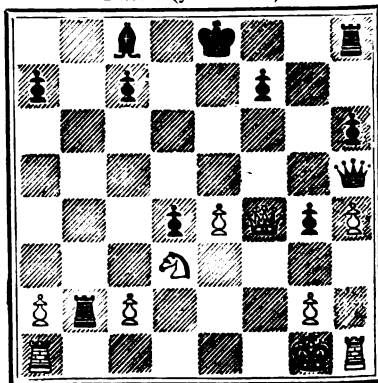
.....Had White played 15 P×P?, then 15... Q×P+; 16 K—B sq, P—Kt 6; 17 Q—K B 3, B—Kt 5 !; probably,—and Black would win. Now, though perhaps he does not like to part with the Bishop, this seems to be the best way of carrying on the game. Privilege of Castling remains; and it is valuable—as soon appears.

17 Kt×B	17 Kt×B
18 Q—Q 2	18 P×Kt
19 Q×Kt	19 R×P
20 Kt—Q 3	

Position after White's 20th move :—

Kt—Q 3.

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (LASKER).

20 R—Kt 3
Or 20 .., R x B P would not be bad. This may be to prevent 21 Q—B 6. But White might have attacked Rook and Pawn instead of moving his Knight; only he does not want his King shut in by advance of Black Knight Pawn,—which might easily happen. The contest affords many views of masterly and interesting chess.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 21 Q x Q B P | 21 Castles |
| 22 Q x R P | 22 R—Q 3 |
| 23 P—K Kt 3 | 23 Q—Kt 3 |
| 24 R—K sq | 24 R (B)—Q sq |
| 25 Kt—B 4 | 25 Q—Kt 2 |
| 26 P—K 5 | 26 R—Q B 3 |
| 27 R—R 2 | |

White's prospects have considerably improved,—and yet, perhaps except at move 20, it is difficult to see where Black could have done better.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| 27 Q—B sq | |
| 28 R—B 2 | 28 R—Q 2 |
| 29 Q—R 5 | 29 Q—K 2 |
|He could go on attacking the Queen, 29 .., R—B 4, &c. Decisive loss is narrowly escaped as follows. | |
| 30 Kt—Q 5 | 30 Q—K 3 |
| 31 R—B 6 | |

Or 31 Kt—B 6+, &c., taking the exchange, simply. However, but for what may be called the luck of the position, White should come out a winner.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 31 R x Kt ! | |
| 32 R x Q | 32 B x R |

.....And this is it,—that in the afterplay Rook and Bishop are equal to the Queen. White's Pawns are scattered, cannot work together, and in other respects the position is favourable to a draw for the weaker party—measuring as force is commonly measured.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| 33 Q—Q 2 | 33 R—B 6 |
| 34 K—R 2 | 34 K—R 2 |
| 35 R—K 2 | 35 B—B 4 |
| 36 Q—K sq | 36 B—K 3 |
| 37 Q—K R sq | 37 R—B 6 ! |
| 38 P—Q R 4 | 38 P—Q 6 |
| 39 P x P | 39 R (Q 4) x Q P |
| 40 Q—K sq | 40 B—Kt 6 |
| 41 R—Q 2 | |

White has all he can do to defend. Here 41 .., R—Q 8, with sometime .., B—Q 4, was threatened; and with Bishop and Rook so posted, it would go hard with White King.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 41 R (Q 6)—K 6 | |
| 42 R—K 2 | 42 R—B 6 |
| 43 P—Q R 5 | 43 B—B 5 |
| 44 R—K 4 | 44 R—Q B 7 ch |
| 45 K—Kt sq | 45 R (B 6)—B 6 |
| 46 R—Q 4 | 46 B—K 7 |

.....All this well deserves examination. In the result Black even with his adversary,—or has some advantage, but not enough to win.

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

Drawn game.

It is obvious Black must surrender a Pawn, if he is to liberate his Rook, and a draw naturally results. A remarkable termination.

GAME No. 2,112.

Evans Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI.	Dr. LASKER.
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 x Kt P
5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
6 P—Q 4	6 P x P
7 Castles	7 P x P
8 Q—Kt 3	8 Q—B 3
9 B—K Kt 5	

Compares with the standard 9 P—K 5, &c., in which this Bishop is posted at R 3; it seems questionable whether the course here adopted makes up in novelty what it lacks in tenacity.

9 Q—Kt 3
10 Kt x P 10 B x Kt

.....An exchange approved by Dr. Lasker in his book, *Common Sense in Chess*—especially when White proceeds as above mentioned. Certainly it impoverishes the game, by suppressing combination; but this is not altogether in favour of the defender—who would be a *winner*.

11 Q x B 11 P—Q 3
12 B—Q 5 12 K Kt—K 2
13 B x K Kt 13 Kt x B
14 Q x B P 14 Kt x B
15 P x Kt 15 Castles

.....Of course all this is safe enough; but should not some risk be incurred for material advantage? The affair reduces to a sort of semi-ending; very interesting, but strongly tending to a draw. An *Evans* with the middle game mostly left out.

16 K R—K sq 16 B—R 6
17 Kt—R 4 17 Q—Kt 5
18 Q—K 7

The play about here may be varied easily, but hardly improved. For every move there seems to be a good reply, and, seeing that the minor pieces must be eliminated, there should be no difficulty in drawing.

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

If 21 P—Kt 3!, P—Kt 4; 22 Kt—Kt 2, Q—B 6; 23 R—K Kt sq, P—B 5; White would probably lose,—and so the minor pieces naturally disappear, for 21..., R—R 3 threatens

21 Q x Kt
22 Q x R P 22 Q x R P
23 R—K 3

Or 23 Q—K 3. But M. Janowski plays for attack when he can; sometimes when his opponent is more likely to have more of it than himself.

23 Q—R 5
24 R—K Kt 3 24 R (B 3)—B 2
25 Q—R 3 25 Q—Q 5!
26 Q R—K Kt sq 26 Q x P ch
27 Q R—Kt 2 27 R—K sq

.....The manoeuvring of Queens and Rooks on both sides is highly instructive. But simply intent upon drawing, either party would have an easy task.

28 P—R 3! 28 R—K 8 ch
29 K—R 2 29 Q—K 4!
30 Q—Kt 4 30 P—Kt 3
31 P—B 4 31 Q—R 8
32 R—Q 3 32 R (B 2)—K 2
33 Q—Kt 3 ch 33 R (K 2)—K 3
34 R—K sq 34 K—Kt 2

.....Or 34..., R—K 7+; 35 K—R sq, Q—Kt 7; perhaps better for Black; or 34..., R—K 7+; 35 R—Kt 2, Q—K B 8; and White's situation would be rather precarious.

35 Q x R

.....Almost necessary; or the attack would rest mainly with his adversary. But now the Pawn is really something against White.

35 Q—Kt 7 ch
36 R—Kt 2 36 Q x R ch
37 K x Q 37 R x Q
38 K—B 3 38 K—B 2
39 R—K 3 39 R—B 3

.....Exchanging would mean drawing in all probability. Black King would have to take the Queen Rook Pawn,—and after that would have only just about time to come up with the other Pawns to prevent loss.

40 R—R 3

Now 40 P—Q R 4 would be stronger to draw; trying to exchange for Queen Pawn,—and trusting that the three to two on the King side would make no winning impression.

40 K—K 3
41 R—R 7 41 R—B sq!
42 K—K 3 42 K—Q 4
And Black eventually won.

GAME No. 2,113.

The two following match games were played by telegraph between the clubs of Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Ayres.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE. BLACK.
BUENOS AYRES. RIO DE JANEIRO.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 | 4 P—Q 3 |

.....In this position of the Ruy Lopez, where Black has not played P—Q R 3, B—B 4 can be ventured safely for the defence.

- 5 Kt—B 3
- P—B 3 was Steinitz's favourite move here, and in reply either to this or the text play, Black should continue with P—K Kt 3 and B—Kt 2, &c.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 6 B—K 3 | 5 B—Q 2 |
| 7 Castles | 6 B—K 2 |
| 8 Kt—Q 2 ? | 7 Castles |
| | 8 B—Kt 5 |

.....Black may now get rid of the Q B by Kt—K Kt 5, or of the K B by P—Q R 3, &c., either of which was preferable to B—Kt 5, which only loses time.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 9 P—B 3 | 9 B—K 3 |
| 10 P—B 4 | |

White have by their last two moves not improved their game. Better now would be Kt—Kt 3, in order to advance P to Q 4, or else R—B 2 and Kt—B sq.

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

.....Well played; if now 15 B x P, B—Kt 4; 16 Q—B 2, Kt x P; winning the exchange at least. Or if 15 B—Kt 3, then P—Kt 5; winning a piece.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 15 Q—B 2 | 15 P—Q B 4 |
| 16 B—Kt 3 | 16 B—R 5 |

.....In order to weaken the King's quarters.

- | | |
|------------|------------------------------------------|
| 17 P—Kt 3 | 17 B—B 3 |
| |Threatening Kt x B; and then B—Q 5. |
| 18 K—R sq | 18 Kt x B |
| 19 Kt x Kt | 19 P—Kt 5 |
| 20 Kt—Q sq | 20 B—K 4 |

.....Black has now two Bishops against two Kts, with the better position, and ought, we think, to win.

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

To enable them to play Kt—Kt 3 presently.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 26 Q—Kt 2 |
| 27 K—Kt sq | 27 B—K 3 |

.....Anticipating Kt—K 3, and tempting White to take the B and secure a Kt against B for the end-game.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 28 R—Q B sq | 28 K R—B sq |
| 29 R—B 2 | 29 Q—Kt 3 |
| 30 R—Kt 2 | 30 Q—B 4 |
| 31 R x R | |

With three ragged Pawns to defend, White's position is difficult, but this does not promise to improve it, as it gives Black the command of the Kt's file.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 31 R x R |
| 32 K—Kt 2 | 32 Q—R 6 |
| 33 Kt—B 6 | 33 R—Kt 8 |
| 34 Kt x B | 34 P x Kt |
| 35 R—K 2 | 35 P—K R 4 |

.....R—R 8 would win the R P, but White could then force the exchange of Queens, and their passed Pawn might then be dangerous.

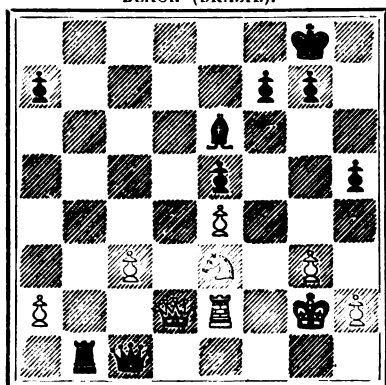
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 36 Kt—K 3 | 36 Q—B 8 |
|-----------|----------|

A 3a

Position after Black's 36th move :—

Q—B 8.

BLACK (BRAZIL).



WHITE (ARGENTINA).

..... But now the exchange of Queens is to Black's advantage, as it wins the Q B P, and the exchange is evidently forced.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 37 Q × Q | 37 R × Q |
| 38 P—B 4 | 38 B × P |
| 39 R—Kt 2 | 39 B—K 3 |
| 40 K—B 3 | 40 R—B 6 |
| 41 K—K 2 | 41 R—R 6 |
| 42 Kt—Q 5 | 42 B × Kt |
| 43 R—Kt 8 ch | 43 K—R 2 |
| 44 P × B | |

White have now another passed Pawn, but they cannot do anything with it.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 45 K—Q 3 | 44 R × P ch |
| 46 R—Q R 8 | 45 R—R 5 |

If 46 R—Q 8, R—Q 5 ch; 47 K—B 3, P—Q K 4; and White cannot win the R P without losing the Q P, whereupon the game is over.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 47 K—K 3 | 46 R—Q 5 ch |
| 48 R × P | 47 R × P |
| 49 Resigns. | 48 K—Kt 3 |

GAME No 2,114.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

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

BLACK.
BUENOS AYRES.

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

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 8 P × Kt P | 7 Kt × B |
| 9 Kt × P | 8 B × P |
| 10 Q—Q 3 | 9 P—Q 4 |
| 11 Kt—Q B 3 | 10 Kt—Q 3 |
| 12 Kt—R 4 | 11 P—Q B 3 |

Too early. It was better to play B—K 3, and then B—B 5.

Q—K 2 or R—K sq is best here, giving Black a much more difficult game to defend.

6 Kt—Q 3

..... If Kt—Q 5, then Kt × Kt, and White has the advantage of position.

7 P × Kt

They should, we think, have retired the B to R 4 here, and if Black replied with P—K 5, then by P × Kt, White recover their P with a good game.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 13 Kt—K B 3 | 12 P—B 3 |
| 14 P—Q Kt 3 | 13 Q—R 4 |

A weak move; White should have played their Q to Kt 3, for now they lose a Pawn and get into other difficulties.

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

18 B—Q 2 18 Q—Q 4 !
 19 Kt—B 3 19 Q—Q 2
 20 K R—Q sq 20 P—Kt 7

.....The P cannot be kept, and
 Black want to gain time for Castling.

21 Q R—Kt sq 21 Castles K R
 22 R × P 22 Q—B sq
 23 R—K sq 23 B—Q 3
 24 Q—Q R 4 24 R—Kt sq
 25 R × R 25 B × R
 26 Kt—K 4 26 Kt—Q 3
 27 Kt—B 5 27 B—B 5
 28 K Kt—Q 4 28 B—Q 4
 29 K Kt—K 6 29 R—K sq
 30 Q—K Kt 4

White have now succeeded in putting
 their opponents on the defensive, but
 it is only for a time, and Black's strong
 position, with their passed Pawn, soon
 begin to assert themselves.

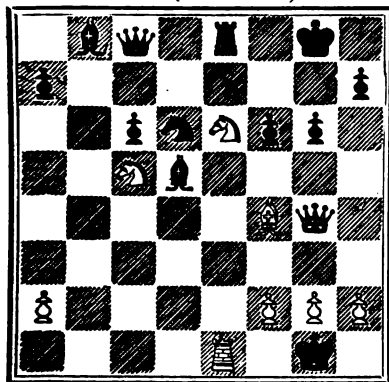
30 P—Kt 3

31 B—B 4

Position after White's 31st move:—.

B—B 4.

BLACK (ARGENTINA).



WHITE (BRAZIL).

31 Kt—B 4

.....Was there any valid
 reason why Black should not now
 play K—B 2, which seems to win a
 piece? The White Kt at K 6, of
 course cannot move, and it would then

be attacked by four pieces and defended
 by only three. We give a diagram of
 the position.

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

The only way now to extricate their
 K Kt, but they should have followed
 it by K Kt—B 5 or 7 if they wanted
 to avoid the loss of two minor pieces.
 for the Rook.

35 Kt(R 6)—B 7 34 Q—Q 3
 36 Kt × R 35 B × Kt
 37 R × Q 36 Q × Q
 38 P—B 3 37 K × Kt

Threatening, of course, P—Kt 4,
 and then R—K 6, but it is useless,
 and R—Kt sq would be met by Kt—
 K 2. There follows now a long and
 interesting end-game, extremely well
 played by the Buenos Ayres men.

39 R—Q B sq 38 P—B 4
 40 K—B 2 39 P—B 5
 41 P—Kt 4 40 K—Q 2
 42 K—K 3 41 Kt—Q 3
 43 P—Q R 4 42 K—B 3
 44 R—Q Kt sq 43 P—Q R 4
 45 R—Kt 8 44 K—B 4
 46 R—Q R 8 45 B—Q 2
 47 R—Q Kt 8 46 Kt—Kt 2
 48 R—Q B 8 47 B—B 3
 49 R—B 7 48 Kt—Q 6
 50 R × P 49 K—Kt 3
 51 R—K R 8 50 B × R P
 52 K—Q 3 51 P—B 6
 53 K—Q 2 52 P—B 7
 54 K—B sq 53 Kt—B 5 ch
 55 R—Q 8 54 Kt—K 4
 56 P—R 4 55 K—B 4
 57 P—R 5 56 B—Kt 6
 58 P × P 57 P × P
 59 P—R 6 58 P—R 5
 60 R—B 8 ch 59 P—R 6
 61 P—R 7 60 K—Q 5
 62 K—Kt 2 61 P—R 7
 63 K × B 62 Kt—B 5 ch
 63 P—B 8 Q 63 P—B 8 Q

and wins.

GAME No. 2,115.

Played at the Liverpool Central Chess Room, on November 13th, 1901, in a simultaneous performance by M. Janowski.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. M. JANOWSKI.	BLACK. MR. A. RIMMER.
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 Castles	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Q 2
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P
7 Kt×P	7 B—K 2
8 K Kt—K 2	8 Kt—K 4

.....This move, which involves the exchange of Black's Queen's Bishop, is not good, as the Knight is not well placed at K 4, owing to the threatened advance of White's King's Bishop's Pawn.

9 B×B ch	9 Q×B
10 Kt—Kt 3	10 Castles Q R

.....Very risky, since White will be able to institute a Pawn attack at once on this side. It may be laid down as a general principle, that in scarcely any position arising from the Ruy Lopez may Black Castle safely to the Queen's side.

11 P—Q R 4	11 P—K R 4
------------	------------

.....The first—and the last—move of a counter attack on the King's side.

12 P—Kt 4	12 Kt—Q B 3
-----------	-------------

.....The manoeuvres of this Knight only facilitate White's attack.

13 P—Kt 5	13 Kt—R 4
14 Q—Q 4	14 P—Q Kt 3
15 B—Q 2	15 P—Q B 4

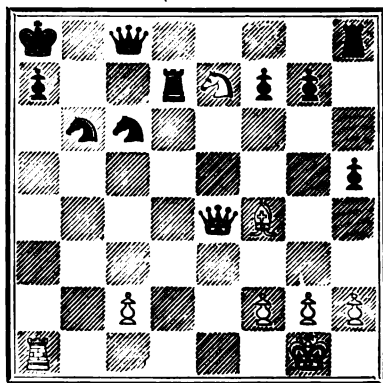
.....Such violent measures as this were uncalled for; and passive resistance had better chance of success. This move and the following advance of the Queen's Pawn enable White to post his Queen's Bishop on a dangerous diagonal.

16 P×P <i>en pas.</i>	16 Kt×P
17 Q—B 4	17 K—Kt sq
18 P—R 5	18 P—Q 4
19 P×Q P	19 Kt×Q P
20 P×P	20 Kt×P
21 B—B 4 ch	21 K—R sq
22 Q—K 4	22 Q—B sq
23 Kt—B 5	23 B—B 3
24 Kt—Kt 5	24 B×R
25 R×B	25 R—Q 2
26 Kt—K 7	

Position after White's 26th move:—

Kt—K 7.

BLACK (MR. RIMMER).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

A very pretty move, to which Black has no satisfactory reply; obviously if R×Kt, then White would simply play Q×R, and Knight cannot take Queen on account of R×P mate.

	26 K R—Q sq
27 B—Q 6	27 R×Kt
28 B×R	28 R—Q 2
28 B—Q 6	29 P—Kt 3
30 P—Q B 4	30 P—B 4

- 31 Q—K 6 31 Kt—Q sq
 32 Q × P 32 Q × P
 33 Q × B P 33 Q—K Kt 5
 34 Q × Q 34 P × Q
 35 B—B 7 35 Resigns.

.....Black has offered a creditable resistance to his formidable opponent's harassing attack, and has

emerged from the fray only a Pawn minus. It is, therefore, all the more surprising that he should thus suddenly throw up the sponge, when, with another hard fight in the end-game, a draw did not seem altogether unattainable. Perhaps he overlooked that by the simple move of Kt—B sq he could defend all immediate threats.

GAME No. 2,116.

Played November 19th, 1901, at Board 2, in the London 'A' League match, Brixton v. Athenæum.

Centre Gambit.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. G. A. FELCE, Mr. S. PASSMORE,
 Brixton. Athenæum.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 P—Q 4 2 P × P
 3 Q × P

In spite of the adverse criticisms of the experts, and the bad results obtained by this opening, it is curious to note there are still a number of players who habitually play it. It must be considered one of the weakest *débuts* for White, since without any compensation in material it gives away the attack at once to Black, owing to the loss of time involved in the early movements of the Queen, and its exposed position afterwards.

- 4 Q—K 3 3 Kt—Q B 3
 5 B—K 2 4 Kt—K B 3
 5 B—Kt 5 ch

.....The best answer to White's move B—K 2 appears to be 5... Q—K 2, followed soon by P—Q 4 with a very good game. The move made should have been answered by White with P—B 3, followed by P—K 5 and Q—Kt 3, with a good position.

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

This capture is fatal; but it seems that White has no defence. 10 Castles might have been answered by P—Q 5.

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

B × B, followed by Q—Q 2 and perhaps P—Q R 3 and Castles, was a little better.

- 13 Q—Q 4 12 Kt—K 4
 14 Q—K B 4 13 P—Q B 4
 14 Kt—Kt 3

.....Black has made the most of his opportunities and wins now outright.

- 15 Q—Kt 3 15 B × B ch
 16 K × B 16 B × P dis. ch
 17 K—K sq 17 B × B
 18 Kt × B 18 Q—K 2
 19 Resigns.



GAME No. 2,117.

Played at Board No. 4, in the match Devon v. Somerset.

Bishop's Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. G. B. CAPLE, Mr. W. BALL.
Somerset. Devonshire.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P × P |
| 3 B—B 4 | 3 P—K B 4 |

.....This lively counter gambit suffers neglect as being less reliable than 3..., P—Q 4. But it is playable, without absolute disadvantage, and fit to produce an interesting game.

4 Q—K 2

Probably best,—to go K—Q sq out of the coming check. If not so, then 4 Kt—Q B 3, with later K—B sq, may be justly favoured.

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

.....Black cannot well maintain the Pawn—by any means. His object should be counter attack; and for this, in present circumstances, 7..., Q—R 5 is unequalled.

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

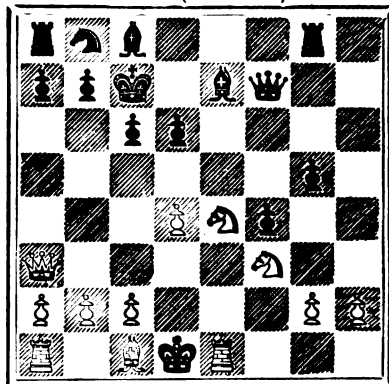
One of the points in favour of White's opening method is the quick and effective action of this Rook; and it is a very strong one, especially when Black cares for the Gambit Pawn, instead of putting the time into better development,—to be able to effectually demonstrate in opposition.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 12 Q—Q 3 | 11 Q—B 2 |
| 13 Kt—Q B 3 | 12 P—Q 3 |
| 14 Kt—K 4 | 13 P—Q B 3 |
| 15 Q—R 3 | 14 K—Q sq |
| | 15 K—B 2 |

Position after Black's 15th move :—

K—B 2.

BLACK (MR. BALL).



WHITE (MR. CAPLE).

- 16 Kt (B 3) × P 16 R × Kt

.....A mistake, evidently; the obvious check at 18 being probably overlooked. After that Black has small chance; even the material fight against him is crushing.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 17 Kt × R | 17 B × Kt |
| 18 Q—R 5 ch ! | 18 P—Kt 3 |
| 19 Q × B | 19 B—K 3 |
| 20 B × P | 20 Kt—Q 2 |
| 21 Q—Kt 3 | 21 Q—K 2 |
| 22 K—Q 2 | 22 R—K B sq |
| 23 R—K 2 | 23 R—B 2 |
| 24 Q R—K sq | 24 Kt—B sq |
| 25 P—Q B 4 ! | 25 Q—Q 2 |
| 26 P—B 5 | 26 P × P |
| 27 P × P | 27 R—Kt 2 |
| 28 B × P ch | 28 K—Kt 2 |
| 29 Q—Q B 3 | 29 R—Kt 3 |
| 30 Q—Kt 4 ch | 30 K—R 3 |
| 31 R—K 3 | 31 R × P ch |
| 32 K—B sq | 32 B—B 4 |
| 33 R mates. | |



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

NCE again it is our privilege to offer problem readers of the *B.C.M.* our best fraternal seasonable greetings. Last January we had special occasion for doing so by reason of the dawn of the twentieth century, but a period none the less important in the life of the *B.C.M.* has closed upon us, namely the completion of the 21st year of the magazine's existence. We have attained our majority, and now enter upon a journalistic manhood. We trust the efforts we make to interest our problem readers will be rewarded by that cordial support which we have received in the past. We take this opportunity of thanking our many correspondents and the chess press for their varied expressions of appreciation, which are always encouraging, and spur us on with a zest to do our best to place before our subscribers the most interesting intelligence for those well versed in the subject, and instructive matter for those who are anxious for knowledge and improvement. In again thanking one and all for kind favours and salutary wishes, we wish an individual and collective Happy and Bright New Year.

"BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE"

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

We repeat the conditions of the Problem Tourney for Three-move direct mates, for the liberal prizes so kindly presented by Sir J. O. S. Thursby, Bart.

1. Competitors to send one, two, or three positions, each bearing the stipulation: "White to play and mate in three moves."

2. Each problem must be original, and any problem published before its appearance in the *B.C.M.* as a competitive entry is not eligible.

3. Each entry must have a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by full solution, together with a separate sealed envelope (bearing the aforesaid distinguishing motto), enclosing the name and address of the composer.

4. Entries must be received by us not later than 31st January, 1902, from composers residing in Europe; and not later than 28th February, 1902, from composers residing in any other country. Address: Problem Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London N.

FIRST PRIZE	-	-	-	-	-	£5	0	0
SECOND PRIZE	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	0
THIRD PRIZE	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	0
FOURTH PRIZE	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0
FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, and EIGHTH PRIZE (each)	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0

It is also proposed to present the authors of the first four problems which receive "Honourable Mention" with Certificates, signed by the Adjudicators and Editor.

We have pleasure in stating that we have arranged with Dr. C. Planck and Mr. C. D. Locock (chess editor of *Knowledge*) to undertake the duties of judges, because we feel confident a sound judgment will be obtained.

"KNOWLEDGE" THREE-MOVE PROBLEM TOURNEY.—First prize, one-and-a-half guineas; second prize, fifteen shillings; third prize, *Knowledge*, free for twelve months. Conditions:—(1) Each competitor may send not more than one three-move unconditional direct-mate problem (diagrammed). (2) Competing positions must be original and unpublished. (3) Each problem must be accompanied by a motto and full solution, with a sealed envelope containing the composer's name and address. (4) Competing positions must reach Mr. C. D. Locock, Netherfield, Camberley, England, on or before April 10th, 1902. (5) The chess editor reserves the right of excluding manifestly impossible, unsound, or inferior positions. (6) The adjudication will be partly by solvers and partly by the chess editor. All solvers who solve correctly every problem will be entitled to vote on their merits. The six or eight problems thus selected will then be adjudicated on by the chess editor, whose decision will be final.

A Solution Tourney will commence at the same time. Full particulars will be given next month; in the meantime it may be stated that the winner will hold for twelve months a Silver Challenge Trophy, which will become his property should he win it three years in succession, or four years altogether. Second and third prizes will also be given.

ALL-IN SOLUTION TOURNEY.—Score Table:—

			Old Score. (See December.)	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	Dec. Totals
§ "East Marden"	...	...	274	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	-2	284
†† A. C. White	...	...	179	2	2	2	2	3	3		-2	191
† C. S. Earle	...	...	143	2	2	2	2	3	3			157
† Chas. Johnston	...	...	417	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	437
† W. H. Thompson	...	...	342	2	2	2	2	2	6	4	2	364
*** Gibson	...	...	155	2	2	2	2	3	6	4	2	178
** J. J. O'Hanlon	...	...	37	2	2	2	2					45
†† "Beta"	...	...	Cancelled	2	2	2	2	3	6	4	2	23
†† E. W. Brook	...	...	138	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	2	152
†† J. D. Tucker	...	...	121	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	-2	131
†† P. L. Osborn	...	...	150	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	170

†† R. M. Peake ...	435	2	2	2	2	3	6	-2	...	450
† Capt. G. A. Forde ...	38	2	2	2	2			-2	...	44
* "D.C.T." ...	420	2	2	2	2	3	6	-2	...	435
* T.D. ...	47	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	67
* S. H. H. ...	347	2	2	2	2	3	6	4	2	370
* J. V. Fullerton ...	412	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	...	424
* F. Kent ...	34	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	44
* E. E. Westbury ...	221									
* G. Woodcock ...	307	2	-2	2	2	3	3			317
H. A. Adamson ...	55	2	2	2	2	3	6	4	2	78
C. F. B. ...	56	-2	2	3	2	3	3	2		65
A. Baker ...	371	2	2	2	2	3	6	4	2	394
H. S. Brandreth ...	232	2	2	2	2	3	3			346
G. Broune ...	32	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	2	46
G. H. C. ...	338	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	358
A. W. Farquhar ...		2	2	2	2		3			11
"Cigaro Nicotini" ...	123	2	2	2	2	3	2	2		139
W. A. Collier ...	92	2	2	2	2	3	3	2		104
O.R.F. ...	61	2	2	2	2		3			72
F. Bonner Feast ...	51									
D. C. Gregson ...	109	2	2	2	2	3	3			123
A. J. Head ...	268	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	...	280
W. Mears ...	72	2	2	2	2	3	3			86
"Scorpio" ...	16	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	36
"Selbats" ...	382	2	2	2	2	3	6	4		463
H. L. Stokes ...	429	2	2	2	2	3	3			443
G. Whittle ...	179	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	...	191
"K.W." ...	359									

* Previous winners. † Twice winners. †† Winners three times.

** Winners four times. ‡ Winners five times. ‡‡ Winner six times.

§ Winner seven times.

O.R.F. claims an old score of 15 points. See *B.C.M.* January, 1896. We have in view of our announcement last month, added these to his 46 registered last month, making 61.

G. Woodcock also asks for an old score of 112 points (May, 1897) to be brought into account. This 112, plus his 195 recorded December last, makes 307.

H. L. Stokes is another claimant for a back score of 429 (March, 1900), and this is now brought into calculation.

It must be understood that we can receive no more old scores that have been more than six months outstanding. We have determined upon instituting our own "Statute of limitations" in this respect.

"K.W." has to be credited with the following solutions: Nos. 1629, 1630 (four solutions), 1631, 1632, 1635 (two solutions), and $1636 = 27$ points— 332 plus $27 = 359$, see table.

R. M. Peake has made a further progressive move. For the third occasion he has successfully climbed the greasy pole, and for a time will be the possessor of two daggers. We ought to have given him 24 points for problem No. 1630 instead of 21. The allowance is made above.

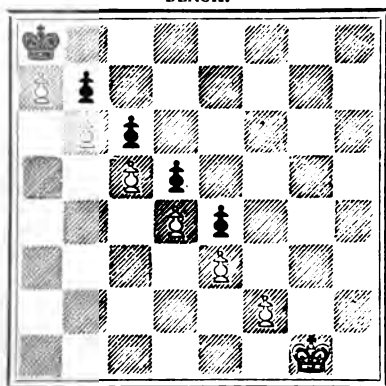
ALL-IN SOLUTION TOURNEY RULES.—It is a long time since we published the rules of this competition. Of late we have had several enquiries, and give now the leading headings. (1) Solutions must reach us on or before the tenth of the month following the month of publication,

only numbered problems to be included. For 2-ers, the key move only will suffice, but for longer problems, two or three variations (when they exist) should be recorded. (2) As many points will be awarded as moves are required for the solution of a problem. Two points will be deducted from a competitor's score for a wrong claim. A problem without a solution can be claimed by a solver as "no solution," and he will be entitled to as many points as the number of moves marked in the stipulation. Demonstration that a position is one which could not possibly occur in actual play will be correspondingly awarded points. (3) A prize of 2/5 will be awarded to the solver who has the highest score each month. On reaching this position the competitor will have his score cancelled, and he starts anew at zero. (4) A solver missing sending in solutions for a time can have his old score revived, provided he makes his claim within six months.

"East Marden" has pressed us on several occasions to limit the time for sending in solutions to about the 15th of the month in which the problems appear. He is alone in the request, and we believe the present method is generally more acceptable. Certainly the arrangement we have established is more convenient to us, but if our readers really wish for an alteration, we shall be pleased to make an endeavour to meet their views.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We are compelled to hold over the review of the Swedish problem collection to which we made reference in November. We are pleased to add that Mr. A. E. Studd has undertaken the task, and we can promise something interesting from the pen of this able critic next month.

Last month, at page 508, we gave an end-game by G. Reichhelm. We have received the following communication in reference thereto from a correspondent:—



WHITE.
White to play and win.

"May I call your attention to "a somewhat similar problem (see "annexed) that appeared in the "*Glasgow Weekly Citizen* some "years ago, and was stated to be "taken from a publication by the "British Chess Company."

We learn that Dr. Samuel Gold, who years ago resided at Vienna, and whilst in Europe turned out problems with the rapidity which a machine turns out cigarettes, was expected to leave New York for this continent. It appears that his health has been failing, and it is hoped the voyage will restore him to his old-time vigour. He has during his years of residence in America made himself most popular, and he will be greatly missed.

THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE

The following notice has been issued by the publishers (Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co.) of Mrs. Baird's collection of chess problems:—"This handsome book, in many respects the finest of its kind ever produced, will be published in March, in one volume, imperial 8vo. It will consist of 700 problems, each illustrated by a finely coloured diagram, and the solutions will be given at the end. Only 500 copies will be printed, and of these not more than 400 will be for sale. Price 10s. 6d. nett."

The following note lately appeared in the *Morning Post*: "Mrs. Baird has now a record in our columns of 66 problems, all of which have been perfectly sound." This is indeed a record, and one which any composer might well be proud.

We have received a letter from an Indian correspondent, from which we quote the following:—

"The appended chess problem is my most intricate Indian problem, and is one of no common interest. It is unusually puzzling, and by the difference of one move such important results are achieved. By the addition of a single condition I have brought it within the purview of the European mode of play. I call it the 'Christmas problem,' and request you to announce it under that designation."

BLACK.



WHITE.

Subject to the condition that no Pawn is to be captured.

1. White to play and win.
2. What is the minimum number of moves White can mate?
3. Black to play and draw.

We are sorry the position reached us too late for publication last month, but present it now.

It will perhaps surprise our correspondent that this position is based upon an old problem by we believe Herr Horwitz. It has occasioned many hours' amusement and instruction, and may be new to many of our readers:—

White: K at Q R sq, R at Q B sq. Black: King at Q R sq. White to play and mate, moving the Rook only on the mating move.

Chessists, especially problemists of the Western Hemisphere, will deplore the demise of the Canadian monthly chess chronicle, *Checkmate*. The December number closes its first volume and existence; the usual explanation is given, namely want of adequate support. The last issue contains a lot of interesting matter concerning problems, and we cannot refrain from culling the following items therefrom:—

Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, in an article entitled "The Black Pawn in a new role," gives five clever two-move arrangements, in which the idea of a Black Pawn discovering check by three distinct movements, with separate replies, is developed. The following is a specimen—

By GEO. H. WALCOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

Mr. Shinkman discourses on what he terms "Another Problem Theme" namely, a position in which the key-move releases five squares to the Black King. He gives eight illustrations of the theme, the subjoined being one.

By W. A. Shinkman.—6 B 1 / 8 / 2 p p 2 p 1 / 2 p kt 2 K 1 / 4 P 1 p 1 / 2 p k Kt 1 B 1 / P 1 Kt 4 R / 7 Q / Mate in two.

The idea is not so original as Mr. Shinkman believes, as the Rev. A. C. Pearson worked it out over twenty years ago in the following form: 4 K 3 / 1 p 6 B / 1 P 1 B 3 R / P 1 p k Kt 3 / P 4 P 2 / 2 p 1 p 3 / 2 Kt kt P 3 / 3 R 4 / Mate in two.

In the *Chess Bouquet*, we wrote:—

"Could a composer present in one setting the "Indian" and "Bristol" themes the result would be entitled to the stamp of marked originality, "notwithstanding each idea was 'as old as the hills.' No one has, "however, achieved this, and as its accomplishment according to modern "rules is probably impracticable, doubtless it will remain an unexecuted "order."

Mr. W. J. Kennard, of Melrose, Mass., has attempted this feat, but he confesses he is "somewhat shaky on the modern business." This effort is sufficiently interesting to repeat here, but we must observe that the problem is a long way off from being work of a modern standard, and, moreover, the "Indian" and the "Bristol" ideas are not fully illustrated, particularly so is this case with the "Indian" variation, which requires the withdrawal of the piece which has to be shut up temporarily to permit the Black King to move, and thus prevent stalemate.

By W. J. Kennard.—1 B B 5 / 1 p 6 / 1 p 3 Kt 2 / 1 p 1 p 2 P 1 / 1 Kt 1 k 4 / R P 4 p 1 / Q P 1 P 4 / 2 R 3 K b / Mate in three.

Mr. G. Broune, who contributes problem No. 1653, has named it "Youth and Age," as on looking at the position from Black's side of the board the White pieces give the outline of Y, and the Black pieces A. We give this two-mover this month as appropriately marking the march of time, "the old year and the new," the full "age" of 1901 and youth of 1902.

"HAMPSTEAD EXPRESS" PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The result of the problem tourney is again a victory for the blind expert of Jamaica, Mr. A. F. Mackenzie. Thirty-four problems were published of those sent in, and three doubtful ones were returned to the composers. The result is: first prize, A. F. Mackenzie; second prize, Geo. J. Slater; third prize, Godfrey

Heathcote; fourth prize, F. W. Wynne; fifth prize, D. Ross; sixth prize, R. Collinson; seventh prize, E. E. Westbury. Honourable mention was bestowed on the positions submitted by F. W. Wynne, O. Vincent Berry, A. F. Mackenzie, W. A. Clark, and H. F. W. Lane. B. G. Laws was the judge. The following are the chief prize-winning problems:—

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

By GEO. J. SLATER.

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

By G. Heathcote.—3 K B 3 / 1 b 4 p 1 / 3 p Kt 3 / p 2 k 4 / 4 r R 2 / 3 Kt 4 / 2 P 5 / 3 Q B 3 / Mate in two.

By F. W. Wynne.—2 R K 4 / p 6 P / 8 / 1 Kt k 3 r / p 3 p 1 p p / 4 Q 2 B / b 4 kt Kt B / 4 R r 2 / Mate in two.

The chess editor of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* has thought it proper to suppress the names of the unsuccessful competitors. This may not be the first time such a method has been adopted, but it is as unfair as it is unpopular. To look at it in a chivalrous spirit, the vanquished are cowards indeed if they seek means to hide their defeat. In this case, however, the competitors are not to blame. On the other hand the successful competitors like to know, and we consider are entitled to know, who their antagonists have been. The result of this concealment of authorships means that many problems will be on record as the work of "Mr. Anonymous."

SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

By V. Marin (page 464).—1 Kt—B 4, K×Kt (B 4) or P×Kt (B 4); 2 Q×K P, &c. If 1..., K×Kt Q 4 or Kt moves; 2 Kt—Kt 2, &c. If 1..., P×Kt (Q 4); 2 Kt—R 3, &c. The idea shown in the first variation is very choice but afterwards there is nothing brilliant. The construction is extraordinary, and one can hardly credit Marin with such awkward handiwork. Solved by R. M. Peake, A. C. White, G. Woodcock, G. Whittle, T.D.

By E. Pradignat (page 464).—1 B—Q 7, P—K 8 (Kt); 2 B—B 5, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 B×R ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q×B P ch &c. If 1..., R—B 6; 2 Q×K P ch, &c. If 1..., R×B; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Q 4 ch, &c. The

mainplay is clever and not easily detected. Although there is a full number of variations few of them are prepossessing. Solved by R. M. Peake, A. C. White, G. Woodcock, G. Whittle.

By K. Erlin (page 464).—1 B-K 7, B×R; 2 Q-Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Q-B 2; 2 Q×K P ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 5; 2 B-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B-B 5 ch, &c. Three very pretty sacrifices of the Queen are worked in. The problem is easy to solve and there are duals in the Q moving to ten squares out of 13 available. Solved by R. M. Peake, A. C. White, G. Woodcock, G. Whittle, T.D.

By A. F. Mackenzie (page 466).—1 P-B 6, B-Kt sq; 2 B-B 7 &c. If 1..., P-K 4; 2 B-Kt 8, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 2; 2 B×P &c. If 1..., P×Kt P; 2 Q B×P, &c. If 1..., P×B P; 2 Q B×P, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 B-B 5 &c. Beyond doubt a fine problem. The variety is considerable, but it is of a recurrent order and therefore not so interesting as the variety which consists of blends of strategic manoeuvres. It is to be noticed the key move was probably an afterthought, and the pawn at B 5 was clapped on solely for the purpose of making the key, because it does not show any usefulness afterwards. The mate after 1..., Kt-B 2; 2 B×P, Kt×B, was a happy inspiration. Solved by R. M. Peake, A. C. White, "East Marden," G. Woodcock, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnson, G. Broune, T.D.

No. 1637, by N. Maximow.—1 Q-R 8, &c. A neat trifle but not very original. The Queen here goes behind a piece (the King in this case), as is often the case with this author's 2-ers.

No. 1638, by A. E. Mercer.—1 R-B 2, &c. A very creditable performance. The key is good and following play quite interesting, but the duals are unpleasant.

No. 1639, by W. A. Clark.—1 Q-R 5 &c. Good, though rather easy on account of being compelled to find the only mate possible after 1..., K-Q 2.

No. 1640, by G. H. Clutsam.—1 Kt-K 5, &c. For a give and take key, this is very fair. The mates are pretty and the construction commendable.

No. 1641, by A. C. White.—1 Kt-Q 4, K×B; 2 Kt-Q B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 3; 2 Q-Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 5; 2 Kt-Q B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B-R 3; 2 B-B 6 &c. If 1..., others; 2 P-Q 3 ch, &c. A nice combination. It is a pity the Knight moves away from Black's attack, but it has a set off in the fact that it offers the Bishop to the King instead.

No. 1642, by G. H. Clutsam.—1 B-K 4, K×B; 2 Q-K sq ch, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 Q-Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P-R 7; 2 Q-R 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 B×Kt P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 P-B 3 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 B-Q 6, &c.

No. 1643, by F. W. Teed.—No solution. The author's intention was 1 K-B 4, but Black has a successful rejoinder in 1..., B-B sq; then if 2 Kt-Q 3, Black replies with 2..., K-R 5.

No. 1644, by Rev. R. Wright.—No solution. The author intended 1 B-B 8, but 1..., B-K 2 is conclusive. The position can easily be put right.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We wish to ask our solvers to kindly write their names and (in cases where used) their *nom de plume* on their solution sheets. It gives us trouble to hunt up previous correspondence in order to identify their solutions when this is neglected.

W.H.T.—We cannot identify the problem by K. Bayer you mention, but think you refer to one by J. Khotz which we will unearth and compare. Very many thanks!

E.J.W.W.—Thanks for recent favours. Felt sure you had not noticed the blemish. Hope to write ere long.

F.G.—Cannot understand how you missed such a cruel move as 1 Q×Q ch. We should advise you to start afresh.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS.—We feel great reluctance in adjudicating in Sir John Thursby's Tourney, because having announced that the entries are to be sent to us, we should certainly in some cases be pretty sure of the authorship, and though we feel we should not be influenced by such knowledge, it is preferable that we should be above the suspicion of erring. "The wish is father to the thought" is potent with the most strong willed.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1653.

By G. BROUNE, Belfast.
"Youth and Age."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1654.

By A. C. WHITE,
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1655.

By G. H. CLUTSAM,
London.

BLACK.



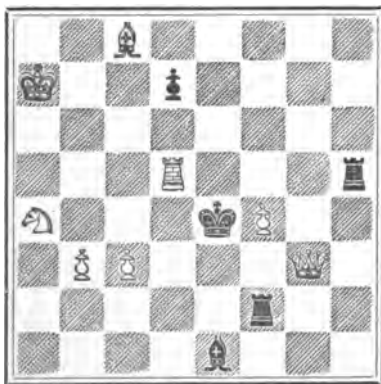
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1656.

By T. H. BILLINGTON,
Birmingham.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1657.

By "PENDENNIS,"
Denver, Col., U.S.A.

BLACK.



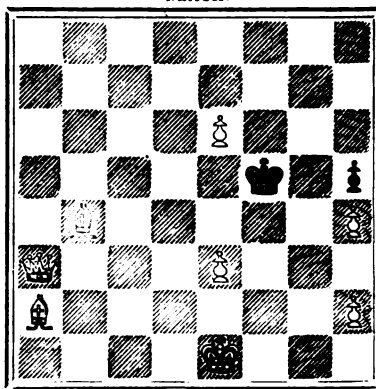
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1658.

By A. W. DANIEL,
Wandsworth.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1659.

By R. THEODORE MILFORD, M.A.,
Newcastle.

BLACK.



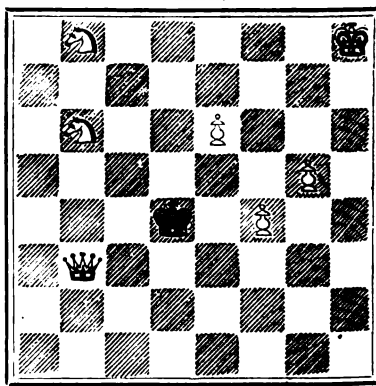
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1660.

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

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1902.

NOTE ON THE THEORY OF THE OPPOSITION.

By Prof. R. W. GENESE, Aberystwyth.



N able article in vol. xix. of the *B.C.M.*, by E. Anthony, is seriously marred by an imperfect definition of "distant opposition." It is clear that an opposition which "can be seized by each player in turn" is not worthy of the name. I proceed therefore to show that in the case of two unobstructed Kings there is such a thing as an opposition which once seized *can be retained*; moreover that it can be of different kinds.

For the purpose of exact demonstration a numerical notation (Kieseritzky's or Koch's) is necessary. The board is divided into 8 files of 8 squares each, from Q R to K R, and counted 1, 2, 3 . . . 8. The position of a particular square in any file is given by the row (or rank) in which it is. Hence any square can be represented by two numbers, the first of which is to be understood to be the file. *Ex.*—Q Kt 4 is denoted by 24, K 5 by 55, K Kt 6 by 76.

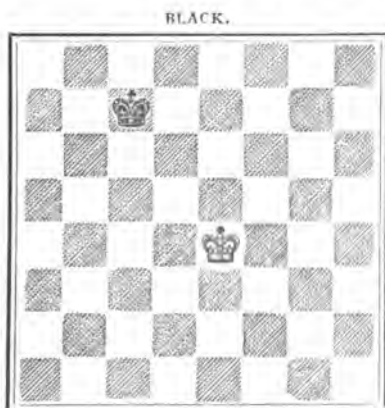
A King moves one square at a time any way, hence, unless he be on an edge of the board, he can increase or decrease by one, his file, or his row, or *both*; thus if on 32 he can move to 42, or 33, or 43, or &c. Even on an edge of the board, or in a corner, he can still alter his file or row or both at one move.

The complete study of the relative position of two unobstructed Kings (including the special case of opposition), depends on the following simple theorems:—

1. The *difference* between two numbers is not altered if one unit be added to each.
2. The difference is altered by 2 if one of the numbers be increased and the other decreased by one unit.

In both cases if the difference was *even* before the alteration, it remains so after; and if *odd*, odd.

Now suppose two Kings W and B on any given squares, and let one of them, B, make a move; the other can *always* follow with a move which will not alter the character of *evenness* or *oddness* of the *differences*



WHITE.

in file *and* rank of the two Kings. Ex., let W be on 54, B on 37.

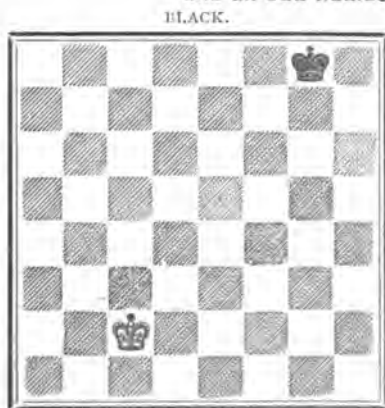
Here the *difference* of the file numbers (5; 3) is even, that of the row numbers (4, 7) odd. Suppose B to move to 28; then W can move to 45, 43, 65, or 64, and in every case the new difference of file numbers is even, and of row numbers odd.

As a particular case, if the *two* differences be even (or one of them zero, which must count as even) the two Kings are said to be in opposition; and the King who has last moved is said to have "taken or seized the opposition."

The King which moves "goes out of opposition," but the other can at once seize it again.

The theory having been explained, for practice popular rules may be stated:—

1. Kings on the *same* file (or row) are in opposition if an odd number of squares intervene.
2. If Kings have different files and rows two conditions are necessary for opposition, viz.: an odd number of rows *and* an odd number of files must intervene.



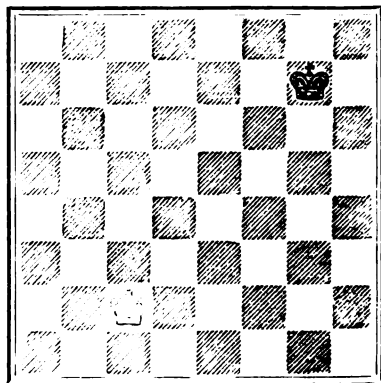
WHITE.

Kings in opposition.

Of course if two Kings are not in opposition the one which has the move can seize it.

For those who dislike counting the following rules may be stated:—

1. If Kings are on the same file (or row) they are in opposition when on the same colour.
2. In other cases Kings are in opposition if (a) they are on the same colour *and* (b) the *file* of one King meets the *row* of the other on *that same colour*.



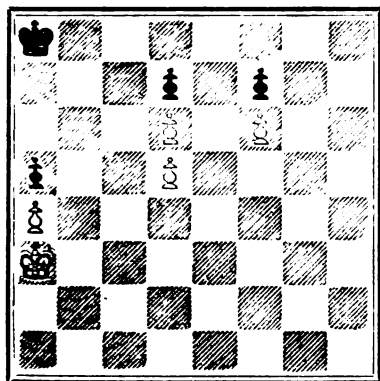
WHITE.

Kings not in opposition.

The above exhausts the theory of what is commonly called *the* opposition. I beg to suggest that *other* kinds of opposition (often useful) might be distinguished as even odd, odd-even, and odd-odd oppositions, according to file and row differences. In illustration let us take Dr. Lasker's extremely ingenious End-game:—

DR. LASKER'S END GAME.

BLACK.



BLACK.

White to move and win.

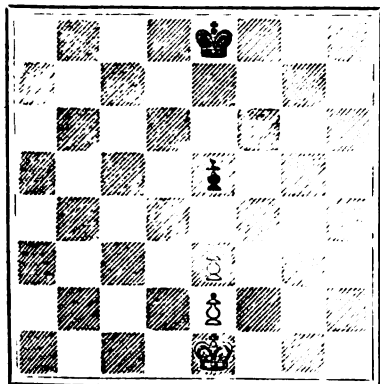
W 22 and B 18; thus White has seized the odd-even opposition and can keep it. In one variation W can afford *when B is obstructed or hampered* to give up this opposition in order to seize it again on the next move.

It will be seen that the critical position is reached if the White King (W) be at Q B 4 (34) and the Black King (B) at Q Kt 3 (26). If B has to move he can only go to Q R 3, when W is two files ahead, and can win on the King's side, or to row 7, when W wins by K—Kt 5. On the other hand, if W has to move it will readily be seen that a draw is inevitable. It is clear then that W cannot win unless he get at once the kind of opposition which may be termed *odd-even*, viz., an odd difference of files and an even difference of rows. Hence his only chance of winning from Dr. Lasker's initial position is to play W to Q Kt 2.

The two position numbers are now

END-GAME, BY R. W. GENESE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

SOLUTION.—White plays in two moves K—K B 3; in equal time Black can play to any of the squares on the row from Q B 3 to K Kt 3.

(a).

—; 2 K—Q B 3. K 3, or K Kt 3; 3 K—K 4, followed by P—K 4, and P—K 3, wins.

(b).

2 — 2 K—Q 3
3 K—Kt 4 3 K—K 3
4 K—Kt 5 or P—K 4 wins.

(c).

2 — 2 K—K B 3
3 K—Kt 4 3 K—K 3 or
4 P—K 4 wins. [K Kt 3

A COUNTER GAMBIT TOURNAMENT.

THE chess editor of the *New York Clipper*, desiring to render the *Clipper's* column notable during the present year, announces a novel correspondence tournament, in which each competitor must play four games, two of which must be counter gambits selected from the appended list.

- I. Lewis Counter Gambit. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—K B 4, B—K B 4; 3 P—Q 3, P—Q 4. "Ingenious and beautiful; at one time held to be invincible."
- II. Bishop's Counter Gambit. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—Q B 4, B—Q B 4; 3 P—K B 4.
- III. Charleck Counter Gambit. 1 P—Q 4, P—K 4; or IV., 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 4.
- V. Greco Counter Gambit. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—K B 4.
- VI. Centre Counter. 1 P—K 4, P—Q 4.
- VII. Centre Counter *versus* K Kt. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 4.
- VIII. Philidor Counter Gambit. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 3; 3 P—Q 4, P—K B 4.
- IX. Counter Gambit to King's Gambit. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 4, or 3 . . . P—K B 4.
- X. Evans Counter Gambit. 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, P—Q 4.
- XI. Bryan-Kieseritzky Counter Attack in the Bishop's Gambit. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 B—Q B 4, P—Q Kt 4.
- XII. Centre Attack against King's Gambit Offered 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—Q 4.
- XIII. Falkbeer Lederer Attack. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—Q 4; 3 K P×P, P—K 5.
- XIV. Reeves' Counter Attack to Ruy Lopez. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—K B 4.
- XV. Brentano's Counter Attack to Ruy Lopez. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—K Kt 4.

Five prizes are offered, viz. : three for the best played games—first, 25 dollars for the best game; second, 15 dollars for the second best game; third, 5 dollars for third best game; one prize of 10 dollars for the most brilliant game; and one of 10 dollars for the best and most artistic (not necessarily the longest) announced mate.

Each entrant, with two Counter Gambits named as accepted, will be considered pledged to play any two attacks that may be assigned him; but

these two attacks shall be from the same antagonist, so that each entrant shall have but one person to correspond with.

When twenty-four have entered, the pairing will be made up and play commenced. This twenty-four will comprise Section I., the lists to be still kept open to make up Section II.

The time-limit between the reception of moves and mailing their answers shall be seventy-two hours, Sundays excepted. Each entrant shall have ten days grace (no fraction of a day) to be taken as he pleases, one day or more at once, up to all ten, on notifying his adversary. Also four weeks' absolute vacation, one week or more, at once (no fraction of a week) up to the whole four, on notifying his adversary.

THE FRENCH DEFENCE—GLEDHILL ATTACK.

MESSRS. T. F. Lawrence and S. Passmore, of London, have recently submitted Mr. Gledhill's ingenious attack to close analysis, and the conclusion arrived at is that, however Black plays, White gets a strong attack, though further investigation is desirable before the variation can be recommended to "safe" players. We repeat the opening moves, with the line of play that is suggested as the strongest on both sides.

WHITE.

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

The Gledhill Attack.

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

BLACK.

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

.....Suggested by Doctor Lasker.

- 10 P—K B 4
- 11 P × Kt
- 10 K—B 2
- 11 Kt × Kt

See Diagram

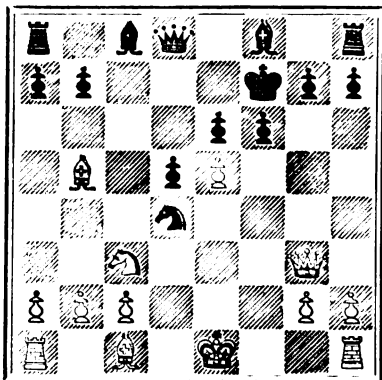
... The *New Century Chessbook* continues with 12 B—Q 3, B—B 4; 13 P × P, P × P; 14 B—R 6, R—K Kt sq; 15 Q—R 4, P—B 4; 16 Q—R 5 ch, R—Kt 3; 17 Castles Q R, Q—B 3; 18 P—K Kt 4, B—Q 2; 19 P × P, P × P; 20 K R—B sq ! But Messrs. Lawrence and Passmore continue as follows at this stage: 12 Cas-

ties, Kt × B; 13 P × P, P × P; 14 Kt × Kt, Q—Kt 3 ch; 15 B—K 3. Now, if B—B 4, White wins by R × P ch, while Q × Kt; 16 B—Q 4, P—K 4; 17 R × P ch, or 16..., B—K 2 or Kt 2; 17 B × B P has a very nasty look.—*Lawrence and Passmore.*

Position after Black's 11th move :—

Kt × Kt.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The foregoing has been submitted to Mr. Gledhill, whose comments we append.

10 P—B 4.—Dr. Lasker's suggestion. Perhaps, instead, might be played: 10 B—K B 4, K—B 2; 11 B×Kt, Kt×B; 12 P—B 4; or 11 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 12 B—K 2.—Castling Q R is a strong continuation of White's in several variations.

11 P×Kt.—Would not 11 Kt×K P also be feasible? Or, better still, probably, 11 B—K 3, reserving the option of Castling either Rook? If Black should move Kt—Kt 3, P—K R 4 would be an effective reply, the K R being on its square.

12... , Kt×B.—Here 12... , Kt—B 4 seems to arrest the attack, to be resumed it may be by P—K Kt 4, B—Q 3, &c. Black may first play 12 B—B 4, compelling K—R sq. The method of procedure indicated in the two preceding notes appears to me to prevent incursions of this character, and, though not so enterprising as that of the text, it fulfils its purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

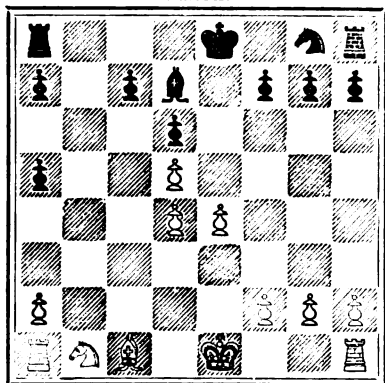
EVANS GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Since writing my article on page 8 (January number), Mr. H. A. Webb, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has pointed out that White may capture the B at move 10 and secure at least an even game. The moves are 1 P—K 4, P—K 4;

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play his 14th move.

he gets an inferior game, thus: 11 K B (better than K Q), P—Q R 3 (threatening P—Q Kt 3); 12 Kt—R 3!, Kt×R (now if P—Q Kt 3; 13 B—Q Kt 5, P×B; 14 Q×R, Kt×R; 15 Q—B 6); 13 B—Q 3, Kt—K 2; 14 P—B 4, P—K B 4; 15 P×P, Kt×P; 16 Q—B 3, Castles; 17 Q×Kt, Q—B 2; 18 Q—Kt 2, and Black has not enough attack to compensate for his loss of material.

Yours truly,

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.



TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscription for the present volume is now due, and Subscribers who have not yet paid will greatly assist the Editor by remitting the amount—**EIGHT SHILLINGS**—without delay. Postal Orders to be *crossed* "& Co."—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* This precaution is necessary owing to several remittances having failed to reach us during the past year. Cheques to be made payable to *British Chess Magazine*. All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

MATCH SCORES.—The majority of the replies (93) to our remarks last month being distinctly in favour of the publication of leading match results, we have decided to publish full scores of all county and other important matches in future. We give in the present issue the detailed score of nine inter-county contests, and we now appeal to each county secretary to help us to produce a reliable and prompt record by sending us full match results within twenty-four hours of the conclusion of play.

The annual tourney of the Manhattan Club had eleven entrants, and the victor was Mr. F. S. Marshall. We give in present issue a fine game by the winner.

Several amateurs have offered special prizes for the Monte Carlo Tourney, one being 500 frs. for the best attack and defence in this variation of the French game: 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, B—Q Kt 5.

The Swiss Chess Association has started two correspondence tourneys, with prizes of 30, 20, and 10 frs., the latter being for the most brilliant game. There are six players in each tourney, and each has to play one game with every other, paying 10 frs. entrance fee.

There is a rumour that Dr. Tarrasch will once more enter the arena by taking part in the Monte Carlo Tourney. The cable match will be put off till after this event, and Mr. Pillsbury has offered to play his game in that match with Mr. Blackburne over the board in London.

The ninth annual tourney of the United States Colleges took place as usual in New York City on the three days after Xmas, and resulted in a victory for Yale, which scored $7\frac{1}{2}$. The other scores were Columbia $6\frac{1}{2}$, Harvard $5\frac{1}{2}$, and Princeton $4\frac{1}{2}$. This is the first time that Yale has come out at the top of the list.

A few weeks ago we recorded the fact that a chess column had been started in the *Eastern Daily Press*, Norwich, and now we hail with pleasure the revival, on New Year Day, of the chess column in the *Norwich Mercury*, under the joint editorship of two *B.C.M.* subscribers—Mr. J. Keeble, of problem fame, and Mr. A. T. Nicholls, who controls the game department. With two well-conducted chess columns to further the interests of the game, chess in East Anglia should speedily become very popular.

The Championship Tournament of the Cape Town Club, after lasting over six months, resulted in a victory for Mr. Cameron. Mr. Innes, who was last year's champion, this time came in fourth. Mr. Cohen was the runner up to the present winner, and actually beat him in one game between them. The following is the full score table:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
1.—Mr. Cameron	—	1 0 ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1 1* ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
2.—Mr. Cohn	0 1 ...	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$...	1 0 ...	1 1 ...	1 1 ...	1 1* ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
3.—Mr. Hodges.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	—	1 1 ...	1 0 ...	0 0* ...	* 1 1* ...	7
4.—Mr. Innes	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0 ...	0 1 ...	0 0 ...	—	1 1 ...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$...	0 1* ...	6
5.—Mr. Faure	0 0 ...	0 0 ...	0 1 ...	0 0 ...	—	1 1 ...	1 1* ...	5
6.—Mr. Roberts	0 $\frac{1}{2}$...	0 0 ...	1 1* ...	0 $\frac{1}{2}$...	0 0 ...	—	1 1* ...	5
7.—Mr. Kahn	0 0* ...	0 0* ...	* 0 0* ...	1 0* ...	0 0* ...	0 0* ...	—	1

* By default.

Gloucestershire.—The annual meeting of the Gloucester County Association took place on January 4th, at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, Bristol, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Hall. The report was presented by Mr. G. Harding, and stated that four county matches had been played in the Southern Counties' Union Championship Contest, and Gloucester had defeated Somerset, Wilts, and Essex, but lost to Surrey in the final round. The financial statement disclosed a small deficit. After the passing of the reports the election of officers resulted as follows: president, Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P. (re-elected); chairman and hon. treasurer, Mr. W. Hall (re-elected); hon. sec., Mr. G. Harding (re-elected). It was decided by resolution that no county championship matches be played after the end of May, it being considered that the summer months were not a suitable time for these serious engagements. According to our reading of the S.C.C.U. rules there is no necessity for any county to play its matches in the County Championship Contest during the summer months. The competition starts in October, and we gather that Gloucestershire should play three matches before March 31st, but as far as we know no match has yet been played this season by that county.

The seventh American Chess Congress is to take place at St. Louis, Missouri, in connection with the World's Fair at that city, provided sufficient funds can be raised. The Congress will be international, and it is hoped that all the world's Masters will take part in it; but in order to make it a success, 10,000 dollars or £2000 will have to be raised. The local players will be responsible for 1000 dollars, and to every subscriber of 10 dollars the book of the Congress will be issued, containing the Masters' games properly analysed with notes, the best of the problems contributed, with their solutions, and a list of subscribers.

It is also proposed to have a Minor Tourney, for those who are first-rate players but have not quite attained to the rank of Masters (in other words, the best non-professional amateurs). We sincerely trust this great idea will be fully realised. It is now twelve years since the last American Chess Congress was held, and it is quite time that another should succeed it, in view of the great advance which has been made of late in the science of the game, and in the numbers and quality of its adherents. Subscriptions should be sent at once, or notices of them, to the hon. secretary, Dr. J. L. Ormsbee, Springfield, Missouri, U.S.A.

The annual Handicap Tourney (35 entrants) at the Dublin Chess Club, commencing on the 1st October and ending on the 31st December, 1901, has resulted as follows:—

1st ...	Mr. P. Dunscombe (2nd class)	...	88'0
2nd ...	Sergeant Barton (3rd class)	...	79.2
3rd ...	Mr. F. Hobson (1st class)	...	76.0
4th ..	Mr. J. H. Parnell (2nd class)	...	73'2

Each competitor had to play at least fifty games to qualify for a prize.

We wonder how many of our readers can equal the following record of games played by the winner, Mr. Parker Dunscombe, from 13th September, 1878, to 31st December, 1901. Games won, 6058; games lost, 2095; games drawn, 888; total, 9041. In addition to these figures, Mr. Dunscombe, who has sent his record at our request, tells us that he has the names of his opponents, and the odds (if any) given and received. A game played against the late Mr. Soffe, on the 18th February, 1890, was singular in its way, as neither a piece nor a Pawn was captured on either side until the 41st move. Mr. Soffe was one of the strongest players in Dublin, and gave Mr. Dunscombe the odds of Pawn and two.

Newcastle Chess Club v. Tees-side Association.—This annual fixture was played at the Institute, Stockton-on-Tees, a few days before Xmas, and resulted in a win for Tees-side. This is always a keen struggle, and is looked forward to by both clubs with great anticipation. It is played alternately at Newcastle and Stockton. Appended is the score:—

TEES-SIDE.			NEWCASTLE.		
Mr. J. Birks, West Hartlepool	...	1	Mr. F. Downey	...	0
Mr. H. Wright, Middlesbrough	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Wright	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Fawcett, Stockton	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Cook	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Stainsby, Saltburn	...	0	Mr. S. Nixon	...	1
Mr. G. Birks, Hartlepool	...	0	Mr. Stewart	...	1
Mr. E. Parker, Hartlepool	...	1	Mr. H. W. Hawks	...	0
Mr. E. Birks, Hartlepool	...	1	Mr. Atkinson	...	0
Mr. F. Smith, Stockton	...	1	Mr. W. D. Hawdon	...	0
Mr. A. W. Welch, Stockton	...	0	Mr. Gjemre	...	1
Mr. A. Griffin, Saltburn	...	1	Mr. O. P. Vipan	...	0
Mr. C. Dickinson, Hartlepool	...	1	Mr. Forsythe	...	0
Dr. Burnett, Saltburn	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Robson	...	0
Mr. C. V. Sutton, Hartlepool	...	0	Dr. Page	...	1
Mr. W. Andrew, Hartlepool	...	0	Mr. W. P. Thompson	...	1
Mr. J. E. Young, Hartlepool	...	1	Mr. G. Wraith	...	0
Mr. L. Melliship, Saltburn	...	1	Mr. W. W. Robson	...	0
9 $\frac{1}{2}$			6 $\frac{1}{2}$		

We have received a letter, very complimentary to this magazine, from the hon. secretary of the Adelaide Chess Club, in which he desires that the *B.C.M.* be sent regularly to the club, and gives us the following information about it. The Adelaide Club, founded in 1867, was for many years the only representative chess body in Adelaide, and indeed the only permanent one in the Colony of South Australia. Indirectly, through some of its members leaving, it became the parent of all the other clubs in the city and neighbourhood. Leading members of these afterwards founded the South Australian Chess Association, and that body is now chiefly managed by the members of the Adelaide Club. For want of space, we are unable to give more than a mere digest of the annual report of the club, and as we find an excellent summary of it in the *Adelaide Advertiser*, which the secretary has also sent us, we must adopt that as our own.

"The thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Adelaide Chess Club was held at the Prince Alfred Hotel, on November 18th. Mr. C. J. S. Shuttleworth presided. The annual report stated that the club had completed one of the most successful years in its history. The members, both as a body competing in matches with other clubs, and as individuals engaged in tournaments promoted by the Association, and in other chess centres, had competed with almost unvarying success. Without the loss of one match in the series the club had become the holder of Sir E. T. Smith's Challenge Shield for the season 1900-1. A well-contested tourney had been carried on during the year. The balance sheet showed a credit balance of £12 7s. 9d. Mr. J. M. Belcher, winner of the silver cup (1900), had again become the chess champion of South Australia. In the minor tourney, all but one of the seven entrants, and all the prize-takers, were from the ranks of the Adelaide Club. Mr. W. C. Simmons, with the excellent record of $6\frac{1}{2}$ points, and none lost, carried off the first prize. The following were re-elected officers for the ensuing year: president, Mr. A. M. Simpson; secretary, Mr. J. Coleman; assistant secretary and custodian, Mr. W. C. Simmons; tourney handicapper, Mr. C. J. S. Shuttleworth; delegates to the Association, the secretary and Mr. A. E. Coleman.

Southern Counties' Union.—Teams representing Norfolk $7\frac{1}{2}$, Essex met on Saturday, January 25th, at the rooms of the Norfolk and Norwich Club, to decide their match in the Southern Counties' Championship. The visitors lost three games by default, owing to the absence of their players at boards 5, 6, and 13. Full score:—

NORFOLK.										ESSEX.									
Dr. A. Crook ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. F. Allcock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Alroy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Erskine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. A. Hardy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Hammond ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. E. H. Kinder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. Freeman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. R. Adcock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Player absent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Dr. D. T. Belding ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Player absent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. A. R. Rivett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. R. Gibbs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Keeble ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. B. Waugh ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Pedder ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. J. Gibbs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. S. Daws ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Aylmer Maude ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. J. A. Lawrence ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Wilson Marriage ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. E. Amies ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. H. Baker ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Sergeant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Player absent ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. C. H. Owles ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Foyster ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. LeGood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Rev. J. Howell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. V. Grummett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. T. Reid ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>										<hr/>									
10 $\frac{1}{2}$										2 $\frac{1}{2}$									

* By default—players absent.

Devonshire v. Wiltshire.—These counties met at Yeovil, on January 25th, and at the time for ceasing play the score was Devon $7\frac{1}{2}$, Wilts $5\frac{1}{2}$ —with three games for adjudication. The Rev. J. F. Welsh won his game for Wiltshire at board No. 4, and Mrs. Rhoda Bowles made a successful debut as a county player by winning a game for 'dear old Devonshire.'

Chess in Scotland.—The final tie in the 'Richardson' Cup was played at Glasgow, on Saturday, 18th January, between the Glasgow Chess Club and the Edinburgh Chess Club, and resulted in favour of Glasgow by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, so that the latter now becomes the holder of the Cup for the second time. The Edinburgh Club was heavily handicapped this year by the absence of Messrs. D. Y. Mills, Dr. Macdonald, and E. Macdonold. The two clubs at the same time engaged in a friendly match of 13 a side, which resulted in favour of Glasgow by $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Full score:—

GLASGOW C.C.						EDINBURGH C.C.					
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Campbell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>						<hr/>					
					$3\frac{1}{2}$						$1\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Spence	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Fraser	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Nisbet	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Thomson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M'Millan	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. L. Whiteley	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. S. Wallace	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. K. Law	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. L. Thomson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Chas. M'Donald	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M'Lean	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Leith	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>						<hr/>					
$10\frac{1}{2}$						$2\frac{1}{2}$					

In the 'Spens' Cup Competition, the Athenæum Club, Glasgow, knocked out Hillhead by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, a result which was rather a surprise to both clubs, and is quite in keeping with the startling results already observed in these competitions of limited teams of 5 a-side. Helensburgh and Queen's Park have met in this 'Spens' Cup Competition, but the result depends upon a game which is under adjudication, and the winner will meet the Athenæum in the final. Since foregoing was written, the decision has been given in favour of Helensburgh.

Mr. Teichmann leaves Glasgow at the end of January to take part in the Monte Carlo Tournament, and he may probably not return to Scotland till the beginning of next season, when he will fulfil a two months' engagement with the Glasgow Chess Club. His four months' sojourn with this club has been very pleasant and instructive to the members.

Mr. W. M. Whitelaw, the secretary of the Edinburgh Club writes to the Chess Column of the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* with reference to the remarks in our December number advocating an increase in the limit of 5 a-side in the 'Richardson' and 'Spens' Cup Competitions. Mr. Whitelaw writes in his private and not his official capacity, but he is quite in sympathy, and he believes his club is also entirely in sympathy with the idea of increasing the number to 10 a-side. He says that the result will probably be to increase the chances of the West of Scotland clubs, but he accepts this in a good sportsmanlike spirit because of the almost certain results of increasing the interest in the competition and raising the standard of play. If all the clubs interested would look at it in the same spirit the matter would be settled at once. It is an open secret that the limit of 5

a-side was fixed upon because at the time it was feared that with 10 a-side the other clubs would have little chance against the Glasgow Club. This is now proved to have been quite erroneous, and in any case it is to be hoped the larger interests of the game will not be prejudiced by such considerations in future.

Midland Counties' Union—The County Championship Contest is now in full swing. Two matches were due in the first round, but Oxfordshire scratched to Warwickshire, this being the first match to fall through in five seasons. Notts beat Derbyshire, at the City Café, Nottingham, by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. By losing at Dudley, Worcestershire lost a chance of annexing the trophy, which goes to the county first winning it three times, not necessarily in succession. Worcestershire have two wins to their credit, and Leicestershire and Warwickshire one each.

The results of the second round were:—Leicestershire *v.* Nottinghamshire. Played at the Municipal Buildings, Leicester, on Saturday, January 18th Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.		NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.	
Mr. H. E. Atkins	1	Mr. N. Derbyshire... ..	0
Mr. E. H. Collier	*0	Mr. J. H. Dunford.. ..	*1
Dr. Mason	1	Mr. F. J. Hingley	0
Mr. A. C. Garratt	1	Mr. G. L. Moore	0
Mr. F. Draycott	0	Mr. W. Mellor	1
Mr. T. H. Bumpus	1	Mr. J. S. Dickens	0
Mr. W. J. Withers	0	Mr. W. H. Woodhouse	1
Mr. W. B. Clark	1	Mr. F. Davis	0
Mr. F. Moore	1	Mr. J. H. Thornton	0
Mr. A. A. Bumpus	*0	Mr. E. Mellor	*1
Mr. C. Greig	1	Mr. Carl Sipman	0
Mr. A. F. Atkins	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Green... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. V. Hopcroft	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Simons	$\frac{1}{2}$
	8		5

* Adjudicated by Mr. Atkins.

Northamptonshire *v.* Warwickshire.—Played at Drapery, Northampton, on Saturday, January 18th. Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.		NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	*1	Mr. J. W. Morling	*0
Absent	0	Mr. J. S. Burlingham	1
Mr. J. J. Spence	*0	Rev. E. Gates	*1
Mr. C. F. Lewis	*2	Mr. D. H. Sherwell	*0
Mr. W. S. Carey	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. Thompson	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. P. Savage	*1	Mr. F. E. Rice	*0
Mr. R. L. Spears	1	Mr. J. T. Pettitt	0
Mr. E. Mackenzie... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Clarke... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Turrer	1	Mr. W. Blunsom	0
Mr. F. Feeny... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. N. Peake	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. E. Davidson	1	Mr. A. J. Margetts	0
Mr. J. Davison	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. V. D. Pavord	* $\frac{1}{2}$
	8		4

* Adjudicated by Mr. Atkins.

Shropshire v. Herefordshire.—Played at Wellington, on Saturday, January 18th. Score:—

HEREFORDSHIRE.				SHROPSHIRE.			
Mr. E. Anthony	...	...	0	Mr. J. E. Parry	...	...	1
Mr. R. Lee	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. West	...	...	0
Mr. W. Collins	...	...	0	Mr. G. H. Lock	...	...	1
Rev. E. E. Cunningham	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Groom	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. N. Carter	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Audley	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Passey	...	...	*	Mr. J. C. Douglas	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. H. Edwards	...	...	1	Mr. W. E. Baddeley	...	...	0
Mr. S. Myer	...	...	1	Mr. C. Groom	...	...	0
Mr. E. Anthony, junr.	...	...	*1	Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Brash	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Forrest	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. McKaig	...	...	1	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	...	...	0
Absent	...	...	0	Mr. J. S. Barker	...	...	1
7				5			

* Adjudicated by Mr. Mason.

Worcestershire v. Staffordshire.—Played at the Station Hotel, Dudley, on Saturday, January 25th. Score:—

STAFFORDSHIRE.				WORCESTERSHIRE.			
Mr. B. D. Wilmot	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Billington	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. G. Jones	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. P. Reynolds	...	...	0	Mr. Fred Brown	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Dixon	...	...	1	Mr. A. H. Davies	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	1	Mr. H. Le Patourel	...	...	0
Mr. W. V. Crosbie	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Campbell	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. J. H. Robison	...	...	0	Mr. A. P. Hughes	...	...	1
Rev. R. G. Hunt	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. C. E. Ranken	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. Heastie	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. T. Griffiths	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. F. Hawkes	...	...	1	Mr. S. Weall	...	...	0
Mr. F. Beebee	...	...	1	Mr. T. Young	...	...	0
Mr. H. Thompson	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. B. Bennett	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. H. Hands	...	...	0	Mr. W. Dunn	...	...	1
7				6			

Round III. to be played on or before March 1st. Herefordshire v. Staffordshire, ground undecided. Warwickshire v. Leicestershire, at Birmingham.

Devon and Cornwall Tournament.—No county has made such rapid progress in the cause of the royal game during the last decade and a half—particularly during the last half—as has Devon. Just fourteen years ago the Plymouth Chess Club was formed, under the presidency of Mr. T. Winter-Wood, and this was the beginning of serious chess in the county. Since that time clubs have been started in, practically, every town of any pretensions throughout Devonshire. Much of the success is due to a couple of well conducted chess columns, viz., in the *Western Morning News*, edited by “Queen’s Knight”; and the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, by “King’s Rook.” There is no question that the development of the game in the county is greatly due to the important part played by them. A crowning point to all this success was the formation of the Devon

County Chess Association a short time since, which has already a member roll of 127. The Rev. H. Bremridge (hon. sec.) has thrown himself heart and soul into the work, with the success just named. Most of the clubs throughout the county have been affiliated thereto, and tournaments, matches, &c., are all conducted either by it or under its auspices; it may truly be said to have become a "power in the land"—of chess. Consequently the recent Devon and Cornwall Tournament, which, by the way, will in future be limited to Devon, was held under its guidance. As an entirely new venture it must be credited with success. The entries were somewhat limited—14 players, which were divided into two classes; the first consisting of the Rev. H. Bremridge, Messrs. C. J. Lambert, T. Taylor, Arthur Baker, Clifford Kitchin, E. D. Fawcett, and P. Motley. Class II., Mrs. Bowles, Messrs. C. T. Blanshard, F. Langdon, Ellison Pearse, G. F. Pollard, A. S. Stoneman, and T. Whitby. Many interesting games were played, though perhaps there was nothing of special note; mostly close and plodding. From the first it was predicted, barring accidents, that Mr. Lambert, who is the champion of his county, would pull off the first prize without any amount of difficulty; also was it predicted that Mr. Taylor, who is at present the best player in the Plymouth Chess Club, would gain second, and as there is not the same amount of uncertainty in chess as in horse racing, the predictions were verified by the result. Lambert came out first, without the loss of a game, with 6 wins; Taylor came second with $3\frac{1}{2}$, and Arthur Baker third with 3. In Class II., Mrs. Bowles and Mr. A. S. Stoneman—the popular secretary of the Plymouth Chess Club—tied for first prize, which with the second was divided between them. A word of praise is due to Mr. C. T. Blanshard, M.A., of Totnes, for not only originating the tournament, but for the immense labour he bestowed on completing the arrangements, which were almost faultless. The venue, Goodbody's, Bedford Street, Plymouth, was most adapted to the object, being large and airy and centrally situated. At the suggestion of Mrs. Bowles, all the players and several of those who witnessed the play throughout, put their hands in their pockets, not to aimlessly keep them there as do the schoolboys, but to extract therefrom something tangible with which Mr. Arthur Baker purchased a handsome travelling bag, which on the evening preceding the close of the tournament was presented to Mr. Blanshard by Mrs. Bowles, after the Rev. H. Bremridge, Mr. C. J. Lambert, Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood, and Mr. T. Taylor had been called on to address the assembly. All were loud in their praises of the "hero of the moment," and of the pleasure derived from the tournament. Mr. Blanshard, somewhat taken by surprise, acknowledged the presentation in an able little speech, and the peace and quietness so apparent at chess gatherings resumed their sway. There is little question but that with the experience derived from this meeting, future ones will be considerably larger, and that they must tend to increase even the great interest which chess now holds in Devon. Since the above was penned we learn that the brilliancy prize of 25/-, offered by the Rev. H. Bremridge, has been awarded to Mrs. Bowles, while Mr. Lambert's game was highly commended. We append the prize-winning game, with notes by Mr. H. Pillsbury.

GAME No. 2,118.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY H. N. PILLSBURY.

WHITE.
Mrs. R. A. BOWLES.BLACK.
Mr. PEARSE.1 P-K 4
2 Kt-K B 3
3 B-Kt 51 P-K 4
2 Kt-Q B 3
3 K Kt-K 2

.....A variation favoured by Steinitz many years ago, it being one of his many attempts to establish a valid defence to the Lopez attack.

4 Castles

Probably stronger would be 4 Kt-B 3, and eventually P-Q 4, reserving the option of Castling on either side at a later stage.

5 P-Q 4
6 B-R 44 P-Q 3
5 P-Q R 3

Using wide discrimination in not exchanging pieces and Queens, as it would rather be to Black's advantage to remain with King in the centre; e.g., 6 B-Kt ch, Kt-B 3; 7 P-P, Kt-P; 8 Kt-Kt, P-Kt; 9 Q-Q ch, &c. Possibly some would prefer 6 B-B 4, for if Black continue P-Q Kt 4, 7 B-K 2, and Black's Queen side would be weak.

7 B-Kt 3

6 P-Q Kt 4
7 B-Kt 5

.....A distinct error. The only continuation from this point giving Black a playable game is 7 Kt-Q P; 8 Kt-Kt, P-Kt; 9 Q-R 5 (not Q-P, as P-B 4 and P-B 5, Black wins), Kt-Kt 3; for if 10 Q-Q 5, B-K 3; 11 Q-B 6 ch, B-Q 2 drawn. Or if 10 P-K B 4, B-K 2; 11 B-P ch, K-B 3; 12 P-B 5, B-B 3; 13 P-Kt ch, P-P; 14 Q-Q 5 ch, B-K 3; 15 Q-Q P, K-Kt sq, and White has no advantage.

8 B-P ch

Better than 8 P-P, B-Kt; 9 Q-B, Kt-P; 10 Q-Kt 3, &c. Of course if Black play 8 Kt-K P, White wins by 9 Kt-Kt.

8 K-B
9 Kt-Kt 5 ch 9 K-Kt sq

.....Bad, although after 9 K-K sq, 10 Q-B, Kt-Q P; 11 Kt-Q R 3 (safest), White best. Also White can venture 11 Kt-Q B 3. But 11 Kt-K 6 might easily lose as follows: 11 Kt-K 6, Q-Q 2; 12 Kt-Kt P ch, B-Kt; 13 Q-B, R-Kt sq; 14 Q-R P (or 14 Q-B 6, Q-Kt 5; 15 P-Kt 3, Kt-B 6 ch; 16 K-Kt 2, Kt-R 5 ch; 17 K-Kt sq, Q-R 6, and wins), R-P ch, with a winning game.

10 Q-B 10 Q-Q B sq

.....If now 10 Kt-Q P, 11 P-Q B 3, P-K R 4; 12 Q-R 3, Kt-K 7 ch; 13 K-R sq, Q-Q B sq; 14 Q-B 3, Kt-K B 5; 15 P-K Kt 3, winning a piece. Or if for Black, 13 R-R 3, 14 Kt-K 6, and wins.

11 Q-B 3 11 Q-K sq
12 Q-Kt 3 ch 12 P-Q 4
13 P-Q P

Stronger was 13 P-K P.

13 P-Kt 3

.....For Black's obvious reply was 13 Kt (Q B 3) Q P, although even then White should win with Pawn ahead and positional advantage.

14 P-Kt ch 14 K-Kt 2
15 Kt-K 6 ch 15 K-B 3

.....The mate following or the decisive win of material is forced.

16 B-Kt 5 ch 16 K-B 4
17 Q-R 3 ch 17 K-K 5
18 Q-B 3 mate.

Northern Counties' Union.—The two matches—Yorkshire *v.* Cumberland, Lancashire *v.* Cheshire—in the first round of this season's contest for the N.C.C.U. County Championship were decided during the past month, and resulted in favour of Yorkshire and Lancashire respectively. The Yorkshire team journeyed to Carlisle on January 18th, met the Cumbrian team at the Viaduct Hotel, and after three hours' play won a most enjoyable match by 13 games to 7—with 2 draws. It was arranged that twenty competitors should represent each county, but as Cumberland kindly provided opponents for the two Yorkshire reserves, twenty-two boards were engaged. The result was somewhat of a surprise to some of the officials of both sides. Many of the visiting players expressed the opinion that the 'Tykes' would 'hold their own' on boards 11 to 20, and win the match easily with the aid of their first ten men. But this opinion was not quite unanimous, as the fighting power of the first six Cumberland men was declared to be equal to the best county form; and so it proved, the visitors scoring only one point to the good with their first ten players; indeed the honours of the fight rested distinctly with the 'second half,' whose points totalled $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ —the reserves balancing their own results. After the match the teams were entertained to tea. Mr. Charles Platt, president Carlisle Club, presided, and, after voicing the regrets of the Rev. J. T. Pollock, president Cumberland County Association, who was compelled to leave early, he expressed his satisfaction that Cumberland had done so well, and thought and hoped that the contest would arouse latent chess enthusiasm in their county, and lead to better results for Cumberland in future contests. Mr. I. M. Brown, who captained the Yorkshire team, responded with thanks for the hospitality, and stated that in his opinion Cumberland possessed some players of a strength worthy of place in any county match. He was glad to see in the home team that day Mr. John Higgins, of Workington, who journeyed to Birmingham in 1893, and won his game for the North in the first match North *v.* South of England. If the fortune of future ballots resulted in the Cumbrians having to visit Yorkshire, he promised them a hearty welcome. Score:—

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	...	1
Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. Guy, Bradford	...	...	0
Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	0
Mr. H. Gray, Hull	...	...	0
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Keighley	...	...	0
Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull	...	...	1
Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford	...	...	1
Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds	...	...	*1
Mr. A. E. Mercer, Sheffield	...	...	1
Mr. J. J. Shields, Hull	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Jackson, Hull	...	...	1
Mr. A. Macdonald, Bradford	...	...	1
Mr. J. Jonas, Leeds	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Lines, Huddersfield	...	...	1
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	...	...	1
Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton	...	...	1
Mr. E. Rowe, Leeds	...	...	1
Mr. S. Chrispin, Huddersfield	...	...	0

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. W. A. Butler, Workington	...	...	0
Dr. Hall, Carlisle	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Doyle, Egremont	...	...	1
Mr. J. Burchell, Workington	...	...	1
Mr. J. Higgins, Workington	...	...	1
Mr. J. H. Brooksbank, Workington	...	...	1
Mr. A. R. Davies, Carlisle	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Wilson, Keswick	...	...	0
Mr. A. Needham, Workington	...	...	*0
Mr. H. Adair, St. Bees	...	...	0
Mr. R. H. Brown, Carlisle	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. M. Tickle, Maryport	...	...	0
Mr. D. Harkness, Workington	...	...	0
Mr. A. P. Abraham, Keswick	...	...	1
Mr. J. Cosnett, Carlisle	...	...	0
Mr. J. S. Macwhirter, Brampton	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crelling, Workington	...	...	0
Rev. J. T. Pollock, Cockermouth	...	...	0
Mr. W. Kilmistre, Carlisle	...	...	1

Mr. S. Holden, Leeds	1	Mr. J. H. Walker, Cockermouth ...	0
Rev. S. Walker, Bradford	1	Mr. J. Bakewell, Keswick	0
Mr. H. P. Coulton, Leeds	0	Mr. T. Blain, Maryport	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
14		8	

* Adjudicated.

The match Lancashire v. Cheshire was played in the rooms of the Liverpool Chess Club, Eberle Street, Liverpool, on Saturday, 25th January. The arrangements admitted of 25 games being played, with a minimum of 20, but as the Cheshire team only reached the latter number, the match consisted of twenty boards. The Lancashire captain, Mr. A. E. Moore, put a fairly strong team into the field, many well-known players were, however, absent. The L.C.A. executive is in the happy position of having a long list of strong players whom it may invite to play, but Cheshire unfortunately, is not in the same position, and from a chess point of view at any rate undoubtedly suffers somewhat severely by the contiguity of Manchester and Liverpool to its borders. Strong players are naturally attracted to these centres, and although in many cases resident in Cheshire, their business and interests generally (including chess) are in Lancashire, and being members of Lancashire clubs, they play for the County Palatine. It was nevertheless a good representative team that entered the lists on this occasion, and one which spoke well for the loyalty of the Cheshire players to their County Association, and their captain, Mr. Burtinshaw.

In the absence of the Lancashire champion, Mr. S. Keir, Mr. J. Cairns, of Liverpool, headed the team for Lancashire, and was opposed by Mr. Rhodes Marriott, the champion of the Northern Counties, on behalf of Cheshire. The first game finished was at Board No. 7, where Mr. V. L. Wahlthuch (Ardwick) scored a win for Lancashire in 20 moves. The first win for Cheshire occurred on Board No. 10, where Mr. Andrade (Birkenhead) won for his county in 23 moves, the score at this point standing at 7 wins for Lancashire and 1 for Cheshire. As the match progressed it was seen that Cheshire was in difficulties on many of the boards, and the returns continued to go steadily adverse. The last return was from Board No. 1, where Mr. Marriott and Mr. Cairns had been conducting a long and interesting game arising out of a Q P opening. They finally agreed to a draw on the 45th move, and the final score of the match was immediately announced, namely—

Lancashire	15 wins ...	2 draws.
Cheshire	3 wins ...	2 draws.

After the contest both teams were entertained to tea by the Liverpool Chess Club. A word of praise is due to Mr. Wright and Mr. E. G. Phillips, for the excellence and completeness of the arrangements made for the playing of the match and the comfort and pleasure of the players. The following is the full score:—

LANCASHIRE.		CHESHIRE.	
Mr. J. Cairns, Liverpool	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Marriott, Sale	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. C. Carroll, North Manchester...	1	Mr. E. A. Greig, Birkenhead	0
Mr. S. Wellington, Liverpool	1	Mr. C. Brevig, Sale	0
Rev. W. Palmer, Manchester	1	Mr. J. Macdonald, Birkenhead	0

Mr. J. P. Kenrick, North Manchester	½	Mr. J. D. Chambers, Sale	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. E. Spedding, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. V. L. Wähltuch, Ardwick	...	1	Mr. F. Wilde, Knutsford	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester	...	1	Mr. R. D. Hislop, Stockport	...	...	0
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	...	1	Mr. Bancroft Cook, Birkenhead	...	...	0
Mr. T. A. Farron, North Manchester	0	Mr. S. Andrade, Birkenhead	...	...	...	1
Dr. J. Shaw, Liverpool	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester	...	1	Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport	...	...	1
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester	...	1	Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Stockport	...	...	0
Mr. M. Holt, Manchester	...	1	Mr. A. Munro, Stockport	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Shaw, Manchester Social	...	1	Mr. D. Pennington, Hyde	...	...	0
Mr. F. H. Halley, North Manchester	1	Mr. E. Berry, Hyde	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Brodsky, Manchester	...	1	Mr. J. M'Millan, Birkenhead	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Hamel, Athenæum	...	1	Mr. C. E. Collinge, Bowdon	...	...	0
Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool Central	1	Mr. J. S. Donaldson, Sale	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Ruttle, Manchester	...	1	Mr. W. H. Coates, Bowdon	...	...	0
			Mr. J. Critchlow, Sale	...	...	0
	16					4

The match between Lancashire and Yorkshire will be played at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, on March 22nd.

A meeting of the council of the Lancashire Chess Association was held at Dyson's Restaurant, on Tuesday evening, January 7th, Mr. Samuel Wright (president) in the chair. The secretary reported that there were 70 entries for the Championship Competitions (including classes B and C), the draw for which were made. It was announced that a number of gentlemen had become yearly subscribers to the Association, under the title of Patrons, and that the Association might now be said to be on a sound financial basis. The time of the council was further occupied by forming a list of players for the county matches, in order of playing strength.

London.—On Monday, January 6th, the annual match of 50 boards on each side between Hampstead and Lud-Eagle was played at the Café Nero, Whittington Avenue, but owing to the home club being minus the services of no less than 15 players, the match was robbed of much of its interest. Of the games actually contested Lud-Eagle won 14, and Hampstead 11, with 10 draws each; but with the addition of the 15 games lost by absence, the aggregate scores were Hampstead 31, Lud-Eagle 19. We hear with regret that the cause of many players being absent was due to an unfortunate breakdown among the executive.

Battersea Chess Club.—On Saturday, January 4th, Mr. A. Curnock, one of the Battersea members, by way of a holiday entertainment, gave a *sans voir* exhibition at the club. Six members from Classes II. and III. opposed him, and after three-and-a-half hours' play could only score 2½ games to the 3½ of the blindfold player. With a little more care Mr. Curnock would have had the fine total of 4½ out of 6, and as it was the members thoroughly appreciated the uncommon skill exhibited by their talented club-man. A Winter Tourney (handicap) among some thirty-five members is in active progress, and the usual heavy programme of matches is being carried through. The 'A' Division matches are not drawing out the full strength of the club so far; but the Surrey Trophy matches have

met with a greater share of success up to date, although here no further risks must be run if this trophy is to be held once more. In the big Surrey match of Saturday, January 11th, at Thornton Heath, a good contingent of Battersea players strengthened the side of "The Rest of Surrey," and enjoyed the hospitality of the Croydon Borough and of its genial Mayor.

Play in the three sections of the Winter Tournament at the Ladies' Chess Club has resulted as follows: Section A, 9 players, Mrs. Bowles, Miss Hooke, and Miss Fox made equal scores, but in the deciding contest Mrs. Bowles was successful. Section B, 9 players, Mrs. Roe won with 7 wins and one loss. Section C, 7 players, Miss Barber won with 5 wins and one loss. The winners now meet on handicap terms to play off for the prizes. To commemorate their successes, Mrs. Roe becomes custodian of the 'Lewis' Cup, and Miss Barber the 'Rose Johnson' Cup. In the Continuous Tournament, Miss Hooke won first prize with 75 per cent., out of 58 games contested; Miss Barber took second honours with 69·3 per cent. of 57 games played; the prize for most games played went to Mrs. Hussey, with 256 games and 58·6 per cent. On January 18th, the Ladies were At Home at The Grafton Galleries, to celebrate their seventh anniversary. Consultation games, Kriegspiel, and a rapid transit tournament formed part of the programme. The 'rapid transit' prize-winners were—Dr. Marshall and Mrs. Ludlam. About 150 members and friends were present. Match successes during the past month were: January 7th, against Victoria (league match); January 20th, against Bohemians 2nd team; January 25th, draw with Borough Polytechnic; and a win against Insurance on January 27th.

London Chess League.—We append a tabulated record of play in the 'A' Division, and also by request a few 'player's averages.' At the time of going to press the leaders are Metropolitan and Athenæum, closely followed by Lud-Eagle and Hampstead. In the match against Metropolitan, on January 27th, Hampstead was unfortunately deprived of the help of Messrs. Herbert Jacobs, R. C. Griffith, D. C. Griffith, and H. G. Elwell, and lost by 5 points. In the match against Bohemians, on January 29th, Insurance won easily by 9 points majority; this total including one game which Mr. S. Passmore scored by default, the Bohemian representative for board 2 failing to appear.

Jan.	5th	...	Athenæum	...	14	East London	...	6
Jan.	8th	...	Bohemians	...	13½	Brixton	...	6½
Jan.	6th	...	Insurance	...	16	Battersea	...	4
Battersea lost Six games by default—players absent.								
Jan.	13th	...	Athenæum	...	10½	Lee	...	* 3½
* Six games left for adjudication.								
Jan.	14th	...	Hampstead	...	15	Battersea	...	5
Battersea lost Eight games by default—players absent.								
Jan.	16th	...	Metropolitan	...	16½	West London	...	3½
Jan.	20th	...	Lud-Eagle	...	15½	Brixton	...	* 2½
* Two games left for adjudication								
Jan.	20th	...	North London	...	14½	East London	...	5½
Jan.	21st	...	Athenæum	...	14	Battersea	...	6
Jan.	27th	...	Metropolitan	...	12½	Hampstead	...	7½
Jan.	29th	...	Athenæum	...	14½	Bohemians	...	5½

Played at Café Nero, Broad Street, London, E.C., on Wednesday,
January 29th, 1902. Full score:—

ATHENÆUM.				BOHEMIANS.			
Mr. W. Ward ...	...	...	1	Mr. Wretts ...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Passmore ...	...	...	1	Absent ...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. T. Heppel ...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Smith ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. P. Carr ...	...	...	1	Mr. C. R. Kemp ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. H. Carson ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Benson ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Van-Andel ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. J. Merrill ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Turnbull ...	...	...	0	Mr. H. S. Johnson ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Carson ...	...	...	1	Mr. A. E. Burgess ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Hamlyn ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Schatan ...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Healey ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. S. Willet ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. J. Steggles ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Bentley ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Schlesinger ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. S. Michell ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. A. Huni ...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Wretts Smith ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. B. Baxter ...	...	...	0	Mr. W. G. Squires ...	...	...	1
Mr. J. R. Baker ...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Lambe ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. M. Carson ...	...	...	1	Mr. F. D. Kenney ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Elliott ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Lehmann ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Dicker ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. Ogg ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Dicker ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Longcroft ...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Medcalf ...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Lee-Smith ...	...	...	1
14 $\frac{1}{2}$				5 $\frac{1}{2}$			

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, SCORE TO JANUARY 29TH.													Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
Athenæum ...	(1)	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8
Battersea ...	(2)	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bohemians ...	(3)	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brixton ...	(4)	0	0	0	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
East London ...	(5)	0	1	—	—	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
Hampstead ...	(6)	0	1	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Insurance ...	(7)	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	5
Lee ...	(8)	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	0	0	—	0	0
Lud-Eagle ...	(9)	—	1	1	1	0	0	1	—	—	1	—	5
Metropolitan ...	(10)	1	—	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
North London ...	(11)	0	1	1	1	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	3
West London ...	(12)	0	1	1	1	0	—	1	—	0	—	—	4

Athenæum Club. Individual results to January 29th, inclusive.
Players arranged in alphabetical order

Name.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Games Drawn.	Points.
Mr. J. R. Baker ...	9	...	4	3	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. B. Baxter ...	8	...	0	6	3
Mr. F. W. Boff ...	6	...	5	1	5
Mr. C. Bush ...	6	...	2	4	4
Mr. F. P. Carr ...	8	...	5	2	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. A. H. Carson ...	8	...	4	3	5
Mr. H. W. Carson ...	9	...	3	4	4
Mr. F. M. Carson ...	9	...	1	4	3
Mr. A. C. Elliott ...	8	...	3	2	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. J. Foster ...	5	2	3	0	2
Mr. W. H. Hamlyn ...	8	4	1	3	5½
Mr. P. Healey ...	8	4	2	2	5
Mr. C. A. Huni ...	7	2	1	4	4
Mr. S. Passmore ...	9	4	2	3	5½
Mr. T. Physick ...	5	4	1	0	4
Mr. H. A. Schlesinger ...	7	5	2	0	5
Mr. R. J. Steggles ...	9	7	1	1	7½
Mr. R. C. Turnbull ...	7	4	1	2	5
Mr. E. Van-Andel ...	9	5	2	2	6
Mr. W. Ward ...	9	7	0	2	8

Metropolitan Club. Individual scores compiled to January 28th.
Players arranged in alphabetical order.

Name.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Games Drawn.	Points.
Mr. J. Allnutt ...	6	1	3	2	2
Mr. F. Bailey ..	4	2	2	0	2
Mr. C. W. Bowles	6	4	2	0	4
Mr. H. L. Bowles	6	4	0	2	5
Mr. H. G. Cole ...	6	5	0	1	5½
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	5	1	3	1	1½
Mr. J. H. Eastwood	6	5	1	0	5
Mr. P. R. Gibbs ...	6	3	1	1	3½
Mr. H. Greenwell	4	4	0	0	4
Mr. Thos. Kelihier	5	1	0	4	3
Mr. O. C. Muller	6	3	1	2	4
Mr. J. Mortimer ...	5	1	2	2	2
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall...	4	1	2	1	1½
Mr. T. E. Webb ...	5	5	0	0	5
Mr. J. W. Wright	6	6	0	0	6

Hampstead Club. Players averages compiled to January 15th, inclusive.

Name.	Aver. place in team.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Games Drawn.	Per cent. of Wins.
Mr. H. S. Staniforth	7.1	5	0	1	91.6
Mr. S. D. Mitcheson	13.0	5	0	1	91.6
Mr. J. M. Cochrane	16.8	5	1	0	83.3
Mr. M. Copland ...	17.1	4	0	2	83.3
Mr. R. C. Griffith	1.0	3	0	2	80.0
Mr. D. C. Griffith	11.7	2	0	2	75.0
Mr. J. Turner ...	18.7	3	1	0	75.0
Mr. W. R. Neve ...	9.8	2	0	3	70.0
Mr. W. G. Rowney	12.2	2	0	3	70.0
Mr. J. H. North ...	7.6	4	2	0	66.6
Mr. E. Thomiley ...	14.6	4	2	0	66.6
Mr. C. F. Chambers	14.8	3	1	2	66.6
Mr. H. G. Elwell ...	5.0	2	1	1	62.5
Mr. E. Busvine ...	8.0	2	1	1	62.5
Mr. J. Mahood ...	3.5	2	2	0	50.0
Mr. T. W. Newman	5.5	2	2	0	50.0
Mr. L. James ...	12.3	2	2	2	50.0
Mr. E. Morgan ...	2.1	2	3	1	41.6
Mr. A. Bakewell ...	16.0	1	2	1	37.5
Mr. C. W. Hopper	2.6	1	3	2	33.3

Surrey Chess.—The members of the Surrey County Association were asked to meet together on Saturday, January 11th, in a somewhat novel form of contest. Whereas some years ago, upon the initiative of Mr. L. P. Rees, "Rural Surrey" tried conclusions with "Metropolitan Surrey," at Croydon, in the match recently fought it was the members of Croydon and

District who, led by the energetic Thornton Heath Club, sought to entertain and vanquish if possible, the flower of their fellow members scattered over the rest of Surrey. The match was arranged for 60 a-side, and the credit for a well arranged and pleasant meeting is due to the Mayor of Croydon, and to the hon. secs., Messrs. A. E. Parnall and W. D. Childs (Thornton Heath) and Mr. T. H. Moore (Surrey County). The Borough of Croydon *versus* the Rest of Surrey was the title of the contest, and the Baths Hall, Thornton Heath, was the scene. At 5 p.m., his Worship the Mayor was introduced by the popular president of the Association, Capt. A. S. Beaumont, and after a few words of welcome and a warm eulogium on the noble pastime, the former started the match by making the first move on board 1, to which the answering move was promptly given by the Mayoress, who, with many other ladies, graced the proceedings. Mr. A. J. Maas (Borough of Croydon) and Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Rest of Surrey) then took up the game for their respective sides, and the other members who had been previously paired off followed suit on the remaining boards. The first results shewed the Borough leading; the Rest of Surrey then drew up close, and a ding dong race led up to a score of 10 all; but in the end the visitors, although we believe one or two short of their full complement of players, won an exciting encounter by 34 games to the Borough's 26. During the evening hospitality was bestowed, in the way of refreshments, by the Borough representatives, and was greatly appreciated. It is hoped that this is the pivot of many similar annual meetings. The result of the match tended to show what a good proportion of the talent in Surrey is to be found in and around Croydon, especially in the clubs of Croydon, South Norwood, West Norwood, Purley, Thornton Heath, and Wallington.

Kent Chess Association.—The next Annual Congress of this flourishing society will be held at Tunbridge Wells during Whit-week, play commencing on Monday, May 19th. The provisional programme is as follows:—

- 1.—Championship Tournament, entrance fee, 5s.
- 2.—Several Extra Tournaments of probably six or eight players in each, entrance fee, 2s. 6d.
- 3.—A Tournament on the "knock-out" principle, to be completed during Whit-Monday for those who can, unfortunately, only devote one day to the Congress, entrance fee, 2s. 6d.
- 4.—Ladies' Open Handicap Tournament, entrance fee, 2s. 6d.
- 5.—Simultaneous, consultation games, and perhaps other contests.

The Executive of the Association has delegated the entire control and arrangements for the Congress to a "Special Congress Committee," comprised of the following members of the Tunbridge Wells Club—Messrs. H. Butler, T. S. Connor, J. R. Harris, A. E. White, Colonel Tillard, and Mr. W. M. Brooke. The last named gentleman is undertaking the secretarial duties, and will gladly furnish further particulars on application. His address is: The Vicarage, Pembury, Tunbridge Wells.

The Pump Room has been engaged for the meeting, and a circular asking for financial support has been issued. We hope the chess players of Kent will respond generously and enable the committee to hold a meeting on a scale not inferior to that on which the most successful Congress, at Folkestone, was held last year.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Hastings.—From December 30th to January 2nd, the members of the Hastings Club enjoyed an intellectual treat in the shape of a visit from Monsieur Janowski and Mr. J. H. Blackburne, who gave an interesting series of consultation games, each master taking a member of the club as an ally. On Monday, December 30th, M. Janowski with Dr. Manlove, encountered Mr. Blackburne and Mr. H. E. Dobell. The latter pair defended against the Ruy Lopez with P—Q R 3 defence, and reached the end-game with a slightly inferior position, which disability proved enough to enable the French champion and his partner to turn the tables in their favour and win after a most interesting fight of over 60 moves. The other results were as follows:—

Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Friedlenger ... 1	M. Janowski and Mr. Womersley ... 0
M. Janowski and Mr. Cheshire ... 1	Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Chapman ... 0
M. Janowski and Mr. Colborne ... ½	Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Chapman ... ½

We publish two of the games; one with notes by M. Janowski, the other we take from Mr. Womersley's column in the *Hastings and St Leonards Observer*. This game is noted as the actual consultation, and deserves close attention, as it shows distinctly the style and scope of consultation play in which discussion gives point to every move.

GAME No. 2,119.

Played at the Hastings Club, 1st January, 1902.

Scotch Game.

NOTES BY D. JANOWSKI.

WHITE.	BLACK.
MR. BLACKBURNE	M. JANOWSKI and
and MR. CHAPMAN.	MR. CHESHIRE.

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

Modern practice convinces me that this is not a good opening for White, as Black can soon obtain at least an equal game.

4 Kt×P	3 P×P
	4 Kt—B 3

.....I prefer this to the 4 B—B 4 variation.

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

In the London Tournament, Maroczy played against me 7 P×P, P×P; 8 B—Kt 5 ch, which I think is a preferable continuation.

8 Kt—Q 2	7 B—K 2
----------	---------

If now P—K 5, Kt—Q 2; 9 P—K 6, Kt—B 4; 10 P×P ch, K×P, with the better game.

9 Castles	8 Castles
	9 R—K sq

.....A good move, which compels the advance of White's Pawn.

10 P—K 5	10 B—Q B 4
11 Kt—Kt 3	

It will be seen that this leads to winning the exchange for a Pawn, but it is no advantage as the Kt is out of play for some time afterwards.

11 B—Kt 3
12 B—K Kt 5
12 B—Kt 5

.....If P—R 3; 13 B×Kt, P×B; 14 Q—R 5, R×P; 15 Q×R P, &c.

13 Q—Q 2

If 13 B×Kt, B×Q, &c.; if 13 B×P ch, Kt×B, &c.; if 13 Q—K sq, P—R 3; 14 B—R 4, P—Kt 4; 15 B—Kt 3, Kt—R 4, &c.

- 14 Q—B 4
15 Q×R
16 Q—R 4

- 13 R×P
14 R×B
15 P—K R 3

Not a good square for the Q, but if 16 Q—B 4 or to Q 2, Black would still play Q—Q 3 with a nice game.

- 17 Q R—K sq 18 Q—Q 3
19 P—B 4

.....A very strong move, threatening P—B 5 and preparing for P—B 3 to bring the B back if needful.

- 18 P—Q B 4 18 P—Q B 3
19 R—K 3

If Kt—Q 2, P×P winning a piece; and if 19 Kt—B sq, then B—B 2; 20 R—K 3, Q—B sq, with a very strong attack.

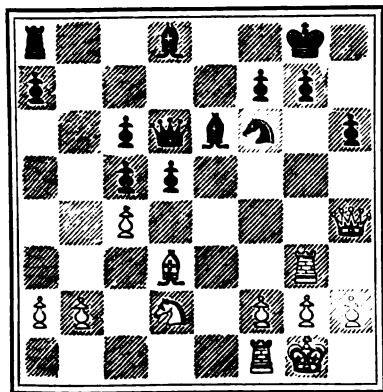
- 20 R—Kt 3 19 B—K 3
21 Kt—Q 2 20 B—Q sq

Probably the only move against all the threats; of course if Q×R P, Q×R; 22 Q×Kt, Q×B.

Position after White's 21st move:—

Kt—Q 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 21 K—B sq

.....No doubt the winning move, obviating all possibility of attack, and maintaining the menacing position. Not so good would be Kt—K 5; 22 Kt×Kt, &c., nor Kt—Kt 5, for then 22 Q—R 5, Q—B 5; 23 Kt—B 3.

- 22 P×P

Probably to get room for the Q, which is threatened by removal of the Kt. If 22 P—B 4, Kt—K 5, wins a piece.

- 22 P×P

- 23 B—K 2

An indifferent move, which loses the exchange; better was Q—Q R 4, although then Black has still a very powerful attack.

- 23 Q—K 4

- 24 R—K 3

They have nothing better, for Black otherwise must win a piece.

- 24 Q×Kt P

.....Kt—K 5 would lead to equality by R×Kt, &c.

- 25 R×B

The only resource.

- 25 P×R
26 Q—K B 4 26 P—K 4
27 Q—K 3 27 Q—Q 5
28 Q—Q Kt 3 28 B—Kt 3

..... If, instead, Q×Kt; 29 Q—Kt 7, Q×B; 30 Q×R, and Black would have a more troublesome game.

- 29 Kt—B 3 29 Q—K B 5
30 P—Kt 3 30 Q—B 4
31 Kt—R 4 31 Q—K 3
32 P—Kt 4 32 P—B 5

.....We might have taken the Pawn. White's plan in offering the Pawn no doubt was, if Kt×P; 33 Q—R 3, P—R 4; 34 P—B 3, a though this line would have promptly lost by 34..., P—B 5 ch, and then Kt checks, winning the Q; but Black having a won game with the three strong Pawns, preferred to give no chances.

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|
| 33 Q—K B 3 | 33 R—B sq | 36 B—Q sq | 36 P—K 5 |
| 34 Kt—B 5 | 34 P—Q 5 | 37 Q—R 3 | 37 R—B 4 |
| 35 P—K R 4 | 35 P—Q 6 | And White shortly resigned. | |

✓ GAME No. 2,120.

English Opening.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. BLACKBURNE and M. JANOWSKI and
Mr. FRIEDBERGER. Mr. WOMERSLEY.

W.—Have you any special defence you would like to try? If not, we will accept any Gambit or opening they like to offer. J.—All right.

1 P—Q B 4

J.—Oh, oh, English. Well, there is no special defence, we will play French; English *v.* French.

2 P—K Kt 3

J.—An original method, which I do not think is good in conjunction with P—Q B 4; but Mr. Blackburne wants to try an experiment.

3 B—Kt 2

W.—Shall we advance the P, which we can afterwards support? J.—It is rather premature; we might bring out the Kt first, but well—

4 Kt—K B 3

W.—If we push P—Q 6, it might be troublesome. J.—Yes, but also difficult to sustain; better—

5 P—Q 3

J.—Now they wish to prevent P—Q 6, and also to develop their Q B. We may as well bring our B into play, (the Kt can always come out, and it may be *via* K 2); the best square seems Q 3, where it will prevent B—B 4 and also support the Pawns when they advance.

5 B—Q 3

6 Q Kt—Q 2

J.—To await events. Equally available for K B sq, K 4, or Q Kt 3. W.—Shall we play P—K B 4? J.—You are a little too impulsive; let us get K P on first.

7 P—Q R 3

J.—In order to advance Q Kt P and drive us off the Q side. We therefore prevent by

8 P—Q Kt 3

J.—Naturally! We can now advance our K B P, and afterwards bring out the Kt.

9 Q—B 2

J.—Threatening P—B 5, also to prevent advance of our Pawns. W.—Shall we play Q—K 2, supporting our centre and the B also? J.—Where to place the Q is always a matter of special consideration, and we are not quite ready for that; we can avoid the threat and prevent the advance of their K P by—

10 Castles

J.—Bring a piece into play supporting the centre for an advance.

11 R—K sq

10 Kt—B 3

9 B—B 4

8 P—K B 4

7 P—Q R 4

.....Which also threatens to advance to R 5, blocking their Q side.

6 P—K 4

Kt—Kt 5, if they captured to Q B P; and if Kt—K 7, followed by Kt—B 5, we could have re-played Q—B 5. Now the Pawns will be very powerful.

- 22 B P × Kt 22 R—R 3
23 R—K 3

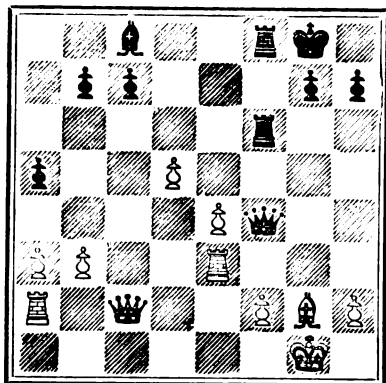
J.—A very strong move, which settles the whole possibility of our getting a King's side attack. W.—Shall we play R—R 3? J.—I think to B 3 is preferable, we shall have the R doubled; if to R 3 they will play R—Kt 3, defending everything, and our Q will not have quite the same liberty.

- 23 Q R—K B 3
24 R—R 2

J.—Good, defending the B P and threatening P—K 5. W.—I think Q—R 3 would be good. They cannot then advance the Pawn, nor play R—Kt 3, nor take B P with Q, because we should take B P with advantage. J.—Yes, but Q—Q B 3 settles the whole threat. I think R—R 3 better; if we play Q—K 4 they would challenge Queens. W.—Why not try Q—R 5, for if 25 R—Kt 3, R × P; 26 Q × R, R × Q; 27 R × R, gaining Q and P for two Rooks. J.—They would be strong then. I like best R—R 3 (Note.—The disinclination of J. to the move of Q—R 5 was good judgment; for the play might have been Q—R 5; 25 R—Kt 3, R × P; 26 Q × P, R—B 2; 27 Q × R P, or at 26..., if Q—B 3; 27 R × P ch, Q × R; 28 Q × Q ch, K × Q; 29 R × R.—Ed.).

Position after White's 24th move:—
R—R 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 24 R—K R 3

- 25 R—Kt 3

W.—Let us play P—Q Kt 3, and then bring out the B. J.—I prefer P—Q B 3 to break up the centre. W.—Rather risky.

- 25 P—Q B 3

- 26 Q—B 3

W.—Very powerful; I do not like that. J.—We defend—

- 26 R—B 2

.....J.—Too hasty, a fatal move, we cannot now take the Q P, as the B is undefended; we ought to have played P—K Kt 4, which would have preserved a quite defensible game.

- 27 P—K 5

J.—Threatening to shut in the B, as well as to drive the R; we must therefore play—

- 27 B—B 4

- 28 P—K 6

W.—Oh, the terrible Pawns. J.—Yes; we have a lost game, but try a few more moves, perhaps an opportunity of capturing Q P may arise.

- 28 R—Q B 2

- 29 R—Q 2

J.—A very fine move; we cannot escape from all the threats; if Q—Q 3; 30 P × P, Q—K 2; 31 Q × Kt P ch, Q × Q; 32 R—Q 8 mate. If P × P, they can take Kt P with R ch, &c.; but they might play 30 R × Q P, in which case we continue R—B 3, and if 31 Q × R (B 6), R—B 8 ch; 32 B—B sq, Q × R ch; 33 P × Q, P × Q; 34 R × B, and we are lost. Let us resign. W.—We may as well see how they finish us off.

- 29 P × P

- 30 R × Kt P ch 30 Resigns.

W.—Quite settles us, but we have had a good and enterprising game.

Onlookers.—Most interesting, and we have enjoyed the whole most thoroughly.

At the other table there were equally interesting discussions from the players that gave point to the game from their view of it.

GAME No. 2,121.

Played in the recent Manhattan Tournament, New York, U.S.A.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. FINN. Mr. MARSHALL.

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

Time is lost over this capture. Hence Black's apparently rapid development, recovering the Pawn by the way.

4 Castles

.....For attack. The usual ... , B × Kt, &c., makes even game.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 5 B—K 2 | 5 R—K sq |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Kt × P |
| 7 Kt × Kt | 7 R × Kt |
| 8 Castles | |

Too soon, perhaps. He might first open out a little, 8 P—B 3, &c.,—if only to delay the advance of Black's Queen Pawn and convenient posting of his Bishop at Q 3. It is always good not to Castle when any other move will do as well.

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

.....It seems White did wrong in submitting to this obvious "pin." The subsequent manifold chances of attack are of more practical importance than the exchange.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 12 P—K R 3 | 12 B—R 4 |
| 13 B × R | |

Or 13 P—K Kt 4, (if) or 13 P—K Kt 4, (if) B × B; B × P; 14 B × R, &c.; not to have Black Pawn lodged at B 6, as in the actual case,—this would be better for White; but to go for the piece, 14 P × B?, R × Kt P+; 15 K—R sq, Q—Q 2; 16 Kt—R 2, B × Kt, &c., for example, would doubtless prove fatal.

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

Position after Black's 17th move :—

R—K 4.

BLACK (MR. FINN).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

.....In Mr. Marshall's happiest style,—as happy as possible! If White takes the Rook here, it is easy to see what happens.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 18 K R—K sq | 18 R—Kt 4 ch |
|-------------|--------------|

.....Of course White will not take now any more than before. Therefore at once 18..., R × P seems stronger,—giving White less time for getting away with his King, and thus probably shortening the contest.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 19 K—B sq | 19 R × P |
| 20 R—K 8 ch | 20 B—B sq |
| 21 K—K sq | 21 R × P |
| 22 K—Q sq | 22 R—R 8 ch |
| 23 R—K sq | 23 R × R ch |
| 24 B × R | |

Better 25 K×R, to deal with the dangerous Pawns. But all the difficulty is with Mr. Finn,—and it would probably come to about the same thing in the end.

25 B—Q 2

26 K—B 2

27 R—R sq

24 P—K Kt 4 !

25 P—Kt 5

26 P—K R 4

Or, better, 27 R—K Kt sq. However, the ending is one of a discouraging character, or a losing one—whatever White's efforts to avert defeat.

28 B—B 4

27 Q—Kt 3

28 B—Q 3 !

29 B×B

30 K—Q 2

31 Q—K 3

32 K—B sq

33 Q—K 4

34 K—Q sq

35 Q×Q ch

36 K—K sq

37 K—Q 2

38 R—K sq

39 P×P

40 R—K 8

41 R—Kt 8 ch

42 K—K sq

43 Resigns.

29 P×B

30 Q—Kt 4 ch

31 Q—Kt 4

32 K—Kt 2

33 Q—Kt 4 ch

34 Q—Kt 3 !

35 K×Q

36 K—Kt 4

37 P—R 5

38 P—Kt 6

39 P×P

40 P—Kt 7

41 K—B 5

42 K—K 6

GAME NO. 2,122.

Played in current correspondence match, Yorkshire v. Kent.

Vienn. Game.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.
Mr. CLIFFORD MALIN,
Maidstone.

BLACK.
Mr. S. HOLDEN,
Leeds.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 P—B 4

4 P×K P

5 Q—B 3

6 Kt—K R 3

7 B—Kt 5

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—Q 4

4 Kt×P

5 P—K B 4

6 Kt—Q B 3

7 Q—R 5 ch

.....It would seem as if this check is an improvement on the usual move of B—Q 2, after which White obtains a good game.

8 K—B sq

9 Kt×P

8 B—Q 2

9 Castles

.....A well considered line of play, giving up the Pawn for the fine development thereby obtained.

10 B×Kt

11 Q×P ch

10 B×B

But this is the main cause of White's undoing; a capture like this is wrong both in principal and practice. Q—B 4 should have been played.

12 Kt—K 3

Better still is Q—B 4, though Black could then get an excellent game by B—K 2.

13 K—K 2

If 13 Q—Kt 4, B—Kt 4 ch; 14 P—Q 3, R×P, &c.

13 B×Kt

.....Well played; if K×B, K R—B sq; Q—K 6, Kt—B 4, &c.; and if P×B, B—Kt 4 ch, followed by R—B sq.

14 R—K B sq

14 Kt×Q P

.....A fine move, which settles matters completely. If B×Kt, Black mates in two moves; if K×B, Kt×R ch wins the Q; and if P—K Kt 3, mate cannot long be delayed. The few moves that follow are played by White in mere desperation.

15 Kt—K B 4

16 B×B

17 K×Kt

18 Resigns.

15 Kt×R

16 Kt×B

17 K R—B sq

GAME No. 2,123.

Played at board No. 1 in the current correspondence match—
Yorkshire v. Kent.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. G. A. SCHOTT, Mr. O. C. MÜLLER,
Yorkshire. *Kent.*

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

.....Wishing to retain the P he has gained, Black has to submit to a sort of Boden Gambit, in which White has Castled whilst Black's Q Kt is developed; these additions making for the advantage of the attack.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 7 Kt—R 4 | 7 P—K Kt 3 |
| 8 P—B 4 | 8 Q—K 2 |
| 9 P—Q Kt 4 | |

A move, though defensive, which later exercises much restraint on Black's Q.

9 B—Kt 2

.....Black has apparently not realized the full force of the K B P, or he would have strengthened the weak spot by Q—Kt 2. 9...., P—B 4 would of course be useless, as Kt could capture it at once with effect.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 10 P—B 5 | 10 P—K Kt 4 |
| 11 B×P | 11 Kt—Q sq |

.....If P×B, White would doubtless continue 12 P—B 6, B×P; 13 Kt—B 5, Q—B sq; 14 Q—R 5 ch,

and 15 Kt—R 6, with a winning attack.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 12 Q—R 5 ch | 12 Kt—B 2 |
| 13 Q R—K sq | |

Forceful again, this move and the next, not yet may the B be taken.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 14 Kt—B 3 | 13 P—Q 3 |
| 15 B—R 4 | 14 K—B sq |
| | 15 P—Q B 3 |

.....Although B—K 3 may seem more effective defence, it would be met by 16 B×B, Q×B; 17 Kt—Q 4, Q moves; 18 Kt—B 5, &c.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 16 R—K 3 | 16 B—Q 2 |
| 17 Kt—Q 4 | 17 P—Q 4 |
| 18 B—K 2 | 18 B—R 3 |
| 19 Kt—K 6 ch | |

Pretty play indeed; if K—K sq, R×P; and if K—Kt sq, R—Kt 3 ch, winning easily in either case.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 20 R×K P | 19 B×Kt |
| 21 Q×B ch | 20 Kt×R |
| 22 Q×B P ch | 21 Q—Kt 2 |
| | 22 B—B 2 |

.....With a choice of evils Black resolves to give up his Q, foreseeing probably that if Q×Q; 23 B×Q, K—Kt sq; 24 P×B, Kt—Kt 3; 25 B—R 4, and although the exchange behind, White should have little further difficulty.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 23 Q—Q 6 ch | 23 K—Kt sq |
| 24 B—B 6 | 24 R—K sq |
| 25 B×Q | 25 K×B |
| 26 P—B 6 ch | 26 K—R 3 |
| 27 R—B 5 | 27 Resigns. |



The following game was played in a short match between Mr. C. S. Howell, and Mr. Charles Curt, both members of the Brooklyn Chess Club, U.S.A. We take the score from the *Brooklyn Eagle*, and our contemporary in referring to the winner says:—"Mr. Curt, who won the first prize in the second class tournament at the Buffalo State meeting last August, has been gaining steadily in strength until now he is a very dangerous opponent for even the players of the first class. Frank Marshall recently essayed to concede to him the odds of a Knight in a couple of series, but, though Curt only won the first by the odd game, he disposed of Marshall in the second to the tune of three straight. Now he is engaged in a short practice match with C. S. Howell, whom he surprised by winning the opening encounter and drawing the second. As a player, Curt is inclined to be aggressive, and a diligent study has given him much useful book knowledge. The following game, won from Howell, furnishes a good idea of his present strength."

GAME No. 2,124.

Giuoco Piano.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. C. CURT. Mr. C. S. HOWELL.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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-B 3 |
| 5 P-Q 4 | 5 P x P |
| 6 P-K 5 | 6 P-Q 4! |
| 7 P x Kt | |

This attack (*Max Lange*) resembles the *Muzio*, in that it is a general favourite of young and impetuous players. Again, like the *Muzio*, theoretically Black meets and turns it to advantage; whereas, practically, he somehow often finds himself overwhelmed with disaster. The more reliable 7 B-Q Kt 5, Kt-K 5; 8 -Kt x P, &c., is of course less likely to produce a decisive game.

8 P x P

7 P x B

It is better to hold this capture as it were *in terrorem*. Hence the preference for the usual and stronger continuation 8 R-K sq +, B-K 3;

9 Kt-Kt 5, &c.; in which Black might lose by 9..., Q x P?; 10 Kt x B, P x Kt; 11 Q-R 5+, &c.; and in which the presence of the Pawn at B6 is otherwise inconvenient to the defence.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 9 B-Kt 5 | 8 R-K Kt sq |
| | 9 Q-Q 3 |

.....But here is a serious error on the part of Black. He should play 9 Q-Q 4, just as he would in the variation given in the last preceding note.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 10 Q Kt-Q 2! | 10 Q-Kt 3 |
| 11 R-K sq ch | 11 B-K 3 |
| 12 Kt-K 4 | |

Mr. Curt makes the most of his opportunities, pressing his advantage for all it is worth.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 13 B x B | 12 B-K 2 |
| 14 Q x P | 13 Kt x B |
| | 14 R x P |

See Diagram, p. 81.

.....Perhaps 14., Kt-Q 4 would be no worse? Though Black apparently does his best, the neatness of his eventual discomfiture is remarkable.

15 Kt—R 4 ! 15 Q—R 3
16 Q R—Q sq 16 Kt—B 3

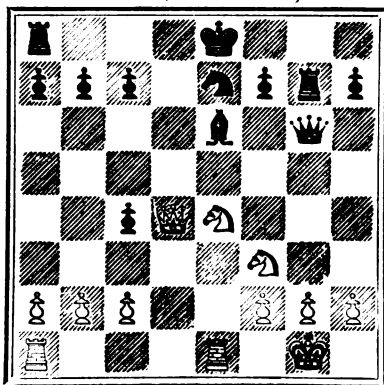
.....A possibility: 16..., Kt—Q 4?; 17 Kt—K B 5, B×Kt; and White mates in three moves.

17 Kt—B 6 ch 17 K—B sq
18 Q—B 5 ch 18 Kt—K 2
19 Kt—Q 7 ch 19 Resigns.

..... Because there is no saving the piece. For example, 19..., K—K sq; 20 Kt—B 5, Q—Kt 4; 21 Q×Kt+, Q×Q; 22 Kt×R+, K—Q sq; 23 Kt—Kt 6+, and Black's case is hopeless. Other brilliancies may be discovered in the ending; altogether a pretty specimen of chess.

Position after Black's 14th move:—

BLACK (MR. HOWELL).



WHITE (MR. CURT).

GAME No. 2,125.

London Chess League—'A' Division. Played on Board No. 1 in Hampstead v. Lud-Eagle match, January 6th.

Philidor Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. R. C. GRIFFITH, MR. A. W. CURNOCK,
Hampstead. Lud-Eagle.

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

.....Mr. Curnock treats a regular opening in an irregular manner. Whether or not in consequence of this circumstance his defence soon shows itself to be inferior, and from start to finish he has a difficult game.

5 B—Q B 4 5 B—K 2
6 B×P ch

Of course. A sacrifice not to be resisted by any enterprising player.

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

What would come of 10 Kt×R, Q×Kt P; 11 R—B sq, could be scarcely more favourable to White.

Certainly it seems better to keep the attack and two Pawns for the piece than to build upon the exchange in defensive complication arising from the capture of the Rook.

10 R—Kt sq
11 Q—Q 3 11 Q—B 2

.....Or, a little bolder, 11..., P—K R 3. The check, if given, would not hurt much; the Queen was already in a good place, and fair haste should be made in relieving a dangerously crowded position.

12 B—K 3 12 P×P
13 Q×P 13 Kt—K 4
14 Q×R P 14 Kt—B 3
15 Q—R 4 15 B—Q sq
16 Kt(B7)—Kt5 16 Kt—K sq
17 Q R—Q sq 17 B—K 2
18 P—B 4 18 P—R 3
19 R—Q 2 19 K—R 2
20 P—K R 3

Unnecessary, as it happens—perhaps contemplating a general advance of King side Pawns. But everything works well for White, who never once seriously risks his advantage. B 3

21 Kt—Q 5
 22 Kt×B
 23 Kt×P
 24 R×Kt
 25 Q—Kt 4
 26 Q—B 3
 27 P—B 5

20 R—B sq
 21 B—K 3
 22 Kt×Kt
 23 Kt×Kt
 24 R—Q R sq
 25 Kt—B 3
 26 R×P
 27 B—B sq

28 R—B 3 28 R—R 5
“Adjudicated a draw,
 because result of match already settled.”
 But in any case it would be a practi-
 cally correct adjudication, to pause
 win being immediately apparent, and
 so much depending upon the proverbial
 “fortune of war.” A game that should
 be played to a finish—the players
 willing.

GAME No. 2,126.

London Chess League—‘A’ Division. Played on Board No. 1 in
 Athenæum v. East London match, January 6th.

Fianchetto Di Donna.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.
 Mr. W. WARD,
Athenæum.

BLACK.
 Mr. F. J. ALLCOCK,
East London.

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

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

.....Black might well *Fianchetto*
 after the example of his opponent. As
 things go, his Queen Bishop has scant
 scope for action, and the opening
 difference is not in his favour.

6 B—Q 3
 7 Castles
 8 Kt—B 3
 9 Kt—K 2

6 Kt—B 3
 7 P—Q 4
 8 P—Q R 3
 9 P—Q Kt 4

.....Much of the Pawn play
 hereabouts turns out to be weakening,
 not so much attacking as giving ground
 of attack for White. 9...., Kt—Q Kt
 5, and getting rid of one of the hostile
 Bishops, would be more advisable.

10 Kt—Kt 3
 11 B—K 2
 12 P—Q R 4!
 13 R P×P
 14 Kt—K 5
 15 B×Kt
 16 B—Q 4
 17 P—B 3
 18 P—Kt 4
 19 B—B 3
 20 R—R 6!

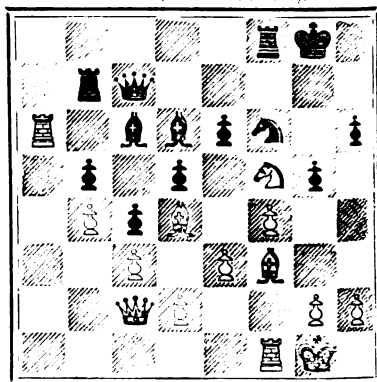
10 P—B 5
 11 Castles
 12 R—Kt sq
 13 R P×P
 14 Kt×Kt
 15 B—Q 3
 16 R—Kt 2
 17 Q—B 2
 18 B—Q 2
 19 P—R 3
 20 B—B 3

21 Q—B 2
 22 Kt×P

21 P—Kt 4?

Position after White's 22nd move:—
 Kt×P.

BLACK (MR. ALLCOCK).



WHITE (MR. W. WARD).

Sound as well as brilliant! Anyway,
 White's advantage in position was
 considerable; now, gain of force re-
 sults, and it becomes decisive.

22 P×Kt
 23 Q×B sq

.....What else, 24 Q—Kt 6+,
 &c., threatening? The piece must be
 returned; and then, with so many
 Pawns against him, Black is all but
 formally lost.

24 Q×Q
 25 B×Kt
 26 P×P

24 R×Q
 25 P×P
 26 R—K B 2

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

GAME No. 2,127.

London Chess League—"A" Division. Played at the Athenæum Chess Club, 6th November, 1901. Board No. 1.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. T. F. LAWRENCE, Mr. W. WARD,
Insurance. Athenæum.

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 Kt—Q 3
6 B × Kt	6 Q P × B

.....A bid for the least interesting form of *Lopez* yet discovered.

7 P × P	7 Kt—B 4
8 Q × Q ch	

Whatever advantage accrues is so slight that nothing should be made of it in the absence of the Queens. For a decisive contest one party or other would shun this exchange.

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

.....A good move, just defending. There is no hurry to get pieces out in such a position. The would-be winner (if any) must work much to effect little; and after all have but his labour for his pains.

11 P—Q Kt 3	11 B—K 3
12 B—Kt 2	12 R—Q sq
13 Kt—K 2	13 B—B 4
14 R × R ch	14 K × R
15 Kt—B 4	15 P—K Kt 4
16 Kt × B	16 P × Kt

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

Now, however, it looks as though something were going to happen,—Black being in some apparent difficulty over his King Pawn.

20 R—Q sq	19 K—Q 2
21 P—Q B 4	20 Kt—Q 4 !
22 R—Q 3	21 Kt—Kt 3

But the check by discovery seems to be practically useless. Thus, for example, if 23 Kt—Kt 5+, K—B sq; 24 Kt × R P+, K—Kt sq; the Knight would be lost.

23 P—K R 4 ?	22 K—K 2
24 R—Q 2 !	23 R—Q sq !
25 P × P	24 Kt—Q 2
26 R—K 2	25 P × P

Not 26 Kt—B 3?, Kt × P! Certainly Black has none the worst of it now, and the draw follows almost as of course.

27 K—Kt 2	26 R—K B sq
28 Kt—B 3	27 R—B 5 !
29 K—R 3	28 R × Kt P ch
30 K—Kt 3 !	29 R—B 5
	30 R—B 4

Draw agreed upon.

It would be very difficult for Black to make anything more out of his extra Pawn.

GAME No. 2,128.

Match: Essex v. Cambridge. Played at the City of London Chess Club.
Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. W. H. GUNSTON, Mr. W. WARD,
Cambridge. Essex.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 P—Q 3 |
| 7 B—K 2 | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 Castles | 8 Castles |
| 9 P—K B 4 | |

There is risk of loss in thus leaving the Bishop at K 3 unsupported; and what this loss may be is well exemplified as follows. Hence the usual preference for 9 Q—Q 2 or 9 P—K R 3,—either being simpler and safer than this rash advance.

9 Q—Kt 3

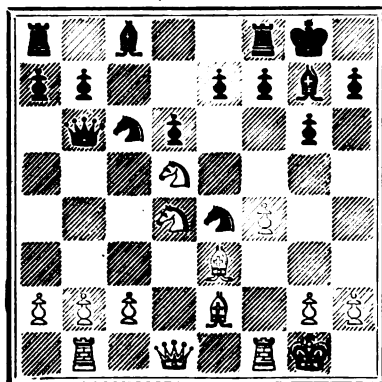
10 R—Kt sq

The Knight Pawn should be given up—perhaps by 10 Q—Q 3; in trust for some compensating attack. Soon after this White finds himself labouring with a dreary sort of game in which his only sure hope is to “make a struggle.”

10 Kt×P!

11 Kt—Q 5?

Position after White's 11th move:—
 BLACK (MR. W. WARD.)



WHITE (MR. W. GUNSTON).

11 B×Kt

.....Taking a Pawn and three good pieces for the Queen—with an impregnable position into the bargain.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 12 Kt×Q | 12 B×B ch |
| 13 K—R sq | 13 P×Kt |
| 14 Q—K sq | 14 Kt—Q 7 |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 Kt×K R |

.....With the equivalent of a piece ahead—very nearly. Generally for the rest Black applies his superior force to the best advantage, and in the end comes out an easy winner.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 16 R×Kt | 16 B—Q 5 |
| 17 P—B 3 | 17 B—Kt 2 |
| 18 P—Q R 3 | 18 R—R 4! |
| 19 Q—B 2 | 19 R—Q B 4 |
| 20 B—Q 3 | 20 B—K 3 |
| 21 P—K R 3 | 21 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 22 Q—K 3 | 22 B—B 5 |
| 23 R—K sq | 23 B×B |
| 24 Q×B | 24 R—B sq |
| 25 Q—K 3 | 25 P—K 3 |
| 26 R—Q sq | 26 Kt—K 2! |
| 27 K—R 2 | 27 Kt—B 4 |
| 28 Q—B 2 | 28 P—Q 4 |
| 29 R—Q 3 | 29 Kt—Q 3 |
| 30 Q—K sq | 30 Kt—K 5 |
| 31 R—B 3 | 31 P—B 4 |
| 32 R—Q 3 | 32 K—B 2 |
| 33 P—K R 4 | 33 P—K R 4 |
| 34 Q—K 3 | 34 Kt—B 3 |
| 35 Q—K 2 | 35 Kt—Kt 5 ch |
| 36 K—Kt 3 | 36 R—B 5 |
| 37 Q—Q sq | 37 B—B sq |
| 38 Q—Kt 3 | 38 R (B sq)—B 4 |
| 39 K—B 3 | 39 B—Q 3 |
| 40 R—Q 4 | 40 P—K 4! |
| 41 P×P | 41 B×P |
| 42 R×R | 42 Q P×R |
| 43 Q—Q sq | 43 K—K 2 |
| 44 P—K Kt 3 | 44 B—Q 3 |
| 45 Q—Q 2 | 45 R—K 4 |
| 46 Q—Kt 5 ch | |

His first and last check in course of the whole affair. But there is no going much further. For instance, if 47....

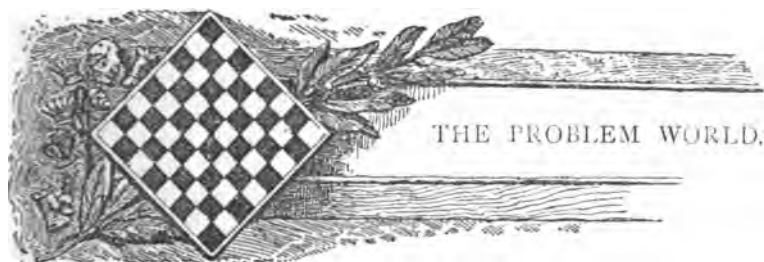
Q×Kt P?; 48 R—K 6+, K—Kt 2;
49 R×P+, &c., the Queen falls a
victim directly.

52 K—B 3
53 Resigns.

52 R—B 7 ch

47 K—Kt 2	46 K—Q 2
48 K—B sq	47 R—K 6!
49 K—K sq	48 R×Kt P
50 Q—B 6	49 Kt—K 4!
51 K—K 2	50 Kt—Q 6 ch
	51 R—Kt 7 ch

The Queen would have to interpose to stay the mate. Also, if 52..., K—Q sq; 53 B—B 5, it would have to be given for the Bishop. A first-rate masterly performance on the part of Black,—his opponent's opening errors notwithstanding.



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

SWEDISH CHESS PROBLEMS.

ANYONE who has ever reviewed a collection of chess problems will probably agree that a study of the work necessarily suggests ideas apart from the actual examination of the positions, and the book under review is certainly no exception to this. First, there is the language. Here we have a long and no doubt most interesting disquisition, presumably on the problem Art generally, and the positions that follow in particular, but I can't read a word of it! There ought to be an official language in chess, just as French is the mouth-piece of diplomacy—(there is plenty of the latter required in making a chess problem)—and all lovers of the Art will, I am sure, agree with me that its prosperity is of far greater importance than "Our relations with Foreign Powers!"

Then there is the very serious question of the license in composing, as recognised by different nations. In the present collection there are three positions (340, 355, and 358) impossible except by the promotion theory—one being a well-known prize-winner (340). There Black's King's Bishop is careering about the board, and, since the originally controlling Pawns are still unmoved, this piece must have been obtained by promotion of a Pawn. It is clearly impossible, if one admits this license, to limit it, and the composer might—using no Pawns—take unto himself seven more Bishops, each as black—if not blacker than—the first. Personally—if I were the judge—I should disqualify such a position in a tourney, or anywhere else! Still every one is entitled to his own opinion, and I may be in the

minority, but in any case differences on this and other points necessarily give rise to friction and discussion, especially in tourneys. Why is there not an international code, by which all composers should be bound?

Another subject which forces itself on the attention in this collection is the close likeness of some of the positions to more or less well known problems of earlier date. Plagiarism is a very wide subject, and, with the enormous number of positions that are published now-a-days, one should, I think, be disposed always to give a composer every benefit of the doubt—in modern problems at any rate—but it certainly comes as a shock to see here—practically re-produced—well-known problems by Grimshaw and Angas. Admitting that the authors have never seen the original positions, it appears strange that they should be admitted in any collection under modern names.

This brings one naturally to the consideration of what a collection of problems should be. Where it is the work of one author, one expects to see some weak-kneed brethren supported by the stronger members of the family; but in a national collection, surely only the best work of the best masters should find a place. Among the 370 problems given here are many beautiful specimens of the Art—some which the greatest composers of other countries could not do more than equal, but there are certainly others that might have been omitted, and I cannot help thinking that a judicious use of the pruning knife would have made this a more concise and satisfactory work from the critics' point of view. On the other hand, lovers of light fare will now find their requirements catered for, and if everyone else is satisfied so much the better, and we will proceed to the

TWO-MOVERS.

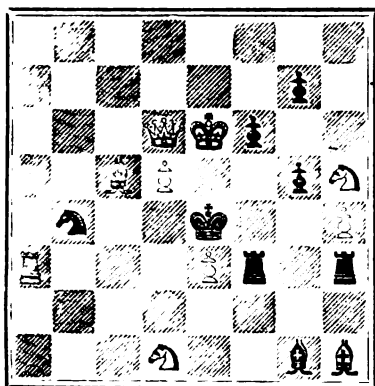
This series opens with two problems by H. von Düben and Herman Jonsson respectively, from the *British Chess Magazine* Tourney of 1890, and apparently selected as frontispieces. Both are good, but their positions might, I think, have been reversed in the prize list. No. 3 (by M. Anderson) is poor. 4 and 5 are by A. Arnell—4 has a strong likeness to a problem in *Chess Gems*; and 5—from a prize set in a tourney some years ago—doubtless owed its position to the greater merits of its companions in the set. 6 (by Arnold B—n) is crowded and ugly. 7-12 (O. Brenander) are—with the exception of the last—of good even merit throughout; 7 is the best, being interesting and difficult, but a good many will take exception to 12. H. von Düben follows with five more examples—all excellent—14 having a fine key, and 16 being very pretty. 18 (K. A. Eriksson) is very weak. 19-26 are by J. Fridlitzins—evidently a fine composer: of his eight positions here 21 and 26 seem the best. 27 and 28 (by Th. Frölander) are both neat, the latter especially so. The familiar name of F. af Geijerstam is responsible for six problems—29-34; of these 29 repeats itself in 32, 30 is a quaint little conceit, and 31 and 33 are fair. 35-60 are all by H. Jonsson—surely an unnecessary number of two-movers to represent one composer in a national collection; the best are 35—with a good key—and 39; next to these mention may be made of 49, 55 (though marred by the capture), 57, and 59. 61 (C. F. Lämke) is difficult and has some good variations. Of the three succeeding problems—62-64—by

E. Lindqvist, 63 takes the fancy most, the key being difficult and good. 65-67 (A. W. Malmström) present nothing remarkable, whilst any merit in 68 (A. Norlin) is cancelled by a terrible dual. A. V. Ohlsson's 69 and 70 are both good, but the former seems very familiar. 71 (Augusta Otterström) is very weak. J. A. Ros, the compiler of the collection, is represented by thirteen positions—72-84; these are of uniform standard, but here and there one seems to recognize familiar faces; 79 may be singled out as the best of the batch, having a striking key (see diagram).

By J. A. ROS.

By C. F. WENNBORG.

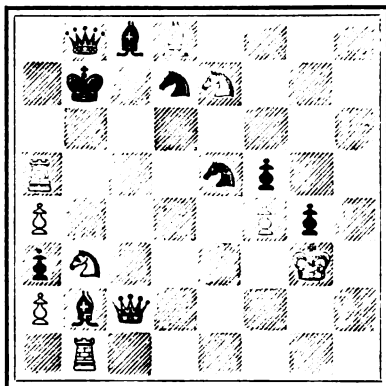
WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in two.

WHITE.



BLACK.

Mate in two.

Of R. Sahlberg's pair (85-86) that follow, the former is remarkable for its excellent key. 87 (J. G. Schultz) and 83 (E. Stenbom) call for no special comment. 89 (C. W. Sjöberg) is good. 90-97 (by K. Sjal) are all more or less good, 91 and 95 especially so. 98-99 (by C. A. Ternblad) are ordinary problems, but 100 (C. F. Wennberg), though not inviting in appearance, has perhaps the finest key of the whole section. This position was a great favourite of the late Herr Steinitz (see diagram).

(To be continued.)

B.C.M. ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have pleasure in acknowledging the following entries:—1, "The Mite"; 2, "The Gem"; 3, "Simplex munditiis"; 4, "The box and the puppets"; 5, "Eureka"; 6, "The Spring Song"; 7, "Ping pong"; 8, "Dalcantara"; 9, "Suaviter in modo"; 10, "Frances"; 11, "Mary"; 12, "Kathleen"; 13, "Et ego"; 14, "Alexandra regina"; 15, "Porteuetai"; 16, "El ultimo del Torneo"; 17, "Dios te ayude"; 18, "Uno más en el Torneo"; 19, "Uppgift"; 20, "3 drag"; 21, "Vae soli"; 22, "S.S.F.F."; 23, "Morava"; 24, "S.F.C.O."; 25, "Blockhead"; 26, "As you like it"; 27, "Le roi s'amuse"; 28, "Dant Musee honores"; 29, "Aquila"; 30, "Albion"; 31, "Victoria"; 32, "Maltum in parvo." We have received nearly 85 problems at time of going to press. Individual acknowledgments next month.

ALL-IN SOLUTION TOURNEY.—Score Table:—

	Old Score.	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	Feb. Totals.
	(See January.)									
§ "East Marden" ...	284	...	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	300
†† A. C. White ...	191	...	2	2	2	3	3	4	2	211
† Chas. Johnston ...	437	...	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	459
† C. S. Earle ...	157	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	177
† W. H. Thompson ...	364	...								
*** "Gibson" ...	178	...	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	203
* J. I. O'Hanlon ...	45	...	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	67
*** "Beta" ...	23	...	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	41
† E. W. Brook ...	152	...								
†† J. D. Tucker ...	131	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	151
† P. L. Osborn ...	170	...	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	188
†† R. M. Peake ...	Cancelled	...	2	2	2	4	3	3	4	22
† Capt. G. A. Forde ...	44	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	-2	56
* "D.C.T." ...	435	...	-2	2	2	4	3	3	4	453
* T.D. ...	67	...	2	2	2	4	3	3	2	85
* S. H. H. ...	370	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	390
* J. Y. Fullerton ...	424	...	-2	2	2	2	3	3	4	440
* F. Kent ...	44	...	-2	2	2	2	4	3	3	58
* E. E. Westbury ...	221	...	-2	2	2	2	3	3	4	237
* G. Woodcock ...	317	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	333
H. A. Adamson ...	78	...	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	100
C. F. B. ...	65	...	-2	2	2	2	3	3	4	81
A. Baker ...	394	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	414
H. S. Brandreth ...	346	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	360
G. Broune ...	46	...	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	68
G. H. C. ...	358	...	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	376
A. W. Farquhar ...	11	...	-2	2	2	2	2	3	3	27
"Cigaro Nicotini" ...	139	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	155
W. A. Collier ...	104	...								
O. R. F. ...	72	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	85
D. C. Gregson ...	123	...	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	145
A. J. Head ...	285	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	4	298
W. Mears ...	86	...								
"Scorpio" ...	36	...								
"Selbats" ...	403	...	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	423
H. L. Stokes ...	443	...	-2	2	2	2	2	3	3	455
G. Whittle ...	191	...	2	2	2	2	4	3	3	213
* "K.W." ...	359	...								

* Previous winners.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners three times.

** Winners four times.

‡ Winners five times.

‡‡ Winner six times.

§ Winner seven times.

It has been pointed out to us that "Beta" is a fourth time winner,—we therefore notify it.

In the 2-move problem by A. F. Mackenzie, given last month, we find the White Queen has been misled. It should stand at K R 4 (see p. 45).

In F. W. Wynne's 2-er the fourth line is not correct as printed; it should read 1 kt 1 k 3 r /. The Black King should occupy Q 4 and not Q B 4.

Chas. Johnston has worked his score to a temporary highest for the sixth time, and will commence a new life next month.

PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The *Ilustracya Polska*, of Krakau, Austria, announce a Two-move (International) Competition. Prizes: 30, 20, and 10 crowns respectively. Entries from composers in Europe to reach Herr

Alexander Wagner, chess editor, Stanislaus, Bahnhof, Galicie, Austria, by the 15th March next, and from American composers 1st April. The usual formalities are to be observed.

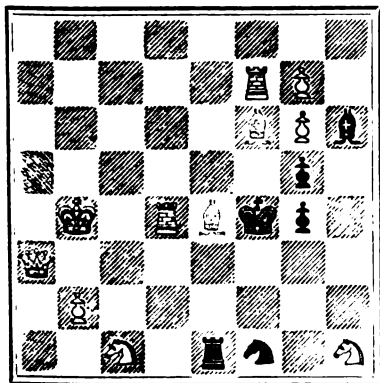
"BRIGHTON SOCIETY."—The problem tourneys of this bright little paper, which commenced early in May last, have been terminated by the publication of the award of the judges, Messrs. Planck and Laws. As their judgments were almost identical, the report was rendered as a joint one. There were two classes of problems—two move direct mates and two-move sui-mates. Direct mates: 1st, A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica; 2nd, H. F. W. Lane, Cainscross; 3rd, P. F. Blake, Manchester; 4th, E. Halliwell, Bolton; hon. mention, F. W. Andrews (London), A. F. Mackenzie, M. Greenwood (Keighley), G. J. Slater (Bolton), and Rev. J. Jespersen (Denmark). Self mates: 1st and 2nd, A. F. Mackenzie and W. Gleave (London) *ex æquo*; 3rd, P. F. Blake; hon. mens., Rev. J. Jespersen (two positions), Dr. A. Lindgrin (Stockholm), E. E. Westbury (Birmingham), and P. G. L. Fothergill (London).

Mr. Mackenzie still pursues his remarkable career—his continued success is wonderful, and reflects the highest credit to his consistent skill. Although he is at present heavily handicapped, composers will soon be clamouring for him to be still more weighted if he maintains for long his monopoly for winning prizes!

We are sorry to state that Dr. Hunt, the indefatigable chess editor has, as was hinted some months ago, bid adieu to the chess readers of *Brighton Society* in his editorial capacity. With all deference to his successor we are convinced his retirement, brought about by continued pressure of professional work, will be regretted by all his friends. The prize problems are:—

FIRST PRIZE.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

SECOND PRIZE.

By H. F. W. LANE.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

Third prize, by P. F. Blake.—2 K 2 R 2 / 2 Kt 2 kt 2 / 3 p 4 / 1 Q 2 B 3 / 4 k 2 Kt / 2 P 5 / 3 r p P 2 / 2 r 5 / . Mate in two.

Fourth prize, by E. Hailiwell.—3 r 4 / 5 R 1 p / 1 p 1 P 4 / 4 k P 2 / 1 Q 2 Kt Kt 1 r / 8 / 5 R 2 / 1 K kt 5 / . Mate in two.

First and second prizes *ex æquo*.

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

BLACK.

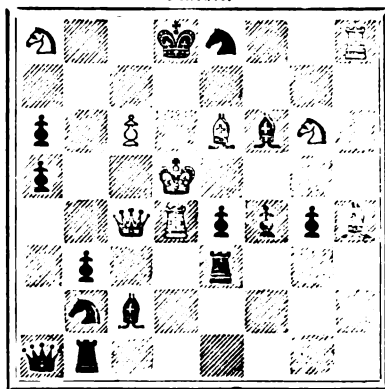


WHITE.

White self-mates in two moves.

By W. GLEAVE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White self mates in two moves.

Third prize, by P. F. Blake.—8 / 1 r p 2 p 2 / 2 p 1 p P 2 / 4 K 1 p q / 1 kt 4 p 1 / 4 k 3 / 1 Kt Q R 3 B / b r kt B 4 / . White self-mates in two moves.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We have lately referred to the synthetic exercises which had been given to interested readers of *Checkmate*, and our subscribers may be entertained with the result of a competition recently carried on in the *Reading Observer* on similar synthetic lines. The following is the solution of a possible problem, and from this solution the authors concocted the subjoined positions, which were awarded prizes. No further explanation we are sure is needed from us. Solution:—Key, 1 R—Q B 7. If 1 K×Q B P, 2 B—K 3 mate; 1 K×K P, 2 B—Kt 7 mate; 1 Kt×P, 2 Kt—K 2 mate; 1 Kt—Q sq, K 2, Kt 5, R 4, R 2, or Kt sq, 2 Kt—B 3 mate.

First, by W. H. Gundry, Exeter.—White: K on Q R 4, R on K B 7, B on K R 6, Kt on K Kt sq, Ps on K Kt 3, K 4 and 5, Q 3, Q B 2 and 5. Black: K on Q 5, Kt on Q B 3, Ps on K 3 and Q B 6. Mate in two.

Second, by Mrs. W. J. Baird, Brighton.—White: K on Q R 3, R on Q 7, Bs on Q B 4 and K R 6, Kts on K Kt sq and Q 6, Ps on K Kt 3, K 5, Q B 5, and Q Kt 2. Black: K on Q 5, Kt on Q B 3. Mate in two. Mr. E. E. Westbury was third, and Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood received hon. mention.

The chess editor of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, who has conducted several problem tourneys to a successful issue, announces another to commence very soon. We expect the competition will be for two-ers but are not certain. The intimation is given with the view to composers making preparations, but of course ample notice will be given.

The chess editor of the *H. & H. E.* has with the best of intentions endeavoured to put us straight regarding our statement last month (page 45) in this manner:—

There are one or two inaccuracies in the notice of our tourney in the *British Chess Magazine* which are, perhaps, worth setting right. Instead of three competing problems being returned to their authors there were seventeen. With respect to the "unfairness" of not publishing the names of unsuccessful competitors we must agree to differ. The unsuccessful composers *are* to blame if there is any unfairness, for it was at the request of some of them that the names were not published. The successful competitors *do* know who their antagonists were. A list of all the authors was published on February 9th. Any unsuccessful competitor will find by perusing this list that he is in very good company. If any composer of a problem fears its being recorded as the work of "Mr. Anonymous," he can easily republish it with his name.

We must observe the information we gave was taken from the columns of the *H. & H. E.* The point, however, as regards numbers in this respect has no signification.

On the subject of withholding the names of unsuccessful competitors, we still maintain the position we have taken up. The unfairness is not diminished because certain entrants desire to keep their failure a secret, and through the amiability of an indulgent conductor their names are permitted, in the event of being vanquished, not to become publicly known, with one may take it an understanding that if any honours are to come their way, full credits and announcements are, if not specially requested, tacitly courted. It really is not a case for a competitor to dictate to a conductor of a problem tourney that he does not wish his name to be associated with his problem if it does not win a prize, and that if it does he has no objection to his success being "echoed far and wide." Such an arrangement is to our knowledge without precedent in tourneys of standard, and we should have no hesitation in the course we should adopt in dealing with a competitor who asked us to forbear his identity with his competing work if it failed to secure a prize or honourable mention, with the consequential reservation that should it come within the distinguished circle of fame, willingness to the best publicity possible was not objectionable to his egotistic ideas of competitive probity. The mere fact that the names of the contestants are announced is not sufficient. Every competitor has a right to know what other competitors have done, and as authors and problems are usually identified in the ordinary way, it is wrong to let a great majority of works get loose without proper identification of their authorships. If the conditions of a tourney admit the reception of problems under assumed names, the conductor cannot be called "to order," but if the affair is announced without any special stipulations, then he should with all decency submit to the general usage of such competitions. We do hope that for

the future no administrator of a problem competition will pander to the weak desires of a few contributories by allowing a sinking into oblivion of a problem and its sponsor. As a general rule we have always found a composer quick to admit a problem as his own work, though it brought to him little or no credit, and why should not all have this moral courage?

The *Manchester Weekly Times* has started what promises to be a most successful Double Tourney (2-ers and 3-ers), with 125 entries—69 2 ers and 56 3-ers. Good luck to the judges and competitors!

As *Checkmate* is no longer the pleasant and useful medium for the West Hemisphere problemists, on account of cessation. Some problematic matters will for the future have their *venu* changed to our esteemed contemporary the *American Chess World*. Mr. Shinkman has pushed further the idea mentioned in our last issue of the two move idea of a Black Pawn discovering check by three different movements, each move being met by White differently. The idea is somewhat refreshing, yet we feel, beyond the curiosity of the device, there is not much in it to elevate the art of two-move composition. We refer our readers to page 43 and 44 of last number; there we reproduced an interesting 2 er by Mr. Walcott, which carried out the idea on the diagonal. Now Mr. Shinkman with his inimitable versality has worked the same theme laterally, and has produced specimens of this character, one of which we give below.

By W. A. Shinkman.—8 / 8 / K 1 p 1 R 2 q / 1 P 1 Kt 4 / R Kt k B 4 / 8 / 2 B 1 b 3 /. Mate in two.

In reference to our remarks and invitation for opinions respecting the date for receiving solutions in our "All-in" Solution Tourney, consequent upon "East Marden's" suggestion, we must say that practically our solvers have with one accord pronounced our present method the best, and in view of this we do not propose to make a change. To be fair to "East Marden" we think it right to quote what he has written since the above was "registered."

"I find from a paragraph on p. 42 of your last issue that I have failed to make my meaning clear. To propose that solutions should be sent as early as "about the 15th" would of course be absurd. My suggestion was that they should be posted on or before the 1st of the month succeeding the publication of the problems. This would allow of the keys being given in the number then issued, thereby allowing the solvers to see if the solutions sent were correct before the recollection of the problems had faded from the memory, the score being given in the succeeding number, as now. But very likely you are right, and your solvers would not care for this."

What have our solvers to say? We will meet them in any way which is practicable, but give us time. This part of the business is the most irksome we encounter. It must not be forgotten that when we publish an unsound problem we seldom learn of the error until we glean the fact from our solvers, and this we do not do until the time we make up the solutions and scores. We will make no further observation than *verb. sap.*!

Reverting to our remarks concerning Mr. Mackenzie's first prize problem in the Vienna Tourney, an esteemed correspondent has written as follows. We quote his letter as written in the third person, and we are sure the information will prove interesting. We are only too pleased to be able to substitute what we have already said respecting this problem, the appended explanation:—

"Mr. Laws says that the judges of the *Wiener Schachzeitung* Problem Tourney declared Mr. Mackenzie's—motto: "*Multum in Parvo*"—to be the "finest of modern problems." Mr. Laws is in error. The judges said:—'There are few three-movers with a course of solution (*Lösungsverlauf*) so surprising. From the very side which appears completely blocked, up comes the irruption (*Einfbruch*). The forced sequence of moves (*Stangemechanismus*) follows with absolutely logical precision. This splendid position ranks among the most beautiful and the most intellectual which problem literature, up to the present time, has shown in three-movers' (W.S., September, 1901). As you will see, some of the German terms are difficult of translation into English.

Next month we will give conditions of a new Solution Competition in connection with Sir John Thursby's International Three-move Tourney.

SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

By G. J. Slater (p. 507).—1 Q—Q Kt 8, K×Kt (B 5); 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt (Q 5); 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt (B 5); 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt (Q 5); 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Kt (B 5)—K 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, &c. A charming little conceit, and by no means easy to solve; the only drawback is that the key fixes the Black Knight. Mr. Slater in his recent compositions has shown that he can adapt his ability to almost any style, and this is praiseworthy in his regard, seeing he was schooled some thirty odd years ago, when even then he showed himself to be a composer very much above the average. Solved by R. M. Peake, A. C. White, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, T. D.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 507).—1 Kt—Q 5, &c. A nicely arranged two-er, following a popular idea. Mr. Westbury has proved himself capable of some good work, and this position is a decided item in his favour. We should, however, like to know why the Pawn at Q R 7 has been invited on the board! Solved by R. M. Peake, A. C. White, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, and T. D.

By R. J. Bland (p. 507).—1 Kt—Q 5, Kt×R; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 R—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 6; 2 R×P (B 4) ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 R×P (B 4) ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×R ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, A. C. White, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, T. D.

By R. J. Bland (p. 507).—The Black Pawn at K 5 (e 4) should be White. We hold over solution.

By G. Reichhelm (p. 508).—1 P—R 3, P×P; 2 K—R sq. P—R 7; 3 P—Kt 4, P×P; 4 K×P, P—Kt 6 ch; 5 K—Kt sq, P—Kt 7; 6 P—B 5, P×P; 7 K×P, P—B 5; 8 P—R 4, P—B 6 ch; 9 K—B sq, P—B 7; 10 P—K 6, P×P; 11 K×P, B—Q 2; 12 P—R 5, B—B 3; 13 K—K 3, P—K 4; 14 K—Q 3, P—K 5 ch; 15 K—K 3, B—Q 2; 16 K×P, B—B 3 ch, K—K 5; 17 K—K 5, B—Q 2; 18 K—B 6, B—K sq; 19 K—K 7, B—Q 2; 20 K—Q 8, B—K sq; 21 K—B 7, B—B 3; 22 P—Q 7, B×P; 23 P—Kt 7 ch, K×P; 24 P Queens mate.

By W. J. Kennard (p. 508).—On Black's Q B 3 should be a Black Pawn in place of the Black Rook, then 1 Q—B 2, &c. Solved by A. C. White.

By W. Meredith (p. 508).—1 Kt—Q 2, &c. Not an improvement on the other problems akin to this we have recently published, chiefly on account of the second White Rook. Solved by R. M. Peake, J. D. Tucker.

By F. Gamage (p. 508).—1 Q—R 2, &c. This needs no further comment. Solved by R. M. Peake, J. D. Tucker.

No. 1645, by Dr. M. Levy.—1 R—Q Kt 5, &c. A good key move, with some pretty points in the after-play. Here White receives a double check, but in giving mate the White captures one of the checking pieces.

No. 1646, by A. N. Sinclair.—1 Kt (B 7)—Q 5, &c. It is a great pity the key deprives Black of a slight square, otherwise there are some interesting features which might be turned to account.

No. 1647, by P. H. Williams.—1 R—Kt 2, &c. A lively little two-er, most ingeniously arranged. The way duals are avoided is a great point here, and the variety is bright and amusing.

No. 1648, by G. H. Clutsam.—1 Q—Kt sq, &c. Solved unfortunately by 1 Kt × R ch. A Black Pawn at Q B 3 would have mended matters.

No. 1649, by R. T. Milford.—1 B—B sq, Kt—B or Q 4; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 5, &c. Not strong in variety, which is a pity, as the key-move is rather good and the idea pleasing.

No. 1650, by A. C. White.—1 B—Q 2, P—K 4; 2 R—Q 3, &c. If 1..., K—R 4; 2 B—B 6, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 R—R sq, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 R—K 3, &c. A clever little morsel. The leader is a surprise and is very neat. It is easy to see something must be done to bring the Rook into useful activity.

No. 1651, by G. E. Carpenter.—1 Kt—K B 4, K × R; 2 Kt—Kt 6, any; 3 P—R 7, &c. If 1..., K × Kt; 2 Kt—B 4, any; 3 B—R 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 R—K 6 ch, K × Kt; 3 K—K 2, &c. A very peculiar four-mover. At first it does not look as though White dare sacrifice his Rook, but so soon as it is seen that 1 B—K 4 and 1 P—B 4 fail, the solver is forced to trying the author's key. The position of the Black Bishop and White Pawns is not nice.

No. 1652, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—1 Q—R 7, &c. There is some pretty self-mate play in this two-er. The Black Rooks are confined in a curious manner. The idea which is attached to forcing Black to give the double check is good. The mate with the Black Bishop is a little weak, as it requires the White Rook posted at Kt 8, which is otherwise useless.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.E.M. (Sheffield).—We find we were in error in stating that there were duals in your two-er, No. 1638. We regret the mis-statement. Thanks for problems which shall appear shortly.

W.C.S. (Adelaide).—Will endeavour to give the problem you refer to next month.

H. L. S. and J. O'HANLON.—The Bishop at R 8 in 1651 is a promoted Pawn.

S.G.L. (Wood Green).—Thanks for problem.

G.S.L. (Cobham).—We will write you.

"SELBATS."—Pleased to have your letter of assurance. We quite understand *re* 1651.

"A.B.C." (Hampstead).—Glad to have your letter, which we will deal with through the post.

"CIGARO NICOTINI."—The solver you refer to ought to disclaim if he has undue credit. Will look the matter up.

J.E.P.H. (London).—Pleased to have the information you supply.

W.H.T.—We miss your solutions, perhaps they have miscarried.

We are obliged to correspondents who have expressed their views respecting "East Marden's" suggestion *re* the All-in Tourney. Only one solver agrees with "East Marden," but we must refer readers to the remarks elsewhere in this issue.

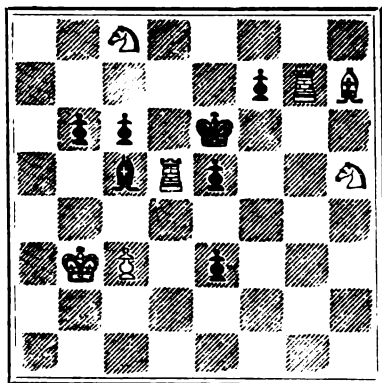


PROBLEMS.

No. 1661.

By MAX J. MEYER,
Bournemouth.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1662.

By W. A. COLLIER.
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1663.

By H. GREENWELL,
Newcastle-on Tyne.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1664.

By A. C. WHITE,
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1665.

By "PENDENNIS,"
Denver, Calo., U. S. A.

BLACK.



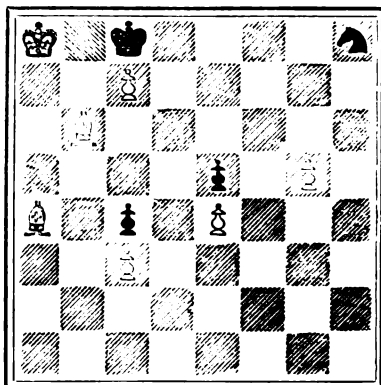
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1666.

By P. L. OSBORN,
London.

BLACK.



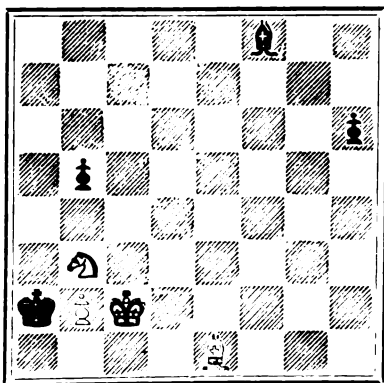
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1667.

By W. A. SHINKMAN,
Grand Rapids.

BLACK.



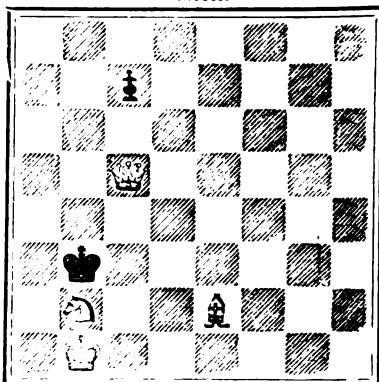
WHITE.

White mates in five moves.

No. 1668.

By C. D. LOCOCK,
Camberley.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
six moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1902.

OF THE RELATIVE EVALUATION OF TOURNEY GAMES.

BY DR. W. AHRENS, OF MAGDEBURG.

[PRELIMINARY NOTE.—There is a long article in the October-November number of the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, in which Dr. W. Ahrens, of Magdeburg, deals with the objections that may be reasonably urged against the acceptance of the idea of displacing “quantity” by “quality” in the evaluation of tourney games. He refers to a large number of writers, whose work is to be found in Berger’s *Schach-Jahrbuch* for 1899-1900; in L. Weinbrenner’s method of settling the order of prize-winners in tourneys (published at Vienna, in 1887); in the *Chess Monthly* of 1882 and 1886; in the *International Chess Magazine* of 1889 and 1890; in the *British Chess Magazine* of 1892; in the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* of 1887, 1888, and 1891; in the *Deutsches Wochensach* of 1895; and in the *Wiener Schachzeitung* of 1899, 1900, and 1901. The following is an attempt to present the readers of the *B.C.M.* with a reproduction, in readable English form, of the substance of Dr. Ahrens’s comments, his long list of references being omitted for the sake of saving space.—CLUEN.]

I.—INTRODUCTION.

IN the new chess literature, the Evaluation of tourney games is one of the most debated of questions. Hitherto, as an almost universal rule, the games of the same tourney have been assumed to be of equal value; and the allocation of the prizes has been determined by the number of the wins. Usually, also, a draw has been recorded as two half-wins. In these modern days many objections have been urged against this system—for the sake of brevity it may be called the “quantitative” system—and it has been claimed that the several games should be estimated in proportion to their several very different values—that the estimate should be based on what may be called, in brief, the “qualitative” principle. This is the watchword of the reformer in this province—“Think not of quantity only; have regard to quality also;” or in the still more extreme form: “The play of the defeated player is often,

C 1

though it may appear paradoxical to say so, superior to that of the winner. The question is: How is quality to be determined? Shall one look at the number of moves in a game, with the object of finding in that a scale wherewith to measure the obstinacy of the struggle? Scarcely anyone will plead for this, altogether apart from the considerations which this proposal brings with it, more especially in regard to drawn games. It would be more nearly correct to estimate the value of a win by the strength of the defeated opponent. But is this strength a thing fixable and quite absolute? Will any one dispute that the playing strength of the same master is frequently quite different in different tourneys? Thus, to cite but a few examples, Bird scored at Hereford in 1885, 75 per cent. of the games played by him, and then in London, in the following year, only 20·83 per cent.; Mason scored at Bradford, in 1888, 68·75 per cent., and at Leipzig, in 1894, only 32·35 per cent.; Von Scheve scored at Manchester, in 1890, 57·89 per cent., and at Leipzig, in 1894, only 14·71 per cent.; Dr. Tarrasch scored in 1887, at Frankfort-on-Maine, 60 per cent., and at Leipzig, in 1894, 79·41 per cent., &c., &c.;—differences which, without doubt, cannot be wholly traced to the differences in the making-up of the tourneys. If, moreover, the strength of a player may vary from day to day—(though, perchance, not in the same degree)—why should it remain constant throughout the course of a single game? “Nothing endures, save change,” which is the form in which Boerne puts a well-known saying of Heraclitus; and certainly this is true of the human race; of men on the intellectual side, and of men on the corporal side.

So long, consequently, as there is not in existence an automatic machine able at each instant to specify with absolute accuracy the playing strength of all players, so long must this be an imperfect system. It will allow itself, in all concrete cases, to specify a valuation which will not command unqualified assent. Would it not be prejudicial to a tourney if the *a priori* named playing strength of a competitor were to be subject to adjustment on the result of the play? For in that case, as one immediately sees, so soon as actual tourney results became available, a different evaluation would come into force.

But while the principles hitherto developed are universally accepted, the different proposals of reform, when examined one by one, vary none the less widely. The problems which remain to be solved are, in part, of a purely technical character. For example: as to drawn games, are they to be counted or not counted? If to be counted, shall they be counted as a matter of course, or shall they be counted under some condition;—say, for example, after the fashion adopted for the London Tourney of 1883, or the New York Tourney of 1889? Again, if counted, shall each be scored as twice the half of a win, or as twice some other fraction of a win? with many other questions of a similar kind! On such inquiries, in regard to which very dissimilar opinions may be entertained, I shall not enter. Rather, I shall confine myself to problems which are purely mathematical in character; and, consequently, in regard to questions of the first kind, I shall take it for granted that, practically, chess players have already come to a conclusion.

On the mathematical side, so far as I can see, all the proposals hitherto made have been full of faults and contradictions. It is true that Dr. E.

Landau has shown how to improve upon the several methods, and has given the mathematically correct formula for the solution of the problems. His work is clear-sighted and precise; and yet other authors still remain unconscious of the faultiness of their processes. In this article, I will not reproduce Landau's demonstrations of the algebraic problem (which, by the way, leads, when treated from the purely mathematical point of view, to extremely difficult questions)—but by means of typical examples of the contradictions into which most authors fall, will endeavour to show the errors which are in existence. The contradictions are due, in general, to the fact that almost all the authors assume in the first place as true the already repudiated quantitative principle; and, consequently, erect edifices, according to their several individual views, on shaky foundations. In the whole of the copious literature (to me only in part accessible) I find—(here the Landau treatise must be once more accepted)—only one noteworthy passage in which this proceeding is protested against. Herr Niese says of the method of Dr. Brandis:—"It suffers from the weakness that a table proved to be faulty is taken as the basis of an improved calculation." This is a characteristic example of how the supposed adherents of the qualitative principle return unknowingly one by one to their allegiance to the quantitative principle. Thus many a proposal for reform means not the destruction, but only a new verbal arrangement of a principle. It amazes one to hear Herr Berger, the adherent, par excellence, of the qualitative system, declaring as follows:—"The number of master players is continually on the increase; and, simultaneously, the difference in the playing strengths of the individual masters is continuously decreasing. In a tourney now-a-days, the first prize-winner finds himself, for the most part, among his equals; and his winning of the first prize is, in part, a matter of luck. As a rule, also, he does not long enjoy the privilege of being first. Sometimes he finds himself engaged after a fortnight in another tourney; and in this another player will usually be first." It is scarcely possible to conceive a condemnation of the quality system more severe than the "among equals" of what precedes. By the Sonneborn Berger system, of which I shall speak by and bye, a draw between A and B is counted as equal for both, the basic principle (as enunciated in the Berger *Schach-Jahrbuch* for 1899-1900) being that "a draw against A is of equal value with a draw against B." It is characteristic, again, how in condemning the Gelbfuhs system as inequitable, Sonneborn involuntarily advocates the quantitative principle. This is proved by the objection:—"Why should G score $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, not winning one game, when E, who beats F and G, scores only $1\frac{1}{2}$; and F, who beats G, only $\frac{1}{2}$?"

It is also interesting to note that almost every author of reform proposals is at war with the others, omitting of course, those who, like Herr Meiger, desire to hold fast to the old system; and to decline, from the outset, the qualitative principle. Thus Sonneborn is at war with Gelbfuhs; Teed with Sonneborn; Sonneborn with Teed; Berger with Gelbfuhs; and so on. From the reproach of injustice which the several authors address reciprocally to all, an unprejudiced observer will certainly come to the conclusion that they are all offenders together; and all wanting in the sense of what is right and equitable.

II.—THE GELBFUHS SYSTEM.

This system is shown at a glance by the following table :—

	A	B	C	D	E	F		
A	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
B	...	—	0	1	1	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
C	...	1	—	0	1	0	...	3
D	...	0	0	—	0	0	...	1
E	...	0	0	0	—	1	...	2
F	...	0	0	1	1	0	...	2

A game won against A counts for the winner only the number of A's won games, or $3\frac{1}{2}$; a draw against A counts to the opponent drawing half as much, and so on. Hence the following numbers may be worked out :—

A	..	$1\frac{1}{2}$	+	0	+	1	+	2	+	2	=	$6\frac{3}{4}$
B	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	+	0	+	1	+	2	+	2	=	$6\frac{3}{4}$
C	..	$3\frac{1}{2}$	+	$3\frac{1}{2}$	+	0	+	2	+	0	=	9
D	..	0	+	0	+	3	+	0	+	0	=	3
E	..	0	+	0	+	0	+	1	+	2	=	3
F	...	0	+	0	+	3	+	1	+	0	=	4

One is amazed to see C taking the first place. The reason is as follows :—According to the preceding table of wins, A and B are the strongest players, and therefore a win against A or B counts more than a win against any of the other players. C has won from A and B; and since both the corresponding numbers are those of the strongest players, C is the first prize winner. In other words, C takes the first prize, because properly it is not he, but his opponents A and B, who are the strongest competitors in the tourney. One sees that the vicious circle of reasoning is quite complete.

III.—THE TEED SYSTEM.

As an illustration of the Teed system the following table may serve :—

	A	B	C	D	E	F		Wins.		Losses.
A	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$
B	...	—	0	0	1	1	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$	...	$2\frac{1}{2}$
C	...	0	—	1	1	1	...	4	...	1
D	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$
E	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	...	1	...	4
F	...	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	...	$1\frac{1}{2}$	...	$3\frac{1}{2}$

Let the number of games contested by each player—(in the table 5)—be s ; let A's wins be a , and consequently, A's losses $s-a$; B's wins, b ; B's losses, $s-b$; and so on. Each player has a credit score and a debit score. For his win against C, A receives the credit of twice the number of C's won games; and for his loss to F, he is debited with twice the number of F's lost games. Again as regards his drawn games—for example, his game with D—A's credit is d , and his debit is $s-d$; and so on. A's score then is as below :—

	CREDIT.		DEBIT.
B	b	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$s-b$... $2\frac{1}{2}$
C	$2c$	8	
D	d	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$s-d$... $1\frac{1}{2}$
E	e	1	$s-e$... 4
F		—	$2(s-f)$... 7
		15	15

If now, as one would expect, Teed were to take the difference between his credit and his debit aggregates, and to determine the order in accordance therewith, his method would differ from the quantitative method in form only. That this is so, one easily sees, as follows:—Let us deal only with the difference between the two “counts.” One may weight them with numbers at pleasure. Thus, for example, if F be the winning opponent, $2s$ may be placed on the debit side and $2f$ to the credit side—(the difference would then be twice the number of games lost by F , and would evidently be in favour of the debit side); and as for the drawn games, instead of writing b and $s-b$ in the columns, the entries might be $2b$ and s . Then A 's credit score would stand $(2b + 2c + 2d + 2e + 2f)$, and his debit score would be $2s$ for each lost game, and $1s$ for each drawn game; and, consequently, would be s multiplied by twice the number of A 's lost games. Now let s multiplied by twice the number of A 's won games—that is s multiplied by $2a$ —be added to both “counts.” Then the debit “count” will stand at $2ss$, while the credit “count” will stand at:—

$$\begin{aligned} & 2as + 2b + 2c + 2d + 2e + 2f; \\ & = 2a(s-1) + (2a + 2b + 2c + 2d + 2e + 2f); \\ & = 2a(s-1) + 2S, \end{aligned}$$

when S is the sum of all the games of the tourney. It is obvious, then, that all the debit “counts” will be equal; and that the credit “counts” will consist of the constant $2S$, together with a multiple of a for A 's credit “count”; together with the same multiple of b for B 's credit “count”; and so on.* Lastly, the order of the sequence of the players may be determined in the usual manner.

Teed, however, takes not the difference between the two “counts,” but their sum; and he then finds the decimal value of the fraction, credit “count” divided by sum. This is a proceeding which cannot anyhow be justified. As to the outcome of the method, I will make but one remark. It is easy to see from the foregoing examples that for all the players who have as many wins as losses there is an equality of credit and debit “counts”; and, consequently, the credit “count” amounts to exactly 50 per cent. of the sum of both. In the preceding example, the final “rank” figure, on the Teed system, would be the same for A , who had beaten the strong player C , drawn with B , D , E , and lost only to the weak player F , as for B , who has beaten the weak players E and F , drawn with A , and lost to the strong players C and D . Thus when the numbers of wins and losses are equal, it is absolutely immaterial how the “rank” figures are arrived at; the result in this special case is exactly the same as if the system of calculation had been the quantitative in its most naked form. But a proceeding so irrational; a proceeding in which nothing like a reasonable principle is to be discerned, and which is governed, in part, by a principle against which it sets itself, merits no further consideration.

* [If Dr. Abrens had noticed that $2S = (s+1)s$, he would have seen that his forms could have been still further simplified into:—Debit constant = $s(s-1)$; A 's credit $2a(s-1)$; B 's credit $2b(s-1)$; &c., &c.—CLUEN.]

IV.—THE SONNEBORN-BERGER METHOD AND THE IMPROVED SONNEBORN METHOD.

As originally published, the Sonneborn method differed from the Gelbfuhs method only to the extent that to the Gelbfuhs numbers Sonneborn added the squares of the numbers of games won by the several players concerned. The addition of the square of a number determined on the quantitative principle is of such importance as to be practically equivalent to the acceptance of the repudiated system. I am in the pleasant position, however, of not requiring to concern myself further with this process. Sonneborn has convinced himself of its imperfections, and has published a second improved system. To this Herr Metger (whose opposition to the qualitative principle is entitled to respect) has made an objection, which does not withstand the test of examination. He notes that in the London Tourney Bird would have had $91\frac{1}{2}$ Sonneborn points and Gunsberg $50\frac{1}{2}$, but that if Gossip had beaten Mortimer, Bird and Gunsberg would have stood equal; and he finds it a paradox that the game between the two participants in the tourney who were, apparently, the two weakest should have been capable of affecting the order of the strongest champions, without their sharing, in any way, in the game. But if the qualitative principle be accepted, there is, in this, nothing illogical. For suppose that the game between Gossip and Mortimer had ended otherwise. Then, as a consequence, the qualities of both players would have appeared in another light, Bird's win against Mortimer becoming of less value and Gunsberg's against Gossip of more. On the other hand, I am willing to ignore the circumstance—(very practical in its nature and at the same time moral)—of the allowing of unimportant games to exercise an eventual influence in that way. This kind of question does not concern me here.

As for the second improved Sonneborn system—(the improvement, in point of fact, being only in the matter of arrangement)—it may furnish, at most, the same results as the usual process; and it may be regarded, therefore, as, at least, not dangerous. I will confine myself to showing, by means of an example published by Sonneborn himself, that this method is not, in any case, adapted to giving expression to the qualitative principle.

	A	B	C	D		
A	...	—	0	1	1	...
B	...	1	—	0	1	...
C	...	0	1	—	0	...
D	...	0	0	1	—	...

In the above table, the usual impression would be that A and B show equal claims for the first prize. If an unprejudiced advocate of the qualitative principle, not a sworn adherent to a hard and fast scheme of applying it, had to choose between A and B, he would certainly vote in favour of B. This is because B was the winner in the encounter between A and B, and B's overthrow by the weak C was due, possibly, only to his having under-estimated the strength of that competitor. According to Sonneborn, on the other hand, A receives as "winning score number," $\frac{3}{4} = 0.75$, and B only $\frac{1}{2} = 0.50$.

It may be just mentioned, by way of curiosity, that the first Sonneborn system inverts the order of A and B.

V.—WEINBRENNER'S SYSTEM.

The methods hitherto described at least endeavour to be just to each game in accordance with its specific value. The method now to be discussed applies the qualitative principle in its most brutal form, to the end that some of the games may find themselves in a promoted category of games that are qualitatively equivalent; while the rest, on the other hand, are to be stamped as “quantités négligeable,” and, moreover, are not to be reckoned in the final schedule of results. According to the Weinbrenner system, the names of all the players who have won more than half of their games are entered in a “provisional qualification table.” Let us fix our thoughts on the basis of the accompanying diagram:—

	A	B	C	D	E	F		
A	..	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	... 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
B	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	... 3
C	...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	... 3
D	...	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
E	..	0	1	0	0	—	1	... 2
F	...	1	0	0	0	0	—	... 1

A, B, C are shown as having the respective scores of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, 3, 3. All games played against A, B, C now count as “qualitative games; and Weinbrenner allows a “pairs-section,” to the end that players who can show at least as many qualitative games as those of the already chosen who have the smallest number, may still be placed in the qualitative table: A has 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to show; B, 1; C, $\frac{1}{2}$; D, $\frac{1}{2}$; E, 1; and F, 1. Next D, E, F are placed in competition with the weakest of the players already chosen as “select”—(that is to say with C); and a comparison between C, D, E, F will show that, for the time being, C is to be set aside as “disqualified”; and that only A and B are to be treated as qualified. Comparing a second time, C has $\frac{1}{2}$; D, 0; E, 1; and F, 1. Hence E, F also come into the quality table; and the list of competitors as finally arranged is as shown below:—

	A	B	C	E	F		
A	...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
B	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	... 2
C	...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	... 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
E	...	0	1	0	—	1	... 2
F	...	1	0	0	0	—	... 1

Thus the final order of sequence of the players is:—

A, C;

B, E;

· F.

If the result according to Weinbrenner be compared with the quantitative result, the dictum of Metger, a master accustomed to the quantitative system, will be found to be quite comprehensible:—“When the Weinbrenner system is played under, one does not know whether it is better to win or to lose.”

To the Weinbrenner method of procedure, the following objections suggest themselves one by one.

Let us assume in regard to the illustrative tourney that an estimate based on the whole results of earlier tourneys places the participants thus: A, undoubtedly the strongest; B, the next strongest; C and D, of mean strength; E and F, well in the rear of the other four. Weinbrenner now professes that by his system he will prevent "the skill of the masters from being absorbed by the constant fear of losing a game to a weaker player," because any such game does not appertain to the quality table and is not comprised in the account. Trusting to Weinbrenner, A and B make economical use of their skill against E and F, to whom, possibly, they do not grudge the pleasure of a win. Thereby they bring it about, right in the teeth of Weinbrenner, that these weak players find a place in the roll of the elect, going in front of D only because of his having been more seriously treated by his opponents. Then, forsooth, the failure of B is to cause him to rank next to E; and this, though Weinbrenner has assured him in advance that, under the new method, "a game lost to an inferior player cannot hurt a master." This will certainly happen in many cases, and hence one is led to the important reflection:—Towards the end of a tourney, many of the competitors will know, with absolute certainty, that they will not have a place in the preliminary qualitative table; and one or another will know also that he has but a poor prospect of being in the list as finally arranged. Games against any such player are therefore worthless, and he might as well retire, an occurrence with whose disturbing influence Weinbrenner should be glad to deal in straightforward fashion. It is quite contrary to reason that in the case of an even number of qualitative games, the excess of the other won encounters should not at least decide. Yet Weinbrenner demands that a man, who a little while previously has uselessly exercised his skill against the weaker players, shall enter into competition with a rival, not only with an equal number of qualitative games, but with a smaller aggregate of won games.

It would be interesting to discover the expedient to which Weinbrenner would have recourse, if by reason of an unusually large number of prizes (announced beforehand), his final merit table were to provide fewer "Sieger" than prizes. In that event, Weinbrenner would have to hark back to the repudiated "old modus."

The acceptance of the principle of the Weinbrenner system would throw the doorway to arbitrary dealing wide open. This will be sufficiently illustrated by a single example. The Nuremberg Tourney of 1883—one of those analysed by Weinbrenner—yields, whether handled in the old way or the new, Berger, Blackburne, Mason, Winawer, as the first four prize-winners, their relative order differing according to the modus adopted. Now while the modi differ in reference to the order of succession of the remaining competitors, would not an examination of the matter, from the Weinbrenner point of view, justify us in saying:—These were the four strongest players without a doubt; we accept them as the strongest players, and after we have settled their relative order in accordance with any system—whether after the old modus or the new—we reckon, of the games of the other competitors, only those that they contested with the four. Then

Schottländer, for example, to whom Weinbrenner had first given a place of honour with one qualitative game, would be struck out of the list of "Sieger"; and Rieman, one of Weinbrenner's rejected, would with $1\frac{1}{2}$ points be brought to honour again.

Weinbrenner assumes as the basis of his system, that under the old modus the masters in producing well-thought-out games have to expend immense labour, even against weak players; but, on the other hand, that under the new modus "they do not require to equip themselves every day with the same amount of perseverance, tenacity, and strength of will, and are therefore always in good form, and able to exert their whole skill against opponents of equal strength. I believe that I have already shown how doubtful in its result generosity towards a weak player may be under Weinbrenner's system. If, however, he be right; and if among the players present there be representatives of the class, "the a priori quantité négligeable," these will be mere ballast for the tourney. Therefore they should rather be made into a second group; and the time that would thus be saved should be allowed to the masters for recreation.

VI.—RESULT OF THE PRECEDING CRITICISMS.

From the preceding criticisms, it may be seen either that the proposals that have been made involve the risk of the accomplishment, through their adoption, of monstrously arbitrary things; or else that they only seem to get rid of the quantitative principle. For the correction of faults, I can only refer, as I have done already, to the work of Herr Landau. Doubtless nevertheless, an accurate estimate of the relative value of games would give extraordinary trouble to a chess player without mathematical training; and such an estimate, even if competently made, would meet with universal distrust. To the organisers of tourneys, therefore, I can but give the well-meant piece of advice:—Hold to the old modus, and comfort yourselves, as well as your competitors, with the reflection that, on the whole, its disadvantages and its inequities hit everybody alike. As for the other proposals, they bring with them incalculable arbitrariness and injustice. This is because of the differences in treatment to which different competitors are subject.

A certain amount of sympathy must, nevertheless, be felt with the idea—for the purpose, the sound idea—of taking account of quality by the establishment of special prizes. I bethink me, in this connection, of the success of attempts that have been made in several tourneys, to indicate the most beautiful games; and again, for example, of the special prize provided at the Vienna Tourney of 1882 for the winner of the greatest number of games against the winners of the first three of the six ordinary prizes. Moreover, there may be differences of opinion in regard to the award of a special prize. At Vienna it was carried off by Zukertort. He was already the winner of a prize—the half of two, the fourth and fifth—and with the special prize he was the receiver of a bigger check than the third prize taker. Now it might be said that the first three of the prize-winners had actually been the three strongest players; and that, in that case, none of the other competitors ought to have won a higher reward than they, even though that player who had fought against them with the

best result deserved all possible acknowledgment. Or else it might be said that the three had not been, in fact, the absolutely strongest players; and that, in that case, the games contested with them did not deserve to be chosen as the scale whereby to measure the play of the rest. Expression would be given to the Weinbrenner principle in a more satisfactory way by the foundation of special prizes, open to players not otherwise rewarded, for the winning of games against the recipients of prizes, inclusive of the winners of the first three.

Questions, moreover, that may be naturally asked are these:—In the distribution of a prize fund, should (as is usually the case) only the order of the participants be taken into account; or should not the distribution of the disposable sum be made to depend on the absolute number of won games; or, again, should not there be established, in addition to a prize fund, a reimbursement fund of which every game should receive its share; and so on? With my theme, however,—Quantity versus Quality—these questions, and similar questions, have no direct connection; and, therefore, they require no further notice here.

VII.—TOURNEY STRENGTH.

As to tourney strength, there have been recent investigations. Herr Drobny calculates the percentage of wins to number of games that a master has played; does this in the case of each tourney, and in the case of each participant; then finds the "durchschnitt"—or mean—of the several percentages, and takes this for the playing strength („von der Spielstaerke") of the master concerned. Of course this is quite arbitrary. I have already proved in Section I. that the strength of any specified player cannot be described as invariable. Herr Drobny talks of "tourney strength," and distinguishes between "strong" and "weak" tourneys; but from the percentages gained in several tourneys by the same master, and taken without discrimination, how is a simple mean to be arrived at? One who in a "strong" tourney has won 80 per cent. of his games, has, according to Drobny, done much more than another who has gained the same percentage in a "weak" tourney. Hence a player who deliberately seeks for weak tourneys will come off with a better average than another who participates only in the strongest contests. Here is an example of a snake biting its own tail;—a conclusion is based on considerations rejected as false, and is, nevertheless, intended for their correction. Thus one who has appeared only as a finished great master will be in possession of a high "durchschnitt" figure in comparison with another player, perhaps equally strong, who has entered the arena as a beginner, and whose "mean" is reduced at a later stage by reason of the smaller success of his preliminary performances. This will make itself felt all the more, in case that at the time of the chess culmination of the player concerned, he should not be in a position to take part in many tourneys. What is the real meaning of the statement that this tourney is stronger than that? Clearly, that the winning of the first prize has been more difficult in "this" than in "that." For Herr Drobny puts down Lasker's victory in London, in 1899, as the best record in the whole of tourney history. So one sees himself confronted at once with the paradox:—The St. Petersburg four-handed contest—

(Lasker, Pillsbury, Tschigorin, Steinitz)—possessed, according to Drobny, a tourney strength of 68·04; and, on the other hand, the London Tourney of 1899, in which these four masters and others took part, possesses a tourney strength of only 56·91. Then was victory in London less difficult than in St. Petersburg, because in London not only the St. Petersburg masters had to be beaten, but also the whole crowd of other masters? One sees to what absurdities these considerations may lead in the absence of conceptions that are free from objection and that are stated in precise terms.

VIII.—POSTSCRIPT.

I add by way of supplement—(during my revision of the proofs)—that I find in an article on tourney strength, to which I had not previously had access, that Herr Drobny defines the term as meaning “the difficulty of gaining a high percentage of wins.” Therewith, the objection which I raised last, and which I put in the form of a comparison between the St. Petersburg and London Tournaments, becomes subject to a limitation. I find, also, that Herr Tietz has already made the most of the same objection. Accepting the Drobny definition, the St. Petersburg Tourney of four was stronger than the London Tourney. Nevertheless, as a consequence of the employment of the term “tourney strength” in a sense that by no means covers the natural meaning of the word, the Drobny investigations lose much of their value. On the other hand, the rest of the arguments which I have advanced in opposition to these investigations retain their full force; and they may suffice to cause the Drobny considerations to appear as tolerably worthless. I note, also, that Tietz has proposed an improvement whereby the faults I have censured are not removed (I leave out of the question the fact that Tietz does not take the term “tourney strength” in the Drobny sense; and that, in consequence, he lays himself open to an effective rejoinder from the Drobny standpoint).

OBITUARY.

The *Bristol Times and Mirror* of February 15th, announces the death, on February 8th, of the Rev. Adam Clarke Rowley, who died very suddenly at Guildford, at the advanced age of 82. The deceased gentleman took his B.A. degree at Wadham College, Oxford, in 1842, and that of M.A. four years later. In 1846, he was appointed vicar of St. Matthias-on-the-Weir, Bristol, and he remained in Bristol nearly thirty years, till his acceptance, in 1875, of the vicarage of Twigworth, Gloucestershire. In the same year he became vicar of Sutterton, in the diocese of Lincoln, which living he held until his death. The deceased was widely known as an accomplished Greek scholar, and he was the author of “Collections from our Ancient Records, and especially Rymer's *Fœdera*, to show the Limits of the Papal Power in England,” 1852; “Joel: A Translation in Metrical Parallelisms, with Notes and References,” 1867; and “The Christ in the two Testaments,” 1893. Mr. Rowley was the first president of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, and a player of good calibre. He competed at the Leamington and Malvern Meetings of the now defunct Counties' Chess Association.

CORRESPONDENCE.

EVANS GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

After 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 K 4*, *B x Kt P*; 5 *P-B 3*, *B-R 4*; 6 *P-Q 4*, *P-Q 3*; 7 *Q-Kt 3*, the safest defence for Black is, I believe, 7... *Q-Q 2**. For example: 8 *P x P* [or 8 Castles, *B-Kt 3*; 9 *B-Q Kt 5*, *P-Q R 3*; 10 *B x Kt*, *Q x B*; 11 *P x P*, *B-K 3*; 12 *Q-B 2*, *P x P*; 13 *Kt x P*, *Q-Q 3*; 14 *Kt-B 3*, Castles, &c., Black has a good game. Or 8 Castles, *B-Kt 3*; 9 *B-Q Kt 5*, *P-Q R 3*; 10 *B-R 4*, *B-R 2*; 11 *Q-Q sq 1*, *P-Q Kt 4*; 12 *B-Kt 3*, *Kt-B 3*; 13 *R-K sq*, Castles *K R*; 14 *B-Kt 5*, *K-R sq*; 15 *B-Q 5*, *Q R-Kt sq*; 16 *Q-Q 3*, *R-K sq*, &c., White has not sufficient attack for the Pawn] 8... *B-Kt 3*; 9 *B-Q Kt 5*, [or 9 *P x P*, *Kt-R 4*; 10 *Q-Kt 5*, *Kt x B*; 11 *Q x Kt*, *Q x P*; 12 *B-R 3*, *Q-K 3*; 13 *Q-R 4 ch*, *B-Q 2*; 14 *Q-B 2*, Castles, &c., Black has a good game] 9... *P-Q R 3*; 10 *B-R 4*, *B-B 4*; 11 *P-B 4*, *K Kt-K 2*; 12 Castles, Castles; 13 *P x P* [or 13 *R-Q sq*, *Q-K 3*, &c. Or 13 *Kt-B 3*, *Q-Q sq*, &c., and Black threatens *Kt-K 4*] 13... *P x P*; 14 *Kt-B 3*, *Q-B 2*; 15 *Kt-Q 5*, *Kt x Kt*; 16 *B P x Kt* [if 16 *K P x Kt*, then 16... *Kt-R 4*, followed by *Kt x P*] 16... *P-Q Kt 4*; 17 *P x Kt*, *Q x P*; 18 *B x P*, *P x B*, &c. Black has a good game.

Yours truly,

S. ALAPIN.



The Wilts Tour, proposed for April, has been unavoidably postponed for the present.

The Rev. J. F. Welsh took a team of Wilts Oxonians to Oxford, on February 5th, for their annual match. The Wilts team was much weaker than usual, and the 'Varsity being stronger than last year gained an easy victory by $9\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$. The Rev. J. F. Welsh and Mr. W. M. Grundy (All Souls') drew at the first board.

Match: Tees-Side v. Newcastle.—In our report of this match last month, the name of Mr. H. W. Hawks was given at board 6 for Newcastle, but that gentleman writes to say that he did not take part in the contest,

* If Black wants to keep the Pawn he plays 7... *Kt x P*; 8 *B x P ch*, *K-B sq*; 9 *Kt x Kt*, *P x Kt*; 10 Castles, *Q-K 2*; 11 *B x Kt*, *R x B*; 12 *P x P*, *Q x P*, followed by 13... *Q-B 4*, &c., but the attack of White is very strong.

and he informs us that the Northumbrian 'player who lost at board 6 was Mr. C. Hanks. As the manuscript report was destroyed before Mr. Hawks' letter reached us, we are unable to say how the mistake arose, but in making the correction we take the opportunity to add that Mr. Hawks has not lost a match game for his club for nine years!

Monte Carlo.—The Tournament at Monte Carlo was started on February 3rd, and is still in progress. Twenty players are engaged, and the leaders at the close of the 16th round (February 28th) were: Messrs. Maroczy 11½, Pillsbury 11, Marshall 10, Tschigorin 9½, Tarrasch 9½, Schlechter 8½, Janowski 8½, Gunsberg 8½, Teichmann 8. We reserve till next month a full notice of the contest, but we give in the present issue a selection of games.

A Parliamentary chess match, by Cable, is being arranged between England and Australia. The dates suggested are April 16th and 17th. Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., will captain the English players, and Mr. Seton-Karr will confer with him in selecting the team. Sir Malcolm McEacharn has presented a gold casket for the winners of the match. Sir Edgar Vincent has been chosen president, and Sir George Newnes chairman of the House of Commons Chess Circle. Mr. A. Bonar Law has intimated his intention to give a valuable Cup to be held in perpetuity by the chess champion of the Circle.

Western Australia *v.* South Australia.—This inter-state match was played on January 1st, and resulted as follows:—

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					WEST AUSTRALIA.				
Mr. W. J. McArthur	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. S. Viner	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. H. Coombe	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Hilton	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. F. Harrison	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. P. Colebatch	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Bowen	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Siebenhaar	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. C. Noack	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. M. Pederson	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. Charlick	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. M. Farrington	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. K. Beebe	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Muller	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Clarke	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Mather	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. C. Simmons	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Bates	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. S. Gold	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. N. McDonald	...	...	...	1
6½					3½				

Kent Chess.—The local committee at Tunbridge Wells, who are arranging the Kent Congress for Whitsun week, have succeeded in persuading Mr. W. W. White to "conduct" the Congress. The success of the three previous tournaments was due to the efficiency in organization displayed by Mr. White, whose services will be invaluable to the local secretary, Mr. W. M. Brooke.

The competition in the four divisions of the county for the Kent Chess Cup has resulted in Tunbridge Wells, Lee, Rochester, and Deal

winning their sections and entering the final. Canterbury this year played in the N.E. Kent section, which accounts for their not being in the final as East Kent champions. As it is they made an equal number of wins to Rochester, but the latter club took precedence by making a better total of games by half a game.

Wilts Cup: Swindon v. Warminster.—This match, one of the most important in the Cup contest, was played on February 15th. Warminster made a good but unsuccessful effort to stop the annual triumph of the strong Swindon Club. Full score:—

SWINDON.		WARMINSTER.	
Rev. A. G. Gordon	Ross	Rev. J. F. Welsh	1
Mr. C. A. Plaister	...	Rev. R. E. Coles	0
Mr. J. C. Plaister	...	Mr. E. J. Bradfield	0
Mr. J. Wells	...	Mr. W. Bruges	½
Mr. A. E. Stainer	...	Mr. F. C. Pullin	½
Mr. V. E. Stoker	...	Mr. C. H. Stratton	0 ½
Mr. F. E. Lovesey	...	Mrs. Pullin	½
Mr. H. Russell	...	Mr. F. J. Welsh	1
	6		4

M. Tschigorin criticises in his chess column in the *St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya*, the defence proposed by Mr. W. T. Pierce to the Evans Gambit. Mr. Pierce's principal variation is (after the moves 4 P—Q Kt 4, B×P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q 3) 7 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 2; 8 P×Q 5, Kt—Q 5; 9 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 10 Castles, B—Kt 3; 11 Kt—Q 2, Kt—B 3; 12 B—Kt 2, P×P; 13 Q×Q B P, Castles, and "Black retains his Pawn." M. Tschigorin (without giving analysis) says: "I, by continuing the play, inspected not a few variations, and am almost certain that White, if not obtaining an absolute winning position, can in every case force a line of play to equalise, *i.e.* win back the Gambit Pawn and retain chances of winning the game. Try and defend Black from the various attacks resulting after the moves 14 K—R sq, followed by 15 P—K B 4; or the attack 14 Q R—K sq, R—K sq; 15 Kt—B 3." M. Tschigorin points out at move 9: if Q—R 4 ch, Q—Q 2; 10 Q×B, P—Q Kt 3, that Mr. Pierce's assumption that 11 B—Kt 5 is forced is wrong, and that White can play 11 Kt×Kt, P×Q; 12 B—Q Kt 5, P×Kt; 13 B×Q, B×B; 14 P×P, with the better position.

Championship of New Zealand.—The following tabulated record shows full results of the recent contest at Auckland for the chess championship of New Zealand. Play started on December 26th, and concluded on January 2nd. Mr. Barnes won the championship and the first prize of £20. Messrs. Miles and Fersyth, who tied for second place, divide second and third prizes, according to the rules, receiving £7 10s. each.

	Barnes.	Forsyth.	Miles.	Jaquet.	Grierson.	Edwards.	Jowitt.	Total.
Mr. R. J. Barnes, Wellington	..	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Forsyth, Dunedin	..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4
Mr. E. J. Miles, Auckland	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	4
Mr. J. Jaquet, Auckland	..	0	0	—	1	1	1	3
Mr. J. C. Grierson, Auckland	..	0	0	0	1	1	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Edwards, Dunedin	..	0	1	0	0	—	1	2
Mr. A. Jowitt, Auckland	..	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

The bulletin issued from Chicago, by the Pillsbury National Correspondence Association, on February 5th, is interesting reading. After giving a digest of progress in six tournaments, five of which are still going on, we read that one of the most distinguished members has suggested that the P.N.C.C.A. should hold what might be termed a Masters' Correspondence Tourney. The yearly tournaments have been the making of many players of high grade, and it is thought that a tourney limited to correspondence experts would be of great interest; it has, therefore, been decided to hold such a tourney, play starting within the next two or three months. Entrance fee, \$5.00. Entries limited to (1) Divisional winners in P.N.C.C.A. tournaments, (2) Champions of State Correspondence Associations, (3) Prize-winners of the Continental Tourney, and (4) a limited few whose known ability warrants their being admitted with the foregoing. In addition to the Association prizes, Dr. J. L. Oimsbee, secretary of the Missouri Chess Association, states that his committee will accord to the winner of this tournament the privilege of entering the International Masters' Tourney, at St. Louis, in 1903, on the strength of his being a Master of correspondence chess. It is a matter of great gratification to note the increasing interest taken in correspondence chess in the United States. Primarily started by the Continental Tourney, and since then fostered by the P.N.C.C.A., its growth has been steady and rapid. The many State organizations, the monster New York and Pennsylvania match, the coming Brooklyn-Chicago match, the frequent press notices, all evidence the fact that chess players realize the beauties of, and take a great interest in, correspondence play.

We learn from *Womanhood* that Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P., has accepted the presidency of the Devon County Chess Association. Sir Edgar is a good chess player, and anxious to see the county (the capital of which he so ably represents in Parliament) well to the fore in chess matters. He has promised a brilliancy prize for the forthcoming Congress, which will take place at Exeter, during the week following Easter. The programme will follow somewhat the lines of the Kent County Association meetings, an extra attraction being an exhibition of blindfold play, by the American

champion, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, who will probably spend several days in the West, and afford other clubs an opportunity to witness chess under circumstances never before attempted and hardly likely to be equalled in future. That the Devonians mean to make their first annual Congress a success is evident from the keen interest taken in the preliminary proceedings. Mr. Douglas Fawcett—an author of note and a great traveller—has promised £20 towards the funds. No doubt others will follow this splendid example, and so provide the energetic hon. sec. with scope to make this first Congress a truly successful and attractive one. Mr. W. H. Gundry, 2, Carlton Villas, Exeter, is acting as hon. secretary, and will gladly supply further particulars.

In addition to the foregoing interesting information, we note that in the March issue of *Womanhood*, Mrs. Bowles announces her second correspondence tournament, play in which starts on April 1st, and concludes September 30th. The entrance fees (2/- each player) will form the prize fund, which will be supplemented. The number of prizes will depend upon the number of entries. Each competitor will be supplied with cards for the transmission of moves through the post. Readers of the *B.C.M.* who would like to take part in the contest will receive a hearty welcome, and can obtain from Mrs. Bowles the rules governing play by addressing a post card to the office of the paper, 5, Agar Street, Strand, London.

Midland Counties' Chess Union: Semi-final Round—Warwickshire v. Leicestershire.—On a previous meeting of these counties last season, at Leicester, the Warwickshire team managed to get home with a majority of two games. Playing at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Saturday, February 15th, the home team, which was much the same as regards strength, not unnaturally looked for a small margin on the right side; but they were grievously disappointed, for the difference was no fewer than six on the wrong side. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.					WARWICKSHIRE.				
Mr. H. E. Atkins ...	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. Bridgwater ...	...	...	...	½
Mr. E. H. Collier ...	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie ...	...	...	...	½
Dr. Mason ...	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. T. Stallmann ...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. C. Garratt ...	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. J. Spence ...	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. Draycott ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. F. Lewis ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. P. Savage ...	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. J. Withers ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Katz ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. F. Atkins ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Bolus ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Moore ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. L. Spears ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Clark ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Mackenzie ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Lant ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Turrer ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Greig ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. J. Levi ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. A. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Feeny ...	...	...	...	0
9½					3½				

Staffordshire v. Herefordshire.—These counties had never before met, and on account of railway difficulties a meeting on neutral ground was arranged, viz., at the Crown Hotel, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, February 21st. Score:—

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Mr. B. D. Wilmot...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Draycott	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. H. Billington	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Mitchell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. W. Dixon	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. F. P. Reynolds	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. V. Crosbie	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. F. Hawkes	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. R. G. Hunt	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. J. H. Robison	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Beebee	...	...	...	...	1

7 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Mr. E. Anthony	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. Lee	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Collins	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. E. E. Cunnington	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. N. Carter	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. A. Passey	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. H. Edwards	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Myer	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Anthony, junr.	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. L. McKaig	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Thompson	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Brash	...	...	...	...	0

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cambridge University Chess Club.—On Saturday, February 1st, the club began its match season by losing to a strong team of the Metropolitan Chess Club. The visitors went ahead from the start, scoring 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to the 'Varsity's $\frac{1}{2}$ in the first two hours; but the University did better later, and eventually were only two games behind. Full score:—

METROPOLITAN.

Mr. H. G. Cole	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. A. Percival	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Shaw Stewart	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. H. Pollock	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Bailey	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. Mattingley	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Charlesworth	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. D. A. Wootley	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Bowles	...	...	...	...	0

7 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. J. E. Wright (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Webb (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Goulding Brown (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Bateman (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. A. J. Prichard (Queen's)	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Stead (Emmanuel)	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Rettenburg (Cains)	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Leatham (St. John's)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. R. Law (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Z. U. Ahmad (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. W. Lenon (Jesus)	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. L. H. Goh (Emmanuel)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. O. Glanert (Clare)	...	...	...	...	1

5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cambridge v. Hastings.—Played at Cambridge, on Monday, February 10th. After four hours' play the scores were 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of the Cantabs—with two positions for adjudication. Full score:—

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. W. H. Gunston (St. John's)	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. H. A. Webb (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. W. Clarke, (Pembroke)	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Bateman (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. Goulding Brown (Trinity)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. A. Stead (Emmanuel)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Prichard (Queen's)	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Leatham (St. John's)	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. F. W. Lenon (Jesus)	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. Pretty (Pembroke)	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

5 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

HASTINGS.

Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. A. Watt	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. G. Skyrme	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Toyne	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. M. C. Barton	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. L. H. Goh	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

4 $\frac{1}{2}$

C 2

LONDON.—On Saturday, February 8th, a team of fourteen players of the Hastings Club contested a match against the Metropolitan Club, at the Wool Exchange, Coleman Street, E.C. Both sides were well represented, but the visitors suffered a rather severe defeat. Full score:—

METROPOLITAN.					HASTINGS.				
Mr. H. G. Cole	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Maas	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. H. Cole	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Kehler	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Bowles	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Regan	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Pullinger	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. Watt	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Eastwood	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. G. Skyrme	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Tripp	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Abney Walker	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Baxter	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. A. Toyne	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Bailey	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. C. Barton	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. A. Thorogood	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. V. Goh	...	...	...	0
9 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{1}{2}$				

London Chess League.—“A” Division. Slow progress was made last month owing to the great number of unfinished games. The results of at least four matches depend on the award of the adjudicator. The definite results which have come to hand are—

Jan.	30th	...	North London	won	West London	...	lost
Jan.	30th	...	Lud-Eagle	won	East London	...	lost
Feb.	5th	...	East London	won	Bohemians	...	lost
Feb.	6th	...	Metropolitan	won	Brixton	...	lost
Feb.	13th	...	Metropolitan	won	North London	...	lost
Feb.	24th	...	Insurance	won	Lee	...	lost
Feb.	25th	...	Hampstead	won	West London	...	lost

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, “A” DIVISION.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Athenæum	...	...	(1)	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	8
Battersea	...	...	(2)	0	—	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bohemians	...	...	(3)	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Brixton	...	...	(4)	0	0	—	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
East London	...	...	(5)	0	1	—	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Hampstead	...	...	(6)	0	1	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Insurance	...	...	(7)	0	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	6
Lee	...	...	(8)	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	6
Lud-Eagle	...	...	(9)	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	—	1	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan	...	...	(10)	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
North London	...	...	(11)	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	4
West London	...	...	(12)	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	—	4

The Insurance Club has finished its engagements. On February 8th the Hampstead Club was encountered, the result being 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Hampstead, the remaining four games being referred for adjudication.

On February 19th Lud-Eagle met Insurance, and at the close of play the score was 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Insurance, and four positions for adjudication.

Yorkshire.—Play in the first correspondence tournament for the 'Kitchin Memorial Prize' was brought to a close during the past month, and resulted in favour of Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield. The contest is open to eight players only, and the winner, who receives a prize of £8, is not eligible to again take part in the contest for at least seven years. The appended table gives the full results of play:—

	Atkinson.	Denham.	Gledhill.	Hall.	Musgrove.	Peach.	Wildman.	Woollard.	TOTAL.
Mr. Atkinson	—	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
Mr. Denham	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	5½
Mr. Gledhill	1	0	—	1	1	1	0	1	5
Mr. Hall	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	3
Mr. Musgrove	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	3
Mr. Peach	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	1	2½
Mr. Wildman	1	1	1	0	1	0	—	1	3½
Mr. Woollard	0	1	*	1	0	0	1	—	3
TOTAL	3	1½		4	4	4½	3½		

* Unfinished game.

In deference to the wishes of the donors of the prize, and to shorten the period of play, it has been decided that in the second tournament the whole of the seven games shall be played simultaneously by each competitor. The time-limit was increased to 48 hours per move. Play will begin on April 1st, and games unfinished on September 30th must be referred to the Executive Committee, who will order them to be continued or cause them to be adjudicated upon as deemed desirable.—The annual contest for the *Bradford Observer* Trophy has resulted in favour of Dewsbury, and victory in the 'Woodhouse' Challenge Cup competition rests practically with Hull, whose team has only to draw against Huddersfield. Next month we shall publish full tabulated records of both events.—Yorkshire *v.* Lancashire. This match will be played on March 22nd, at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, play being fixed to start at 3.15 p.m. The teams will comprise thirty players on each side, and the winners will hold the Northern Counties' Challenge Trophy for twelve months. After the match the teams will dine together.—Yorkshire *v.* Kent. The latest score in the correspondence match now proceeding is 20½ to 6½ in favour of Yorkshire, with 23 games still in progress.

Chess in Scotland.—The nineteenth annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association will be opened in the Salutation Hotel, Perth, on Thursday, March 27th. The programme embraces a Major and Minor Tournament, with prizes as follows:—Major Tournament, deciding the championship of Scotland, first prize, £7 (presented by the president) and 'Spens' Memorial Gold Medal, and possession of Cup for year; second prize, £5; third prize, £3 (presented by the president); fourth prize,

£2; brilliancy prize, £3 3s., (presented by Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P.); entrance fee, 10s. Minor Tournament, for players not considered strong enough for the above, first prize, £6; second prize, £4; third prize, £2; fourth prize, £1 1s. (presented by Mr. R. D. Pullar); brilliancy prize, £2 2s. (presented by Mr. Wm. Black); entrance fee, 5s. The fourth prizes are subject to at least eight, and the third prizes to at least six competing. The brilliancy prizes may also be withheld, should the games submitted appear to the playing committee not to merit a prize.

Only qualified members of the Association are entitled to compete. *Membership* is open to ladies and gentlemen (1) resident in Scotland; (2) natives of Scotland, although resident elsewhere; (3) of Scottish extraction, although resident elsewhere. *Subscription*—annual, 5s.; life, 42s. Payment at once constitutes membership. Further particulars may be had from Mr. B. B. Maxwell, 28, St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

The return match, the Glasgow Chess Club *v.* Burns, was played on 20th January, in the rooms of the Glasgow Chess Club, and resulted in favour of the home team by 9 to 5. This reverses the result of the last match, and is another example of the see-saw character of the contests between these two clubs. The following is the detailed score:—

GLASGOW.					BURNS.				
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Court	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M'Grouther	...	...	...	*0
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. G. Christ	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. Krasser	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Lacaille	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	*1	Mr. J. Birch, senr.	...	...	...	*0
Mr. G. A. Thomson	...	...	...	*1	Mr. A. C. A. Jones	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. L. Whiteley	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Birch, juur.	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Leishman	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Brown	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Muirhead	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Lacaille	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. K. Law	...	...	...	*0	Mr. J. J. S. Gray	...	...	...	*1
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. M'Donald	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. M'Donald	...	...	...	*0	Mr. J. Rennie	...	...	...	*1
Mr. D. Suttie	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M'Kechie	...	...	...	0
9					5				

* Adjudicated.

Perhaps the match in which most interest has been taken during last month has been the final tie for the 'Spens' Cup, between the Athenæum Club and the Helensburgh Club. The first meeting has resulted in a tie, and the match will be played again on Saturday, 1st March. The other chief matches in the month have been as follows: Burns Club *v.* Stirling Club, Burns won by 7½ to 5½; Stirling Club *v.* Falkirk, Stirling won by 7 to 2; Edinburgh Insurance *v.* Portobello, Portobello won by 5½ to 3½; Burns Club *v.* Helensburgh, Burns won by 6½ to 3½; Queen's Park *v.* Athenæum, Queen's Park won by 6½ to 5½.

With reference to a point that was raised at a recent 'Richardson' cup competition, as to the time-limit, the rules say that the time-limit is that of the London Congress of 1883. In that Congress the Masters' Tournament was 15 moves per hour, and the Minor or Vizayanagaram Tournament the rate was 20 moves per hour. We think the reasonable contention is that the Scottish Competition should be ruled by the latter, that is 20 moves per hour.

Southern Counties' Union County Championship: Surrey *v.* Kent.—These counties met on February 14th. at the City of London Chess Club, to decide their engagement in the South Eastern Section of the above contest, and Kent was defeated by 11½ to 4½. Four counties, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, and Kent were the competitors in this section, and as Surrey has defeated the other three, its team will now enter the penultimate stage of the contest. Full score:—

SURREY.				KENT.			
Mr. Herbert Jacobs	...	...	1	Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	0
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	1	Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	0
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Sturton	...	...	0
Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	1	Mr. E. Cresswell	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Maas	...	...	1	Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Tietjen	...	...	1	Mr. R. F. B. Jones	...	...	0
Mr. C. Schultz	...	...	0	Mr. E. Provis	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Felce	...	...	0
Mr. H. G. Barlow	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Joanes	...	...	1
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	½	Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	½
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	1	Mr. T. S. Mills	...	...	0
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	1	Mr. H. Storr-Best	...	...	0
Mr. E. B. Schwann	...	...	0	Mr. J. A. Detmold	...	...	1
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	½	Mr. R. Chapman	...	...	½
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	1	Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	0
Mr. T. R. Harley	...	...	½	Mr. J. Stent	...	...	½
<hr/>				<hr/>			
11½				4½			

Gloucestershire *v.* Devonshire.—This match in the Western section was played at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, Bristol, on February 19th, and resulted in favour of the home county by 6 points. Special interest was centred in the match, as Devonshire had previously defeated Wiltshire and Somersetshire. Full score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				DEVONSHIRE.			
Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	½	Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	...	½
Mr. F. Hutchins	...	...	*½	Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	*½
Colonel E. Law	...	...	½	Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	½
Mr. H. L. Leonard	...	...	0	Mr. W. Ball, junr.	...	...	1
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	*1	Mr. W. W. Rikeard	...	...	*0
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	1	Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	0
Miss Rudge	...	...	1	Mr. H. Dobson	...	...	0
Dr. J. F. Mason	...	...	1	Mr. J. Reveley	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Norris	...	...	1	Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	0
Mr. O. Hunt	...	...	1	Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	0
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	½	Mr. W. H. Phillips	...	...	½
Mr. H. G. Barnes	...	...	*0	Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	*1
Mr. H. Brynes	...	...	½	Colonel Bennett	...	...	½
Mr. S. W. Billings	...	...	1	Rev. H. C. Briggs	...	...	0
Mr. W. Hall	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Gundry	...	...	0
Mr. J. L. Daniell	...	...	0	Mr. E. V. Hawkins	...	...	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
10½				5½			

* Adjudicated.

Essex *v.* Cambridge.—This match was played at the Lion Hotel, Cambridge, February 8th, and resulted in a draw, each side scoring 8 points. Essex lost three games by default.

ESSEX.		CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
Mr. J. F. Allcock, East London	1/2	Mr. W. H. Gunston	1/2
Mr. H. Erskine, East London	1	Dr. F. Deighton	0
Mr. C. Hammond, East London	1	Mr. C. C. Wiles	0
Mr. G. Freeman, Plaistow	1	Dr. J. N. Keynes	0
Player absent	0	Mr. H. A. Webb	1
Player absent	0	Mr. F. W. Clarke	1
Mr. P. R. Gibbs, Plaistow	1	Mr. W. H. Blythe	0
Player absent	0	Mr. H. Bateman	1
Mr. G. F. Williams, East London	1	Mr. B. G. Brown	0
Mr. E. J. Gibbs, Plaistow	1	Mr. A. J. Prichard	0
Mr. A. Maude, Chelmsford	1/2	Mr. H. A. Stead	1/2
Mr. F. W. Osborne, Leyton	1/2	Rev. G. H. Jones	1/2
Mr. H. Foyster, Clacton	0	Mr. B. P. Barker	1
Rev. J. Howell, East London	0	Mr. W. R. Thomas	1
Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh, Leyton	1/2	Mr. G. Leatham	1
Mr. T. H. King, Plaistow	0	Mr. C. W. Rittenburg	1
8		8	

Norfolk *v.* Cambridgeshire.—These counties met at Thetford, on February 22nd, and at the conclusion of play five games were still in progress, with the score 6 points to 5 of completed engagements in favour of Norfolk. We hear that the large number of games for adjudication is due to the absence of clocks, and that at one board only 17 moves were made. *Verb. Sap.*



The following twelve games are from the current Tournament at Monte Carlo.

We are indebted to the *Field* for the scores and notes of the four following games:—Mieses *v.* Gunsberg, Napier *v.* Mason, Mason *v.* Maroczy, Marshall *v.* Schlechter.

GAME No. 2,129.

Vienna Opening.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Herr J. MIESSES.		Mr. I. GUNSBURG.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	4 P—Q 3
2 Kt—Q B 3		2 Kt—K B 3	5 P—B 4
3 B—B 4		3 B—B 4	4 P—Q 3
			5 Kt—Kt 5

..... Unsound. 5... B—K Kt 5, so that the Bishop should not be shut in with P—B 5, is correct here.

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

.....The only move to save the game.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 11 Q—Q 2 | 11 P—Q B 3 |
| 12 Kt—B 3 | 12 Q—B 3 |
| 13 Kt—K Kt 5 | 13 Kt—K R 3 |

.....Black having had to retreat the attacking forces shows that his attack was premature.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 14 Kt—B 3 | 14 K—B 2 |
| 15 P—Q 4 | 15 Kt—Q 2 |
| 16 P—Q 5 | 16 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 17 B—K 2 | 17 B—Q 2 |
| 18 P—Q Kt 4 | 18 P x Q P |
| 19 P—Q R 4 | 19 P—Q 5 |
| 20 P—R 5 | |

All this is highly ingenious.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 21 Q x B P ch | 20 P x Kt |
| 22 B x Kt | 21 Kt—B 5 |
| 23 P—R 6 | 22 K R—Q B sq |
| 24 Q—Q 3 | 23 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 25 R—Q sq | 24 K—Q sq |
| 26 P—R 4 | 25 K—K 2 |

This is weak, as it allows Black's Knight to get into play. P—R 3 was right here.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 27 B—Q 5 | 26 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 28 B x B | 27 B—B 3 |
| 29 R—R 3 | 28 R x B |
| 30 Kt—Q 2 | 29 R—Q sq |
| 31 P—B 4 | 30 R(Qsq)—QBsq |
| 32 K—Kt sq | 31 Q—R 3 |
| | 32 P—Q Kt 4 |

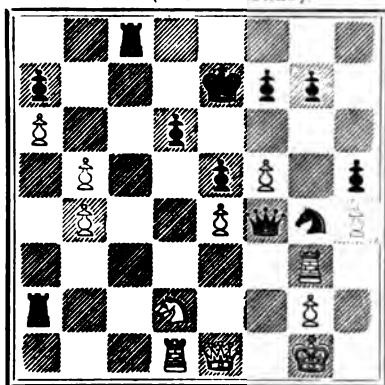
.....Very pretty, and the key of the coming counter attack.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 33 P x P | 33 R—B 8 |
| 34 Kt—Kt 3 | 34 R (B 8)—B 6 |
| 35 Q—K 2 | 35 R—B 7 |
| 36 Kt—Q 2 | 36 Q—B 5 |
| 37 Q—K sq | 37 R—R 7 |

Position after Black's 37th move:—

R—R 7.

BLACK (MR. GUNSBURG).



WHITE (HERR MIESES).

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 38 R—K Kt 3 | 38 R (Bsq)—B 7 |
|-------------|----------------|

.....It is to be regretted that Black did not see the forced win. 38... R x Kt; 39 R x R, Q x R (Kt 3), and White could not retake because of R—B 8 ch. If 39 Q x R, then 39 Q x Q, &c.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 39 Kt—B sq | 39 R—K 7 |
|------------|----------|

.....39... Kt—B 7 would probably have won still; but it requires more leisure than is at present at our disposal for the examination.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| 40 Q—B 3 | 40 R (R 7)—B 7 |
| 41 Q—Q 3 | 41 Q—B 7 ch |
| 42 K—R sq | 42 Q—Kt 3 |
| 43 R x Kt | |

White gets out of trouble now, and the remainder is a very prosaic ending compared with the ingenuity displayed all through the game.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 44 Kt—K 3 | 43 P x R |
| 45 Q x R (B 2) | 44 R x Kt |
| 46 Q—B 7 ch | 45 Q x Kt P |
| 47 Q—B 4 | 46 Q—Q 2 |
| 48 K—Kt sq | 47 P—Kt 6 |
| 49 K—B sq | 48 K—B sq |
| 50 R—Q 3 | 49 K—Kt sq |
| 51 Q x R | 50 R x R |
| 52 K—K 2 | 51 Q—B 3 |
| 53 Q x P | 52 Q—Kt 3 |

Drawn game.

✓ GAME No. 2,130.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.

Mr. W. E. NAPIER.

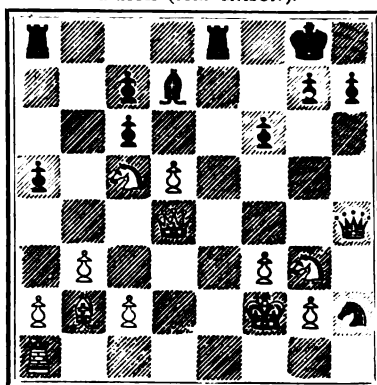
BLACK.

Mr. JAS. MASON.

Position after White's 20th move:—

Kt—Q B 5.

BLACK (MR. MASON).



WHITE (MR. NAPIER).

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 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 B—K 2 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P×P |
| 7 Kt×P | 7 B—Q 2 |
| 8 B×Kt | 8 P×B |
| 9 Kt(Q 4)—K 2 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Kt—Kt 3 | 10 R—K sq |
| 11 Q—Q 3 | 11 P—Q R 4 |
| 12 P—Q Kt 3 | 12 B—K B sq |
| 13 B—Kt 2 | 13 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 14 P—B 3 | |

Or 14 P—K B 4, Q—R 5; 15 P—K R 3, &c.

14 Kt×P

20 B—Kt 5

..... Unsound. The Knight should remain imprisoned, and would eventually be lost. The after play, however, is complicated and full of pitfalls, so that the attempt might be made.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 15 R—B 2 | 15 P—Q 4 |
| 16 P×P | |

16 Q Kt—Q 2 is the correct move here. White should have won the game then.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 17 Kt(B 3)—K 4 | 16 B—Q B 4 |
| 18 K×B | 17 B×R ch |
| 19 Q—Q 4 | 18 Q—R 5 |
| 20 Kt—Q B 5 | 19 P—B 3 |

Mr. Napier embarked on the next variation on the strength of this move, under the impression that it would be decisive, the exchange of Queens being forced.

..... A problem-like move, but also the only one to save the game, of course in conjunction with the next move.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 21 R—K R sq | 21 R—K 7 ch |
| 22 K×R | 22 Q×Kt |
| 23 R×Kt | 23 R—K sq ch |

..... From this point the ending is won by force.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 24 K—Q 2 | 24 Q—K 8 ch |
| 25 K—Q 3 | 25 B—B 4 ch |
| 26 Kt—K 4 | 26 B×Kt ch |
| 27 P×B | 27 Q—Kt 6 ch |
| 28 K—B 4 | 28 Q×R |
| 29 P×P | 29 Q×P |
| 30 Q—Q 5 ch | 30 K—R sq |
| 31 K—Q 3 | 31 Q—B 6 ch |
| 32 K—Q 4 | 32 Q—Q 8 ch |

..... A pretty game, in spite of the slight flaws pointed out.

33 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,131.

English Opening.

WHITE.

Mr. JAS. MASON.

BLACK.

M. G. MAROCZY.

assume that he foresaw the whole combination when allowing White's initial sacrifice.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1 P—Q B 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 P—K 3 | 3 Kt—Q 2 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 P—Q B 3 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—K B 4 |
| 6 P×P | 6 K P×P |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 Q—B 3 |
| 8 Q—B 2 | 8 Kt—R 3 |
| 9 B—Q 2 | 9 B—Q 3 |
| 10 P—K Kt 3 | 10 Kt—B sq |
| 11 Q—R 4 | 11 Kt—Q 2 |
| 12 Q—B 2 | 12 Castles |
| 13 P—K R 3 | 13 R—B 2 |
| 14 B—K 2 | 14 Kt—B sq |
| 15 Castles Q R | 15 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 Q R—Kt sq | 16 P—R 4 |
| 17 Kt—K sq | 17 R—B 2 |
| 18 Kt—Q 3 | 18 Q—K 2 |
| 19 K—Kt sq | 19 P—R 5 |
| 20 B—B 3 | 20 Kt—B 2 |

..... Close games are treated differently by every player, according to individual style. Above Black lost a move with 10...., Kt—B sq, having to return immediately with it to Q 2; but as White in his turn lost a move with 11 Q—R 4, and returning to B 2, they were quits. Up to now both sides manœuvred strategically only. The real fight commences now.

See Diagram.

21 B×P

White has adopted energetic means, Black having advanced further in his attack. The text move is probably the best course, as he wins a Pawn by offering the Bishop. Of course he has to submit to a harassing attack.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 22 B×Kt ch | 21 P—Kt 5 |
| 23 Kt×R P | 22 Q×B |
| 24 Q×R | 23 R×Kt |
| | 24 R—R 2 |

..... Maroczy as a rule seeing deeply into a position, it is fair to

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

White could have taken the Rook safely, and might probably have drawn with two exchanges to the good.

33 R—K 2

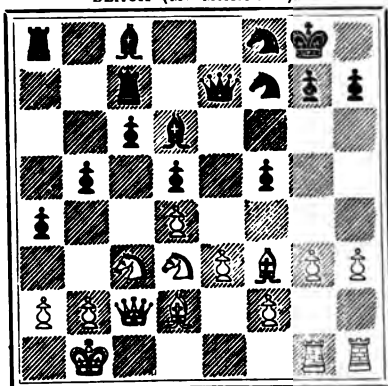
..... Black has now the best of it, and should have won the game.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 34 Q—B 3 | 34 B—Q 4 |
| 35 Q×P | 35 P—Kt 3 |
| 36 Q—B 8 | 36 B—K 5 |
| 37 Q—R 6 | 37 Q—Kt 4 ch |
| 38 P—B 4 | 38 Q×Kt P |
| 39 K R—K sq | 39 B×Kt |

Position after Black's 20th move:—

Kt—B 2.

BLACK (M. MAROCZY).



WHITE (MR. MASON).

..... 39..., R-K 3; 40 Q-B 4, B x P ch, &c., would have won the game. As played he could only draw. A very fine game, with lively situations, beginning with the position on the diagram.

40 Q x K B
41 R x R
42 R-K 8
43 K-K sq
44 K-Q 2

40 R x R
41 B-B 5
42 Q-Q 6 ch
43 Q-B 8 ch
44 Q-Q 6 ch

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,132.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. Herr SCHLECHTER.

Well played. Of course Marshall is on familiar ground, this being one of his favourite variations.

1 P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4
3 Kt-Q B 3
4 P-K 4
5 Kt x P
6 B-Q 2
7 B x B
8 B-K 2

1 P-Q 4
2 P-K 3
3 P-Q B 3
4 P x K P
5 B-Kt 5 ch
6 Q x P
7 Q x Kt ch
8 Kt-Q 2

.....Schlechter evidently is not familiar with this variation. The correct move here is 8..., Q x Kt P; 9 B-B 3, Q-Kt 3, &c.

9 Kt-B 3
10 B-B 3

9 P-Q B 4
10 K Kt-B 3

.....Here the right continuation is 10..., Kt-K 2, and if 11 Q-Q 6, then Kt-B 4, dislodging the Queen; and if 11 B x P, then 11..., R-K Kt sq, &c.

11 Q-Q 6
12 Q-Kt 3

11 Q-B 3
12 Castles

See Diagram.

.....Now he has an untenable position.

13 R-Q sq
14 Kt-R 4

13 Kt-R 4

.....Another weak move, as Marshall speedily shows.

14 Q-R 4
15 R x Kt

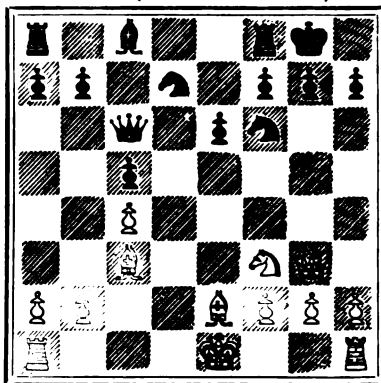
14 P-K Kt 3

16 P-K Kt 4
17 P x Kt
18 Kt x Q
19 P x P
20 R-Kt sq
21 Kt-B 3
22 R x P ch
23 R-Kt 3
24 Kt-Q 2
25 Kt-K 4
26 R-B 3
27 B x P
28 Kt-Q 6 ch

15 Q x R
16 Q-Q sq
17 Q x Q
18 P-K 4
19 R P x P
20 R-K sq
21 P-B 3
22 K-B 2
23 B-Q 2
24 R-R sq
25 P-Kt 3
26 P-B 4
27 R-R 5
28 Resigns.

Position after Black's 12th move :—
Castles.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

GAME	No. 2,133. WHITE. M. JANOWSKI BLACK. Mr. GUNSBERG <i>French Defence.</i>	No. 2,134. SCHLECHTER M. JANOWSKI <i>Qns. Gam. Dec.</i>	No. 2,135. Von SCHEVE Mr. PILLSBURY <i>Q P Opening.</i>	No. 2,136. Herr MIESES Herr ALBIN <i>Sicilian Defence</i>	No. 2,137. Herr MARCO Mr. GUNSBERG <i>Centre Coun. Gt.</i>
1	P-K 4 P-K 3 P-Q 4	P-Q 4 P-Q 4 P-Q B 4	P-Q 4 P-Q 4 Kt-K B 3	P-K 4 P-Q B 4 Kt-Q B 3	P-K 4 P-Q 4 P x P
2	P-Q 4 Kt-Q B 3	P-K 3 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q B 4 P x P	P-K 3 P-K Kt 3	Kt-K B 3 P-Q 4
3	P x P Kt x P	P-Q R 3 P x P	Kt-K B 3 Kt-B 3	Kt-Q B 3 B-Kt 2	Kt x P P-Q B 4
4	Kt-Q 2 Kt-K B 3	P x P Q-Kt 3	Kt-B 3 P-Q R 3	Kt-B 3 K Kt-K 2	Kt-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3
5	B-K 2 B-Q 3	P-Q B 3 P-K 4	P-Q 5 Kt-R 4	P-Q 4 P x P	P-K 3 Kt-B 3
6	B-Kt-B 3 Castles	P x P B-Q B 4	P-K 4 P-Q Kt 4	P x P P-Q 4	P-Q Kt 3 B-B 4
7	Kt x Kt B x Kt	Q-K 2 P-Q R 4	P-K 5 Kt-Kt sq	P-B 5 B-Kt 5	B-Q 3 B-Kt 3
8	Kt-B 3 B-Q 3	Kt-B 3 K Kt-K 2	P-Q Kt 4 Kt-Kt 2	B-Q Kt 5 Castles	B-Kt 2 B-Q 3
9	P-B 3 Q-K 2	B-K B 4 Castles	Kt-Q 4 P-K 3	B-K 3 Kt-B 4	B x B R P x B
10	Castles B-K B 4	B-Kt 3 P-B 4	Kt-B 6 Q-Q 2	B x Kt P x B	Kt-B 3 Q-R 4
11	P-Q Kt 3 P-B 3	P x P <i>c.p.</i> R x P	P-Q R 4 P x R P	Kt-K 2 R-K sq	Q-Q 2 Castles Q R
12	B-Kt 2 Q R-Q sq	Q-Q 2 Kt-B 4	B x P Kt-K 2	Q-Q 2 B x Kt	Castles Q R B-B 2
13	Q-Q 4 B-K 5	B-Q 3 R-K 3 ch	Kt x Kt B x Kt	P x B Q-K 2	K-Kt sq K R-K sq
14	Q R-K sq B-Kt sq	K-B sq R-B 3	R x P P x P	B-Kt 5 Kt x P	K R-K sq Q-Kt 5
15	P-B 4 K R-K sq	P-Q R 4 P-R 3	Kt x P Castles	B x Q Kt x P ch	P-K R 3 B-R 4
16	P-Kt 3 P-K R 3	Kt-R 3 Kt x B ch	Castles R-Q sq	K-Q sq Kt x Q	P-K 3 Q-Kt 3
17	Q-B 3 Q-K 3	R P x Kt Kt-K 4	Q-Kt 3 B-B sq	K x Kt R x B	Kt-K Kt 5 P-Q 5
18	Kt-Q 4 Q-R 6	R-K sq Kt x B	B-K Kt 5 R-K sq	Q R-Q Kt sq Q R-K sq	P x P R x R
19	P-B 3 B x Kt P	Q x Kt B-B 4	R-Q sq Q-B 3	Kt-B sq B-Q 5	Q x R P x P
20	Resigns.	Q x P ch B-K 3	Kt-B 6 ch P x Kt	Kt-Q 3 R-K 7 ch	Kt x P P x Kt
21		R x B R x R	B x P B-R 3	K-Q sq B x K B P	Kt x R P x B
22		R-R 5 R-Q sq	Q-Kt 3 ch K-B sq	Q-R 4 B-R 5	Q-K 6 ch K-Kt sq
23		Resigns.	Q-R 4 Resigns.	Kt-B 4 R (K 7)-K 5	Kt x Kt ch Q x Kt
24				Resigns.	Q-K 5 ch Resigns.

We take the two following games and notes from the *Schachzeitung*:—

GAME No. 2,138.

Giuoco Piano.

WHITE.
M. TSCHIGORIN.

BLACK.
Dr. TARRASCH.

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

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

.....Many masters prefer the following continuation: 6..., B×B; 7 P×B, Kt—Q R 4; 8 B—Kt 2, Kt×B; 9 R P×Kt, Kt—Kt 5; 10 Q—K 2, P—K B 4.

- 7 Q—Q 2
8 B—Q Kt 5

- 7 B—K 3

We cannot approve this loss of time—this move of the Bishop would have been better at third move in the game.

- 9 B×Kt
10 P—Q 4
11 Q—Q 3

- 8 Castles
9 P×B
10 B—Q R 4
11 Q—Kt sq

.....Very strange manœuvring, which certainly wins a Pawn, but removes the Queen too far out of play, and M. Tschigorin takes advantage of this in a noteworthy manner.

- 12 Castles
13 B—Q 2

- 12 Q×P

Very well played. White threatens to win a piece by Kt—R 4.

- 14 B×B
15 P×P

- 13 B×Kt
14 Q—Kt 4
15 B—B 5

.....If 15..., Q×Q; 16 P×Q, Kt—Q 2; 17 P×Q P, White has the better position, but this continuation might have been given preference to the one adopted.

- 16 Q—K 3

- 16 Kt—Kt 5

.....If 16..., B×R, P×Kt gives an annihilating attack.

- 17 Q—K Kt 5

- 17 Kt×K P

.....Or 17..., B×R; 18 Q×Kt, B—B 5; 19 P×P, P×P; 20 P—K 5, with a strong attack.

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

- 18 P—K B 3
19 Q R 3
20 Kt—Kt 3
21 B—K 3

.....21..., B×R might be conducive to nice play, as follows: 22 P—R 5, B—B 5; 23 P×Kt, P×P; 24 Q—R 4, Q R—Q sq; 25 Kt—K 7 ch, K—R sq; 26 B—Q 2, &c.

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

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

.....Why Black should allow his opponent this gain of time is not clear.

- 27 P—B 5
28 P—R 6

- 27 Q B 2

Kt—Kt 6 seems tempting, as Black dare not capture, but the move leads to nothing after K R—K sq.

- 29 P×P ch
30 Q—R 2
31 R—B 3
32 Q R—K B sq
33 B—Kt 2
34 B—B sq
35 R—K sq
36 B—R 6
37 B—B 4
38 B—R 6
39 B—Q 2

- 28 K—R sq
29 Q×P
30 R—B 2
31 Q R—K Ktsq
32 Q—Kt 4
33 B—Kt 4
34 Q—Kt 5
35 R(Ktsq)—Kt 2
36 R—Kt sq
37 R(B 2)—Kt 2
38 R(Kt 2)—B 2

In order to gain time.

- 40 R—B 4
41 R—B 2
42 R—B 3
43 R—R 3
44 Kt—Kt 6 ch
45 P×P

- 39 B—B 3
40 Q—Kt 4
41 Q—R 4
42 R—Kt 5
43 R(B 2)—Kt 2
44 P×Kt
45 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,139.

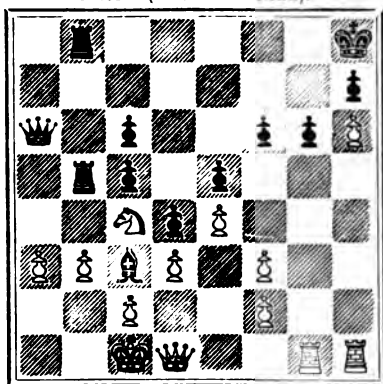
Zukertort's Opening.

WHITE. Herr ALBIN.	BLACK. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.
1 Kt—K B 3	1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3	2 P—Q B 4
3 P—Q Kt 3	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—Kt 2	4 B—Kt 5
5 B—K 2	5 Kt—B 3
6 P—K R 3	6 B × Kt

30 R × Kt	30 P—B 3
31 R—Kt sq	31 Q—R 3
32 K—Kt 2	32 B—R 4
33 K—B sq	33 B—B 6

Position after Black's 33rd move :—
B—B 6.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (HERR ALBIN).

.....Better to play B—R 4.

7 P × B ! 7 P—Q 5

.....Black advances impetuously.
He might have played P—K Kt 3 and
B—Kt 2, and eventually Kt—R 4,
because 8 B × Kt would not leave White
with a good game.

8 B—Q Kt 5 ! 8 P—K 4

9 B × Kt ch

Showing good insight of the position.
Black's doubled Pawns are fixed, and
White obtains for his Kt the unassailable
position at Q B 4.

9 P × B
10 Q—K 2 10 Q—Q 4

11 Kt—Q R 3 11 B—Q 3

12 P—K 4 12 Q—K 3

13 Q—R 6 13 B—K 2

14 Castles Q R 14 Castles K R

15 Q R—K Kt sq 15 Kt—R 4

16 P—K R 4 16 Kt—B 5

.....16 .., P—Q 6 was necessary
here.

17 K—Kt sq 17 Q R—Q Kt sq

18 P—Q 3 18 R—Kt 3

19 Q × R P 19 K R—Q Kt sq

.....Black's attack has little
promise of success.

20 Kt—B 4 20 R(Kt3)—Kt 2

21 Q—R 5 21 R—Kt 5

22 P—R 3 22 R—Kt 4

23 Q—Q 2 23 K—R sq

24 K—R 2 24 B—Q sq

25 B—B sq 25 B—B 2

26 P—K R 5 26 Q—B sq

27 Q—Q sq 27 Kt—K 3

28 P—R 6 28 P—Kt 3

29 B—Kt 5 29 Kt × B

34 P—K B 4

By this fine move White gains the
advantage.

35 Q—Kt 4

36 Q × B P

37 Q—Q 6

38 Q × Q

39 P—K B 4

40 P—B 5

41 P × P ch

42 P—R 7

43 Kt—Q 6

44 P—R 4

45 R—Kt 2

46 P—K 5

47 R × P ch

48 Kt—K 4 ch

49 R—Kt 6 ch

50 Kt × B

51 R × P, and won shortly.

34 R—K B sq

35 P × B P

36 Q—Kt 2

37 Q—Kt sq

38 R (Kt 4) × Q

39 K—Kt sq

40 K—B 2

41 P × P

42 K—Kt 2

43 R—Q R sq

44 R—K R sq

45 P—Kt 4

46 P × P

47 K—B 3

48 K—K 3

49 K—K 2

50 P × Kt

GAME No. 2,140.

King's Bishop's Opening.

SCORE AND NOTES FROM

*Yorkshire Weekly Post.*WHITE.
MR. TRICHMANN.BLACK.
HEIR MARCO.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 B—B 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—Q 3

3 P—Q 4

.....A loose kind of move which gives White opportunities for development by his being able to focus his forces on the Kt on Q 4.

4 P x P

4 Kt x P

5 Q—K 2

Hardly his best. Kt—B 3 at once was preferable.

6 K Kt—B 3

5 Q Kt—B 3

7 P—K R 3

6 B—K Kt 5

8 Q x B

7 B x Kt

9 Castles

8 Kt—B 3

10 Kt—B 3

9 P—O R 3

10 B—K 2

.....B—Q 3 was safe.

11 Kt—K 4

11 Castles

.....If Kt—Q 5; 12 Kt x Kt ch, B x Kt; 13 Q x P, Kt x P; 14 Q—B 6 ch, with advantage.

12 P—B 3

12 Q—Q 2

.....Kt x Kt was requisite, as greater danger was threatened by Kt—Kt 3, followed by Kt—B 5.

13 B—K 3

13 Q R—Q sq

14 Q R—Q sq

14 Q Kt—R 4

.....An indifferent move.

15 Kt—Kt 3

15 Q—B 3

16 Kt—B 5

Cleverly conceived. White's advantage is now pronounced.

16 K R—K sq

17 Q—Kt 3

17 Kt—R 4

18 Q x K P

18 Kt x B

19 Kt x B ch

19 K—B sq

20 P x Kt

20 R x R

21 R x R

21 Resigns.

.....If R x Kt, then 22 R—Q 8 ch, R—K sq; 23 B—B 5 ch wins.

The two following games were played by Mr. Pillsbury, blindfold, in March, 1900, at the Havana Club.

GAME No. 2,141.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.
SENOR IGLESIAS.BLACK.
MR. H. N. PILLSBURY.

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

4 B—B 4

.....Quite safe after White's last move.

5 P—B 3

5 Q—K 2

.....Frustrating, of course, White's intended P—Q 4, and speedily getting the attack into his own hands.

6 Castles

6 Castles

7 B—Kt 5

7 P—K R 3

8 B—K R 4

B—K 3 was preferable.

9 Q Kt—Q 2

8 P—Q 3

10 Q—B 2

9 K—R sq

He could now continue with 10 B x Q Kt and 11 P—Q 4, but he would not profit by it, for Black, of course, would not take P with P, but would retire the B to K 3. Neither does it appear that P—Q Kt 4, followed by P—Q R 4, would relieve his game.

11 B x Kt
An error which gives Black a fatally attacking open file.

10 P—Kt 4
11 P x Q B
12 B—R 4
13 K—R sq
13 Kt x P, Kt—R 4; 14 Q Kt—B 3 looks best.
14 P—Q 4
15 Kt—B 4
16 Kt—K sq
11 R—K Kt sq
12 R—K Kt sq
13 Kt—R 4
14 B—Kt 3
15 B—Kt 5
16 Q—Kt 4

17 Kt x B
18 B—Kt 3
19 B—B 4
17 R P x Kt
18 R—Kt 3

He has no time for this, and should rather have tried P—B 3, but nothing we think could now save the game, which was played in fine style by Mr. Pillsbury.

19 Q R—K Kt sq
20 Q—B sq
21 Q—K 3
22 R—K Kt sq
23 Kt x B
24 Resigns.
19 Q R—K Kt sq
20 Kt—B 5
21 B—R 6!
22 B x P ch
23 P—R 6!

GAME No. 2,142.

French Defence.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY. Senor PARDO.

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

P—K 5 is generally preferred as giving a more attacking game, but perhaps Mr. Pillsbury had already adopted that move with another simultaneous opponent.

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

.....The opening moves have been correct on both sides in the rapid development of pieces, but this is a weak one, of which White could have taken immediate advantage by Q—K 4, but by capturing the P first he loses a piece.

14 Kt—B 5
14 B—B sq

15 Kt x R P
16 Q—K 4
15 P x Kt
16 Q—Q 3
.....This is the move which Mr. Pillsbury evidently overlooked when taking the P with his Kt.
17 Kt—K 5
17 Kt—K 2

.....A strong move, but very well met. Mr. Pillsbury fights on like a lion for many moves longer, but the odds against him are too much, and the way in which Senor Pardo inveigles his Q into a snare and finishes off the game is both interesting and admirable.

18 Q x P ch
19 Q—R 5
20 Q—R 7
21 P—K R 4
22 R—K 3
23 Kt x P ch
24 R—B 3
25 R x Kt ch
26 B x P
27 Q—R 6 ch
28 Q—Kt 5
29 Q—B 4 ch
30 P—B 3
31 Q—Kt 4
32 P—R 5
33 Q—R 3
34 K—R sq
35 Resigns.
18 K—B sq
19 P—Kt 3
20 B—Kt 2
21 Kt—Kt sq
22 Kt—B 3
23 P x Kt
24 B—Kt 2
25 B x R
26 R—K 2
27 B—Kt 2
28 Q—Q 4
29 K—Kt sq
30 R—B sq
31 Q—Q 3
32 Q—B 5
33 Q—K 6 ch
34 R x P

GAME No. 2,143.

Played at board No. 8 in the North v. South Correspondence Match,
1901.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE	BLACK.
Mr. J. WILSON, <i>Lincolnshire.</i>	Mr. S. PASSMORE, <i>London.</i>
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 4
3 P×K P	3 P—Q 5
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3
5 P—Q R 3	5 K Kt—K 2

.....Subsequent analysis has proved that this is not the best continuation. The alternatives are P—Q R 4 or P—B 3.

6 B—Kt 5	6 P—K R 3
7 B×Kt	7 B×B
8 Q Kt—Q 2	8 P—B 3

.....This kind of move would scarcely be risked when playing over the board.

9 P—K 3

It is difficult to find anything better. If 9 P×P, B×P, and Black would get a fine development, menacing the Queen's side, should White move the K P. 9 P—K Kt 3 would hardly be an improvement, because Black could then manoeuvre to prevent White Castling.

10 P×K P	9 Q P×P
	10 Castles

.....If 10..., P×P at once, White gets a fine game by 11 Q—B 2, Castles; 12 B—Q 3, followed by Castles Q R.

11 Q—Kt 3	11 Kt×P
12 B—K 2	12 R—Kt sq

.....Preparing for B—K 3 and P—Q Kt 4 in certain eventualities.

13 R—Q sq	13 B—K 3
14 Q—B 3	14 Q—Q 3
15 Kt—Q 4	

Castling was requisite here. Of course if 15 Kt—K 4, then Kt×Kt ch.

16 Kt×B

15 P—Q B 4

A very interesting continuation would have been 16 Kt—K 4, P×Kt: 17 P×P, Q—B 2; 18 P—Q 5, B—K Kt 5; 19 P—Q 6, Q—B 3; 20 P×B, Q×Kt; 21 P×R ch, R×P; 22 Q—Q 2, Kt×P; 23 Q—Q 5 ch, Q×Q; 24 R×Q, R—K sq; 25 R—Q 8, R×K; 26 B×Kt ch, and Black is a Pawn ahead with Bishops of the same colour.

16 Q×Kt

17 Kt—B 3

Losing the K P immediately. 17 B—B 3 was better.

18 R—Q 3	17 Kt—Kt 5
19 P—R 3	18 Q R—Q sq
20 Q×R	19 R×R
21 Q—B 3	20 R—Q sq

If 21 Kt—Q 4, Black's best reply is Q×K P.

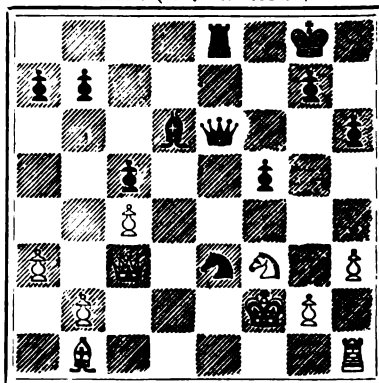
22 K—B 2	21 Kt×P
	22 B—Q 3

.....It would scarcely have paid to capture the K P with the Kt but for this move in reserve.

23 B—Q 3	23 P—B 4
24 B—Kt sq	24 R—K sq

Position after Black's 24th move :—
R—K sq !

BLACK (MR. PASSMORE).



WHITE (MR. WILSON),

.....There is no satisfactory reply. The Queen, or mate, is threatened by Kt—Q 8 ch; also to check with the B at Kt 6.

25 Q—Q 3 25 B—Kt 6 ch
26 K—Kt sq

If 26 K × B, Q—Kt 3 ch wins.

26 Kt—Q 8
27 Kt—B 7
28 Q × Q
29 Kt × R
30 R—K 7
31 R × Q Kt P
And White resigned.

GAME No 2,144.

Played at board No. 8 in the North v. South Correspondence Match, 1901.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE.

Mr. S. PASSMORE,
London.

BLACK.

Mr. J. WILSON,
Lincolnshire.

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

.....Alapin, in his analysis of this variation in the *B.C.M.*, suggests the text move as a favourable alternative to R—K sq.

11 P × P en pas.	11 B × P
12 B—Kt 5	12 Q—Q 2
13 Kt—K 4	

Threatening Kt × B, followed by Q or B to K 7.

14 B—K 3	13 P—K B 3
15 Q—R 6	14 Q—B 2
	15 Kt—Q sq

.....If 15..., Kt—B 4, White can play Q × B P with safety; for if 16..., B—Kt 2; 17 Kt × B.

16 Q—R 4	16 R—Q Kt sq
17 P—Q Kt 3	17 P—Q R 3
18 Q R—Q sq	18 Q—Q 2

.....Black has a choice of evils. He must either move the King's Bishop to a bad position, or eventually lose a Pawn.

19 B—B 5	19 Kt—B 2
20 Q—B 4	20 K—R sq
21 Q—Q 4	21 B—Kt 2

Position after Black's 21st move :—

B—Kt 2.

BLACK (MR. WILSON).



WHITE (MR. PASSMORE).

.....R—Q sq would not save the Pawn, because of the threatened mate with White's K R after the exchanges.

22 Kt × B

The sacrifice of Kt x B P is tempting but not sound—e.g., 22 Kt x P, P x Kt; 23 Q x P ch, K—Kt sq; 24 B—Q 4, Q—Kt 5! Neither would the preparatory move of P—K R 3 be of any use, because Black could reply with Q—B 4.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 23 B x P | 22 P x Kt |
| 24 Q x Kt | 23 Kt x B |
| 25 R—K 7 | 24 Q—B 4 |
| | 25 R—K Kt sq |

.....Best. White threatens R x B, and if Black retires the B to R sq, White wins the exchange at least by 26 Kt—Q 4, Q—Kt 3; 27 Kt—K 6, R—Kt sq; 28 Kt—Q 8.

- 26 R—Q 7

Not the strongest continuation. Q R—K sq or Kt—R 4 would have been better.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 27 Kt—R 4 | 26 Q x Q B P |
| | 27 B—B sq |

.....Black defends well, giving White in time for Kt—B 5, thence to R 6 or K 7.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 28 R—Q 8 | 28 B—Kt 5 |
| 29 R x Q R | 29 Q x R ch |

.....If 29..., B x R; 30 Q—B 8 wins.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 30 Q x Q | 30 B x Q |
| 31 R—Kt 6 | 31 R—Q sq |
| 32 P—K R 3 | 32 P—Kt 4 |
| 33 Kt—B 5 | 33 B—B 7 |
| 34 Kt—K 3 | 34 B—Q 6 |

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 35 R x B P | 35 K—Kt 2 |
| 36 P—K Kt 4 | 36 K—Kt 3 |
| 37 Kt—B 5 | 37 B—K 5 |
| 38 R—Q 6 | 38 R—Q R sq |

.....The exchange of Rooks was necessary to avoid the loss of another Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 39 Kt—Kt 3 | 39 B—Kt 8 |
| 40 Kt—R 5 | 40 K—B 2 |
| 41 R x P ch | 41 K—K 2 |
| 42 P—R 3 | 42 B—B 7 |
| 43 R—B 6 | 43 B—Q 6 |
| 44 P—K B 4 | 44 P x P |
| 45 Kt x P | 45 K—Q 2 |
| 46 R—B 3 | 46 B—Kt 8 |
| 47 Kt—Q 3 | |

Threatening to get rid of the troublesome Bishop. 47..., K—K 2 would have been Black's correct play.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 48 R—B sq | 47 P—Q R 4 |
| 49 R—R sq | 48 B—R 7 |
| 50 Kt—B 5 ch | 49 B x P |
| 51 Kt x B | 50 K—B 3 |
| 52 R—K B sq | 51 K—Kt 4 |
| 53 Kt x P ch | 52 K—B 5 |

The quickest way to settle matters.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 54 R—B 7 | 53 R x Kt |
| 55 R x P | 54 R x P |
| 56 K—Kt 2 | 55 K—Q 4 |
| 57 R—R 5 | 56 K—K 3 |
| | 57 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,145.

Played in the recent match: Lancashire v. Cheshire.

King's Bishop Opening.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.
Mr. F. WILDE,
Cheshire.

BLACK.
Mr. V. WAHLTUCH,
Lancashire.

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

This seems to be a misjudgment of the nature of the opening. Castles, Kt—Q B 3, or Q—K 2 would have been more to the purpose.

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

P—K R 3 at once is as better followed either by P—Q 4 or P—Q Kt 4.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 9 B—Kt 5 | 8 B—Q 3 |
| 10 Q Kt—Q 2 | 9 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 11 B × Kt | 10 Castles (K) |
| 12 P—K R 3 | 11 Kt × B |
| 13 P—Kt 4 | 12 B—R 4 |
| 14 Castles (Q) | 13 B—Kt 3 |

Castling on Q side when the enemy has the Q B file open is always (or nearly always) a hazardous proceeding, and this game is a good object lesson in the readiness with which an attack may be pushed home under these circumstances.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 15 Kt—R 4 | 14 P—Q R 4 |
| 16 B—B 2 | 15 P—R 5 |
| 17 Kt × B | 16 P—R 6 |
| 18 K—Kt sq | 17 P × P ch |
| 19 Kt × R | 18 R × R P |

Futile of course, but equally so would have been K × R, as Q × P would force the win at once. Black has put in his finishing strokes very neatly.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 20 K × P | 19 R—R 8 ch |
| | 20 B—R 6 ch |

And mates in three moves.

GAME No. 2,146.

London Chess League—'A' Division. Played at the City of London Chess Club, January 31st, 1902.

Giucco Piano.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. F. L. ALEXANDER, Mr. T. PHYSICK,
Battersea. Athenaeum.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Q B 4 | 3 B—Q B 4 |
| 4 Castles | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 5 P—Q B 3 | 5 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P × P |
| 7 P × P | 7 B—Kt 3 |
| 8 Kt—Q B 3 | 8 B—Kt 5 |
| 9 B—Q Kt 5 | |

Developing 9 B—K 3 would be stronger, especially since he does not proceed in taking the Knight.

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

.....Black is already the attacking party, and so continues throughout. On the other hand, White insufficiently

guards his King, and the upshot is all the more speedily disastrous.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 12 Q—R 4 ? | 12 B × Kt |
| 13 P × B | 13 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 14 P—B 4 ? | 14 Kt—B 5 ch |

.....Instead of being pushed on to B 4, the Pawn should have been supported, by retiring either Queen or Bishop. One weakness leads to another and White's collapse is soon complete.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 15 K—Kt 2 | 15 Kt(B3) × Q P |
| 16 Q R—Q sq | 16 Q—R 5 ! |
| 17 P—K R 3 | 17 Kt × B |
| 18 Kt × Kt | 18 Q—R 4 |
| 19 Kt—Q B 3 | 19 Kt—R 5 ch |
| 20 K—R 2 | 20 P—Q 5 ! |
| 21 B × P | 21 B × B |
| 22 R × B | 22 Q—B 6 ! |
| 23 Resigns. | |

Only in sight of mate. Thus, 23 R—K Kt sq, Q × P (B 7) + ; 24 K—R sq, Kt—B 6, &c.—a few useless sacrifices, and then the inevitable.

GAME No. 2,147.

London Chess League—'A' Division. Played at the City of London Chess Club, January 13th, 1902.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. H. G. STURTON, MR. W. WARD,
See. *Athenæum.*

1 P—K 4 1 P—Q B 4
2 P—K B 4

A move not much favoured at present. It obstructs the Queen Bishop, whose play on King side is often important, and is looked upon as losing time otherwise, so far as attack is concerned.

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

Perhaps in anticipation of 10..., Q—Kt 3. But danger to the Queen Pawn remains. White has a fine centre—if only it can be held; and in the light of subsequent events, it cannot.

11 Kt—B 3 10 K Kt—K 2
12 B—Q 2 11 Q—R 4!
12 Kt×Q P 12 Kt×Q P

.....The reply to 12 B—Kt 2 would be 12..., Kt—B 4, probably. The game turns upon this capture, and an extraordinarily animated contest follows.

13 Kt—K 4 13 Kt×B ch
14 P×Kt

Must—or a piece would be lost. Almost from first to last White fights an uphill battle.

14 Q—Kt 3
15 K—B sq 15 Kt—Q 6 ch
16 R—Q sq 16 Q R—B sq
17 R—Q 2 17 Q—B 2
18 P—K R 4 18 P—K R 4
19 Kt—B 3! 19 K—K 2
20 K—Kt sq 20 K—B sq
21 Kt—Q 5 21 Kt×Kt P?

.....Beginning of the end. It is not too much to say that Mr. Ward's play, from this point onwards especially, would be a credit to any player.

22 Q—B 8 ch 22 K—R 2
23 Q×R (Q 7) 23 Q—R 3 ch
24 R—B 4

A sop to Cerberus, declined with thanks. However, if 24 K—Kt sq, Q—K 7; there would be also havoc in the camp.

25 K—B 2 24 Kt×P(KB6)!
26 R—B 2 25 Kt×B
27 R×Kt 26 Q—Q 6!

There appears to be nothing better. Anyhow, great loss of material is not to be avoided.

28 K—B 3 27 Q×R ch
29 K—B 2 28 Q—Q 6 ch
30 K—Kt 2 29 Q—Q 5 ch
30 Q—K 5 ch

.....He wants to take Pawn with a check; a most instructive ending

31 K—Kt sq 31 Q—K 8 ch
32 K—Kt 2 32 Q—K 7 ch
33 K—Kt sq 33 Q—Kt 5 ch
34 K—B 2 34 Q×B P ch
35 K—Kt 2 35 B×P

and win.

GAME No. 2,148.

London Chess League—'A' Division. Played at the City of London Chess Club.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. H. NORTH, <i>Hampstead.</i>	Mr. G. HILLS, <i>Battersea.</i>
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 B—B 4	

As affording less time and convenience for opening defence, 5 P—Q 4 is generally preferred.

6 B—Kt 3	5 P—Q 4
7 P—Q 3	6 B—K 2
8 Kt—Q B 3	7 Kt—K B 3
	8 Kt—Q B 3

.....Or 8..., P—B 3; better securing the Queen Pawn. It should come to an easily even game.

9 B—K B 4	9 P—Q R 3
10 P—Q R 3	10 P—K R 3
11 Q—Q 2	11 B—K 3
12 Kt—K 2	12 Q—Q 2
13 Kt(K 2)—Q 4	13 Kt × Kt
14 Kt × Kt	14 Castles
15 Castles Q R	

This Castling on opposite sides makes the affair very interesting. Black defends well, though perhaps more than he ought,—if the result is any criterion.

15 Kt × B	15 P—B 4
16 P—K R 4	16 P × Kt
17 P—K B 3	17 Kt—Kt 5
	18 R × B

.....Getting rid of a dangerous Bishop. But, in course of this combination, 20..., Kt × Q R might be stronger; as it were diverting the

King Rook for a moment—if only for diversion.

19 Q × R	19 Kt—B 7
20 P—K Kt 4	20 Kt × K R ?
21 R × Kt	21 R—K B sq
22 Q—K 3	22 B—Q 3
23 K—Kt sq !	23 P—Q Kt 4
24 R—K sq	24 R—B 3
25 P—Q B 4	

Apparently the best way now; besides, further advance of Black Bishop Pawn would be rather unpleasant. White plays as though he *should* win—and does it.

25 Kt P × P	25 Kt P × P
26 P—Q 5 !	26 P—Q 5 !
27 B—B 5	27 B—B 5
28 P—Kt 4	28 P—Kt 4
29 B × P	29 B × P
30 Q—R 8 ch	30 K—Kt 2
31 B—K 4	31 P—K 4

.....Either 31..., Q—Q 3 or 31..., P—Q 6 seems a better alternative. The first would still leave him under pressure, not so serious; the second,—well, suppose 31..., P—Q 6; 32 Q × P, P—Q 7; 33 R—Q sq, R × P; 34 B × R, Q—Q 6+, &c.; and, to all appearances, Black would be an easy loser.

32 B—Q 5	32 R—B sq
33 Q × P	33 Q—K 2
34 K—B 2 !	34 R—B 3
35 Q—Kt 5	35 B—Q 6
36 K—Q 3	36 B—Kt 4 ?
37 K—Kt 8	37 R—Q 3
38 R × P !	38 Resigns

If 38..., Q × R ?, then mate in two. Black should have played 36... B—B 5; but in the end he would have to give way—White probably going on with his Queen Rook Pawn, winning

GAME No. 2,149.

Played on board No. 4, at the Public Library, Hampstead, in the London "A" League match between Hampstead and Athenæum, on 8th February.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY J. MALWOOD.

WHITE.
MR. H. WAGNER.

BLACK.
MR. J. MALWOOD.

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

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

..... This was a new departure on my part, and not a very successful one either.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 10 P—K R 3 | 10 B—R 4 |
| 11 P—K Kt 4 | 11 B—Kt 3 |
| 12 Kt—B sq | 12 Kt—B 4 |
| 13 B—B 2 | 13 P—K R 4 |
| 14 Kt—Kt 3 | 14 P × P |
| 15 P × P | 15 Q—Q 2 |
| 16 Kt—B 5 | 16 B × Kt |
| 17 Kt P × B | 17 P—K Kt 3 |

..... I was quite aware that if White played either P—Q 4 or P—Q Kt 4 I should lose a piece, but in order to prevent this it would have been necessary to place the Queen on the back row again, or advance the Q Kt P; so I decided to lose the piece, and attempt to work up an attack. If White had played 18 B—R 6, and followed with 19 P—Q Kt 4, he must undoubtedly have won.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 18 P—Q Kt 4 | 18 P × P |
| 19 P × Kt | 19 K—Kt 2 |

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 20 P—Q 4 ? | 20 P × K P |
| 21 Kt—R 2 | 21 P—B 4 |
| 22 P—K B 4 ? | 22 P × Q P |
| 23 P × P | 23 B—B 3 |
| 24 B—K 3 | |

B—Kt 2 would have been much better for White.

- | |
|-------------|
| 24 R—K R sq |
| 25 B—Kt 3 |

To prevent Q R—K Kt sq, but this appears to be waste time. White should have tried to concentrate round his King as rapidly as possible.

- | |
|---------------|
| 25 K—R 6 |
| 26 K—R sq |
| 27 R—K 2 |
| 26 Q R—K R sq |
| 27 K—B sq |

..... To guard against checks, and to allow of Q—Kt 2, and if possible the powerful Q—Kt 6.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 28 R—B sq | 28 Q—Kt 2 |
| 29 R—K Kt 2 | |

If instead Q—Kt sq, Black replies B × P. Mr. Wagner and I analysed the different variations at this stage, and agreed that Black must win. It seemed impossible to prevent Black getting K' at K B 6.

- | |
|--------------|
| 29 Q × R ch |
| 30 K × Q |
| 31 K—B sq |
| 32 B—Kt sq |
| 33 Q × B |
| 34 P × P |
| 35 K × R |
| 36 Resigns. |
| 30 R × Kt ch |
| 31 R—R 8 ch |
| 32 B × P |
| 33 Kt × Q |
| 34 R × B ch |
| 35 Kt—K 7 ch |





THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

SWEDISH CHESS PROBLEMS—(*continued*).

THREE-MOVERS.

101, a very old friend with a brilliant key, by F. af Geijerstam; and 102, by J. Fridlitzius, share the frontispiece honours in this section. The latter is a beautiful and difficult problem, and well deserves a diagram.

By J. FRIDLITZUS.

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in three.

By L. COLLIJN.

BLACK.



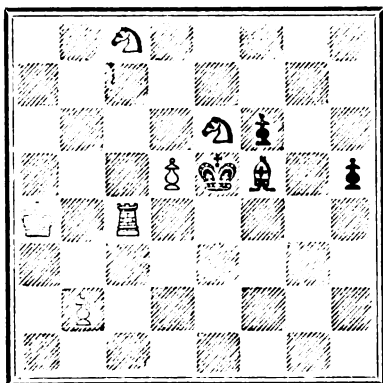
WHITE
Mate in three.

103-104 are by M. Anderson—the latter has some neat mates. 105-108, by A. Arnell, fail to do this composer justice, but the last of the group deserves notice for its difficult key. 109-112 (E. Bergkvist) have pure and elegant mates in each case. O. Brenander is represented by eleven problems (113-123). 113 is neat; why 114 was awarded a prize I fail to see. 116 has some very charming and symmetrical mates, but the rest call for no special comment. 124-127 (K. E. Broman) are a curious group—124 has a very familiar appearance—125 is a close copy of one of

Martindale's problems—126 is practically identical with a very very old position by S. Angas—and 127 does not deserve its diagram. 128 is claimed as his own composition by Edv. Bäcklin, but it is simply reprinting—almost identically—a very well-known problem of Grimshaw's. One turns with relief to the set that follows (129-136) by L. Collijn. The first five of these are all fine problems—130 being especially brilliant (see diagram); 134 falls off by comparison, and still more so do the remaining two positions. The same description applies to H. von Düben's series (137-146)—the first four of these are very good—137 being one of the prettiest three-movers, minus a White Queen, that I know (see diagram).

By H. VON DUBEN.

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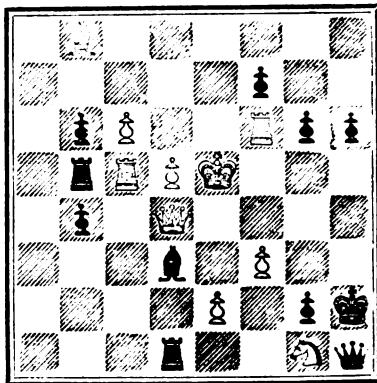


WHITE.

Mate in three.

By A. NORLIN.

BLACK.



BLACK.

Mate in three.

The remaining positions suffer by comparison. 147 (O. E. Ekman) and 148 (H. Fablander) are poor. 149-164 (J. Fridlitzius) are a very fine series indeed, and more than bear out the promise of his two-movers—149 is especially good. Th. Frölander follows with a quartet (165-168), all excellent—165 being remarkable for difficulty. F. af Geijerstam is represented by twenty-two problems (169-190), and it is hardly necessary to say that amongst these are some very fine positions; especial mention may be made of 169, 172, 174, and 177. 191 (J. A. Grenholm) is well varied and not easy. 192-204 are by E. Hallgren, and are of even merit throughout. 205 (G. Helleday) and 206 (C. A. Hellström) are neat. Of H. Jonsson's quartet (207-210) the first is the best. 211 (C. F. Lemke) is awkward in position but has a tricky key;—and 212-217 (by E. Lindqvist) are all fairly interesting. 218 (C. R. Lundvall) is neat and pretty—219-227 (A. W. Malmström) are all problems of average merit. A. Norlin's group (228-232) is a fine one, and contains one of the most difficult problems in this section—229 (see diagram). A. V. Ohlsson's pair (233-234) are both ordinary. J. A. Ros is again well represented—(235-252)—and throughout these, as in his two-movers, a steady good average is maintained; it is, however, unfortunate that 235—one of the best of the series—is marred by

the presence of an intrusive White Rook at K R 4, who, apparently having lunched early, has tumbled into this nest from a higher branch. In R. Sahlberg's group (253-261) are some fine problems—notably 255 and 257, the latter being especially difficult. 262 (J. G. Schultz) is ordinary. 263-271, by K. Stål, are all interesting, especially 268 and 269. 272 (A. F. Svanberg) is an aged "freak," as it bears the date 1857, and consists entirely of checks—a reason for its appearance here is appended to the solution. I hope it is a good one! 273 (C. A. Ternblad) is remarkable for its key—obscure and good. Seven positions (274-280), by A. Ulander, of which may be noted 274 and 275, complete this section.

FOUR-MOVERS, & C.

J. Fridlitzius and F. af Geijerstam again occupy the front pages here—281, by the former, is fine and difficult, but 282 is not so good as later examples by the same composer. 283 (L. Ahlbom) and 284 (M. Anderson) are ordinary. A. Arnell follows with six positions (285-290), of which 285 is fine and 288 difficult. 291 (E. Bergkvist) is neat, with its unexpected sacrifice. O. Brenander's half-dozen (292-297) are of even merit throughout. 298 (H. S. Cederschiöld) is another unhappy "freak," like 272. H. von Düben's quartet (299-302) are not up to the standard of his three-movers, but the idea in 300 is neatly expressed. It is disappointing to find only two more positions (303-304) by J. Fridlitzius, and neither very remarkable. 305 (J. Frölander) is very neat and pretty. 306-315 (F. af Geijerstam) are a real treat—a group of problems of which any composer may well be proud—310 gives one the idea that the master has taken a chance handful from the box, just to see what he could do with them. A diagram shows

By F. AF GEIJERSTAM.

BLACK.

WHITE.
Mate in four.

By R. SAHLBERG

BLACK.

WHITE.
Mate in four.

the result! 316 (J. A. Grenholm) has a rather difficult key and clear mates, and 317 (A. W. Hafström) is a neat arrangement of an old theme. Of E. Hallgren's trio—(318-320)—319 is the best, having a difficult key and

good variations. 321 (J. E. Hansson) and 322 (H. Jonsson) are fair, whilst of C. F. Lemke's pair (323-324) the latter is quaint. 325 (E. Lindqvist) is rather difficult, and 326 (A. W. Malmström) shows an old symmetrical arrangement. A. Norlin's 327 has a difficult mainplay. J. A. Ros is responsible for six interesting positions (328-333), the best perhaps being 332, the theme being well represented. Of R. Sahlberg's pair (334-335) the former is fine and difficult (see diagram). 336 and 337 (C. A. Ternblad) are of ordinary merit, and the same may be said of A. Ulander's 338—which closes the section.

FIVE AND SIX-MOVERS.

Very few problem lovers unfortunately are interested in positions of this length, but if ever the temptation was offered to go further afield it is surely to be found in the positions here presented (339-346) by F. af Geijerstam—for to very few composers is it given to produce such work as this. The beauty (except 340) and variety of the series are indeed remarkable. The remaining positions (347-350), in five moves, necessarily suffer by comparison, but notice may be made of 347 (J. A. Ros) and 350 (J. G. Schultz). The pair of six-movers that follow 351 (O. Brenander) and 352 (J. G. Schultz) are of average merit.

SELF-MATES.

These—eighteen in number—will no doubt be welcome to lovers of this branch of the Art (amongst which I must confess I am not numbered), but an examination suggests that 353 (A. Norlin), 354 (J. A. Ros), 360 (H. von Düben), and 364 (C. F. Lemke)—the latter in particular—are worthy of especial attention. 355 and 358 are impossible positions, and 357 has been badly treated somehow by the printer.

It only remains to be said that, with the few exceptions noted, the positions are very clearly printed on good diagrams and the solutions are given distinctly and at length.

A. E. S.

B. C. M. ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following are further acknowledgments. So far the competition bids fair to be a great success, especially by reason of the large number of entries. One composer, whose problem bears the motto "Sweet and twenty," has mis-read the conditions, as he has sent in a two-mover, which of course is not eligible. 33 "Fluitat sed mergi potest" (No. 1); 34, Ditto (No. 2); 35, Ditto (No. 3); 36, "Tidy"; 37, "An der blauen Donau" (No. 1); 38, Ditto (No. 2); 39, Ditto (No. 3); 40, "He zanyraems"; 41, "In hoc signo...!"; 42, "Simplicitas!"; 43, "Gipsy"; 44, "Afrika"; 45, "Come, I have found you out"; 46, "My last chance"; 47, "Last night"; 48, "The Nightingale"; 49, "Tabrobane"; 50, "Tentare non nuoce"; 51, "L'arte nobilita"; 52, "Ta-ra-ra bumtara..."; 53, "Jsem Moravan"; 54, "Contra Nando incrementum"; 55, "Cler-Rust" (No. 1); 56, Ditto (No. 2); 57, "De Wet"; 58, "De plano"; 59, "Maid of Devon"; 60, "Pearl"; 61, "Regina mea"; 62, "Pour essai"; 63, "What's what"; 64, "Una"; 65, "Le Roi noir"; 66, "Sin preten-iones" (No. 1); 67, Ditto

No. 2); 68, Ditto (No. 3); 69, "Primo reperto cetera asperta"; 70, "Estudio"; 71, "Kein Bedenken"; 72, "Eitelkeit"; 73, "Atalanta"; 74, "Carabor"; 75, "St. Denis"; 76, "Salve"; 77, "Influenza"; 78, "Bob"; 79, "We are seven"; 80, "Sheer luck"; 81, "Immergrun"; 82, "s Kohlros'l"; 83, "s Edelweiss"; 84, "Three-move mates"; 85, "Carcer"; 86, "Multum non multa"; 87, "Dies peridi"; 88, "To-night"; 89, "Obulus"; 90, "Mirzl"; 91, "Nelson"; 92, "Simplex 51" (No. 1); 93, Ditto (No. 2); 94, Ditto (No. 3); 95, "Nolens volens"; 96, "Qui vive?"; 97, "Advance"; 98, "Silver King"; 99, "Colorado"; 100, "Nellie"; 101, "Nemesis"; 102, "Thanatopsis"; 103, "Weentuligi"; 104, "Doch möglich"; 105, "Great Economy"; 106, "A fairly fashioned fancy"; 107, "The merry-go-round"; 108, "Old gems with new facets."

SOLUTION TOURNEY.—In connection with Sir John Thursby's Three-move Problem Tourney, we are pleased to announce the conditions of a Solution Competition. This will be independent of the "All-in" Tourney. We make a start this month, and will do our best to reach the conclusion as soon as is reasonably practicable. We do not think we can do better than adopt the rules we framed for our last similar competition. The following prizes are offered:—

FIRST	...	...	...	...	GOLD MEDAL.
SECOND	...	...	...	...	£1 IS. OD.
THIRD	...	...	...	...	Chess Bouquet.
FOURTH	...	...	...	...	Chess Exemplified.

The rules which usually govern our solution competitions will obtain in this. Solutions to be received by us by the 10th of the month following the month of publication; three points to each correct solution; three points to a correct claim of no solution; three points for proving initial setting of position to be one that could not be arrived at by play; two points will be deducted for an unsound "demonstration." Should a problem be solvable in fewer moves than the number stipulated, then only so many points will be given as there are moves in the shortest solution. Solutions must comprise not only the key-move, but sufficient after-play (two or three variations) to show that the position has been really solved. If a solver flagrantly misses principal variations, we shall use our discretion as to withholding or docking points. In the case of ties, we shall judge the solver to be winner who has furnished proof of the greatest number of damaging duals to principal variations. We do not need evidence of duals to indifferent lines of play, but only in "idea variations." Our decision must be regarded as final, but we will always reconsider a case if necessary.

In this Competition we may give some of the problems in notation, and these will count.

"AFTONLEAF."—The third Tourney has resulted in the following problems taking the offered honours—an interesting set. E. Pradignat, now a veteran at the art, has during late years distinguished himself. His problems are vastly different to those of a quarter of a century ago.

FIRST PRIZE.

By E. PRADIGNAT, Saujon.

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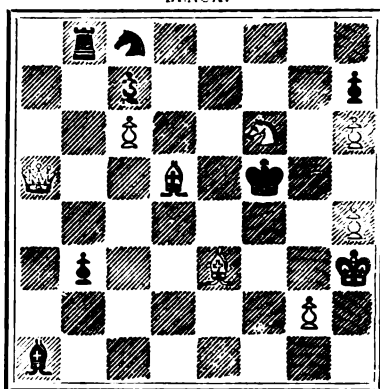
WHITE.

Mate in three.

SECOND AND THIRD PRIZES (*ex aequo*).

By V. SCHIFFERS, Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

SECOND AND THIRD PRIZES (*ex aequo*).

By K. TRAXLER.

BLACK.



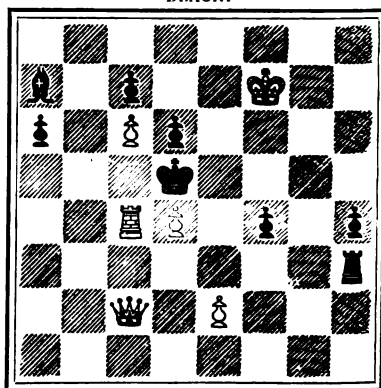
WHITE.

Mate in three.

FOURTH PRIZE.

By E. PALKOSKA.

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WHITE.

Mate in three.

First hon. men., by K. Erlin and O. Nemo.—kt 3 r 3 / K 2 p 4 / b P 2 p 3 / 1 r 2 k 1 P p / 2 R Kt B 2 kt / P 6 P / Q 4 B P 1 / 8 /. Mate in three.

Second hon. men., by L. Vetesnik.—8 / 3 B r 3 / 1 p 2 p 1 p 1 / 3 P k 1 p 1 / q kt 1 R 2 P 1 / 1 p B 5 / r 1 P 2 Q K 1 / 2 b 5 /. Mate in three.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The following is an extract from an interesting letter indited by Mr. A. F. Mackenzie to Mr. S. S. Blackburne, chess editor of the *Canterbury Times*, N.Z. Referring to the fact that he is generally regarded as being handicapped in the composition of his problems on account of loss of sight, he says that he is not sure that this is so, and continues :—

“I have lately come to think that problem composition is peculiarly a mental work, and that employment of board and men is in many ways a nuisance. It cramps the imaginative faculties. Certainly the three-movers I have composed since I lost my sight are infinitely superior, as a whole, to those composed before. Then see what fine work Lane is turning out, and he is a comparative beginner. He, however, I understand, uses a board and men specially made for him. I work by mental efforts only, and never make any record whatever of my work. The only time it is placed on diagrams is when my brother prepares the problems for transmission. I am sorry to say, and you will doubtless be surprised to learn, that I have no record whatever of a single problem composed since I lost my sight.”

It is a pity Mr. Mackenzie has no private record of the problems he has composed during the past few years, since he might at some future date be induced to issue a volume supplemental to his popular *Chess: its poetry and its prose*. There would, however, we apprehend, not be much difficulty in whipping up his most noteworthy contributions to chess literature, because he rarely publishes problems other than those entered in tourneys.

Though not within the province of chess, it is interesting to note that in the Christmas number of the *Jamaica Gleaner*, Mr. Mackenzie has contributed a well written article, entitled “La mort du monde.” It contains an admixture of science and sentiment, which demonstrates that the blind problem composer must have a memory one might well be pardoned for envying. The whole article teems with quotations and figures, which proves the sombre subject he deals with has kindled vivid recollections of earlier readings and deep thought in giving expression to his ideas.

From the grave to the gay, we notice in a column of the *Gleaner* headed “Christmas Fun,” the following conundrum ; it may not be very original, but it is chessy ! “What sort of men are always above board in their movements ?—Chessmen.”

Highgate and Hampstead Express.—The conditions of the fifth Tourney have been published, and as we surmised last month, the two-mover is the favoured problem. The heads are :—

Original and hitherto unpublished problems in two moves. Prizes : one guinea ; *The Chess Bouquet* ; the *British Chess Magazine*, for 1901 (bound) ; Fraser's *Selections of Games*, and Mason's *Principles of Chess*. Entries from each competitor limited to two. C. W. (of Sunbury) offers a copy of his *Book of Problems* (now out of print) to the composer of the problem *he* likes best. This will be considered an extra prize, and will in no way interfere with the award of the judges, nor take any rank among prize-winners. Entries till May 1st. The judges' names have yet to be announced.

It will interest our problem friends to know that Mr. Max J. Meyer, who is well known as a composer of some years standing, has been appointed in succession to Dr. Hunt in the capacity of chess editor of *Brighton Society*. He is an enthusiastic problemist, and we have no doubt his work will be painstaking, as well as interesting. We wish him success!

The two-move Tourney, instituted by Captain Beaumont, in the *Norwood News*, has been very successful, as no fewer than 80 problems have been published. The positions which will earn the good prizes offered will be found to be "classy." It is possible before this number is on the breakfast table of our subscribers the award of the judges will have been made, so next month we hope to re-produce something acceptable in the two-move line.

Our esteemed correspondent, Mr. H. F. W. Lane, in a letter has raised a rather interesting point, which we think had better be given in his own words:—

"There is one subject in connection with problem tourneys that has attracted my notice of late; I refer to the number of positions which a composer should be permitted to submit for competition. Personally I think the number should be restricted to one, and I was accordingly gratified to see such a stipulation in the announcement of the tourney to be held under the auspices of Mr. C. D. Leacock in *Knowledge*. When one finds that a prize-winner is also responsible for several of the unsuccessful positions, it is difficult not to premise his motive with a mercenary epithet; he must know which he considers the best problem, and should accordingly submit it for the contest with an Englishman's true love of sport. I think this practice of entering two or more problems may be explained to some extent from the fact that a composer feels he must provide for the varying palates of judges by serving up concoctions one of which is sure to be tasty, but even so there does not seem to be the true spirit of rivalry in such conduct. Perhaps other composers would give their opinions if the matter were raised in your columns."

We shall accordingly be pleased to receive the expressions of our subscribers concerning this new idea. We would deal with the subject now, but want of space forbids.

One seldom hears of a prodigy solver, but the *Western Morning News* has apparently discovered one. In a General Solution Competition, a prize of one guinea was offered for the best set of solutions received by boys under the age of 16. A Master F. S. L. Spalding is the successful candidate. He is $12\frac{1}{2}$ years of age and hails from Plymouth, and wins with a full score; this is a really commendable performance, seeing that many of his co-competitors, old enough to be his father, failed in getting full scores for certain problems. We hope we shall hear more of this juvenile "fire-eater."

As our pages cannot be made just as elastic as we should like, we are compelled to hold over the Solvers' Score together with Solutions, till next issue. We are sorry to have to do this, but something must be deferred, and on this occasion give these items a turn at the waiting game.

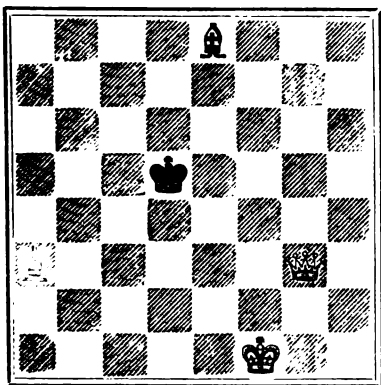
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1669.

Motto: "Eureka" I. (5).

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1670.

Motto: "The Spring Song" II. (6).

BLACK.



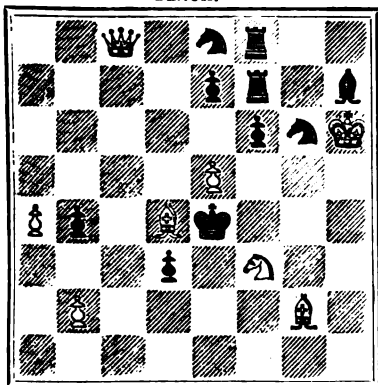
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1671.

Motto: "Ping Pong" III. (7).

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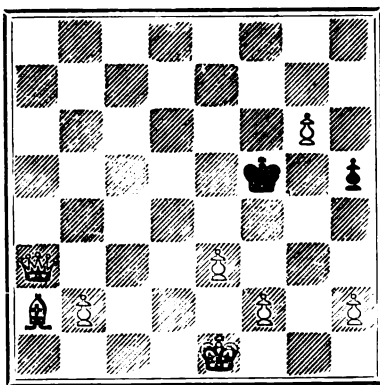
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1672.

Motto: "Dulcamara" IV. (8).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1673.

Motto: "Suaviter in modo" v. (9).

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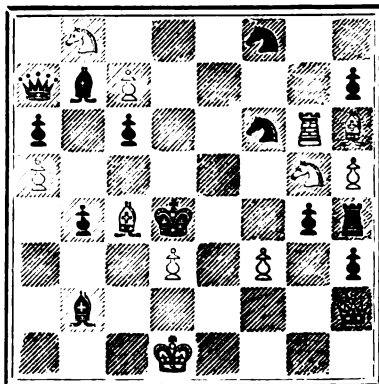
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1674.

Motto: "Frances" vi. (10).

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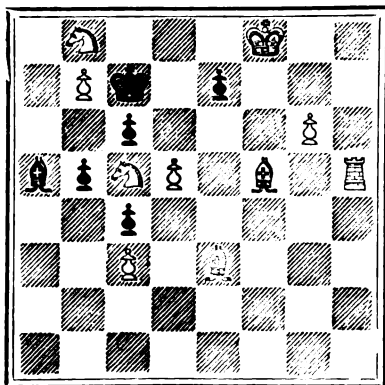
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1675.

Motto: "Mary" vii. (11).

BLACK.



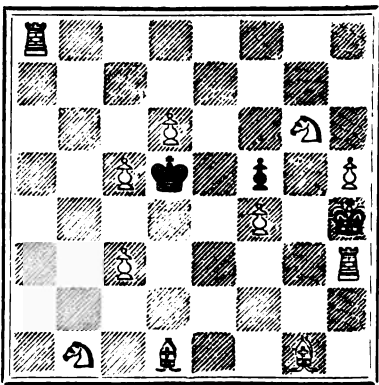
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1676.

Motto: "Kathleen" viii. (12).

BLACK.




WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1902.

CHESS IN CUMBERLAND.

N tracing the development of chess in Cumberland, the fact has impressed itself that all chess organizations in this country are of comparatively recent origin.

The London clubs came into existence about the beginning of last century, but progress was slower in the North, and players were very scarce in Cumberland at that time. The Liverpool Chess Club, one of the oldest in Lancashire, was not established until 1837, and it was a few years later before chess became noticeable in the more northern county.

Between 1840 and 1850 groups of players began to appear at the Mechanics' Institutes in several of the leading towns. In Carlisle the librarian taught the younger members the game and formed them into a club, and it is remembered that the tournament trophies consisted of a gilt king and silver queen. Among others who graduated in this early school for chess were, Mr. Henry Cockbain, musician; the Rev. Charles Clayton Lowndes; Mr. John Pattinson, afterwards mayor of Whitehaven; and Mr. Joseph Lowthian, city auditor. The Mechanics' Institute at Whitehaven was opened in 1845, and a chess class was started very soon after. The "Old Mechanics" at Workington was the first home of chess there; and at Maryport, in the Athenæum, Mr. Robert Adair and others played correspondence games with Scotch clubs more than fifty years ago.

It is therefore evident that these institutions, which received their death blow through the Public Libraries' Act of 1850, did much to foster the game. They were principally resorted to by tradesmen and professional men, and, so we are credibly informed, "by all who had any brains."

For some years these early players were content with individual play and club tournaments. Matches were not introduced, and it seems strange to us that a generation should pass before they became popular.

Up to the year 1870 there was no chess club in Cumberland apart from those at the Mechanics' Institutes, but players began to meet frequently at each other's houses, and a few years later to form scratch teams to compete with other towns. A notable combination of this kind arose in Whitehaven, led by Mr. Edward Barker, Major Matthews, and Mr. Hamilton White, and through Mr. White we are enabled to get a glimpse of these gentlemen in the "sixties." He writes, "The man who was chiefly responsible for any ability that I possessed was the late Mr. Edward

Barker, hatter and hosier, whose shop at the bottom of King Street opposite the Golden Lion, was my frequent resort. Many a meal have I missed through going into his "den" instead of home. Whilst "Neddy," as we called him, was a widower, we played at all hours of the day or night in the back "sanctum," but when he took his "2nd" the games were usually played on the counter, the interruptions caused by demands for worsted &c., affording opportunity for me, as the weaker vessel, to consider the situation. He was a dashing player, and when the blood did not surge too freely toward his big bald cranium, could assert a superiority over all the small fraternity of Whitehaven chess. Major Matthews, familiarly known as "bricks"—on account of his brick kilns—was also an advanced player, and inclined to look down on my humble efforts.

"One eventful night, however, I arose in his estimation. I was playing "Neddy," with the Major as onlooker and commentator. He twirled his waxed moustache as usual, and in broad Northumbrian declared that certain moves were only "milk for babes."

It was growing late, and I was pressed with sundry injunctions to "gan on," but there appeared to be something worth considering and I was deaf to all appeals. Eventually, I was able to announce "mate in seven"! and to do it! From that time there was no more talk of "milk for babes."

This lively trio were all associated with the Whitehaven Mechanics' Institute, which at that time, and for some years after, was the centre of considerable play. In its latter days it was the scene of Mr. William Johnstone's exhibitions of blindfold play, which created unusual interest.

The Carlisle Chess Club is the oldest in Cumberland, it was founded in the early seventies by Dr. Robert Walker, who settled in Carlisle in 1863. One of his letters contains an interesting allusion to his



DR. ROBERT WALKER.

*First President County Chess Association.
Founder of the Carlisle Chess Club.*

Photo by W. H. Puddicombe, Bideford.

early career; he writes, "I have played chess since I was twelve. I was educated at Sedbergh Grammar School, but found no boys there who knew anything of the game. Now, there is perhaps not a public school in the kingdom which has not its chess club. I met no strong players until I came to Carlisle and became acquainted with Mr. Cockbain and others; except once, when I looked in at the Newcastle Chess Club and got well beaten. It was not the present club, but one formed about 1850, which soon died

of inanition. I have been playing in the Devon and Kent Correspondence Match, and have just won my game."

Dr. Walker was the mainstay of the Carlisle Club for twenty years, and was untiring in his efforts to make it a success. He became a strong player, and set a high standard for attainment. The club passed through many vicissitudes before it became firmly established. It first met in a restaurant opposite the Cathedral, where a dozen or more members attended, one of them being a lady. Chess has attractions and requires attention, but here was a subject for collateral attentions, which no one has recorded. After two seasons the club removed to Long Lane, to an antiquated cottage near Fisher Street, which is entirely hidden by the surrounding houses and high garden wall. An upper room was rented and furnished, and as a quaint habitation for a chess club this may be considered unique in the annals of chess. Among the members were: the Rev. T. C. Durham, head master of the Grammar School, president; Mr. George Crowther, secretary; Dr. Walker, Messrs. Henry Cockbain, Edward J. Parker, J. Grierson, of Scotby, T. H. Hannah, B.A., and Mr. Blaycock. It was in this quiet retreat that Mr. Grierson, most genial of Scotchmen, once took the members into his confidence, "I like weel playing wi' Mr. Cockbain, 'tho his whustlin puts me 'oot, but one nicht I moved up a wee pawnie that soon stopped his whustlin."

The Young Club was anxious to test its prowess, and in its second or third year made arrangements for a match with the team already described at Whitehaven. Mr. Hamilton White, as a professor of music, had resided in Carlisle, and was familiar with several of the Carlisle players. Referring to this event he says: "The only match of that early period I can remember anything about is the one with the Carlisle Club, but the date has been clean 'wiped off my slate' (*a la Rosebery*). However, it serves to revive happy memories of Dr. Walker and his charming wife, at whose house was dispensed the hospitality that emanated from the pure well of their good souls towards all votaries of the noble game."

This match is of some importance because there is every reason to believe it was the first ever played in Cumberland. Carlisle won, and the teams dined together at the Victoria Hotel. The date is uncertain, but Mr. White left Whitehaven in 1872, and it was probably played in 1871. The return match was played at Whitehaven, and "thereby hangs a tale," which Mr. Cockbain relates in this way: "We visited Whitehaven, and they beat us by one game, and I was blamed for it. I played a hard game and my opponent eventually offered to resign, but seeing the others occupied, and believing I had the advantage, I induced him to play on. I lost, and was not allowed to forget it."

The Long Lane quarters were occupied for about two years, when there was a decline in the membership and the room was given up, a place of refuge being found in a side room at the Mechanics. From this time until 1883, the fortunes of the club fluctuated considerably, and several changes took place. They reformed at the "Friars," and in 1881 were to be found at the Border Café, and two years later at the "Bush." But success came at last, and early in 1884, with a membership of thirty-six, they found a comfortable room at the "Red Lion." The members at this

time, or after a few years, included Dr. Walker (president), Rev. John Phelps, Rev. J. C. Chatto, Rev. A. R. Hall, and Messrs. Grierson, Chicken, Arblaster, Pooley, Dobinson, Mason, Hurst, Johnson, Brunt, Fox, Wheatley, Bell, Chas. Platt, and Dr. S. H. Hall.

The Workington players were also pioneers of chess in Cumberland. The Workington Club, the second oldest club in the county, was founded about 1878 by a few of the Mechanics' Institute players, notably Mr. John Higgins and Mr. Robert Peat, who were assisted by Messrs. Ditchburn, J. D. Chambers, and Dr. Dickenson. Mr. C. J. Valentine, M.P., was also interested, and became its first president.

In Mr. John Higgins, who is the father of Cumberland chess, and was for many years the acknowledged champion, Workington possess the most interesting figure in the chess world of Cumberland. Twenty-eight years



Mr. JOHN HIGGINS, Workington.

*Winner of the County Championship on several occasions,
and for many years the recognised
County Champion.*

Photo by Henderson, 45, Washington Street, Workington.

ago Mr. Higgins frequented the haunts of chess players in Whitehaven and elsewhere; bearding "Neddy" Barker in his den, and successfully encountering Mr. George Graham and other enthusiasts. Writing of this time he says: "I believe it was in 1875 that I first met Mr. Tyrrrel, at the Liberal Club, in Lowther Street, near the Strand. I found him a very strong player, in fact the strongest in Whitehaven. I also met Mr. James Bellman and Mr. John McKee, both strong players, especially Mr. Bellman, who was considered by many to be first in the town." Mr. John Higgins represented Cumberland in the North v. South match at Birmingham, and won his game. He is now the only one in the county still pursuing the game who connects the old players with those of to-day. It was undoubtedly owing to his influence that the Workington Club early became the strongest in Cumberland. He is a good blindfold player, and often in past days played his best "sans voir."

The Whitehaven Club was the third chess club established in Cumberland, the event taking place in 1883. It is remarkable that it was so long delayed, because for ten or more years Whitehaven had been the busiest centre of chess in the county. A clear account of its inception, in which we are introduced to the Rev. J. F. Welsh, who during a four years' residence in Cumberland, was wonderfully energetic in promoting the game, is given by Mr. George Stalker, as follows, "The older players who may remember chess in Whitehaven before my time are, I am sorry to say,

like the flowers of the forest. I can only give recollections of their unheeded gossip. I am not aware that there was an organized chess club in Whitehaven before 1883. There was considerable play at the old Mechanics' Institute, now the Free Public Library, and also at the Whitehaven Liberal Club. There was here a regular school of diligent chess players, including Messrs. E. Barker, George Graham, Renwick, R. Bone, William Johnstone, James Bellman, D. Stalker, J. McKee, A. Pears, H. Adair, J. G. Oldfield, R. Mitchell, and a number of others.

In the winter of 1882, while chess at the Liberal Club was at its height, a match was played against a scratch team, consisting of the Rev. J. F. Welsh, Dr W. I'Anson, Mr. J. Arthur Jackson, and his

brother. It was a private party which had been galvanized into activity by Mr. Welsh, who had arrived at Whitehaven in the previous year. The result of this meeting was that Mr. Welsh got to know all the chess players in the district; and he at once set about forming a Whitehaven Chess Club. In 1883, while Zukertort's performances at the great London International Tournament were exciting the keenest interest, the Whitehaven Chess Club was formed. The first club room was in the Coffee House in Tangier Buildings, where there was a never ending succession of attractions in tournaments, visits from chess magnates, etc. Recollections of these years are mainly those of Mr. Welsh's indefatigable exertions and Dr I'Anson's generous patronage."



Rev. J. F. WELSH.

*Principal promoter and first Hon. Sec. of the
Cumberland County Chess Association.*

Photo by F. Vutcher, 96, High Street, Warminster.

The stimulating effect of Mr. Welsh's enthusiasm was not confined to Whitehaven, but spread through West Cumberland. At Cockermouth and Maryport, where chess had long been played but no organisation attempted, clubs were formed. In confirmation of this Mr. J. W. Watson says, "I cannot hear that chess was anything but a social game in Cockermouth before 1883. Many people of my acquaintance were enthusiastic players, and used to walk immense distances in the country to play with some friend." Mr. Alfred J. Watson, a gentleman greatly esteemed in Cockermouth, and a good player, took the initiative in forming the club. There was a satisfactory response, thirty members appearing on the first roll, including Messrs. John Brooksbank, president, Josiah Hall, vice-president,

A. J. Watson, secretary, James Brash, J. E. Stainger, Jos. Yeomans, Wm. Smethurst, John B. Banks, Bernard Green, J. W. Watson, Jos. Chatt, Rev. J. T. Pollock, and Rev. J. Ewebank. Messrs. John Higgins and D. Harkness went over from Workington to the opening ceremonies and played a match against ten of Cockermouth. The visitors each playing five games simultaneously, of which five were won, three lost, and two drawn.

Before the club reached its first anniversary they had to face a very serious loss in the death of their popular secretary; and in a young club, with few good players, it is difficult to estimate how far the effects of this catastrophe extended.



Rev. CANON POLLOCK, Cockermouth.

President of the Cumberland County Chess Association.

Photo by Scott & Son, Carlisle.

Mr. James Brash says: "The club has had some good local players, but very few able to play in the first rank in the county." Most clubs develop at least one powerful player, but Cockermouth has not been so fortunate. Zukertort is reported to have said, "If two ordinary players were cast away on an island, and solaced themselves with chess, two ordinary players would be rescued. But if one happened to be a strong player, then two strong players would be the result."

The Maryport Club was formed in the autumn of 1883, a few weeks later than Cockermouth. Mr. J. B. Mason, at that time one of the best players in the county was the leading promoter.

Mr. T. Blain gives an interesting account of the club. "So far as my memory serves me, chess in Maryport evolved itself mysteriously about the year 1877, at a long narrow table in a recess of what is now the billiard room of the Maryport Mechanics' Institute. The late Mr. Robert Adair, however, took a deep personal interest in chess long previous to that time, and I have MS. copies of games taken down by him, played by La Bourdonnais and other great players. Mr. Adair used to patronise the chess table by appearing nightly and taking an interest in the play. Only three emerged from these nightly practises with anything like county form, and these were Mr. J. B. Mason, Mr. G. M. Tickle, and myself; so that in matches with neighbouring clubs—and numerous matches against Workington, Whitehaven, and Cockermouth, were played before 1884—we were invariably beaten through our long and weak tail. It was really not till about 1884 or 1885 that I

blossomed out to the level of Mr. Mason or Mr. Tickle, but long before I remember a number of Maryport players playing a match against Workington, and deep was my chagrin that I was not considered worthy to fill a place in the Maryport team. One of my earliest recollections is of a match at Cockermouth at a coffee tavern, and I remember that Messrs. J. W. Drummond, B. Green, and Jos. Chatt played for Cockermouth."

A communication from Newcastle, in the autumn of 1893, inviting the Cumberland clubs to join in a contest for a Northern Counties' Challenge Medal, had much to do in accelerating the formation of the Cockermouth and Maryport Clubs. It suggested the idea of a challenge cup for Cumberland, which was very promptly acted upon, and five clubs were soon ready to compete in the proposed county tournament. But in the meantime the Rev. J. F. Welsh had removed to St. Bees, having accepted the



Mr. G. M. TICKLE, Maryport.

One of the oldest members of the County Association.

Photo by Rowland, Maryport.



Mr. T. BLAIN, Maryport.

Winner of the County Championship on two occasions.

Photo by J. Huff & Son, Maryport.

lectureship of the Theological College there. And, to make an additional competitor, he founded a St. Bees Chess Club, which we may say in passing justified its existence by getting into the final in the first year. The members were mostly masters at the Grammar School, good careful players but without practice; their numbers included the Rev. J. F. Welsh, Rev. W. H. Alderson, Messrs. N. N. Thompson, and S. Palmer.

The introduction of cup ties marks a departure from the old friendly matches which as we have seen had been in vogue for about ten years among the informal clubs then existing. It may be true, although only referring to the apotheosis of ping-pong, that "in England a game is not a game until it has become the basis of an association and the subject of a tournament"; but the old ways are still remembered with pleasure and regret, sentiments to which Mr. Harold Adair gives sympathetic expression: "Before the institution of championships and cup contests, Maryport,

Workington, Whitehaven, and Cockermouth used to play home and away matches every winter; the home team entertained the visitors to tea, and a very pleasant day was spent. The play may not have been up to the present standard, but we did our best, and enjoyed ourselves. I am old fashioned enough to regret the championships; our meetings under such rules were never on the old friendly footing, there was too much anxiety to win, and that spoiled the matches for some quiet people, who gradually drew out."

We now come to an important event in the history of chess in Cumberland, the founding of the County Association. This would have come about in the natural course of things, but was hastened in a way which is recounted by Mr. George Stalker: "In May, 1884, a match was arranged between Cumberland and Bradford, and was played at Carlisle. In the correspondence, Bradford assumed they were playing a Cumberland

Association, and that gave rise to the question, 'Why not form a Cumberland Association?' Mr. Welsh took the matter up, and a meeting was held at the Coffee Tavern, Marsh Side, Workington, on 9th August, 1884, 'for the purpose of considering the desirability of forming a County Chess Association for Cumberland.' Players attended from Carlisle, Maryport, Workington, Cockermouth, Whitehaven, and St. Bees, and were presided over by Mr. D. Harkness, of Workington (a familiar figure in the chair at many subsequent meetings). It was agreed to form the Association, and Dr. Walker was elected president, the Rev. J. F. Welsh secretary, and Mr. J. B. Mason treasurer."



Mr. D. HARKNESS, Workington.

*One of the oldest members of the
County Association.*

Photo by Henry Mason, Keswick.

The Rev. J. F. Welsh took the leading part in founding the Association. Dr. Walker says, "Mr. Welsh had a great many acquaintances in the county, and by interviewing some and writing to others of these interested in chess, he induced a good many honorary subscribers and isolated members to join." But Messrs. Mason, Tickle, Higgins, Harkness, Watson, and Dr. Walker, had all much to do in placing the Association on a sound base.

At the first meeting of the Cumberland County Association the Challenge Competition was arranged and Dr. Walker became the donor of the Cup, which has now been the subject of eighteen contests, but has only four names engraved upon it—"Whitehaven," "Carlisle," "Keswick," and "Workington." Whitehaven triumphed during the first four years. Carlisle was successful in 1888, but only retained it one year, succumbing to Workington in 1889, and Workington have held the trophy ever since with the exception of one year when they were beaten in the final by Keswick, a club which will be mentioned later.



Mr. W. A. BUTLER.

*Hon. Sec. Workington Chess Club.
Present County Champion.*

Photo by Henderson, 45, Washington Street, Workington.



Mr. J. BURCHELL, Workington.

*Hon. Sec. of the Cumberland County Chess Association.
Winner of County Championship in 1898 and 1899.*

Photo by Henry Mason, Keswick.



Mr. HUGH DOYLE, Egremont.

Winner of the County Championship in 1900.

Photo by Wilson, Whitehaven.



Mr. A. C. HAINES.

*Winner of County Championship
in 1893, 1894, and 1895.*

Photo by R. A. B. Sharpe, Ulverston.

Teams representing Cumberland played matches with Newcastle and Bradford early in 1884, but the first match under the new Association was with Bradford in January, 1885. "The team left Carlisle at mid-day in a Midland saloon, and were splendidly entertained at Bradford, leaving there at 2 a.m., Mr. Hartwig Cassel, the Bradford secretary, singing his celebrated song on the departure platform. They reached Carlisle at 6 a.m., and caught early trains for the next day's work in West Cumberland." "A good example of chess energy!" adds Mr. Welsh. Some would say of chess lunacy. Other matches followed with Newcastle, and in the following year Bradford journeyed to Carlisle, when the county won their first and only triumph.

In 1885 the county lost the services of the Rev. J. F. Welsh, who removed to Warminster College. He had amply demonstrated during his short stay in Cumberland how much it is possible for one man to accomplish. He revived the interest in chess in West Cumberland until the game became far more popular than it had ever been before. His departure naturally caused a decline in enthusiasm, but its effect will again be referred to.

The individual championship was not instituted until 1888, when Dr. Walker was elected champion without a contest. He was eventually defeated by Mr. J. B. Mason, and then the championship passed in turn to the following players: Messrs. John Higgins, J. Bellman, Rev. J. C. Chatto, and T. Blain. Messrs. J. B. Mason, John Higgins, and T. Blain being the winners on more than one occasion. In 1892, the county championship previously decided by individual challenges was altered to a knock out tournament, 18 players entered, and Mr. A. C. Haines of Millom was the winner, beating Mr. Higgins in the final. He was also successful in the two following years, and then retired on his laurels. Mr. Haines represented Cumberland in the two North v. South matches. Unfortunately for Cumberland he has since removed to Lancashire. The succeeding champions were Mr. R. C. Haines, of Whitehaven, Mr. J. Burchell, Workington, for two years, Mr. Hugh Doyle, Egremont, and Mr. W. A. Butler, Workington, who won in 1901, and is the champion of to-day. Mr. G. M. Tickle made a strong bid for the championship in past years, and has reached the final upon four occasions.

The history of the Cumberland clubs has been sketched up to the founding of the Association. It is now proposed to add a few particulars and incidents covering the years since 1884, and to conclude with a short account of chess in Cumberland at the present time.

The Carlisle Club continued in a prosperous condition until 1888, when it won the cup. There was then a slight falling off, but the club pursued a fairly even course until 1893. In that year Dr. Walker left Carlisle to reside at Clovelly. He was president of the County Association for ten years, and spared neither time nor expense in promoting chess in the county. His departure made a serious difference to chess in Carlisle, and the club declined steadily. In 1895 a chess enthusiast arrived in the city, in the person of Mr. W. C. Darley—who as leading tenor had changed from Carlisle to Canterbury Cathedral. He found the club in a moribund

condition, and set about to revive it. Only five of the old players remained, but with these and several new residents vitality was once more restored. The Rev. A. R. Hall, vicar of Reay, succeeded Dr. Walker as president,



Mr. CHAS. PLATT, Carlisle.

*Hon. Treasurer County Chess Association.
President of the Carlisle Chess Club.*

Photo by Fradelle & Young, 2-3, Regent Street, London.

and upon two occasions entertained the club in the vicarage garden. But in 1898 Mr. Chas. Platt became president, and the club is indebted to him for a series of visits from celebrated chess masters. Mr. Blackburne has been seen annually since 1898. Herr Mieses on two occasions, and Mr. F. J. Lee quite recently. Mr. D. Y. Mills also played the club simultaneously a few years ago. Mr. Platt also became the donor of a trophy for the handicap tournament, which was re-instituted in 1896, and has been won in succession by the following members: 1896, A. R. Davies; 1897, Dr. Hall; 1898, A. R. Davies; 1899, R. J. Brown; 1900, Dr. Hall.

The Workington Club continued to flourish within the Association, and its success can be gauged from the records of the Cup and Championship tables. At the inauguration of the telephone in 1888, a match was arranged between Workington and Maryport to celebrate the event. Messrs. Harkness and Tickle undertook to play their own game, and call the moves for the remaining five simultaneously. Their time was fully occupied, and it is reported that strange utterances, not recognisable in chess vocabulary, appeared at intervals to be proceeding from Maryport. It was afterwards explained however, that this phenomenon was merely a case of verisimilitude due to some defects in the instruments.

An incident in the Cup contests shows they were not conducted under the strict rules now becoming usual. The matches between Carlisle and the Western clubs were sometimes played at intermediate places. On this particular occasion the school-house at Aspatria was the scene of the fray, and the Rev. John Phelps found himself in difficulties with Mr. Harkness. No move was forthcoming, and the players adjourned for tea, leaving the reverend gentlemen absorbed in meditation. They returned to find him still pursuing his studies, and appeals to him to move were all in vain. Ultimately the adjudicators pronounced the game a draw, no doubt to the vicar's entire satisfaction.

The Whitehaven Club, after starting so vigorously, carrying all before it for four years, did not long survive the loss of its robust president. Mr. Harold Adair, who was a member, says, "Much of the success was due to the energy and enthusiasm of the Rev. J. F. Welsh. If he had stayed in the district I think the Whitehaven Club would not have collapsed. It is very probable he would have brought out young players, and there would have been a good club there now." And Mr. George Stalker, another member, adds, "The history of its fall was pretty much that of its rise. The Rev. J. F. Welsh left the neighbourhood, which lost its enthusiasm. The Liberal Club also ceased to exist. There were no young players coming forward to keep life in the concern. For ten years or more there has been no club in Whitehaven, a few of the old hands occasionally meet at their own houses, nothing more."

A. R. DAVIES.

(To be concluded.)

OBITUARY.

SINCE the preceding article was set in type, we learn with very deep regret of the death of Mr. John Higgins, of Workington, who passed away at midnight on Sunday, March 16th. He was stricken with apoplexy on the Anfield Ground, Workington, during the previous afternoon, while watching a football match, and never recovered consciousness. He was one of the pioneers of chess in Cumberland, and at all times willing to do his utmost for the cause in his county, of which he was a past champion. As further references to his chess career, with portrait, are given in our current article on Cumberland chess, we close this notice with the testimony of Mr. Davies, sec. Carlisle Club, who writes:—

"Three weeks ago last Saturday (March 15th) we played Workington for the Cup at Carlisle. I was opposed by John Higgins, and that would be the last match game he was destined to play. I am glad to say he won, and to remember how pleased he seemed. He had been ill and bore the traces of it, but was in buoyant spirits. I had a long talk with him before the match about past times. Although not a very old man, he was beginning to feel his years, and after winning against Yorkshire expressed great pleasure that he had seen all the combinations and possibilities as clearly as in his best days. He was a kindly, sociable, warm hearted man, always cheerful and inspiring. Proud of his past achievements in the noble game, without being at all vain. The Workington Club will seem strange without him."

VOLTAIRE AND CHESS.

THE following article is from an old volume of the Leipzig *Illustrierte Zeitung*. It has been recently republished by the chess editor of *die Bohemia*, prefaced by the remark that, intrinsically, it is of interest, and well worthy of notice in chess circles:—

"When in the year 1763 the order of the Society of Jesus was dissolved in France, and the members were driven out of the country, many of the refugees sought shelter at the home of Voltaire, in Ferney.

Voltaire's tolerance for every one; and his unconditional sympathy with the persecuted was well-known in circles that, otherwise, had had but little to do with the hero of enlightenment. The refugees who put their trust in him were seldom disappointed. Many received monetary assistance from him; some he helped on their way by valuable letters of introduction; and some he entertained at his house so long as he and they derived mutual pleasure from their stay. Things went well with them so long as they could put up with the whims and the quaint and derisive jeers of their protector. Among those tyrannised over by the wit and the kindness of Voltaire, Father Adam holds a conspicuous place. He was a man in whom ability was combined with lamb-like patience; and who was gifted with great capacity for the game of chess. It was because of this that he remained with Voltaire, in Ferney, no less than thirteen years. On the 12th February, 1764, when Father Adam had been his guest for only a month, Voltaire wrote to his friend the Abbe de Sade:—'I forgot to tell you that we have a Jesuit who reads mass for us; he is a Hebrew intercepted by me when on the way to Babylonish Captivity; he gives not the least trouble; he plays excellent chess; he reads mass charmingly; in short, he is a Jesuit to whom it is easy for a philosopher to accommodate himself.'

"From Voltaire's references to chess we may conclude with certainty that the great thinker was always fond, indeed passionately fond, of the game. As a young man he had played with the Chancellor Maupius, who mated him, as he said, 'forcefully and rightfully.' This sounds as if Voltaire was in the habit of allowing opponents, to a certain extent, to win out of politeness and respect. As a rule, however, this was not at all the poet's way. Dr. Math, of Leyden, one of the most prominent of the learned men of the time, bethought him, in his old age, of the encounters which, for the space of ten years, he had had with Voltaire in his native town; and remembered how much his victories had been wont to irritate and to embitter because of the obstinacy and the touchiness of his eager and hot-tempered young opponent. Many years later, when circumstances compelled Voltaire to spend a long time in a deserted little village of the Vosges, not far from Colmar, he was delighted to make the acquaintance of an otherwise quite insignificant man, simply because this man proved himself to be a moderately good chess player.

"O Voltaire's opponents, the best and the most ready for encounters across the board was Father Adam, in whom Voltaire found his master. Yet it is only with ill-concealed vexation that he acknowledges his inferiority. He writes to Sarangaais:—'I betake myself nightly to the chessboard; I love the game; I exert myself to win; and yet Father Adam, the donkey, beats me without mercy and without cessation. Everything has its limits. Why for me is Father Adam in chess the first of men; and why for him am I the last? Yet everything has its limits. Believe me that is the song which we cannot sing often enough.' So spoke the philosopher, with irritation that is anything but philosophic.

"Conduet, Voltaire's well-known biographer, asserts that Father Adam became sensible of the necessity of making concessions to his host; gradually crushed down his own self-conceit, and voluntarily allowed himself to be beaten whenever he noticed that his victory too often repeated would

put Voltaire into a state of nervous irritability. La Harpe asserts the exact opposite; the Jesuit never played below his full strength. 'The thing is probable enough; but I can positively affirm that it is untrue. I have seen Voltaire and Father Adam at play every day for a whole year; and not only did the Father (though otherwise the most pliable of men) never show the smallest mercy, but I can testify also that often, and especially when he had the worse of the position, he played in an angry manner, and never even thought of losing on purpose. Moreover, I have never seen Voltaire fly into a passion at chess; and I have often played with him. He was quite happy when he was playing; and when he had a bad position he was in the habit of having recourse to the artifice of telling a little anecdote, with the object of diverting the attention of his opponent from the game. When time was valuable to him by reason of the use of it which he so well knew how to make, he said to me: 'To spend two hours in moving about small wooden pieces—why during that time one might have written the half of a scene.'

"Though La Harpe affects to know nothing about Voltaire's irritability at the chessboard, we have no reason to doubt the philosopher's weakness. It is possible that when in La Harpe's presence, and, more especially, when seated opposite to La Harpe at the chessboard, the philosopher kept a tight rein over himself, and was deferential to his opponent's great mental ability. There are other witnesses, however, who tell us that Voltaire used to become greatly excited when he found himself in difficulties, or when he saw a probable checkmate. Thus the Abbe Calieni describes to us how Voltaire was accustomed to behave when he was on the point of losing a game. The poet suddenly flung the chess pieces into the father's curly wig, and drove him away with threatening gestures. Seldom, however, did things go quite so far as this. The rattlesnake is wont to herald an outburst of rage by an ominous rattling; and, just in the same way, Voltaire was accustomed to show signs of vexation in advance of the actual outbreak by buzzing 'tonrlontonton.' Then the father knew that it was time for him to throw down the pieces and run away. Another way in which the priest prevented a passionate outburst was by falling, on the emission of the first 'tonrlontonton,' into a pretended swoon, and by remaining absolutely apathetic till Voltaire's vexation became changed into anxiety, and he said to the motionless figure, 'Adam, where art thou?' Then the priest's consciousness returned; and he began, as if nothing had happened, to arrange the pieces for another game.

"That is about all we can affirm in regard to Voltaire's attitude towards the most intellectual game that the human mind has invented; and though there be little to charm in the narration, it has at least the merit of credibility. Perhaps, also, it will add a new and life-like touch to the mental picture of Voltaire, which has been unconsciously drawn for himself by every educated man. The character of a child is best brought out in the course of his games; why should this not be the case also with the full-grown man? Perhaps, too, it will be a pleasure to the lover of chess to learn that Voltaire, whose intellect was of the very first rank, delighted to lose himself in chess combinations, and had so passionate a love of the game as to be able to say in all seriousness: 'I have spent the best part of life over the chess-board.'

"CLUEN"

THE RUY LOPEZ.

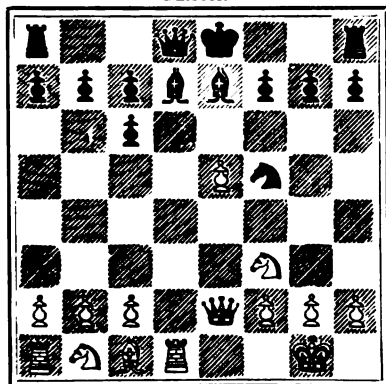
The following moves are commonly played in this opening:—

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

It is usual for Black to retake the B with the Kt P, and if then 8 P × P, the Black Kt retires to Q Kt 2. Instead of 7..., Kt P × B, Black can play 7..., Q P × B, which was formally condemned on account of 8 P × P, Kt—B 4; 9 R—Q sq, B—Q 2; 10 P—K 6, P × P; 11 Kt—K 5, "and wins," said the books. It was, however, pointed out some years ago—by Dr. Tarrasch, if we remember rightly—that 10 P—K 6 was in reality a premature advance, as the game might be continued 11..., B—Q 3; 12 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 13 Kt × P, Kt—Kt 2; 14 Q—R 6, Kt—B 4!; 15 Q—R 3, R—K Kt sq; 16 Q × R P, R—Kt 2; 17 Q—R 5, Q—B 3!, with a powerful counter attack. White has no time for 18 Q—R 8 ch, and the discovered check with the Kt comes to nought.

Position after Black's 9th move:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

In the cable match of 1897, Locock tried retaking with the Q P, at move 7, against Showalter—probably counting on 10 P—K 6—but the wily American was aware of the unsoundness of the latter move, and continued instead: 10 P—K Kt 4, Kt—R 5; 11 Kt × Kt, B × Kt; 12 P—Kt 5! (threatening if 12..., B × P; 13 P—K 6, P × P; 14 Q—R 5 ch, winning a piece), P—K Kt 3; 13 Kt—B 3, Q—K 2; 14 Q—K 4, B × P; 15 R × B, K × R; 16 Q—Kt 4 ch, and White (Showalter) won.

Curiously enough, this same variation, move for move up to 12, occurs in a game recently played by Janowski against two members of

the North Manchester C.C. in consultation. The allies played 12..., Q—K 2, whereupon 13 Q—R 5 won the Bishop. The game was published in the *Manchester Evening News*, and Lasker, in his notes, remarked that the quiet move of 10 Kt—B 3 is perhaps best after all. In reply to 10 P—K Kt 4, Black can play 10..., Kt—R 3, which he says is not so bad as it looks; for example, 10..., Kt—R 3; 11 B × Kt, P × B; 12 P—K 6, P × P; 13 Q—K 5, B—B 3; 14 Q—R 5 ch, K—K 2; 15 Kt—K 5, B—K sq!; 16 R × Q, B × Q; 17 R × R R × R; and Black has a good game.

It seems, however, that this objection to 10 P—K Kt 4 may be overcome, for after 10 P—K Kt 4, Kt—R 3?, White may continue 11 P—Kt 5, Kt—B 4; 12 P—K 6!, P × P; 13 Kt—K 5, B—Q 3; 14 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 15 Kt × P, Kt—Kt 2; 16 Q—R 6, Kt—B 4; 17 Q—R 3, R—

K Kt sq ; 18 Q x R P, R—Kt 2 ; 19 Q—R 5, and should win. It will be noticed that this is practically the same as the variation attributed to Dr. Tarrasch above, but the advanced K Kt P prevents Black's important move, Q—B 3.—*Cape Times*.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT AT MONTE CARLO.

THIS great event, which began on February 2nd, was brought to a conclusion on March 12th. Like its predecessor last year, it was signalised by many disappointments, especially for our own country. It had been hoped that England would be represented by Messrs. Lasker, Blackburne, and Burn ; but the world's champion was detained by his duties at Owen's College, Manchester ; Mr. Blackburne had to withdraw his entry owing to illness ; and Mr. Burn, we believe, was obliged to go to America on business. Thus the knights errant to do battle for Great Britain were reduced to Messrs. Gunsberg, Teichmann, Mason, and Mortimer, the two first-named being of foreign extraction, though we believe naturalised Englishmen, and long resident in our land ; the third, a most able but uncertain player ; and the fourth, as his score indicates, hardly of the calibre for such a contest. It is a great pity that some of our younger men, such as the prominent members of the London clubs, and the pick of the provinces, could not be enlisted as warriors for their country on these occasions. They play in the telegraph match with America with success, and in home matches with much credit ; but we suppose there are monetary or business reasons why they cannot spend some weeks at an expensive place like Monte Carlo. We suggest that for the next great tourney on the Continent, a fund be subscribed by their countrymen to supply the need, so that we may have the satisfaction of knowing that we are represented by the best of our amateurs ; and if there be a difficulty in the selection, let it be decided by a home tourney beforehand. The American representatives were Messrs. Pillsbury, Marshall, and Napier, the two latter quite young men, but well known to fame. For Austria there appeared Messrs. Albin, Marco, Maróczy, Schlechter, and Wolf ; and for Russia, Messrs. Popiel and Tschigorin, M. Winawer having retired. Germany was championed by Herren Eisenberg, von Scheve, Mieses, and Dr. Tarrasch, of whom the first named is a strong amateur who has yet to win his spurs. France had Messrs. Billecard and Janowski to fight for her ; and Italy, Sig. Reggio, who was her able supporter last year. There were thus 20 entrants in all, who had to play each one game with every other, but instead of ten being obliged to contend in each round with the other ten, it was decided, we think most judiciously, that only nine on each side should do so, thus giving two players in each round a most important and necessary rest. The days appointed for fighting were Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leaving Thursdays and Saturdays for unfinished games, or drawn games which had to be played again. The same scoring system was adopted for the latter as was

used last year, namely $\frac{1}{4}$ point to each player for a drawn game, replay being compulsory, and if there be another draw, $\frac{1}{4}$ to each again, or if the game be won, then $\frac{1}{2}$ point to the winner.

It is both impossible and unnecessary for us to give any detailed account of the play. That has been done by the daily press, and we have no space to do so. There were ups and downs, and surprises, and mistakes, as there are in every tourney, one competitor even making such a blunder as to lose his Queen. But on the whole, though we cannot say that much was added to our theoretical knowledge, owing to the sameness of the openings chosen, yet some of the middle and end-game play was very fine and instructive. As regards the chief winner, when the present writer first met him some years ago at the Hastings Tourney, and watched his game with the late Rev. John Owen, he was strongly impressed with his very able play, and fully endorsed the opinion of Steinitz given at the time that Maróczy was a coming man. He certainly well deserves his present position, and his great modesty of demeanour adds not a little to his merit. Other coming men who have contended at Monte Carlo are, we think, Wolf and Napier. The former started badly, perhaps from nervousness, but he picked up wonderfully afterwards, and showed true genius. The same, though in a less degree, may be said of Napier. All the other competitors, except Eisenberg, and perhaps Reggio, who did but poorly on this occasion, are well known.

The following table, taken from the *Field*, gives the scores in full, as well as a list of the prizes.

	Maroczy.	Pillsbury.	Janowsky.	Teichmann.	Schlechter.	Tarrasch.	Wolf.	Tschigorin.	Marshall.	Gunsberg.	Napier.	Mieses.	Mason.	Albin.	Marco.	V. Popiel.	V. Schieve.	Eisenberg.	Reggio.	Mortimer.	Total.
Maroczy	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14½
Pillsbury	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14½
Janowsky	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14
Teichmann	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13½
Schlechter	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Dr. Tarrasch	1	1	0	0	1	—	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Wolf	0	1	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Tschigorin	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11½
Marshall	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Gunsberg	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½
Napier	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
Mieses	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9½
Mason	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Albin	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Marco	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	7½
V. Popiel	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	7½
V. Schieve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	5
Eisenberg	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	4½
Reggio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	—	1	2½
Mortimer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1

The score of those who did not play their last game but agreed to divide is marked with $\frac{1}{2}$.

The prize-winners are: first, Herr G. Maróczy, 5000 frs., and an *objet d'art*; second, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, 3000 frs.; third, M. D. Janowski, 2000 frs.; fourth, Mr. R. Teichmann, 1500 frs.; fifth, Herr C. Schlechter; sixth, Herr H. Wolf; seventh, Dr. Tarrasch, tie and divide the three prizes (1000 frs., 700 frs., and 500 frs.).

Consolation prizes to non-prize winners, made up by 3000 frs. given by Mr. F. G. Naumann, 250 frs. given by Capt. A. S. Beaumont, and 250 frs. balance from the prize fund, given by the Société des Bains de Mer—total, 3500 frs.—have been divided according to the scores as follows: M. Tschigorin, 414 frs.; Mr. Marshall, 396 frs.; Mr. Gunsberg, 387 frs.; Mr. Napier, 342 frs.; Herr Mieses, 333 frs.; Mr. Mason, 324 frs.; Herr Albin, 306 frs.; Herr Marco, 279 frs.; M. Popiel, 261 frs.; von Scheve, 180 frs.; Herr Eisenberg, 152 frs.; Sig. Reggio, 90 frs.; Mr. Mortimer, 36 frs.

There are besides special prizes of 1000 frs., and three of 500 frs. each, to be awarded in due course.

A "round robin" was sent by the competitors, acknowledging the services of M. de Rivière and the committee in connection with the tournament, and expressive of thanks to the Société des Bains de Mer.

THE following statistics of the chief openings adopted in the Monte Carlo Tournament, compiled from the daily papers, may be of interest. As the result of any certain opening played by a strong player against a weak one would probably give fictitious values to the result, a second table is given, this being compiled only from those games played between the ten highest (Table II).

TABLE I.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Percentage of wins.
Ruy Lopez	56	26	14	16	60·7
Queen's Pawn	27	11	7	9	57·3
Sicilian	25	5	14	6	32·0
Queen's Gambit Declined	24	15	3	6	75·0
French	19	11	5	3	65·6

TABLE II.

Ruy Lopez	22	6	5	11	52·2
Queen's Gambit Declined	11	8	1	2	81·8
Queen's Pawn	7	2	2	3	50·0
French	6	5	0	1	91·6
* Sicilian	—	—	—	—	—

* Once only, Wolf v. Maróczy, and Maróczy with Black won.

Deductions as to the values of these openings are best made from Table II., from which it would appear the Queen's Gambit gives White the best chance in the opening, and that if Black adopts the French in answer to 1 P—K 4, he will probably fare badly. In Table I., the Sicilian Defence shows magnificently, but it was frequently adopted by stronger players against weaker, and therefore the table gives it a fictitious value.

R. C. GRIFFITH.

THE VALUE OF DRAWN GAMES AT THE MONTE CARLO TOURNEY.

Now that this Tourney is over, it may be of some interest to see what the value of the re-played drawn game really is. In the first place it proves distinctly unfair to Pillsbury—the score reading :

Maroczy	won 12, lost 2, drawn 5
Pillsbury	won 12, lost 2, drawn 5

Yet Maroczy wins £200 prize money, and Pillsbury only £120, because for 5 drawn games each, Maroczy scores $2\frac{1}{2}$ points to Pillsbury $2\frac{1}{2}$ points—is this extra quarter point, gained only on a re-played drawn game (scores otherwise equal) worth £80—which £80 is exactly the value of the prize which Janowski won as third player, with a score of 14 points! Pillsbury and Janowski, with 24 wins, 6 losses, and 8 drawn games, only claim the same prize money as Maroczy, with 12 wins, 2 losses, and 5 drawn games—because, forsooth, Maroczy scores $2\frac{1}{2}$ points for 5 drawn games! Nothing can justify such a result. Teichman's position is not affected by this system of scoring, but Tarrasch owes his position on the list entirely to his scoring 3 points for 5 drawn games—as it is, he ties for 5th, 6th, and 7th prizes, and wins £30, whereas under the old system he would have tied with Tschigorin for 7th prize, and only have won £10. So that £20 out of his £30, or $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., is due to the fact that he scores 3 points for 5 drawn games. So the “re-played drawn game” enables Maroczy (by $\frac{1}{4}$ point only) to win as much as Pillsbury and Janowski combined—and it enables Tarrasch to *treble* his prize at the expense of Tschigorin, who is left out of the prize list altogether. It seems to me that this Tourney should prove the death blow to this ridiculous system of scoring. Then again, by playing 5 days a week (with a Wednesday holiday) the Tourney should have been over in 4 weeks, instead of $5\frac{1}{2}$ —which practically increases the value of the prizes by about 30 per cent.—the first prize working out at £50 per week as against £37. I do not see how we can improve on the old system of $\frac{1}{2}$ point for a draw, without taking up a complicated system. We might give $1\frac{1}{4}$ for a win and $\frac{1}{2}$ each for a draw—or to discourage drawn games, we might add a rule to the effect that no game shall be decided as a draw except with the consent of the committee, who shall not have the power to agree to a draw as long as one player or the other has sufficient force left to win. If such a rule were enforced we should see less of these monotonous deliberately drawn “Master” games!!!

CHARLES PLATT.

The following games were played at the Monte Carlo Tournament. Scores and notes from *The Field*.:—

GAME No. 2,150.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. MR. MASON.	BLACK. MR. JANOWSKI.	8 P—Q 4	8 P × P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	9 Kt × P	9 B—Q 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	10 P—Q Kt 3	10 Q—Kt sq
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3	11 B—Kt 2	11 Q—Kt 2
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3	12 R—K sq	12 Castles Q R
5 Castles	5 B—K 2	.....The manœuvre commencing with 10..., Q—Kt sq, with the intention of castling Q R, cannot be recommended, and was derisively regarded at the time when it was executed.	
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—Q 3		
7 B × Kt ch	7 P × B		

- 13 Q-Q 3 13 K R-K sq
 14 P-Q Kt 4 14 B-B sq
 15 Q R-Kt sq 15 P-Q 4
 16 P-K 5 16 Kt-Kt 5
 17 Kt-B 3 17 P-Kt 3
 18 P-K R 3 18 B-K B 4
 19 Q-Q 2 19 Kt-R 3
 20 P-R 3 20 Kt-Kt sq
 21 Kt-Q 4 21 B-K 3
 22 Kt-R 4 22 Kt-R 3
 23 Q-B 3 23 Kt-B 4

.....Defending the Pawn with the King would be a remedy worse than the evil. White could force an open Q Kt file with an overwhelming attack.

- 24 Kt x P 24 R-Q 2
 25 Kt-Q 4 25 Kt x Kt
 26 Q x Kt 26 B-K B 4
 27 Q R-B sq 27 Q-B 3
 28 Kt-B 3 28 P-K R 4
 29 Kt-K 2 29 B-R 3
 30 P-K B 4 30 B-B sq
 31 Q-B 2 31 B-K 3
 32 Kt-Q 4 32 Q-Kt 3
 33 R-Kt sq 33 B-K B 4
 34 B-B 3 34 B-K 5
 35 P-Q R 4 35 P-Q B 3
 36 P-R 5 36 Q-R 2
 37 R-Kt 2 37 R-Kt 2
 38 K R-Kt sq 38 K-Q 2
 39 K-R sq

28 K-R 2 would have saved a move later on; but, of course, this could not have been foreseen at this stage.

- 39 K R-Kt sq
 40 Q-K sq 40 B-K 2
 41 Kt-Kt 3 41 R-Kt 4
 42 B-Q 4 42 Q-Kt 2
 43 B-B 5 43 B x B

See: Diagram

44 P x B

It was thought by the gallery that 44 Kt x Bch would be the better move, but Mason's continuation proved more effective.

- 44 R-Kt 5
 45 Q-R 4 45 K-B sq
 46 Q-B 6 46 Q-Q 2
 47 K-R 2

This move White could have saved, as pointed out.

47 Q-K 3

- 48 Q-R 8 ch 48 K-Q 2
 49 Kt-Q 4

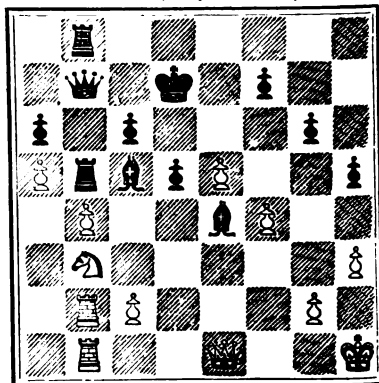
This would be a lucky inspiration, even if Mason had not played for it. The sacrifice of the Queen yields an ending of singular beauty, and forms a pendant to the beautiful ending which Mason played in the Vienna Tournament, 1882, against Winawer.

- 49 R x R
 50 Q x R 50 R x Q
 51 R x R 51 K-B 2
He has nothing better.
 52 Kt x Q ch 52 K x R
 53 Kt-Q 4 53 K-B 2
 54 P-Kt 4 54 P-R 5
 55 P-B 3 55 K-Q 2
 56 K-Kt sq 56 K-B 2
 57 K-B 2 57 K-Q 2
 58 P-B 5 58 P x P
 59 P x P 59 K-B 2
 60 K-K 3 60 B-Kt 7
 61 Kt-B 3 61 B x P
 62 Kt x P 62 B-Kt 5
 63 K-B 4 63 B-K 7
 64 Kt-B 3 64 B x Kt
 65 K x B 65 Resigns.

.....The game was adjourned here, it being the close of the *séance*, to be played out the following morning; but Janowski did not turn up, and the game was scored to Mason, his opponent's time having run out. Of course White wins easily in a few moves.

Position after Black's 43rd move :-

BLACK (M. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. MASON).

GAME No. 2,151.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.

Mr. NAPIER.

BLACK.

M. TSCHIGORIN.

A pretty combination. White can well afford to leave the Rook *en prise*, his Knight coming powerfully into play.

24 Kt—K 4

... ..The attack remaining the same, Rook or no Rook, Black should have taken the Rook.

25 R—Kt 2

25 B—K 6

26 Kt—B 4

26 B x Kt

27 Q x B

27 P—K Kt 4

... ..A desperate remedy, hardly improving matters.

28 B—K 6

28 K—R sq

29 Q—Q 2

29 P—Kt 3

30 B x R

30 R x B

31 P—B 4

31 P x P

32 Q x P

32 Kt—Kt 2

33 Q R—K Ktsq

33 Kt—B 4

34 B x Kt

34 Q P x B

35 Q—Kt 4

35 P—K R 3

36 Q—R 5

36 Q—K B sq

37 R—Kt 6

37 K—R 2

38 R x P ch

A pretty finish to a pretty game.

38 Resigns

Position after Black's 23rd move:—

B x P

BLACK.



WHITE.

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 x P

5 P—B 3

5 B—R 4

6 P—Q 4

6 P x P

7 Castles

7 P—Q 3

8 P x P

8 B—Kt 3

9 B—Kt 2

9 Kt—R 4

10 Kt—B 3

10 Kt—K 2

11 B—Q 3

11 Castles

12 P—Q 5

12 Kt—Kt 3

13 Kt—K 2

13 P—Q B 4

14 Q—Q 2

14 B—Kt 5

... ..All book so far, and also the text move, but the latter bad book, as Tschigorin ought to know, the correct move being 14... R—Kt sq; followed by the advance of the Q Kt P. If Black can make no diversion on the Queen's side—his strength—the attack on his King's position must become too powerful.

15 Kt—Kt 3

15 B x Kt

... ..The sequel to the previous inferior move, and this one is no better, since he opens the K Kt file for White's attack.

16 P x B

16 Kt—R 5

17 Q—B 4

17 Kt—Kt 3

18 Q—B 5

18 R—B sq

19 B—B 3

19 R—B 2

20 K—R sq

20 P—B 3

21 R—K Kt sq

21 Q R—B 2

22 B—B sq

A very pretty manoeuvre to bring the inactive Bishop into play.

22 P—B 5

23 B—R 3

23 B x P

See Diagram.

24 Kt—K 2

THE CABLE MATCH.

THE seventh annual chess match by cable, between Great Britain and the United States, took place on March 14th and 15th, the British team being located as in the previous two years in the Café Monico, London, which was placed in direct cable communication with the American place of play in Brooklyn. It is to be observed, however, that only eight of the games were played by cable, as two of the American team, Messrs. Pillsbury and Marshall, were in London (having just returned from Monte Carlo), and consequently the games at their boards were conducted personally in London.

There were changes in both teams. The most noticeable on the British side being the absence of Mr. J. H. Blackburne, who had hitherto headed his side. His absence was a regrettable one, being due, we understand, to some disagreement with the committee of management. Mr. E. M. Jackson was another notable absentee; Mr. Herbert Jacobs was also unfortunately unable to play. Mr. W. Ward, this year's winner of the championship of the City of London Chess Club was indisposed. It must be admitted that the loss of the services of four such players as these was a severe blow to the British side, and considerable interest was evinced to see if their places could be filled by efficient substitutes. That brilliant amateur Mr. T. F. Lawrence was selected to take the place of Mr. Blackburne in opposing the American champion, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, and keen interest was naturally taken in this game, which was played on Saturday over the board, for here was an absolutely first-class amateur, pitted against an absolutely first-class Master in a serious encounter. The other three vacant boards were occupied by Messrs. H. W. Trenchard, J. H. Blake, and T. B. Girdlestone. The latter has never before taken part in a cable match, and his inclusion in the team gave rise to much dissatisfaction. Commenting on the subject, Mr. Gunsberg, in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*, writes as follows:—

“It was really pitiable to see half-a-dozen players walk about in the room, some of them even acting as stewards, who would have made a very good fight at a pinch, simply because their style of play was better suited to the occasion. There was such strong players as Messrs. Lord and Heppell acting as stewards, and among the spectators was Mr. C. H. Sherrard and a number of players of equal strength, who were silent and helpless witnesses of England's discomfiture.”

The changes in the American team were not quite so serious, the absentees being Messrs. J. W. Showalter and S. W. Bampton. The absence of the former player is a distinct loss, for in the six matches of which he has taken part his score was $4\frac{1}{2}$. Messrs. E. Delmar and H. Helms, both of whom have played in previous cable matches, filled the positions.

Play commenced at half-past three o'clock (British time) at the Café Monico, in the presence of an interested crowd of spectators, though the interest was not so great as in former years; the chief reason for this being no doubt that the encounter between Messrs. Lawrence and Pillsbury on board 1, and Messrs. Atkins and Marshall on board 3, did not commence till the next day. America won the toss for move, and elected to take the

move on the odd numbered boards. Play was steady and cautious at all the eight boards, and when adjourned at seven o'clock there was nothing to choose in any of the games. On resuming play matters went again very smoothly and evenly, but on board No. 7 Mr. Trenchard had already obtained a winning advantage.

Play was resumed on Saturday, 15th March, with many more spectators present, doubtless in view of the fact that Messrs. Pillsbury and Marshall were to commence their games against Messrs. Lawrence and Atkins respectively, and that both games would be conducted in person over the board. Amongst the spectators present were Mr. Choate (American Ambassador) and the Lord Chief Justice of England. Mr. Marshall had only arrived that morning from Monte Carlo, but looked fit and well, though the long journey may have told upon him. As play proceeded it looked rather well for the home team, and with Trenchard's victory over Delmar—Atkins over Marshall, and the draws by Mason and Mills, the score was 3 to 2 in favour of Britain; but then the tide set in against us, and we did badly on the remaining boards. Mr. Lawrence had been playing very stubbornly, and defended a Ruy Lopez in admirable style. Entrenched behind his Pawns, all Pillsbury's attempts to get up a King side attack failed, and the game was drawn after 77 moves. Mr. Mason played with extreme caution at board No. 2 (a trifle over-refining in this respect some people thought) and secured a draw. At board 3, Mr. Atkins displayed really fine form in a Queen's Gambit Declined, and Marshall got a Rook boxed up on his K R sq, which he could never disentangle, and Atkins won. On board No. 4, Mr. Lee went down before the brilliant Hodges, who won the exchange and then the game. Mr. Mills played a Sicilian Defence against Mr. Hymes very correctly, and succeeded in getting a strong passed Pawn, and looked like winning, but though he had a passed Pawn to the end of the game it was not strong enough to win. On board No. 6, a Queen's Gambit Declined was played, and Mr. Bellingham obtained what looked like a strong attack, but this ended in the loss of the exchange to the British player, who, however, was still able to draw by careful play. At board No. 7, Delmar continued to fight for a long time, though he had lost his Queen, but the result was never in doubt, and Mr. Trenchard won a good game. At board No. 8, a very even game (Ruy Lopez) took place between Mr. Blake and Mr. Newman, resulting in a draw. Then at the last two boards came two defeats for the British side, and these decided the fate of the match. At board No. 9, Mr. Michell got a bad ending against Mr. Howell in a Ruy Lopez, and the American won. At the last board the play of the new comer, Mr. Girdlestone, indicated clearly that he is certainly not a player of the calibre required for such an important contest as this. Mr. Helms succeeded in getting up a strong attack and won easily. The result therefore was that the American team were the winners with the score: United States $5\frac{1}{2}$, British Isles $4\frac{1}{2}$.

UNITED STATES.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. H. N. Pillsbury	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. F. Lawrence	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. F. Barry	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Mason	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. J. Marshall	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Atkins	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. B. Hodges	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. Lee	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Hymes	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	...	...	1

Mr. H. Voigt	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. E. Bellingham	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Delmar	0	Mr. H. W. Trenchard	1
Mr. C. J. Newman	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. H. Blake	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Howell	1	Mr. R. P. Michell	0
Mr. H. Helms	1	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
5 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

A Reuter's telegram, dated New York, March 16th, said:—"The audience at the Anglo-American cable chess match yesterday gave rounds of applause at the British acceptance of the American suggestions regarding the Hodges, Howell, and Newman games. The defeat of Marshall was a staggering blow, and the inability of Pillsbury to make headway against Lawrence was a great surprise. There was much cheering at the retirement of Girdlestone." We can quite understand the feelings of our American friends at the result of play on boards No. 1 and 3, and it speaks well for British chess when two amateurs score $1\frac{1}{2}$ against such masters as Pillsbury and Marshall. Moreover, when we consider that the British team were without the services of such players as Messrs. Blackburne, Jackson, Jacobs, and Ward, the defeat by the odd game cannot be regarded as very serious, though of course a victory would have been more pleasing to the British public.

The match score now stands United States won four matches, with a total of 31 wins to 27 losses, and Great Britain won two matches, with a total of 27 wins and 31 losses, and one match has been drawn (in 1901). It will be remembered that the fate of the "Newnes" Trophy depended upon the result of last year's match, as the States had won in 1899 and 1900, and only required the third win in succession to become the absolute winners of the trophy. The draw, however, averted that, and the States has now scored one win towards the necessary three which is required before the trophy passes finally to either team.

Four of the American representatives have played in all the seven matches, with the following results: Mr. Barry, 6 out of 7 (a splendid score); Mr. Hodges, $5\frac{1}{2}$ out of 7; Mr. Hymes, 4 out of 7; and Mr. Pillsbury, 3 out of 7, or a total of $18\frac{1}{2}$ out of 28.

Only two British players have taken part in all the seven contests, their scores being as follows: Atkins, 3 out of 7; and Mills, 4 out of 7; or a total of 7 out of 14.

GAME No. 2,152.

Played at board No. 1.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. PILLSBURY, Mr. T. F. LAWRENCE,
United States. Great Britain.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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—Q R 4 | |

A strong move, in effect opening the Rook file; for Black can hardly do better than as follows.

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

.....The alternative is 11....
B-K 2. But anyway, for some time
the defence must reckon upon consider-
able difficulty.

- 12 Q Kt-Q 2 12 Castles
13 B-B 2 13 P-B 4

.....Probably best--the passed
Pawn notwithstanding. Here, for
instance, would be an easy way to
lose: 13... Kt-Kt 4; 14 Kt x Kt,
Q x Kt; 15 Kt-K 4, Q-K 2; 16
B-Kt 5, P-B 3; 17 P x P, P x P;
18 Kt x B, Q x Kt?; 19 B x P+, K x
B; 20 Q-R 5+, &c., White recover-
ing the piece, with an attack almost
certainly decisive. It may seem strange
but the situation of Black's Knight at
K 5 is usually a source of trouble to
him--in this sort of game.

- 14 Kt-Kt 3 14 B-Kt 3
15 K Kt-Q 4 15 Kt x Kt
16 Kt x Kt 16 Q-Q 2
17 P-B 3 17 Kt-B 4
18 K-R sq 18 Kt-Kt 2
19 Q-Q 3 19 P-B 3
20 P-Q Kt 4 20 Kt-Q sq
21 Kt-Kt 3 21 Q-Q B 2
22 P-K B 4 22 B-B sq
23 Kt-Q 4

Doubtful,--at all events for winning
purposes. Without the Knight, Mr.
Pillsbury's position becomes too rigid,
as it were; and in consequence Mr.
Lawrence has no trouble in establishing
a scientific frontier, not to be crossed
with impunity. Hence exchange of
Bishops, 23 B-K 3, &c., seems
preferable.

- 23 B x Kt
24 P x B 24 P-Kt 3
25 B-K 3 25 Kt-K 3
26 R-B 3 26 B-Q 2
27 QR-K Kt sq 27 R-R sq
28 P-K R 3 28 Q-Q sq
29 K-R 2 29 Q-K 2
30 Q-B 3 30 Kt-Kt 2
31 P-K Kt 4

Of course the only fair chance of
making an impression lies in this
direction. But it soon comes to
nothing. When it does so, the game
is virtually drawn.

- 31 R-R 7
32 R-Kt 2 32 K R-R sq
33 B-B sq 33 K-R sq

- 34 P-Kt 5 34 Kt-K 3
35 B-Kt 2 35 Kt-Kt 2
36 B-Kt 3 36 Q R-R 2
37 P-R 4 37 R-R 3
38 R-R 3 38 B-K sq
39 Q-Q 2 39 Q-K 3
40 R-K 3 40 Q R-R 2
41 Q-B sq 41 Q-K 2
42 B-B 3 42 Kt-K 3
43 R (K 3)-K 2 43 R-R 3
44 R-R 2 44 R x R
45 B x R 45 Q-R 2
46 B-Kt 3 46 Q-K Kt 2
47 B-Kt 2 47 Q-K 2
48 Q-Q 2 48 Q-Q 2
49 R-Kt sq 49 Q-K 2
50 K-Kt 3 50 Q-Q 2
51 R-Q B sq 51 Q-K 2
52 B-B 2 52 Q-K B 2
53 Q-B 3 53 K-Kt sq
54 R-Q R sq

After this, surely, it would need
something like a blunder--and a blun-
der hard to make,--to bring on a
decisive issue. The subsequent moves
complete the record.

- 54 R x R
55 B x R 55 Q-R 2
56 B-Kt 3 56 K-B sq
57 B-Kt 2 57 K-Kt sq
58 Q-Q 3 58 K-B sq
59 K-B 3 59 K-Kt sq
60 Q-Q 2 60 K-B sq
61 K-K 2 61 K-Kt sq
62 K-Q sq 62 K-B sq
63 K-B 2 63 K-Kt sq
64 K-Kt sq 64 K-B sq
65 B-B 2 65 K-Kt sq
66 Q-B 2 66 K-B sq
67 P-R 5 67 K-Kt sq
68 P-R 6 68 K-B sq
69 B-Kt 3 69 K-Kt sq
70 K-B 2 70 K-B sq
71 K-Q sq 71 K-Kt sq
72 Q-Q 2 72 K-B sq
73 K-K 2 73 K-Kt sq
74 K-B 3 74 K-B sq
75 K-Kt 3 75 K-Kt sq
76 Q-Kt 2 76 Q-Q Kt 2
77 B-B 3 77 Q-R sq

Draw.

GAME No. 2,153.

Played at board No. 2.

English Opening.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

17 Q x B

17 Q x Q

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. MASON,
*Great Britain.*Mr. J. H. BARRY,
United States.

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

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 P—Q R 4

Or the Fianchetto, 4 P—K Kt 3, &c., for real "closeness" and complication. White makes no headway in the opening; and his attack, such as it is, proves very short-lived.

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

- 4 Kt—B 3
5 P x P
6 P—Q 4
7 B—K Kt 5!
8 P x P
9 B—K 2

.....It would be bad for Black to take the Knight, even to gain the Queen Pawn. Thus if 9...., B x Kt; 10 Q x B, Kt x P; 11 B x Kt, Q x B; 12 B—Kt 5+, interposing or not, evidently he would be in no good case.

- 10 Castles
11 B—K 2

10 Castles

Defending. The doubling of the Pawns might be allowed in more enterprising play.

11 B—Q 3

- 12 Q—Q 2

Perhaps 12 K—R sq would be better. With this, all prospect of resuming the attack is a mere blank.

- 13 K R—Q sq
14 K—R sq

- 12 Q—Q 2
13 Q R—Q sq
14 Q—B 4

.....Formidable. It is not so much that White's King is in immediate danger; but that his isolated Pawn may lose support of the Bishop, —and be itself eventually lost.

- 15 Kt—K Kt sq
16 P—R 3

- 15 Q—R 4
16 B x B

.....An exchange scarcely to be declined with advantage. The affair now manifestly turns upon the isolated Pawn. If Black can annex it—for nothing—very well; if not, and its various guarantys of independence seem adequate,—a draw naturally results.

- 18 K Kt x Q
19 K—Kt sq
20 K—B sq
21 Q R—B sq
22 B—Q 2
23 Kt x Kt
24 Kt—B 3
25 B x Kt
26 R—K sq
27 R—B 2
28 K x R
29 R—K 2
30 R x R ch
31 K—K 2
32 K—Q 3
33 P—Q R 4
34 P—Q Kt 3
35 P—B 3
36 B—K sq
- 18 K R—K sq
19 P—R 3
20 Kt—K 2
21 Kt (K 2)—Q 4
22 P—Q Kt 3
23 Kt x Kt
24 Kt x Kt
25 K—B sq
26 B—B 5
27 R x R ch
28 R—K sq ch
29 B—Kt 4
30 K x R
31 K—Q 2
32 P—Kt 3
33 K—K 3
34 K—Q 4
35 P—R 4

The rest speaks for itself. Mr. Barry does all reasonably possible to win; but, except through error, there is no win in the wood,—and the ensuing hunt for it is vain.

- 36 P—K B 4
37 B—B 3
38 P—B 3
39 P—B 5
40 B—R 5
41 B—B 3
42 P—Q Kt 4
43 P—R 5
44 P—Kt 4
45 B—K 2
46 B—Q sq
47 R—B 3
48 B—K 2

49 B—B 2	49 B—Kt 5	53 K—K 2	53 P × P
50 B—Kt sq	50 B—K 8	54 P × P	54 B—B 6
51 K—K 2	51 B—B 6	55 K—Q 3	55 B—K 8
52 K—Q 3	52 B—K 8		Draw.

GAME No. 2,154.

Played at board No. 3.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. F. J. MARSHALL, Mr. H. E. ATKINS,
United States. Great Britain.

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

.....This move is generally made later. It is doubtful whether it is so good at this stage.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 7 B × B | 7 Q × B |
| 8 Kt × Kt | |

A preferable continuation would have been 8 P × P, Kt × Kt; 9 P × Kt, &c. If in answer to 8 P × P, Black played 8..., Q—Kt 5, then 9 P × P, with advantage.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 9 Kt—Q 2 | 8 P × Kt |
| 10 B—K 2 | 9 P—K B 4 |
| 11 Castles | 10 Castles |
| 12 P—Q 5 | 11 P—K 4 |

12 P × P was imperative, the centre Pawns becoming otherwise too strong.

12 R—B 3

- 13 P—Q R 3

Pointless, especially in view of the threatened attack on the King's side.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 14 P—K Kt 3 | 13 R—R 3 |
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 14 Q—Kt 4 |

The alternative would be 15 P—B 4, P × P *ex p.*; 16 R × P, followed by Kt—B sq, or 15 R—K sq, to make room for Kt—B sq or B—B sq. In any case, however, Black would have the preferable game. The text move is made, presumably, to defend the K P in order to advance P—B 4.

- 16 K—Kt 2

16 P—B 4 should have been played at all hazards. Obviously Black would not draw the game with 16..., R × P ch, &c.

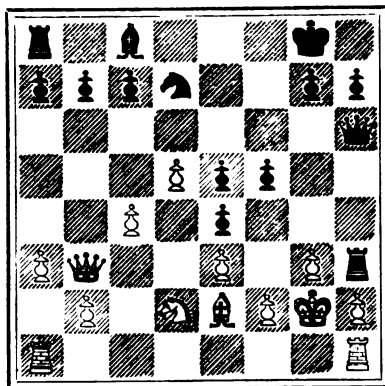
- 16 Q—R 3

- 17 R—R sq

Position after White's 17th move:—

R—R sq.

BLACK (MR. ATKINS).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

He has nothing else now.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 18 Q—B 2 | 17 Kt—B 3 |
|----------|-----------|

Even now P—B 4 should not be neglected. White thought that Black would not advance the K B P, because of his K P being twice attacked.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 19 K—Kt sq | 18 B—Q 2 |
| | 19 P—B 5 |

.....The temporary sacrifice of the K P is of no consequence in such a position.

20 K P × P
21 Kt × P
22 Q × Kt
23 Q—B 3
24 B P × P

R P × P would lose a piece.

25 P—B 5

Comparatively best. If 25 Q—B 2 at once, then 25... R × B.

26 Q—B 2
27 R—Q sq
28 B—B 3
29 B × B

20 P × P
21 Kt × Kt
22 R—K sq
23 P × P

24 Q—Kt 3 ch

25 Q × P ch
26 Q × Q P
27 Q—K 3
28 B—B 3
29 Q × B

30 R—K B sq 30 Q—Q 2
31 Q × P

Fatal of course. He might have played Q—K B 5, and fight it out with a Pawn minus.

31 P—Q Kt 3
32 Q—Kt 7 32 R—R 3
33 Q—B 3 33 R—K B 3
34 Q—Kt 3 ch 34 K—R sq
35 R × R 35 P × R
36 Q—K B 3 36 Q—Q 7

.....A pretty move. After 37 Q × P ch, K—Kt sq, White would have no valid defence.

37 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,155.

Played at board No. 4

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.
Mr. J. F. LEE,
Great Britain.

BLACK.
Mr. A. B. HODGES,
United States.

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

White may exchange Pawns before moving the Bishop and be none the worse.

8 Castles
9 K P × P
10 B × P
11 B—Kt 3

According to the routine pursued thus far, Black rather than White benefits from the open files. For attack, in compensation, 11 B—Q 3 might be stronger.

12 Kt—K 5
13 R—B sq

Better 13 Q—Q 3, giving other play to this Rook, and generally for offensive measures—as already suggested. Mr. Lee's chess in this game is far from being a specimen of his best.

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

7 P—B 4
8 P × Q P
9 P × P
10 Kt—Kt 3

11 B—Q 2
12 R—B sq

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

.....Black's objective is the Queen Pawn. He wants to keep it fixed, with the probability of ultimately capturing it where it stands—or otherwise to his profit.

It would save some time to now post the other Rook here. That failing, however, 17 Kt—K 2, courting exchange of all the Rooks, would be in order—for a draw.

16 K R—B sq
17 R—B 2 17 P—Q R 3
18 R—K 2 18 Q—B 2
19 B—B 2 19 P—Kt 3
20 Q—B 3 20 Q Kt—Q 4
21 B—Q 2

An error, carrying material loss in its train. 21 B × Kt would incur no such censure; but still leave White a fair, working position. Black would have to take the Bishop, whereupon White could further exchange, or go on with 22 B—Kt 3, in safety: for if he ventured 21... Kt × Kt; 22 P × Kt, R × P; then 23 B—K 5 would turn the tables upon him, almost completely.

22 B x Kt
23 R—Q 3

Perhaps better to give up the Pawn than the exchange. Thus, if 23 B—Kt 3, Kt x B; 24 P x Kt, R x P; 25 Q—K 4, there would be much resource, considering the Bishops of opposite colours.

24 R—K sq
25 B x Kt
26 B—K 4
27 P—Q 5
28 B x Q P

23 Kt—B 5
24 Kt x R
25 Q—Q 2
26 R (B3)—B 2
27 P x P
28 Q—B 4

.....It is difficult for Black to make his superior force tell—but he does it. With the Queen in the field anything might happen. So the Pawn sacrifice here involved is very well judged.

29 B x P
30 B x Q
31 B—K Kt 4
32 B—Q sq
33 B—Q R 5
34 P—Q Kt 3
35 B x B
36 B—K 2
37 K—B sq
38 K x R

29 Q x Q
30 B—B sq
31 P—B 4
32 B—Kt 2
33 R—B 3
34 B—B 6
35 R x B
36 R—B 8
37 R x R ch
38 P—Q R 4

39 K—Q 2
40 P—B 4

39 K—Kt 2

He could not help being reduced to Bishop v. Rook. But after that he might stir his Pawns only when virtually forced; leaving his opponent to come on and do his worst—or best. But winning power of the Rook could hardly be denied.

41 P—Q R 3
42 B—B 4 ch
43 P—R 3
44 K—Q 3
45 B x P
46 P—Q R 4
47 B—B 2
48 P—Kt 4
49 K—K 2
50 B—Q sq
51 K—K sq
52 P x P
53 P—R 5
54 B—K 2
55 P—R 6
56 K—B 2
57 Resigns.

40 K—B 3
41 K—K 3
42 K—Q 3
43 P—R 5
44 P x P
45 R—Q R sq
46 K—B 4
47 K—Kt 5
48 R—Q sq ch
49 K—B 6
50 R—Q 7 ch
51 R—Q 5
52 P x P
53 R—K 5 ch
54 R x P
55 R—Q R 5
56 K—Q 5

Black posts his Rook at R 6, soon winning one of the Pawns, and in due course the game.

GAME No. 2,156.

Played at board No. 5.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. E. HYMES, <i>United States.</i>	Mr. D. Y. MILLS, <i>Great Britain.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—Q 4

.....The Queen Knight should first take the field—the usual practice.

4 P x P
5 B—Kt 5 ch

4 P x P
5 Kt—B 3

.....Of course, if 5...., B—Q 2; 6 Q—K 2+, the rashly advanced Pawn would be lost directly.

6 Kt—K 5

Now 6 Q—K 2+, with perhaps 7 Kt—K 5, would be good for White. The exchanges following rather simplify matters, and in so far favour his opponent.

7 Kt x B
8 Castles
9 P—Q 4
10 B x Kt
11 Q x P

6 B—Q 2
7 Q x Kt
8 B—K 2
9 P x P
10 P x B
11 B—B 3

.....Black is safe enough, and can look with confidence for at least an equal end-game.

- 12 Q—B 5 12 Kt—K 2
 13 B—K 3 13 Castles
 14 Q R—Q sq 14 Kt—Kt 3
 15 P—Q Kt 3 15 B—Q sq

.....It would be hardly good to give Bishop for Knight,—the remaining Bishop having such great scope in the resulting position. But, later, there is a reason for this exchange,—an example of our old, familiar friend, "circumstances"—altering cases.

- 16 Kt—R 4 16 B—K 2
 17 Q—Q 4 17 K R—Q sq
 18 Kt—B 5 18 B x Kt
 19 Q x B 19 Kt—B sq
 20 P—K B 4

Not to have the Knight stationed at K 3, where—supposing Black King Bishop Pawn unmoved—it would be very strong.

20 P—B 4

.....Not to have White Pawn at K B 5, where it would be very strong. Move is almost directly opposed to move, from here to the end.

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

Better than supporting the Bishop, which could not retire—except at loss of a Pawn. White has a combination in view, besides.

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

See Diagram.

27 R x P

And here is the point of it; he wants to check at Q 5, taking the Rook in the corner; Black could have avoided this easily, by 26...., Kt—K 3, for instance, with slightly the superior game.

- 27 Kt x B
 28 P x R
 29 Q x P
 30 Q—Q 5 ch
 28 R x R
 29 P x Kt
 30 Q—Q 2

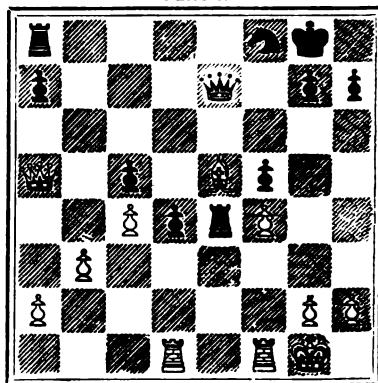
.....Drawing,—and there is nothing better. The Black passed Pawns are not strong enough to go further towards winning, and the conclusion is essentially forced.

- 31 Q x Q 31 P x Q
 32 R—Q sq 32 R—Q sq
 33 K—B 2 33 K—B 2
 34 P—B 5 34 K—K 3
 35 P—B 6 35 K—Q 4
 36 P—B 7 36 R—Q B sq
 37 R—Q B sq 37 K—Q 3
 38 R—B 4 38 R x P
 39 R x P ch 39 K—K 4
 40 R—Q 2 40 K—B 5
 41 K—K 2 41 K—K 4
 42 K—K 3 42 R—B 6 ch
 43 K—K 2 43 R—B 2
 44 K—K 3 44 R—B 6 ch

Draw.

Position after White's 26th move :—

Q—R 5.
 BLACK.



WHITE.



GAME No. 2,157.

Played at board No. 6.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

Mr. BELLINGHAM,
Great Britain.

BLACK.

Mr. H. VOIGT,
United States.

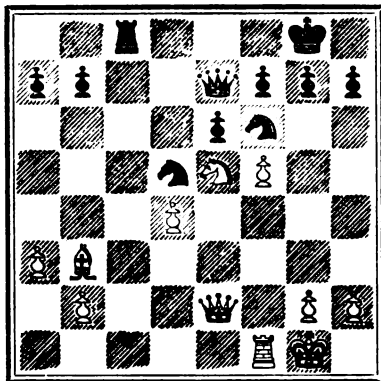
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3 |
| 4 Kt—B 3 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 B—Kt 5 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 6 P—K 3 | 6 Castles |
| 7 B—Q 3 | |

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 17 P—B 4 | 17 R—B 2 |
| 18 P—Q R 3 | 18 K R—Q B sq |
| 19 R—Q 3 | 19 R—B 8 |
| 20 R—K B 3 | 20 Kt—B 3 |
| 21 P—B 5 | 21 R × R ch |
| 22 R × R | 22 Q Kt—Q 4 |

Position after Black's 22nd move:—

Q Kt—Q 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Compare Lee v. Hodges. The first dozen moves on each side are the same; and to that extent the same comments apply.

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

Threatening Kt × B P, on occasion, meaning a couple Pawns and the exchange, or a dangerous attack, for the piece sacrificed.

13 B—B 3

.....Fearing the sacrifice, Black might guard by now 13...., B—K sq; no advisable sort of play—if unnecessary.

14 Q R—Q sq

Could he fairly venture on 14 Kt × P, instead of thus defending? It is a question. But, assuming the adversary prepared for "splurges," it is generally safer to play a safe game. And so the occasion or opportunity, if it may so be called, passes.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 15 Kt × B | 14 B—Q 4 |
| 16 B × B | 15 K Kt × Kt |
| | 16 Q × B |

.....If 16...., Kt × B; then, possibly, 17 Kt × P. Black defends ably. And an able defence is required.

23 P × P

Advance of the King side Pawns would probably bring the greater danger on himself. Thus 23 P—Kt 4, P—R 3; and if he continues 24 P—K R 4, examination shows Black's attacking defences to be sufficient—or more.

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

Taking two pieces for the Rook. But, as often happens, this is no great gain. Yet in the present case it seems about the only way to attempt progress. But, again, Black defends well.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 26 B × Kt | 25 P × R |
| 27 Kt—Kt 4 | 26 Q—K 2 |

There is nothing else good, in view of checks impending. The concluding play is exciting, as it is both difficult and interesting.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 28 Kt—R 6 ch | 27 P—K R 4 |
| 29 Kt—B 5 | 28 K—R 2 |
| 30 Q—B sq | 29 Q—K 8 ch |
| 31 B—B 4 | 30 Q—Q 7 |
| 32 P—Q Kt 3 | 31 P—Kt 4 |
| 33 P×P | 32 P×B |
| 34 P—K R 4 | 33 R—Kt 2 |

A Pawn lost bye and bye. But if were it to go only one square now, Black might work differently—possibly winning.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 35 P—R 4 | 34 R—Kt 6 |
| 36 K—R 2 | 35 R—Q B 6 |
| 37 P—B 5 | 36 P—R 4 |
| 38 Kt—K 7 ch | 37 K—Kt sq |
| 39 Kt—Q 5 | 38 K—Kt 2 |

After this the draw. An excellent game.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 40 Kt×R | 39 Q×P |
| 41 K—Kt sq | 40 Q×P ch |
| 42 K—R 2 | 41 Q—Q 5 ch |
| 43 Q—Kt 5 | 42 Q×Kt |

Draw.

GAME No. 2,158.

Played at board No. 7.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES FROM *The Field*.

- | WHITE.
Mr. E. DELMAR,
<i>United States.</i> | BLACK.
Mr. TRENCHARD,
<i>Great Britain.</i> |
|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—K B 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—K 3 |
| 4 P—K 3 | 4 B—Kt 5 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 Castles |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 P—Q 3 |
| 7 Castles | 7 B×Kt |
| 8 P×B | 8 Kt—B 3 |
| 9 Q—B 2 | |

To prevent P—K 4.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|
| 10 B—R 3 | 9 Q—K sq |
| 10 P—K 4 might be considered. | |

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 11 P—K 2 | 10 Q—R 4 |
| 12 P—B 5 | 11 Q—R 3 |

Rendering the B—R 3 useless in closing the diagonal.

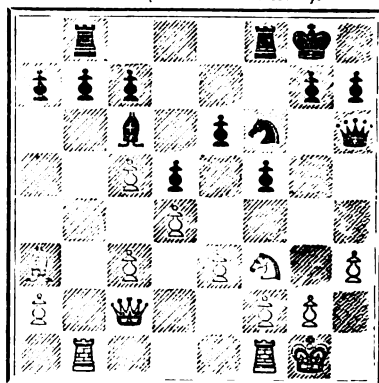
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 13 Q R—Kt sq | 12 P—Q 4 |
| 14 B—Kt 5 | 13 R—Kt sq |
| 15 B×Kt | 14 B—Q 2 |
| | 15 B×B |

- 16 P—K R 3

Position after White's 16th move:—

P—R 3.

BLACK (MR. TRENCHARD).



WHITE (MR. DELMAR).

Also weak. 16 Kt—K 5 is the natural sequel, or return B—B sq.

16 P—K Kt 4

.....The right course. Mr Trenchard, with excellent judgment, begins the attack whilst some of White's pieces are in useless positions.

17 Kt-K 5	17 P-Kt 5	22 P-K 4	22 P x P
18 P x P	18 Kt x P	23 B-K 3	23 Q R-K B sq
19 Kt x Kt	19 P x Kt	24 K R-K sq	24 Q R-B 4
20 Q-K 2	20 Q-R 4	25 P-B 4	25 Q-R 5
21 B-Q B sq		26 Q-Q 2	26 R-R 4
		27 K-B sq	27 P-Kt 6

Too late. The game can no more be saved. If 21 P-K B 4, then 21... Q-R 5; 22 K R-B sq, P-Kt 6; 23 Q-B 3, B-K sq, followed by B-R 4, to which there is no defence.

21 R-B 6

.....First-class style. If 22 P x R, then 22 P x P and wins.

.....All this is of a high order of excellence. The whole game was played by Mr. Trenchard with excellent judgment and the final attack brilliantly.

28 R-Kt 2	28 P x P
29 B x P	29 R x B ch
30 Q x R	30 R-B 4

and wins.

GAME No. 2,159.

Played at board No. 8.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. H. BLAKE,	Mr. C. T. NEWMAN,
<i>Great Britain.</i>	<i>United States.</i>

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

Not much in vogue of late years, but good for all that. The idea is to take the Knight, when Black replies as he does; doubling the Pawns, and "playing for the end game." However, White does not carry out this idea, which in truth is not very promising in the interests of lively chess.

	4 P-Q 3
5 Kt-B 3	5 P-K R 3

.....Probably better to move one of the Bishops, White being evidently not inclined to change Bishops for Knights. But it soon appears that Black has his plan; a somewhat original and therefore risky plan, taking in much comparatively unknown ground.

6 P-K R 3

For attack if his antagonist Castles K R. This is one of the most "strategic" contests in the match.

6 B-Q 2
7 B-K 2
8 P-R 3
9 Kt-Q Kt sq

.....If 9... P-Q Kt 4, &c., getting rid of the Bishop, castling Q R would be practically out of the question. And intention to Castle that way is suggested, supposing him to Castle at all.

10 B-Kt 3	10 P-Q B 4
11 Kt-K 2	11 B-Q B 3
12 Kt-Kt 3	12 Q Kt-Q 2
13 Kt-B 5	13 B-B sq

.....All defence, inviting his adversary to "come on"—but he may overdo it—seems to be Black's governing principle almost throughout and accordingly, he has now what certainly appears to be an inferior position.

14 Castles

No need to Castle yet. Either 14 Kt-R 2 or 14 P-B 4, blocking the centre, seems preferable. Moreover, this Castling may exactly fit in with Black's plan, in which counter attack, sometime or other, must necessarily have a place. After this, Mr. Blake has not much positional advantage, appearances to the contrary notwithstanding.

- 14 P—Q 4
15 Kt × P
16 Q R—K sq
17 Kt—Kt 3
18 Q—R 5

Much doubtful or not very useful Queen play follows on the part of White. He should rather expend his energies in opening a file in the direction of adverse King—no difficult matter.

- 18 Q—Kt 3
19 Q—R 2
20 P—K Kt 3
21 B × B
22 P—B 4
19 Kt—R 4
20 B—Q 2
21 B—R 4
22 Q × B
23 B—R 5

What can be done with the force White brings to bear in this quarter? Nothing. Mr. Newman's prospect improves from move to move, until at last it is no whit inferior to that of his opponent.

- 24 Q—Q B 4
25 Q—Kt 3
26 Q—R 4
27 P—Kt 4
28 B × P
29 Q—Kt 3
30 Q × B
23 R—K sq
24 Kt(Q 4)—Kt 3
25 Kt—R sq
26 R—Kt sq
27 P × P
28 Kt(R sq)—Kt 3
29 B × B

The open file is of no use now after the Bishops have gone, and with forced exchange of Queens imminent, the draw is already foreshadowed.

- 30 Q—K 2
31 R × Q
32 Kt—Q 4
33 R × P
34 Kt × R
35 Kt—Q B 3
36 Kt—B 5
31 Q × Q
32 P—K B 4
33 P × P
34 R × R
35 R—K sq
36 R—K 6
37 R—B 6

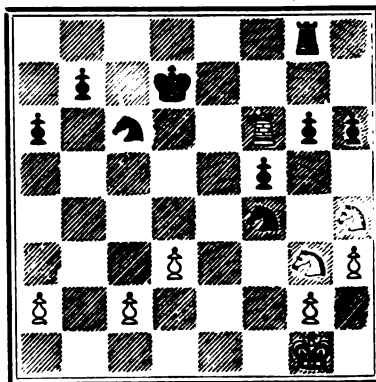
The Rook goes into danger, but he comes out all right. Though surrounded he cannot be taken. White's strenuous efforts come too late, so far as winning is concerned.

37 K—Q 2

Position after Black's 37th move:—

K—Q 2

BLACK (MR. NEWMAN).



WHITE (MR. BLAKE).

- 38 R—B 7 ch
39 Kt—B 3
40 R—R 7
41 K—B 2
38 Kt—K 2
39 K—K 3
40 P—K R 4

Says *The Field*:—41 Kt—Kt 5+, K—B 3; 42 P—K R 4, would not have been any better, as Black could play R—Kt 2 in case of danger.

- 41 P—Q Kt 4
42 Kt—K 2
43 P—B 4
44 P × P
45 Kt—B 4 ch
46 P—R 3
47 Kt—Q 5 ch
48 P × Kt
49 P—Q 6
50 R—Q Kt 7
51 R—Kt 6
52 R × P
53 K—K 3
54 Kt—Q 2
55 K—Q 3
41 P—Q Kt 4
42 Kt(B 5)—Q 4
43 P × P
44 Kt—Kt 5
45 K—B 3
46 Kt(Kt 5)—B 3
47 Kt × Kt
48 Kt—K 2
49 Kt—B sq
50 Kt × P
51 K—K 3
52 K—Q 4
53 P—Kt 4
54 R—Q B sq

Draw.





Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, president of the committee, has awarded his prize (500 francs) for the most brilliant game in the Monte Carlo Tournament to Mr. Mason, for his game with M. Janowski in the 19th round. Our readers will find the game, with notes from *The Field*, at page 163.

Chess in Cumberland.—The interesting article "Chess in Cumberland," the first portion of which appears in our present issue, is a valuable contribution to the permanent section of chess literature, and the writer, Mr. A. R. Davies, hon. secretary Carlisle Chess Club, deserves all praise for the trouble and care he has taken to substantiate and record important information which the lapse of a few more years would have made it almost impossible to obtain. Mr. Davies is a native of Liverpool, and has been identified with Northern Chess for a considerable time. Before removing to Carlisle he was for some years a member of the Stockton Chess Club, of which he was for some months honorary secretary.

"Queen's Knight," in the *Western Morning News* of March 13th says: "A record game of chess was played recently at the Torquay Club. Two vice-presidents of the recently-formed Devon County Chess Association, who had not met for upwards of thirty years, renewed their acquaintance over the chequered board. Their united ages amounted to 165 years! and the names of the players, Mr. T. Winter-Wood, of Paignton, and Dr. M. Legge Reid, late 3rd Hussars, of Westward Ho!"

From the same journal we also cull the following: "Rev. H. Bremridge, hon. secretary of Devon County Chess Association, fills the post in almost a unique manner. Energetic, capable, courteous, and liberal, almost to a fault, he has not only brought the Association into existence, but he has nurtured it second to none. Added to all that has preceded it, it is now my pleasing duty to announce that the reverend gentleman has presented a silver challenge cup to the Association."

Chess in Dublin.—The 1901-2 inter-club competition for "The Armstrong Cup," which began on the 22nd November and ended on the 10th March, has resulted in favour of the Booterstown Chess Club—the holders—who now retain the Cup for another year. The following is the full tabulated result of the contest:—

	GAMES.		Blackrock.	Calaroga.	Dawson Street.	Dublin University.	Rathmines.	Total points.
	Won.	Lost.						
Blackrock	41½	22½	—	1 1	1 0	1 ½	1 1	6½
Calaroga	15	49	0 0	—	0 0	0 0	0 0	0
Dawson Street	32½	31½	0 1	1 1	—	0 0	0 0	3
Dublin University	39½	24½	0 ½	1 1	1 1	—	0 1	5½
Rathmines	31½	32½	0 0	1 1	1 1	1 0	—	5

The competing clubs this year subscribed to present medals to the winning team, so that each Blackrock representative will receive a medal to commemorate the success of the club.

Dawson Street Chess Club.—In the final for the club championship Mr. W. J. Heaney was beaten by Mr. T. W. Jameison, who becomes the holder of the "Pim" Cup for the year 1902.

Shropshire v. Denbighshire.—An interesting match between these counties was played on March 1st, at the Crown Hotel, Shrewsbury. Fifteen boards were engaged, and Shropshire won by 9½ to 5½. Unfortunately the visitors lost three games by default. Full score:—

SHROPSHIRE.					DENBIGHSHIRE.				
Mr. J. E. Parry	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Saint	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. H. Lock	...	...	...	0	Mr. Lock Holt	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. A. Audley	...	...	...	0	Dr. G. F. Jones	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. C. Douglas	...	...	...	*0	Mr. G. Whitehouse	...	...	...	*1
Mr. E. Groom	...	...	...	†1	Mr. A. Shaw	...	...	...	†0
Mr. A. Gadshy	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Jones	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Baddeley	...	...	...	†1	Mr. W. A. Hughes	...	...	...	†0
Mr. G. E. Ramsden	...	...	...	†1	Mr. L. B. Rowlands	...	...	...	†0
Mr. C. Groom	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. S. Meadway	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. G. Caldicott	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Forrest	...	...	...	½	Mr. C. Simpson	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. S. Barker	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. L. Davies	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. T. Eachus	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. P. Harris	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Groom	...	...	...	*1	Rev. T. Buncombe	...	...	...	*0
Mr. H. J. Thomason	...	...	...	1	T. B. Butterworth	...	...	...	0
				9½					5½

distance were Messrs. Balson (Derby), Griffiths (Malvern), and others from Dudley, Walsall, and the neighbourhood. Owing possibly to the excitement of the match and the importance of each game, some erratic chess was witnessed, and quite half the games had terminations different from what one must have expected by watching the course of the play; but these deviations from the true path were about evenly divided, so that the actual result, a drawn match, would not have been affected. Score:—

STAFFORDSHIRE		LEICESTERSHIRE.	
Mr. C. W. Draycott	...	Mr. H. E. Atkins	...
Mr. B. D. Wilmot	...	Mr. E. H. Collier	...
Mr. J. H. Beebee	...	Dr. Mason	...
Mr. T. H. Billington	...	Mr. A. C. Garratt	...
Mr. J. W. Dixon	...	Mr. J. W. Withers	...
Mr. H. E. Price	...	Mr. F. Draycott	...
Mr. F. P. Reynolds	...	Mr. T. H. Bumpus	...
Mr. H. F. Hawkes	...	Mr. W. B. Clark	...
Dr. Mitchell	...	Mr. A. F. Atkins	...
Rev. R. G. Hunt	...	Mr. F. Moore	...
Mr. W. V. Crosbie	...	Mr. W. E. Lant	...
Mr. F. Beebee	...	Mr. C. Greig	...
Mr. H. Thompson	...	Mr. A. A. Bumpus	...
	6½		6½

Southern Counties' Union County Championship.—Wiltshire 7; Gloucestershire.—This match was played at Trowbridge, Wilts., on March 1st, and resulted in a severe defeat of the home team by 13 points to 3. Fifteen of the visiting team are members of the Bristol and Clifton Club, the remaining player—Mr. Billings—is a member of the Cheltenham Club. Unfortunately the Rev. A. G. Gordon-Ross and Mr. C. A. Plaister were unable to help Wiltshire on this occasion. Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.		WILTSHIRE.	
Mr. N. Fedden	...	Mr. A. Rumboll	...
Mr. F. Hutchins	...	Rev. J. T. C. Chatto	...
Mr. H. H. Davis	...	Rev. J. F. Welsh	...
Mr. J. Templar	...	Mr. A. Schonberg	...
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	Rev. R. E. Coks	...
Mr. A. Axtell	...	Mr. J. C. Plaister	...
Mr. O. Hunt	...	Mr. C. J. Woodrow	...
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	Mr. F. Sutton	...
Mr. H. Byrnes	...	Mr. E. Fear-Hill	...
Mr. H. A. Wall	...	Mr. H. W. Beaven	...
Mr. S. W. Billings	...	Mr. J. W. Clark	...
Dr. Merrick	...	Mr. B. W. J. Borrowdale	...
Mr. W. Hall	...	Rev. E. E. Smith	...
Mr. H. Gay	...	Mr. T. Patten	...
Mr. C. A. Moretti	...	Mr. C. E. May	...
Mr. H. Lyon	...	Mr. A. E. Stayner	...
	13		3

* Adjudicated.

† By forfeiture.

The final contest in the Western Section was played on March 22nd, at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, Bristol, the antagonists being Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. The visiting county was unfortunately minus the

services of some of its strongest players, and only succeeded in drawing three games. *The Bristol Times and Mirror* says:—"The Gloucestershire team are having a record time, being in rare form this season. Out of forty-seven games played they have lost but two; these were lost in the Devon match, for both Wilts and Somerset were defeated without the loss of a solitary game. But the victors know from past experience what is before them when they come to play in the final rounds against the winners in the Eastern and South-Eastern sections of the Association. Last year Gloucestershire came out top of the Western section, afterwards defeating Essex, but losing badly to Surrey; and in the previous year they were ignominiously 'wiped out' by Surrey. But it is to be hoped that, with an improved form and a united support, combined with good generalship, they will make a better show in the final struggle this year. Full score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.											SOMERSETSHIRE.										
Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Lee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Hutchins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Mr. G. B. Caple	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. H. H. Davis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. R. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Colonel Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Mr. F. J. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Templar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. T. Knight	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Wilkie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Miss Rudge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Mason	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. E. Hatt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Norris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. A. Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. O. Hunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. B. Magrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Perry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. J. Fry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. J. Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Berryman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. W. Billings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Pettie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. G. Barnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1	Absentee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. W. Hall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	†1	Absentee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
<hr/>											<hr/>										
14½											1½										

* Adjudicated. † By Default.

Chess in Scotland.—The chief event of the month in Scotland has been the final tie for the 'Spens' Cup, between the Helensburgh and Athenæum Clubs. The two clubs had tied in a first encounter, but Helensburgh won the second match by 3 to 2, and thus become the first holders of this very handsome trophy. It has been instituted in memory of the late Sheriff Spens, and is to be competed for yearly by the junior clubs of Scotland, just as the 'Richardson' Cup is by the senior clubs, and both competitions are under the direction of the Scottish Chess Association.

This Association has just issued its annual report, which is a visible proof of the able and vigorous management of the secretaries, Messrs. D. Y. Mills and B. B. Maxwell. The present prosperity and popularity of the Association is clearly and directly due to their initiative and hard work. The Association was founded in 1884 by the late Sheriff Spens, and has never failed to hold its annual tournament, besides having a respectable credit balance at the bank. This is more than can be said of most chess associations, and is creditable to Scottish prudence and management.

There is now every probability that Scotland will play a return match at Manchester, on 19th April, against the Northern Counties Chess Union, although the Scotch team will undoubtedly be much weaker than that which played at Glasgow last year. With the comparatively limited number of players in Scotland, it is difficult to get twenty really strong experienced men to travel so far. However, the Scottish Association feels it cannot well refuse to give our Southern friends (perhaps it would be more correct to say Northern friends!) their revenge, and in any case it is sure to be a pleasant and successful meeting.

Results of matches :—

Edinburgh	6½	Burns	6½
Hillhead	6½	Stirling	3½
Queen's Park	7½	Uddington	5½

‘Spens’ Cup Tie. Score :—

HELENSBURGH.		ATHENEUM.	
Mr. A. B. Law	0	Mr. J. Borthwick	1
Mr. E. Lacaille	½	Mr. W. Bremner	½
Mr. J. R. K. Law	½	Mr. J. J. S. Gray	½
Mr. F. Lacaille	1	Mr. R. A. Blackwood	0
Mr. Thos. Brash	1	Mr. W. R. C. Murdoch	1
	3		2

Another important match is that between Stirling County and the Glasgow Chess Club—the latter winning by 14 to 7. It is intended to make this an annual fixture. Score :—

GLASGOW.		STIRLING COUNTY.	
Mr. J. R. Longwill	1	Mr. A. J. Neilson, Falkirk	1
Mr. W. Black	½	Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling	½
Mr. J. Gilchrist	0	Mr. J. M'Growther, Falkirk	1
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	0	Dr. Wyse, Falkirk	1
Mr. J. Crum	0	Mr. J. Harvey, Stirling	1
Mr. W. Tait	1	Mr. D. Simpson, Falkirk	0
Mr. A. Murray	½	Mr. G. Dickie, Stirling	½
Mr. J. Borthwick	½	Mr. J. Mackenzie, Falkirk	½
Mr. J. R. K. Law	1	Mr. A. M. Lupton, Stirling	0
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	1	Mr. B. G. Dilworth, B. of Allan	0
Mr. C. M'Donald	1	Mr. T. A. Cumming, B. of Allan	0
Mr. J. M'Donald	½	Mr. J. Simpson, Falkirk	½
Rev. G. F. Garwood	0	Mr. J. F. Sinclair, Stirling	1
Mr. W. Gibson	1	Rev. G. D. Hutton, Falkirk	0
Mr. W. M. Bremner	1	Mr. T. Blair, Stirling	0
Mr. J. M'Donald	1	Mr. D. Lindsay, Stirling	0
Mr. W. T. Logan	1	Mr. J. Weir, Falkirk	0
Mr. J. Connor	1	Mr. J. M'Farlane, Grangemouth	0
Mr. J. B. Paton	1	Mr. A. Adams, Stirling	0
Mr. J. M'Glashan	0	Mr. W. Clarke, Falkirk	1
Mr. W. Scott	1	Mr. A. Brown, Stirling	0
	14		7

The eighth annual match between the chess clubs of Aberdeen and Dundee took place in the Grand Hotel, Aberdeen, on Saturday, March 22nd. Eleven representatives of each club took part in the play, and a most enjoyable match ended in a win for the Dundonians by 7 games to 4. The following are the details of the play :—

DUNDEE.										ABERDEEN.									
Dr. Bruce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. James Cian	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. John Gibson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Edward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. Spankie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. S. Loudon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. St. John	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. F. Ludwig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. P. Fleming	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. C. H. Macbeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. L. Mitchell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Prof. Paterson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. T. Baxter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Scholle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Thoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. F. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. O. B. Hatch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. F. Smyth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Dickson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. S. Teunon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. E. Corrie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Turriff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
7										4									

The company afterwards dined together under the presidency of Mr. R. S. Loudon, Professor Paterson acting as croupier. At the close a short toast list was submitted, the first toast being the "Dundee Chess Club," given by the chairman, and acknowledged by Mr. R. E. Corrie, the secretary of the Dundee Chess Club. A letter was received from Sir David Stewart, the hon. president of the Aberdeen Club, intimating his inability to attend the match.

Yorkshire.—The completion of the match engagements in the contests for the "Woodhouse Cup" and *Bradford Observer* Trophy, full results of which are appended, indicate that the active season is rapidly drawing to a close, and the present time is no exception to the rule, for with the annual meeting of the Association, which will be held at Sheffield during the present month, the 'match stage' is practically closed till next autumn.

WOODHOUSE CUP.

			Matches					Games			P. ints.		
			Played	W.	L.	D.	W.	L.	D.				
Hull	10	...	7	1	2	...	49	25	26	...	16
Sheffield	10	...	6	2	2	...	41	31	28	...	14
Leeds	10	...	6	4	0	...	40	28	32	...	12
Bradford	10	...	4	5	1	...	34	26	30	...	9
Huddersfield	10	...	3	6	1	...	36	44	20	...	7
York	10	...	1	9	0	...	12	58	20	...	2

In this score Bradford forfeit two points to York.

"BRADFORD OBSERVER" TROPHY.

		Matches.						Games.						Points.
		Played	W.	L.	D.			W.	L.	D.				
Dewsbury	...	8	...	5	2	1	..	30	23	11	...	11		
Leeds Blenheim	...	8	...	4	2	2	...	32	18	14	...	10		
Keighley	...	8	...	3	4	1	...	16	28	12	...	7		
Leeds Second	...	8	...	3	5	0	...	22	31	11	...	6		
Crossgates	...	8	...	3	5	0	...	25	25	6	...	6		

County Championships.—During the past month the individual championship contests have also been brought to a conclusion. We append full detailed results, but cull the following interesting paragraphs anent Class I. from the *Bradford Observer Budget*:—"The final round was played on Saturday, March 1st, at the Church Institute, Hull, between Mr. W. Atkinson, of that city, and Mr. F. P. Wildman, of Leeds. These players had previously met at Leeds, a draw being the result. On this occasion Mr. Atkinson (Black) adopted the Sicilian Defence. On the twenty-sixth

move Mr. Wildman forced the win of a centre pawn, and although Mr. Atkinson got in some compensating attack, it was short-lived, and eventually a second pawn was lost. Mr. Atkinson fought for some time longer with great ingenuity, but he was compelled to resign on the 59th move, after five hours' play. Mr. Wildman takes the first prize, value four guineas, of the Yorkshire Association and Championship, and Mr. Atkinson the second, of two guineas. The victory of the hon. secretary of the Association will, we are confident, be extremely popular. It will be admitted that there are no players in the county stronger than the two who contested the final round, and only one or two as good. Whichever won, therefore, would be well worthy of his laurels, and it is not unfitting that the elder player should have been successful, especially as Mr. Atkinson won the championship so recently as 1898. Mr. Wildman has also been successful on one previous occasion, namely, in 1891."

The following is the deciding game played by Messrs. Wildman and Atkinson :—

GAME No. 2,160.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.
Mr. F. P. WILDMAN, Leeds.
BLACK.
Mr. W. ATKINSON, Hull.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q 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 P—Q 3 |
| 7 B—K 2 | 7 B—Q 2 |
| 8 Castles | 8 Kt—K B 3 |
| 9 P—K R 3 | |

Thus far the moves are in accordance with authorities on this form of the Sicilian. P—K R 3 is played in order to place Q on Q 2, which could not well be done at once, as Black Kt could go to Kt 5.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 10 Q—Q 2 | 9 Castles |
| 11 B×Kt | 10 Kt×Kt |
| 12 B—B 3 | 11 B—B 3 |
| 13 Q R—Q sq | 12 Kt—K sq |
| 14 Q—K 2 | 13 P—K B 4 |
| | 14 P—K 4 |

.....This advance is not in accordance with the general tenor of this variety of the defence, as it leaves the Q P weak, and for the remainder of the game a point for attack. Better was here the exchange of Bishops.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 15 B—B 5 | 15 Q—B 2 |
| 16 B—R 3 | 16 Q R—Q sq |
| 17 Kt—K 5 | 17 B×Kt |
| 18 R×B | 18 R—B 2 |

.....Here P×P, followed by Kt—B 3, is the stronger play. If at once Kt—B 3, then White has the option of playing 19 P×P, Kt×R; 20 B×Kt ch, K—R sq; 21 P×P, P×P; 22 Q—K 4, winning at least another P for the exchange.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 19 P×P | 19 P×P |
| 20 B—R 5 | 20 R (B 2)—Q 2 |
| 21 B×Kt | 21 R×B |
| 22 K R—Q sq | 22 B—B sq |
| 23 Q—R 5 | |

23 Q—Q 3 would have also won a P, and in some respects is preferable to the text move.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 24 Q—Kt 5 ch | 23 R—B 2 |
| 25 Q—Q 2 | 24 K—R sq |
| 26 B×P | 25 R—Kt 2 |
| 27 R×B | 26 B×B |
| 28 P—K Kt 3 | 27 Q R—K Kt sq |
| 29 K—R 2 | 28 Q—B 4 |
| 30 P—Kt 4 | 29 P—B 5 |
| 31 Q—K 3 | 30 P—B 6 |
| 32 R (Q sq)—Q 2 | 31 Q×B P |
| | 32 Q—B 2 |

.....The tempting move of Q—B 4 would have an effective reply

in K R—Q 5, after which both the centre Pawns would fall.

33 Q × B P
34 Q—Q 5
35 K—Kt 2
36 P—B 3
37 Q—K 4
38 Q—Q 5
39 P—K 4
40 R × R
41 Q—K 4
42 P—R 5
43 R—K 2
44 K—R 3
45 P—B 4

33 R—B 2
34 R—K sq
35 K—Kt 2
36 R(K sq)—K 2
37 R—B 5
38 R(B 5)—B 2
39 R—B 3
40 K × R
41 K—Kt 2
42 P—Kt 3
43 Q—Q 2
44 Q—Q 8
45 Q—B 8 ch

.....As P—B 4 was presaged by White's last move, Black should have seen the futility of this excursion

of the Queen. The game is now lost, though Black fights to the bitter end.

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

46 Q—Q 8
47 Q—Q sq
48 R—Q 2
49 R—Q 6 ch
50 Q—Q 3
51 Q × Q
52 K—Q sq
53 K—B 3
54 R—K sq
55 P—K R 3
56 K—B 2
57 P—R 3
58 P—R 4
59 K—Kt 2
60 R—Q R sq
61 Resigns.

CLASS A.

ROUND I.

Winners.

Mr. J. T. Fairbank (Farsley)
Mr. J. Spencer (Leeds)
Mr. F. Huckvale (Leeds)
Mr. J. Musgrove (Leeds)
Mr. J. Jonas (Leeds)
Mr. F. P. Wildman (Leeds)
Mr. F. E. Foster (Sheffield)
Mr. A. E. Mercer (Sheffield)
Mr. R. H. Philip (Hull)
Mr. W. Atkinson (Hull)
Mr. C. F. Lines (Huddersfield)
Mr. G. H. Fletcher (Huddersfield)
Mr. W. Shaw (Bradford)
Rev. S. Walker (Bradford)
Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse)
Mr. A. Macdonald (Bradford)

Losers.

Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton)
Mr. C. Croft (Burley-in-Wharfedale)
Mr. A. J. Smith (Malton)
Mr. S. Holden (Leeds)
Mr. F. H. Wright (Wakefield) retired
Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury)
Mr. G. H. Harrison (Sheffield)*
Mr. H. Sparks (Sheffield)
Mr. J. J. Shields (Hull)
Mr. M. Jackson (Hull)
Mr. A. Denham (Huddersfield)
Mr. J. H. Liversedge (Huddersfield)
Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford)*
Mr. J. A. Woollard (Keighley)
Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford)
Mr. W. C. Wilson (Keighley)

ROUND II.

Mr. Wildman (Leeds)
Mr. Spencer (Leeds)
Mr. Jonas (Leeds)
Mr. Mercer (Sheffield)
Mr. Atkinson (Hull)
Mr. Fletcher (Huddersfield)
Mr. Macdonald (Bradford)
Mr. Roberts (Brighouse)

Mr. Fairbank (Farsley)
Mr. Huckvale (Leeds)*
Mr. Musgrove (Leeds)
Mr. Foster (Sheffield)
Mr. Philip (Hull)
Mr. Lines (Huddersfield)
Mr. Shaw (Bradford)
Mr. Walker (Bradford)*

ROUND III.

Mr. Wildman (Leeds)
Mr. Spencer (Leeds)
Mr. Atkinson (Hull)
Mr. Macdonald (Bradford)

Mr. Jonas (Leeds)
Mr. Fletcher (Huddersfield)
Mr. Mercer (Sheffield)
Mr. Roberts (Brighouse)

ROUND IV. (Semi-final).

Mr. Wildman (Leeds)
Mr. Atkinson (Hull)

Mr. Macdonald (Bradford)
Mr. Spencer (Leeds)*

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. Wildman (Leeds)

Mr. Atkinson (Hull)*

CLASS B.

ROUND I.

Mr. A. B. Shaw (Sheffield)

Mr. W. Batley (Sheffield)

Mr. E. Tyas (Huddersfield)

Mr. E. Weston (Sheffield) retired

Mr. G. Barron (Hull)

Mr. C. W. Dreyer (Hull)

Mr. S. Jackson (Hull)

Mr. W. Wolff (Hull)

† Mr. C. W. Jeffery (Leeds)

Mr. W. Clough (Keighley)†

Mr. C. W. Jeffery (Leeds)

Mr. A. W. Preston (Dewsbury)*

Mr. G. Brumfitt (Ilkley)

Mr. J. Sadler (Malton)

Mr. T. W. Tate (Leeds)

Mr. W. Baker (Malton) retired

Mr. J. P. Myers (Leeds)

Mr. F. S. Bancroft (Halifax)

ROUND II.

Mr. Shaw (Sheffield)

Mr. Tyas (Huddersfield)

Mr. Jackson (Hull)

Mr. Barron (Hull)

Mr. Myers (Leeds)

Mr. Jeffery (Leeds)

Mr. Brumfitt (Ilkley)

Mr. Tate (Leeds)

ROUND III.

Mr. Jackson (Leeds)

Mr. Shaw (Sheffield)*

Mr. Myers (Leeds)

Mr. Brumfitt (Ilkley)

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. Myers (Leeds)

Mr. Jackson (Hull)

CLASS C.

ROUND I.

Mr. H. P. Coulton (Leeds)

Mr. S. E. Grimshaw (Leeds)

Mr. G. A. Phillips (Leeds)

Mr. W. B. Brayshay (Leeds)

Mr. O. C. B. Brown (York)

Mr. R. H. Walker (Leeds) retired

Mr. E. Wilton (Leeds)

Mr. J. W. Morton (Leeds)

Mr. L. Jonas (Leeds)

Mr. A. Illingworth (Leeds)

Mr. J. H. Mason (York)

Mr. B. F. Hollings (Leeds)

Mr. J. W. Perkins (Bradford)

Mr. W. H. Midgley (Bradford)

Mr. I. Longbottom (Brighouse)

Mr. A. Schofield (Brighouse)

Mr. P. F. Holdsworth (Halifax)

Mr. J. Ellis (Keighley)

Mr. L. J. Lean (Sheffield)

Mr. F. W. Brown (Sheffield)

Mr. H. Spencer (Dewsbury) and Mr. E. Airey (Leeds) byes.

Mr. E. Butterfield (Pudsey) and Mr. H. H. Holroyd (Sheffield) byes.

ROUND II.

Mr. Phillips (Leeds)

Mr. Jonas (Leeds)

Mr. Brown (York)

Mr. Wilton (Leeds) retired

Mr. Coulton (Leeds)

Mr. Airey (Leeds) retired

Mr. Spencer (Dewsbury)

Mr. Mason (York)

Mr. Holdsworth (Halifax)

Mr. Longbottom (Brighouse)

Mr. Holroyd (Sheffield)

Mr. Lean (Sheffield)

Mr. Butterfield (Pudsey)

Mr. Perkins (Bradford)

ROUND III.

Mr. Phillips (Leeds)

Mr. Coulton (Leeds)

Mr. Butterfield (Pudsey)

Mr. Brown (York) retired

Mr. Spencer (Dewsbury)

Mr. Holroyd (Sheffield)

Mr. Holdsworth (Halifax) a bye.

ROUND IV.

Mr. Spencer (Dewsbury)

Mr. Phillips (Leeds)

Mr. Holdsworth (Halifax)

Mr. Butterfield (Pudsey)

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. Holdsworth (Halifax)

Mr. Spencer (Dewsbury)

* After a drawn game. † In a preliminary round

Northern Counties' Union Congress.—The first tournament meeting promoted by the Northern Union was held at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, commencing Wednesday, March 5th, and concluding Saturday, March 8th. The programme was arranged with a view to combine chess-playing with social enjoyment, and the efforts of the Executive Committee were rewarded with a brilliant success. Entries were invited to two 'Knock-out' Tournaments—each with a consolation addendum, open only to losers in the first round—and prizes were offered as follows:—

Major Tournament.—Class I.—*Entrance fee* 2/6; first prize, £3 3s. od.; second prize, £1 11s. 6d. Consolation Tournament.—First prize, £1; second prize, 10/-; *no entrance fee*. Minor Tournament.—Class II.—First prize, £2 2s. od.; second prize, £1 1s. od.; *entrance fee* 2/6. Consolation Tournament.—First prize, £1; second prize, 10/-; *no entrance fee*.

The Major event attracted seventeen entrants, of whom two only—Mr. J. Birks and the Rev. W. G. Wilkinson—were unable to fulfil their engagements. Cumberland, Mr. H. Doyle, Egremont; Northumberland, Mr. F. Downey, Newcastle; Durham, Mr. J. Birks, West Hartlepool; Cheshire, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Stockport, Mr. J. D. Chambers, Sale, Lancashire, Messrs. T. A. Farron, F. C. Carroll, E. Spencer, H. B. Lund, A. E. Moore, W. Briggs, Manchester, Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch, Liverpool, and Rev. W. G. Wilkinson, Rawtenstall; Yorkshire, Messrs. J. A. Woollard, J. E. Hall, G. Howitt, A. Macdonald, and I. M. Brown, Bradford.

The Minor contest was poorly patronised, only seven competitors joining the fray, viz :—Rev. N. S. Jeffrey, Mr. J. M. Carter, Mr. J. Likeman, all of Blackpool, Mr. C. W. Roberts, Bradford, Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Manchester, Rev. J. L. Peach and Mr. A. J. Smith, Malton.

Play in Class I. started on Wednesday at 3.30, and concluded at 7.30 p.m., after which a most enjoyable evening was spent at progressive whist, in which contest the ladies of the party carried off the honours and the prizes. Thursday was a busy day at chess, both competitions being in full swing, nevertheless excellent diversion was provided by two ping-pong tournaments, in which the 'Queens' showed the 'Kings' a point or two in 'serving' and manipulating the celluloids—Mrs. T. A. Farron and Miss Robinson proving expert adepts with the racket. For the major portion of the company, Friday proved an 'early closing' chess day, but perhaps we had now better record the testimony of an independent critic, Mr. J. A. Woollard, who writes :—"When the preliminary programme of the Congress which the Northern Counties Union proposed to hold at Blackpool was issued, we confess that the alluring picture which it drew of the delights to be provided seemed to us to be beyond the power of realisation. But the gathering has been held, and we freely own that not only has our scepticism been confounded, but the reality has exceeded the promise. Under the tactful direction of the committee of management, consisting of Messrs. A. E. Moore (chairman), T. A. Farron, J. Burtinshaw, and I. M. Brown (hon. secretary), those who were privileged to spend the last four days of last week at Park House were provided with a constant and varied round of amusement, into which no discordant element was allowed to intrude. Full reports of the proceedings have appeared in the *Yorkshire Daily Observer*, and we need not here do more than append a summary of the

results of the various competitions. It was a meeting of chess-players, and so chess was the main feature of the programme. But it was for the most part chess of the lighter kind. There was no question of "championship," and no one's reputation, it was understood, would be affected by the results of the play. The most enthusiastic chess-player does not want to play chess all day and every day, and so welcome variety was provided in the billiard room, and at the ping-pong table, whilst the chess room was cleared one evening for the purpose of a whist drive, and another evening for a dance. Members of the fair sex were present in considerable force, and though they tabooed chess—which more than one lady was heard to describe as a "horrid game," whilst others irreverently referred to the chess room as the "monkey house"—at other pastimes they proved themselves fully as adept as their masculine friends. One thing was made abundantly evident. The gathering must be an annual one. Every benedict who did not bring his wife has promised to make good the omission next year, and it is hoped that every bachelor of the party will before then qualify for a like companionship. Moreover, when the fame of this gathering is noised abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land it may be confidently anticipated that this year's entries will be at least doubled, and the resources of Park House taxed to their utmost limit. It must be added that not the least important factors in the success of the gathering were the splendid accommodation provided and the constant and indefatigable attention of the manageress and her assistants to the comfort of her guests."

FIRST-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

<i>Winners</i>	<i>Losers.</i>
Mr. F. C. Carroll (Manchester)	Mr. J. E. Hall (Bradford)
Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport)	Mr. F. Downey (Newcastle)
Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester)	Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford)
Mr. V. L. Wähltuch (Liverpool)	Mr. H. Doyle (Egremont)
Mr. W. Briggs (Manchester)	Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford)
Mr. A. Macdonald (Bradford)	Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport), after a drawn game
Mr. E. Spencer (Manchester)	Mr. J. D. Chambers (Sale), after a drawn game
Mr. J. A. Woollard (Keighley) w.o.	Mr. J. Birks (West Hartlepool), absent

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. F. C. Carroll (Manchester)	Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport)
Mr. V. L. Wähltuch (Liverpool)	Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester)
Mr. J. A. Woollard (Keighley)	Mr. W. Briggs (Manchester)
Mr. A. Spencer (Manchester)	Mr. A. Macdonald (Bradford)

THIRD ROUND.

Mr. F. C. Carroll (Manchester)	Mr. E. Spencer (Manchester)
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Mr. V. L. Wähltuch and Mr. J. A. Woollard drew three times, and as there was no time for a fourth game the prize-money was pooled and divided in the proportion of one-half to Mr. Carroll and one-quarter each to Mr. Wähltuch and Mr. Woollard.

SECOND-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

<i>Winners.</i>	<i>Losers.</i>
Mr. A. Wolstencroft (Stockport)	Rev. N. S. Jeffery (Blackpool)
Mr. J. M. Carter (Blackpool)	Mr. C. W. Roberts (Bradford)
Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton)	Mr. J. Likeman (Blackpool)
Mr. A. J. Smith (Malton), w.o.	Mr. S. S. Waterhouse (Blackpool), absent

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. A. Wolstencroft (Stockport) Mr. A. J. Smith (Malton)
 Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton) Mr. J. M. Carter (Blackpool)

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. A. Wolstencroft (Stockport) Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton)

CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT (First Class).

FIRST ROUND.

<i>Winners.</i>	<i>Losers.</i>
Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport)	Mr. F. Downey (Newcastle)
Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford)	Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester)
Mr. J. E. Hall (Bradford)	Mr. J. D. Chambers (Sale),

after a drawn game

Mr. G. Howitt and Mr. H. Doyle drew twice, and the former then retired.

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport) Mr. H. Doyle (Egremont)
 Mr. J. E. Hall (Bradford) Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford),

after a drawn game

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport) Mr. J. E. Hall (Bradford)

CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT (Second Class).

FIRST ROUND.

The Rev. N. S. Jeffery (Blackpool) beat Mr. J. Likeman (Blackpool)
 Mr. C. W. Roberts (Bradford) a bye

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. C. W. Roberts (Bradford) beat the Rev. N. S. Jeffery (Blackpool)

Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire.—These counties met at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, on March 22nd, in the final-tie match of the present season's contest for the Northern Counties' County Championship, and Lancashire won after a spirited contest by $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $11\frac{1}{2}$, with three positions for adjudication by Dr. Lasker, whose award brought the total scores to $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of County Palatine. At the request of the Yorkshire officials, the maximum number eligible to take part in the match—30 players a-side—was agreed upon, but had the contest been on 25 boards, as in 1901, the scoring would have given the closer result of 14 points to 11.

Amongst well-known players unable for various reasons to assist Yorkshire were Messrs. J. A. Guy and E. A. Lassen (Bradford), J. Musgrove and S. R. Meredith (Leeds), H. Gray and W. G. North (Hull), F. H. Wright (Wakefield), W. Gledhill (Dacre Banks), A. E. Mercer (Sheffield), and F. A. Nelson (York). Lancashire was without the international master, Mr. A. Burn, at present in the United States, and two or three other strong players, but naturally suffered much less from absenteeism than the visitors. Play began shortly before four o'clock, and was of the steady order. The earlier results gave Lancashire a decided advantage, and when nine games had been concluded the score stood at 7 to 2 in its favour. Yorkshire, however, pulled up from this point, and at seven o'clock were only two games in arrear, with the totals—Lancashire $10\frac{1}{2}$, Yorkshire $8\frac{1}{2}$, with eleven games in progress. At 7-45 the gap had widened slightly, Lancashire then leading by 14 to 11, and just on adjudication time the result was determined by the resignation of another Yorkshireman, and a drawn game at board 11.

After the match, the teams, officials, and many guests—the company numbered over 90—were entertained to dinner by the North Manchester Club, whose president, Mr. T. A. Farron, occupied the chair. The “Yorkshire Chess Association” was proposed by Mr. Farron, and Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford) acknowledged the toast. Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield), in proposing the “Lancashire Association,” recalled the first match between the two counties—a match in which he played on the top board for Yorkshire thirty years ago. Mr. A. E. Moore presented the handsome trophy to the Lancashire Association, and in complimenting the visitors on the excellent fight they had made, said that he would have even greater pleasure if it became his duty next year to hand the trophy to Yorkshire, and he hoped that it would eventually be held by each county in the Northern Union. Mr. C. W. Roberts proposed success to the Northern Union; the president, Mr. A. E. Moore, responded, and in his acknowledgments said that he trusted that the pleasant and enjoyable meeting of that day would result in every northern player supporting the Union loyally. A vote of thanks to the North Manchester Club, proposed by Mr. I. M. Brown, and seconded by Mr. F. E. Foster (Sheffield), brought to a close what had proved to be a delightful re-union meeting. The contest was watched by a large number of interested spectators, including several ladies, who displayed marked interest in the proceedings. Full score:—

LANCASHIRE.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Cairns, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. C. Carroll, North Manchester	...	...	...	*0	Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford	...	...	...	*1
Mr. S. Wellington, Liverpool	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. P. Turnbull, Sheffield	...	...	...	0
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool	...	...	...	*1	Mr. F. E. Foster, Sheffield	...	...	...	*0
Mr. V. L. Wähltuch, Ardwick	...	...	...	½	Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. H. Harrison, Sheffield	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. A. Woollard, Keighley	...	...	...	½
Mr. T. A. Farron, North Manchester	...	...	...	*1	Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford	...	...	...	*0
Dr. J. Shaw, Liverpool	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds	...	...	...	½
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. G. Holmes, Huddersfield	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. E. Gardner, Liverpool	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. J. Shields, Hull	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Haines, Ulverston	...	...	...	½	Mr. C. F. Lines, Huddersfield	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. Löbel, North Manchester	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Jonas, Leeds	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. van Gelder, Liverpool Central	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. A. Peck, Sheffield	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester	...	...	...	0	Mr. M. Jackson, Hull	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Holt, Manchester	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Shaw, Manchester Social	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Macdonald, Bradford	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. H. Halley, North Manchester	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. J. Hamel, Athenæum	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. D. Rockett, Sheffield	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool Central	...	...	...	1	Dr. Welch, Farsley	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Ruttie, Manchester	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. W. Jeffery, Leeds Blenheim	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Holmes, Manchester	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Rosenbaum, Manchester	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Huckvale, Leeds	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. D. Harris, Liverpool	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Elliott, Bradford	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Thomas, Liverpool	...	...	...	½	Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	...	...	...	½
Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, Manchester	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Rowe, Leeds	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Burgess, North Manchester	...	...	...	1	Rev. S. Walker, Bradford	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. N. Clissold, Liverpool	...	...	...	0	Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton	...	...	...	1

17½

12½

* Adjudicated.

London.—The *Morning Post* announces that on medical advice Mr. F. J. Lee, who has long been a sufferer from dyspepsia, is arranging to sail on April 17th from Liverpool to Cape Town, and thence to Sydney, with the intention of making a prolonged stay in Australia.

The leaders in the championship 'Tourney at the Ladies' Chess Club are Mrs. Fagan $3\frac{1}{2}$, Miss Finn $3\frac{1}{2}$, Miss Anderson $2\frac{1}{2}$, and one adjourned game to finish. During the month the following matches were contested: March 4th, Ladies 5, v. London School Board 5—this was a league match; March 10th, Ladies 6, v. Lud-Eagle 4; March 17th, Ladies 5, v. Barnsbury 5; March 24th, Ladies 7, v. Richmond 3. Lud-Eagle lost 3, and Richmond 4 games by default, on account of players failing to keep their engagement.

Battersea Chess Club.—On Saturday, March 22nd, the Battersea Club journeyed to Thornton Heath to fulfil their engagement with the local club in the Surrey Trophy Competition. The match, which is always looked forward to with pleasure, had been arranged for November 16th last, but the memorable fog of that date upset the train service, and the Thornton Heath Club courteously agreed to the new date, when the fixture was successfully carried out, Battersea winning a pleasant contest by 8 games to 4. Perhaps owing to the Boat Race neither side mustered its full strength. By this victory Battersea retain the trophy for another year, having won it the two preceding seasons. The complete scores for the season was as follows:—

Battersea	-	-	9½	Nightingale Lane	-	2½
Battersea	-	-	6½	Red Hill	-	5½
Battersea	-	-	7½	South Norwood	-	4½
Battersea	-	-	7½	Richmond	-	4½
Battersea	-	-	8	Thornton Heath	-	4

The Club Handicap Tournament—with five sections—has brought forth some interesting play. In two sections ties occurred, and these have now been played off with the following results. Winners of sections and of prizes:—Messrs. F. Alexander, B. W. Fisher, T. W. Liversage, W. P. Plummer (Class I.); Mr. T. Winter (Class II.). These gentlemen will now compete for order of merit, upon which will depend the value of their prizes.

The Metropolitan Chess Club concluded its match programme on March 25th by playing and defeating the East London Club in the London League Competition. The victory gives to the Metropolitan the coveted honour of London champions for the seventh time during the fourteen seasons the contest has been open, and the members have special reason this year to be proud of their achievements, as they have created a new club record by playing 26 matches without losing one, the only blemish against a clean score being the loss of half a point in the drawn league match with the Insurance Club. The game records shews 250 wins, 84 draws, and only 82 losses.

We append the tabulated record. We cannot give complete results until next month, as the two final matches depend upon the award of the adjudicator. Battersea v. Brixton was referred with score $9\frac{1}{2}$ each, and one game for adjudication. In the North London v. Lee match the score was 8 each at close of play, and four positions for adjudication.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION.				1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Athenæum	(1)	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	9
Battersea	(2)	0	—	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bohemians	(3)	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Brixton	(4)	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
East London	(5)	0	1	1	0	—	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	9½
Hampstead	(6)	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
Insurance	(7)	0	1	1	1	1	½	—	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	8
Lee	(8)	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Lud-Eagle	(9)	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	1	10½
Metropolitan	(10)	1	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	4
North London	(11)	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	
West London	(12)	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	

Early Division.—In this section of the London Chess League, first place has been secured by the North Kensington Club, with the fine score of six wins out of seven matches—the lost engagement was against the Ladies' Club, whose representatives won by 6 games to 4. The hon. sec., Mr. G. C. Lambert, informs us that next year the North Kensington Club will join the "A" Division, also that the club championship tourney—the trophy is a silver knight—is nearly completed, the leaders being Mr. W. H. Regan (holder), 6 out of 8; Mr. L. Illingworth, 5 out of 7—with one to play; Mr. G. C. Lambert 5½, with two games to play.

Played in the "A" League Competition, at Hampstead, February 8th.
Score:—

HAMPSTEAD.										ATHENÆUM.									
Mr. R. C. Griffith ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Ward ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Hunter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. T. Heppell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. W. Hopper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Physick ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Mahood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Wagner ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. H. Coldwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. P. Carr ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Rev. A. K. Cherrill (sub.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. A. H. Carson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. S. Staniforth ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. Van-Andel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. H. North ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Dicker (sub.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. R. Shilleto ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. H. Hamlyn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. M. Cochrane ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Healey ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. L. James ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. T. W. Boff ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. M. Copland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. R. J. Steggle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. R. Neve ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Dicker (sub.) ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Fleming ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. C. A. Huni ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. E. Basvine ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. B. Baxter ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. D. Mitcheson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. C. Rush ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. G. R. Sloper ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Mr. J. R. Baker ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. J. C. Goodall ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. M. Carson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Bakewell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. G. Britnell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Thorniley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. C. Elliott ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
10½										9½									

* Adjudicated.

League Match.—Played at Kohler's Restaurant, the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Club, on March 13th. Score:—

METROPOLITAN.													LUD-EAGLE.												
Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. W. Curnock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. H. Cole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. G. Cole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. R. Dray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. Shories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. E. Buxton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. J. Maas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. B. Pigg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. P. Schulz	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. Thos. Keliher	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. T. Marshall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. E. Webb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. P. McBean	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. W. Bowles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. Hauff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. Eastwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. H. Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. H. Pullinger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Anger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. M. Shaw Stewart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Detmold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. P. R. Gills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. D. Morton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. J. Allnutt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. D. Childs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. H. Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. W. Mongredien	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. A. Thorogood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. E. Taylor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14													6												

* Adjudicated.

League Match.—Played at The Cabin, 6, Old Jewry, London, on March 13th. Score:—

INSURANCE.													WEST LONDON.												
Mr. T. F. Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. P. Mitchell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. J. Woon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Redway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. Nicholls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. Paul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Hammond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. J. Snowden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. W. Percival	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. R. Whitham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. W. Fulford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Lemon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. Parley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. Eastman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. P. Layzell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. E. Williams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. H. Jones	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. R. Snowden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. Wansey Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Reffold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. S. Palmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. P. Matthews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Tooke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. Lloyd Andriesen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. H. Blacklock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. E. Ford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. E. Parley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. Groves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Farmer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. S. Simpson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. M. L. Owen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. H. Frost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. J. W. Wilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Stocker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. G. Bird	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. H. Roberts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11½													8½												

The following are the averages of the Hampstead players in the "A" League Competition Only those who have taken part in four or more matches being included.

Name.	Av. place.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per cent. wins.
Mr. S. D. Mitcheson	13'0	11	8	0	3	86'3
Mr. R. C. Griffith ...	10	9	6	1	2	77'7
Mr. H. S. Staniforth	7'3	11	7	1	3	77'2
Mr. C. F. Chambers	15'5	10	6	1	3	75'0
Mr. J. Turner	18'1	4	3	1	0	75'0
Mr. J. Mahood	4'1	7	5	2	0	71'4
Mr. T. W. Newman	6'0	7	5	2	0	71'4
Mr. J. M. Cochrane	16'1	11	6	2	3	68'1
Mr. W. G. Rowney	18'2	9	4	1	4	66'6
Mr. W. R. Neve	10'3	10	5	2	3	65'0
Mr. J. H. North	8'0	11	6	3	2	63'6
Mr. M. Copland	12'7	11	5	2	4	63'6
Mr. E. R. Shilleto	9'6	8	3	1	4	63'3
Mr. H. G. Elwell	5'0	4	2	1	1	62'5
Mr. J. C. Goodall	17'0	4	2	1	1	62'5
Mr. D. C. Griffith	12'4	5	2	1	2	60'0
Mr. L. James	12'4	11	5	3	3	59'0
Mr. A. Bakewell	14'8	6	3	2	1	58'4
Mr. E. Busvine	9'7	8	4	3	1	56'2
Rev. A. K. Cherrill	14'7	4	2	2	0	50'0
Mr. E. T. Ormiley	15'2	9	4	5	0	44'4
Mr. C. W. Hopper	2'5	10	3	5	2	40'0
Mr. G. R. Sloper	14'2	4	1	2	1	37'5
Mr. E. Morgan	2'1	8	2	5	1	31'2

The various matches contested in the Metropolis during Boat-Race week by the representatives of Oxford and Cambridge Universities proved an attractive feature of the London programme for the past month. In addition to the events recorded below, the Cantabs played Hastings, at Hastings, on March 15th, when the 'varsity team won by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Played on Saturday, March 1st. Full score:—

CITY OF LONDON.				CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.			
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Gunston (St. John's)	...	...	1
Mr. T. Physick	...	...	1	Mr. E. E. Colman	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	0	Mr. H. A. Webb (Trinity)	...	...	1
Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Wright (Trinity)	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Clarke, (Pembroke)	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Boff	...	...	0	Mr. B. G. Brown	...	...	1
Mr. E. Morgan	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Bateman (Trinity)	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. S. Park	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Prichard (Queen's)	...	...	0
Mr. T. R. Harley	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Stead (Emmanuel)	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Marshall	...	...	1	Dr. J. N. Keynes	...	...	0
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	...	...	1	Mr. M. Kettenburg (Caius)	...	...	0
Mr. Sidney Wood	...	...	1	Mr. O. Glauret (Clare)	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. Hennell	...	...	1	Mr. G. Leatham (S. John's)	...	...	0
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	1	Mr. B. Pretty (Pembroke)	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Norris	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Lenon (Jesus)	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. W. Russell	...	...	0	Mr. R. E. Smith	...	...	1
10				6			

On the 17th of March, the Metropolitan Club entertained a mixed team representing the United Universities (past and present), and the contest resulted in favour of the home team by 14 to 6. Full score:—

METROPOLITAN CHESS CLUB.					UNITED UNIVERSITIES (Past and Present).				
Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Softlaw, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mr. W. Napier	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mr. H. G. Cole	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. J. Carlile, Oxford	...	...	1	
Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. M. Grundy, Oxford	...	...	0	
Mr. J. Keliher	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. E. Colman, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Snowden, Cambridge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. C. N. Bowles	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. F. Davidson, Oxford	...	...	1	
Mr. A. A. Percival	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. R. W. Robinson, Oxford	...	...	0	
Mr. T. E. Webb	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. A. Webb, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mr. J. H. Eastwood	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Clarke, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. C. von Ernsthause, Oxford	...	...	1	
Mr. H. Tripp	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Taylor, Oxford	...	...	0	
Mr. G. E. Buxton	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Bateman, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Prichard, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Walker, Oxford	...	...	0	
Mr. A. Baxter	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Ottaway, Oxford	...	...	0	
Mr. J. Landau	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. A. Stead, Cambridge	...	...	0	
Mrs. Bowles	...	...	...	0	Mr. M. Rittenberg, Cambridge	...	...	1	
Mr. H. T. Bromley	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Major Rawlins, Oxford	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Dr. McCord	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. H. Goh, Cambridge	...	...	1	
14					6				

On March 18th, the United Universities (past and present) encountered successfully a team representing the British Chess Club, winning by 11 points to 9. Full score:—

UNITED UNIVERSITIES (Past and Present).					BRITISH CHESS CLUB.				
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	...	...	...	0	Mr. "N. N." .....	...	...	1	
Mr. H. G. Softlaw	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	1	
Mr. W. M. Grundy	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. T. Heppell	...	...	0	
Mr. H. F. Davidson	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Ward Higgs	...	...	1	
Mr. E. E. Colman	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. F. Lowe	...	...	0	
Mr. H. J. Snowden	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. T. Pierce	...	...	0	
Mr. H. D. Roome	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. A. H. Carson	...	...	1	
Mr. R. W. Robinson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. S. Curwen	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. H. A. Webb	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. Leon	...	...	0	
Mr. F. W. Clarke	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. L. Anderson	...	...	0	
Mr. S. C. von Ernsthause	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. M. Simon	...	...	1	
Mr. H. Taylor	...	...	...	1	Dr. Clark Newton	...	...	0	
Mr. H. Bateman	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Hanford	...	...	0	
Mr. B. Goulding-Brown	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Austin Brown	...	...	0	
Mr. H. W. Ottaway	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. R. Deudney	...	...	1	
Mr. G. Walker	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Braby	...	...	0	
Mr. A. J. Prichard	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Ridpath	...	...	1	
Mr. H. Stead	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Foote, K.C.	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Major Rawlins	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. H. Becker	...	...	0	
Mr. L. H. Goh	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Frankland	...	...	1	
11					9				

* Lost by default.

On the 19th of March, a team of 23 United Universities players encountered a team of the City of London Club, and made a splendid stand, the city players winning by 2 points only. Full score:—

CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.				UNITED UNIVERSITIES (Past and Present).			
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. T. Physick	...	...	1	Mr. L. H. Goh, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Softlaw, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. G. McLaren	...	...	0	Mr. W. M. Grundy, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. S. Passmore	...	...	1	Mr. H. F. Davidson, Oxford	...	...	0
Mr. C. J. Woon	...	...	0	Mr. E. E. Colman, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Snowden, Cambridge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	1	Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxford	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Pope	...	...	1	Mr. J. R. W. Robison, Oxford	...	...	0
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Webb, Cambridge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Clarke, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. E. Morgan	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. C. von Ernsthause, Oxford	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. S. Park	...	...	0	Mr. H. Taylor, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. W. T. Marshall	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Stead, Cambridge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Wood	...	...	1	Mr. F. K. Lowenthal, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	...	...	1	Mr. G. Walker, Oxford	...	...	0
Mr. E. Anger	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Ottaway, Oxford	...	...	0
Mr. C. D. Morton	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Bateman, Cambridge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. E. Hennell	...	...	0	Mr. B. Goulding-Brown, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. E. R. Turner	...	...	0	Major Rawlins, Oxford	...	...	1
Lieut. Kenrick	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Prichard, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. H. B. Leonard	...	...	0	Mr. M. Rittenberg, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. E. Frey	...	...	1	Mr. Z. U. Ahmed, Cambridge	...	...	0
12 $\frac{1}{2}$				13 $\frac{1}{2}$			

The Inter-University match was played on Friday, March 21st, at the British Chess Club, in the presence of a numerous body of spectators, amongst whom were many Oxonians and Cantabs. It was generally thought that Cambridge had the stronger team, and that the light blues would add another victory to their already heavy score; but this was not to be, as owing to a regrettable blunder at the very end of the match, a draw resulted—3 $\frac{1}{2}$ each. Play commenced at 12 noon, and the games soon became lively, most of the openings adopted being very open ones. Cambridge had first move on the odd-numbered boards. Soon after the resumption of play after the luncheon interval Oxford scored two victories. Then Cambridge registered three wins and a draw, to Oxford only one draw. At 5 o'clock the score stood Cambridge 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Oxford 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, with the unfinished game distinctly in favour of the Cantab, who was the exchange and a Pawn ahead. Mr. Clarke, however, made a slip and left a piece *en prise*, and so enabled Mr. Davidson to announce mate in two, bringing the score to Cambridge 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, Oxford 3 $\frac{1}{2}$, and drawing the match. Full score:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY C.C.				CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY C.C.			
Mr. W. M. Grundy, All Souls	...	...	0	Mr. H. A. Webb, Trinity	...	...	1
Mr. H. F. Davidson, Exe'cr	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Clarke, Pembroke	...	...	0
Mr. H. D. Roome, Merton	...	...	1	Mr. B. Goulding-Brown, Trinity	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. W. Robinson, New College	...	...	0	Mr. H. Bateman, Trinity	...	...	1
Mr. A. C. Ernsthause, Balliol	...	...	0	Mr. A. C. Prichard, Queens	...	...	1
Mr. H. Taylor, Balliol	...	...	1	Mr. H. A. Stead, Emmanuel	...	...	0
Mr. G. Walker, University	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. Rittenberg, Caius	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$				3 $\frac{1}{2}$			

This is the thirtieth match between the two Universities, and the score now stands—Cambridge won 19 matches, with a total score of $162\frac{1}{2}$ points; Oxford won 9 matches, with a total score of $132\frac{1}{2}$ points. Two matches (1883 and 1902) ended in draws, with a total of $7\frac{1}{2}$ points each University.



MRS. RHODA A. BOWLES' TEAM OF LADIES' TEAM OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (PAST AND PRESENT).

On March 26th the Cambridge University Chess Club concluded its annual Metropolitan chess tour with the return match against a team of ladies, captained by Mrs. Rhoda Bowles, chess editor of *Woman's World*. The first match was played at Cambridge in June last year during Commemora-

tion week, and a very close match resulted. This time the venue was 18, Somerset Street, Portman Square, the residence of Mrs. Ada S. Ballin, and among the numerous chess enthusiasts who witnessed the play were Misses Catlin (Cambridge), Mrs. Rose Johnson (Brighton), Mrs. Glenfield, Mrs. Fulham Hughes, Misses Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Pillsbury, Mr. and Mrs. Mocatta, Messrs. W. W. White, Grevatt, &c. The University team, which was comprised of past and present members, was very strong, including such experienced strong players as Messrs. Tattersall, Softlaw, Fotheringham, Lowenthal, and Major Rawlins; but the ladies made a very stubborn fight, Miss Read winning cleverly against Mr. Fotheringham, while Mrs. Sydney, Mrs. James, and Mrs. Holmes each played steadily and well against their opponents. Mrs. Herring also gave her formidable opponent considerable trouble before surrendering. At the call of time the unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. Pillsbury, who then gave the assembled company several remarkable illustrations of his mental powers. The first illustration was the placing of a Knight upon any of the squares of the chessboard that the company might select, and then, without sight of the board, Mr. Pillsbury rapidly dictated move after move by which the Knight, without covering any one square twice, covered each one of the sixty-four squares in turn. In the next illustration a pack of cards was shuffled and about twenty dealt out, each card being called. Mr. Pillsbury not seeing the cards simply listened, and then rapidly and accurately called off all the remaining cards that had not been dealt. Then a list of thirty words and names, some of them most fantastic, were written down by the company, and after the list had been read over he answered correctly all enquiries as to what name appeared against particular numbers and *vice versa*, and then in conclusion gave the whole list backwards in proper order. These feats were all accomplished by memorising efforts alone, and bear striking testimony to the remarkable development of his mental powers, which have already become world-famous by his successful achievement of twenty games of chess played *sans voir*. It was a most successful and pleasant social chess function, reminiscent of the events which marked the early years of ladies, practical participation in chess matches. Full score:—

CAMBRIDGE.				LADIES.			
Mr. F. W. Clarke	...	...	1	Mrs. Bowles	...	...	0
Mr. Tattersall	...	...	1	Mrs. Herring	...	...	0
Mr. Softlaw	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Sidney	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Fotheringham	...	...	0	Miss Read	...	...	1
Mr. Lowenthal	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. James	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Clarke	...	...	1	Mrs. White	...	...	0
Mr. Prichard	...	...	1	Mrs. Joughin	...	...	0
Mr. Stead	...	...	1	Miss Tapsell	...	...	0
Major Rawlins	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Holmes	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Smith	...	...	1	Miss Renton	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
7 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{2}$			

By the kindness of Mrs. Ada S. Ballin, editor *Womanhood*, and Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, we are able to supplement our report with an illustration of the interesting gathering, the pleasures of which will long remain of delightful memory to those who were privileged to be present.

Essex v. Hertfordshire.—The County Chess Association founded in Hertfordshire last autumn made its appearance in the match arena on March 22nd, at the City of London Chess Club, when a team of sixteen players representing Essex was encountered. The Herts. Association was inaugurated at the City of London Chess Club in September last at a meeting of delegates from the various chess clubs called by Mr. Mitchell, hon. secretary St. Alban's Chess Club. The following clubs have been affiliated :—Bishop Stortford, Harpenden, and St. Albans. There are but few clubs in Hertfordshire, and some of these are not in a very flourishing condition, but there are some strong individual members, and the secretary, Mr. A. C. Buckmaster, hopes to be able to get together a fair team. Mr. W. Ward, who is a Hertfordshire man, has promised to assist, and will play for the association. Mr. Buckmaster, who is now at Harpenden, was hon. secretary to the Watford Chess Club for seven or eight years. Full score:—

ESSEX.		HERTFORDSHIRE.	
Dr. S. F. Smith, East London	0	Mr. W. Ward	1
Mr. A. Emery, East London	0	Mr. A. E. Tietjen	1
Mr. G. Freeman, Plaistow	1	Mr. F. W. Flear	0
Mr. H. Erskine, East London	1	Mr. A. G. Fellowes	0
Mr. J. F. Allcock, East London	1	Rev. W. Jowitt	0
Mr. C. Hammond, East London	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. U. Jeans	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. R. Gibbs, Plaistow	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Cliff	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Clifford Bull, Chingford	1	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	0
Dr. F. H. Bonnefin, East London	1	Mr. W. Stevens	0
Mr. A. B. Waugh, Insurance	0	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	1
Dr. Hanks, Ilford	1	Mr. H. A. Slade	0
Mr. T. H. Baker, Clacton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. O. James	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. Gibbs, Plaistow	0	Mr. R. H. Barrett	1
Mr. H. W. Johnson, Lud Eagle	1	Hon. R. A. Capel	0
Dr. Argles, Wanstead	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Eccleston	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh, Leyton	1	Mr. R. G. McKinley	0

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6



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

B.C.M. ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.—Further acknowledgments. 109, "Economy"; 110, "Facile"; 111, "Hands across the sea"; 112, "Mysieanca Kopoie"; 113, "Umrou rempedunoin bsopr"; 114, "Excelsior!" (No. 1); 115, Ditto (No. 2); 116, Ditto (No. 3); 117, "Give and take"; 118, "X ray"; 119, "A turkey gobbler"; 120, "Birds and blossoms"; 121, "Fleur de Lys."

ALL-IN SOLUTION TOURNEY.—Score Table:—

	Old Score.	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	March Totals	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	April Totals				
(See February.)																							
§ "East Marden" ...	300	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	321	...	2	2	2	3	4	5	...	343		
†† A. C. White ...	211	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	...	235	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	265
† Chas. Johnston ...	Cancelled	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	27	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	-2	...	49
† C. S. Earle ...	177	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	204	...	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	...	226	
† W. H. Thompson ...	385	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	...	409	...	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	437
*** Gibson " ...	200	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	227	...	2	4	-2	3	4	4	5	6	...	253
* J. J. O'Hanlon ...	67	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
*** Beta " ...	41	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	...	64	...	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	...	86		
†† J. D. Tucker ...	151	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	172	...	2	4	2	-2	4	...	...	180		
† P. L. Osborn ...	188	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	215	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	245
† R. M. Peake ...	22	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	49	...	2	4	2	4	...	4	5	...	70	
† Capt. G. A. Forde ...	56	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	...	73	...	2	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	87		
† "D.C.T." ...	453	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	...	470	...	2	4	2	...	4	5	6	...	493		
* T.D. ...	85	...	2	2	2	2	3	...	...	96	...	2	2	2	-2	4	4	5	...	113			
* S. H. H. ...	300	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	417	...	2	4	2	-2	4	4	5	6	...	442
* J. V. Fullerton ...	440	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	461	...	2	2	2	-2	4	5	...	474		
* F. Kent ...	58	...	2	2	2	2	3	-2	3	3	...	73	...	2	2	2	3	-2	5	...	85		
* H. L. Stokes ...	455	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	...	472	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	...	19			
* G. Woodcock ...	333	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	...	350	...	2	2	2	3	4	5	...	368			
"A.B.C. (Hampstead)" ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	...	24	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	54
H. A. Adamson ...	100	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	121	...	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	149
C.F.B. ...	81	...	2	2	2	2	3	...	...	92	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	6	...	104		
A. Baker ...	414	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	...	438	...	2	4	2	3	4	5	...	458		
H. S. Brandreth ...	360	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	...	377	...	2	2	2	-2	...	...	...	...	381		
C. D. Brown ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	...	24	...	2	2	3	-2	4	5	6	...	46	
G. Browne ...	74	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	...	94	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	124	
G. H. C. ...	376	...	2	2	2	2	3	...	...	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Stillingfleet Johnson ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	21	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	...	45	
A. W. Farquhar ...	27	...	2	2	2	2	...	9	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
W. H.S.M. ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	-2	9	...	18	...	2	2	2	3	...	5	6	...	38		
"Cigaro Nicotini" ...	155	...	2	2	2	2	3	...	...	166	...	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	174			
O.R.F. ...	85	...	2	2	-2	-2	6	...	...	95	...	2	2	2	...	5	...	...	...	106			
D. C. Gregson ...	145	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	166	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	196
Rev. F. J. Pentelow ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	-2	...	...	...	...	...	2			
W. Mears ...	86	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	107	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	137
P. R. Reeves ...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Selbats" ...	423	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	6	4	...	447	...	2	2	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	475
G. Whittle ...	213	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	9	4	...	240	...	2	4	2	3	4	4	5	6	...	270
"K.W." ...	359	...	2	-2	-2	-2	...	...	...	355	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Previous winners. † Twice winners. †† Winners three times.

** Winners four times. ‡ Winners five times. ‡‡ Winner six times.

§ Winner seven times.

We are pleased to acknowledge correct solutions from Rev. F. J. Pentelow, of problems by Westbury (p. 507), Nos. 1646, —7, —8, also Nos. 1653, —4, —5, and —6.

As we surmised, Mr. W. H. Thompson did not miss the December problems, but despatched them to us on the 6th January. He is entitled to 20 points, having solved all the positions but omitting the cook to No. 1648. We thus make his February score 384, for which we now give him due credit, which counts in an additional 1, which is his due in problem No. 1641—we only gave 2 in error for 3 points.

We find we did not notice that Mr. G. Browne, in his solution to No. 1643, pointed out that the author's intention was ineffectual. We rather hastily took his results as a claim of a solution, and fined him 2 points. This makes a difference of 6 points, and these we add to his February 68, making the brought forward figures 74.

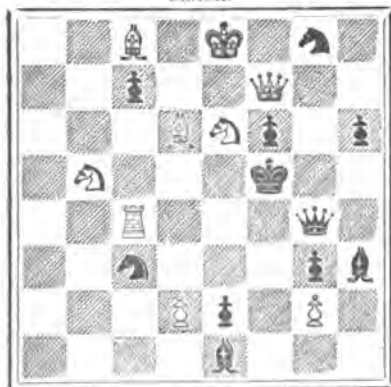
H. L. Stokes tops the list for March totals, and D.C.T. for April.

"NORWOOD NEWS" TOURNEY.—As prophesied last month, this international two-move competition has been concluded. The substantial prizes offered by Captain Beaumont have been carried off by the authors of the annexed positions:—

FIRST PRIZE.

By A. F. MACKENZIE, Jamaica.

BLACK.

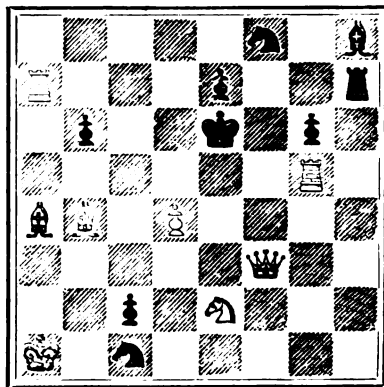


WHITE.
Mate in two.

SECOND PRIZE.

By G. HEATHCOTE, Manchester.

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

Third prize, by A. F. Mackenzie.—6 kt 1 / p 1 K 1 p 3 / 7 P / 3 Kt k 3 / 1 P 3 Kt 2 / 8 / 2 B p 3 B / 3 kt 2 Q 1 / Mate in two.

First hon. men., by P. F. Blake, Liverpool.—5 Kt 2 / 2 p 3 kt 1 / B 1 R 2 b 2 / 1 Q 3 p 2 / 1 p r k 4 / 1 b 4 Kt 1 / 3 B P 3 / 3 R K 3 / Mate in two.

Second hon. men., by H. F. W. Lane.—5 b K 1 / 5 B 2 / 3 r 2 p / 1 Q 4 p 1 / Kt 3 k 1 p 1 / 1 P P R 2 B 1 / 1 p 1 p p P 2 / 3 kt 4 / Mate in two.

Third hon. men., by H. R. Burkill, Upper Norwood.—6 Kt q / 1 p 4 b p / p 2 Q 4 / 4 R 3 / r 4 k P 1 / p B P P 1 p K , 1 Kt 4 kt 1 / 4 kt 3 / Mate in two.

In the Junior section, the subjoined positions have been awarded the two prizes.

First, by F. W. Wynne, Dudley.—8 / 6 B 1 / 4 p 3 / 1 Q 1 Kt 2 K 1 / 1 P P 1 k 3 / 5 p 2 / 6 kt 1 / 1 b 3 B 2 / Mate in two.

Second, by F. Lazard, Paris.—2 Q Kt 1 K 2 / p p 2 r P 2 / 3 k 3 P / r 2 p p 2 R / 8 / 2 Kt 1 p 3 / 8 / 1 R 4 B 1 / Mate in two.

Hon. mens.: 1, N. M. Gibbins, Cambridge; 2, F. Lazard.

The judges were Capt. Beaumont, S. Baxter, and B. G. Laws.

"LA STRATEGIE" PROBLEM TOURNEY.—This competition, inaugurated to celebrate the Paris Exhibition of 1900, has been brought to a termination by an exhaustive report and award, signed by Dr. Tolosa y Carreras, which takes up nearly 34 pages of the French chess magazine. There were six sections and altogether 395 positions entered, but after the weeding out of unsound problems and others disqualified only 260 remained for adjudication. The names of authors are not given in the preliminary announcement, but we reproduce a few of the principal winning positions.

Two-movers.—1st prize: motto, "Liberii II." 6 B 1 / 1 p 2 b 1 p 1 / 1 B k 1 Kt 2 R / 8 / p kt Kt 2 p 2 / 8 / b 1 P 4 K / 3 Q 4 / Mate in two.

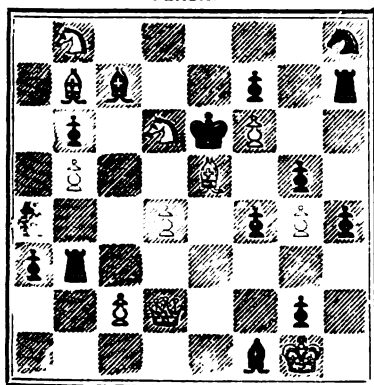
2nd prize: motto, "Risum teneatis amici." 8 / K 2 p 1 Kt B 1 / b 1 p 2 q r 1 / 2 k 5 / 2 B 5 / P 5 p Q / 1 P 1 Kt 4 / 8 / Mate in two.

3rd prize: motto, "Gém." 1 K 5 b / 5 B 2 / 3 B 4 / 1 p 6 / 4 R 2 p 1 q k p 3 Q / 1 p 2 R 3 / Kt b kt 5 / Mate in two.

Three-movers —First prize:
motto, "Rosa."

Four-movers.—First prize:
motto, "Pourquai."

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

Second prize: motto, "Lege artis." kt 7 / r 1 p 1 B 3 / b 1 p 6 / 2 Kt 1 k P 1 K / 1 p 2 P 3 / 1 P 3 R 2 / 4 p b P 1 / 4 Q 3 / Mate in three.

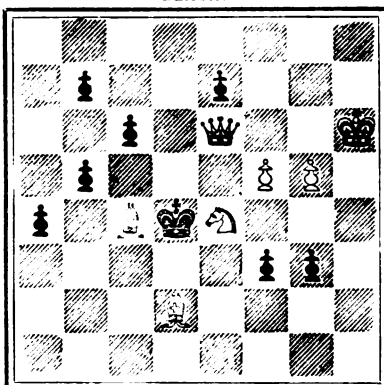
Three-move sui-mates.—First prize: motto, "Aramis." 3 b 4 / 5 p 1 B / 1 p 2 Kt p 2 / 3 R p p 1 P / 2 P 1 k kt Q K / 2 P Kt 2 R 1 / 8 / 8 / Self-mate in three.

Second prize: motto, "Quid lunc." 1 b 3 R 2 / 2 p 5 / 1 p Kt P R 3 / 8 / 1 Kt 2 kt 3 / P K 2 k 3 / 4 kt r p 1 / 4 Q b B 1 / Self-mate in three.

Four-move sui-mates.—First prize: motto, "Suum quique." 8 / 5 p 2 / B 4 p 2 / 1 p 3 P 2 / p 6 B / 2 P 1 K 2 Q / R Kt 4 r 1 / 5 k r b / Self-mate in four.

Second prize: motto, "Licot sperare." 1 Kt kt 4 B / Kt Q 6 / 2 P 5 / 2 P p 3 B / 8 / p 3 P 3 / R 7 / K 1 k 5 / Self-mate in four.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

Second prize: motto, "Par set opus labori." 3 K 4 / 7 p / 4 p p 2 / 4 R 3 / 1 P 1 k Kt 3 / 3 B 2 P Q / P 1 kt 2 P P 1 / 8 / Mate in four.

End-games.—First prize: motto, "Longa via." 8/8/1 K p 5/8/
p 1 B p 4/8/R p 1 k 4/8/ White to play and win.

Second prize: motto, "Agricola." 8/3 P k 1 p 1/1 p 2 P 1 K 1/
1 P 1 B b 3/7 p/7 P/6 P 1/8/ White to play and win.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—An interesting Solving Tourney is to be started in the May issue of *Knowledge*, but full particulars are deferred till April; in the meantime it may be stated that the winner will hold for twelve months a silver challenge trophy, which will become his property should he win it three years in succession, or four years altogether. Second and third prizes will also be given, viz.: 15s., and *Knowledge* for one year respectively. The challenge trophy consists of a silver castle on an ebonised pedestal, the whole standing $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high; the silver portion being 6 inches high. The trophy is adorned with shields for the inscription of the title and winners' names.



"KNOWLEDGE" CHESS TROPHY (about half natural size).

Brighton Society.—An informal problem competition is announced by the chess editor. Five shillings is offered for the best three-mover, and a similar prize for the best two-mover, contributed up to the end of July. Address: Mr. Max J. Meyer, St. Charles Priory, Percy Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

I Uppnæmi, the Icelandic Chess Magazine, in issuing a circular explaining the delay in the appearance of its "final number," makes the following announcement which may interest our problem readers:—

"Besides an account of the chess playing Polar island of Grimsey, with a list of its principal players (the first trustworthy statement ever given to the public), the completion of the carefully compiled compendium of chess history, the usual number of games and problems, and several pages of chess intelligence, there is appended to this Number IV. the already announced *Problem Supplement*. The 44 pages of this supplement comprise: first, a novel chess tale (13 pages), *Kórónur Rajahanna* (The Crowns of the Rajahs), illustrating a new and remarkable problem by Mr. Samuel Loyd; secondly, 68 original, inedited problems by 33 composers, including, with the exception of one or two, every living problem author of the highest rank. No such collection of unpublished productions, by contemporary composers of the very first class, has ever before appeared in a single volume of a chess periodical. The first volume of *I Uppnæmi*, including the *Problem Supplement* may be had, with title page and index, for four shillings (one dollar, or four marks). A very limited number of copies of the *Problem Supplement*, printed separately on heavy paper, will be sold at the same price. Remittance may be made by postal order (with the sender's address distinctly written) to Halldór Hermannsson, Linnésgade 26, Chphenhagen, Denmark, or to Pétur Zophonísson, secretary of the Chess Club, Reykjavík, Iceland (via Leith, Scotland)."

We face the charge of killing the slain in pointing out a coincidence. It will be remembered that Z. Mach was provisionally awarded first prize in a *Leisure Hour* Tourney for a 2-er which subsequently proved unsound. See *B.C.M.*, vol. xx., p. 291. In a recent ramble we came across the following position, and are pleased because we had a hazy recollection of the problem but hesitated to express our belief that Mach's problem was not original.

From the *Bradford Observer Budget*, December, 1896 — 4 K 3 / 5 Kt
P 1 / 4 P 1 B P / 1 p 3 r 1 r / 4 k 1 Kt 1 / b Q 1 p B 2 R / 1 q 6 / 8 /
Mate in two.

We do not know who is the accredited author of this problem as it was in a competition.

We have been asked by Mr. A. F. Mackenzie to rectify our criticism of his prize problem in the Vienna *Schachzeitung* Tourney (see *B.C.M.*, November, p. 466, and January, p. 46). We remarked that the Q B Pawn was used solely for the purpose of making the key-move, but Mr. Mackenzie points out this pawn is necessary to stop a cook in two moves (viz., 1 R—Q B 8). This being so our slight objection to the key is removed, and are pleased to be corrected.

We have recently come across two extraordinary two movers which we regard as sufficiently interesting by reason of their curiousness to reproduce here. The first is a competitor in the Manchester *Weekly Times* Tourney. One would almost imagine it was entered in one of the American tourneys of years ago for the problem with the greatest number of pieces. No composer could reasonably be expected to use on one diagram more than a full "box of toys." Note to correspondents: please do not inform us that this position is an "impossible one."

By No. XIX.—K 2 R Kt 3 / B P 3 p p B / 1 Kt 4 q p / R 3 P p 1 P / 1 P P 1 k 1 p 1 / 2 b 1 p 1 P p / p r b 1 Q 1 P P / r kt 3 kt 2 / Mate in two.

The other problem we take from the *Norwich Mercury* by our contributor, the Rev. Roger J. Wright.—6 B b / Kt 1 p p 3 b / kt 1 P B 3 p / r R 6 / p 2 k 2 P 1 / 5 P 1 Q / 3 K p 3 / 2 Kt kt r 3 / Mate in two.

The author of this problem writes to the *Mercury* editor that it contains ten "mirror" mates, believing it to be a record. We think that there has for a long time past been a misapprehension as to what is a true mirror mate, and possibly a revision in definitions is desirable. In the position under consideration we fail to see a single mirror mate because for a mate to be so designated it is essential it shall be at least clean. As we personally were present at the time the word was coined in English many years ago we have grounds for our objection. We are full aware the expression has had currency for a long time, and it would probably be better to let it remain, and incorporate among the nomenclature of problematic terms qualifications thus: (a) mirror mates, (b) pure mirror mates, and (c) economical and pure mirror mates.

SINGLE OR PLURAL ENTRIES IN PROBLEM TOURNEYS.—Reverting to the communication we quoted last month from Mr. H. F. W. Lane, although we in a way hinted we should have something to say upon the subject he advanced, we feel a trifle reluctant in giving expression to decided views. At the onset we consider Mr. Lane just a little uncharitable in his mercenary motive allusion, since it is not the composer who is to blame if blame attaches at all, but the fault lies at the door of the framer of the conditions as an innocent encourager. If the conditions of a tourney permit an entrant to contribute more than one composition, it seems to us only natural that a composer with a well-furnished portfolio should prefer to send more than one problem for competition with chances of honours than distribute his works for ephemeral publication. Mr. Lane hits one point with happy precision—"A composer feels he must provide for the varying palates of judges." We think the composer perfectly justified. Some judges are so biassed in their views that it would be futile to send the finest composition not designed according to tenets in agreement with those held so sacred by these gentlemen, and it consequently behoves one to provide dishes so served to appease the tastes of various epicures when more than one judge adjudicates, which in modern tourneys is usually the case. It must always be borne in mind that at the present age there is no universal stan

dard which is accepted as the *re plus ultra*, and, necessarily, varying temperaments cherish different ideals. We have learnt from no short experience that a competing composer is far better fortified by adopting a policy when he learns who are to sit in judgment upon the positions entered in a problem *melee*, for that is what it sometimes comes to. There is another reason why composers are glad to avail themselves of a multiple entry, and, though possibly not a very plausible one, it certainly counts, and that is the possibility (not to say likelihood) of unsoundness. We do not profess to sustain any argument on this score but we know it is sometimes a well considered factor.

One important point should not be missed. Conductors of problem tournaments are stimulated with the object of obtaining a fine collection of problems which brings them *pro rata* credit. This being the case, why should they worry themselves whence the entries come? We take it a limit of so many problems from any one composer is advisable in order to prevent certain authors inundating the tourney with his competitive wares. We have some recollection of a composer entering over thirty positions in one competition! This prolificacy over-stepped the bounds of moderation. On the other hand it will be within the recollection of many that in the Paris Tourney, 1878, Emile Pradignat competed with several sets of problems (not in contravention to any published conditions), all of which sets were awarded honors, but on the opening of the sealed envelopes it was found he was guilty of competing with more than one set and the whole batch of 20 problems was cancelled, and though on merit he was eminently successful he was disqualified on technical grounds though the objection was based upon arbitrary grounds. The decision of the judges or committee was most unpopular but every one had to submit to the "final decision."

Since writing the above we have received a very forcible argument from Mr. W. H. Thompson which we cannot refrain from publishing, especially as it seems to us to clinch the matter in a very interesting manner.

DEAR SIR,

WHAT IS THE OBJECT OF A PROBLEM TOURNEY?

If you answer "To bring together the best possible problems, and to encourage the composers by rewarding their efforts," it is hard to see any logical grounds for debarring anyone from entering as many problems as he pleases. If on the other hand it is intended to encourage composers who are not yet quite in the front rank, then start a limited tourney. Mr. Lane is rather obscure about "an Englishman's true love of sport." It is not considered unsportsmanlike to run two dogs for the Waterloo Cup, or several horses in one race, even though they have to be nominally entered by friends: Indeed the poor sportsman would rather seem to be he who wished to have certain horses excluded so that an inferior one might stand a better chance. A composer cannot know beforehand what will be entered against him, and, as the final position of his problems depends entirely on this, it is hardly fair to blame him if two of them be separated by a wide interval. Although a composer may consider one of his problems much superior to another, yet he may know that the judge will hold the contrary opinion. If only one entry be allowed, should he send the one he honestly considers best, or the one that the judge would prefer? By the way, if you had the one entry rule in force, and found on opening the envelopes, 1st H. Erlin and O. Nemo, 2nd M. Feigl and O. Nemo, what would you do? The entries might have been made in all good faith by Herrn Erlin and Feigl.

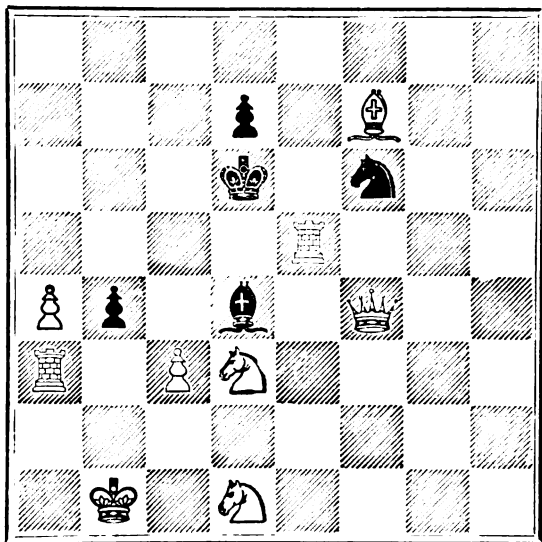
Yours truly,

W. H. THOMPSON.

GIBRALTAR, 14th March, 1902.

CHALLENGER.—Mr. Williams offers a copy of his collection of problems to the first solver of the appended seven move self-mate. Solutions should be addressed to Mr. P. H. Williams, 2, Osborne Mansions, Willesden Green, N.W.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.



White to play and compel Black to mate in seven moves.

SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

End-game (page 42).—1 P-B 3, P×P; 2 K-B sq, P-B 7; 3 P-K 4, P×P; 4 K×P, P-K 6 ch; 5 K-K sq, P-K 7; 6 P-Q 5, P×P; 7 K×P, P-Q 5; 8 K-Q 2, P-Q 6; 9 P-B 6, P×P; 10 K×P, P-B 4; 11 K-B 4, K-Kt 2; 12 K-Q 5, P-B 5; 13 K-Q 6, P-B 6; 14 P-Queens ch, K×Q; 15 K-B 7, P-B 7; 16 P-Kt 7 ch, &c. One or two solvers have gone wrong over this position. At move 12 they propose K×P which would lead to a draw. At this point the position is a well-known draw, with the curious feature that if the Pawn at R 7 were a Bishop, White wins.

"Christmas Problem" (page 43).—This is a case of getting the opposition. White wins (or rather mates in ten moves). 1 K-Kt sq, K-Kt 8; 2 K-B sq, K-Kt 7; 3 K-B 2, Kt-Kt 8; 4 K-K 3, K-B 7; 5 K-K 2, K-B 8; 6 K-Q 3, K-Kt 7; 7 K-Q 2, K-Kt 8; 8 K-B 3, K-R 7 or 8; 9 K-B 2 or Kt 3 accordingly. If Black plays first he can draw by 1 K-Kt 8, and keeps an odd number of squares between the Kings with his opponent to move. For instance, if White plays 1..., K-Kt sq; then 2 K-B 8 &c. If 1..., K-R 2; then 2 K-Kt 7, and if 1..., K-Kt 2; 2 K-B 7 &c. Solved by T.D.

By G. H. Walcott (page 44).—1 B-K sq, &c. The idea of this problem is certainly pretty and this version pointed. There is much ingenuity shewn in the arrangement. Solved by C. Johnson, T.D., J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, A. C. White, H. S. Brandreth,

By W. A. Shinkman (page 44).—1 Kt-Kt 2, &c. Although the Black King has five squares at his disposal, the resulting mates are only three. Still the problem is very well arranged. Solved by T.D., J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, A. C. White, H. S. Brandreth.

By Rev. A. C. Pearson (page 44).—1 Kt—Kt 6, &c. Here there are only two mating moves, but it must be recorded once again that this composition is probably the first of its class published. Solved by T.D., J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, A. C. White.

By W. J. Kennard (page 44).—1 R—R 8, P—Kt 6; 2 R—B 7, &c. If 1..., B moves 2 Q—R 7, &c. Also 1 R—B 3, followed by 2 B×Q Kt P, &c. Solved by T.D., J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, A. C. White (both solutions).

By A. F. Mackenzie (page 45).—(White Queen to be added at K R 4). 1 Q—Kt 4, &c. An exceedingly artistic two-mover from an economical point of view. Though only one mate is perfectly pure the variations have been brought about with most commendable unison. Solved by J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By G. J. Slater (page 45).—1 R—B 8, &c. A skilful production, capital key and entertaining variety. The construction is good, albeit purity is no feature in its constitution. Solved by C. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By G. Heathcote (page 45).—1 Q—K 2, &c. For a threat problem this is exceptionally well varied in its play. Although two of the mates are clean, these mates are by no means perfect. We should ourselves preferred pawns being used for the Queen's Bishop, but the author doubtless had good reason for his selection. Solved by T.D., R. M. Peake.

By F. W. Wynne (page 45).—The fourth rank from the top as already pointed out should read: 1 Kt 1 k 3 r / 1 Q—K B 3, &c. A rather brilliant threat 2-er with pleasing short action developments. It is easy but pretty in some of its features. A problem like this is difficult to introduce much variety and ensure soundness. Here there is a full measure of variations. Solved by R. M. Peake.

No. 1653, by G. Browne.—1 Kt—Q 2, &c. These symmetrical problems never occasion much trouble to unravel, and are generally, as in this case, composed and presented chiefly on account of their contour.

No. 1654, by A. C. White.—1 Q—Kt 6, &c. A very fair problem. The key is good, and some of the mates ingeniously worked in. Duals are nicely avoided, though the problem is not stainless in this respect.

No. 1655, by G. H. Clutsam.—1 Kt—K 4, &c. An uncommon 2-er, with points, but three out of the five mates are not pleasant considering the general lightness of the structure.

No. 1656, by T. H. Billington.—1 P—B 5, &c. A neat version of an old idea, which has, however, been worked to better advantage economically.

No. 1657, by "Pendennis".—1 B—K 8, B×Q; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 B—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×B; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. The mate after the Queen goes is pretty, but the heavy threat is against problem's difficulty.

No. 1858, by A. W. Daniel.—1 B—Q 2, K—Kt 3 or B 3; 2 Q—B 8, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5; 2 P—K 4, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—B 8, &c. The author's idea was to give the Black King a large choice of moves but in doing this he has not given us much variety. The key is very good and the position has merit.

No. 1659, by R. T. Milford.—1 R—Kt 3 is the author's way, but 1 Q—K 2 and 1 Q—R sq ch also suffice.

No. 1660, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 Kt—Q 5, K—K 2; 2 Q—Q sq, K—B 4; 3 Q—K 2, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—Q 3, K—Q 3; 3 Q—Kt 5, &c. A very creditable performance, the quiet moves show the conception has been manipulated with thought, but it is a pity the Kt at Kt 8 is so idle, and that White's K B 6 is guarded by the White Pawn—the last objection could be removed.

By J. A. Ros (page 87).—1 Q—R 2, &c.

By C. J. Wennberg (page 87).—1 Q—B sq.

By A. F. Mackenzie (page 89).—1 R—B 4, &c.

By H. F. L. Lane (page 89).—1 Q—R 5, &c.

By P. F. Blake (page 90).—1 Kt—Q 5, &c.

By E. Halliwell (page 90).—1 Kt—B 6, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (page 90).—1 Kt—Kt 4.

By W. Gleave (page 90).—1 Q—R 4, &c.

By P. F. Blake (page 90).—1 R—Kt 2, &c.

By W. A. Shinkman (page 92).—1 R—K 3, &c., and 1 Kt—Q 2 dis ch, &c. Solved by T.D., R. M. Peake, C. D. Brown, C. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. C. White.

No. 1661, by Max J. Meyer.—1 R—Kt 5, &c. A neat threat two-er, the two principal mates being clean and economical. Probably it would have been better to place the

advanced K P at Q 5, so as to dispense with White's only Pawn, but the author doubtless wished to bring in the defence 1... B-Q 5, when White mates without a capture.

No. 1662, by W. A. Collier.—1 Q-Kt 3, &c. Solved also by 1 Q-R 3, &c.

No. 1663, by H. Greenwell.—1 Q-B 8, &c. Although the Queen moves away from the attack of the Kt it is a good key, because it is obvious this Kt dare not move on pain of being mated by 2 R x P. There is fair variety considering the liberty of the B King.

No. 1664, by A. C. White.—1 Q-K 8, R x P ch; 2 B-Q 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1... P-B 5; 2 Kt-K 3, &c. If 1... K-B 2; 2 B-Q 7 dis. ch, &c. If 1... K-K 5 or others; 2 B-Q 5 dis. ch, &c. A pretty idea is intended but not very well set, and there is a distinct lack of variety, whilst the duals are numerous. In the main play however, White may continue with 2 Kt x R, which is a serious fault. 1 Kt-Kt 3 (with ingenious continuation) is defeated by 1... P x Kt; 2 B-B 5, R x P ch.

No. 1665, by "Pendennis."—1 R-Q 3, P-Kt 3; 2 B-Q 7, any move; 3 R-Q 5 ch, &c. If 1... B-Kt sq; 2 Kt x P ch, K-B 4; 3 R x P ch, &c. If 1... B-K sq; 2 B x B, any; 3 B x K Kt P, &c. A bright and interesting little 4-er. It is not difficult but the main idea is very pleasing, and though variety is not abundant it is very nicely constructed.

No. 1666, by P. L. Osborn.—1 B-K 8, Kt-B 2; 2 B x Kt, K-Q 2; 3 P becomes Kt, &c. If 1... Kt-Kt 3; 2 B x Kt, K-Q 2; 3 P Queens ch, &c. This has given pleasure to our solvers. We thought it would for so slight an affair prove interestingly puzzling. It has certainly a spice of ingenuity.

No. 1667, by W. A. Shinkman.—1 B-B 3, P-Kt 5; 2 B-R 8! Any; 3 Kt-B sq ch, K-R 8; 4 P-Kt 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1... B-Kt 5; B x B, &c. This is apparently a favourite theme with Mr. Shinkman. Of course, the pith of the whole thing lies in the second move which is decidedly pretty, but those who know this author's works readily know what to expect. For a five mover this is uncommonly easy.

No. 1668, by C. D. Loeck.—1 B-Q 3, P-B 3; 2 Q-Q R 5, P-B 4; 3 K-R sq, P-B 5; 4 B-Kt sq, P-B 6; 5 B-R 2 ch, K-B 7; 6 Q-K Kt 5, &c. This is a most artistic setting and has delighted all those who solved and who have ventured to express their opinion upon it. The moves are beautifully timed. Very seldom one meets a sui-mate without a sacrifice until the last move.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

T.D.—Your solutions to Mackenzie's and Wynne's problems are wrong. We leave you to discover your errors.

A.B.—Thanks for interesting letter. Will write soon.

A.C.W.—There will be no solution in 1653 without the B at K B sq.

G.S.J.—Shall be glad to receive the problems, and will report thereon.

C.D.B.—You will doubtless with others have seen ere this that in No. 1645 1 B-B 7 fails on account of 1... B-Q 3.

J.V.F.—You hardly deserve full credit for 1667. See solution!

F.B.F.—Your remarks are interesting and sensible, but it is now too late to adopt your suggestions, at the same time we have some doubts as to the expediency of doing so, though it would save much trouble. We will write later on when we have conquered an incubus of work. Thanks for good wishes.

CIG. NIC.—The solver in question seems to have dropped out and probably the matter is not worth further investigation, which is a bit of a bother. We are a little puzzled over the matter.

A.M.F.—Thanks for pointing out the cook. Mr. A. C. White informs us that five of the rendering of this author are unsound.

PROBLEM TOURNEY COMPETITORS.—In due course those authors who have desired withdrawal of their entries, shall be communicated with.

A.B.C.—We are sorry to disagree with you. Our anxiety is not to prolong the Tourney to a wearisome length, and as some of the entries are unfortunately palpably weak, it is better in the interests of our subscribers and the competitors themselves that we should exercise some discretion as to those positions which stand "no earthly" chance, and in justice to all publish them but in text and save a quarter of a page each problem. We shall consult the Judges of course.

Problems received with thanks from R.B., C.C., W.S., G.D., F.F., G.W.M., R.K.S., and H.C.C. In some of these cases we will communicate direct.

PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1677.

Motto: "Et ego" IX. (13).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1678.

Motto: "Alexandra regina" X. (14).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1679.

Motto: "Porenetai" XI. (15).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1680.

Motto: "Uno más en el Torneo" XII. (16).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

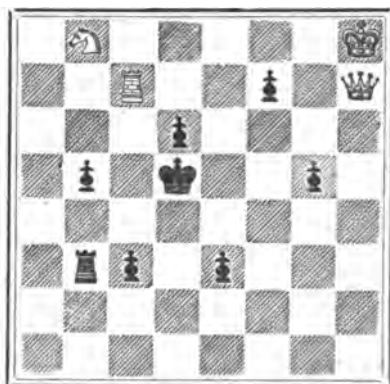
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1681.

Motto: "El ultimo del Torneo"
XIII. (18).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1682.

Motto: "Dios te ayude" XIV. (17).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1683.

Motto: "Uppgift" xv. (19).

BLACK.



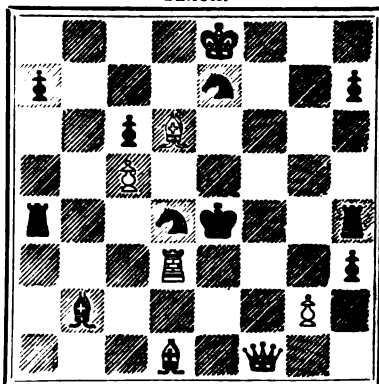
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1684.

Motto: "3 drag" xvi. (20).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1902.

CHESS IN CUMBERLAND

(Continued from page 156.)

THE decline of chess in Whitehaven was coincident with its rise in Keswick. How long the game had been in favour there has not been ascertained, but near the end of the seventies Mr. John Banks was the leading light, and the centre of a fair number of satellites. Mr. John Higgins, always eager for conquest, sought him out and forced the lake-side champion into a corner. But he had a reputation to maintain, and so took refuge in 'masterly inactivity.' Mr. Higgins, to relieve the tedium, took a stroll and admired the scenery; while Mr. Banks convinced himself that if he was to remain unbeaten it would be unwise to move, especially as train time was speeding. The would-be-conqueror, disarmed by these tactics, hurried away only to see the last train vanishing, and returned to find that his opponent and the game had also vanished.

Other sturdy players arose in Mr. J. H. Wilson and Mr. William Adair, and in 1884—at the first meeting of the County Association—it was announced that Keswick was organising a club and would enter for the cup. But nothing came of it until about seven years ago, when Professor Pendlebury, of St. John's College, Cambridge, who spent his vacation in Keswick, and was an enthusiast in chess matters, used his influence and the club was started. It consisted of a well balanced set of players in Messrs. J. H. Wilson, A. P. Abraham, John Banks, Thomas Bakewell, and others; and in 1895 they won the county cup. After a few years, however, they fell away, and the club was discontinued, much to the regret of all the players in the county. Perhaps if success had been withheld they would have had a longer career. Mr. Bakewell thinks that even now, "were it not for apathy in some degree, and for the extraordinary number of tea-fights, lectures, and other attractions which somehow claim public time and attention, we ought to have a good chess club in Keswick." When this article was projected, Professor Pendlebury was spending the vacation as usual at Keswick, and in February wrote with respect to the chess club "I may say that I was one of the promoters and became president. The office was only nominal, since I could only be in Keswick during part of the Christmas vacation and perhaps for a few days at Eastertide." Now he

too has joined the 'choir invisible.' Mr. Jas. Brash, who enjoyed his friendship says, "I never met a more considerate host nor a pleasanter man than Professor Pendlebury."

There was further cause for regret in the defection of the Maryport Club, which came about soon after the collapse at Whitehaven. In fact, Whitehaven, Maryport, and Keswick have been and are a source of discouragement to all lovers of chess in Cumberland. The relative position of these towns is favourable to chess organization. If the map is consulted it will be seen that, including Workington and Cockermouth, there are five towns in comparatively close proximity, in all of which chess has been pursued for years and clubs have existed, and where chess having once taken root should have become perennial.

In 1891, or thereabout, praiseworthy efforts were made by Mr. Foster, of Kilhow, to establish a chess club in Penrith. It started favourably, and showed enterprise in journeying to Carlisle to play a match, but for some mysterious reason soon disappeared.

One of the finest players in Cumberland is Father Firth, O.S.B. of Harrington, who has recently returned from South Africa, where he volunteered to serve as a Chaplain. In 1892 and 1893 he resided at Maryport, and in those years the Maryport Club almost succeeded in winning the Cup. About the end of 1893 he had the honour to be elected president of the County Association. Upon leaving Maryport, Father Firth joined the Workington Club, and is now one of its strongest members.

Dr. Welby l'Anson, of Whitehaven, who in a quiet unostentatious way was a liberal patron of the game, became president in succession to Father Firth, and in 1897 was followed by Canon Pollock, the existing president.

The office of hon. secretary to the County Association has been held in turn by the following members: Rev. J. F. Welsh, Whitehaven, 1884 to 1885; Mr. George Stalker, Whitehaven, 1885 to 1888; Mr. G. M. Tickle, Maryport, 1888 to 1893; Mr. James Higgins, Workington, 1893 to 1897; and Mr. J. Burchell, Workington, from 1897 to the present time.

In the account of the Workington Club, reference should have been made to its popular president, Mr. Tom Milburn, who is one of the oldest chess adherents and patrons in the county. He can recall the time, close upon fifty years ago, when the Mechanics' Institute, at Workington, was the rendezvous of the local chess enthusiasts, encouraged by Mr. Peat, the librarian, who was then considered to be the best player in Cumberland.

A tour through Cumberland for the purpose of inspecting the existing chess clubs would not be a very arduous undertaking. The Association which could once boast "we are seven" is now reduced to a company of three. The tourist would probably find it convenient to visit Cockermouth first, and would find the club at home upon two evenings in the week. There are players there in Mr. Bernard Green and Mr. Yeomans who have long been associated with chess in the county. The Rev. Canon Pollock, the County president, is also president of the Cockermouth Club, and has been very successful in keeping the players together and checking signs of apathy that appeared to be threatening. A rainy day might be chosen for the attractions at Workington, where the players are always at home in the Liberal Club, their head-quarters from the first. Nor

need a liberal-unionist-imperial-conservative state of mind deter the tourist from entering its portals, for politics are unknown in the chess club. If he should be inclined to venture upon a game, he must be able to lose with good grace, for there are strong players at Workington. No choice of days can be made for a visit to the Border City, for the club there only meets on one night in the week. Carlisle has a strong leading player in Dr. S. H. Hall, and several keen players who are approaching him very closely. The club is improving steadily, and in a recent match with Workington for the County Cup was only a game behind at the finish. The visitor would be informed that there is an informal club at the Carlisle Y.M.C.A., with one or two promising players, from which something may result in course of time.



MR. A. R. DAVIES.

Hon. Sec. Carlisle Chess Club.

This would exhaust the whole field of discovery so far as clubs are concerned, but happily there are isolated players scattered over the county, some of them among the best that Cumberland can produce. The score in the recent match Yorkshire *v.* Cumberland, in the *B.C.M.* for February, indicates this, for it will be seen that eight players out of twenty-two represented isolated districts or places where there is no club.

At Carlisle, Workington, and Cockermouth, there are sufficient enthusiasts to make the existing clubs secure at present, but the outlook for the future is not reassuring. If there is a moral in this story it will be found in words of Mr. Stalker's, "there were no young players coming forward." This expresses the real danger, and

applies to the whole of the county. Carlisle has probably least to fear, because business exigencies will likely add fresh players, as heretofore, otherwise there would have been no club there to-day. With this exception it may be said that the appearance of young players will be the only guarantee for the permanent continuance of chess organizations in the county.

But if the present state of the game is in some respects discouraging to Cumbrians, there is much in the past that they can review with satisfaction and pride. The progress made has been remarkable, and the record of its development should have a stimulating effect, and lead to such efforts to spread the popularity of the game that all apprehension may be banished concerning the future welfare of chess in Cumberland.

A. R. DAVIES.

DRAWN GAMES IN CHESS TOURNAMENTS.

LASKER'S system of reckoning drawn games cannot be demonstrated theoretically, and when judged practically by the results attained in the last two Monte Carlo Tournaments it must be admitted that it appears artificial and unsatisfactory. Under this scheme a drawn game counts only $\frac{1}{4}$ point to each of the two contestants, replay being compulsory, and should this again be drawn, another $\frac{1}{4}$ is added to each, or (if won) $\frac{1}{2}$ additional to the winner only. Thus the total credit is $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$ to each for two draws, and for a draw and a win $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{4}$ to the winner and $\frac{1}{4} + 0 = \frac{1}{4}$ only to the loser.

But this method of scoring seems altogether too finical and laborious for the small results achieved, and especially when we consider the extra heavy work it entails on some of the competitors. For instance, in the recent tournament Maróczy had to replay *five drawn games*, and could only add $\frac{1}{4}$ point beyond what he would have scored if drawn games had counted $\frac{1}{2}$ each in the first instance without being replayed! Similarly, Teichmann was called upon to replay *seven games*, which yielded him only $\frac{3}{4}$ of a point in excess; Schlechter out of a like number could only add $\frac{1}{4}$, the same as Janowski for three games replayed,—whilst Pillsbury with five games extra added nothing at all! These facts alone appear sufficient to condemn the system, but it may prove interesting to carry the investigation yet further, and therefore I have compiled the following table, which shows succinctly the differences between the old and the new systems, and the varying positions of the first ten players in order of merit.

COMPARATIVE TABLE: MONTE CARLO TOURNAMENT, 1902.

(First ten players only.)

LASKER'S SYSTEM.			THE OLD SYSTEM: <i>Draws $\frac{1}{2}$ each, no replays.</i>			
Order of Merit.	Total Points.	Points for draws and replays.	Points for draws, no replays.	Difference.	Total Points.	Order of Merit.
1. Maróczy ...	14 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{4}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maróczy } ... 1
2. Pillsbury ...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Pillsbury } ... 2
3. Janowski ...	14	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Janowski ... 3
4. Teichmann ...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Teichmann ... 4
5. Schlechter ...	12	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Schlechter ... 5
6. Tarrasch ...	12	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	- $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tarrasch ... 6
7. Wolf ...	12	3	3	0	12	Wolf ... 7
8. Tchigorin ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Tchigorin ... 8
9. Marshall ...	11	1	1	0	11	Marshall ... 9
10. Gunsberg ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	+ $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gunsberg ... 10
<i>Totals ...</i>	125 $\frac{3}{4}$	25 $\frac{3}{4}$	24	- 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	124	<i>Totals.</i>

From the above it appears that under the old system Maróczy and Pillsbury would have tied for first place, Janowski and Teichmann would still have come out third and fourth respectively, Wolf would have taken

fifth prize clear, whilst Gunsberg, Schlechter, Tarrasch, and Tchigorin would have tied for sixth place—results which many would doubtless consider preferable to the actual order settled by Lasker's method. Perhaps the case of Tchigorin presents the greatest anomaly—winning ten games outright, scoring a draw and a win against Pillsbury, and two draws with Maróczy, he yet failed to secure a place amongst the prize-winners!

Further, it should be noted that the ten players indicated in the table were called upon to *replay 48 games*, gaining thereby but $1\frac{3}{4}$ points (allocated in fractional parts) more than they would have scored with draws at $\frac{1}{2}$ each and *no replays*! To use a homely phrase we may well ask whether such an expenditure of time and brain was "worth the candle"?

But admitting that Lasker's system is unsatisfactory, it remains to determine whether there is any other way of dealing with drawn games which would ensure more equable results? This we may decide by attending to the following considerations:—

When two players contest a game the object of either should be to defeat the other. In such case there can of course be no objection to the winner scoring +1. But should a draw ensue any reason which can be given for scoring $+\frac{1}{2}$ each will hold equally true for scoring $-\frac{1}{2}$ each; for if we say that a draw represents a game *half won*, it cannot be denied that it also and equally denotes a game *half lost*, and therefore the value of a draw is represented logically and mathematically by the formula $+\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$.

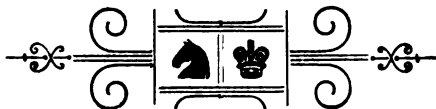
Thus we see that drawn games *should be omitted* altogether from the score sheet as scoring nothing to either party, and each player's position should be determined by his number of *won games only*.

Applying this to the recent tourney, we obtain the following instructive results:—First, second, and third prizes, Janowski, Maróczy, and Pillsbury tie with 12 wins each; fourth and fifth, Marshall and Tchigorin tie, 10 wins each; sixth and seventh, Gunsberg, Tarrasch, Teichmann, and Wolf tie with 9 wins each. Here the two chief "drawing-masters," Teichmann and Schlechter, would have suffered for their over cautious indulgence in that tedious white-feathery propensity, the former finding himself two places lower down, and the latter dropping out of the prize list altogether.

There can be no question that if the plan which I have suggested were adopted, the play would be far more vigorous and brilliant; each competitor would do his utmost to win his games, and the annoying shilly-shally milk-and-water draws which mar so many tournaments would be greatly reduced, and thus the pleasure and interest of players and spectators alike would be much increased.

For the advancement of chess it is to be hoped that those who have the management of the next important tournament will decide to dismiss all drawn games in the way indicated, and direct each player to "fight to a finish" as far as possible.

ROGER J. WRIGHT.



SOME STORIES OF MEDIAEVAL CHESS.—I.



HERE is a mediæval story—for the authenticity of which I will not vouch—that once on a time, Henry Beauclerc, the son of the Conqueror, played at chess before dinner with Louis, son of Philip, King of France, and mated him. Thereupon the French Prince in great wrath called Henry 'bastard's son' and threw the chessmen in his face. Henry seized the chessboard and dealt Louis a smashing blow and would have killed him there and then, if his own brother Robert had not intervened. Robert and Henry fled to Potoise, in Normandy, pursued hard by officers of the French King, and the memory of that game affected the relationships between France and England all the lifetime of Henry Beauclerc.

Here—whether the actual setting of the story be true or false—we have what I have no doubt is an accurate picture of 'the morals of chess' in the days of chivalry. We have grown phlegmatic in these modern times, and the blood runs slower than it used to run of yore. No longer is a game of chess a matter of life or death for the players: we have learned to take victory and defeat with equanimity. The victor does not exult over his opponent—at least not to his face—and the defeated is often the first to congratulate his conqueror. But in the 'good old days' it was far otherwise—if we may judge from romance and chronicle. Knowledge of chess was not the only accomplishment needed to make a successful chess player. If he wished to survive his first triumph he must have other weapons in his armoury—and very real weapons too. For a second game might have to be played under other rules, though often with the same implements of play; and happy was the player who secured the chessboard and left the chessmen to his opponent. For the chessboard was generally solid and heavy—wood clamped round by iron, with a ring whereby it could be hung when not in use—or in wealthier circles it might be solid gold or silver, and a more formidable weapon still.

It is pleasant to find our own Henry Beauclerc, the 'scholar,' winning his game of chess, and we may excuse his irritation at the French Prince's epithet, for the Norman Kings were always very sensitive at any reference to the Conqueror's mother, or her father, the Tanner of Falaise, and doubtless Louis knew the tender spot right well. But Louis would probably have been in a better mood if the game had been postponed to a more fitting season, to wit—*after* dinner. For after dinner and not before seems to have been the proper time to play chess at that period. Romance after romance has some such passage as this. A Paynim hero asks the Christian how he spends his time when at home in his own country. And the answer never varies. In the morning we go gladly to hear Mass and to give alms to the poor. After dinner, some ride out and hunt or joust, some go in the fields and sing, some tell stories, and others join the ladies and play at backgammon, chess, draughts, or other pleasant games. It would seem a wise arrangement, this: the humanising influences of religion first, the comfortable influences of a good meal next, and the peacemaking influences that flowed from the presence of the ladies to complete the civilising work—and then, and not before, to chess!

But even these influences could not always avail, as witness the following story from '*The Four Sons of Aymon*'—one of the Charlemagne romances. I give Caxton's version. 'The barons cam out after dyner for to plaie & sporte himself; and berthelot the neuwe of Charlemany called reynawde for to playe with him wherof grewe a gret myscheef for afterwarde many a good knyghte deied therefor, & many a fayr chyld was faderles, as here after ye shall here if ye harken well.

'Now was set Berthelot & the worthi reynawde for to playe at the ches, whiche were of yuori wherof y^e borde was of golde massy & so long they playd that debate fell bytwene them two, bi such maner that berthelot called renaude 'hoursone' & toke up his hande and smot reynawde in the vysage, so that the blood fell to the grounde. And whan reynawde sawe hymself thus shamfully outraged, he was right wrothe & sore angred, & swore by god, hym shold yll betyd; therefor thenne toke reynawde y^e ches borde, and smote berthelot upon his hede so harde, that he clouted hym to the teeth, and thus berthelot fell down deed to y^e grounde afore hym.'

And there is a similar story in '*Guy of Warwick*,' only here it is a game between the Christian knight Faber and Sir Sultan, the son of the Sultan of Persia. Faber won the game and the angry Sultan called him 'whoreson,' and smote him with a Rook, so that he broke his crown and the blood ran fast. Faber was truly a very courteous gentleman, for he merely observed 'You do me dishonour to break my head, were you not the Sultan's son, you would have been sorry for what you have done.' 'What! do you menace me?' cried the Paynim, as he smote him with his fist. This was too much even for Faber, he sprang to his feet, and seized the chessboard and smote Sir Sultan under the ear, so that he fell down and died on the spot.

But if their elders were so headstrong, the youths were not far behind them. The fourteenth century '*History of Fulk Fitzwarine*'—Fitzwarine was one of the Barons who wrested Magna Carta from King John—tells us that Fulk was brought up with the sons of Henry II., and was a favourite with all of them excepting John. On one occasion John and Fulk were alone in a room playing at chess, and for some reason or other John seized the chessboard and dealt Fulk a great blow, wounding him. Fulk defended himself with a chessman and smote John so hard that he knocked him down. Unluckily John's head came into violent contact with the floor, with the result that he was stunned, much to Fulk's fright. When at length John came round, he hastened to his father to complain of Fulk's conduct. Small comfort did he receive: 'You're a wicked fellow,' said the King, 'you're always quarrelling. If Fulk treated you as you say, you only got what you deserve.' And he called the boys' tutor and bade him thrash the Prince there and then as a sneak. The *History* traces John's life-long animosity against Fulk to this incident, and we may, if we like, believe that England would never have had the great Charter if these two lads had not quarrelled long before over a game of chess! Who shall say after this that chess has not made History?

It would be hard to find a more unreasonable quarrel than the one chronicled in the following story from the thirteenth century romance of *Parise la Duchesse*.

The Duchess Parise educated her son Hugo in a way befitting a nobleman's son. When he was fifteen he learnt his letters 'till he knew enough about them'—not much that, I daresay—then she taught him backgammon and chess until there was no one in all this world who could mate him. Then came horsemanship, and warlike accomplishments, such as the wielding of sword and lance. And all this he learnt at the age of fifteen! It happened afterwards that one fine day he played at chess with the sons of Duke Garnier, and won a hundred pounds good money from them. Then, in the kindness of his heart, he said: 'Sirs, listen to me and I will teach you more of this game than you ever knew. I will show you in a friendly way how you may play and win, so that you will not lose your money.' At this the Duke's sons flew into a passion and tried to kill the presumptuous Hugo for imaginining that he could teach them chess! But Hugo was a master player as we have seen, and knew all the tricks, for he secured the chessboard for his weapon, and although the Duke's sons assailed him on all sides, he wielded the chessboard to such good purpose that he killed one, stunned other two, and put the fourth to flight. One often hears it said that history repeats itself, and we need not feel undue surprise if we find a parallel to these stories in countries farther East. One striking instance of a violent termination of a board game occurs in the *Harivamṣa*, a supplementary—and later—addition to that immense Sanskrit epic, the *Mahābhārata*, which was already a part of the poem by at least 500 A.D., and therefore dates back to the days before we have any evidence of the existence of chess. The game in point was a gambling game, not chess, though played upon the *ashtapada*—a board which was identical in shape with our chessboard. The story relates how some mischief-loving princes arranged a series of games between Rūkmin, an expert dice-playing Prince, and Rāma, for wagers gigantic even for an age of heroes, and Rūkmin carried off game after game till he had won enormous sums of gold. Then pride led him astray, and he began to jeer at his unlucky opponent. However Rāma kept calm as yet, and proposed a final encounter. Rūkmin said nothing, but they threw the four dice on the board. This time Rūkmin lost, but he refused to pay, alleging that he had not said in so many words that he had accepted the bet. So Rāma seized the golden *ashtapada*, felled Rūkmin to the ground with it, and then ran a-mok with disastrous consequences to the princes who were watching the game.

The chessmen and chessboard were not only employed as weapons by quarrelsome players, in at least one romance they are used as weapons of offence by a noble fighting for his life—snatched up simply as being the objects nearest to hand. This story occurs in the already quoted '*The Four Sons of Aymon*,' and Richard, Duke of Normandy, is the hero of it. Pure fiction it is of course—there were no Normans and no Norman Dukes in the time of Charlemagne, and the romance is one of the cycle that were composed in Feudal days to exalt the position of the Peers of France at the expense of their Sovereign liege the King. Duke Richard was summoned from a game of chess to his execution, and he fought for his life with the pieces. He had just taken up a Queen of ivory to give mate to his opponent, young Yonnet. Instead he used it to 'checkmate' one of

the warders, striking him full on the forehead to such effect that 'he made him tumble over and over at his feet.' A Rook served to break another's skull, with his fist he broke a third man's neck. Upon this the other warders took to their heels, and the Duke quietly finished the game, mating Yonnet with the pieces which he had still left on the board. It will be admitted that he must have had a strong position whichever way we look at it.

I could multiply such instances of the warlike use of board and men, but it would be at the risk of monotony. These few will suffice, if thereby I have been able to bring home to modern chess players some of the advantages they owe to these less romantic days. H. J. R. MURRAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCORING AT MONTE CARLO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Many people are disposed to agree with Mr. Platt in his scathing condemnation of the system of scoring at Monte Carlo. Many ~~others are~~ one with him in "not seeing how we can improve on the old system of $\frac{1}{2}$ point for a draw, without taking up a complicated system." But, the query arises, why *not* take up even a complicated system, *if* it be really an improvement?

O, that forbidding "complication"! The rule of three is a very maze of complication, if we are used to work only by rule of thumb. The Monte Carlo system *is* the "old system," the rule of thumb system,—with the sole difference that the thumb measures by joints, and not outright, in its integrity.

Every system in which draws are allowed any scoring value is liable to produce results just as ridiculous and absurd as those pointed out by Mr. Platt. Draws are *not* wins, in any sense, or to any extent; and to value them, in any way, as wins, is to invite "complication"—and *injustice*.

If the Monte Carlo play had been scored according to the system win = 1, draw = 0, loss = $-\frac{1}{2}$, and assuming the results to be as given in the table (April *B.C.M.*, p. 151), and no account taken of the "re-played" games,—supposing all this, then the ten leading competitors would come in order of prize and place as follows:—

		Won		Drawn		Lost		Net Won
{	Maroczy ...	12	...	5	...	2	...	11
	Pillsbury ...	12	...	5	...	2	...	11
	Janowski ...	12	...	3	...	4	...	10
{	Teichmann ...	9	...	7	...	3	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tschigorin ...	10	...	4	...	5	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Wolf ...	9	...	6	...	4	...	7
{	Gunsberg ...	9	...	5	...	5	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Marshall ...	10	...	2	...	7	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Tarrasch ...	9	...	5	...	5	...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Schlechter ...	8	...	7	...	4	...	6

[NOTE.—Draw ignored and $\frac{1}{2}$ deducted for loss.]

Thus Maroczy and Pillsbury tie; Janowski is as he is; Tschigorin, instead of being out of it, ties with Teichmann; and Wolf takes the remaining prize. Tarrasch is out of it, only tying with Gunsberg and Marshall for seventh place, and Schlechter comes last. Of course, under this system, there would not be so many draws,—surely no matter of complaint! But where is the complication?

JAS. MASON.

CHESS LITERATURE.

PAUL MORPHY: HIS LATER LIFE. By C. A. Buck.

Published by W. H. Lyons, Newport, Kentucky, U. S. A.

THIS is a very interesting brochure of 30 pages folio. and it contains more than the title indicates, for really it is a sketch of Morphy's whole life. The author, Mr. Buck, of Toronto, Kansas, "has gathered from authentic sources facts and data in the later life of Morphy which have never been published." He devoted several years to obtaining this information, and spent a month at New Orleans verifying and adding to his store of facts, being greatly assisted in this by Morphy's relatives and friends. There is, as far as we can see, nothing in Mr. Buck's sketch of Morphy's early life which has not been known before; but it is when he comes to the time that Morphy had won all his triumphs, and by his retirement into privacy ended his chess career, that we find this pamphlet most interesting. The general tradition as to this retirement is that he went out of his mind, and took to hating chess so much that he could not bear the subject to be spoken of in his presence. Mr. Buck shows that this was not wholly true, and that a law suit in which he was engaged had something to do with his strangeness of conduct. Another reason for his attitude towards chess and its players was that he was disgusted with the professionalism which he saw, and hated above all things to be treated as a professional himself. The account given of his meetings with Steinitz and Zukertort, of his offer of marriage being refused because he was a chess-player, and finally of his tragic and sudden death, keep up the interest of this little publication to the end.

"KLEINE'S HANDBUCH DES SCHACHSPIEL." By Emerich Szemere.

Published by G. A. Hartleben, Vienna.

This little handbook consists of 112 pp. small 8vo, and is a German translation of a work which has done good service for two years in Hungarian as a book for students of the game who aim at moderate proficiency without hoping to become masters. This the author remarks is the fault (if it be a fault) of Jean Dufresne's well-known "Kleine's Lehrbuch des Schachspiels." He says that Dufresne founded his instruction on too broad a basis, and expected too much skill and patience, with the result the learner soon lost the desire to learn, and preferred to confine his chess to practice over the board. This work may best be described as being something after the style of the Rev. E. E. Cunningham's "Modern Chess Primer," although it must be confessed that the latter work is much richer. The "Kleine's Handbuch" will principally appeal to English readers who contemplate acquiring a knowledge of German, or to familiarise those who know German with chess terms in that language. The principles, openings, and games contained in the "Kleine's Handbuch" are very good, and have the approval of the Hungarian champion and winner of the Monte Carlo Tournament, Herr Maroczy, who revised the work and assented to the principles and statements contained in the work.



The annual Chess Festival of the Hastings Club started on April 30th, and will conclude on May 3rd. The gathering promises to be of more than average interest. Messrs. Blackburne, Pillsbury, and Marshall are taking part in the programme, which includes consultation games; a *sans voir* exhibition by Mr. Pillsbury; simultaneous play by Mr. Blackburne; contest for the East Sussex Queen, and on the concluding day a match between the Metropolitan Club, winner of the London "A" League contest, and a team representing the Hastings Club. We hope to give a full report in our next issue.

In connection with the World's Fair, at St. Louis U.S., next year, there is intended to be held the Seventh American Chess Congress. To further this object, a strong committee has been formed, and 2,500 dollars already raised locally. The committee have put forth an urgent appeal to the chess players of the world to make the undertaking a success; and one argument which they use is that "America has no Royal Patrons, Sir G. Newneses, or Baron Rothschilds, so we must depend on the liberally disposed amateurs and other generous persons to help the Congress along." The secretary, to whom subscriptions or promises of them should be sent, is Dr. Ormsbee, of Springfield Mo. U.S.A. There will be a Correspondence Tourney in connection with the Congress, which will be started this month.

The thirteenth Congress of the German Chess Association is to take place this year at Hanover, from July 19th to the middle of August, in connection with the 25th anniversary of the Hanover Chess Club's foundation. We have received the programme, from which we learn that there will be first, an International Masters' Tourney, with 18 entrants at 25 marks each, the entries to be made to Herr W. Ottemann, of 7 Gretchenstrasse, Hanover, at latest by July 1st. Another 25 marks must also be paid as caution money, which will be returned if the player carries out all his games. Each competitor to play one game daily with every other, at a time-limit of 30 moves in the first two hours, and 15 moves an hour afterwards. Adjoined games must be finished before the close of the tournament. There will be eight prizes, the first being that of the German Chess Association, and consisting of 1200 marks. The second will be

900 marks, third 600, fourth 400, fifth 300, sixth 250, seventh 200, and eighth 150 marks. There will also be two prizes for the prettiest games; the first, 300 marks, presented by Baron Rothschild of Vienna; and the second, a silver cup, value 100 marks, the gift of the Court jeweller, Herr C. Lameyer, of Hanover. Next, there will be two Haupt Turniere, the first, with an entrance fee of 15 marks, and caution money 15 marks, to be sent as above by July 9th, or entry to be made in person early on July 20th, when the competitors will be drawn by lot and limited to 20. The time limit for this contest is 20 moves an hour after the first two hours, in which 40 altogether must be made. Each to play one game with every other, and to finish three games every two days. For this contest the prizes will be: first prize 600 marks, second 400, third 300, fourth 200, fifth 150, sixth 125, seventh, 100, eighth 75, and ninth 50 marks. In the second Haupt Turnier, the play will be in groups, and the winners of these will contend in a final pool. There will be adequate prizes. Two lower tourneys are also announced. We think this programme ought to attract many of our English experts to the pretty town of Hanover, as it will not interfere with the Coronation festivities, which will be all over by that time, and we hope that the prospective end of the South African war will enable Englishmen to go to Germany for a few weeks without the risk of being insulted.

Southern Counties' Inter-County Championship.—The match engagements in the Western Section of this contest were completed on April 5th, when Somerset met Wiltshire at the Guildhall, Bath. Wilts lost one game by default, but after a keen contest the match was drawn. Full score:—

SOMERSET.					WILTSHIRE.				
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Rumboll	...	...	...	0
Dr. E. J. Cave	...	...	...	*0	Rev. J. T. C. Chatto	...	...	...	*1
Mr. H. G. Lee	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. McCrum	...	...	...	½
Mr. S. Highfield	...	...	...	*0	Rev. J. F. Welsh	...	...	...	*1
Mr. G. B. Caple	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Schonberg	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Melliush	...	...	...	*1	Mr. H. W. Beaven	...	...	...	*0
Mr. F. R. Hill	...	...	...	½	Mr. B. W. J. Borrowdale	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. J. Hill	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Watson	...	...	...	½
Mr. L. T. Knight	...	...	...	0	Rev. E. Smith	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. A. Hill	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. A. Wilkins	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. C. McMichael	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. E. May	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Fry	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. C. Pullin	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Wilkie	...	...	...	*0	Mr. J. Crompton	...	...	...	*1
Mr. W. Hill	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. N. Willson	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Hatt	...	...	...	*½	Mr. F. J. Welsh	...	...	...	*½
Mr. C. Manby	...	...	...	1	Player Absent	...	...	...	0
8					8				

* Adjudicated.

Gloucestershire has won this section with victories over Devon, Somerset, and Wiltshire; Devon being second, with wins against Somerset and Wiltshire, and one loss; Somerset and Wiltshire lost two matches, and drew one each.

Midland Counties Championship: Final Tie.—Leicestershire and Staffordshire made a second attempt to decide supremacy on Saturday, April 12th, at the Midland Institute, Birmingham; but thanks in part to infraction of the time-limit by two of the Leicester players, the match again ended in a draw. It was arranged to play again at the same place, on Saturday, April 26th. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.					STAFFORDSHIRE.				
Mr. H. E. Atkins ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. W. Draycott ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. H. Collier ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. D. Wilmot ...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Mason ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Beebee ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Garratt ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. H. Billington ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. E. Draycott ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Hanson ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Price ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Clark ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Dixon ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. F. Atkins ...	...	...	...	*	Mr. B. Heastie ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. E. Lant ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. F. Hawkes ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Moore ...	...	...	...	1	Rev. R. G. Hunt ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Greig ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Beebee ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. A. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Thompson ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6					6				

* Exceeded time-limit.

Another tough encounter came about on April 26th, between these counties. The Leicester side came up nearly at full strength, but their opponents were considerably weaker, and it was thought would go down in consequence. However, results belied the forecasts, and Staffordshire left off in a safe position. Two games, remaining to be adjudicated by Mr. James Mason, are both claimed as wins by Leicester, who have a tolerable chance of drawing level and continuing the fortnightly series. Full score:—

STAFFORDSHIRE.					LEICESTERSHIRE.				
Mr. C. W. Draycott ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Atkins ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. D. Wilmot ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. H. Collier ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Billington ...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Mason ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. W. Dixon ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Draycott ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Price ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. H. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Heastie ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. C. Garratt ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. F. Hawkes ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. J. Withers ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Beebee ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Clark ...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Mitchell ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. F. Atkins ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. T. Audley ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Moore ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. R. G. Hunt ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Greig ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. H. Hands ...	...	...	...	*	Mr. A. A. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	*
Mr. P. L. Aston ...	...	...	...	*	Dr. Smith ...	...	...	...	*
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{1}{2}$				

* To be adjudicated.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Chess Association was held on Saturday, April 26th, at the King's Head Hotel, Sheffield, under the auspices of the Sheffield and District Association. The usual tournaments were arranged in sections of four players each, but the entries only

numbered 36. The business meeting was held at 6.30, the chair being taken by Mr. F. E. Foster, Sheffield. The report presented by the hon. secretary, Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds, chronicled the events of a busy and successful season; and the financial statement of the treasurer, Mr. S. Chrispin, Huddersfield, showed equality of income and expenditure. After the adoption of the reports, and the usual votes of thanks, the election of officers resulted as follows: president, Marquis of Ripon, K.G. (from whom a donation of three guineas was announced); hon. treasurer, Mr. S. Chrispin; hon. secretary, Mr. F. P. Wildman. The 'Woodhouse' Cup was presented to the Hull Club, and received on its behalf by Mr. J. Crake, who, in the course of his acknowledgment gave an invitation to the Association to hold its next year's meeting at Hull. The *Observer* Trophy, won by Dewsbury, was handed over to the captain of that club, Mr. G. Pollard, who expressed the hope that before long the club might feel itself strong enough to have a try for the 'Woodhouse' Cup. Votes of thanks to the Sheffield Association and to the chairman concluded this part of the proceedings.

The concluding meeting of the York Chess Club for the season 1901-2 took place at the Black Swan Hotel, on Thursday, April 24th, when the members and their friends partook of a substantial dinner, followed by a smoking concert. There was a good muster, and in the absence, through indisposition, of Sir J. Sykes Rymer, the prizes won by the successful competitors during the season were presented by the captain, Mr. F. O. Nelson. The prize winners were: handicap tournament—1st (and holding the "Oswald Brown" trophy for the year), Mr. A. Humphreys, president; 2nd, Mr. W. Dewhirst; 3rd, Mr. J. Clark. "Nelson" Cup competition—Mr. A. Humphreys. Attendance prize—Mr. W. Flint, 61 out of 62 meetings. After the usual loyal toasts, the following toasts were honoured, interspersed with songs, recitations, violin solos, &c.: "The York Chess Club," "The Prize Winners," "The Captain and Vice-Captain," and "The Visitors." In responding to the toast of the "York Chess Club," Mr. O. S. B. Brown (hon. secretary) reviewed the matches played in the "Woodhouse" Cup during the past season, stating that he knew that, though unsuccessful in this their first season against the strong clubs of the county, the York Club had earned the respect of its opponents by the way its members had fought out all their engagements, and though it would take a lot of winning, the "Woodhouse" Cup would eventually be the prize of the club if its members stuck to their work in the plucky manner they had done in the past season. The "National Anthem" and "Auld Lang Syne" brought a most enjoyable evening to a close.

Kent Chess Association.—We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the programme of the Annual Congress of the Kent Association, which will be held May 19th to 24th, 1902, at the Pump Room, Tunbridge Wells.

Events.—*First class Open Amateur Tournament.* Limited to ten entrants.

Entrance fee, 10/6. First prize, £10; second prize, £5.

A second-class Open Tournament will be arranged if sufficient entries are received.

County Championship Tournament. Limited to eight entrants. Entrance fee, 5/-. First prize, £3 and Challenge Cup for year, with title

of county champion; second prize, £1.

Extra Tournament. In sections of eight, according to entries. Entrance fee, 2/6. First prize, £3. Other prizes according to number of sections.

Ladies' Open Handicap Tournament. Entrance fee, 2/6. First prize, Silver Queen; second prize, £1.

"Knock-out" Tournament. On Whit Monday, in sections of eight. Entrance fee, 2/6. Prize of £1 for each section.

Hours of Play.—Morning, 10 to 1-30; afternoon, 2-30 to 5-30; evening, 7-30 to 10-30.

Tournaments: rounds per day.—Two on Monday, one on Tuesday, one on Wednesday (two of 'open' tournament), two on Thursday, one on Friday (two of 'open'), one of 'open' on Saturday. Ties of 'extra' tournament on Friday evening and Saturday morning.

Other Events.—Monday: Annual General and Council Meetings of the K.C.C.A., 3-30 p.m. Tuesday: Blindfold Display by Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, 2-30 p.m. Wednesday: West Kent v. Hastings match, 50 a-side, 4 p.m.; Mr. Pillsbury, 2-30 to 4 and 8 to 10-30. Thursday: Dinner at Kentish Hotel, 8 p.m. Saturday: Reception and Prize-giving, by His Worship the Mayor of Tunbridge Wells (Major C. R. F. Lutwidge, J.P.), at the Town Hall.

Special arrangements for the accommodation of visitors. Apply for terms and particulars to Mr. J. R. Harris, Silwood House, Church Road, Tunbridge Wells. All other particulars relating to the Congress may be had from the Congress secretary, Mr. W. M. Brooke, Pembury Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells. Visitors will be welcome at all times, and tea, coffee, and light refreshments will be provided for them in the afternoon.

The Kent Chess Cup Competition has this year been as usual the occasion of a good deal of interest. The four champions of the respective divisions of the county were paired for a semi-final, with the following result: Rochester Conservative Chess Club beat Deal, and Tunbridge Wells beat the Sydenham and Forrest Hill Club, after playing a drawn match. The final is down for May 3rd, when Tunbridge Wells meet Rochester, at Maidstone. The 'Lewis' Cup Competition, for second-class teams has been won by the Lee Club, who beat the Isle of Thanet Club by 4 games to 2. The annual match, 100 a-side, between Kent and Surrey, was arranged to take place on April 19th, at the Crystal Palace, but on after consideration was postponed—owing to the football cup final—and has now been abandoned altogether.

London.—In the presence of about one hundred interested spectators, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury gave a blindfold exhibition at the Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, on April 17th, under the auspices of the Great Western Railway Chess and Draughts Club. Sixteen boards—12 chess and 4 draughts—were engaged, and the single player's score was 11 wins and one draw at chess, and won all four at draughts. Mr. Pillsbury was received by Mr. Walter Robinson, deputy chairman of the G.W. Ry. Co. The player who succeeded in drawing his game was Mr. J. C. Plaister, of

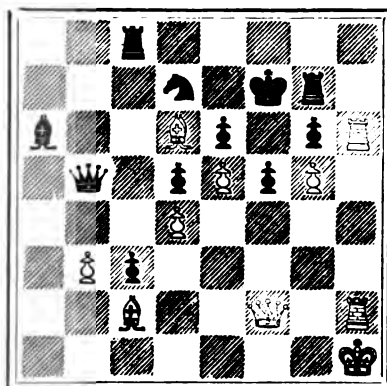
Swindon, Wilts. The blindfold play ceased at 11 p.m., and Mr. Pillsbury finished the remaining boards simultaneously over the board in about twenty minutes; the actual time occupied in play being $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours, and the average number of moves per hour by the single player exceeded 100.

At the Ladies' Chess Club, the Championship Tournament has just concluded, resulting in a win for Mrs. Fagan, with a score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of ten games played. Mrs. Anderson second, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Miss Finn third, $6\frac{1}{2}$.

West Norwood and Hearne Hill Chess Club, season 1901-2. Matches played, 24; won 19, lost 3, drawn 2. Chief averages:—

Name.	Played.	Won.	Lost	Drawn.	Percent. wins.
Mr. A. Waugh ...	17	14	1	2	88
Mr. D. Earle ...	7	6	1	0	85·5
Mr. H. Soflaw ...	16	12	1	3	84·3
Mr. C. B. B. Gill ...	6	4	0	2	83·3
Mr. F. Wood ...	9	6	2	1	72·2
Mr. C. Bull ...	7	5	1	1	71·4
Mr. W. M. Bussell ...	17	8	4	5	61·7
Mr. E. Colegrave ...	17	9	5	3	61·7
Mr. R. H. Boden ...	17	6	3	8	58·8

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE TO PLAY.

The appended interesting position was reached in a game played at a London Restaurant, at lunch time, two players on each side playing alternately but without consultation. The Black players suggested finishing it off quickly as they wanted to get away—the White player thereupon played B × P; then followed Kt P × B; 2 P—Kt 6 ch, R × P; 3 R × R, Q—B 8 ch; 4 Q × Q, B × Q; 5 R—Kt sq, B—R 3; 6 R—R 7 ch, and mates in two. The second Black player said his partner should have played 1..., K P × B, and they would have won, but White showed that 2 Q × P ch, P × ; 3 P—K 6 ch, and White mates in three!

Universities' Cable Match.—The annual match by Cable between the English and American Universities was contested on Friday and Saturday, April 25th and 26th, and resulted in an easy victory for the American players by $4\frac{1}{2}$ games to $1\frac{1}{2}$. The Englishmen were located at the British Chess Club, and the Americans at the Athletic Association, Boston, Mass. Full score:—

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Mr. C. T. Rice (Harvard) ...	1
Mr. F. H. Sewall (Columbia) ...	1
Mr. J. F. Sawin (Yale) ...	1
Mr. J. B. Hunt (Princeton) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. A. Keeler (Columbia) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Adams (Yale) ...	0

ENGLAND.

Mr. H. A. Webb (Trinity, Cambridge) ...	0
Mr. W. M. Grundy (All Souls', Oxford) ...	0
Mr. H. F. Davidson (Exeter, Oxford) ...	0
Mr. F. W. Clarke (Trinity, Cambridge) ...	0
Mr. H. Bateman (Trinity, Cambridge) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. D. Roome (Merton, Oxford) ...	1

$4\frac{1}{2}$

$1\frac{1}{2}$

Scottish Chess Association.—The Annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association was held this year at Perth, from the 27th to the 31st of March, and proved a pleasant and successful meeting. In the Major Tournament, the first prize of £7 and the 'Spens' Memorial Gold Medal, with the possession of the Championship Cup for the year has been won by Mr. E. Macdonald. The second and third prizes of £5 and £3 were divided between Messrs. D. Y. Mills and J. D. Chambers, who made equal scores. Minor Tournament.—The first and second prizes, £6 and £4, were divided between Messrs. W. F. Bremner and D. Robertson (equal). The third prize of £2 was won by Mr. J. F. Smith; and for the fourth, £1 1s., Messrs. J. Macdonald and F. St. John were equal. The brilliancy prize of £2 2s. is not yet decided. The Skittle Tournament prize of £1 1s. was won by Mr. D. Y. Mills. The full scores are as under:—

MAJOR TOURNAMENT.

	Mills.	Forbes.	Macdonald.	Finlayson.	Chambers.	Wyse.	Total.
Mr. D. Y. Mills	—	1	0	1	0	1	3
Mr. H. L. Forbes	0	—	1	1	1	0	2½
Mr. E. Macdonald	1	½	—	½	1	1	4
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	0	0	1	—	0	1	2
Mr. J. D. Chambers	1	0	0	1	—	1	3
Mr. D. Wyse	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

MINOR TOURNAMENT.

	Macdonald.	Robertson.	Smith.	Brand.	Blackwood.	Henderson.	St. John.	Bremner.	Dewar.	Total.
Mr. J. Macdonald	—	½	1	1	1	0	0	½	1	5
Mr. D. Robertson	½	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6½
Mr. J. F. Smith	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Mr. J. Brand	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. R. A. Blackwood	0	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	1	3
Mr. J. R. Henderson	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	0	1	3
Mr. F. A. St. John	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	0	1	5
Mr. Wm. Bremner	½	1	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	6½
Mr. J. G. Dewar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

The Skittle Competition was participated in by sixteen, who played on the pairing system. The result of the various ties was that Mr. E. Macdonald met Mr. D. Y. Mills in the final. He lost a place early in the games, and Mr. Mills came out victorious. The competition was on the handicap terms, to enable all players to take part.

Annual Meeting.—On Saturday, the annual meeting of the Chess Congress was held in the Salutation Hotel, Perth—the Rev. J. B. Baxter,

president, in the chair. The report was read, showing that the Association had made great progress, twenty new members having joined. Considerable activity had been shown in chess in Scotland in connection with the 'Richardson' and 'Spens' tournaments. The revised issue of rules was, after some discussion, agreed to. It was agreed to meet in Edinburgh next year. Office-bearers were appointed as follows: president, Mr. D. Y. Mills; vice-presidents, Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., and Messrs. W. Black, J. B. Richardson, and J. R. Longwill; directors, Messrs. G. P. Galloway, R. S. Rankin Simson, J. M. Finlayson, and James Borthwick; secretary and treasurer, Mr. B. B. Maxwell. Votes of thanks to the President and to the Perth Club were passed.

Cheshire Chess Association: Individual Championship Tournament.—For this contest the county was divided into two parts, East and West. From the latter there were three entries, and eight from the former. Results of draw for first round:—

WEST.	(a).—Mr. E. A. Greig	v.	Mr. S. Andrade.
	(b).—Mr. W. H. Humphreys	a	bye.
EAST.	(a).—Mr. J. D. Chambers	v.	Mr. G. Mills-Palmer.
	(b).—Mr. R. Marriott	v.	Mr. E. Berry.
	(c).—Mr. A. Burtinshaw	v.	Mr. A. Munro.
	(d).—Mr. H. B. Lund	v.	Mr. W. Smith.

The rounds were played on the "Knock-out" principle, the winner of a meeting winner of b, etc. Result of rounds:—

WEST.—ROUND I.

Mr. Andrade beat Mr. Greig.

ROUND II.

Mr. Humphreys beat Mr. Andrade.

EAST.—ROUND I.

Mr. Chambers	beat	Mr. Mills-Palmer.
Mr. Lund	beat	Mr. Smith.
Mr. Burtinshaw	beat	Mr. Munro.
Mr. Marriott	beat	Mr. Berry.

ROUND II.

Mr. Marriott	beat	Mr. Chambers.
Mr. Lund	beat	Mr. Burtinshaw.

ROUND III.

Mr. Marriott beat Mr. Lund.

FINAL ROUND, played April 3rd, 1902.

Mr. W. H. Humphreys (of Chester) beat Mr. Rhodes Marriott (of Sale).

Cheshire Challenge Cup.—The deciding match in the present season's contest took place on Saturday, April 5th, at the Manchester Athenæum, when Sale and District gained a brilliant and decisive victory over Macclesfield by five games to none, and three draws. Some capital games were recorded, despite the rapid rate of play, which only lasted from 3-20 to 6-10 p.m., all games being then finished. Sale and District were represented by

their full strength (with the exception of Mr. J. P. Kenrick, who though present did not take a board), whilst Macclesfield (last year's winners) could probably not have put a better team in the field.

Full score :—

SALE AND DISTRICT.				MACCLESFIELD.			
Mr. Rhodes Marriott	...	...	...	Mr. G. Mills Palmer	...	...	...
Mr. C. Brevig	...	...	...	Dr. Beach	...	...	...
Mr. J. D. Chambers	...	...	...	Rev. G. C. Beach	...	...	...
Mr. J. J. Seanor	...	...	...	Mr. A. Carter	...	...	...
Mr. G. H. Ogden	...	...	...	Mr. H. Rowson	...	...	...
Mr. W. A. Hawes	...	...	...	Mr. H. Corbishley	...	...	...
Mr. T. Grossé	...	...	...	Mr. A. Solly	...	...	...
Mr. J. S. Donaldson	...	...	...	Mr. Wm. Smith	...	...	...
<hr/>				<hr/>			
6½				1½			

From the undermentioned tabulated statement it will be seen that this handsome and valuable chess trophy has been won eight times by the Western and six times by the Eastern division of the county.

EASTERN.	YEAR.	WESTERN.
—	1889	Birkenhead.
—	1890	Birkenhead.
—	1891	Birkenhead.
Bredbury	1892	—
—	1893	Birkenhead.
—	1894	New Ferry.
—	1895	New Ferry.
—	1896	New Ferry.
Sale and District	1897	—
Sale and District	1898	—
—	1899	Birkenhead.
Stockport	1900	—
Macclesfield	1901	—
Sale and District	1902	—

Chess players and others acquainted with Mr. G. H. Blunden, the originator and first secretary of the Cheshire Chess Association, will regret to learn that he died a short time ago from an attack of enteric. It was mainly owing to Mr. Blunden's energetic efforts that the money was raised wherewith to purchase the challenge cup, his chief supporters being members of the Macclesfield Club.

Northern Counties' Union v. Scottish Chess Association.—This important international match was decided on April 19th, at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, and resulted in favour of the Northern Union by 11 games to 2, with 9 draws = 15½ to 6½; a reversal of the result of the first encounter at Glasgow, on May 25th, 1901, when the Scottish players won by 16½ to 8½. The Northern team comprised no less than fourteen men, and the Scottish team thirteen players who took part in the Glasgow match, and the analysis of results obtained is interesting. At Glasgow, the "English 14" scored 5 points; at Manchester, 8½ points. The "Scottish 13" scored 8 points at Glasgow, but only 4 points at Manchester. The results achieved by the new men on both sides show that while the English team was materially

strengthened, the Scottish combination was adversely affected; the N. C. C. U. players winning 4 and drawing 5 games, the S. C. A. men losing 4 and drawing 5. These facts indicate clearly that if the Northern Union is to win on Scottish soil, the present playing strength of its team must be maintained, as the Scottish Association will probably be assisted at home by Messrs. Court, Crum, Forbes, Longwill, Russell, and Walker, players whose presence at Manchester would doubtless have stemmed the Northern 'flowing tide' of won games.

Play was governed by a time-limit of 20 moves per hour, and started at 4-30 p.m., continuing till 8 p.m., when only two games (boards 15 and 20) remained unfinished, and these were speedily declared by the adjudicator Dr. Lasker to be draws. The first result came from board No. 7, where the Cumberland champion, Mr. W. Butler, got a slashing attack and compelled his opponent to resign about an hour after the start; this was followed by a draw between the Northern Counties' champion, Mr. Rhodes Marriott, and Mr. D. Y. Mills. Some fifteen minutes later Mr. Löbel brought his game to a successful finish with a smothered mate. At six o'clock came a victory for the Scotchmen, Mr. Birks, who was out of form, having to resign to the excellent play of Mr. Murray. For a long time this was the only point in favour of Scotland, the score going steadily adverse, but about 7 p.m. Mr. Wildman, Yorkshire champion, resigned to Mr. E. Macdonald, Scottish champion.—A Queen's Pawn game, in which the Yorkshire player lost the exchange somewhat early; this advantage Mr. Macdonald worked to a successful issue with relentless accuracy. On board 4, Mr. A. Dod, of Liverpool, brought his game to a conclusion with a forced mate in four moves, after initial sacrifice of Rook and Knight. The games played at boards 4, 14, 18, and 19 will be found in game department. Full score:—

NORTHERN COUNTIES.			SCOTLAND.		
Mr. R. Marriott, Sale	1		Mr. D. Y. Mills, Edinburgh	1	
Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	0		Mr. E. Macdonald, Edinburgh	1	
Mr. C. Carroll, Manchester	1		Mr. J. G. Thompson, Edinburgh	0	
Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool	1		Mr. A. J. Neilson, Falkirk	0	
Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford	1		Mr. W. Black, Glasgow	1	
Mr. V. L. Wahlisch, Manchester	1		Mr. J. D. Chambers, Glasgow	0	
Mr. W. Butler, Workington	1		Mr. G. P. Galloway, Edinburgh	0	
Mr. F. Downey, Newcastle	1		Mr. J. Gilchrist, Glasgow	1	
Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesbrough	1		Mr. J. M. Finlayson, Glasgow	0	
Mr. J. Birks, West Hartlepool	0		Mr. A. Murray, junr., Glasgow	1	
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	1		Mr. W. M. Whitelaw, Edinburgh	1	
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester	1		Mr. W. Tait, Glasgow	0	
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Keighley	1		Mr. F. J. Macdonald, Edinburgh	0	
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester	1		Mr. R. A. Rankin, Edinburgh	0	
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester	* 1		Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling	* 1	
Dr. S. H. Hall, Carlisle	1		Dr. R. Wyse, Falkirk	1	
Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool	1		Mr. J. Borthwick, M.A., Glasgow	0	
Mr. C. Löbel, Manchester	1		Mr. D. Simpson, Falkirk	0	
Mr. T. A. Farron, Manchester	1		Dr. W. M. Lock, Edinburgh	0	
Mr. A. E. Greig, Birkenhead	* 1		Mr. W. M. Brenner, Glasgow	* 1	
Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Stockport	1		Mr. F. Lacaille, Helensburgh	1	
Mr. A. Macdonald, Bradford	1		Mr. A. McFarlane, Glasgow	1	

15½

6½


* Adjudicated.

Lancashire, Northern champion county, contributed the largest proportion of players to the home team, and these did magnificent service, scoring eight wins and and two drawn games! Yorkshire was represented by four players, Cheshire by three, Cumberland and Durham two each, and Northumberland one.

After the match the teams and officials, with a good sprinkling of visitors, were entertained at dinner by the Northern Union, the chair being filled by the President, Mr. A. E. Moore, Manchester, who was supported by Mr. D. Y. Mills, Mr. I. M. Brown, Dr. Lasker. Messrs. J. A. Woollard, J. Gilchrist, J. M. Finlayson, T. A. Farron, J. Burtinshaw, E. Macdonald, and others. Mr. Moore proposed success to the Scottish Chess Association, and, after giving its representatives a hearty welcome to Northern territory, referred to the hospitality and courtesy shown to the Englishmen at Glasgow, last year, when friendships were formed which the re-union of that day would cement still closer and benefit chess. Later in the evening Mr. Moore, when replying to a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. Gilchrist, said that he was glad to assist the cause of chess, and he felt genuine pleasure in so doing. These kindly expressed sentiments were naturally greeted with warm appreciation by all present. Mr. D. Y. Mills acknowledged the compliment to the Scottish Association in a most humorous speech.

Mr. J. M. Finlayson proposed success to the Northern Counties' Union, and Mr. I. M. Brown responded in suitable terms. In replying to a vote of thanks for his services as adjudicator, Dr. Lasker congratulated the Northern players on their enthusiasm for chess, which he had found much keener in the North than in the South of England. The next match will be played in Edinburgh.

DEVON CHESS ASSOCIATION AND THE EXETER CONGRESS.

HE Devon County Chess Association has every reason to congratulate itself on the success that has attended its doings during the first year of its existence. We append the first annual report, presented by the hon. secretary, the Rev. Henry Bremridge. Since the formation of the Association, on September 24th, 1901—a red letter day in the history of Devon chess—nearly every week has brought the accession of new members, and the roll is now 212, consisting of a president, 30 vice-presidents, and 181 other members. The following thirteen clubs are affiliated to the Association: Broadclyst, Dartmouth, Devonport Y.M.C.A., Exeter, Hatherleigh, Newton, Plymouth, Teignmouth, Tiverton Y.M.C.A., Torridge, Torquay, Totnes, and Winkleigh. The Association is fortunate in having for its first president Sir Edgar Vincent. His qualification for the office is shown not only by his position as the representative of the chief city of the county at Westminster, but also by his own words: "In partiality for the game of chess I yield to none." When there are among the vice-presidents so many persons of position in the county, and of renown in the chess world, it might seem invidious to speak of any in particular,

but the members of the Association are proud to have the support and encouragement of the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, Prebendary M. Dimond Churchward, Sir John Kennaway, Hon. W. F. Smith, Mr. F. Hamlyn (ex-Sheriff of the county), the veteran chess player, Mr. T. Winter Wood, and his two sons, Mr. E. J. Winter Wood, of problem repute, and Mr. Carslake Winter Wood, who has for many years with his pen done so much to promote chess not only in this county, but in every quarter of the world where the *Western Morning News* finds its way; and Mr. T. Taylor, champion chess player in Plymouth. It is well to have brave officers, but the rank and file must not be forgotten. Each one of them has helped forward the aims and objects of the Association, but a few only can be mentioned by name. Mr. A. E. Dunn, the Mayor of Exeter, who so ably presided at the inauguration of the Association; Mr. W. P. Ditcham, Mayor of Dartmouth; Major Mallet, Mayor of Torrington; Mr. W. Ball and Mr. W. Beavis, ex-Mayors of Torquay; Mr. Foote, K.C., the Recorder of Exeter; Mr. C. J. Lambert, the champion chess player in the county, and president of the Exeter Chess Club; Mr. A. Baker, Mr. E. Palmer, Mr. Ellison Pearse, Mr. W. H. Gundry, Mr. G. M. Frean, Mr. C. T. Blanshard, and the contributor of the chess notes in the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*; Mr. S. Passmore and Mr. H. D. O'Bernard, in London; and Dr. R. Walker, ten years president of Cumberland County Association. We can at present only boast of a few lady members of the Association, but here quality will make up for quantity, for we have Mrs. W. J. Baird whose book of problems has received world-wide reputation; Mrs. Rhoda Bowles, the able editor of chess notes in *Womanhood*; Mrs. Knapp, of Exeter; Mrs. Shattock, of Exmouth; Mrs. Wodehouse, of Bratton-Fleming; and the Misses Hurst, of Barnstaple.

The first event of interest was the county match at Exeter, on December 5th, in the Southern Counties competition, and Devon secured its first victory against a strong team of Somerset by 9 games to 7. On January 6th and the five following days a most successful tournament was held at Plymouth, in which nearly twenty competitors took part. The success of the tournament was due in great measure to the efforts and enthusiasm of Mr. Blanshard in getting it up, and he was assisted during the week by the Plymouth Chess Club. On January 25th the county team journeyed to Yeovil to encounter Wilts in the Southern Counties competition, and the victory of $9\frac{1}{2}$ games to $6\frac{1}{2}$ was all the more creditable as the match was played from home. On February 19th, encouraged by the two previous successes, we journeyed to Clifton to contend with Gloucester, but on this occasion we met with a reverse in losing the match by $10\frac{1}{2}$ games to $5\frac{1}{2}$; but even here we may take some credit to ourselves, for, according to the *B.C.M.*, Gloucester are invincible except to Devon. "The Gloucester team are having a record time, being in rare form this season. Out of forty-seven games they lost but two; these were lost in the Devon match." The remaining county match was one by correspondence against Kent, which Dr. Elwyn Lewis took the trouble of arranging in order to encourage a newly-formed association, but he did not think there was such chess talent so far in the west, and it is only fair to say that he did not put his strongest team into the field to do battle with us, and consequently Devon won the

match with comparative ease by 24 to 15 out of 44 games, 5 games being still unfinished.

Seven clubs entered for the challenge cup tournament between the affiliated clubs. A suitable challenge cup has been presented by the secretary of the association. Great interest has been taken in these matches, and they were very closely contested. In the first round Torquay beat Totnes by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$, Plymouth beat Devonport by 4 to 2, Exeter beat Tiverton by 4 to 2. In the second round Exeter drew with Plymouth at Exeter, and on replaying the match at Plymouth, Exeter won by 4 to 2. The final match between Exeter and Torquay has yet to be played.

The Association held its first Congress in the Barnfield Hall, Exeter. The services of Mr. Harry N. Pillsbury, the American champion, were secured for two afternoons and evenings. The Congress lasted from April 21st to 26th inclusive. A most interesting event was the championship tourney, for which Mr. C. J. Lambert, of Exeter, the hero of many former contests, was first favourite, though it was expected that one or two other rising players, as Mr. C. Tracey, of Exmouth, and Mr. T. Taylor, of Plymouth, would press him closely. The programme of the Congress was—Monday, April 21st, 5 p.m., reception by the Mayor of Exeter at the Guildhall; 6-30 to 10-30, championship and extra tourneys. Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 to 10-30, championship and extra tourneys; 2-30 to 5-30, extra tourneys; 6-30 to 10-30, championship and extra tourneys. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday morning, the tourneys continued. Thursday afternoon, blindfold exhibition by Mr. Pillsbury; and Thursday evening, simultaneous exhibition. Friday afternoon, knock-out tourney and simultaneous exhibition by Mr. Pillsbury; Friday evening, blindfold exhibition of chess and draughts at the same time. Saturday afternoon, finishing out the tourney play. On the Saturday afternoon also, another feature was introduced—two lightning tourneys were conducted at the same time by the Rev. Dr. Elwyn Lewis, hon. sec. of the Kent Chess Association, aided by the Rev. A. H. M. Hare, of Torquay.

There were ten entries for the championship tourney: Mrs. Knapp, Exeter; Rev. Hy. Bremridge, Winkleigh; Rev. H. C. Briggs, Bridgport; Messrs. E. Douglas Fawcett, Totnes; C. J. Lambert, Exeter; C. F. Corke, Sevenoaks; E. V. Hawkins, Exeter; E. Palmer, Exeter; T. Taylor, Plymouth; and C. Tracy, Exmouth.

For the second tourney the entries were sixteen, viz.: Miss Hunt and Miss M. Hunt, Barnstaple; Miss Pigg, Exeter; Rev. G. P. A. Blomefield, Abbots Bickington; Major Rawlins, Bath; Major Shewell, Honiton; Messrs. A. Phillips, Appledore; J. Cottle Green, Exeter; Spencer Cox, Honiton; G. F. Pollard, Totnes; G. W. Cutler, Exeter; H. Taylor, Exeter; F. J. Backhouse, Taunton; L. Illingworth, London; H. E. Bell and W. H. Gundry, Exeter.

The Thursday afternoon blindfold play was against the following players: Mrs. Knapp, Rev. H. R. Kruger, Jacobstowe; Rev. P. J. Wodehouse, Bratton-Fleming; and Messrs. T. Taylor, E. D. Fawcett, A. W. Peet, Newton Abbot; C. T. Blanshard, Totnes; G. F. Pollard, G. W. Cutler, L. Illingworth, A. Phillips, and H. Palmer, Broadclyst. Mr. Pillsbury won all his games except with Mr. Peet, who drew.

In the simultaneous exhibition in the evening, the champion had seventeen opponents, viz. : Miss M. Hunt, Rev. A. H. M. Hare, Rev. H. R. Kruger, Rev. G. P. A. Blomefield, Rev. H. Bremridge, Major Rawlins, and Messrs. J. Cottle Green, T. W. Drew, Teignmouth; F. G. Carter, Exeter; J. D. Brown, Teignmouth; A. Phillips, H. Palmer, F. J. Backhouse, R. S. Nicole, Exeter; H. Taylor, G. F. Pollard, and A. W. Peet. Mr. Pillsbury won all these games, and five more, some playing again, making twenty-two wins to the American champion, who finished the day's performance with a Knights' Tour. Several of these he has invented himself. Asking the spectators to choose any particular square (K sq was chosen), he started the Kt at Q B 3, and after covering all the squares in succession without touching any square twice, ended by placing the piece on K sq.

On Friday afternoon, Mr. Pillsbury met twenty-three opponents in simultaneous play, viz. : Mrs. Knapp, Miss Hunt, Miss M. Hunt, Rev. A. Davis, Rev. P. J. Wodehouse, Major Rawlins, Messrs. A. Fisher, A. W. Peet, E. D. Fawcett, E. A. Pryer, H. J. Tipper, D. Tipper, H. Pidsley, T. Whitby, Ellison Pearse, H. J. Luxton, J. E. D. Mogsey, H. Palmer, C. D. Kindell, E. V. Hawkins, W. H. Gundry, W. Trude, and T. W. H. Taylor. The champion won against all except Mr. Kindell, with whom he drew. Messrs. Luxton and D. Tipper made the longest fight.

In the evening fourteen chess players and five draughts players were ranged against the champion, who played against them blindfold. The chessists were Mrs. Wodehouse, Vienna Opening; Rev. E. Davis, Queen's Gambit Declined; Rev. A. H. M. Hare, King's Gambit Declined; Messrs. A. Fisher, Vienna Game; R. S. Nicole, Ruy Lopez; G. W. Frean, Charlick Gambit; Jas. Nicholson, Queen's Fianchetto; F. G. Carter, Four Knights; G. F. Thompson, Centre Gambit; H. Tipper, King's Gambit Declined; H. J. Luxton, Ruy Lopez; H. J. Stretton, King's Gambit; E. R. Davey, Giuoco Piano. The draughts players were, with their openings: Messrs. A. E. Ridd, cross corner; A. Gay, switcher; A. Zelle, W. G. Dyke, and A. J. Chudley, all single corner. All these games were won, except one of the draughts, which was drawn.

The entries for the knock-out tourney were: Miss M. Hunt, Rev. A. H. M. Hare, Rev. H. Bremridge, Rev. P. J. Wodehouse, Dr. W. Legge Reid, Northam; Col. R. D. Bennett, Newton Abbot; Major Shewell, Major Rawlins, and Messrs. G. F. Pollard and C. T. Blanshard, Totnes; G. Bailey Toms, Seaton; A. Phillips, E. Pearse, Devonport; Spencer Cox, E. A. Pryer, Honiton; H. J. Stretton, E. Palmer, James Nicholson, E. H. Banbes, Hatherleigh; C. H. Hill, Dartmouth; W. W. Hooper, Yelverton; E. V. Hawkins, E. Arthur, Exmouth; W. H. Gundry and A. Fisher, Tiverton.

The first Lightning Tourney (all of the same colour to make their move at the same time, fifteen seconds allowed between each move) consisted of Miss Hunt, Miss M. Hunt, Mrs. Knapp, and Messrs. E. Palmer, E. D. Fawcett, W. H. Gundry, G. F. Pollard, and G. W. Cutler. Won by Mr. G. F. Pollard.

The second Lightning Tourney consisted of Mrs. Blomefield, Rev. G. P. A. Blomefield, Rev. H. Bremridge, Major Rawlins, and Messrs. C. F.

Corke, C. T. Blanshard, L. Surridge, and C. Tracey. Won by Mr. Bremridge.

In Round I. of the Knock-out Tourney the scores were: Blanshard 1, Legge Reid 0; Pollard 1, Bailey Toms 0; Backhouse 1, Hawkins 0. Round II., Backhouse 1, Pollard 0; Nicholson 1, Bremridge 0; Blanshard 1, Phillips 0; Gundry 1, Pryer 0; Palmer 1, Hare 0. Round III., Nicholson 1, Wodehouse 0; Backhouse 1, Gundry 0; Bennett 1, Palmer 0; Blanshard 1, Stretton 0. Round IV., Nicholson 1, Blanshard 0; Backhouse 1, Bennett 0. Last round, Nicholson 1st, Backhouse 2nd.

The result of the second tourney was Pollard 14, Illingworth 13½, Backhouse 12, Rawlings 11½, Gundry 11, Blomefield 10½, Cutler 8½, Miss M. Hunt 7½, H. Taylor 4½, Miss Hunt and Mr. Phillip 4, Messrs. Bell and Cottle Green 3, Spencer Cox 2.

The final score in the Championship Tourney was: first, Lambert, 8; second, Tracey, 7½; third, T. Taylor 6; fourth, Bremridge, 5½; fifth, Mrs. Knapp and Mr. Fawcett, 4; seventh, Palmer, 3½; eighth, Corke and Hawkins, 3.



The following games were played at the rooms of the North Manchester Chess Club, Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, on Saturday, April 19th, 1902, in the match Northern Counties Chess Union v. the Scottish Chess Association.

GAME No. 2,161.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. A. J. NEILSON, <i>Falkirk.</i>	Mr. A. DOD, <i>Liverpool.</i>
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	

For quiet, solid development, this move is good and strong. But in so far as its character is defensive, so also may it be considered encouraging to

the other party; whence it should be carefully and firmly followed up, lest that party gain the upper hand.

5 B-B 4

.....Right enough. As in many cases of the *Giuoco Piano*, it is obvious White can *gain* no time by subsequent P-Q 4, driving back this Bishop. But the alternative 5...., P-Q 3 is often preferred.

6 Castles

6 P-Q 3

.....Now, however, 6...., P-Q Kt 4 would be in better order.

E 24

7 Kt—B 3

Because here 7 B—K 3 would compel an exchange of Bishops admittedly unfavourable to the second player. From ignoring this important point in the opening, and further delay in opposing Bishops, White drifts into a bad form of the *Giuoco Piano*, and soon has a very difficult game.

7 B—K Kt 5 !

8 B—K 3

Better perhaps 8 B × Kt +, and 9 B—K 3, simplifying as much as possible. But, it appears, White underrates the practical dangers of his position. Otherwise, doubtless, the actual catastrophe would have been foreseen—and prevented.

8 P—Q Kt 4

9 B—Kt 3

9 Kt—Q 5 !

10 B × Kt

10 B × B

11 R—Kt sq ?

11 P—K R 4

.....With all confidence. Black plays well, knows what he wants, and sees that he gets it,—with some little though unwitting help from his opponent.

12 Kt—Q 5

12 Q—Q 2

13 P—Q B 3

13 B—R 2

14 Q—Q 2

14 B × Kt ?

15 P × B

15 Q—R 6 !

16 Kt × B P ch

There is no defence. If, e.g., 16 Kt—K 3, then 16..., Kt—Kt 5, &c., winning without trouble; and so, though not so summarily, in other variations. A most instructive little game.

16 K—Q 2

17 Kt × R

17 Kt—Kt 5

18 P × Kt

18 P × P

19 Resigns.

If Rook (B sq) moves, then 19..., Q × P +; 20 K—B sq, Q—R 8 +; 21 K—K 2, Q—B 6 +, and 22..., Rook mates.

GAME No. 2, 162.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.
Mr. FARRON,
Manchester.

BLACK.
Dr. LOCK,
Edinburgh.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—Kt 5

3 Kt—B 3

4 Castles

4 Kt × P

5 P—Q 4

5 B—K 2

6 Q—K 2

6 Kt—Q 3

7 B × Kt

7 Kt P × B

8 P × P

8 Kt—Kt 2

9 R—K sq

Or 9 Kt—B 3, the Rook to play later, perhaps to Q sq,—when, after another move of his Knight, Black would threaten the exchange.

9 Castles

10 Kt—B 3

10 Kt—B 4

11 Kt—Q 4

11 Kt—K 3

12 Kt—B 5

At this well-known stage, 12 B—K 3 best maintains the attack. Advance

of the Knight has been found stronger in appearance than in reality.

12 P—B 3

13 Kt × B ch

13 Q × Kt

14 P × P

14 Q × P

15 Kt—K 4

15 Q—Kt 3

16 Kt—Kt 3

16 Kt—Q 5

.....An evident error, losing valuable time,—almost enough to lose the game. The move of course was 16..., P—Q 4. With that, White certainly would have no practical advantage.

17 Q—B 4 ch

17 Kt—K 3

18 B—K 3

18 K—R sq

19 Q R—Q sq

19 Kt—Q sq

.....The tie-up is pretty complete. There seems to be no good way of extrication.

20 B—Q 4 !

20 P—Q 4

21 Q—B 3

21 B—B 4

22 R—K 7 !

22 Kt—K 3

23 Kt × B !

23 R × Kt

24 Q × P !

24 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,163.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.
Mr. D. SIMPSON,
Falkirk.

BLACK.
Mr. C. LÖBEL,
Manchester.

1 P-K 4

$$2 \text{ Kt} - \text{K} \text{ B}_3$$

3 P—B 3

1 P—K 4

$$2 \quad Kt - Q \quad B \quad 3$$
$$3 \quad P-Q \quad 3$$

.....Unusual. Something more enterprising, looking to a freer opening, is generally preferred.

$$4 \text{ P} - \text{O} \text{ } 4$$

5 B-Q 3

6 Q Kt—Q 2

4 B—O 2

5 Kt—B 3

9

A blocking and therefore dangerous move; one of a sort seldom good unless part of a well defined plan,—or unless dictated by some necessary requirement of the position.

7 Castles

The Knight should play on *via* B sq, according to circumstances. Like everything else, there is a time for Castling,—and too soon is often as bad as too late.

7 B—Kt 5 !

.....Beginning an attack which should probably succeed,—even if much more stoutly resisted by his opponent.

8 P-K R₃

9 Q—B 2?

10 P—Q R 4 ?

11 P-Q 5

12 Kt—R 2

13 $P \times P$

8 B—R 4

$$q \quad Q-Q \quad 2$$

10 P-K Kt 4!

$$11 \quad K_t - K_2$$

12 P—Kt 5

$$\begin{array}{ll} 14 & P-K \quad B \quad 4 \\ 15 & P \times P \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} 13 & B \times P \\ 14 & B-R \quad 3 \end{array}$$

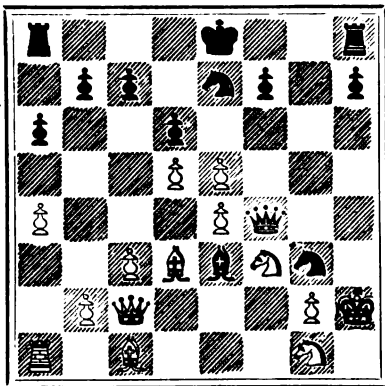
The obstructive Knight seems to be considered a fixture. At all events he long holds his ground; and, accordingly, the attack becomes overwhelming.

16 K—R sq	15 B—K 6 ch
15 R—B 3	16 Kt—R 4 !
18 Kt (R 2) × B	17 B × R
19 K—R 2	18 Kt—Kt 6 ch
20 Kt—K Kt sq?	19 Q—Kt 5
21 Q Kt—B 3	20 Q—B 5 !

Position after White's 21st move :—

Q Kt—B 3.

BLACK (MR. IOBEL).



WHITE (MR. SIMPSON).

He did not take this Pawn for nothing, before; why take it now, in this expensive way,—also opening up avenues of attack upon his King? 13 P—R 4 would be much better. With

22 K—R sq	21 Kt—B 8 ch !
23 Kt x Q	22 Q—R 7 ch !
	23 Kt—Kt 6
	mate.

22 K—R sq
23 Kt x Q

GAME No. 2,164.

Scotch Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. R. RANKIN, Mr. E. SPENCER,
Glasburgh. *Manchester.*

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 B—B 4 | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 Castles | |

A common continuation, but inferior to 5 P—B 3. It gives Black time to hold the Pawn just long enough for probable advantage. And the following advance of the King Pawn is also unfavourable to White. Even then 6 P—B 3 would be less unsatisfactory.

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

.....Securing a good working open file. Black has already the superior position.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 14 B—B 4? | 14 B × Kt ! |
|-----------|-------------|

15 P × B

Must,—or lose a piece directly.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 15 P × P | 15 P × P |
| 16 B × P | 16 Q—Kt 4 ch |
| 17 B—Kt 3 | 17 R—B 3 |

.....In his turn, Black loses time. If now 17..., P—K R 4!, what could White do to be saved? He would have to make some sacrifice to release his Bishop; whence Black's superiority would be tangible and eventually decisive.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 18 Q R—K sq ! | 18 P—K R 4 |
| 19 R—K 5 | 19 Q—R 3 |
| 20 P—K R 4 | |

Here 20 B—R 4 naturally suggests itself. The Pawn move is needlessly weakening; and the position requires a vigorous defence—as the sequel proves.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 21 P—K B 4 | 20 Q R—K B sq |
| 22 B × R | 21 R × P ! |
| 23 Q—K 2 | 22 Q × B |
| 24 K—R sq | 23 Q—Kt 6 ch ! |
| 25 Q—Q 3 | 24 B × P |
| 26 R—K 8 ch | 25 R—B 6 ! |
| 27 R × B | 26 K—B 2 |
| 28 Resigns. | 27 Q × R |

GAME No. 2,165.

Played in current correspondence match, Yorkshire v. Kent.

French Defence.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. T. S. CONNAN, Mr. L. DENHAM,
Tunbridge Wells. *Huddersfield.*

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

as an example, it produces (what of late has been denied to the defence) equality of position.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 4 Kt × P | 4 Kt—Q 2 |
|----------|----------|

.....Dr. Lasker here suggests Kt—K B 3, and after Kt × Kt ch, retaking with P, but the idea has not been generally well received.

.....This variety of the French Defence is just now much in favour, and if the present game may be taken

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

- 7 Kt × Kt ch 7 B × Kt
8 B × B 8 Kt × B

.....As to position, 'Honours are easy'; perhaps White might have done slightly better by taking Kt with B on his 7th move, though he probably was afraid of leaving his opponent with two Bishops.

- 9 B—Q 3 9 Castles
10 P—K R 4 10 P—Q B 4

.....Divining an intention on the part of White to Castle on his Queen's side, Black judiciously breaks out on that wing, with good results.

- 11 P × P 11 Q—R 4 ch
12 Q—Q 2 12 Q × B P
13 Castles (Q) 13 Kt—Kt 5
14 Q—Kt 5

An attempt to save the P by threat of a draw if Q × Q; Black's reply is good, and safely wins the B P.

- 15 K R—B sq 14 P—B 4
16 R—Q 2 15 Kt × P
17 R—K 2 16 Kt—Kt 5
18 Kt—Q 2 17 P—K 4
19 Q—R 5 18 P—K R 3
20 Q—Kt 6 19 Kt—B 3
21 B—B 4 ch 20 P—K 5
22 Q—Kt 3 21 K—R sq

No time for an attacking move like P—K Kt 4, as the K P would advance, winning a piece.

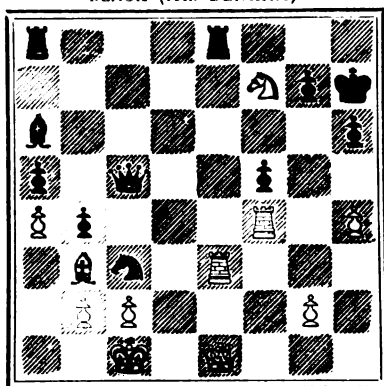
- 22 P—Q Kt 4
23 B—Kt 3 23 P—Q R 4
24 P—R 3 24 Kt—Kt 5
25 R—B 4 25 P—Kt 5
26 P—R 4 26 B—R 3
27 R—K sq 27 P—K 6

.....Black, being a Pawn to the good, and with a capital position, should have allowed this Pawn to remain at K 5, certainly for some time longer.

- 28 Kt—B 3 28 Kt—B 7
29 Kt—K 5 29 K R—K sq
30 Q R × P 30 Kt—K 5
31 Kt—B 7 ch 31 K—R 2
32 Q—K sq 32 Kt—B 6

Position after Black's 32nd move:—
Kt—B 6.

BLACK (MR. DENHAM).



WHITE (MR. CONNAN).

.....A remarkably pretty and ingenious move, which deserved to succeed, as it probably would have done had the game been played across the board, but correspondence play is "another story."

- 33 B—K 6

Best probably; if R × R, R × R; 34 Q—B 2! (if Q × R, she is lost), Q × Q; 35 R × Q, R—K 8 ch,—exchanging Rooks, with the better position in the ending.

- 33 B—Q 6

- 34 P × Kt

If R × B, R × B, and again Black would have the best game.

- 34 P × P
35 P × B 35 R × B
36 R × R 36 Q—R 6 ch
37 K—Q sq 37 R—Q B sq

.....By checking with Q at Kt 6, Black could here have drawn by perpetual check, or otherwise regained the two pieces he has given up, with perfect equality; but with the idea of forcing the Pawn through, he miscalculated the niceties of the position.

- 38 Q—K 5 38 P—B 7 ch
39 K—K 2

Position after White's 39th move:—

K—K 2.

BLACK (MR. DENHAM).



WHITE (MR. CONNAN).

39 R—B 4

.....Black now discovers that he has no time to Queen his P, as the reply R×P ch, followed by Q×P ch, would win in a few moves, the two Black Queens standing as idle spectators. It 39 .., Q—B 4, White merely exchanges and retreats R—B sq, coming out a piece to the good; perhaps Black's best resource was P—B 8 (Kt) ch.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 40 R×P ch | 40 P×R |
| 41 Q—R 8 ch | 41 K—Kt 3 |
| 42 Kt—K 5 ch | 42 R×Kt |
| 43 Q×R | 43 P—B8(Kt)ch |
| 44 K—Q sq | |

And after a number of checks Black resigned. An interesting game with attractive and spirited play on both sides. A game also the conduct of which reflects as much credit on the loser as on the winner.

GAME No. 2,166.

Played March 22nd, at the City of London Chess Club, in the county match Herts v. Essex.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

Dr. SMITH.

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

BLACK.

Mr. W. WARD.

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

Of course, White *intends* to attack, but his preparation is so elaborate, not to say involved, that he loses himself in the process.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 9 P—K Kt 4 | 8 Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 B—B 2 | 9 Kt—B 4 |
| 11 Q—K 2 | 10 P—Q 4 |
| 12 P×P | 11 Kt—K 3 |

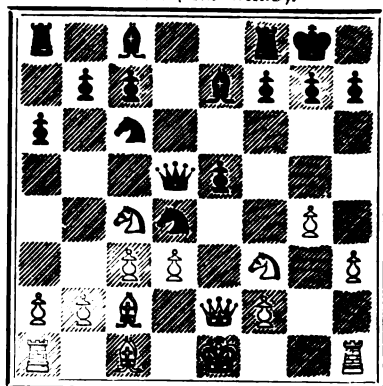
With this, the object of 9 P—K Kt 4 partly fails; and with his next move he gives away the game. 13 Kt—K 4 would be much better. No doubt the superiority would then be with Black; but any such collapse as actually supervenes would be impossible.

12 Q×P

13 Kt—B 4 ? 13 Kt(K 3)—Q 5

Position after Black's 13th move:—
Kt (K 3)—Q 5.

BLACK (MR. WARD).



WHITE (DR. SMITH).

.....Naturally! Sound and brilliant; and, probably, overlooked by the adversary.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 14 P×Kt | 14 Kt×P |
|---------|---------|

15 Kt—K 3 15 Kt x Kt ch

16 K—Q sq

It hardly matters which way the King goes; though at B sq he would be in somewhat less danger. The position is all but hopeless.

17 Q—B sq

16 Q—B 3

17 R—Q sq!

18 B—Q 2

19 B—B 3

20 Kt—B 5

21 P x B

22 Resigns.

18 P—K 5

19 B—B 3

20 B x Kt

21 B x B

The uselessness of further resistance is quite evident,—his material loss being of itself practically decisive.

GAME No. 2,167.

Played at board No. 9 in the recent Cable Match, Great Britain v. United States of America. *Ruy Lopez.*

WHITE.

Mr. P. HOWELL,
United States.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 B—Kt 5

4 B—R 4

5 Castles

6 P—Q 4

7 B—Kt 3

8 P—Q R 4

9 R P x P

10 P x P

11 P—B 3

12 Q Kt—Q 2

13 B—B 2

14 P x P *c.p.*

BLACK.

Mr. R. P. MICHELL,
Great Britain.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 P—Q R 3

4 Kt—B 3

5 Kt x P

6 P—Q Kt 4

7 P—Q 4

8 R—Q Kt sq

9 P x Kt P

10 B—K 3

11 B—Q B 4

12 Castles

13 P—K B 4

26 B—K B 2

27 Q—R sq

28 R—R 7

29 R—R 8

There is little to strive for on either side, and if neither party errs considerably, neither should lose.

30 R x R ch

31 Q—K sq

32 B x Q

33 B—K B 2

34 K—B sq

35 K—K 2

36 P—Kt 4

37 P—K B 4

38 B—Q 4

26 Q—Q B sq

27 R—K sq

28 Q—K 3

29 P—R 3

30 Q x R

31 Q x Q ch

32 Kt—Q 2

33 K—Kt sq

34 K—B 2

35 K—K 3

36 B—Kt 8

37 P—Kt 3

38 P—R 4

Compare Pillsbury v. Lawrence.

"The same book moves as in the game on Board No. 1. Here White deviates with the inferior 14 P x P, giving up his advantage of the passed Pawn, and allowing Black an open file."—*The Field.*

14 Kt x P

15 Kt—Kt 3

16 Q Kt—Q 4

17 Kt x Kt

18 B—K 3

19 B x B

20 B—Kt 3

21 R—R 7

22 R—R 6

15 B—Kt 3

16 Kt x Kt

17 Q—Q 2

18 B x Kt

19 B—B 4

20 P—B 3

21 R—Kt 2

22 K—R sq

.....Avoiding a combination sometimes occurring in similar positions. It *might* be like this: 23 B x Kt, (if) R x B; 24 R x P! R x R; 25 Q x P+, Q x Q; 26 B x P+, and 27 B x R, winning.

23 R—K sq

24 R x R ch

25 P—B 3

23 R—K sq

24 Q x R

25 R—K 2

.....Or 30..., P—B 4; but it makes no real difference. On its merits, in many ways, the game is drawn.

39 P—R 3

40 K—B 2

41 P x P

42 B—K 3

39 B—K 5

40 P x P

41 P—B 4

42 K—Q 3

.....The King might stay on his own side. Apparently, Black has notions of winning; but, if so, they are or should be no good.

43 B—Q sq

44 K—Kt 3

45 K—R 4

46 P—Kt 4

47 P x Q P

43 K—B 3

44 Kt—B sq

45 Kt—K 3

46 P—Q 5

47 P—B 5

.....After a few more moves the game was given in favour of White. Of course the obvious 47 P x P would be all right. But even so as it is, one can hardly guess how Mr. Michell managed matters, so that Mr. Howell was afterwards properly enabled to score a victory.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

ALL-IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Score Table:—

	Old Score. (See Apr. l.)	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	All-in May Totals.	Special Tourney Totals.
§ "East Marden" ...	343	...	3	9	3	3	6	15	15	...	397 ... 54
†† Chas. Johnston ...	49	...	3	9	3	3	6	15	3	18	169 ... 60
†† A. C. White ...	265	...	3	9	3	3	3	15	3	21	325 ... 60
† C. S. Earle ...	226	...	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	253 ... 27
† W. H. Thompson ...	437	...	3	9	3	3	9	12	3	21	500 ... 63
*** "Beta" ...	86	...	3	6	3	3	9	2	12	3	138 ... 52
*** "Gibson" ...	253	...	3	9	3	3	9	15	3	21	319 ... 66
* J. J. O'Hanlon ...	94	...	3	6	3	3	2	12	3	12	134 ... 40
†† P. L. Osborn ...	245	...	3	3	3	3	9	9	3	21	299 ... 54
†† R. M. Peake ...	70	...	3	3	3	3	9	12	3	21	127 ... 57
†† J. D. Tucker ...	180	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	204 ... 24
† Capt. G. A. Forde ...	87	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	111 ... 24
† "D.C.T." ...	Cancelled	...									
* T.D. ...	113	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	137 ... 29
* I. Y. Fullerton ...	474	...	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	15	513 ... 34
* S. H. H. ...	412	...	3	9	3	3	9	12	3	21	505 ... 63
* F. Kent ...	85	...	3	6	3	3	9	9	9	9	118 ... 33
* H. L. Stokes ...	19	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	40 ... 21
*** "Selbats" ...	475	...	3	9	3	3	6	15	3	15	532 ... 57
* G. Woodcock ...	368	...	3	9	3	3	9	15	2	3	414 ... 46
* "A.B.C. (Hampstead)" ...	54	...	3	6	3	3	6	6	3	15	99 ... 45
H. A. Adamson ...	149	...	3	9	3	3	9	15	3	21	215 ... 66
C.F.B. ...	104	...	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	6	134 ... 30
A. Baker ...	458	...	3	6	3	3	3	9	3	15	503 ... 45
H. W. Barry ...	...	...	3	6	3	3	6	12	3	21	2 ... 55
H. S. Brandreth ...	381	...									
C. D. Brown ...	46	...	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	12	82 ... 36
G. Browne ...	124	...	3	6	3	3	9	12	3	21	184 ... 60
Frank Clarke ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24 ... 24
E. S. Campling ...	...	...	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	33 ... 33
"Colonial" ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	27 ... 27
"Cigaro Nicotini" ...	174	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	180 ... 6
H.H.D. ...	...	...	3	9	3	3	9	15	3	21	66 ... 66
Gilbert Dobbs ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	15 ... 34
H. H. Earnshaw ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	6	2	3	3	15 ... 37
F. Bonner Feast ...	51	...	3	6	3	3	6	6	3	15	96 ... 45
A. W. Farquhar ...	44	...	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	15	83 ... 39
D. C. Gregson ...	196	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	220 ... 24
W. P. Hind ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24 ... 24
G. Sillingsfleet Johnson ...	57	...	3	6	3	3	9	12	3	15	111 ... 54
S. G. Luckcock ...	...	...	3	6	3	3	3	9	3	6	36 ... 36
W.H.S.M. ...	38	...	3	6	3	3	6	9	2	3	15 ... 84
W. Mears ...	137	...	3	6	3	3	3	9	3	15	182 ... 45
Upendranath Maitra ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	21 ... 21
O.R.F. ...	108	...	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	6	127 ... 21
H. Perkins ...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12 ... 12
"Tea" ...	...	...	3	6	3	3	9	3	3	3	36 ... 36
C. Whittle ...	270	...	3	3	3	3	3	12	3	21	321 ... 51

* Previous winners.

** Winners four times.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners five times.

‡‡ Winners three times.

§ Winner seven times.

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Additional solutions.—Too late for acknowledgment last month we received correct solutions of Nos. 1661 and 1662 from A. W. Newton.

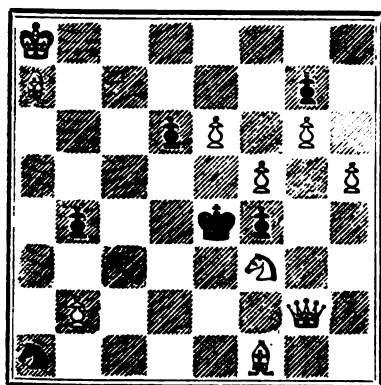
G. Stillingfleet Johnson has called our attention to an omission of 12 points in his score : 6 due for two extra solutions (three in all) to No. 1659, and 6 for correct answer to No. 1668—this makes his score of 45, 57 which is signified above.

"Selbats" toes the line with the asterisk group this month, and be it observed makes a respectable score in the new competition.

"OTAGO WITNESS" EIGHTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The decision of the judges, Messrs. R. A. Cleland and Oscar Balk, in this competition, are as follows :—

FIRST PRIZE.

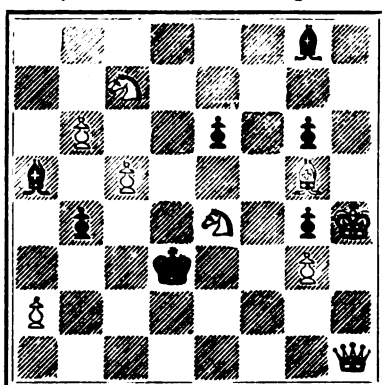
By E. PRADIGNAT, France.



Mate in three.

SECOND PRIZE.

By W. A. CLARK, England.



Mate in three.

Third prize, by J. J. Glynn, Ryde, N.S.W.—Q 2 R 2 b 1 / 2 p 5 / p 1 Kt b 3 K / 3 k 2 P 1 / 2 Kt 2 P 1 R / 3 p 1 p 2 / 6 p 1 / 3 B 2 B kt /. Mate in three.

The following positions have been honourably mentioned :—

By Arthur Charlick, South Australia.—1 B kt 5 / 7 B / 1 p 5 Kt / 8 / p 1 P P 1 p 2 / Q 3 b k 1 P / 6 kt 1 / Kt 4 K 2 /. Mate in three.

By F. A. L. Kuskop, Wellington, New Zealand.—2 K 4 b / B 4 p 2 / 3 p 1 P p 1 / 6 P 1 / 3 p k 1 P kt / 3 Kt Kt 3 / 8 / 2 Q 2 B 2 /. Mate in three.

By T. Kinsella, Taranaki, New Zealand.—8 / 1 p 6 / 1 P 1 p 1 p 1 K / 3 B k Kt 1 p / 1 P 1 R p 1 P 1 / 4 r p 2 / 4 P 2 P / 2 Q 3 b kt /. Mate in three.

By E. Pradignat, France.—5 Kt 2 / 1 kt 6 / 5 P 1 P / p 2 p p k 2 / 4 Kt 3 / 3 Q p 1 P p / 4 K 3 / 8 /. Mate in three.

By A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica.—5 Q 1 b / r 3 p Kt 1 K / p kt 1 p 3 B / 2 P p 4 / 1 P 1 k 4 / 1 p 2 R P 2 / 1 P 3 p P 1 / kt 4 B 2 /. Mate in three.

By A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica.—2 Kt 3 kt kt / 8 / Kt 1 P 1 p 3 / p 2 k 2 P p / 5 P 2 / 2 p 1 P 1 p Q / 2 B 3 K 1 / 4 b 3 /. Mate in three.

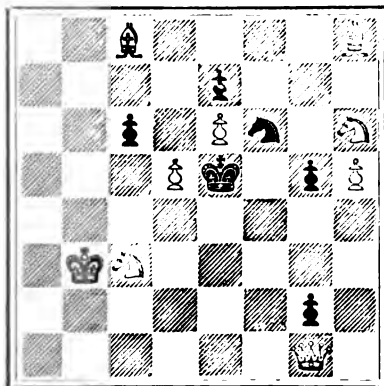
"CHACHMATNOE" OBOZRENIE.—This journal has completed a fourth Tourney (for four-movers). J. Dobrusky takes first, and J. Karès the second prizes, whilst K. Erlin, R. Weinheimer, and Dr. A. Galitzky receive honourable mentions. We propose giving the prize problems in our next issue. The same paper announce a fifth competition for three-movers, to be received by 1st August next. Composers may send three positions—ordinary forms of entry, motto, &c., to be adopted. Prizes, 25 and 15 roubles and others. Judges: W. E. Serdobinsky and P. P. Bobrow. Address: *Chachmatnoe Obozrenie*, 1 Metschanskaja, Morosovai, Moscow, Russia.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—*The Bristol Times and Mirror*, in March last, concluded a Three-move Tourney which will probably be a marked chess event during Coronation year. If ever the conviction we have always held that solvers are in the bulk poor judges wanted support, we need go no further than this competition. We must admit we have not seen all the competing positions, and should not be justified in questioning the accuracy of the award but for the fact that the second prize problem is so absolutely pointless and violates every artistic rule of composition; further, by comparison with the first honourably mentioned position it is positively

FIRST HON. MEN.

By MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

2 / 1 Kt 6 / 3 R 1 B 2 /. Mate in three. Key-move: 1 B—R 3.
Second prize, by T. S. Cayzer, Bath.—8 / 1 K 6 / p p 6 / k 2 Kt 2 R
2 / r 2 R 1 r 2 / 4 p 3 / B P 6 / 2 B 5 /. Mate in three. Key-move:
1 R × R ch.

insignificant, and the latter work has very few merits. The two prize problems are not worthy of the space of a diagram, and we would not reproduce them in our pages but for the fact that we regard the performance on the part of the solvers as a clinching argument against permitting inexperienced men to indiscriminately appraise works of art which chess problems should be. As we do not wish our solvers to waste their time over these two problems, we give the key moves and invite correction of our expressed views, if they are at variance with those of any of our readers.

First prize, by H. A. Wall, Bristol.—8 / 1 p p kt r 3. Kt p r k
1 B 2 / 1 P 2 r 3 / 5 Q 2 / 3 P 1 K

Mr. Max J. Meyer, the successor to Dr. Hunt in the conduct of the chess page of *Brighton Society*, intends to continue the informal competitions which proved so successful under the Doctor's management. It will be remembered that these little tourneys were run on easy lines, and

composers who had elsewhere contributed a problem which upon publication proved unsound, were allowed to enter the position after due correction. Dr. Hunt's idea was that many problems entered in competitions found faulty were virtually lost to the chess world. In those cases where the author considers his work good, subject to the flaw, the opportunity of giving the composer the chance of making amendments is a useful one, since desirable publication and possible popularity is within reach, and especially in deserving cases there is some solatium.

The *Birmingham News* announces prizes for the best two-move and three-move problems submitted during the next six months. The prizes in each section will be : first prize, Mrs. Baird's forthcoming collection of problems ; second and third prizes value 7s. 6d. and 5s. Similar three prizes are offered to solvers for the best solutions to the problems. Address : Chess Editor of the *B.N.*

The promised issue of *I Uppnami*, referred to by us in our last issue, has made its welcomed appearance. It contains over 61 pages of beautifully printed matter, and is quite in keeping with the circular which was published. To problem composers it is a most attractive number, there being 68 hitherto unpublished problems. Five English composers contributed, including Mr. Frank Healy, from whom the chess world has heard little for years. Next month we may take the opportunity of making a few selections, as there are some very clever problems.

Mr. P. H. Williams reports that three solvers sent in correct solutions to his Challenger, published last month. These reached him by the same post, and he has sent a copy of his collection to each. The solvers are H. C. Moore (Bath), G. M. Norman (Wandsworth), and Rev. J. Wright (Worthing).

OUR PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have received a few letters commending our suggestion that we should not print all the problems contributed in diagram form, and we feel we cannot do better than quote from the letter of an esteemed and regular correspondent, because it gives reasons which we hope our readers and the contributors will take as ours, formulated in the interests of our subscribers.

"Two things I much hope about your Three-move Tourney. "First, that the positions will be published by the end of the "year, so that they may all be in one volume; and second, that "you will rule out obviously inferior entries. It seems rather "absurd that a problem too poor to be accepted by any chess "column should be given a whole diagram in the *B.C.M.*, simply "because there is a Tourney on! That last gives me a new idea, "why not give the very poor ones simply in type and not on a "diagram?"

Next month, we will give a few in text, but we must point out to our solvers we print all entries just as they are received from the composers, as we in the interests of the Solving Tourney make no profession of giving them even a superficial examination. We ought perhaps to add for the benefit of those competitors who may find their problems are not in printed

frames that we shall send the judges diagrams, so that they shall not overlook any individual position.

Respecting No. 1677 "Et ego" (IX.), we have had letters from a few readers saying they believe the problem is wrongly printed. We say no more than that the position as given corresponds exactly with the diagram supplied to us.

SINGLE OR PLURAL ENTRIES IN PROBLEM TOURNEYS.—We have received a good many letters from problemists and solvers on this subject with a general leaning to the views we offered, and following the tenor of Mr. Thompson's contribution to our pages. "East Marden," for instance, wrote us before our April issue was published as follows:—

DEAR MR. EDITOR,

I cannot agree with Mr H. F. W. Lane. If a man can enter three horses for the Derby, or three fat bullocks for the Smithfield show, why not three problems? Composers are bad judges of their own problems, and cannot tell which will please most. Also if they send in a spare problem or two, these problems cannot be entered again elsewhere. A composer would run a much better chance of getting prizes by entering three problems in three tournaments than by putting all three into one.

"EAST MARDEN."

On the principle of *audi alteram partem*, we think it but fair that Mr. Lane should have his reply, which we give now without comment through want of space and time.

BRADFORD, April 14th, 1902.

DEAR SIR,

In reply to the points raised in the April number of the *B. C. M.* with regard to multiple entries in problem tournaments, I must confess to be still unconvinced, though I appreciate the force of the arguments used. In the first place, though a tourney is no doubt instituted to bring together some fine problems, it is primarily surely a competition, and as such should be regulated like any other friendly contest. Mr. Thompson's analogy to a horse race or dog show seems hardly obvious, for in these cases it is the merits of the particular animals that alone secure prizes, and their owners have nothing whatever to do with them in the sense that problems are the composers. The crucial point is no doubt concealed in the fact that a judge's palate cannot be reckoned on with certainty, and if a composer should therefore be permitted to make several entries, he should at the same time be allowed to take one prize only; that the rule should be otherwise seems to me as unsportsmanlike as to allow C. B. Fry to carry off all three prizes because each of his jumps has beaten his rivals' best efforts. Maintaining as I do that the proper scope of a problem tourney is to induce each composer to put forward his best effort, perhaps this compromise is the best suited to the exigences of the case.

Yours faithfully,

H. F. W. LANE.

SOLUTIONS.

By J. Fridlitzius (p. 135).—1 R—B 3, B×P; 2 P—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 R—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B×R or P—B 4; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P Queens, &c.; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C." (Hampstead), T.D., and J. D. Tucker.

By L. Collijn (p. 135).—1 Q-B 8, K x P; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B x Q or B-Q 4; 2 P-Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R x P; 2 Q x R ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-K 6 ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," J. D. Tucker.

By H. von Duben (p. 136).—1 Kt-Q 8, K x P; 2 Kt-K 6, &c. If 1..., K x B; 2 Kt-K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 Kt-B 7 ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By A. Norlin (p. 136).—1 R-B sq, R x R; 2 K-Q 6, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 6; 2 R x P ch, &c. If 1..., R-B 8; 2 Q-B 2, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 R x P ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By F. af Geijerstam (p. 137).—1 Kt-Kt 3, Kt-Q 2; 2 Kt-B 4, Kt-K 4 [If 2..., K-K 6; 3 Kt-Q 5 ch, &c.]; 3 Q-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 6; 2 Q-B 5 ch, K-B 6; 3 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-K 3, or others; 2 Q-K 5 or B 5 ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," T.D.

By R. Sahlberg (p. 137).—1 B-B 6, P x B; 2 R-K 7 ch, K-Q 4; 3 Q-B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P x Q; 2 R-K 7 ch, K x Kt; 3 B x P ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Kt x P ch, P x Kt; 3 Q-K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-Q 4; 2 Q-B 4, Kt (Q 4 x Q) [If 2..., Kt (K 7) x Q; 3 B x P ch, &c.]; 3 R-K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., R-R 2; 2 Kt-Q 4 ch, K-Q 3; 3 Q-B 8 ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C."

By E. Pradignat (p. 140).—1 R-B 4, B-Kt 5; 2 R-Q 4, &c. If 1..., B x R; 2 Q x Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 6; 2 P x B, &c. If 1..., B-B 4; 2 Q x Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q x B P ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By V. Schifers (p. 140).—1 Q-Q 2, B x Kt; 2 P-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K x Kt; 2 B-B 5, &c. If 1..., B-K 4 or Kt moves; 2 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., R-Kt 5; 2 B-Q 4, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By K. Traxler (p. 140).—1 B-B sq, B-R sq (threat); 2 Kt-Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., R x B; 2 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K x Kt; 2 Q-Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Q x Kt P; 2 R x B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt x Kt; 2 Q-K 6 ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By E. Palkoska (p. 140).—1 R-Kt 4, R-Q B 6; 2 P-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 4; 2 Q-K B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By Erlin and Nemo (p. 140).—1 Q-Kt 2, R x Q; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K x B; 2 Kt-B 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 4; 2 Kt x Kt dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 4; 2 B-Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 3; 2 Kt x R ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," R. M. Peake.

By L. Vetesnik (p. 140).—1 P x P, Q x B or Kt x P; 2 Q-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-Q 4; 2 R-K 4 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., R x B; 2 R x R dis. ch, &c. If 1..., R x P (B 2); 2 R-Q 2 d.s. ch, &c. If 1..., R-B 2; 2 R-Q 5 dbl. ch, &c. Solved by "A.B.C.," R. M. Peake.

No. 1669 ("Eureka").—1 B-Kt 2, K-B 5; 2 Q-Q B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 5; 2 Q-K 5 ch, &c.

No. 1670 ("The Spring Song").—Three solutions. 1 Q-K sq, 1 Q x Kt P, and 1 P-Q 7.

No. 1671 ("Ping Pong").—1 B-B 2, K-Q 4; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 2; 2 Kt-Q 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-Q 3; 2 Kt-K sq dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P x P or Kt x P; 2 Kt-Kt 5 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 5; 2 Kt-Q 2 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c.

No. 1672 ("Dulcamara").—1 P-R 4, K x P, K-B 3, or K-K 5; 2 Q-B 8, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Q-K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 5; 2 B-K 6 ch, &c.

No. 1673 ("Suaviter in modo").—Three solutions. 1 R-K 5, 1 R-K 4 ch, and 1 R-Kt 3.

No. 1674 ("Frances").—Five solutions. 1 P x P, 1 Q x B ch, 1 Q-B 4 ch, 1 Kt-Q 7, and 1 Kt-B 7.

No. 1675 ("Mary").—1 B-B 8, K-Kt 3; 2 Kt-K 6 dis. ch, &c. (also 2 Kt-R 6 dis. ch. If 1..., K-Q 3; 2 B-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P x P, B x P, P-Kt 5, or P-K 3; 2 Kt (B 5)-R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 5; 2 Kt x P, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 3; 2 Kt (Kt 8)-R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 4; 2 R-R 7 ch, &c. There are duals.

No. 1676 ("Kathleen").—Seven solutions. 1 R-K R 2, 1 B-B 3 ch, 1 B-Kt 3 ch, 1 R-Q 3 ch, 1 Kt-B 8, 1 Kt-Q 2, and 1 Kt-R 3.

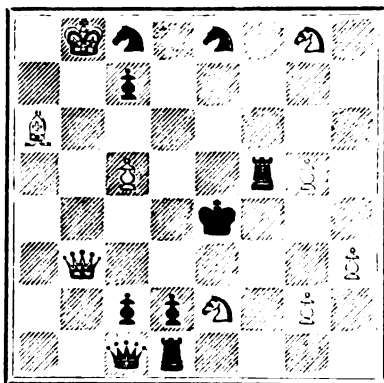
PROBLEMS.

"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1685.

Motto: "Vae soli" XVII. (21).

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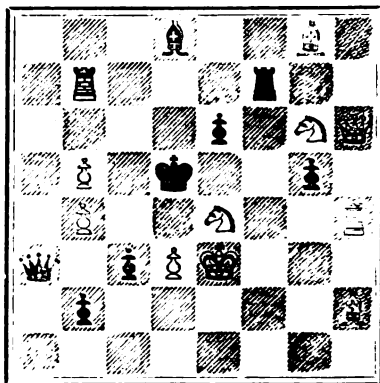
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1686.

Motto: "S.S.F.F." XVIII. (22).

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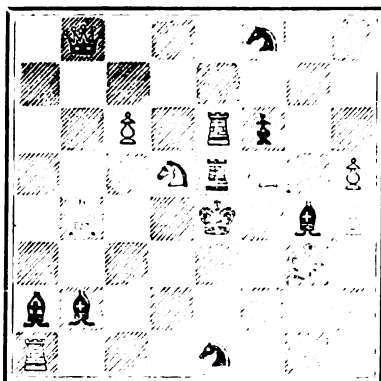
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1687.

Motto: "Morava" XIX. (23).

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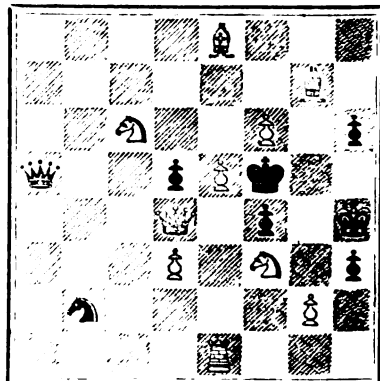
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1688.

Motto: "S.F.C.O." XX. (24).

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

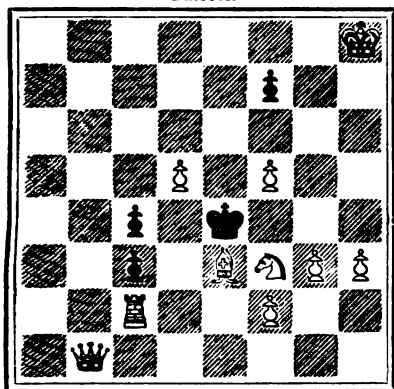
PROBLEMS.

"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1689.

Motto: "Blockhead" XXI. (25).

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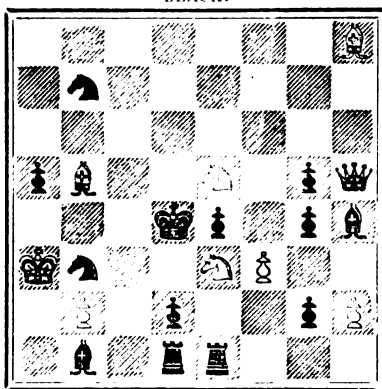
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1690.

Motto: "As you like it" XXII. (26).

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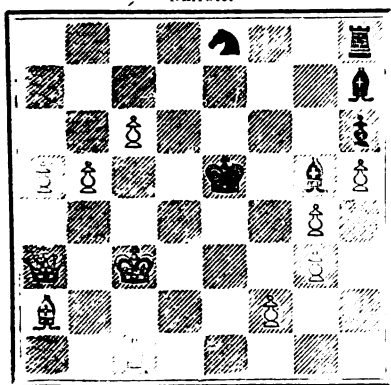
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1691.

Motto: "Le roi s'amuse" XXIII. (27).

BLACK.



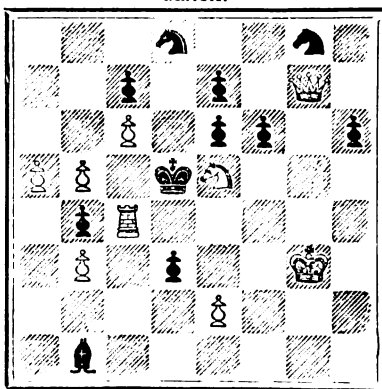
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1692.

Motto: "Dant Musæ honores"
XXIV. (28).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1693.

By H. F. W. LANE,
Bradford.

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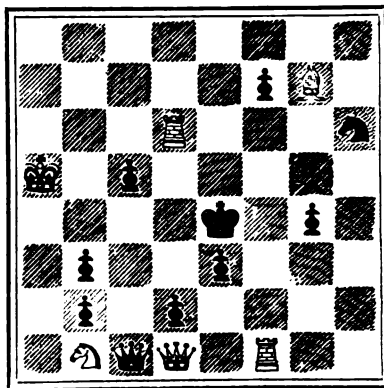
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1694.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1695.

By C. C. W. SUMNER,
Framlingham College.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1696.

By J. KEEBLE,
Norwich.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
two moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1902.

BALLADE OF CHESS. BY CHARLES, DUKE OF ORLEANS.

[Charles of Orleans, of the royal house of France, was born in 1391, and died in 1465. He was taken prisoner at Agincourt, and spent the next 25 years in England as a prisoner. The following poem was written after the death of his first wife, and really refers to his further matrimonial projects. This probably explains the exaggerated importance he attached to the possession of his Queen—at that time still one of the weaker pieces of the game.]

I' the Court of Love, I lately played at chess
With Danger-false to pass the time away;
And all the game—such was my carefulness—
I nothing lost: till near the end of play
To Danger's aid, jade Fortune took her way,
And full of mischief, wickedly, I ween,
Right suddenly she snatched my Queen from me,
And mate must follow, clearly do I see
Unless I quickly make another Queen.

For I esteem my Queen, as I confess,
Beyond all others: often in the fray
She comes to my relief, and from the press
She saves my King, and leaves a game to play.
I know no Pawn, no Knight can save the day;
Bishop and Rook have never able been
To take her place; Queen lost, most certainly
My game is lost, entirely lost 'twill be
Unless I quickly make another Queen.

How best to ward her blows I cannot guess.
As my ally, jade Fortune, will not stay,
She turns her round, and to my dire distress
Proclaims my weak spot, and without delay
Leads there my foe, and fashions my dismay.
So cruel a jade I swear was never seen
So strangely does she work in 'jeopardy'*
I must give up. No safety is for me
Unless I quickly make another Queen.†

H. J. R. M.

* Jeopardy: the mediæval name for a chess problem.

† In the French the pieces are called dame, rocq, chevalier, affin, and pion.

ON THE CORRESPONDENCE GAME AND CHESS ANALYSIS.

BY G. S. CARR, M.A.



HE game of chess by correspondence is unique. Whatever may be the fascination of chess played over the board, chess by correspondence is still more enthralling, while in the pursuit of the game as an exact science the former is child's play compared with the latter.

But it is given to the enthusiastic student alone to taste the deep delight of the contest with an unseen opponent at a distance. No longer is the nervous player handicapped by circumstance. The crowded chess room and the demon clock remorselessly claiming one's attention are no more. In the quietude of one's study, unhampered by a time-limit, combinations may be elaborated and analysis carried out *ad libitum*. The hasty move may be recalled, and the vexatious oversight, the result of some momentary distraction or mental obscurity, and fatal in a game over the board, is now discovered and corrected in revision. A sense of completeness and perfection in one's tactics takes the place of uncertainty and becomes a source of keen enjoyment.

Let us suppose that we have entered a correspondence tourney, and find ourselves pitted against an unknown opponent. Here a new element of interest is introduced. For ought we know our correspondent may be either an expert or a tyro in chess. It will be our business to discover which. For a number of moves the game follows the beaten path of a well-known opening, and the adversary like the Black Knight in *Ivanhoe* preserves his incognito. But one morning the post brings a move which is a rather startling deviation from the book, for it enables us, although not in a very obvious way, to win an important Pawn. This sequel may possibly have been overlooked by our opponent if he be a second-rate player. On the other hand, if he be a master of the game, he may have set a trap for us, for we notice that the winning of the Pawn brings with it a slight inferiority of position, but not, as it seems to us, sufficient to be a set off to the gain of material. We decide to risk it, and the Pawn is forthwith captured. The two or three succeeding moves in the line of play to which we are now committed are sufficiently obvious on his side, and do not throw any additional light on the question of his skill. But looking ahead we now discover that by a cunning manœuvre he will be able to win the exchange and secure a good attack. This looks dismal for our prospect of success and there is no retracing our steps. The situation is compromising. To-morrow's post may seal our fate, and in the meantime we can only buoy ourselves up with the hope that the adversary may prove as blind as we were when we gave him this chance.

The fateful post-card arrives—A glance, and we execute a *pas seul* on the carpet, for, by *Caissa*! he has not seen the thing and has made another move. The Black Knight has raised his visor at last, and it is not Wilfred of *Ivanhoe* after all but only an ordinary paynim like ourselves. Now we can settle down comfortably for the joust. The Pawn must have been lost by an oversight, and that fact together with the subsequent failure to seize the

chance which we so unwisely gave him, affords a measure of our correspondent's ability. Having a Pawn to the good we shall try to keep it and win with it in the end-game if possible.

It may perhaps appear to some that chess by correspondence must level all inequalities and reduce the play to a mechanical certainty on both sides; the weaker player arriving at the same perfection as the stronger by simply plodding longer over his analysis. But this is far from being the case; the nature and limitations of analysis prevent it. The faculty of judging a position at sight, a faculty most highly developed in the strongest player, finds occasion for exercise quite as much in correspondence as in ordinary chess. This will be made clearer by an illustration. Suppose that on an average there is a choice of three feasible moves at every stage of the game. Let it be White's turn to play. Three different moves furnish three positions. Call this Stage I., with 3 positions. Three replies by Black to each of White's possible moves lead to Stage II., with 9 positions. Three replies again by White give Stage III., with 27 positions. Three again by Black give Stage IV., with 81 positions. This would represent an analysis four moves deep. Carried two moves further we should arrive at Stage VI., with 729 positions. Some of these positions will be identical, having been arrived at by different routes. On the other hand there is often, after the men are well in action, a choice of more than three feasible moves, so that we shall not be far wrong in saying that an analysis six moves deep might produce a thousand different positions. It is then evident that a rigid analysis cannot in practice proceed far and equally along all lines of variation. The majority of such lines must be cut short and dismissed by that very process of judging a position at sight which is employed in a game played over the board.

The difference between the two kinds of play lies in the fact that while in a game played over the board the judging at sight is performed only once for each move of the game, in correspondence play it may be performed an indefinite number of times, according to the extent of the analysis. It is exercised in the first stage of the analysis in determining which are the feasible moves at your command that are worth analysing, and in the second stage in determining with the same object Black's feasible replies to each of them; and it is exercised at every termination of a line of analysis in evaluating the position and dismissing it as favourable to White or Black, or as an equal game.

It should be borne in mind that the greater the extent of your analysis in depth, the greater is the liability to an error of omission at the outset, because the time which might have been spent in making a greater number of short excursions at the outset has been consumed in pursuing one or two lines of analysis very deeply. Hours may be spent in hunting down an interesting variation, and pages of analysis accumulated all of which are rendered useless by the discovery of a more effective move overlooked at an earlier stage. *Breadth before depth* should be the motto of the analyst.



HANDICAPPING IN CHESS TOURNEYS.



CHES players never tire of telling of the intellectual giants who have played their game, of course unaccompanied by any tacit suggestion that all players are geniuses, but it is painfully obvious to the veriest tyro that no portion of this accumulated intellectual force has ever been frittered away on so trifling a question as that of chess handicaps. Admitting, on this side of the millenium, the impossibility of framing any handicaps satisfactory to all competitors, yet the present system leaves ample room for improvement. When it is considered that in no other game does so slight a difference in playing strength produce so uniform a result, it is amazing to find the degrees of handicap advancing by great and unequal bounds: I. to II., K B P and move; thence to III., K B P and two moves; to IV., Kt; and V., Rook, all degrees of strength squashed into a miserable five classes.

What has become of that quality of imagination supposed to distinguish chessists, that only four degrees of handicap can be framed? Look at billiards, running, racing, shooting, or any other game or sport, and the handicaps can be made of practically any size, large or small, and players of all strengths handicapped to an equality. But in chess, forsooth, there are 'clapped' into one class those just promoted from a lower and those just about fit to be raised to a higher, and between whose play a difference of almost a whole class exists.

The handicap of K B P and move is too great to form the first step, whilst from that to what Blackburne has termed "the detestable odds of Pawn and two moves" is an equally large jump. On the other hand the loss of material in the odds of a Kt is little more damaging to the odds giver than the threefold loss of material, time, and above all position in giving P and two moves; while from Kt to R is a fairly reasonable step.

From time to time spasmodic efforts at improvement have been made, but no permanency has yet resulted owing to the innate conservatism of chess, and the common but mistaken idea of its unchangeable character from remote antiquity. A notable experiment was tried at the Glasgow Congress of 1875, when a class was formed between the present I. and II., who received from I. the odds of K B P for the move. Very few games sufficed to prove that White's open K B file was a positional advantage against which the material loss of the Pawn was a small contra. The attempt has not been repeated, but the idea underlying it has not been lost sight of, and from trial games it has been found that while the K B P is the worst, the Q B P is the best, forming a real handicap of a Pawn without appreciable advantage in position. There seems no good reason why other Pawns should not be utilised, but only experience can show what is the real handicap value attachable to each one.

The advantage of having the first move is a consideration not to be sneezed at, and might be introduced between players of slight difference in strength, or White could be allowed to make two moves before Black started, if a trifle more start were required. Another addition could be made by giving White the privilege of Castling in the manner still in vogue

in Italy: the consequent rapid development of his game being a considerable advantage.

To give the K B P and one or more moves has long custom to support it, and it is questionable whether any other Black Pawn would work so well, but for the players of the brilliant school there might surely be found some less irksome whilst adequately equivalent odds for the stodgy and soulless K B P and two moves.

The odds of the exchange has been occasionally tried, the Q R being given for the Q Kt, and examples can be found in Blackburne's *Games*. Experiment seems to show that it is intermediate between the present I. and II. There are several possible and very interestingly speculative varieties of this type of odds if both the K and Q side pieces are utilised.

The odds of allowing the weaker player one, two, or more moves back once or oftener in a game, has had plentiful trials but few admirers, being a heartbreaker to the giver, for no sooner does he start a winning combination than his opponent recalls the moves and woodshifting is the order of the day. Two moves back once in the game is about equal to P and move.

The plan of simply giving the weaker players a number of points start in the score and all playing with equal forces was tried in a London Tourney some years ago, but failed owing to the stronger almost invariably smashing the weaker players. Recently it has been tried in a modified form as an accessory to the ordinary handicaps, points being deducted from the stronger and added to the weaker players of a class. Its value is limited, for if the sum of the additions and deductions total more than one, the farce may occur, nay has actually occurred of a player winning all his games, and losing the first prize, his handicap demanding an impossibility. Between fairly equal players $\frac{1}{4}$ point makes a difference, and it seems that this is the place where the Monte Carlo method of replaying and scoring draws finds its true home; its adoption allowing of finer shades of handicap, and being here free from objection as time is not usually a factor, and the replay does not favour the stronger player owing to the handicap persisting.

Again in the IV. and V. classes it is not yet authoritatively decided whether giving the K or Q side pieces is the greater handicap: many strong players preferring to give the K Kt for instance, though few would choose the K R.

Numerous suggestions of unworkable handicaps have been made, such as adding Pawns to one side, as if 32 pieces were not enough to look after, giving one Q the additional move of a Kt, compelling the sacrifice of a piece within a move limit, or mating with a marked Pawn or on a central square. Apart from these freaks it is evident that the gradations of handicap could be made much more even and with less gaps than at present constituted, and that here is a vast field for experimental research open to the enthusiastic analyst.

In any handicap tourney the players should be arranged in order of strength, and every gradation met by a corresponding handicap, no matter how many such degrees there may be; for it is certain that by an intelligent use singly and in combination of some of the previously mentioned and other forms of handicap, it should be possible so to award starts to the various players that they shall all be brought to a practical equality.—S.H.H.

EVANS GAMBIT.

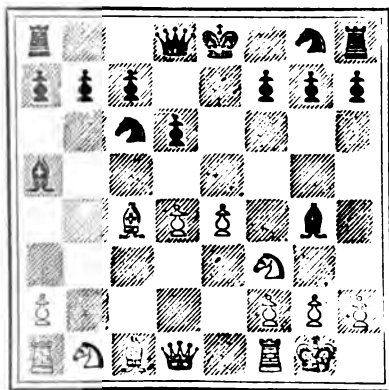
New Variations by Mr. F. J. Wallis, Sydney, in *The Town and Country Journal* of March 15th, 1902.

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 × Kt P; 5 P—B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q 3.

After these moves Mr. Wallis makes White play 7 Castles, and thinks "the average club player will not care to embark on the end-game which results from the moves given in Lasker's *Common Sense*, viz., 7..., B—Kt 3; 8 P × P, P × P; 9 Q × Q Kt × Q; 10 Kt × P, Kt—K B 3; 11 B—K Kt 5. If Castles; 12 B × Kt, P × B; 13 Kt—Q 3, as this Kt threatens to go to R 5 *via* K B 4." This threat does not appear very formidable to me, and I imagine most players would be glad to escape the Evans attack so cheaply.

After 7 Castles, Mr. Wallis, instead of Mr. Alapin's move for Black, B—K Kt 5, gives P × P; and then after 8 P × P, B—K Kt 5. It is to be noted again that here B—Kt 3, producing the Normal position, is most commonly practised. The position Mr. Wallis gives has, I believe, often been arrived at, as Mr. Wallis afterwards admits, but I am unable to give instances as I have no books or papers to guide me in the matter. The analysis which follows seems to be new and is interesting. The position discussed is:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play his 9th move.

B—Kt 3; 16 K—R sq, and he saves his B with a good game.

Lastly, Mr. Wallis gives the important variation 9 Q—R 4, P—Q R 3; 10 P—Q 5 !, P—Q Kt 4; 11 B × P, P × B; 12 Q × P, Q—Kt sq; 13 Q × Kt ch, B—Q 2; 14 Q—B 2, B—Kt 4; 15 R—Q sq, Kt—K 2, and White has the best of it. In this variation Mr. Wallis notes that if Black play 10..., B × Kt; White's best play is 11 P × Kt, not P × B. There is still the move 9 B—Q Kt 5 to be fully analysed. On the whole I incline to think that Black's move B—K Kt 5 at this point is hardly so safe as the well-known Normal or Lasker's Defence—but probably the last word has yet to be said on the point. In any event thanks are due to Mr. Wallis for his very instructive article.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

THE TIME-LIMIT OF THE BRITISH CHESS CODE

(ASSUME TIME-LIMIT OF 20 MOVES PER HOUR).

IN a match recently played in the Midlands, some games were forfeited under operation of the time-limit in a way that gave some dissatisfaction to the losers, who apparently had not quite mastered the regulations of play, or at any rate had failed to foresee how they might work.

Players who place themselves under a time-limit by so doing accept a law which traverses the general laws of the game and may supersede them.

That is, I may deserve to win by the moves I make, but actually forfeit game by taking too much time in making them ("too much," as fixed by an arbitrary, though presumably just—as I accepted it—regulation as to the time to be spent in moving).

Accepting the principle of a time-limit, we cannot afterwards go behind it; all we have to do is to carry it out.

The time-limit comes into force, and is to be carried out, at end of a 1st, 2nd . . . hour occupied by a player. It follows that, if at end of my first 59 minutes, I give mate at my 15th move, I cannot be touched under time-limit.

But if, at end of one hour, and same number of moves, I have a demonstrable win, my opponent (who is within his time) secures a win by bringing game under operation of the time-limit; or, more correctly, the game is automatically forfeited.

I may think it a hardship, but it is legal, and I have brought it upon myself by running the risk of playing over slowly. In the first case, I have succeeded, though presumably I cut it very close; in the second, I have muddled the business of the time-limit, and therefore suffer.

If, when time for play is ended (in a match played with limited time), my clock shows (as it almost always will) an *incomplete* hour of my time, calculation is made of the number of moves due from me, by proportion, for such portion of an hour; and this number of moves, added to the number due from me for any complete hours of my time, shows the whole number due from me for the whole time occupied.

But if I have in this fraction of an hour (say 50 minutes) made only six moves, I suffer no penalty for this *in itself*; provided that these six moves, added to my previous number of moves, are sufficient for the whole time I occupied.

A *seeming* hardship may arise thus; four hours are allotted to play. At end of 3 hours 40 minutes, A has made 47 moves in one hour 15 minutes; B has made 47 moves in 2 hours 25 minutes. A (who has plenty of time) may spend (for reasons more or less good) the final 20 minutes in considering the position; he then obtains a win under the time-limit, as B ought to have made in time he has occupied $48\frac{1}{3}$, that is 48 moves (the rate being a move in three minutes on the average) instead of 47.

But has B any real cause of complaint? B, by his slow rate of moving towards end of time, runs a risk which he may be supposed to have measured; that is, he takes his chance of being able to get in his requisite

number of moves before the fourth hour is ended. In so doing, he may overreach himself, and the worst we can say of A's conduct (which may be perfectly sportsmanlike) is that it is a case of diamond cut diamond.

The difficulty (if it be one) is lessened, *not removed*, by using sub-multiples of an hour; e.g., by saying that (towards end of time) the rate shall be so many moves per 15 minutes; suppose that at my last completed 15 minutes I am just within time, and that 14 minutes are left for play; either I must make a number of moves proportional to the part of the 14 minutes I use (letting in again the seeming hardship), or I must be *expressly* freed from any appeal to the clocks in respect of them, that is I may read the paper for 14 minutes.

The Code simply says that when time to play ceases, a player, in the time he has used, must have made a number of moves not less than proportional to this time; i.e., in case given, he must have played at not less than an average rate of a move to three minutes. Where is the hardship or injustice? The Code leaves players free to construct their own regulations, if they prefer to do so, and the time-limit expressly applies to unfinished games only.

It really ends in this; players may be supposed to have mastered the conditions under which they play, and to be contented to abide by such results as may arise from them. If a player takes a risk, or forgets how time is going on, it is his own affair, he must take the consequences and not complain.

Plainly, as time to close play draws near, a player must be on the look out, that he be not caught by surprise in the matter of time. Any hardships that may arise in application of time-limit are such as are unavoidable in the nature of things. The only remedy for them would be to abolish the time-limit altogether. Under *any* such regulations the question of winning by "play" or by "time" may arise, giving dissatisfaction to one, or (maybe) both of the players.

E. E. CUNNINGTON.

"In some of the schools in Germany, chess is taught."—*Daily Paper*.

We submit a suggestion for an examination of the Teutonic youth at the end of the term.

CHESS.

(Time-limit—three weeks.)

EXAMINER - - PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, Esq.

1. Explain, with strict reference to chess, the maxim "Mind your Ps and Qs."
2. In a recent game a move was thus noted: 15 Castles. Explain how it is possible to have so many Rooks on the board.
3. Write out an imaginary game in not less than 90 moves, introducing 6 openings or gambits, 6 end-games, and 6 mating positions, with copious references to the text-books.

4. There are upwards of 4,907,486,321,084 combinations of the first ten moves of a game. Write a list of them, marks being given for neatness.
5. Endeavour to trace a connection between chess and ping-pong.
6. A and B play a game. B offers his Queen, which if accepted will lead to mate in two moves. A, instead of taking the Q, mates B in two moves. Give a *selection* of B's remarks.†
7. Give your opinion on the merits of the following irregular *débûts* :—

(a) 1 P—Q R 3	(b) 1 Kt—K B 3	(c) 1 P—K 4
2 R—R 2	2 Kt—B 3	2 K—K 2
3 P—Q R 4	3 K Kt—Kt sq	
4 R—R 3	4 Kt—Kt sq	
8. A position is shown you where mate can be given in three moves; alter the position so that mate can be given in *n* moves.
9. Compose a problem in 41 moves, having 17 pure mirror mates, 23 echo variations, and several dual continuations.
10. Differentiate between :—
 - (a) Love at first sight and mate on the move.
 - (b) A "cook" and a "waiter."
 - (c) A ratepayer and "perpetual cheque."
11. Explain how both a problem and its composer can have "dual continuations."
12. A young composer, submitting one of his compositions to a number of expert solvers, discovers, after three-quarters of an hour, that he has omitted a White R from the board.
 - (a) Is he wise in rectifying the error? and if he does so,
 - (b) What are his chances of reaching the door alive?
13. Give a digest on waiting-move strategy, introducing into your arguments Mr. Chamberlain's policy, and the theory of the "Opposition."
14. What are the penalties enforced when :—
 - (a) A player ejaculates "Good 'eavens" when a well-known gambit is played against him.
 - (b) A player makes a bad move, and retracts it after a few moments' consideration, saying "*J'adoube*."
 - (c) An onlooker maintains a continuous stream of erroneous criticism in an audible tone.
 - (d) A player puts a piece of sugar on K 4 and a White Pawn in his coffee.

Before taking their places, candidates will be searched for pocket-boards or text-books. A blank chess-board will be hung up in view of the candidates, to facilitate the answering of Nos. 3, 4, 7, 8, 9.

† Note to Question 6.—A clergyman is supposed be among the onlookers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCORING IN TOURNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

SIR,

Has not Mr. Wright fallen into a rather curious mistake? If (as I suppose) he would wish won games to count 1 and lost games 0, then since (as he says) a draw is a game half won and half lost, "its value is represented logically and mathematically by the formula" $+\frac{1}{2} \times 1 + \frac{1}{2} \times 0 = \frac{1}{2}$ —not zero, as he claims. If on the other hand he would wish won games to count 1, and lost games to count -1, then undoubtedly a draw is $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$, but to count a win 1, a draw 0, and a loss -1, is precisely the same (as far as the relative position of the competitors is concerned) as to count a win 1, a draw $\frac{1}{2}$, and a loss 0.

Would not Mr. Mason's plan (page 229) be simplified by taking a win as $1\frac{1}{2}$, a draw as $\frac{1}{2}$, and a loss as 0 (or a win as 1, a draw as $\frac{1}{3}$, and a loss as 0)? This would avoid the disadvantages (in printing, &c.) of using minus quantities, and would of course give the same order as Mr. Mason's system.

Yours truly,

HAROLD HILTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

If Mr. Wright will consider even a few of the objections that lie against his proposed plan of scoring in tournaments (May *B.C.M.*), I believe he will find that they greatly outweigh all of its possible advantages. Classing draws and losses together would hardly be better than classing wins and draws together? Indeed when the experiment was made (Paris, 1867) the result was far from satisfactory,—so bad in fact that the then suggested plausible draw- $\frac{1}{2}$ system was readily accepted as a great improvement, whence it has held its ground fairly well up to the present day.

Mr. Hilton (as I learn by your courtesy) would simplify what (for short) is called my system; and, if I read aright, this mainly or merely to avoid inconvenience from the minus sign, in printing, &c. Now, in my system, use of that sign would be very seldom necessary. All needing to be done in that respect would be to interchange the ordinary marks of the draws and losses; it being as easily *understood* that the losses are to be *subtracted* from the wins as that the draws are to be *added* to them—or so, very nearly. Thus the minus sign would be used only in case of a total minus score,—*i.e.*, where a player failed to win in the ratio of at least one out of every three of his "finished games." For example, the lately given table in re Monte Carlo would require few, perhaps three or four, minus quantities to make it easily intelligible,—the idea of deducting the $\frac{1}{2}$'s being borne in mind, instead of the idea of their addition.

Altogether aside from the foregoing, Mr. Hilton's simplification of my plan would simply destroy it. I have shown many times in your pages that the system,—win 1, draw $\frac{1}{2}$, loss 0, would *not* work out the same as mine,—*the coincidence that it gives the same order, when applied to results already accomplished, notwithstanding.* Here, for instance, is one important difference. Say, at the end of a tournament, A, B, and C are 12 each; but A and C have yet a game to finish. Well, they do "finish" it—by drawing; and both come out ahead of B,—let the draw have any positive value whatever, in the score sheet. In such a case, it can be proved directly from the doctrine of chances, B would be entitled to something more than third place; but the drawing value (if any) of the game A+C would naturally be used to defeat his expectation—barring him from a "look in" not only for first place, but even for second. Under my

system, such fiction of winning by drawing would be exploded, and enterprise for a better sort of chess rightly encouraged.

In the system win 1, draw 0, loss $\frac{1}{2}$ (*minus*), the value of the whole game, drawn or not, is a constant 1; but in case of the draw this value becomes *latent*, as it were,—and ultimately the property of and divisible equally among all concerned, not only between its actual producers, the two players.

The "cricket system," win 1, draw 0, loss -1, while preventing winning by drawing, as *c.g.* in the foregoing instance,—the cricket rule, by *doubling the real loss, exaggerates the value of the draw*; so that, *assuming accomplished results*, it gives the same order as does our prevailing chess system, win 1, draw $\frac{1}{2}$, loss 0. Hence the periodic outcry when the county championship is partly won by virtue of many drawn or unfinished games,—some other club having a manifestly better score, supposing the true relative values of wins, draws, and losses to be duly ascertained and assigned.

If we mean to take proper account of the various performances in a tournament, why begin by distorting and suppressing obvious facts? The unit of competition being 1, the scoring value of a game to its winner, what really passes when a game is won is $\frac{1}{2}$ exactly; and of course this $\frac{1}{2}$, which the loser actually *loses*, should be recorded against him—this neither less nor more. The winner scores 1, = $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$ = his own original chance of winning + his adversary's original chance of winning, actually taken and lost. In the case of the draw, the winning chances are lost to the pool—so to put it; but, at the same time, the losing chances become also forfeit; so that the pool or bank has to give or take *nothing*, on account of either winner or loser,—but only to hold the game (value 1) for eventual disposal in the final liquidation, according to complete results. For not only does it give the correct order of the players, but it furnishes a basis or principle of distribution for money awards in tournaments,—a function not properly compassed by the system now in use, nor by any other of which I have heard or had experience.

JAS. MASON.



TIME-LIMIT.—The Rev. E. E. Cunningham's instructive article, which appears at page 259, on the operation of the time-limit rule of the British Chess Code, should be studied by all players who take part in contests in which the speed of play is governed by time clocks. The points raised are lucidly explained by Mr. Cunningham, who shows that when nearing the completion of the time allotted for play, players should take care to be ahead of the 'average rate' of speed per move. If a player is behind the 'average rate' it is possible that he may be forced to lose by infraction of time, and yet be powerless to avoid such a result. In a word, if you draw credits on your time account during the progress of the game, you must see to it that ample repayment has been made before 'cease play' is called.

In the winter tourney of the club "Docendo discimus," at the Hague, Holland, Herr Te Kolsté won the first prize.

M. Manuel de la Torre is publishing a chess column in the *Seminario Ilustrado*, which is the only one of the kind in the Mexican Republic now existing.

On his return journey from Monte Carlo, Tschigorin played nineteen games at once at the Régence Club, Marseilles, of which he won 16, lost 1, and drew 2.

At Rome, Duke Leopold Torlonia has been elected president of the Italian Chess Association, Signor Tonetti vice-president, and Sig. Guglielmetti secretary.

At Copenhagen, Herr Giersing recently played eight simultaneous blindfold games in the Students Club, and in 3½ hours obtained the excellent result of 5 won, 2 lost, and 1 drawn.

On his way to Monte Carlo, Herr Mieses was the guest of the Zurich Chess Club, and won two out of four peripatetic games, losing one to Herr Bachmann, and drawing the other with Dr. Mayer.

Several clubs last autumn, established at Melbourne, Australia, a Chess Association. The new body set on foot matches between all clubs of which at least eight members had joined the Association.

Mr. F. J. Marshall has played two matches in London since the conclusion of the Monte Carlo Tournament. Against Mr. W. Ward, the holder of the City of London Chess Club Championship, he won his match by 4 games to 2, and he beat Mr. R. Loman by the same points.

At Constantinople a club has been formed with the title of *Echiquier Orientale*, at the Pera Palace, which will always be glad to welcome strangers. A tourney began in February with eight entries. At Beyrout in Syria, and at Djiboutil on the Red Sea, clubs have also been established, the former having over 60 members, of whom about ten are first-class players!

The 24th annual Winter Meeting of the New York Chess Association took place on February 22nd. Prof. Rice was re-elected president. The Masters' Tourney, for the Championship of the Association, had 14 entries, and the victor was Dr. B. Lasker, the champion's brother. The second prize was won by M. Karpinski, and the third was divided between Messrs. Finn, Hanham, and Mathews.

Herr Bardeleben lately paid a visit to the Amateurs Chess Association, of St. Petersburg, as their guest. He played blindfold against Lebedew, who was also blindfold, and lost the first game, but drew the second. He afterwards gave two simultaneous exhibitions, the first with the result of 16 won, 2 lost, 1 drawn, and the other of 14 won, 0 lost, 5 drawn. He also played consultation and single games with other members, and with varying success.

The Rev. J. de Soyres, of St. John, N.B., has put forth a project of collecting funds to provide prizes for correspondence matches between some of the world's best players, such as an Evans Gambit between Tschigorin and Lasker; a Bishop's Gambit between Janowski and Tarrasch; a Queen's Gambit refused between Pillsbury and Schlechter, &c., each player to receive a prize, the winner, of course, the larger one. We think this will have to be postponed at any rate until after the seventh American Congress, at St. Louis, for which funds are now being raised throughout the chess world.

Chess must be making considerable progress in Switzerland. From Langenthal comes the news to the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* that Dr. Henneberger recently played six blindfold games at once at the local club, winning 4, drawing 1, and losing 1. After this 3½ hours contest, he engaged in seven simultaneous games over the board, and won them all. At Lausanne also he and M. Pestalozzi, the president of the Swiss Chess Association, gave similar performances. Mons. Henneberger is only 22 years of age. The Berne Club, which held its annual festival lately, is now domiciled in the hospitable rooms of the Museum.

The Tournament Meeting of the Southern Counties' Union will be held during September this year at Norwich, under the auspices of the Norfolk and Norwich Club, and from the *Eastern Daily Press* we learn that Sir George Newnes, M.P., has given his consent to the British Amateur Cup at present held by Mr. H. E. Atkins, being competed for. The Norwich Tournament will, therefore, not be confined to players of the Southern Counties, but will be open to all amateurs in the British Isles. To this interesting information we add the suggestion that the Southern, Midland, and Northern Unions, and the Scottish Association should each send one accredited representative to take part in the contest as its nominee.

Chess in Ulster.—The season just drawn to a close has been a busy one with the Ulster clubs. For the Inter-club Cup Tourney four clubs entered, viz., Belfast, Victoria, Strandtown, and Waringstown. The contest ended in victory for the Waringstown Club. This result is highly creditable to the Waringstown players, considering that it is their first year in the competition, and the limited number of members the club has to draw from.

The championship of the Belfast Chess Club was won by Mr. J. W. Carey; that of the Victoria Club by Mr. R. A. Heaney; Strandtown Club by Mr. W. Y. Chamberlain; and the championship of the Waringstown

Club by Mr. John J. O'Hanlon, of Portadown. These four players afterwards contested for the title of chess champion of Ulster, which is competed for annually between the winners of the championships of the various Ulster clubs, and carries with it the possession of a massive Silver Castle. The competition resulted in the victory of Mr. O'Hanlon, without the loss of a single game.

The eighteenth annual contest for the championship of the Isle of Wight was brought to a conclusion recently, and after a hard fight resulted in favour of Mr. F. A. Joyce. Eight competitors took part in the contest, and no less than four made equal scores. Messrs. Daws, Joyce, and Flower have each held the Challenge Cup in turn. Mr. L. E. Hewett comes of a chess playing family, and only two years ago won the Minor Tournament without losing a game. On playing off the tie, Mr. Joyce proved the winner. Below will be found the score of the Tournament:—

	Daws.	Flower.	L. Hewett.	Joyce.	H. Hewett	Caws.	Gribble.	Taylor.	Total.
Mr. H. Daws	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
Mr. J. Flower	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	4
Mr. L. Hewett	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
Mr. F. A. Joyce ... ..	...	...	1	—	1	0	1	1	4
Mr. H. Hewett	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	1	1	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Caws	0	1	1	1	0	—	0	0	3
Mr. G. Gribble	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	3
Mr. A. Taylor	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$

A telegraphic chess match took place on May 10th between the Brooklyn Club of New York, and the Washington Club, resulting in a victory for Brooklyn by 8 games to 4. There were twelve players on each side, and six games were drawn. The games lasted from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to midnight, at the rate of 20 moves an hour. Two games only were unfinished, and they were adjudicated by Dr. B. Lasker.

BROOKLYN.			WASHINGTON.			OPENINGS.		
1.—Mr. C. S. Howell ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. V. Sourin ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Dutch Defence.		
2.—Mr. H. Helms ...	1		Mr. A. W. Fox ...	0		Queen's Gambit Declined.		
3.—Mr. W. M. deVisser...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. E. B. Walker ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Queen's Gambit Declined.		
4.—Mr. H. Zirn ...	1		Mr. E. P. Hanna ...	0		French Defence.		
5.—Mr. A. E. Blackmar ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. W. H. Smith ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Dutch Defence.		
6.—Mr. C. Curt ...	1		Mr. H. T. Guthrie ...	0		Ruy Lopez.		
7.—Mr. J. D. Elwell ...	0		Mr. J. Thomas ...	1		Sicilian Defence.		
8.—Mr. C. A. Lawrence ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. J. Hill ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Petroff Defence.		
9.—Mr. J. J. Robinson ...	1		Mr. E. Wilkinson ...	0		King's Gambit Declined.		
10.—Mr. W. C. Bixby ...	1		Mr. A. B. Douglass ...	0		K B Opening.		
11.—Dr. J. R. Taber ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. H. Knight ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		French Defence.		
12.—Mr. A. H. Grosser ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. J. E. Ray ...	$\frac{1}{2}$		French Defence.		

'Coronation' Match.—The Rev. J. F. Welsh, of Wiltshire, whose efforts in the interests of chess are well-known to our readers, suggests that English chess players should celebrate the Coronation year by playing a monstre match by telephone—500 aside—between London (with Surrey and perhaps Essex) *versus* Rest of England. He proposes December 26th, 1902, as the date for play, and in a circular issued to the chess press and the leading chess organisations, he suggests play at some or all of the following centres :—Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, Leeds, Bradford, Manchester, Liverpool, Derby, Nottingham, Norwich, Birmingham, Bath, Shrewsbury, Cheltenham, Bristol, Swindon, Exeter, Hastings, Southampton, Rochester, and possibly others. The following are suggested as first committees :—Messrs. J. W. Russell, H. W. Trenchard (City), L. Hoffer (British), H. Carson (Athenæum), J. W. Wright (Metropolitan), Dr. Hunt (North London), H. S. Ward and L. P. Rees (Surrey), and another for London ; and Messrs. I. M. Brown and two others (Northern Union), A. J. Mackenzie and two others (Midland Union), Dobell, Schomberg, and White (Southern Union) for the Rest.

The scheme is a bold one and will involve a tremendous amount of organisation, but with such enthusiasts as Mr. Welsh suggests for workers we see only one obstacle in the way of carrying the project to a successful issue, and that is the cost of the undertaking ; if the money be forthcoming the rest is simply a matter of hard work

Devonshire.—The final tie in the present season's inter-club championship contest, for which seven clubs competed, was played at Teignmouth on May 1st, between Exeter and Torquay, when the first-named won by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$. Score :—

EXETER.				TORQUAY.			
Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	...	1	Mr. G. M. Frean	...	...	0
Mr. C. Tracey	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. G. Drake	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	0	Mr. C. P. Kindell	...	...	1
Mr. J. Nicholson	...	...	0	Mr. W. Ball, junr.	...	...	1
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	*1	Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	*0
Mr E. Palmer	...	...	1	Rev. A. H. M. Hale	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
3 $\frac{1}{2}$				2 $\frac{1}{2}$			

* Adjudicated.

County Congress.—We are glad to hear that the local committee which carried out the arrangements for the successful Congress, reported fully by us last month, has a surplus of £7 4s. 9d. to hand back to the Association funds, from which a grant of £10 was made towards the expenses of the gathering. This is splendid management, and reflects great credit on all concerned. We understaed that a 'Devon Chess Association Year Book' will be published shortly.

North Manchester Chess Club.—The closing meeting for the season was held in the club rooms, on Thursday, the 24th April, the president (Mr. Thos. A. Farron) in the chair. There was a very large gathering of members, and the meeting formed a fitting conclusion to a highly successful

season. The results of the Tournaments, for which the prizes were distributed, were as follows:—First tournament (handicap): Class I., Mr. F. C. Carroll first prize, 'Porter' Cup; Mr. Halley second prize, value 10s. 6d. Class II., Mr. Dean first prize, value £1 1s.; Mr. J. Lambert second prize, value 10s. 6d. Class III., Mr. H. Steel first prize, value £1 1s. Second tournament (handicap), open to all except championship players: first prize, Mr. Rigby, value £1 11s. 6d.; second prize, Mr. F. Moore, value £1 1s.; third prize, Capt. Evans, value 10s. 6d. Championship tournament: first prize, Mr. F. C. Carroll, gold medal and championship; second prize, Mr. T. A. Farron, value £1 1s.; third prize, Mr. C. Löbel, value 15s. 0d.; fourth prize, Mr. Farnsworth, value 10s. 6d. Special brilliancy prize, Mr. Crawford.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and District Chess League Association was held at the Manchester Chess Club rooms, on Saturday, May 10th, the president, Mr. W. B. Shaw, was in the chair, and twenty delegates were present. The report stated that the leagues were composed of thirty teams during the past season, the number of players registered being 460. For the 'Reyner' Shield there were twelve entries; the matches were very keenly fought, a great proportion resulting in draws, which had, of course, to be replayed.

The following promotions have been made for next season:—

To 'A' League.—Gorton Social 1st.

To 'B' League.—Ashton Photo Society, and Russell Street Wesleyans 1st.

To 'C' League.—Russell Street Wesleyans 2nd, and Hulme.

The league trophies were presented by the president to the winning clubs as follows:—

'Reyner' Shield.—Warehousesmen and Clerks C.C., who beat Urmston in final round, 4½—2½.

Silver King (championship of 'A' League).—Ardwick 1st.

Silver Queen (championship of 'B' League).—Gorton Social 1st.

Silver Rook (championship of 'C' League).—Ashton Photo Society.

Silver Knight (championship of 'D' League).—Russell Street Wesleyans 2nd, who tied in the League score with Hulme, and won the tie match, 4½—2½.

The following officers were elected for the season 1902-03:—president, Mr. W. D. Bailey; vice-presidents, Mr. A. B. Rink, Mr. W. B. Shaw, and Dr. A. Wahltsch; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. Jordan; hon. secretary, Mr. H. Hartley, 118, Gorton Road, Reddish, near Stockport; hon. assistant secretary, Mr. A. Eva, 9, Levenshulme Street, Gorton.—*Manchester Weekly Times*.

Sussex Chess Congress.—The twentieth annual Congress of the Sussex Association was held at Brighton, on Friday and Saturday, April 25th and 26th, the proceedings being full of interest from start to finish. The Mayor of Brighton (Alderman J. E. Stafford, J.P.) opened the Congress on Friday, and alluded to the many qualities required to make a good chess player, amongst them being vigour, determination, care, thought, and endurance. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the proceedings commenced. The Open Tournament was brought to a conclusion on the first day with the following result:—

First round: Surgeon-General Thornton, the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. J. Creevy, and Miss Parkinson were winners, defeating Messrs. I. E. Mannington, J. Rogers. J. Beverley, and F. E. Purchas. Second round: Surgeon-General Thornton beat Miss Parkinson, and the Rev. Mr. Green beat Mr. Creevy. Final: Surgeon-General Thornton divided with Mr. Green.

Two Lightning Chess Tournaments, with a time limit of ten seconds, were held. In the afternoon one (16 entries), Mr. T. Duff Barnett and Mr. Castle Leaver divided the prize. In the evening the latter was again successful, drawing with Surgeon-General Thornton.

Several games of Kriegspiel chess were played during the afternoon between Messrs. H. W. Butler and I. E. Mannington, and progress was made in the Sussex and Ladies' Championship matches.

On the second day the principal attraction was Mr. Pillsbury's visit, and all local chess players were much gratified by the great kindness of His Worship the Mayor, who, at considerable inconvenience to himself, paid a second visit to the Congress for the purpose of introducing Mr. Pillsbury. The famous American player arrived about four o'clock, having travelled up the same day from the Exeter Congress. As mentioned by Colonel Kensington in proposing the vote of thanks after the close of the proceedings, Mr. Pillsbury had had hard work during his Devon tour, having played 77 games, of which he had won 74 and drawn 3. In spite of all he has done lately, however, Mr. Pillsbury was able to play simultaneously and blindfold 16 strong local players, winning 13 games and drawing 3.

The Sussex Championship was won by Mr. E. G. Reed, the former holder, the final score being as follows:—Messrs. E. G. Reed, 3; A Player, 2; H. H. Harris, 1; and Castle Leaver, 0.

The West Sussex Queen Trophy was decided in favour of Mr. J. Penfold, who beat Mr. A. Edney in the final.

The Ladies' Championship had the following result:—Mrs. Sidney and Mrs. Herring, 2 games each; Miss Halloway, 1½; and Miss Cribb, ¼. Mrs. Sydney won on playing off.

Mr. Johnson wishes us to express his thanks to Mr. H. W. Butler for all the advice and assistance he gave in making the Congress a success; also to Mrs. Sidney, Mr. Arthur Smith, Mr. G. E. Smith, Mr. I. E. Mannington, Colonel Kensington, Surgeon-General Thornton, Mr. G. Stringer, Mr. S. Pilch, and Mr. E. E. Chant for their kind help. We are sure that all the foregoing will agree with us in thinking that the hard-working hon. secretary himself deserves the most credit of all for his share.—*Brighton Society*.

Chess in Scotland.—Following the examples of the Hastings players, the Dublin Chess Club had a short trip to Scotland in May, and formed agreeable and friendly connections with the Edinburgh and Glasgow players, which it is hoped may be resumed next year either in Ireland or here, where they will always be welcome. Details of their matches against Edinburgh and Glasgow Clubs are given below, and considering how many of their strong players were unable to be present, the results prove that the Dublin Club is a very strong combination.

EDINBURGH.										DUBLIN.											
Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Fitzpatrick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Parnell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. I. Campbell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Drury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. I. M. Steen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. A. S. Rankin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. R. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Spence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. O'Hara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Watson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. J. Dick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Knott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. O. White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Wallace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Barton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										6 $\frac{1}{2}$											4 $\frac{1}{2}$
GLASGOW.										DUBLIN.											
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Parnell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$	Mr. C. Drury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Middleton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. M. Steen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. R. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Tait	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. H. O'Hara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Dick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. O. White	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Leishman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Barton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
										5 $\frac{1}{2}$											4 $\frac{1}{2}$

The West of Scotland Championship has again been won by Mr. J. R. Longwill, and unless more interest is taken in this competition Mr. Longwill will soon have a collection of cups.

Mr. Gilchrist has won the senior championship and Mr. McKee the junior championship of the Glasgow Chess Club. Messrs. Jas. F. Sinclair and Wm. Gibson have won the handicaps.

Edinburgh Club. Mr. W. M. Whitelaw has won both the championship and handicap competitions.

In the Helensburg Club Mr. Thos. Brash has won the championship, and Messrs. F. Lacaille and Jas. Phillips the two handicaps. Mr. Battrum won the brilliancy prize.

In Perth Mr. H. L. Forbes has won the championship and Mr. J. R. Henderson the handicap.

In the Athenæum Chess Club (Glasgow).—Champion, Mr. R. A. Blackwood; handicap, Mr. W. R. C. Murdoch.

Uddingston Club.—Champion, Mr. A. H. Hutton; handicap, Mr. Jas. Thorburn. Portobello Club.—Handicap, Mr. R. Fraser.

Greenock Club.—Champion, Mr. Ed. Annan; minor champion, Mr. Peter McVicar; President's tourney, Mr. Robert Porter.

Motherwell Club.—Prize winners: Messrs. Jas. Wilson, John Paterson, John Kay, and Wm. Jeffrey. This is a flourishing young club, formed only about six months.

Stirling Chess Club has had a more successful season than usual, which is saying a great deal. It has played more matches than any other club in Scotland, and came out with a good majority of games. Mr. A. N. Gray is champion for the year. Mr. H. W. Coster won the intermediate championship, and Corporal Marks the minor championship. The winners of the handicap were Mr. R. Lindsay, and his father, Mr. W. Lindsay.

The brilliancy prize of £3 3s., presented by Mr. A. B. Law, M.P., for the Major Tournament of the Scottish Chess Association has been won by Dr. Wyse, Falkirk, for his game against Mr. H. L. Forbes.

In the Major Tournament the brilliancy prize has been held over.

Southern Counties' Union Inter-County Championship: Surrey v. Gloucestershire.—These counties met at Swindon, on May 24th, to contest their match in the semi-final round of the above contest, and after three hours' play the score was $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in favour of Gloucestershire, with four positions left for adjudication. The leaders claim one win, which will be sufficient to give them victory. We reserve full score until the award is made, but we may point out that Surrey was exceedingly unfortunate in having to forfeit four games owing to players missing the train.

Stockport Chess Club.—The annual meeting and closing soiree was held Saturday, May 10th, at the club-rooms, County Café, St. Petersgate. At the invitation of the president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire delegate to Northern Union), the members partook of an excellent tea, after which the annual business meeting was held. The report disclosed largely increased membership, and greater activity has been shown during the season. Of four matches played, three had been won and one lost. The handicap tournament resulted as follows: first prize, Mr. H. B. Lund; second prize, Mr. N. P. Milne; third prize, Mr. G. Osborne. Mr. Albert E. Moore, president of the Northern Counties Chess Union, was present as a guest, and in response to calls referred to the good work accomplished by the Union in the promotion of an increasing number of county matches, and in continued efforts to bring into closer relation the various and numerous chess clubs of the Northern counties. The results had already been most gratifying, a great stimulus had been given to the pursuit of the game, and much encouragement was derived by the great body of players as a consequence of the labours of the Union. He spoke also of the social side of chess, and of the many lasting personal friendships it had formed. The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the season 1902-3: president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw; captain, Mr. R. D. Hislop; vice-captain, Mr. H. B. Lund; secretary and treasurer, Mr. F. S. Cartwright, 91, Wellington Road North, Stockport. It was decided to alter the club night from Saturday to Friday. At intervals during the evening Mr. Kemp contributed violin solos. Messrs. F. H. Woodward and C. H. Moss gave pianoforte duets, and Messrs. C. H. Moss and F. S. Cartwright rendered songs and duets, all adding pleasure to the evening's proceedings. The opening night for next season will be on the first Friday in October.

City of London Chess Club.—The Annual Dinner—the Jubilee banquet—was held on the 30th April, at the Trocadero Restaurant, when a numerous company of members and guests assembled. Among the guests were Messrs. J. Henniker-Heaton, M.P., L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C., M.P., H. Seton-Karr, M.P., R. J. Price, M.P., J. Alderson Foote, K.C., F. Newbolt, and J. A. Symons. The president of the club, Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., presided. Peculiar interest attached to this gathering,

inasmuch as the club has just entered on its Jubilee year, having been founded in the year 1852. In proposing "The City of London Chess Club," Sir George Newnes briefly reviewed its history, and called attention to the chief events which had occurred in its career. Mr. Newbolt in a humorous speech proposed the toast of the Houses of Parliament, to which several members of Parliament responded. Mr. W. J. Evans proposed the toast of the Club Officials, to which Mr. F. G. Naumann, one of the vice-presidents, responded. Mr. Henry Ward, L.C.C., proposed the Visitors, to which Mr. J. Alderson Foote, K.C., responded. Mr. J. A. Symmons proposed the health of the chairman, to which Sir G. Newnes responded. During the dinner music was discoursed by Pitman's Blue Viennese Orchestra, while the speeches were interspersed with songs from Miss Ethel Bevan and Mr. F. Franklin Clive, and recitations by Miss Rose Eldred.

The Annual General Meeting of the club was held at the rooms, 7, Grocer's Hall Court, Poultry, on Thursday, the 24th April, Mr. F. G. Naumann, vice-president, in the chair. In presenting the 49th annual report and statement of accounts for the past year, the committee congratulated the members on the unexampled prosperity the club had attained. Increased income had accrued from the raising of the subscriptions of town members, and the club was now on a firm financial basis. The retiring officials were re-elected, viz.: Sir George Newnes, Bart, M.P., president; Messrs. H. F. Gastineau, C. Moriau, and F. G. Naumann vice-presidents; Mr. Walter Gurner, hon. treasurer; and Mr. J. Walter Russell, hon. sec.

The Championship of the club (limited to players of the 1a class) was won by Mr. William Ward, who besides the championship medal received a prize of £15, presented by the president, and holds the 'Gastineau' Cup for one year. The prize-winners in the Championship Tournament were: Mr. W. Ward, championship and first prize; Mr. T. F. Lawrence, second prize; Mr. T. B. Girdlestone and Mr. H. W. Trenchard tie for third and fourth prizes. The 'Mocatta' Cup, presented to the club by the vice-president, Mr. F. G. Naumann, in memory of the late Mr. Abraham Mocatta, for competition among members of the 1b and second classes, was won by Mr. F. W. Boff, who also received a prize of £10. The Winter Handicap ('Murton' Cup) Tournament was won by Mr. W. Ward.

During the past season there have been blindfold and simultaneous exhibitions in the club by Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Mason; and on the 12th April, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury performed the extraordinary feat of playing blindfold against sixteen members. The blindfold player won 7 games, drew 8 with Messrs. Allcock, Anspach, Flear, Herbert Jacobs, Loman, Dr. Marshall, Park, and Wood, and lost to Mr. W. Ward.

During the past season the club has been the meeting ground for many London chess clubs and county associations, no less than 86 inter-club and inter-county matches having been played in the club premises.

As official adjudicator of unfinished games in the London Chess League, Surrey County, and other competitions, the club has done good service, for which they received the cordial thanks of the committees of these several organizations.

In sending in the foregoing particulars, Mr. J. Walter Russell concludes as follows:—The committee note with pleasure the growing tendency on the part of other clubs and associations to avail themselves of the services

of this club, not only in the matter of adjudication, but in chess matters generally. These clubs and associations doubtless realise that as the most important chess club in the country, the City of London Chess Club occupies an altogether unique position, and that its sole desire is the promotion of chess by fostering other clubs and associations, without being antagonistic to any.

We are delighted to give publicity to these statements, which are the best possible evidence of the urgent necessity for the establishment of a properly constituted authority, such as was suggested by representatives of the Southern, Midland, and Northern Chess Unions, at the conference held in London, May, 1900, when, owing to the lukewarm support of the executive of the City of London Chess Club, the scheme for bringing into existence a 'National Chess Federation' was, for all practical purposes, adjourned *sine die*. This action of the City Club was not good policy, because whenever Federation does come its head-quarters must be in London, and where more suitable than at the rooms of 'the most important chess club in the country?'

Yorkshire Tournaments.—The usual arrangements for the three—A, B, and C—County Championship contests are again operating this year, and entries are most encouraging; the number—100—being 26 in advance of last year. The various events were patronised as follows: Class A, first prize, £4 4s.; second, £2 2s., and title of County Champion—33 competitors. Class B, first prize, £3 3s.; second, £1 1s. 6d.—24 entrants. Class C, first prize, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s.—43 players. The committee met at Leeds, on May 17th, the Rev. J. L. Peach (of Malton) in the chair, and balloted the order of play. As usual the players were grouped in districts, the survivors of the first two rounds in each district being entitled to compete in the final tournament in September. Play in the first round must be completed by July 5th, and in the second by August 16th. Drawn games must be replayed, the first move alternating. The time-limit in all classes is 20 moves per hour. Twenty-two clubs are represented in the various contests as follows:—Leeds (16 entries), Leeds Blenheim 2, Hull 13, Dewsbury 11, Halifax 10, Sheffield 8, Wakefield 6, York 5, Bradford 5, Frizinghall 2, Horton Grange 1, Huddersfield 6, Keighley 4, Brighouse 2, Pontefract 2, Malton 2, Burley-in-Wharfedale, Ikley, Farsley, Castleford, and Crossgates, 1 each.

Last year the executive of the Sheffield and District Association decided to institute championship tournaments for members of affiliated clubs or individual members of the Association. Three classes—A, B, and C—were catered for, the winner of the A contest to be recognised as champion of Sheffield for the season. The first competition, which was brought to a close recently, attracted 42 entries, as follows: 16 in Class A, 16 in Class B, and 10 in Class C. The 'Knock out' principle was adopted, with following results: Class A, first, Mr. A. E. Harrison; second, Mr. H. D. Rockett. Class B, first, Mr. R. Dewar; second, Mr. J. Askew. Class C, first, Mr. F. W. Brown; second, Mr. H. Taylor.

Yorkshire v. Kent.—This correspondence match was brought to a close during the last week of April, and we append the full score. Mr. Macdonald, of Bradford, resigned without playing, owing to ill-health; and

at Board 36 the Sheffield player (Mr. W. Feltrup) declined to continue owing to a disagreement with his opponent. The final score is more favourable to Kent than the earlier results promised. Prizes of 10/- for the most brilliant game, and of 10/- for the best game by Yorkshiresmen were given by Mr. Macdonald, and awarded by Mr. F. P. Wildman to Messrs. G. A. Schott and S. Holden. Both games have already been published in this journal.

YORKSHIRE.

Mr. G. A. Schott, Bradford	...	...	1
Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Gray, Hull	...	...	0
Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. M. Brown, Bradford	...	...	0
Mr. L. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	0
Mr. M. Jackson, Hull	...	...	1
Mr. S. M. Cockin, Wakefield	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Croft, Burley-in-Wharfedale	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. J. Shie'ds, Hull	...	...	0
Mr. T. G. Hart, Hull	...	...	0
Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds	...	...	1
Mr. G. H. Fletcher, Huddersfield	...	...	1
Mr. A. Dawson, Leeds Blenheim	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Macdonald, Bradford	...	...	0
Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Lines, Huddersfield	...	...	1
Mr. G. L. Rockett, Leeds	...	...	0
Rev. S. Walker, Bradford	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Shaw, Bradford	...	...	0
Mr. S. Holden, Leeds	...	...	1
Mr. E. Rowe, Leeds	...	...	1
Mr. A. B. Shaw, Sheffield	...	...	1
Mr. S. Jackson, Hull	...	...	1
Mr. H. Postle, Bradford	...	...	0
Mr. T. W. Tate, Leeds	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Brumfitt, Ilkley	...	...	1
Mr. A. W. Preston, Dewsbury	...	...	1
Mr. L. J. Lean, Sheffield	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Smith, Malton	...	...	0
Mr. L. R. Flint, York	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury	...	...	0
Mr. W. Skirrow, Leeds Blenheim	...	...	1
Mr. H. A. Burton, Pontefract	...	...	1
Mr. W. Feltrup, Sheffield	...	...	0
Mr. J. W. Morton, Leeds	...	...	1
Mr. E. Butterfield, Pudsey	...	...	0
Mr. F. Hartshorn, Sheffield	...	...	1
Mr. E. B. Johnson, Ilkley	...	...	1
Mr. F. G. Rowe, Keighley	...	...	1
Mr. F. S. Utley, Halifax	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Wilton, Leeds All Hallows	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Clough, Keighley	...	...	0
Dr. Baskett, Crossgates	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Pollitt, Halifax	...	...	1
Mr. R. Noble, Huddersfield	...	...	1
Mr. W. Gutridge, Hull	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Marshall, Farsley	...	...	1
Mr. J. Longbottom, Brighouse	...	...	1

KENT.

Mr. O. C. Muller, Catford	...	...	0
Mr. E. L. Raymond, Tonbridge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. B. Fisher, Deal	...	...	1
Mr. W. F. Latter, S. Norwood	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Col. Tillard, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	1
Mr. T. S. Connan, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	1
Mr. J. Roe, New Brompton	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. J. Corke, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. V. Fishwick, Margate	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Butler, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	1
Mr. J. R. Harris, Tunbridge Wells	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Dixon, Leighton Buzzard	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Seaman, Rochester	...	...	0
Mr. W. J. Parks, Rochester	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Coleman, Rochester	...	...	1
Mr. F. W. Walter, Rochester	...	...	0
Rev. H. Falloon, Dover	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Horsley, Canterbury	...	...	1
Mr. C. Chapman, Sevenoaks	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. E. Evill, Canterbury	...	...	1
Mr. H. J. C. Malins, Maidstone	...	...	0
Mr. A. L. Densham, Croydon	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Hurley, Rochester	...	...	0
Capt. McCaulis, London	...	...	0
Dr. Harvey Lewis, London	...	...	1
Mr. R. F. B. Jones, Dover	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Capt. Chepmell, Dover	...	...	0
Dr. Amyott, Margate	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Cozens, Margate	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. Griffith, Margate	...	...	1
Dr. Ormsby, Dover	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Stone, Canterbury	...	...	1
Mr. E. E. Thomas, London	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn, London	...	...	0
Mr. G. F. Whiteman, Canterbury	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. May, Bromley	...	...	0
Mr. J. Churchill, Shortlands	...	...	1
Mr. F. R. Pickering, London	...	...	0
Mr. R. G. Sionham, London	...	...	0
Rev. H. P. Brewer, Canterbury	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Wallis, Catford	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. E. Vinen, London	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Joanes, London	...	...	1
Mr. E. E. Stockens, Canterbury	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Thomas, Orpington	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Butler, London	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Scoble, Lee	...	...	1
Mr. S. K. Johnson, Orpington	...	...	0
Mr. G. French, Gravesend	...	...	0

HASTINGS CHESS FESTIVAL.



THE tenth annual Festival of this club was carried out at their club-room, the Central Hall, Bank Buildings, on the four days commencing Wednesday, April 30th, to Saturday, 3rd May. For the pleasure and instruction of the members and their friends, the executive of the club always invite two or three of the leading chess masters, and on this occasion the guests were Mr. J. H. Blackburne, the English champion; Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, the American champion; and Mr. F. J. Marshall, the new American expert. The attendance of visitors from other places, as well as of the members and their friends, was more numerous than on any previous occasion, and the verve and life of the whole proceedings was most marked, the enthusiasm and warmth of interest rising to its climax during the wonderful blindfold display by Mr. Pillsbury.

The first day was opened by a consultation game between Mr. Pillsbury with Mr. H. E. Dobell, the hon. sec., as an ally, against Mr. Blackburne, with Mr. Horace Chapman, the president, as consultant. A Queen's Gambit was accepted, and a very fine game ensued, full of enterprise, subtle and ingenious play; finally White obtained the superior position, and Black resigned on the 44th move.

In the evening Mr. Marshall gave a display of simultaneous chess, the first he has undertaken in England, against a good team of thirty players. Some very pretty play was made by Mr. Marshall, who was most prompt and enterprising, and seemed likely to make a fine score, but after three hours he evidently began to weary and lost points that apparently were in his grasp, his score being 20 wins, 2 draws, and 8 losses.

Thursday afternoon was spent in a consultation game, Mr. Blackburne with Dr. Colborne against Mr. Marshall with Mr. A. C. Jenour. A Falkbeer Counter Gambit was adopted, in which White obtained a decided advantage in the opening, but Mr. Blackburne did not seem to be quite at his best (we heard Mrs. Blackburne was very ill), and prematurely forcing an exchange of Queens, the White allies got an undeveloped and cramped game, and gradually drifted into an inferior position, after 53 moves their game was no longer tenable, and they resigned. The evening meeting was crowded with spectators when Mr. Pillsbury gave an exhibition of blindfold play against sixteen players or combinations of players. This branch of the chess art has been practised by Mr. Pillsbury now nearly four years, and the rapidity and skill with which he conducts the games are a marvel to all, and probably have never been equalled by any past or present master; he has conducted twenty games simultaneously and without sight of board or men, but on this occasion sixteen was his task, the time occupied being between five and six hours without an interval, the average speed of moves was over 100 per hour, the first 200 moves being made in $1\frac{1}{4}$ hours. The boards were arranged in four sections of four each, and numbered so as to bring a move to each section alternately, and thus the whole company was kept in constant excitement. Mr. Pillsbury has methodised his play and prefers to do without a teller, and to call the numbers himself, each player returning his reply. Sitting on a platform, in view of the whole

room, he commenced "on boards 5 and 11, P—Q 4; on all the others, P—K 4"; at the conclusion of the second and third rounds of moves, he paused about a minute, evidently to classify the openings, which were as follows: No. 1, Ruy Lopez; No. 2, French Defence; No. 3, King's Gambit; No. 4, Scotch; No. 5, Queen's Declined; No. 6, French Defence; No. 7, Ruy Lopez; No. 8, Vienna; No. 9, King's Declined; No. 10, Double Ruy Lopez; No. 11, Q Pawn; No. 12, King's Declined; No. 13, Ruy Lopez; No. 14, Vienna; No. 15, King's Declined; No. 16, Two Knights' Defence; and we noticed that when the openings were similar, in each case an entirely different continuation was soon adopted. The first to succumb was No. 15, who had fallen into a trap, and then play proceeded for nearly four hours, the blindfold player being at no disadvantage in any game except No. 10, although this he eventually won. The fruits of the combinations in the various games then began to tell, and his score rose to three, he then offered draws to No. 1 and 2; seven games now fell in rapid succession, and he offered a draw to No. 12, and soon after to board No. 3, the last game going being No. 6, to bring which to a conclusion Mr. Pillsbury sacrificed the exchange, thereby obtaining a winning Pawn ending; his total score being 12 wins and 4 draws; as the best talent of the club was arrayed against him, this was a very fine performance. At the conclusion of the display, both players and spectators expressed their wonder and delight, several avering that, if they had not been present, they could not have conceived it possible. In conversation Mr. Pillsbury said his power was one of memory and a thorough knowledge of the board rather than mental vision, but he could picture in his mind any of the positions, although curiously he never notices the colours of the squares. As showing his wonderful memory, Mr. Pillsbury next morning in discussing any game, could immediately recall the whole sequence of moves, and show any position; also he stated that, in his earlier performances, after the excitement of playing, he had to do some good hard reading to occupy his mind for an hour or two, in order to dismiss the games from his thoughts and get to sleep, but now with little effort he could forget them, an hour at whist, or some other mental occupation or relaxation was sufficient, and he slept soundly then for about eight hours, and was thoroughly refreshed; but at will he could recall any of the games or positions. Mrs. Pillsbury informed us, that on tour in America, he had given 150 blindfold displays in seven months, and he was as bright and fresh at the end as at the beginning, but after the tour, for about a month, he could sleep any hours.

The Friday masters' consultation game was between Mr. Marshall with Mr. I. M. Friedberger, against Mr. Pillsbury with Mr. Womersley; a Queen's Gambit was met with the counter attack of P—K 4, and both sides obtained a good development. In the middle game the Black allies ventured on a risky line of play, but by a fine combination Mr. Marshall and ally turned the tables and forced either the win of the Queen, or mate, thus winning a very pretty game. The evening display was conducted by the three masters, each playing three games against combinations of players at each board; this style of game affords great pleasure to the club members, as they freely discuss the play at their board, and get hints and instruction from one another, and observe how frequently a master upsets their best

laid plans. Mr. Blackburne won one and drew two, Mr. Pillsbury won all three, Mr. Marshall won one and lost two, he also playing a second game with the losers, which was drawn. The play generally was of a brilliant and interesting character.

The Saturday's main feature was a match in the afternoon against the Metropolitan Chess Club, winners of the London 'A' League, the team being captained by Mr. O. C. Müller; a very stiff and well-fought contest resulted in a win for the visitors by 8 to 6. The evening attraction was simultaneous play by Mr. Blackburne against a strong team of thirty-two; playing in his well-known vigorous and ingenious style, he won 19 and drew 13, although want of time prevented some of the latter being completed; this performance brought to a conclusion a most brilliant and successful congress.

During the meetings the final contests in the East Sussex Queen were played, the competitors being Miss Watson, Miss Hallaway, Mr. Willett, Mr. Morris, who came out in the order named; Miss Watson is the first lady to hold the Queen, and thus qualify as a first-class county player.

THE KENT CHESS CONGRESS.

THE fourth annual Congress of the Kent Chess Association was held this year at Tunbridge Wells, in the Pump Room, commencing on Whit-Monday, and continuing till the following Saturday. The programme was a very varied one, and the highly successful manner in which each of the events went off reflects great credit on the organisers, and particularly on Mr. W. W. White, who conducted the tournaments, and on Mr. W. M. Brooke, who carried out the duties of hon. sec., and whose close attention to the preliminary arrangements resulted in the very handsome sum of over £100 being raised to defray the expenses of the Congress. The local committee was as follows: Mr. A. E. White (president), Colonel Tillard, Messrs. H. Butler, T. S. Connan, R. H. Goldie, and G. R. Harris. The admirable arrangements made by these gentlemen and Mr. W. M. Brooke was the subject of general praise, and their ability seems to afford a very cogent reason for the success which has attended the Tunbridge Wells Chess Club in the four years of its existence—in two of which it has held the position of Champion Club of the County.

Mr. H. N. Pillsbury gave exhibitions of blindfold and simultaneous play against consulting opponents. He added to this by spending most of his time *con amore* showing highly interested groups of players little ideas about the theory of the openings and the *raison d'être* of routine moves which were as valuable as the interesting way of imparting them, that Pillsbury adopted, was genial. His blindfold play against 12 opponents resulted in 10 wins, a draw (with Mr. E. D. Fawcett), and a loss (to Mr. F. A. Joyce, Newport, Isle of White).

There were very frequent exhibitions by Mr. Samuel Tinsley, who with nearly unbroken success kept on disposing of 20's every day. Messrs. Blackburne and Gunsberg were also present, and took part in consultation games.

The Open Amateur First Class Tournament resulted as follows:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Mr. E. Douglas Fawcett	1	—	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. Joyce	2	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Loman	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	7
Mr. R. P. Michell	4	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Mortimer	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	1	0	0	0	4
Mr. O. C. Muller	6	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	6
Mr. L. Serrailier	7	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	0	1	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Shories	8	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	—	0	1	5
Mr. G. A. Thomas	9	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	10	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. R. Loman first prize, £10; Mr. O. C. Muller second prize, £5; Messrs. R. P. Michell, G. A. Thomas, and G. E. Wainwright third prize.

The Kent Championship Tournament resulted as follows:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total
Mrs. Anderson	1	—	1	0	0	2
Mr. W. M. Brooke	2	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Chapman	3	1	1	—	1	5
Mr. W. B. Dixon	4	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. F. B. Jones	5	1	1	0	0	3
Mr. G. Pepper	6	0	0	1	0	1
Col. Tillard	7	1	0	0	1	4

Mr. C. Chapman (holder) first prize, Cup, presented by Mr. W. W. White, and £3; Colonel Tillard, second prize, £1.

Open Tournament, second class.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Mr. C. F. Corke	...	1	—	0	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	2	1	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. Falloon	...	3	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Herring	...	4	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. P. MacBean	...	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	1	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. E. Middleton	...	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	2
Major F. H. Rawlins	...	8	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. St. J. Steadman	...	9	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Ward	...	10	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. T. J. Edwards, Bristol, first prize, £3 (winner of the Pollock Memorial Prize, Southern Counties' Meeting, Bristol); second prize, £1, divided between Mr. W. P. MacBean (London), Mrs. Herring (Reading), and Mr. H. Ward (London).

Extra Tournament, section A.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Mr. F. J. Candy	1	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mrs. Chapman	2	1	—	0	0	0	1	1	3
Mr. A. L. Densham	3	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	6½
Mr. C. S. Kent	4	1	1	0	—	1	1	0	4
Mr. C. H. May	5	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	3½
Mr. F. R. Pickering	6	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	2
Mr. G. F. Whiteman	7	1	1	½	1	1	—	1	6
Mr. A. Yeates	8	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	2

Mr. A. L. Densham first prize, £3; Mr. G. F. Whiteman second prize, £1 10s.

Extra Tournament, section B.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Rev. W. E. Evill	1	—	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Mr. W. A. Happell	2	0	—	½	1	1	1	1	1	5½
Mr. C. Hardebeck	3	0	½	—	½	1	1	1	1	5
Rev. Dr. Elwyn Lewis	4	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	1	3
Mrs. May	5	1	½	½	0	—	1	1	1	4
Mrs. Oakley	6	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	2½
Mr. H. J. Stone	7	0	½	0	1	½	1	—	1	4
Mr. F. Smith	8	0	0	0	½	1	½	0	—	2½
Mr. T. Valentine	9	0	0	0	½	1	½	1	—	2½

Rev. W. E. Evill first prize.

Ladies' Open Handicap Tournament.

	Class	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Miss Budd	C	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	½	4½
Mrs. Durlacher	C	1	—	0	½	0	1	1	1	4
Mrs. Falloon	A	1	1	—	1	1	0	1	1	6
Mrs. Lewis	B	0	½	0	—	1	1	0	1	3½
Mrs. Robbins	A	0	0	1	0	0	—	0	1	1½
Mrs. Stevenson	B	0	0	0	1	0	1	—	1	3
Mrs. W. W. White	B	0	½	0	0	1	1	—	1	4½
Mrs. Whitehead	A	½	0	0	0	½	0	0	—	1

Mrs. Falloon first prize, Silver Queen; second prize, value £1, divided between Miss Budd and Mrs. W. W. White.

Result of Knock out Tournaments.—Winner of No. 1, Mr. H. Butler (Tunbridge Wells); winner of No. 2, Mr. F. A. Richardson (New Southgate).

Lightning Tournaments.—Tuesday: 1st, Mr. R. P. Michell; 2nd, Mr. G. A. Thomas. Friday: 1st, Mr. C. Chapman; 2nd, Mr. W. M. Brooke.

On Wednesday, May 22nd, the Hastings Club sent to Tunbridge Wells a large team of 52 players to meet West Kent. West Kent, by the way,

remarks the *Hastings Mail and Times*, is an elastic term which includes towns in East Kent, Mid Kent, Surrey, and London generally. Hastings had an excellent team, and won a most enjoyable and exciting match by 27 games to 25. All the unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. Pillsbury.

HASTINGS.

Mr. H. E. Dobell...	...	...	0
Dr. Manlove ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Womersley...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Shories ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. M. Friedberger...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. Watt ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Jenour ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. G. Skyrme ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Toyne ...	...	...	1
Mr. E. H. Jukes ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Cristin ...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Creevy ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. R. Mackeson ...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Chandler ...	...	...	1
Mr. I. E. Mannington...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Mann ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. S. Hallett ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. G. Ginner ...	...	...	0
Mr. M. C. Barton...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Watson ...	...	...	0
Miss Hallaway ...	...	...	1
Mrs. Sidney ...	...	...	1
Miss Colbourne ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. S. Boger ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Bonham ...	...	...	1
Mr. F. C. L. Wratten...	...	...	0
Mr. H. King ...	...	...	1
Mr. E. J. McCormick...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Luntley ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Hasnip ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. A. Lewcock ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. B. Stevens ...	...	...	1
Mr. G. McCormick ...	...	...	1
Mr. Angelo Lewis...	...	...	1
Mr. N. Parry ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. J. Hancock ...	...	...	1
Mr. Albert White ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. Perrott-Smith...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. R. Kirkpatrick...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Hore ...	...	...	1
Mr. P. C. Duke ...	...	...	0
Mr. O. Knofe ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Stephenson ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Atkins, junr.	...	...	1
Mr. R. Owen...	...	...	1
Mrs. Jobling ...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Maddison ...	...	...	1
Miss Thomas ...	...	...	1
Mrs. McGuise ...	...	...	1
Mr. P. F. J. Barrett...	...	...	1
Mrs. Sercombe ...	...	...	0
Mrs. Lincke ...	...	...	0

WEST KENT.

Mr. O. C. Muller ...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Raymond...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Chapman ...	...	...	1
Mr. T. S. Connan...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Mongredien...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. B. Schwann ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. L. Densham ...	...	...	1
Mr. R. Chapman ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Butler ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Corke ...	...	...	1
Mr. R. F. B. Jones ...	...	...	1
Mr. J. J. Corke ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Brooke ...	...	...	1
Mrs. D. Anderson...	...	...	0
Miss Finn ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. May ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. A. White ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Whiteman ...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Read ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Heppel ...	...	...	1
Mrs. Chapman ...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Valentine ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Yeates ...	...	...	0
Mr. B. Gipps ...	...	...	1
Mrs. Robbins...	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Youngman...	...	...	1
Captain McCaulis ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Price ...	...	...	0
Mrs. Craig ...	...	...	0
Mr. D. S. Hole ...	...	...	1
Mr. R. H. Pink ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. White...	...	...	0
Mr. M. B. Lewis ...	...	...	0
Mrs. W. W. White ...	...	...	0
Mrs. May ...	...	...	0
Mrs. A. J. Cock ...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Hubble ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. T. Stevenson...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. C. Kirk ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Whitehead ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Wickenden ...	...	...	1
Rev. E. S. Buchanan...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Nickells ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. S. Brooke ...	...	...	0
Rev. C. Courtenay ...	...	...	0
Rev. G. Stevens ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Hardebeck...	...	...	0
Mr. B. Lake ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. H. Holland ...	...	...	0
Mr F. Foreman ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Child...	...	...	1
Rev. F. H. Jones ...	...	...	1

The annual meeting of the Association took place on Whit-Monday afternoon. The annual report indicated steady progress, and enumerated the various events of the season, which had been one of great activity.

The balance sheet showed an expenditure of £66 os. 7d., of which over £30 was spent in postage and stationery, utilised in keeping the 580 members informed of the Association's doings. Medals and prizes distributed among clubs also accounted for £12 6s. od. The election of officials resulted as follows:—president, Sir William Hart-Dyke; chairman of council, Major General Hutchinson; match captain, Mr. F. W. Walter; secretary and treasurer, Rev. Dr. L. E. Lewis; hon. auditor, Mr. G. Pepper. Representatives to Southern Counties' Union: Rev. Dr. Lewis, Messrs. W. W. White and G. R. Hunter.

The annual Congress Dinner took place at the Kentish Hotel, on Thursday, May 23rd, the speakers including Alderman Lutwidge, Mayor of Tunbridge Wells, Messrs. G. R. Hunter, W. M. Brooke, W. W. White, I. E. Mannington, H. E. Dobell, and E. Douglas Fawcett. Mr. H. N. Pillsbury and Mr. J. Walter Russell were among the guests. After the loyal toast had been honoured, the Mayor submitted the toast of "The Kent Chess Association." They had, he said, been using their wits against each other during the week, but on that occasion he gave them a very hearty welcome to the town. He did not play chess himself, although he knew there was great art in the game, and a good chess player was a good general. Book-reading was no good if one wanted to succeed at chess; they must use their own memory and judgment to a very large extent. The Mayor made complimentary reference to the presence of Mr. Pillsbury, and, in conclusion, hoped the Association would ever hold it own against all comers.

Rev. Dr. Lewis, hon. secretary of the Kent Association, in reply, said the chief aim of the Association was to do the utmost they could for the chess world; to spare no pains in making good chess players, and to secure as many as they could. Good chess playing was principally brought about by infusing chess knowledge, by arranging matches and contests between clubs and counties. Those who could not play as well as others would profit by seeing others who could play a good deal better. The speaker traced the growth of the Congress during the past four years, which, he said, "shows we go on increasing as we grow larger." The unattached system favoured the popularity of the Kent Association. Mr. G. R. Hunter proposed "The County Officials and Congress Committee," congratulating the Tunbridge Wells men on the diligence, care, and assiduity they had displayed in making such complete arrangements for the Congress. He had been particularly impressed with the work achieved by Mr. W. M. Brooke, who had not only showed zeal and ability in his duties, but had managed to find time for a number of games. Mr. W. M. Brooke, in reply, said in Tunbridge Wells the chess players were very much impressed with the very efficient and thorough way in which the county officials did their work. They knew very little of their doings, except through the channels of the post, but the work was most efficiently done. He expressed gratitude to Mr. W. W. White for the able way in which he had assisted the Congress committee.

Mr. W. W. White tendered the toast of "Kindred Associations." The County Associations, he remarked, were the life of chess in the country.

They had a wide influence, and had a very large and important effect on county organisation. In the Tunbridge Wells Congress they had had an unusual number of counties represented. At last year's gathering they only had two, but this year they had seven. He made complimentary reference to the Sussex Association, which had always been closely identified with their own. Messrs. Dobell and Mannington (Sussex), and D. Fawcett (Devonshire) replied.

The other toasts were "The Ladies," submitted by Mr. G. F. Whiteman, and responded to by Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis; "The Visitors," tendered by Mr. E. A. White, and replied to by Mr. J. Mortimer, Major Fox, and Mr. H. N. Pillsbury; the final toast being "The Chairman," which was proposed by the Rev. H. S. Brooke.

The Congress was brought to a suitable conclusion on Saturday afternoon, when the Mayor and Mayoress of Tunbridge Wells held a reception at the Town Hall, and entertained the members of the Association and their friends. There was a large and fashionable attendance, and during the afternoon the Mayor distributed the prizes to the successful competitors. His Worship also had the pleasing duty of making a presentation to Mr. W. W. White of a handsome silver cigar case, and to Mr. W. M. Brooke of a set of chessmen and board, subscribed for by the competitors as a slight token of their appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by these gentlemen.



In the recent Tournament at Monte Carlo, Mr. John A. McCutcheon (U.S.A.) generously offered two prizes, 500 frs. each, for experiments in his variation of the *French*, 4... *B-Kt 5*; one for the best attack, and the other for the best defence, trying that move in both ways, as to its advantages and the reverse. We believe the competing games, four or five in all, have been sent by M. D. Rivière to Mr. G. H. Reichhelm (Philadelphia), to whom the awarding of the prizes has been referred, and whose decision in the matter is now being awaited. The following is one of the competing efforts:—

GAME No. 2,168.

French Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.	
WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. I. GUNSBURG.	Mr. JAS. MASON.
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—Kt 5

.....The *McCutcheon Defence*.
A novelty whose value has yet to be determined.

5 P—K 5 5 P—K R 3
6 B—R 4

Probably best. On the same occasion, Reggio *v.* Albin, the Bishop was withdrawn to K 3, and White lost; and again, Pillsbury *v.* Reggio, the Bishop retiring as in the text, White won. Of course it is assumed that if 6 P×Kt, P×B; 7 P×P, R—Kt sq; Black can well hold his own.

6 P—K Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3 7 Kt—K 5
8 Kt—K 2 8 Kt—Q B 3

.....In Pillsbury *v.* Reggio, the Italian master continued 8..., P—Q B 4. After that, however, he was unable or unwilling to Castle, with result that the position declared itself entirely in favour of his adversary.

9 P—Q R 3 9 B×Kt ch
10 P×B 10 Q—K 2
11 P—B 3 11 Kt×B
12 Kt×Kt 12 P—K R 4
13 B—K 2 13 B—Q 2
14 P—K B 4 14 P—Kt 5
15 P—R 3 15 P×P
16 R×P

Variation of the play hereabouts, on both sides, is easily suggested. But whether either could do better is a question. If now 16 Kt×P, P×P; White would have no time for 17 Kt—B 6 (or Kt 7) ch, leaving his Rook meanwhile *en prise* to the Pawn.

16 P—R 5
17 Kt—R 5 17 Castles Q R

.....With not a moment to spare. As it is, the oncoming Knight looks sufficiently troublesome.

18 Kt—B 6 18 Kt—R 4
19 Q—Kt sq 19 P—B 4
20 Q—Kt 2

Use of the Queen in this direction seems unsatisfactory. Perhaps White should have devoted more and earlier attention to the advanced Black Rook Pawn.

20 B—B 3
21 B—Kt 5 21 Kt—B 5
22 Q—Kt 3 22 B×B
23 Q×B 23 P—R 3

.....With loss, but strictly temporary. When the Queens go, the matter is not greatly simplified. Much difficult if not very interesting play follows.

24 Q×B P ch 24 Q×Q
25 P×Q 25 K—B 2
26 P—R 4 26 K—B 3
27 R—Kt sq 27 Kt—R 4
28 K—K 2 28 K×P
29 R (Kt sq)—K R sq
30 K—Q 3 29 Kt—B 3

The alternative 30 R×P, R×R; 31 R×R, K—B 5; might be no less to White's advantage.

30 Kt—K 2
31 R—Q Kt sq

Now if 31 R×P, R×R; 32 R×R, Kt—Kt 3; the result would be in doubt. A danger for White would be in the "passing" of Black Rook Pawn; together with the somewhat better action of the Black forces generally.

31 P—Kt 3
32 R—Kt 4 32 Kt—B 3
33 R—Kt sq 33 Kt—K 2
34 R (R3)—R sq 34 K—B 3

To be able to back Knight Pawn with Rook if necessary.

35 R—Kt 4 35 Kt—B 4
36 R—R 2 36 R—R 3
37 R—Kt sq 37 R—Kt 3
38 R—K B sq 38 R—Kt 6 ch
39 R—B 3 39 R×R ch
40 P×R

This second doubling should have been avoided. In effect, it reduces White to play for a draw; that is, deprives him of all reasonable chance of winning.

40 R—K R sq
41 Kt—Kt 4 41 P—Kt 4
42 P×P ch 42 P×P
43 Kt—B 2 43 R—Q R sq
44 K—Q 2 44 R—R 8
45 Kt—Q 3 45 R—K B 8
46 Kt—K sq 46 P—Q 5
47 P×P 47 Kt×P

.....Threatening 48..., R x Kt, &c. 'The chances' are in Black's favour.

48 R—R 3 48 K—Q 4
49 P—B 3 49 Kt—B 4

.....Or 49..., R—B 7 ch; more venturesome. But the superior safety of holding the Rook Pawn is obvious.

50 R—R 2 50 K—B 5
51 R—K 2 51 Kt—Kt 6
52 R—R 2 52 R—K R 8
53 R x R

The ensuing Knight and Pawn ending is instructive. Black must sacrifice his cherished Rook Pawn to release his Knight, and its problem of winning takes on another aspect.

54 Kt—Kt 2 53 Kt x R
55 Kt—K 3 ch 54 P—R 6
56 Kt—B sq 55 K—Kt 6
56 Kt—B 7

57 K—K 2 57 P—R 7

.....If Knight goes away to R 8 for safety, White King goes to Q 3, perhaps,—and there would be no progress. Somehow or other, one would think, White should be able to draw?

58 Kt x P 58 Kt—R 6
59 K—Q 2 59 Kt x P
60 Kt—Kt 4 60 Kt—Q 4
61 Kt—R 6 61 Kt x P
62 Kt x P 62 Kt—Q 4
63 Kt—Kt 5 63 Kt—B 2
64 K—Q 3 64 K—R 6
65 Kt—K 4 65 P—Kt 5
66 Kt—Q 2 66 P—Kt 6
67 P—B 4 67 Kt—Q 4
68 K—K 4 68 Kt—K 2
69 K—Q 4 69 P—Kt 7
70 K—B 3 70 K—R 7
71 K—B 2 71 Kt—B 4
72 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,169.

Played in the Surrey County Challenge Cup contest, January 13th, 1902.

Queen Knight's Game.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. H. COLE. Mr. A. W. FISHER.
1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3 2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—B 4 3 B—B 4

.....Black may play 3..., Kt x P; for a simpler and equal game. Then if 4 Q—R 5, Kt—Q 3; 5 Q x K P+, Q—K 2, there would be no attack worth mentioning; or if 4 Kt x Kt, P—Q 4; or 4 B x P+, K x B; 5 Kt x Kt, P—Q 4; White certainly would have no superiority. Apart from all this 4..., Kt—B 3 would be stronger, the Bishop to move later, as circumstances might require.

4 P—Q 3 4 P—Q 3
5 B—Kt 5 5 B—K 3
6 Kt—Q 5 6 B x Kt
7 B x B 7 P—B 3
8 B—Kt 3 8 Kt—Q 2
9 Q—B 3 9 Castles

.....No need for Castling yet. 9..., Q—K 2, to get away on the

Queen side, if advisable, and to be able to advance King Knight Pawn, would be better.

10 Kt—K 2 10 Q—B 2 ?
11 Kt—Kt 3

The White Knight makes for B 5, whence he cannot well be kept out; and Black's error in rashly Castling is soon fully exposed. White could take the Pawn offered through 11..., P—Q 4 ? also with advantage.

11 P—Q 4 ?
12 Kt—B 5 12 K—R sq

Or 12..., K R—K sq; to give the King more rather than less room; and, may-be, to bring the Bishop to the rescue. But every way now the difficulty of good defence is very great.

13 P—K R 4 13 Q R—K sq
14 P—R 5 14 Kt—Kt sq
15 Castles Q R 15 Kt—Kt 3 ?
16 Kt x P ! 16 K x Kt
17 P—R 6 ch

And mates in three more moves.

GAME No. 2,170.

Played at board No. 10 in the Cable Match, Great Britain v. United States.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. T. B. GIRDLESTONE, Mr. H. HELMS,
Great Britain. United States.

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

There would be ample time for this later, if at all advisable. Closing the diagonal to Black Bishop by 7 P×P would be stronger.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 8 B—Q 3 | 7 B—Kt 2 |
| 9 Castles | 8 R—B sq |
| 10 P—R 3 | 9 B—Q 3 |

Also questionable. White plays timidly, giving away too much in the opening; with the general consequence that Black speedily assumes an attitude of confident attack, admirably maintained to the end.

10 Kt—K 5

.....Very good. Whether or not this Knight be taken here, subsequent advance of the King Bishop Pawn is apt for attacking advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 11 Kt—K 2 | 11 P—B 4 |
| 12 B—Kt 2 | 12 Castles |
| 13 Kt—B 4 | 13 Q—K sq |
| 14 R—B sq | |

Strangely averse to exchanging, and so freeing his position. 14 P×Q P, with probably 15 B—Kt 5, and may be later Kt—K 5, would be far better.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 15 Q P×P | 14 Q Kt—B 3 |
| | 15 Kt P×P |

See Diagram.

- 16 Kt—Q 2

White allows himself to be smothered in his trenches; opposing no sort of real obstacle to the rush of his adversary.

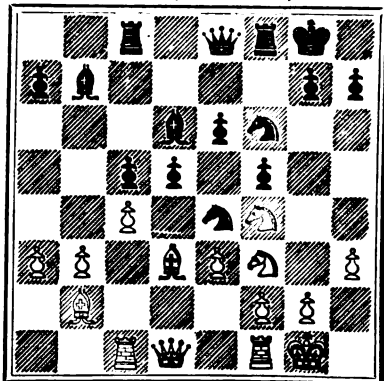
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 17 Q—K sq | 16 P—Q 5 ! |
| 18 Kt—K 2 | 17 P—Kt 4 |
| 19 P×P | 18 P—K 4 |
| 20 P—B 3 | 19 B P×P |
| 21 Q×Kt | 20 Kt×Kt |
| 22 P—Q Kt 4 | 21 P—B 5 |
| 23 Q R—K sq | 22 B—Kt sq |
| 24 Q—B 2 | 23 Q—Q 2 |

Letting in the Knight. Then Black has it all his own way. A poor game on the part of Mr. Girdlestone; an excellent one on the part of Mr. Helms.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 25 Q—Kt 3 | 24 Kt—Q 4 ! |
| 26 R—B 2 | 25 Kt—K 6 |
| 27 R—Q B sq | 26 K R—B 2 |
| 28 B—K 4 | 27 R—Kt 2 |
| 29 P×B | 28 B×B |
| 30 P—B 5 dis. ch | 29 P—Kt 5 |
| 31 P×P | 30 K—R sq |
| 32 P—Kt 3 | 31 R×Kt P |
| 33 R—K B 3 | 32 Q R—Kt sq |
| 34 K—B 2 | 33 R—R 5 |
| 35 K—K sq | 34 R—R 7 ch |
| 36 Resigns. | 35 P—Q 6 |

Position after Black's 15th move :—
Kt P×P.

BLACK (MR. HELMS).



WHITE (MR. GIRDLESTONE). F 3

GAME No. 2,171.

Cheshire Cup Competition: Final Round. Sale and District v. Marclesfield. Played at the first board, Saturday, April 5th, 1902.

Irregular Opening.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. R. MARRIOTT, Mr. G. M. PALMER,
Sale. Marclesfield.

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

These moves of White, as in the *Queen Pawn Game*, do not seem so well adapted to the *Fianchetto*. Perhaps he would have got a better opening through 2 P—K 4, &c., the usual procedure,—advance of the Bishop Pawn in the circumstances being scarcely beneficial.

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

Leading to exchange of Queens, and otherwise of doubtful utility. A hard, "masterly" sort of contest follows; edifying in its way, but of no absorbing interest,—at least to the casual observer.

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

Though more or less forced, all this turns out pretty well; and in the result neither party has any practical advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 13 R × Q | 12 Q × Q ch |
| 14 P × P | 13 Castles |
| 15 P × Kt | 14 Kt × B |
| 16 K—B 2 | 15 P × P |
| 17 Kt—B 7 | 16 B—B 4 |
| 18 Kt—Q 5 | 17 Q R—B sq |
| 19 B—K 2 | 18 K R—K sq |
| 20 B—B 3 | 19 R—K 4 |
| | 20 B—K 5 |

.....Other way of playing, keeping the two Bishops, would probably be no better. The correct

issue, a draw, is already strongly foreshadowed.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21 B × B | 21 R × B |
| 22 P—K R 4 | 22 P—B 4 |
| 23 P—K Kt 3 | 23 K—B 2 |
| 24 P—Q R 4 | 24 Q R—K sq |
-Rather 24... B—K 4!
Black narrowly escapes damage from thus letting in the Knight.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 R—Q 3 | 25 P—K R 3 |
| 26 Kt—B 7! | 26 Q R—K 2 |
| 27 Kt—Kt 5 | 27 B—K 4 |
| 28 Kt × P | 28 B × P ch |
-Very likely best,—to give the Bishop for two good Pawns, instead of holding it, with a Pawn short, against the Knight in the ending.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 29 K × B | 29 R × P ch |
| 30 R × R | 30 R × R ch |
| 31 K—B 4 | 31 R × P |
| 32 K—K 5 | 32 R—Kt 5 |
| 33 K—Q 5 | 33 R × R P |
| 34 Kt—B 8 | 34 R—R :q |
| 35 Kt—Q 6 ch | 35 K—B 3 |
| 36 Kt × P | 36 P—B 5 |
| 37 Kt × P | 37 K—B 4 |
| 38 Kt—Kt 7 | |

Or, preferably, 38 Kt—K 4. An indifferent move or two on White's part, and the game is certainly drawn. But, anyhow, perhaps a draw is all there is in it; though it seems as if the piece should somehow triumph over the Pawn. An ending to be studied.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 39 P—B 5 | 38 P—B 6 |
| 40 P × P | 39 P—Kt 4 |
| 41 P—B 6 | 40 P × P |
| 42 P—B 7 | 41 P—Kt 5 |
| 43 Kt—Q 6 ch | 42 P—Kt 6 |
| 44 Kt—K 4 | 43 K—Kt 5 |
| 45 R—Kt sq | 44 P—Kt 7 |
| 46 Kt—Q 2 | 45 K—B 5 |
| 47 Kt × P | 46 K—Kt 6 |
| 48 K—B 6 | 47 K × Kt |
| 49 R × P ch | 48 K—B 7 |
| 50 K—Kt 7 | 49 K × R |

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,172.

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

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. I. M. BROWN, Mr. F. P. WILDMAN,
Bradford. Leeds.

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

.....This is not so good as the usual Kt—Q 3.

- | | |
|---------|--------------|
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P—K 5 |
| 7 P—Q 5 | 7 Kt—Q Kt sq |

.....In a game Max Lange v. Fesca—see *B. C. M. Guide to the Openings*, page 37. Black played 7... Kt—K 2 at this stage, and the continuation was 8 Kt—Kt 5, P—B 3; 9 P—Q 6, P × B; 10 Kt × K P, K Kt—Kt sq; 11 Q Kt—B 3, Q—R 4; 12 Kt—Q 5, and White won a fine hard hitting game on the 23rd move.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 8 Kt—K Kt 5 | 8 B—K 2 |
| 9 Kt—Q B 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 P—Q 6 | |

Offering the Pawn, in order to retard the development of Black's Queen side forces.

10 B × P

.....He secures the Pawn at further expense of development, thinking no doubt that the attack on his King's quarters cannot be maintained.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 11 Q Kt × P | 11 B—K 2 |
|-------------|----------|

See Diagram.

- 12 Kt × Kt ch

From this point we believe that White can force the win, no matter what Black plays.

Position after Black's 11th move :—
B—K 2.

BLACK (MR. F. P. WILDMAN).



WHITE (MR. I. M. BROWN).

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| | 12 B × Kt |
| 13 Q—R 5 | 13 B × Kt |

.....If, instead of 13..., B × Kt, Black plays 13..., P—K R 3, then follows 14 Kt × K B P, R × Kt; 15 B—Q B 4, Q—B sq!; 16 Q—Kt 6, threatening B × P, &c.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 14 B × B | 14 P—K Kt 3 |
| 15 Q—R 6 | |

The Queen plays the 'master part' in the whole variation, the full strength of which is not seen until the 'interchange' of Q and B from Knight's file to Rook's file—without loss of time—see White's 19th and 20th moves.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 15 P—K B 3 |
| 16 B—Q 3 | 16 P—Q 3 |

.....If instead of P—Q 3, Black had played P × B, then follows 17 B × P, P × B; 18 Q × P ch, K—R sq; 19 R—K 5, Q—B 3; 20 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 21 R × P ch, Q—Kt 2; 22 R × Q, K × Q; 23 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—R sq; 24 R—K sq, Kt—B 3!

(If 24... Q P moves, then R-K 7 !);
 25 R-K 4, R-B 2; 26 Q-R 6 ch,
 K-Kt sq; 27 R-K 8 ch, R-B sq;
 28 R x R mate. If 19... Kt-B 3
 (best); 20 Q-R 6 ch, K-Kt sq; 21
 R x P ch, Q x R; 22 Q x Q ch, K-R
 sq (If 22... K-B 2; 23 R-K sq,
 P-Q 3 or 4; 24 R-K sq, threatening
 Q-K B 4 ch, &c.); 23 Q-R
 6 ch, K-Kt sq; 24 Q-Kt 6 ch !,
 K-R sq; 25 R-K sq, P-Q 4; 26
 R-K 8, R x R (If 26... B-B 4; 27
 Q-R 6 ch, &c.); 27 Q x R ch, K-
 Kt 2; 28 P-K R 4, and White should
 win, as he can maintain the pressure
 on the Black's Queen side, and also
 advance his own King's side Pawns
 with effect.

17 B x K Kt P 17 R P x B

A more lasting though insufficient
 defence is 17... Q-Q 2; 18 B x K B
 P, Kt-B 3; 19 B-K 8, Q-Kt 5;

20 B x Kt, P x B; 21 R-K 7, R x B;
 22 R-K 8 ch, K-B 2; 23 R-B 8
 ch, K-B 3; 24 R x R ch, K-Q 4
 (if 24... K-K 2; 25 Q-B 8 ch, K-
 Q 2; 26 Q R-K sq !); 25 Q-Q 2
 ch, Q-Q 5; 26 P-B 4 ch, K-B 4
 (if 26... K x P; 27 R-K B 4 !); 27
 Q-R 5 ch, K x P; 28 R-B sq ch,
 K-Q 6; 29 R-K B 3 ch, Q-K 6;
 30 R x Q ch, K-Q 5; 31 Q-Q 2
 mate.

18 Q x P ch	18 K-R sq
19 Q-R 5 ch	19 K-Kt sq
20 B-R 6	20 Q-Q 2
21 Q-Kt 6 ch	21 K-R sq
22 B x R	22 Resigns.

.....Mate in four is now
 forced.—If 23 Kt-B 3 !, 24 B-Kt 7
 ch, K-Kt sq; 25 B x P dis. ch, K-
 B sq; 26 R-K 8 ch, Q x R; 27 Q-
 Kt 7 mate.

GAME No. 2,173.

Played in the current correspondence match between the Norwich and
 Newcastle-on-Tyne clubs.

Scotch Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. J. W. JEWSON,	Mr. W. E. BOLLAND,
<i>Norwich.</i>	<i>Newcastle-on-Tyne.</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 x P
4 B-Q B 4	4 B-B 4
5 Kt-Kt 5	

White does better by 5 P-B 3, or
 5 Castles,—the first for choice. The
 attack as here ordered is soon exhausted.
 It has long been almost obsolete—
 except in "the books."

5 Kt-K R 3

.....An erring variation, by
 which the tyro is liable to be surprised is
 5... Kt-K 4 ?; 6 Q-R 5, Kt-R 3;
 7 Kt-K 6 !, P x Kt; 8 Q x Kt (K 5),
 threatening 9 B x Kt, or 9 Q x B (or
 Kt P), with certain superiority.

6 Kt x K B P

Or 6 Q-R 5, Q-K 2 !; 7 Castles,
 P-Q 3; 8 P-K R 3, &c., procedure
 not quite so much to Black's advantage.

6 Kt x Kt

7 B x Kt ch	7 K x B
8 Q-R 5 ch	8 P-K Kt 3
9 Q x B	9 P-Q 4 !
10 P x P	

Now 10 Q x P+, Q x Q; 11 P x Q,
 Kt-Kt 5; 12 Kt-R 3, &c., should
 not necessarily lose for White, though
 he might be considered to have the
 worse position. Then, going on to
 next move, 11 K-Q sq, giving play
 to the Rook, would perhaps be slightly
 preferable. But, from this point, no
 way to practical equality has as yet
 been discovered.

11 K-B sq	10 R-K sq ch
12 P-Q B 4	11 R-K 4 !
13 B-Q 2	12 Q-R 5
	13 Q-K 5

.....Mr. Bolland attacks
 vigorously. It is soon made clear
 that Mr. Jewson has an over-difficult
 defence.

14 P-K R 3 !	14 Q-K 7 ch
15 K-Kt sq	15 R-B 4
16 P-B 4	16 B-Q 2
17 K-R 2	

The Queen might endeavour to come to the rescue *vid* R 3; or the present manoeuvre should be followed by 18 R—K sq at all hazards.

- 17 R—R 4
18 K—Kt 3 ? 18 Kt—K 2 !
19 Q × B P

If now 19 R—K sq ?, Black could mate in two,—and similarly a move later.

- 19 K—K sq
20 Kt—Q R 3 20 Kt—B 4 ch

.....On this and the following moves being sent, White resigned.

- 21 K—R 2 21 Kt—K 6 !
22 B × Kt 22 R × P ch
23 K—Kt sq 23 Q × B ch
24 K—B sq 24 R × R mate.

GAME No. 2,174.

Played on board 2 in League match Athenæum v. Lud-Eagle February 19th, 1902.

French Defence. — The Gledhill Attack.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. S. PASSMORE. | Mr. H. H. COLE. |
| 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 | |

Initiating what is called the *Gledhill Attack*, some account of which has already appeared in *B.C.M.* Though at variance with the fundamental principles of development, it is immediately formidable, and apt to prove effective against any but a patient and prudent defence.

- 5 P—Q B 4
6 Kt—B 3 6 P × P

..... There is scarce time for this and Black's next capture. In consequence, the whole of White's minor pieces come into speedy action; with all the chances of forced and early complication in his favour. Naturally, 6..., Kt—Q B 3 would be unobjectionable; the Queen to play to B 2, or Kt 3, or otherwise, in due course—as might happen. White could do nothing of moment on the King side, and sooner or later would be bound to change his plan, and find other occupation for his Queen.

- 7 K Kt × P 7 Kt × P ?
8 Q—Kt 3 8 Q Kt—B 3
9 B—Q Kt 5 ! 9 B—Q 2

- 10 B × Kt

The continuation from this point is very remarkable. However opposed it seems White must gain something more than an equivalent for his lost Pawn,—if not a certain advantage sufficient to decide the game.

- 10 Kt × B
11 K Kt—Kt 5 11 R—B sq
12 B—B 4 12 P—B 3

.....For escape if Knight checks at B 7; or, if so, 12..., Q—R 4 might be the better alternative. His next move looks like a blunder,—then there is nothing for it but to give up the exchange. After that the contest is a mere matter of form; for Black a simple manner of waiting to opportunely resign.

- 13 B—B 7 13 Q—K 2 ?
14 Kt—Q 6 ch ! 14 Q × Kt
15 B × Q 15 Kt—Q 5
16 B × B 16 Kt × P ch
17 K—Q 2 17 Kt × R
18 B—R 3 18 K—B 2
19 Q—Q 6 19 K R—Q sq
20 R × Kt 20 K—Kt sq
21 Q—K 7 21 P—K 4
22 R—Q B sq 22 B—B 3
23 Q—K 6 ch 23 K—R sq
24 Kt × P ! 24 R—B 2
25 B—K 7 25 K R—Q 2
26 B—Q 6 26 R—B sq
27 R × B 27 Q R—Q sq
28 Q × R 28 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,175.

Played in a recent match between North Manchester and Liverpool.

Allgaier Gambit.

NOTES BY T. A. FARRON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Dr. J. H. SHAW, Mr. T. A. FARRON,
Liverpool. *North Manchester.*

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 |

.....Or Kt—K B 3, as by many preferred.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 9 B—B 4 ch | 9 K—Kt 2 |
| 10 Kt—Q B 3 | 10 Kt—K B 3 |
| 11 Q—K 2 | 11 Kt—B 3 |

.....B—Q 3 is here sometimes played, but it seems better to develop the Kt, and reserve this move; Q × P is bad.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 12 Castles (Q) | 12 Q—K sq |
|----------------|-----------|

.....This enables Black to exchange the dangerous Bishop if played to K 5, it also defends K P, and the squares of K B 2 and K Kt 3.

- | |
|-------------|
| 13 K R—B sq |
|-------------|

In preparation for B—K 5.

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

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 14 B × B | 14 P × B |
|----------|----------|

- | |
|-----------|
| 15 R × Kt |
|-----------|

By this ingenious manœuvre White for a time actually equalises the material.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|
| 16 Kt—Q 5 ch | 15 K × R | 16 K—Kt 2 |
| 17 Kt—B 7 | 17 Q—Q sq | |
| 18 Kt × R | 18 P—Q 4 | |
| 19 B—Kt 3 | 19 B—K 3 | |

.....At last the Q B may safely enter the arena. It is curious that in most variations of the Allgaier-Thorold, any early attempt to bring this Bishop into play ends in trouble for Black.

- | |
|----------|
| 20 P—B 4 |
|----------|

White dies hard; an excellent move, as in a compromised game, such moves are good which give the opponent many opportunities to make the wrong answers.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 20 Kt—R 4 | |
| 21 P × P | 21 Kt × B ch |
| 22 P × Kt | 22 Q × P |

.....And White gracefully resigned, to save time for the adjudicators. The Kt cannot be saved—if 23 Kt—B 7, Q—B 3 ch; 24 Q—B 2, Q × Q; 25 K × Q, R—Q B sq; 26 P—Q 5, R × Kt ch; 27 K—Kt sq, and White wins.

GAME No. 2,176.

A recent off-hand contest, remarkable for its pretty finish.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. W. JOHNSON. Mr. H. H. COLE.

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

If 3 B × Kt, R × B; 4 P × P, &c., White may benefit while Black is equalising forces. Premature though it appears, this is about the only risk

attending 2..., P—Q B 4 in this case. Whether or not it is a fairly negligible risk yet remains to be settled.

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

Something else would be at least as good, 6 P—B 3 for instance. When it is simply a question of Castling sooner or later,—then, almost always,

later is better. This is a most important general principle; easily understood, but for all that often disregarded, even by very expert players.

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

The more enterprising 12 P—K 4 would not be far wrong. That would mean trying for attack in the centre, Black not being Castled; also avoiding the serious restraint imposed by the phalanx of hostile Pawns.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 13 B—K 2 | 12 P—K 5 |
| 14 P×P | 13 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 15 Q—R 4 ? | 14 Kt P×P |
| 16 Q R—Kt sq | 15 Q—Q 2 |
| 17 R—B 4 | 16 Castles |

An oversight, doubtless; the reply is so obvious. But for this, White's position would still be very good; though, as to winning, he might be able to make no great headway.

17 Kt×P !

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 18 Q—Q sq | 18 Kt—K 3 |
| 19 B—Kt 4 | |

Black wants to post his Knight at Q 6; a reason perhaps for his not taking the Bishop. Considering this, and the lost Pawn, White might now 'splurge' by 19 R×Kt, P×R; 20 Kt×K P, &c.; taking at least a couple of Pawns for the exchange,—whence with some attack, and a little favour from the chapter of accidents, he might be enabled to draw or possibly win the game.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 20 R—B 2 | 19 Q—B 3 |
| 21 B—K 2 | 20 Kt—B 4 ! |
| 22 B×Kt | 22 Kt—Q 6 |
| | 22 B P×B |

.....With winning advantage. But the actual suddenness of the ending is quite surprising.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 23 R—Kt 3 | 23 Q R—Kt sq |
| 24 Kt—B sq | 24 R×R |
| 25 Q×R | 25 R—B sq |
| 26 R—Kt 2 | 26 P—K R 3 ! |
| 27 Q—R 3 | 27 Q×P |
| 28 R—Kt 3 | 28 Q—B 8 |
| 29 Q×P | 29 Q×Kt ch ! |
| 30 K×Q | 30 R—B 8 ch |
| 31 K—B 2 | 31 Kt—Kt 5 |

mate.



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

"SEVEN HUNDRED CHESS PROBLEMS," BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD; published by Messrs. Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, W.C.—This work has now been issued, and beyond remarking that it has been got up in splendid style—indeed it is an *édition de luxe*—and is the finest book placed before the chess public as regards its appointments, we will defer a more extensive notice till next month. The diagrams are in colours, and there is a capital portrait of the authoress. The price is 10/6 nett.

ALL-IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Score Table:—

	Old Score, All-in. (See May.)	Special Tourney. (See May.)	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	All-in June Ttls.	Special Tourney June Ttls.	
§ "East Marden" ...	397	54	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	416	73	
†† Chas. Johnston ...	109	60	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	128	79	
†† A. C. White ...	325	60	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	346	81	
† C. S. Earle ...	253	27	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	277	51	
† W. H. Thompson ...	500	63	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	524	87	
*** "Beta" ...	138	52	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	159	73	
*** "Gibson" ...	319	66	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	343	92	
** J. J. O'Hanlon ...	134	40											
†† P. L. Osborn ...	299	54	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	323	78	
†† R. M. Peake ...	127	57	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	151	81	
†† J. D. Tucker ...	204	24		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	225	45	
† Capt. G. A. Forde ...	111	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	132	45	
* J. Y. Fullerton ...	513	39	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	537	63	
* T. D. ...	139	24							-2	3	155	40	
* S. H. H. ...	505	63											
* F. Kent ...	118	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	137	52	
* H. L. Stokes ...	40	21				3	3	3			49	30	
* "Selbats" ...	Cancelled	57	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	24	81	
* G. Woodcock ...	414	46		3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	430	62	
"A.B.C. (Hampstead)" ...	99	45	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	123	69	
H. A. Adamson ...	215	66	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	239	90	
C. F. B. ...	134	30		3	3	3	3	3	3		152	48	
A. Baker ...	503	45		3	3	3	3	3			518	60	
H. W. Barry ...	55	55		3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	74	74
H. S. Brandreth ...	381		3	-2	-2	3	3	-2	-2	3	385	4	
C. D. Brown ...	82	36	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	101	55	
G. Browne ...	184	60	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	208	84	
Frank Clarke ...	24	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	43	43	
E. S. Campling ...	33	33	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	57	57	
"Colonial" ...	27	27		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	48	48	
* "Cigaro Nicotini" ...	180	6											
H. H. D. ...	66	66	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	90	90	
Gilbert Dobbs ...	34	34		3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	53	53
H. H. Earnshaw ...	37	37	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	61	61	
F. Bonner Feast ...	96	45		3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	112	61	
A. W. Farquhar ...	83	39	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	102	58	
D. C. Gregson ...	220	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	244	48	
W. P. Hind ...	24	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	48	48	
G. Stillingfleet Johnson ...	111	54	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	135	78	
S. G. Luckcock ...	36	36											
W. H. S. M. ...	87	49	3	-2	3	3	3	3	-2	3	104	66	
O. R. F. ...	127	21		3	3						133	27	
G. Whittle ...	321	51	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	345	75	

* Previous winners.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners three times.

** Winners four times.

‡ Winners five times.

‡‡ Winner six times.

§ Winner seven times.

The old score total of O.R.F. given last month should read 106 and not 108 (see April number). The May totals are correct.

T.D. we have discovered sent in the 1 Q—R sq ch solution to No. 1659, which we overlooked. He is therefore entitled to three points, which added to last month's All-in score makes 139, for which credit is given above.

We have had several references made to S.H.H.'s score. As given last month we believe it to be correct. The brought forward 300 should have been 390 (a typographical error), see February.

Note: solvers need not send in solutions in the full number of moves asked for in the stipulations of a problem if a shorter one exists.

W.H.S.M. should have three more points for 1676 than we allowed, this makes his old All-in score 87 and Special Tourney score 49.

J. Y. Fullerton meets with his second success in the All-in this month with his score of 537—he goes up into a higher class!

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—In connection with the celebration of the completion of the twenty-fifth years' existence of the German Chess Association, which is to commence in July, we understand it is intended to hold a problem tourney. We may doubtless be able next month to place the particulars before our readers.

We give elsewhere the particulars of a competition being instituted by the *Literary Digest*. In the issued programme it is stated that in the United States no international problem tourney of any importance has been held since 1876. We do not know what the promoters of the Fifth American Chess Congress, 1881, think of this statement, apart from several other popular contests such as the *Sunny South*, *Mirror of American Sports*, and other tourneys.

In a recent issue of the *American Chess World* an interesting contribution, entitled "Some of a Thinker's Thoughts on Two-movers, more especially American two-movers," is published. It contains some sensible thoughts, and we cannot resist making the following quotation:—

"We too often find a mere conglomeration of harmless mates, "any one of which could be eliminated and not be missed: mates "that bear little or no relation to each other. Idea is often "entirely absent, and when present is often glossed over with "variations that form no part of the main stem, and are extraneous "to the body and soul of the problem. Others lacking a well "defined idea are devoid of a natural variety. As a branch is "covered over with nature's foliage, which shapes itself with a "unity and effect that is pleasing to the artistic eye, so should the "two-mover be sustained by an idea with which variety must "entwine, and which should appear as a composite whole and not "as a disconnected fragment."

At the time of writing this we have not learnt who are the authors of the prize problems in *La Stratégie*, but the information may come to hand before we go to press. It is, however, announced that the first prize four-er ("Pourquoi") is cooked. The duals in the first prize three-move *sui-mate* have been severely commented upon, and we fancy they must have escaped the notice of the judges. These little things go to show how useful a concurrent solution competition is to an important problem tourney.

Just as we are going to press we learn from *La Stratégie* that through objections to several of the preliminary prize problems the award in several sections is modified and altered. The names of the authors do not yet appear.

Mrs. F. F. Rowland has for years past been pursued by adversity, and through recent financial reverses and failing health has been a double sufferer. This news will excite the sympathy of problemists generally and particularly the chess communities of Ireland, in the capital of which country she has been domiciled for a number of years. Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood has set on foot a movement to start a "Shilling Fund," wherewith to purchase a small annuity and thus alleviate slightly future trouble or distress. Mr. Winter-Wood is acting as treasurer—address: Kenwick, Paignton, Devon.

It is on the tapis that a new edition of *Schachminiaturen*, edited by Oscar Blumenthal, will be issued in order to comprise a better selection of problems with no more than seven men by English composers.

We promised last month to reproduce some specimens from the original contributions which appeared in the last and special number of *I Uppnåm*. We are sorry we cannot spare space for diagrams, but the following positions will repay our solvers the trouble of "boarding" them.

By G. Heathcote.—8 / 8 / 4 K 3 / p B k 3 B 1 / 4 p p 2 / 5 p 2 / p R 6 / 1 b 3 Q 1 kt / Mate in three.

By J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn.—8 / 8 / 4 K P p R / 4 P 3 / 3 p 1 k 2 / 3 P p 2 R / 4 P 3 / 6 B 1 / Mate in three.

By Bohus Prikryl.—2 kt 2 q 1 b / 8 / 3 B Kt 3 / 1 P 1 p p 3 / 2 p 1 k 1 B 1 / Q 7 / 3 p r p 2 / 1 K 1 Kt 3 b / Mate in three.

By W. A. Shinkman.—8 / 3 Kt 4 / p 3 Kt 3 / 1 P 1 k B P 2 / 8 / K 1 p 4 b / 6 P 1 / 3 B 4 / Mate in three.

The problems are not chosen because we consider them the best of the collection, but they are among some of the most interesting in this acceptable budget of originals.

The following position was submitted at an over-the-board solving competition, at the "Cercle Philidor" of Paris. The first solver was F. Lazard, who has recently won honours in Captain Beaumont's *Norwood News* Tourney. Time occupied 40 minutes. We think a good number of our solvers will do better than that.

By Rev. J. Jespersen.—8 / 1 K 2 p 3 / 5 P 2 / p 4 P 2 / 1 B 1 k P 1 r 1 / Q P 5 P / 5 P 2 / 4 Kt 2 r / Mate in three.

Through the medium of the *Bolton Football and Field*, we have to acknowledge our appreciation of a compliment paid us by Mr. C. S. Jacobs in contributing the following clever two-mover to the *Listy Sachov*.

Dedicated to B. G. Laws.—1 K 4 R 1 / 2 P 1 r Kt 2 / 3 p 4 / 1 p P 5 / 4 k 2 r / 1 Q 3 R kt B / 2 Kt 3 P 1 / 4 kt 3 / Mate in two.

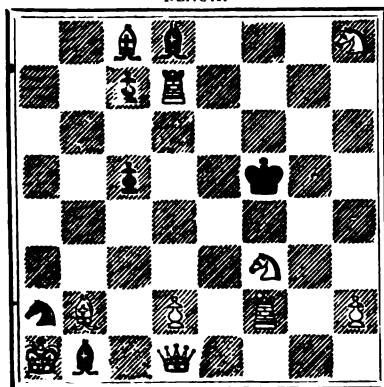
"RIVISTA SCACCHISTICA ITALIANA" issue the conditions of a Three-move Tourney. Three prizes are to be competed for: 50, 30, and 10 liras. One problem only to be entered by each competitor, with usual motto and sealed envelope conditions. Entries to be received from England, &c., by the 15th August next, to be addressed Signor Massimo Donarelli, via St. Nicolo à Cesarini, Rome.

"THE LITERARY DIGEST" announces an International Problem Tourney, and offers the following prizes:—Three-movers: first prize, Silver Cup, value \$27.50; second prize, Standard Dictionary, two volumes, full Russia, subscription edition, value \$22; third prize, Crane's Pocket Chess-board. Two-movers: first prize, Silver Medal; second prize, Set of Chess-men; third prize, *The Literary Digest* for one year. (1) Each competitor to send not more than two three-move problems, or two two-movers. The same person can compete in both sections. (2) Problems must be original and unpublished. (3) Each problem must be diagrammed, have a motto, and be accompanied by full solution. The author's name and address to be on a separate card. (4) Entries must be received not later than July 1st, 1902. Messrs. G. Reichelm and George E. Carpenter have consented to act as judges.

In conjunction a Solution Tourney will be held. All problems of the International Tourney of merit and originality will be published in *The Literary Digest*. For the solution of these the following prizes are offered: first prize, for best analysis of problems, a Rubber Type Chess Outfit; second prize, for best critique on problems, a Set of Chess-men; Honourable prize, all persons who solve all the problems will be entitled to vote for the prize-winners. Address: Chess-Editor, *Literary Digest*, 30, Lafayette Place, New York City, N.Y. (U.S.A.).

By G. HEATHCOTE, Manchester.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

"KINGSTOWN SOCIETY."—Mrs. F. F. Rowland and E. J. Winter-Wood, the judges of a recently closed Tourney, have awarded prizes as follows: 1st, G. Heathcote, Manchester; 2nd, H. D'O. Bernard, London; 3rd, P. H. Williams, Hon. mens., H. F. W. Lane, W. A. Clark, and A. F. Mackenzie. Mr. Heathcote's two-mover is a fine work of the flight-square class.

Kingstown Society announces a tourney for original and unpublished two movers. Entrance fee 1s. The first prize winner will take the entrance fees, and there will be other prizes according to the number of entries. Address: Chess Editor, 6, Rus-in-Urbe, Ireland.

"THE READING OBSERVER" announces the following (to use the editor's own words): Coronation Problem Competition. It has occurred to us that the various pieces used in playing the royal game of chess could possibly be arranged or manipulated by problem composers in such a manner as to illustrate the coming Coronation. Kings, Queens, Bishops, and Knights, seem by their very names to suggest their fitness for such a commemorative competition, while the humble Pawn could be present as page, trainbearer, or attendant.

We therefore, propose to offer a prize or prizes for the best three-move problem or problems emblematical of the Coronation of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra. In order to afford composers greater facility for the exercise of their imaginative powers, we intend to waive the usual restrictions on problem competitions, and therefore capture or checking keys, dual continuations, etc., will not be regarded as serious blemishes. This will give intending competitors greater freedom to work out the idea either in posing the chessmen as a likeness to some royal insignia, or to arrange the moves of the solutions so as to illustrate something representative of the ceremony of the Coronation. This we shall leave to each individual as fancy may direct. Entries from English composers by the end of June, and from abroad by July 19th. Envelopes to be marked "Coronation," and addressed to the chess editor of the *Reading Observer*, Reading.

"FOOTBALL AND FIELD."—The result of the half-yearly Problem Competition has been given. In one respect the affair has been disappointing, as the judge remarks: "I find an absolute dearth of material in the three-movers sent for competition." As the two-movers have been marked *ex æquo*, the editor has diverted the prize that was offered for three-movers to the two-move section. The annexed are the winning positions.

By E. E. WESTBURY, Birmingham.

By N. HARROP, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 202).—1 R—K 4, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, H. S. Brandreth, T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By G. Heathcote (p. 202).—1 K R—Q R 5, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 202).—1 Kt—K 3, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, H. S. Brandreth, T.D.

By P. F. Blake (p. 202).—1 R—K 6, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

By H. F. W. Lane (p. 202).—1 Q—Q 7, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

By H. R. Burkill (p. 202).—The sixth line counting from top should read p B P P 1 p 1 K/. 1 Q—Q Kt 6, &c. Solved by A. C. White.

By F. W. Wynne (p. 202).—1 P—B 5, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

By F. Lazard (p. 202).—1 R—Q Kt 5, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

"Liberti II." (p. 203).—1 Q—Kt 4, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

"Risum teneatis amica" (p. 203).—1 Q—B sq, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

"Gem" (p. 203).—1 B—Kt 3, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

"Rosa" (p. 203).—1 Q—R 5, P×Q; 2 Kt—K 4, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 B—B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt (Q 6); 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., R—Q B 6; 2 Q×R, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker.

"Pourquoi" (p. 203).—1 P—B 6, P—R 6; 2 Kt—Q 6, P×Kt [If 2..., K—B 4; 3 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 2..., P×B; 3 Q×P (B 5) ch, &c.]; 3 B—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Kt×B P, K—B 4 [If 2..., others; 3 B—Kt 4, &c.]; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 Kt—B 5, K×Kt [If 2..., P—Kt 3; 3 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 2..., others; 3 B—Kt 4, &c.]; 3 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7 or B 7; 2 B—B 3 ch, K—K 6; 3 Kt—B 2 or Q 2 acc. dis. ch, &c. Solved also by 1 B—B 3 ch and 1 P—Kt 6.

"Lege artis" (p. 203).—1 R—K 3, K—B 5; 2 B—B 6, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., B—B sq; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Q; 2 Kt—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 3; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

"Par sit opus labori" (p. 203).—1 P—Kt 4, P×R; 2 Q—R 6, K—Q 4 [If 2..., K×B; 3 Q—Q 2 ch, &c. If 2..., Kt moves; 3 Q—K 3 ch, &c.]; 3 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 B×Kt, P×Kt; 3 R—B 5, &c. If 1..., P—R 3 or 4; 2 B×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—K 3 ch, K×R; 3 P—B 4 ch, &c.

"Aramis" (p. 203).—1 R—R 3, B—B 2; 2 R—Q 4 ch, P×R; 3 Q—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q—K 2 ch, Kt×Q; 3 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 2 ch or 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. Solved by A. C. White, T.D.

"Quid lunc" (p. 203).—1 K—B 4, B—R 2; 2 K—Kt 5, any; 3 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4 ch; 2 K—Kt 3, any; 3 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 K—Q 5, any; 3 Q—B 3 ch, &c. Solved by A. C. White.

"Suum quique" (p. 203).—1 Kt—B 4, P×Kt; 2 B—B 2, P—R 6; 3 K—Q 2, K×B; 4 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 6; 2 Kt—K 5, P×Kt; 3 K—K 4, P—B 3; 4 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5; 2 K—K 4, P moves; 3 R—R sq ch, K—K 7; 4 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. Solved by A. C. White.

"Licet sperare" (p. 203).—1 B—K 2, Kt×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 4, Kt moves [If 2..., P—Q 5; 3 P×P &c.]; 3 R—B 2 ch, K×R; 4 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 2; Kt—B 8, Kt moves; 3 R—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 3 or Q 3; 2 Q or P×Kt acc., R×Kt (R 7) [If 2..., P—Q 5; 3 P×P, &c.]; 3 R—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Kt×Kt, &c.

"Longa via" (p. 204).—1 K—B 5, K—B 8; 2 B—Q 3, P Queens [If 2..., P—R 6; 3 K×Q B, &c.]; 3 B×Q, K×B; 4 R—R 2, P—R 6; 5 K×Q P, P—R 7; 6 K—B 3, P becomes Kt [If 6..., P Queens ch; 7 K—Kt 3, &c.]; 7 R—K Kt 2, P—B 4; 8 R—K 2, P—B 5; 9 K×P, Kt—B 7; 10 K—B 3, Kt—R 3; 11 K—Kt 3, and wins. If 1..., P—Q 6; 2 K×P ch, K—B 6; 3 R—Q R 2, P—Q 7; 4 B—K 2, K—Kt 6; 5 R×Q P, P—R 6; 6 B—B 4 ch, K—B 6; 7 R—K R 2, and wins.

"Agricola" (p. 204).—1 P-Kt 4, P×P *en pas.*; 2 P-R 4, B-B 3; 3 P-R 5, P-Kt 7; 4 B×P, K×P; 5 B-R 3 ch, K-K 2; 6 P-R 6, P×P; 7 P-Q 8 Queens ch, K×Q; 8 K×B, and wins.

From *Bradford Observer* (p. 205).—1 Q-R 2, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

By "XIX." (p. 206).—1 Kt-R 4, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

By Rev. R. Wright.—1 Q×P, &c. Solved by A. C. White, R. M. Peake, T.D.

By P. H. Williams (p. 208).—1 R-K 6, dbl. ch, K-Q 4; 2 P-B 4 ch, K×P; 3 R-Q 6 ch, Kt-Q 4; 4 R-B 3 ch, P×R; 5 B×Kt ch, K×Kt; 6 Q-B sq ch, K-Q 7; 7 B-R 2, &c. See note last month, p. 247. Also solved by W. H. Thompson, J. V. Fullerton.

No. 1677 ("Et ego").—The author's key fails. 1 B-Kt 6 is defeated by 1... Kt-K 3. There is however a solution, viz., 1 Q-B sq, B-B 7-or moves; 2 Q-Q B 4, &c. If 1... K-Q 4; 2 Kt-Q 2 dis. ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q-Q B 4 or K B 4 ch acc., &c.

No. 1678 ("Alexandra regina").—1 Q-R 7, K×R; 2 Q-Q 4, &c. If 1... R or P×R; 2 B-B 3 ch, &c. If 1... K-Q 4; 2 Kt-K 3 ch (or B-B 3 ch), &c. If 1... B×Q; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1... P or B-Q 3; 2 B-Q 3 ch. If 1... others; 2 Q-B 5, &c.

No. 1679 ("Portenetai").—1 Q-R 3, P×R or P-Q 7; 2 Q-Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1... B×Kt; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1... P-Kt 6; 2 Q-K 3, &c. If 1... K-Q 4; 2 R-K 5 ch, &c. If 1... P-K 4; 2 Q-B 8 ch, &c. If 1... Kt×Q or others; 2 R-K 4 ch, &c. Dual if 1... B-Kt 4; 2 Q×Q P ch or R-K 4 ch.

No. 1680 ("Uno nasen," &c.).—1 Q-B 3, R×Q; 2 Kt×R ch, &c. If 1... K×Kt; 2 Q-B 4 ch (or 2 Q-Kt 4 ch), &c. If 1... P-Q 7 ch; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1... B×R; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1... R-R 5; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c.

No. 1681 ("El ultimo," &c.).—1 R-B 4, P×R; 2 Q-B 5 ch, &c. If 1... K moves; 2 Q-K 4 ch, &c. If 1... P-B 4; 2 Q-B 7 ch (or Q-Kt 8 ch), &c. Duals after 1... K-K 3 or 4 by 2 R or Q-K 4, ch, &c.

No. 1682 ("Dios te," &c.).—1 R-Kt sq, P×R; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1... P-B 6; 2 Q-Q 3, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q×P ch, &c. Duals after 1... R-Kt 4; 2 R×R ch, and if 1... R-K B sq, B 2 or 6, 2 Q-Q 3.

No. 1683 ("Ugitt").—1 B-R 7, Q-Q sq; 2 Q-B 5 ch, &c. If 1... K-B 3; 2 R×Kt P dis. ch, &c. If 1... Q-B 3 ch; 2 R-Q 5 dbl. ch, &c. If 1... P-Kt 4; 2 R×Kt P dis. ch, &c. Duals if 1... Q-K B 7; 2 Q×Q. If 1... Q-R sq; 2 Q-B 5 ch, R×Kt P or B P dis. ch. If 1... P-Kt 6; 2 R-Kt 4 or R 4, dis. ch.

No. 1684 ("3 drag").—1 B-B 2, K-Q 4; 2 R-Kt ch, &c. If 1... R-Q R 6 or Q B 5; 2 R-Q B 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1... R-K R 3; 2 R-K 3 dbl. ch, &c. If 1... Kt-B 4; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1... P×P or others; 2 R-Q 2 dis. ch, &c. Dual if 1... R-R 4, R 7 or 8; 2 R-Q 2 or Q B 3 dis. ch.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A.B.—Why not have the three points for cook of 1670?

W.H.T.—Many thanks for interesting letters. There is no need to point out duals in unsound problems.

"TEA."—Your transcripts of solutions are quite in order.

G.S.J.—Kindly post solutions to Stroud Green, and not to Leeds, to save time, &c.

"GIBSON."—We have referred to your solution of 1663 and find you gave 1 Q-B 5. Probably a clerical error, but the solution is clear: hence the deduction, as you will see your move is futile. Seldom you go wrong.

T.D.—You are quite right *re* 1659—sorry for oversight. Respecting A. F. Mackenzie's prize problem in the *H. and H. E.*, 1 Kt-K 3 is useless; do not forget the Black Queen.

SEVERAL SOLVERS.—In 1683, 1 B-Kt 6 fails on account of 1... Q-Q sq; 2 Q-B 5 ch, K-B 3!

W.H.S.M.—Your solutions were very confusing, and you had in giving solution to 1676 asked us to cancel anything more you had sent in concerning that problem, and when we came to a slip of paper bearing this number on it, we did not trouble to read it.

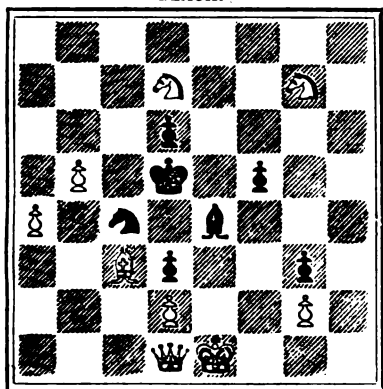
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1697.

Motto: "Aquila" xxv. (29).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1698.

Motto: "Albion" xxvi. (30).

BLACK.



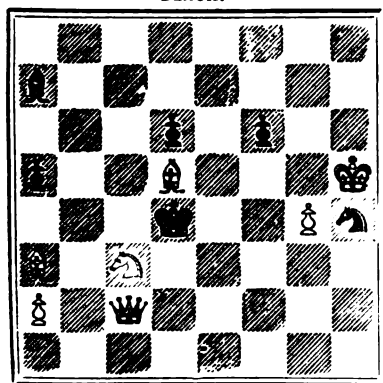
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1699.

Motto: "Victoria" xxvii. (31).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1700.

Motto: "Multum in parvo"
xxviii. (32).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

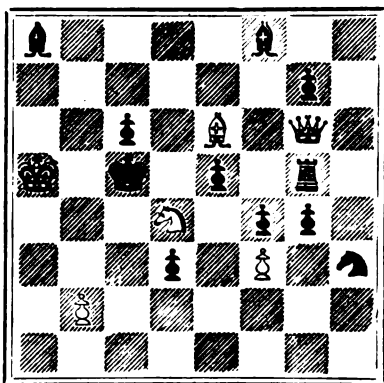
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1701.

Motto: "Fluitat, sed mergi potest" *a*
XXIX. (33).

BLACK.



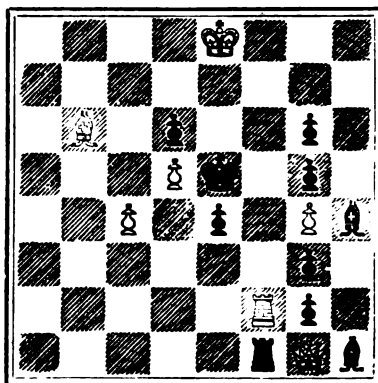
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1702.

Motto: "Fluitat, sed mergi potest" *b*
XXX. (34).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1703.

Motto: "Fluitat, sed mergi potest" *c*
XXXI. (35).

BLACK.



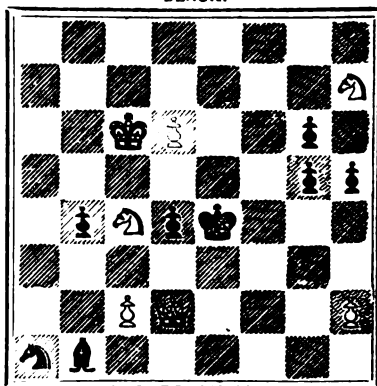
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1704.

Motto: "Tidy" xxxii. (36).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1902.

SOME STORIES OF MEDIAEVAL CHESS.—II.

ALTHOUGH it is impossible to establish the date of the first introduction of chess into our own country with anything except approximate accuracy, we can easily recognise the impossibility of all the later stories connecting chess with the period before the Conquest. Our chess nomenclature is palpably Norman French throughout, and this obviously points to an introduction in Norman times, for the Norman visitors at Edward the Confessor's court were too unpopular in national English circles to have been likely (supposing they even knew chess) to introduce the game to Englishmen. So when we read in the twelfth century *Hestorie des Engles* (History of the English), by the Yorkshireman Gaimar that 'Ordgar (Earl of Devonshire under Edgar two centuries before) played at *eschies* (chess), A game which he learnt from the Danes, And with him played the fair Elstruet, There was not such another damsel under heaven,' we suspect anachronisms, and look more closely into the matter. In the first place, we recognise that a Yorkshireman is not the best of authorities for the details of events which happened 200 years before his time in the South of England—details which are omitted too by the very historians who are Gaimar's authorities for the events. In the second place, we find he has a way of adding colour to his pictures to relieve the monotony of a history in verse. In the third place, his gratuitous information that Ordgar learnt his chess from the Danes is fatal to his credibility. For how could the Danes—by whom he means the Norse invaders of our shores—have taught anyone in the tenth century a game which they were only beginning to learn for the first time themselves in the twelfth century? We may, if we like, grant that Ordgar and his daughter played a game of Norse origin on that particular occasion, but it would almost certainly be the national Norse game of *hnefa tafl* that Ordgar played—the game over which King Cnut and Earl Ulf quarrelled, and which was also probably the game with which Cnut relieved the monotony of the night—the *tesserarum vel scacorum ludus* of the twelfth century

Ramsey Chronicle. Why, the very '*vel*' suggests the uncertainty of the monkish chronicler over what was the actual pastime of the king. It is not mediæval writers alone who have found 'chess' a convenient rendering for every unknown game that requires a board for play. Everyone has heard of the stupid line in Pope's *Odyssey* 'At chess they vie to captivate the Queen'—which is untrue to chess, untrue to Homer, and worst of all is absolute nonsense as English. But the inaccuracy flourishes finely. Many a wild goose chase have I been sent by the looseness of traveller and historian; and even chess historians, who at least might be expected to know better, have at times been guilty of the same treason to the game.

No, our safest guide after all is the philological one. The game is Norman in its terminology, and Norman by introduction. The earliest references to the Exchequer date from the reign of Henry I. The Exchequer pre-supposes a knowledge of the chessboard—at least in official circles—and establishes that knowledge as existing in Normandy by the end of the eleventh century, in England by the beginning of the twelfth century. The later stories connecting William the Conqueror (and less certainly his father) with chess are not therefore historically impossible; it becomes a question of the relative credibility of the source and the nature of the allusion.

One of the earliest stories which seems quite reliable is contained in Walter Mapes' (an English writer) *De Nugis Curialium*, written 1182-90, and casts rather a lurid picture on the manners of the time. Two Breton Barons had been engaged for some time in a feud, in the course of which the one captured the other, and put out his eyes and otherwise mutilated him. After a while a peace was patched up between them, and cemented by the marriage of their children. For a time things seems to have gone on smoothly in the young people's household, but there was trouble brewing below the surface; for the young wife resented the marriage. One day when Wiganus was playing at chess with his wife, he was called away from the game on business. He asked one of his trusty knights to take his place and finish the game. The lady won the game, and as she gave the mate she said 'Not to *you*, but to the son of the mutilated man, mate!' The taunt was repeated to Wiganus, and he straightway visited his father-in-law Alan, and treated him as he had treated his prisoner some time before. Then with the eyes and other portions of the unfortunate Alan concealed in his tunic, he returned home 'with a jocose and smiling countenance.' He called for chess and tumbled his gruesome relics on the board as he played the winning move, saying pleasantly the while, 'And *I* say mate to the daughter of a mutilated man!'

But the *amenities* of chess were not always so uncivilised as that. Many old romances attempt to depict the play of wit and repartee that accompanied the mediæval game. Like the old Arabs, our ancestors believed that jeer and jest were part of the armoury of a successful chess player. 'How often' exclaims an Arabic poet, 'how often has a jest at chess helped a weaker player to overcome the stronger. Hotter than burning coal is a jest spoken in season.' These old romances—mostly Norman French—are pleasant though difficult reading, and some ten of them are enumerated in Fritz Strohmeier's essay on '*Chess in Old French*'

as giving a more or less detailed account of a mediæval game at chess. Best of all these accounts is that contained in the romance of *Cassamus* or the *Voëu du Paon*, one of the Alexander cycle of romances. There is a Norman French MS. of this work at Oxford, from which extracts have been printed; a Scotch version is, I believe, about to be published by the Scottish Text Society, a Dutch version has already been printed.

The whole story—it occupies some two hundred lines of the French poem—can only be briefly indicated here. Several Greek knights, among whom are Cassamus, Cassiel surnamed le Bauderen, Perdiccas, and Edeus, are assembled in the chamber of Venus. There seems to be a general conversation, first on Alexander and Darius, then on love and loyalty, and finally someone proposes chess. A chessboard of gold, with pieces of barbaric magnificence, made by 'Pigmalium' himself, are at once forthcoming. 'Who wants to play?' says Cassamus. 'You ought to play first,' says Perdiccas. But Cassamus excuses himself; he is no player, eating and drinking are more in his line. 'But Cassiel shall begin, and he shall play my niece Fezonas, who is a good player at chess.' So the game is arranged; Cassiel accepts with modesty, Fezonas with singular pride in her superiority. 'I shall give you,' she remarks, 'the odds of Rook or Knight, you can choose which you will have, and I undertake to say 'coi' [*i.e.*, 'quiet'] to you in in the farthest corner with a Pawn.* 'Think what you're doing, niece,' says Edeus, 'it would be sad to lose after such big promises.' The spectators also take their share in the game. 'Take first move, Cassiel,' advised Cassamus, 'it's a good thing to have the first move.' But Fezonas is simply magnificent in her scorn of her opponent's skill. 'Uncle, I give it him, it's much better for me that he have the first move. I shall have my revenge later, when I say 'coi' in that corner with my Pawn.'

The game begins. Cassiel advances his Queen's Pawn. Fezonas took no thought, but instantaneously brought out her Knight to take it. Cassiel moves his Queen to save his Pawn. Fezonas replies with her Bishop, threatening to win the Queen, or, if it retreat, the Pawn. 'Lady, you press me over much,' says Cassiel, as he falls a-thinking. So long did he study the position that Fezonas begins to jeer, 'Don't sigh so much.' At last he moves his Knight to free his Rook, and Fezonas takes his Queen with her Bishop. So the game goes on. By and by Fezonas says 'It's my move'—'Move then.'—'Yes, I give you check'—'Lady I hear'—'Amend it'—'Willingly.' Cassiel takes her Rook; she retakes and checks,† and Cassiel falls a-thinking again. Fezonas chatters away, and when her uncle rebukes her, explains that she must make fun of Cassiel or he will never finish the game that night. At last Cassiel moves his King between his Rook and Bishop. 'Long did they play,' interjects the romancer, 'What more can I say about it?' Fezonas admits that her opponent knew more about chess than she thought, but still, as she reminds him, he doesn't know enough to prevent that mate in the corner, towards which all

*The Dutch version says, 'with a Bishop'—an impossibility in old chess. But the chess is not to be taken too literally. The mins'rel strings together a series of chess commonplaces and technicalities, and the game cannot be restored; it is impossible from the second move.

† From which I gather Fezonas gave odds of *Knight* and move.

her plans turned. Soon came that mysterious call of 'Coi' that she had promised, but the actual mate did not follow for once, for Cassiel with a laugh upset the board before it came and called for wine, and we may leave this merry company drinking their wine from the rich vessels of gold which had been brought by retainers clad in cloth of gold and silk.

We read of another great lady player in the romance of *Huon of Bordeaux*. This romance was translated into English prose by Lord Berners in the time of Henry VIII. Huon arrives at the court of the Mohammedan King, Ivorin, disguised as varlet to a travelling minstrel, and after a while he is asked what he can do. He at once recites a whole list of knightly accomplishments quite incompatible with his apparent menial position, ending with 'I can serue at the table before a grete prynce, and I can playe at chesse and tables as well as any other can do, nor I never founde man coulede wyne of me yf I lyst.' When the King heard this, he said that he would test his truthfulness. Huon should play at chess with his daughter; if Huon lost he should lose his head, if he won he should have 100 marks and the lady as his bedfellow for one night. Evidently the king at least felt pretty sure of the result. Huon only made one request: 'Sir, I requyre you, that you nor none other do speke in our game, nother for y^e one partie nor for y^e other.' This was granted, and they sat down to this momentous game. 'Lady,' said Huon, 'what game wyl y^e play at?' 'Frende,' quod she, 'at y^e game accustomed, that is, to be mated in y^e corner.' [In the earlier metrical French version this discussion is different: Huon says, 'will you have dice or move?' and the lady replies, 'move,' i.e., ordinary chess. We know from the *Vetula* that Europeans occasionally played chess by the help of dice.] Huon began badly. He lost part of his Pawns; but the damsel's taunt that he was near being mated, and that then his head would be struck off, roused him. He pulled himself together, and made a pert reply which turned the laugh against the princess; the princess also fell in love with him and forgot her game, and Huon mated her. 'Sir,' he cried in joy to the king, 'now may ye see how I can play, for yf I wyl a lytell more study, I wolde mate your daughter where as I lyst.' The king was furious with his daughter for the dishonour she had done him, 'after having mated so many great men,' by being beaten by a minstrel's varlet, but Huon released him from the wager for another 100 marks.

Another wager game must conclude this group of old-time stories which, I fear, has run to too great a length already. It is a story of the out-witting of an over-clever schemer, to which Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice affords a distant parallel, and it occurs in *The tale of Beryn*, an old French romance of which we have an English version dated about 1400.

Beryn is a merchant whose first journey has brought him and his ship to the town of Falsetown. Leaving his ship in harbour he went into the town and entering a house found its owner—a slim Burgess—playing at chess. The Burgess soon discovered the wealth and simplicity of his visitor, and invited him to dine. It was a good meal, 'the Burgess was a stuffed man, there lacked no dainty,' and after food they played chess. The Burgess was really 'the best player at chess of all the wide marches and many a mile about,' but he allowed Beryn to win three games right off the reel, and in the fourth Beryn mated him in the middle of the board. At

this Beryn rose to go, there was no enjoyment, he averred, in playing so one-sided a game. 'Well,' suggested the Burgess, 'let us play for a wager that whoever is mated shall do the other's bidding, and if he refuse that he must drink all the water that salt is of the sea.' Beryn thought he saw an easy win, and assented to the wager on the spur of the moment. They began to play, and Beryn played more carefully than ever, while the Burgess took long thought at every move.

The result was that in an hour or two he had Beryn on the hip, and while Beryn was studying what to do he sent for the town sergeants 'for thing he had to do.' The room was crowded with people when the sergeants arrived, and Beryn realised that he had been deceived by the Burgess. 'Move,' said the Burgess, 'Beryn you have the worst of it,' and the next move the Burgess won a Rook for nothing. A few moves later, 'Come near,' called the Burgess, 'you shall see how I mate him with whatever piece I like.' He moved, and said 'checkmate.' The sergeants then took Beryn before the steward of the town, and the Burgess claimed the fulfilment of the terms of the wager. The Burgess intended by this means to secure the ship and cargo, but Beryn found a saviour in one Geoffrey. At the time for the fulfilment of the wager, Geoffrey claimed the forfeiture. His client was ready to drink all the salt water in the sea, but he urged that the Burgess must first stop all fresh water from flowing in. 'That is good law,' decided the steward, and as the Burgess obviously could not do his share of the task, Beryn was set free from the wager.

II. J. R. MURRAY.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCORING IN TOURNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Mr. Hilton asks "Has not Mr. Wright fallen into a rather curious mistake?" and then a little further on he answers his own question in the negative, by admitting that if a won game counts +1 and a lost game -1, "then undoubtedly a draw is $\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 0$."

A drawn game is a fictitious thing (half a prospective win and half a prospective loss) and must be estimated on fictitious values, and there seems no better or easier way of computing it than that indicated above. Or again, we may regard a draw as nothing really won and nothing really lost, and therefore = 0 to either party.

Further on in my article (for simplification) I determined the position of the leading players in the recent Monte Carlo Tournament on the supposition a win = +1, and draws and losses = 0 each. And, indeed, *when a game is fought out to a proper finish* (the fictitious giving place to the real), I would prefer to assign +1 to the winner, and 0 to the loser, and let each player's position depend on his number of *won games only*.

My article was intended to deal with the subject of drawn games, and my contention is that the fiction of allowing *draws* to have any scoring value at all is logically and mathematically incorrect, and ought to be abolished as causing unnecessary trouble and annoyance, and as detrimental to the true advancement of chess.

If this be granted (and it seems that Mr. Mason at least is in accord with me to this extent), I care but little whether a lost game be counted as 0 or as -1 to the loser. If Mr. Mason's ingenious theory of loss = $-\frac{1}{2}$ should ever be adopted, it must be on some ground other than that of mathematical probability. I cannot admit that the "original chance of winning" any game is $\frac{1}{2}$ precisely to either player. Of course, if two balls of equal size, the one white and the other black, be put into a bag, the original chance of drawing either is $\frac{1}{2}$ exactly. But it seems almost impossible to apply the mathematical theory of chances to a game of chess, because for each player there is the "personal equation" to be considered, and also the slight advantage of the first move, which again varies according to the nature of the move adopted. Hence "what really passes when a game is won" is not " $\frac{1}{2}$ exactly," nor any constant determinate fraction, but some unknown variant differing for each player, which we cannot hope to determine successfully, the *data* being far too complicated.

To avoid such intricacies, why should we not simplify as much as possible in the manner which I have ventured to propose? In the *B.C.M.* for May, p. 217, I have shown how it would have worked had it been adopted in the recent Monte Carlo Tournament.

Yours faithfully,

Kilverstone, Worthing,
19th June, 1902.

ROGER J. WRIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

I gather from Mr. Mason's letter in your June issue that there are three parties equally interested in the three possible eventualities of a tournament game, these parties being the two players and the pool, and he gives to each of them an interest equalling 1 in one of the eventualities—the players forfeiting to the pool in case of a draw.

Now the players, as members of the pool, have still a fractional interest in the game, even after they have forfeited it. If, for instance, the pool is made up of three competitors, the game has still a value of $\frac{1}{3}$ to each of the two players who draw. To the other competitor it also has a value of $\frac{1}{3}$. But if there are twenty competitors, the value of the game to each of the two players is only $\frac{1}{20}$, and its value to the other competitors is $\frac{1}{20}$.

The pool benefits by 1 in either case, but that 1 is so disproportionately divided under the different conditions that considerable value attaches to a draw in a small tournament, and scarcely any in a large one.

Yours truly,

ANTONY GUEST.

4, Garway Road, Paywater.

[To the foregoing communication from Mr. Guest, we have received reply from Mr. Mason, as follows.—ED. *B.C.M.*]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Much of what I have been vainly endeavouring to make clear is concisely but unmistakably expressed by Mr. Guest in a single paragraph. And yet, in this matter of "systems," the word "value" needs especially careful keeping; for it has many values,—now meaning one thing, then another, while all the time it really may be something very different.

The absolute, constant value of a game is 1,—in my system. For purpose of record, showing account of every player with every other player, severally, and with every player, collectively, *all* the players (the bank or pool),—for *scoring* purposes, we have the same value 1, only variously conditioned. In case of a

game drawn, this value 1 is not ascribed to the two players, equally and exclusively; but equally to everyone engaged in the tournament, *i.e.* to *all* the players in common,—to the party of the third part—the pool.

The share value of a draw necessarily varies with the number of competitors, as Mr. Guest rightly observes. So the relative value of a win—and of a loss—likewise varies with the total number of games. Between 1 of 2 and 1 of 19 there is a difference. But if there are 3 draws among three players—or 20 among 20—each player gets a whole 1, all to himself; and, of course, if any player is an actual party to *fewer* draws than some other player, then he must be an actual party to *more* won games. And supposing him not to lose at a greater rate than one to two, he does at least as well for himself as he would do by drawing. For this reason, chiefly, I prefer my system; thinking it apt to encourage decisive play,—while yet dealing with the draw, punishing its *excess*, in a natural and no artificial or arbitrary manner.

After much anxious strategy, with perhaps one or more trying battles of combination soothing his aggressive spirit, a player has a fairly certain and comparatively easy draw in hand. *Why* should he not accept it; rest and be thankful—or go afishing? Let us see how the various systems answer this question.

The draw $\frac{1}{2}$ system *threatens* him. It answers, “Go on with your work or I’ll dock your wages,”—and this brutal way of putting it is neither grateful nor comforting to one who has already done good work, so that he is not well disposed for additional labour. Then says he (to himself) “Win or lose, it is an even chance. If I win I get 1, if I lose, 0; therefore my chance is worth only $\frac{1}{2}$. But I *have* $\frac{1}{2}$ now in hand; if I *don’t* go on I miss $\frac{1}{2}$ only. Well, in the circumstances, I don’t mind *that*.” Then he says, further (to the system), “I *won’t* go on—at present. I’ll do as I like. You do as you like. Dock my wages and be—pleased with yourself!” Because of its arbitrariness, I believe the draw $\frac{1}{2}$ would defeat its object; and there are strong objections to its violation of the *unity* of the game.

The Lasker (Monte Carlo) system is at once arbitrary and artificial. That it fails in suppressing draws has been sufficiently demonstrated. It threatens the player with a second game if he draws the first,—imposes “*un surcroit de travail aux joueurs qui jouent la nullité abusivement*,” as a distinguished French writer has it,—but when he *will* draw the first game, playing a second is no penalty for *him*—though it may be a serious enough imposition on others who have to wait for the performance of his so-called *surcroit de travail*.

The artifice employed in this system is almost or quite ridiculous. The real “unit of competition is 2; for a two-game tournament and a one-game tournament are confused together,—players of decisive games being restricted to one round, whereas to the players of drawn games the privilege of a second round is extended. Why not let this plainly appear, and give over juggling with that marvellous $\frac{1}{2}$? Then a player winning outright would score 2. If he drew, he would score $\frac{1}{2}$, and again drawing, another $\frac{1}{2}$ = total 1 for two drawn games; but if he won in the second round he would take 1 for so winning; and his total for draw and win would $1\frac{1}{2}$, as against $\frac{1}{2}$ (for draw and loss, to his adversary. And, possibly, a player would be induced to greater effort for the 2 than for the 1,—so that second, “replayed” games *might* be less numerous than they are likely to be under this present Lasker or Monte Carlo system. It seems to be a confounding of our usual system and the “cricket” system,—preserving the faults of both but the simplicity of neither.

Our prevailing system, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, 0, and the “cricket” system, 1, 0, -1, for win, draw, loss, respectively,—these two systems are essentially identical. Neither of them properly stimulates the flagging player in his onward course of duty. With the draw in hand he can rest content. *Why should* he risk it?

One (our system) says to him, “If you go on, trying to win, you are equally liable to lose—if not more so. Your *future* in this game is $1+0$ upon $2 = \frac{1}{2}$;

that much you *now* virtually have in your possession. *I* don't care, one way or the other. Take it or leave it, my boy. If you take it, you *may* come up fresher for the next game; if you don't take it,—well, *you* know what. Go ahead, if you like work for work's sake; but don't blame *me* if you have only your labour for your pains."

The *other* (cricket system) addresses him in the very same strain. In avoiding the draw he may win or he may lose. The *promise* is 1—1 upon 2=0. *That* he already has within his grasp; and if there be no *extraneous* cause for chancing it,—well, he will most probably hold to it, and exert himself no further—for nothing.

Now, in contrast to all this, *my* system tells a flattering tale. It talks to the rashly drawing player sympathetically, and advisedly, somewhat as follows: "What, my son, *tired* of this game already! Going to call that a *draw*? Please don't, just to oblige me *this* once,—I should *so* much like to see the game played out! You have a *good* position, as good as your opponent's, plenty of play in it yet, &c. Besides, look here, you don't *want* to give yourself away, *I* know. Then why draw, unless draw you *must*? Don't you see— Oh, no! *Please* listen. I really *don't* want you to work for nothing. As I was saying, don't you see that if you go on to a proper finish you will gain *something*. If you *win*, you get 1; if you lose you *lose* (alas! to mention it), you get $-\frac{1}{2}$ only. But add these, and divide, $1 - \frac{1}{2}$ upon $2 = \frac{1}{4}$; lo! you are going to sacrifice so much by *unnecessarily* drawing!"

For rational distribution of money in chess tournaments my system is also well adapted. The present haphazard apportionment of prizes is a sort of thing that cannot—ought not to last.

JAS. MASON.



M. Silbert has gained the first prize in the Café de la Régence handicap.

In a tourney played at the Café Kerkau, Berlin, with 14 entrants, Herr Bardeleben won the first prize with $12\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 13.

For the first time for many years Yale has succeeded in beating Brown University in their annual match by the decisive score of 11 to 5.

Algiers has been victorious by $1\frac{1}{2}$ games to $\frac{1}{2}$ in a correspondence match with Marseilles, which began in November, 1901, and is just finished.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Swiss Chess Association was to be held at Biel, on May 31st and June 1st, but we have seen no report of it as yet.

In the Winter Tourney of the Moscow Club, a very promising student of the third class, named Kalaschnikow, only 20½ years old, won the first prize.

The Texas-Mississippi Correspondence Tourney is now in full swing, and the annual meeting of the latter State's Chess Association was to take place at the end of June.

The championship of the Brooklyn Club, New York, has been won by Mr. H. Zirn, who is only 23 years of age. We give a game in which he was one of the players in our present issue.

The Northern Correspondence Tourney, which began in 1900, is ended, and the first and second prizes were divided between J. Fridlitzius and A. F. Tackholm, of Sweden, whose scores were 10 each.

Messrs. Janowski and Schlechter are playing a match at Carlsbad. The conditions are that the winner will be he who scores the majority out of 14 games. The first three games were won by Herr Schlechter

At the Philidor Club, Paris, the final pool of the annual handicap tourney resulted in M. Besnard du Temple (Class III.) winning the first prize with the score of 10½, and M. Lazard (Class II.) the second prize with 10 games.

The Vienna Club is in some respects the most prosperous chess club in the world. Last year it had 462 members, and the strangers' list registered 708 visitors. One member gave 20,000 kroner (about £800) for various chess objects.

M. Janowski has been starring at Prague, to play simultaneous and single games with the club members. In the latter he met with a formidable opponent in Herr Porgés, the Bohemian master, who defeated him in two serious games at 20 moves an hour.

The important announcement has been made that the third Monte Carlo International Tourney is already being organised, that only twelve entrants will be admitted, that two rounds will be played, and that drawn games are to score one-half to each player.

In the last local masters' tourney, at St. Petersburg, Messrs. Lewin and Tchigorin divided the first two prizes, scoring 12 games each. There were seven prize-winners, but owing to the retirement of three entrants many games were scored though unplayed, and only Sybin and Tchigorin really played out all their games.

In January last a tourney at odds took place at Tientsin, China, between four English and four French officers. Mons. Hervé carried off the chief honours with $12\frac{1}{2}$ wins out of a possible 14. For the second prize Mons. Valat and Mr. Roberts tied with 8 wins each, and on playing off the tie the Frenchman won.

A match by cable has been arranged between five British M.P.s and five of the Australian Parliament, the editor of *The Times* generously offering to defray the expenses. Owing to the cable being occupied by War Office telegrams, it has hitherto been impossible to carry out the scheme, but now we hope the match will shortly take place.

A New York correspondent of a provincial paper states that a game of chess by wireless telegraphy took place at sea between the steamers *Campania* and *Philadelphia* when they were seventy miles apart on their way to New York. The game was suspended for dinner, and then the *Lucania* interrupted the contest for a business talk with her sister ship the *Campania*, after which the latter could not get into telegraphic communication with her opponent any more.

We have at present no reliable information as to the list of competitors in the Hanover Tourney, except that Mr. Atkins, of Leicester, has entered for the Masters' contest, and that Messrs. Pillsbury and Marshall will represent America in it. There will no doubt be a good contingent of German and Austrian players, including, probably, Maróczy, and we may hope that France will be represented by Janowski, England by Teichmann, Gunsberg, or our veteran Blackburne (perhaps all three), and Russia by Tchigorin and one or other of the Moscow or Livonian experts.

The adjudication of two out of four of the unfinished games in the Gloucestershire *v.* Surrey match has been received, Mr. P. J. Allingham winning at board 7, and Mr. J. L. Daniel at board 15. This raises the scores to Gloucestershire $8\frac{1}{2}$, and Surrey $5\frac{1}{2}$, and ensures the victory of Gloucestershire. There is yet one match to be played by Gloucestershire before the final round is finished. We believe the opposing county will be Norfolk, but there seems a glorious uncertainty on the point amongst the S.C.C.U. officials.—*Bristol Mercury*.

We have received the annual report of the Capetown Chess Club, from which we gather that the club is now in a very satisfactory condition. For the first time for many years it is entirely free from debt, and has a small balance in hand. The membership numbers are 74, of whom 66 are town and 8 country members. Seven matches were played during the season in the club, in addition to a rapid transit tourney, a match between European and Colonial-born members, and a two-round tourney for the championship of the club, which was gained by Mr. Cameron with a score

of 9½, Mr. Cohen coming in second with 8½ points. The rules adopted by the club are those of the British Chess Code. It is remarkable that not a single reference occurs in the report to the late war, and we are glad to find that the chess fraternity of Capetown suffered no inconvenience on account of it.

An interesting contest was played at the rooms of the Bournemouth Club, on May 24th, when a team of eight Southampton Club players was encountered, and after the position at board No. 1 had been referred to Mr. H. E. Atkins for adjudication, the result was a drawn match. Score:—

SOUTHAMPTON.					BOURNEMOUTH.				
Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Curtis	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. J. H. Elwell	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. I. Minchin	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. C. Kenny	...	...	...	1	Col. G. J. Gillies	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Targett	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. T. Ripley	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Chipperfield	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Bennett	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. F. Sandell	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. J. Stevens	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. J. Pennell	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. L. Bullock	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. T. Forrest	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. H. Di Marco	...	...	...	0
4					4				

Chess players in Australia, and also in Hull, from which place he emigrated many years ago, will be sorry to hear of the illness from overwork of Mr. Jacobsen, the champion of New South Wales. For thirteen years he has upheld the honour of this State, and before that of Queensland, in many a hard match, and he has at last found the strain of these contests, in addition to his literary work, too much for him, and is now going to take a complete rest. Mr. Hunt, of the Sydney Club, is working hard to insure the success of the Inter-State Congress, to be held at Easter in 1903, to decide the chess championship of Australasia, and it is hoped that Mr. Jacobsen will by that time be sufficiently recovered to take part in the contest. We observe that our contemporary, *The Town and Country Journal*, of Sydney, speaks of this as an International Congress, and hopes that the money prizes will attract some players from Europe, but in that case we do not see how it can decide the Australasian championship.

In consequence of our paragraph in the May number of the *B.C.M.* about the possible treatment of Englishmen going to the Hanover Congress, had the South African war not ended, we find that it is resented by some of the foreign chess columns. This conclusion is utterly absurd. We did not speak of English chess players, but of *Englishmen*. As such, whether they were chess players or anything else, they might have found it most disagreeable to travel in Germany, owing to the malicious lies which have been propagated about our conduct of the war by those mischief makers Dr. Leyds & Co., which lies have now been effectually refuted by the Boers themselves who have surrendered. It is notorious that many of the Germans and others believed these lies, and if any apology or withdrawal is needed, it ought to come from them and not from us. Chess, of course, has nothing to do with politics, but we were not speaking of the reception at Hanover of English chess players, which we know will be cordial, but of the treatment they might meet with on the journey to that place, if the war had not been happily concluded.

On Saturday, May 31st, at the rooms of the Athenæum Chess Club, Camden Road, London, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury gave one of his marvellous *sans voir* displays against ten first-class members of the Athenæum Chess Club. The team opposed to him was :—Messrs. S. Passmore, T. Physick, F. P. Carr, W. H. Hamlyn, G. V. Sutton, Percy Healey, C. A. Huni, J. Foster, J. R. Baker, and G. M. Hollis. Play started at three o'clock before a numerous and keenly interested assemblage, and continued until the interval at 5-30, no game being then finished. During the interval Mr. Pillsbury first worked, with apparent ease, the "tour of the Knight," *sans voir*, finishing the "tour" upon a square that was previously named by a gentleman in the audience. He next essayed a distinct memoriac feat with a pack of playing cards. The cards being shuffled and cut by a gentleman present were dealt out one at a time and held up for the audience to see, but not the performer, the latter being made aware of the value and suits of the cards by the same being declared aloud by the party dealing. After 31 cards had been dealt (the number dealt being at the discretion of the dealer) they were placed on one side. Mr. Pillsbury then, after a brief space for thought, named every card left in the pack, the accomplishment of which was greeted with tremendous applause. After play had been resumed for about an hour the first game was finished, Mr. Hamlyn winning an excellent game, which will be found in Game Department. This was soon followed by drawn games with Mr. Passmore and Mr. Baker. When the end of the entertainment arrived Mr. Pillsbury came out with the fine score of six games won, three drawn, and one lost. Mr. Sutton was the only other Athenæum player who did not lose.

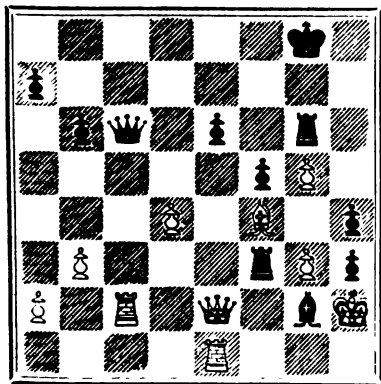
Northern Counties' Union.—The annual meeting of the N.C.C.U. was held on May 31st, at the Grand Restaurant, Boar Lane, Leeds, under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. A. E. Moore, Manchester. The delegates present were :—Cheshire: Messrs. Rhodes Marriott (Sale), J. Burtinshaw (Stockport), and J. Critchlow (Chester); Yorkshire: Messrs. F. P. Wildman (Leeds), G. Howitt (Bradford), and I. M. Brown (Bradford); Lancashire: Dr. Shaw (Liverpool), and Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester). The annual report presented by the hon. secretary stated that the year had been one of steady progress. Lancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Cumberland had taken part in the contest for the 'Moore' Challenge Trophy, and Lancashire had again proved the winner. The return match against Scotland was contested at Manchester, on April 19th, and won by the Northern Union team by 15½ to 6½. A most successful tournament meeting had been carried out at Blackpool, and had proved so popular that it is highly probable that another meeting will be arranged for next season. During the year the Executive gave consideration to a suggestion from the Southern Counties' Union for a working arrangement for mutual interests, and a reply was sent stating that the N.C.C.U. would willingly co-operate in such a scheme, but no further communication on the subject had been received from the South. The statement of accounts presented by the hon. treasurer showed a surplus of £21 14s. 7d., for which thanks were expressed to the donors and subscribers whose assistance has greatly supplemented the efforts of the Executive in its labours to popularise chess in the North of England.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester); Vice-presidents: Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P. (London), Sir John Thursby, Bart. (Lancashire), Mr. Louis Zollner (Newcastle), Mr. J. Burgess (Manchester), Mr. Jas. Lister, J.P. (Liverpool), Mr. Thomas Kaye, J.P. (Stockport), Dr. Shaw (Liverpool), Colonel T. E. Vickers (Sheffield), Mr. S. R. Meredith (Leeds), Rev. Canon Pollock (Cockermouth), Mr. Charles Platt (Carlisle), Dr. Brodsky (Manchester), and Mr. E. Butterworth (Stalybridge); Executive: Mr. A. E. Moore (chairman), Mr. C. Platt (vice-chairman), Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Mr. T. A. Farron, Mr. G. Howitt, and Mr. F. Downey (Newcastle), together with Mr. R. Matriott (hon. treasurer), and Mr. I. M. Brown (hon. sec.). The new business considered was: (1) the Telephone Match of 500 a-side, proposed by Rev. J. F. Welsh, and the secretary was instructed to ask for details of cost, &c. (2) Individual Championship Contest, for which it was decided that the following county champions should compete: Cumberland, Mr. W. Butler (Workington); Lancashire, Mr. S. Keir (Lancaster); Yorkshire, Mr. F. P. Wildman (Leeds); Cheshire, Mr. A. Humphreys (Chester). Time limit, 20 moves an hour. First prize, value £4 4s. od.; second, value £2 2s. od. The contest to take place between June 1st and October 31st. (3) Correspondence Match against the Southern Union, with 100 players on each side. This was left in the hands of the secretary, and we are now able to report that all the preliminary arrangements have been settled, and players wishing to take part should apply to the respective secretaries: Southern Union, Dr. Hunt, 93, Richmond Road, Dalston, London; Northern Union, Mr. I. M. Brown, 6, Wellington Place, Eccleshill, Bradford. Two games will be contested at each board.

Devon v. Kent Correspondence Match.—Dr. Elwyn Lewis, the Kent secretary, very kindly arranged this match in order to encourage a newly formed Association, but he did not think there was such chess talent so far in the West, and it is only fair to say that he did not put his strongest team into the field, and consequently Devon won the match with comparative ease by 26½ games to 17½. Devon did remarkably well on the first 14 boards, winning 11 and drawing 3 games. Two of these who took part in the struggle, have, we regret to hear, deceased, Mr. F. Steadman (Kent) and Mr. J. H. Thompson (Devon).

The game Dobson v. Scott, adjudicated a draw, was left in a most interesting position, as will be seen by the subjoined diagram. Each combatant claimed a win for himself, but it will be seen that

BLACK (DR. SCOTT).



WHITE (MR. H. DOBSON.)

although Black has a pawn to the good, and the move, White has a very strong attack which Black can hardly meet. Full score of the match:—

DEVON.		KENT.	
Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	Mr. C. Chapman	...
Mr. T. Taylor	...	Mr. R. F. B. Jones	...
Mr. C. Tracey	...	Mr. S. R. Thomas	...
Mr. J. Rounsell	...	Captain Bliss	...
Mr. G. M. Frean	...	Rev. H. Falloon	...
Mr. W. Ball	...	Mr. S. Hart	...
Mr. C. F. Cooper	...	Rev. C. E. Hughes	...
Mr. D'O. Bernard	...	Mr. S. Baylis	...
Mr. A. Baker	...	Mr. E. H. Sollas	...
Mrs. Bowles	...	Mr. H. Wellby	...
Rev. H. Briggs	...	Mr. F. W. Barlow	...
Mr. H. Dobson	...	Dr. Scott	...
Mr. P. Motley	...	Mr. A. Valon	...
Mr. W. May	...	Mr. C. H. Dodds	...
Mr. A. S. Stoneman	...	Mr. N. Brooks	...
Mr. F. T. Price	...	Mr. E. M. Courtney	...
Mr. S. Cox	...	Mr. W. Coleman	...
Mr. E. Palmer	...	Mr. E. J. Summers	...
Mr. W. W. Hooper	...	Com. Knight	...
Mr. J. Nicholson	...	Mr. A. T. Swinhoe	...
Mr. W. W. Mere	...	Mr. P. W. Knowles	...
Mr. R. Walker	...	Mr. H. P. Hogben	...
Mr. R. S. Nichole	...	Dr. Salt	...
Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	Mr. G. F. Whiteman	...
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	Rev. Dr. Lewis	...
Mr. A. Gask	...	Mr. W. Brock	...
Mr. R. G. Drake	...	Mr. T. W. Sweat	...
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	Mr. A. Huntley	...
Rev. H. Kruger	...	Mr. W. Garraway	...
Rev. G. P. Blomefield	...	Mr. A. J. Cock	...
Mr. W. H. Gundry	...	Mr. W. F. Dray	...
Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	Mr. A. Reid	...
Mr. G. F. Pollard	...	Mr. C. F. Corke	...
Mr. J. H. Thompson	...	Mr. S. F. Stockbridge	...
Mr. G. W. Cutler	...	Mr. E. W. Pakes	...
Mrs. Knapp	...	Mr. E. Keane	...
Rev. R. J. Wodehouse	...	Mr. C. R. Avery	...
Mr. R. Smith	...	Mr. O. Peterkin	...
Mr. F. Whithy	...	Mr. P. L. Jones	...
Mr. Ellison Pearse	...	Mr. F. Stedman	...
Mr. T. W. Stainthorpe	...	Rev. T. L. Slack	...
Rev. W. F. McMichael	...	Mr. W. Waterhouse	...
Mr. F. Langdon	...	Mr. E. E. Thomas	...
Dr. Reid	...	Dr. H. Lewis	...

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The third encounter between Leicestershire and Staffordshire, partly reported in the May No., having again, as the result of Mr. Mason's adjudications of two unfinished games, been drawn, it became necessary for a fourth attempt to be made to decide the county championship. After some negotiations, this duly came about at Nuneaton, on Saturday, May 31st, the Newdegate Arms Hotel being the rendezvous. Both teams lined out in strong force, the Staffordshire side being only a

little under full strength. A very close match was watched with interest, not unmixd with excitement, by numerous visitors from Birmingham, Leicester, Walsall, Stafford, and elsewhere. At call of time four games were left unfinished, but two of them were soon allowed by Mr. Atkins as wins for Staffordshire, who would not, however, give way on the remaining two games, which were somewhat unfavourable to them. So far the scores were even, $5\frac{1}{2}$ each. Mr. Mason supported the claims of Leicestershire on adjudication, and that county thus gained the championship (for the second time) by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.											STAFFORDSHIRE.										
Mr. H. E. Atkins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. W. Draycott ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. H. Collier ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. D. Wilmot... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Mason ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Beebee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Draycott ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. T. H. Billington ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Dixon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Garratt... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. B. Heastie ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. E. Lant ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. F. Hawkes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Clark ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. V. Crosbie ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Moore... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Rev. R. G. Hunt ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Greig ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. F. Beebee ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. A. A. Bumpus ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Round ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Smith ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. L. Aston ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. F. Atkins ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. E. Bright ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>											<hr/>										
7 $\frac{1}{2}$											5 $\frac{1}{2}$										

* Adjudicated.

The Executive of the Midland Union, at a meeting held June 12th, passed a new time rule to govern the play in county matches. The one displaced called for twenty moves an hour, and at conclusion of play a number proportionate to the whole time consumed by the player. The last portion of this rule was obviously intended to cover the incomplete hour usual at the end of a match, and is substantially the rule of the British Chess Code, though the executive were unaware of the fact at the time of framing the rule. In practice it is open to the objection that towards close of play one player may be a move short of his proper quota, while his opponent may have a lot of time in hand, and by sitting it out prevent him making the odd move required, and claim the game on the time-limit. Some code-sticklers will defend the rule even from this objection, but we imagine that few practical players would care for a rule allowing such malpractice. The minimum time allowed for a county match being three hours, the new rule reads as follows:—"Each player shall make 36 moves in the first $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour of his own time, 42 moves in the first $1\frac{3}{4}$ hour of his own time, 48 moves in the first 2 hours of his own time, and so on for each subsequent completed quarter-hour." This is raising the time limit to practically 24 moves an hour, but players are given the latitude of extending their first 24 plus 12 moves over $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, upon the expiration of which time the usual forfeit rule first comes into operation. It is hoped that the increased rapidity of play may lead to the deciding of more games over the board, and lessen the need for external adjudication of unfinished games. Personally, we rather favour the 20 moves an hour limit, where not less than four hours is played, with five moves per quarter after two

hours, leaving the higher limit for games of less than four hours' duration; but, nevertheless, we welcome the new regulation, and shall watch with interest its working during next season.

The regulation against plural county representation has been made more definite in its intention:—"No player may play for more than one Midland county in one season, nor shall he participate in a match in the Midland Union County Championship contest if he has previously, in the same season, played in a formal county competition in the British Isles outside the area of this Union." To the rule against playing ineligible players, the penalty for which, not being provided, has been in some question, has been added:—"In the case of any ineligible player taking part, his score shall stand, but the offending county shall have one game deducted from its score and added to that of the opponents." The annual meeting of the Union will be held on Thursday evening, July 3rd—*Birmingham Daily Post*.

CHESS LITERATURE.

We are asked to announce that a new and revised edition (the fourth) of the standard work, "Chess Openings, Ancient and Modern" (Ranken and Freeborough) will be issued by the publishers, Messrs. Tubner & Co., about October next. And we also take the opportunity of directing the attention of our readers to the fact that Mr. W. Cook, the author of "The Synopsis of the Chess Openings," is inviting subscriptions for a new work, entitled "A Practical Guide to the Openings." The author has frequently been requested to compile a fifth edition of his "Synopsis," which was so favourably received by the chess world a few years since. He has, however, thought it better to take a new departure on modern lines, realizing that our leading players to-day evidently acquire their methods of development rather from models of actual play than from treatises which blend theory with practice. A collection of nearly two thousand examples, continued to the twentieth move, from games actually played by experts, will meet the requirements of students who, nowadays, seek some knowledge of the method of framing an attack or establishing a defence in the early "middle game," to supplement their experimental familiarity with the preliminary stage of the opening. Price: to subscribers, 8/6 nett, post free; after publication, 10/6 nett.

THE PRINCIPLES OF CHESS IN THEORY AND PRACTICE. By James Mason.
(London: Horace Cox. Price 3/6.)

A copy of the fourth edition of this excellent text book, revised, enlarged, and brought up to date, has just reached us. The quality of Mr. Mason's work is well-known to readers of this journal, and those who do not possess "Chess Principles" should immediately invest 3/6, and receive in return 330 pp. of most entertaining and instructive chess teaching.



The three following games were played at the recent Hastings Chess Festival.

GAME No. 2,177.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY H. N. PILLSBURY.

WHITE.	BLACK.
H. N. PILLSBURY,	J. H. BLACKBURN,
H. E. DOBELL.	HORACE CHAPMAN.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P×P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—K 3	

4 P—Q 5 might be tried, but Black's Q B would come later into powerful play. viz., 4 P—Q 5, P—Q R 3; 5 P—Q R 4, Kt—K B 3; 6 Kt—B 3, B—B 4; 7 P—K 3, Q Kt—Q 2; 8 B×P, Kt—Kt 3; 9 P—R 5 (best) (if 9 B—R 2, P—B 5; 10 P—R 5, Q Kt×P; 11 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 12 Q×Q?, Kt×Q; 13 B×P, Kt—Kt 5, Black best), Kt×B; 10 Q—R 4 ch, B—Q 2; 11 Q×Kt, P—K 3, and Black obtains a good game.

5 B×P	4 P—K 3
6 P—Q R 4	5 P—Q R 3

Of course to prevent Black from P—Q Kt 4. It is, however, open to question whether Black would obtain a satisfactory game if after 6 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q Kt 4; 7 B—Q 3, B—Kt 2; 8 P—Q R 4, &c.

7 Kt—B 3	6 Kt—K B 3
8 P×P	7 P×P

Of course the isolation of the Pawn is largely a theoretical question, it being the belief of the writer that it is a source of strength, in that it restricts very much the Black Q B by holding back the Black K P.

9 Castles	8 Kt—B 3
	9 B—K 2

10 B—K Kt 5	10 Q—R 4
11 Q—Q 2	11 Castles
12 Q R—Q sq	12 R—Q sq
13 K R—K sq	13 P—R 3
14 B—B 4	14 B—Kt 5
15 Q—B 2	15 Kt—Q 4
16 B—Q 2	

Position after White's 16th move :—

B—Q 2.

BLACK (BLACKBURN AND CHAPMAN).



WHITE (PILLSBURY AND DOBELL).

16 B—Q 2

.....Any attempt to win Pawns on the Queen's side would probably be disastrous, owing to the undeveloped state of the pieces on that side. For example: 16...., Kt—Kt 3; 17 B—R 2, Kt×Q P; 18 Kt×Kt, R×Kt; 19 B—K 3, R×R (or if B×Kt; 20 P×B, R×R; 21 R×R, Kt—Q 4; 22 B—Q 2, Q—B 2; 23 P—Q R 4, &c.);

G 2

20 R×R, Kt-Q 2 (apparently best);
21 Kt-K 4, and the coming attack
against the Black King by B-Kt sq
is more than worth the P.wn.

Or if in the above Black continue 17
B×Kt; 18 P×B, Q×R P; 19 B-
Kt 3, Q-R 6 (forced, if 19 Q-Kt 4;
20 P-B 4, Q-K R 4 (Q-K B 4;
21 Q×Q, P×Q; 22 P-Q 5, Kt-Kt
sq; 23 B-R 5, Kt (Kt)-Q 2; 24
P-B 5, and wins); 21 P-Q 5, P×P;
22 P×P, Kt×P; 23 B×Kt, Q×B;
24 B-Kt 5, Q×R; 25 R×Q, R×R
ch; 26 Q×R, P×B; 27 Kt×P, B-
B 4; 28 P-K Kt 4, B-Kt 3; 29 P-
K R 4, and White appears to win.

17 B-R 2	17 Kt-B 3
18 B-Kt sq	18 Q R-B sq
19 Q-Q 3	

As will be seen, the surrender of the
Pawn leaves White free to continue
the King's side attack. Moreover the
move threatens R-K 5.

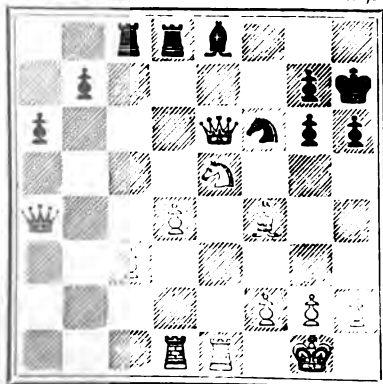
20 P×B	19 B×Kt
21 B-B 4	20 Q×R P
22 Kt-K 5	21 Kt-K 2
23 Q-R 3	22 B-K sq
	23 Kt-Kt 3

.....Probably better was 23...
Q Kt-Q 4; 24 B×R P, R×P; 25
B-K 3, &c., White could also con-
tinue 24 B-Q 2.

24 B×Kt	24 P×B
25 Q×K P ch	25 K-R 2

Position after Black's 25th move:—
K-R 2.

BLACK (BLACKBURN AND CHAPMAN).



WHITE (PILLSBURY AND DOBELL).

26 P-Q B 4

Hasty play, and missing a direct
winning advantage by 26 B×P. If in
reply 26 K×B; 27 R-Q 3, Kt-R 4;
28 R-R 3, K-R 2; 29 P-Kt 4,
R×Q B P; 30 P×Kt (!), winning
easily. If Black 27 P-K Kt 4; 28
R-R 3 (ch), B-R 4; 29 R×B (ch),
and 30 Q-R 3 mate. Or if 26 R×
Q B P; 27 B×Kt P, &c.

	26 Kt-Q 2
27 R-R sq	27 Q-Kt 5
28 R(Rsq)-Ktsq	28 Q-B sq
29 B-Kt 3	29 Kt×Kt
30 B×Kt	30 B-B 2
31 Q-R 3	31 R×B P
32 R×Kt P	32 K R-B sq
33 Q-K 3	33 R-Kt 5
34 R-R 7	34 R-Kt 4
35 Q-K B 4	35 K-Kt sq

.....Notwithstanding "Bishop
of opposite colour," White has retained
a strong attack; if now 35... Q-Kt 5
might follow 36 R-K B, R-Kt 2;
37 R×P, with strong winning chances.
for Black dare not 37 B-B 5; 38
R×Kt P, B-Q 6 (if B×R; 39 Q-
B 5, and wins in all variations); 39
R×Kt P ch, R×R; 40 B×R, B×K
(if K×B; 41 Q-Kt 4 ch, and Q×R,
eventually remaining with Q and four
Pawns against Q and one); 41 Q×P
ch, K-Kt sq; 42 B-K 5, and wins
easily.

36 P-R 4	36 R-Q 4
37 R-K 3	37 R-K sq

.....If 38... R-R sq, White
wins rather neatly by 39 Q×B ch, Q×
Q; 40 R×R ch, K-R 2; 41 R-K
B 3, Q-Kt 2; 42 R(B 3)-B 8, P-
Kt 4; 43 P-R 5. The trouble is of
course that a simpler win of the ex-
change by 39 B-Q 6, &c., exists.

38 R-Q B 7	38 R(Ksq)-Q sq
39 Q-Kt 4	39 Q-Kt 5

.....No answer exists to the
threat R-K B 3, the White's 44th
rendering Black's intention of two
Rooks for Queen of no value.

40 R-B 3	40 R×B
41 R(B 3)×B	41 R-K 8 ch
42 K-R 2	42 Q×P
43 R×P ch	43 Q×R
44 Q-Q B 4 ch	44 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,178.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY H. N. PILLSBURY.

WHITE. BLACK.
 J. F. MARSHALL, H. N. PILLSBURY,
 I. M. FRIEDBERGER F. W. WOMERSLEY.

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

Leading only to an equality of position, at the most. 3 P×K P, P—Q 5; 4 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 5 Q Kt—Q 2, K Kt—K 2; 6 Kt—Kt 3, Kt—B 4; 7 P—K 4 leads to interesting variations.

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

.....Into consideration might come 9..., R—K sq.

- 10 B×P 10 B—Q 3
 11 P—K R 3 11 B—R 4
 12 Castles 12 Q—Q 2
 13 B—K 2 13 K R—K sq
 14 Q—Kt 3 14 P—Q R 3
 15 Q R—Q sq 15 P—Q Kt 4
 16 Q—B 2 16 B—Kt 3
 17 B—Q 3 17 B×B
 18 Q×B 18 Kt—Q R 4
 19 Kt—Q 2

See Diagram

- 19 P—B 4

.....A move not alone strong, but rather necessary to prevent White from 20 P—Q Kt 4, followed by Kt—Kt 3, and eventually Kt—Q B 5.

- 20 B—Kt 5

Probably strongest. If 20 P—Q 5, the Pawn would become weak; obviously 20 P×P loses the Queen.

- 20 P—B 5

.....Here Black over-estimate the security of their position and court complication not to their advantage. 20..., P×P; 21 B×Kt, P×Kt; 22 Q×P, P×B; 23 Q×Kt, B—B 2 kept the game fairly even.

- 21 Q—B 3 21 B—K 2
 22 B×Kt 22 B×B
 23 Kt—Q 5 23 B×P

.....The Knights now become all powerful, and Black's plan to sacrifice the exchange for two Pawns is not, as the sequel shows, satisfactory; perhaps better was 23 B—Q sq.

- 24 Kt—K 4 24 Q—R 2
 25 Kt—Q 6 25 B×Q Kt P

.....If 25 R—K B sq, 26 R×B, Q×R; 27 Kt—K 7 ch, R—R sq; 28 Q×R, and wins. Or if 25 K R—Q sq, 26 R×B, R×Kt; 27 Kt—K 7 ch, and wins at least the exchange.

- 26 Kt×R 26 R×Kt
 27 K R—K sq 27 B—K 4
 28 Q—Kt 4

28 Q—Kt 3 is a more direct win. For if in reply Q—Kt sq, 29 Kt—K 7 ch, K—B sq; 30 R×B, R×Kt; 31 R—K 3!, R—Kt 2; 32 Q—K R 4, and wins easily.

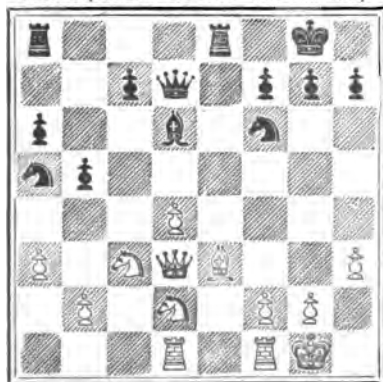
- 28 Q—Kt sq
28 K—B sq; 29 Q R 5, P—B 3; 30 Q×R P, Q—K B 2, left Black with a playable game.

- 29 Q—Q 7 29 P—R 3
If 29 P—B 3; 30 Kt—B 7 equally wins.

- 30 Kt—B 7 30 Resigns.

Position after White's 19th move:—
 Kt—Q 2.

BLACK (PILLSBURY AND WOMERSLEY).



WHITE (MARSHALL AND FRIEDBERGER).

GAME No. 2,179.

King's Bishop's Opening.

NOTES BY H. N. PILLSBURY.

WHITE.
 Mrs. STEVENS and
 ALLIES.

BLACK.
 Mr. J. F. MARSHALL.

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

.....Although a natural and frequent reply, it is a question whether this is not premature. The more conservative move is 3 Kt—Q B 3.

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

.....This is bad; 5... Kt—Q B 3, and if 6 B—Q Kt 5, B—Q 3, &c., is more correct. Or if in reply 6 Q—K 2, then B—K Kt 5. As in most openings of this nature, the pinning of Knights by Bishops must be correctly timed.

- 6 Q—K 2

For White could force matters at once by 6 P—K R 3, B×Kt; 7 Q×B, P—Q B 3; 8 Castles, and Black is in difficulties, not being able to develop satisfactorily, White's threats of R—K sq and Kt—B 3 not being easily answered. If Black try 8 P—B 3, then 9 Kt—B 3, Kt×Kt; 10 P×Kt, followed by P—Q 4 and R—K sq. Or if for Black 8 B—K 2; 9 R—K sq, P—B 3; 10 Kt—B 3, Kt×Kt; 11 P×Kt, Kt—Q 2; 12 P—Q 4.

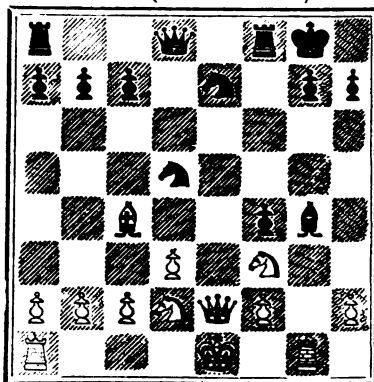
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| | 6 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 7 B—K 3 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 Q Kt—Q 2 | 8 P—K B 4 |

.....Decidedly premature. 8 Castles, followed by Q—Q 2 and B—K 3 (if driven by P—K R 3) was the correct line of play. The actual moves adopted result in opening a file for White.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 9 P—K Kt 3 | 9 P—B 5 |
| 10 P×P | 10 P×P |
| 11 B—B 5 | 11 Castles |
| 12 B×B | 12 Q Kt×B |
| 13 R—K Kt sq | |

Position after White's 13th move:—
 R—K Kt sq.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MRS. STEVENS AND ALLIES)

- 13 B×Kt

.....If 13... Q—Q 2, an extremely interesting variation, and in favour of White, would arise, viz., 13 Q—Q 2, 14 R×R, Q×R; 15 Q×Kt, Q R—K sq; 16 B×Kt ch, K—R sq; 17 Q×R, R×Q ch; 18 B—K 4. White retaining three minor pieces, all well placed for the Queen. Continue 18 P—K Kt 4; 19 Castles, Q—R 4; 20 P—K R 3 (best), P—K R 3; 21 B—K B 5, White appears best.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 14 Kt×B | 14 K—R sq |
| 15 Castles | 15 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 Q—K 5 | 16 R—B 3 |
| 17 B—Kt 3 | 17 P—Q B 3 |
| 18 Kt—Q 4 | 18 Q—Q Kt sq |

.....An error, no doubt a hasty move, due to playing three games at once. 18 Q—B 2 was good enough to equalise matters

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 19 Kt×B P | 19 Kt×Kt |
| 20 Q×Kt | 20 P—B 6 |

.....Having lost a Pawn, aggressive measures against the White King by 20 Q—B 2, to be followed by R—Q sq or R—Q 3 accordingly, gave more promise of success.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| 21 R—Kt 3 | 21 Q—B 5 ch | 28 R—R 3 ch | 28 K—Kt 2 |
| 22 K—Kt sq | 22 Q—B 4 | 29 Q R—R sq | 29 R—K 7 |
| 23 Q R—Kt sq | 23 P—Kt 3 | 30 R—R 7 ch | 30 K—B sq |
| 24 P—K R 4 | 24 R—K sq | 31 R x R P | 31 R—K 2 |
| | | 32 R—K R 8 ch | |

..... Better ..., K—Kt 2, and if
25 P—R 5, Q x Q; 26 B x Q, Q R—
K B sq; 27 P x P, P x P; although
White's Pawn plus.

Winning a clear Rook, as would a—
32 R—Q R 8 ch, R—K sq; 33 R—K
R 8 ch, &c.

- | | | | |
|----------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| 25 P—R 5 | 25 Q x Q | 33 R—Kt 8 ch | 32 K—Kt 2 |
| 26 B x Q | 26 Kt—Q 5 | 34 R x R | 33 K—R 3 |
| 27 P x P | 27 P x P | | 34 Resigns |

GAME No. 2,180.

One of the games played blindfold, at Athenæum Chess Club,
London, 31st May, 1902.

Centre Counter Opening.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Mr. PILLSBURY. | Mr. W. H. HAMLYN. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P x P | 2 Q x P |
| 3 Q Kt—B 3 | 3 Q—Q sq |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P—K 3 |

..... The alternative 4..., P—
Q B 3 is not so defensive; the idea
being to get the Queen Bishop into
play on the King side. But Black's
policy is all right,—to avoid complica-
tion, leaving the forcing of *that* to his
adversary.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Q—K 2 | |

White shapes his game as if Black
were certain to make use of the routine
Castles. This also is right,—in pros-
pective. For what else is so usual in
similar circumstances?

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 8 B—K B 4 | 7 P—B 3 |
| 9 Castles (Q R) | 8 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 K R—K sq | 9 Kt—Kt 3 |

This turns out badly. Probably
had Mr. Pillsbury suspected his oppo-
nent to be so "cunning of fence," he
would not have so strained himself for
attack, early in this game.

- | |
|-------------|
| 10 Q Kt—Q 4 |
| 11 Kt x Kt |
| 11 B P x Kt |
| 12 P—B 3 |

Better 12 K—Kt sq, *defending*; or
some other move, attacking. This,
with subsequent play of Bishop and
Queen, is remarkably unfortunate.
Still, if Black would only Castle,—!]

- | |
|---------------|
| 12 P—Q R 3 |
| 13 B—Kt sq |
| 13 B—Q 2 |
| 14 Q—B 2 |
| 14 R—Q B sq |
| 15 Kt—K 5 |
| 15 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 P—K Kt 4 ? |
| 16 P—Kt 5 ! |
| 17 P—Kt 5 |

The Knight should have kept off by
16 P—B 3. Now 17 Kt x B seems
most imperative,—for, as matters go,
Black's position becomes suddenly
overwhelming.

- | |
|-----------|
| 17 P x P |
| 18 P x P |
| 18 Kt—K 5 |
| 19 R x Kt |

Nothing much better; 19..., B—R
6 ch threatening.

- | |
|-----------|
| 20 R—K sq |
| 19 P x R |
| 20 Q—R 4 |

..... All very praiseworthy on
the part of Mr. Hamlyn. So that,
when announcing his resignation, Mr.
Pillsbury added the following words:
A good game.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 21 B—Q 2 | 21 B—R 6 ch ! |
| 22 Resigns. | |

GAME No. 2,181.

A fine game played by Mr Blackburne, in his recent simultaneous display at the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club.

*Petroff Defence.*SCORE AND NOTES FROM
Eastern Daily Press.

WHITE. MR. BLACKBURNE.	BLACK. DR. A. CROOK.
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 P-Q 4	4 P x P
5 Kt x P	5 B-B 4
6 B-K 3	6 B x Kt
7 B x B	7 P-Q 3
8 B-Kt 5	8 B-Q 2
9 B x Kt	9 Q x B
10 Castles	10 Castles Q R
11 Kt-Q 5	11 Q-K 4

..... Q x Kt P is not good, as will be seen on slight examination

12 Q-Q 3	12 Q R-K sq
13 K R-K sq	13 P-K B 4
14 P-K B 3	14 P x P
15 P x P	15 P-K R 4

..... Here, however, we suggest Q x Kt P, followed by Kt-K 4 with a Pawn plus. White's next move prevents this.

16 P-Q B 3	16 P-K Kt 4
17 P-Q R 4	17 P-Kt 5
18 P-R 5	18 Kt-K 2

..... Kt-Kt sq is preferable.

19 B x B ch	19 K x B
20 Q-Kt 5 ch	20 K-B sq
21 P-R 6	21 P-Kt 3
22 P-Q Kt 4	22 K-Q sq

..... It is difficult to say what is the best move for Black at this juncture. Kt x Kt loses the Queen for two Rooks, while P-B 3 would be met by Kt x P ch. Perhaps the best would be K R-B sq.

23 Q-B 4	23 P-Q B 4
----------	------------

..... Not advisable in view of the threatened sacrifice of the Kt. Better would have been P-Q B 3, or Kt x Kt.

24 P x P	24 Q P x P
25 K R-Q sq	25 K-B sq
26 Kt x P ch	

Extremely pretty, though perhaps not quite sound.

27 P-R 7	26 P x Kt
28 Q-Kt 5	27 K-B 2
	28 Q-K 3

..... The only move; if Kt-B 3, White plays R-R 6, and wins.

29 P-K 5

Vigorously following up the sacrifice. If 29 .., Q x P; 30 Q mates obviously.

29 Q-Q B 3

..... A plausible looking move: but Kt-Q 4 is stronger, and would give Black winning chances.

30 Q-Q 3	30 Kt-Kt 3
----------	------------

..... K R-B sq appears more to the point here. The threatened check at Q 6 is then of no use, for example—31 Q-Q 6 ch, Q x Q; 32 P x Q ch, K-Kt 2; 33 P x Kt, R x P, with drawing chances.

31 Q-Kt 3	31 R-K 3
-----------	----------

..... Black has a difficult game: if 31 .., Q-K 5; 32 P-K 6 dis. ch wins; and 31 .., Kt x P loses. On the whole we prefer K-Kt 2, in which case the game might continue thus: 32 R-Q 6, Q-K 5; 33 R-Q 7 ch. K-B 3; 34 R-Q 6 ch, K-B 2, with chances of a draw.

32 R-Q 6	32 R x R
33 P x R ch	33 K-Kt 2

..... Black should grasp the nettle boldly here and play Q x P; it is true that after 34 Q x Q ch, K x Q; 35 P-R 8 (Q), R x Q; 36 R x R, he would be left with the exchange down, but his extra Pawn should with care suffice to draw.

34 Q-Q 3

Another beautiful move; Black is forced to play Q x P ch; for if 34..., Kt-B 5; 35 Q-R 7 ch, R x Q; 36 P-R 8 (Q) mate; or if 34..., R-K Kt sq; 35 Q x Kt, R x Q; 36 P-R 8 (Q) mate.

35 K x Q 34 Q x P ch
35 Kt-B 5 ch

36 K-B sq 36 Kt x Q
37 P-R 8 (Q) ch 37 R x Q
38 R x R and wins.

This unique position deserves careful examination. We congratulate the loser on having such a brilliant game played against him.

GAME No. 2,182.

The following game was awarded the brilliancy prize, by Mr. S. Tinsley, at the recent Devon Chess Congress, at Exeter.

French Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. T. J. BACKHOUSE. Mr. G. F. POLLARD.

1 P-K 4 1 P-K 3
2 P-Q 4 2 P-Q 4
3 Kt-Q B 3 3 P x P
4 Kt x P 4 P-Q Kt 3 ?
5 R-K B 4 5 B-Kt 2
6 B-Q 3 6 P-K B 4

.....Mr. Pollard's opening play seems to be mainly experimental. At least he does not follow any good precedent,—the ensuing unfavourable complications being apparently very much of his own design.

7 Kt-Kt 5 7 B x P
8 Kt x K P 8 Q-K 2

.....Perhaps 8..., B-Kt 5 ch before thus moving the Queen, would give room to the King,—and otherwise permit a variety of defence which might prove useful. Black gains a Rook—*pro tem*. But his position is one of great danger, most properly ending in disaster.

9 Q-K 2 9 B x R
10 B x K B P

In excellent style. If 10..., Kt-K B 3 in reply, then 11 Kt x B P ch, &c. draws,—if nothing more. The actual reply is about as promising as any other that can be readily suggested.

10 K-B 2

11 K-Q 2

Or 11 K-B sq. or 11 Castles, bringing the Rook in for reinforcement.

11 Q-Kt 5 ch

.....12..., P-Kt 3, making room, and giving the blocked Bishop a chance, would not be any worse. With the Queen away, sufficient defence becomes still more improbable.

12 K-B sq 12 B-K 2
13 Kt x B P ! 13 Q x P P
14 Q-K 6 ch 14 K-B sq
15 Q-B 8 ch 15 K-B 2
16 Kt-R 3

Better 16 B-K 6 ch, K-B 3; 17 Kt-K 8 ch, K-Kt 3; 18 B-B 5 ch, K-B 2; 19 Kt-Q 6 ch, B x Kt; 20 Q-K 6 ch, and 21 B x B ch, &c., winning shortly. The text move unnecessarily prolongs the agony.

16 Q-Q sq
17 Q-K 6 ch 17 K-B sq
18 Q-B 4 18 B-Q 4

.....To save the Queen. Now there is not much of the laboriously acquired Rook left. All the rest is but a too difficult struggle.

19 Kt x B 19 Kt-Q R 3
20 P-Q B 3 20 B-Q 3
21 B x B ch 21 Q x B
22 K Kt-B 4 ! 22 Q-K 4
23 Kt-K 6 ch 23 K-K sq
24 Q-B 6 ch 24 K-B 2
25 Kt-Kt 5 ch 25 K-B sq
26 Q x R ch 26 Kt-Kt sq
27 K-Q 2

Or, rather, 27 Kt-K 6 ch, K-K sq; 28 Kt (K 6)-B 7 ch, K moves; 29 Q x Kt, &c. Further, 28 Kt x Kt

would be better than 28 R-K sq. But, very likely, White then overlooked that his Knight would be taken—with check. However, all's well that ends well,—and in the end he wins the game.

- | | | | |
|------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 28 R-K sq? | 27 Kt-K 2 | 32 Kt-B 3 | 32 Q Kt-B 3 |
| 29 Q x Q | 28 Q x Kt ch! | 33 R-K 4 | 33 Kt-Kt 3 |
| 30 R-K 5 | 29 Kt x Q | 34 R-Q B 4 | 34 Q Kt-K 4? |
| 31 B-K 6 | 30 Kt-K 2 | 35 Kt x Kt | 35 Kt x Kt |
| | 31 P-K R 3 | 36 R-B 8 ch | 36 K-K 2 |
| | | 37 R x R | 37 K x B |
| | | 38 R-K 8 ch | 38 K-B 3 |
| | | 39 K-K 2 | 39 P-Q R 4 |
| | | 40 P-B 3 | 40 P-R 5 |
| | | 41 R-Q Kt 8, and wins. | |

GAME No. 2,183.

Brilliancy game, played in the Championship Tourney of the recent Devon Congress, at Exeter.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. E. D. FAWCETT. MY. C. TRACEY.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 P-Q 3 |
| 5 R-K sq | |

Inferior to the usual 5 P-Q 4. But, having thus placed the Rook, the continuation might be 6 B x Kt ch, with 7 P-Q 4, for something like an aggressive development. As a rule, if the first player in the *Lotes* will not go on with the attack, it can be taken over by his opponent, with probable advantage. Of this rule the present is an instructive instance.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 6 B-R 4 | 5 P-Q R 3 |
| 7 B-Kt 3 | 6 P-Q Kt 4 |
| 8 P-Q R 4 | 7 B-K 2 |
| 9 P x P | 8 R-Q Kt sq |
| 10 P-R 3 | 9 P x P |

More defence, to prevent 'pinning.' But the late 10 P-Q 4 is not to be commended; leading on as it does to inconvenient shutting in of the Bishop. 10 P-Q 3 would be unobjectionable.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 11 P-Q 4? | 10 Castles |
| 12 Kt x P | 11 P x P |
| 13 Q x Kt | 12 Kt x Kt |
| 14 Q-Q sq | 13 P-B 4! |
| 15 B-R 2 | 14 P-B 5 |
| 16 P-K B 3 | 15 B-Kt 2 |
| | 16 P-Q 4 |

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 17 B-B 4? | 17 B-B 4 ch |
| 18 K-R sq | 18 R-R sq |
| 19 B-Kt 5 | 19 Kt x P |

.....Very good—a Pawn to the good. A manoeuvre not properly taken into account by Mr. Fawcett.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 20 R x Kt | 20 Q x B |
| 21 R-Kt 4 | 21 Q-K 4 |
| 22 Kt-B 3 | 22 P-Kt 5 |
| 23 P-B 4 | 23 P x Kt |

.....But this appears to be a mistake on the part of Mr. Tracey. As a matter of course, the Queen should go away out of danger.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 24 P x Q | 24 P x P |
| 25 R-Kt sq | 25 R x B |
| 26 R x Q Kt P | |

Quite a misapprehension! He should play 26 Q-Q 2, threatening 27 R x K Kt P ch, &c., drawing. Then, supposing the draw avoided, there would be time for P-B 3, or other sufficient attention to the advanced Knight Pawn, with perhaps a winning game—for White. In the sequel, the weight of material is decidedly against him; and, when it comes, resignation is very well in order.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 27 Q-Q B sq | 26 R x R |
| 28 P-R 4 | 27 R-Kt 3! |
| 29 R-B 4 | 28 B-B sq |
| 30 Q-K sq | 29 R-K 3 |
| 31 Q-R 5 | 30 P-B 3 |
| 32 R-B sq | 31 B-K 6 |
| 33 Q-B 7 | 32 R x P |
| 34 Resigns. | 33 B-K B 4 |

GAME No. 2,184.

The following game was allotted the third place for brilliancy, at the Devon Chess Congress, Exeter, by Mr. S. Tinsley.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

perhaps; rather because Black gives in for attack, whereby all is put to hazard.

WHITE.

BLACK.

G. P. A. BLOMEFIELD.

W. H. GUNDRY.

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

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

- 18 Q—R 6
19 Kt × Kt
20 Q × P
21 Q—Kt 3
22 P—R 4

- 18 Kt—Kt 5
19 P × Kt
20 P—K B 4
21 R—B 3

In a general way, this move calls for backing by advance of Knight Pawn, and is somewhat venturesome early in the game. If 5 P × P, P × P; 6 Kt × P?, Kt × Kt!; White would be at a loss, 7..., B—Kt 5 ch impending.

Other defence would be 22 P—Kt 3, &c. White should be well able to hold his ground.

- 6 Kt—B 3
7 P—K 3
8 P × P

- 5 B—K 2
6 P—B 3
7 P—Q Kt 3

- 22 R—R 3
23 P—K R 5
23 R × P

.....Better 23..., Kt—B 3. The ensuing Rook sacrifice is really bad; 25..., R—B sq would be much stronger. However, the attack is ingenious; and White, failing slightly, is soon overcome.

Or 8 P—Q Kt 4, as already suggested; safe and sound enough in this position.

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

- 8 P × P
9 B—R 3
10 B × B
11 Castles

- 24 Kt × R
25 Q—Kt 7
26 Q × R ch
27 P × P
28 K—B 2?
29 K—K sq

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

Weakening—probably; and the same for the reply,—though, as a counter stroke, it has something more in its favour.

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

- 13 R—B sq
14 Kt—K 5
15 Q × B
16 Kt (Q2)—B 3
17 Q—K sq

Losing directly. The King should return to Kt sq—to draw. Instead of 28 K—B 2?, he should have played 28 Q × K P, in order to win. Then if anything like 28..., Q—R 8 ch; 29 K—B 2, Q—R 5 (or 7); 30 R—B 2, with a little care all difficulty would be avoided, Black losing of course,—whereas he now goes about mating as follows:—

- 29 Q—R 8 ch
30 K—K 2
31 K—K sq
32 K—Q sq

- 29 Q—R 8 ch
30 Q × P ch
31 Q—B 7 ch
32 Q—Q 7 mate.

.....A Pawn is lost in consequence of this, but not necessarily,

G 2a

GAME No. 2,185.

Played at the fourth board in late match between the Brooklyn and Washington Clubs.

French Defence.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.

Mr. ZIRN,
Brooklyn.

BLACK.

Mr. HANNA,
Washington.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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-B 4 | 5 P-Q B 4 |
| 6 P x P | 6 Kt-Q B 3 |
| 7 P-Q R 3 | |
- Necessary, to prevent Kt-Kt 5, when White plays B-Q 3 presently. The opening is conducted on both sides according to the latest theoretical knowledge.
- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 8 Q-Kt 4 | 7 B x P |
| 9 Kt-B 3 | 8 Castles |
| 10 Q-R 3 | 9 P-B 4 |
| | 10 B-K 2 |

..... This retreat is not good, for it blocks his already cramped position. He should have played, we think, Kt-Q 5, getting rid of White's threatening K Kt, and keeping his own K P still in the field.

11 B-Q 3

B-K 3 might well have been played first, enabling White to Castle (Q R) if required, and then prosecuting his attack.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 11 Kt-B 4 |
| 12 P-K Kt 4 | 12 Kt-K 5 |

..... We should have preferred 12...., Kt x B; 13 P x Kt, P x P; 14 Q x P, R-B 4, &c.

13 R-K Kt sq

Which could not have been done had Black kept his B at Q B 4.

13 P-Q R 3

..... Black is now in rather a bad way, but this cannot mend matters; his best course seems to be R-B 2.

14 P x P

14 P x P

15 Q-R 6

16 B-K 3

15 P-K Kt 3

16 R-B 2

..... P-Q 5 would evidently be worse than useless.

17 R-Q sq

18 P x Kt

17 Kt x Kt

18 Q-R 4

..... A very risky sali, and so too would B x P have been, in view of White's strong attacking position.

19 B-Q 2

20 P-R 4

21 Q-Kt 5

22 Q-Kt 2

23 K-K 2

24 P-R 5

25 Q-R 3

19 Q x R P

20 B-B sq

21 Q-K 2

22 R-Kt 2

23 B-K 3

24 Q-K sq

25 B-K 2

..... A necessary precaution against Kt-Kt 5.

26 R-Kt 2

27 R(Q)-K Ktsq

28 B-K sq

29 B-R 4

30 Kt-Q 4

31 B x B

26 K-B 2

27 Q-R sq

28 R-Q B sq

29 Kt-Kt sq

30 R(Kt2)-Ktsq

Having very ably made all his preparations, White now opens fire on the enemy with fatal effect.

31 K x B

32 P x P

33 Q x Q

34 Kt x B

35 R x P ch

36 R-Kt 7 ch

37 B x B P

38 R-Kt 8 ch

39 R x R ch

40 R x Kt

41 R-Kt 6

42 B-B 8

43 B x P

44 K-Q 3

45 K-K 3

32 P x P

33 R x Q

34 K x Kt

35 K-K 2

36 K-Q sq

37 R x P

38 R x R

39 K-K 2

40 P-Kt 4

41 R-Q R 6

42 R-Q B 6

43 R x P ch

44 R-K B 7

Adjudicated a win for White.

GAME No. 2,186.

Surrey Trophy match: Thornton Heath *v.* Battersea, played 22nd March, 1902.

Two Knights' Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

A. M. B. HILLMAN, F. F. L. ALEXANDER,
Thornton Heath.

BLACK.

Battersea.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 Kt—B 3 | |

If no: 4 Kt—Kt 5, at once forcibly though perhaps prematurely attacking, then 4 P—Q 3, or even 4 P—Q 4, should have preference.

4 B—B 4

.....Or 4 ... Kt x P, &c. A well-known phase of the *Petroff Defence*, in which Black appears to advantage. The following 5..., P—K R 3 does not help much in sound development, and might be safely omitted.

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

This Castling should be deferred, at least long enough to allow the game (especially Black's part of it) to assume a more definite character.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| | 7 P—Q 3 |
| 8 P—K R 3 | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 B—Kt 3 | 9 Q—Q 2 |

.....Evidently, Black knows better than White, what he can do in the way of attack; and, if he has to defend, his line of defence is not so prescribed or disclosed as that of his opponent. Add to this, his 5..., P—K R 3 is now good, for general advance of Pawns on the King side, and his *probable* superiority can hardly be denied.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 10 K B x B | 10 P x B |
| 11 Kt—R 2 ? | 11 P—Q 4 |
| 12 P x P | 12 P x P |
| 13 Kt—K 2 | |

The Bishops might have been exchanged, and this Knight brought

over sooner, leaving the Pawns as they were—*i.e.*, doubled—with a somewhat more resourceful position.

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

.....Prepared to throw all possible force upon the adverse King, his own being meanwhile comparatively free from aggression.

20 Kt—K 5

Better 20 Kt—Kt 3. There are too many pieces for White, and fair exchange would afford relief.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| | 20 P—K Kt 4 ! |
| 21 B—R 2 | 21 Kt—R 5 |
| 22 P—B 3 | 22 Q R—K sq |
| 23 Kt—Q B 4 | |

A Knight that moves much, and yet does no good service.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 23 B—B 4 |
| 24 Kt—Kt 3 | 24 P—Kt 5 |

.....There is no resisting this. The White position is now thoroughly indefensible.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 25 R P x P | 25 Kt (B 3) x P ! |
| 26 R x R ch | 26 R x R |
| 27 Kt—K 4 | 27 Kt x B |
| 28 K x Kt | 28 R—Kt sq |
| 29 P—K Kt 4 | 29 Q—B 2 ! |
| 30 Q—Kt 3 | |

If 30 Kt x B, Q—B 5, &c., Black should win with almost equal facility. Of course 30 Kt (B 4)—Q 2 might not be got over so easily; but it would only prolong the contest,—the actual result, in effect, being inevitable.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| | 30 Q—B 5 ch |
| 31 Kt—Kt 3 | 31 R x P ! |
| 32 P x R | 32 Q—B 7 ch |
| 33 K—R 3 | 33 Q—Kt 7 ch |
| 34 K x Kt | 34 Q—R 7 mate |

GAME No. 2,187.

Played at board No. 1 in a club match, Totnes v. Plymouth.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. Mr. E. D. FAWCETT, <i>Totnes.</i>	BLACK. Mr. T. TAYLOR, <i>Plymouth.</i>
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 x P
6 P—Q 4	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 4
8 Kt x P	

An obsolete continuation. However, it is not to be condemned merely on *that* account.

9 P x Kt	8 Kt x Kt
	9 B—K 3
	.....Or, perhaps preferable,
	9..., P—Q B 3; supporting Queen
	Pawn once for all. The Bishop might
	be otherwise employed, on the long
	diagonal, for instance,—in a less 'loose'
	and certainly less dangerous game.
10 P—Q R 4	10 Kt—B 4
11 P x P	11 Kt x B
12 P x Kt	12 P x P
13 R x R	13 Q x R
14 P—B 4	

Very strong. Black has all he can do to hold out against the attack he has to face presently.

15 K—R sq	14 B—B 4 ch
16 P—B 5	15 P—Q 5
17 Q—Kt 4 !	16 B—Q 4
18 P—K 6	17 P—Kt 3
19 P x Kt P	18 P x K P
	19 B x P ch

.....Better 19..., R—Kt sq. Then if 20 P x P?, R x Q, &c., *White* might lose. There would be time enough for sacrifice when required.

20 Q x B	20 Q x Q ch
21 K x Q	21 R—Kt Kt sq
22 R—B 6	22 R x P ch
23 R x R	23 P x R
24 B—B 4	24 B—Kt 3
25 Kt—R 3	25 P—B 3
26 K—B 3	26 K—Q 2
27 K—K 4	27 B—B 2

.....White gains the Pawn—somehow; and Black's prospect is rather dim.

28 B x B	28 K x B
29 K x P	29 K—Q 3
30 P—Kt 4 !	30 P—K 4 ch
31 K—K 4	31 K—K 3
32 Kt—B 2	32 K—Q 3
33 Kt—K 3	33 P—Q B 4
34 P x P ch	

But White fails in the ending. Here 34 Kt—Kt 4, &c., should win easily.

35 K x P	34 K x P
36 Kt—Q 5 ch	35 K—Kt 5
37 K—B 6	36 K—Kt 6

Or 37 Kt—B 7, &c., attacking and taking Queen Knight Pawn. And similarly, later.

38 K x P	37 K x P
39 P—R 4	38 K—Kt 6
40 Kt—K 3 ch	39 K—B 5

Now he can go straight on to Queen, stopping of course to take Pawn with Knight, if necessary,—winning easily.

41 Kt—Q sq	40 K—Q 6
42 Kt—Kt 2	41 K—Q 7
43 P—R 5	42 K—B 7
44 P—R 6	43 K x Kt
45 P—R 7	44 P—Kt 5
46 P Queens ch	45 P—Kt 6
47 Q—B 3	46 K—Kt sq

Again, he could win by 47 Q—R sq +, the Queen approaching the Pawn always with check—or pinning; the King eventually coming to help in the mate, in some cases even after Black had been allowed to Queen—as in note to final position.

47 P—Kt 7

Abandoned as drawn.

But yet White should win; e.g., 48 K—B 5, K—R 7; 49 Q—B 2, K—R 8; 50 Q—R 4+, K—Kt 8; 51 K—K 4, K—B 8; 52 Q—R 3, K—B 7; 53 Q—Q 3+, K—B 8; 54 K—K 3, &c.

GAME No. 2,188.

Played by correspondence in the current match between the Newcastle-on-Tyne and Norwich Clubs.

French Defence.

NOTES BY JAMES BIRKS.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. W. A. HARDY, Mr. JAS. BIRKS,
Norwich. West Hartlepool.

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

Converting the French into a gambit of doubtful value.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 7 Castles | 6 B—K 2 |
| | 7 P—K B 4 |

.....P—B 3 would have broken White's centre, but would let in White's B, Q, and Kt, with fatal results.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 8 Q Kt—Q 2 | 8 Kt—R 3 |
| 9 Kt—Q Kt 3 | 9 Q—Kt 3 |
| 10 B—Q 2 | 10 Kt—K Kt 5 |

Position after Black's 10th move :—

Kt—K Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. BIRKS).



WHITE (MR. HARDY).

- 11 Q—K 2

11 K Kt×P, followed by B—Q R 5. Looked like winning the Queen, but Black would win prettily as follows:

11 K Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 12 B—Q R 5, Kt—K 7 dbl. ch; 13 K—R sq, Q—Kt 8 ch; 14 R×Q, Kt—B 7 mate.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 12 P—K R 3 | 11 B—Q 2 |
| 13 B×Kt | 12 Kt—K 6 |
| 14 P—B 3 !! | 13 P×B |
| 15 B—Kt 5 | 14 P—Q R 4 |
| | 15 Castles K R |

.....15 P—R 5, before Castles, should have been played.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 16 P—Q R 4 | 16 Kt—Kt sq |
| 17 Q Kt—Q 4 | 17 B—Q B 4 |
| 18 K—R 2 | 18 B×B |
| 19 P×B | 19 Kt—Q 2 |
| 20 Q×P | 20 Q R—B sq |

.....20 Q×P at once would not do on account of Kt×Q and Kt—Q 6.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 21 P—K Kt 4 | 21 P×Kt P |
| 22 P×P | 22 Q×Kt P |
| 23 Q—Q 2 | 23 Q—Kt 3 |
| 24 K—Kt 3 | 24 B—K 2 |

.....Arming at 24 Kt—B 4 and 25 Kt—K 5 to drive the White K on to the open file, but White's 25 P—Kt 5 prevents this.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 25 P—Kt 5 | 25 P—K Kt 3 |
| 26 R—K R sq | 26 R—K B 2 |
| 27 Kt—R 4 | |

Threatening 27 Kt×Kt P, P×Kt; 28 Q—R 2 winning.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 28 Kt (R 4)—B 3 | 27 Kt—K B sq |
| 29 Kt—R 2 | 28 R—Q B 5 |
| 30 Kt (R 2)—B 3 | 29 B—B 4 |

Of course if 30 P—Kt 3, B×Kt; 31 P×R, B—K 6, &c.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 31 K—Kt 4 | 30 P—R 5 |
| 32 K R—Q B sq | 31 K R—B 2 |
| 33 R—B 2 | 32 Kt—Q 2 |
| 34 Kt×B | 33 B×Kt |
| 35 R—R 3 | 34 Kt—B 4 |
| 36 Q—K 3 | 35 R—K B 2 |
| | 36 Kt—Kt 6 |

37 R—K 2 37 Kt × Kt
 38 P × Kt
 If 38 R—Q 2, to save the Pawn,
 38... R × P ch; 39 Q × R, Kt—B 4,
 &c., wins.

39 Q × P
 Not R × P, because of
 38 R × R P.
 39 Q × Q 39 R × Q
 40 R—K B 2 40 P—Q Kt 4
 41 P—Q Kt 3 41 R—Q B 2
 Not R—Q 6, on account
 of 42 R—Q B 2.

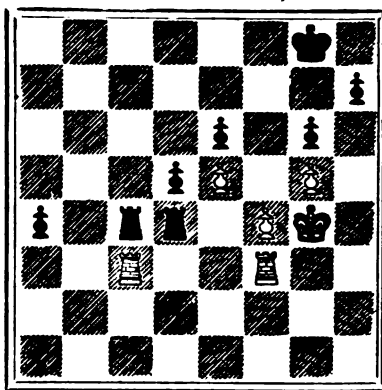
42 P × P 42 P × P
 43 R (B 2)—B 3 43 R (B 2)—B 5
 44 R (R 3)—B 3 44 R × P ch

Black here sent the following continuation: 44... R × P ch; 45 R × R, R × R at B 3; 46 R × R P, R—B 5 ch; 47 R × R, P × R, after which the P goes on to Q and K × Q; then P—R 3, and Black finishes with two free Pawns plus, winning easily.

Position after White's 44th move :—

R (R 3)—B 3.

BLACK (MR. BIRKS).



WHITE (MR. HARDY).

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." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We give below the first instalment of our "over-flow." We trust the composers who have contributed these problems will appreciate the reasons why they are not accorded diagrams. We are anxious to publish all competing problems by the end of the year, and it will aid us considerably if we adopt the rule of publishing such of the entries as we consider have little or no chance of honours in text. As we have said before we shall supply the judges with full diagrams privately, so in this manner, whatever merits they possess will not be overlooked, in fact by this arrangement their special attention will be drawn to them. Note to solvers: these positions will count in the Special Solution Competition for the gold medal and other prizes.

No. (1). Motto: "The Mite."—White K at K Kt 2, Q at Q R 4, B at Q B 4, Kt at K B 2. Black: K at K 6. Mate in three.

No. (2). Motto: "The Gem."—White: K at Q B 5, Bs at K B 3 and Q 2, Kts at K B 8 and Q 7, Ps at K R 3 and Q B 3. Black: K at K B 4, Ps at K R 5, Q B 3 and 5. Mate in three.

No. (3). Motto: "Simplex munditūs."—White: K at K sq, B at Q B 3, Kts at K Kt 3 and Q 3, Ps at K 2 and Q B 2. Black: K at K 6, Ps at K B 3, K 3 and Q 3. Mate in three.

No. (4). Motto: "The Box and the puppets."—White: K at Q B sq, Q at K R 3, Rs at K 6 and Q R 5, B at K B 4, Kt at K Kt 6, P at K

3. Black: K at Q 4, Bs at K R 8 and Q B 4, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at Q 2, Q B 6 and Q R 5. Mate in three.

No. (40). Motto: "He zanyraeus."—White: K at K 8, Q at K 3, B at Q R 2, Kts at K B 4 and K 4, Ps at K R 4, K 2, Q 3, Q B 4 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 4, B at K B 6, Ps at K R 2 and Q 4. Mate in three.

No. (47). Motto: "Last night."—White: K at Q Kt sq, Rs at Q 4 and Q B 4, Bs at K B 2 and Q 7, Ps at K R 4, K R 5, K Kt 4, K 7, Q B 3, Q Kt 3 and Q R 7. Black: K at K 4, Q at Q R 3, Rs at Q B 2 and Q R 4, Kt at Q R 8, Ps at K B 4, K B 6, K 3 and Q 3. Mate in three.

No. (48). Motto: "The Nightingale."—White: K at K 5, Q at K Kt 3, Kts at Q 3 and Q Kt 7, Ps at Q R 2 and Q R 5. Black: K at Q B 3, Ps at Q 4, Q B 2 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

No. (50). Motto: "Tentare non nuoce."—White: K at K R 8, Q at K B 8, Rs at K R 6 and K B 5, Bs at Q B 3 and Q R 8, Kt at K 5, Ps at K B 3, Q 6 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q B 4, R at Q 4, Bs at K R 5 and Q B 3, Kts at K R 4 and K B 3, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 5, Q 6, Q B 2, Q B 5 and Q R 2. Mate in three.

ALL IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Score Table:—

	Old Score, All-in. (See June.)	Special Tourney. (See June.)	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	All-in June 1896	Special Tourney June 1896
"Fast Marden" ...	416	73	...	3	9	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	453	102
††Chas. Johnston ...	128	79	...	3	9	6	2	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	172	111
††A. C. White ...	346	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
††C. S. Earle ...	277	51	...	3	9	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	316	80
††W. H. Thompson ...	524	87	...	3	9	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	563	116
††"Beta" ...	159	73	...	3	9	3	2	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	188	102
††"Gilson" ...	343	91	...	3	9	6	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	383	122
††J. J. O'Hanlon ...	134	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
††P. L. Osborn ...	323	78	...	3	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	357	104
††R. M. Peake ...	151	81	...	3	9	6	2	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	193	113
††J. D. Tucker ...	225	45	...	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	253	65
††Capt. G. A. Forde ...	132	45	...	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	156	61
††S. H. H. ...	519	87	...	3	9	6	2	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	573	119
††I. Y. Fullerton ...	Cancelled	63	...	3	3	2	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	20	75
††T. D. ...	155	40	...	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	171	48
††F. Kent ...	137	52	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	146	53
††H. L. Stokes ...	49	30	...	3	6	...	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	64	45
††"Selbats" ...	24	81	...	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	52	101
††G. Woodcock ...	430	62	...	2	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	461	83
"A.B.C. (Hampstead)" ...	123	69	...	3	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	161	95
H. A. Adamson ...	239	90	...	3	9	3	2	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	280	119
C.F.B. ...	152	48	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	166	54
F. Baird ...	...	...	...	3	9	3	2	3	3	3	3	4	2	2	39	29
A. Baker ...	518	60	...	3	3	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	540	74
H. W. Barry ...	74	74	...	3	9	3	2	3	2	3	3	...	...	...	98	68
H. S. Brandreth ...	385	4	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	390	5
C. D. Brown ...	101	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Browne ...	208	84	...	3	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	234	110
Frank Clarke ...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
E. S. Campling ...	57	57	...	3	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	83	83
"Colonial" ...	48	48	...	3	9	6	2	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	80	83
H.H.D. ...	90	90	...	3	9	6	2	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	122	122
Gilbert Dobbs ...	64	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

H. H. Earnshaw	... 61	... 61	... 3 3 6 2 3 -2 3	2 2 2	... 85	... 79
F. Bonner Feast...	... 112	... 61	...	...	...	...
A. W. Farquhar ...	... 102	... 58	... 3 9 3 2 3 3 3 3	2 2 2 2	... 139	... 87
D. C. Gregson ...	... 244	... 48	... 3 9 3 2 3 -2 3 3 4	2 2 2	... 278	... 72
W. P. Hind ...	... 48	... 48	...	...	...	...
G. Stillingfleet Johnson...	... 135	... 78	... 3 6 6 2 3 3 3 3	6 2 2 2	... 176	... 107
S. G. Luckcock ...	... 36	... 36	...	...	...	...
W. H. S. M. ...	... 104	... 66	... 3 9 6 2 3 3 3 3	6 2 2 2	... 148	... 98
Upendranath Maitra ...	... 45	... 45	... 3 9 3 2 3 3 3 3	...	... 74	... 74
O. R. F. ...	... 133	... 27	...	42-22	... 139	... 27
G. Whittle ...	... 345	... 75	... 3 9 6 2 3 -2 3 3	62-22 2	... 382	... 102

* Previous winners.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners three times.

** Winners four times.

‡ Winners five times.

‡‡ Winner six times.

§ Winner seven times.

S. H. H., through no fault of ours, did not receive credit for problems 1677 to 1684 inclusive. We consequently add 24 to each of his scores shown in the first two columns of last month's table, and carry forward respectively 529 and 87.

A singular error has been made in the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs' score for problem 1674. We gave him in the May table 3-2, and he writes claiming three solutions. On looking up his solution sheet we find he gave four correct solutions! He should therefore have been credited with 12 points, which really means his score should be 11 more than it is. We adjust accordingly with apologies. His last month's totals should consequently read 64, and this figure is shown above. At the time of writing, however, we have not received his May solutions. And by the way we notice A. C. White's solutions are missing. Is the American mail at fault?

Too late for acknowledgment last month, we received from Upendranath Maitra full and correct solutions to problems 1677 to 1684 inclusively (24 points), which, with his previously recorded total of 21, brings his score to 45, as shown in table. He also correctly solved all 2-ers on pp. 202, 203, 205, and 206.

We have been called to book by two correspondents respecting problem No. 1670 ("The Spring Song"). It appears that there is no solution by way of 1 Q x Kt P, because 1... Kt-B 5 is a valid defence. This will necessitate our going through all our solvers' papers and rectifying their scores. It will be noticed that there are ten solvers who are credited with three solutions, but they will have to be content with an unpleasant reduction, as their credit and debit should read 6-2; this means 4 points instead of 9. Probably some of the other solvers will also suffer a deduction, but as we go to press early this month owing to Coronation week, we must leave an examination of tenders till next month.

We wish to draw our solvers' attention to the instalment of tourney problems in letter-press, which count in the Special Solution Tourney, not the All-in.

S. H. H. is the highest aggregate scorer this month, and the double success is indicated by the sign of the dagger.

"SEVEN HUNDRED CHESS PROBLEMS," BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD:
Messrs. Sotheran & Co., 140, Strand, W.C. 10/6 (including postage).—
The Coronation year is marked by an interesting event in problem literature:

the publication by a lady of the largest collection ever issued by one composer since chess literature had its birth. We can remember only two publications by ladies in the realm of chess, one being a small general work ("Chess, by a Lady") and the other a collection of problems ("Chess Blossoms") by Miss F. F. Beechey, now Mrs. T. B. Rowland. Neither of these two little works compare in the least with the magnitude, importance, and merit of the volume now under consideration.

Whatever may be the intrinsic artistic virtues of the individual works recorded in "Seven Hundred Chess Problems," as Britons we must feel pride in the fact that a daughter of an old English family has been able by her perseverance and ability to not only establish herself far above all other compeers of her own sex, but has scaled the barrier with considerable success, which separates mediocrity from works of talent and inspirations of genius.

It is a sign of the times that a woman can, when educated to the arts of civilization, prove herself to be an intellectual entity, and not that "soulless thing" or inferior being which in past ages she was unjustly regarded as. It is therefore natural that we should, with a recognition of social equality, welcome achievements of merit emanating from one of the daughters of Eve.

Considering the quantity, we must say that Mrs. Baird's problem work is good; both number and accuracy are remarkable. One must however, in reviewing a work upon its merits, not be carried away by a too generous enthusiasm, but treat the subject by tests of stern comparison with performances of our time. In seven hundred problems (and Mrs. Baird has stated that she has composed close on one thousand) there must necessarily be many essays of problem work which fall considerably below a fair representative standard, since it must be remembered this large number of positions has been evolved and completed during a space of fourteen years. No composer in the world could have turned out "hall marked" work at such a rate, and we cannot refrain from saying in a publication of such interest it is a pity the authoress did not retain a thoroughly qualified censor with liberal jurisdiction. The number of problems embraced in the volume would have been reduced, but the average merit of what was retained would have been considerably higher. No doubt the same feeling which prompted Mr. J. A. Miles to remark, when he was asked by Mr. A. F. Mackenzie to indicate three of his problems which he regarded as his pets, that all his compositions were his pets, has influenced Mrs. Baird in being so bounteous.

The frontispiece is a portrait of the authoress; it is a good one, but as we saw this picture some years ago, we should have much liked a more modern sitting. Anyhow, this is not of so much moment, as it agreeably records Mrs. Baird as when we had the pleasure of a *tête-à-tête*.

There are 286 direct mate two-ers, 315 three-movers, 24 four-movers, and 5 five-movers, in addition to 70 sui mates in varying lengths—2 to 6 moves. There are also a few supplemented problems in text, which brings up the total to about 350 positions. There are some very neat designs symbolical of chess expressions, which are elegantly drawn by Mrs. Baird, and used to embellish the book, but we have only at present hazy surmises as to their real meanings.

Next month we will deal with the problems, though we cannot promise to be very exhaustive with so many before us.

"SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" SEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have received too late for a full notice, the result of this two-move competition. The judge, Mr. J. J. Glynn, has awarded the problem by A. Charlick, of South Australia, the first prize of five guineas, who also wins the special prize. W. S. King (N.Z.) and A. F. Mackenzie (three positions) are respectively accorded honourable mentions.

"LA STRATEGIE."—Just as we go to press we learn the results of this contest. Next month we will give full particulars. The following is a list of the prize-winners:—Two-movers (directs). 1, H. W. Barry (Boston, U.S.A.); 2, B. Prikryl (Austria); 3, A. Charlick (S. Australia); 4, K. Erlin (Vienna). Three-movers (directs). 1, V. Marin (Barcelona); 2, M. Feigl (Vienna); 3, Dr. Galitzky (Russia); 4, Rev. J. Jespersen (Denmark); 5, V. Marin; 6, Dr. Keidanz (New York); 7, K. Erlin (Vienna). Four-movers (directs). 1, E. Pradignat (France); 2, L. A. Kuijers (Amsterdam); 3, C. Chocholous (Prague); 4, F. Ruppert (Germany); 5, Dr. Heijcop ten Haur (Holland) and R. Hollstein (Berlin) *ex æquo*. Three-move Sui-mates, 1, M. Feigl; 2, E. Pradignat. Four-move Sui-mates, 1, Dr. H. Rohr (Breslau), 2, R. P. Larsen (Denmark). End-games, 1, Rev. J. Jespersen; 2, H. Delimbourg (Brussels); 3, F. Lazard (Paris).

"CHATMATNOJE OBOZRENIE" PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The result of this competition has recently been made known. We do not know the conditions, but from the solutions of the two prize-winners it seems pretty obvious there were conditional stipulations, since each problem has a somewhat set of moves for its main-play. In mentioning this fact we are helping our solvers considerably in their task. We found the first-prizer none too easy, but it is a work worth the trouble of unravelling.

FIRST PRIZE.

By J. DOBRUSKY, Prague.

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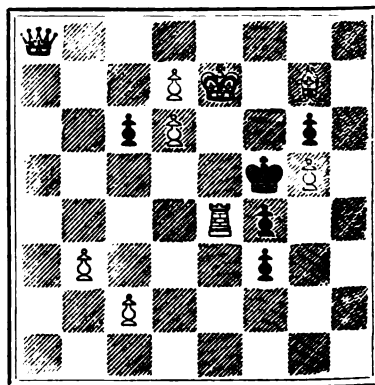
WHITE.

Mate in four.

SECOND PRIZE.

By J. KARES, Prague.

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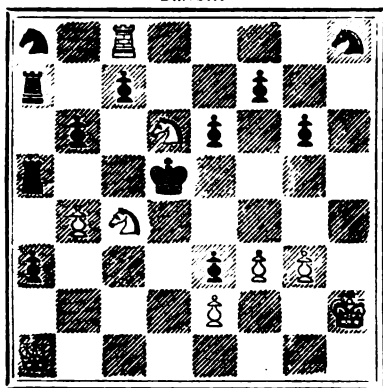
WHITE.

Mate in four.

FIRST PRIZE.

By K. KONDELIK, Prague.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

'DER SAMMLER' PROBLEM
TOURNEY.—The appended problem has received highest honours in this competition. There were 74 problems which competed. 2nd, J. J. Colpa; 3rd, J. Bartsch; 4th, W. Pauly and K. Erlin (*ex æquo*); 5th, Rev. J. Jespersen and V. Marin (*ex æquo*); 6th, F. Kohnlein and W. Pauly; and 7th, Rev. J. Jespersen and K. Erlin.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Last month we chronicled an over-the board solving contest, held at Paris. In doing so we also intended to refer to a competition on novel lines conducted by the chess editor of the *Leisure Hour*. Prizes were offered to solvers who solved four given three-movers in the quickest time. We do not like to be sceptical of the result, but the winner's time is extraordinarily short, namely $7\frac{1}{2}$ minutes. Other times were 8 minutes 2 seconds, 29 minutes, 54 minutes, 74 minutes. The editor agreed to accept the timing of the competitors, which appears to our mind most unsatisfactory, not that we wish to doubt the *bona fides* of anyone, but mistakes are so apt to arise, and a generous erring may lead to a wrong record. We have not seen the four three-movers which were the subject of the test, but they must have been either uncommonly easy positions to master, or the solvers exceptionally quick, and we personally know something about rapid solving. We know such a performance is possible, but in the ordinary way not highly probable.

We find there is an error in our notation of Rev. J. Jespersen's problem at page 294 (June). It should read: 8 / 1 K 2 p 3 / 5 p 2 / p 4 P 2 / 1 B 1 k P 1 r 1 / Q P 5 P 2 / 5 P 2 / 4 Kt 2 r / Mate in three.

For the information of a few correspondents we may mention that Dr. Oscar Blumenthal will be pleased to hear from any problemist, solver, or collector with specimens of good problems in which no more than seven men are employed. In his projected new edition he is anxious to make his work thoroughly representative. His address is: Thiergartenstrasse 8, Berlin.

Speaking of forthcoming problem works incites us to make mention of the fact that we believe shortly a new book on the subject will be issued by the English press. We have reasons for believing it will be as acceptable

as interesting, but at the moment we are not in a position to disclose details, as the author is anxious that there shall be nothing premature about it. We think he shows wisdom in this, remembering fiascos of the past. We hope next month to be possessed with the privilege of a full announcement.

La Strategië's Celebration Problem Tourney has received several checks in its desired success. It will be remembered one of the judges (Leon Guignet) died while the competition was proceeding, then again there was the unfortunate circumstance that a large percentage of the best problems were disqualified through lack of originality—to be generous. Now the award made by the two surviving judges has to be re adjusted because of the omission to establish a solution tourney. The result of this omission is that several positions tentatively awarded honours have quite lately been found faulty. We have referred to the unsoundness of the first four-mover, and pointed out the bad duals in the first three-move sui; this problem is now relegated to fifth position. The first end-game has been challenged by Max Feigl; he points out it is an emendation of an unsound position entered in our end-game tourney of 1900, by the Rev. J. Jespersen. The judges have decided that if the reverend gentleman is the author of the position they have provisionally awarded first prize, then their award stands, but should it have been entered by any other composer, the end-game will be disqualified. This decision is one open to question, and the policy it involves is a doubtful one. Whatever its merits, it is curiously in contrast to the edict of the judges in the British Chess Problem Association Tourney, 1879. In this competition a two-mover was entered under the motto "Wansbeek," of which it was alleged it bore "a striking identity of idea as regards the main theme" to a previously published 2-er by Mr. J. Crake, and it was decided that if on the opening of the sealed envelopes it was found "Wansbeck" was composed by Mr. Crake, it should be disqualified, but not otherwise!

The *Sydney Morning Herald* announces conditions for its eighth International Problem Tourney as follows:—1, Problems to be direct mates in two moves. A competitor may send in any number, but each must have its full solution given. 2, The motto and sealed envelope arrangement adhered to. 3, Problems to have but one author, and to be original and hitherto unpublished. Entries Address, "The Editor, *Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney, Australia," to reach him by December 1st next. Five guineas will be awarded for the best problem; and two special prizes should the judge (Mr. J. J. Glynn) recommend them.

SOLUTIONS.

By E. Pradignat (p. 245).—1 P-B 6, K-Q 4; 2 Q-K 2, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 6; 2 Q-Kt 5, &c. If 1..., P-Q 4; 2 B-Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P x P; 2 Q-K 2 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, G. Woodcock.

By W. A. Clark (p. 245).—1 Kt-Kt 5, K-B 5; 2 Kt (K 4)-Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 6; 2 Q-Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 4; 2 Q-Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-Q 2 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, G. Woodcock.

By J. J. Glynn (p. 245).—1 Q—R 7, K×K (B 6); 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1... K×Kt (B 4); 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 P—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—K 3 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By A. Charlick (p. 245).—1 Kt—B 5, P—Kt 4; 2 Kt—Q Kt 3, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt 7) moves; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 2; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt else; 2 Q—K 7, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt×B dis ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By F. A. L. Kuskop (p. 245).—1 Kt—Q 5, K×Kt; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 2; 2 Kt (Q 5)—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt else; 2 B—Kt 2 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By J. Kinsella (p. 245).—1 K—R 4, R—B 6; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 6; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By E. Pradignat (p. 245).—1 Q—B 4, P×Q or P—Q 5; 2 K—B 3, &c. If 1..., Q—K B 7; &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 245).—1 Q—Q R 8, R×Q; 2 Kt—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., Kt×Q; 2 R—K 2, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 2; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 245).—1 K—R sq, Kt—B 2 or K×P; 2 Q×K P ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By Mrs. W. J. Laird (p. 246).—1 B—Q 7, K—B 5; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P or P—B 4; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, J. D. Tucker, C. Johnston, G. Woodcock.

No. 1685 ("Vae soli").—1 Kt—R 6, R×Kt P; 2 Kt—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., R×B P; 2 B—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 4; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Q 3 ch, &c.

No. 1686 ("S.S.F.F.").—The author's intention is 1 Q—B 8, followed by 2 Kt—B 5, Kt×B P dis ch, Q×R, &c.; but 1 Kt—Kt 7 ch, R or B×Kt; 2 R—Q 7 ch, &c., and 1 R—Q 7 ch, R×R; 2 Kt—K 7 ch; cooks the problem.

No. 1687 ("Morava").—1 Q—R 7, K×Kt; 2 Q—K 3, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 5; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 8; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 7; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 7; 2 B—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. Second solution: 1 Q—Kt 5, K×Kt; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B—K 7; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, &c.

No. 1688 ("S.F.C.O.").—The author's intention is 1 Q—B 2, but there are a number of keys which are effective. There is also a two-move solution by 1 Q—K 4 ch, &c., which solution only we take count of.

No. 1689 ("Blackhead").—1 B—R 6, P—B 3; 2 B—B 8, &c. If 1..., K×B P; 2 R×P dis ch, &c. If 1..., K×Q P; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c.

No. 1690 ("As you like it").—1 Q—R 7, R×Kt; 2 Q—B 5, &c. If 1..., Kt P×P; 2 Q—Q B 7, &c. If 1..., K P×P; 2 Kt—Q 3 dis ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 3; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Q 3 dis ch, &c.

No. 1691 ("Le roi s'amuse").—1 B—Kt 2, K—B 3; 2 K—Kt 3 dis ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2; 2 K—Kt 4 dis ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 K—B 2, &c. If 1..., B—K 5; 2 P—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 7 ch; 2 K×B dis ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

No. 1692 ("Dant Muse, etc.").—1 K—R 2, P—B 4; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Q sq) moves; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c.

No. 1693 (H. F. W. Lane).—Three solutions: 1 Q—Q R 3, 1 P—B 5, and 1 K×Kt.

No. 1694 (P. H. Williams).—1 R×P, &c.

No. 1695 (C. C. W. Sumner).—1 R—R 4, &c.

No. 1696 (J. Kneble).—1 B—R 4, P—Kt 4; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B—P 2; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×R; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1705.

Motto: "An der blanen Donan" A
XXXIII. (37).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1706.

Motto: "An der blanen Donan" B
XXXIV. (38).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1707.

Motto: "An der blanen Donan" C
XXXV. (39).

BLACK.



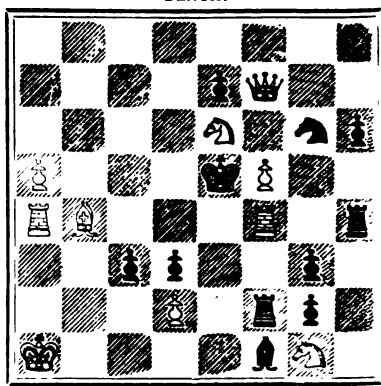
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1708.

Motto: "In hoc signo.... !"
XXXVI. (41).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

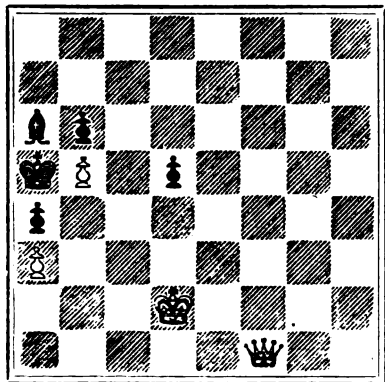
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1709.

Motto: "Simplicitas" XXXVII. (42).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1710.

Motto: "Gipsy" XXXVIII. (43).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1711.

Motto: "Africa" XXXIX. (41).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1712.

Motto: "Come, I have found you out" XL. (45).

BLACK.



WHITE.

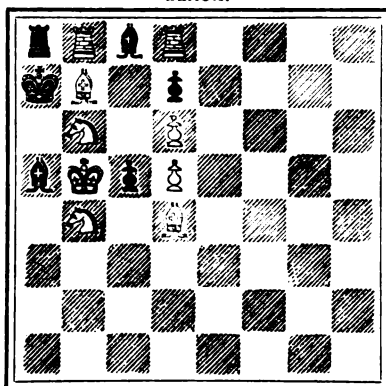
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

No. 1713.

By T. LAW,
London.

BLACK.



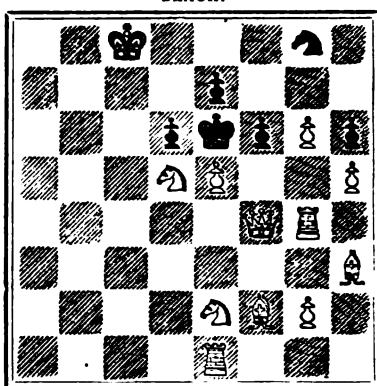
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1714.

By A. C. WHITE,
New York.

BLACK.



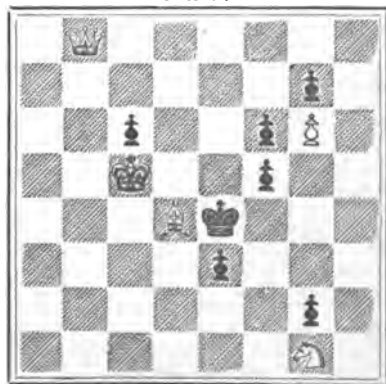
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1715.

By A. CHARLICK,
Adelaide.

BLACK.



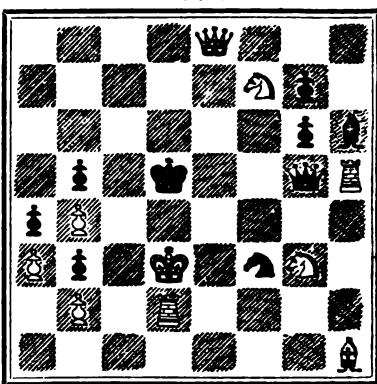
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1716.

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

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in
two moves.



MR. H. N. PILLSBURY.

*Photo by Elliott & Fry,
Baker Street, London.*

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1902.

MR. H. N. PILLSBURY'S CHESS CAREER.

BY RHODA A. BOWLES.

MR. Pillsbury was born in December, 1872, at Somerville, Mass., where his father owned a school for the training of young Americans. At the age of sixteen, Mr. Pillsbury learnt the moves of chess, and quickly developed a great love for the game. It was just at this time, however, that his commercial training was about to commence, therefore he could not devote as much attention as he wished to the numberless variations of the royal game. However, in 1891, the late William Steinitz visited the Boston Chess Club, and it was there that the real genius of the coming Pillsbury was discovered, for he played a match of three games at the odds of P and move, winning two and losing one against the then champion of the world.

Shortly afterwards Walbrodt and Schottlander visited Boston, during their tours of the U.S.A., and in a series of games Mr. Pillsbury won $2\frac{1}{2}$ out of 3 from each of the masters. In the meantime he had been acquiring proficiency in blindfold play, and had given several small exhibitions in Boston.

Early in 1893, the Franklin Chess Club hearing of these facts through one of their former members then residing in Boston, invited Mr. Pillsbury to become their guest for a week, and having arranged his business matters to allow of his acceptance, he gave his first professional engagement at the club, of which after many years he now considers himself an active member.

After this Mr. Pillsbury took up chess as a profession, playing in various tournaments, and giving exhibitions, and becoming prominently identified with the Brooklyn Chess Club.

In September, 1893, a tournament was held in New York, with Lasker and other strong players taking part. Lasker was first, of course, but it was encouraging to Pillsbury to find himself sixth—he was not yet 21. This was followed by a tournament in the City Chess Club, at New York, and was won by Mr. Pillsbury; Hodges being second, Showalter third, and Albin fourth. Early in 1894 the Brooklyn Chess Club appointed Mr. Pillsbury to coach the team for the Metropolitan league matches, placing

him at board No. 1, and here he won the trophy.

He undoubtedly received an invaluable amount of chess education during the great match between Steinitz and Lasker for the championship of the world; he did the whole of the reporting and much of the annotating of all the games played during that memorable match of 1894.

In 1895 the Brooklyn Chess Club showed the great confidence they placed in Pillsbury by sending him over to Hastings, where he so fully realized expectations by winning the first prize. It was here that Mr. Pillsbury, by his good nature and modest manners, so thoroughly wormed himself into our affections that he has ever since been looked upon by English people generally, and by Hastings in particular, as quite "one of ourselves," for his manner is so charming and free from "side" that wherever he goes he leaves kindly recollections behind him.

A great reception awaited him on his return to U.S.A., and at a banquet given in his honour a beautiful gold albert, together with a handsome gold repeater watch, bearing the inscription: "For winning highest international chess honours for America at Hastings, England, September 2nd, 1895. This watch is presented to Henry Nelson Pillsbury by Americans, Brooklyn, October 15th, 1895." was presented to him.

The next great chess event in Mr. Pillsbury's history was played in St. Petersburg during December, 1895, January, February, and March, 1896, between Dr. Lasker, Messrs. Steinitz, Tchigorin, and himself. A match of six games against each other; in this Lasker was first, Steinitz second, Pillsbury third, Tchigorin fourth. Mr. Pillsbury's individual score against the three players being as follows:—versus Lasker, 2 wins, 1 loss, 3 draws; versus Steinitz, 2 draws and 4 losses; versus Tchigorin, 3 wins, 2 losses, 1 draw. Mr. Pillsbury's health suffered considerably about this time, and whilst playing in the Tournament at Nuremberg, 1896, he was under medical treatment the whole time, the result being that he tied with Dr. Tarrasch for third and fourth. Still, I might just mention *en passant*, that he performed the "hat trick"—as it is termed in cricket language—by winning on three successive days from Lasker, Tarrasch, and Tchigorin, and the game against Lasker also won him the brilliancy prize.

At Buda Pesth there was a very close fight, for when the last round came Pillsbury, Charousek, and Tchigorin tied. Pillsbury having Tarrasch to play, to whom a draw meant quite as much as a win, and to get out of a draw—which he held easily, but which was useless on account of the other two having won games—he made a bold dash with an unsound variation, which naturally Dr. Tarrasch "saw through" and won the game. Pillsbury's position was that of third, Charousek and Tchigorin tying for first and second.

In 1897 a match was arranged between Jackson Showalter, the then champion of America, and Pillsbury, this contest Mr. Pillsbury won by 10 to 8. After the match he was engaged as coach to the House of Representatives for the ensuing cable match with our House of Commons, also giving a blindfold exhibition at the Metropolitan Club in Washington.

Early in 1898 a return match with Showalter ended in a much easier win for Pillsbury, who won 7 to 3 with 2 drawn games. In the Vienna Tournament of that year, Pillsbury and Tarrasch tied for first prize, and in playing off the latter won by the odd game.

Upon his return to America in the fall of 1898, Mr. Pillsbury started the first of his annual tours through the States, giving simultaneous and blindfold exhibitions, which he had ceased doing since June, 1894. During the intervening years, he had made a great study of method for blindfold play, his great idea being to shorten the time usually occupied in such exhibitions; in speaking of his studies he says that his hardest task was to find how to ward off insomnia, for he found in the early years—as blindfold players find to-day—that after giving a *séance* his mind was so occupied with variations which had or might have been played, that sleep was an impossibility. He therefore studied hard as how best to throw his mind off the subject; now his method is so complete, that after the games are finished he simply switches his thoughts on to something quite different, such as having a good meal, playing a game of cards, or other recreation, and entirely eliminates from his mind for the rest of the night—or day—all thoughts of chess, and so thoroughly has he schooled his brain in this matter, that although he banishes chess, yet he can with just as great ease recall any or all of the games played at that particular sitting, hours or days after the event—a proof of which I gave in *Womanhood* for May—and will play through with accuracy, move for move, any particular game required.

The most remarkable feature of his blindfold play is the shortness of time he occupies as compared with previous records. Before Mr. Pillsbury entered the field the record was 16 games, these were played by Zukertort and Paulsen, and one of 15 by Blackburne, in each case two days were occupied in play, *i.e.* afternoon and evening of each day, or approximately something over 12 hours. Whereas in 1900 Mr. Pillsbury completed,—without adjudication—at Chicago, 16 games in 4 hours and 55 minutes, winning 12, drawing 3, and losing 1 only.

This created record time he then created the record performance by playing 20 games blindfold against twenty picked strong players at Philadelphia, occupying only 7 hours and 35 minutes to perform this marvellous feat. There he won 14, drew 5, and again lost 1 only, all games played to the finish. The following was played against Newman (of Cable Match fame) on board No. 1. It is full of beautiful ideas.

✓ GAME No. 2, 189.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.		BLACK.		10	B—B 6	10	R—Kt sq
Mr. PILLSBURY.		Mr. NEWMAN.		11	B × B	11	R × B
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	12	Kt—B 6	12	Q—K sq
2	P—Q B 4	2	P—K 3	13	Kt × B ch	13	Q × Kt
3	Q Kt—B 3	3	K Kt—B 3	14	Kt × P	14	Q—K 5
4	B—Kt 5	4	B—K 2	15	Kt × Kt ch	15	P × Kt
5	P—K 3	5	Q Kt—Q 2	16	B—R 6	16	Q × Kt P
6	Kt—B 3	6	P—Q Kt 3	17	K—Q 2	17	Q × P ch
7	P × P	7	P × P	18	K—B sq	18	Kt—K 4
8	B—Kt 5	8	B—Kt 2	19	P × Kt	19	Resigns.
9	Kt—K 5	9	Castles				

On the Monday following the Saturday upon which this exhibition took place, Mr. Pillsbury gave a still more remarkable performance by playing to the finish 12 games blindfold in 3 hours and 10 minutes! winning 8, drawing 2, and losing 2. Again I give one of the games played at that sitting. This is one of the cleverest and prettiest of blindfold games, and was played at board No. 2, against Mr. C. Howell (also of Cable Match fame).

↓ GAME No. 2,190.

Vienna Game.

WHITE.	BLACK.	11 P—K Kt 3	11 P × P
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	12 B—B 4 ch	12 K—Kt 2
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	13 Castles	13 B × Q P
3 P—B 4	3 P × P	14 R—B 7 ch	14 K—Kt 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—K Kt 4	15 P—R 5 ch	15 K × P
5 P—K R 4	5 P—Kt 5	16 R—Kt 7 !!	16 Kt—K 4
6 Kt—K Kt 5	6 P—K R 3	17 B × B	17 Kt—Kt 3
7 Kt × K B P	7 K × Kt	18 K—Kt 2	18 R—R 2
8 P—Q 4	8 P—Q 4	19 Q—R sq ch	19 Kt—R 5 ch
9 B × P	9 B—Kt 2	20 Q × Kt ch	20 Q × Q
10 B—K 3	10 B—B 3	21 B—B 7 mate.	

Mr. Pillsbury continued these annual tours, and as an instance of his remarkable endurance I quote the fact that during his tour, 1900-01, extending over seven months, he gave 150 exhibitions—chiefly blindfold, interspersed with simultaneous, memory, card feats, Knights' tour, &c., chess and draughts, and whist—and that during the 175 days and nights he travelled over 40,000 miles.

His play at Monte Carlo, and the exhibitions given by him in this country are matters of recent knowledge, yet it will be interesting to readers to know that whilst Mr. Pillsbury was supplying me the particulars of his career a registered letter was handed to him containing £20, the prize given by Mr. John L. McCutcheon, of Pittsburg, for the best game played on White's side against what is known as the McCutcheon variation in the French defence in the Monte Carlo Tournament; the game was that between Pillsbury and Marshall.

Having brought Mr. Pillsbury's career up to date, I will now give an article which I gave in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on May 27th, showing his method for blindfold play, &c. :—

I asked Mr. H. N. Pillsbury to give me some particulars concerning his wonderful blindfold chess play, and he kindly acceded to my request.

"First I will tell you one of my methods of arranging a *séance* of twelve boards blindfold," said the great American chess champion. "I mentally group them in fours. The first group will include boards Nos. 1, 4, 7, and 10; second, 2, 5, 8, and 11; and the third, 3, 6, 9, and 12, leaving a space of three between each number in the groups. Take the first group. I start all with P—K 4, and if the usual—and, I may add, what is generally considered to be the best—reply is made, namely, P—K 4, my second

move would be Kt—K B 3. Should they continue in the usual line of this opening with Kt—Q B 3, my third move on boards Nos. 1, 4, and 10 would be B—Q Kt 5, whereas on No. 7 I should play B—B 4.”

“Why this diversion?”

“Because I have now to begin to individualize the games.”

“And do you treat all the groups like that?”

“Oh, no! For instance, in group 2 I should probably try for two Queen’s Gambits.”

“Ah! A favourite gambit of yours, is it not?”

“Yes! I guess I’ve studied it quite a little,” and with a laugh he applies the end of his smoke to a fresh cigar—for he could give points to the heaviest smoker and beat him—saying that he does not believe in wasting matches; besides which, by lighting each cigar from the last it enables him to lose count of how many he smokes a day, “which,” he adds, “is most convenient when curiosity has to be satisfied, for I can truthfully say ‘one long cigar.’”

“Intending, as I said, to get two Queen’s Gambits, I play on boards Nos. 5 and 11 P—Q 4, and subdivide this group by playing P—K 4 on 2 and 8, and turn these two into the ‘Vienna Opening.’ The third group I should open with P—K 4 right along, and try to offer the King’s Gambit on all.”

“What would you do if, say, three elect to play the French Defence?”

“That wouldn’t bother me any. I mentally eliminate them from their respective groups and form them into a fresh group by themselves.”

“I suppose you find a difficulty in distinguishing one game from another as soon as complications arise, do you not?”

“Why, no! That is just when they become easier as they branch out into a distinct individuality of their own, and may be likened to a business transaction which becomes easier to the business man when it has some marked characteristic of its own; for a man knows by instinct or experience—at any rate by the customer he is dealing with—whether he can be trusted to act squarely, cannot be trusted at all, or is a shifty, tricky customer who needs watching in case of bluff. Just so in chess. There are book students, people with ‘defences,’ and tricky players who live for traps.”

“Do you use the system you have explained when playing sixteen or twenty?”

“Yes! The same, with, of course, added numbers in each group; but I have various systems which will also apply themselves to twelve, sixteen, or twenty games blindfold. I also vary my exhibitions by playing checkers as well as chess blindfold, with the addition of whist (always preferring duplicate, though I also play ordinary) at a side table.”

“Then you give memory feats as well?”

“Yes! I am ready at any part of the play to cease entirely, and if any portion of a pack of cards is called off to me I am prepared to name immediately the remaining cards. There is also the Knight’s tour on the chessboard. I start this on whatever square is named, and, blindfold, can readily run over the sixty-four squares. Of course I grant you must have a good memory, for in the beginning you must also remember your ending, and be careful not to touch one square a second time; this I always ensure

by asking one of my onlookers to place a piece on every square I name, and I guess I can keep them running until every one is covered. Have I a system for this? Oh, yes! More than one, for, instead of inviting the onlookers to start, I vary it by asking them to name the square on which I shall finish the Knight's tour on the board."

"I understand that you propose retiring from chess as a profession. What do you propose doing, then?"

"My intention is to continue my law studies when I return to the States, and eventually enter that profession. Before that, however, I remain in Europe about a year giving exhibitions in this country and on the Continent. I may take part in the German tournament in Hanover in July. On my way back home I purpose visiting South Africa and Australia, reckoning to get back to the States in 1903."

I have great pleasure in presenting a photograph of Mr. Pillsbury, which was specially taken for this article by Messrs. Elliott & Fry, of Baker Street, London, a firm so renowned for the production of 'speaking likeness,' that the strikingly-natural attitude (when playing blindfold) and exact expression of their subject is, as is usual with them, perfect.

Mr. Pillsbury will return after the Hanover Tourney to London, to fulfil numerous engagements arranged for the opening of the autumn season, and in the provinces, as well as Scotland and Wales, and possibly Ireland. He also means to take part in the great tournament arranged to take place in St. Louis during 1904.

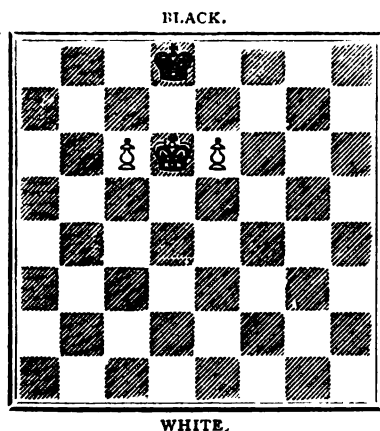
The Pillsbury Correspondence Chess Association was named after him and started in 1896. Already six large tournaments between different States and including over 700 players have been in progress. Cups and medals of bronze, silver, and gold, are given to the varying grades of winners. Matches between the Canadian Chess Club and the Association, and Canadian Association and Pillsbury Association have been played, the latter won by 60 to 40. Mr. Lee W. Parke, who came to London for the Coronation festivities, is the president.

THE FOUNTAINE MS.



THE sale of the 'Fountaine MS.' for £800 to Mr. Bernard Quaritch on the 11th June ult., probably establishes a record price for a work whose interest is practically entirely chess. The MS. is a Norman French translation of the *Bonus Socius* collection of problems in chess, tables, and merrels, and belongs to the fourteenth century. With the exception of a very short and imperfect MS. in the British Museum, the Fountaine MS. is the only known copy of this problem collection in this country, and it is to be hoped that it will not be allowed to leave England. The MS. is on vellum and consists of 112 leaves, which contain 290 chess problems, 44 problems on tables, and 25 on merrels. It is intimately connected with two Paris MSS., one in Latin (Lat. 10286, old 7390) and one in the Picard dialect of French (French 1173, old 7390),

but wants the introduction which the other texts contain. A later writer has added the title 'Le Gien Des Eschies Des Taules Et des Merelles. Par Nicholes de S. Nicholai, A.D. 1300.' This date is certainly too early, and v.d. Lasa has shown that there is good reason for believing that Nicholas, whom an uncritical age believed an author, was merely a scribe who made a copy or translation of the originally anonymous work. V.d. Lasa (Forschungen 149) gives the following curious game from this MS., White to mate Black, who cannot be stalemated. 'This game is not played, but it is clever.' The condition is a curious one, and means that Black is to forfeit his move whenever he is in a stalemate position. The rules are of course 'old chess.' The Pawns can only become Queens, and the new Queen after its first move can only move one square diagonally at a time, for the first move it may make two such moves in succession. The solution in the MS. runs:—



WHITE.

BLACK.

1 P—K 7 ch 1 K—B sq

.....If 1..., K—K sq; 2 K—K 6, stalemating Black, and White wins in three more moves by 3 P—B 7, 4 P—B 8 Queens, 5 Q—Q 7 mate.

2 K—Q 5 2 K—B 2
3 K—B 5 3 K—Kt sq

.....3..., K—B sq loses again.

4 P—K 8 Queens 4 K—B sq

.....Saves the game (4..., K—B 2 loses). For if 5 Q—K 3 (the Queen's first move), K—Kt sq! and the game is defended.

The problem is accordingly one of the 'wager problems' which were so common in the middle ages. If a Black Pawn be added on Black's Q 6, the curious condition may be dropped, and the problem is sound. In this form it actually occurs in the *Cotton* MS., where it is entitled 'Ki pe ot si prenge,' and we are told that not three players in a hundred know the correct defence—an interesting commentary on the mediocrity of mediæval players. The problem is an object lesson on the weakness of the Queen in old chess. The two Pawns can only be promoted to Queens which move on squares of the same colour, and the Black King has only to move on squares of the opposite colour to avoid checkmate. The 'Dilarām' idea—a Black King on R square, hemmed in by White Pawns on Black's Kt 3 and B 3, and under threat of a discovered check from a Rook on the Rook's file—is well worked out in the Fountaine MS. in some hundred different varieties with all sorts of conditions and tricky modifications. The MS. is called the 'Fountaine MS.' from its late owner, Sir Andrew Fountaine. The family appear to have acquired it in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

H.J.R.M.

THE RUY LOPEZ.

1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5,
P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, B—B 4.

THE difficulties attending the defences generally recommended by the book greatly arise from the cramped position of Black for some time, owing largely to the confinement of his King's Bishop. Mr. Alapin appreciated this when he advocated the bold move 3..., B—Kt 5 for Black. Whether this is feasible or not I must leave at present, but however that may be, I can find no sufficient reason why Black should not adopt the move B—B 4 in combination with P—Q R 3 (either before or after that move, after perhaps in preference). I know the books condemn this move, but the reasons they give do not seem adequate, and not much is to be gained by chess masters, as they have carefully ignored or avoided the move altogether. It is certain if it can be played safely it must afford the best defence. The following variations are derived in most part from correspondence, and may therefore be entitled to consideration.

5 P—B 3

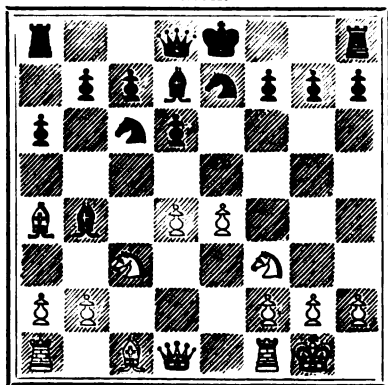
Given as best. If 5 B×Kt, then follows Q P×B; 6 Kt×P, B×P ch; 7 K×B, Q—Q 5 ch; 8 K—B 3, Q×Kt; 9 P—Q 4, Q—R 4 ch, with an excellent game. 5 Kt×P could be answered effectually with Q—Kt 4.

5 P—Q 3

Best, for if Kt—B 3, White could play 6 Kt×P with advantage.

6 P—Q 4

Position after Black's 9th move :—
BLACK.



WHITE.

quite equal to that of White.

7 P×P
8 Kt—B 3
9 Castles

Perhaps White might here try 6 B×Kt ch (either now or next move) in order to weaken Black's Q's side. In a correspondence game (in the *Womanhood Tourney*), my adversary being Mr. G. A. Thomas, I played 6 B×Kt ch, and the game continued P×B; 7 P—Q 4, P×P; 8 Kt×P, Kt—K 2; 9 B—Kt 5, P—B 3; 10 B—K 3, B×Kt; 11 B×B, Castles; 12 Castles, K—R sq; 13 Kt—Q 2, Q—K sq; 14 P—K B 4, P—Q B 4; 15 B—B 2, B—Kt 2; 16 P—B 5, R—K Kt sq; 17 B—R 4, Q—B 2. White now played 18 Q—Kt 3, forcing the exchange of Queens, and ultimately won; but Black's position at this point seems

6 P×P
7 B—Kt 5 ch
8 B—Q 2
9 K Kt—K 2

ack must be careful here not to play Kt—B 3, as that would lead to the following violent attack: 10 P—K 5, P × P; 11 Kt × P, Kt × Kt; 12 P × Kt, B × Kt; 13 P × B, B × B; 14 Q × B ch, P—Q Kt 4; 15 Q—Kt 3!, Kt—Q 2; 16 B—R 3, Kt—B sq; 17 Q R—Q sq, Q—B sq; 18 Q—Q 5, P—Q B 3; 19 Q—K 4, Q—Kt 2; 20 P—K B 4, Kt—Q 2.

10 P—Q 5

Has he anything better to do?

10 Kt—K 4

And Black has a very good game.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

TWO CHESS POSITIONS.

FROM time to time investigators rise up and question well-known positions and statements that have long passed muster. We give two positions that have lately been questioned, the one by Mr. J. C. Matthews, of the Polytechnic Chess Club; the other by Mr. G. A. Youngman, of Maidstone.

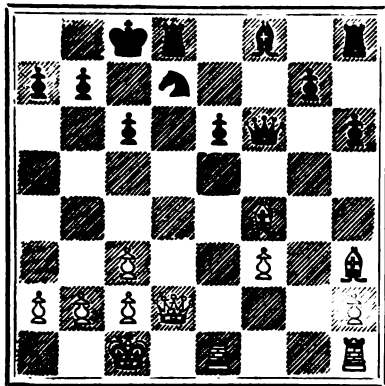
A.

This is a position from Freeborough's "Chess End-games," page 28, which the author gave as follows. The present writer, soon after publication, queried the position for some reason now forgotten. The late Mr. Freeborough replied that a Black P at d 5 (*i.e.*, Black's Q 4) had been omitted in printing. We give it as it was printed, as follows:—

FREEBOROUGH'S
"SELECT CHESS END-GAMES."

No. 27 (page 28).

BLACK.



WHITE TO PLAY.

In the position No. 27, White has given up his K P, which he proposes to recover by a double attack on Black's Pawn at K 3. Black has Castled to save his Q, and loses the game in the following variation:—

14 R × P

14 Q—R 5

15 B—B sq

Threatening a well-known mate with the Bishop after 16 R × P ch.

15 Kt—B 3

16 Q—K 3

He now threatens either 17 R × P ch or Q—K 5. If 16..., Q—R 4: 17 R × P ch, P × R; 18 Q × P, to follow with B—R 6. If 16..., P—K Kt 4; 17 B—Kt 3, Q—R 4; 18 Q—K 5, &c., wins.

Mr. Matthews maintains that 15..., Kt—B 4 would completely turn the tables, and that 14 B × K P is stronger play for White. We cannot give the source of the game; but shall be glad of our readers' opinions on the subject, bearing in mind the addition of the Black Q P.

B.

In Mr. Blackburne's "Games at Chess," page 179, the following game is given without note, except that he played it move for move twice in one week in 1894.

French Defence.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|------------|
| 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—K 2 |
| 5 B × Kt | 5 B × B |
| 6 Kt—B 3 | 6 Castles |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 P—K 5 | 8 B—K 2 |
| 9 P—K R 4 | 9 P—B 3 |

See Diagram.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 10 Kt—K Kt 5 | 10 P × Kt |
| 11 B × P ch | 11 K × B |
| 12 P × P ch | 12 K—Kt sq |
| 13 R—R 8 ch | 13 K × R |

..... The question is, if Black plays 13..., K—B 2; cannot he escape by way of Q 2; and how can White win after his large sacrifices? Gunsberg in his "Chess Openings," page 3, gives the same thing, only with Black's Q Kt played to Q 2, which, as Mr. Youngman says, "makes all the difference." "After 13..., K—B 2; 14 Q—R 5 ch, P—K Kt 3; 15 R—R 7 ch, K—K sq;

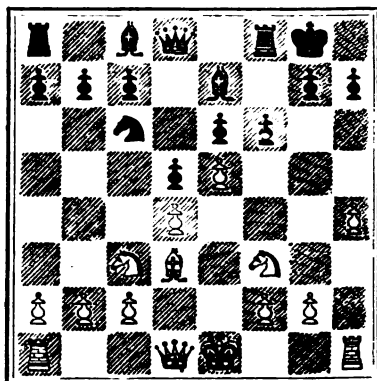
16 Q × P ch, K—Q 2; how can Black win?" That is the question. What do our readers say?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| 14 Q—R 5 ch | 14 K—Kt sq |
| 15 P—Kt 6 | 15 R—B 4 |
| 16 Q—R 7 ch, and mate next move. | |

Position after Black's 9th move:—

P—B 3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

E.E.C.


CHESS LITERATURE.

"THE SCHACHJAHRBUCH" (Ansbach: Brugel & Son).

THIS compendious and useful little annual has again appeared, though rather later than usual. It is edited by Herr Bachmann, of Augsburg, and contains, as usual, a selection of the best games and problems from the most prominent tourneys, &c., of the past year. The first eleven games were played in Germany, and of these we give two specimens. The next nineteen are from Austria-Hungary. Then follow eight from Switzerland, twelve and two end-games from Belgium and Holland, eleven and an end-game from Scandinavia, one ordinary game and three end-games from France, together with forty games and several end-games of the Monte Carlo Tourney. The rest of the collection is made up of games played in Italy, Spain, Greece, Russia, (including the Baltic provinces), England, America, Asia, Africa, and Australia. An obituary chapter records the deaths of several noted chess


players during the past year, and the book closes with a collection of thirty-two problems which had competed in tourneys, or were taken from other published sources.

“SCHACHMEISTER ANDERSSSEN.”

LMOST identical in size with his *Schachjahr buch*, and issued by the same publishers, but in paper covers, there lies before us another work by Herr Bachmann, with the above title. In his preface to it he says: “The question has often come forward, why there is no biography of Anderssen, for German authors have undertaken those of Morphy, Charousek, and Steinitz.” The answer appears to be that the late Dr. Max Lange had the intention of writing such a work, but it was never fulfilled before his death. In undertaking in some degree to supply the deficiency, Herr Bachmann possesses the claim of having been a pupil of Anderssen, and he therefore considered it a sort of pious duty to write an account of his life, and give a collection of his games. Of the latter there are 124, very clearly printed, and sufficiently and efficiently annotated. They are carefully selected from over 1000 which Herr Bachmann received from his old master, and they range over a period of more than thirty years. We do not propose to notice in detail the 32 closely printed pages which contain Anderssen’s biography, but at page 33 there is a useful table of all the chief contests in which he was engaged, showing his exact scores in all, from which it appears that he won 22 matches and tourneys, drew 3, and lost 5. There is a capital photo of Anderssen on the cover of the book, and as a frontispiece.

THE ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (TENTH EDITION),

VOLUME XXVI.: CHESS.

HE wide publicity which has been given to the fact that the ninth edition of the great Encyclopædia is being brought up to date by means of supplementary volumes may serve as an excuse for calling attention to the article contributed by Mr. L. Hoffer in continuation of the previous paper on chess, which was written for the ninth edition by Mr. W. Norwood Potter in 1875. We may—without in the least derogating from Mr. Hoffer’s many services to the cause of chess in the metropolis—regret that he has here attempted a task which is probably beyond the powers of any single chess-writer. Chess is now so highly specialised that it is impossible for any one person adequately to treat of all its branches; and the result of the present endeavour is an article which fails to do justice to the game in every particular, and which also falls far short of the high standard which we have a right to expect from the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Briefly summarised, the new article consists of (1) a useful epitome of the great tournaments that have taken place since Mr. Potter wrote, the last included being the Monte Carlo Tournament of 1901; (2) a section on the problem art, discussing the history of the modern development of the chess problem, illustrated by twenty problems typical of the various stages in the development; (3) an incomplete list of noted chess matches from

1830 onwards; (4) a brief selection of games which claims to be illustrative of master play; (5) a section on the end game; (6) 'Progress of the Game'; (7) 'Past and Present'; and (8) Bibliography.

Mr. Potter's section on Chess Problems was written before the modern development of the problem art had taken place, and Mr. Hoffer has attempted to fill an important gap. It is a pity it is not better and more accurately filled. The section should, of course, have been entrusted to a problemist. The principles that hold in the art at the present time are succinctly stated, but the note on the history is very inaccurate, and the most superficial examination of the chief authorities on the history of the game would have spared many culpable blunders and omissions. We hear again Forbes' grandiloquent ascription of the 'oldest known' chess problem to an Arabian caliph, but now the well-worn legend is fathered upon our esteemed contributor, Mr. W. S. Branch. The present writer has already (*B.C.M.*, November, 1900, pp. 434) called attention to the doubtful character of the evidence.* If the statements of later orientals are to be accepted without question, there are plenty of problems far older than the time of the Caliph Muctasim Billāh. To give one instance, a Persian MS. work on chess in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, contains problems nominally by the Greek philosopher, Socrates, and by the Greek physician, Galen. Mr. Hoffer goes on to speak of the MS. work on chess which was composed by King Alfonso X., of Castile, which he has evidently confused with the Arabic MS. 7515 in the British Museum. For King Alfonso's work is not in the British Museum, but in the Escorial, near Madrid; it is not dated 1250, but 1283. The Mediæval European Chess MS. are dismissed in a single sentence—entirely inaccurate. Mr. Potter went to the best historical works for his facts. Mr. Hoffer would appear to be ignorant entirely of v.d. Linde's works and of the eminently readable *Forschungen* of v.d. Lasa. A perusal of any of them would have saved the Encyclopædia from what cannot be described as otherwise than a stain upon its scholarship. Lucena wrote in 1497 or within a year of that date, not in 1437. Polerio was probably dead in 1616, the date here assigned to his MSS., which belong to the last quarter of the sixteenth century, for he was described as an old man when Cascio defeated him at Rome in 1606, and robbed him of the championship of Rome. The first of the selection of problems is described as having been composed by Stamma. As v.d. Linde showed in the *Quellenstudien*, this problem is a very old Arabic one. The Constantinople MSS., compiled from the works of Aladli and As-suli, states that it occurred in actual play to Abu'l Na'am; it is repeated in all the larger European mediæval collections, and it was printed by Damiano and by Bertin (1735) before Stamma added it to his collection.

The selection of games is based on peculiar lines. A Rice Gambit between its inventor and Major Hanham is hardly sufficiently typical to appear as one of eight examples of master-play; is it a criticism of the modern methods of play that the eighth game should be the immortal game between Anderssen and Dufresne, played so long ago as 1851?

* Forbes' authority is the comparatively late (16th century) MS. No. 211 in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society, the compiler of which ascribes each of his problems to an author, and in many cases these ascriptions can be demonstrated to be incorrect and impossible.

The selection on End-Games is disfigured by a statement that is most unjust to the memory of Mr. Freeborough. So far as a book on End-Games can be original at the present time, there is probably no more original book than his Chess Endings. The Encyclopædia, however, declares it is merely a translation of Professor Berger's "Theorie und Praxis des Endspiele!" This looks strangely like an attempt to belittle the work of English analysts. No Englishman objects to fair criticism, but we are mistaken if English players will not resent the gratuitous unfairness of this assertion, in a National English work, by a foreigner who has made England his home.

The sixth and seventh sections are of greater interest for the ordinary chess-player, and being matters more or less of current history or of personal opinion are less open to criticism. The reasons given for the disappearance of the professional chess-player are suggestive and probably well-founded. In old days a player who wanted first-class practice naturally turned to the professional, now the higher average standard of play, and the great increase of chess clubs have given amateurs the practice that they want. Mr. Hoffer evidently regrets the change, for he bemoans the fact that England has produced no masters since 1875. But surely this is largely a question of names. Because a chess-player prefers to regard chess as his play, and to make his living in other ways, it is no reason for denying him his rank as master. We have no automatic methods of giving master rank in this country; it does not follow that we have no players the equals of the annual recruits to the ranks of German masters. Many of our amateurs, as we know, hold their own when they meet foreign 'masters' over the board. And if England has not produced a Lasker or a Tarrasch, or a Pillsbury, in recent years, there are national temperaments which may be urged in defence of English chess. The Englishman by nature is 'rich in saving commonsense,' and occupies a position intermediate between the 'ponderous profundity' of the German and the 'artistic brilliancy' of the Romance nations, and these two extremes are more successful in tournament and match. We need not be ashamed of our leading players to-day, the best are probably as good as England has ever produced, and an English team would make a good stand against a team from any other country. Turning to the United States, it will probably be news that our transatlantic cousins find it difficult to raise a team for the annual cable match. Is there not a confusion here between the ideas of *raising* a team, and *selecting* one?


What Mr. Hoffer has to say about the rise of the modern school and the decline of the Romantic is interesting and sound. The modern school of chess *pays* better, and so it has become the rule for those players whose misfortune it is that they must always play to win.

The concluding note on Bibliography would have been better omitted, for it is neither impartial, nor helpful to the student.

It is a pity that the proof reading of the article has been very carelessly carried out. There are far too many annoying misprints, especially in the spelling of the names of foreign players, and an error in punctuation has added a new master in the person of Dr. Siegbert to the list of noted German players, who will sadly puzzle the v. d. Linde of the thirtieth century!

H.J.R.M.

OBITUARY.

T is with deep regret that we record the death, at Liscard, Cheshire, on July 18th, of Mr. F. E. Spedding, M.A., whose demise at the early age of 42 will be deplored by all North of England players, particularly in Yorkshire and Lancashire. Mr. Spedding was born at Huddersfield, but became domiciled in Leeds very early in life, and there formed so many dear friendships, which death only severed, that he always regarded Leeds as his home. He graduated at Durham University, taking high mathematical honours, and but for physical infirmities must have taken a distinguished position in the scholastic profession. His afflictions, of which perhaps his deafness proved the greatest drawback, were borne with fortitude, and his cheery disposition endeared him to quite a circle of chess friends in both Lancashire and Yorkshire. His early associations with chess were formed at the Leeds Club, of which he was one of the strongest players some twelve years ago, and of which we believe he remained a member until his death. He played for the club in the 'Woodhouse' Cup contests of 1900-1. About seven years ago he left Yorkshire and settled in Cheshire. Joining the Liverpool Club, he speedily asserted his ability, and on two occasions won the championship of the club—Mr. Burn, the well-known international player, filling second place on one occasion. Mr. Spedding formed one of the playing committee in the last correspondence match the Liverpool Club played against the late Wm. Steinitz, and it was due to his analytical ability that the club proved successful in the encounter. As a county player he gained double honours, playing for Yorkshire against Lancashire, and later fighting for County Palatine against the White Rose county. In the field of chess literature he also achieved distinction. For several years he conducted a chess column in the *Wallasey and Wirral Chronicle*, and his teaching therein was particularly helpful to young players. He was a capital solver of problems and difficult end-games; he also had a happy turn for composing, and contributed several of his efforts to this journal, of which he was a keen admirer. He was laid to rest on July 22nd, at Lawnswood Cemetery, Leeds, deeply regretted by all his friends and respected by all who knew him.

For the following interesting game we are indebted to Dr. Welch, of Stanningley, Leeds. It is taken from a chess manuscript book, and the notes are by Mr. Spedding.

GAME No. 2, 191.

Played in the (1890) Correspondence Match, Yorkshire v. Sussex, and awarded the prize for the best game played in the match.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. F. E. SPEDDING,	Dr. GRAHAM,		
<i>Leeds.</i>	<i>Storrington.</i>		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B × P
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4	6 Castles	6 Kt—B 3
		7 P—Q 4	7 Castles
		8 Kt × P	8 Kt × K P
		9 B—Q 5	9 Kt × Kt

- 10 B × Kt 10 Kt—Kt 3
 11 Q—R 5 11 P—Q B 3
B—Kt 3 is considered better.
- 12 B—R 3 12 R—K sq
 13 B—B 2 13 P—Q 4
 14 P—K B 4
- The moves are all 'book' up to here, and White is said to have the best game.
- 15 P—K B 5 14 Q—K B 3
 15 Kt—B sq
If ..., B × Q B P; 16 Q × R P ch, K × Q; 17 P × Kt ch, P × P; 18 R × Q, B × P ch, and wins. Or 16 P × Kt, B × P ch, and wins. Or 16 Kt × B, Q × Q P ch; 17 K—R sq, Q × Kt; 18 P × Kt, R P × P; 19 B × P (if 19 Q—B 3, Q × K B; 20 Q × B P ch, K—R 2; 21 B—B 8 !, Q—Kt 7; 22 B × P+), P × B; 20 Q × P, B—K 3; 21 Q R—K sq, Q × B; 22 R × B, R—K B sq !.
- 16 K—R sq 16 B—Q 2
- To double the Rooks on the King's file if possible.
- 17 P—K Kt 4 17 P—K R 3
 18 Q—R 3 18 Kt—R 2
 19 Q—K Kt 3 19 P—Q B 4
 20 B × P 20 B—Q Kt 4
 21 R—B 3
- If 21 R—K sq, R × R ch; 22 Q × R, B—B 2 !. If 21 R—Kt sq, Q—Kt 4 ! or Kt—Kt 4 !
- 21 Kt—Kt 4
 22 R—K 3 22 R × R
 23 Q × R 23 R—K sq
 24 Q—Kt 3 24 Q—Q B 3
 25 Kt—Q 2
- If 25 B—Q 6, Kt—K 5; 26 B × Kt, P × B; 27 B—B 4, P—K 6 dis. ch; 28 K—Kt sq, Q—K 5 !, followed by B—B 3 and wins.
- 25 B—Q B 2
- 26 Resigns.
 Because the Q cannot be saved.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCORING IN TOURNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

It appears to me that a great deal of time and trouble has been wasted in correspondence on the above topic. Various systems have been elaborated with more or less ingenuity, but in each case the argumental fabric is built upon a fallacy, implied or expressed, viz.: *that it is possible to eliminate the element of chance from the game of chess.* Now this, I affirm, is *not* possible, and never will be. Chess is a *game*—not a science. A chess problem is a matter of scientific certainty—the game of chess is *not*. Chess is a contest not between two automaton, but between two *minds*, each of which is subject to the various changes and chances that influence all human affairs. To attempt, therefore, the *valuation* of any particular win at chess—to give it so many marks, as if it were a copy-book exercise—is an utterly absurd proceeding. Chess is an intellectual duel fairly comparable with a fencing-match. Except that in the one case material weapons are employed, in the other those of the intellect, the circumstances are similar. In each there is thrust and parry, and the operation of a thousand and one contingencies that make for defeat or victory. Now no one tries to *gauge the value* of success in a fencing-bout; any attempt in this direction would be deemed ridiculous. Yet this is what the inventors of "systems" propose to do for chess. They propose from a "game"—*i.e.*, a combination of *chance* and *skill*—to get a result as positive as that obtainable from the working out of a sum in arithmetic. All attempts to do this must necessarily be futile. We may have our own individual opinion as to the merits of a certain game, but when it comes to publishing the result we can do no more than indicate the name of the winner.

The "1" by which we notify the winning of a chess game has indeed, properly speaking, no *quantitative* value. There is no doubt that its original purpose was that of a *sign*—meaning that a game had been won—and any other sign, such as a "x" or "*", would have done quite as well. Not until tournaments were started did the erroneous idea creep in that the "1" meant a *certain amount*—as if the winner were credited with so much money, so much provisions, &c. The fallacy, having taken firm root, paved the way for the invention of systems. If the "1" were taken as a mere *sign* no "system" would be possible. You cannot add to or subtract from a *sign*; you must either obliterate it, or leave it in its entirety.

From this point of view the whole difficulty about draws falls to the ground. A draw cannot be reckoned as half a win, because the difference between the two is one of *kind*—not of *degree*. Two draws do not make a win any more than two bites at an angler's bait constitute a fish. Until the era of tournaments no one thought of reckoning anything for a draw. The idea then arose that in many cases a player had worked very hard to secure a draw, and that he ought to get something for it. The feeling was natural, but wholly illogical. If two draws are to count as a win, why should not the same principle be carried out in other departments? Why should not two near "tries" for a scholarship at Oxford or Cambridge give a right to the possession of the coveted honour? The competitor who just failed of success surely deserves some compensation for his hard work and disappointment; *but he does not get it*, and no one would think of suggesting that he should have it. It is the "fortune of war," and he must make the best of it.

The French phrase for a draw—"une partie remise"—implies that after a drawn game matters stand exactly as they were at starting. Without insisting on this definition, it may be positively asserted that a "draw" and a "win" are terms that admit of no comparison, and that by no process of correct reasoning can two draws—or any number of draws—be proved equal to a win.

I am, &c.,

A. L. STEVENSON.

THE PLEASANCE, SMEETH,
ASHFORD, KENT.



The Hanover Tournament of the German Chess Association began on Monday, July 21st, at the Kaiser Café, Theater Platz 12, Hanover. Hours of play: 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 3 to 7 p.m., one round only per day. Competitors: Mason, Gunsberg, and Atkins (England); Pillsbury, Marshall, and Napier (America); Tschigorin and Lewin (Russia); Wolff and Popiel (Austria); Janowski (France); Bardeleben, Gottschal Suchting, Cohn, Mieses, and Swiderski (Germany); and Dr. Olland (Holland).

The *Western Daily Mercury* (Plymouth) intends starting a chess column this month [August] to appear in each Friday's issue. It will be conducted by two strong local players, one for Devon, the other for Cornwall. Besides ordinary chess news, local and otherwise, there will be annotated games and analyses of lines of play. Address: Chess Department, *Daily Mercury*, Plymouth.

Chess Correspondence Laws.—A copy of "Laws for the Regulation of Games played by Correspondence" will be sent by the British Chess Co., Stroud (Glos.), to any player interested in correspondence play. Also a copy of "Laws for the Regulation of Games played over the Board," printed in large type in the form of a wall sheet, 22-in. by 17-in., mounted on canvas, varnished, rollers, will be sent without charge, for placing in any public room where chess is played. These laws form Part II. of the British Chess Code (revised edition) now generally adopted in the British Empire and America.

Wilts. County Association.—County Medal. Warminster second and Swindon second were 'district winners' in this competition for second and junior teams. After a drawn match Swindon second were victorious. Score:—

SWINDON 2ND.					WARMINSTER 2ND.				
Mr. A. E. Stainer	...	...	...	1	Mrs. Pullin	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. E. Livezey	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. H. Stratton	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Higgins	...	...	...	0 0	Mr. F. J. Welsh, Junr.	...	...	...	1 1
Mr. H. Russell	...	...	...	1 1	Mr. W. Cecil Glass	...	...	...	0 0
Mr. S. Embling	...	...	...	1	Dr. A. Ward	...	...	...	0
4					3				

Lancashire Chess Association.—The county championship contests have passed the preliminary stages, and the draws for the 'finals' are appended. Championship Tournament (28 entrants): Mr. J. D. Harris (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. Rosenbaum (North Manchester); Mr. A. Dod (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. J. Holmes (Manchester); Mr. S. Keir (Lancaster) and Mr. Langham (Preston) byes. 'B' Tourney (15 entrants): Mr. R. T. Jackson (Ardwick) *v.* Mr. Skillicorn (Liverpool Central); Mr. Keizer (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. Dean (North Manchester). 'C' Tourney (27 entrants): Mr. Nichols (Gorton) *v.* Mr. A. Eva (Gorton); Mr. Lamb (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. Crosby (Liverpool Central). In each pair the first named player has first move, and the second named has choice of rooms. The first round to be completed by July 31st, second by August 21st, and the final by September 20th. In the second round of the first-class (A) contest, the draw is as follows: Mr. Langham *v.* Mr. Keir, and Messrs. Harris or Rosenbaum *v.* Messrs. Dod or Holmes. At the council meeting, which took place at the Liverpool Club July 10th, it was reported that the Association is in a sound financial position. The secretary (Mr. Thos. A. Farron) was requested to notify the executive of the Northern Counties' Union that the Lancashire Chess Association had by formal resolution, carried unanimously, expressed the opinion that the Union should make renewed efforts towards the formation of a National Chess Federation.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The annual general meeting was held on Thursday, July 3rd, at the Athletic Institute, John Bright Street, Birmingham, when Mr. Fred Brown presided over a fair attendance. Dr. Mason attended on behalf of the Leicestershire Chess Club to receive the County Championship Trophy. The report was read and adopted, as was also the financial statement, which showed a balance in hand of £5 14s. 10½d. Sir A. F. Godson, M.P., was re-elected president; vice-presidents, Councillor C. T. Bishop, Mr. John Bonney, Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P.; hon. treasurer, Councillor C. T. Bishop; hon. secretary, Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (13, City Road, Birmingham); executive committee, Rev. J. H. Robison (Walsall), Messrs. W. B. Alldritt (Erdington), F. Beebee (Walsall), T. H. Billington (Handsworth), H. Bodfish (Handsworth), J. Bonney (Handsworth), Fred Brown (Dudley), D. Campbell (Kidderminster), W. H. Care (Wolverhampton), F. H. Guest (Smethwick), F. J. Hingley (Nottingham), C. F. Lewis (Moseley), G. H. Lock (Shrewsbury), F. McCarthy (Aston), W. B. Rudge (Stafford), T. Sharland (Leicester), F. C. Short (Stourbridge), with the president, hon. treasurer, and hon. sec. (*ex officio*).

Annual Report, 1901-2.—The executive have to report another year of even, steady working. Two clubs, the Birmingham Y.M.C.A. (rejoin) and the Derby Y.M.C.A. have been affiliated. They regret that the proposed Individual Championship Tourney, at Birmingham, should have fallen through by reason of lack of other than local support, the executive being of opinion that they were not justified in arranging a contest which would have included the entry, with a few exceptions, only of players from Birmingham and district. It is to be hoped that if such a tourney is attempted next season, it will be more favourably considered on the part of players from a distance.

The County Championship Competition has again aroused much interest, the matches being for the most part very keenly contested. After a four-fold struggle Leicestershire succeeded in defeating Staffordshire by 7½ to 5½ in the final round. The executive would call the attention of other counties to the fact that Worcestershire and Leicestershire have now twice won the trophy, which will pass into the permanent possession of either should it win next season's competition.

The executive have had under their further consideration the proposals for a National Chess Organisation, and at a meeting on June 5th, 1902, passed the following resolution:—"That the executive of the M.C.C.U. has considered the report of Mr. Schwann (provisional hon. secretary), and, while regretting the apathy shown [in some quarters] is strongly of opinion that the scheme for the formation of a 'British Chess Federation' is quite feasible, and can be carried out by the combined action of the three English County Unions, together with such other controlling bodies as may be willing to assist in its inauguration." Failing the complete consummation of these proposals it has been suggested that there should be formed a "Conjoint Board" of the three Unions to co-ordinate and control county chess.

The executive desire to call attention to certain alterations in the regulations governing county contests, especially with regard to the time limit; and hope that the latter will lead to more conclusive play and lessen the need for external adjudication.

SUMMARY OF THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP COMPETITION, 1901-2.

FIRST ROUND.

- Nov. 28.—At Nottingham, Nottinghamshire 7½, Derbyshire 6½.
Oxfordshire scratched to Warwickshire.
The remaining six counties had byes.

SECOND ROUND.

- Jan. 18.—At Northampton, Warwickshire 8, Northamptonshire 4.
Jan. 18.—At Leicester, Leicestershire 8, Nottinghamshire 5.
Jan. 18.—At Wellington, Herefordshire 7, Salop 5.
June 25.—At Dudley, Staffordshire 7, Worcestershire 6.

THIRD ROUND (Semi-final).

- Feb. 15.—At Birmingham, Leicestershire 9½, Warwickshire 3½.
Feb. 22.—At Shrewsbury, Staffordshire 7½, Herefordshire 4½.

FOURTH ROUND (Final).

- Mar. 22.—At Birmingham, Staffordshire 6½, Leicestershire 6½.
April 12.—At Birmingham, Leicestershire 6, Staffordshire 6.
April 26.—At Birmingham, Staffordshire 6½, Leicestershire 6½.
May 31.—At Nuneaton, Leicestershire 7½, Staffordshire 5½.

The members of the Leicester Club were entertained by Dr. and Mrs. Mason, on Tuesday, July 15th, at the Windsor Café, Leicester, in celebration of winning the county championship of the Midland Union. Some twenty-five members and friends were present, including Alderman Bumpus (Loughborough), Messrs. Atkins, Collier, Sharland, and others. Many complimentary things were said of their captain, their opponents, the Union, and others. The trophy, the gift of the proprietors of the *Birmingham Daily Post*, is now on exhibition at the Midland Educational Company, Market Street, Leicester, and will eventually be held by Dr. Mason, president of the Leicester Club.

Southern Counties' Chess Union.—The annual general meeting of the Southern Counties' Union was held at the City of London Chess Club on July 2nd. Mr. W. W. White (Kent) presided, and there was a good attendance. In the absence of the secretary (Mr. A. Schomberg), through indisposition, Dr. Hunt presented the annual report, and also the accounts of the treasurer, who was unable to be present; a balance of £6 18s. 4d. was announced. A loyal address of sympathy was ordered to be sent to His Majesty and the Royal Family. Rev. A. G. Gordon-Ross (Wilts) and the Rev. H. Bremridge (Devon) were elected chairman and vice-chairman, Messrs. H. W. Trenchard (Somerset and City of London) and A. Schomberg (Wilts) were re-elected treasurer and secretary; the reference committee elected was Messrs. W. W. White (Kent), H. E. Dobell (Sussex), W. H. Gunston (Cambridge), J. Walter Russell (City of London), Dr. Hunt (North London), together with the officers. The programme of the tournament for the forthcoming meeting at Norfolk was approved, and the Union subscribed five guineas to the local fund. The chairman submitted an adjudication scheme, and a sub-committee was appointed to consider the same. The consideration of the proposed monster Coronation match by telephone or telegraph was postponed owing to the King's illness.

The hon. secretary's report for 1901-2 was as follows:—During the past year the following counties entered for the Southern championship: Surrey, Hants, Sussex, and Kent; Cambridge, Norfolk, and Essex; Gloucester, Somerset, Wilts, and Devon, the last of which has resuscitated its Association and become affiliated to the Union; it is to be congratulated on having in its first year beaten two out of the four counties in its section. Surrey, Gloucester, and Norfolk or Cambridge appear in the semi-final; of these Gloucester has won against Surrey, but the others as yet remain unplayed. It is hoped that the recently founded Associations in Herts and Cornwall will join the Union this year. The reference committee has met three times at the City of London Chess Club, and the business was: (1) To consider what action the Union should take on the receipt of Mr. E. B. Schwann's letter explaining why nothing had been done to carry out the resolutions on chess federation passed in Birmingham and London; after much debate it was decided that federation should be in abeyance subject to the agreement of the Northern and Midland Unions, and Dr. Hunt having entered into communication with them gained their consent, the three Unions agreeing to come to no important decision in chess matters without mutual consultation. (2) To accept the invitation of the Norfolk and Norwich Association to organise an Autumn Tournament, to be played at Norwich, commencing September 1st, open to all British amateurs, and to arrange the prospectus. (3) Election of a sub-committee to report on an adjudication scheme by the vice-chairman, the Rev. A. G. Gordon-Ross; Dr. Hunt was also requested to communicate with the Northern Union as to a return correspondence match (100 a-side, two games each); this has now been arranged, and will commence on October 1st, respective secretaries being Dr. Hunt and Mr. I. M. Brown.

The report concluded with the hope that the other counties in the South will speedily form Associations and become affiliated with the Union.

The Eastern Daily Press (Norwich) of July 10th says:—"The subject on the agenda at the above meeting, which excited the keenest interest, and which called for the exercise of the chairman's casting vote, was the question of adjudication. The proposal that unfinished games in the S.C.C.U. contests should be referred to the hon. secretary of the City of London Chess Club was met by an amendment that such games should be settled by professional adjudication; this led to a second amendment, which was carried by the chairman's casting vote, to the effect that the question should be referred to the Reference Committee. The advocates of professional adjudication succeeded, however, in carrying their point with regard to the contests for the ensuing year. Rightly or wrongly, we regard the original proposal as a step towards making the City of London Chess Club the chess authority of Great Britain, and therefore do not regret its rejection. That there is urgent need of such a central authority none will deny; and it is true that if any club be entitled to hold the position in British chess as the M.C.C. does in cricket, that club is the City of London, which has done and is doing so much for chess; but is it expedient or desirable that any club should hold such a position? We think not. In our opinion, which, we believe, is shared by the majority of players, such a position should be held by a council representative of the Unions in Great Britain.

We hope, therefore, that the units of the various Unions will bestir their respective Unions to expedite the establishment of such a desirable federation."

The committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Association should uphold this opinion, and make its wishes known to the executive of the Southern Counties' Union; we also advise the officials of other Associations affiliated to the S.C.C.U. to express their opinions on the subject, which is one of vital importance. In referring to the criticisms of the *Daily Press*, the *Bradford Observer Budget* says:—"These remarks confirm the suspicion that we have for some time entertained that the real obstacle to the establishment of a National Chess Federation is the hostility—veiled, perhaps, but none the less real—of the City of London Club, and powerful enough to influence the Southern Counties' Union against giving more than a lukewarm support to the scheme. Probably if the Midland and Northern Unions and the Southern Union, without the Metropolitan contingent, were alone concerned, a National Federation would be in working order before next season, but progress will be impossible so long as they are burdened with the dead weight of a passive resistance hanging on to them like an Old Man of the Sea."

Some of the Southern chess columns state that:—"Until the question of adjudication is settled, Mr. Russell has consented to receive games for adjudication at the City of London Chess Club." This statement hardly coincides with the facts of the case. As we understand it, the original proposition was that the City of London Chess Club should be appointed honorary adjudicator of unfinished games in the Southern Counties' inter-county championship contests, this was defeated by an amendment that the Union should arrange for professional adjudication for the coming year 1902-3; but during this period the whole subject will receive careful consideration by the Reference Committee, and a report will be made to the next annual general meeting in 1903.

The programme for the Tournament Meeting at Norwich is as follows. The proceedings will be opened on Monday, September 1st, at 6-30 p.m., and will conclude on Wednesday, September 10th.

- 1.—The Tournament will take place under the auspices of the Southern Counties' Chess Union.
- 2.—*Locale*.—Play will take place in the C.E.Y.M.S. Rooms, Orford Place, Norwich.
- 3.—*Competitors*.—Competitors must be amateurs, resident in the British Isles, and will be divided into three classes, according to strength. Class I. will be limited to not more than fifteen competitors. If more than fourteen entries are received for either Class II. or III., the competition of that class shall be played in sections.
- 4.—*Entrance Fees*.—The entrance fees will be—in Class I., one guinea; in Classes II. and III., half-a-guinea.
- 5.—*Prizes*.—Prizes will be awarded as follows—
 Class I.—First, £20; second, £10; third, £5.
 Class II.—First, £8; second, £5; third, £3.
 Class III.—First, £6; second, £4; third, £2.

No third prize will be awarded in any class in which there are less than eight competitors.

- 6.—*Order of Play*.—Each competitor shall contest one game with every other competitor in the same class or section. A won game shall count 1,

a drawn game $\frac{1}{2}$, a lost game 0. In the event of any class being sub-divided,—

- (a) The winner in each section, or should there be only two sections, the highest two scorers in each shall play a final round.
- (b) In the event of a tie in any section, when it is necessary to decide for 1st or 2nd place, the tie shall be played off.
- (c) The competitors in the final round shall contest one game with each other.

In the event of a tie for first prize between two competitors, they shall at the direction of the committee play a match to be decided by the best of three games. In the event of a tie between more than two competitors, they shall play one game with each other. Competitors tying for other prizes shall divide.

- 7.—*Hours of Play.*—The hours of play shall be from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and from 6-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m., but not more than three games will be played in two days. No game shall be adjourned until forty moves shall have been played by each competitor. Adjourned games must be played at the next off-sitting; or as arranged, with the consent of the committee.
- 8.—*Time-limit.*—The Time-limit shall be twenty moves every hour. Competitors exceeding the time-limit must forfeit the game. The stewards will start all clocks at the time fixed for commencing play, and will be instructed to see that the time-limit is enforced.
- 9.—*Adjournment.*—At the time fixed for adjournment, the player whose turn it is to move must record his next move in writing on his score sheet, and both score sheets must be delivered, in a sealed envelope, to the steward. When the game is resumed, the steward will open the envelope, and will make the move on the board as written down. Analysing adjourned games is strictly forbidden.
- 10.—*Scores.*—Every competitor shall keep a score of each of his games, and at the conclusion of every game each player shall hand his score to the steward.
- 11.—*Defaulting Competitors.*—In the event of any player withdrawing from the Tournament,—
 - (a) If less than half the games have been played, the entire score will be cancelled.
 - (b) Otherwise all unfinished games will be scored as lost.
- 12.—*Laws.*—The Tournament will be held in accordance with the latest edition of 'The British Chess Code'
- 13.—*Committee.*—The arrangements are in the hands of the local committee, who—
 - (a) Will appoint stewards to see that the conditions are properly carried out.
 - (b) Will decide any point not provided for in these regulations.
 - (c) Reserve the right to decline any entry.
 - (d) Reserve the right to alter or modify any of these regulations as circumstances may require.

NOTE.—Every entry must be made on an official form, which may be obtained on application, and must, together with the entrance fee, be delivered to the hon. secretary on or before Friday, August 15th, 1902.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the hon. sec., G. A. Koek, Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, Dove Street, Norwich, who informs us that it is hoped to organise other competitions, e.g., a handicap

tournament and a lightning tournament; it is also probable, if the funds will permit, that a special prize will be given in each class for a non-winner who makes the best score against the winners. At other places where the S.C.C.U. Tournaments have been held, the Mayor and Corporation have helped by granting the use of a room, &c., but the Norwich Executive is dependent entirely on chess players, and will have to pay for the hire of the rooms. Competitors will be made hon. members of the C.E.Y.M.S. Club Rooms during the meeting, and by communicating with Mr. Koek will be furnished with information respecting hotel accommodation.

At a meeting of the Reference committee of the Union, held at the City of London Chess Club, July 19th, the following were elected on the selection committee to select and place the team for the forthcoming correspondence match with the Northern Union: Messrs. Blake, Dobell, Gunston, Russell, and Trenchard, with Dr. Hunt as honorary secretary. The latter reported that he had the names of nearly 150 players willing to take part in the match, and the committee authorised him to play as many as the North could accommodate. The secretary further reported that he had received an offer from Mr. Walter Harris, Lewisham, of two prizes, 10s. each, for the best played game on each side. The committee instructed him to accept Mr. Harris' generous offer with thanks, subject to that gentleman adjudicating himself, and subject to the Northern Union also acquiescing, which has already been done with thanks.



GAME No. 2,192.

The following interesting game was sent to us by the Rev. F. G. Pentelaw, Caledonia Corner, Queen's County, Nova Scotia, who says:—"I send you the score of a game played between two amateurs in the backwoods of Canada, thirty miles from any railway."

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

- 1 P-K 4
- 2 Kt-K B 3
- 3 P-Q 4
- 4 Kt x P

BLACK.

- 1 P-Q B 4
- 2 P-K Kt 3
- 3 P x P

It is a question whether 4 Q x P should not be more troublesome for the defence.

- 4 B-Kt 2
- 5 Kt-Q B 3
- 6 Kt-B 3
- 7 P-Q 3

... .. Passing the rather early advance of Knight Pawn, both parties form up on approved lines of the *Fianchetto Sicilian*,—that is, up to Black's tenth move, queried as follows.

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

Most likely inferior to 11 Q—Q 2, for pressure on the Queen Pawn,—the weak point of adverse position. With that, if Black were to go on 11... Castles; then 12 K R—Q sq, Kt—K sq; 13 B—B 5, and the Pawn should fall.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| | 11 Castles |
| 12 K R—Q sq | 12 Q—B 2 |
| 13 R—Q 3 | |

Also questionable,—especially in face of the obvious 13... P—Q R 4, &c. The White Rooks are somewhat indifferently handled all through the middle game.

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

As consequence of this, the Bishop is almost put out of action, having to retire to R 2 in due course. 19 Q—Q 2 would not be thus objectionable; or the Bishop might go back to K 3 with comparative advantage.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| | 19 K—R 2 |
| 20 P—K R 3 ? | 20 P—B 3 |
| 21 B—R 4 | 21 B—R 3 |
| 22 Q—K 2 | 22 R—Kt 2 |
| 23 P—K Kt 4 | |

Safer 23 B—Kt 3. White should not lose,—taking care to avoid danger, by a more or less passive resistance, as circumstances might from time to time require. Perhaps Black should push on and drive back the Bishop in reply.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------|
| | 23 R—Q Kt sq ? |
| 24 Kt—B 3 | 24 Q—K 2 |
| 25 Kt—Q 5 | |

Now 25 P × P would be a fair venture; give occasion for much very interesting play,—in which it is by no means certain that White should come to any great harm. But the ensuing 'block' is against him; leaving Black free to go in and win (if he can) on the Queen side. Then, it may be remarked, White does not use his Rooks well,—and what with that, and some worry about his Queen, together with poor activity of his Bishops, his game slips slowly out of hand, and Black wins very admirably.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| | 25 B × Kt |
| 26 B P × B | 26 P—Kt 4 ! |
| 27 B—Kt 3 | 27 P—R 5 |
| 28 B—R 2 | 28 Q—R 2 |
| 29 R—Q Kt sq ? | 29 R—Q Kt 3 |
| 30 R—Q 2 | 30 K R—Kt 2 |
| 31 Q—B 4 | 31 Kt—B 2 |
| 32 Q—R 4 ? | 32 Kt—Kt 4 |
| 33 R (Kt sq)—Kt 2 | |

Far better 33 R—Q B sq. The ending is instructive.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| | 33 P—Q R 4 |
| 34 B—K 2 | 34 Kt—Q 5 |
| 35 K—Kt 2 | 35 R—Kt 5 ! |
| 36 Q—R 3 | |

The Queen can escape only through loss of a Pawn; and that loss is virtually decisive of the contest.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 36 Q—Kt 3 ! |
| 37 B—B 4 | 37 P—R 5 ! |
| 38 B—B sq | 38 P × P |
| 39 Q—R 6 | 39 Q × Q |
| 40 B × Q | 40 R—R 2 |
| 41 Resigns. | |

For if 41 B—B sq, P—B 5, &c.; or if 41 P—R 3, R—R 5 (or 41... R × B; 42 P × R, P—B 5, &c.); and though White could struggle, he would have to give in at last.

GAME No. 2,193.

Played recently by correspondence.

Two Knights' Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Judge E.S. HUSTON, Mr. HARRY MCCALL,
Burlington, Iowa. Washington, Iowa.

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

Not this but 11 P—K B 4 is the orthodox continuation. How the Knight is supported just here is of considerable importance; though at first sight it may appear to be a matter of perfect indifference.

11 B—Q 3

12 B—K B 4

Now if 12 P—K B 4, Black can take it in passing; with a very troublesome attack, whether White retakes with Knight or Bishop. But if the Bishop Pawn advances first, capture of either in passing would be comparatively favourable to White.

12 Castles

13 Q—Q 2 13 K—R 2

Needlessly defensive play; foreign to the spirit of the game. 13..., R—Kt sq; or 13..., Kt—Q 4; or 13..., P—B 4; any of these would be almost certainly stronger.

14 P—Q Kt 4 14 Kt—Kt 2
15 P—Q B 4

White resumes the attack, with a Pawn to the good, most probably a winning superiority.

15 P—B 4
16 Kt P×P 16 Kt×P
17 Kt—Q B 3 17 P—R 3
18 Castles (K R) 18 Kt—K 3

19 P—Q B 5

An error, apparently; if not, with intention of 20 Q R—B sq! The more remarkable from Black Knight having vacated this very square a moment before. There would be ample time for 19 R—B sq, or 19 B—Kt 3; still holding the certain tangible advantage of a Pawn.

19 Kt×B P !
20 Q—K 3 20 B—K B 4

.....Or 20..., B—Kt 2. Time is lost in this way; and the Knight (which should return to K 3, perhaps) is left *en prise* too long

21 P—B 3	21 Q R—K sq
22 Q R—B sq	22 P×P
23 B×P	23 B—K 3 ?
24 Q Kt—K 4	24 K Kt×Kt
25 B×Kt ch	25 P—B 4
26 B—Kt sq	26 B—B sq
27 Q—K Kt 3	

Safer 27 R×Kt, &c., two pieces for the Rook? In reply to text move, Black might play 27..., P—Kt 4 with good effect, proceeding 28..., B×Kt on occasion.

27 R—B 3 ?
28 K R—K sq ! 28 P—K Kt 4

.....Now, all is bad. The long-suffering Knight cannot get away, or decisive loss is otherwise inevitable.

29 B×Kt P ! 29 R—K Kt 3
30 B—Q 8

Pretty, and virtually conclusive. Had Black played 29..., R—Kt sq; then 30 B×R, &c., would be sufficient, meaning two Rooks add a Knight for the Queen.

30 Q—K Kt 2	
31 Q×R ch	31 Q×Q
32 Kt×Q	32 R×R ch
33 R×R	33 K×Kt
34 R—Q B sq !	34 Kt—K 3
35 R×B	35 Kt×P
36 B—R 5	36 Resigns

GAME No. 2,194.

Played in the current Texas *v.* Mo. Inter-state Correspondence Match, between Mr. M. Crown, Maco., Texas, and Mr. J. W. Cowles, Kansas City, Mo., U.S.A.

French Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

With nearly his whole force available for attack on opposing King's position.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. M. CROWN. Mr. J. W. COWLES.

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

15 B—Kt 2

.....Slightly better, perhaps.
15..., Q—B sq. But it was not easy to see what was coming.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 16 B—R 7 ch | 16 K—R sq |
| 17 R × P | |

.....This lets adverse Knight into better action, and is probably inferior to the usual 6., Castles.

Brilliant and sound enough! The bare possibility of such beneficial sacrifice argues decisive positional advantage.

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

For the Pawn here offered, the sort of attack promised might easily prove short compensation. Certainly 8 P—B 3 would be a good alternative.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 18 Q—Kt 6 ch | 18 K—R sq |
| 19 Q × R P | 19 Q—K B sq |
| 20 Q—R 5 | 20 Q—B 3 |

8 Kt—B 3

.....If 20..., Q—Kt 2; 21 B—B 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 22 B × P ch, &c., there would be no very obvious improvement in Black's prospects. The text means 21..., R—R 5, &c., and probable escape. But White is urgent.

.....Now of course 8..., B × P is naturally and strongly suggested. Then if *e.g.* 9 Q Kt—Kt 5, P—K B 4; the onus would appear to be with White. If his attack failed, his game would be lost.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 9 P—B 3 | 9 P—Q Kt 3 ? |
| 10 Q—B 2 | 10 P—K R 3 |

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 21 B—B 5 dis. ch | 21 K moves |
| 22 R—Kt sq ch | 22 K—B sq |
| 23 B × P ! | 23 B—Q 3 |

.....Black loses time with his Pawns, and this is weakening besides. The Bishop should have retired sooner for earlier advance of King Bishop Pawn, on occasion. After this, successful defence becomes extremely difficult.

.....If 23..., Q × B; then 24 Q—R 8 ch, and mate in four; or if 23..., Q—Kt 2; then 24 Q—R 6, &c. In fact White wins almost as he likes, defence utterly failing however it may be proposed from this point. Not too soon does Black resign.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 11 P—K Kt 4 | 11 B—K 2 |
| 12 R—K Kt sq | 12 P—B 4 |
| 13 P × P | 13 R × P ? |
| 14 Kt (K 4)—Q 2 | 14 R—B 5 |
| 15 Castles | |

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 24 Kt—Kt 5 | 24 Kt × Q P |
| 25 Kt—R 7 ch | 25 K—K 2 |
| 26 Kt × Q | 26 R × Kt |
| 27 Q—R 7 ch ! | 27 K × B |
| 28 R—K sq ch | 28 K—Q 4 |
| 29 Q—K 4 ch | 29 Resigns |

GAME No. 2,195.

Played in the current "Kitchen" Correspondence Tournament.

King's Bishop's Opening.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.
Mr. F. P. WILDMAN, Leeds.

BLACK.
Rev. S. WALKER, Bradford.

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

.....Black does not gain any advantage in position by giving back the Pawn, rather indeed the other way.

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

P—Q Kt 4 at once is preferable.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 13 P—Q Kt 4 | 12 Kt—Q 2 |
| 14 P—K 5 | 13 P—Q 4 |
| 15 B—Kt 3 | 14 P—Kt 4 |
| | 15 P—B 3 |

.....A good move to break up White's centre; the line of play adopted in reply is indifferent; P—K 6 would not be good, owing to the check of Q.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 16 P—Kt 5 | 16 Kt—K 2 |
| 17 Q—K 2 | 17 P × P |
| 18 B × P | 18 Kt × B |
| 19 Q × Kt | 19 R—Kt sq |
| 20 P—Q R 4 | 20 K—Kt sq |
| 21 P—R 5 | 21 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 22 B × Kt | 22 Q × B |
| 23 P—Kt 6 | 23 B—Q 3 |
| 24 P × R P ch | 24 K—R sq |

.....The exchanges have not been in favour of White, whose position has a somewhat ragged appearance.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 25 Q—K 2 | 25 K R—K sq |
| 26 Q—Kt 5 | 26 P—B 3 |
| 27 Q—Kt sq | 27 Q × Q |
| 28 R × Q | 28 B × P |
| 29 R—R sq | 29 B—B 5 |
| 30 Kt—Kt 3 | 30 R—K 6 |
| 31 Kt—B 5 | 31 R × B P ch |
| 32 K—Kt 2 | 32 R—Kt 6 ch |

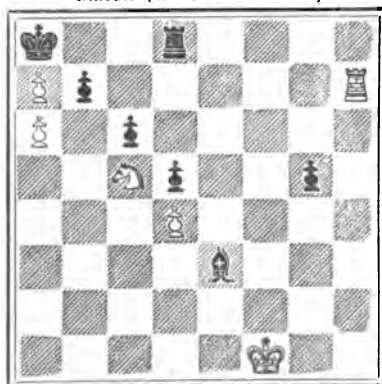
.....It would perhaps have been better to have taken P at once, omitting this check. If then 33 R × R P, P—Kt 5; 34 R—R 7, K—B 7 ch; followed by P—Kt 6, &c.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 33 K—B sq | 33 R × P |
| 34 R × R P | 34 R—B 8 ch |
| 35 R × R | 35 B × R |
| 36 R—R 7 | 36 B—K 6 |
| 37 P—R 6! | |

Position after White's 37th move:—

P—R 6!

BLACK (REV. S. WALKER).



WHITE (MR. WILDMAN).

Although White's game seems in a precarious state, yet this move brings about a draw against any of the eight or nine replies Black can make. If

37... B×P; 38 P×P ch, K×P; 39 P Queens dbl. ch, K×Q; 40 Kt—R 6 ch. If 37..., K×P; 38 R×P ch, K—R sq; 39 Kt—K 6, &c. If 37..., Kt P moves, still 38 Kt—K 6 winning either the exchange or the Bishop.

38 P×P ch

37 R—K sq

38 K×P

39 R—Q B 7 39 R—Q Kt sq
40 R×P 40 R×P

Drawn

White can do nothing better than take off R at once. If 41 R—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 42 Kt×R, K×Kt; 43 R—R 4, K—Kt 3; 44 K—K 2, K—Kt 4.

GAME No. 2, 196.

Played at the Devon Chess Congress, Exeter, by Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, as one of fourteen simultaneous blindfold games of chess, and five of draughts. The champion won all the chess, and four of the draughts games, one being drawn.

Queen's Fianchetto.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. H. N. PILLSBURY. MR. J. NICHOLSON.

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

17 P—K R 3
18 P×P
19 R—R 7

17 P—K R 3
18 P×P
19 K—B 2

..... Adequate defence is scarcely possible; but this appears to hurry on to loss.

20 B—R 6 ! 20 R—Q Kt sq
21 Q—Kt 5 21 K R—Q sq ?
22 Kt—R 5 !

Or 22 R—R sq, so that if 22..., Q—Q 2, the continuation might be 23 B×H, &c., with other pretty winning play most probable.

22 Q—B 4 ch

.....Arriving at a sort of *Double Fianchetto*. Black's eccentric and otherwise unusual development would not be unwelcome to his 'blindfold' opponent. After both have Castled, White has the superior game.

11 Castles	11 Kt—B 3
12 B—Q 2	12 Q—K 2
13 B—B 3	13 Castles Q R ?
14 P—Q R 4 !	14 P—Q 4
15 B×Kt	15 B×B
16 P—K 5	16 B—Kt 2
17 P—R 5	

With all good promise of successful attack. It is already evident that Black should have Castled elsewhere.

.....White comes out with the considerably superior force; and then Mr. Nicholson gracefully resigns. A good example of Mr. Pillsbury's forcefully correct play in those 'blindfold and simultaneous' exhibitions which he is now giving to the wonder and delight of the chess world.

23 Q×Q	23 P×Q
24 Kt×B	24 R—Q R sq
25 R×R	25 R×R
26 Kt×P	26 K—Kt 3
27 P—Q Kt 4	27 R×B
28 Kt×R	28 K×Kt
29 R—R sq ch	29 K—Kt 4
30 R—R 8	30 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,197.

Consultation game, played at Tunbridge Wells, May 21st, 1902.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

Messrs. C. CHAPMAN
and G. H. THOMAS.

BLACK.

Mr. PILLSBURY.

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

White may well proceed 7 P—Q B 4 as attacking party. This placing of the Bishop is a move of indifferent development; whence Black is able to bid for the initiative safely as follows:

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 8 P—K B 4 | 7 P—Q B 4 ! |
| 9 B × P | 8 P × P |
| 10 P—B 3 | 9 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 11 P × Kt | 10 Kt × B |
| 12 B × Kt | 11 Q—Kt 3 |
| | 12 P × B |

.....It is difficult to say what would happen from 12..., Q × Kt P; but it should be scarcely to Black's advantage. On the other hand, the past Pawn here obtained is almost certainly favourable, if not of considerable winning importance.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 13 Kt—Q B 3 | 13 P—K B 4 |
| 14 Q—Kt 3 ch | |

There appears to be nothing quite satisfactory at this juncture. Either

14 Kt—B 4 or 14 Q—Q 2 might be a fair alternative; but Black's superior Pawn position would remain.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 15 P × Q | 14 Q × Q |
| 16 Kt—B 4 | 15 B—K 3 |
| 17 Kt × B | 16 K R—Q sq ! |

Or 17 Kt—Kt 5, seemingly preferable. Exchanging now needlessly exposes two Pawns; and loss of one of them becomes altogether probable.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 18 Kt—Kt 5 | 17 R × Kt |
| 19 K R—B sq | 18 R—Q 2 |
| 20 R—B 5 ? | 19 B × P |
| 21 R × R P | 20 P—K Kt 3 |
| 22 Kt × R | 21 R × R |
| 23 R—B 8 ch | 22 R × P |
| 24 R—B 7 ch | 23 K—Kt 2 |
| 25 R × P | 24 K—R 3 |

Most of the play of this Rook is questionable; and this capture is a fatal mistake, evidently. But at this stage the game was virtually lost for White,—or, however prolonged, nothing more than an eventually unsuccessful struggle for a draw could be fairly expected. If (instead of Resigns) 26 K—B sq, then 26..., B—B 5+; 27 K—K sq, R × P; 28 K—Q sq, B—Q 6, &c., mating when White checks are exhausted.

25 P—K 6 !

26 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,198.

Played at the second board in late match between the Brooklyn and Washington Clubs.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.

Mr. HELMS,
Brooklyn.

BLACK.

Mr. FOX,
Washington.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 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 |

.....Black, apparently, has no confidence in the innovation B—Kt 5 here.

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

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

.....The opening has been on normal lines, and at this point the positions appear very equal, though Black has a slight advantage in the majority of Pawns on the Queen's side.

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

.....A questionable advance, as it entails a loss of position presently by the compulsory exchange of Knights. He should rather have played P—QR 3.

- 15 Q—K 2

Q—B 2, perhaps, was stronger, threatening P—B 3 and then Kt—Kt 4.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 16 P × Kt | 15 Kt × Kt |
| 17 B—B 5 | 16 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 18 R—Kt sq | 17 R—B 2 |
| | 18 P—R 3 |

.....Black's position is now very constrained. If P—Q R 3, then P—QR 4, with advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 19 Q—Kt 2 | 19 P—Kt 3 |
| 20 B—R 3 | 20 Kt—R 4 |
| 21 B—R 6 | 21 R—K sq |
| 22 Q—K 2 | |

Q—B 2 seems preferable, in order to follow with P—Q R 4.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 23 P—B 4 | 22 B—Q 3 |
| | 23 B × Kt |

.....We see no good move for Black here, but the course adopted is disastrous. Better would have been 23... P—B 3; 24 Kt—Kt 4, P—B 4; 25 Kt—K 5, B × Kt; 26 P × B, Q—R 5, &c.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 24 B P × B | 24 Q—R 5 |
| 25 Q—B 3 | 25 Kt—Kt 6 |

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

.....Black is greatly circumscribed, but there is no road this way.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 30 B—Kt 4 | 30 Q—R 3 |
| 31 P—K R 4 | 31 Q—Kt 2 |
| 32 B—R 3 | 32 Q—R 3 |
| 33 R(Kt)—K B sq | 33 B—R sq |
| 34 Q—B 3 | 34 R—K B sq |
| 35 P—K 6 | |

The beginning of the end. White has very skillfully manoeuvred to force this opening.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 36 R × B P | 35 Q × R P |
| 37 P × R ch | 36 R (K 2) × R |
| 38 B—Q 7 | 37 K—Kt 2 |
| 39 B—K 8 | 38 Q—K 2 |
| 40 Q—B 4 | 39 Q—K 3 |
| 41 Q—K 5 ch | 40 B—Kt 2 |
| 42 P × Q | 41 Q × Q |
| | 42 R—R sq |

.....B—B sq would be met by R—B 6, followed by R—Q 6.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 43 R—B 6 | 43 P—Q R 3 |
| 44 P—Kt 4 | 44 P—Kt 4 |

.....Forced, or else P—Kt 5 wins speedily.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 45 K—B 2 | 45 R—B sq |
| 46 R—Q Kt 6 | 46 B—B sq |
| 47 K—Kt 3 | 47 P—R 3 |
| 48 R—Q B 6 | 48 B—Kt 2 |
| 49 R—B 7 | 49 B—R sq |
| 50 R—R 7 | |

If 50 P—K 6, then K—B 3; 51 P—K 7, R × P; 52 B × R, K × B; and though White should win, it would not be easily.

- | |
|-------------|
| 50 P—Q 5 |
| 51 R × B |
| 52 R—B 8 |
| 51 P × B P |
| 52 Resigns. |

We select the two following games from the *Schachjahrbuch*, of Herr Bachmann.

GAME No. 2, 199.

Played at Kiel, in 1901, in the Lower Elbe Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Herr MEIGER.

Herr DIMER.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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—Q R 4 | |

So far all look, but it is usual to defer this move till after 8 P × P, B—K 3.

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

..... It was probably better to support the Kt by P—B 4.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 14 Q × Kt ! | 14 Q—Q 2 |
|-------------|----------|

... .. And here Kt—K 2 seems preferable, to enable him to play B—K B 4, and to avoid weakening his position by P—Kt 3.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 15 Q—Q 3 | 15 P—Kt 3 |
| 16 B—R 6 | |

In allowing this, Black evidently relied on bringing his own K B back to his sq.

16 K R—K sq

- | |
|-----------|
| 17 B—Kt 3 |
|-----------|

To prevent the exchange of Bishops.

17 Kt—K 2

..... Forcing the exchanges by B—B 4 was worth considering here, to get rid of the attack, for White threatened R—Q sq.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 18 B—Kt 5 | 18 Kt—B 4 |
| 19 Q—Q 2 | 19 P—Q B 3 |
| 20 B—B 6 | 20 B—B sq |

..... To meet White's threat of P—Kt 4, and then Q—R 6.

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

..... White's position is here unassailable, and Black's best chance seems to be exchanging Kts, and then playing B—B 4.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 23 Q—K B 2 | 23 Q—Kt 2 |
| 24 B—B 2 | |

The Bishop now returns to his former post with great advantage.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 25 R × R | 24 R × R |
| 26 R—K B sq | 25 R—R sq |
| 27 P × Kt | 26 Kt × Kt |

Position after White's 22nd move:—
P × Kt.

BLACK (HERR DIMER).



WHITE (HERR MEIGER).

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 28 Q—R 4 | 27 Q—Q 2 |
| 29 P—B 5 | 28 B—Kt 2 |

A finely conducted game through it by Herr Meiger. Of course, instead of the weak move 27... Q—Q 2, his opponent should have played Q—B sq; but in any case White seems to have a winning position.

29 Resigns.

GAME No 2,200.

Played in the Winter Tourney of the Berlin *Schachgesellschaft*, on January 29th 1901.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.
Herr BAUER.

BLACK.
Herr VÖLKEI.

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

.....Black may also advantageously retire his Kt—B 3.

- 9 Q—Kt 3

B—K 3 was the right move here, for the text play practically loses the game.

- 10 P × B

- 9 B × Kt
10 Kt × Q P

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 11 Q—R 4 ch | 11 P—Kt 4 ! |
| 12 P × Kt P | 12 Kt × P ch |
| 13 K—R sq | |

K—Kt 2 would have gained him a most important time now.

- | | | |
|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 14 K—Kt 2 | 13 Q—Q 3 | 14 Q—Kt 3 ch |
|-----------|----------|--------------|

.....Beautifully played. It appears also that Q × P ch would lead to the same result.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 15 K × Kt | 15 Q—R 4 ch |
| 16 K—K 3 | |

If K—Kt 2; Q—Kt 5 ch wins the Queen.

- | | | |
|----------|--------------|--------------|
| 17 K—B 4 | 16 B—B 4 ch | 17 P—Kt 4 ch |
| 18 K—B 5 | 18 P—Kt 5 ch | |
| 19 K—B 4 | 19 Q mates. | |

GAME No. 2,201.

The following interesting game was played by telegraph between the Rev. J. W. B. Haslam, Thelum, Punjab, and two members of the Staunton Chess Club, Calcutta. Play started on January 9th, and finished on May 31st ulto. We are indebted to Mr. W. N. Taylor, hon. sec. of the Staunton Club, for the score of the game.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.
Mr. HASLAM.

BLACK.
ALLIES.

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

.....Anticipatory and locally defensive, this move is of very questionable opening value. That is, it may turn out to be sheer loss of time, so far as thoroughly sound development is concerned.

- 5 P—B 5

Good in this sort of position. The Pawn here cannot be easily dislodged, and it exercises an obviously cramping

influence, on the movements of the adversary.

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

Or 8 B—Q 3, getting out the pieces. But this advance, keeping off the Black Knight, fits in with White's plan of attack, and enables further support to the Bishop Pawn — if necessary.

- 8 Kt—Q 2

Preparing for certain emergencies—attack upon their King. Already the Calcutta players have a most difficult game; purely defensive, or with tactics of counter attack almost nil.

- 9 B—Q 3 9 P—B 4
 10 P—K R 4! 10 B—B 3?
 11 Kt—K Kt 5 11 B×Kt

..... Better 11..., Q—K 2.
 Then if 12 B×Q B P, of course 12...,
 Kt×P, &c. With opening of the
 Rook file comes almost decisive dis-
 advantage. There seems to be no
 good time for 12..., P—K 5 as a
 measure of freedom,—the threatening
 Q—R 5, &c., being too urgent.

- 12 P×B 12 Q—K 2
 13 Q—B 3 13 R—B 2

..... Probably intending 14...,
 Kt—B sq. The alternative would ap-
 pear to be 14..., P—K Kt 3; but with
 this a great deal of interesting play would
 be wanting.

- 14 P—Kt 6

There would be little or nothing in
 the more brilliant 14 R×P, K×R;
 15 Q—R 5+, K—Kt sq; 16 P—Kt 6,
 Kt—B 3. The position is not one to
 be carried by storm. But with careful
 persistence in attack, the issue should
 somehow come in favour of White.

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

..... Seeking safety on the
 on the other side; a doubtful quest—if
 not certainly vain.

- 20 Q—Kt 3 20 K—K sq
 21 Q B×P

Stronger than 21 Q×P+, &c. All
 this is excellently played by White.

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

But now 24 Kt—R 4 seems more
 advisable,—to go on to Kt 6, worry-
 ing the Rook, &c. At all events,
 exchange of Knights does Black
 no harm; wherefore it would be
 at least as well for White to shun it—
 as suggested.

- 24 K—Q 2
 25 Kt—B 4 25 Kt—K R 4!
 26 Q—K sq

Of course 26 Q×P would be right
 enough. Perhaps too much is looked
 for from the attack,—expectation
 begins to be over-strained.

- 26 Kt×Kt
 27 P—Q Kt 4
 28 Q—B 3
 29 Q—B sq
 30 B—B 2
 31 P—Kt 4

A semi-waiting move, such as 31
 K—Kt sq, would be in good order.

- 31 R—Kt sq
 32 R—Kt 2
 33 Q—Kt sq
 34 Q—R sq
 35 Kt—K 2

..... Not 35..., Kt×Q P;
 36 B—K 3, threatening 37 Q—Q 6,
 &c.

- 36 B—B 2

Surely there should be something
 rather more forcible than this? White
 seems to be revolving a deep combina-
 tion. If so, then its ingenuity proves
 to be in exact ratio to its failure.

- 36 K—B sq
 37 P—R 4
 38 Kt P×P
 39 Kt×B
 40 P×P
 41 R—R 2
 42 B×R

..... The counter sacrifice, or
 offer of Black Rook, perhaps overlooked
 by Mr. Haslam, makes this a winning
 capture.

- 43 P—Q 7 ch 43 R×P!
 44 Q×P

Thus if 44 P×R+, K×P; 45 Q×
 P, Q—B 3+; &c., White would be
 about equally lost. The Allies now
 very properly finish up what must have
 been to them a very trying and absorbing
 contest by promptly forcing exchange
 of Queens.

- 44 R—K B 2
 45 Q—R 2
 46 R—B 3
 47 B×P
 48 Q—K 6 ch
 49 Q—Q Kt 6 ch!
 50 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." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following is another instalment of positions entered in this competition which are included in the Special Solution Tourney. See paragraph at page 330 last month.

No. (51). Motto: "L'arte nobilita."—White: K at K B 8, Q at K Kt 8, R at K 6, Kts at Q 5 and Q R 8, Ps at K B 3, K 2, Q B 2 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at Q B 5, Kt at K Kt 5, Ps at K 4, Q B 2 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

No. (54). Motto: "Contra Nando Incrementum."—White: K at Q 7, Rs at K R 5 and Q Kt 4, Bs at K R sq and Q Kt 8, Kts at Q B 8 and Q Kt 5, Ps at K R 3 and Q 2. Black: K at K 4, Q at K B 4, Bs at Q Kt 8 and Q R 2, Kt at K 5, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 3, K 3, Q 3 and Q B 4. Mate in three.

No. (60). Motto: "Pearl."—White: K at K Kt 3, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q B 2, Bs at K B 6 and Q R 8, Kts at K Kt 2 and Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 5, K 3, Q 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 5, Rs at K 2 and Q R 5, B at Q 4, Ps at K B 2, K 3, Q B 2 and 6, Q Kt 5 and Q R 3. Mate in three.

No. (61). "Regina Mea."—White: K at Q B 6, R at K R sq and Q 6, Bs at K 2 and Q B 5, Ps at K Kt 3 and 6. Black: K at K 5, Ps at K R 7, K Kt 2, K 4, Q B 5 and Q Kt 6. Mate in three.

No. (62). Motto: "Pour essai."—White: K at K R 6, Q at K R 4, B at Q B 5, Kt at K sq, Ps at K B 3, Q Kt 3 and Q R 6. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K Kt 4 and Q R 8, Bs at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 8, Kts at K R 6 and Q B 7, Ps at K R 4, 7, K Kt 3, K B 2, 4, K 6 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

No. (63). Motto: "What's what."—White: K at K 2, Bs at K B sq and K 7, Kts at K B 5 and Q 4, Ps at K Kt 3, Q B 6 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 4, Ps at K B 2 and Q B 2. Mate in three.

NEW ENGLISH PROBLEM WORK.—Last month we foreshadowed the possible publication of a new problem treatise. We are now in a position to disclose particulars. Mr. P. H. Williams, so well known to our readers, has for a long time past devoted his time and has applied the results of his experience in writing what we believe is intended to be a systematic exposition of the problem art. We have little doubt but that Mr. Williams' contribution to problem literature will be vested with enthusiastic fire, and his views on the subject we are sure will be expressed crisply and to the point. The studies he will put on the easel to demonstrate the heads of lessons to which he invites students will be selected from composers of the various schools. One feature in the book is a chapter written for the chess player as distinguished from the problem admirer. We hope he will be able by this to effect good results by proving to the player that he misses some of the best beauties of chess by neglecting attention to the "poetry of chess." There will also be 100 problems by the author, chosen from his latest compositions, which will form an interesting collection. The diagrams are to be as Mr.

Williams puts it, the *B.C.M.* challenger size. The price is 3/6 for copies ordered in advance, afterwards 5/-. Orders to be addressed to the British Chess Company, Stroud, Gloucestershire. Much will depend upon advance orders, since if a sufficient number is not booked Mr. Williams may not feel justified in going to press.

"SCHACH PROBLEME" (Druck & Verlag von C. Brügel & Sohn, Ansbach).—The third volume of this capital and useful work is before us. Herr H. Bauerreiss in his two previous books has proved that he has an exceptionally appreciative knowledge of the problem art, and even to those who cannot read German the volumes contain most instructive points, and are by no means difficult to understand. Considering that the price is but 1 mark, all students should secure copies in order to enjoy the contents and increase their knowledge of the world's problem art. The third volume deals with four-movers, direct and sui-mates; and we can recommend, nay, advise students of problems to increase their library by becoming possessors of this capital addition to problem literature. Herr Bauerreiss does not rely in every case upon his own opinions in explanations and criticisms, but calls to aid for his purpose the best of exponents. No one will gainsay that what Lieut. Ph. Klett has contributed to the art is not well worth reading and well digesting, and here we have a long contribution from his pen, and "there are others." The selections which number 128 are mostly good, and the solutions are clearly given, subjoined to each diagram, so that any intelligent composer or solver need not burn the midnight oil in seeking for that which may in the ordinary way be beyond him. A lesson is given him in every page, and he who will not enjoy the proffered pleasures submitted in this manner is hardly deserving of enrolment as a problemist of sterling intention to progress.

As for the selected problems we think several might have been excluded for better specimens, but there is always the fact that what one knows, another may not. The number of good problems is now so great that it is impossible for an expert or connoisseur to keep all he has even seen before his mental eye.

We would like to traverse the whole 128 problems, but that is not possible, so we will leave it to our readers with the recommendation to invest and enjoy the beauties of the selected positions. Next month we may refer to one or two of the positions quoted, as they appear to us of such interest that some mention by us will be justified.

"SEVEN HUNDRED CHESS PROBLEMS," BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD (continued from page 333).—Of the two-movers comprised in this work, there are many tricky specimens of the art, and skill is exhibited in constructive device in a large number of cases. There is one little failing which seems rather striking, and that is, a large proportion of the key moves are of the "give and take" order. The styles favoured by the authoress are well varied; nearly every class of two-move composition is given an essay, though there is not much attachment shown for the true Bohemian school; this is not surprising, because it is thought by many eminent composers the doctrines of this school do not give much scope for com-

plexity, and this quality is much in request by some of the principal two-move experts of the day. Altogether we do not consider Mrs. Baird shows herself to the best advantage when she handles the two-mover. Unfortunately this month we cannot spare space for diagrams, but quote three interesting two-movers as samples from a large stock.

No. 48.—3 R 3 B / Kt 1 kt 3 Kt 1 / 8 / P 2 p p Q 2 / 1 p 1 k 4 / 1 P 6 / 2 P 2 P 2 / 2 K 5 /. Mate in two.

No. 58.—2 R 1 Q 3 / 8 / p 2 p 1 Kt K 1 / P 1 p P Kt 3 / 1 P 1 k 2 P 1 / 6 R 1 / 3 r 1 P 1 B / 1 B 6 /. Mate in two.

No. 101.—8 / Q 7 / 2 p 1 p 1 Kt 1 / 2 p 5 / 3 k 4 / 5 P 2 / 1 P 2 B 3 / 3 K 2 b 1 /. Mate in three.

The three-movers generally speaking are delicately served up, and considerable artistic taste is displayed in their construction. There are very few problems of the ponderous type, and it nearly follows from this that the strategy is not of a profound nature. This is not an assertion intended to mean that there are no difficult problems to solve, because on the contrary there are many that have proved to be exceptionally hard to solve. Mrs. Baird's evident aim has been to captivate her solvers by the daintiness of her work and spontaneity of conception. This is somewhat manifested by the fact that she has evinced a great leaning towards the manipulation of Q and Kts and Q, Kt and B giving the Black King considerable roving liberty. Such positions when neatly set seldom fail in charm, but too much devotion to their construction frequently leads to monotony and unconscious repetition. Mrs. Baird in many, indeed most of her efforts, works for clean mates, but often these ultimate catastrophies for Black are not of full artistic worth, since there is to be found at least one unfortunate denizen who is foreign to the particular object in view, though useful in the *tout ensemble*.

(To be continued.)

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—A suggestion has been made by Mr. T. H. Billington, a composer of considerable reputation, that an Association should be instituted in England for problem composers. The idea seems a good one, and we would like to see it mature in order to improve the status of English problem composers and the merit of their work. The scheme is not quite new, and as previous attempts have been made in this direction without material success, we have forebodings that apathy will mark this new proposition with colour of faint ardour and enthusiasm. Next month we will endeavour to discuss the subject more fully. We should like to see such an organization, since it seems to open up the possibility of shaping things in the English problem world into a more settled form than exists at the present day. We do not like to make the confession but feel compelled to admit that native talent is not brought out to its full under existing conditions.

We feel assured our readers will join with us in offering fraternal congratulations to Mr. H. F. W. Lane, who is so well known to us as a composer of great promise and considerable achievements, in learning the news which we cull from the *Yorkshire Daily Observer*:—

LANE—HALL.—July 1st, at St. John's Church, Horton Lane, by the Rev. Canon Nash, M.A., H. F. W. Lane, B.A., Oxon, eldest son of T. W. Lane, The Lawn, Stroud, to Bessie Elinor, eldest daughter of E. W. Hall, Russell House, Bradford. At home, 22, Oakroyd Terrace, Manningham, July 22nd, 23rd, and 24th.

Mr. Branch, the clever chess editor of the *Cheltenham Examiner*, is well known to our readers, if only by reason of his deep research articles on the history of the game. He has shown lively interest in the fact that the "Fountain" MS. secured for its owner £800 at a recent sale in London, and makes the following remarks with an offer which we hope will meet response :—

"There are a few problems and end-games, composed (or possibly in some cases taken from actual play) long before the great change in chess in the 15th century, which are 'correct chess' to-day. No difference in the moves and powers of such pieces as are on the board. Those that are called problems would be considered very inferior to the best modern problems, artistically. But some of the end-games would pass as modern compositions. Here is one—White, King on Q R 7, Knight on Q Kt 7; Black, King on Q B 3, Rook on K R sq. White to move and Black to win; this he does in nine or ten moves. And it was so a thousand years ago. A problemist of to-day, knowing nothing of 'old chess,' could compose a problem—in any number of moves—which would have been 'sound' twelve hundred years ago or more, and could be sound now, if he conformed to these simple but somewhat debilitating stipulations—1st, no Queens or Bishops to be used; 2nd, no Pawns to be able to move two squares; 3rd, no Pawns to be able to 'Queen' within the number of moves stated; 4th, each King to be away from home (otherwise he might 'leap,' and upset things)."

A small prize is now offered for the best original problem in less than six moves, conforming with these conditions, which must be sent to the "Chess Editor, *Cheltenham Examiner*," before next September.

Continental papers are not as a rule prone to the organization of two-moye competitions, and when they lead out in this direction it often happens that the prize winning positions do not particularly charm the admirers of two-movers in this country. The *Ilustracya Polska* have given the judges' decision in a two-mover tourney which they have instituted, the following being the three winners :—

First prize, by Zdenek Mach.—3 Kt 2 r 1 / 4 p 3 / 2 Q 3 b 1 / p 1 R P k 1 Kt / 2 p 3 p q / 2 b 3 p 1 / K 2 B 4 / 8 / Mate in two.

Second prize, by B. Prikryl.—3 K 4 / 8 / 3 R 4 / 5 k 2 / 3 P Kt 2 kt 3 q 3 P / Q 5 P 1 / 1 B 6 / Mate in two.

Third prize, J. Möller.—K 7 / 8 / B Kt p 5 / 4 p P 1 kt / 1 p p 1 k 1 P 1 / 6 R 1 / 3 Q 2 P 1 / 3 kt 1 Kt 2 / Mate in two.

We are a little behind the times in chronicling the result of the late Tourney of "Tidskrift for Skak." The prize problems, which are three-movers, are interesting, and we offer them for examination. We do not think they have been produced before in this country.

First prize, by P. K. Traxter.—5 K b 1 / 3 B 4 / p 4 p 2 / 2 p k P 3 / Kt 5 Q p / 1 kt 1 p 2 P 1 / 2 Kt 1 kt 1 P 1 / 3 R 4 / Mate in three.

Second prize, by V. Marin.—3 R 2 b q / 5 p 2 / 1 Kt p Kt p b 2 / 3 P k 1 kt kt / K 5 p P / p 2 P 3 / 5 Q P 1 / 8 / Mate in three.

Third prize, by L. Collijin.—1 B B Q 4 / 2 K 3 p 1 / 1 p 5 kt / kt 4

P 1 b / 2 p 2 k 2 / 8 / q 1 p P 1 P 1 Kt / 8 / Mate in three.

Fourth prize, by Kourad Erlin.—6 Q b / 1 p K 3 Kt 1 / 6 p 1 / 1 p 1 P p 3 / 4 k 1 P 1 / 2 p 1 P p p 1 / 1 kt p 5 / 4 R B B r / Mate in three.

The *Deutsche Schachzeitung* have given publicity to the report of the judges, Messrs. Berger, Gehlert, and Schrüfer. We hope to be able next month to give some of these problems. In case any of our readers who do not see the German magazine have competed, we mention now the mottoes of those problems which have been accorded honours.

Four-movers:—1st, "Salve"; 2nd, "Abzugaschach"; 3rd, "Roxalphe"; 4th, "Gluck isl fluchtig." Hon. mens., "Allen zu gefallen"; "Sint ut sunt," "Marte animo," "Tristan."

Three-movers:—1st, "Schachspelets polsi"; 2nd, "In mercede"; 3rd, "Salve"; 4th, "Roxalphe." Hon. mens., "Ta dernèie"; "Blamier mich nicht"; "Quid sum miser"; "Ingo bill."

The mottoes do not lead one to suspect that English authors are in the fortunate list, but one never can tell. We do not expect laurels have been brought to this country since English composers seldom compete on the Continent.

In the *Der Sammler* Problem Tourney referred to last month, the following positions were second and third prize problems. We may find it desirable to give the other successful entries in a future issue. The third prize problem we feel confident will be enjoyed, though fairly easy.

Second prize, by J. J. Colpa.—7 K / 4 p p 2 / 6 P 1 / 1 R 1 P k 1 P 1 / 1 Q 4 p 1 / Kt 2 p 2 Kt 1 / 5 P 2 / b 7 /. Mate in three.

Third prize, by J. Bartsch.—2 K Q 4 / 2 P 3 p 1 / 1 P 1 B 1 p P 1 / 7 p / P 2 k 3 P / 1 p 1 B 2 p 1 / 6 P 1 / b 2 R 3 kt /. Mate in three.

"CHATMATNOZE OBOZRENIE" TOURNEY.—We have discovered since we penned our note last month respecting this competition that the stipulations were that the White Queen should stand originally on a corner square, and in the course of the solution should visit every other corner, and eventually mate on the square on which it first stood. With this information, the two problems given by us on page 344 last month can be solved almost like shelling peas—just the time of the year for this employment! The third prize was captured by the same author who captured second prize. Here it is: by J. Kares—6 b Q / 5 p 2 / 3 P 1 Kt p 1 / 2 P 1 k 1 p 1 / 3 p 2 B 1 / 1 P 4 P 1 / p 5 K 1 / 8 /. Mate in four.

Problem No. 1714.—Will solvers please note that a White Pawn has been omitted from the diagram on Q B 7. This Pawn is necessary to prevent mate on the move.

Those correspondents who have thought it right to upbraid us respecting problem No. 1713, by Mr. T. Law, had better accept our advice and await the publication of its solution. We will simply observe now it is correctly printed and sound.

We must crave leniency this month for short-comings and the holding over of Solutions and Solvers' score. This is necessitated by domestic disorganization consequent upon illness. We trust to be in the happy position to be enabled to pull up the little arrears.

PROBLEMS.

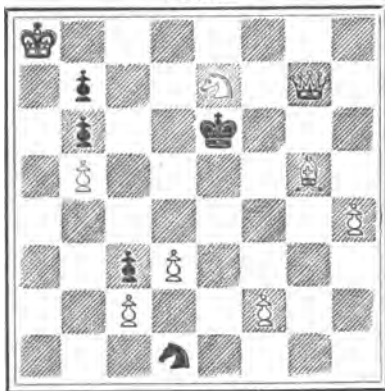
"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1717.
Motto: "My last chance"
XLI. (46).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White mates in three moves.

No. 1718.
Motto: "Tabrobane" XLII. (49).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White mates in three moves.

No. 1719.
Motto: "Ta-ra-ra buntara"
XLIII. (52).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White mates in three moves.

No. 1720.
Motto: "Jsem Moravan!"
XLIV. (53).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1721.

Motto: "De Wet" XLV. (57).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1722.

Motto: "De Plano" XLVI (58).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1723.

Motto: "Maid of Devon" XLVII. (59).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1724.

Motto: "Primo reperto catera
aperta" XLVIII. (69).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

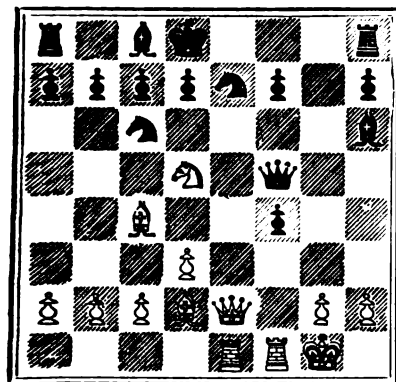
BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1902.



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

Position after White's 13th move :—
Q—K 2.
BLACK.



WHITE.

happen. or (2) defend by R—K sq or B—Kt 4, or (3) play Q—K 3 !, the best defence I think.

THIS bold move, offering a second piece, is, I believe, the invention of the late Mr. Lean. At all events he used to play it with great success at the Pavilion Chess Room, at Brighton, and it was there I became acquainted with it. I have since tried it in correspondence play and over the board, and am convinced it is a very strong move, which will certainly win for White in the majority of cases, and even with the best defence will result in a draw. I offer the subjoined variations, which may serve as a basis for a more correct analysis.

Black can reply (1) by taking the proffered Kt and see what will

J I

GAME I.

13 Kt x Kt

The move 13 . . , Kt - Kt 3 ? would be met by 14 B-B 3, Q Kt-K 4; 15 B x Kt, Kt x B; 16 Q x Kt, Q x Q; 17 R x Q, P-Q B 3; 18 Kt x P, B-Kt 2; 19 R-K Kt 5, B x P; 20 B x P, with the advantage.

14 B x Kt

14 B-Kt 4 !

This is best. For the results of Q x B see Variation A.

15 B x Kt

15 Q P x B

16 R x P

16 Q-B 4 ch

17 P-Q 4

17 Q-Q 3

18 R-K 4

18 B-K 3

19 B x B ch

19 K-B sq

20 P-B 4

And White's game for choice.

VARIATION A.

15 B-B 3

14 Q x B

15 Q-B 4 ch

If 15 . . . , Q-K 3; 16 Q-R 5, Q-Kt 3; 17 Q x Q, R P x Q; 18 B-B 6 ch, &c. If 15 . . . , P-Q 3 ?; 16 B-B 6 ch, K-Q 2; 17 Q-Kt 4 ch, Q-K 3; 18 R x Q, P x R; 19 B x R+.

16 K-R sq

16 B-Kt 4 !

16 . . . , Q x B might perhaps be ventured, but is hardly so good as the text move; e.g., 17 P x Q, P-Q 3; 18 Q-R 5, B-B sq; 19 Q x B P, B-K 2; 20 R x P, R-K sq; 21 K R-K 4, P-Q R 4; 22 P-Q R 4, R-R 3; 23 P-Q 4, R-Kt 3; 24 P-R 4, R-Kt 7; 25 R x B, Kt x R; 26 R x Kt, R x R; 27 Q-B 8 ch, R-K sq; 28 Q-B 6 ch, R-K 2; 29 Q-B 8 ch, and draws.

17 B x R

17 Q-B sq !

18 Q-R 5 !

Best: but 18 B-Kt 7 is tempting, the following is then likely to ensue Q-Kt sq; 19 R x P, P-Q 3 ! (Black must be careful not to play P-Q 4 which *might* lead to a draw, thus 20 Q-B 3!, B-K 3; 21 R x B, K x R; 22 B-B 6 ch, K-Q 2; 23 R x Kt, P x R; 24 Q x B, Q-Kt 3; 25 B-R 4, P-K B 4; 26 B-Kt 3, R-Q B sq; 27 P-K R 3, P-B 4; 28 K-R 2, K-B 3; 29 Q-R 4 ch, K-Kt 2; 30 Q-Kt 3 ch, K-B 3; draw); 20 Q-R 5, Q x B; 21 R x P, Q-R 3; 22 Q-K 2, B-Q 2; 23 Q-K 4, Kt-K 4; 24 R x P, Q-B 3; 25 Q x P, R-B sq; 26 Q-Q 5, P-B 3; 27 Q-R 5 ch, R-B 2; 28 P-Q 4, Kt-B 5+.

18 Q x B

Or 18 . . . , P-K R 3; 19 P-K R 4, B-K 2; 20 B-B 3, P-Q 3; 21 R x P, Kt-K 4; 22 B x Kt, P x B; 23 R x B P, Q-Kt sq; 24 R x P, B-Q 3; 25 R-Kt 7, Q-B sq; 26 R-B 7, Q-R sq; 27 R-K 4, B-

Q 2; 28 R × B ch, K × R; 29 Q—Kt 5 ch, B—B 3; 30 Q × P ch, B—B 2;
31 R—K 7 ch, K × R; 32 Q × B ch, and draws.

19 Q × B ch	19 P—B 3	25 Q × P	25 Kt—K 2
20 Q—R 6	20 Kt—K 2	26 Q—R 8 ch	26 K—B 2
21 R × P	21 Kt—Kt 3	27 Q—R 7 ch	27 K—K 3
22 K R—K 4	22 P—Q 3	28 Q—K 4 ch	28 K—B 2 !
23 R—K 8 ch	23 Q × R	29 Q—R 7 ch and draws.	
24 R × Q ch	24 K × R		

GAME II.

13 R—K sq

If 13..., B—Kt 4; White also plays 14 B × P leading to B × B; 15 R × B, Q—Kt 4; 16 P—K R 4, Kt × Kt; 17 P × Q, Kt × R; 18 Q—B 3, Kt—Kt 3; 19 Q—B 6 ch, Q Kt—K 2; 20 R × Kt, and wins.

14 B × P	14 B × B	27 R—K 4	27 Kt—Q 4
15 R × B	15 Q—Kt 3	28 R—B 7	28 R—K sq ?
16 Kt—B 6	16 Q—Kt 4	29 P—R 6	29 Kt—K 4
17 Q—K 3	17 P—Q 3	30 R—Kt 7	30 Kt—K B 3
18 B × P	18 R—R sq	31 R—K R 4	31 R—R sq
19 P—K R 4	19 Q—R 3	32 P—R 7	32 Kt (K 4)—Q 2
20 B—K 6	20 R—B sq	33 P—K Kt 4	33 Kt—B sq
21 B × B	21 R × Kt	34 P—Kt 5	34 R × P
22 R × R	22 Q × Q ch	35 R (Kt 7) × R	35 Kt (B 3) × R
23 R × Q	23 R × B	36 P—Kt 6	36 Kt—B 3
24 R—B 7	24 K—Q 2	37 P—Kt 7	37 K—K 2
25 R × P	25 R—K Kt sq	38 P × Kt (Q ?)	38 K × Q
26 P—R 5	26 K—Q sq	39 K—B 2	39 Resigns.

GAME III.

13 Q—K 3 !

This, I think, is Black's best defence, and if not properly answered Black will win. The best reply is—

14 Q—B 2 !

14 B—B 3 here, would lead to Q × Q; 15 R × Q, R—K Kt sq; 16 B—B 6 (or 16 Kt—B 6, R—Kt 2; 17 Kt—R 5, R—Kt 4; 18 B × P, R—K B 4; 19 B—B 6, P—Q 3 +), B—Kt 4; 17 Kt × Kt, Kt × Kt; 18 B × B, R × B; 19 K R—K sq, P—Q 4; 20 R × Kt, B—K 3; 21 K R × B, P × R; 22 R × R P, R—B sq; 23 B—Kt 3, P—B 4 +. Also if 14 Kt × Kt, Q × Kt; 15 B—B 3, R—K Kt sq; 16 Q—R 5, Q—B 4 ch +.

14 Q—B 4 !

Best again. Suppose 14..., Q—Kt 3; 15 B × P, P—Q 3; 16 Kt × Kt, Kt × Kt; 17 Q—R 4, B—B sq; 18 B—K Kt 5, B—K 3; 19 B × B, P—K R 3; 20 B—B 6, &c.

15 Q—K 2 !

And the position is as at the beginning.

W. TIMBERELL PIERCE.

DR. J. W. HUNT.

IT is seldom the editors of our noble game are favoured, as in the main they deserve to be, with appreciatory commendation at the hands of the chess press. We have, however, timely occasion to make special mention respecting one of the most popular editors who has ever given honorary service in the cause of chess—we refer to Dr. J. W. Hunt. The incident which gives us the opportunity of making this inadequate notice is a regrettable one, namely the retirement of the doctor from the editorship of the chess pages of *Brighton and Hove Society*. No editor has enlisted willing and spontaneous support more successfully during a fairly long career than Dr. Hunt. One could not resist him, and to say him nay was due either to inexplicable reluctance or annoying impossibility of compliance. It was, however, never a case as Pope neatly put it: “Averse alike to flatter or offend.”

It must not be inferred that our subject was only a chessist. His attainments have been many, and his successes as creditable as deserving.



DR. J. W. HUNT.

With the weight of fifty years on his unknown allotted span of life, he is as vigorous as robust youth, full of vivacity and verve, combined with sound judgment, the offspring of inborn ability and diversified experience. He was it seems eminently destined for the medical profession. His novitiate took place at the University College Hospital, obtaining his M.D. with gold medal, in 1877, at the London University. After graduating he was appointed Physician to the General Hospital at Wolverhampton, but in 1881, when he married, he settled in London, and commenced practice. The writer has had unsolicited testimony from sundry quarters to the great knowledge with which Dr. Hunt pursues his profession; and he irresistibly attracts those who place themselves

under his directing care. We feel impelled to mention in a purely general way the accomplishments of our friend in the delicate and yet difficult phase of his daily life, and are, apart from personal associations, proud to find such a man enrolled among the devotees of chess.

Reverting to chess, it is hardly necessary for us to allude to his strength as a player. He is well known to be a most dangerous opponent against the best, since his records in serious encounters are most praiseworthy. As a problem enthusiast we believe he dates this “complaint” from 1887, when he undertook the editorship of the chess column of the *Shoreditch Citizen*, which afterwards was merged into the *East Central Times*, and subsequently transferred to the *Hackney Mercury*. The doctor soon saw that to keep up the interest in the venture, problems were a *sine qua non*.

This meant that he had to increase his knowledge in such matters, and with patient study (assisted by his rallying friends) he rapidly became a keen admirer of the problem art, and he has in consequence from that day instituted and conducted many delightful competitions, and has in several cases been sought for as a judge. Before dismissing the problem, it is interesting to recount that the doctor has always proved the most hospitable host to composers. Most of the contemporary practising composers of any note in England have enjoyed his hospitality; it has been his delight to draw into one group as many as he could, and no one we are assured ever left his board without an increased admiration for the man who had provided excellent entertainment (chessical and otherwise), and in every case a fraternal affection has been generated never to be blighted.

Dr. Hunt has, since the time he made London his home, been closely associated with the North London Chess Club—which represents a stretch of some 20 years. His sphere of usefulness in connection with this very formidable Metropolitan club has been most valuable, and for many years he has been its president, much of its success being due to his guidance; the qualities which have made him so indispensable in other directions having been always first at the disposal of his club. His activity has, however, not been confined to Metropolitan chess, as he has busied himself in assisting in the promotion of many big chess organizations, and has supported them by his presence, personal labour, and purse. Especially has he figured in the inauguration and maintenance of the Southern Counties' Chess Union, which is doing such good work. With a man of so many offices, it is not surprising he is hailed as a fit and proper man to take the chair at important meetings; this he does with the utmost credit and commendable confidence.

It grieves us to state, and we feel certain our feelings will be shared by all his friends, that the doctor some time ago met with a serious accident by breaking a leg. He is now fast recovering, and we have secured a few points of interesting information from his pen which we cannot refrain from giving (notwithstanding it was not contributed for the purpose of publication) *in extenso*.

I was born in 1851, close to the borders of the Arctic Circle in the backwoods of the far N.W. America, where my father was a missionary (C.M.S.). I came to England in 1861, intending to go to Oxford and afterwards (as my three brothers had done) taking Holy Orders, when doubts as to my fitness for that solemn profession seized me, and I on the spur of the moment changed the whole course of my life. I matriculated at London University, and entered as a medical student at the University College Hospital.

I learnt chess from my parents. It was their only recreation in the backwoods of N.W. America, where the nearest European station to ours was about 500 miles away, a somewhat difficult distance for an afternoon call! I have faint recollections of the place with a thermometer (spirit of course, as mercury would freeze) showing in the winter 50 degrees below zero, *i.e.*, 82 degrees of frost. I remember, too, that in winter at dinner we had to keep our tumblers of water in the fireplace, as they froze on the table. Our post from England, instead of being as frequent as it is in London now-a-days, arrived once a year, bringing answers to letters despatched) I

cannot say posted) two years previously.

The first game I remember playing was at a small boarding school in Gloucestershire, where I was, at the age of 13 or 14, being educated for the time. The headmaster belonged to a local village chess club, and, hearing I played, one evening kindly offered me a game, an offer I gladly accepted. He accordingly settled himself down in his chair and read the *Quarterly* steadily while we played. In a short time he put his journal down, but too late to save the game. I fear I was not able to conceal my exultation, and my master first gave me a lecture on not being too conceited, and the following evening gave me an awful beating in the return game, in which, however, I did not receive the handicap of the *Quarterly*. We never played again.

The only public tournament I ever entered was that of the Counties' Chess Association, held at Oxford. There I was fortunate enough to draw with the Revs. Owen and Skipworth, and beat Trenchard, though I was nowhere after all.

Outside chess my favourite recreation is whist, "bridge" being the most acceptable form. Like most chess players I am a smoker, and I am afraid I smoke more than I should allow my patients to do.

I cannot say I never composed a chess problem, for I once did. I got the idea of a *direct* mate one evening, spent much thought over it, went to sleep, dreamt of it with the result that in the morning I altered it to a self-mate, entered it for a tourney, but owing to the want of appreciation shown by the judges it was nowhere. Perhaps as bad a dual continuation as it is possible to imagine helped to this untoward result.

I have once or twice acted as judge in tournaments where only the kindly assistance of my fellow judges has prevented my coming a hopeless cropper. I always fight shy at acting as a judge, as my chess memory is so "awful" that I am quite unable to judge of originality. As an instance of my chess memory, I may relate that once at the City of London Chess Club, I was meeting with an antagonist who surprised me with a new variation, for which I was quite unprepared. On my return home I looked it up in my books of reference, and found a long analysis of it which much interested me, and then learnt from a note at the end that I myself was the original compiler of much of the analysis!

I have not time for serious chess, and not once a year play a match game. I am deeply interested, however, in the work of the North London and City of London Chess Clubs, of the former of which I am president, and also president of the Southern Counties' Chess Union, of which I was the second chairman after being for three years vice-chairman.

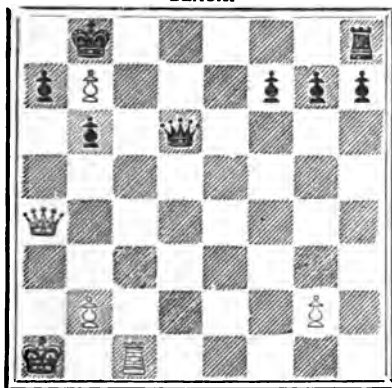
In years gone by I did a good deal of simultaneous play, my best performance being against the late Exeter Hall Chess Club. It was at that time very strong, and included such players as Messrs. Curnock and Teitjen. My score then was won 16, drawn 3, lost 1.

There is one point about which the doctor's friends are apt to tease him, and that is his handwriting. It is, to put it mildly, a little illegible, and the doctor himself is wont to say that years ago his examiners sometimes overlooked mistakes through inability to read them! An amusing case in point once occurred at a public meeting, when the doctor was requested by the chairman to put into writing a proposal he had just made.

When the slip was handed up the chairman (Canon Deane) said rather irritably, "and now, Sir, perhaps you'll be good enough to read it, for I can't." The doctor took the paper, stood up, looked at it for a few moments, and then turning to a friend sitting near said, "*I wish you would read this, for I can't either!*"

Dr. Hunt has composed a few end-games, and annexed are two bright and ingenious specimens:—

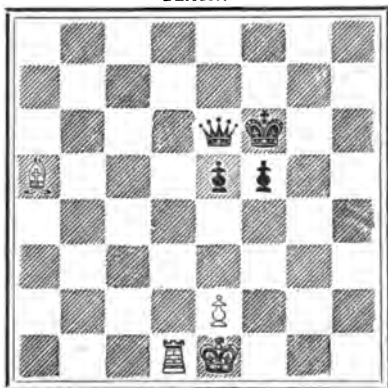
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

BLACK.



WHITE.

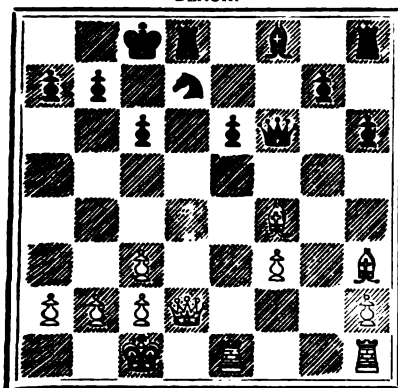
White to play and draw.

CHESS END-GAME.

The annexed position, quoted from Freeborough's "Chess End-games" at page 349 of our last issue, has brought forth several replies, of which the best by far is from Mr. J. H. Blake, of Southampton, who writes:—

"Mr. Matthews' suggestion of 15..., Kt--B 4 is obviously applicable *only* to the position *without* the Q P*; for if the Q. P be on the board the suggested move merely attacks the advanced Rook, which can be simply moved without damage or any suggestion of turning the tables. Taking then the position as printed, after the moves 14 R x P, Q—R 5 ?; 15 B—B sq ?, Kt—B 4, the continuation is 16 Q—K 3. Kt x R; 17 Q x Kt ch, R—Q 2; 18 B—Kt 3, Q—Kt 4 ch; 19 P—B 4, Q—B 3 or K 2; 20 B—R 3, and it is obvious that White not only recovers his lost exchange, but

BLACK.



WHITE TO PLAY.

* In reply to an enquiry by the Rev. E. E. Cunnington, the late Mr Freeborough stated that a Black Pawn had been omitted at Black's Q 4.

remains a Pawn up, with some attack still left. Where then does the "turning the tables" come in? The assertion is totally unfounded, as is also the one that 14 B x K P would be better. In point of fact the move made, 14 R x K P, is quite correct; and the suggested 15 .., Kt-B 4 proves only this, that White's 15th move of 15 B-B sq does not make the most of the position—being a rather thin threat. If the position be the one *without* the Q P, then White's best 15th move is R-Q sq. Black cannot now play 15... Q x K B, or he will be mated in three by 16 Q x Kt ch; he has therefore nothing better than to play his K B, whereupon 16 B-Kt 4 leaves Black without defence. If, however, the position be one *with* the Black Q P, then after 14 R x P, Q-R 5?, the correct continuation is 15 B-Kt 4. Black cannot now play P-K Kt 4 or P-K R 4 without losing his Q; he has therefore only his K B movable, whereupon White plays 16 Q-K 2, threatening on the one hand to mate by R x P ch and Q-R 6, and on the other hand to win the Black Q by 17 B-Kt 3, Q-Kt 4 ch; 18 P-B 4; all which goes to prove that Black's 14th move of Q-R 5 is really a bad one, and that he should have played 14... Q-B 2."

His Serene Highness Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, after pointing out that 15... Kt-B 3 leads to mate in two by R x P ch and B-R 6! (the reason no doubt why Mr. Cunningham questioned the correctness of the original position) gives the following continuation to the suggested 15 Kt-B 4: 16 Q-K 3, Kt x R; 17 Q x Kt ch, R-Q 2; 18 B-Kt 3, Q-Kt 4 ch; 19 K-Kt sq [at this stage Mr. J. H. Blake gives 19... P-B 4], Q-Q 4; 20 B-R 3, K-Q sq; 21 Q x R ch, Q x Q; 22 B x Q, K x B; 23 R-Q sq ch, and White having a Pawn more and a good position, ought probably to win. Solutions have also been received from Messrs. J. C. Waterman and W. H. S. Monck.

THE RUY LOPEZ.

In his letter Mr. Blake also refers to the Ruy Lopez article (see page 348). After the moves 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, B-B 4; 5 P-B 3, P-Q 3; 6 P-Q 4, P x P; 7 P x P, B-Kt 5 ch; 8 Kt-B 3, B-Q 2; 9 Castles, K Kt-K 2, Mr. W. T. Pierce asks has White anything better than 10 P-Q 5. Mr. Blake says:—"Certainly he has. 10 P-Q 5 has the demerits of depriving White of the right diagonal for his K B, of needlessly giving up to Black his best diagonal for his K B, and of giving Black the command of his K 4 square, which he has not otherwise. 10 B-Kt 3 is certainly better. The following possibility is suggestive of the strength of the move, without being intended to represent Black's best play: 10 B-Kt 3, Castles; 11 Kt-K Kt 5, P-K R 3; 12 Kt x K B P, R x Kt; 13 B x R ch, K x B; 14 Q-Kt 3 ch, K-B sq; 15 P-Q 5, B x Kt; 16 P x Kt, and as one of the Black Bishops must be left *en prise*, White comes out the exchange to the good. It seems to follow that 9 B-Kt 3, before Black has developed his K Kt, would be still stronger."



THE HANOVER TOURNAMENT.

IT has been said, and not without reason, that one great chess tourney is very much like another. As a rule there are nearly the same players, the same dull cautious openings are adopted over and over again, and the final score list shows pretty much the same result. This has not been the case in the recent tourney of the German Chess Association at Hanover, at any rate not nearly to the same extent. In the first place, of the eighteen entrants five at least had never fought in a first-class contest of this sort before; these are Messrs. Atkins, Lewin, Olland, Swiderski, and Süchting. Mr. Atkins is well known in England as our amateur champion, and in 1899 he distinguished himself by winning the annual tourney in Holland, without losing a single game. He has now upheld the honour of his country in a signal manner by winning the third prize. Dr. Olland is the present champion, we believe, of the Netherlands, having won the annual tourney two years in succession. Messrs. Swiderski, Lewin, and we think Süchting, are Russian players of well established strength, and their names are familiar to us in contests at St. Petersburg and Moscow. Of the other competitors there is no need to speak. This infusion of new blood into an important international contest is a good move, and will, no doubt, in future be extended; but not, we hope, to the exclusion of some other old combatants who, for various reasons, abstained on this occasion. We miss, of course, at Hanover the names of Dr. Lasker, Messrs. Blackburne, Tarrasch, Schlechter, Winawer, Marco, Maroczy, and other former entrants, but we hope that the cause was only a temporary one. Herr Schlechter, we hear, gave a curious reason for his absence, namely that he had not recovered from his recent victory over M. Janowski, at Carlsbad, by a somewhat large majority! M. Janowski, at any rate, was not daunted by his defeat, as he is now the first prize winner at Hanover, and we heartily congratulate France on her representative's success. Naturally, the course of time deprives us of the services of our veterans one by one in these very trying mental struggles, so that we must look to the younger men to replace them, and there are plenty of these, but not all have the financial ability to remain for some time in a distant foreign city, in addition to travelling expenses. Cannot a national fund be started to remedy this? As regards the alleged sameness, or even staleness of the openings adopted in our modern tourneys, there is some truth in the accusation. The Ruy Lopez and Queen's Pawn openings are certainly those most favoured, but they do not always lead to dull middle and end games, as some that we publish in our present issue testify. There were, however, other lively openings adopted at Hanover, and notably the Danish gambits of Herr Mieses, of which we give specimens; but the fact is, that whatever be the opening, two competent players will almost always contrive to render the game interesting after say the first dozen moves.

As regards the result of the tournament, there can be no doubt, we think, that Mr. Pillsbury was expected to come out at the head of the list; but he handicapped himself considerably in the course of the fight by undertaking a feat which has never been done before, namely, to engage blindfold, simultaneously, 21 of the *Haupt Turnier*, that is of the class next

to the Masters, and very little inferior to them in strength. Moreover, he allowed these opponents to consult together, and to move about the pieces. The sitting occupied twelve hours, and therefore it can hardly be wondered at that Pillsbury only succeeded in winning 3 games, losing 7, and drawing 11. We think it a great pity that he should thus overtax his strength, for though he may not feel the strain much now, it will be sure to tell on him by and bye, and probably it did so at Hanover. Messrs. Napier and Wolf are both new comers, but doubtless will be in the ranks of future tournaments, as also will be some of the Russian players. Mr. Napier was an Englishman, born at Dulwich, but now residing in America, Dr. Olland is a clever expert, who will doubtless be heard of again. We give the score list, and are glad to record that the English players met with great cordiality. There was a reception and a banquet, and none could complain of any want of hospitality on the part of the German officials. We fear, however, that there may be on the part of the recognised masters of the game a sort of jealousy of new and almost unknown competitors, who, though they may have no chance themselves of prizes, may by casual successes, hinder the well-known entrants from obtaining them. This, of course, ought not so to be. In the London Tourney of 1881 it was a marked feature, but we have not observed it in any of the German tournaments, which is greatly to their credit, and we congratulate the promoters and managers of them therefore on their fairness and largeness of mind.

Appended is the tabulated score of the tournament :—

	Janowski	Pillsbury.	Atkins.	Mieses.	Napier.	Wolf.	Tchigorin.	Olland.	Marshall.	Swiderski.	Gottschall.	Lewin.	Cohn.	Bardeleben.	Suchting.	Gunsberg.	Mason.	Popiel.	Total.
Janowski, France	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Pillsbury, United States ...	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	12
Atkins, England	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Mieses, Germany	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11
Napier, United States	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Wolf, Austria	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Tchigorin, Russia	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Olland, Holland	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Marshall, United States ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Swiderski, Germany	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Gottschall, Germany	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Lewin, Russia	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	7
Cohn, Germany	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	7
Bardeleben, Germany	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	6
Suchting, Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	1	6
Gunsberg, England	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—	1	1	6
Mason, England	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	5
Popiel, Austria	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	5

Prize-winners :—First prize, £60, M. D. Janowski, France ; second prize, £45, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, America ; third prize, £30, Mr. H. E. Atkins, England ; fourth prize, £20, Herr J. Mieses, Germany ; fifth and sixth prizes, £15 and £12 10s., Messrs. W. E. Napier, America, and H.

Wolf, Austria, tie and divide; seventh prize, £10, M. I. Tchigorin, Russia; eighth prize, £7 10s., Dr. A. G. Olland, Holland.

The inter-play of the eight prize-takers gives the following results:—Janowski, 6; Napier, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Pillsbury, 4; Atkins and Tchigorin, $3\frac{1}{2}$ each; Mieses and Wolf, $2\frac{1}{2}$ each; Olland, $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The *Birmingham Daily Post* publishes the following analysis of the openings adopted, and says:—"Is the once-dreaded Ruy Lopez losing its terrors? Of course one cannot place over much reliance on figures of this nature, but they do certainly give a little indication. It will be seen from the table below that there is a preponderance of no less than 14 wins to 5 in favour of Black, quite reversing the ordinary state of affairs. Even more preponderating and in the usual direction are the White wins in the Queen's side openings, the Queen's Gambit Declined itself being 18 to 5. The proportion of Black and White wins is fairly well balanced. Indeed, leaving out the Queen's openings, Black victories are considerably in the ascendant. In the second round of the tourney, there were six wins for the defending player, and three draws, out of nine games."

	Played.	White wins.	Draws.	Black wins.
Queen's Gambit Declined	31	18	8	5
Queen's Gambit Accepted	5	3	2	0
Queen's Pawn Opening ..	11	4	3	4
Ruy Lopez...	30	5	11	14
Giuoco Piano	9	3	3	3
Four Knights	8	0	5	3
Ponziani	5	1	0	4
Petroff	9	2	3	4
Sicilian	11	3	5	3
French	13	6	2	5
Two Knights' Defence	6	2	2	2
Bishop's Gambit	2	2	0	0
Danish	4	2	1	1
Vienna Game	2	1	1	0
King's Gambit Declined ..	1	0	0	1
Falkbeer	1	1	0	0
Centre Counter	2	0	1	1
Caro-Kann...	2	2	0	0
1 P—K 3	1	0	0	1
	153	55	47	51

SCORING IN TOURNAMENTS.

Writing in *L'Écho de Paris* on the perennial subject of "Scoring," M. Arnous de Riviere, chess director at Monte Carlo, suggests a plan for the distribution of prize-money in tournaments, so simple, and apparently excellent, that it seems a wonder nobody put it forward before. Criticism has been often brought to bear upon the customary division of prize-funds into a few lump sums, for satisfaction of the few lucky and leading players; and denial of any reward to the unfortunate, victims to accident of circumstances not to be foreseen, much less controlled. For good play without good luck may avail nothing, so far as gaining a prize is concerned; the

"run" of the drawing, results of cross-play, and other things quite independent of the individual player, so powerfully affecting the general issue. Of course, as a rule, the stronger come to the top, but there are always exceptions, where some who should be leading, on the merits of the play as a whole, are nearer the bottom of the list—and, by sheer ill-fortune, have no reward for their labour.

Past attempts to remedy this injustice have one and all proved unsatisfactory. The Gelbfuchs system, the Teed system, the Berger system, the Sonneborn system, and the Sonneborn-Berger system, each have been well tried, and each has failed. Not that each was not fair enough—in its way; only it somehow failed to attract public favour—and naturally fell into disuse accordingly. Perhaps the reason was that none of these systems made sufficient distinction between winning and losing, or rather winning and winning; that is, their awards were made on what appeared to be too much of a level, and, therefore, approached so nearly to paying a uniform or fixed price per game, that it really put a damper on strenuous competition,—the very thing which is to be promoted in a tournament in every possible and legitimate manner. And so the old idea of prizes for the few and nothing for the others was not abandoned; and success or failure is still regarded and rewarded as though it absolutely depended upon the individual competitor; as if a tournament were a foot race—or horse race—in which, with a fair field and no favour, and accidents barred, the best animal *must* win.

Last year, at Monte Carlo, it was felt that this idea of all for the leaders, and nothing for the rank and file, needed some modification. A proposal in this sense was being entertained by the committee and the players, when Mr. Naumann, of the City of London Chess Club, intervened; at once putting a stop to the discussion by means of a gift of 3,000 francs,—“consolation money,” to be awarded to non-prize-winners, in proportion to their scores. “But,” says M. de Riviere, “we cannot hope for like generosity in future. How then shall we treat the competitors who find themselves at the bottom of the list?” And he proposes to solve the question as follows:—

In principle, all are admitted to share the total prize-funds, not in a fixed but in an accelerating ratio, according to their scores. Thus, suppose a tournament of 12 players, each contesting two games with every other—a two round competition; and suppose the total sum available, or at the disposal of the committee, to be 13,000 or 14,000 francs. Then, assuming all the games to be played, and competing, there would be 132; and with results as in the subjoined table, for example, the distribution would be as annexed:—

Points.		Co-efficient.		Prize-money.
4	...	20	...	80 <i>Francs.</i>
5	...	30	...	150
6	...	40	...	240
7	...	50	...	350
8	...	60	...	480
9	..	70	...	630
13	...	80	...	1,040
14	...	90	...	1,260
15	...	100	...	1,500

Points.	Co-efficient.	Prize-money.
16	110	1,760 <i>Francs.</i>
17	120	2,040
18	130	2,340

Surplus (about $\frac{1}{10}$) add 1st prize ...	11,870 1,660
---------------------------------------------------	-----------------

13,530 *Francs.*

Thus the first prize-winner, to whom is all the honour, would take 4,000 francs, besides an *objet d'art*, enough in all conscience, considering the total funds; and the others, even to the last man, would have some recompense, and that in something like rational proportion to their scores; the "co-efficient" increasing not necessarily with the number of games only, but with the position of the players in the list also; and, of course, the foregoing is assumed merely to show how the principle of the method might be expected to work,—as an example to be discussed, especially with a view to eliciting objections and improvement.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCORING IN TOURNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Your correspondents, Messrs. Wright and Stevenson, are apparently agreed that games drawn in tournaments should be scored at zero. Assuming this, I would now ask those gentlemen to state how lost games should be scored in similar circumstances; that is, if (in a tournament) a win be accounted 1, and a draw 0, what should mark the record for a loss? If it is better to win than to draw, it should be better to draw than to lose; and, in these days, the use of the sign 0, indiscriminately for draw and loss, would be insufferable. Then let win = 1, draw = 0, loss = ? This seems now the question.

JAS. MASON.

NATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

I have read the remarks in the current issue of your magazine upon the proposed National Chess Federation, and upon the supposed attitude of the City of London Chess Club towards this organization. From these remarks it is evident that you are not aware of the relation of the Southern Counties Chess Union towards the Federation; until this fact is grasped it is premature to talk of "apathy," "veiled hostility," "lukewarm support," and so forth.

In order to set out clearly the relation of the Southern Counties Chess Union towards the Federation, it will be necessary to refer to the Meeting of Delegates of the three Unions at Birmingham, on the 3rd March, and at Simpson's, on the 12th May, 1900.

The meeting at Birmingham was called for the purpose, *inter alia*, of considering a proposal to form a National Chess Federation; of course I cannot speak as to the authority with which the Northern and Midland delegates were clothed by their respective Unions, but this I can say with regard to the Southern delegates, that they had no authority from their Union to assent to the formation

of any such Federation ; the mandate from their Union was simply to "consult and report," and in voting as they appear to have done for the formation of the National Chess Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, "which shall be to the British chess world what the M.C.C. is to the cricket world," the Southern delegates were acting *ultra vires*. As a matter of fact, from that day to this the Southern delegates have never even so much as reported to their Union the proceedings either at Birmingham or at Simpson's ; and the Federation scheme has never been before the Southern Union, still less has it been approved by that Union.

Under these circumstances, and seeing that the fledgeling has never been acknowledged by at least one of its supposed parents, it should not be a matter for wonder or surprise that the scheme should have met with a "plentiful lack of support on the part of the three clubs specially singled out as being the leading ones of the Metropolis," to use the words of Mr. E. B. Schwann, the hon. secretary of the Federation, in his report.

The promoters of the Federation claim that it is "to act generally as the controlling authority in the United Kingdom," and that it "shall be to the British chess world what the M.C.C. is to the cricket world." This ambitious claim reminds one of the Three Tailors of Tooley Street, who commenced their petition to the House of Commons with the words, "We the people of England....."

The M.C.C. have never issued such a manifesto, nor is their paramount position in the cricket world to-day due to any such grotesque claim. The M.C.C. were not "born great," their greatness was achieved by a slow and gradual process ; and now, after more than a century's good work in the cause of cricket, their authority has come to be acknowledged by other cricket clubs and the cricket public generally.

There is plenty of good work to be done by such a body as the National Chess Federation, and perhaps in the fullness of time the Federation may achieve the greatness which in their youthful enthusiasm they think should be theirs without toil and trouble.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

City of London Chess Club,
7, Grocers' Hall Court,
London.

J. WALTER RUSSELL, *Hon. Sec.*



GOD SAVE OUR KING AND QUEEN.

IN the current issue of *Womanhood*, Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, in referring to the recovery of His Majesty The King, voices with womanly feeling the thanks of all loyal British chess players in the following graceful terms, which fully express the sentiments of the *B.C.M.* :—

"'God Save our King and Queen!' rises to the lips of all loyal and devoted subjects just now; and in this heartfelt prayer none join more frequently than chess-players. Chess has been likened to life upon many occasions, but was its likeness ever more forcibly brought before us than during the severe crisis through which the nation has just emerged? All seemed bright and promising. The game had just been won in the South. Peace was declared, and our King seemed safe from all danger, when suddenly the dreadful and wholly unexpected 'check' was given. Our beloved Monarch lay on a bed of sickness, through which it seemed he could not recover, and all our 'joy was turned to pain.' So it happened (as in an end-game of chess, when nothing but the best skill can save it) our cleverist and most skilled physicians had to save the King from check-mate! The fearful suspense and agony of that awful time is too fresh in the memory of his loving subjects to need amplification. But—and we chess-players could, I am certain, more fully realise the value of what is our most important piece (next the King, of course) on the board—*our Queen was by his side*, and by her devotion, her tenderness, care, and loving watchfulness, we felt that the precious life which hung on a slender thread might yet be spared; and so, by God's own blessing, our King was restored to health, and our greatest hopes were consummated on August 9th, when the Coronation took place in solemn splendour at the Abbey. Long live the King and his beloved consort, our dear Queen Alexandra!"

NATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

WE publish on page 393 a letter from Mr. J. Walter Russell, secretary City of London Chess Club, in which that gentleman states that the delegates who represented the Southern Counties' Chess Union at the meetings held in Birmingham and London for the purpose of endeavouring to bring into existence a National Chess Federation had no authority to support such a scheme. He also sneers at the promoters for daring to bring into existence an organisation which shall "act generally as the controlling chess authority in the United Kingdom," and "shall be to the British chess world what the M.C.C. is to the cricket world," and he concludes with the factious suggestion that the representatives of the Southern, Midland, and Northern Chess Unions seek "greatness" "without toil and trouble." All this will raise a smile in the official precincts of the quarters referred to, as it is well known that the Birmingham meeting was simply a conference at which it was clearly understood that the suggestions adopted were tentative in character, and to be submitted for consideration at the subsequent meeting in London. Moreover, every delegate at the meeting in Birmingham, expressed the opinion that it was absolutely necessary to secure the co-operation of the existing British Chess Association, and also the help and assistance of the leading Metropolitan clubs, there being unfortunately no Metropolitan Chess Union in existence. Invitations to the London meeting were issued broadly, as will be seen by the fact that letters of apology for

inability to attend, but all supporting the project, were received from the Scottish Association, South Wales, and the Dublin and Belfast Clubs. Among those present at the London gathering, which was held at Simpson's Divan, were Dr. J. W. Hunt, chairman of reference committee S.C.C.U.; Mr. J. Walter Russell, City of London C.C.; Mr. T. H. Moore, secretary London Chess League; Mr. W. W. White, secretary Kent Association; Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, secretary Midland Counties' Union; A. H. Griffiths, J.P., Warwickshire; Mr. J. Bonney, Staffordshire; Mr. A. E. Moore, Lancashire; Mr. T. A. Farron, hon. sec. Lancashire Association; Mr. D. Campbell, Worcestershire; Mr. I. M. Brown, hon. sec. Northern Union; Mr. R. Marriott, Cheshire; Mr. Ward Higgs, British Chess Club; Mr. E. B. Schwann, Mr. H. S. Ward, and other London players. Dr. Hunt was voted to the chair, and after his lucid explanation of the scheme, the following resolutions submitted from the Birmingham Conference were eventually adopted *nem. con.* :—

- 1.—That this organisation be called "The National Chess Federation of Great Britain and Ireland."
- 2.—That its objects be—
 - (a) To further the study and practice of chess in the United Kingdom.
 - (b) To encourage and promote national and international matches and tourneys.
 - (c) To arrange such other meetings and contests as may be deemed desirable.
 - (d) To act generally as the controlling chess authority in the United Kingdom.
- 3.—That the management of the Federation be vested in a Grand Council, consisting of twelve representatives from each of the following :—*a* London, *b* N.C.C.U., *c* M.C.C.A., *d* S.C.C.A., *e* Wales, *f* Scottish Chess Association, *g* Ireland.
- 4.—That the Grand Council shall elect a president, vice-presidents, treasurer, secretary, and an executive committee of eighteen (including the treasurer and secretary), which shall conduct the work of the Federation. The executive shall elect its own chairman, and have power to fill any vacancy arising among the officers or its own body.

During the discussion it was made clear by the provincial delegates that any attempt to found a National Organisation without the support of London would probably result in failure. Mr. T. H. Moore in response spoke in favour of Federation, and promised support. Mr. Russell announced that he was unable to pledge the City of London Chess Club to any policy, but he promised that the subject would be given full consideration by the committee of his club. In view of this declaration, it was decided to appoint the following sub committee to formulate a code of rules and to arrange for a general meeting in London. Committee :—Dr. Hunt, Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie, T. H. Moore, D. Y. Mills (Scottish

Association), L. Hoffer (London), I. M. Brown, and a representative each of the City of London Club, the British C.C., and the St. George's C.C., with Mr. E. B. Schwann as hon. secretary. Mr. Schwann reported, eventually, that he had done all in his power to forward the business, but owing to the "plentiful lack of support on the part of the three clubs specially singled out as the leading ones in the Metropolis," the negotiations were practically at a standstill. Mr. Schwann's report was considered by the committees of the three Unions, and on the suggestion of the Southern Union a policy of mutual co-operation was agreed upon.

The foregoing facts show most clearly that if the City of London Chess Club had supported the scheme for Federation, such an organisation would now have been in active existence; it is, therefore, useless for Mr. Russell to shirk the responsibility of the City of London Chess Club in the matter, and his endeavour to shelter from hostile criticism by erroneously pleading official *lapses* on the part of the Southern Counties' Union is not manly or in keeping with the dignity and traditions of the City of London Chess Club. Mr. Russell's comparison of the gentlemen whose names we cite, and the "Three Tailors of Tooley Street," is too contemptible for notice.

We have received a copy of the *Chess Player's Compendium*, by W. Cock, and a review of the work will appear in our next issue.

Lancashire Chess Association.—Mr. S. Kier, Lancaster (holder) and Mr. A. Dod, of the Liverpool Club, have reached the final round in the present season's county championship.

The McCutcheon prize (£20) for *best defence*, at Monte Carlo, has been awarded to Mr. James Mason, for his game against Mr. Gunsberg. The game will be found at page 282 of our issue for June last.

London Match Season.—A meeting of club secretaries will take place at the City of London Chess Club, 7, Grocer's Hall Court, Poultry, E.C., on September 27th, for the purpose of arranging match fixtures for next season.

Mr. S. Tinsley asks us to announce his readiness to undertake the work of adjudication, on specially easy terms, for clubs and associations. Every game will be dealt with promptly. Mr. Tinsley's address is 107, Gilmore Road, Lewisham, S.E.

We hear from the publishers that the two remaining volumes of Mr. Morgan's *Chess Digest*, completing this large and valuable work, will appear during the present month. We are arranging to stock the work for the convenience of English players, and the price for each volume is 10.6.

We learn with pleasure that Mr. Teichmann has greatly benefitted from the recent treatment he has been undergoing for sight troubles. The

Hereford Times reports that he was at 'Simpson's' recently, indulging in 'off-hand' games, and hopes to go to Scotland in the autumn to fulfil his engagement at the Glasgow Club.

Newcastle Weekly Chronicle Chess Trophy.—The present year's contest for this trophy was brought to a close on August 22nd, When Mr. G. G. Gray, of Bishop Auckland, defeated Mr. G. J. Birks, of West Hartlepool, at Newcastle. Want of space prevents our giving a more detailed notice at present, but we hope to return to the subject in our next issue.

We are glad to hear from Dr. Graham, of Prescott, Ontario, that he is reviving the Canadian magazine, *Checkmate*, which he edited so ably for about a year, and then had to discontinue it. From our experience in the past of this bright little periodical, and from the programme which the editor issues for its future, we shall look out with much interest for the first number.

Southern Counties' Inter-County Championship.—After a tiresome delay of several months, the five positions from the contest between Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, played February 22nd last, were submitted to Mr. Blackburne, whose awards caused the match to be drawn. As Essex, however, lost to Norfolk and drew against Cambridgeshire, Norfolk won the North-Eastern section, and should have met Gloucestershire in the final round, which contest it was arranged should be played at the City of London Chess Club, on Saturday, August 9th, but unfortunately the Western county could not muster a team and scratched.

The annual meeting of the Mississippi Chess Association was held on July 8th and following days, at Allison's Wells, Way, Miss., with great success. The tournament had 23 entrants, and all the games were duly played out, with the result of a tie for the championship between Messrs. Kimbell and McGrath, who had each scored $19\frac{1}{2}$. On playing this off Mr. Kimbell won. There was also a team match, with eight on each side, between the Association and the New Orleans Club, the latter winning by 5 games to 3. During the meeting Prof. Brent, of New Orleans, played two games blindfold, winning one and losing one. Judge Labatt played 13 simultaneous games, winning 6, losing 2, and drawing 5. Mr. Wilcox also tried his hand with 14 opponents and defeated the majority.

Parliamentary Chess Tournament.—The beautiful trophy presented to the chess circle of the House of Commons by Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., and held in trust by the winner, has been placed in one of the smoking rooms of the House. The trophy is a beautifully designed silver vase, the summit of which is an exact reproduction of the Clock Tower. On one side of the bowl is a view in relief of the Houses of Parliament as seen from the

river, and on the other the following inscription:—"House of Commons Chess Championship. Presented by A. Bonar Law, M.P., 1902. Won by—1902, Reginald McKenna, M.P."; space being reserved for the names of the winners in succeeding years. Mr. Andrew Bonar Law, who is a well-known member of the Glasgow Chess Club, was born in 1858, and is the son of the Rev. James Law, of New Brunswick. He is an iron merchant in Glasgow, and was formerly president of the Scottish Ironmasters' Association. He has, therefore, had good business experience. He entered Parliament for the first time in 1900, as member for the Blackfriars Division of Glasgow. In the recent reconstruction of the Cabinet, Mr. Law was appointed Secretary to the Board of Trade. The magnificent set of Persian chessmen, which was presented some sessions ago by Mr. W. F. Walter, may also be seen in the House of Commons, where it has remained since the conclusion of the first cable match between Westminster and Washington, which ended in a draw.

Seventh American Chess Congress.—Dr. J. L. Ormsbee, honorary secretary for the above important event, writes us that the postponement of the World's Fair until 1904 also postpones the Chess Congress till that time, and thus gives more time in which to solicit the necessary funds.

The committee will adopt a chess button or emblem for recognition of chess players at the Congress, which is being well advertised, and the interest, as well as the subscription fund, is growing satisfactorily. A Problem Tournament will be started after a while. The preliminary work of the committee was to ascertain the practicability of a Congress, and this has been done by bringing the matter to the notice of chess players and patrons, and without an exception all desire such a Congress. No special effort has been made to secure subscriptions, but St. Louis players have subscribed \$2,500, which is more than New York City and Brooklyn combined subscribed for the Sixth American Chess Congress. The *Literary Digest* has subscribed \$100, Springfield, Mo. players \$100, and enough other subscriptions and promises have been received to make a total amount of over \$3,000, and enough subscriptions have been collected to pay expenses, as printing, posting, stationery, etc. It has been truly said that the Seventh American Chess Congress has been announced so often, and failed to materialize each time, that players are very sceptical of such an announcement. It is also true that at no time have the players of any city subscribed \$2,500 and offered the attractions of a World's Fair as an inducement for a Chess Congress, and at no time since the Sixth American Chess Congress has there been a year's systematic work with the necessary money used to promote a Chess Congress, with the results already obtained in the holding of a Seventh American Chess Congress.

The Louisiana Purchase and Seventh American Chess Congress Correspondence Tournament is started and well under way. Players in twenty-six different States and Canada are competing in the correspondence part of the preliminary round, in which several games are completed; the prizes are gold, silver, and bronze medals.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following nine games were played at the recent Hanover Tournament of the German Chess Association.

GAME No. 2,202.

Danish Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr MIESSES, M. TCHIGORIN,
Germany. Russia.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P × P |
| 3 P—Q B 3 | 3 P × P |
| 4 B—Q B 4 | 4 P × P |
| 5 B × P | 5 Q—K 2 |
-Herr Mieses, we are told, believes in the Danish Gambit, and had made a special study of it before going to Hanover. It has always been considered very risky to take the third Pawn, the book defence 5...., Kt—K B 3 not proving adequate. The move Q—K 2, however (by whomsoever invented), may perhaps abolish the risk, and in that case will demolish the opening altogether, which by its nature ought to be unsound.
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 6 Kt—Q B 3 | 6 P—Q B 3 |
| 7 Q—B 2 | |

It has been pointed out that this prevents 7.... P—Q 4; for White could then play 8 B × P.

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

P—B 4 is certainly stronger, as it practically compels P—B 3, and delays Black's development.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 11 R—Q 4 | 10 Kt—B 4 |
| 12 K R—Q sq | 11 Castles |
| 13 Kt—Q R 4 | 12 Q—B 2 |
| | 13 Kt—Q 2 |
-Judiciously declining to exchange Kts, which would have given White an attack on his K's quarters.
- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 14 K R—Q 3 | 14 K Kt—B 3 |
| 15 R—B 3 | 15 B—K 2 |
| 16 R—Kt 4 | |
- “Qu' allait il faire dans cette galère”? but he must now do something desperate.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 17 Kt—Q 4 | 16 Kt—Q Kt sq |
| 18 Kt × P | 17 P—Q 4 |
| 19 B—R 6 | 18 Kt × Kt |
| | 19 Q—B 5 ch |
-A loop hole of escape, without which he would be in difficulties.
- | | |
|----------|--|
| 20 R—K 3 | |
|----------|--|
- If 20 K—Kt sq, B × R; 21 R × Kt ch, K—Kt sq, and wins.

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

.....A pretty termination to a very interesting game.

25 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,203.

French Defence.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE. BLACK.
M LEWIN, Herr SWIDERSKI,
Russia. Germany.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 B × B | 6 Q × B |

7 Kt—Kt 5

The usual move here is P—B 4. The text play loses time, for the Kt is soon driven back. Instead, however, of retiring the Q, and thus moving the same piece twice, Black would preferably have defended his B P by Kt—Kt 3.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 8 P—Q B 3 | 7 Q—Q sq |
| 9 Kt—Q R 3 | 8 P—Q R 3 |
| | 9 P—Q B 4 |

- 10 P—K B 4 10 Kt—Q B 3
11 Kt—B 3 11 P—B 3

.....Black's game is hardly ripe enough for this attempt to break the hostile centre. P—B 5 (to prevent B—Q 3) would probably lead to future weakness, but 11...., P×P; 12 P×P, Q×R 4 ch; would, apparently, force the White King to move, or obtain an exchange of Queens.

- 12 B—Q 3 12 Castles
13 Kt—B 2 13 P×K P
14 B P×P 14 P—B 5
15 B—K 2

The B is driven off the attacking diagonal for the present, but takes his revenge afterwards.

- 16 Castles 15 P—Q Kt 4
 16 R—Kt sq

.....Before preparing for an advance of Pawns on the Q's side, he ought rather to provide for the defence of his rather weak K's quarters.

- 17 Q—Q 2 17 Kt—Kt 3
18 Kt—K 3 18 Q—K 2
19 B—Q sq 19 P—Kt 5
20 B—B 2 20 B—Q 2
21 R—B 2 21 P×P
22 P×P 22 Kt—R 2

.....This is a case of fiddling while Rome is threatened with burning. The Kts are wanted now on the other side of the field.

- 23 Q R—K B sq 23 Kt—Kt 4
24 Kt—Kt 5

Brilliantly played; if 24...., Q×Kt; then 25 Kt×Q P, and wins in every variation. This game certainly deserved a brilliancy prize.

- 25 Q×R 24 R×R
 25 P—R 3

.....If 25...., P—Kt 3; 26 Q—B 7 ch, Q×Q; 27 R×Q, and wins.

- 26 B—R 7 ch 26 K—R sq
27 B—Kt 6 27 Kt×B P
28 Kt—B 7 ch 28 K—Kt sq
29 Kt—Kt 4 29 Kt—K 5
30 B×Kt 30 P×B
31 Kt(Kt4)×Pch 31 K—R 2

.....If P×Kt, then Q—B 4, and wins.

- 32 Q—K 3 32 Q—R 5
33 R—B 4 33 Kt—Q 4
34 Q×P ch 34 Resigns.

We extract the following game and notes from *The People*.

GAME No. 2,204.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. E. ATKINS, von GOTTSCHALL,
England. Germany.

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

.....P—Q B 3 may be played, followed by Kt—K 5. A continuation frequently experimented with by Lasker and Pillsbury, but held to be inferior by the majority of theorists.

- 6 Kt—K B 3 6 P—Q Kt 3
7 B—Q 3 7 B—Kt 2

- 8 Castles 8 Q Kt—Q 2
9 Q—K 2 9 Kt—K 5
10 B—B 4 10 Kt×Kt
11 P×Kt 11 P—K B 4
12 P×P 12 P×P
13 Q—Q B 2

Compelling Black to weaken his King's side Pawn position.

- 13 P—K Kt 3
14 P—Q B 4

In order to exercise pressure on the backward Q B Pawn.

- 14 P—Q B 3

.....Identical up to this point with a game played in the sixth round by Atkins against Lewin. Black

diverged with B—Q 3. The result, however, did not differ.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 15 Q R—B sq | 15 Kt—B 3 |
| 16 Q—Kt 3 | 16 K—Kt 2 |
| 17 B—K 5 | 17 B—Q 3 |
| 18 R—B 2 | 18 K—R 3 |

.....Rather risky, and scarcely justified by the position.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 19 K R—B sq | 19 Kt—K sq |
| 20 P × P | 20 P × P |
| 21 P—K R 4 | 21 Q—K 2 |
| 22 B—Q Kt 5 | |

In view of the eventual entry of the Rooks at Q B 7.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| | 22 Q R—Q sq |
| 23 Q—R 4 | 23 P—Q R 3 |
| 24 B × Kt | 24 K R × B |

See Diagram.

- 25 R—B 7

A fine combination. Black has no satisfactory defence. If Q—K 3; 27 B—B 4 ch, K—R 4; 28 Q—Q sq winning.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| | 25 B × R |
| 26 R × B | 26 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 27 R × Q | |

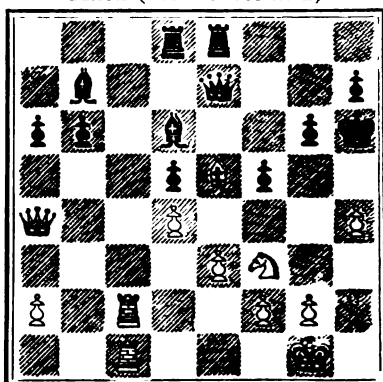
Simp'lest. B—B 4 ch is tempting, but not superior to the move in the text.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| | 27 P × Q |
| 28 B—B 4 ch | 28 P—Kt 4 |
| 29 B × P ch | 29 K—R 4 |
| 30 R × P ch | 30 K—Kt 3 |
| 31 R × B and wins. | |

Position after Black's 24th move :—

K R × B.

BLACK (VON GOTTSCHALL).



WHITE (MR. ATKINS).

GAME No. 2,205.

Queen's Pawn Game.

SCORE AND NOTES FROM *Morning Post.*

WHITE.	BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI, <i>France.</i>	Mr. MASON, <i>England.</i>
1 P—Q 4	1 P—K B 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	3 K Kt—B 3
4 P—K 3	4 B—K 2
5 B—Q 3	5 Castles

.....Up to this move the opening is the same as that between these players in the Paris tourney. On that occasion Mason proceeded with the Queen's Fianchetto development before castling, and Janowski castled on the 7th move, playing P—K 4 almost immediately afterwards.

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

.....Somewhat mysterious play, in which presumably Black's sole object is to induce his opponent to declare his intentions.

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

18 Q × Kt
19 Kt—Kt 6

18 Kt—B 2

An insufficiently supported attack that can scarcely be good, as it is easily repelled and permits the Black pieces to come into play.

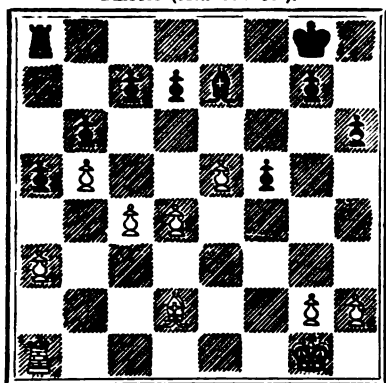
20 Q—Q 3
21 Kt—K 5
22 P—B 4
23 B P × Kt
24 R × R
25 Q × Q

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

Position after Black's 25th move:—

P × Q.

BLACK (MR. MASON).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

.....The exchange brings about an even position from which a draw might reasonably be anticipated. The end game that follows is of exceptional interest.

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

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

34 P—Q R 4
35 P—Kt 3
36 R—B sq
37 B—B sq
38 B—R 3

34 K—K 2
35 K—Q 2
36 R—K B 3
37 B—B 2
38 P—B 5

.....Threatening P × P, and if R × R, P—Kt 7, &c.

39 B—B sq
40 B—K 3
41 R—B sq
42 P × P

39 P—B 6
40 P—Kt 5
41 P—R 4

Otherwise Black might play P—R 5, and if P × P, B × P, &c.

43 B—B 4
44 B—K 5
45 R—B 2
46 R—B sq
47 R—K R sq
48 P—R 3

42 B × Q Kt P
43 R—Kt 3
44 R—K 3
45 R—K sq
46 R—Q B s1
47 R—B 5

This adventure does not turn out well, but if White delays by protecting his Q R P, Black may still further strengthen his position by bringing up his King to B 4, and afterwards playing R—Kt 5, &c.

49 P × P
50 R—R 6
51 K—Q 2
52 B—B 4
53 R—R 7 ch
54 R—R 8
55 R—R 7 ch
56 R—R 8

48 R × R P
49 P × P
50 R—R 6 ch
51 B—Q sq
52 P—R 5
53 K—B sq
54 K—Q 2
55 K—B sq
56 R—R 8

.....A well-timed and decisive move. If now B—Kt 5, P—B 7 wins. In any case White cannot stop both the passed Pawns. A fine example of Mr. Mason's excellent judgment in end game play.

57 K—K 3
58 B—Kt 5
59 R × B ch
60 Resigns.

57 P—R 6
58 P—R 7
59 K—Kt 2

GAME No. 2,206.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.
D. OLLAND,
*Holland.*BLACK.
Herr WOLF,
Austria.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 P—Q 3 |

.....To those who delight in having a constrained position in the opening—the late William Steinitz was one—this defence to the Ruy Lopez offers attractions; but to none others.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| 6 P—Q 4 | 6 P × P |
| 7 B × Kt ch | 7 P × B |
| 8 Kt × P | 8 B—Q 2 |
| 9 P—Q Kt 3 | |

Good, correctly judging that on the long diagonal the Q B will be most effective.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 9 B—K 2 |
| 10 Kt—Q 2 | 10 Castles |
| 11 B—Kt 2 | 11 R—K sq |
| 12 P—Q B 4 | 12 B—K B sq |
| 13 Q—B 2 | 13 P—Q 4 |

.....White's K P must advance soon, and it is better that it should not do so entirely unopposed, thus: if 13..., P—Q B 4; 14 Kt—B 3, B—B 3; 15 K R—K sq, Kt—Q 2.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 14 P—K 5 | 14 Kt—Kt 5 |
| 15 Kt (Q 4)—B 3 | 15 P—B 3 |

.....It appears as if this were designed when Black played his 13th move, but it only brings trouble, by increasing the power of the White B on Kt 2. It seems necessary at all costs to block the K P by B—K 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 16 K P × P | 16 Kt × P |
| 17 K R—K sq | 17 B—K 2 |
| 18 Kt—Kt 5 | 18 P—Kt 3 |
| 19 Q—B 3 | 19 R—K B sq |
| 20 Q Kt—B 3 | 20 P—K R 3 |

.....This further weakens Black's already weak K side, but there is no good move at his disposal.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21 Kt—K 6 | 21 B × Kt |
| 22 R × B | 22 Q—Q 2 |
| 23 Q R—K sq | 23 Q R—K sq |

.....R—B 2 would be met by

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| Q—K 3. | |
| 24 Q—Q 3 | 24 K—R 2 |
| 25 Kt—K 5 | 25 Q × R |
| 26 Q × P ch | 26 K—R sq |
| 27 Q × P ch | 27 K—Kt sq |
| 28 R—K 3 | 28 B—Q sq |
| 29 Q—Kt 6 ch | 29 K—R sq |
| 30 R—Kt 3 | |

If R—R 3 ch, Q × R and R—K Kt sq.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| | 30 Q—Q 2 |
| 31 Q—R 6 ch | 31 Q—R 2 |
| 32 Kt—Kt 6 ch | 32 K—Kt sq |
| 33 Kt—K 7 dbl.ch | 33 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,207.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.
M. JANOWSKI,
*France.*BLACK.
Herr BARDELEBEN,
Germany.

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

.....Any defence which makes for the benefit of the acceptor of the Queen's Gambit will be welcome to most chess players; and the line of play

here adopted by Herr Bardeleben, though only applicable when White has played 5 B—Kt 5, is therefore of much interest.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 6 Kt × Kt | 6 B × Kt |
| 7 P—K 3 | 7 Q—Q 4 |

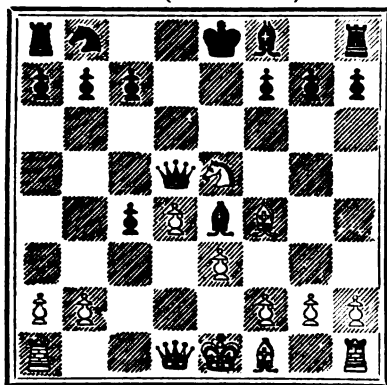
.....Albeit contrary to general principles, this is a strong move, forcing the B to retire and also protecting the B P.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 8 B—B 4 | 8 P—K 4 |
| 9 Kt × P | 9 B Kt 5 ch |

Position after Black's 9th move:—

B—Kt 5 ch.

BLACK (BARDELEBEN).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

.....Although it is likely enough that Black had prior knowledge of the variation, he can hardly have given it much examination or he would have seen that here (as was pointed out during subsequent analysis), he could have obtained decisive advantage by 9..., Q—R 4 ch, and 10..., Q—Kt 4.

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

.....Or by Kt × B at once Black would still maintain his advantage in position.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 15 P—B 4 | 15 B × P |
| 16 R—K Kt sq | 16 B—B 6 ch |
| 17 K—K sq | 17 Kt × B |
| 18 Q P × Kt | 18 Q—K 5 |
| 19 K—B 2 | 19 Q R—Q sq |
| 20 Q—B 3 | 20 B—R 4 |
| 21 R—Kt 3 | 21 Q—Q 4 |
| 22 P—Q R 4 | 22 P—Q R 3 |
| 23 P × P | 23 P × P |
| 24 K—Kt sq | 24 Q—Q 7 |
| 25 P—K 6 | |

White might here have won three Pawns for B, but it would result to his detriment, as he would be scarcely able to hold the isolated P.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 26 P × Q | 25 Q × Q |
| | 26 R—R sq |

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 27 R—Kt sq | 27 B—K sq |
| 28 B—Kt 2 | 28 P—B 3 |
| 29 R—Q sq | 29 R—B 3 |
| 30 B—R 3 | 30 R—R 6 |
| 31 R—B sq | 31 B—Kt 3 |
| 32 R—Kt 5 | 32 K—B sq |
| 33 P—B 5 | 33 B—Q sq |
| 34 R—Kt 3 | 34 R—K R 3 |
| 35 B—Kt 2 | 35 R—K R 4 |
| 36 P—K 4 | 36 P—B 4 |
| 37 B—B 3 | |

The beginning of a far seeing combination to force the draw.

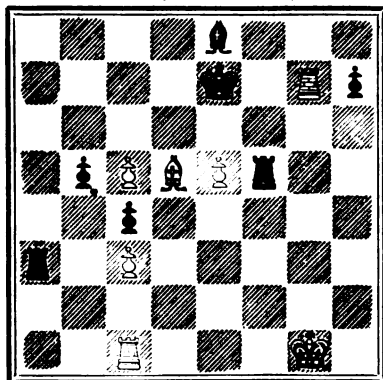
- | | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 38 P—K 5 | 37 R—K R 5 |
| 39 B—Q 5 | 38 R—B 5 |
| 40 P—K 7 ch | 39 R × P |
| 41 R × P ch | 40 K × P |
| 42 R—Kt 8 ch | 41 K—B sq |
| 43 R—Kt 7 ch, and draws, | 42 K—K 2 |

Black not daring to play K—Q sq, as White would then win in something like the following way: 44 R—Q sq, R—R 4; 45 R—Q 2, K—K sq; 46 B—B 6 ch, K—B sq; 47 R × P, K—Kt sq; 48 R—Q B 7, R—B sq; 49 Q R—Q 7. If Black play 45..., R × P; R—B 6 forces mate in a few moves. All of which must have been taken into account on his 37th move by M. Janowski who has defended most admirably after his inferior opening.

Position after White's 43rd move:—

R—Kt 7 ch.

BLACK (BARDELEBEN).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

Scores and Notes of the three following games are taken from *The Field*.

GAME No. 2,208.

Ruy Lopez.

- | WHITE.
MR. NAPIER,
<i>United States.</i> | BLACK.
M. TCHIGORIN,
<i>Russia.</i> |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 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 R 4 | 8 P—Kt 5 |
|8..., R—Q Kt sq is more usual and preferable, as the Knight is only driven into a better position without loss of time. | |
| 9 Kt—K 2 | 9 Castles |
| 10 P—B 3 | |
| An original idea, and apparently a good one; securing a retreat for the Bishop and supporting an advance in the centre. | |
| 11 P—Q 4 | 10 R—Kt sq |
| 12 B—B 2 | 11 B—Kt 5 |
| If 12 Kt—Kt 3, then 12..., Kt P × P, followed by B × Kt. | |

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

This and the next move, B × Kt, is the initiation of the pretty sacrificing combination which follows.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 18 B × Kt | 17 P—R 3 |
| 19 Q—Q 3 | 18 B × B |
| | 19 B—K 2 |

See Diagram.

- 20 Kt—Q 4

A threatening move. Both Kt—B 5 and P—K B 4 would be unpleasant for Black.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 21 P—K 5 | 20 P × Kt |
| | 21 P—Kt 3 |

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 22 P—K 6 | 22 B × P |
| 23 P × B | 23 Q × P |

.....So far Black has gained material in the skirmish, but the real attack comes now.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 24 Q R—K sq | 24 Q—Q 2 |
| 25 P × P | 25 Q—Q sq |

.....To provide for the threat of 25 Q—Q 2.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 26 Kt—B 5 | 26 R—Kt 2 |
| 27 Kt × P ch | 27 K—Kt 2 |
| 28 R—K 6 | 28 B—B 3 |

.....Obviously neither Rook nor Knight could be taken.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 29 Kt—Kt 4 | 29 P × R |
| 30 Q × P ch | 30 K—R sq |
| 31 Q—R 5 ch | 31 K—Kt sq |
| 32 Kt—R 6 ch | 32 K—Kt 2 |
| 33 Q—Kt 6 ch | 33 K—R sq |
| 34 Q—R 5 | |

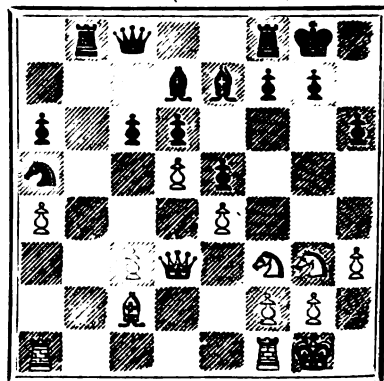
Repetition of moves, as there is nothing more than a draw in it. This is one of the instances when a drawn game is prettier than some of the won games.

Drawn.

Position after Black's 19th move:—

B—K 2.

BLACK (TCHIGORIN).



WHITE (NAPIER).

GAME No. 2,209.

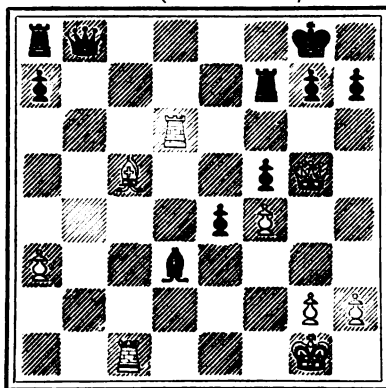
Sicilian Defence.

WHITE.
Dr. OLLAND,
Holland.

BLACK.
Herr MIESES,
Germany.

25 K R—Q sq 25 B—Q 6
26 R—Q B sq

Position after White's 26th move :—
BLACK (Herr MIESES).



WHITE (Dr. OLLAND).

26 Q—K sq

.....As played a draw is inevitable, Black being a Pawn ahead. The attempt has been made to find a win, and the following variation seems to answer, viz : 26..., Q—Kt 7; 27 R—Q 8 ch, R—B sq; 28 R×R ch, R×R; 29 B×R, Q×R ch; 30 K—B 2, Q—Kt 7 ch, and wins. Mieses saw the variation, but overlooked the key move, 30..., Q—Kt 7 ch.

27 R—Q 5 27 P—K R 3
28 Q—Kt 6 28 R—B 3
29 Q×Q ch 29 R×Q

Drawn.

7 P—Q R 3 7 B—Kt 5
8 Kt×B 7 B×Kt ch
9 B—Q 3 8 Castles
10 Castles 9 P—Q 4
11 Kt×P 10 P×P
12 B×Kt 11 Kt×Kt
13 Q—R 5 12 P—K 4
14 B×Kt 13 P—B 4
15 B—K 3 14 P×B
16 P—K B 4 15 B—K 3
16 Q—B 3
.....To prevent White from eventually clearing the diagonal for his Bishop.
17 Q R—Q sq 17 B—Q 4
18 B—B 5 18 R—B 2
19 P—B 4 19 B×B P
20 R—Q 6 20 Q—K 2
21 K R—K sq 21 P—K 5
22 R×B P 22 Q—Kt 2
23 R—Q 6 23 Q×P
24 Q—Kt 5 24 Q—Kt sq

GAME No. 2,210.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.
Mr. MARSHALL,
United States.

BLACK.
Mr. NAPIER,
United States.

6 P—K Kt 3 6 P—K Kt 3
7 B—Kt 2 7 B—Kt 2
8 Kt—Kt 3

Giving up the Q B P for the troublesome Q P, thus obtaining an open Q B file, and enabling P—K 4 subsequently
8 B×B P

9 Q Kt×P 9 Kt×Kt
10 Kt×Kt 10 B—Q 4

.....Of doubtful value, the Bishop being dislodged afterwards with

This development, tested at Monte Carlo, has been found the best.

5 B—K 3

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

P—K 4. and exchanged at K 3 with an isolated K P, upon which White immediately produces a pressure.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 11 Q—R 4 ch | 11 P—B 3 |
| 12 P—K 4 | 12 B—K 3 |
| 13 Kt × B | 13 P × Kt |
| 14 Castles | 14 B × P |

... Black has got his Pawn back, but much the inferior position.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 15 Q—K 2 |
| 16 B—R 3 | 16 K—B 2 |
| 17 B—K 3 | 17 Kt—B 3 |
| 18 P—B 4 | 18 B—B 2 |
| 19 P—B 5 | 19 K—Kt 2 |
| 20 P × K P | 20 B—K 4 |
| 21 R—B 2 | |

The rest really plays itself; no necessity for a plan, the line of attack being indicated.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| | 21 K R—Q sq |
| 22 Q R—K B sq | 22 K—R sq |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 23 B—Kt 5 | 23 Q—B 4 |
| 24 B × Kt ch | 24 B × B |
| 25 K—Kt 2 | 25 B—Kt 2 |
| 26 Q × P | 26 Q—B 5 |
| 27 Q—Kt 3 | 27 Q × P ch |
| 28 Q—B 3 | 28 Q—Q Kt 5 |
| 29 Q × P | 29 Q R—Kt sq |
| 30 P—Kt 3 | 30 Q—K 2 |
| 31 P—Q Kt 4 | 31 R—Kt 3 |
| 32 Q—K 4 | 32 R (Kt 3)—Q 3 |
| 33 R—B 7 | |

This would also have been the reply to R × Kt P.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 33 R—Q 7 ch |
| 34 K—R sq | 34 Q—Q 3 |
| 35 P—K 7 | 35 R—K sq |
| 36 Q—K 6 | 36 Q—Q 6 |
| 37 R—B 8 ch | 37 B × K |
| 38 Q—K 5 ch | 38 Resigns. |

A pretty move, mating by force. If 38... B—Kt 2, then 39 R—B 8 ch, &c.

GAME No. 2,211.

Played in the Championship Tourney, in the recent Devon Congress, at Exeter. *Caro-Kann Defence.*

NOTES BY THE PLAYERS.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Mr. C. TRACEY. | Mr. C. J. LAMBERT. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 3 |
| 2 P—Q 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 P × P | 3 P × P |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 5 B—K B 4 | 5 P—K Kt 3 |
| 6 P—B 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 B—Kt 2 |
| 8 Q Kt—Q 2 | 8 Castles |
| 9 Castles | 9 Kt—K R 4 |
| 10 B—Kt 3 | 10 P—B 3 |
| 11 Q—K 2 | 11 P—B 4 |
| 12 B—K 5 | 12 Kt × B |
| 13 Kt × Kt | 13 Kt—B 5 |
| 14 Q—K 3 | 14 Kt × B |
| 15 Kt × Kt | 15 P—B 5 |
| 16 Q—K 2 | 16 Q—Q 3 |
| 17 K R—K sq | 17 B—B 3 |
| 18 Kt—B 3 | 18 B—B 4 |
| 19 Kt (B3)—K 5 | 19 B—Kt 4 |
| 20 P—K B 3 | 20 R—B 3 |
| 21 Q R—Q sq | 21 P—K R 4 |
| 22 Kt—Q Kt 4 | 22 P—R 3 |
| 23 Kt (Kt4)—Q 3 | 23 R—K sq |

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 24 Kt—B 5 | 24 B—B sq |
| 25 Q—Q B 2 | 25 R—Q sq |
| 26 Q—Kt 3 | 26 Q—B 2 |
| 27 Kt—K 4 | |

P—Q R 3 should have been played first, to provide a retreat for the Queen.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 28 Kt × B | 27 R—Kt 3 |
| 29 P × R | 28 R × Q |
| 30 P—R 3 | 29 B—B 4 |

P—R 4 now would have given him a good game, notwithstanding his opponent's Queen, to set against which he has the Rook and Knight.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| | 30 R—Q B sq |
| 31 R—Q 2 | 31 P—R 5 ! |
| 32 R (Q 2)—K 2 | 32 R—K sq |
| 33 P—Q Kt 4 | 33 P—K 3 |
| 34 K—R 2 | 34 R—K 2 |
| 35 K—R sq | 35 Q—Q sq |
| 36 Kt—Kt 4 | 36 K—Kt 2 |
| 37 K—R 2 | 37 R—K sq |
| 38 Kt × P ch | 38 R × Kt |
| 39 R × R | 39 B × R |
| 40 R × B | |

Drawn game.



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

"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—A further instalment of problems to be included in the Special Solution Tourney per our notice at page 330 July last.

No. (65). Motto: "Le Roi noir."—White: K at K R 3, R at K sq, Bs at K B 7 and Q B sq, Kt at Q 2, Ps at K Kt 5 and Q B 2. Black: K at Q 5. Mate in three.

No. (66). Motto: "Sin pretensiones, No. 1."—White: K at Q Kt 5, R at Q 2, B at K B 4, Kts at K R 3 and Q 4. Black: K at Q 4. Mate in three.

No. (67). Motto: "Sin pretensiones, No. 2."—White: K at Q Kt sq, B at Q B 6, Kt at Q 3, Ps at K 2, Q 2 and Q R 2. Black: K at Q B 5, Ps at K B 5 and Q 5. Mate in three.

No. (88). Motto: "To-night."—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at Q R 8, Kts at K R 6 and K 7, P at K Kt 4. Black: K at K 3, Ps at K Kt 6 and Q 3. Mate in three.

"SEVEN HUNDRED CHESS PROBLEMS," BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD (continued from page 376).—There is one feature in Mrs. Baird's problems which we must not overlook, and that is their quality from the originality test. In few instances has she worked upon marked conventional ideas and worn-out lines; few composers with over 700 compositions to their credit can experience the genuine conscientiousness that the feelings of others have not been ruffled by a case of "unconscious imitation." One position comes a little near the mark which we cannot resist referring to. Her No. 582 has points of resemblance to a little three-er of ours published in the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News* (1881).

By Mrs. W. J. Baird.—2 Q 3 Kt 1 / 8 / kt P 1 k 4 / 3 p 4 / 6 Kt 1 / 8 / 3 P 4 / K 7 / Mate in three.

By B.G.L.—4 K 3 / 1 Kt 3 Q 2 / 8 / 4 k 3 / 4 p 3 / 1 Kt 6 / 2 kt 5 / 8 / Mate in three.

When we come to the four and five-movers we find our authoress avoids complexity. In the 29 positions there is no White Queen, and the Black King is not allowed defensive material beyond Pawns. The first two four-movers are somewhat similar, the second one being the superior. The first, No. 602, is entitled "The walse of the Kings." Now this is very

ungallant of them, and the M.C. ought to know better than to permit such a thing! Well, let our readers enjoy these two morsels, the second position has appeared before in our pages, but we repeat it to show how with less force the latter four-er is an improvement upon the waltzing exhibition.

8 / 8 / 5 R 2 / 8 / 2 K Kt k P 2 / P 7 / 5 P 2 / 8 / Mate in four.

8 / 8 / 8 / 2 P Kt 4 / 2 K 1 k 3 / 8 / 2 P 5 / 5 R 2 / Mate in four.

In the self-mate section there are 70 examples, and some of them are really first-class. 27 of these have been directly contributed to the *B.C.M.*, apart from several others which have been reproduced; it therefore seems superfluous to enter into the merits of Mrs. Baird's work in this direction, yet we should like to quote the two following specimens which, though they do not show her at her best, will testify that she has an intelligent appreciation for "topsy turvey" chess.

2 b 5 / 1 P 1 Kt 3 p / 3 r P P 1 p / 5 K 1 Kt / Q 1 p 5 / 2 P k 2 b R / R 2 P q 3 / 5 B 2 / Self-mate in two.

B 1 R 1 Kt 1 Q kt / 6 b p / 4 p 3 / 2 B 1 k 1 p R / 4 p 1 P 1 / 4 K p 2 / 3 Kt 1 P 2 / 8 / Self-mate in three.

In concluding our remarks upon this noteworthy contribution to English problem literature we must add that we feel some pride in the fact that in no country in the world has such a work been issued from the press as the unaided labours of a lady, there have been lady composers, notably Mrs. T. B. Rowland, Mrs. Sofie Schett, and a few others, but none have been so indefatigable and persevering as Mrs. Baird, who has by assiduous application and study acquired a degree of skill which it is not every composer's fortune to reach. Those who have not secured a copy of this beautifully prepared volume should lose no time, since as copies are limited, in years to come they will possibly possess considerable value; it is obvious from a financial point of view the publication cannot be a huge success. For verification of this we suggest the purchase of a copy!

"SCHACH PROBLEME" (continued from page 375).—The few problems we had in mind last month for purpose of special notice have characteristics which we believe will prove interesting. For instance, No. 26, by Dr. Galitzky, in its simple setting strikes us as a prettily arranged combination, the two ideas being neatly blended.

8 / 1 p 6 / 3 Kt 4 / p 7 / k kt 3 R p 1 / p 4 p P 1 / P 7 / 5 K 2 / Mate in four. 1 K—B 2, P—Kt 4; 2 K—B sq. P—B 7; 3 Kt—K 4, &c. If 1.., P—Kt 3; 2 R—B 4, P—Kt 4; 3 Kt—K 4, &c.

No. 66, by H. F. L. Meyer, is too much on the lines of an old problem by F., of Geijerstain (see *B.C.M.*, page 137, present volume), to be regarded as more than an adaption.

b 7 / 5 Kt 2 / 2 p 3 Kt 1 / 5 Q 2 / kt 7 / 4 k 2 kt / 8 / 4 K 3 / Mate in four. 1 Kt—Q 6, Kt—B 6; 2 Kt—K 5, Kt—B 5; 3 Q—K 4 ch, &c. The other variations we leave our solvers to work out, they are not without some merit.

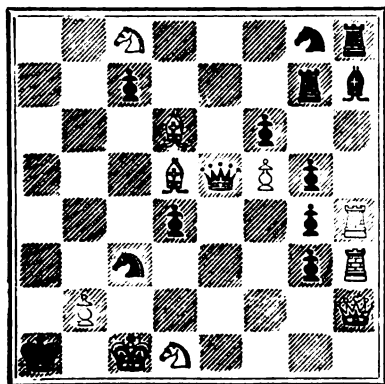
We are very much surprised to see No. 69 credited to Galitzky and Meyer. The following is the position: 8 / 8 / 4 Q 1 K 1 / 4 p Kt p 1 / 5 k 2 / 8 / 8 / Mate in four. 1 Q—Q B 6, P—Kt 5; 2 Q—R 8, P—

K 5; 3 Q—R 3, &c. At least some acknowledgment that this problem has been extended from a well-known three-er by J. H. Jokisch would have been fair. Clip off the first moves of White and Black we come to exactly the same arrangement as Jokisch's.

Again, a similar observation can be applied to Dr. Rohr's No. 86, but here the author is entitled to credit. He has blended the ideas of two old four-movers in one, but it would not in the least have discounted his achievement had the fact been announced. This is No. 86: 8 / p K 6 / 1 p 1 B 3 p / P 1 P 4 p / 4 P 1 p p / 7 k / 4 P Q kt 1 / 5 B 1 b / Mate in five. 1 B P × P, P × P; 2 Q × Kt P, P—Kt 6; 3 B—B 5, K—R 7; 4 B—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 3; 2 B—Kt 3, P × B; 3 Q—Kt sq, K—R 5; 4 Q—B 5, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 P × P, P × Q; 3 P—R 8 (Queens), &c.

Compare this five-er with the the two following four-ers and our meaning will be made plain.

By H. F. L. MEYER.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in seven.

By Dr. C. Planck.—8 / 2 B 5 / 7 p / 7 P / 4 P 1 p p / 7 k / 4 K Q kt 1 / 5 B 1 b / Mate in four. 1 Q—R 7, P—Kt 6; 2 B—Kt 6, K—R 7; 3 B—Kt sq ch, &c.

By B. G. Laws.—8 / 2 B 5 / 8 / 7 p / 2 p 3 p p / 2 P p 3 k / 3 K 1 Q kt 1 / 5 B 1 b / Mate in four. 1 B—Kt 3, P × B; 2 Q—Kt sq, K—R 5; 3 Q—B 5, &c.

We will close our selections by giving a diagram to an extraordinary composition by Meyer. It is a curiosity indeed, and is as remarkable as clever. Of course, it is not a work based upon modern principles. The solution commences with 1 P × Kt, P × Q, and this Pawn eventually Queens at K R 8.

"DEUTSCHE SCHACHZEITUNG" PROBLEM TOURNEY (see page 378, last issue).—This competition has not been unmarred by unpleasant incident. It appears the provisionally awarded third prize four-er has been discovered to be too much on the lines of a problem by R. Weinheimer which obtained third prize in the important Tourney of the *Chess Monthly*, 1895. The winners are as follows:—1st (100 marks), J. Hoflein, Bamberg; 2nd (75 marks), Dr. Gottchall, Garlitz; 3rd (50 marks), Kourad Erlin, Vienna; 4th (30 marks), J. Kliesch, Ostrowo. Hon. mens., Dr. Stern, E. Pradignat, Onemo, and Max Feigl, and Cchochalous.

Three-movers:—1st (75 marks), Vetesnik, Osyky; 2nd (60 marks), Dr. Traxter, Vesli; 3rd (40 marks), J. Hoflein; 4th (20 marks), R. Weinheimer, Vienna. Hon. mens., H. Hermann, Prague; Z. Mach, Lautchin, Sponer, Gross-Lomnier, and L. Collijn. A special prize for the best set was awarded to Herr Hoflein for his first prize four-er and third prize three-er.

ALL-IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNAMENTS.—Score Table:—

Old Score, Special All-in, Tourney, (See July.) (See July.)	Aug. Totals (All-in.)	Sept. Totals (All-in.)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	Spec. T. Aug. Totals
*East Marden ... 453 ... 102 ... 3	453 ... 102 ... 3	503 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	2	3	3	3	165
†Chas. Johnston ... 172 ... 111 ... 3	172 ... 111 ... 3	233 ... 3 ... 3	3	9	6	3	3	3	208
†A. C. White ... 378 ... 105 ... 3	378 ... 105 ... 3	435 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	6	3	3	3	192
†W. Thompson ... 563 ... 116 ... 3	563 ... 116 ... 3	45 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	6	3	3	3	221
†C. S. Earle ... 316 ... 80 ... 3	316 ... 80 ... 3	370 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	6	3	3	3	125
***Beta ... 188 ... 102 ... 3	188 ... 102 ... 3	229 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	6	3	3	3	139
***Gibson ... 383 ... 122 ... 3	383 ... 122 ... 3	410 ... 3 ... 3	3	9	6	3	3	3	230
†P. L. Osborn ... 357 ... 104 ... 3	357 ... 104 ... 3	417 ... 3 ... 3	3	9	6	3	3	3	188
†R. M. Peake ... 195 ... 113 ... 3	195 ... 113 ... 3	159 ... 3 ... 3	3	3	6	3	3	3	197
†J. D. Tucker ... 253 ... 65 ... 3	253 ... 65 ... 3	312 ... 3 ... 3	3	2	2	2	2	2	105
†Capt. G. A. Fortie ... 150 ... 61 ... 3	150 ... 61 ... 3	178 ... 3 ... 3	3	2	2	2	2	2	76
†S. H. H. ... Cancelled 119 ... 3	27 ... 3 ... 3	67 ... 3 ... 3	3	9	6	3	3	3	222
†J. V. Fullerton ... 20 ... 75 ... 3	20 ... 75 ... 3	567 ... 3 ... 3	3	2	2	2	2	2	81
*A. Baker ... 540 ... 74 ... 3	540 ... 74 ... 3	187 ... 3 ... 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	92
*T. D. ... 171 ... 48 ... 3	171 ... 48 ... 3	155 ... 3 ... 3	3	2	2	2	2	2	60
*F. Kent ... 146 ... 53 ... 3	146 ... 53 ... 3	2 ... 3 ... 3	3	2	2	2	2	2	56
*H. L. Stokes ... 64 ... 45 ... 3	64 ... 45 ... 3	505 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	2	3	3	3	60
*G. Woodcock ... 461 ... 85 ... 3	461 ... 85 ... 3	352 ... 3 ... 3	3	9	6	3	3	3	140
*A. B. C. (Hamp.) ... 161 ... 95 ... 3	161 ... 95 ... 3	218 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	119
H. A. Atkinson ... 280 ... 119 ... 3	280 ... 119 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	227
C. F. B. ... 166 ... 54 ... 3	166 ... 54 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	114
F. Baird ... 39 ... 29 ... 3	39 ... 29 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	53
H. W. Barry ... 98 ... 98 ... 3	98 ... 98 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	125
H. S. Brandreth ... 390 ... 5 ... 3	390 ... 5 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	26
G. Browne ... 234 ... 110 ... 3	234 ... 110 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	187
*Colonial ... 80 ... 80 ... 3	80 ... 80 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	150
H. H. D. ... 122 ... 122 ... 3	122 ... 122 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	227
H. H. Earnshaw ... 85 ... 79 ... 3	85 ... 79 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	139
A. W. Farquhar ... 139 ... 87 ... 3	139 ... 87 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	124
D. C. Gregson ... 278 ... 72 ... 3	278 ... 72 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	126
E. H. ... 176 ... 107 ... 3	176 ... 107 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	60
G. S. Johnson ... 148 ... 98 ... 3	148 ... 98 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	203
W. H. S. M. ... 74 ... 74 ... 3	74 ... 74 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	179
U. Maitra ... 382 ... 102 ... 3	382 ... 102 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	95
G. Whittle ... 382 ... 102 ... 3	382 ... 102 ... 3	3 ... 3 ... 3	3	6	3	3	3	3	192

* Winners four times. † Previous winners. ‡ Twice winners. †† Winners three times. ‡‡ Winner seven times.

Additional solutions: A. C. White solved 1686 (three solutions) —7, —8, —9, —90, —91, —92, —93, —94, —95, and —96. He makes a wrong claim to 1685. Total points added to accompanying table, All-in, 32; Special Tourney, 24.

We omitted to credit R. M. Peake with two points for 1696. We add accordingly this month.

The unnumbered problems appearing in our May issue have been solved by Upendranath Maitra.

Will several solvers note that 1...., Kt—Q 3 defeats 1 Q—Kt 6 in No. 1690?

E. S. Campling has pointed out that we have wrongly credited him for solutions to 1685—1692, as he had withdrawn from the competition.

All-in winners:—Last month, W. H. Thompson; present month, A. Baker.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—On page 332 we made a statement in a hurried moment that our Tourney Problem (No. 1670), "Spring Song," was not cooked by 1 Q × Kt P. It appears this is erroneous, since the defence we named, 1...., Kt—B 5, is not a valid one, because 2 K—B 5 is good enough to effect disaster. We shall therefore not have to make the alterations in the solvers' scores we predicted.

The *Norwich Mercury* recently quoted a capital three-mover, with Black King in corner, by C. Chocholous, and has offered a small prize for the best two-er with Black King in one of the corner squares. If any composer has a two-er complying with this condition, Mr. J. Keeble would be glad to receive it on or before 1st October next, addressed to the *Mercury* Office, London Street, Leeds, marking the envelope "Chess."

The Canadian chess monthly, *Checkmate*, is to be revived. This will be welcome news to many problemists, for whom *Checkmate* catered with much interest. The present month is to hail the appearance of the new number. Address: J. H. Graham, *Checkmate*, Prescott, Ontario, Canada. Mr. Otto Wurzburg has undertaken the management of the problem department, which fact is a sufficient guarantee that the work will be well done.

At Hanover, on the 27th July, an over-the-board solving competition took place in connection with the German Chess Association Congress. Two problems—a three-er and four-er—by Otto Fus were submitted. The prizes, £2 and £1 for the four-er, were secured respectively by Dr. H. von Gottschall and H. F. L. Meyer; and £1 5s. and 15s. for the three er, were won by Mieses and Bernstein. We have not yet seen the problems.

Following up our note at page 377 last month respecting the "Fountaine" MS., the following interesting paragraph has appeared in the *Chesterham Examiner*:—

Mr. Quaritch, the purchaser of the "Fountaine" chess MS. (14th century) at a recent sale in London, requested Mr. H. J. R. Murray to write a description of it for his catalogue. Mr. Murray therefore has been able not only to see this chess curiosity of the Middle Ages, but to examine it well, and he was surprised to find that

there is no ascription to any author and "no sign of any authorship from beginning to end." Dr. v. d. Linde wrote, some thirty-three years ago, that the ascription, which we quoted recently, was "added by a later hand"—later in the fourteenth century. Mr. Murray writes us—"v. d. Linde, who had Madden's copy only, evidently assumed that Madden's own title for it was in the MS., or perhaps it was so described in the Fountaine catalogue." Of the MS. itself Mr. Murray says:—"Although before I had seen it I should have said that £800 was a long price to pay for it, I now think it cheap at the price. It is splendidly illuminated, and thick with gold leaf!" Of the chess—the problems and remarks—Mr. Murray had a copy before, as he has of every antique European chess MS. in existence, and of some Oriental. It is a singular fact that though chess was more popular all over Europe some centuries ago than it is now—in proportion to population—no European seems to have been able, till the 19th century, to compose a chess problem of equal merit to the best of the Arabian compositions of the 9th, 10th, and 11th centuries of our era. Nearly all the really good problems in the European collections are found to be also in the still older Arabic collections. Copies of these are scattered among the great libraries of Europe—there are several in the British Museum—and a few are in private hands. There are probably more at Constantinople than anywhere else. Some years since, the Turkish ambassador in London visited the St. George's Chess Club, and told a member that of ancient chess manuscripts there were at Constantinople "a great number." From time to time copies have been brought to England of some of them, but it is believed that there are still some of them that no Christian has ever seen. In one copy, made recently, Mr. Murray has discovered—what it was hitherto thought were non-existent—several complete games of mediæval chess, with notes.

The following is the list of successes in *La Stratégie's* colossal Tourney which we were compelled to hold over from last month:—

Two-movers.—First prize, H. W. Barry, Boston, U.S.A ; second, B. Prikryl, Austria ; third, A. Charlick, Australia ; fourth and fifth, K. Erlin and M. Feigl, of Vienna, Hon. mention by the following in order of merit : V. Kosek, F. Lazard, and E. Amundsen equal, H. W. Cornelis, J. Smutny, Baron de Wardener, and E. Pradignat.

After these follow 24 problems which were commended, amongst them one by J. Keeble, Norwich.

Three-movers.—First prize, V. Marin, Spain ; second, M. Feigl ; third, Dr. Galitzky, Russia ; fourth, Rev. J. Jespersen, Denmark ; fifth, V. Marin ; sixth, Dr. Keidanz, New York ; seventh, K. Erlin. Hon. mention by F. Kohnlein, X. Hawkins, Max Karstedt, L. A. Kuijers, J. Smutny, M. Feigl, L. A. Kuijers, E. E. Westbury, V. Schiffer, H. Petersen, and Dr. Galitzky, all in order of merit. Seven other positions were commended, amongst them one by G. J. Slater.

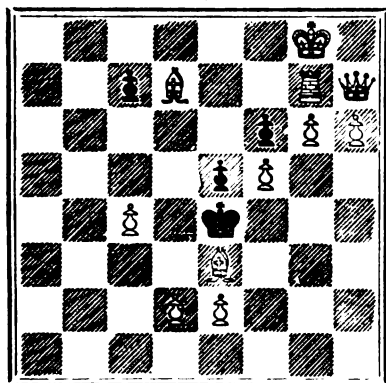
Four-movers.—First prize, E. Pradignat ; second, L. A. Kuijers ; third, J. Choclolous ; fourth, F. Ruppert ; fifth, Dr. Heijcop ten Ham and R. Hollstein equal. Hon. mention by five others, and six whose positions were commended.

Three-move Self-mates.—First prize, M. Feigl ; second, E. Pradignat. First hon. mention, J. Keeble, Norwich ; second, F. Forster, Leipzig. Four others commended.

Four-move Self-mates.—First prize, Dr. H. Rohr, Breslau ; second, R. P. Larsen, Denmark. First hon. mention, E. E. Westbury ; second, Rev.

J. Jespersen; third, M. Feigl; fourth, E. Rosenius. Three others commended.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

End-game Studies.—First prize, the Rev. J. Jespersen; second, H. Delimbourg, Brussels; third, L. Lazard, Paris; Hon mention by Dr. Goubeau, F. Lazard and M. Feigl. Two others commended.

In January last we quoted from *Checkmate* a three-mover (which turned out to be unsound) by W. J. Kennard, which was an attempt to blend the "Indian" and "Bristol" pieces of strategy. We have been favoured by an ingenious specimen by Mr. T. S. Goodlake, of London, which we are pleased to call special attention to.

The suggestion by Mr. Billington, referred to by us last month, has been linked to a proposition made some years ago, in the chess columns of the *Brighton Society*, that some scheme should be formulated to create a problem championship. The institution of an association of problem composers and solvers in this country would provide a splendid medium for a contest among claimants for championship honours, whether in respect of composition or solving. Regarding the question of championships generally, this at present is a subservient matter to the idea of an organization which has for its object the furtherance of native talent. We would greet with acclamation any movement which brought composers into immediate or personal contact, and which also encouraged exchange of ideas and communion of minds. Can this be achieved? The composing fraternity of this country is represented by a very small percentage of chessists, and naturally they are dispersed over the kingdom. All the machinery will have to be worked by correspondence, and everyone knows the difficulties which will beset such a project. At one time we were strongly impressed that such a scheme would work, but we are to-day, notwithstanding the progress chess has made during the past twenty years, very dubious of success. The best one can expect will be the inauguration of periodical problem and solving competitions. This has been attempted twice before in this country with no very signal success. Different results will be the yield of energetic endeavours in this direction, and if a practical working programme is issued there is likelihood of sufficient response to justify an attempt being made. It is not likely representative meetings and congresses could be held, but much might be done in course of time to frame rules for guidance in problem matters, such as the conduct of problem competitions, and the defining at least in a general way the rules of composition. Mr. Billington has taken the initiative, and we hope he will not leave the matter at that, but will actively pursue the idea and enlist the enthusiasm of all well wishers for the advance of the art.

SOLUTIONS.

By G. Heathcote (p. 294).—1 Q-K sq, K-Q 4; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 3; 2 Q×R P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-K 3 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, T.D., A. C. White.

By J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn (p. 294).—1 R-R sq, K-Kt 4; 2 B-R 2, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 5 or 6; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 B-R 2 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, T.D., A. C. White.

By B. Prikrýl (p. 294).—1 Q-B 5, Kt×B; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., Q×B; 2 Q-K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 5; 2 Q-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q 4 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock.

By W. A. Skinkman (p. 294).—1 B-B 4, K-K 5; 2 B-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 B-K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 B-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B P; 2 B-Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt P; 2 Kt-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-Kt 6 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, T.D., A. C. White.

By J. Jespersen (pp. 294 and 335).—1 Q-R 4, P×B; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 B-Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 B-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., R×P; 2 Q-Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B×P dis. ch, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock, H. W. Barry, (14 minutes, including adjustment of position), J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, A. C. White (2½ minutes).

By C. S. Jacobs (p. 294).—1 B-B 8, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, A. C. White.

By G. Heathcote (p. 295).—1 B-B 6, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, Upendranath Maitra, C. Johnston, J. D. Tucker, T.D., A. C. White.

By E. E. Westbury (p. 296).—1 Q-R 6, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, Upendranath Maitra, C. Johnston, J. D. Tucker, T.D., A. C. White.

By N. Harrop (p. 296).—1 Kt-B 5. Solved by R. M. Peake, Upendranath Maitra, C. Johnston, J. D. Tucker, A. C. White.

No. 1697 ("Aquila").—1 Q-K 2, P×Q; 2 P-Q 4, &c. If 1..., P-B 5; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt-Kt 6 ch, &c.

No. 1698 ("Albion").—1 Q-B 2, K-B 6; 2 B-Kt 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×B; 2 Q-Q 2, &c. If 1..., Kt-K 7, Kt 7 or R 6; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-K 3 or Kt 3; 2 R-Kt 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c.

No. 1699 ("Victoria").—1 B-Q Kt 2, Kt-B 6; 2 B-B 6, &c. If 1..., Kt elsewhere, P-B 4, or P-R 5; 2 Kt-Kt 5 dbl ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-B 2 ch or Q-Kt 3 (dual), &c. If 1..., K-K 6; 2 Q-Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 3; 2 Q-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Kt sq; 2 Kt-K 2 dbl. ch, &c.

No. 1700 ("Multum in parvo").—Two solutions. 1 Kt-Kt 3, B×Kt; 2 Q-Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 Kt-R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 6; 2 Q-Q B 2, &c. If 1..., B-R 3; 2 R-Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q 2 ch, &c. Also 1 Kt×Q B P, P-K 6 or B-R 3; 2 Q-R 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 7; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q 2 ch, &c.

No. 1701 ("Fluitat, sed," &c. a).—1 B-R 2, R×Q; 2 Kt-B 5, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 2; 2 Kt-K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-Kt 5, &c.

No. 1702 ("Fluitat, sed," &c. b).—1 B-K 3, R×Q; 2 R-B 6, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 Q-R 2 ch, &c. If 1..., R elsewhere; 2 Q×R, &c.

No. 1703 ("Fluitat, sed," &c. c).—1 K-R 2, P-R 6; 1 R-R sq, &c.

No. 1704 ("Tidy").—1 K-Q 7, K-B 6; 2 Kt-B 6, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Q-Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 6; 2 Q-K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 5; 2 K-K 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-B 6 ch, &c.

No. (1). "The Mite."—1 B-Q 3, K-Q 7; 2 Q-Q 4, &c.

No. (2). "The Gem."—Three solutions. 1st: 1 K-Q 4, P-B 4 ch; 2 K-K 3, &c. 2nd: 1 K-Q 6, P-B 4; 2 B-Kt 4 ch, &c. 3rd: 1 K×P (B 3), P-B 4; 2 K-Q 5, &c.

No. (3). "Simplex munditiis."—Two solutions. 1st: 1 B-Kt 2, any; 2 P-B 3, &c. 2nd: 1 B×P, any; 2 P-B 3, &c.

No. (4). "The Box and the puppets."—1 Kt-K 5, K-K 5; 2 Kt×P dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 Q-R 7, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 K-K B 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R-Q 6 ch, &c.

No. (40). "He zanyraeus."—Five solutions. 1st: 1 Kt—K 6, B—R 4 ch; 2 K—K 7, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Kt—B 5 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 P×P, &c. 2nd: 1 K—K 7, K—B 4; 2 P×B 4, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 3 or P×P; 2 Kt—Kt 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—K 6, &c. 3rd: 1 Kt—Kt 3 dis. ch, B—K 5; 2 K—K 7, &c. 4th: 1 Kt—Q 6 dis. ch, B—K 5; 2 K—K 7, &c. 5th: 1 Q×B, K—Q 5; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., R P moves; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4, P—Q 5 or P×P; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

No. (47). "Last night."—1 P—K 8 (Kt), P×P or P—B 5; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Kt 3 ch, &c.

No. (48) "The Nightingale."—1 Kt (Q 3)—B 5, any; 2 Q—Q Kt 3, &c.

No. (50). "Tentare non noce."—1 Q—B 7, K×P; 2 B—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 5; 2 Kt—Q 7 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 2; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (B 3) moves; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., others; Q×Q B P, &c.

By J. Dobrusky (p. 334).—1 Q—R 8, Kt—K 3; 2 Q—R 8 ch, Kt—Kt 2; 3 Q—R sq, &c. If 1..., B—K Kt 4; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, K—K 5; 3 Kt—B 6 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Q—K 8 ch, &c. Other variations obvious. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By J. Kares (p. 334).—1 Q—R 8, K×R; 2 Q—R sq, K—Q 4 [If 2..., K—B 4; 3 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 2..., P moves; 3 K—K 6, &c.]; 3 Q—R sq, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5; 2 Q—R 2, any; 3 R×P, &c. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By K. Kondelik (p. 335). This should have been given as a three-mover.—1 Kt—K 5, K×Kt; 2 R—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 R—B 3, &c. If 1..., P—K B 3; 2 Q—Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q B 3; 2 Kt (K 5)—B 4, &c. If 1..., R—Kt 4; 2 Kt—Kt 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt (Q 6)—Q B 4, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock, J. D. Tucker.

No. 1705 ("An der blauau Donau" a).—1 Q—R 6, K×Kt; 2 B—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 4; 2 B—K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., R—K 5; 2 B—B 7, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Q 3 ch, &c.

No. 1706 ("An der blauau," &c. b).—1 R—R sq, Kt—Kt 4; 2 R—R 5, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 R—R 4, &c.

No. 1707 ("An der blauau," &c. c).—1 Kt—Q 3, K—Kt; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q—B 2, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 2; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c.

No. 1708 ("In hoc signo.....!").—1 Kt—Q 4, K×R; 2 B—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., either R or Kt×R; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R—K 7 or P; 2 Kt (Q 4)—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

No. 1709 ("Simplicitas").—1 Q—K R sq, B×P; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Q—Q R 8, &c. If 1..., B else; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c.

No. 1710 ("Gipsy").—1 R—Kt 6, R—K Kt sq; 2 B—Q Kt sq, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt 8; 2 B—Q B 2, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 R—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 P—R 7, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—K 3; 2 B—K 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—K 4 ch, &c. There are a number of dual continuations. For instance, if 1..., Kt—R 4 or B White may proceed with either 2 B—K 4 ch, P—K 4 ch, B—K 3, K B 2 or Kt sq dis. ch.

No. 1711 ("Africa").—Four solutions. 1st: 1 Q—Kt 8, K—Q 2, Q 4, B 2, B 4, or P moves; 2 B—R 2, Q—Kt 5 ch, Kt×Kt P ch, Q—K 8 accordingly. 2nd: 1 Q—Q 4, K—B 2 (best); 2 Kt×Kt P ch, &c. 3rd and 4th: 1 Q—Kt 2 or B 3 ch, K—B 4 or Q 2; 2 Kt×B P dis. ch or Kt—Kt 8 ch, &c.

No. 1712 ("Come, I have found you out").—Two solutions. 1st: 1 B—Kt 8, B moves or P—R 6; 2 Q×R P ch, &c. If 1..., P×P, P—K 3 or P—K 4; 2 R×B, Kt—B 6 or P—B 7 acc., &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7 or P—B 5; 2 Kt—B 2 or Kt—Kt 5 acc., &c. 2nd: 1 K×Kt, P—Kt 7 ch (best); 2 K×P, &c.

No. 1713, by Dr. W. T. Law.—1 P×P en pass., &c. It can be demonstrated that Black's last move must have been P from Q B 2 to B 4. This being so, White may legitimately make the first move above given. Solved by J. F. Moon.

No. 1724, by A. C. White.—Add a White Pawn at Q B 7. 1 Q—R 4, &c.

No. 1715, by A. Charlick.—1 Q—Kt 4, P—K 7; 2 Q—K sq, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 B×B P dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c.

No. 1719, by Rev. G. Dohls.—1 Q—Q B 8, P×R or Q—B 4 ch; 2 K—B 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Q—K 4; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×R; 2 B×Kt ch, &c.

PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1725.

Motto: "Estudio" XLIX. (70).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1726.

Motto: "Bedenken" L. (71).

BLACK.



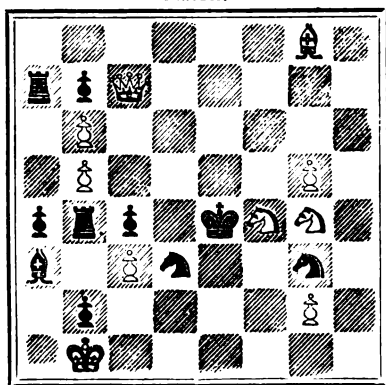
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1727.

Motto: "Eilelkeit" LI. (72).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1728.

Motto: "Atalanta" LII. (73).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

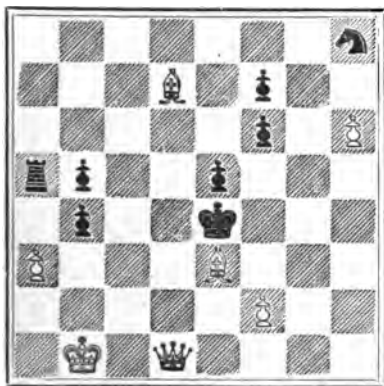
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1729.

Motto: "Carahor" LIII. (74).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1730.

Motto: "St. Denis" LIV. (75).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1731.

Motto: "Salve" LV. (76).

BLACK.



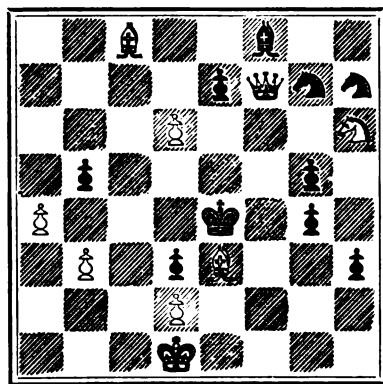
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1732.

Motto: "Influenza" LVI. (77).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

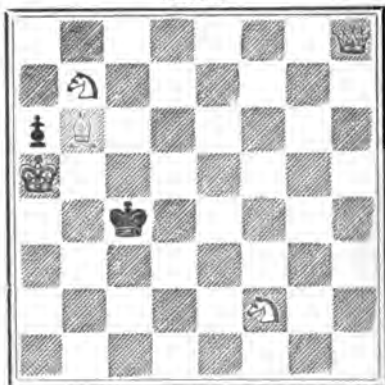
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1733.

Motto: "We are seven" LVII. (79).

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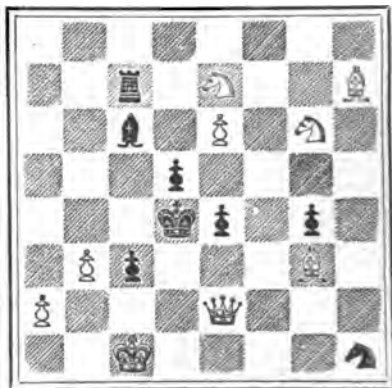
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1734.

Motto: "Sheer Luck" LVIII. (80).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1735.

Motto: "Immergrün" LIX. (81).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1736.

Motto: "s' Kohl'rös'l" LX. (82).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

NORWICH CHESS CONGRESS, 1902



Major Rawlins W. T. Dickinson J. Wilson F. W. Forrest A. West Rev. R. O. Davies J. H. Blake R. F. B. Jones Rev. H. Bremridge J. Taylor
 Fred Brown Miss Offord Mrs. Herring Mrs. Illingworth Mrs. Chapman Miss Hooke Mrs. Oakley Miss Kymiss W. H. Watts
 L. Illingworth G. A. Koek C. Chapman

Photo by J. Gavin, Norwich.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1902.

THE COURIER GAME.

THIS curious modification of chess is probably now always associated in the minds of chess players with the German village of Ströbeck, in the Harz Mountains. Since Lewis in his 'Fifty Games' [published in 1832] described his visit to the village made somewhere about 1818, there have been many references in chess magazines, both German and English, to the chess-playing village, its customs and its special code of chess-laws. So lately as 1893 there was a short account of Ströbeck in the Christmas number of this magazine. But Ströbeck has now fallen into line, as is the tendency of all countries and places in these days of chess clubs, chess columns and international tournaments, and the Ströbeck chess has become little more than a tradition. But the village still possesses its relics of by-gone days, and the pilgrim who wends his way across the fields from Halberstadt may still see the old chess board that the Elector Frederick William gave them in 1651, and the oblong board of 8 by 12 upon which the Courier Game was played of yore. The silver pieces are gone, but he will be told the old story how they were borrowed and never returned, a common fate of articles lent, even when they are not of silver.

1831
f.p. 472



THE COURIER GAME.

K I

The Courier Game was an enlarged variety of the mediæval game of chess. The oblong board was placed with a black corner square on the players' right hand: a peculiarity which also obtained in the Ströbeck chess. The three outer squares on the back lines were occupied as usual by the Rooks, Knights, and Bishops. The Bishop—called by his old German name of *Alte*, i.e. the 'old man,' had the Bishop's mediæval move, that is, it jumps diagonally over one square (whether occupied or empty) into the square beyond. Next to the Bishops stood the pieces which have given to the game its name. The Couriers were popularly supposed to be the strongest men on the board; a curious error, for their move was exactly that of our modern Bishop, and the Rook is a much more powerful piece. We have employed an inverted Bishop in our figure to show the Courier. The fifth square from the left-hand side was occupied by a piece called the 'Fool,' which we have represented as an inverted Queen. The Fool moved like the Rook, but only one square at a time. The Queen had her old move of one square in the diagonal directions, so that the Fool and Queen combined possessed the King's move. Next to the King stood the 'Man,' represented as an inverted King, whose move was the same as the King's, with the difference, of course, that he could move into attack and could be taken like any ordinary piece. The Queen was placed on her third square, and Rook's Pawns and the Queen's Pawn were advanced two moves. No Pawn from the position in our figure could move more than one square at a time, otherwise they answered to the ordinary Pawn.*

The initial arrangement answers exactly to that which was the rule in the Ströbeck chess. But while it is generally agreed that the Ströbeck chess is a survival of the chess which the Mongols left in Europe during their many incursions from 1224 on, and therefore only a distant cousin of the ordinary European game, it is more difficult to account for the Courier game. Not only has it no analogue in the East, but it was in existence in Europe before the earliest incursion of the Mongols. By supposing the initial position to be a later arrangement—the result of the influence of the Ströbeck game—we surmount the difficulty of its existence before Mongol chess arrived. The Rhineland, at least, knew European chess in the twelfth century, and the Courier game *might* have come from the Arabs with the ordinary chess. Only, unfortunately, we hear of it nowhere in Europe outside Germany, and no Arabic writer knows of any game on an 8 × 12 board. It looks, then, like an early native German discovery.

The earliest reference to the game occurs in the Wigalois of Wirnt von Gravenberg. The date of this book is fairly certain. From references in it to other books, and from references in other books to it, we know on the one hand that it is not earlier than 1204, and probably not earlier than 1208, and on the other that it is not later than 1210. Let us say then 1209. Von Gravenberg is generally supposed to have lived in North Bavaria, somewhere between Nuremberg and Baireuth, and quite incidentally.

* Probably the Ströbeck rules for Pawn promotion held in the Courier game, though we have no information. If so, a Pawn on reaching the eighth line had to make three 'joyous leaps' of two squares each back to its original square, and on arriving there became a Queen. As long as it was on its 8th square it could not be taken, but it could be taken anywhere on its backward journey, and it was not allowed to jump over any square that was occupied, nor to capture anything on the way.

tally he remarks (lines 10580—10584): "There lay before the noble ladies Dice-boards (probably backgammon boards) and Courier-boards, Made of ivory. With noble pieces Did they play, and not with wooden pieces As we now see ladies play."

It is strange that von Gravenberg has substituted the Courier game for the ordinary chess of the romances, but the passage is decisive for the existence of a game called Courier in 1209. There is no reason to suppose it any other than the game we are describing.

The next reference occurs in Kunrat of Ammenhausen's long rhyming translation of Cessoles' chess-sermon. Kunrat makes many long additions to his original, and the gossiping monk tells in one of these how he once saw another chess at Constance on a board of 96 squares, which had 16 more men, to wit a Concubine (the fool), a Councillor (the man), two Couriers and four Pawns extra on each side. He never saw the game anywhere else, though he had seen the proper chess in Provence and France and Kurwalhen; and 'the book,' *i.e.* Cessoles, never mentions it. Kunrat's poem is dated 1337.


Two centuries later, Peter Heigius—a contemporary of Queen Elizabeth—saw it at Ströbeck, and this brings us to Gustavus Selenus, the chess-playing Duke Augustus of Brunswick-Lüneburg, who devotes a chapter to the game in his chess work of 1616. He also found the game at Ströbeck, and describes it carefully from information given him on the spot. The game was played nowhere else, and the Duke propounds a grand theory of his own how the ordinary chess is really an abridgement of the Courier game.

The game appears to have been still played at Ströbeck in 1825, or it had not long been abandoned; for Silberschmidt, who visited the village in that year, was told the rules of the game. By 1845 the rules had been forgotten, and no one in Ströbeck knew how the game was played. In more recent days, from 1883 on, the game has been revived at congresses of the Harzer Schachbund (Harz Chess Association), as a curiosity and local attraction, but the players have had to go back to Selenus for the knowledge of the method of play.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

"AN INTERESTING POSITION."

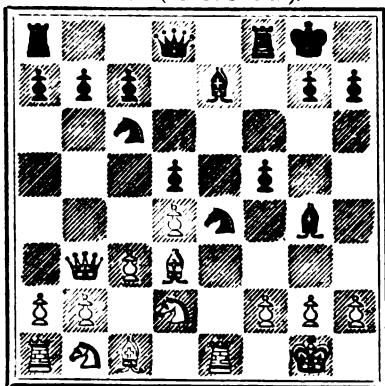
A contribution to the theory of the Russian game, translated from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, by C. E. Ranken.

N the July number of the *Stratégie*, S. Alapin annotates the first match game between Janowski and Schlechter. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 Kt×P, P—Q 3; 4 Kt—K B 3, Kt×P; 5 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 6 B—Q 3, Kt—Q B 3; 7 Castles, B—K 2; 8 R—K sq, B—K Kt 5; 9 P—B 3, P—B 4; 10 Q Kt—Q 2. He rightly censures White's 10th move, and remarks: "With this weak move White gives away his advantage off hand; the proper continuation was 10 Q—Kt 3, Castles; 11 K Kt—Q 2, Kt×Kt; 12 Kt×Kt, R—Kt sq; 13 Kt—B sq, with a decisive advantage, for if Black guards against the threatened Kt—K 3 by 13... P—B 5; there follows 14 B—K 4, B—K 3; 15 B—B 3, and if Q—Q 2, 16 R×B, and wins.

This line of action would be very pretty and correct, if Black were to play as the estimable Russian master would have him do. There is, however, at Black's disposal a stronger attack, which appears to refute Alapin's mode of play. Opening moves like 11 K Kt—Q 2, which, instead of developing the game, only hinder it, cannot be correct. I now

Position after White's 11th move:—

BLACK (SCHLECHTER).

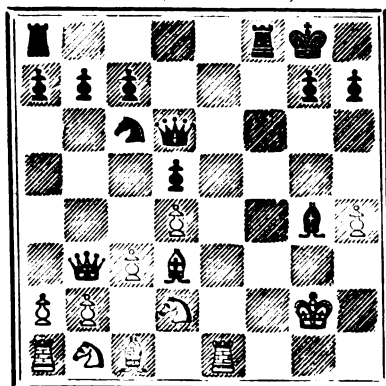


WHITE (JANOWSKI).

[A] 14 K—Kt 2, P×P; 15 P×P, Q—Q 3!; 16 P×B (if 16 Kt—B sq, R×Kt; and now if 17 K×R, R—B sq ch, &c.; if 17 B×R, Black mates in three moves; and if 17 R×R, Q×P ch, &c.), R—B 7 ch!; 17 K×R, Q—R 7 ch; 18 K—K 3, Q—Kt 6 ch; 19 Kt—B 3, R—K sq ch;

Position after White's 16th move:—

BLACK (SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (JANOWSKI).

[B] 14 K—Kt sq, P×P; 15 P—K R 3!, B×P; 16 B—K 4, P—Kt 7!; 17 Q×P ch, K—R sq; 18 Q×Q (if 18 R—Q sq, B—B 7 ch; 19 K—R 2, Q—R 5; or if 18 Q—R 5, B—B 7 ch; 19 K—R 2, Q—Q 3 ch, &c.), Q R×Q; 19 R—Q sq, B—Kt 5; 20 B—B 2, Q R—K sq; and wins.

C. SCHLECHTER,

leave the results of my examination to speak, and believe that this little study will afford amateurs the pleasure of fine combinations.

Black now gains the advantage by 11..., Kt×K B P; 12 K×Kt, B—R 5 ch; 13 P—Kt 3 [if 13 K—B sq, B×R; 14 K×B, Q—R 5 ch; 15 K—B sq (best). Q R—K sq; 16 Q×P ch, K—R sq; 17 K—Kt sq (best). R—K 8 ch; 18 B or Kt—B sq, R×B, &c.], P—B 5; 14 P×B (or [A] and [B]), Q×P ch; 15 K—B sq, P—B 6; 16 Q×P ch, K—R sq, and wins, e.g. 17 R—K 4, Q—R 6 ch; 18 K—B 2, Q—Kt 7 ch, and mate next move. Or if 17 R—Q sq, Q×R P, &c.

Q×P ch (if 21 K—B 2, then Q×Kt; if 21 B—K 2, then R×B ch, &c.; or if 21 P—B 4, then C—B 2 ch, &c.), B—K 3; 22 Kt×R, B×Q; and as White's K R P must fall, giving Black two dangerous passed Pawns, with a better development, White is in the inferiority. (a) Or 20 B—K 4, R×B ch; 21 K—Q 2, Q—B 2 ch; 22 K—Q 3, Q×Kt ch; 23 B—K 3 (if R—K 3, R×R ch, &c.), R×B ch; 24 R×R, Q—B sq ch; 25 K—Q 2, Q—B 7 ch; 26 K—B sq, Q×R ch; 27 K—B 2, Q—K 5 ch; 28 K—B sq or Q 2, Q—K sq ch or K 2 ch accordingly, and wins.

CHESS LITERATURE.

"THE CHESS PLAYER'S COMPENDIUM," BY W. COOK.



HIS is a handsome folio volume of 290 pages, very clearly printed on good paper, and published by the *Bristol Times and Mirror* Company, Limited, Small Street, Bristol. Mr. Cook, formerly one of the strongest players of the Birmingham Chess Club, and now chess editor of the *Bristol Times and Mirror*, is well known as the author of the "Chess Synopsis," which has gone through no less than four editions. In that work, as in this, he adopted the fractional method of notation, placing White's moves always above Black's, instead of the one following the other in the same line. He was, we believe, the inventor of this notation, which in other works on chess has been very generally followed, the moves being in columns, and reading from top to bottom of the page instead of from left to right.

In his preface to the "Chess Compendium" the author explains the difference between this work and his "Synopsis of the Chess Openings" thus:—"I incline to infer that our leading chess amateurs to-day acquire their methods of development rather from models of actual play than from treatises which blend theory with practice. This inference has led me to compile 'the Compendium,' which is a printed copy of notes made primarily for my own guidance in reference to the openings, which I have recently arranged in a systematic way for publication. A collection of nearly two thousand examples, continued to the twentieth move, from games actually played by experts, will meet the requirements of students who, now-a-days, seek some knowledge of the method of framing an attack or establishing a defence in the early 'middle game,' to supplement their experimental familiarity with the preliminary stage of the opening. It was my first intention to present the examples without note or comment, as every column is a statement of fact, but I finally decided to insert a few notes, in addition to the necessary references, which are appended for the use of any who may like to study some of the games in their more advanced stages." In connection with this we may announce that Mr. Cook has been requested, and has consented, to publish in a subsequent book the conclusions of all games given in this work up to the 20th moves, which we think will be a very useful companion to the "Compendium," if only he points out at what stage the losers went wrong, or the winners by superior tactics obtained their decisive advantage. It may, perhaps, be said that every student of the games of modern tournaments can obtain all that he wants without such a book as the "Chess Compendium," provided that these games are competently annotated. No doubt he can with regard to certain openings; but the openings usually adopted in modern tourneys can be numbered on the five fingers, whereas Mr. Cook's work contains specimens of nearly all the openings it is possible to play. Besides, it is not every chess student, or even the more advanced player who can afford the luxury of a large chess library, so that often such cannot profit by the references which Mr. Cook gives to the sources from which he derived his games, and this renders it all the more important that he should give in a separate book the completion of the games so carefully selected, and carried to the twentieth moves in his admirable "Compendium."

THE NORWICH CHESS CONGRESS.

THE annual Congress of the Southern Counties' Chess Union was held this year at Norwich, in the Church of England Rooms, Orford Place, the centre of the Electric Tramways, of which the city now boasts twenty-one miles. At 6-30 p.m., on Monday, September 1st, the Congress was opened by Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.P., who has all his life been connected with the Press. He remarked that it was very different now from the time a few years ago, when they met in a room at the Rampant Horse Hotel. He mentioned some very fine players who had assembled there. Norwich was always a good home for chess in those days, and he thought that chess was as strong in Norwich as ever. It was a great regret for him that he had not had the pleasure of playing for the county this year, when it was so successful. He had the honour, a few years ago, of playing for the House of Commons, and was the only Englishman in the team! He believed that chess had a great educational influence, and it seemed to him that the great aim of our age should be to teach exact methods. Chess required perfect care and thought. In past years England had excelled in manly sports, but in the future it will be incumbent on England still more to go in for games of exact science, such as chess. He dwelt on the necessity of young Englishmen cultivating chess in the future.

The following are the players, arranged according to their counties and classes:—Class I., Dr. Dunstan, Messrs. Herbert Jacobs, R. Loman, R. P. Michell, and Jas. Mortimer (London), J. F. Allcock (Essex), J. H. Blake (Hants), R. F. B. Jones and C. Chapman (Kent), G. E. Wainwright (Surrey), F. Brown and C. H. Sherrard (Worcestershire). Class II. (A), Mr. Neville Hart, Rev. E. H. Kinder, and Mr. E. R. Willett (Norfolk), Messrs. E. E. Middleton (Hants), F. A. Joyce (Isle of Wight), Mrs. Anderson (Kent), Mr. J. Wilson (Lincoln), Messrs. M. C. Barton and A. L. Densham (Surrey), and Mrs. Herring (Sussex); Class II. (B), Mr. F. Adcock (Norfolk), Mr. L. Illingworth (London), Mr. J. N. Smith (Bucks), Mr. T. Taylor and Mr. E. D. Fawcett (Devon), Miss Finn, and Messrs. A. Clark and C. F. Corke (Kent), Mr. A. West (Salop), and Mr. H. Ward (Surrey). Class III., Mr. G. A. Koek and Mr. E. Lake (Norfolk), Mr. W. H. Watts (London), Mr. F. Dickens (Bedfordshire), Rev. H. Bremridge (Devon), Mrs. Chapman, Mrs. Oakley, and Rev. W. E. Evill (Kent), Mr. F. W. Forrest (Salop), Major Rawlins (Somerset), Mr. R. Davies (Suffolk), Miss Hooke, Mr. W. T. Dickinson (Surrey), and Miss Foster (Wilts)

First day's play:—Class I., Michell beat Allcock (Caro-Kann), Mortimer lost to Blake (Italian), Sherrard lost to Brown (Queen's Gambit Declined), Chapman lost to Wainwright (Italian), Jones beat Jacobs (Centre Counter), Loman beat Dr. Dunstan (Scotch). Class II. (A), Hart lost to Densham (Bishop's), Joyce lost to Kinder (Dutch), Wilson beat Willett (Queen's Gambit Declined), Mrs. Anderson beat Mrs. Herring (Sicilian), Middleton lost to Barton (Irregular). Class II. (B), Illingworth beat Corke (Dutch), Clark lost to Adcock (Two Knights'), Miss Finn lost to West and Smith beat Taylor (Queen's Gambit Declined), Fawcett lost to Ward (Lopez). Class III., Lake lost to Rawlins and Mrs. Oakley to

Dickens (Queen's Gambit Declined), Miss Foster lost to Mrs. Chapman and Koek beat Bremridge (Sicilian), Davies lost to Evill (Dutch), Watts to Forrest (Lopez), Dickinson beat Miss Hooke (English).

Second day's play:—Class I., Blake lost to Michell (Vienna), Dunstan beat Allcock (Irregular), Brown lost to Mortimer (Queen's Pawn), Wainwright beat Sherrard (Dutch), Jacobs beat Chapman (Falkbeer), Loman beat Jones (Sicilian). Class II. (A), Densham beat Joyce and Mrs. Anderson drew with Willett (Scotch), Barton lost to Hart (Irregular), Kinder beat Wilson (Evans acc.), Mrs. Herring lost to Middleton (Hung.). Class II. (B), Corke beat Clark (Italian), Ward lost to Illingworth (Evans acc.), Adcock beat Smith and West beat Fawcett (Lopez), Miss Finn beat Taylor (Queen's Gambit Declined). Class III., Rawlins drew with Mrs. Chapman (Sicilian), Lake beat Mrs. Oakley and Forrest lost to Davies (French), Dickens lost to Koek and Miss Foster to Dickinson (Lopez), Bremridge beat Watts (Centre Counter), Evill beat Miss Hooke (English). Evening—Class I., Michell drew with Brown (Centre Counter), Allcock lost to Blake (Van't Kruijz), Dunstan beat Jones and Chapman lost to Loman (Italian), Sherrard beat Jacobs (Dutch), Mortimer lost to Wainwright (Petroff). Class II. (A), Wilson lost to Densham (Queen's Gambit Declined), Hart beat Joyce (Sicilian), Mrs. Anderson beat Kinder (Scotch), Middleton lost to Willett (Irregular), Mrs. Herring drew with Barton (Italian). Class II. (B), Corke lost to Smith (Two Knights'), Clark beat Illingworth and Fawcett lost to Taylor (Queen's Gambit Declined), Miss Finn lost to Adcock (Queen's Gambit acc.), West beat Ward (Lopez). Class III., Rawlins beat Dickens (Evans Declined), Mrs. Chapman lost to Lake (Bird's), Bremridge beat Mrs. Oakley and Dickinson beat Davies (French), Forrest beat Koek (Falkbeer), Evill lost to Watts (English), and Miss Hooke defeated Miss Foster (Centre Gambit).

Third day's play:—Class I., Wainwright lost to Michell and Blake beat Dr. Dunstan (Queen's Gambit Declined), Brown beat Allcock (Queen's Pawn), Jones drew with Chapman and Loman beat Sherrard (Lopez), Jacobs beat Mortimer (Bishop's). Class II. (A), Densham beat Mrs. Anderson (Sicilian), Wilson lost to Hart (Lopez), Joyce beat Barton (Queen's Gambit Declined), Kinder beat Middleton (Hungarian), and Willett, Mrs. Herring (Blackmar). Class II. (B), Corke lost to Miss Finn (French), Smith drew with Illingworth (Queen's Gambit acc.), and West with Taylor (Queen's Gambit Declined), Clark beat Ward (Queen's Pawn), and Adcock, Fawcett (Lopez). Class III., Bremridge beat Rawlins (Centre Gambit), Dickens lost to Mrs. Chapman (by default), Lake beat Miss Foster, Mrs. Oakley lost to Forrest, and Koek to Evill (Queen's Gambit Declined), Watts lost to Dickinson (Queen's Pawn), Miss Hooke lost to Davies (French). Evening—Class II. (A), Middleton lost to Densham (Irregular), Hart lost to Mrs. Anderson (Sicilian), Wilson beat Joyce and Mrs. Herring lost to Kinder (Italian), Willett beat Barton (Queen's Pawn). Class II. (B), Fawcett drew with Corke (Falkbeer), Illingworth drew with Miss Finn, Taylor beat Ward, and Smith lost to Clark (Queen's Gambit Declined). Class III., Rawlins drew with Forrest (Two Knights'), Mrs. Chapman lost to Bremridge and Evill beat Mrs. Oakley (Bird's), Dickinson beat Koek and Miss Foster lost to Davies (French), Miss Hooke drew with Watts (Centre Counter).

Fourth day's play:—Class I., Loman beat Jacobs (Centre Counter), Allcock beat Wainwright (Zukertort), Chapman lost to Dr. Dunstan and Mortimer drew with Loman (Sicilian). Sherrard beat Jones and Blake drew with Brown (Queen's Gambit Declined). Class II. (A), Densham beat Mrs. Herring (Sicilian), Middleton lost to Hart (Falkbeer), Joyce to Mrs. Anderson (Queen's Gambit Declined), Barton beat Wilson (Zukertort), Kinder drew with Willett (Evans acc.). Class II. (B), Corke drew with West (Centre Counter), Fawcett with Illingworth (Sicilian), Clark with Miss Finn (Queen's Pawn), Ward lost to Smith (Two Knights'), Adcock beat Taylor (Lopez). Class III., Evill beat Rawlins (English), Forrest beat Mrs. Chapman and Davies beat Bremridge (Queen's Gambit Declined), Miss Hooke beat Koek (Centre Gambit), and Davies beat Watts (Dutch). In the evening there was no regular play, only adjourned games being played off. The afternoon accordingly was devoted to various outings. On the Norwich golf links there was a match between Vardon and the local professional Kinnell, won by the former, who established a record for these links, viz., 69. Several of the players visited the Broads, Cromer, or Lowestoft; but the chief item of the afternoon was a personally conducted walk round the town, the visitors being entertained at tea at St. Leonard's Priory (Mr. Walter Rye's), where a photograph, which we reproduce as our frontispiece, was taken by Mr. John Gavin, St. Giles Street, Norwich.

A goodly number of the competitors stayed at the Maid's Head Hotel, an ancient hostelry near the Cathedral, and here every night up to a late hour play was fast and furious, but not play in the bad sense. No, it was chess, played in the form of Lightning Tournaments, and this, note, after a hard day's work over the board.

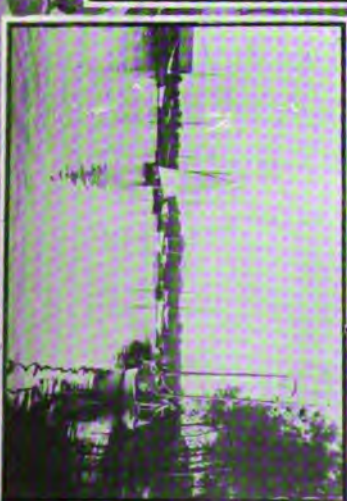
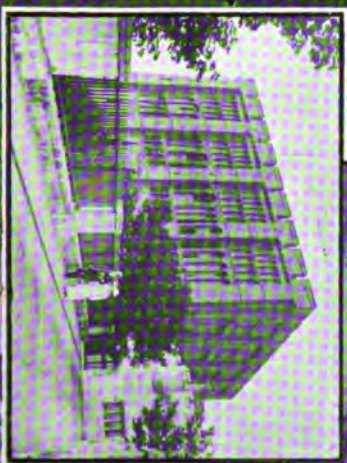
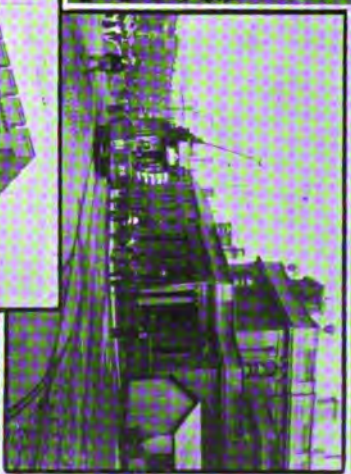
At various times during the Congress the following were present: Mr. H. E. Atkins, amateur champion for the past three years; Mr. I. M. Brown, hon. sec. of the Northern Counties' Chess Union; Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford, Yorkshire delegate to the N.C.C.U.; Mr. H. L. Bowles, Metropolitan Club; Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, chess editor of *Womanhood*; Mrs. W. W. White; Mrs. Joyce; Mr. W. W. White, member of the reference committee Southern Counties' Union. Mr. Arthur Schomberg, hon. sec. of the Union, who presided, was assisted by the hon. sec. of the Congress, Mr. G. A. Koek of Norfolk, Dr. A. Crook, and Mr. A. L. Littleboy. Through the kindness of some members of the committee, hothouse fruit was provided for the use of the officers and players, being placed on the tables each day. Everything supplied by the refreshment department of the Congress was of the best, and extremely moderate in price.

Fifth day's play:—Class I., Loman lost to Michell (Bishop's), Jacobs beat Allcock (Caro Kann), Dr. Dunstan drew with Brown (Centre Counter), Chapman lost to Sherrard (Petroff), Wainwright lost to Blake and Jones to Mortimer (Lopez). Class II. (A), Densham beat Willett (French), Hart beat Mrs. Herring (Sicilian), Middleton lost to Joyce (Petroff). Mrs. Anderson drew with Wilson (Scotch), Barton lost to Kinder (by default), and retired next round. Class II. (B), Illingworth drew with West, Miss Finn lost to Smith, and Taylor beat Corke (Queen's Gambit Declined), Fawcett lost to Clark (Lopez). Ward to Adcock (Allgaier). Class III., Mrs. Oakley and Dickens retired, their games not counting either way,

NORWICH CHESS CONGRESS, 1902.

G. E. RAILWAY STATION.

A BIT OF OLD NORWICH.



NORWICH CASTLE.

ON THE RIVER.

Photos by H. Warr & West Crofton.

NORWICH CHESS CONGRESS, 1902.



Photos by H. Ward, West Crofton.

Rawlins lost to Dickinson (Queen's Pawn), Mrs. Chapman to Evill (Bird's), Forrest to Lake (Centre Counter), Koek drew with Davies (French), Watts beat Miss Foster (Irregular). Evening—Class I., Michell beat Jones (Sicilian), Alcock lost to Loman (Van't Kruyz), Brown beat Wainwright (Queen's Pawn), Dr. Dunstan lost to Sherrard (Petroff), Blake to Jacobs (Dutch), and Mortimer to Chapman (Italian). Class II. (A), Densham beat Kinder, and Wilson, Middleton (Scotch), Willett lost to Hart (Blackmar), and Joyce to Mrs. Herring (Sicilian). Class II. (B), Corke lost to Adcock (Two Knights'), Clark drew with West (Queen's Pawn), Taylor beat Illingworth; Smith, Fawcett, and Miss Finn, Ward (Queen's Gambit Declined). Class III., Miss Hooke lost to Rawlins (Centre Counter). Dickinson beat Mrs. Chapman (Sicilian), Miss Foster drew with Bremridge, Watts lost to Koek, (Queen's Pawn), Lake to Evill (Queen's Gambit Declined).

Sixth day's play:—Class I., Chapman lost to Michell (Italian), Jones beat Allcock (Vienna), announcing mate in ten, and effecting it in eleven moves; Jacobs drew with Brown (Bird's), Wainwright lost to Dr. Dunstan (Sicilian), Sherrard beat Mortimer (Queen's Gambit Declined), and Loman, Blake (Lopez). Class II. (A), Hart lost to Kinder (Evans Declined), the latter announcing mate in five, and effecting it in four; Joyce drew with Willett, and Mrs. Herring lost to Wilson (Italian), Mrs. Anderson beat Middleton (Scotch). Class II. (B), Ward beat Corke (Hungarian), Illingworth drew with Adcock (Vienna), Clark drew with Taylor (Queen's Pawn), West with Smith, and Miss Finn beat Fawcett (Queen's Gambit Declined). Class III., Watts drew with Rawlins (Centre Gambit), Davies beat Mrs. Chapman (Dutch), Lake lost to Miss Hooke (Cunningham), Bremridge to Evill (Sicilian), Forrest beat Miss Foster (Queen's Gambit Declined).

In the afternoon the Congress were the guests of Mrs. Jas. Stuart, Professor Stuart being absent on the Continent. The beautiful old house and grounds of Carrow Abbey, with the ruins of the ancient abbey, were placed at the disposal of the visitors, Mrs. Stuart and her sister, Miss Colman, giving them all a cordial welcome. The evening, as on Thursday, was devoted to any adjourned games.

Seventh day's play:—Class I., Mortimer lost to Dr. Dunstan (Sicilian), Chapman to Blake (Italian), Michell beat Sherrard (Petroff), and Wainwright, Jones (Four Knights'). Class II. (A and B), Densham lost to Mrs. Anderson (Sicilian), Adcock drew with West (Petroff). Class III., Miss Foster lost to Koek (Caro Kann), Mrs. Chapman to Miss Hooke (Bird's), Davies beat Lake (Queen's Gambit Declined), and Bremridge, Forrest (Counter Gambit), Lake lost to Watts (French), and Evill to Dickinson (English). Evening:—Mortimer lost to Michell (Evans Declined), Sherrard to Allcock (Kt—Q B 3 Defence), Loman beat Wainwright (Vienna) Jones lost to Brown (Centre Counter), Mortimer drew with Loman (Sicilian), Class III., Mrs. Chapman lost to Watts (Bird's), Bremridge beat Dickinson (Counter Gambit), Rawlins lost to Koek (Two Knights').

Eighth day's play:—Class I., Blake drew with Sherrard (Petroff), Michell beat Dunstan (Sicilian), and Allcock, Mortimer (Zukertort), Brown drew with Chapman (Italian). Class II., Mrs. Anderson lost to Adcock, and Densham to West (Scotch). Class III., Forrest lost to Evill (Queen's Gambit Declined).

The final order in Class I. was :—1st (£20), Mr. R. P. Michell, 10½, amateur champion and winner of the Newnes' Cup; 2nd, Mr. R. Loman (£10), 9; 3rd, Mr. J. H. Blake and Mr. F. Brown, 7; 5th, Mr. Herbert Jacobs, 6; 6th and 7th, Dr. Dunstan and Mr. C. H. Sherrard, 5½; 8th, Mr. G. E. Wainwright, 4½; 9th, Mr. J. F. Allcock, 4; 10th, Mr. R. F. B. Jones and Mr. Jas. Mortimer, 2½; 12th, Mr. C. Chapman, 2. Mr. Michell won every game except one, which he drew with Mr. Brown.

Class II. :—1st, Mr. R. Adcock and Mr. A. West, who divided the first and second prizes; 3rd prize, Mrs. Anderson; 4th prize, Mr. A. L. Densham. The rest were :—5th, Rev. E. H. Kinder, 6½; 6th, Mr. N. Hart and Mr. J. N. Smith, 6; 8th, Mr. A. Clark and Mr. J. Wilson, 5½; 10th, Miss Finn and Mr. T. Taylor, 5; 12th, Mr. L. Illingworth and Mr. E. R. Willett, 4½; 14th, Mr. F. A. Joyce and Mr. M. C. Barton, 2½; 16th, Mr. C. F. Corke and Mr. H. Ward, 2; 18th, Mrs. Herring, 1½; 19th, Mr. E. D. Fawcett and Mr. E. E. Middleton, 1.

Class III. :—1st, Mr. W. Dickinson, 10; 2nd, Rev. W. E. Evill, 9; 3rd, Rev. H. Bremridge and Mr. R. Davies, 7½; 5th, Mr. G. A. Koek, 6½; 6th, Major Rawlins, 5½; 7th, Miss Hooke, Mr. F. W. Forrest, and Mr. W. H. Watts, 5; 10th, Mr. E. Lake, 3; 11th, Mrs. Chapman, 1½; 12th, Miss Foster, 1.

On Tuesday evening the Congress dined at the Royal Hotel, Mr. Jas. Mortimer in the chair. There were present : Mr. G. A. Koek, Dr. Arthur Crook, Messrs. Arthur Schomberg, I. M. Brown, Geo. Howitt, Rev. E. H. Kinder, J. Keeble, Messrs. C. T. Blanshard, A. Chapman, R. F. B. Jones, F. R. Adcock, A. L. Littleboy, C. H. Sherrard, W. H. Dickinson, Major F. H. Rawlins, Messrs. J. F. Allcock, G. E. Wainwright, R. P. Michell, Mr. Lock, Messrs. A. T. Nicholls, R. Davies, R. Loman, F. C. L. Wratten, and others. The chairman proposed the usual loyal and time honoured toast of the King. The King, he said, had passed through a very serious illness, and we rejoice that he is recovered from it. Mr. I. M. Brown asked the company to drink to the success of the Southern Counties' Chess Union. Its good example, he said, has been followed by the Midland and the Northern counties, and there were now three English Unions and the Scottish Association, but no governing body, a most unsatisfactory state of affairs. In the near future he believed that efforts would be made to bring about a national organisation, with a corporate existence, and he appealed to each player present to assist this matter forward in their own sphere of action. Mr. Schomberg next spoke, first in praise of the chairman, then of the gratitude that we owed to Mr. Koek, the indefatigable local secretary. He went on to say : Mr. Chairman, you have, I believe, to present the cup to Mr. Michell. Mr. Michell, I think you will all agree with me, fully deserves it. Mr. Koek and Dr. Crook then replied on the part of the committee. The chairman, after presenting the cup, enlivened the proceedings with a very humorous speech.


After Mr. Michell had responded, the chairman sang "A fine old Irish gentleman," and Mr. Loman played selections from Schumann and Chopin. He also made some very clever sketches of Bird, Steinitz, Zukertort, and Mason. Mr. Allcock said they had been jocularly accused of spoiling their play by lightning tournaments; he thought, on the contrary, that if

they had carried into the next day the efforts of the previous evening, they would have done better. Mr. Sherrard answered to the toast of the ladies. The evening entertainment concluded with some reminiscences of chess at Norwich, by Mr. Littleboy.

As an example of the Lightning Tourneys, here is the one played on September 8th. First round: Mr. H. Ward beat Rev. H. Bremridge, Mr. F. J. Allcock beat Mrs. Bowles, Mr. T. Taylor lost to Mr. G. E. Wainwright, Mr. I. M. Brown lost to Mr. C. H. Sherrard, Mr. J. N. Smith lost to Mr. F. A. Joyce, Mr. Geo. Howitt lost to Dr. Dunstan. Second round: Mr. Joyce beat Dr. Dunstan, Mr. Ward beat Mr. Allcock, Mr. Sherrard lost to Mr. Wainwright. Third round: Mr. Ward beat Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Joyce a bye. Last round: Mr. Ward first, Mr. Joyce second. In the serious tournaments some of the competitors were palpably out of form, for example Mr. Ward and Mr. Joyce are capable of much better performances than is indicated by their scores at Norwich.

Mr. R. P. Michell, the new amateur champion, commenced his chess career at the Penzance Club, entering in the Rook class and after a year and a half's practice became one of the strongest players. He was then seventeen. After this he settled in London, joining the Metropolitan Club. In his second year he was placed in Class 1A. A good club having grown up in the part of West London where Mr. Michell resided, he left the Metropolitan and joined the West London Club. Whilst a member of the Metropolitan, he was on two occasions second in the championship tourney, and once was first. He is at present champion of West London. Two years ago he played tenth board in the cable match between England and the U.S.A., when he won against Mr. C. S. Howell. His style of play is cautious rather than enterprising, but he never plays a cautious move when, so far as he can see, a bold one is better. He does not skittle, but aims at accurate play, even in the most off-hand games.

OBITUARY.

E regret to record the death, on August 28th, of Mr. Maurice Jonas, an esteemed member of the Leeds Club, who, though not a strong player, followed with quite parental interest the efforts of the match playing members of the club—including his own three sons. He was of most genial disposition, and we shall miss his warm greeting at the Yorkshire county and Northern Union matches, which he invariably witnessed; the last occasion being the contest at Manchester between the Scottish Association and the Northern Union, when we noticed with regret that his health was failing.

It is with great regret we have to chronicle the death of Mr. Edward Bageshot Schwann, which occurred on the 7th September last. We are conscious that our condolence to the family will be shared by not only all who knew the deceased, but also by those who were acquainted with his work in the cause of chess, which gained for him a well-earned reputation. He was particularly popular in the Metropolitan

chess circle, and was indeed universally respected for his many estimable qualities. The deceased was born at Hampstead on the 21st July, 1872, and was therefore in his 31st year. His death was occasioned by a fall due to the weak condition of his heart; this weakness originated from a serious age. He was taught chess when quite a child by his father, and during a attack of rheumatic fever, with which he was visited when only 13 years of long period of convalescence he found it a source of great interest and pleasure. At the age of 16 he is reported to have played the game well. Mr. Schwann, senr., predeceased his son by a few months, consequently the latest bereavement intensifies the gloom at Wimbledon, the home of the family. Mr. E. B. Schwann took a keen interest in nearly all forms of athletic sports, and it was a matter of much regret to him that his health denied him the pleasures of active participation. His education was at first entrusted to a private tutor at home, and subsequently he became a



MR. E. B. SCHWANN.

Photo by Newman, Mayall, & Co.,
91, King's Road, Brighton.

pupil at Bromsgrove School, where he evinced marked ability in mathematics. He afterwards qualified for the legal profession, but never followed it up. He spent a year in Munich, and visited Prague, where he enjoyed the advantage of meeting many masters of the game and experts of the Bohemian school of problem composition. It is doubtless due to his close association with the problemists at Munich, Prague, and other continental towns which awakened his keen interest in problems, and endowed him with a deep-rooted conviction that the principles advocated and followed by the Bohemian composers were the *ne plus ultra* of the art. On his return from the Continent he was engaged by a well-known publishing firm in London.

As a player, Mr. E. B. Schwann was a distinguished first-class exponent as a member of the City of London Chess Club, and frequently took part in the club's principal engagements with credit. So long back as the season of 1895-6 he won the "Wills" prize (£5) for the best score in inter-club matches with a score of 12 wins, 3 draws, and no losses. He joined the club in 1891, and in 1900 he was elected a member on its committee. He acted as secretary to the delegates of the county associations with a view to carrying into effect the project for the formation of a National Chess Union, but through inadequate support the affair was allowed to remain in abeyance. It is predicted that the scheme will mature at some future date, and we hope that this will be the case.

As an *habitué* of the chessrooms at Simpson's Divan and the Vienna Chess Café, in London, he was of charming personality. He was liked

immensely, not merely by reason of his knowledge and ability, but for his general brightness and unassumed modesty. Probably in problem lore, had he been spared, he would have made a great name, as his clear perception and experience were guarantees of a powerful beneficial influence on the future progress of the art in England. As a composer he was not prolific, for in fourteen years he composed, we believe, only about one hundred problems, his first effort having appeared in the *Morning Post*. The deceased acted as a judge in several problem tourneys, but by reason of his unbending attachment to the tenets of the Bohemian school, his decisions were not always unchallenged by a few whose views were less trammelled by hard and fast rules. He has left a large number of papers dealing with problems, which are to be placed in the hands of an intimate friend of the family, and it is hoped that the volume he contemplated publishing will ere long be issued as a posthumous work.

A melancholy feature connected with Mr. Schwann's premature death is the comparatively recent announcement of his engagement to be married. The lady, we understand, is a well-known Metropolitan chessist, and in the name of chess devotees generally we join in the unfeigned sympathy which has been assured her, as also the members of the deceased's family.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCORING IN TOURNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

Referring to Mr. Mason's brief letter on the above subject in your September issue, I do not suggest that draws should count exactly the same as losses. What I propose is as follows: Win = \times ; draw = $-$; loss = 0. Draws are only to count when wins are even. Thus a score of three wins and three draws takes precedence of a score of three wins and two draws—and so on.

The point I mainly insist on is that draws and wins are not commensurable, and that no scoring system can be logical which assumes that they are. Mr. Mason, in your June issue (page 262) says that the plan of "classing draws and losses together" was adopted at the Paris Tournament of 1867, and that "the result was far from satisfactory." But his words imply that this plan was not exactly the same as what I have suggested. Besides this, the fact that it was "unsatisfactory" does not prove that it was illogical or unjust. Those whose style of play tends to a draw would naturally be dissatisfied with a system in which a single win ranks higher than any number of draws. I venture to think, however, that if this system were adopted, players would, in course of time, adapt themselves to the new order of things; "drawing tactics" would gradually be abandoned, and the general style of play, though perhaps not quite so correct, would be far more interesting.

But Mr. Mason's system—which I take to be a *compromise*—would probably be more acceptable to the chess world at the present time. Mr. Mason has no doubt given a good deal of thought to this subject, and any suggestion coming from him deserves the fullest consideration. Let his system, then, have a fair trial; it would undoubtedly be a step in the right direction.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

A. L. STEVENSON.



Want of space compels us to defer until next month an obituary notice of the late S. Rosenthal, also an article dealing with chess in Cornwall, a review of *Chess Symposium*, by J. Halpern, of New York, and other matter.

We hear that the chess column in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*, which was dropped at the close of last season, will be revived on October 4th. Mr. Wildman, present Yorkshire champion, has been appointed chess editor.

National Federation.—We have received several communications on this subject since our last issue, but as negotiations are pending with the City of London Chess Club with a view to securing united action, we deem it advisable to wait results before making or publishing further comments.

Norfolk Chess Association.—The following match arrangements have been made for the season: Southern Counties Chess Union matches. Norfolk *v.* Essex, at Colchester, 13th November; Norfolk *v.* Cambridgeshire, at Thetford, 29th January, 1903; Norfolk *v.* Cambridge University, during present month; and a correspondence match of fifty boards a-side *v.* Devon, to commence this month.

Surrey County Association.—The annual meeting of this Association will take place on October 4th, at the City of London Chess Club, when the report and balance sheet will be presented; the latter shows a surplus of £4 14s. The hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Moore, 10, Lorn Road, Brixton, announces that a match of 100 players a-side has been arranged against the Kent Chess Association, for Saturday, October 18th, at the Mecca Café, 56, Ludgate Hill, and play will start at 3 p.m.

Northern Counties' Union Championship.—Mr. Keir, Lancashire champion, 1901-2, visited Leeds, on September 16th, to encounter Mr. F. P. Wildman, the hon. secretary of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and champion of the county for 1901-2, in the final round of the championship tournament of the Northern Counties' Union. Mr. Keir opened with the Ruy Lopez, and after four hours' play the game was adjourned at the forty-ninth move, and will be played out at Lancaster.

Bradford Club.—The forty-ninth annual meeting took place on September 16th at the new head-quarters—an old home re-tenanted—Mecca Café, Brook Street. The report was satisfactory, and the finances showed a surplus of about £3. During the year 17 matches were played, of which 9 were won, 6 lost, and 2 drawn. The championship medal, and the Silver King handicap, were both won by Mr. I. M. Brown. The new secretary is Mr. A. Thomas, and the club nights are Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Norwich Congress.—We are indebted to Mr. C. T. Blanshard, chess editor of *The Western Daily Mercury*, for our report of the Southern Counties' Union meeting at Norwich, and to Mr. H. Ward, 2, Station Road, West Croyden, for the pictures which accompany the text. Both gentlemen are chess enthusiasts in the best sense of the term, and we freely acknowledge our indebtedness for their help. Mr. Ward is a photographer by profession, and has promised further assistance with pictures interesting to chess players.

A challenge has been sent by the City of London Chess Club to the Northern Counties' Union to contest a match during the coming season on twelve to twenty boards at some equi-distant place of meeting. With the correspondence match against the Southern Union just started, an engagement in Edinburgh against the Scottish Association to fulfil, and the proposed revival of the North v. South matches over the board under serious consideration, there appears every prospect of a busy time in store for Northern Union players.

Worcestershire Championship.—Mr. C. H. Sherrard having challenged the Worcester champion, Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham, for his right to the title, a short match of five games was contested and brought to a conclusion during last month in favour of the holder. Score: Bellingham 2, Sherrard 1, drawn 2. Mr. Bellingham has held the position of champion of Worcestershire, a county with numerous strong players, since the competition was inaugurated in 1894, or thereabouts. Besides the championship cup, the holder receives a prize value £2, given by the Worcestershire Association.

North v. South Correspondence Match.—The arrangements for this important contest were completed on September 26th, when lists were exchanged by the secretaries; 125 players are engaged on each side. Two games are being contested at each board, and the time limit is 48 hours per move. Two prizes of 10/6 each have been offered by Mr. Walter Harris (Kent) for the best game played on either side. A further prize, "Theory and Practice of Chess," by C. Salvioli, is offered for the better of these two games by a member of the City of London Chess Club. Players wishing to compete are requested to mark the game 'Competitor for the prize' when they send their games to the secretaries. It is to be distinctly understood that no game is to be published during the course of play, or before the perfect score has been sent to the secretaries.

Cheshire Association.—The annual meeting took place on September 20th at the Chester Club-rooms, Masonic Hall, Queen Street. After passing the report and balance sheet, the following officials were elected: president, Mr. H. Beswick (Chester); hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Critchlow, 69, Oxford Street, Altrincham; county captain, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Stockport; delegates to Northern Counties' Union, Messrs. Rhodes Marriott, J. Burtinshaw, and J. Critchlow. The Association consists of seven affiliated clubs, Sale and District, Stockport, Macclesfield, Hyde, Altrincham, Chester, and Birkenhead. This does not show any increase on the last two years, but efforts are to be made to affiliate clubs or individual players from Crewe, Northwich, Congleton, Knutsford, Bredbury, and other places. The challenge cup was presented to the Sale and District Chess Club (third success). A vote of thanks to the retiring officials brought the business to a close, after which those present were entertained by the Chester Club.

Sussex Chess Association.—We have received a copy of the "Annual Report, 1902,"—a neatly printed pamphlet of 20 pages, giving (1) list of officials; (2) list of affiliated clubs, with name and address of secretary; (3) objects and aims of the Association; (4) report for year 1901-2, which records all the events of the past season, and from which we learn that the County Championship was won for the fourth time by Mr. E. G. Reed, the Ladies' Championship was won by Mrs. Sydney (third time), the West Sussex Queen by Mr. Lashmar Penfold, and the East Sussex Queen by Miss Watson, of Hastings; (5) treasurer's statement, which shows a surplus of £3 1s. The remaining pages of the interesting brochure are devoted to games from the county championships, and full match scores of the following contests:—Brighton and West Sussex 2½, Hastings and East Sussex 8½; Sussex 8, Kent 8; Surrey 9½, Sussex 6½; Sussex 24½, Wiltshire 15½; and finally the following list of fixtures for 1902-3.

					<i>Place of play.</i>
1902.	September 27—Sus-ex	<i>v.</i>	Hants	...	Portsmouth
	October 8—Annual General Meeting		...	...	Brighton
	October 8—'Crosse' Cup Match		...	...	Brighton
	November 22—Sussex	<i>v.</i>	Surrey	...	London
	December 13—Sussex	<i>v.</i>	Kent	...	Hastings
1903.	February 28—Sussex	<i>v.</i>	Essex	...	Hastings

Cumberland County Chess Association, Championship Competition, 1902. We append detailed results of the latest contest for the champion-of Cumberland:—

FIRST ROUND.

<i>Winners.</i>	<i>Losers.</i>
Mr. J. H. Walker (Cockermouth)	Mr. J. W. Watson (Cockermouth)
Rev. Father A. D. Firth (Harrington)	Mr. R. J. Brown (Carlisle)
*Mr. H. Needham (Workington)	Rev. J. T. Pollock (Brigham)
Mr. W. A. Butler (Workington)	Mr. B. Green (Cockermouth)
Mr. J. H. Brooksbank (Workington)	Mr. D. Harkness (Workington)
*Mr. A. R. Davies (Carlisle)	Mr. H. Doyle (Egremont)
*Mr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle)	Mr. H. Adair (St. Bees)
*Mr. J. Crelling (Workington)	Mr. C. Platt (Wetheral)

* These four won their games by default without any play taking place.

SECOND ROUND.

Rev. Father A. D. Firth (Harrington)	Mr. J. H. Walker (Cockermouth)
Mr. H. Needham (Workington)	Mr. W. A. Butler (Workington)
Mr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle)	Mr. A. R. Davies (Carlisle)
Mr. J. Crelling (Workington)	Mr. J. H. Brooksbank (Workington)

THIRD ROUND.

Rev. Father A. D. Firth (Harrington)	Mr. H. Needham (Workington)
Mr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle)	Mr. J. Crelling (Workington)

FINAL.

† Rev. Father A. D. Firth (Harrington) Mr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle)

In addition to being champion of the county for the present season, Father Firth is entitled to a prize value £2 2s. od., and becomes the first holder of the Higgins Trophy.

Lancashire Chess Association.—The championship contest, and the B and C tournaments of the Lancashire Association for 1902 have just been concluded. The prize-winners are:—Class A, championship of Lancashire, and prize value £4 4s., Mr. A. Dod (Liverpool); 2nd, value £2 2s., Mr. S. Kier (Lancaster). Class B, 1st prize, value £3 3s., Mr. H. W. Keizer (Liverpool); 2nd, value £1 11s. 6d., Mr. W. Skillicorn (Liverpool Central). Class C, 1st prize, value £2 2s., Mr. W. J. Crosby (Liverpool); 2nd, value £1 1s., Mr. Alfred Eva (Hardwick).

North Manchester Chess Club.—The fourteenth annual meeting took place on September 18th, Mr. A. E. Moore in the chair. The report was satisfactory, and the chairman stated that the coming season promised to be full of interest. The president elected for the ensuing year is Mr. H. W. Riley, who has served the club as treasurer since its foundation. In formally announcing Mr. Riley's election, Mr. Moore said that he could not allow this opportunity to pass without reference to the services performed so admirably during the past three years by Mr. Farron, the retiring president. He pointed out that the greatest progress made in the history of the club was made during Mr. Farron's presidency. The development of Lancashire as a chess playing county was largely due to Mr. Farron's labours, and reflected distinction on the club. Mr. W. H. Burgess was re-elected hon. secretary.

Manchester Chess Club.—The annual meeting was held on Saturday, September 27th, the president (Mr. J. Burgess) in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members. The report and balance sheet, which showed the club to be in a satisfactory condition, was adopted unanimously. The officers and committee elected for the ensuing year are as follows:—President, Mr. J. Burgess; vice-presidents, Mr. A. Brodsky, Mr. W. Lancaster, Mr. R. Marriott; hon. treasurer, Mr. B. Goodfellow; hon. secretary, Mr. W. C. Bailey; tournament secretary, Mr. T. Kelly. The prizes won in last year's tournament were distributed by the president. The "Bateson-Wood" silver cup and first prize to Mr. N. P. Milne, the "Reyner" championship silver cup and first prize to Mr. E. Spencer, and the "Dust" Memorial silver cup and gold medal to Mr. C. Coates. In the evening Dr. E. Lasker

† In the final round, after each player had won one game and drawn two, Dr. Hall resigned the match

(chess champion of the world) gave his farewell exhibition of simultaneous play prior to his departure to America. Fifteen opponents took boards against the champion, who, after two-and-a-half hours' play, had won 14 games and drawn 1—to Mr. F. C. Carroll. There was a good attendance of visitors and members, and much interest was manifested in the play. Play in the "Bateson-Wood" handicap tournament commences Tuesday, October 7th, and the "Dust" Memorial handicap tournament, open to chess players in the district, will commence towards the end of October.

The Hastings Club.—The annual general meeting of this enterprising club was held on September 17th, at the club-rooms, Central Hall, Bank Buildings. Mr. H. F. Cheshire presided over a good assemblage of members. The report presented was one continuous record of progress, success, and increase of membership, the roll now standing at 139. During the year no less than 39 matches were contested, resulting in 20 wins, 13 losses, and 6 draws. In all 523 games were played, of which the club scored 296 to 227 against. 92 members took part in the matches, and the prize for the best score fell to Mr. Albert White with 7 wins and 3 draws. During the season no less than 20 tournaments were arranged, and keenly contested with the following results:—

Championship of the Club prize, Championship Cup and Captain's Gold Badge for a year: 1, Mr. F. W. Womersley; 2, Mr. C. G. Skyrme. "Chapman Cup": 1, Mr. H. F. Cheshire; 2, Mr. J. A. Watt. King and Queen: 1, Mr. A. G. Ginner; 2, Miss Hallaway; 3, Miss Watson; 4, Mr. A. Hasnip. Third-class Championship: 1, Mr. Albert White; 2, Mr. E. G. Taylor; 3, Mr. H. Hore. Ladies' Championship: 1, Mrs. Stevens; 2, Miss Watson. Minor "Chapman": 1, Mr. E. A. Lewcock; 2, Miss Colborne and Mr. A. White (tie). First-class Match Tournament: 1, Mr. J. A. Watt; 2, Mr. S. M. Friedberger; 3, Mr. F. W. Womersley. Afternoon Simultaneous (single players): 1, Mr. C. G. Skyrme and Mr. E. A. Walker (tie). Opponents: 1, Mrs. Stevens; 2, Miss Thomas. Handicap: 1, Mr. H. F. Cheshire; 2, Mr. R. Owen; 3, Mr. H. Hore. Equalised.—'A' Section: 1, Mr. Victor Rush; 2, Mr. W. H. Atkins, junior. 'B' Section: 1, Mr. H. Hore; 2, Dr. Manlove. 'C' Section: 1, Mr. F. W. Womersley; Mr. H. Bonham. Second-class Selected Openings: 1, Mrs. Stevens and Mr. Victor Rush (tie). Third-class, Equalised: 1, Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick; 2, Mr. A. M. Elliott and Mr. P. F. J. Baarett (tie). Afternoon Selected Openings: 1, Miss Garland. Consultation: 1, Mr. H. E. Dobell; 2, Mr. G. Waterman. Simultaneous (single players): 1, Mr. H. E. Dobell; 2, Dr. Manlove. Opponents: 1, Mr. H. Hore; 2, Mr. H. Bonham and Mr. Victor Rush (tie). Minor Third-class: 1, Mr. O. Fielder; 2, Mrs. Sercombe and Mrs. Lincke (tie). Handicap (Summer Tournament): 1, Mr. H. Stephenson; 2, Mr. H. Newby. Third-class (Summer Tournament): 1, Mrs. Jobling; 2, Mr. C. F. Glanfield and Mr. P. F. J. Barrett (tie). End-game: 1, Mr. H. F. Cheshire and Mr. H. Bonham (tie); 2, Mrs. Victor Owlett. Progressive: 1, Mr. H. E. Dobell; 2, Mrs. Stevens.

For the coming season the president, Mr. Horace Chapman, has presented a silver cup, to be called the "Gambit Cup," for which all the

First-class can compete. Special gambits will be selected, which must be played and accepted. Mr. A. C. Jenour has presented for the Ladies' Championship a set of real ivory chess, with a board. This will be used by the lady champion when playing for the first board in the ladies' matches.

Suitable reference was made to the fact that the ensuing session will be of especial interest as the 'coming of age' will be celebrated in the spring, the club having been founded on or about May 1st, 1882, and it was announced that the committee is arranging a Chess Tour in Germany for next summer, on the lines of the previous tours. It is proposed to include in the tour a trip up the Rhine from Cologne to Mayence, and visits to Berlin, Dresden, Hanover, and other places in Germany. Only the strongest players can be invited to play in the matches, but the tour, which is expected to be a very enjoyable one, will be open to all members.

The financial statement showed that the year started with an adverse balance of £3 os. 10d., and finished with a surplus of £11 1s. 9d. After the adoption of the report and balance sheet, and the customary votes of thanks, the election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. Horace Chapman; hon. secretary, Mr. H. E. Dobell; hon. treasurer, Mr. Ginner (vice Mr. Jas. Hallaway, who was unable to accept re-election).

London.—An impromptu match of five games was contested at the Vienna Cafe, Oxford Street, during the past month, between Mr. F. J. Marshall (New York) and Mr. R. Teichmann (London)—and resulted in favour of the American representative by 2 wins and 3 draws. A contest of this character has certainly some features of interest, but cannot be seriously regarded as an index of the relative strength of the two combatants. Mr. Marshall won the first game, the next three were drawn, and Mr. Teichmann lost the final partie by what may be described as an oversight. *The People* announces that there is a possibility of a match being arranged between Mr. Marshall and Mr. Gunsberg.

The Ladies' Chess Club was re-opened on September 1st. The agreement for the rooms at 18a, Clifford Street expiring the end of the month, has necessitated a removal to new premises. Suitable and commodious quarters have been secured at 31, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W., and the club entered the new rooms on September 29th, and on the following Saturday, October 4th, will give an "At Home" to inaugurate their opening. A handicap tournament, under the direction of the hon. tournament secretary (Mrs. W. W. White), began on September 15th. The winter tourney will commence on October 16th. The services of Mr. Gunsberg have been secured for the delivery of four lectures on chess, the first on Saturday, October 11th, on the "Chess Openings," and the other three, on the following Saturdays, on the "Chess Endings." It is proposed to admit hon. members to these lectures on payment of a small fee, and tickets may be obtained on application to the hon. secretary, Mrs. M. C. Robbins. No less than 28 matches have been arranged for the coming season, and the campaign will open on October 15th, with an engagement on thirty boards against the City of London Chess Club. On January 24th, the Metropolitan will be encountered on 24 boards.

An important meeting of club secretaries was held at the City of London Club rooms on Monday, September 22nd, where, in addition to a large number of ordinary match fixtures, the various engagements in the contests promoted by the London Chess League were arranged. We give a full tabulated record of the events in the "A" Division. The entries in the remaining sections were as follows:—"B," North Kensington; "C," Royal College of Science, Islington (late Barnsbury), West Norwood, Crofton Park, Central (late Progressive), Polytechnic, Sydenham and Forest Hill, Birkbeck, Willis Street, Western Central (Vere Street P. O.), Toynbee Hall; "D," or early division, Ibis, Ladies', Local Government Board, London County Council, London School Board, Victoria, Wood Green, North Kensington. By special permission, Wood Green and North Kensington are allowed to start half-an-hour earlier.

We have received a copy of the match card of the North London Club, which shows a list of 26 contests, of which 11 are in 'A' Division of the London League Competition; the other engagements include fixtures with Hastings, Rochester, and the Ladies'. The club meets at Amherst Club, Amherst Road, N., each Thursday at 7-30 p.m., and visitors are always cordially welcomed.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE MATCH FIXTURES, 1902-3.

"A" DIVISION.

<i>Date.—1902.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Where to be played.</i>
October 20—Insurance	<i>v.</i> North London	8, King's Arms Yard
" 21—West London	<i>v.</i> Battersea	City Club
" 23—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Lee	Kohler's
" 23—Brixton	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 27—Insurance	<i>v.</i> Hampstead	King's Arms Yard
" 28—Brixton	<i>v.</i> Battersea	City Club
November 4—Athenæum	<i>v.</i> Brixton	City Club
" 5—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	Nero, Old Broad Street
" 6—North London	<i>v.</i> Hampstead	Amherst Club
" 10—Battersea	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 13—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	Lud-Eagle
" 13—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Insurance	Kohler's
" 14—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> Brixton	City Club
" 19—Brixton	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	Nero, Old Broad Street
" 19—North London	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	Athenæum
" 20—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Lee	Lud-Eagle
" 20—West London	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 24—Insurance	<i>v.</i> Brixton	King's Arms Yard
" 27—North London	<i>v.</i> Metropolitan	Kohler's
December 1—Lee	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 1—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Hampstead	Lud-Eagle
" 2—West London	<i>v.</i> Brixton	City Club
" 3—Insurance	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	Nero, Old Broad Street
" 10—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	Athenæum
" 11—North London	<i>v.</i> Lud-Eagle	Amherst Club
" 11—Lee	<i>v.</i> Battersea	City Club
" 15—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 16—West London	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	City Club
" 17—North London	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	Nero, Old Broad Street
1903.		
January 5—Lee	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	City Club
" 5—Insurance	<i>v.</i> Battersea	King's Arms Yard
" 6—North London	<i>v.</i> West London	City Club

<i>Date.</i> —1903.		<i>Opponent's.</i>		<i>Where to be played.</i>
January	13—North London	<i>v.</i>	Battersea ...	City Club
"	14—East London	<i>v.</i>	Bohemians ...	Nero, Old Broad Street
"	15—West London	<i>v.</i>	Metropolitan	Kohler's
"	19—Brixton	<i>v.</i>	Lee ...	City Club
"	21—Athenæum	<i>v.</i>	Hampstead ...	Athenæum
"	22—West London	<i>v.</i>	Insurance ...	King's Arms Yard
"	26—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i>	Battersea ...	Kohler's
"	26—Athenæum	<i>v.</i>	Lee ...	City Club
"	28—Hampstead	<i>v.</i>	Bohemians ...	Nero, Old Broad Street
"	29—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	East London	Lud-Eagle
February	2—Athenæum	<i>v.</i>	Insurance ...	King's Arms Yard
"	4—West London	<i>v.</i>	Bohemians ...	Nero, Old Broad Street
"	5—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i>	Brixton ...	Kohler's
"	5—Hampstead	<i>v.</i>	Lee ..	City Club
"	9—North London	<i>v.</i>	East London	City Club
"	9—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	Battersea ...	Lud-Eagle
"	11—Athenæum	<i>v.</i>	Bohemians ...	
"	16—Athenæum	<i>v.</i>	East London	City Club
"	17—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i>	Hampstead ...	Hampstead
"	18—North London	<i>v.</i>	Brixton ...	City Club
"	19—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	West London	Lud-Eagle
"	23—Insurance	<i>v.</i>	Lee ...	King's Arms Yard
"	24—Hampstead	<i>v.</i>	Battersea ...	City Club
"	26—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i>	Bohemians ...	Kohler's
March	2—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	Insurance ...	King's Arms Yard
"	5—West London	<i>v.</i>	Lee ...	City Club
"	12—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	Metropolitan	Kohler's
"	12—Insurance	<i>v.</i>	East London	King's Arms Yard
"	16—North London	<i>v.</i>	Lee ...	City Club
"	17—West London	<i>v.</i>	Hampstead ...	City Club
"	18—Battersea	<i>v.</i>	Bohemians ...	Nero, Old Broad Street
"	19—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	Brixton ...	Lud-Eagle
"	23—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i>	East London	Kohler's
"	31—Athenæum	<i>v.</i>	Battersea ...	City Club

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were contested at Hanover at the recent meeting of the German Chess Association:—

GAME No. 2,212.

Bishop's Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr SUCHTING.	Mr. I. GUNSBURG.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
3 B—B 4	3 K Kt—B 3
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 B—Kt 5 !

fails to make the most of the simple one adopted. The better move now is 4... Kt—B 3; hindering King Pawn for the moment, and thus preventing unfavourable disturbance of his other Knight.

5 P—K 5 !	5 P—Q 4
6 B—Kt 5 ch	6 K Kt—Q 2

.....Perhaps rusty for lack of practice, Mr. Gunsberg not only shuns superior, if complicated, defence, but

.....Of course it must be this,—or 6... P—B 3; 7 P×Kt, P×B; 8 Q—K 2+, &c., a line of play

long since 'booked' as unquestionably to Black's disadvantage.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 7 Kt x P | 7 B—R 4 |
| 8 Kt x K B P | 8 Q—Kt 4 |
| 9 K Kt—R 3 | 9 Q x P ch |
| 10 Q—K 2 | 10 P—Q B 3 |
| 11 Q x Q ch | 11 Kt x Q |
| 12 B—K 2 | |

With slightly superior position. A success for the Gambit.

12 P—K R 3

..... Yet it should be easy to reduce to practical equality by 12..., B—K Kt 5, exchanging now and then on opportunity.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 13 P—Q Kt 3 ! | 13 B—B 4 |
| 14 B—Kt 2 | 14 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 15 Castles Q R | 15 Castles Q R |
| 16 Kt—B 2 ! | 16 K R—K sq ? |

..... Better 16..., K R—Kt sq. Surely sacrifice of the exchange, as follows, was not designed? Whether so, or due to pure oversight, it turns out unfortunate. After that, there is no future for Black; or nothing more hopeful than a struggle for a very improbable draw.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 17 Kt—R 5 | 17 P—K Kt 4 |
|-----------|-------------|

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| 18 Kt—Kt 7 | 18 Kt—K Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt x R | 19 R x Kt |
| 20 B—Kt 4 | 20 B x B |
| 21 Kt x B | 21 R—K 7 ? |
| 22 Kt x P | 22 P—B 3 |
| 23 P—Kt 3 | 23 Kt(Kt 3)—K 4 |
| 24 P—K R 4 | |

The game is very finely played by Herr Suchting. Advance of this Pawn, as if to Queen, soon throws Black again on the defensive; and then the dead weight of the exchange naturally becomes intolerable—and he has a Pawn to boot!

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 25 B—B 3 | 24 Kt—B 6 |
| 26 Kt—B 5 | 25 B—B 2 |
| 27 P—R 5 ! | 26 P—Kt 5 |
| 28 P—R 6 | 27 R—K sq |
| 29 P—Q 4 | 28 R—R sq |
| 30 B—Kt 2 | 29 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 31 P—B 4 | 30 K—Q 2 |
| 32 Kt—K 3 | 31 K—K 3 |
| 33 P—Q 5 ch ! | 32 B x P |
| 34 P x P ch | 33 P x P |
| 35 Kt x P | 34 K—B 2 |
| 36 K—Kt sq | 35 B—B 5 ch |
| 37 K—B 2, and after a few more moves Black resigned. | 36 Kt—Q 7 ch |

GAME No. 2,213.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

SCORE AND NOTES FROM *The Morning Post.*

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------|----------------|
| M. JANOWSKI. | Herr SUCHTING. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—K B 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | |

In the Paris Tourney, Lasker played here P—K 4 against Pillsbury, and obtained so strong an attack that the defence 1 P—K B 4 was thought to be destroyed.

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

..... This Fianchetto development does not seem satisfactory, as the Bishop has little future after White has moved P—B 3.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 6 P—B 3 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 K Kt—K 2 | 7 B—K 2 |
| 8 P—Q R 3 | |

Necessary to the development of the Queen at B 2, and also preparing for an advance on the Q side.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 9 Q—B 2 | 8 Castles |
| 10 Castles | 9 Q—K sq |
| | 10 P—Q R 3 |

..... Apparently the object of this is to move B—Q 3, and White's

rejoinder, P—Q Kt 4, is designed to prevent that move.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 11 P—Q Kt 4 | 11 B—Q sq |
| 12 B—Q 2 | 12 Kt—K 2 |
| 13 P—K 4 | 13 P×P |
| 14 P×P | 14 P—K 4 |
| 15 P—Q 5 | |

Better than P×P, for the Pawn would be difficult to maintain, and now the Black Bishop must be inoperative for several moves.

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

.....A waiting move of slight virtue.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 20 Kt(K2)—Kt3 | 20 P—Q 3 |
| 21 R×R | |

This draws the Queen out of play. Black cannot well play B×R, for he wants his Bishop at B square.

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

The real object of this is to prevent Black from changing Rooks after White has moved his Kt from B 5. The finish is very pretty.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 28 Kt×Kt | 27 Q—Kt sq |
| 29 B—K 6 | 28 B×Kt |
| 30 Q—K Kt 3 | 29 R—B sq |
| 31 R—K B sq | 30 B—B 3 |
| 32 B—R 6 | 31 P—K Kt 3 |
| | 32 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,214.

Danish Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr MIESES, Mr. MARSHALL,

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

.....P—Q 4 may also be played here, as in a game last year at Monte Carlo, between Janowski and Mieses.

- | | |
|---------|-------|
| 4 B—B 4 | 4 P×P |
|---------|-------|

.....4..., Kt—K B 3 is preferable to capturing the third Pawn.

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 5 B×P | 5 P—Q 3 |
|-------|---------|

.....Tchigorin played here against Mieses, at Hanover, Q—K 2; and won.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 6 Q—Kt 3 | 6 Q—Q 2 |
|----------|---------|

.....Instead of thus blocking his development, it would be better, perhaps, to give up one of the Pawns gained by B—K 3. Or, he might have played 6..., Kt—K R 3; and if 7 B—Q B sq, Q—B 3.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 7 Kt—Q B 3 | 7 Kt—Q B 3 |
|------------|------------|

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|----------|
| 8 Kt—Q 5 | 8 Kt—R 4 |
|Tempting, but K Kt—K 2 was safer. | |

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 9 Q—Kt 3 | 9 P—K B 3 |
|----------|-----------|

Position after Black's 9th move:—

P—K B 3.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE HERR MIESES).

.....We quote from a contemporary the following variation:—
 "9... Kt×B; 10 B×P, B×B; 11 Q×B, Q—Kt 5!; 12 Q×R (best), Q×P ch; 13 Kt—K 2 (best), Q×Q Kt; 14 Q×Kt ch, K—K 2; 15 Castles, B—R 6!; 16 Q—Kt 3, B—K 3; 17 Kt—B 4, Q—K B 4; and Black has two passed Pawns for the exchange, and a fairly safe position."

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

.....As White's forces are bearing more upon the K's side than the Queen's, it was perhaps better by B—Kt 2 to prepare for Castling on the latter.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 14 Kt—Q 4 | 14 Castles |
| 15 Kt(Q 4)—K 6 | 15 R—K sq |
| 16 B—R 5 | 16 B—B sq |

.....An unsound sacrifice, but White must in any case get a very troublesome attack.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 17 B×R | 17 Q×B |
| 18 Kt×B | 18 Q×P ch |
| 19 Kt—K 2 | 19 B—R 3 |

.....Mr. Marshall, no doubt, relied on this move for his counter attack, but omitted to take the reply into his calculation.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 20 Castles Q R! | 20 B×Kt |
| 21 R—Q 4 | 21 Q×P |
| 22 R—K sq | 22 R×Kt |
| 23 R×B | 23 P—Q 4 |

.....In material Black has still the advantage, but with the command of the K's file White has much the better position.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 24 Q—K 3 | 24 Kt—B 5 |
| 25 Q—K 6 ch | 25 Kt—B 2 |

.....Black's next move shows that he should not have interposed the Kt.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 26 R—Kt 4 | 26 Q—B 8 ch |
| 27 R—K sq | 27 Q×P |
| 28 R—K 2 | 28 Q—B 8 ch |
| 29 R—K sq | 29 Q—B 7 |
| 30 R—K 2 | 30 Q—B 4 |

.....Fatal, but we are not at all sure that he could have saved the game anyhow.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 31 R×P ch | 31 K—R sq |
| 32 R—Kt 8 ch | 32 K×R |
| 33 R—Kt 2 ch | 33 K—R sq |
| 34 Q×P | 34 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,215.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY. Mr. I. GUNSBURG.

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

When this sort of *Lopez* was the vogue years ago, the rule was for White to continue 10 Kt—Q 4, pre-

venting the reply 10... P—Q 4; leaving Rook to move (to K sq or Q sq), when Black threatened to attack with Queen Bishop, after playing forward his Knight. This would be the correct course now; but it should yield no more than an even game.

- | | |
|--------------------|--------|
| 10 P—Q 4! | |
| 11 P×P <i>ch</i> . | 11 B×P |

.....As set-off to what seems a weak doubled Pawn, Black has a free position; and his future for mid-game operation is to be preferred.

- 12 Q—B 4

Or 12 B—Kt 5, Q—Q 2; 13 Q R—Q sq, Kt—B 4!; not any more promising for White. He must be wary. The Black Bishops would act

very powerfully in a "rush" attack upon his King; and the initiative once lost, such an attack would be very probable—and very difficult indeed to withstand.

- 12 Kt—B 4
13 B—Kt 5
14 Q—K R 4
15 B—K 3

In strict prudence, therefore, White should now exchange; content with his chance in the ending—or a draw.

- 14 P—B 3
15 Q—Kt sq

.....Eccentric! But it gains a little time, the Queen is not really so much out of play as would appear at first sight, and she had no good business in the centre,—in full view as it were of the actively opposing Rooks.

- 16 P—Q Kt 4
17 Q R—Kt sq
18 Kt—Q 4
19 Kt—B 5

.....In course of this arduous contest Mr. Gunsberg manages to exhibit so much of his best style—the "old style"—that he narrowly escapes turning out a winner.

- 20 Q—K 4
20 K R—K sq

- 21 P—Kt 5
22 Q—B 3

Or 22 Q × P, Q × Kt; 23 P × B,—why not? Certainly it should be good enough to at least draw. Failing this, Mr. Pillsbury himself comes to Pawn loss; and, although he gets his Rooks into strong offensive action, the balance of advantage sets in favour of his opponent.

- 22 Kt—K 4
23 Q—B 4
24 Kt × B
25 Kt × P
26 R × B
27 R—Kt 7
28 Q—Kt 3

.....Everything safe,—and two Pawns to go on with. But after the following moves, a draw was agreed to, partly because Mr. Gunsberg did not feel equal to going on, and partly because Mr. Pillsbury felt that winning (only possible through a blunder) would be no victory.

- 29 P—R 4
30 K R—Kt sq
31 K R—Kt 6

Draw agreed.

GAME No. 2,216.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

Herr WOLF.

BLACK.

Mr. MARSHALL.

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

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

.....The defence from 3..., P—B 4 is inferior, theoretically and practically: condemned both ways by all competent authority, time out of mind. Almost the only compensation probable for perilous delay in Castling, lies in use of the open file (or better Rook action) *after* Castling; but this is apt to prove an evolution too difficult of performance, or feasible only all too late.

- 6 P—Q 4!
7 Q Kt × P
8 Castles
9 B—Kt 5

- 6 B P × P
7 B—Q 2
8 Q—K 2
9 P—K R 3

.....Standing in for a leading prize at the time, Mr. Marshall was under the impression that he should chance something—to win; but it chanced luck for him was out that day, and he could not help going wrong accordingly. Otherwise perhaps he would have Castled at this stage; for the text move virtually gives his game away.

- 10 Q B × Kt
11 P—Q 5
12 Kt—R 4!
13 P—K B 4

Herr Wolf's play throughout is characterised by admirable force and precision. And the sound ingenuity of it all is remarkable.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| | 13 P—R 3 |
| 14 P × P ! | 14 B × B |
| 15 Kt × P ch | 15 K—Q sq |
-Black is really helpless.
Of course if 15..., Q × Kt ; 16 Q—R 5+, the Queen would be lost.
- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 16 P—B 4 | 16 R—Kt 4 |
| 17 P × B | 17 Q × P |
| 18 Q—Q 3 | 18 B—K 2 |
| 19 Q R—K sq ! | 19 Q × Kt |

.....If 19..., Q × Kt P ; 20 R × B !, K × R ? ; 21 Q—R 7+, &c., there would be mate. A few months previously, when similarly situated as to prize-winning at Monte Carlo, Mr. Marshall ventured this same opening defence against Herr Marco ; with consequences to himself quite as unsatisfactory as on the present occasion, the disaster being followed by others, and all doing him out of a prize.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 20 R × Q | 20 B × R |
| 21 R—K 6 | 21 Kt—Q 2 |
| 22 Q—R 7 ! | 22 B—Kt 2 |
| 23 Q—Kt 8 ch | 23 Kt—B sq |
| 24 Q—B 7 | 24 Kt × R |
| 25 P × Kt | 25 Resigns. |

The following games were played at the Norwich meeting of the Southern Counties' Chess Union :—

GAME No. 2,217.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. R. P. MICHELL.	Mr. SHERRARD.

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

Here follows quotation :—There is clear violation of principle in 5 Q—K 2,—blocking the Bishop and Queen in file with King. But it is fairly expedient in the circumstances, giving Black business of his own ; for his Knight and Bishop (after check) must be looked to, being in no small danger. If 5..., Kt—B 4 ; 6 Kt × P, B—K 2 ; 7 Kt—Q B 3, Castles ; 8 B—K 3, with perhaps Castles Q R, White would have a commanding position.—*Chess Openings* (Mason). A perfectly sound continuation would be 5 Q × P, P—Q 4 ; 6 P × P *e.p.*, Kt × Q P ; 7 Kt—B 3, &c. ; slightly superior development—as much as should be expected in this form of the game.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 6 K—Q sq | 5 B—Kt 5 ch ! |
|----------|---------------|

Manifestly, after 6 P—B 3 ?, P × P ! ; he could not venture 7 Q × Kt ?,—and any other interposition would defeat his general plan.

- 6 P—Q 4

.....Now there is no retreat. Thus *e.g.*, if 6..., Kt—B 4 ? ; 7 B—Kt 5 !, he loses off hand.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 7 P × P <i>e.p.</i> | 7 P—K B 4 |
| 8 P × P | |

If 8 Kt—Kt 5, Castles ! ; the counter attack is also formidable—although Black Bishop falls a sacrifice.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| | 8 Q × P |
| 9 Kt × P | 9 Kt—Q B 3 ! |
| 10 Kt × Kt | |

Most hazardous, though commended by "the books." However, if 10 P—Q B 3, K : × Kt ; 11 P × Kt, Q—Q 3 ! ; White cannot hold the Pawn for long, and the original intention of 5 Q—K 2 comes to nothing.—Steinitz v. Pillsbury, Petersburg, 1896.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| | 10 P × Kt |
| 11 P—K B 3 | 11 B—Q R 3 ! |
| 12 P—Q B 4 | |

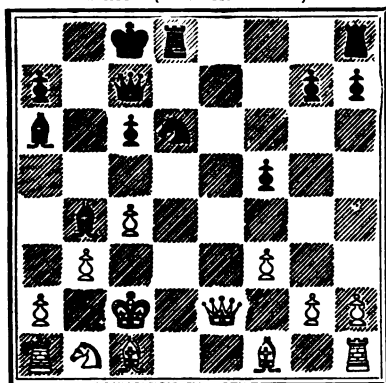
Suppose he takes the Bishop? Then
 12... Kt-B 7+; 13 K-K 2, Q-K
 4+; 14 B-K 3!; P-B 5; 15 Q-B
 P+, K-K 2; 16 Q-Kt 7+, K-B
 3; 17 Q-B 6+, B-Q 3; 18 Q-B 3!
 Kt x K; and although White would
 have two Pawns for the exchange, the
 whole situation would not be in his
 favour.

- 12 Castles ch
 13 K-B 2 13 Kt-Q 3!
 14 P-Q Kt 3

Position after White's 14th move:—

P-Q Kt 3.

BLACK (MR. SHERRARD).



WHITE (MR. MICHELL).

14 B-Q B 4

.....The obvious 14...
 K R-K sq would be quite correct.
 Here are some possibilities, not to say
 probabilities, pointed out by Dr. Crook:
 14... K R-K sq; 15 Q-B 2, Kt-
 Kt 4!. If now (a) 16 P x Kt?, P x
 P+; 17 K-Kt 2, Q-K 4+; 18 K-
 B 2, R-K 2!, and wins; or (b) 16
 B-Kt 2, Q-Q 3!; 17 B-K 2, B-
 B 4; 18 Q-B sq, Kt-Q 5+; 19 B x
 Kt, Q x B, and should win; or (c)
 16 B-K 3, Q-K 4; 17 P x Kt, Q x
 R; 18 P x B, Q x P+; 19 K-B sq,
 R-Q 8+; 20 K x R, Q x Kt+; 21
 B-B sq, Black mates in two moves.
 It is not easy to ascertain what should
 come of 16 B-Q 3, but in every other
 way White would seem to be hard put
 to it, and might be thankful if eventually
 finding himself anywhere on level
 terms.

- 15 Q-K 5! 15 Q-Kt 3
 16 B-Kt 2 16 K R-K sq
 17 Q x Kt P 17 Kt x P

.....An ingenious sacrifice.
 But the attack, *god* attack, is hardly
 stronger than before.

- 18 P x Kt 18 B-B sq
 19 Q-B 3 19 R-K 6
 20 Q-B 6 20 B-K 2
 21 Q x K B P ch 21 K-Kt 2
 22 Kt-B 3 22 Q-Kt 5
 23 R-Q Kt sq 23 K-R sq
 24 B-R sq 24 Q-Q 3
 25 Kt-Q 5

Reducing—and warning off ‘flukes.’
 He has about all the chances in the
 ending, by reason of his *present* surplus
 Pawn.

- 25 P x Kt
 26 Q x P ch 26 Q x Q
 27 P x Q 27 B x B
 28 K R x B 28 R-K 7 ch
 29 K-Q 3 29 R x Kt P
 30 R-Kt 2 30 R x P ch
 31 K-K 4 31 R x R
 32 B x R 32 R-Q 7
 33 B-K 5 33 R x Q R P
 34 R-Q Kt sq 34 R-R 5 ch

.....Else White Rook would
 go round and take King Rook Pawn.
 After all it *seems* a pretty close affair.
 But it is not really so; the win being
 practically certain for White. Perhaps
 34 R-K Kt sq might have shortened
 resistance somewhat.

- 35 K-Q 5 35 B-Kt 5
 36 P-B 4! 36 P-Q R 4
 37 P-B 5 37 R-R 7
 38 R-K B sq! 38 K-Kt 2
 39 P-B 6 39 K-B sq
 40 P-B 7 40 B-B sq
 41 R-Q Kt sq! 41 K-Q sq
 42 K-K 6 42 R-Q B 7
 43 R-Kt 8 ch 43 R-Q B sq
 44 R x R ch 44 K x R
 45 B-Q 6 45 B-Kt 2
 46 P-B 8 = Q ch 46 B x Q
 47 B x B, and wins.

GAME No 2,218.

Vienna Game.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. H. BLAKE. Mr. R. P. MICHELL.

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

Exchanging to double the Pawn would be questionable. Loss of control over the centre might prove a serious drawback.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 7 Kt—K 2 | 6 Castles |
| | 7 B—Kt 3 |

.....The Bishop retires here in order that other Bishop may oppose at K 8 without risk of too much unfavourable doubling.

8 Castles K R

White's development suggests a policy of *vorwarts* on the King side; Castling Q R—or not—according to later circumstances. But this may have been thought to hazardous, hence the procedure in the text.

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

.....Or the less enterprising 11...., Kt—Kt 3. Mr. Michell plays very boldly. Thus clearing the road for the Bishop Pawn is really a bid for counter attack—no merely defensive expedient.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 12 K—R sq | 12 P—K B 3 |
| 13 B—K 3 | 13 K—R sq |
| 14 B—Kt 3 | |

The doubled Pawn is now a little unsafe, and therefore troublesome. Time is apparently wasted in moving about the Bishops, and Black's aggressive intentions are encouraged.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| | 14 P—K B 4 |
| 15 P—K B 4 | 15 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 16 Q R—K sq | 16 Q—B 3 |

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 17 P×P | 17 B×B |
| 18 Q×B | 18 P×P |
| 19 P—Q 4 | 19 P—K 5 |
| 20 Kt—Kt 3 | |

With this adventure the contest gains still more interest. Whether or no Black's onset should succeed on its merits may be doubtful. But it makes the game—this doubt; for it arises only from the difficulties of defence being very certain.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| | 20 P—B 5 |
| 21 Q—Q B 3 | |

If 21 Q×K P, Q R—K sq; the Queen would have to go for the Rooks—or the Knight for another Pawn.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| | 21 P—K 6 |
| 22 Q×Q B P | 22 Q×P ! |
| 23 Kt—K 2 | 23 Q—K 5 |
| 24 Kt—Q B 3 | |

Not Q×Kt?, P—B 6!; a hopeless case. But the Knight should in some way guard against destructive advance of this terrible Pawn. Therefore leaving it as it stood, for a moment, and retiring 24 Q—B 4 (also in relief of dangerous pressure on the King) seems better.

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| | 24 Q—B 4 |
| 25 R×K P | 25 Kt(Q 2)—K 4 ! |
| 26 R—K 2 | 26 R—K B 2 |
| 27 Q—B 5 | 27 Kt—Kt 5 ! |
| 28 P—K R 3 | 28 Q—R 4 ! |
| 29 K—Kt sq | 29 P—B 6 |

.....A deadly thrust. It could hardly have come as a surprise to Mr. Blake,—but still is it none the less deadly. A specimen of very fine chess, especially on the part of the winner.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 30 P×P | 30 Q×P |
| 31 R—Kt 2 | 31 R×P |
| 32 R×R | 32 Q×R |
| 33 Q—B 4 | 33 Q—K 6 ch |
| 34 K—R sq | 34 Q—K 8 ch |
| 35 R—Kt sq | 35 Q—R 5 ch |
| 36 K—Kt 2 | 36 Kt—K 6 ch |
| 37 Resigns. | |

GAME No. 2,219.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. G. E. WAINWRIGHT.	BLACK. R. P. MICHELL.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles
6 Kt—B 3	6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 R—B sq	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 Q—K 2	

All pretty safe precedent so far. But what White wants is King's side attack, counteracting Black's forcible advance on Queen side; and for this, play of Queen and Rook just here is of poor service. If the Pawns are to come on, then 11 B—Kt sq would not be amiss; if they are not to come on (as if King side attack insufficient), then 12 P—Q Kt 3, or simply exchanging, would be in good order.

11 P—Q R 3

.....Or 11..., P—B 5 !. But as White neither exchanges nor opposes, as suggested, advancing thus happens to be at least equally strong.

12 K R—Q sq ?	12 P—B 5 !
13 B—Kt sq	13 P—Kt 4
14 Kt—K 5	14 R—K sq !
15 Q—B 3	

Otherwise the Knight might be driven to Q R 4, an inferior situation. Mr. Wainwright has already a well-known type of losing position on the Queen side—not easily avoided.

	15 Q—B 2
16 Kt × Kt	16 Q × Kt
17 B—B 5	17 Q—Q sq
18 B—Kt sq	18 B—B 3 !
19 Q—R 3	19 P—R 3
20 B—B 4	20 B—Q 3
21 Kt—K 2	21 B—Q 2
22 B—B 5	

Why willingly part with this important Bishop? Anyhow it seems 22 Q—Kt 3 would be no worse.

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

Doubtful. Of course one of the Black Pawns is bound to pass. But this in manner helps it on, at the same time opening the position, leaving less chance of a draw.

	28 P × P !
29 P × P	29 Q R—Kt sq
30 R—R sq	30 R—Kt 6
31 R—R 2	31 P—Kt 3
32 Kt—B sq	32 Kt—K 5 !
33 R—K sq	33 Q—K 2
34 Q—B sq	34 K R—Kt sq
35 P—B 3	35 Kt—B 6
36 R—R sq	36 Kt—Kt 4
37 P—K 4	

If the King could come out, this might lead to a draw.

	37 Kt × Q P
38 P × P	38 Kt—K 7 ch !
39 K—R sq	

But if he now ventures 39 K—B 2, Black would not take the Queen; at least something of this sort would be more probable: 39..., Q—B 4+; 40 K × Kt, R—Kt 7+; 41 Kt—Q 2, P—B 6; 42 R—Q sq, R—K sq+; 43 K—B sq, Q—K 6; and to like effect in other cases, White having no saving resource.

	39 Kt × Q
	40 R—Q 6
40 R × Q	41 R—Q B sq ?
41 P—Kt 3	42 Q—Q sq
42 P—Q 6	43 P—B 6 !
43 Kt—Q 2 ?	44 P—B 7
44 Kt—K 4	

and wins.

GAME No. 2,220.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.
Mr. E. D. FAWCETT,
Devon.

BLACK.
Mr. H. WARD,
Surrey.

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

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

Continuing 6 P—Q 4 would be more consistent, — doing something in the way of attack while yet the Knight is pinned.

7 P—Q 4
8 P×P
9 Kt—B 3
10 B—K Kt 5
11 Kt—Q 5
12 Kt×B

6 B—Q 2
7 P×P
8 B—Kt 3
9 K Kt—K 2
10 Castles
11 P—B 3
12 P×Kt

.....This uncomfortable looking arrangement of Pawns might have been prevented by interposing instead of Castling.

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

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

Injurious to an otherwise good promising position. The ensuing exchanges and locking of Pawns in the centre against his remaining Bishop do not work in favour of White.

Much life goes out of the game, and a draw seems very probable.

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

.....To be able to move the other Rook, without having this one taken by Queen—losing the Bishop.

32 R—B 3
33 Q—B 2
34 K—Kt sq
35 R P×P

Why not 35 B P×P, taking advantage of the erroneous 34..., P—Kt 5?

35 B×P!

36 Q—Kt 3

If 36 P×B?, of course 36..., R—R 8+!, &c. But here the Queen has no good business; and White soon goes wrong altogether.

36 B—R 6!
37 R (B 3)—B 2
38 K—B sq
39 P×B
40 R—B 8
41 K—K 2

37 R—K 2!
38 R—Kt 2
39 R×Q
40 R×P ch
41 R—B 7 ch
and wins.



GAME No. 2,221.

A consultation game, played recently in Devonshire.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE. BLACK.
C. T. BLANSHARD, M.A. E. D. FAWCETT
AND AND
D. T. W. STANTHORPE. Dr. REYNOLDS.

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—B 3
7 R—B sq 7 Kt—K 5

.....This move, in the defence of the Q P opening, usually makes its appearance sooner or later; in the present case it would have been better later.

8 B × B 8 Q × B
9 P—B 5

P × P or even Kt × Kt are here preferable, as the Black Q cannot do harm on the Q's side.

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

This allows the advance of the B P, which brings about a very cramped condition of things for White. However Kt—K sq was not altogether satisfactory.

16 Kt—Kt 3 15 P—B 5
17 P—Kt 3 16 P—B 6
18 K—R sq 17 Q—B 4
19 R—Kt sq 18 Q—R 6
20 Q—K B sq 19 R—B 3
21 P—Kt 4 20 Q—R 4
22 R—Kt 3 21 Q—R 5
23 Q—Kt sq 22 R—R 3
24 Kt—Q 2 23 Kt—B sq
25 Kt × B P 24 R—Kt 3

Some sacrifice of this sort is now called for; if P—R 3, Black could proceed with B × P, with good effect.

25 P × Kt
26 Kt × B
27 Q—B 3
28 Kt—R 5
29 P—K Kt 4
30 B—Q 2
31 B—K sq
32 B—Kt 3
33 Q—K 2
34 Q—Q B 2
35 B—K 5
36 Kt—Kt 7
37 Q—Q 2
38 P—Q R 3

.....The block is now about as effectual as White could make it, but there remains the weak spot at K 4.

39 R—R sq 39 K—Kt 2
40 Q—Q sq 40 Kt—R 5
41 K—Kt sq 41 R—R sq

.....The White allies do not seem yet to have settled on a final plan of assault, or probably they were pressed by time-limit.

42 R—R 2 42 Q—K sq
43 R—R sq 43 Q—Q Kt sq
44 R—R 2 44 Kt—Kt 7

.....Threatening Kt × P.

45 Q—Q 2 ! 45 R—K B sq
46 Q—B sq ? 46 Q × R !

.....White of course should have kept their Q on Q 2, and played 46 K—B sq, and it would then seem as if Black would have to devise some other line of attack, probably by effecting an entrance with the Q *via* the opening at his K's 5th.

47 P × Q 47 P—B 7 ch
48 K—B sq 48 B—Q 6 ch
49 K × Kt 49 P—B 8 (Q) ch
50 Q × Q 50 R × Q
51 P—R 4 51 R—Q R 8
and wins.

GAME NO. 2,222.

Played recently, at the odds of Pawn and move, between two members of the West Hartlepool Club.

Remove Black's K B Pawn.

NOTES BY JAMES BIRKS.

WHITE.

- 1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4
3 Kt—Q B 3

If B—Q 3, P—K 4, with a good game.

- 4 P—K B 4
5 B—Q 3

.....B—Kt 5, followed by Kt—Q 2, before pushing the Pawn, is better.

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

BLACK.

- 1 P—Q 3
2 Kt—K B 3

- 3 P—Q B 3
4 Q—R 4
5 P—K 4

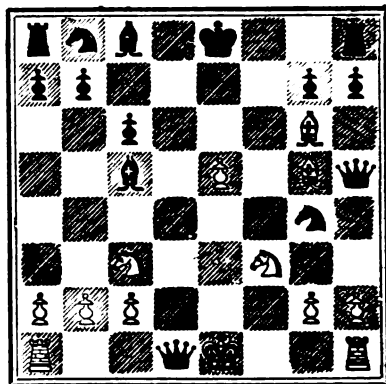
- 6 P × P
7 Q × P
8 Q—K R 4
9 Kt—Kt 5
10 B—Q B 4

..... If 13..., B × P; 14 Kt—K 5 ch and R—K B sq.

- 14 Kt—Q 4 ch 14 K—K 4
15 B—B 4 ch 15 K × B
16 Castles ch 16 Kt—B 7
17 R × Kt ch 17 K—Kt 5
18 P—R 3 ch 18 K—Kt 6
19 Kt—K 4 mate.

Position after White's 11th move :—
B—Kt 6 ch.

BLACK.



WHITE.

See Diagram.

After this sacrifice the win is forced.

- 12 Q—Q 8 ch 12 K—B 2
13 P—K 6 ch 13 K × P

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." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following problems will, we think, complete the positions which we shall publish in letterpress. They are included in the Special Solution Tourney *vide* notice at page 330 July last.

No. (105). Motto: "Great economy."—White: K at K 3, Q at Q B sq, R at Q Kt 7, Kt at K R 5, Ps at K B 6 and K 4. Black: K at K 3, Rs at K B sq and K sq, Kts at K Kt sq and Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 4, Q 3, Q Kt 3 and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

No. (112). Motto: "Mysicanca kopoie!"—White: K at K 5, Rs at K R 4 and Q R 8, Bs at Q 8 and Q B 2, Kt at K B 3, Ps at K 3, Q Kt 2 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4, Kts at K R sq and K 7, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 5, Q B 5, Q B 6, and Q R 5. Mate in three.

No. (113). Motto: "Umrou rempedunion bsopr."—White: K at K R 3, R at Q Kt 6, Bs at Q Kt 3 and Q Kt 8, Kt at Q 6, Ps at K R 2, K R 5, K Kt 2, K 2, Q B 3, Q Kt 4. Black: K at K B 5, R at K Kt sq, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 6, K B 7, K 6, Q Kt 4, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

No. (115). Motto: "Excelsior! No. 2."—White: K at K Kt 3, Rs at Q B 6 and Q Kt 4, Bs at K 7 and Q R 4, Kt at Q 6, P at K B 5. Black: K at Q 4, Kt at Q R 6, Ps at Q 5, Q R 3, and Q R 4. Mate in three.

In going through the entries anew of our Problem Tourney we find the author of "L'arte nobilita" [see No. (51), page 374. August] sent in a revised rendering, which we now transcribe to be included in the Special Solution Tourney. For problem competitive purposes the first version is cancelled, but the position and the solvers' results will stand so far as the solution competition is concerned.

No. (51). Motto: "L'arte nobilita."—White: K at K B 8, Q at K R 8, R at K 6, B at Q R sq, Kts at Q 5 and Q B 8, Ps at K B 3, K 2, Q Kt 4, and Q R 2. Black: K at Q B 5, Kt at K Kt 5, Ps at K 4, Q B 2, Q B 6, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

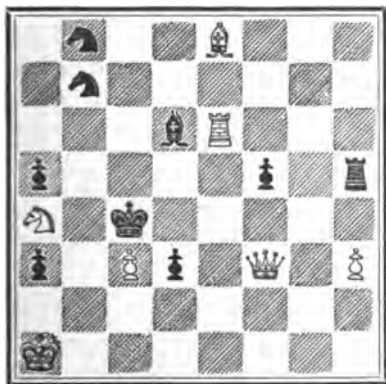
We cannot, of course, give points for the author's solution commencing with 1 Q—Kt 7, but only for cooks should any be demonstrated.

"DEUTSCHE SCHACHZEITUNG" PROBLEM TOURNEY (Sixth Tourney of the German Association), see pp. 378 and 411.—The following are some of the principal prize problems:—

FIRST PRIZE THREE-MOVER.

By L. VETESNIK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

FIRST PRIZE FOUR-MOVER.

By M. HOFLEIN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

Second prize three-er, by K. Traxler.—2 kt Q 4 / 2 K 5 / 6 P b / 2 p 1 k p 1 P / 1 R 6 / 4 B P 2 / 2 P 1 P 3 / 8 /. Mate in three.

Third prize three-er, by M. Hoflein.—5 K 1 Q / 2 Kt 5 / 2 p p Kt 2 p / 5 p 2 / 2 r 1 k B 2 / 6 p 1 / 3 P B kt 2 / 6 b 1 /. Mate in three.

Fourth prize three-er, by R. Weinheimer.—1 kt 1 kt 4 / 2 p 3 p b / 4 B Kt 2 / 4 k 1 Kt p / 8 / 4 B 3 / 5 P 1 K / b 1 Q 5 /. Mate in three.

Second prize four-er, by H. von Gottschall.—7 K / 6 p 1 / p 2 p 4 / 3
k Kt Q p 1 / P 7 / 1 Kt 3 b P 1 / B P 2 p P p 1 / 4 kt 3 /. Mate in four.

ALL-IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Score Table :—

	Old Score, All-in. (See Sept.)	Special Tourney. (See Sept.)	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	(5)	(6)	(6)	(6)	(6)	October Totals. (All-in.)	Spec. T. Oct. Totals.
§"East Marden" 503 ... 165 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	3	2	2	6	548	210
††Chas. Johnston 199 ... 208 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	2	3	6	261	270
††A. C. White ... 402 ... 192 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	9	3	3	2	3	6	458	248
††W. Thompson 45 ... 221 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	2	3	3	2	3	6	105	281
†C. S. Earle ... 340 ... 125 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3						364	149
***Beta" ... 209 ... 139 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9							236	165
***Gibson" ... 410 ... 230 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	2	3	6		472	292
††P. L. Osborn ... 381 ... 188 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	3	2	3	6		431	238
††R. M. Peake ... 122 ... 197 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	9	3	3	2	3	6		181	256
††J. D. Tucker ... 290 ... 108 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3							314	132
†Cap. G. A. Forde 171 ... 76 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2						190	95
†J. Y. Fullerton 26 ... 81 ...	3	2	3	3												33	88
†S. H. H. ... 27 ... 222 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	2	3	6		80	275
*A. Baker.....Cancelled 92 ... 3 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12								33	125
*T. D. ... 187 ... 60 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3		223	96
*F. Kent ... 155 ... 56 ...	3	3	3	3												164	65
*G. Woodcock ... 505 ... 140 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12								518	173
H. A. Adamson 352 ... 227 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	12	3	3	2	3	6		406	281
C. F. B. ... 218 ... 114 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3		259	155
F. Baird ... 63 ... 53 ...	3	3	3							9	3	3	2			86	76
H. S. Brandreth 411 ... 26 ...	3	3	3													420	35
G. Browne ... 288 ... 187 ...	3	3	3													297	196
"Colonial" ... 129 ... 150 ...																	
H. H. D. ... 185 ... 230 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	2	3	6		247	292
H. H. Earnshaw 125 ... 141 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	2	3	6	175	191
A. W. Farquhar 165 ... 124 ...																	
D. C. Gregson ... 324 ... 126 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	9						3		354	156
E. H. ... 27 ... 60 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	2	3	6			80	113
G. S. Johnson ... 241 ... 203 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	2	3	6		203	265
W. H. S. M. ... 198 ... 179 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	2	3	6		257	238
O. R. F. ... 139 ... 27 ...								6								145	33
U. Maitra ... 145 ... 138 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	12	3	3	2	3	3		198	191
G. Whittle ... 443 ... 192 ...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	12	3	3	2	3	6		505	254

* Previous winners.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners three times.

** Winners four times.

‡ Winners five times.

††† Winner six times.

§ Winner eight times.

Additional solutions.—F. Baird has correctly solved No. (2), No. (3)
3—2 solutions, No. (48), and Nos. 1706, 1709, 1711, 1713, 1714, and 1715.

J. D. Tucker solved No. 1710, for which 3 points are added to his
last recorded scores.

R. Forde besides solving all the positions on page 340, has solved all
the numbered problems in the August issue, including four solutions to
No. 1724.

Upendraneth Maitra has correctly solved 1705, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1710, 1, 3,
4, and 5. Nos. (1), (2), (3) two solutions, (40), (47), (48), and also No.
1712, but in this case he makes a false claim in addition; total extra points
to his credit: 50 in the All-in, and 43 in the Special Tourney.

H. H. Earnshaw should have had 6 points allotted to him in lieu of 3
for No. 1674, and 2 for 1696. These 5 points are hereby credited in the
All-in, and 3 in the Special.

H. H. Davis claims another three points in respect of No. 1712. Allowed.

"East Marden" by showing the heaviest total score this month, earns the distinction of an eight-time winner.

"RETRACT-MOVE PROBLEMS," BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.—This class of composition has never much attracted my attention, because it has always struck me as a barren field for the composer to work in. The ordinary retract move problem, "White to retract his last move and mate"—the only kind I have ever seen—appears to afford scope for but few ideas, and these, besides their paucity, do not seem to my mind to be of a particularly interesting character. Indeed, the line of thought opened up may be compared to a thin and poor vein of ore, which is quickly exhausted, and which hardly pays to work even while it lasts. Recently, however, it occurred to me that, by an extension of the conditions, bizarre and difficult problems might be constructed. They are perhaps less like the game of chess than even "suicidal problems," but they would on that very account occasionally offer an agreeable change from the ordinary problem. Counting the moves, both of White and of Black, and considering a "retract-move" as a move, we get:—

Two-move Retractors.—White to retract his last move and mate on the move.

Three-move Retractors.—White to retract his last move and play so that Black can mate him on the move.

Four-move Retractors.—White to retract his last move and play so that Black may be able to retract his last move and play another which will mate White on the move.

Five-move Retractors.—White to retract his last move and play so that Black may be able to retract his last move and play another which will enable White to mate on the move.

And so on for as many moves as we please. Your readers, will, I think, find a Three-move Retractor to be usually more difficult of solution than an ordinary three-mover, although the latter requires the discovery of five moves, while the former only that of three. Of course, just as in ordinary problems, conditions may be attached, I give an example.

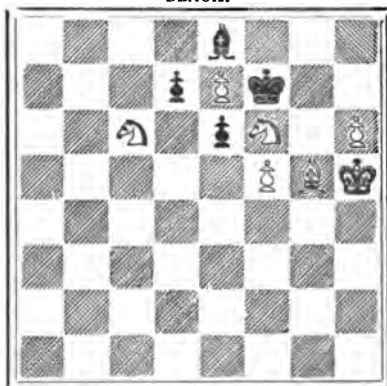
The foregoing may be described as a kind of chess, but chess played backwards, as it were, instead of forwards. By further widening the conditions, for example, by permitting White, or Black, or both, to play twice in succession, &c., most curious puzzles may be created. A specimen is subjoined, though I feel I am entering the domain of fairyland, and will tread no further.

In retract-move problems $P \times P$ *en pass.* appears in my judgment to be legitimate without proof of such move being a necessity. Given a position it may in general have been reached by an almost infinite variety of moves on the part of White and Black. We can assume the previous play to have been exactly what we please, provided it attains the end in view. Hence it is as legitimate to assume that a player played so as to permit of the reply

P × P en pass. as to assume that a particular piece, not on the diagram, occupied at an earlier stage of the game a particular square. I subjoin four problems which I have culled from a considerable number I have composed in illustration of the foregoing ideas,

1.

BLACK.

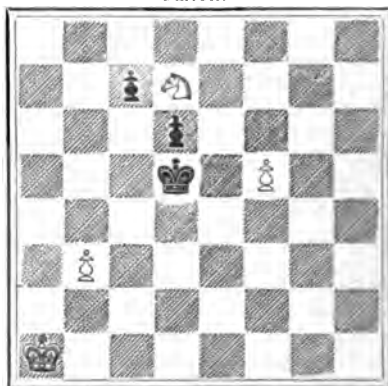


WHITE.

White to retract his last move and mate on the move.

2.

BLACK.

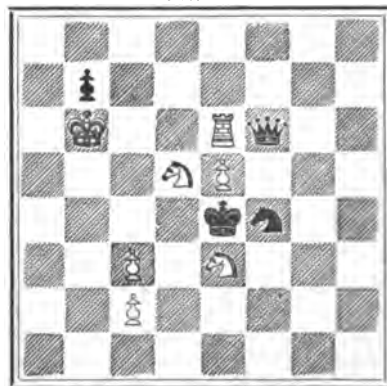


WHITE.

White to retract his last move, then Black to retract his last move, so that White can mate on the move.

3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black announced *ch* with Queen, White replied but must retract his move and play again, then Black to play so that White can mate on the move.

4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to retract his last move and play, so that Black may be able to retract his last move and play another, which will enable White to mate with Bishop on the move.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The *Western Morning News* in a further paragraph dealing with the question of a problem championship points out we were wrong in ascribing the idea as originating in *Brighton Society*. It was this paper which quoted from the *W.M.N.*

Our problem No. 1713 has brought a lot of correspondence, some of the writers objecting to the nature of the key. If they will examine the position analytically, they will soon discover that it can be proved that Black's move previous to the position set forth in the diagram must have been P from Q B 2 to B 4. If this is admitted, surely the objection no longer can exist to White's first move 1 P × P *en pass*. One correspondent ingeniously asks, 'Is such a problem a fair two-mover as it is generally understood?' He argues it is more than a 2-er because there is retrospective work thrown on the solver which should not be expected of him. There is something in this, but to a solver of any experience these little devices are usually very shallow, and almost by the initial position advertise the attempted deceit.

Mr. W. Percy Hind has sent us a 3-er of his which for years he could not persuade a chess editor to publish on account of the P × P *en pass* key, until Mr. Gunsberg some little time back gave it publication in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*. It may interest our solvers, so we reproduce it. By W. Percy Hind, Bridlington.—8 / 6 p 1 / 4 P 1 P 1 / 4 P p K 1 / 8 / R P 3 P 1 Q / B 2 P 4 / k 1 B 5 /. Mate in three.

The death of Mr. E. B. Schwann is a serious loss to the English problem world—an obituary notice appears on another page.

Mr. A. F. Mackenzie has written a long and interesting article in the *Jamaica Gleaner* dealing with lady composers, with special reference to Mrs. Rowland and Mrs. Baird's work as problemists. The main object appears to have been, to pay the latter a warm tribute in connection with her recently published volume. The publishers of Mrs. Baird's recent work have been compelled to raise the price to one guinea per copy.

The following recently appeared in the *Brighton Society* :—

It would be a great convenience to judges, solvers, and all who have occasionally to criticise problems, if we had some single word to describe a mate which is both pure and economical. It has been done in the case of "mirror" mates, that word being coined to describe a certain class of mate, and avoid the clumsy expression, "A mate in which the Black K's field is entirely unoccupied," which would otherwise have to be used. The need for a short word to describe a pure and economical mate is still more necessary, the occasions for its use being so frequent. The judges in their lengthy report in the recent problem tourney of *La Stratégie*, evidently felt the need of such a word, for they used various phrases to describe such mates. Occasionally they used the word "réglementaire"—"un mat réglementaire," a mate according to rule. There is no exactly corresponding word in English, a "correct" or "regulation" mate being perhaps the nearest approaches, but neither word is very satisfactory.

This has called forth the suggestion from Mr. H. D'O. Bernard, that a pure and economical mate should be termed a "model" mate. One correspondent proposed the word "gem" mate, but Mr. Bernard's has been more approved and perhaps is as good as will be found. We had thought of suggesting the word "ideal" mate, but feared it would be considered too wide, since such an expression might be regarded as also covering "mirror" mates, but we are inclined to think "model" is under a similar disability.

The *Leisure Hour* problem tourney has been concluded and the prize problems are out. We shall reserve publication of these till the authors' names are announced.

We think it only fair to make the following extract from a letter to us. Mr. W. H. Thompson writes: "Your remarks on page 410 are rather hard on H. F. L. Meyer. Some time ago he gave in the *Boys' Own Paper* Jokisch's problem and your adaption of it, remarking at the same time that Dr. Galitzky had published a problem still earlier which embodied Jokisch's idea, but was not neat, as, having a different key, it needed two extra Pawns. Galitzky had extended this, and Meyer had seen his way to get rid of the Pawns."

Naturally we should not have made the remarks concerning the problem in question had we been aware of any earlier problem by Dr. Galitzky, and seeing that Jokisch's position was published in America (*Baltimore News* we believe) in the year 1890, and has frequently been re-published unchallenged, it was only a reasonable assumption on our part that it had never been anticipated. We do not know the earlier position to which Mr. Thompson refers, nor its date of publication.

Next month we will endeavour to bring other news up to line.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.H.T.—Your queries respecting 1713 and 1714 have virtually been answered. Your remarks in reference to time-solving are quite to the point, and when we again allude to the subject we shall probably be glad to make use of your information. Thanks for kind enquiries.

C.F.B.—In solution to 1712, 1..., P—R 6 should be 1 P—K 6. If 1 Kt × P, Kt—K 7, Q × Kt P ch, K × Q, and what is the waiting move?

R.F. (Parkstone).—Your solutions too late for ordinary acknowledgment. Until further notice results should reach our hands the 10th of the month following the month of publication.

F.B. (Manchester).—Your eight solutions to No. (1) on p. 330 are enigmas to us. Not one key-move is possible! You have clearly made an octave error.

W.H.S.M.—We would much prefer to receive your solutions in bulk. As you favour us at present it causes confusion. In 1670, 1 Q × Kt P, Kt—R 5; 2 Kt—Kt 4, 3 P mates, so the defence 1..., Kt—B 5 is the only one to 1 Q × Kt P. We will write you on receiving address. We cannot trace your solution to 1703.

W.H.E. (Beverley).—You are right and we make amends.

J.Y.F. (Hove).—The time-limit question is generally considered a fair one, because it must be remembered we have a few staunch supporters from abroad, and they must perforce be handicapped. We appreciate your amusing reference to lightning solving!

We thank correspondents for their kindly expressed sympathy consequent upon the paragraph we recently printed. In many cases we have replied by post, but cannot do so in every instance.

PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1737.

Motto: "'s Edelweiss" LXI. (83).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1738.

Motto: "Three move mates"
LXII. (84).

BLACK.



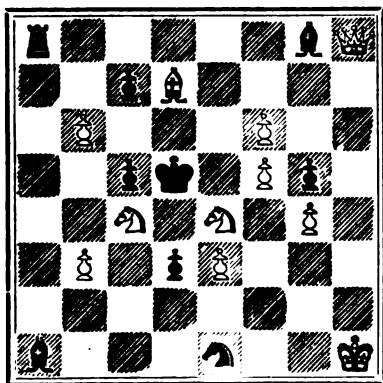
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1739.

Motto: "Carcer" LXIII. (85).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves

No. 1740.

Motto: "Multum, non multa"
LXIV. (86).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1741.

Motto: "Dies peridi" LXV. (87).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1742.

Motto: "Obulus" LXVI. (89).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1743.

Motto: "Mirzl" LXVII. (90).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1744.

Motto: "Nelson" LXVIII. (91).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1902.

ANALYSES OF THE OPENINGS.

(From *The Western Daily Mercury*.)

THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

FIRST we will take the Queen's Gambit, a great favourite in recent match games. The essential first moves are: 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4

The characteristics of the opening are: I., quiet and safe development; II., non-committal to any kind of attack. It is an opening that gives plenty of time to feel your feet. The continuations are: 2 (a)...P × P, (b)...P—Q B 3, (c)...Kt—Q B 3, (d)...P—K 4, (e)...P—K 3.

Blackburne played (a) (2..., P × P), accepting the gambit against Steinitz, London, 1899, and won. Blackburne says in his book: "The two first objects of the game are a strong centre and preponderance of Pawns on the Q side. It is usual for experts to decline the Pawn offered at the beginning; but there is no reason for the refusal. As a matter of fact, in the vast majority of games the Pawn is taken sooner or later," and a similar position arrived at. Q × P is inferior, because of 3 Kt—Q B 3. Winawer and Marco both played—

(b) (2..., P—Q B 3) at Monte Carlo, 1901, against Marshall and Alapin respectively, and both won. Gunsberg lost with it to Schlechter in the same tourney. The best reply is 3 Kt—Q B 3.

(c) (2..., Kt—Q B 3), Tchigorin's defence. Pillsbury lost to Tchigorin, London, 1899. Burn lost to Tchigorin, Paris, 1900. White can reply either 3 Kt—K B 3 or Kt—Q B 3.

(d) (2..., P—K 4). The Queen's Counter Gambit leads at once to an open game. The line adopted in any opening must be made to depend on two things: (1) Whether you yourself are better at a close or an open game; (2) How this same question applies to your opponent. White had better play 3 P × K P, when the reply is to push the Q P. Of late years Black has won oftener than White with this defence.

(e) (2..., P—K 3), the most usual defence, is met by 3 Kt—K B 3, played by Burn against Lasker, Hastings, 1895. Burn lost after 20 moves. 3 Kt—Q B 3 is best, and leads to a great variety of lines of play.

L I

The safest and most usual reply to 2 P—Q B 4 is, therefore, P—K 3. to which White plays 3 Kt—Q B 3. We have in answer :—(a)...P—Q Kt 3. (b)...P—Q B 3, (c)...P—Q R 3, (d)...P × P, (e)...P—Q B 4, (f)...P—K B 4, (g) Kt—K B 3.

(a) (3..., P—Q Kt 3). Is not to be recommended. Black lost with this continuation, Berlin, 1897, when Charousek beat Tchigorin, thus securing first place; at St. Louis, 1899, when Pillsbury beat Max Judd. Black won, however, Vienna, 1898, when Trenchard lost to Alapin.

(b) (3..., P—Q B 3). Was a favourite at the Vienna Masters' Tourney, 1898, White winning twice, Black twice. Pillsbury, whose forte is the Queen's Gambit, lost to Tchigorin, who played (b). This was the best contested of the four games. (b) may therefore be considered a perfectly sound reply. The first four moves of both the Pillsbury-Tchigorin and the Pillsbury v. Walbrodt games (Pillsbury won this) were : 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q B 3; 4 Kt—B 3. Here Tchigorin played 4..., Kt—Q 2, and the game proceeded in both, 5 P—K 4, P × K P; 6 Kt × P. Walbrodt, however, replied 4..., B—Q 3. After 6 Kt × P, Black has to check and change off Bishops, to avoid losing a move, his Q Kt being still undeveloped. Here two rules are broken by Black : "develop quickly," and "move Knights before Bishops."

(c) (3..., P—Q R 3). Cannot be considered good, to judge by the London Masters' Tourney, 1899, where it was played on three occasions by Janowski, who lost against Lasker and Pillsbury, but won against Steinitz. The play of White was much more vigorous in the two former games than in the case of Steinitz, whose fourth move was P—K 3. The other two games proceeded 4 P × P, P × P; 5 Q—Kt 3, P—Q B 3; 6 Kt—B 3, B—Q 3. 6..., B—K 2 is better, as in both games Black was compelled to retreat there.

(d) (3..., P × P). Leads to an equal game. It was played twice in 1899, once at the Russian Masters' Tourney, Moscow, when Black won; again at Chicago, when two players in consultation beat Pillsbury. Here White followed with 4 Kt—B 3.

(e) (3..., P—Q B 4). Schlechter beat Tarrasch at Nuremberg, 1900. The game went on : 4 Kt—B 3, P × Q P; 5 K Kt × P, Kt—Q B 3; 6 P—K Kt 3!

(f) (3..., P—K B 4). Is called the "Stonewall" Defence. It is a favourite of Dr. Tarrasch, and of the Devon champion, Mr. C. J. Lambert. The best reply to it is 4 B—B 4. Berger lost to Cohn, Munich, 1900. The game went : 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—Q B 3, P—K B 4; 4 B—B 4, B—Q 3; 5 B × B, Q × B; 6 P—K 3.

(g) (3..., Kt—K B 3). Is the ordinary reply to 3 Kt—Q B 3. It leads to a number of lines of play in which thorough development is aimed at on both sides before the initiation of any attack.

We have now to consider the reply :—

3..., Kt—K B 3.

The ways of meeting this are to play 4 (a) P—K Kt 3; (b) P—K 3; (c) B—B 4; (d) Kt—B 3; (e) B to Kt 5. (a), played by Tinsley against Schlechter, Hastings, 1895, is inferior. Schlechter played P × P, and got the better game in rather over a dozen moves.

(*b*) Only leads to an even game. Pillsbury played it against Steinitz, Petersburg, 1895, and lost after a very long game. P. Layzelle won the brilliancy prize, City of London Chess Club, 1898, against C. Berry, who played (*b*). Bachmann's note to Black's 11th move is: "Now, thanks to White's cramped opening, he (Black) has got great freedom of position." The move hems in the Q B, and is neither attacking nor developing enough. Schlechter, however, who is great at the close game, especially choosing it against an attacking player like Tchigorin, played (*b*) against Tchigorin, London, 1899, and won.

(*c*) In four games played at Hastings, 1895, White won twice, Black once, and one was drawn. Munich, 1900, Cohn played 4... B—Q 3 against Berger; and Marco played 4... P × P against Janowski, Black winning both times. Ranken says of 4... B—Q 3: "For what reason we do not know, this move is condemned by some experts as inferior to B—K 2," quoted in Cook's "Compendium." It appears, then, that 4 B—B 4 is not strong enough either for White.

(*d*) Has been played rather oftener than even B—Kt 5. We will see with what results. Of seven games played in 1895, one at Hastings, the rest at Petersburg, Black won five and two were drawn. In 1898, Schlechter drew with Janowski, Vienna tourney. Schlechter beat Janowski, Cologne, same year, and Burn beat Gottschall. Showalter drew with Janowski, match, 1898. Schlechter beat Lee, London, 1899. In the same year Schallopp drew with Cohn, Schlechter with Alapin, Showalter lost to Janowski, then Showalter beat Janowski in the same match, the third time with this continuation Black won (Janowski). Schlechter drew with Pillsbury, Munich, 1900, and Caro lost to Bardeleben. Lasker beat Maroczy, Paris, 1900, and Burn beat Pillsbury. 4... B—K 2 is the best reply. Here, for the comparison, I have only chosen tournament or match games between masters, *i.e.*, "master-play," and the result is White wins six, Black eight, drawn eight. Counting only 1898 to 1901, White wins six, Black three, drawn six—a quite different result. Since the Hastings tourney, where White never won at all with (*d*), it is evident that considerable progress has been made in the knowledge of this opening; (*d*) has therefore established itself as one of the best, if not the best, continuation. I see that Janowski drew with Bardeleben, Hanover, 1902, leaving the results the same.

(*e*) Janowski beat Walbrodt, match, 1897, on two occasions; Pillsbury beat Showalter, match, 1897; Pillsbury beat Janowski, Vienna, 1898; Burn lost to Schlechter, Vienna, 1898; Pillsbury beat Showalter, match, 1898; Schwartz beat Popiel, Kolisch tourney, 1899; Showalter lost to Janowski, Munich, 1900 (White had, however, the best of the game up to the 30th move); Pillsbury beat Marco, Paris, 1900; Burn drew with Gunston, North v. South correspondence match, 1901. Result: White won seven, Black two, drawn 1; (*e*) is, therefore, apparently the strongest. Owing, however, we suppose, to the defence becoming so well known, White has played (*d*) more, lately.

We shall finish the Queen's gambit by a closer examination into (*d*) and (*e*), so that players may choose which to adopt, so as to suit the style of play required.

Now we will try to compare carefully the two lines of play: 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 (d) Kt—B 3, or (e) B—Kt 5. We will take the chief games of the last four years, in which White won, and try to see why he won.

Played at Cologne, 1898 (Burn 1st, Charousek 2nd).

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr SCHLECHTER.	M. JANOWSKI.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—B 4
5 B P × P	5 K P × P

.....This opens the K file, and leaves his centre weak; pointing to the inferiority of 4..., P—B 4. Development must be aimed at first by Black; the attack on the centre is shown to be premature.

6 B—Kt 5	6 B—K 3
7 P × P	

If not P × P, White would get his K file exposed also; now he can follow with P—K 3, with the better game already.

8 P—K 3	7 B × P
9 B—Q 3	8 Castles

White is now well developed.

10 Castles	9 Kt—B 3
	10 Q—K 2

.....B—K 2 is better.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BURN.	Herr GOTTSCHALL.
4 —	4 B—K 2

.....This is a safer move than 4..., P—B 4, and is the right place for this B. Played by Janowski v. Schlechter, match, 1902, but Black (Janowski) lost also.

5 B—Kt 5

Here Schlechter played B—B 4. All three of these games were won at or about the 30th move.

6 P—K 3	5 Castles
	6 Q Kt—Q 2

.....Now the game has taken the form of the (e) variation, by a transposition of moves. We can therefore leave it at this point.

Played at London, 1899 (Lasker 1st, Janowski, Maroczy, and Pillsbury equal, 2nd).

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr SCHLECHTER.	Mr. LEE.
4 —	4 B—K 2

.....As we have seen, the safest reply.

5 B—B 4

So he played in match, 1902, v. Janowski, and won.

5 P—B 3

.....Not the strongest; Castles, followed by P—Q Kt 3, is Janowski's

continuation. ...P—Q Kt 3 is a more developing move in this opening than ...P—B 3.

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

White appears to lose a move over his B by B—Q 3 first, but it is not so. B—Q 3 is the most developing move, and it is a further advantage to get the Q B file open by 7..., P × P. This move of Black makes his preceding P—B 3 nugatory.

Played at Paris, 1900 (Lasker 1st, Pillsbury 2nd, Maroczy and Marshall 3rd).

WHITE.
Dr. LASKER.

BLACK.
Herr MAROCZY.

4 —

4 P × P

.....Black aims at as rapid development as White, and keeps the game open. Of course the Gambit Pawn cannot be maintained, any more than when the P is taken at the outset. 3 Kt—K B 3 gives Black a greater choice of action.

5 P—K 3

Notice that the Q B cannot be developed yet.

5 P—B 4

.....As before, this attempt to break up White's centre is not the best course.

WHITE.
Mr. BURN.

BLACK.
Mr. PILLSBURY.

4 —

4 B—K 2

5 B—Kt 5

5 Castles

6 P—K 3

6 Kt—K 5

7 B—B 4

The fact that 7 B × B cannot be played, tells against 5 B—Kt 5 of Burn, rather than B—B 4 of Schlechter. The Bishop in the former case has to retreat, as here, to B 4. For, if 7 B × B, Q × B; 8 B—Q 3, P—K B 4! Not 8 Kt × Kt, because of 8... P × Kt; 9 Kt—Q 2, P—K B 4!, and Black will soon break up his P centre,

6 B × P

6 P—Q R 3

7 P—Q R 4

Cook's Compendium gives by mistake P—K R 4.

7 Kt—B 3

8 Castles

8 P × P

9 P × P

Now, though White has an isolated Pawn, K 3 is ready for his Q B, with a well developed game. Black has paid dearly for this by his retarded development.

9 B—K 2

10 B—K 3

10 Castles

say by ...Kt—Q 2, followed by ...P—K 4.

7 P—K B 4

8 R—B sq

A very strong move in this opening. After changing off Pawns on the Q B file, if Black pushes P—Q B 5 the White B can retreat to Kt sq.

8 P—B 3

9 Q—Kt 3

9 Kt—Q 2

10 P—K R 3

10 P—K Kt 4

11 B—R 2

There is no flaw yet in Black's defence.

Match, 1902 (won easily by Schlechter).

WHITE.
Herr SCHLECHTER.

BLACK.
M. JANOWSKI.

4 —

4 B—K 2

5 B—B 4

5 Castles

6 P—K 3

6 P—Q Kt 3

7 R—B sq

7 P—B 4

8 B—Q 3

Now the B can retreat, if necessary, to Kt 1.

8 B—Kt 2

.....This has proved the strongest line of defence.

9 Castles

9 Q Kt—Q 2

10 Kt—K 5

Kt—K 5 is a strong position for either side in this game

10 Kt × Kt

.....Hoffer says: "The alternative would be 10... B P × P; 11 K P × P, P × P; 12 B × P, simplifying the position by clearing the centre."

11 P × Kt

11 Kt—K sq

....."Or 11... Kt—Q 2; 12 Q—B 2, P—Kt 3, followed by ...R—K sq, and get the B to Kt 2 via K B sq."

We lastly consider White's 4th move, B—Kt 5, which play between masters since 1897 has shown to be the strongest continuation. Atkins beat Lewin in this variation, Hanover, this year. As before, the games are wins for White.

Played at Vienna, 1898.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. PILLSBURY. M. JANOWSKI.

4 ——— 4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3 5 Castles
6 R—B sq

Ready for either side to open the Q B file.

6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 Kt—B 3 7 P—Q Kt 3

.....The strength of this move consists in two things: (1) it prepares

for P—Q B 4; (2) it allows the B to possess the rat-hole.

8 P × P

Now there is fear of the K B not being able to develop via Q 3; he must, therefore, change off Pawns.

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

Played in match, 1898.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. PILLSBURY. Mr. SHOWALTER.

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

This forces a particular line of play on the opponent.

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

.....As in the Hanover (1902) game above.

11 Kt—K 5 11 Kt—Kt5

.....Leading to a general exchange.

12 B × B 12 Q × B
13 Kt × Kt 13 B × Kt
14 Q R—K sq

Bearing directly on the Q.

Q—B 3
15 P—Q R 4

This institutes an attack on the weak Q side.

Played at Paris, 1900.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. PILLSBURY. Herr MARCO.

.....Equal 7th with Mieses.

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

Very often dangerous in this opening as leaving the K P weak.

10 P—B 4
11 Castles 11 P—B 5

.....He under rates the attack on his K side. He should have played 11..., P × P, when 12 P × P, Kt × Kt; 13 B P × Kt (Bachmann). White retreated B—B 2, followed by Q—B 3 and P—B 5 with a strong attack.

Played at Paris, 1900.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL. Mr. BURN.

.....Marshall equal 3rd with Maroczy, Burn 5th.

9 B × Kt

An American innovation; very strong! (Cook).

9 B × B

10 P—K R 4 10 P—K Kt 3

.....P—K R 3 is met by P—K Kt 4 (Teichmann). Burn resigned this game in 17 moves. It proceeded 12 P × P, R P × P; 13 Q—B 2, B—Kt 2, here K—Kt 2 is indispensable.

11 P—R 5 11 R—K sq

Played at Paris, 1900.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL. Herr MARCO.
.....7th in the tourney.

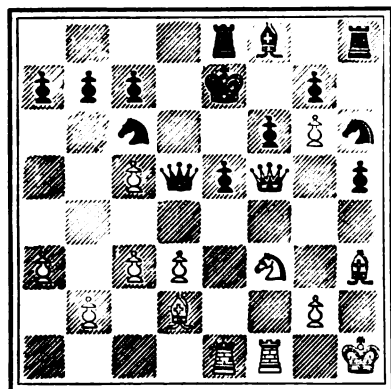
11 —	11 P—B 4
12 R P×P	12 R P×P
13 Kt—K 5	13 B×Kt
14 P×B	14 Q—Kt 4
15 Q—B 3	15 Q×K P
16 Castles Q R	16 K—Kt 2
17 Q—R 3	17 Kt—B 3

18 P—B 4!	18 Q—K 3
19 Q—R 6 ch	19 K—B 3
20 Q—Kt 5 ch	20 K—Kt 2

.....Followed by P—B 5, then P—B 6 ch, and a forced mate. In the famous Q gambit played this year in the Hanover tourney, in which Janowski lost to Mason, White played 4 P—K 3, which we have shown to be inferior. Mason is a fine strategical player, and took full advantage of taking over the attack.

GAME-ENDING.

BLACK (MR. H. HELM).



WHITE (MR. G. METZLER.)

The annexed position occurred in a game played at the Vienna Café, Oxford Street, London, on October 5th. Mr. Metzler, of Adelaide, South Australia, and formerly of the Melbourne Chess Club, played 1 Kt×P, whereupon followed Kt×Kt; 2 R×Kt ch, Q×R; 3 Q×Q ch, P×Q; 4 B—Kt 5 mate. There are several variations, but in all cases White gets a winning endgame. For example: 1 Kt×P, Kt×Q; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Q 2; 3 R×Kt, R×R ch; 4 B×R, Q×Kt; 5 R—Q 5 dbl. ch, K—K sq; 6 P×Q ch, K×P; 7 R—K 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 8 P—Q 4, and wins.

CHESS LITERATURE.

We are glad to welcome another serial from the United States called the *American Chess Weekly*, which is edited and published at Philadelphia by E. Kemény, the well-known chess expert of that city. The first two numbers lie before us, and contain articles, chess news, games, problems, and end games, but the editor gives no introductory address to his readers, and plunges in *medias res* without any ceremony. We wish him every success.

We have received from the author, Mr. J. Halperm, of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, a copy of his "Chess Symposium." The book is what its title implies, a collection or "omnium gatherum" of matters relating to chess. As the author in his introduction says, "The field is too

spacious and varied to be occupied adequately by a single treatise, but it is the aim of the present work to give at least an interesting excursion into every part of the wide domain of chess." We find in it therefore, articles on interesting subjects taken from our own and other magazines, puzzles and curiosities of the game, and problems, but the chief feature of the book is its large and valuable collection of end games, of which there are over 200, all carefully selected from the best composers. The book is very clearly printed on good paper, and neatly bound in grey cloth; the price, we believe, is two dollars.

OBITUARY.

THE great reaper has been busy of late in cutting down prominent chess players, and we are sorry to have to add to the list the name of Herr Walbrodt, who died recently at Berlin, aged only 31. He was educated at that city, and joined the chess club of his college, where he soon showed his prowess by winning the club tourney. His next feat was to come out victorious in matches with Bardeleben and Schallopp, and to draw one with Scheve, on the strength of which he was admitted to take part in the masters' tournament of the German Chess Association, at Dresden, in 1892. Here he did not lose a single game, but drew so many that he only divided the 4th and 5th prizes. He afterwards took part in other German tourneys, and in that of Hastings, with varying success, but his hereditary phthisis increased its hold upon him, and after the Vienna tournament of 1898 he never entered any more.

The death of M. Rosenthal, recently recorded in the chess periodicals, was quite unexpected, as there had been no announcement of his illness. He was by birth a Hungarian, but had long been a resident in Paris, and had for many years distinguished himself as a first-class chess player and chess editor. As a player, he did not take part in the recent Parisian tourneys, being probably out of serious practice, owing to the want of equal opponents, although latterly he might have measured swords very fairly with M. Janowski, the late winner of the Hanover Tournament, who was also a resident in Paris. It is, however, a fact that when a chess player takes to writing about chess, he very seldom keeps up his chess practice so as to enable him successfully to contend in matches or tourneys. He has no time for it, and cannot do both. M. Rosenthal, however, for many years gave an exhibition of blindfold play, with eight opponents, at the Grand Cercle in Paris, with usually great success; but he was chiefly known as a chess editor, and his remarks on the games published in the *Stratégie* and *Monde Illustré* were always useful, and showed much analytical talent. The *Stratégie* of this month will, no doubt, do full justice to his memory, but writing as we do, before we have received it, we can only express our great regret for his loss, and our sympathy with all French players that they can no more have him among them.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Joseph B. Pim, vice-president and former champion of the Dublin Chess Club, which latter distinction he won with a clean score. Mr. Pim, who had attained the age of 85 years, had not engaged in serious contests for some time before his death, but his interest in the game and in the club was unabated, and besides constantly attending the meetings of the committee, where his advice was always of great value, he frequently played "skittle" games over the board with great rapidity, and won the majority of them. He had been a member of the club from its foundation, and contributed much to its prosperity by his exertions, and no member of it was more universally popular. Mr. Pim was also on the committee of almost every charitable or philanthropic society in Dublin, except those distinctly connected with some creed other than his own, and almost to the last he was a regular attendant at the meetings as well as a liberal subscriber. It may be truly said that he had no enemies. Though a very strong player when in the prime of life, but few of his games have been published. He played rapidly and with little regard to "the books." The appended game—played many years ago—is a good specimen of his style. He will be long remembered in Dublin, and nowhere will his memory be more cherished than in the chess club of which he was so long the leading spirit. His mental vigour was unimpaired to the last, and he retained a good deal of his bodily activity until a short time before his death.

GAME No. 2,223.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
Mr. PIM.	Dr. FORD.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	14 K Kt—Q 4	14 B × Kt
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	15 Kt × B	15 K—K 2
3 P—Q 4	3 P × P	16 P—K B 4	16 Kt—B 3
4 P—Q B 3	4 P × P	17 Kt—K B 3	17 K R—Kt sq
5 Kt × P	5 B—Q B 4	18 P—K 5	18 Q P × P
6 B—Q B 4	6 P—Q 3	19 P × P	19 P × P
7 Castles	7 Kt—B 3	20 Q—Q R 3 ch	20 K—K sq
8 B—K Kt 5	8 P—K R 3	21 Q R—Q sq	21 Kt—K 2
9 B—K R 4	9 B—K 3	22 Kt × P	22 Kt—Q 4
10 B × B	10 P × B	23 R × Kt	23 P × R
11 Q—Q Kt 3	11 Q—Q B sq	24 R—K B 7	24 Q—Q sq
12 B × Kt	12 P × B	25 R—Q 7	25 Q—K B 3
13 Kt—K 2	13 Kt—K 4	26 R × Q B P	26 Q × Kt
		White announced mate in seven moves.	

Mr. Walter Gleave, of London, one of England's most successful composers, we regret to say passed away on the 15th September last, at the age of 35. His death was due to Bright's disease, from which he had been an acute sufferer for months. He unfortunately leaves a widow and four children. His works in the problem sphere of chess are well known to our readers; he was an all-round composer, but particularly strong in two-movers, which always bore the stamp

of marked originality. He composed about 400 positions and won a number of prizes in important tourneys. Although reticent in accepting the honour, he acted as judge in several competitions with credit to himself and satisfaction to those concerned. As a player he did not aspire to distinction, preferring to devote what little leisure he had in the study of the poetry of chess, which claimed in him a sturdy admirer and appreciative exponent. Personally he was of most modest demeanour, and preferred to discuss other people's successes rather than his own achievements, and seemed to regard his own popularity as being unmerited. He had many demands upon his spare time, and though all but self-taught, was a musician of promise, having the fortunate possession of a capital baritone voice, which he used to very good purpose.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SCORING IN TOURNAMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

I send you three tables which, perhaps, may be of interest to many of the readers of the *British Chess Magazine*.

TABLE I.

Plan adopted at the Hanover Tournament (see *B.C.M.*, p. 390, September, 1902).

Plan adopted at the Hanover Tournament (see D.C.M., p. 399, September, 1902).									
	Won = 1.			Drawn = $\frac{1}{2}$.			Lost = 0.		
	Won.			Drawn.		Lost.	Total.		
Janowski ...	11	...	5	...	1	...	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	First prize.
Pillsbury ...	10	...	4	...	3	...	12	...	Second prize.
Atkins ...	8	...	7	...	2	...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Third prize.
Mieses ...	7	...	8	...	2	...	11	...	Fourth prize.
Napier ...	7	...	6	...	4	...	10	...	*Fifth prize.
Wolf ...	9	...	2	...	6	...	10	...	*Sixth prize.
Tchigorin ...	6	...	6	...	5	...	9	...	Seventh prize.
Olland ...	8	...	1	...	8	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Eighth prize.
	18 entrants.						* Equal.		

TABLE II.

Won = 1.		Drawn = 0.		Lost = 0.	
		Won.			
Janowski	... ..	11	... ..	First prize.	
Pillsbury	... ..	10	... ..	Second prize.	
Wolf	... ..	9	... ..	Third prize.	
Atkins...	... ..	8	... ..	Fourth prize.	} equal.
Olland...	... ..	8	... ..	Fifth prize.	
Mieses...	... ..	7	... ..	Sixth prize.	} equal.
Napier	... ..	7	... ..	Seventh prize.	
Marshall	... ..	7	... ..	Eighth prize.	

TABLE III.

		Won = 1.	Drawn = 0.		Lost = Minus $\frac{1}{2}$.			
		Won.		Lost.	Total.			
Janowski	...	11	...	1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	First prize, as in Table I.	
Pillsbury	...	10	...	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Second prize	"
Atkins	...	8	...	2	7	...	Third prize	"
Mieses	...	7	...	2	6	...	Fourth prize	} equal.
Wolf ...	...	9	...	6	6	...	Fifth prize	
Napier	...	7	...	4	5	...	Sixth prize.	
Olland	...	8	...	8	4	...	Seventh prize.	
Tchigorin	...	6	...	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	Eighth prize.	

Table I. (the ordinary plan) shows the names of the actual recipients of the prizes at Hanover. Table II. (won games only counting) and Table III. (drawn games not counting) show respectively to whom the prizes would have fallen, had either of those methods been adopted in place of the one that was.

It will be observed that in Table II. the names of seven (out of eight) of the prize-winners in Table I. appear, some of them in different order. In Table III. all eight appear, some of them in different order too.

It will also be seen that in all three Tables, the same players come out first and second respectively; and, in Tables I. and III., the first three prizemen are the same.

I am, dear Sir,

Truly yours,

Rathgar, Co. Dublin,
10th October, 1902.

THOS. LONG.

ON THE KING'S BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

DEAR SIR,

In Mr. Cook's recently published "Compendium," Lasker's unfavourable estimate of this opening is reproduced from "Common Sense in Chess."

Thirty years ago I came to the same conclusion with respect to the unsoundness of (as the Professor puts it) sacrificing a Pawn and opening up the King's side to attack, and then following up this policy by leaving the check of the Black Queen open. "The idea of the Gambit, if it has any justification, can only be to allure Black into the too violent and hasty pursuit of his attack."

I thought so too, and I then framed a line of play for Black based upon general principles. After 3... Q—R 5 ch; 4 K—B sq, I played 4 P—Q 3, and brought out the Queen's pieces, Castling on the Queen's side or on the King's, according to circumstances. The leading idea being that as Black is a Pawn ahead he need be under no concern to preserve either of his Pawns on the K B file. White dare not capture them both because of the position of his King, and Black's dangerous move of R—K B sq; and if he ventures to take one of them he does but equalise the forces, while his position remains inferior, for he is subject to a smart attack on his King from Black's Rooks and King's side Pawns. At the period referred to I put this theory into practice in some correspondence games with uniform success.

G. S. CARR.

The Bungalow, Chavey Down,
Bracknell, Berks., October 11th, 1902.

THE CHESS WORLD.

We publish in the present issue a most instructive article by the author of 'Chess Master Play,' Mr. C. T. Blanshard, which should be studied carefully by all young match and tournament aspirants. The article appeared originally in sectional form in Mr. Blanshard's chess column in *The Western Daily Mercury*, and was intended for the players of Devon and Cornwall, but the subject is so well treated that we considered the article worthy of permanent record in this journal. We have had the benefit of Mr. Blanshard's supervision of our proof sheets, and in acknowledging our indebtedness to his kindness, we congratulate him on the excellent chess-fare which he prepares weekly for his readers. Later on we hope to make further extracts from *The Western Daily Mercury*, as we notice that the Sicilian Defence and the Ruy Lopez are being dealt with in the same instructive style as the Queen's Gambit has been treated.

Mr. F. J. Lee has been appointed chess editor of the *Rand Daily Mail*. He will remain in South Africa, residing at Johannesburg.

The match between Messrs. T. G. Wright and F. Hutchins, for the championship of the Bristol Club, resulted in favour of the first-named gentleman, who won 3 games to 1—with 4 draws.

Since October 1st M. Janowski has become the editor of the chess column in that excellent paper "*Le Monde Illustré*," and we congratulate the proprietors on his appointment, which will be sure to benefit chess in France.

THE COURIER GAME.—Mr. H. J. R. Murray asks us to correct a slight error in his interesting article, which we published last month. Writing from home, without books to refer to, he stated that the date of Lewis' visit to Strobeck was about the year 1826—whereas the visit was made during 1831.

In the current issue of *Womanhood*, Mrs. Bowles has an interesting article describing her visit to the following provincial clubs: Brighton, Hove, Exeter, Teignmouth, Truro, Davenport, Torquay, Manchester Ladies', Manchester, Blackrock (Dublin), Leeds, and Bradford. Modesty prevents us from reproducing freely what Mrs. Bowles has written, but those of our readers who desire to know more may gratify their curiosity by investing sixpence in a copy of *Womanhood* for November.

A quadrangular tourney has taken place at the Café de la Régence, Paris between Messrs. Janowski, Taubenhau, Von Scheve, and Albin. Two rounds were played, and they came out in the order just named, their respective scores being $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, 3, and $\frac{1}{2}$. Thus M. Janowski, who did not lose a game, obtained the first prize, and M. Taubenhau, who lost only one, the second. M. Albin's low score is explained by the fact that he was unwell during the whole contest. Another tourney between the same masters, with the addition of M. Silbert, a strong amateur of Paris, and on the same lines, is now in progress.

The chess editor of the *Morning Post* says in his column for October 13th:—"The memory of the late E. B. Schwann, an early example of whose problem work we published last week, will be the more cherished by reason of the announcement that he has bequeathed £200 to Mr. R. Teichmann, a master who has been prevented from doing full justice to his great skill by a frequently recurring malady that has caused him to become once more a patient in the Ophthalmic Hospital. The feeling that prompted this bequest is typical of Mr. Schwann's kindly disposition, and all chess players will be glad that such substantial solace should fall to Mr. Teichmann in his trouble."

The members of the Newcastle Club held their annual meeting on Thursday, October 16th. The president, Mr. R. Plumptre, presided. The report showed an increase of members—103 to 111. The year had been satisfactory from the match-playing standpoint—the only important contest in which the club was not successful being the encounter against Tees-Side Association. The “Robson” Medal, for best score in matches, was won by Mr. W. P. Thompson, who played in seven contests and won $7\frac{1}{2}$ out of 8 possible points. The “Vaughan” Medal, the trophy for the Club Championship contest, was won by Mr. R. Stewart. In the Winter Handicap, first prize fell to Mr. W. W. Robson. After the adoption of the report and balance sheet, Mr. Plumptre was re-elected president, and Mr. W. W. Robson was re-elected hon. secretary.

We have received a letter from a Mr. Delcomyn, finding fault with the first note to game 2,202 at p. 400 in our September number as being disrespectful to the Danish gambit, and displeasing therefore to Scandinavian chess players, who invented that opening, and with whom it is a great favourite. We have no intention to enter into a discussion with Mr. Delcomyn as to the merits or demerits of the gambit in question, nor have we space to print his rather long letter. We can assure him, however, that the writer of the note complained of had no idea of treading on the toes of anyone, and is sorry to find that he has done so. All gambits are, probably, in their nature unsound, and would perhaps be proved to be so, if only the right key to the correct defence could in each case be found.

The annual meeting of the Essex County Chess Association was held on Friday, the 10th October, at the Langthorne Rooms, Stratford, E., when the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Elwyn Lewis, vice-president. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the secretary (Mr. Percy R. Gibbs) presented the report and statement of accounts for the preceding season, which were adopted on the motion of Mr. J. F. Allcock (vice-president). The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and the Earl of Warwick was unanimously re-elected president, Mr. Wilson Marriage and Mr. J. F. Allcock acting vice-presidents, Sir Weetman Pearson, Bart., and a number of other gentlemen vice-presidents. The hon. secretary was also re-elected. It was decided to commence an annual competition among clubs in the county for a trophy to be provided by the Association, under rules that had been drawn up by a sub-committee of the Association. The secretary announced the fixtures that had been arranged, commencing with an encounter against Norfolk, on November 13th, at Colchester, and the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

The director of international tourneys, Mons. de Rivière, announces that the third Monte Carlo International Tourney will take place in the coming winter, and he wishes the names of all intending competitors to be sent to him as soon as possible, in order that the necessary preparations for issuing the programme may be made at once. Those already invited are, Messrs. Lasker, the world's champion, Tchigorin, Pillsbury, Marco,

Schlechter, Mieses, Dr. Tarrasch, and Maroczy, who are requested to give early answers, so that any vacancies may at once be filled up. We suggested last year that it would be very interesting if Prince Dadian, of Mingrelia, were to come and compete for his own brilliancy prize. This he was unable to do owing to a family mourning, but we are glad to state that he will be present on the forthcoming occasion to preside over the committee, and no doubt we shall have some specimens of his brilliant play. M. de Rivière's announcement raises two very important questions. The first is, whether the Monte Carlo Tourney shall be played in two rounds or one. Many of the strongest players request the former; but in that case the committee will have to eliminate, with regret, two thirds of the amateur masters who ask for admission. Fourteen entrants only must be the sum of a tourney in two rounds. The other question is how to count games won, lost, and drawn, and upon this point M. de Rivière propounds a scheme which he explained recently in an article published in *L'Echo de Paris* (see *B.C.M.*, September, 1902, page 391).

Cumberland Association. — The annual general meeting of the Cumberland County Chess Association was held at the Workington Chess Club, on Saturday, September 27th. The delegates present were:—Rev. J. T. Pollock, president; Rev. Father Firth, and Mr. G. M. Tickle, vice-presidents; Messrs. J. T. Crelling, D. Harkness, H. Needham (Workington), A. Kennard (Carlisle), J. W. Watson (Cockermouth), and J. Burchell, hon. sec. Owing to the illness of the treasurer (Mr. Charles Platt), his report was left over until next meeting. It was resolved that the whole of the officials be re-elected, and that the usual competitions for the Challenge Cup and the Individual Championship (senior and junior) be held during the winter. It was reported that the subscribers to the "Higgins" Trophy desired to give the trophy to the County Association, to be held by the individual champion for the year, and it was unanimously resolved that the Association accept it. The trophy consists of a handsome solid silver Chess Castle, on a black ebony plinth, bearing the inscription: "Cumberland County Chess Association. In memory of John Higgins, of Workington, for many years champion of Cumberland. 1902." Spaces are provided round the base of the Castle for the names of the individual champions. The first name to be inscribed on the trophy will be that of the Rev. Father Firth, the present county champion.

We have received a copy of the ninth annual report, presented to the members of the Durban Chess Club at the meeting held on August 26th. The chief event of the year was the visit of Mr. F. J. Lee, who gave a series of exhibitions and matches from June 27th to July 15th. The visit afforded an opportunity of testing the standard of play, and the members benefitted considerably. It was found inadvisable to hold a Championship Tourney, as some of the leading players were unable to compete, but in place thereof a level tourney was arranged. The committee divided the competitors (fourteen) into classes, and awarded a prize to the winner in each class. An interesting contest resulted as follows: Mr. R. W. Borders (Class I.), first prize, presented by Sir B. W. Greenacre; Mr. R.

W. Hallam (Class II.), second prize, presented by Mr. J. Ellis Brown; Mr. J. Rodger (Class III.), third prize, presented by Mr. W. J. Marriott. The standard of play was highly creditable, and the contest served to bring to the front several strong players. The balance sheet showed a surplus of £22 12s. 11d. Sir B. W. Greenacre was re-elected president, and Mr. D. Jacobsson was re-elected hon. secretary. The club starts the season with 66 members, and meets at Barrett's Tea Rooms, West Street. Now that South Africa is at rest from war, chess-players in the country look forward to the game receiving a great impetus. The outbreak of hostilities disorganised the inland clubs, but these are rapidly re-forming, and many have completely recovered. Durban may be reckoned one of the most enthusiastic chess centres in South Africa.

Sussex v. Hampshire.—These counties met on September 27th, at Speedwell's Hotel, Portsmouth, to contest their engagement in the Southern Counties' Union Inter-county Championship Competition, and for the first time in three years Sussex was successful. Score :—

SUSSEX.				HAMPSHIRE.			
Mr. E. G. Reed, Brighton	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Blake, Southampton	...	1	
Mr. H. H. Cole, Hastings	...	...	0	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell, Southampton	...	1	
Mr. H. W. Shoesmith, Brighton	...	1		Player absent	...	0	
Mr. H. E. Dobell, Hastings	...	1		Mr. E. Draycott, Gosport	...	0	
Mr. H. W. Butler, Brighton	...	½		Mr. H. D. Osborn, Gosport	...	½	
Mr. T. Durant, Worthing	...	...	0	Mr. F. Joyce, Isle of Wight	...	1	
Mr. J. Chandler, Lewes	...	...	0	Mr. E. Clayton, Portsmouth	...	1	
Mr. Castle Leaver, Brighton	...	1		Mr. S. D. Cawes, Isle of Wight	...	0	
Mr. W. Andrews, Brighton	...	1		Mr. G. Wood, Portsmouth	...	0	
Mr. C. G. Skyrme, Hastings	...	1		Mr. H. Targett, Southampton	...	0	
Mr. F. E. Purchas, Brighton	...	1		Mr. F. Martin, Portsmouth	...	0	
Mr. J. Creevy, Uckfield	...	...	½	Mr. L. Hewett, Isle of Wight	...	½	
Mr. F. Brook, Brighton	...	...	0	Mr. W. Wassell, Petersfield	...	1	
Mr. F. T. Young, Brighton	...	...	½	Mr. G. H. Barclay, Andover	...	½	
Mr. G. M. Norman, Brighton	...	1		Mr. W. Tipper, Portsmouth	...	0	
Mr. J. E. Mannington, Hastings	...	1		Mr. H. J. Panwell, Southampton	...	0	
9½				6½			

The Sussex player at board 3 scored by default, his opponent failing to appear; the Hampshire player at board 10 also lost by default for exceeding the time-limit.

The annual meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Chess Club was held at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, on October 4th. Mr. F. Hutchins was in the chair. The report stated that the championship tourney had resulted in a tie between Mr. T. G. Wright and Mr. F. Hutchins. The tie is not yet decided. In the handicap the first prize fell to Mr. O. Hunt; the Junior Cup was won by Mr. A. Maybery. During the year ten matches were contested, of which 7 were won and 3 lost. The financial statement showed a small adverse balance. Mr. J. L. Daniell was elected president, and Mr. F. N. Beamish was re-elected hon. secretary.

From the *Bristol Times and Mirror* we learn that a representative meeting of Bristol and District chess players was held on Saturday, October 11th, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. Livett Daniell, president of the

Bristol and Clifton Chess Association, and a scheme was proposed and adopted which will in future give more importance to local inter-club struggles. Every match played will have a reference to the total number of matches played during the season, instead of merely rating as an isolated encounter, the primary object of the League being to encourage the game of chess in the district by playing properly-organised matches. The leading local clubs sent delegates to the meeting, and there is every prospect that the new League will prove a distinct success. Mr. J. Livett Daniell was elected president, and Mr. F. J. Pearce secretary. Clubs were to appoint their own representatives to serve on a committee. Divisional sections of competing teams were to play for major and minor trophies. All minor details are to be settled by "the rules of the League," which are to be framed at the earliest possible moment, so that the annual competitions that begin usually about this time of the year may be held under the influence of the League. The meeting was adjourned until further progress could be reported.

Northern Counties' Union Individual Championship.—The individual championship of the Northern Counties' Chess Union has been carried off by Mr. S. Keir, of Lancaster, who defeated Mr. F. P. Wildman, of Leeds (the Yorkshire champion), on Saturday, October 11th. The game, which was played at the Central Café, Lancaster, was the second encounter between the two players in the final round, the first game ending in a draw on the 55th move. Appended are the moves of the decisive game:—

GAME No. 2,224.

Played at Lancaster, October 11th, 1902.

Petroff Defence.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. F. P. WILDMAN,		Mr. S. KIER,	
<i>Yorkshire.</i>		<i>Lancashire.</i>	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	16 Q—K 2	16 Q Kt—Q 2
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	17 Kt—Kt 3	17 Q R—Q sq
3 Kt × P	3 P—Q 3	18 Q R—Q sq	18 Kt—K 5
4 Kt—B 3	4 Kt × P	19 Kt × Kt	19 R × Kt
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4	20 Kt—B 5	20 R—B 2
6 B—Q 3	6 B—K 2	21 P—B 5	21 B—Q 3
7 Castles	7 Castles	22 Q—Q B 2	22 Kt—B 3
8 P—B 4	8 K Kt—B 3	23 Kt—Kt 3	23 Kt—Kt 5
9 B—K 3	9 B—K Kt 5	24 R—B 3 ?	24 B × P ch
10 Q Kt—Q 2	10 P—B 3	24 K—R sq	25 B—Q 3
11 Q—B 2	11 B—R 4	26 B—Kt sq	26 R—K sq
12 Kt—K 5	12 B—Kt 3	27 Kt—B sq	27 Q R—K 2
13 P—B 4	13 B × B	28 Q—Q 2	28 Kt—B 3
14 Q × B	14 P × P	29 Q—Kt 5	29 R—K 5
15 Q × P	15 Q—Q 4	30 Q R—B sq	30 R—Kt 5
		31 Q—Q 2	31 R—R 5 ch
		32 Resigns.	

Mr. Kier, who will hold the championship for the next twelve months, takes the first prize of four guineas, and his opponent receives the second prize of two guineas.

Hertford County Chess Association.—The annual general meeting was held at the City of London Club on September 30th. The Hon. R. A. Chapel, president, was in the chair. The hon. sec., Mr. Buckmaster, Wayside, Harpenden, presented a satisfactory report and accounts, shewing a balance in hand of £1 15s. 3d. It was resolved that a Championship and a Handicap contest should be arranged. Matches have been arranged against Kent, Essex, and Surrey, on November 8th, December 6th, and February 7th respectively. The Association was only inaugurated last year, and most of the time has been taken up in the work of organisation. No doubt more signs of activity will be shown during the coming season.

Match: Devon v. Cornwall.—During the past month teams of 25 a-side, representing the above counties, met at Truro to contest their first match, and the result was a great surprise, Cornwall winning by 15½ to 9½. Score:—

CORNWALL.				DEVON.			
Mr. P. J. Dancer, Helston ...	...	...	*0	Mr. T. Taylor, Plymouth ...	...	...	*1
Mr. H. M. Fox, Falmouth ...	...	...	1	Mr. H. L. Bowles, Exeter ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Davy, Penzance ...	...	...	0	Mr. G. M. Frean, Torquay ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Mayne, Falmouth ...	...	...	0	Mr. C. F. Cooper, Plymouth ...	...	...	1
Mr. F. H. Pascho, Plymouth ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. D. Fawcett, Totnes ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. H. Carlyon, Truro ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. W. Rieckard, Plymouth ...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Y. Williams, Penzance ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Phillips, Plymouth ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Trethewy, Truro ...	...	...	½	Mr. W. W. Hooper, Plymouth ...	...	...	½
Mr. C. Dowsell, Wadebridge ...	...	...	1	Rev. H. Bremidge, Exeter ...	...	...	0
Mr. T. G. Mead, Falmouth, ...	...	...	1	Mr. A. S. Stoneman, Plymouth ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Grenfell, Truro ...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Pearce, Devonport ...	...	...	1
Dr. Butlin, Camborne ...	...	...	1	Col. Bennett, Plymouth ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Harby, Wadebridge ...	...	...	½	Mrs. R. A. Bowles, Exeter ...	...	...	½
Mr. F. R. Pasco, Truro ...	...	...	½	Mr. T. C. Blanshard, Totnes ...	...	...	½
Mr. A. Menhennick, Wadebridge ...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Whitby, Devonport ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Tonkin, Penryn ...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Ward, Plymouth ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Boxhall, St. Austell ...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Langdon, Devonport ...	...	...	1
Mr. Leslie Hall ...	...	...	1	Rev. H. R. Kruger, Exeter ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Hoadley, Helston ...	...	...	1	Rev. H. D. Nicholson, Plymouth ...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Retchford, Penryn ...	...	...	0	Mr. C. W. Wood, Plymouth ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Preston, St. Mawes ...	...	...	0	Mr. R. S. Nicole, Exeter ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Knowles, Helston ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Pryer, Axminster ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Marsh, „ ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Daw, Teignmouth ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. T. Robinson, Camborne ...	...	...	0	Rev. Moyle, Devonport ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Jenkin ...	...	...	1	Miss M. Hunt ...	...	...	0
15½				9½			

* Adjudicated.

Liverpool Club.—The members of the Liverpool Club held their 35th annual meeting on September 29th, Dr. J. H. Shaw presiding. The report indicated that from the playing standpoint the year had been a prosperous one, the first and 'A' teams having won every match played, while the league team won the *Mercury* trophy, losing only one match. Mr. A. Dod has carried off the county championship, and Mr. H. Keizer was first in class B. The election of officers for the present year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. J. D. Harris; vice-president, Dr. Shaw; secretary, Mr. G. Phillips; captain (first and "A" teams), Mr. P. R. England; captain (league team), Mr. H. Keizer. The treasurer's report showed a small deficit, but this was liquidated at once by the prompt generosity of "An Old Member." L 2

Lancashire Chess Association.—The fifth annual general meeting took place at the rooms of the Liverpool Club on October 11th. The president, Mr. S. Wright (Liverpool), presided over a good attendance of delegates. The report and financial statement were most satisfactory, the most gratifying feature being the interest which is being taken in the affairs of the Association by the chess clubs and chess players in the county generally. Chiefly owing to the efforts of Mr. A. E. Moore, Mr. S. Wright, and the Rev. W. C. Palmer, there has been a generous response to the appeal for financial support, and the finances of the Association are now on a sound business footing which enables the work to be done efficiently, and in a manner consistent with the growing importance of the Association. There is no doubt that to the majority of chess players the expenditure upon the game is little or nothing compared with the pleasure derived, and there must be many who are willing to subscribe chess funds if the matter is properly explained. The report congratulated the members on winning for the second time the Northern Counties Inter-County Championship. In further reference to this success the indebtedness of the Association to Mr. A. E. Moore was heartily acknowledged for his great services as captain, and suitable thanks were accorded to the Liverpool and North Manchester Clubs for services rendered in connection with the playing of county matches. Reference was made to the fact that the committee of the Association had passed a resolution urging the Northern Union to endeavour to forward the scheme for National Federation, and giving assurances of support from Lancashire. The winners of the county tournaments were recorded in our last issue (page 437). The election of officers for next year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. S. Wright (re-elected); hon. treasurer, Rev. W. C. Palmer (re-elected); hon. secretary, Mr. T. A. Farron (re-elected). The funds show a surplus of about £10.

Chess in Norfolk.—The progress of chess in the county of Norfolk may be described as steady, if slow. For many years the County organisation was in a moribund state, but of late a determined and successful attempt has been made to work up the Association; as a result chess clubs are springing up in all parts of the county, while those already established are rapidly improving in membership and play. From the report presented by the hon. secretary at the annual meeting held at Norwich, on October 15th, we gather that the year just closed proved very successful in many respects. After recounting the results of the various matches contested and recording the fact that Norfolk came out the winner of the 1901-2 contest for the Southern Union Inter-Counties Championship, the report went on to say that it must not be supposed that the sole object of the Association was winning matches, rather was it "the fostering and encouragement of chess playing generally" and this aim had been kept steadily in view. In the League contest six clubs took part and their records were as follows:—Great Yarmouth, 5; Gladstone Club, $3\frac{1}{2}$; Norfolk and Norwich $2\frac{1}{2}$; Cromer, 2; C.E.Y.M.S. and Wymondham, 0. Suitable reference was made to the recent meeting of the Southern Union in Norwich, of which we gave a full account last month, and it was announced that the following match fixtures had been made:—Norfolk v. Essex, at Colchester, November 13th; Norfolk v. Cambridge, at Thetford, January 29th, 1903.

The meeting considered and adopted a new constitution. The new rules have been framed with a view to giving the various clubs a larger voice in the management of the Association, while at the same time making the machinery of the executive more efficient. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected :—president, F. W. Wilson, Esq., M.P.; chairman, Rev. E. H. Kinder; match captain and hon. treasurer, Dr. A. Crook; hon. secretary, Mr. G. A. Koek.

The most active and largest club in the county is naturally the Norfolk and Norwich Chess Club, which has a membership of over a hundred, and is one of the few provincial chess clubs with rooms of its own. While in other counties the county associations are occasionally hampered by the large clubs, the Norfolk Association has found its heartiest and most loyal supporters in the officials of this club. The club has admitted ladies as members recently, and they are displaying their enthusiasm by entering into a contest by correspondence against the Ladies' Chess Club (London).

Another important club exists at King's Lynn in connection with the Church of England Young Men's Society of that town; this club has made much progress during the last two years, thanks chiefly to Dr. W. B. Wedgwood (chairman) and Mr. J. W. Sedgley (hon. sec.) We notice that three tournaments are being conducted by the club, one confined to juniors who have not played previously in a tournament, another a handicap tournament open to all members, and the third, the competition for the Championship Silver Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. A. Speed. Space prevents us from giving detailed accounts of the other rapidly growing clubs, Great Yarmouth, Cromer, Hunstanton, Happisburgh, Melton Constable, Thetford, Gordon Chess Club (Norwich), and C.E.Y.M.S. (Norwich).

Sussex Chess Association.—The annual meeting was held on October 8th, at the rooms of the Brighton Club, Marlborough Place. The chairman was Mr. Mann, of Hastings, and he was supported by a large attendance of members. The report and balance sheet, which we referred to in our last issue (p. 436), were adopted, and after the transaction of other formal business the chairman, on behalf of the members of the Association, presented the county champion, Mr. E. G. Reed, with a token of their regard to mark the occasion of his marriage, and wished him and Mrs. Reed long life and happiness. Mr. Reed responded, and referred to the excellent position and prospects of the Association; he also stated that his father, in giving the silver cup for the ladies' champion, intended it to be the property of the lady winning it three times. On this information the meeting decided to present the cup to Mrs. Sidney, the holder, she having held it for three years. After the conclusion of the meeting, the match for the "Crosse" Cup was played, and resulted in favour of Hastings and East Sussex. Last year West Sussex was successful. Score :—

HASTINGS AND EAST SUSSEX.

BRIGHTON AND WEST SUSSEX.

Mr. F. W. Womersley	o	Mr. E. G. Reed	I
Mr. H. E. Dobell	o	Mr. H. W. Butler	I
Dr. Planck	*o	Mr. T. Durant	*I
Mr. I. E. Mannington	*I	Mr. W. Andrews	*o
Rev. J. F. Welsh	*I	Mr. Castle Leaver	*o
Mr. A. G. Ginner	I	Col. Kensington	o
Mr. F. J. Mann	I	Mr. F. E. Purchas	o
Mr. J. Chandler	o	Mr. H. Grover	I

Mr. C. R. Draper	1	Mr. F. Brook... ..	0
Miss Watson	1	Mr. F. T. Young	0
Miss Hallaway	1	Mr. T. F. Brabner... ..	0
Mrs. Stevens	0	Mr. L. Penfold	1
Rev. H. W. Jeanes	1	Mrs. Sidney	0
Mr. A. Hasnip	0	Mrs. Herring	1
Mr. H. King	1	Mr. E. E. Chant	0
Absent	0	Mr. J. G. Johnson	1
Mr. Dunn	1	Mr. H. R. Mackeson	1
Mr. J. Chisman	0	Mr. G. E. Smith	1
Mr. Woodcock	1	Mr. S. Pilch	1
Mr. E. R. Willett	1	Mr. T. Duff Barnett	0
Mr. O. Knofe... ..	1	Miss Parkinson	0
Mr. H. Stevenson	1	Mr. B. M. Iles	1
Mr. P. Burtenshaw	1	Mrs. A. Smith	0
Mr. E. W. Morris	1	Mr. H. L. Hewers... ..	0
Mr. A. White... ..	1	Mr. A. Edney	0
Mr. H. Hore	*1	Mr. T. Smith	*0
Mr. A. T. Price	0	Mr. M. R. Holman	1
Miss Rawsley	1	Mr. J. H. Wedd	0
Mr. R. Owen... ..	1	Miss Addison	0
Mr. E. Bewley	1	Mr. A. G. Gillam	0

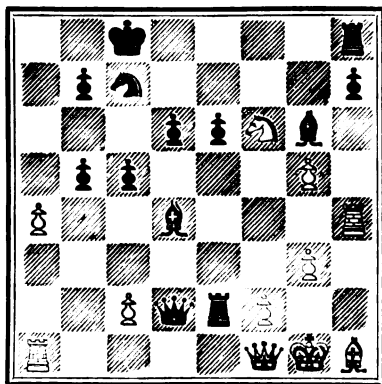
19½

10½

* Adjudicated.

Hastings Club.—We have received from Mr. H. E. Dobell the programme and match card for the season just opened. No less than forty-eight matches have been arranged, including fixtures with City of London, Metropolitan (London), West London, North London, Hampstead, and Brighton. The card also includes the Sussex county fixtures—a good idea! The programme gives full particulars and names of competitors in the various tournaments. Arrangements have also been made for a course of short lectures—from 7 to 7-30—and that delivered by Dr. Manlove on October 15th, was much appreciated. He gave illustrations of play he had seen in London Cafés. The annexed position, which we cull from the *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer*, was one of the examples shown.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The game was concluded by the following remarkable play:—
 1 R—B 4, P—K 4 ?; 2 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt sq; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—B sq; 4 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 5 Q—B 8 ch !, R×Q; 6 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—R 2; 7 P×P dis. ch, B×R; 8 R—R 4 ch, Kt—R 3; 9 R×Kt ch, P×R; 10 P—Kt 6 mate.

Mr. H. F. Cheshire is taking the Boden Gambit for his subject, and Mr. F. W. Womersley Games at Odds, of which he has shown some beautiful specimens. Mr. Angelo Lewis and Mr. Dobell are also going to deal with subjects calculated to increase the knowledge

of the members. Mr. Blackburne visited the club on October 4th, and gave an exhibition of simultaneous play, winning all but one game. On October 6th, he gave a lecture, on the Queen's Gambit attack and the Sicilian Defence, which was very instructive and much appreciated. The club is also fostering a new departure in local chess, this being the institution of a Junior League for the various local institutions in which chess is played. The new league provides for inter-play between local institutions, out-and-home matches, and settles for which team a player is eligible, and bars the first-class players of the club from participating in the play. The entrants to the league at present are the Hastings Club Ladies, the Hastings Club Thirds, Hastings Y.M.C.A., St. Leonards Institute, and the Bexhill Club, and a very interesting series of matches should ensue.

Doctor Lasker on tour.—The champion of the world has, for the nonce at anyrate, forsaken mathematics for an active chess tour in the United States. He sailed from Glasgow for New York on October 4th in the "Columbia." Prior to sailing he paid professional chess visits to the Stirling and Glasgow clubs. His visit to Stirling on October 2nd was a great success in every way—the attendance numbering about 80. The proceedings opened with a lecture followed by a simultaneous exhibition. The *Stirling Observer* says—"The lecture was illustrated by positions shown upon the demonstration board, presented to the Stirling Club last winter by one of its foremost players, Mr. Thomas Lupton, solicitor, and in his absence from home on Thursday, his brother, Mr. A. M. Lupton, architect, was requisitioned to act as assistant to the champion in setting up the positions and moving the pieces about. This duty Mr. Lupton discharged in a workmanlike manner, except on one occasion when he made a slip by placing the King in check, which gave the Doctor, after looking quizzingly at the board for a second, the opportunity of quietly remarking—"At this point the sacrifice of the King is unsound." Needless to say the incident was greeted by a burst of laughter, the situation being rendered all the more enjoyable from the evident perplexity of the gentleman who had unwittingly brought it about to realise at once where the laugh came in. When he did see it—and he was't long in doing so—the King was removed from his precarious position in double quick time.

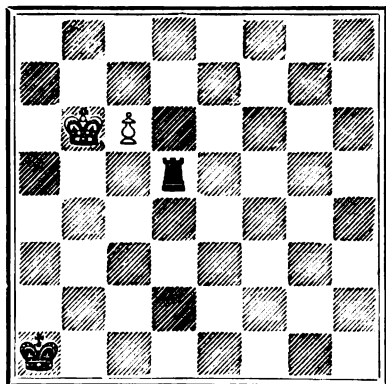
Dr. Lasker took for his subject "The Aggression of the King in the End Game." As all chess players knew, he said, the ending was one of the most important portions of the game, inasmuch as the game was very frequently decided in that part of it. It was sometimes very difficult to win a won game, the difficulty usually lying in the correct manœuvring of the pieces in the ending. The end game commenced when the King had ceased to be the object of attack, and, on the contrary, had become itself a powerful piece for the attack. In end games each player had generally only a few pieces left on the board, but this was not always so. An end game was a complicated matter, just as much complicated as the opening or middle game position. To overcome the difficulties of the end game it was necessary to know a few principles, and to follow them out. The first great principle in each end game was to play the King as much as possible in an

aggressive manner. In connection with this principle it very often happened that the two Kings came very near to each other. They were driven to obstruct each other, and very curious complications of importance and beauty often arose from this. The question of correct manœuvring was complicated by the pieces on the board, and end games frequently occurred with Rook against Rook, Bishop against Bishop, Knight against Knight, Bishop against Knight, and few Pawns on each side, whilst there might also be passed Pawns which the King had to fight.

The lecturer then showed in succession five or six endings of the nature described, and manipulated the pieces so cleverly as to frequently call forth the applause of the onlookers, even the most experienced of whom got an object lesson of how to draw apparently lost games, and to win seeming draws. All that the Doctor showed appeared to be very simple, but the moves were usually those which nobody in the room would have thought of playing at the time except himself. That was where the simplicity came in—everybody saw the point after he had showed it.

On Friday, October 3rd, Doctor Lasker delivered a lecture to the members of the Glasgow Club in their spacious room in the Athenæum. There was a large and attentive audience. The lecture was chiefly devoted to end games. Attention was directed to the great power and scope of the King in the ending, and the question of stalemate was also discussed. The illustrations played over on the large chess board facing the audience were most interesting to follow, and the following position which we extract, with the comments, from the *Glasgow Weekly Herald* was one of the finest examples quoted:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

The above beautiful position is the ending of a match game between Mr. Potter and Mr. Fenton. It was published about May, 1895, in the chess column of the *Glasgow Weekly Citizen*, as a draw. The Rev. S. Saavedra, of the Glasgow C.C., first pointed out that White could win by calling for a Rook instead of a Queen.

After the lecture a consultation game was played between Dr. Lasker, Messrs. Muirhead, Finlayson, and M'Grouther (White) against Messrs. Longwill, Neilson, Murray and Crum (Black). The game will be found in the game department of present issue.

1 P—B 7 1 R—Q 3 ch

.....This is his best—there is no use playing R—Q 7, for the P Queens, and the White King will eventually reach his Q B third square.

2 K—Kt 5 2 R—Q 4 ch
3 K—Kt 4 3 R—Q 5 ch
4 K—Kt 3 4 R—Q 6 ch
5 K—B 2 5 R—Q 5

.....With the intention if 6 P—B 8 (becoming a Queen), to reply R—B 5 ch; 7 Q×R stalemate. White, however, plays—

6 P—B 8 (Rook)

Threatening to mate, so that Black is forced to reply—

6 R—Q R 5
7 K—Kt 3 and wins.

London.—The hon. secretary of the City of London Chess Club informs us that the President, Sir George Newnes, has presented a Silver Cup, to be competed for in the Championship Tournament, the entries for which closed on October 20th. The Cup and a money prize of £20 will be the reward of the winner of this important contest, which is open only to members of I. *a* class. In the tournament for Class I. *b* and Class II. players, the winner will hold the Mocatta Cup for one year, and receive a prize of £10, presented by Mr. F. G. Naumann, who has also generously given a further prize of £8 for the winner of the Handicap Tournament, in which the trophy held for one year is the Murton Cup. The formal opening meeting of the season took place on October 10th, when sixty-four players competed for four prizes in a Lightning Tournament. The successful competitors were Messrs. Hart, Lorch, Sheffield, and Park, in the order stated. The first prize was £2 2s., presented by the late Mr. E. B. Schwann. On October 11th, an interesting match was played between teams representing the Married *v.* Single members of the club. The former included Mr. H. F. Gastineau, vice-president. Despite his advanced age, 87, Mr. Gastineau showed by winning his game that he had lost none of his playing ability.

The secretary of the Athenæum Chess Club has kindly forwarded the club's match card for the present season. Twenty-six engagements have been made, of which eleven are in the 'A' League contest. The club meets at the ATHENÆUM, Camden Road, N., on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 11 p.m. The subscription is 10/6 per annum from time of joining. The hon. secretary is Mr. A. C. Elliott, 2, Duncombe Road, Hornsey Rise, N., and he will gladly furnish any further information required.

The Hampstead Club secretary, Mr. J. H. North, 57, South Hill Park, N.W., sends card of match fixtures for the season just started. Thirty-one contests have been arranged, the most important being in the 'A' League competition. The club meets at the Subscription Library, Stanfield House, High Street, Hampstead, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, all the year round, from 7 to 11 p.m. The secretary will be pleased to hear from any lady or gentleman desiring to join the club. The annual subscription is 7/6; entrance fee 2/6. The president is Viscount Knutsford. The match captain, Mr. R. C. Griffith. On October 21st, the club held "a visitors' night," and the guests included Mr. Pillsbury, who played the following game against Messrs. Griffith and North consulting.

GAME No. 2,225.

White: Messrs. R. C. Griffith and J. H. North (hon. sec.) in consultation. Black: Mr. H. N. Pillsbury.

Bishop's Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 Kt—K B 3	6 Q—R 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P × P	7 P—K R 4	7 B—Kt 2
3 B—B 4	3 P—Q 4	8 P—Q 4	8 Kt—K 2
4 B × P	4 Q—R 5 ch	9 Kt—B 3	9 Q Kt—B 3
5 K—B sq	5 P—K Kt 4	10 P—K 5	10 B—Kt 5
		11 K—Kt sq	11 Kt × B

12 Kt x Kt	12 Castles (Q R)		27 Q—Kt 8 ch
13 P—Q B 4	13 B x Kt		28 K—Kt 2
14 P x B	14 K R—Kt sq	28 K—K 4	29 P—B 4 ch !
15 K—B 2	15 B—R sq	29 P—Q 6	30 Q—B 8 ch
16 P x P	16 Q x P	30 K—Q 3	31 R—B 4
17 B x P	17 Q—Kt 7 ch	31 K—Q 4	32 K—B 2
18 K—K 3	18 Q x Kt P	32 P—Q 7	33 K x Q
19 R—R 2	19 R—Kt 7	33 P—Q 8 = Q ch	34 K—B 2
20 R x R	20 Q x K R	34 Q—Kt 8 ch	35 K—B 3
21 Q—Q 3	21 K—Kt sq	35 Q x P ch	36 K—Kt 2
22 Q—Kt 3	22 Kt x Q P	36 Q—Kt 6 ch	37 K—R 3
23 K x Kt	23 P—B 3	37 Q—R 7 ch	38 Q—Kt 8 ch
24 R—Q Kt sq	24 P—Kt 3	38 Q x B P	39 B x P ch
25 K—K 3	25 P x Kt	39 B—K 3	40 R—B 5 ch
26 P x P	26 R—Q B sq	40 K—K 4	41 Q x B ch
27 R—Kt 2		41 K x B	

P—K 6 dis. ch was much better,
and might have turned the tables.

42 Resigns.

The match card of the Battersea Club—holders of the Surrey Trophy fourth year—embraces thirty-two fixtures, including eleven in the 'A' League and five in the Surrey trophy contest. The hon. secretary, Mr. H. Gardiner, 48, Bolingbroke Grove, Wandsworth Common, S.W., also encloses copy of the eighteenth annual report for year closing September, 1902, and therein he deplores the fact that excepting in the Surrey trophy contest the club had an unsuccessful season, due entirely to extraordinary and inexplicable abstentions from match play in the 'A' League competition. As an inducement to remedy this defect this season, a member who wishes to remain anonymous, generously offers two prizes to encourage attendances at league and trophy matches, irrespective of the Class the winner may be in. The prizes will be 21/- to the player who has attended the greatest number of matches, and 10/6 to the next highest. These are in addition to the Club prizes of 21/- and 10/6 for match play. The various prizes for the past year were won as follows:—Winter Handicap Tournament, thirty-five entries, divided into five sections, winners of the sections playing off. Final scores: Mr. T. A. Winter (Class II.), first prize, value 20/-; Messrs. F. F. L. Alexander (Class I.), B. W. Fisher (Class I.), T. W. Liversage (Class I.), equal scores, divide second, third, and fourth prizes, value 30/-; Mr. W. P. Plummer (Class I.), fifth prize, value 5/-. The prize value 21/-, for best score in team I. matches, open to all classes, minimum number of matches to qualify 12, was won by Mr. F. F. L. Alexander (Class I.), with 9 wins, 1 draw, and 3 losses, or $9\frac{1}{2}$ out of 13—73 per cent. The prize, value 10/6, for best score in team II. matches, open to all except Class I., was tied for by Mr. E. Barton (Class III.) and Mr. A. Wills (Class II.), who scored 50 per cent. The balance sheet shows a surplus of £3 11s. 7d. In concluding the report the secretary makes a strong appeal for support, which we hope will meet with hearty response, and so bring into existence again the *esprit de corps* for which the Battersea Club was once noted.

The match card of the East London Club gives a list of sixteen engagements, of which eleven are 'A' League contests. The club meets at Langthorne Rooms, Broadway, Stratford, E., on Friday evenings, 7 to

11 p.m.; and the hon. secretary, Mr. P. R. Gibbs, 55, Broadway, Stratford, E., will furnish particulars of membership, fee, &c., to any chess-player in the district who desires to become a member of the club.

The Metropolitan Chess Club, which last season won the 'A' division of the City of London League, promises this year to be as strong as ever; in addition to other attractions there will be a Championship Tournament, with first prize value £10 10s. It is expected that some of the strongest representatives of London chess will compete in this contest. A Handicap will also be arranged. The match card gives a list of no less than thirty engagements, which include a fixture on twelve boards against Devon County, on January 12th, 1903. The match captain of the first team is Mr. W. T. Dickinson. The club meets—October 1st to April 30th—as in former years at Kohler's Restaurant, Coleman Street, E.C., on Monday and Thursday evenings, from 5.30 to 11 p.m. Mr. J. W. Wright, 89, Carlisle Street, Lambeth, S.E., is the hon. secretary, but the tournament arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. C. W. Bowles and H. Greenwell.

The North Kensington Club, winner of last season's "Early Division" contest of the London League competitions, has arranged 16 match fixtures. The club room is at 120 Talbot Road, W. The hon. secretary is Mr. G. C. Lambert, 121, Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, W. The club is again taking part in the "Early Division" contest, but is penalised one point for its success last year.

The "At Home," given by the Ladies' Chess Club, to inaugurate the opening of their new premises, at 31, Dover Street, Piccadilly, was a most enjoyable and successful gathering. The commodious and pleasant rooms were crowded by members and visitors, and an attractive programme was arranged, including a 'Knock-out' Lightning Tournament, conducted by Mr. W. W. White, with 32 entries, twenty minutes only being allowed for each of the five rounds. The whole tournament was over in about one hour and a half. The first prize (presented by Miss Finn) was won by Mr. Serallier, and the second by the Rev. Cyril Pearson. Among the numerous visitors were Mr. R. P. Michell, Mr. Hoffer, Mr. J. Walter Russell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. White, Mr. and Mrs. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Mocatta, Dr. and Mrs. Ballard, Mr. Woon, Mr. and Mrs. McClellan, Mr. Eastman, and many others well known in the chess circle. The lectures which are being given at the club by Mr. Gunsberg are much appreciated by the members and their friends. The first, on Saturday, October 11th, was a most interesting analysis of the Giuoco Piano Opening; the second, on October 18th, was on the Middle Game. Saturday, October 25th, being a Bank Holiday, the club was closed, but the lectures will be resumed on November 1st, when the subject on that day and the following Saturday will be Chess Endings.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE—"A" DIVISION. MATCH RESULTS.

Oct.	20th	...	North London...	9	Insurance	...	8
			Three games referred for adjudication.				
Oct.	21st	...	West London	11	Battersea	...	9
Oct.	23rd	...	Metropolitan	14½	Lee	...	5½
Oct.	23rd	...	East London	9	Brixton	...	8
			Three games for adjudication.				
Oct.	27th	...	Insurance	12	Hampstead	...	8
			Hampstead lost two games by default—players absent.				
Oct.	28th	...	Battersea	12½	Brixton	...	7½

Yorkshire.—Chess players visiting Harrogate will doubtless be glad to know that they can meet the local players at the club quarters, Alexandra Hotel, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7-30 p.m. The hon. secretary is Mr. S. Day, 11, Royal Crescent, Harrogate. The president is Dr. R. Clarke Newton, late of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Dr. Gordon Black is the match captain, and a more genial opponent one need not wish to meet.

The members of the Huddersfield Club met on Saturday, October 4th, at the club rooms, Imperial Hotel, when the fiftieth session was opened by the president, Mr. John Watkinson, who entertained the members to tea. After the repast a match was played, the teams being headed by Mr. Watkinson and Mr. Yates—score $7\frac{1}{2}$ points each. Mr. Watkinson was president of the club when it was started fifty years ago, and his experience called forth many good wishes for his continued health and prosperity, in which all Yorkshire players will heartily join.

The annual meeting of the Leeds Club was held on October 13th. The report showed a large falling off in members, and the balance sheet a deficit of £3 7s. on the year's working. Mr. S. R. Meredith was re-elected president, and the new secretary is Mr. C. W. Jeffrey. The officials are not despondent, and state that the playing strength of the club is practically unimpaired, and that a little energy on the part of the members will soon put all matters in good order. The "Rayner Memorial" trophy was won by Mr. F. Schofield, and the Silver King by Mr. J. B. Oates. The new hon. secretary has been instructed to write to such local clubs as are not strong enough to compete for the County Association trophies, inviting each club to send one delegate to a meeting at the Leeds Club. The object is to form a league amongst these clubs for home-and-home matches. If such a league is the outcome of the meeting, it is probable that, in default of some offer of a suitable trophy, the Silver King, which was presented to the club by the late Mr. John Rhodes, will be offered, to be held for twelve months by the winning club.

The annual general meeting of the Bradford and District Association was held at the Mecca Café on Saturday, October 11th. The annual report stated that the Association had had a successful season. The annual competition for the Carey Cup had resulted in favour of Bradford Philidor, Farsley taking second prize after a tie with Horton Grange. A match with Huddersfield had been won, but against Birmingham Y.M.C.A., at Birmingham, the Association suffered defeat. The treasurer's statement showed a deficit of 12s. 4d. on the general account, and a balance of 12s. in hand on the prize fund. The report and balance sheet were adopted. The Carey Cup and medals were presented to the Philidor team and the second prize—a set of travelling chessmen—to Farsley. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Mr. James Oddy, Birkenshaw; hon. secretary, Mr. J. W. Dawson; treasurer, Mr. E. B. Rawlinson. The scheme of amalgamation with the Bradford Club was explained by Mr. A. Fattorini, and recommended to the affiliated clubs for adoption, and a hearty vote of thanks for the generous terms offered was unanimously adopted.

Bradford v. Birmingham.—An interesting match promoted by the Bradford and District Chess Association with the aid of the Bradford Club, was contested at the Bradford Liberal Club on October 4th, and was won

by the visitors by 17 to 14. The contest was arranged for 24 aside and the city club was asked to provide 12 players—who totalled in the actual contest 4 wins, 3 losses, and 5 draws. The visitors arrived 31 strong, and to meet this increase weaker players were called into service, whereas had the original number been definitely fixed at 31 a stronger tail would have been produced, and probably the Yorkshiremen would have won. Before the match the teams partook of tea, after which Mr. A. Fattorini presented the late president of the Bradford Chess Association with a silver cigarette case and match box on behalf of the members of the Association. Mr. Carey is now resident in Birmingham and was prime mover in arranging the match. Among the visitors present were Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, of London, who spent two or three days in the district, and enjoyed their visit. Full score :—

BIRMINGHAM.				BRADFORD.			
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	...	...	1	Mr. J. E. Hall	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Woollard	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Stallman	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Whitaker	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. S. Carey	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. M. Brown	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	*0	Mr. G. Howitt	...	...	*1
Mr. J. Bonney	...	...	0	Mr. A. Macdonald	...	...	1
Mr. A. Bolus	...	...	0	Mr. C. W. Roberts	...	...	1
Mr. F. R. Gittins	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. Bottomley	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. H. Terrill	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Milner	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Harper	...	...	*1	Mr. W. Shaw	...	...	*0
Mr. F. H. Guest	...	...	1	Mr. J. Egan	...	...	0
Mr. E. E. Westbury	...	...	0	Mr. J. T. Fairbank	...	...	1
Mr. W. Beesom	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Branter	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	...	...	0	Mr. W. C. Wilson	...	...	1
Mr. J. Derrington	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Fattorini	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. G. Darby	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Fawcett	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Mills	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Whiteman	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Davis	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Busfield	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. O. H. Hawley	...	...	1	Mr. E. Butterfield	...	...	0
Mr. P. Gibbs	...	...	*1	Rev. R. E. Brown	...	...	*0
Mr. G. Brittain	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. W. Marshall	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. D. Jones	...	...	1	Mr. F. Ward	...	...	0
Mr. J. B. Gibson	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Hope	...	...	0
Mr. F. Law	...	...	*1	Mr. C. Busfield	...	...	*0
Mr. T. E. Thebridge	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Smith	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Turner	...	...	0	Mr. C. H. Ward	...	...	1
Mr. R. J. Broadman	...	...	1	Mr. H. L. Hustler	...	...	0
Mr. E. E. Pope	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. E. Smith	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Edwards	...	...	1	Mr. F. Walton	...	...	0
Mr. N. J. Margitts	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Nuttal	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. King	...	...	*0	Mr. A. Badland	...	...	*1

17

14

* Adjudicated.

The present year being the Jubilee of the Bradford Club, the committee, warmly supported by the members, decided to mark the event in a special manner. With this purpose in view, Mr. F. J. Marshall, the well-known American master, was engaged for one month, to play daily in the club-rooms, and to lecture to the members on club nights, Tuesdays and Fridays. Mr. Marshall entered on his engagement on Friday, October

10th, and started by giving an entertaining and instructive lecture on the Ruy Lopez—attack and defence. On the following Tuesday the subject was the Petroff Defence, and his remarks were followed with keen interest by an appreciative audience. Later the same evening he played against two members consulting, and explained to his audience the reason for each of his moves. He won the game, which proved a capital object lesson for those present. During his stay Mr. Marshall will visit professionally the local clubs affiliated to the Bradford Chess Club; he has visited Leeds, and will visit Ilkley, and other chess societies in the district.

The following game was played on October 29th. Messrs. G. Howitt and C. W. Roberts (White) consulting against Mr. Marshall (Black).

GAME No. 2,226.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.	12 Q × B	12 R—B 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	13 Q—Q 8 ch	13 R—B sq
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	14 Q × B P	14 Q P × B
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—K B 4	15 Q R—K sq	15 Q × R P
4 Kt—Q B 3	4 P × P	16 R × P	16 Q × Kt P
5 Kt × P (K 4)	5 Kt—B 3	17 R—K 7	17 P—Q R 4
6 Kt × Kt	6 Q × Kt	18 K R—K sq	18 Q—B 3
7 P—Q 3	7 B—K 2	19 P—K B 3	19 P—R 5
8 Castles	8 Castles	20 Q—Kt 6	20 P—R 6
9 B—Kt 5	9 Q—K 3	21 Q—Kt 3 ch	21 K—R sq
10 Q—Q 2	10 R × Kt	22 Q—R 2	22 P—Q Kt 4
11 B × Kt	11 B × B		and wins.

Another event to mark the Jubilee year has been the adoption of a scheme whereby the small clubs in the district may become affiliated with the premier club, and their members may enjoy all the advantages thereof with the exception of taking part in the club championship contest. To further encourage this co-operative movement, Friday nights will be devoted to the playing of a Handicap Tournament, the starts for which will remain sealed until the close of the contest. A handsome trophy will be provided, and the winner will hold the same for twelve months, and also receive a prize value £2 2s. The club has been asked by the County Association to have the next match Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire played at Bradford, and the matter is under consideration.

An executive meeting of the Yorkshire Association was held at Leeds, on October 4th, when arrangements were made for playing the matches in the "Woodhouse" Cup and Yorkshire *Observer* Trophy contests. Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, and York entered the lists for the Cup; each club has to play home-and-home matches with each of the other competitors, and the same system applies to the trophy, excepting that the competitors are this year divided into two sections, and the winners of sections will play off for the trophy.



The three following games were played in the recent Hanover Tournament of the German Chess Association.

GAME No. 2,227.

French Defence.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. Herr SUCHTING.	BLACK. Dr. OLLAND.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4
3 B—Q 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—Q 2	4 P—Q B 4
5 P—Q B 3	5 Kt—B 3

.....Both players lead off rather carelessly—White as it were irregularly, and Black *per* routine, or with small regard to deviation on the part of his opponent. 5... P×Q P would prevent the binding 6 P—K 5, and at once make for at least an even game.

6 P—K 5 !	6 K Kt—Q 2
7 Kt—K 2	7 Q—Kt 3 ?
8 Kt—K B 3	8 B—K 2
9 Castles	9 Castles

.....In positions of this general character the defender frequently comes to grief. His King has such scant protecting force readily available that disaster often takes him unawares.

10 R—K sq	10 P—B 3 ?
11 Kt—B 4 !	11 Kt—Q sq
12 P×K B P	12 Kt×P
13 Kt—Kt 5	

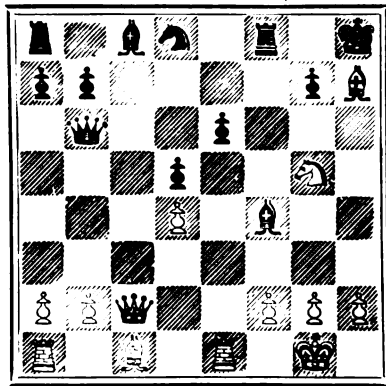
And here is formidable onset already afoot. Only through wavering or failure in execution the enterprise miscarries.

14 P×P	13 P×P
	14 B—Q 3

15 Q—B 2 !	15 Kt—K 5 ?
16 B×Kt	16 B×Kt
17 B×P ch	17 K—R sq

Position after Black's 17th move :—
K—R sq.

BLACK DR. OLLAND).



WHITE (HERR SUCHTING).

18 B×B

Now Herr Suchting overlooks what Dr. Olland presumably did not see when parting with his Knight, viz , that 18 B—Kt 8 ! would be a winning move for White. If in reply 18... R—B 4 or 18... P—Kt 3, then 19 B×P or 19 Q×P, and Black would be in hopeless minority. After Black Rook goes out, B—Kt 8 would be too late ; as King could then take and escape—the Rook no longer obstructing.

- 18 R x B
19 Q—Kt 6 19 B—Q 2
20 Kt—B 3

The apparently intended 20 Q—R 5 would be far preferable to this retreat. Then 20..., Q x Q P; 21 Kt—B 3, R x Kt (or it goes to K 5); 22 B—B 2+, K—Kt sq; 23 B—R 7+, &c., drawing; or going on with the exchange in lieu of a Pawn—for probable advantage.

- 20 R—B 3
21 Q—Kt s 1 21 Kt—B 3
22 R—Q sq 22 Q R—K B sq
23 B—Kt 6 23 R x Kt

.....Imminent danger passed, and having properly rallied his forces, Black assumes the offensive, ably pressing his adversary to the end.

- 24 P x R 24 Kt x P
25 B—R 5 25 P—K 4
26 K—Kt 2 26 B—B 4

.....Perhaps 26..., Kt—K 7! would be still stronger. It would threaten the Bishop, obviously; and also 27..., B—B 4, &c., check included, with somehow manifest superiority.

- 27 Q—B sq 27 Kt—K 7
28 Q—Kt 5 28 Kt—B 5 ch
29 K—Kt 3

The final error. 29 K—R sq, with 30 R—K Kt sq, or 30 Q—K 7, or other necessary manoeuvre, and resistance might be prolonged indefinitely. The Bishop so long in jeopardy is doomed at last.

- 29 Q—K B 3!
30 P—K R 4 30 Q x Q ch
31 P x Q! 31 Kt x B ch
32 K—R 4 32 Kt—B 5
33 Q R—B sq 33 K—R 2
34 R—B 7 34 K—Kt 3!
35 Resigns.

Mate shortly inevitable.

GAME No. 2,228.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY. Herr SWIDERSKI.

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4 2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3 3 P—Q Kt 3?
4 Kt—B 3 4 B—Kt 2
5 P x P 5 P x P
6 P—K 4! 6 P x P
7 Kt—K 5 7 B—Q 3

.....If 7..., Kt—K B 3; 8 Q—Kt 3, there would be much danger also. Herr Swiderski's Fianchetto operations were mistimed—too soon; so that he is already in the worse,—where he remains till the end.

- 8 Q—Kt 4! 8 K—B sq
9 B—Q B 4 9 B x Kt
10 P x B 10 Q—Q 5

- 11 B—Q 5! 11 P—Q B 3

.....Check at B 8 must not be allowed. The alternative would be 11..., Kt—Q B 3; for somewhat of a more fighting defence.

- 12 B x K P 12 Q x P
13 B—B 4 13 Kt—K B 3
14 Q—R 4

White could now recover his Pawn (14 Q x P+, &c.), but he plays for higher game.

- 14 Q—K 2
15 Castles Q R! 15 Kt—K sq

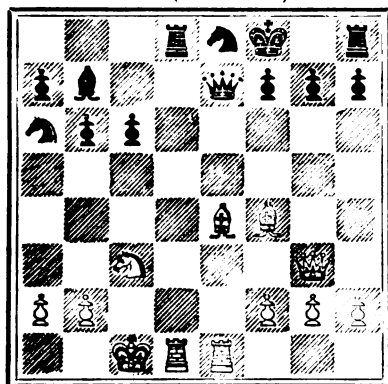
.....If 15..., Kt x B?, then of course 16 R—Q 8 ch, &c., winning Queen for Rook.

- 16 Q—Kt 3 16 Kt—R 3
17 K R—K sq! 17 R—Q sq

Position after Black's 17th move:—

R—Q sq.

BLACK (SWIDERSKI).



WHITE (PILLSBURY).

18 B—Q 5

Mr. Pillsbury's conduct of attack from start to finish is really admirable. The young German master struggles hard, and ingeniously enough, but in vain.

19 R × Kt ch !	18 Q—B 4
20 Q × P	19 K × R
21 Q × R ch	20 P × B
22 Q × P	21 K—Q 2
23 Q × P !	22 K—B sq
	23 P—Q 5

.....A last attempt at reprisal. Now comes a prettily instructive series of moves, leaving no ground for further opposition.

24 Q—K 6 ch !	24 R—Q 2
25 Q—Kt 8 ch !	25 R—Q sq
26 Q—Kt 4 ch !	26 R Q 2
27 B—K 3 !	27 B × P
28 R × P !	28 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,229.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Dr. OLLAND. Mr. H. E. ATKINS.

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 P—B 4

.....Compare Wolf v. Marshall (*B.C.M.*, p. 445). Black being able to drive Bishop with Knight Pawn on occasion, this advance may be less questionable; but still it appears sufficiently doubtful, or in the way of development essentially unsound.

5 P—Q 3

White ought to proceed more vigorously, 5 P—Q 4 for example; but not 5 Kt—B 3, because of adverse ability before mentioned. His advantage must come in the opening. If not duly pressed there, Black gains by his venture, soon securing equal or superior position.

6 Castles

7 P—Q R 3

5 Kt—B 3

6 P—Q 3

All this is rather ineffective and in unfavourable contrast with Dr. Olland's naturally energetic style.

8 B—Kt 3	7 B—K 2
9 P × P	8 P × P
10 Q—Q 3	9 B—Kt 5 !

The Pawn was in danger. Though it could not well be taken while Black Bishop was at home, if now 10 B—K 3, Kt × P; 11 Q—Q 5, Kt—B 3; it would be a clear loss,—the check at B 7, &c., signifying nothing.

11 Kt—B 3	10 Q—Q 2
12 P × B	11 B × Kt !

Better 12 Q × Kt, submitting to doubling of Pawns on the other side, if Black chooses to exchange Knight for Bishop preventing his Castling K R.

13 Kt—K 2	12 Kt—Q 5
	13 Kt × Kt ch

.....But seeing what has occurred, he does not want to Castle K R; there is another way to play upon the weakness of his adversary.

14 Q x Kt 14 Kt—R 4!
 15 P—K B 4
 Anticipating attack which would probably prove decisive. The best course no doubt. But matters have gone so far, that although Bishops are of opposite colours, a draw is hardly any longer in his power.

15 Kt x P
 16 B x Kt 16 P x B
 17 P—K 5 17 Castles Q R
 18 Q R—Q sq 18 Q—B 4
 19 P x P 19 Q—Kt 3 ch!
 20 K—R sq 20 B x P
 21 R—K Kt sq

Or 21 Q—K 6+, exchanging Queens simply, with certainly no less chance of drawing.

21 Q—B 3
 22 Q—Kt 4 ch 22 K—Kt sq
 23 Q x Kt P 23 Q x Q
 24 R x Q 24 B—K 4!
 25 R x R ch 25 R x R
 26 R—B 7

If 26 R x R P, P—B 6!; there would be losing of another sort. The ensuing Queen side Pawn loss practically determines the issue. Consequently 27 P—Q R 4 would be preferable to moving King,—might yet hold a draw within bounds of reasonable probability.

26 B x P
 27 B x P
 28 B—B 4!
 29 P—R 4
 30 R—Q 7

.....White can do no better than give up the Bishop as he does; further on, and worse, he would be obliged to the sacrifice.

31 K x P 31 P—R 5
 32 B x P 32 R—Q 5 ch
 33 K—Kt 5 33 R x B
 34 P—K B 4 34 R—B 5
 35 P—R 5 35 R x Q B P
 36 P—R 6 36 R—Kt 7 ch
 37 K—B 5 37 B—Q 5

.....The Bishop takes good care of adverse Pawns, and Black wins with little difficulty. All he has to do is to take his time.

38 R—B 7 38 P—Kt 4
 39 P—R 7 39 K—Kt 2
 40 K—K 4 40 B—B 6
 41 P—B 5 41 P—Kt 5
 42 K—Q 3 42 R—R 7!
 43 K—B 4 43 K—B 3
 44 P—B 6 44 K—Q 3
 45 K—Kt 3 45 K—K 3
 46 R x P 46 K x P
 47 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,230.

Played in *Womanhood* Correspondence Tourney.

Giuoco Piano.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. R. C. GRIFFITH.	BLACK. W. H. GUNSTON.
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 B—K 3	6 B—Kt 3
7 Q Kt—Q 2	7 Kt—K 2
8 Kt—B sq	8 P—B 3
9 Q—K 2	

The Queen would be safer at B 2, and attack in prospect no less strong.

9 Castles
 10 Kt—Kt 3 10 P—Q 4
 11 P x P 11 P x P
 12 B—Kt 3 12 Kt—Kt 3
 13 Castles K R 13 B—B 2
 14 B—Kt 5 14 P—K R 3
 15 B x Kt 15 P x B

.....So far, in manœuvring for working position, Black loses no ground. Greater opportunity for counter attack easily makes up for this break in his Pawns.

16 Q—K 3 16 K—R 2
 17 P—K R 3 17 K R—Kt sq
 18 K—R sq 18 P—B 4
 19 Kt—R 5 19 B—K 3
 20 R—K Kt sq 20 P—B 5

..... Rather drive the Knight, 20..., P—K 5; to get the Queen in at R 5,—with very probable decisive effect. Mr. Gunston actually and seriously blocks the position against himself,—and in consequence has little or nothing more than an essentially defensive game.

21 Q—K 2 21 Q—K 2
 22 P—K Kt 4

For many moves now the play is about equally intricate for both parties. Both strive for winning advantage; but it is White's turn next,—and when it comes he is all ready.

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

See Diagram.

29 Kt × K P ! 29 P × Kt

Whatever he does, loss appears to be inevitable. Offer of the Knight may have come as a surprise; or 27..., P—K 5 ? must have been owing to miscalculation—a blunder.

30 Q × P ch 30 R—Kt 3
 31 R (R 2)—K 2 31 B—Q 3
 32 Q—Q 3

The conclusion is finely put by Mr. Griffith. After 33 R × R, among other things 34 Q—Q 4 is threatened; and there is no loophole of escape left open to his formidable adversary.

32 B × B
 33 R × R 33 Q—B 5
 34 Kt—B 6 ch 34 K—Kt 2
 35 Q R—K 7 ch 35 B × R
 36 R × B ch 36 K × Kt
 37 Q—Q 6 ch 37 Resigns.

Position after Black's 28th move:—

Q P × P.

BLACK (MR. GUNSTON).



WHITE (MR. GRIFFITH).

GAME No. 2,231.

The following interesting game was played at the City of London Chess Club, on October 11th, in the members match—Married v. Single. Score and notes from *The People*.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE

WHITE.
Mr. S. PASSMORE.

BLACK.
Mr. ANSPACH.

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

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

Introduced by Janowski in a match game v. Showalter. The question of

L 3

Black's best reply is yet undecided, but perhaps the balance of opinion inclines in favour of B x P.

- 8 P x P
9 Kt—K 2
9 P x Kt
10 B—Kt 5

This is new and important. It seems calculated to discredit, for winning purposes, the whole defence based on 8 P x P.

- 10 Q—Q 2

.....This appears best. If 10 P—R 3, 11 B—R 4, P—Kt 4; the continuation, Kt—K 5, P x Kt; forced. Q—R 5 ch leads to an annihilating attack!

- 11 Kt—B 3 11 Kt—B 4
12 P—Kt 6

A powerful manœuvre, of frequent occurrence in this form of the Lopez.

- 12 B P x P
13 Kt—K R 4

Showing a keen insight of the position. The exchange of Black's most powerful defensive piece is now forced.

- 13 Kt x Kt
14 B x Kt 14 B—K 2
15 Kt—Q 5!

Finely conceived.

- 15 B x B
16 Q—R 5 ch 16 K—B sq!
17 Q x B

Black selects the only possible defence. For example: to interpose the Queen would obviously result in the net loss of the exchange, while after 16 P—Kt 3, 17 Q x B, P x Kt, White has the crushing retort Q—B 6!

- 17 P x Kt
18 R—R 3 18 P—K R 3

.....Again the only move; it admits of a possible escape to K R 2.

- 19 R—K sq 19 K—Kt sq
20 R—K Kt 3 20 Q—B 2
21 R—K 7 21 Q—B sq

.....White's winning prospects are now over, but there yet remains the perpetual check.

- 22 K R x P ch 22 Q x R
23 R x Q ch 23 K x R
24 Q—Q 4 ch 24 K—R 2
25 Q—Q 3 ch 25 K—Kt 2

Drawn by perpetual check.

A fine game, attack and defence being equally admirable. Black's part was, of course, the more difficult, as the pitfalls were many, and the path of safety very narrow.

GAME No. 2,232.

Consultation game, played at the Glasgow Chess Club, October 3rd. White: Dr. Lasker, and Messrs. Muirhead, Finlayson, and M'Grouther. Black: Messrs. Longwill, Neilson, Murray, and Crum. Score and notes from *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.

Allgaier-Kirseritzky Gambit.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. | |
|-------------|------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | P, Q—K 2; 9 Q—K 2, Kt—Q B 3; |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P x P | 10 P—B 3, Kt—R 3; 11 Kt—B 2, |
| 3 Kt—K B 3 | 3 P—K Kt 4 | Kt—Kt 5!, with a fine game for Black. |
| 4 P—K R 4 | 4 P—Kt 5 | 7 Kt—B 2 7 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 5 Kt—K 5 | 5 B—Kt 2 | 8 B—Kt 5 8 Kt—K 2 |
| 6 Kt x Kt P | 6 P—Q 3 | 9 P—Q 4 9 P—Q R 3 |
| | | 10 B x Kt ch 10 Kt x B |
| | | 11 P—B 3 11 Q—B 3 |
| | | 12 Q—B 3 12 B—R 3 |
| | | 13 Kt—Q 3 13 R—K Kt sq |

.....Here P—Q 4 was played by Neumann against Anderssen, and was continued: 7 Kt—B 2, P x P; 8 Kt x

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| 14 B × P | 14 B—Kt 5 | R—B 2, forcing the reply |
| 15 Q—K 3 | 15 B × B | 26 P—Q 5, might be considered here. |
| 16 Kt × B | 16 Castles | |
| 17 Kt—Q 2 | 17 Q R—K sq | 26 Kt × R |
| 18 P—K Kt 3 | 18 Q—Kt 2 | 27 Q—Kt 5 |
|Threatening to continue | | 28 P × Q |
| with P—B 4. | | 29 Kt—B 6 |
| | | 30 R—K sq |
| 19 Castles (K) | 19 P—B 4 | |
| 20 Kt—Q 5 | 20 Kt—K 2 | The end-game is very precisely |
| 21 Kt × Kt ch | 21 R × Kt | played by Dr. Lasker and his allies. |
| 22 Q—B 4 | 22 P × P | |
| 23 Kt × P | 23 B—Q 2 | 30 B—R 4 |
| 24 R—B 3 | 24 B—B 3 | 31 R × P ch |
| 25 Kt—B 6 | 25 B × R | 32 R—Kt 4 |
| | | 33 R × P, and wins. |

GAME No. 2,233.

Played at Tunbridge Wells, May, 1902.

Queen's Counter Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. F. A. JOYCE.

Mr. R. LOMAN.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 4 |
-A very real gambit,—
hence at least theoretically unsound.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 3 Q P × P | 3 P—Q 5 |
| 4 B—Q 2 | |

Better once for all 4 P—Q R 3, if afraid of the check. Either King or Bishop Pawn two squares or even Kt—K B 3 would be generally preferable. This obstructive precaution means waste of time scarcely redeemed by the Pawn presently returned.

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

.....Beginning to show probable advantage. White could risk exchanging instead of Castling; but then for her development would be more difficult—and anything might happen.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 10 Castles | 10 P × P |
| 11 P × P | 11 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 12 B—Kt 5 | 12 Q—K sq |
| 13 Q Kt—Q 2 | 13 P—R 3 |
| 14 Kt—K 4 | 14 B—R 2 |
| 15 B × P | |

A speculative investment. The ingenuity of Mr. Joyce's play from this point onward is remarkable.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 16 Kt—B 6 ch | 15 P × B |
| 17 P × R | 16 R × Kt |
| 18 K—R sq | 17 P—Q 6 dis. ch |
| | 18 P × P |

White might have interposed, saving his Rook; but most likely to no better purpose. After this, with pieces for Pawns, as it were, one would think that Black should easily score a victory.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------|
| 19 Q—Q 2 | 19 P × R = Q ch |
| 20 R × Q | |

See Diagram, p. 496.

20 Q—K 6

.....Yet, strangely enough, the *how* of it is beset with perplexity. Here, the more defensive 20..., Q—B sq would be more prudent; keeping in touch with King and threatening

adverse Pawn—which is naturally extremely dangerous. There would be troublesome attack of course—but nothing decisive; and eventually the greatly superior force could not be denied.

21 Q—Q B 2 21 K—B 2

.....The remainder is practically forced; the King should go to R 2, out of the way of the Bishop,—avoiding the draw which follows.

22 Kt—R 4 22 Q Kt—K 4
23 B—Q 5 ch 23 B—K 3
24 B × B ch 24 K × B
25 Kt × Kt 25 Kt—Q 6

.....If 25..., Kt × Kt ?; 26 Q—B 5+, &c., Black would be lost; or 25..., Q—Kt 4; 26 Kt—B 4, &c., to the same effect. Otherwise Mr. Loman could hardly do better than he does,—loss of this Knight being *some-how* certain.

26 Q × Kt ! 26 Q × Q

27 Kt—B 4 ch 27 K × P

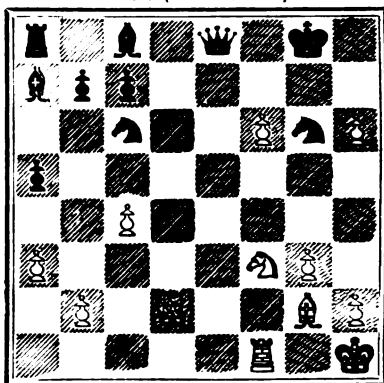
28 Kt × Q ch

Draw agreed.

Position after White's 20th move :—

R × Q.

BLACK (MR. LOMAN).



WHITE (MR. JOYCE).

GAME No. 2,234.

We take the following game and notes from the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*. It is from a manuscript book of the late Mr. E. Spedding, of Leeds, and was one of a series played with Mr. Burn to test the defence in the French game, commencing on Black's sixth move.

French Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. E. SPEDDING. Mr. A. BURN.

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 P × P
5 Kt × P 5 B—K 2
6 B × Kt 6 P × B

.....Mr. Burn considers this best, but although the move has also received the imprimatur of Dr. Lasker, it has up to the present not had much popularity. This is possibly owing to the fact that Black by this capture cuts away his own resource of Castling on K side, and this at so early a stage that White can easily arrange to Castle on the opposite side, away from the open file.

7 Kt—K B 3 7 P—Q Kt 3
8 B—Q 3 8 B—Kt 2

.....The best mode, apparently, of utilising the Q B—often a difficulty in a close opening.

9 Q—K 2

Intending to Castle Q side, and Black is evidently sailing on the same tack.

9 Q—Q 4
10 Kt—B 3 10 Q—Q R 4
11 B—B 4 11 Kt—Q 2
12 Castles (Q) 12 P—Q B 3

.....An unhappy looking move, made to delay the advance of the Q P.

13 K R—K sq 13 P—Q Kt 4
14 P—Q 5

Which, however, is made with a pretty and effective sacrifice.

- 15 P × K P
16 P × P ch
- 14 P × B
15 Kt—K 4
16 K—B sq
- Forced: if K × P, 17
Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 18 Q—R 5 ch, win-
ning easily.
- 17 Kt × Kt
18 Q × P
19 Q—Kt 3
20 Kt—Q 5
- 17 Q × Kt
18 Q—Q B 4
19 B—B sq

White might play R—Q 8 ch at
once, and equally win, but, having his

redoubtable opponent "on the hip,"
our late friend indulges in a further
sacrifice.

- 20 P × Kt
21 Q—Kt 5
22 K—Kt 2
23 K—R 3
24 K—R 4
25 Q—B 5 ch
26 B—B 4
27 B—Kt 3
28 Resigns.
- 21 R × P
22 R—Q 8 ch
23 R—Kt 8 ch
24 Q—K 3 ch
25 Q × B
26 R—K 3
27 Q—K 8
28 Q × R

GAME No. 2,235.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. A. WOOD, Mr. J. J. O'HANLON,
Oldham. Portadown.

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

..... Both parties develop in
leisurely fashion.

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

The best way to maintain the passed
Pawn, no doubt. But it has its draw-
backs,—leaving the Bishop blocked
and weakening the Queen side, for
instance. On the whole, it seems
taking with Knight or other Pawn
would be at least equally expedient.

- 17 P—B 4
18 Q R—K sq
19 Q—Q 3
20 Kt—Kt 5
- 18 Q—Kt 3 !
19 P—Q 5

He could defend, simply. The
attack here ventured is uncertain,—
except that White can gain by it no
more than he certainly stands to lose
if he makes that gain, viz., the exchange.
And then the Pawn before in question
would be lost all the same !

- 21 Q—Kt 3 ch
22 Q—K R 3
23 R—B 3 ?
24 P—K Kt 4
- 20 B—Kt 4 !
21 K—R sq !
22 P—K R 3
23 Q R—K sq

Very doubtful. Mr. Wood relies
too much on attack. Accordingly in
all the succeeding stages Mr. O'Hanlon
has the upper hand.

- 25 R—Q Kt 3
- 24 B—Q B 3
25 Q—Q sq

..... *En route* to Q 4; in-
dubitably a powerful post—in the
circumstances.

- 26 P—B 5
27 Kt—B 3
- 26 K—Kt sq !

Not 27 Kt—K 6 ?, R × Kt !; 28
P × R, Q—Q 4 ! Now White's attack
is soon done,—and then comes the
reckoning.

	27 P—K Kt 4	R, Q—K 6 ! ; White would be also	
28 P—B 6	28 Q—Q 4 !	helpless.	
29 R—K B sq	29 P—B 5	33 P—B 4	33 Q—B 4 ch
30 R—R 3	30 P—B 6 !	34 K—Kt 2	34 B x P
31 P x P	31 P—Q 6 !	35 B—Kt 4	35 R x Kt !
32 R—Kt 3	32 B x P	36 B x Q	36 R—Kt6dbl.ch
.....All good as possible.		37 K—B 2	37 R x Q
The ending is instructive. If 36 R x			and wins.

GAME No. 2,236.

Played at the recent Norwich Meeting of the Southern Counties' Chess Union.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. Miss FINN.	BLACK. Mr. F. R. ADCOCK.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P × P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—K 3
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 4
6 B × P	6 Kt—B 3
7 Castles	7 B—K 2
8 P × P	

Not very promising simplification, so far at least as concerns the general interest of the game.

9 R × Q	8 Q × Q
10 Q Kt—Kt 5	9 B × P
11 P—Q Kt 3	10 Castles
12 Kt—Q 4	11 P—Q R 3
13 Kt—Kt	12 Kt × Kt
14 B—K 2	13 P—Q Kt 4
15 B—Kt 2	14 B—Kt 2
16 Q R—B sq	15 B—Kt 3
17 B—Q 3	16 Kt—Q 4

Perhaps opposing at B 3 would be better. With no Queen the ordinary

bearing of this Bishop in direction of the King is of little moment, anything like reasonable attack in that quarter being fairly out of the question.

18 B—Kt sq?	17 Q R—B sq
19 Kt—B 3	18 K R—Q sq

An unfortunate oversight. Loss of a Pawn or two is the consequence. And then White is at decisive disadvantage.

20 R × R	19 R × R !
If 20 B × R, probably 20..., Kt—B 6; and the Rook Pawn goes by the board.	

21 Kt—K sq	20 Kt × P !
22 B—K 5	21 Kt—Q 8 !
	22 Kt × P

.....Mr. Adcock makes the most of his opportunities. Miss Finn does not prolong a useless struggle.

23 K—B sq	23 Kt—Kt 5
24 B—B 7	24 R—B sq
25 P—R 3	25 Kt—R 7 ch !
	and wins.





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

ALL-IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Score Table:—

	Cor. Sep. Totals (All-in.)	Cor. Oct. Totals (All-in.)	Special Tourney. (See Oct.)	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	Nov. (Totals, All-in.)	Spec. T. Nov. Totals.		
§ "East Marden" ...	503	527	210	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	...	561	...	251
†† Chas. Johnston ...	233	266	270	...	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	305	...	309	
†† A. C. White ...	435	465	248	...	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	491	...	286	
†† W. Thompson ...	45	78	281	...	3	3	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	...	110	...	338	
† C. S. Earle.....	370	394	149	...	...	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	427	...	182	
*** Beta ".....	229	256	165	...	...	3	2	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	263	...	173
*** Gibson ".....	451	454	292	...	3	3	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	...	521	...	358	
†† P. L. Osborn.....	417	441	238	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†† R. M. Peake.....	259	292	256	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	320	...	296	
†† J. D. Tucker.....	315	339	132	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	366	...	159
† Cap. G. A. Forde	178	199	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202	...	98
† J. V. Fullerton ...	26	33	88	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	55	...	110	
† S. H. H.....	67	91	275	...	3	3	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	...	133	...	344	
† G. Woodcock ...	505	538	173	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	31	...	204
* A. Baker.....	Cancelled	33	125	...	...	3	3	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	51	...	143
* T. D.....	187	206	96	...	2	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	...	211	...	113
* F. Kent.....	155	164	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
* "Selbats" .....	...	52	101	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	...	104
H. A. Adamson ...	352	377	281	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	...	413	...	344	
C. F. B.	218	242	155	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	3	...	272	...	206	
F. Baird	63	69	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
H. S. Brandreth ...	411	420	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
G. Browne.....	288	297	196	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	...	...	...	328	...	227
H. H. D.	185	218	292	...	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	18	3	...	260	...	361	
H. H. Earnshaw ...	125	155	191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
R. Forde .....	...	...	...	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18
D. C. Gregson ...	324	342	156	...	...	3	3	3	...	3	3	6	3	3	...	3	3	3	...	369	...	195
E. H.	27	51	113	...	3	3	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	...	93	...	182	
G. S. Johnson ...	241	274	265	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	6	3	...	313	...	319	
W. H. S. M.	201	231	238	...	2	2	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	...	255	...	292	
O. R. F. ....	...	145	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. Maitra	126	153	191	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	184	...	234	
G. Whittle	443	476	254	...	3	6	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	15	3	...	505	...	307	

* Previous winners.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners three times.

** Winners four times.

‡ Winners five times.

††† Winner six times.

§ Winner eight times.

We drifted into a curious tangle last month with our solvers' scores. In the first place we brought forward in some cases the August instead of the September totals, and secondly we inadvertently counted in points for (51), (54), (60), (61), (62) and (63) in the All-in, which we had previously stated should not be done. The above table will we think set matters right.

In September we accidentally dropped 100 points in R. M. Peake's score, which is rectified above.

W.H.S.M. forwarded solution to No. 1722, which we accidentally passed over; we have added the necessary 3 points to the September 198.

It will be seen that G. Woodcock should have been reported as the October winner (and his score of 538 does not enter into the count this month) in lieu of "East Marden," who with his 561 points this month scores his eighth victory.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The experimental two-move problem competition of the *Norwich Mercury*, in which the condition is imposed that the Black King must stand on a corner square, has met with marked numerical success, 46 positions having been received. The *Leeds Mercury* by arrangement are re-producing the published entries.

The novel competition conducted by the chess editor of the *Cheltenham Examiner* has resulted in H. H. Davis (Bristol) taking first prize, and J. Keeble (Norwich) second prize. The conditions were set out by us in our August issue, p. 377.

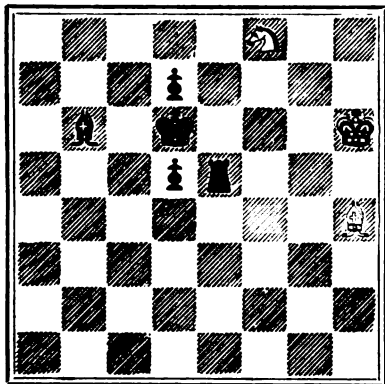
First prize, by H. H. Davis, Bristol.—8 / 1 Kt 6 / 1 R 2 p 1 K 1 / 3 k p 1 P 1 / 8 / 4 P 3 / 4 P 3 / 3 Kt 4 /. Mate in three.

Second prize, by J. Keeble, Norwich.—2 kt 2 K 1 k / 8 / 5 Kt 2 / 5 P 2 / 4 R 3 / 5 kt 2 / 8 / 8 /. Mate in four. This has been discovered to have two solutions.

The *Examiner* remarks upon these positions:—"Both problems are sound in ancient and modern chess, and both are very good according to the standard of to-day. In old times they would have been considered marvels of ingenuity. Any of our present readers who may not have seen previous remarks on the subject may be interested to learn that these compositions, had they existed, would have been understood and greatly admired by Hindu, Persian, and Arabian chess players long before chess was known in Europe."

The English problem world has sustained another loss by the death of Mr. Walter Gleave. An obituary notice appears on another page.

It is announced that the Rev. J. J. Jespersen, so well known as a prolific and versatile composer, has decided on publishing a collection of 320 Danish problems, collected or composed by himself between the years 1878 and 1902. The price is to be about 3s. 6d. It has not been generally known that the reverend gentleman has been for many years a confirmed invalid. We shall expect this volume will prove a very popular one, as Mr. Jespersen has been a liberal contributor, especially to the chess organs of this country.



White to retract his last move and play, so that Black may be able to retract his last move and play another, which will enable White to mate with Bishop, on K B 8, on the move.

Retract-move Problem No. 4. This problem has been found to contain a pretty second solution by 1 Kt from K 6 × Kt on B sq (retract), 2 Kt—Q B 7, 3 P from Q B 3 × Kt on Q 5 (retract), 4 Kt—K 3, 5 B—K 7 mate. The following would also bring about the same line of play: 1 Kt from K Kt 6 × Kt on B sq (retract), 2 Kt—K B 4, &c. Mrs. Baird's solution is, however, even prettier and more ingenious. In order that our solvers may appreciate it fully, we give her amended position. The position with its more detailed conditions will now be found somewhat easier to solve, which may be considered an advantage to the ordinary solver.

The following is the award in the *Leisure Hour* Tourney. We have not space this month for any of the prize positions. We hope to give two or three in next issue. Three-movers: first, R. G. Thomson; second and third, tie between P. Osborne and R. Collinson, London; fourth, A. Charlick, South Australia; fifth, A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica; sixth, G. J. Slater, Liverpool; seventh, C. H. Hemming; and hon. mention, H. D'O. Bernard, London. Two-movers: first, R. G. Thomson; second, P. Osborne; third, G. J. Slater; fourth, G. Browne, Belfast; fifth, C. Vincent Berry; sixth, H. D'O. Bernard; and hon. mention, R. G. Thomson and A. Charlick. Foreign section: best three-mover, Max Feigl, Vienna; best two-mover, N. Maximow, St. Petersburg; second, M. Feigl. Best threat problems in order of merit: R. G. Thomson, G. J. Slater, C. Vincent Berry, H. D'O. Bernard, M. Feigl, and A. Watson.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* has quoted two positions recently, remarking they are specimens of the old two-movers in the modern style. The first given is by R. B. Wormald—

3 K 4 / 3 Kt 4 / P 2 k 4 / 3 P 4 / 1 r 2 B 2 kt / 2 b 1 Kt 3 / 4 Q 2 P / 2 R 5 /. Mate in two.

The second is by Kuiper, composed early in the 19th century, and taken from Alexandre's *Beauties of Chess*:—3 r 3 r / p 7 / 5 p 2 / 2 p 2 p q 1 / 2 k Kt 4 / 2 P 1 b 3 / P P Kt 1 P 2 Q / kt K 2 B 3 /. Mate in three.

With regard to Wormald's position we are tempted in observing that it can hardly be described as an example of a two-mover of the modern style, but rather is it an illustration of the transition school. We would rather suggest that the two following problems, which we believe are earlier compositions, are more entitled to the term modern—the author, J. Brown (J.B. of Bridport) died we think about 1864.

kt 1 r b 4 / 5 p 2 / Q 3 p Kt 2 / 2 k B B 3 / 8 / K 2 kt 4 / 8 / 8 /.
Mate in two.

1 B 1 K 4 / 3 p P p Q 1 / 8 / 5 k 2 / 3 p r 3 / 1 Kt Kt 1 R 3 / 4 B 1
kt 1 / 8 /. Mate in two.

As to Kuiper's problem we cannot regard it even in the transition class, since it is purely thematic, the variations being more accidental than artistically designed, and moreover there is force in the diagram, which form unnecessary appointments to the illustration of the idea, and are in no sense even ornamental. Judged from the standard of the earliest transition two-mover, it is devoid of merit; and compared with the work we are acquainted with to-day it is more like a caricature of a problem. Merit, however, is not the point which comes under consideration in the *Examiner's* remarks.

Netherlands Chess Association Problem Tourney.—The following are the principal successful positions in this competition:—

First prize, by J. Colpa.—8 / K 4 p 1 B / 1 P 3 P 1 p / 3 Q 2 P r / 2 R 2 q k p / 7 kt / 5 p 2 / 5 Kt r 1 /. Mate in two.

Second prize, by H. Van Beek.—8 / B 2 Q 2 K 1 / 4 P 3 / 2 r Kt 1 R p 1 / 3 P k 3 / 6 P 1 / 2 P 3 P 1 / 8 /. Mate in two.

Third and fourth prize, *ex æquo*. By H. van Beek.—8 / 3 p 4 / 3 Q 2 B kt / 6 k 1 / 7 p / 3 Kt 4 / 3 K 1 Kt kt P / 7 b /. Mate in two.

By A. Okkinga.—1 kt B 1 q 3 / 2 Q 1 p 1 kt 1 / 6 Kt 1 / 1 p 1 k 1 Kt p 1 / 8 / 5 P 2 / K 7 / 8 /. Mate in two.

First hon. men., by H. van Beek.—8 / p 7 / Q b p 1 B p 2 / 8 / 2 Kt 1 k 3 / P 7 / 2 K 1 Kt 3 / 6 B 1 /. Mate in two.

Second hon. men., by J. Van Dijk.—1 B 4 kt K / 6 Q 1 / b 6 p / 8 / 7 P / 1 kt P 1 k P 1 r / 1 Kt 1 R 4 / 3 B b 3 /. Mate in two.

In the two-move section of the Informal Tourney of *Brighton Society*, referred to in our issue for April and May last, the first prizes have been awarded by the judges, Messrs. Keeble and Billington (who were independently in agreement in their decisions) to the subjoined positions:—

First prize, by B. G. Laws, London.—6 q 1 / 6 P kt / 7 r / 1 B 1 P P 2 r / 3 k 1 p 1 Kt / Q 1 Kt 2 R 2 / 7 b / 2 K 5 /. Mate in two.

Second prize, by H. F. W. Lane, Bradford.—2 b 3 r 1 / 1 B 2 p 3 / 8 / 2 Q 5 / 5 k p 1 / 2 K p 4 / 6 R 1 / 6 Kt 1 /. Mate in two.

Mrs. Baird has apparently been so encouraged by the reception of her Retract-move problems, which we have recently published, that she has invoked the willing assistance of the chess editor of the *Leeds Mercury* to open a solution competition, all the positions (eight or ten in number) to be supplied from her own compositions. We shall watch the experiment with interest.

Next month we propose to finish the publication of our tourney problems, and will then explain the reasons why some of the positions have not been printed.

SOLUTIONS.

No. (51). "L'arte nobilita" (p. 374).—Four solutions. 1st: 1 Q—Kt 7, K×Kt; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., B P moves; 2 Kt (R 8)—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 5; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×B P, &c. 2nd: 1 Q×Kt ch, &c. 3rd: 1 Kt (R 8)×P, &c. 4th: 1 R—B 6 ch, &c.

No. (54). "Contra Nando," &c. (p. 374).—1 Kt—K 7, Q×R, &c. 2 R×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., P×R or K—B 5; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., B×B, &c.; Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c.

No. (60). "Pearl" (p. 374).—1 Q—B 6, K—B 4; 2 Kt—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Q; 2 B×B ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c.

No. (61). "Regina mea" (p. 374).—Solved in two by 1 B—Kt 4, &c. Author's intention 1 R—K 6, any; 2 R—K B sq, &c.

No. (62). "Pour essai" (p. 374).—1 Q—R 4, Kt (R 6) moves; 2 Q—K B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (B 7) moves; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K or B 3; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4 or others; 2 Kt—Q 3, &c.

No. (63). "What's what?" (p. 374).—Two solutions. 1st: 1 B—Kt 2, P—B 3; 2 K—B 3, &c. 2nd: 1 K—B 3, P—Q 4; 2 K—B 4, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 B—Kt 2, &c.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 376).—1 Q—Q B 8, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, H. S. Brandreth, T.D., A. C. White.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 376).—1 Q—R 4, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, H. S. Brandreth, A. C. White.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 376).—This is of course a 2-er. 1 Q—R 5, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., A. C. White.

By Z. Mach (p. 377).—The fourth rank, counting from Black's side of the board, should read p 1 R 1 P k 1 Kt /. 1 Q—R sq, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, T.D., Upendranath Maitra.

By B. Prikryl (p. 377).—1 Q—Q 2, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, H. S. Brandreth, T.D., A. C. White, Upendranath Maitra.

By J. Möller (p. 377).—1 R—Kt 3, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, T.D., A. C. White, H. S. Brandreth, Upendranath Maitra.

By P. K. Traxler (p. 377).—1 R—K sq, P—B 4; 2 Q—K B 4, &c. If 1..., P×K P; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Q—K B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt P or others; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock, T.D., A. C. White, Upendranath Maitra.

By V. Marin (p. 377).—This problem was placed third, and not second as we stated. The next position took second prize. 1 Q—B sq, B×P; 2 Q—R 6, &c. If 1..., P—R 7; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., B×R or others; 2 Kt (Q 6)—B 4 ch, &c. Solved by T.D., A. C. White, Upendranath Maitra.

By L. Collijn (p. 377).—This position took second prize, *see note above*. 1 K—Q 6, P—B 6; 2 K—K 7 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 2; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 6; 2 K—K 6 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Q or Kt checks; 2 K—Q 5 dis. ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, A. C. White, Upendranath Maitra.

By K. Erlin (p. 378).—1 P—Q 6, B×Kt; 2 Q—Q B 8, &c. If 1..., R×B; 2 Kt—K 6, &c. If 1..., P—B 7; 2 B—Kt 2 ch. If 1..., Kt—Q 6; 2 B×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., Upendranath Maitra.

By J. J. Colpa (p. 378).—1 R—R 5, B moves; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 7; 2 Kt—B 2, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Kt—R 5, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Kt—Kt 5!, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, T.D., A. C. White, Upendranath Maitra.

By J. Bartsch (p. 378).—1 Q—Q 7, Kt—B 7; 2 B—Kt 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B moves; 2 B—K B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 6; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 B—B 8 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7; 2 Q—B 6 or Kt 5, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Q×P, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, G. Woodcock, T.D., A. C. White, Upendranath Maitra.

By J. Kares (p. 378).—1 Q—R sq, P—R 8 (Q); 2 Q×Q, B—R 2; 3 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., B—R 2; 2 Q—K B sq, B moves; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock, A. C. White, Upendranath Maitra.

No. 1717 ("My last chance.")—1 Q—Kt 5, P×Q; 2 B—R 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K moves; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—R 2 ch, &c.

No. 1718 ("Tabrobane")—1 Kt—Q 5, K×Kt; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt—K 3, &c.

No. 1719 ("Ta-ra-ra bumtara")—1 Q—K 3, P×Kt; 2 B—B 7, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q×K P ch, &c. If 1..., P×Q; 2 R—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Q 6 moves); 2 Q×B P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c.

No. 1720 ("Jsen Moravan")—1 Q—B 5, K×R; 2 Kt—K 3 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q×P (b 5), &c. If 1..., P×R or P—R 5; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 R×B, &c. If 1..., B—B 5; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 7 or K 6; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 6; 2 B—B 3 ch or Kt—B 6 or B 3 ch, &c.

No. 1721 ("De Wet")—1 Q—R 8, K×R; 2 P—Q 4, &c. If 1..., K—B 2; 2 R—K 7 or Q—B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 2; 2 Kt×P, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 6 or R×P; 2 Q×Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt×P ch, &c.

No. 1722 ("De Plano")—1 Kt—Kt 4, K×Kt; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—Q Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 7; 2 B—B 2, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 B—Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 8; 2 Q×promoted P ch, &c.

No. 1723 ("Maid of Devon")—1 B—K 6, Kt×Q; 2 B—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3 ch; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×B; 2 Q—K B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 3 (dual if R—Kt 2 or Kt—q); 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 3; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c.

No. 1724 ("Primo Reperto," &c.).—Four solutions. 1st: 1 Q—B 6, B×Q ch; 2 Kt×B, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6 ch; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., K—K 2; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. 2nd: 1 B—R 5, B—B 3 ch; 2 Kt×B, &c. 3rd: 1 Kt—Kt 5, Kt—B 3; 2 Kt×Kt, &c. 4th: 1 Q—B 8, B—B 3 ch; 2 Kt×B, &c.

No. 1, by Mrs. Baird.—The White Bishop was on R 4 and captured a Pawn, replace Bishop and Pawn. Black's last move *must* have been Pawn from Kt 2—Kt 4, therefore P×P *en pas*. mate.

No. 2, by Mrs. Baird.—The White King was on R 2 and captured a Bishop, replace King and Bishop. Black's last move was Bishop from Q 5, capturing the Queen; replace Bishop and Queen, and play Q—R sq mate.

No. 3, by Mrs. Baird.—The White Knight on K 3 was on B 5 and captured the Queen (promoted Pawn), replace Knight and Queen, and play Kt—Q 4, then Q×P (K 5), and Kt—K B 6 mate.

No. 4, by Mrs. Baird.—Solution of revised position will be given next month.

No. (65). "Le Roi noir."—1 Kt—K 4, K—K 4; 2 P—B 3, B—Q 2, R—K 2, K—R 4, Kt 4 or Kt 3 &c.

No. (66). "Sin pretensiones No. 1."—Six solutions. 1st: 1 R—K 2, K×Kt, 2 B—K 5 ch, &c. 2nd: 1 Kt—Kt sq followed by 2 Kt (Kt sq)—K 2, &c. 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th: 1 B—Kt 8, B 7, Kt 3 or R 2, K—K 5; 2 K—B 2, &c.

No. (67). "Sin pretensiones No. 2."—1 K—B sq, P—B 6, 2 P×P, &c.

No. (88). "To-night."—1 Kt—B 7, any; 2 Q—Q 8, &c.

By Mrs W. J. Baird (p. 409).—1 Kt—K 3, P—Q 5; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q—B 5, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By B.G.L. (p. 409).—1 Kt (Kt 7)—R 5, P—K 6; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 6; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 410).—1 K—B 3; 2 K—Q 3; 3 K—K 4, &c. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 410).—1 P—B 6, K—K 4; 2 K—B 5, R—K 3. (If 2..., K—K 5; 3 K—Q 6, &c.); 3 K—Q 4 &c. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 410).—1 Q—B 6, &c. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 410).—1 Q—B 8, B×Q; 2 B—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B elsewhere; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 3; 2 R×P ch, &c. Solved by A. C. White, G. Woodcock.

By Dr. Galitzky (p. 410).—1 K—B 2, P—Kt 4; 2 K—B sq, P—B 7; 3 Kt—K 4, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 R—B 4, P—Kt 4; 3 Kt—K 4 &c.

By H. F. L. Meyer (p. 410). 1 Kt-Q 6, Kt-B 6; 2 Kt-K 5, Kt-B 5. (If 2..., P-B 3; 3 Kt (Q 6)-B 4 ch, &c. If 2..., K-Q 5; 3 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 2..., B-Kt 2; 3 Q-Kt 4 &c.); 3 Q-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 4; 2 Q-B 2, any; 3 Kt-B 5 ch, or Q-K 2 or B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5; 2 K-Q 2, &c.

By T. S. Goodlake (p. 415).—1 B-B 8, P-B 4; 2 R-Q 7 &c. If 1..., P-B 3; 2 R-R 7, &c. Solved by J. Tucker, A. C. White, G. Woodcock, H. S. Brandreth, U. Maitra.

No. 1725 ("Estudio").—1 B-Q 2, P×R; 2 B-Q B 4 &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 R-Q 4, &c. If 1..., B-Q sq; 2 Q×P &c. If 1..., others; 2 P-B 3 ch, &c. A dual continuation in reply to a few moves of Black.

No. 1726 ("Bedenken").—The author's key, 1 P-B 7 seems to be defeated by 1..., P×Kt.

No. 1727 ("Eileikeit").—Three solutions. 1st: 1 Kt-Q 6, Kt-B 4; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt else 2 B-R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Q 6) moves; 2 Q-K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R (Kt 5); 2 Q×B P ch, &c. If 1..., R (R 2) moves; 2 B-R 7 ch, &c. 2nd: 1 Kt-R 3 and variations on similar lines. 3rd: 1 B-R 7 ch, Kt-B 4; 2 Q-Q 6 &c.

No. 1728 ("Atlanta").—1 P-R 3, P-Q 4; 2 Q-R sq &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 P-B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q-B sq ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Q-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Q 4; 2 Q-Q sq, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Kt 3, &c.

No. 1729 ("Carahor").—1 K-Kt 2, P×P ch; 2 K-B 2 &c. If 1..., P-Kt 6; 2 B-B sq &c. If 1..., Kt-Kt 3; 2 B-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R moves; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c.

No. 1730 ("St. Denis").—1 Q-Kt 3, B×Q; 2 R-Q 2, &c. If 1..., P×Q; 2 R-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 P-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 4; 2 Q×P (B 6) &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q×P (B 5) ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R-B 4 ch, &c.

No. 1731 ("Salve").—1 Q-B 8, Kt×Kt; 2 B-Kt 8 &c. If 1..., P-Q 3; 2 Q-Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 4; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, or Kt×Kt (dual) &c. If 1..., Kt or P×B; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Kt-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-Kt 2 or R 5; White can proceed with 2 Kt-B 7, Kt-B 3 ch, or B-B 8.

No. 1732 ("Influenza").—1 Q-B sq, P-Kt 6; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4 2 Kt-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., P×Q P; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 3; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 3; 2 B-Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-B 7 &c.

No. 1733 ("We are seven").—Two solutions: 1 B-Q 4, K-Kt 6; 2 B-R sq, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Q-Q B 8 &c.; and 1 K-R 4, K-Q 4 (best); 2 Q-K 8 &c.

No. 1734 ("Sheer-luck").—1 Q-R 6, K-K 6; 2 Kt-B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 P-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×Kt or Kt×B; 2, Q-Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 6; 2 Q-Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 7 or B-Kt 4; 2 Kt-B 5 ch, &c. Duals if 1..., Kt-B 7, R-B sq or R 2; 2 Kt-B 5 ch, or Q-Kt 6 ch.

No. 1735 ("Immergrün").—1 B-K 2, P×Kt; 2 Q-Q Kt 8 &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt P moves; 2 Kt-Kt 3, Kt-B 2 or B 6 dbl. ch, (dual) ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 6; 2 Q-R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Kt-Q 3 ch, &c.

No. 1736 ("s'Kohlros'l").—1 Kt-Kt 5, B-B 2; 2 Q-B 6 &c. If 1..., K-K 3; 2 Q-Kt 7 &c. If 1..., Kt-Q 6; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt elsewhere; 2 B-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 2; 2 Kt-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Q 3; 2 B-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 4; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 4; 2 Q-B 7 &c. If 1..., B-R 3. White can proceed with 2 Q-K 5, K sq, B-B 5, B 7 ch, and Kt-B 6 ch, and if 1..., P-B 6 by 1 Q×K B P ch, Q-B 6, K 3, B-B 5, and B-B 7 ch.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. ELLIS (Guildford).—In reply to 1 K-B 8 in Mr. Goodlake's problem, try your skill with 1..., P-B 4.

G. WHITTLE.—Shall be pleased to receive your solutions from India, and note your request. Hope you will have good luck abroad. In 1728 you have overlooked the Black Bishop in your 1 Q-Kt 3 solution. In 1734, B×R, K-B 4; 2 Q-R 6, B-Kt 4; and 1 P-Kt 4, Kt×B.

T. D., "E. M.," W. H. G. M., and U. M.—In 1725, 1 R-Q 3 is answered by 1..., B-Q sq.

W. H. S. M.—We will make a further examination of your solutions. We have been through them once, but failed to spot a solution to 1703.

PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1745.

Motto: "Simplex 51, No. 1"

LXIX. (92).

BLACK,



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1746.

Motto: "Simplex 51, No. 2"

LXX. (93).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1747.

Motto: "Simplex 51, No. 3"

LXXI. (94).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1748.

Motto: "no lens voluns"

LXXII. (95).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

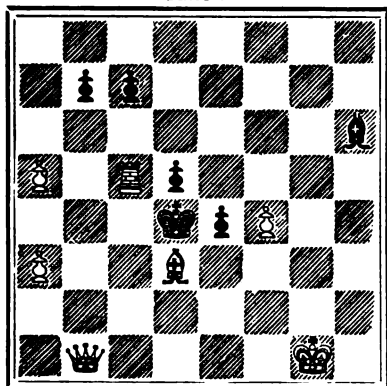
PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1749.

Motto: "Qui vive?" LXIII. (96).

BLACK.



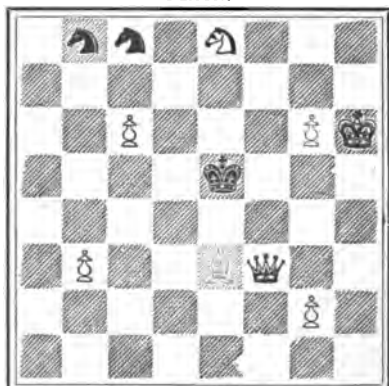
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1750.

Motto: "Advance" LXXIV. (97).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1751.

Motto: "Silver King" LXXV. (98).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1752.

Motto: "Colorado" LXXVI. (99).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1753.

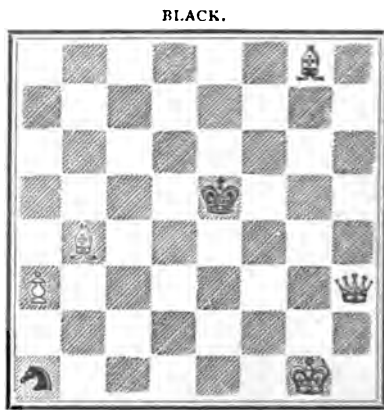
Motto: "Nellie" LXXVII. (100).



White mates in three moves.

No. 1754.

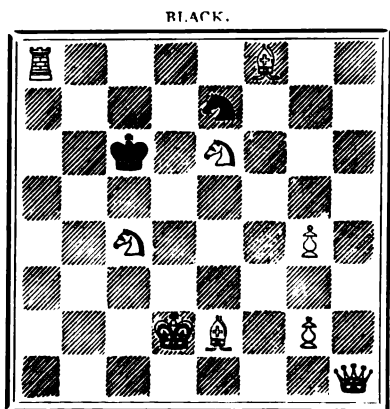
Motto: "Nemeses" LXXVIII. (101).



White mates in three moves.

No. 1755.

Motto: "Thanatopsis" LXXIX. (102).



White mates in three moves.

No. 1756.

Motto: "Weentuligi" LXXX (103).



White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1902.

THOSE WRETCHED PROBLEMS!

A Coffee House incident.

[A FACT]

BY PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

SCENE: *A London café at lunch time. There is a general air of smokiness; waitresses hurrying to and fro with cups of coffee, &c.; a loud and sustained buzz of talking, mingled with copious clatter of dominoes banged with resonance upon the marble table-tops. In one corner is discovered a chess coterie. Layton and Wilkins are playing a game; there are several onlookers. The usual waggish comments are exchanged, in a loud voice.*

WILKINS (*moves*): Aha! I have thee on the hip.

LAYTON (*moves*): Hip, hip, hurrah!

WILKINS (*moves*): What ho! she bumpeth!

LAYTON (*moves*): A nasty jar.

WILKINS (*moves*): Jar be blowed.

&c., &c., &c.

In the midst of these brilliant samples of Caissic wit, enter Graham (a problemist) and Vellacott, who make for a board on an adjoining table and begin a game. As they do so, there is a roar of laughter from the other table: the game between Wilkins and Layton is over.

WILKINS: Confound! overlooked the beastly Knight. Well, that's the third to you. No time for another, I've got an appointment.

LAYTON (*grinning*): Oh, of course! I know those appointments.

Graham and Vellacott continue their game as best they can, while animated recriminations are exchanged in a loud voice.

[A PAUSE.]

WILKINS: I say! what awful rot those problems are—never can see why the editors stick such stuff in their papers. (*Chorus of approval from coterie.*) Y'know, they're all alike!

LAYTON: Yes, I know—awful piffles. (*Sympathetic murmur.*)

The problemist wavers in his move, and makes a bad one.

WILKINS (*continuing*): I hardly ever look at them; but when I do White always has most of his bits on, and Black has nothing to fight with. Hang it all! if I invented 'em, I'd cram the board with Black pieces, and give the man a leg to stand on, at all events. I saw one a few days ago which appeared to be a little better: Black had more timber on. But lor! when I solved it, it was as transparent as a pane of glass.

LAYTON: How long did it take you?

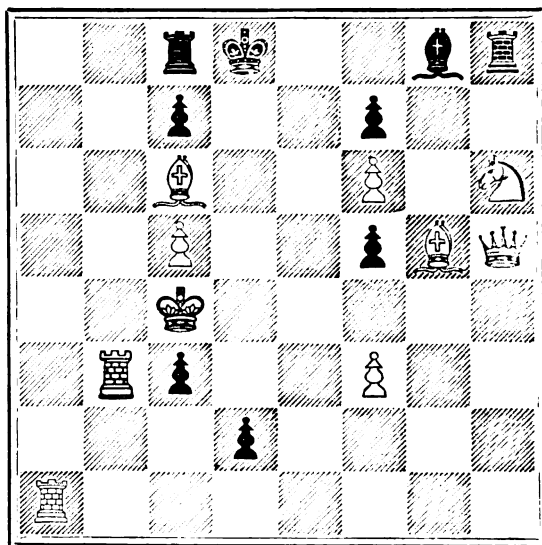
WILKINS (*grandly*): About thirty seconds. I'll show you fellows, if you like. In a problem, as far as I can see, all you do is to sacrifice the Q and it's done.

GRAHAM (*at the adjoining table, losing the exchange*): Tut-tut! Careless!

WILKINS: Let's see, now. This is the position.

He bangs the pieces about contemptuously.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Graham cranes over and recognizes it as one of his own.

LAYTON (*with an air of minute and experienced criticism*): Well, it doesn't seem so bad. Those Black Rooks and the King are in a natural position.

WILKINS: Pooh! it's as feeble as they make 'em.

VELLACOTT (*to Graham*): It's your move—don't hurry.

GRAHAM: Oh, ah! to be sure; I was listening to those fools. (*Makes a bad move.*)

WILKINS (*continuing*): There you are ! White mates in two. It seems that with all those bits you can't well miss it. (*General expressions of contempt.*)

WILKINS (*as if lecturing*): Well, y'see, there's the Q ; all you do is to sacrifice it, as I said. It's as simple as Simon. Q x P, and there you are. B takes, and Kt mates. Childish, isn't it ?

THE COTERIE : What rot !

Graham makes a bad move.

[A PAUSE.]

WILKINS : Well, all I can say is I can make a better puzzle out of a handful of matches.

VELLACOTT (*to Graham*): I say, old man, what's up ?

GRAHAM (*vacantly*): Eh ?

VELLACOTT : Why, you've taken your own Rook with my Pawn !

GRAHAM : Oh, I *beg* pardon. Fact is, those idiots have set up one of my problems. Let's chuck this game and listen.

[THEY DO SO.]

VELLACOTT (*craning over, aside*): What a lark !

GRAHAM : Sh ! (*he cranes over*)

LAYTON (*argumentatively*): Yes, but suppose he *don't* take the Queen ?

WILKINS : Why, fat-head ! Q to B 8 or Q 7 mate.

GRAHAM (*aside*): And leave the White K in check !

WILKINS : You see the White Q B is for show. Why the juggins didn't put on a Black one, I don't know.

LAYTON : Why, indeed !

GRAHAM (*rising, with an assumption of simplicity, interposing*): Excuse me, sir. Is that a problem ?

WILKINS : Yes. We were just saying what a poor one it is. White mates in two.

GRAHAM (*with an air of humble inquiry*): Whose move is it ?

WILKINS : White. White makes one move, then Black, then White mates.

GRAHAM : I see (*he considers the position minutely*).

VELLACOTT (*aside*): You old humbug !

GRAHAM (*deferentially*): And how do you say it's done, sir ?

WILKINS (*patronizingly*): Why, Q takes P. Then B takes the Q, and Kt takes off the B, mate. Can anything be simpler ?

GRAHAM (*heartily*): Nothing !

LAYTON : It's what they call a waiting move. You make a waste move and then (*vaguely*) mate him.

GRAHAM (*marvelling at this lucid explanation*): Quite so.



Suppose I play... P-05?



will be proposed



FINIS



WILKINS: As a fact, though, if Black moves any other, you mate with the Q at B 8 or Q 7.

GRAHAM (*artlessly*): In a problem I suppose you may leave your own King in check?

VELLACOTT (*aside*): That's it; let 'em have it.

WILKINS: Eh? Oh, ah; to be sure. I forgot. The Q is pinned.

GRAHAM (*following up his advantage*): Let's see. Q takes P, and then if—

WILKINS (*hurriedly*): Oh, he can't get out of it. If he moves the K R for instance, Q x B is mate (*is about to sweep the position off the board*).

GRAHAM: One moment; suppose Black plays P—B 5?

WILKINS (*with confidence*): What's to prevent Q—Q 7, mate?

GRAHAM (*quietly pointing to the White K*): The rules of the game.

WILKINS: Dash my wig! I forgot, the Q is pinned.

GRAHAM (*sweetly*): Yes, the Q is pinned.

LAYTON (*amused*): Yes, the Q is pinned.

WILKINS (*becoming meditative*): Yes, it's pinned. Um.....er..... Ah. Ha! let's see—no, that won't do. How the deuce *do* you mate?

VELLACOTT (*aside*): Go on, this is lovely!

THE COTERIE (*becoming interested*): Yes, W., old fellow, how *do* you mate? (*A laugh*.)

WILKINS (*desperate*): But what a rotten defence—just to shove a Pawn on. Who on earth would do that in a game? (*Uneasily*) Still, I don't see a mate.

GRAHAM: No, I suspect you would overlook it in a game (*aside*) since it's the only move to prevent mate.

LAYTON (*grinning*): Well, old man, what about your appointment?

WILKINS (*glaring at the board*): Shut up, you ass.

GRAHAM: It *must* be a poor problem, since on your own showing there's no mate to one of Black's defences. (*Wilkins is speechless*.)

A QUIET MEMBER OF THE COTERIE (*who has been profoundly studying the position all the while*): Besides, Black can move his Q P and check the King!

WILKINS (*pitily*): The Pawns are going the other way.

ONE OF THE COTERIE: Oh, are they? So am I.

(*Exit.*)

WILKINS: Stop a bit; you said P—B 5 is a defence, sir. Still, it ain't. The stale old sacrifice comes in—Q x B ch, R must take, and then Kt mates.

GRAHAM (*blandly*): Quite right; yet my defence is fairly strong, since you take an extra move to overcome it.

WILKINS (*angrily*): What the dooce do you mean?

VELLACOTT (*aside*): This is as good as a play.

GRAHAM (*aside*): Hush!

LAYTON (*with delightful candour*): You juggins; $Q \times P$ is one, $Q \times B$ is two, $Kt-B$ 7 is three, if we take it in turns.

WILKINS: My fat aunt! so it is; I beg pardon, sir.

GRAHAM (*affably*): Don't mention it.

[LONG PAUSE.]

WILKINS (*with conviction*): Well, there's a misprint.

GRAHAM (*off his guard, grimly*): Oh, no there isn't.

WILKINS: How do you know?

GRAHAM (*producing diagram*): Because I happen to have the diagram.

WILKINS: Oh, if you've seen it before, of course you know how it's done.

GRAHAM (*simply*): Yes, I do. It's done by Q to Kt 6.

WILKINS: I like that! $P \times Q$, dis. check! You see, I haven't forgotten the White K this time.

VELLACOTT (*bursting in*): But surely you mate by—

GRAHAM: S-s-s-h!

WILKINS: I'm going to take the beastly thing home where there isn't all this din. You chaps talk such a lot. I'll put it down. Who has a bit of paper?

GRAHAM (*producing visiting card*): Write it down on the back of this. See, I will do it (*writes*). There—by H. G. Graham.—(*to Vellacott*) Well, we must be going. Good-day, Gentlemen. (*to Wilkins*) In case you want any assistance, you'll find the same name on the other side of that card—funny coincidence, isn't it? I'm always at your service.

WILKINS (*amazed*): Graham? Well, I'm jiggered! Excuse me sir (*Graham retreats*), Hi, sir!

(*Exit Graham.*)

LAYTON (*soothingly*): Have a glass of warm milk, old man.

WILKINS (*furious*): Warm fiddlesticks. I'll solve this miserable thing if I stop here all night.

LAYTON (*putting on his hat*): Well then, good-bye, you blithering idiot! I'll call in to-morrow first thing and see how you're getting on. (*to waitress*) Don't disturb this gentleman. You don't supply brandy, do you?

WAITRESS (*severely*): No, sir.

LAYTON: Ah, pity! Never mind, W., old chap! Have a strong "black" and a wet towel.

(*Exit.*)

The coterie gradually disperse, and scene closes in on Wilkins, his elbows on the table, his head in his hands, poring over the board.

(Author's Note: We believe he is still there.)

CHESS LITERATURE.

"THE CHESS DIGEST," by M. Morgan, Philadelphia.
Patterson & White Co., 1902.

THE second volume of this remarkable and unique work is now lying before us, the first having been published more than a year ago. As some of our readers may not have seen the first volume, nor read our remarks upon it at p. 280 of last year's *B.C.M.*, we had better again describe the object of the work. It is not intended to present a mere analysis of the openings, as in other treatises on that subject, nor is it merely a collection of good games; but the intention is to illustrate by good games (the games, of course, of experts) every opening, and every principal variation of each opening, mentioning in all cases who the players were, when and where the games were played, and in what publications they are to be found. It is thus a complete book of reference, and was suggested to the author while taking part in an American correspondence tourney. He says: "Heretofore the difficulty has been to find games in which the particular line has been adopted. The student may remember looking over a game in which the variation occurred, but his memory is at fault as to where the game is to be found. He must therefore take up the books of the principal tournaments and chess periodicals, and after one, two, or three hours' work, may obtain two or three games in which the variation has been tried. While playing in the Continental Correspondence Tournament so much work of this kind had to be done that the thought occurred to regularly digest some of the books of the leading tournaments and recent periodicals: thus the present digest was commenced." It appears, however, that Mr. Morgan has been anticipated in his idea, as well as partly in the carrying of it out, for he goes on to say "The Germans, who are the most thorough in any branch of study, evidently realised the necessity for such a work, and J. J. Bauer, of Vienna, in March, 1889, published a somewhat similar work entitled "The Chess Lexikon," but on a much smaller scale, giving the opening moves of about 2,000 games. The present digest, however, elaborates Herr Bauer's idea. Instead of 2,000 games, there will be found over 15,000 games, and the divisions and sub-divisions are much more elaborately worked out. Diagrams are given of the main positions, with supplemental diagrams of each sub-division, and the variations follow. Thus the eye will readily catch the particular line of play sought for. The work practically takes every game through the opening moves. In some instances this is accomplished in eight or ten moves, while in other cases the play is continued to the 18th move. Frequently fine games are published in four or five different chess works. The student then has the benefit of the different annotations, and if he has not a complete library, he will likely find that the game in question has appeared in one of the chess periodicals in his possession. The work therefore is not only a complete and practical treatise on the openings, but a complete index, systematically arranged, of all the tournament books, periodicals, &c."

We have given this long quotation from Mr. Morgan's original preface, which preface is repeated in the present volume, because no language that we might use could better describe the real nature of the contents of the

work. We have never yet reviewed a book which more faithfully and accurately carried out the preliminary statements of its author, and we shall await with interest the next, which will be the final volume. The openings that are dealt with in the present issue are the Evans Gambit (accepted and declined), the Ponziani or Staunton opening, the Petroff and Philidor defences, the K Kt and K B openings, the Vienna opening, and the following gambits: the King's, Salvio, Muzio, Kieseritzky, Allgaier, Cunningham, King's Bishop, and King's Gambit Declined.

OBITUARY.

S COTTISH chess has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. J. B. Richardson, Stirling, which took place very suddenly at his residence there on 9th November, in his 66th year. He had been in his usual health the evening before, but took suddenly ill during the night, and passed quietly away even before medical assistance could be summoned.



Mr. J. B. RICHARDSON.

There is a striking coincidence in the very sudden and unexpected manner in which Scottish chess has been deprived during the last two or three years of two of its most prominent men, viz., Sheriff Spens and Mr. Richardson, while each appeared to be in the full enjoyment of health and vigour.

Mr. Richardson did not pretend to be a chess player, but he considered the game deserved support because of its valuable training of the intellectual faculties, and he supported it most worthily and generously. He presented the Richardson Cup for competition amongst the Scottish chess clubs. It is a handsome and valuable trophy, which is keenly competed for and highly valued, and has done a great deal to revive the interest in chess in

Scotland and to bring together the different clubs.

Mr. Richardson's hospitality to all chess players is well known, and the extent of his support to the Stirling Chess Club was only limited by the reluctance of the members to abuse his generosity. He has been fitly called the Macænas of Scottish chess, but his liberality and patronage were extended to all worthy schemes for the social and intellectual advancement of his fellow countrymen. Much sympathy is felt for his widow and family in their sudden bereavement. We are indebted to the *Stirling Observer* for the portrait of Mr. Richardson.

WE have received from Mr. Weekes, of Georgetown, Demerara, British Guiana, a long printed obituary notice of the late Mr. F. A. Winter, taken from a local paper, which he asks us to publish in full. We regret that we have no space for this, but we desire to record our sympathy with Mr. Weekes and the British Guiana Chess Club in the great loss they have sustained by the death of their president, who was also editor of a chess column in the local paper *Argosy*, and under the Latin form of his name, "Hiems," a problem composer. Mr. Winter entered the Georgetown Chess Club in 1867, and played several matches with the late Mr. Peacock, who was then its president; and when that club ceased to exist, in 1874, he became secretary to its successor, the Demerara Chess Association, and won several of its tourneys. That also in 1875 became defunct, and club life was in abeyance till 1888, when the Demerara Association was re-organised. Mr. Winter gained a large number of prizes in the club, and was the absolute winner of a challenge cup presented by the Governor, which qualified him for the title of champion of British Guiana. Another challenge cup was presented by the next Governor, and that also was won in 1897, 1898, and 1902 by Mr. Winter, the last time being when the Demerara Association had handed over the cup to its successor, the present British Guiana Chess Club. Mr. Winter was a very genial, zealous, and painstaking man, and his last illness was of short duration.



NATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

OUR attention has been directed to what appears to be an official letter on the subject of the Cable Match from the hon. secretary of the City of London Chess Club (Mr. J. Walter Russell) to the chess editor of the *Bradford Observer Budget*, published in that journal on November 15th, and which concludes with the following remarks:—

"It is rather puerile to suggest, as you do, that this club desires to assume a position of absolute authority in the chess world. You have no warrant at all for this suggestion; this club has never advanced such an absurd claim, which indeed, is only worthy of obscure individuals who, calling themselves by a name with a high-sounding title, pose as 'the controlling chess authority of the United Kingdom.'"

We have no intention of entering into any controversy with the City of London Chess Club, but we cannot refrain from commenting on the disregard of facts indulged in by the club through its honorary secretary.

It is obvious that the remarks in the paragraph quoted refer to the efforts that have been made to establish a National Federation. These efforts have been put forth by officials and others of the three Chess Unions in this country, and to describe such enthusiasts as "obscure individuals" calls for expressions which we refrain from using, but which will naturally occur to all those who are acquainted with the devotion to the chess cause displayed by the gentlemen referred to.

Among those who desire to see a National Chess Organization established, and whom the City of London Chess Club insinuates are "obscure individuals," are: Dr. J. W. Hunt (London), Mr. J. H. Blake (Hampshire), Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (Warwickshire), Mr. D. Y. Mills (Edinburgh), Mr. H. E. Atkins (Leicester), Mr. A. E. Moore (Lancashire), Mr. A. Schomberg (Wilts), Mr. T. A. Farron (Lancashire), Dr. Crook (Norfolk), Mr. T. H. Moore (London), Mr. W. W. White (Kent), Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P. (Warwickshire), Mr. H. E. Dobell (Hastings), Mr. Rhodes Marriott (Cheshire), Mr. I. M. Brown (Yorkshire), Mr. C. Platt (Cumberland), Mr. F. Downey (Northumberland), Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire), Mr. G. A. Koek (Norfolk), Rev. J. F. Welsh (Wilts), Mr. J. A. Woollard (Yorkshire), Mr. J. Bonney (Staffordshire), Mr. D. Campbell (Worcestershire), and many others.

Great encouragement to proceed with the scheme has also been received from a very large number of our strongest chess players, and most active chess officials and organizers in London and the provinces.

The object of our remarks is not to enlarge on the merits or otherwise of the proposal to form a National Federation. The necessity for such, and the incomplete state of chess organization in this country, are too well appreciated by so large a proportion of the chess world to need comment; but we wish to point out in the most emphatic manner that, as far as our knowledge goes, no individuals, "obscure" or otherwise, have called themselves by any name with a high-sounding title, and "posed" as the controlling chess authority of the United Kingdom. That the efforts of some chess enthusiasts to establish from amongst the present officials and organizations a complete chess organization in this country by a National Federation should be so misrepresented and misconstrued by the City of London Club, is a course of action which is diametrically opposed to the sentiment expressed in the last annual report of that club, in which it is stated: "— Its sole desire is the promotion of chess by fostering other clubs and associations without being antagonistic to any." If this is genuine, then the City of London Chess Club should have welcomed and most heartily supported a proposal which has for its object the knitting together of the many chess organizations in the country.

The championship of the Melbourne Club has been won by Mr. Watson.

The next meeting of the German Chess Association will be held at Breslau, in 1904.

The Tournament for the Cheshire Championship has just been won by Mr. H. B. Lund, of Stockport, who defeated Mr. J. D. Chambers, of Sale, in the final round.

The second Correspondence Tournament of the Yorkshire Association for the "Kitchin Memorial Prize," £8, has been won by the Rev. S. Walker, of Bradford, who scored $4\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 6.

The City of London Chess Club will in future take over the management of the Anglo-American cable match, in accordance with the terms in the deed of gift of the trophy. It is hoped that the next match will not be played by cable, but by Marconi's wireless telegraphy.

Southern Counties' Union Inter-Counties' Championship. — On November 13th, Norfolk met Essex (Eastern Section), at Colchester, and Essex won by $11\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Unfortunately Norfolk lost seven games by default, owing to selected players being unable to fulfil their engagement.

Norwich Congress. — The brilliancy prize, given by Sir George Newnes, has been awarded to Mr. James Mortimer, for his game against Mr. Fred Brown, of Dudley; and the special prize for the best announced mate is awarded to the Rev. E. H. Kinder (Norfolk), for a mate in five against Mr. N. Hart.

The great East v. West correspondence match, in America, has practically ended in a victory for the West, who have scored $58\frac{1}{2}$, with two games to finish, to the East's $54\frac{1}{2}$. In the first tourney of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Association, Dr. Meyer, of Richmond, Virginia, has obtained the championship, with a score of $5\frac{1}{2}$ won and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lost.

Sixty-eight entrants on each side took part in the recent annual match at Capetown between European born and native players. As has been the case for some years, the Europeans won by the decisive majority of 26, the final scores being Europeans 74, Colonials 48. Two games were to be played between each pair, but this could not in every case be carried out for want of time.

We are sorry to find that our contemporary the *American Chess World* has gone under. This demise leaves one chess magazine only on the American continent, the revived and excellent monthly *Checkmate*, published at Prescott, Ontario, by Doctor Graham. Why is it that chess magazines in the United States should have such ephemeral lives? There are plenty of chess players in the land, who contribute to numerous chess columns in newspapers, and take part in local contests and big correspondence matches. Surely then they ought to have sufficient interest in the game, and sufficient patriotism, to support one magazine.

We received recently the annual report for 1901-2 of the New Zealand Chess Association, which was submitted to the last annual meeting at Wellington. Ten clubs are now affiliated to the Association, and the last annual championship tourney in the Christmas holidays had seven entries. Mr. Barnes, of the Wellington Working Men's Club, won the first prize (£20) and the championship; and the second prize of £15 was divided between Mr. Forsyth, of the Otago Club, and Mr. Miles, of the Auckland Club, who made equal scores. There has been a big club match between Auckland and Wellington, which the latter won by $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ points.

The annual general meeting of the Gloucestershire Association took place on November 19th, at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, Bristol. Mr. W. Hall presided. The report of the secretary (Mr. G. Harding) and the financial statement, with a small surplus, were presented and adopted. Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., was re-elected president, and Mr. G. Harding hon. secretary. It was suggested that a fund should be started to provide a Trophy for the winner of the Western section of the Southern Counties' Union inter-county contest, and it was decided to invite the co-operation of other counties in the Section. Several donations were promised for the object in view.

The members of the Newcastle Club held their annual dinner on November 13th, at the "Savoy," Dean Street. Prior to the dining there was fighting between teams of ten a-side, chosen by the President *versus* the Secretary. Some keen struggles and even scoring resulted, each side winning 4 games and drawing 2. Mr. Plumpton (president) presided at the dinner, and a most enjoyable evening was spent listening to the efforts of Drs. Paige and Diver, Messrs. Plumpton, Hawdon, Thompson, Stewart, and Gjemre. On November 17th, Mr. Blackburne visited the club, and engaged 19 players simultaneously, winning 10, drawing 8, and losing 1 game—to Mr. G. Flint, a late member of the York Club now resident in Newcastle.

Doctor Lasker's first engagement of his current tour in the United States was with the Manhattan Club, New York; it concluded on October 29th, and proved for him a great success in every way. He played a series of single exhibition games against the leading players, with the results appended:—

<i>Opponent.</i>	<i>Result.</i>	<i>Opening.</i>
Mr. O. Roething ...	Drawn game ...	Queen's Gambit Declined
Mr. A. B. Hodges...	Dr. Lasker won	Dutch Defence
Mr. J. W. Showalter	Dr. Lasker won	Sicilian Defence
Mr. E. Delmar ...	Dr. Lasker won	Double Ruy Lopez
Mr. E. Hymes ...	Dr. Lasker won	Ruy Lopez
Mr. S. Lipschutz ...	Drawn game ...	Vienna Game
Mr. J. Finn	Dr. Lasker won	French Defence

The champion also gave four exhibitions of simultaneous play, contesting in the aggregate 92 games, of which he won 65, drew 21, and lost 6. On November 3rd, he started his engagement with the Franklin Club, Philadelphia, and next day he lost an exhibition game against Mr. C. S. Martinez by trying to force a win from a drawn position. A selection of the games played at the Manhattan Club are given in the game department.

Match: Kent *v.* Hertfordshire.—These counties met in a friendly encounter at the City of London Chess Club, on November 8th, with the following result:—

KENT.										HERTS.									
Mr. O. C. Muller ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Ward ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. C. Griffith ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. E. Tietjen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. L. Raymond ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. N. Braund ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. G. Sturton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. W. Flear ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Creswell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. L. U. Jeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Louis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. G. Fellows ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Provis ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Chapman ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. W. Marfleet ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. B. Dixon ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. H. Eastwood ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Cliff ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. R. Ropes ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Townson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. H. Barrett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. F. Corke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Taffs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. M. Brooke ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. E. James ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. E. Thomas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hon. R. E. Capel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. E. Vinen ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. G. M'Kinlay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11										5									

Chess in Scotland.—Our season may be said to have been opened by Dr. Lasker, who lectured both at the Glasgow and Stirling Clubs before his departure for America. Mr. Blackburne has also been here for his usual tour, and shows no falling off either in chess power, or in quiet, pawky humour, and good nature.

The various clubs are busy with their competitions; but it would take up too much space to go into these, and all that need be said is that the number and extent of these competitions show that chess is rapidly spreading in Scotland.

The Stirling Chess Club and Scottish chess generally has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. J. B. Richardson, who was a most liberal patron of the game, and we refer to this more fully in our obituary column.

For the 'Richardson' Cup, the eight prominent clubs have entered and been drawn as follows:—Stirling *v.* Edinburgh, Helensburgh *v.* Glasgow, Dundee *v.* Burns (Glasgow), Perth *v.* Falkirk.

For the 'Spens' Cup, which is competed for by the junior clubs, the following have entered:—Aberdeen, Athenæum (Glasgow), "Cabin" (Glasgow), Gourrock, Hillhead, Motherwell, Paisley, Portobello, Queen's Park (Glasgow), Stirling Unionist, and Uddingston; or eleven clubs in all.

The following matches have been played during the month (not cup-ties):—Burns 9½, Helensburgh 4½; Queen's Park 9, "Cabin" 4; Stirling 4½, Falkirk 4½; Uddingston 8, Motherwell 2; Uddingston 4½, Shawlands 4½.

Shortest game ever played.—A correspondent asks us to give him the moves of "the shortest game ever played." We reply in all seriousness that we do not know; but we presume that he is acquainted with 1 P—K B 3, P—K 3; 2 P—K Kt 4, Q—R 5 mate! In actual match play, which we presume is what our correspondent means, the following occurred in the year 1897 in a contest—City of London Chess Club *v.* Athenæum Club:—

GAME No. 2,237.

Irregular Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 B—Kt 5	6 B—K 3
2 Kt—K 2	2 Kt—Q B 3	7 Kt—K R 5	7 Castles
3 Q Kt—Q B 3	3 B—B 4	8 Kt—Q 5?	8 Kt × P!
4 Kt—Kt 3	4 P—Q 3	9 B × Q	9 B × P ch
5 P—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3	10 K—K 2	10 B—Kt 5 mate.

This we can supplement with the moves of a game just finished in the pending correspondence match—Northern Union *v.* Southern Union. White, Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury (North) *v.* Black, Mr. B. Golding-Brown, London. (South) :—

GAME No. 2,238.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	6 B × Kt	6 Q × B
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	7 Q—R 4 ch	7 Kt—Q 2
3 P—B 3	3 B—B 4	8 Kt—K 5	8 Q—B 2
4 B—B 4	4 P—K 3	9 Kt × Kt	9 K—Q sq
5 P—K 3	5 P—B 4	10 Kt × B	10 Resigns

The engagement of Mr. F. J. Marshall at the Bradford Club ended on November 15th, but he is prolonging his stay in the district for a short time, as he finds the air of the Yorkshire moors to be invigorating. He visited the Ilkley Club and played eighteen simultaneous games with unbroken success. On November 21st, he was at Dewsbury for simultaneous play. The following is one of the games he won on that occasion. On December 5th he visits the Harrogate Club.

GAME No. 2,239.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. MR. G. POLLARD.	BLACK. MR. F. J. MARSHALL.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	12 P × P	12 B × P
2 Kt—K B 3	2 P—Q B 4	13 P—Q Kt 4	13 B × Kt P!
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—Q B 3	14 P × B	14 Kt × P
4 P—Q B 3	4 P—K 3	15 K—K 2	15 Kt × B
5 P—K 3	5 Kt—K B 3	16 K × Kt	16 B—Kt 4 ch
6 B—Q 3	6 Q—Kt 3	17 K—Q 4	17 Kt × B
7 Q—Kt 3	7 Q × Q	18 R P × Kt	18 K—K 2
8 P × Q	8 B—Q 2	19 P—K 4	19 P—K 4 ch
9 Q Kt—Q 2	9 Kt—K R 4	20 K—K 3	20 P—Q 5 ch
10 B—B 7?	10 R—Q B sq	21 Kt × P	21 P × Kt ch
11 B—Kt 3	11 P—K B 3	22 Kt × P	22 K R—Q sq ch
		23 Resigns.	

The first of what we trust will prove a long series of interesting matches, Bradford *v.* North Manchester, was inaugurated at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, on November 15th, when teams (Bradford headed by Mr. Marshall) numbering 14 players tried conclusions, with the result that the Lancashiremen won by 8 to 6—the visitors losing $3\frac{1}{2}$ points on the last four boards! Mr. Riley (president N.M.C.C.) and Mr. A. E. Moore gave the Bradfordians and Mr. Marshall a cordial welcome, which was duly acknowledged by Mr. J. A. Woollard and Mr. Marshall.

The "Jubilee Fund" of the Bradford Club now amounts to between £50 and £60, and all the plans referred to in our last number (page 487) will be carried out. With regard to the request from the County Association that the annual match Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire should be played in Bradford, we are glad to announce that the match will take place under the auspices of the club, and that the teams and officials of both sides will be entertained to dinner after the match, by His Worship the Mayor of Bradford (Mr. Alderman David Wade).

Birmingham and District.—The present season bids fair to be one of the busiest yet. The Midland Counties' Union championship contest got to work on Saturday, November 29th, Oxfordshire meeting Warwickshire at Oxford, and Nottinghamshire antagonising Leicestershire at Nottingham. The Birmingham and District League is in full swing again, there being three divisions as before, with an extra club in the third division. viz., the Birmingham Y.M.C.A. second team. The Bohemian Club has been enterprising enough to run a team in each of the three divisions, and made the best possible start on Wednesday evening, November 12th, by simultaneously winning three matches, against Sparkhill, Redditch (away), and the Sparkbrook Friends' Institute respectively. The St. George's Club is this year playing an "A" team, that is, their first team minus its six leading exponents, who are helping other clubs. The Saints have won the first division with ease in four successive seasons, and the alteration will lend additional zest to the competition now that it is more open. The Bohemians have beaten the St. George's "A" team by 4 to 2, Sparkhill have beaten Walsall (away), and Handsworth *v.* Wolverhampton remains undecided owing to three unfinished games.

An important friendly match between long teams of the Bohemian and St. George's Clubs, numbering twenty-one each, resulted in favour of the Saints by 11 to 10. The Birmingham Y.M.C.A. first team, led by Mr. W. S. Carey, late of Bradford, has been doing very well, having won by large majorities friendly matches against the Bohemians and Sparkhill.

The Birmingham and District League has now secured a third trophy, a "Silver King," beautifully modelled and appointed, bearing the Royal and the Birmingham coats of arms in colour, hand-painted. This will serve in future for the champions of Division I. At a recent general meeting of the League, the King, Queen, and Rook were presented respectively to last season's champions, St. George's, Bohemian II., and Oratory Clubs. At a subsequent simultaneous display against a good team of 21 players, Mr. F. McCarthy won 16, drew 2, and lost 3 games, a fine performance.

The Staffordshire Association championship trophy, the gift of Sir Alfred Hickman, has at last found a temporary abiding place with the Walsall Club, who beat Stafford by $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. This tie had been held over from last season through numerous drawn matches.

The Birmingham C.C. has a new president this year in Mr. H. J. G. Bell, one of the oldest and best liked members of the club. The retiring president, Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P., had served five years successively, and saw the club safely and prosperously over its "Jubilee" season of 1901-2. Matches have been won against the Northampton and Sparkhill Clubs, but an odd game victory to Erdington has been recorded against them.

Birmingham *v.* Northampton.—Played at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, on Saturday, November 1st, 1902. Score:—

BIRMINGHAM.					NORTHAMPTON.				
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Morling	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Lewis	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. H. Sherwell	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Feeny	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. S. Greeves	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. L. Ball	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. E. Rice	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Hilton	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Clarke	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Shorthouse	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. D. Pavord	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. E. Sherwin	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Coleman	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5½					1½				

London.—The tournament at the Hampstead Club attracted 59 entries—including four ladies. The competitors are grouped into seven sections. Play started November 8th, and will finish on March 14th, 1903.

Mr. T. B. Girdlestone, Londesborough, Malwood Road, Balham Hill, the hon. secretary of the Lud-Eagle Club, sends the match card for the third season 1902/3. Twenty engagements have been made, and the chief opponents outside "A" League matches are Rochester and Tunbridge Wells. The club meets at "The Gambit Café," on Mondays and Thursdays, from 6 to 10-30 p.m. The annual subscription is 5/-.

The Warden of the Willis Street Club has kindly sent us the Handbook for 1902-3, from which we learn that the hon. secretary of the chess section is Mr. H. Rangdale, c/o Willis Street Club, 83—89, St. Leonard's Road, Poplar, E. The "boys" are taking part in one of the London League Competitions. Tournaments will also be arranged and contested as usual. If any of our readers have spare copies of chess works, they might do worse than send them to Mr. Rodney for the use of his boys.

We are glad to notice that the members of the West London Club celebrated their tenth season on Monday, November 17th, by a dinner at the club-rooms, Brook Green Hotel, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W. The hon. secretary, Mr. H. E. Williams, 10, Beaulere Road, Hammersmith, sends us a copy of the match fixtures for 1902-3, which comprise engagements including contests with Hastings and Rochester, in addition to the "A" League matches. Of "friendly" encounters the club has won against the Ladies by 7 to 5, Rochester $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$, and lost to Chiswick by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. The club meets on Mondays and Fridays, from 6 to 12 p.m. The dinner proved a great success. The president (Mr. Atherley-Jones, M.P.) was in the chair, and proposed "The West London Chess Club" in

a speech full of congratulation and encouragement. Messrs. Williams (hon. sec.), Reffold (hon. treas.), and Eastman (match captain) all testified their delight at the successes achieved by the club. In referring to the club as a competitor in the "A" League, Mr. Eastman said: "That on the shield hung up in that room was an inscription which was a veritable nightmare to them. This set out that in 1894-5 they won the championship of the "C" Division, and in 1896-7 that of the "B" Division. That shield would not be perfect, and he should not be satisfied until they were entered upon it as the winners of the "A" Division." The championship of the club having been won in 1900, 1901, and 1902 by Mr. R. P. Michell, the trophy, which now becomes his property, was presented him by the chairman, who took occasion to congratulate Mr. Michell on his position as Amateur Champion of England. After the finish of the formal business a most enjoyable musical programme was gone through, and the members finally separated convinced that not the least enjoyable phase of chess club life is the social side.

The Chess Bohemians have arranged twenty matches for the current season, and we notice that Messrs. A. E. Tietjen, O. C. Muller, A. Curnock, and H. H. Cole will also entertain the members with exhibitions of consultation, simultaneous, and blindfold play. The club meets at the Café Nero, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, E.C., from September 1st till April 30th; on Wednesdays from 6 till 10 p.m., and Saturdays from 2 till 6 p.m. The subscription is 5/6, and the hon. secretary, Mr. E. S. Michell, 81, Digby Road, Clissold Park, N., will be glad to hear from gentlemen who desire "chess and fraternity." In addition to matches referred to elsewhere, the Bohemians have defeated Plaistow by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, drawn against East Ham, and lost to North Kensington by 7 to 5.

The North Kensington Club achieved a notable success (with one player short) against the Metropolitan, at Kohler's Restaurant, on November 6th, but as will be seen by the following score the losers had by no means their strongest combination engaged.

NORTH KENSINGTON.													METROPOLITAN												
Mr. W. H. Regan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. L. Bowles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. J. Brooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. A. Percival	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. E. Tripp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. E. Webb	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. A. Walker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. M. Shaw Stewart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. C. Lambert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Eastwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. L. Illingworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. N. Braund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. J. Stanley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. J. Allnut	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. A. Read	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. E. Kreusmann	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. B. D. Knox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. Bryant Harley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Player absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. P. H. Pollock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. Frost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. Bailey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lt.-Col. Howard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. Mattingley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Church	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Baxter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. A. Kent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Brock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8													7												

The Ladies contested their first match in this season's Early Division Competition of the London Chess League on November 18th, and defeated their opponents the Ibis Club by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. Other successes this season

have been achieved against Highbury, University College, and Chess Bohemians. The Ladies have a card of 36 match engagements for the present season! The club-rooms are at 31, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W C., and meetings are held every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday (Bank Holiday excepted), from 3 till 10 p.m.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE—"A" DIVISION. MATCH RESULTS.

Oct. 28th	...	Battersea	...	12½	Brixton	...	7½
Nov. 4th	...	Athenæum	...	12	Brixton	...	8
Nov. 5th	...	Lud-Eagle	...	14½	Bohemians	...	5½
Nov. 6th	...	Hampstead	...	11½	North London	...	8½
Nov. 10th	...	Battersea	...	12	East London	...	8
Nov. 13th	...	Lud-Eagle	...	12½	Athenæum	...	7½
Nov. 13th	...	Metropolitan	...	15	Insurance	...	5
Nov. 14th	...	Hampstead	...	8	Brixton	...	6
Six games left for adjudication.							
Nov. 19th	...	Bohemians	...	8½	Brixton	...	7½
Four games left for adjudication.							
Nov. 19th	...	Athenæum	...	10	North London	...	9
Each side had one player absent at board No. 10.							
Nov. 20th	...	West London	...	12½	East London	...	7½

Match: Liverpool v. Manchester.—These clubs met on Saturday, November 22nd, to contest their annual match. The first teams were engaged at the Manchester Club, Ducie Buildings, Bank Street; the "seconds" at the Liverpool Club, Eberle Street. As will be seen from the appended scores, each club won one of the encounters.

MANCHESTER.					LIVERPOOL.				
Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Dod	...	...	...	½
Rev. W. C. Palmer	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Cairns	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. Macdonald	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. Coates	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Rutherford	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Loewenthal	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. R. England	...	...	...	0
Rev. J. W. Wilkinson	...	...	...	½	Mr. D. Powell	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. J. B. Lowe	...	...	...	*0	Mr. E. A. Greig	...	...	...	*1
Mr. E. W. Ruttie	...	...	...	1	Dr. J. H. Shaw	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Briggs	...	...	...	½	Mr. R. R. Kendall	...	...	...	½
Mr. G. H. Midgley	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. T. Edge	...	...	...	0
6					4				

* Adjudicated.

LIVERPOOL II.					MANCHESTER II.				
Mr. N. Clissold	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Bennett	...	...	...	*1	Mr. E. Midgley	...	...	...	*0
Mr. W. R. Thomas	...	...	...	*½	Mr. F. Manley	...	...	...	*½
Mr. H. Kearne	...	...	...	*1	Mr. T. L. Agar	...	...	...	*0
Mr. T. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Williamson	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Beaver	...	...	...	0	Mr. N. P. Milne	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. H. Melton	...	...	...	½	Mr. P. Gordon	...	...	...	½
Mr. T. Morris	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Hibbs	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Parry	...	...	...	1	Absentee	...	...	...	0
Mr. Van Gommer	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Dehn	...	...	...	1
6					4				

* Adjudicated.



THE MAX LANGE ATTACK.

The Russian Chess Review (*Schachmatnoye Obozreniye*) gives a game in progress between two Russian analysts, Tsemsh and Chardin. The former has analysed the Max Lange Attack very much in favour of White, the main variations being a very exhaustive series dealing with the following continuation: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3. Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 4 P—Q 4, P×P; 5 Castles, B—B 4; 6 P—K 5, P—Q 4; 7 P×Kt, P×B; 8 R—K sq ch, B—K 3; 9 Kt—Kt 5, Q—Q 4; 10 Kt—Q B 3, Q—B 4; 11 Kt—K 4, B—Kt 3; 12 P×P, R—Kt sq; 13 P—K Kt 4, Q—Kt 3; 14 Kt×B, P×Kt; 15 B—Kt 5. This variation from White's move 12 is the invention of a Russian player Abels, and it was played, it will be remembered, by Tchigorin *v.* Teichmann, in the London Tournament, the former winning. In this position, several moves having been analysed to Black's disadvantage in the *Schachmatnoye Obozreniye* by Tsemsh, Chardin offered to successfully defend the present position by 15.... P—Q 6. Tsemsh accepting the challenge, the game continued 15...., P—Q 6; 16 P×P, R×P; 17 P×P, B—Q 5; 18 P—K R 3 (another game between the same players, White played 18 P—K R 4 at this point), P—K R 3; 19 B—R 4, P—K R 4; 20 B—Kt 5, P×P; 21 P×P, Q—B 2; 22 Q—K 2, Q—Kt sq; 23 Q R—Q sq, R×B; 24 Kt×R, Q×Kt; 25 Q×P ch, K—B sq; 26 K—Kt 2, Q—B 3 (if 26...., Q—B 5, then 27 R—K 3); 27 Q×Q, B×Q; 28 P—K B 4, B×Q Kt P; 29 P—K Kt 5, and Black to move.

Hints to Chess Students.—The value of free and unobstructed disposition of force at the outset of a game becomes self-evident. Whatever the opening may be, whether a gambit or a close one, in which the safety of the King is only remotely in question, free and rapid development must be of the first importance. But there is no royal road to this faculty of development whereby you secure the better game. There is always the man behind the pieces—in opposition, whence, it necessarily follows, the worth of this early disposition or development or opening depends. If he plays his game you should play yours, always with reference to principle as formally expressed, and with deference to the same when seemly. The opening is not apart from, but a part of, the game; and, if we take it as merely half a dozen moves, its name is legion, not to be numbered. Learn to do nothing but develop until you have something else to do. The most

noble Roman, Paulus Æmilus (who never feared a foe) once remarked to his son Scipio—"A good general never attacks but when he is led to it, either by the last necessity or by a favourable opportunity."—*Liverpool Weekly Mercury*.

GAME No. 2,240.

Played in Vienna, April, 1902. From *Novoe Vremya*.

Max Lange Attack.

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE. JAN KOTEC.	BLACK. S. W.
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 4	4 P × P
5 Castles	5 B—B 4
6 P—K 5	6 P—Q 4
7 P × Kt	7 P × B
8 R—K sq ch	8 K—B sq

.....The books say nothing advantageous of this defence. In the *Handbuch*, the move 8..., K—B sq is marked by a note of interrogation; whilst 8..., B—K 3 is given a note of admiration. Perhaps in a later edition of the *Handbuch* (the 8th is expected) these moves will be marked differently.

9 B—Kt 5

In a game with Wolf in the Monte Carlo Tournament, I continued the attack with 9 P × P ch (Steinitz considered this much weaker than 9 B—Kt 5), K × P; 10 Kt—K 5, R—K sq; 11 B—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 12 Q—R 5. The last move is not good. The only continuation keeping up the attack was 12 Kt × Kt, but I was not satisfied with it. The combination 12 Q—B 3, Kt × Kt; 13 R × Kt, R × R; 14 Q—Kt 3 ch was upset by the answer Q—Kt 4!

	9 P × P
10 B—R 6 ch	10 K—Kt sq
11 Kt—Q B 3	

Kieff C.C. v. Berzan C.C., playing by correspondence, adopted 11 K—Kt—Q 2. They won, but I do not know how their opponents replied, but I believe that with 11..., Kt—K 4 Black

could defend successfully. There is a game played 50 years ago between Prince Urusoff and A. D. Petroff, 11..., Kt—K 4; 12 Kt—K 4, B—K 2; 13 P—K R 3, B—K B 4; 14 P—K B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 15 Q—R 5, B × Kt; 16 R × B, B—B sq; 17 P—B 5, B × B; 18 Q × B, Q—Q 4; 19 P × Kt, Q × R; 20 P—Kt 7, Black gives perpetual check. Black in my opinion could have defended better by playing for instance in reply to 13 P—K R 3, Kt—Kt 3, and on 14 Q—R 5 or Q—Kt—Q 2, then 14..., B—K 3 or P—B 4 first. The two extra Pawns serve as a guarantee for a successful defence. Black should offer the exchange of Bishops, and compel his opponent to give up the Bishop on R 6, at least this seems so to me after detailed analysis.

11 B—K Kt 5

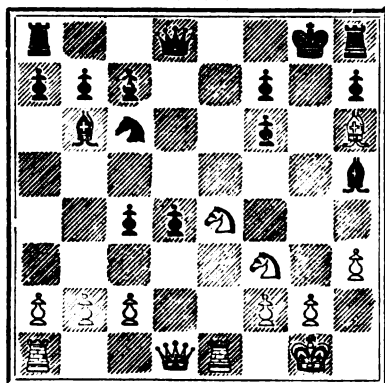
.....After no little examination of the variations in this position, I think that after this move White can obtain more attack than after 11..., B—K 3 or 11..., B—B sq. These moves are not given by Steinitz nor in the *Handbuch*. The latter gives a remark by Max Lange that after 11..., B—Kt 5; 12 Kt—K 4, B—B sq, Black has the advantage. Steinitz, however, gives a continuation which leaves Black in a bad if not lost position:—13 B × B, K × B; 14 Q—Q 2, K—Kt 2; 15 Q—B 4, B × Kt; 16 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—B sq; 17 Q × B, Kt—K 4; 18 Q—B 5, K—Kt 2; 19 Kt—Kt 3, &c. The *Sachoviy Listy* points out that after 11..., B—B sq (which is better), White can take the Q P, for if 12... B × B; then 13 Kt × Kt, Q × Q; 14 Kt—K 7 ch.

12 P—K R 3	12 B—R 4
13 Kt—K 4	13 B—Q Kt 3

Position after Black's 13th move :—

B—Q Kt 3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

..... The *Sachový Listy* notes that 13..., B-B sq is better. Perhaps so, but how is Black to defend after 14 O-O 2.

$$14 \quad Kt \times Q \ P$$

A move with a note of exclamation in *Sachovy Listy*. Undoubtedly the continuations given in that journal and in the game are very pretty. But the sacrifice of the Queen is sound in every variation but one! White could secure a winning position by the simple and sound move 14 Q-Q 2. If 14... B-Kt 3; 15 Q-B 4, P-B 4; 16 R-Kt 5, P-B 3; 17 Kt x P ch, K-B 7; 18 Kt-Kt 4, Q-Q 3; 19 Kt-K 5 ch, &c.

15 Kt x Kt	14 B x Q
16 O R x B	15 P x Kt
	16 Q—K 2

.....If 16..., B-Q 5, then
17 R-K 3, Q-Q 3; 18 R x B ! (18
Kt x Q ?).

17 Kt-Kt 3 17 Q-B 4

.....If 17..., R-Q sq; 18 R x Q, R x R ch; 19 K-R 2, R-Q sq; then 20 Kt-R 5, B-Q 5; 21 P-B 3, B-K 4; 22 R x B. The *Sachov* *Listy* makes a mistake in saying however that if 17..., Q-Kt 5, White wins by 18 Kt-B 5. The following variation is given: "18..., B-B 4; 19 P-B 3, Q moves; 20 R-K 3, and White wins." But after 17..., Q-Kt 5; 18 Kt-B 5, Black can win by 18..., B x P ch; 19 K x B, Q-B 4 ch; 20 Kt-K 3, Q-KR 4 (21..., P-B 4; 22 P-K Kt 3 would be favourable to White); 21 Kt-Kt 4, Q-Kt 3; 22 R-Q 7, P-B 4; 23 K R-Q sq or Q R-K 7, P-B 3, and Black ought to win, giving up the Queen if R-Kt 7 ch.

18 R—K₃ 18 P—B₄?

.....With 18..., Q-B sq, Black has a chance of a draw. After 19 B×Q, K×B !; 20 R-Q B 3, White's game is certainly to be preferred. White wins a Pawn, but Black none the less has apparently a chance for a draw with 20..., K-Kt 2; 21 R×P, R-Q sq, &c.

—K 4 ! 19 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,241.

Played 23rd September, 1902, in the Hampstead Chess Club's Summer Tournament. Notes from *The Standard*.

Gioco Piano.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE.

BLACK.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. R. C. GRIFFITH.	Mr. J. MAHOOD.

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—B 3

$$\begin{array}{ll} 5 & P-Q \quad 4 \\ 6 & Kt \times B \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{ll} 5 & B \times P \\ 6 & P \times Kt \end{array}$$

.....6.., Kt x Kt is correct
move.—R.C.G.

7 P—K 5	7 P—Q 4
8 P × Kt	8 P × B
9 R—K sq ch	9 K—B sq

.....The same position is obtained both in the Scotch Gambit and in the Two Knights' Defence. The text move is obsolete, but has been revived by Wolf at the last Monte Carlo Tourney, who played it both successfully against Tchigorin, who played $P \times P$ ch, and against Mortimer, who continued with the correct $10 B-Kt 5$, as in the text. [We think this note was penned under a misapprehension, as in the openings here referred to (just as in the game between Kotrc and S. W.—see page 528), the Black $K B$ is on the board at $Q B 4$, whilst here it is changed for the $K Kt$. In the present game 9..., $B-K 3$ can be played without White going on with $10 Kt-Kt 5$ and the Abels variation, which people are now-a-days afraid of.—Ed. *B.C.M.*]

- 10 $B-Kt 5$ 10 $P \times P$
11 $B-R 6$ ch 11 $K-Kt sq$

.....Black's $K R$ remaining shut in for ever, and the King in an exposed position, he should not be able to survive, White having a number of sacrificing combinations at his disposal.

- 12 $Kt-B 3$
12 $Q-B 3$ wins at once.—R.C.G.

- 12 $B-B 4$
13 $Kt-K 4$ 13 $Kt-K 4$
14 $Q \times Q P$

Even this sacrifice is feasible, although White (presumably) may have overlooked the only reply by 14..., $Kt-B 6$ (R.C.G., I did).

- 14 $Kt-B 6$ ch

- 15 $P \times Kt$ 15 $Q \times Q$
16 $Q R-Q sq$ 16 $Q-Kt 3$
.....If 16..., $Q \times P$, then 17 $R-Q 5$, $B-Kt 3$; 18 $R-Q Kt 4$, $Q-Q 5$; 19 $P-B 3$, and wins.

- 17 $Kt-B 3$

If now 17 $R-Q 5$, then 18..., $B \times Kt$; 19 $R \times B$, $P-K B 4$, and wins, the Bishop being attacked and check threatened at $Kt 3$.

- 17 $P-Q B 3$

.....Compulsory, because of 18 $Kt-Q 5$ threatening $Kt-K 7$ mate.

- 18 $R-K 7$ 18 $B-Kt 3$
19 $Q R-K sq$ 19 $Q-Q sq$
20 $P-K R 4$ 20 $P-K B 4$
21 $P-K B 4$ 21 $P-Q Kt 4$
22 $Q R-K 3$ 22 $P-Q R 4$

.....Black should try to get his $Q-Q B 3$.—R.C.G.

- 23 $K-Kt 2$

$K-R 2$ was better.—R.C.G.

- 23 $P-Kt 5$

.....Precipitating the end by allowing the powerful Knight to get into play.

- 24 $Kt-R 4$

Winning by force now. The Black pieces are fixed because of the threat of $R-K 8$ ch.

- 24 $P-B 4$
25 $Kt-Kt 6$ 25 $R-Kt sq$
26 $Kt-Q 7$ 26 $Q \times Kt$
27 $R \times Q$ 27 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,242.

The two following consultation games were played recently at Berlin.

Falkbeer Gambit.

NOTES BY M. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
BARDELEHEN AND	PILLSBURY AND
THREE AMATEURS.	THREE AMATEURS.
1 $P-K 4$	1 $P-K 4$

2 $P-K B 4$	2 $P-Q 4$
3 $P \times Q P$	3 $P-K 5$
4 $P-Q 3$	4 $Kt-K B 3$
5 $P \times P$	5 $Kt \times K P$
6 $Q-K 2$	6 $Q \times P$

7 Kt—Q 2

This move, in conjunction with 8 P—K Kt 4, was apparently introduced by Charousek in a tournament game.

7 P—K B 4

8 P—K Kt 4 8 Kt—Q B 3

... .. This, in the opinion of Pillsbury, is the best reply to 8 P—K Kt 4. In several tournament games Black has defended with 8... B—K 2.

9 P—Q B 3

It would be interesting to know how Black would carry on their attack, if 9 B—Kt 2, Kt—Q 5 (the presumable object of 8..., Kt—Q B 3); 10 Q—Q 3. [In the *Akade-mische Schachblätter*, E. Cohn, one of the amateurs consulting with Pillsbury, gives the latter's intended continuation after 10 Q—Q 3, viz.: Kt—B 4; 11 B×Q, Kt×Q ch; 12 P×Kt, Kt—B 7 ch; 13 K—K 2, Kt×R, and wins. If 13 K—Q sq, then Kt—K 6 ch wins the Bishop.]

9 B—K 2

10 B—Kt 2 10 Q—B 2

11 Kt×Kt 11 P×Kt

12 B×P 12 B—R 5 ch

13 K—B sq

The King would apparently be out of danger on the Queen's side. After 13 K—Q sq, Castles; 14 P—B 5, and if R—K sq, then 15 Kt—B 3, and one cannot see any attack Black can derive advantage from. [Cohn gives if K—Q sq or K—Q 2, then B—K 3, followed by Castles Q R.]

13 Castles

14 K—Kt 2 14 B—K 3

15 Q—B 3

If 15 P—B 5, then B—B 5; 16 Q—B 2, Q R—K sq; 17 Kt—B 3, Q—K 2; 18 Kt×B (if 18 P—Kt 3, Q×B; 19 Q×Q, R×Q; 20 Kt×B, B—Q 4!), Q×Kt; 19 P—K R 3, P—K Kt 3 (for if 20 P×P, then R×B!), and Black ought to win.

15 Kt—K 4

16 P×Kt 16 Q—Q 2

17 B—B 4 17 B×Kt P

18 Q—K 3 18 R×B

19 Q×R
20 B×R P ch

19 R—K B sq

If 20 Q—K 3, then B—R 6 ch; 21 Kt×B, Q—Kt 5 ch; 22 Q—Kt 3, Q×B ch, &c.

20 K×B

21 Q×R 21 Q—Q 7 ch

22 K—B sq 22 Q—Q 6 ch

23 K—Kt 2 23 Q—K 5 ch

24 K—B sq 24 Q×R

25 Q—B 4 25 B—R 6 ch

26 K—K 2 26 Q—Kt 7 ch

27 K—Q 3 27 Q—Kt 3 ch

28 K—K 3

If 28 K—B 4 (not Q 4, on account of B—B 7 ch!), apparently Black could not win. I can only see perpetual check. 28..., Q—K 3 ch; 29 K—Q 3, Q—K Kt 3 ch, &c. Also if 28 K—K 2, Black has nothing better; e.g., 28..., Q—Kt 7 ch; 29 K—Q 3, Q—Kt 3 ch; 30 K—K 2, &c. If, indeed, now 30..., B—Kt 4; then 31 Q—Q 4, P—Q B 4 (if 31..., Q—B 7 ch, then 32 K—K sq); 32 Q—Q 3, B—Kt 5 ch; 33 Kt—K B 3, Q×Q ch; 34 K×Q, B×Kt; 35 R—K B sq, B—Q 4; 35 P—Q B 4, B—K 3; 37 P—Kt 3, and then K—K 4, Black cannot win.

28 B—Kt 4

29 Kt×B 29 B×Q

30 Kt×B 30 Q—Kt 3 ch

31 K—B 3 31 Q×Kt P

32 R—K sq 32 Q×B P ch

33 R—K 3 33 Q—B 3 ch

34 K—Kt 4 34 Q—B 4

35 R—K 2 35 Q—Kt 8 ch

36 R—Kt 2 36 Q—Q 5

37 R—K 2 37 K—Kt sq

38 P—K 6 38 K—B sq

39 R—K 5 39 K—K sq

40 R—Q 5 40 Q—Kt 8 ch

41 K—B 5 41 Q×P

42 R—Q 7 42 Q×P

43 Kt—Q 5 43 Q—K B 7 ch

44 K—K 5 44 Q—K 7 ch

45 K—B 5 45 Q—Kt 4

46 Resigns.

Abridged from *Nocce's Remig.*

GAME No. 2,243.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.
Dr. E. LASKER
and ALLIES.BLACK.
Herr WOLF
and ALLIES.

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

.....The method of defence chosen commits Herr Wolf and Allies to inferior development. If nothing comes of the early counter-attack, time is lost; and this is more or less against Black in all the subsequent proceedings.

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

If the Pawn offered were taken it might not be held, and the strong centre, upon which White relies, would be destroyed.

10 P—Q B 3

- 11 Q—K sq!

From this point forward the solitary champion has the dominant position. The exchange now invited cannot well be declined. With Queens on the board, White's attack would be proportionally greater,—whatever inconvenience he might suffer owing to the unusual situation of his King.

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

A fine move. Intelligent anticipation of what time may bring forth is the principle of all good strategy!

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 18 K—B 4! | 17 K—Kt sq |
| 19 B—B 2 | 18 K R—K sq |
| 20 R—Kt 3 | 19 Kt—B 3 |
| 21 R—B 3 | 20 Kt—R 4 |
| 22 P—B 5 | 21 B—B 2 |
| | 22 Kt—B 5 |

.....Evidently Black Knights are not to be easily managed. The Pawn is not captured, because then the Bishop might be dangerously shut in, with later R—K R sq. &c.; or because of 23 P×P, &c., other complication—probably unfavourable—in course of which it would have to be returned.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 23 P—B 6 | 23 Kt—B sq |
| 24 P—K 5 | 24 Kt—Kt 3 ch |
| 25 K—Kt 3 | 25 Kt(Kt 3)—Q 4 |
| 26 Kt—K 4 | 26 P—K R 3! |
| 27 P—R 4 | 27 P—Kt 3 |

.....Weakening, apparently; but the Knight must be kept away. The allied parties make a steady and most able resistance.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 28 B—B sq | 28 K—Kt 2 |
| 29 R—Q B sq | 29 B—Kt sq |
| 30 P—R 5 | 30 R—Q B sq |
| 31 P×P | 31 P×P |
| 32 R—R sq | 32 Q R—Q sq |
| 33 B—R 6 ch | 33 K—B 2 |
| 34 R—Q B sq | 34 R—K 3 |
| 35 P—Kt 5 | 35 B—R 2 |
| 36 Kt—Q 6 | |

At last the Knight gets in; but is it a true omen of victory? That is the question.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| | 36 Q R×Kt! |
| 37 P×R ch | 37 R×Q P |
| 38 B—Kt 3 | 38 P—K Kt 4 |
| 39 P×P | |

Or 38 R×P+, not letting out Black Bishop. On the face of it, this seems the better chance of winning.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 39 P—Kt 4! |
| 40 B×P | 40 B×P |
| 41 R—Q sq | 41 B×P |

But here is a mistake, after which Black is not to be saved. The correct play would be 41...., B—K 4. Then the advanced White Pawns would fall in due course, most probably; and from the nature of the position or forces remaining, Black might fairly count upon drawing the game. They resign because both Knights are lost—or Pawn goes to Queen.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 42 R (B 3)—Q 3 | 42 Kt×R |
| 43 B×R ch | 43 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,244.

Played at the Manhattan Club, New York, on October 16th. This was the opening game of Dr. Lasker's engagements.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. Mr. ROETHING.	BLACK. Dr. LASKER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Castles
6 Kt—B 3	6 Q Kt—Q 2
7 R—B sq	7 P—B 3
8 B—Q 3	8 P x P
9 B x P	9 Kt—Q 4
10 B x B	10 Q x B
11 Castles	11 R—Q sq
12 Q—K 2	

White stands well and does well during the whole of this abnormally protracted game. But he declines *all* risk for "betterment"; and "nothing venture, nothing win" is also a principle of importance. However, the privilege of endeavouring to invest the production with artistic merit devolves upon the champion; and, almost needless to add, it is properly if cautiously handled, "Right side up—with care!"

13 K R—Q sq	12 Kt—B sq
14 Kt—K 4	13 B—Q 2
15 Kt—Kt 3	14 B—K sq
16 B—Kt 3	15 Kt—Q Kt 3
17 R—B 3	16 Q R—B sq
18 P x P	17 P—Q B 4!
19 R (Q sq) x R	18 R x P
20 R—Q sq!	19 R x R!
	20 R—B 2

.....The course of arid manoeuvring is resumed perforce—no-body blundering. Its diligent pursuit comes to nothing of significance, and this notwithstanding the superior action of Black's King towards the end.

21 P—K R 3	21 B—B 3
22 Kt—Q 4	22 Kt (B)—Q 2
23 Kt x B	23 R x Kt

24 Q—Q 2	24 Kt—B 4
25 B—B 2	25 P—Kt 3
26 P—K 4	26 P—K 4
27 P—Kt 3	27 Kt—K 3
28 Kt—K 2	28 R—B 2
29 B—Kt sq	29 R—Q 2
30 Q—B 2	30 Q—Q sq
31 R x R	31 Q x R
32 K—B sq	32 K—B sq
33 Q—Q 3	33 Q—B 2

.....How much can be brought out of an apparently barren situation even of this sort by dint of trying!

34 Q—Q B 3	34 Q x Q
35 Kt x Q	35 K—K 2
36 Kt—K 2	36 K—Q 3
37 P—Q Kt 4!	37 Kt—Q B 5
38 K—K sq	38 P—Q R 4!
39 P x P	39 K—B 4
40 P—R 6	

The ending is finely conducted. White wants to draw and Black wants to win—if possible. Proof that there should be no win is duly forthcoming.

	40 P x P
41 B—Q 3	41 P—Q R 4
42 B x Kt	42 K x B
43 K—Q 2	43 Kt—B 4
44 P—B 3	44 P—B 4
45 P x P	45 P x P
46 P—Kt 4	46 P—B 5
47 P—K R 4	47 Kt—K 3
48 K—B 2	48 Kt—Q 5 ch
49 Kt x Kt	49 K x Kt

.....If 49..., P x Kt? In that case Black would most probably lose. An elementary study in Pawns.

50 K—Q 2	50 P—K 5!
51 K—K 2	

Now 51 P x P would lose for White.

	51 P—K 6
52 P—R 5!	52 P—R 5

53 P—R 3 53 K—Q 4
 54 K—Q 3 54 K—K 4
 55 K—K 2 55 K Q 5
 56 K—K sq

Opposition in the centre is easily sufficient. Black cannot venture into the sixth rank there, else White makes a winning Queen.

57 K—K 2 56 K—K 4
 58 K—K sq 57 K—B 3
 59 K—B sq 58 K—Kt 4
 60 K—Kt 2 59 K—R 5
 61 K—B sq 60 P—R 3
 61 K—Kt 6

.....So he finally tries for advantage in this direction. But defence is adequate, and from a drawing conclusion there is no reasonable escape.

62 K—K 2 62 K—Kt 7
 63 P—Kt 5 63 P × P
 64 P—R 6 64 P—Kt 5
 65 P × P! 65 P—B 6 ch
 66 K × P 66 P—B 7
 67 P—R 7 67 P—B 8 (Q)
 68 P—R 8 (Q) 68 Q—B 8 ch
 69 K—Q 3 69 Q × P ch
 70 Q—B 3 70 Q—Q 3 ch
 71 K—B 4 71 Q—K 3 ch

Drawn game.

GAME No 2,245.

One of the champion's exhibition games against individual experts of the Manhattan C.C.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. HODGES. Dr. LASKER.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—K B 4
 2 P—K 3

At the outset White makes little or no effort to "call" the adverse game. His opening play may be described as semi-defensive—if not calculated to resist rather than to overcome. The inference is obvious.

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

.....Considerably varying the usual procedure. The process might be attended with danger if previous operations did not afford a sort of moral guaranty to the contrary. White goes on with this round of moves as though nothing uncommon had occurred. Then for a brief period it is a question of the initiative. Who will commit himself so far as to offer actual violence to the scientific frontier of his opponent? This enterprise falls to Black; and a most exciting, not to say exciting, contest follows.

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

Supposing a somewhat bolder general policy, 13 P—B 5 would now be a fairly safe and strong advance. But all through this affair for criticism of moves separately considered there is scarce if any ground.

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

.....Attack begins in earnest. From this point onward defence on the part of White is very difficult and to be much admired.

18 Q—B sq 18 Kt—Kt 4!
 19 K—K 3 19 B—K R 3
 20 Q R—K sq 20 Kt—R 4
 21 P—Q 5! 21 Kt × Kt ch
 22 R × Kt 22 Q—Q sq

.....Or, threatening the Pawn, 22... Q—B 2—a most interesting alternative.

- 23 B—R 2 23 P × P
 24 P × P 24 R × R
 25 Q × R 25 R—K sq !
 26 Q—Q sq ! 26 P—Q 3
 27 Kt—B sq 27 B—Kt 2
 28 B × B 28 K × B
 29 R—K 3

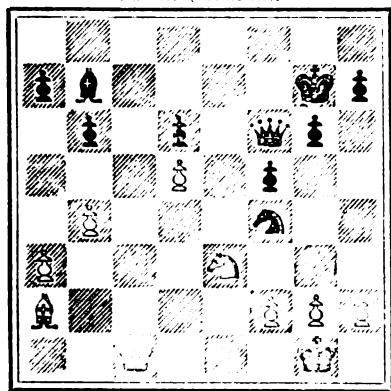
The worst seems now about over. With the material left, a draw should be of all things probable. Yet there is some delicate work to accomplish, Black apparently being still bent upon winning.

- 29 R × R 29 Q—B 3
 30 Kt × R 30 Kt—B 5 !
 31 Q—Q B sq 31 Kt—B 5 !

Position after Black's 31st move :—

Kt—B 5.

BLACK (LASKER).



WHITE (HODGES).

- 32 B—B 4

- 33 P—Kt 3 32 Q—Q 5
 34 B × Kt 33 Kt × P
 35 Kt × B 34 B × B
 36 Q—B 7 ch 35 Q × Kt
 37 Q—K 7 36 K—R 3

Only here Mr. Hodges slips,—as it were at length; for further, 38 P—K R 4 serves merely to weaken his position. The correct and naturally drawing play would be 37 Q × Q R P, a necessary capture; or if not so, then 38 Q × Q R P would be probably good enough to prevent any decisive finish.

- 37 Q—Q 5
 38 P—K R 4 38 Q—K 4
 39 Q × Q R P 39 P—Q Kt 4

..... This Pawn balances the two opposed to it, the Queen Pawn is free to advance now and again with increasing effect, and the King has an open road for attack *via* Kt 5; three circumstances in favour of Dr. Lasker and by means of which his victory is practically assured.

- 40 Q—K B 7 40 P—Q 4
 41 Q—B 8 ch 41 K—R 4
 42 Q—B 5 42 Q—K 8 ch
 43 K—Kt 2 43 Q—K 5 ch
 44 K—B sq 44 P—Q 5
 45 Q—B 7 45 P—Q 6 !
 46 Q × P ch 46 K—Kt 5 !
 47 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,246.

The following game, which we extract from *The American Chess Weekly*, was played by Doctor Lasker, at the Manhattan Club, New York, in a simultaneous performance against 25 opponents. The Doctor won 14, lost 3, and drew 8 games.

King's Knight's Gambit.

NOTES BY E. KEMENY.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Dr. E. LASKER. Mr. W. M. DE VISSER.

- 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—K 5 5 P—Q 4
 6 P—Q 4 6 Kt—K B 3
 7 B × P 7 Kt × P

- 8 Kt—Q 2 8 Q—B 3
 9 P—K Kt 3 9 B—R 3
 10 Kt x Kt 10 P x Kt
 11 B—B 4

Kt x Kt P, followed by Q x B, was much stronger. Black then could not well continue B x B and Q x Q P, for R—Q sq will lead to a winning attack. The play selected is cleverly answered with B x B, Black sacrificing the Queen for three minor pieces.

- 12 B x P ch 11 B x B
 12 Q x B
 13 Kt x Q 13 B x P ch
 14 K—K 2 14 K x Kt
 15 Q—Q 2 15 Kt—B 3
 16 Q R—B sq ch 16 K—K sq
 17 Q—K 3 17 B—Q 3
 18 P—Q B 3 18 P—Kt 6
 19 K—Q 2

The reply to Q x P ch would have been K—Q sq, after which R—K sq is threatening.

- 20 Q x K P 19 Kt—K 2
 20 R—K Kt sq
 21 R(Rsq)—Ktsq 21 B—R 6
 22 R—K sq 22 K—Q 2
 23 P—Kt 4 23 Q R—K B sq
 24 Q x R P 24 B—B 5 ch
 25 R—K 3

He could not play K—B 2 or K—Q 3, on account of B—B 4 ch; nor was K—K 2 or K—Q sq any better, for, in that case, B—Kt 5 ch follows.

25 K—B sq

.....Brilliant play, which leads to a speedy victory. Black now threatens Kt—B 4 or Kt—Q 4. If

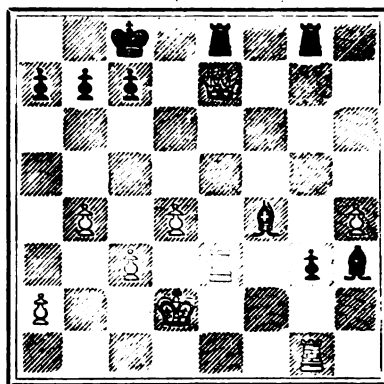
Q x Kt is played, then R—K sq follows, which virtually decides the game (see diagram).

- 26 Q x Kt 26 R—K sq

Position after Black's 26th move:—

R—K sq.

BLACK (DE VISSER).



WHITE (LASKER).

- 27 Q x R ch 27 R x Q
 28 R x P 28 R x R
 29 R x R 29 B—B 8

.....Well played; B—Q B 5 is now threatening, which would render the White game hopeless. Thus, K—K sq is forced, after which Black wins the exchange and a Pawn.

- 30 K—K sq 30 B x R
 31 K x B 31 B—Q 7
 32 P—Q B 4 32 B x P
 33 K—K 2 33 K—Q 2
 34 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." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—With problem 1765 we complete the publication of the entries in the competition generously inaugurated by Sir John Thursby, Bart. Ten of the positions originally received have not appeared, and we think it right to give explanations.

Nos. (55) and (56). Motto: "Cler-Rust" (1 and 2).—These two problems are quite ineligible for competition. In one there is a mate on the move.

No. (64). Motto: "Una."—Obviously the author's intention will not work, but a simple cook in two exists.

No. (68). Motto: "Sin pretensiones No. 3."—White: K at Q Kt 7, Q at Q 4, R at K B 3, Kts at Q B 6 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K B 4, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 7 and K B 5, P at K B 3. Mate in three. This problem is too much "after Berger."

The following is a well-known prize winner of the year 1880-1:—By J. Berger. White: K at Q Kt 7, Q at Q 4, R at K B sq, Kts at Q B 6 and Q Kt 5, Ps at K R 2 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at K B 4, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 7 and K B 5, Ps at K B 2 and Q Kt 6. Mate in four. Key move: 1 R—B 3.

No. (78). Motto: "Bobs."—Withdrawn by author.

No. (104). Motto: "Doch Möglich."—White: K at Q R 3, Q at Q sq, R at Q B 4, Kts at K B 7 and K 6, Ps at K Kt 3, 5, Q 6, and Q B 6. Black: K at K B 4, B at Q Kt 3 and Q B sq, Kt at K R 4, Ps at K Kt 2, 3, K 5, Q B 2 and 4. Mate in three.

No comment beyond drawing attention to the following three-er, which, on being awarded first prize in the *Leisure Hour* Tourney, 1900, was found to be unsound (see *B.C.M.*, p. 291, vol. xx):—By F. Skalik.—White: K at Q Kt 7, Q at K B sq, R at K Kt 4, Kts at K 6 and Q 7, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 6, and Q B 3. Black: K at Q 4, R at K R 2, Bs at K R 3 and K Kt sq, Kt at Q Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 2, 4, K 5, Q 3, Q B 2, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

No. (108), Motto: "Old gems with new facets"; No. (109), Motto: "Economy"; and No. (110), Motto: "Facile."—Withdrawn by authors.

No. (111). Motto: "Hands across the sea."—White: K at Q Kt 3, Q at Q R 4, Rs at K R 4 and Q B 5, Bs at K R 7 and Q Kt 8, Kts at K 3 and Q 6, Ps at K R 3, K B 3, and Q B 3. Black: K at K Kt 6, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 5, K B 4, and Q 2. Mate in three. This problem was entered by W. S. King (Otago) in the Brighton Chess Club International Tourney, and was published in *Brighton Society*, October 5th, 1895.

These positions are not included in Solution Tourney.

TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS.—

"THE TWINS," BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

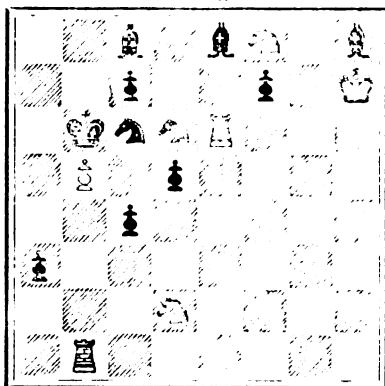
Two little flowers sprang up one day,
From fields of chess renown,
And very soon were on their way
To Leeds most famous town.

Brother and sister—words revered—
By sympathy allied,
And when the postman's knock was heard,
They still were side by side.

With merry thought and watchful care,
We bade them welcome be:
For little doubt true twins they were
In love-bound sympathy.

No. 1.

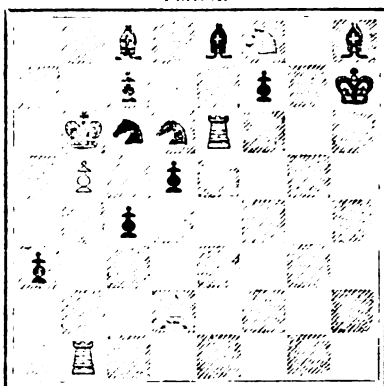
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 2.

BLACK.



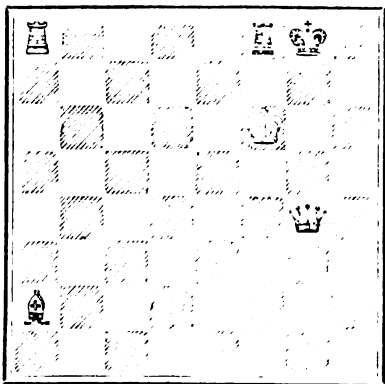
WHITE.

In each of the above positions, White to retract his last move and play another, then Black to play so that White can mate with Bishop on the move.

XMAS CHESS. --Following the "Twins" of Mrs. Baird, we are induced to submit the two following positions as light fare for Yuletide. Our space will not lend itself to giving a general grotesque collection, but the following problems (one of which is "straight") will, we feel convinced, be appreciated at this time of the year, especially when it is realised they are the inventions of one of the foremost Metropolitan amateurs, and not machinations of an author imbued with frenzied plots.

BY A. CURNOCK, LONDON.

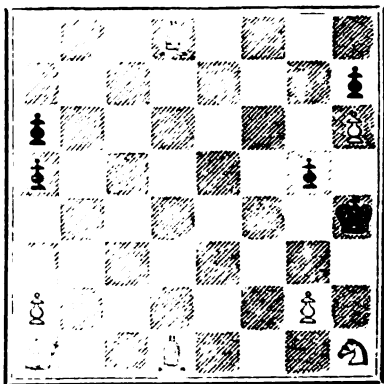
BLACK.



WHITE.

White plays and mates without making a move.

BLACK.



WHITE.

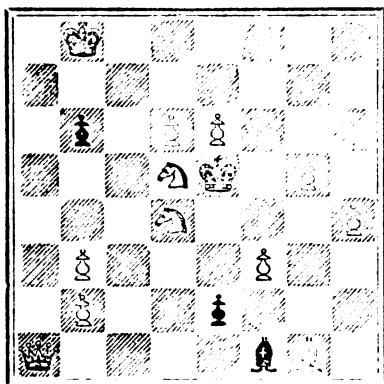
White mates in seven moves.

"BRIGHTON SOCIETY."—The Three-move Informal Competition has resulted in the following interesting problems being awarded prizes. The judges are the same as in the two-move section referred to last month.

FIRST PRIZE.

By A. F. MACKENZIE, Jamaica.

BLACK.



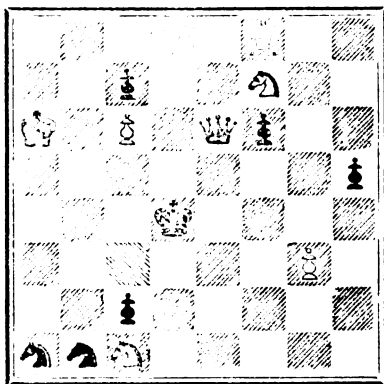
WHITE.

Mate in three.

SECOND PRIZE.

By G. HEATHCOTE, Manchester.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

An unfortunate incident has happened in the Two-move Competition. The problem to which first prize was awarded (see *B.C.M.*, last issue, p. 502) had apparently been previously published, as Mr. P. H. Williams has pointed out that he used the position to illustrate an article he contributed to the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* in 1893. Mr. Williams does not remember the source he obtained the two-er, and we should like to know if any of our readers know where it was published. It was composed in 1890, but the composer had no idea that it had been printed, indeed his conviction has always been that it had never been contributed to any publication, and was quite unaware of Mr. Williams' article in the *H. and H.E.* In order to avoid further question the author has withdrawn his problem, consequently Mr. Lane's two-er, given last month is the real first-prizer. The problem which takes second prize is the annexed.

By H. D'O. Bernard, London.—b r R 1 Kt 3 / 3 k 4 / 1 p 5 kt / 4 P kt B 1 / 4 B 1 p 1 / 1 Q 6 / 8 K 7 / . Mate in two.

"FOOTBALL AND FIELD."—Mr. Taverner's Half-yearly Competitions (ending in September last) have been completed by the announcement of the judge's award. The next pretty problems have been respectively awarded the prizes for two and three-movers. Entries for the current competition must be published before about the end of February next. Address: "White Knight," 13, Church Street, Bolton.

By P. F. BLAKE, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

By G. J. SLATER, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Some time back the *Tidskrift för Schack*—the Scandinavian chess magazine—held a novel problem tourney for three-movers. The entries were limited only to revised versions of problems previously published and found unsound. The first prize was secured by F. Skalik, with the problem which we have again reproduced in connection with our tourney problem No. 104, with a Black Knight added at Q R 7, which stops the cook (1 Kt × P g 5) in the rendering sent to the *Leisure Hour*.

The *Leisure Hour* announces another problem tourney. In British section, prizes of one-and-a-half and one guinea are offered for the best three-movers, and one guinea and half-a-guinea for the best two-movers. In Colonial and Foreign section, a prize of one guinea is offered for the best problems submitted. Problems must have mottoes and be on diagrams, with full solutions on same sheet of paper; names and addresses of composers in separate sealed envelopes. Entries received up to January 15th, 1903, for home; and March 31st for foreign and colonial composers.

The *Cheltenham Examiner* points out that Kuiper's problem, which we quoted last month at page 501, should be a two-er and not a three-er, and remarks:—

There is some confusion of thought as to what is meant by "modern." Problems of a style unknown in and before the eighteenth century are modern, though of different degrees of modernity according to the time of composition and the originality and style of the composer. Kuiper's two-mover is older than Wormald's, but it was a link between the eighteenth century style and the present, and was more like the present in its main idea

—a non-checking key, followed by several variations according to Black's play. It was "transitional," even "early transnational," but modern compared with the style of previous ages. And therefore we consider our description of it as "an early forerunner of the modern style of two-mover" correct.

When we used the word "modern," we had no intention of making a comparison with the problem of the 18th century and earlier and that of to-day. "Modern" has for years been applied to that school of problem composition which demands adherence to those principles of construction advocated and studied by the Bohemian problem masters. Dr. Planck some years back remarked that problems which approached the ideals of the Bohemians, being the highest form of the art, should not be named after any particular nation, since without argument they were the most perfect from an artistic and scientific point of view. As it proved to be the latest development in composition, the term "modern" was the most acceptable expression. Therefore, we may to-day see new problems composed by the same author, one of which may be properly called "modern," and the other "transitional," or "old style."

In connection with the tourney now running in the *Manchester Weekly Times*, Mr. P. H. Williams offered two prizes for the best three-mover with six (or less) pieces. It was made clear that the prizes were not to be awarded to the positions with the least number of pieces, but to the two best that did not exceed six men. There were twelve positions eligible for competition—four were cooked, and among the eight survivors some were weak. The judges were, we believe, Dr. Wahltruck and E. Holt. The prize-winners are—1st, by F. Baird, Manchester: 8 / K 7 / 8 / 5 B 2 / 2 k 5 / 2 Kt 5 8 / Q 7 /. Mate in three. 2nd, by W. H. Turner, Salford: 8 / 1 B R 5 / 2 Kt 5 / 8 / 2 p 5 / 2 k 5 / 8 / 2 K 5 /. Mate in three.

The *Wolverhampton Journal* has introduced chess among its bright features, under the guidance of H. N. Fellows. Mr. Fellows is bent on catering chiefly for problemists, and in the latest issue has written an interesting article, "Method in Solving," with the apparent view to encourage players to make the attempt at looking at the problem with kindly feelings by way of trial, when in all probability they will be pleased if not charmed, and in a short time feel more than disposed to take a keen interest in its fascinating qualities. Two-movers are more particularly treated; but when the three-mover is lightly touched upon, the readers are informed that "composers are continually inventing new ideas." This is, as it will be to most of our problem readers, rather news. It is a long, long time since we have seen a new invention, or in other words a new idea, expressed in either two or three-move form.

Mr. E. N. Frankenstein writes suggesting "perfect" or "superlative" as being words good enough to designate a mate which is both pure and economical. We should like to have some expression from our readers on this subject. At present the word "model" has been adopted in some quarters.

PROBLEMS.

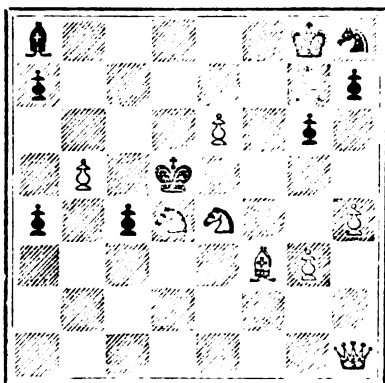
"B. C. M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1757.

Motto: "A fairly-fashioned fancy"

LXL. (106).

BLACK.



WHITE.

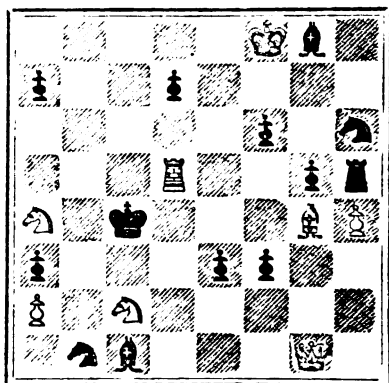
White mates in three moves.

No. 1758.

Motto: "The Merry-go-round"

LXLI. (107).

BLACK.



WHITE.

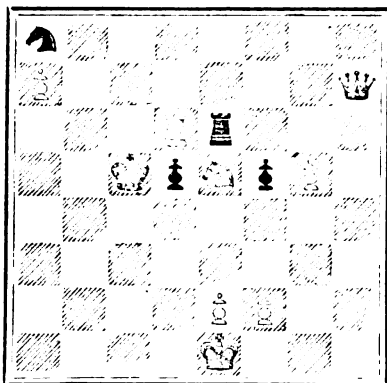
White mates in three moves.

No. 1759

Motto: "Excelsior No. 1"

LXLII. (114).

BLACK.



WHITE.

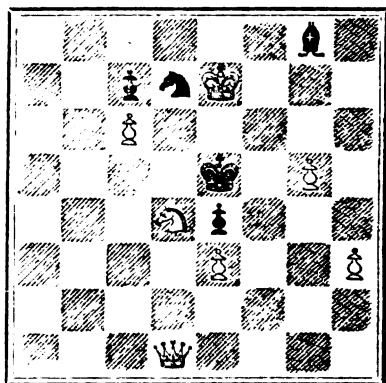
White mates in three moves.

No. 1760.

Motto: "Excelsior No. 3"

LXLIII. (116)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

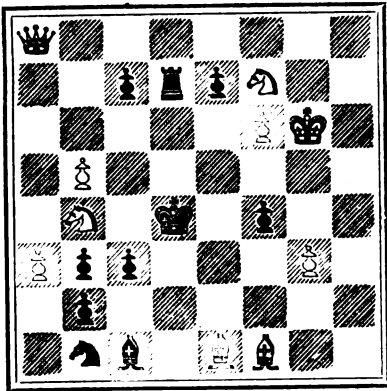
"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1761.

Motto: "Give and take"

LXLIV. (117).

BLACK.



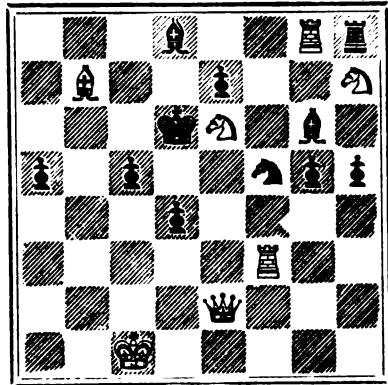
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1762.

Motto: "X-ray" LXLV. (118).

BLACK.



WHITE.

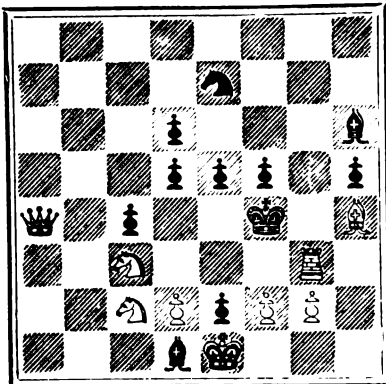
White mates in three moves.

No. 1763.

Motto: "A Turkey Gbler"

LXLVI. (119).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1764.

Motto: "Buds and Blossoms"

LXLVII. (120).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

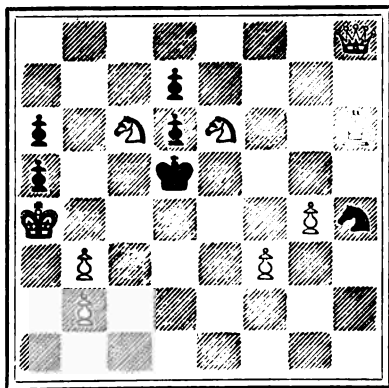
PROBLEMS.

"B.C.M." Eleventh Problem Tour.

No. 1765. Motto: "Fleur de lis"

LXLVIII. (121), last position.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1766.

By C. C. W. SUMNER,
Framlingham College.

BLACK.



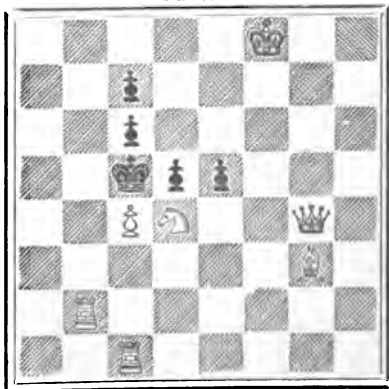
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1767.

By A. C. WHITE,
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1768.

By Dr. F. BONNER FEAST,
Birmingham.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

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