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INDEX.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAMES.

(The numbers refer to the pages throughout.)

- | | |
|--|---|
| Atkins v. Tattersall, 417 | Dundee v. Burns, 157 |
| Atkins v. Bellingham, 444 | Englund v. Ros, 77 |
| Amateur v. Helbach, 291 | Delmar v. Lawrence, 252 |
| Blackburn v. Amateur, 209 | Dunstan v. Dobell, 166 |
| Blackburne and Allies v. Gunsberg and
Allies, 324 | Fleissig & Maroczy v. Fandrich & Wolf,
212 |
| Blackburne v. Tattersall, 349 | Foster v. Horrocks, 205 |
| Blackburne v. Chepmell, 402 | Fox v. Schlechter, 321 |
| Blackburne v. Jacobs, 406 | Gunston v. Tattersall, 351 |
| Blackburne v. Palmer, 443 | Jenkins v. Bowley, 81 |
| Blackburne v. Bellingham, 479 | Griffith v. Cheshire, 202 |
| Bellingham v. Jacobs, 402 | Grantham v. Wright, 330 |
| Bellingham v. Napier, 407 | Jacobs v. Michell, 452 |
| Bellingham v. Macdonald, 412 | Jacobs v. Atkins, 485 |
| Bellingham v. Chepmell, 449 | Janowski v. Lasker, 322 |
| Bellingham v. Lee, 483 | Kitchen v. Bremridge, 210 |
| Bampton v. Prahs, 130 | Lasker v. Marshall, 246 |
| Bond v. Baster, 66 | Lane v. Hanning, 207 |
| Brown v. Roome, 205 | Lee v. Mackenzie, 401 |
| Brewer v. Cutler, 325 | Lee v. Tattersall, 408 |
| Bumpus v. Bateman, 205 | Lee v. Atkins, 412 |
| Burnet v. Thomas, 211 | Lee v. Blackburne, 441 |
| Cutler v. Dodd, 34 | Lee v. Michell, 417 |
| Carr v. Tattersall, 187 | Leonhardt v. Passmore, 73 |
| Chalupetzky v. Holdgrun, 168 | Leonhardt v. Mortimer, 328 |
| Chepmell v. Atkins, 416 | Leonhardt v. Richmond, 486 |
| Chepmell v. Tattersall, 450 | Leatham v. Ernsthausen, 205 |
| Chepmell v. Michell, 453 | Lodge v. Macfarlane, 207 |

Lovegrove *v.* Pillsbury, 327
 Lovski *v.* Lebedieff, 127
 Macdonald *v.* Walker, 196
 Macdonald *v.* Napier, 403
 Macdonald *v.* Lee, 481
 Macdonald *v.* Chepmell, 418
 Mackenzie *v.* Muller, 353
 Mackenzie *v.* Napier, 355, 445
 Mackenzie *v.* Bellingham, 448
 Mackenzie *v.* Blackburne, 450
 Mackenzie *v.* Jacobs, 411
 Mackenzie *v.* Macdonald, 484
 MacBean *v.* Sherrard, 488
 Marshall *v.* Scheve, 146
 Marshall *v.* Allies, 31
 Marshall *v.* Mieses, 287
 Mieses *v.* Burn, 235
 Mieses *v.* Marco, 250
 Mieses *v.* Marshall, 145
 Mieses *v.* Pillsbury, 323
 Maluitin, *v.* Abasa, 129
 Michell *v.* Tattersall, 404
 Michell *v.* Atkins, 405
 Michell *v.* Palmer, 413
 Michell *v.* Bellingham, 415
 Michell *v.* Mackenzie, 454
 Michell *v.* Blackburne, 455
 Midgley, *v.* Wähltuch, 80
 Monck *v.* O'Hanlon, 169
 Napier *v.* Michell, 404
 Napier *v.* Lee, 409
 Napier *v.* Chepmell, 414
 Napier *v.* Jacobs, 480
 O'Hanlon *v.* Monck

O'Hanlon *v.* Thomas, 329
 Ostrogski *v.* Rumsha, 168
 Palmer *v.* Dod, 76
 Palmer *v.* Macdonald, 408
 Palmer *v.* Napier, 446
 Palmer *v.* Bellingham, 448
 Paice *v.* Greenhalgh, 207
 Passmore *v.* Muller, 208
 Passmore *v.* Leonhardt, 75
 Pillsbury *v.* Lasker, 245
 Pillsbury *v.* Marshall, 278
 Planck *v.* Birks, 79
 Richmond *v.* Leonhardt, 486
 Schlechter *v.* Napier, 231
 Schlechter *v.* Marshall, 332
 Schiffers *v.* Tchigorin, 32
 Schwartzback *v.* Kolb, 133
 Serbin *v.* Maluitin, 128
 Showalter *v.* Teichmann, 249
 Showalter *v.* Janowski, 288
 Tattersall *v.* Muller, 188
 Tattersall *v.* Mason, 350
 Tattersall *v.* Bellingham, 405
 Tattersall *v.* Mackenzie, 414
 Tattersall *v.* Napier, 447
 Tattersall *v.* Macdonald, 451
 Teichmann *v.* Hodges, 247, 251
 Teichmann *v.* Loman, 352
 Tchigorin *v.* Allies, 33
 Tchigorin *v.* Showalter, 290
 Wagner *v.* Spielmann, 171
 Woollard *v.* Stockwell, 131
 Yurevitch *v.* Lebedieff, 52

OPENINGS.

Allgaier Gambit, 168
 Bishop's Gambit, 452
 Caro-Kann, 481
 Centre Counter Opening, 247, 350
 Centre Gambit, 479
 Danish Gambit, 187
 English Opening, 205, 406
 Evans Gambit, 157, 209
 Four Knights Game, 323
 French Defence, 77, 207, 290, 349
 French Defence—Cul'er variation, 325
 Giuoco Piano, 69, 212
 Irregular Opening, 442
 King's Bishop's Opening, 202, 233, 234, 235, 332
 King's Gambit, 130
 King's Gambit Declined, 416
 King's Franchetto, 32, 75
 Odds of Pawn and more, 80, 330
 P—K B 4 Opening, 166

Petroff's Defence, 249, 251, 323, 327, 415, 451
 Queen's Gambit, 131, 287, 411, 414, 450
 Queen's Gambit Declined, 34, 76, 81, 171, 245, 321, 353, 355, 406, 407, 408, 409, 412, 417, 444, 445, 446, 448, 449, 480, 484
 Rice Gambit, 146
 Ruy Lopez, 31, 52, 73, 128, 168, 169, 188, 196, 205, 208, 211, 288, 328, 329, 351, 404, 405, 414, 417, 447, 450, 453, 455
 Scotch Game, 79, 207, 402
 Scotch Gambit, 207, 291, 324, 443
 Sicilian Defence, 205, 246, 403, 413, 454, 483, 487
 Steinitz Gambit, 132
 Two Knights' Defence, 33, 129
 Vienna Game, 170, 235, 250, 331, 352, 485

PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

PROBLEM WORLD: by B. G. Laws.

36, 82, 133, 172, 214, 253, 293, 333, 373, 418, 456, 491.

- "About Chess Problems," 88
 Brighton Chess Congress Solving Competition, 174
 British Chess Federation, 39
Canadian Chess Problems, 216
Chambers's Journal, 88
Checkmate Task Problems, 296, 334
Checkmate Tourney, Loyd's 1st Prize Problem, 38, 88
 Chess Lyrics, 493
 Christmas Chess Puzzle, 493
 Classic Three-mover, A, 216
 Correspondence, 138, 173
 "Das Indische Problem," 87
 Development of the Chess Problem Competition, 37, 294, 335, 377
 Development of the Chess Problem, Notes on, by J. W. Allen, 40, 62 133, 133, 137
 Double Letter Problems, by Mrs. W. J. Baird, 295, 336
 Duals, Triples, &c., short notation for, 138
 Early Problem Tournaments, 82
 Early Schools of Composition, 133
 Errata and Corrigenda, 38, 39, 86, 89, 137, 175, 176, 254, 255, 256, 335, 338, 373, 493
 Facts and Trifles, 39, 86, 136, 175, 216, 255, 294, 335, 377, 456 492
 Hastings Congress Solution Competition, 418
 "Indian" Theme, 87
 "Indian" and "Bristol" in Combine, 374, 456, 494
 C. D. Locock, 216
 Loyd's Problems, 40, 88
 Loyd's 1st Prize Problem—*Checkmate* Tourney, 38, 88
 A. F. Mackenzie, 138
 V. Marin, 337
 New Era—Bolton, 40
 New Year Wishes, 36
 Nine pure mates, 457
 Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem, by J. W. Allen, 40, 82, 133, 137
 Our May Challenger (J. C. J. Wainwright), 214, 333
 Our Solution Tourney, 37
 "Over the Board" Solving Competition (Brighton), 39, 174
 Professor D. W. Fiske, death of, 458
 Resignation of Chess Editors, 175, 176, 216
 Short notation for Duals, Triples, &c., 138
 Six "model" mates, 358
 Solution Tourney (B. C. M.)—Score Tables, 174, 254, 294, 333, 374, 491
 Solution Tournaments, Remarks on, 215
 Stubbs's Problems, 216, 377
 "Task" Problems (*Checkmate*), 296, 334
 Twentieth Century Retractors, 138 (*vide* p. 175), 172
 Two old-time Composers, 137
 Two record problems, 458
 Unity in problems, 134
 Westbury, E. E., 217
 White, Alain C., 337
 Williams, Philip H., on Retractors, 178

PROBLEM AND SOLUTION TOURNEYS.

- B.C.M.* Solution Tourney, 37, 174, 254, 294, 333, 374, 491
B.C.M. Twelfth (or Miniature) Problem Tourney, 37, 82, 137, 173, 216, 253, 293, 373, 491, 494
Altonblatt, 336
 Barcelona "Historical," 337
Birmingham News, 335
 Brighton Chess Congress, 174
Brighton Society and *Das Neue Illustrierte Blatt*, 490
Brighton Society Christmas Competition, 138, 490
 British Chess Federation Solving Competitions, 335, 418
Checkmate, 38, 88
Cheltenham Examiner, 294
Daventry Express, 336, 456
Deutsche Schachzeitung, 295
Football and Field, 254, 494
Hampstead and Highgate Express, 39, 86, 137

Hastings Congress, 335, 418
Kingstown Society, 86, 456
Leisure Hour, 87
Louisiana Purchase and Seventh American
 Chess Congress Problem Tourney, 456
Manchester Weekly Times, 175, 217, 255
Norwich Mercury Christmas Competition,
 138
Revue d'Echecs, 87, 175, 458
Southend Standard, 215
 Swiss Chess Society, 377

Sydney Morning Herald, 295
Tidskrift for Schack, 217, 255, 296, 457
Twentieth Century Retractor, 335
Visitor, 336
Wedrowice, 136
Western Daily Mercury, 87, 137, 217, 378
Western Morning News, 216
Wiener Mode, 256, 335
Weiner Schachzeitung, 87
Womanhood, 86

PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. Twelfth Problem Tourney Problems, 44, 91, 92, 139, 140, 178, 180, 218, 220, 258-260, 298-300, 339-340, 379, 380, 460, 489, 498
 Ditto in *Letterpress*, 173, 174, 216, 253, 254, 293, 373
 Brighton Congress, 174 (2)
 Hastings Congress, 419 (4), 420 (4)
 Ditto in *Letterpress*, 418
 Challenger: Wainwright, 214
 Alexander ("Colonial"), 254
 Andrew, 420 (3)
 "Anon," 420, 494
 "At Random," 374
 Baird, Mrs., Duplex positions, 36 ("C. S."), 295 ("R. O."), 336 ("N. M."); "Twentieth Century Retractors," 138 (2), (*vide p.* 175), 172
 Barry, 296, 376
 Bayer, 85 (2)
 Blake, 39, 217, 296, 494
 J. B., of Bridport, 135
 Bolton, 41, 42 (6) (*vide p.* 137)
 Bradley, 255
 Bull, 89
 Burke, 43
 Campling, 217
 Cesar, 492
 Charlick, 295 (*vide p.* 335)
 Chocholous, 335 (*vide p.* 456)
 "Colonial," 254
 Daniel, 378, 419
 "Elfvaek" I. and III., 373, 374
 Erlin, 336
 Feigl, 255 (2), 457
 Feigl and Feichmann, 217 (*vide p.* 255)
 Gamage, 43, 296, 419, 458 (six model mates)
 Hallgren, 336
 Healey, 85
 Heathcote, 39, 86, 459
 Howard, 458 (nine pure mates), 459

Jespersen, 457
 Kellaway, 254
 Kohtz and Kockelkorn, 136
 Kosek, 136 (*vide p.* 256)
 Laws, 174 (2), 377, 418, 419
 Libby, 137
 Lindquist, 256
 Loyd, 85 (2), 88 (2), 135
 Mackay, 137 (*vide pp.* 175 and 256)
 Mackenzie, 43 (*vide p.* 86), 376
 Markwick, 419
 Mazel, 296 (model mate record)
 Moller, 255
 Nemo, 136
 N. R. S., 43
 "Nutshell," 254 (*vide p.* 216)
 Palkoska, 296
 Pearson, 137 (*vide p.* 256)
 Pradignat, 136
 Schalberg, 297
 Schultz, 457
 Shinkman, 255
 Slater, 255
 Smith, 295
 Stubbs, 216
 Tattersall, 187 (2)
 Taylor, 137
 Teichman and Feigl, 217 (*vide p.* 255)
 Thomas, 136
 Thompson, 457
 T. P. No. 61, 216 (*vide p.* 254)
 Trcala, 492
 Vetesnik, 136 (*vide p.* 256)
 Wainwright, 214 (Challenger)
 Westbury, 175
 White, 375
 Williams, 173, 457
 Willmers, 85
 Winter-Wood, 253
 Wright, 490
 Wynne, 255, 494

SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

- B. C. M. Tourney and General Problems,
89, 176, 256, 297, 337, 378, 459, 493,
495
Challenge Problem (Wainwright) 334
End-Game Problem by Mrs. Baird, Rev.
R. J. Wright's solution, 229
- Horwitz and Kling, corrections, 99
Retractors, 256, 257
Troitzky's Chess Studies and End-Games,
13, 54
Two Instructive End-Games (Reichhelm),
C. E. C. Tattersall's solutions, 343

MISCELLANEOUS.

- Allgaier Gambit, 1, 47
American International Tournament at
Cambridge Springs, 151, 191, 221, 468
Beautiful End-Game Study, 50, 100
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES & PORTRAITS :
H. E. Atkins, 399
Hartwig Cassel, 227
H. E. Dobell, 395
Kate B. Finn, 400
Hermann Helms, 228
Lala Rajah Babu, 269
F. J. Marshall, 223
W. E. Napier, 347, 399
R. P. Michell, 111
Mr. and Mrs. Naumann, facing p. 381
F. G. Naumann, 396
S. Passmore, 72
L. P. Rees, 395
Professor Rice, 147
C. E. C. Tattersall, 186
Brighton Chess Congress, 109, 150, 151
British Chess Federation, 141, 204, 236,
271, 315, 357, 371, 381, 428
British Chess Federation and the City of
London Chess Club, 204
Cambridge Springs U.S.A. International
Tournament, 191, 468
Cable Match, 470
Championship of the World, 23
Charousek's Attack in the Falkbeer, 125
Cheshire Association, 435
Chess in Central and Northern Asia, 182
Chess in Northern Siberia, 148
Chess Studies and End-Games, 51, 99,
181, 313
Chess World, 14, 54, 109, 150, 189, 236,
274, 314, 357, 381, 428, 467
CHESS LITERATURE :—
American Chess Bulletin, 356
British Chess Code, 312
Chess Players Compendium, 425
Classified Chess Games, 464
Das Schachspiel Der Balaber, 465
Devon Chess Association Year Book,
467.
Der Moderne Schach-Knigge, 426
Handbook of Chess, 355
Kent Association Year Book, 464
Lärolok I. Schach, 93
Lasker's Chess Magazine, 356
Marshall's Chess Openings, 286, 321,
442
*Mo' Allim - ul - Shatranj—or Chess
Monitor*, 271
Rice Gambit, 184
Ruy Lopez, Pronunciation of, 187
*Treiti Bcerocickii Schachmatnni
Tourne*, 225
City of London Chess Club Tournament,
345
Corrections of Horwitz and Kling, 99
Correspondence, 270
Corner of the Evans, 461
Cumberland Association, 152
DEATH OF :—
Professor Fiske, 427
H. F. Gastineau, 149
A. T. Macdonald, 13
Rev. George Salmon, D.D., 107
Devonshire Association, 193, 433
Dublin University, 24
Errata, 321
Essex Association, 433
Evans Gambit, 30, 345, 427, 461
Evans Gambit—Compromised Defence, 30
Falkbeer Counter Gambit, 78, 125
Game Department, 30, 70, 125, 166, 205,
245, 286, 321, 359, 401, 442, 479
German Association, 314, 358
Gloucestershire Association, 15, 469
Hertfordshire Association, 431
ILLUSTRATIONS :—
British Championship Trophy, 383
British Ladies' Championship Trophy,
383
Brooklyn Eagle at Cambridge Springs,
facing p. 221
Hastings Congress (Snapshots), facing
pp. 366, 307.

Souvenir of Living Chess at Brighton,
facing p. 45
Tunbridge Wells Club Trophy, 19
International Chess by means of Esperanto,
12
Kent Association, 150, 241, 470
King's Bishop's Opening—a new attack,
231
Lancashire Chess, 437
Lancashire Association, 474
Living Chess at Brighton, 45
London Chess, 21, 58, 121, 158, 197, 242,
279, 439, 476
London Chess League, 22, 59, 159, 199

MATCHES :—

Birmingham v. Birmingham Y.M.C.A.
154.
Birmingham St. George's v. Bristol
and Clifton, 15
Birmingham St. George's v. Kidder-
minster and Stourbridge, 155
Bridgwater v. Exeter, 114
Burns v. Glasgow, 28, 63
Cambridge University v. Trinity Coll.
20
Cheltenham v. Oxford University, 15
City of London v. Oxford and Cam-
bridge Universities, 161
City of London v. Metropolitan, 124
Cork v. Limerick, 115
Croydon v. Rest of Surrey, 66
Cumberland v. Northumberland, 498
Devonshire v. Cornwall, 20
Devonshire v. Gloucestershire, 203
Devonshire v. Kent, 121, 193
Devonshire v. Surrey, 317
Devonshire v. Wiltshire, 18
Dundee v. Aberdeen, 156
Edinburgh v. Burns, 62, 157
Edinburgh v. Dundee, 29
Edinburgh v. Glasgow, 120, 474
Edinburgh v. Queen's Park, 62
Essex v. Cambridgeshire, 115
Essex v. Devonshire, 122
Essex v. Kent, 158
Glasgow v. Edinburgh, 120, 474
Glasgow v. Liverpool, 27
Glasgow v. Newcastle, 120
Glasgow v. Stirlingshire 156
Glasgow Athenæum v. Aberdeen, 119
Glasgow Athenæum v. Queen's Park,
156
Gloucestershire v. Somersetshire, 152
Hampshire v. Sussex, 432
Hampstead v. Athenæum, 122
Hampstead v. Sevenoaks, 202
Hastings v. Hampstead, 202
Hastings v. Oxford & Cambridge, 161
Hartlepool v. Middlesborough, 190
Ipswich v. Cambridge University, 17

Janowski v. Taubenhauß, 35
Kent v. Essex, 277
Kent v. Hants, 473
Kent v. Herts, 17, 472
Ladies v. North London, 158
Lancashire v. Cumberland, 64
Lancashire v. Yorkshire, 166
Leicestershire v. Notts, 61
Limerick v. Cork, 151
Liverpool (A) v. North Manchester, 22
Liverpool Central v. North Manchester,
476
London League Match Results, 22, 59.
123, 159, 199
Manchester v. City of London, 245
Manchester v. Liverpool, 475
Manchester v. Manchester League, 192
Marshall v. Lasker, 468
Metropolitan v. Cambridge University,
59
Newcastle v. Edinburgh, 190
Norfolk v. Cambridgeshire, 57
Norfolk v. Essex, 239
North Manchester v. Huddersfield,
193
North Manchester v. Liverpool Cent.,
22
Northern Union v. Scottish Associa-
tion, 281
Oxford University v. Cambridge Uni-
versity, 162
Oxfordshire v. Northamptonshire, 17
Passmore v. Leonhardt, 71
Scottish Match Results, 28, 29, 30,
63, 121, 157, 196, 474
Shropshire v. Herefordshire, 60
Shropshire v. Worcestershire, 116
Somersetshire v. Devonshire, 153
Surrey v. Hampshire, 117
Surrey v. Hertfordshire, 59
Surrey v. Norfolk, 277
Surrey v. Sussex, 472
Sydenham and Forest Hill v. Tunbridge
Wells, 240
Tees-side v. Tyne-side, 19
Tunbridge Wells v. Hampstead, 201
Warwickshire v. Leicestershire, 115
Warwickshire v. Oxfordshire, 60
West London v. Cambridge University,
21
West London v. Oxford and Cam-
bridge, 161
Wiltshire v. Gloucestershire, 116
Wiltshire v. Hampshire, 316
Wiltshire v. Somersetshire, 153
Worcestershire v. Staffordshire, 61
Yorkshire v. Cheshire, 65
Yorkshire v. Cornwall, 314
Midland Chess Union, 17, 60, 115, 154,
318

- Monologue by a Player on being shown a Problem, 462
 Monte Carlo Tournament, 55, 117, 314
 National Chess Federation, 141, 205, 236, 274, 315, 357, 371, 428
 National Congress at Hastings, 381
 Northern Chess Union, 14, 63, 119, 162, 240, 281, 319, 430
 Notes on the Openings, 70
 Obituary, 13, 107, 149, 356, 427
 Pawn to K B 4 Opening, 70
 Presentation to Founder of *B.C.M.*, 57
 Queen's Gambit, 93
 Queen's Gambit Declined, 94
 Queen's Pawn Opening, 70
 Rice Gambit Tournament, 145, 358, 431, 477
 Russian Chess Cause Celebre, 52
 Dr. Lasker on the Match for the Championship of the World, 23
 Ruy Lopez—pronunciation of, 189
 Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit, 261, 301, 423
 Scotland, 27, 62, 119, 155, 194, 243, 434, 373
 Seventh American Congress, 470
 Sicilian Defence, 286
 Solutions to Chess Studies and End-Games, 13, 54, 229
 Some Remarks on Combination, 9
 Southern Chess Union, 57, 116, 121, 152, 203, 239, 277, 317, 431, 472
 Suffolk Association, 14
 Surrey Association, 66, 430
 Dr. Tarrasch's Austerlitz on the Chess Board, 306
 Dr. Tarrasch on the King's Gambit, 18
 Theory of the Keizeritzky Gambit, 421
 To Our Subscribers, 467
 Two Instructive End-Games, 313, 341
 Vienna Game, 30, 70
 Wiltshire Association, 436
 Yorkshire, 25, 65, 192, 240, 433, 471
 Yorkshire Association, 240, 357



BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY 1904.

THE ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

ANALYSIS BY RHODES MARRIOTT

PART I.

IT is not my intention in the present article to deal with the gambit as a whole, but simply to treat of the "Thorold Attack," or—to be strictly accurate—a particular variation emanating therefrom, which I believe has never been thoroughly explored.

The late Mr. Thorold's innovation of P—Q 4, in reply to Black's 6th move of K × Kt, when first introduced by him, had the effect of completely reviving what had almost become an obsolete opening. The old fashioned continuations of B—B 4 and Q × P were soon superseded by the new move, which had a great vogue for many years. It was much in evidence during my early chess days, but eventually it fell once more into desuetude, presumably on account of what have long been considered satisfactory defences for Black, and now-a-days the Allgaier Gambit is seldom if ever played in important matches or tournaments.

Theoretically there may be good defences to that part of the "Thorold Attack" of which I am about to give an analysis, but I am firmly convinced that in practical play White would oftener win than Black. At any rate that has been my experience; and as my analysis is taken from actual games contested by me against first-class amateurs, I now present it to the readers of the *B.C.M.* (at the request of the editor) in the hope that it may prove not only interesting to the experienced player, but also instructive and helpful to the *young* chess student, for whose benefit and guidance I have specially worked out *to an absolute finish* some of the most interesting and important variations.

The moves leading to my analysis are as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—K R 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 Kt × B P	6 K × Kt
2 P—K B 4	2 P × P	7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 4
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	8 B × P	8 P × P
4 P—K R 4	4 P—K Kt 5	9 B—B 4 ch	9 K—Kt 2

The last three moves on both sides are generally admitted to be the best that could be played. Although my analysis only commences after

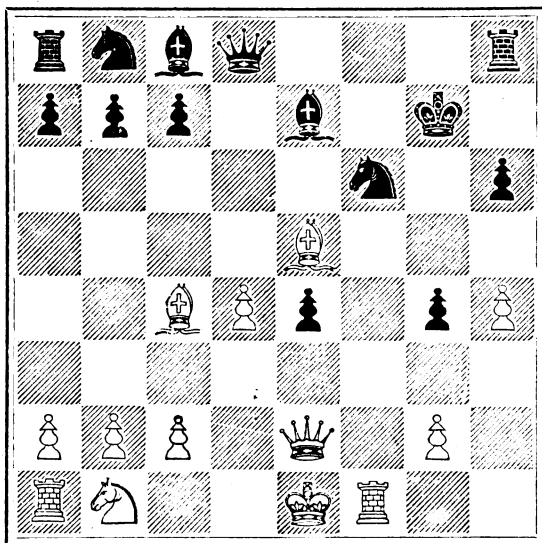
Black's last move, I may remark *en passant* that I consider 8..., Kt—K B 3, as recommended by some authorities, to be much superior to P × P.

Assuming that the moves in the text have been played, what is now White's best continuation?

I contend B—K 5 ch.

Chess analysts and compilers, however, appear to be of opinion that this move is not to be commended. I cite a few cases. *Chess Openings Ancient and Modern* gives but two columns of analysis to the variation in the attempt to demonstrate a bad game for White after Black's 14th move. The editor of the American Supplement to *Cook's Chess Synopsis* tries to prove by the aid of a solitary column that B—K 5 ch should end disastrously for White; whilst the compiler of that most useful work, *The Chess Compendium*, ignores the move altogether. Other text books, moreover, have nothing or little to say about it. Nevertheless I maintain, with all due deference to these authorities, that B—K 5 ch (forcing Black to play Kt—K B 3) is White's strongest 10th move, and in support of my contention I may say that I speak from many years *practical experience over the board* of its potency. For some time past I have discarded in its favour all other continuations, as not one of them in my opinion results in such an enduring attack. In order, however, to reap full advantage of the variation in question, I consider it absolutely necessary for White on his 11th move to play R—B sq, which is much stronger than Castling and other moves generally advocated in the books. Black is forced to reply with B—K 2, whereupon White plays Q—K 2, with the object of Castling on the Queen's side, and we have then before us the interesting position on the appended diagram:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

BLACK TO PLAY.

Black's two best defences are undoubtedly Kt—Q B 3 and R—K B sq. I will now deal with the first named, which is really the better move, although as a matter of fact R—K B sq may first be played, *provided it be immediately followed by Kt—Q B 3.*

12..., Kt—Q B 3! In reply to the diagrammed position.

	1	2	3	4
13	Kt—Q 2! (a) Kt x B P x Kt Kt—Q 4! Kt x P B x P ch P—K Kt 3 B—Kt 4? (b) Kt x B P x Kt! P—K 6! (c) Q—Q 3!			
14				
15				
16				
17				
18			B x P (g)	
19	Castles Q x K P	B x P	Q x B R—K sq	
20	R x Kt! Q x Q	B x Kt B x B	R—B 7 ch K—R sq	
21	B x Q R—B sq (d)	Q x P Q—Q sq (e)	R—B 8 ch R x R (h)	K—Kt 2
22	R x P ch K—R 3	R—B 5 K—Kt 3 (f)	Q—R 6 ch K—Kt sq	R—Kt 8 ch (i) R x R
23	R x R K x R	Q R x B R—R 8 ch	Q—Kt 6 ch K—R sq	Castles P—B 3 (j)
24	R—Kt 8 ch K—R 3	K—Q 2 R—R 7 ch	Castles R—B 8	B x Kt P x B
25	K—Q 2 K—R 2	K—Q 3, and wins.	R x R Kt—B 3	R x P Q—B 3 (k)
26	R—K 8, and wins easily.		R—R sq ch Kt—R 2	R—Q 7 ch K—Kt 3
27			R x Kt Mate.	Q—K 4 ch Q—B 4 (l)
28				R—Q 6 ch, win- ning the Queen and the game.

(a) If instead of the move in the text (which plays a most important part in my analysis), Kt—Q B 3 be adopted, as suggested in the text books, then 13..., Kt x P; 14 Q x K P, Kt—Q B 3, and White's attack has vanished.

(b) The Bishop should retire to K 2, whereupon White's attack becomes difficult to maintain against accurate play on the part of his adversary.

(c) At first glance a venturesome looking move, but quite sound enough to draw if not to win.

(d) If B—K 3, then 22 R × P ch, K—R 3; 23 R—K 5, and wins. If R—R 4, then 22 R—K 5, and wins easily. If K—Kt 3, then 22 B—Q 3, again winning easily.

(e) If P—B 3, then Q—Q 4 ch, followed by R—R sq, if Black plays his K—Kt sq.

(f) If R—R 8, White wins by a series of checks, commencing with R × P.

(g) Looks a promising move, but weak as the sequel shows.

(h) This move (played against the writer on three different occasions) enables White to force mate in six moves.

(i) Rather than draw by perpetual check, White sacrifices the R to try and force the game.

(j) If R—K sq, then 24 Q—B 5, threatening B—Q 3.

(k) Black's best move here is probably Q × R, and then it is doubtful whether White can do more than draw.

(l) If K moves, White mates either on the move with R, or in two moves with Q at R 7.

12..., Kt—Q B 3—*continued.*

	5	6	7	8
13	Kt—Q 2 ! Kt × P ? (a)			
14	Q × K P Kt—Q B 3 !			
15	B—Q B 3 (b). R—B sq			
16	B—Q 3 R—Kt sq (c)			
17	Q—R 7 ch K—B sq			
18	B—B 4 K—K sq			
19	B—B 7 ch K—B sq (d)	Q—B 7 ch (g) K—Q 2		
20	B × R K—K sq	Kt—K 4 Kt—Q 5 !	Kt × Kt ?	Kt—K 4 (j)
21	Q—B 7 ch K—Q 2	R × Kt Q—K sq (h)	Q—K 6 ch K—K sq	Q—K 6 ch K—K sq
22	Kt—K 4 Kt—Q 5 ! (e)	Castles Q × Q	Q × R ch K—Q 2	Kt × Kt ch K—B sq
23	B × Kt K—B 3	R × Kt ch, winning the Q and the game.	Q—K 6 ch K—K sq	Q × R mate.
24	Q—B 4 ch B—B 4 (f)		R—B 8 ch K × R	
25	Q × B ch K—Q 2		Q mates (i)	

- 26 Kt × Kt ch
Q × Kt
27 B × Q
P—Kt 3
28 Q R—Q sq ch
K—K sq
29 R—Q 8
Mate.

(a) Black can only take this Pawn with advantage when White plays Kt—Q B 3? on the 13th move, instead of the move in the text.

(b) The reader will now see clearly why White on the 13th move plays his Kt to Q 2 instead of to Q B 3.

(c) If R—B 2, White mates in six moves as follows :—1 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 2 Q—R 8 ch, Kt—Kt sq; 3 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—K sq; 4 Q × R ch, K—Q 2; 5 B—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 6 Kt—K 4 mate.

(d) If K—Q 2, then 20 Q—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 21 Kt—Q B 4 mate.

(e) If Kt—K 4, then 23 Q—K 6 ch, K—K sq; 24 Kt × Kt ch, K—B sq; 25 Kt—Q 7 ch and d. ch, K—Kt 2; 26 Q—B 7 ch, K—K sq; 27 Q—R 7 mate. If Kt × Kt, then 23 Q—K 6 ch, K—K sq; 24 R—B 8 ch, K × R; 25 Q—B 7 mate. If Kt—Q 4, then 23 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 24 Q × Kt mate.

(f) If K—Q 2, then 25 Q—K 6 ch, K—K sq; 26 Kt × Kt ch, K—B sq; 27 Q—B 7 mate.

(g) Quite as interesting and successful as B—B 7 ch. R × Kt also wins easily.

(h) If P—B 3 or 4, then 22 R—Q 6, winning easily.

(i) An actual game played by the writer, contesting simultaneously eight "Allgaiers" accepted by his opponents.

(j) If Kt—Q 4, then 21 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 22 Q × Kt mate.

12..., Kt—Q B 3—*continued*.

	9	10	11	12
13	Kt—Q 2 Kt × P ?			R—B sq !
14	Q × K P Kt—Q B 3 !	P—Q B 4 ?		Castles Q—K sq !
15	B—Q B 3 ! R—Kt sq (a)	Castles Q—K sq	R—B sq	R—B 4 Kt × B
16	B—Q 3 K—B sq	R—B 4 Q—Kt 3	B—Q 3 R—B 2 (f)	P × Kt Kt—R 2 !
17	Q—B 4 Q—K sq	Q R—B sq R—B sq (c)	Q—R 7 ch K—B sq	P—K Kt 3 ! R × R
18	Kt—K 4 R—Kt 3 (b)	B—Q 3 Q × Q	Q—R 8 ch Kt—Kt sq	P × R (g) B—B 4
19	P—R 5 B—Q 3	Kt × Q Kt—K 3	Q—Kt 7 ch K—K sq	Kt × P R—Q sq
20	Q—B 2 and wins.	R × P ch K—R sq (d)	Q × R ch K—Q 2	R × R Q × R (h)

21	Kt × Kt B × Kt (e)	Q—Q 5 ch B—Q 3	Kt—Kt 3 Q—B sq
22	R × B R × R	Q × B ch K—K sq	P—K 6 B—Q 3 (i)
23	B × R ch Kt—Kt 2	R or B mates.	P—K 7 B × P ch
24	R × Kt B—B 4		K—Kt sq (j) And wins easily.
25	R—Kt 5 d. ch K—R 2		
26	B × B mate.		

(a) If R—K sq, White Castles. If Q—K sq, then 16 Castles, B—Q sq*; 17 Q—B 4, R—B sq; 18 Kt—K 4, Q—K 2; 19 Kt × Kt, R × Kt; 20 R × B, winning easily. * B—Q 2, and other defences which I have not yet analysed, may be tried here.

(b) If B—Q sq, then 19 B × Kt and wins.

(c) If Q × Q, then 18 Kt × Q, winning a piece.

(d) If Kt—Kt 4, then 21 P × Kt, B × R; 22 P × Kt ch, K—Kt 3; 23 Kt—B 2 d. ch, and White wins no matter how Black plays.

(e) White now forces mate in five moves.

(f) White now forces mate in seven moves. If, instead of the move in the text, Black plays K—B 2, then 17 P—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 18 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—K 3; 19 B—B 5 ch, winning easily.

(g) Theoretically the game may still be in favour of Black. White's two passed Pawns, however, have to be reckoned with, and there are many chances of his gaining a victory, as demonstrated in the continuation of this column.

(h) If B × R, then 21 Kt—Kt 3.

(i) If B × R P, then 23 P—K 7, and wins. If Kt—Kt 3, then 23 Kt × B, Q × Kt !; 24 B—Q 3, and wins. If K—Kt sq, then 23 Q—K 5, B—Kt 3; 24 P—R 5, and wins.

(j) Another actual game.

12... Kt—Q B 3—continued.

	13	14	15	16
	Kt—Q 2			
13	R—B sq !			
	Castles			
14	Q—K sq !			
	R—B 4 (a)			
15	Kt × B	P—K R 4 ?		
	P × Kt	Q R—B sq		
16	Kt—R 4 ? (b)	Kt × B	Q—Kt 3	
	R × R	P × Kt	Kt × P	
17	B × R (c)	Kt—R 2	Kt × B	
	Q × K P	Q × K P	P × Kt	
18	B—K 3	R × R	Kt × Kt	

19	B—Q 3 B—Kt sq! (d)	R × R Q—Kt 3	R × R B × R!	Q—R 3 ch
20	Q × P ch K—R sq	R—B 7 ch K—R 3	R—B 7 ch Q × R	K—Q sq B × R (j)
21	B—Kt 6 B—B 2	R × B Q × Q	B × Q K × Q	R—B 7 ch K—R sq
22	B × B Q × B	Kt × Q B—B 4	Q × Kt (i)	Q × Kt P—B 3 (k)
23	R—B sq (e) Q—K sq	Kt—Kt 3 R—K B sq (h)		B—Q 3 B—Kt 2
24	R—B 5! Kt—Kt 2	Kt × B R × Kt		R—K 7 B—B 4 (l)
25	R—B 6! Q—R 4 (f)	R × Kt ch K × R		Q × B, and should win.
26	Q—K B 4 K—R 2	B—Q 3 K—Kt 3		
27	Kt—B 3 B—K 2	P—K 6 K—B 3		
28	P—K Kt 4 Q—K sq (g)	B × R, winning easily.		

(a) Other forms of attack (which I have not had time to analyse) may be tried here.

(b) At first glance this move appears stronger than Kt—R 2, analysed in the previous column. Such, however, is not the case, as the sequel shows.

(c) If Q × R, then 18 P—K 6, Q—B 5 or *cc*; 19 R—B sq, Kt—Kt 6; 20 R × Q, Kt × Q ch; 21 B × Kt, with the preferable game. *cc* If 18..., Kt—B 3, then 19 Kt × P, Kt × Kt; 20 Q × Kt, threatening B—Q 3 on the next move, and Black is compelled sooner or later to give up his Bishop for the passed Pawn, leaving White with the better game.

(d) If K—B 2, then 20 Q—R 7 ch. Black must interpose Kt or B, and White then wins by 21 B—Kt 6 ch.

(e) Black's game is hopeless. Had White, however, on the 13th move played Kt—Q B 3, as recommended by the authorities, instead of Kt—Q 2, Black could now have won, as the R would not be defended.

(f) If Q × P, then 26 R × P ch, K—Kt sq; 27 Q—B 4 ch, Kt—K 3; 28 R × Kt, and wins. If P—Kt 4, then 26 R × P ch, K—Kt sq; 27 P—K 6, and Black is powerless.

(g) Continued 29 R × P ch, K—Kt sq; 30 Q—B ch, Q—B 2; 31 R—R 8 ch, K × R; 32 Q × Q, winning easily.

(h) If B—Kt 3, then 24 R × P and wins.

(i) It is now exceedingly doubtful if White can save the game.

(j) If B—K 3, then 21 Q R—B 7 ch, B × R; 22 R × B ch, K—R sq; 28 Q × Kt, and should win.

(k) If B—Kt 2, then 23 R—K 7, B—B sq; 24 Q—Q 5! (k 1), Q—Kt 3; 25 R—K 8, and wins. (k 1) If R—K 8, Black wins by 24..., B—B 4; 25 Q—Q 5, B × P ch.

(l) If K—Kt sq, then 25 Q—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 26 R—K 8 ch, B—B sq; 27 Q—B 7, winning easily.

(m) If Q—Kt 3, then 16 P—R 5, Q—R 2 (or *mm*); 17 Q R—B sq, Kt × B; 18 P × Kt, with a won game. (*mm*) If 16..., Q—Kt 4; then 17 Kt × P, Q—R 5; 18 R—Q B sq, and should win.

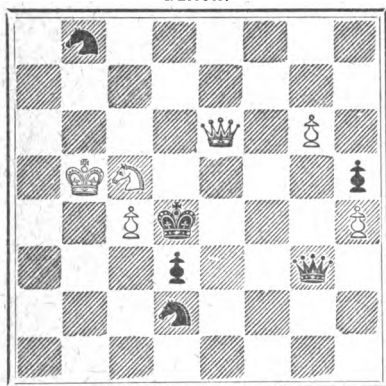
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 13.)

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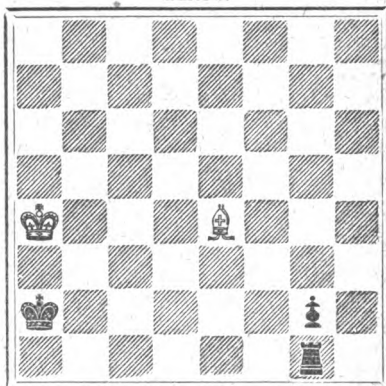


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White to play and win.

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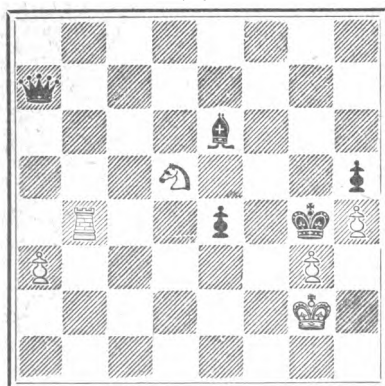


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

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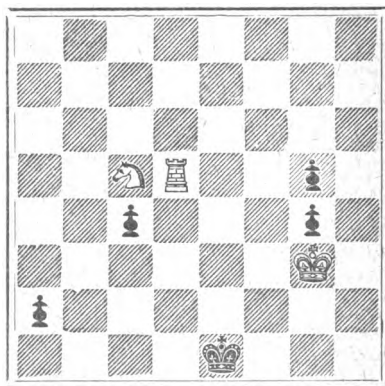


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White to play and win.

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WHITE.

White to play and draw.

SOME REMARKS ON COMBINATION.

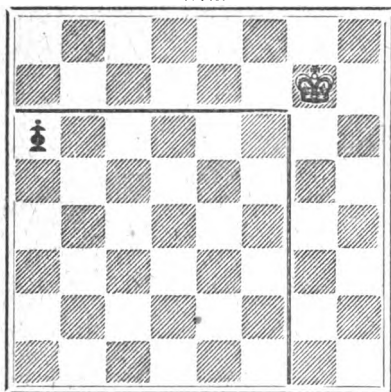
By PROF. SEYROTH, of St. Petersburg, in the *Petersburger Zeitung*Translated from the *Vienna Schachzeitung*.

IN the middle play of a game a combination which extends to five or six moves in advance is no doubt counted a deeply laid one. It is, however, not exceptional that a player of first rank, in known positions of the middle game, is able merely to glance at the consequences of the move taken into consideration by him. We hold it, for instance, quite possible that in the well-known variation of the Spanish game: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q 3; 4 P—Q 4, B—Q 2; 5 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 3; 6 Castles, B—K 2; 7 R—K sq, Castles?, a master player can at once in this position form the combination that by 8 B × Kt he can win. The continuation is: 8... B × B (for if P × B, obviously White wins a Pawn); 9 P × P, P × P; 10 Q × Q, Q R × Q; 11 Kt × P, B × P; 12 Kt × B, Kt × Kt; 13 Kt—Q 3, P—K B 4; 14 P—K B 3, B—B 4 ch; 15 Kt × B, Kt × Kt; 16 B—Kt 5, R—Q 4; 17 P—Q B 4, and wins the exchange. This combination extends over eleven moves, but is comparatively easy to remember, because Black's moves are forced, and its development yields no departures from the main variation. Frequently, however, there arrive positions of the middle game in which the player is unable to calculate all the variations; but still he decides for the move taken into consideration, because, he says to himself, I cannot indeed follow thoroughly the consequences of this move; only my hard-earned experience in the practical game, my feeling for the right judgment of the position, my position-sight counsel me to this move. The greater or less development of position-sight, however, will depend on the talent of the player.

Combination in the end game takes a different form from that in the middle game, for here tedious combinations, especially in the Pawn end game, are the order of the day. More than elsewhere does position-sight here become decisive, whereto, however, a thorough theoretical knowledge of the handling of end games is indispensably necessary. In consequence of the length of the combinations and their uniformity, even the greatest master is not in a position to find the sight-move at first sight, if he has not before devoted himself to a thorough study of the management of end games. It could hardly be possible (to take only one example) to first discover in the course of a practical game that the Queen *versus* a Bishop's Pawn on the seventh square can only draw, and yet this is one of the simplest examples. In order to facilitate combinations, the theory of the end game has often sought, along with the effort to set forth valid general rules, to give also clear mechanical helps. To some of these helps let the way be here shown. Generally known is the following rule, which is to be found in most handbooks. If a player wishes to enquire whether he

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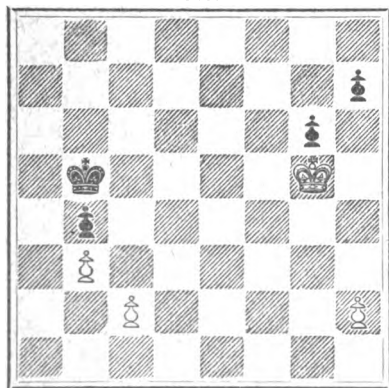
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can overtake with his King an adversary's passed Pawn, he has merely to pay attention to the following: He pictures to himself a quadrangle, including in its furthest corner, as in diagram No. 1, the adverse Pawn. If the King has to move, and can get within the quadrangle, he will be able to stop the Pawn from going to Queen, but otherwise not. [This position is hardly a good example, for what could have been Black's last move? If the Pawn came from Q—R 2, he would of course, have played P—Q R 4, and won, so that it must have been a capture from Q—Kt 2 (*Translator*)]. In following this simple rule the player spares himself a combination of five moves.

A second purely mechanical method of facilitating combination consists in the counting of moves. In the position, for instance, on diagram No. 2, if White wishes to get to know whether he dare allow himself or not the capture of the two Black Pawns on the K side, since Black likewise threatens the capture of the two White Pawns, White here counts up the moves that are necessary until his P at K R 2 can become a Queen. These are K—R 6, K × P, K × P, P—R 4, P—R 5, P—R 6, P—R 7, P—R 8, eight moves. On the other hand Black has to play K—B 4, Q 5, B 6, K × P, K × P, K—B 7, P Kt 6, Kt 7, Kt 8, nine moves, to make a Queen. Consequently White dares to play K—R 6, because with a Q against a B at Kt 7, he wins easily.

No. 2.

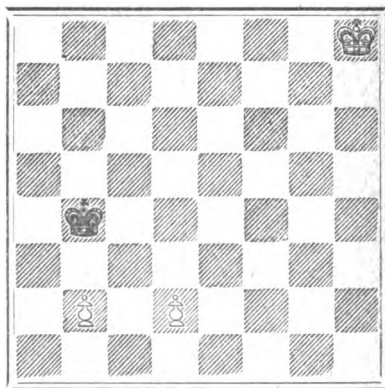
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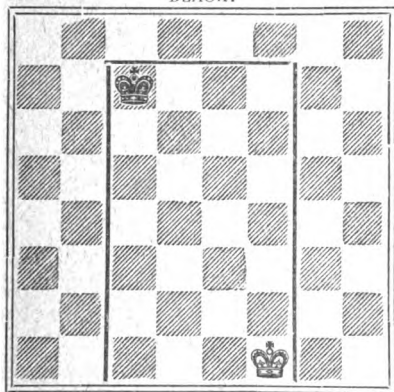
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To all weaker players it may be known that two passed Pawns in similar positions to P—Q B 3 and Q—Kt 4 are protected from the attack of the adverse King, for if the K captures the hinder P, the other goes on to Queen; but it is less known that also two isolated Pawns, as in diagram No. 3, or similar positions, victoriously defend themselves. If in this position Black play 1... K—Kt 6; then 2 P—Q 3, K—Kt 5; 3 K—Kt 7, K—B 4; 4 K—B 6, K—Q 5; 5 P—Kt 4, K—Q 4; 6 K—K 7, K—B 3; 7 P—Q 4, and a position analogous to the original one is reached. It is clear that every player to whom this is known spares himself many combinations, or at least lightens them. Of course if the K takes either P, the other goes on to Queen.

A very pretty rule, which as yet is unpublished, and to which our George Marco, of Vienna, has given much attention, has regard to the obtaining the opposition. As is well known, in many Pawn endings the win is only possible to the player who first reaches the opposition, on which account a rule, which shows in a purely mechanical way by what means the opposing position of the Kings may be brought about, cannot be of little importance. Before we bring forward the rule, we wish to remark that one can conceive the positions of the two Kings on the chessboard, as the diagonal lying over against corner points of a rectangle (diagram No. 4).

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So would, for example, the King's positions at Q—R 6 and K—Kt 4 determine the rectangle Q—R 4, Q—R 6, K—Kt 6, K—Kt 4, whose length amounts to seven squares and breadth three squares. The King's position at Q 2 and Q 5 would be a rectangle whose length was amounted to four squares and breadth one square. Let this be appreciated, and then the rule relating to it can easily be formulated in the following manner: "If you wish to gain the opposition, so place your King that the newly-formed position of the Kings may contain a rectangle consisting of an uneven number of squares." For instance, in diagram No. 4 there is formed by the Kings

at K—B sq and Q—B 7 the rectangle Q—B sq, Q—B 7, K—B 7, K—B sq, of which the number of squares ($7 \times 4 = 28$) is plain. If White now wishes to gain the opposition, he can only do so by the moves K—K sq ($7 \times 3 = 21$), or by K—Kt sq ($7 \times 5 = 35$), but not by K—K 2 ($6 \times 3 = 18$), or K—B 2 ($6 \times 4 = 24$), or K—Kt 2 ($6 \times 5 = 30$). We wish to illustrate the correctness of this rule by some examples. In the diagram position suppose 1 K—Kt sq (we select the most improbable move, which however is correct, because the number of squares of the rectangle is uneven), K—Q 3 (it may be observed that Black cannot form a rectangle with an uneven number of squares); 2 K—B 2 (squares number $5 \times 3 = 15$), K—Q 4; 3

K—B 3 (squares number $3 \times 3 = 9$), K—Q 5; 4 K—B 4, and the opposition is gained. Had White in the diagram position chosen the likeliest but wrong move 1 K—K 2 (squares number $6 \times 3 = 18$), then by 1..., K—B 3 Black would have held the opposition, for White could now no longer obtain a rectangle with an uneven number of squares, e.g., 2 K—K 3, K—B 4; 3 K—Q 3, K—Q 4; and Black gains his object.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS BY MEANS OF ESPERANTO.

THE appearance of a couple of articles in *Lingvo Internacia*, the central and oldest of the Esperanto Gazettes, on the subject of Esperanto for Chessplayers, affords a fitting opportunity for briefly summarising the advantages of new international language, which in the opinion of many has "come to stay."

The aim of "Esperanto" is to supply a means of international communication which can be acquired with the utmost facility. One can be much sooner efficient in Esperanto than in chess. Its simplicity results from an extremely simple grammar, consisting of only sixteen exceptionless rules; its word-material is selected from those roots which are most common to the best known European languages, causing the language to be to a large extent already known, and reducing the task of memorising new words to a minimum, and from the employment of a consistently phonetic pronunciation. It claims to be the only practical solution of this important question. It has already 100,000 adherents, and it would be difficult to mention any civilised country in which Esperantists are not to be found. In Great Britain, the first Esperantist Society was founded at Keighley, in November, 1902; there are now twelve societies—London, Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. A monthly gazette has also been started.

For correspondence chess, problem tourneys, continental chess tours, or for participation in foreign tournaments, Esperanto is very useful. The articles in *Lingvo Internacia* translate into Esperanto some two hundred chess terms, explaining them in Esperanto by means of examples. The names of the pieces in the new language are*: reg'o (K), damo (Q), kuriero (B), c'evalo (Kt), soldato (P)—names which appeal to thousands of Europeans. The word "check" is s'ak (pronounced shak); s'ako, a check; s'aki, to check; s'akado, perpetual check, &c. The chess vocabulary of Esperanto contains some very picturesque words. The original sense of the word "mate" has been reverted to, and is translated by "mort" (dead), thus renewing the time-honoured phrase "The King is dead"; "castling" becomes "The King's Leap" (reg'salto); and "stalemate" is rendered by "neirebleco," meaning "inability to move." The system of notation is the English, altered only so far as necessary. The commencing moves of a King's Bishop's Gambit might be: 1 S—R 4, S—R 4; 2 S—R K 4, S kaptas (or \times) S; 3 K—K 4, S—D 4; 4 K \times S, D—T 5 (s'); 5 R—K 1, &c. Problemists are not forgotten, and the principal specialities of their vocabulary are dealt with. The articles conclude with the Esperanto version of a celebrated game between La Bourdonnais and MacDonnell, and a couple of problems. The latter, on account of typographical diffi-


* In the original the letters followed by ' have a circumflex accent over them.

culties, appear in the Forsyth notation, which is recommended and explained. As a result of these articles, correspondence games are now in progress between chess players of different nationalities.

A previous knowledge of Esperanto is not essential on the part of the receiver of a communication. If you want to write, for instance, to a Dane, you buy a 6d. Danish Instruction Book and enclose it with your letter, and the simplicity of the language is such that this is sufficient to enable him to read ordinary correspondence. There are Esperanto Instruction Books in twenty-two languages.

Those interested in this matter can receive further information by writing to Mr. John Ellis, Hon. Sec. Esperanto Society, Keighley, Yorks.

OBITUARY.

E regret to record the death of Mr. Arthur T. Macdonald, of the Bradford Chess Club. The sad event occurred in London, on Friday, December 11th, death resulting from peritonitis, supervening on an operation for appendicitis. Our contemporary, the *Bradford Observer Budget*, in its obituary notice, says:—Little more than a month ago Mr. Macdonald was playing for the club, and barely three weeks since he left Bradford to reside in London. Though Mr. Macdonald never had the appearance of robustness, and only recently passed through a severe illness, his death at the comparatively early age of 43 was quite unexpected. Mr. Macdonald was born in Melbourne, but was chiefly identified with New Zealand, his father being at one time one of the largest wool shippers in that State. Coming to Bradford about four or five years ago, Mr. Macdonald became a member of the firm of Messrs. Macdonald, Ekrengen & Co., which went out of business a few months ago. Mr. Macdonald was an ardent bi-metallist, and was one of the delegates from New Zealand to the conference held in London, under the presidency of Mr. Balfour. After settling in Bradford he joined the city club, and became one of its strong players. He played for Yorkshire against Lancashire in 1902 and 1903, and against Cumberland in 1902, also for the North of England v. Scotland in 1902 and 1903, without being defeated. He also competed in the Blackpool Tournament of 1902, and was keenly interested in county competitions. Mr. Macdonald leaves a widow and five children, and we understand that they will return to New Zealand during the present month."

SOLUTIONS OF CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES, BY M. TROITZKY.

(See page 8.)

No. 61.—1 P—Kt 7, Q × Kt P; 2 Q—K sq, Q—Kt 5 (a); 3 Kt—K 6 ch, K—B 6; 4 Q—Q R sq ch, K moves; 5 Kt—Q 4 ch wins. (a) 2 . . , Q—Q R 2; 3 Q—K Kt sq ch, K moves; 4 Kt—R 4 (or Q 3) ch wins.

No. 62.—1 B—B 3, K—Kt 7; 2 K—Kt 4, K—B 7; 3 K—B 4, K—Q 7; 4 K—Q 4, K—K 8; 5 K—K 3, K—B 8; 6 B—K 2 ch, K—K 8; 7 B—B 3, drawn.

No. 63.—1 R—Kt 7, Q—Q 5; 2 R—Kt 7 ch, any; 3 Kt or R mates.

No. 64.—1 Kt—Q 3 ch, P × Kt (a); 2 R—K 5 ch, K—B 8; 3 R—K B 5 ch, K—Kt 8; 4 R—R 5, P—Q 7; 5 R × R P, P bec. Q; 6 R—K Kt 2 ch, K—B 8; 7 R—Kt sq ch, K × R, Stalemate. (a) 1 . . , K—B 8; 2 R—K B 5 ch, and 3 Kt—B sq ch, &c.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The Editor wishes all his friends a Happy and Prosperous Year.

A new chess column has been started in the *Girls' Own Paper*. The editor is Mr. J. Arnold Green, editor chess department *Leisure Hour*.

The *Town and Country Journal* (Sydney) announces that the New South Wales Association will arrange, very shortly, a contest for the championship of "N.S.W."

Championship of Worcestershire.—Mr. Fred Brown (Dudley) recently challenged the holder, Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham, to defend his title, and the resulting play ended in favour of the holder by 2 games to 1.

Northern Counties Union.—The first round of the Northern Inter-Counties Championship contest will take place during the present month; Lancashire meeting Cumberland at Carlisle, and Cheshire opposing Yorkshire—probably at Sheffield, on January 23rd.

Newcastle Weekly Chronicle Chess Trophy.—No less than 196 players have entered the annual contest for the "Silver Knight," and eight commemoration medals, presented by the proprietors of the *Newcastle Chronicle* to encourage chess playing in Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire. 40 competitors entered from one club alone—West Hartlepool.

From the *Berkshire Chronicle* we learn that the Chess Club in connection with the Reading Gas Company has been formally established. Mr. T. E. Hewett, a vice-president of the Reading Chess Club, is its president, and among its vice-presidents is Mr. John Egginton, who was a member of the old Reading Chess Club when Mr. Hodges, who took part in the famous London Tournament in 1851, was a member. The secretary is Mr. J. R. H. Jacobs. The members meet on Friday evenings at the Gas Company's offices.

The *Russian Chess Review* states that the fund for the recent National Tournament at Kieff amounted to 2,312 roubles (about £230), whilst the expenses were about £214, leaving a small balance to start a fund for a fourth Russian National Tournament, to which sum Count Pliater has promised to add a sum of £50. The *Russian Chess Review*, which by means of its readers' subscriptions raised a sum of 412 roubles for the last tournament, suggests that the time has now come for the formation of a Russian Chess Association.

Suffolk County Chess Association.—This Association was successfully founded at a meeting of Suffolk chess players, held on December 5th, at the Institute, Tavern Street, Ipswich, Mr. A. F. Vulliamy, president of the

Ipswich Chess Club, in the chair. Mr. A. J. Hamblin was elected hon. sec. ; Mr. Clifford Kitchin, hon. treas. ; and Mr. J. E. Curtis, match captain. A number of vice-presidents were elected, representing all the divisions of the county. The affiliated clubs are those of Ipswich, Felixstowe, Bury St. Edmunds, and Sudbury. The office of president was left open to the next meeting. It is believed that much good will accrue to Suffolk chess from the establishment of a County Association.

Hastings : Blackburne *v.* Marshall.—Messrs. Blackburne and Marshall were engaged at Hastings December 9th to 15th, and opposed to each other in consultation play, each master with an amateur confrere. The full results were as follows :—

Mr. Blackburne and Dr. Manlove beat Mr. Marshall and Mr. Cheshire (Evans Gambit).
Mr. Marshall and Mr. Watt *v.* Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Friedberger (Scotch Game).
drawn.

Mr. Marshall and Mr. Womersley beat Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Skyrme (Evans Gambit).
Mr. Marshall and Mr. Mann beat Mr. Blackburne and Dr. Colborne (Falkbeer Gambit).
Mr. Marshall and Dr. Colborne beat Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Jenour (Scotch Game).
Mr. Blackburne and Mr. Mannington beat Mr. Marshall and Mr. Dobell (Evans Gambit).

Gloucestershire Association.—The annual general meeting was held November 14th, at the Clifton Club (Bristol). The reports for the year were presented and adopted, the treasurer's accounts showing a small surplus. A challenge cup having been generously offered for competition between the clubs in the county, the offer was accepted with hearty thanks to the two anonymous donors, and the committee was instructed to arrange the conditions of the competition. A proposal to secure a second cup, for a junior competition, was favourably received, and referred to the committee to carry out if considered practicable. In the Southern Counties Union Championship Competition, Gloucestershire will probably meet Devon, at Clifton, Mr. Alderman Charles Townsend, J.P., was elected president, and Mr. G. Harding hon. secretary.

Match : Birmingham St. George's *v.* Bristol and Clifton.—Played at Clifton, December 12th. The playing strength of the home club was not adequately represented. Score :—

S. GEORGE'S.					BRISTOL AND CLIFTON.				
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Axtell...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. G. Butcher...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. H. G. Barnes	...	...	...	*1
Mr. E. Mackenzie..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. B. Rickman	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. H. Terrill ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. A. Morretti	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. E. Westbury	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. A. Wood...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. E. Pope	...	...	...	1	Dr. F. Merrick	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5 $\frac{1}{2}$					1 $\frac{1}{2}$				
* Adjudicated.									

Cheltenham *v.* Oxford University.—Eight players, representing the Cheltenham Club, visited the Oxford University Club quarters (Japanese Café, High Street) on December 5th, and won a pleasant match by 5 points to 3. Score :—

CHELTENHAM.						OXFORD UNIVERSITY.					
Dr. Mason	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. H. Bumpus	...	...	...	...	1
Col. E. Law	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. C. von Ernsthause	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. A. Foxwell	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Paice	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. W. Billings	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. B. Carlisle	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. V. Bright	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. N. Macfarlane	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Gooding	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. M. Colling	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. F. Pocock	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. S. James	...	...	...	...	1
Col. Willoughby	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. T. R. Hamming	...	...	...	...	*0
5						3					

* Adjudicated.

The *Eastern Daily Press*, referring to the club at King's Lynn, says:—"It is most encouraging to note the remarkable success which has attended the establishing of the chess club at Lynn; there are already over forty members on its books, and a visitor who chooses to look in on a Wednesday or Saturday, at the Temperance Hotel, the head-quarters, will find ten boards or more in play. The tournament this year has taken the form of a King's Knight Gambit Tourney, for which some twenty-one members are competing for the prizes offered by the Rev. J. R. Crawford, the vice-president. By way of ascertaining the strength of the respective members, a match was organised between teams captained by the president (Dr. Wedgwood) and the hon. secretary (Mr. W. Sedgley)." The club was drawn against Happisburgh in the first round of the Norfolk and Suffolk League contest, and they met at Melton Constable on December 12th, Lynn winning by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$. Mr. F. J. Marshall will visit the Lynn Club shortly.

We regret to report that Mr. James Mason is gradually getting worse and that his case is almost beyond hope of recovery. We thank sincerely those kind friends who have contributed to the fund we have opened for him and which now amounts to £30 14s. od. We append a list of additional subscriptions. Mr. H. K. Argall (Whitchurch, Tavistock), 10/6; Rev. C. Macmichael (Wisbech), 2/6; "Cirencester," 5/-; "T.H.," 5/-; Mrs. Seymour (Bournemouth) sends 40/- and expresses deep sympathy with Mason in his affliction, "and gladly contributes to the fund, as she is aware how much Mr. Mason has done in the cause of chess"; Rev. A. G. Gordon-Ross (Swindon), 21/-; Mr. M. Beyfus (London), 5/-; Mr. G. A. Youngman (Maidstone), 5/-; "R.W.," 6/-; Mr. W. M. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells) 5/-; Mr. A. L. Stevenson (Smeeth), 5/-; Mr. T. Taylor (Plymouth) has followed the excellent example of Mr. Butler (Brighton) and sends 25/- which he has collected from Plymouth and Devonport players; total, £6 15s. Brought forward, £23 19s. Total received to date, £30 14s.

Match: Ipswich v. Cambridge University.—On December 12th, a team of eight players from Cambridge University visited the Ipswich Institute to try conclusions with the local club. The visitors were expected to bring ten players, but to make the contest nine aside, the Rev. G. C. Beach (Ipswich) represented the University. After the close of play and adjudication of two unfinished games, the score sheet read as follows:—

IPSWICH.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. J. E. Curtis	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Bateman	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Hamblin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. G. C. Beach	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Cooke	1	Mr. T. Lodge	0
Mr. F. S. Tuddenham	0	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	1
Mr. A. F. Vulliamy	0	Mr. W. W. Lane	1
Mr. A. James	1	Mr. B. Pretty	0
Mr. D. Wilding	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Z. V. Ahmed	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. N. Goldsmith	1	Mr. L. H. Salaman	0
Mr. C. J. Palmer	1	Mr. J. Riddell	0
	<hr/> 5 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

Midland Counties Union.—Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire met at Oxford, on December 12th, in the first round of the M.C.C.U. Inter-Counties Championship. The visitors lost one game by default, and could not, owing to lack of railway facilities, get their best team together. Score:—

OXFORDSHIRE.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Mr. F. S. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Morling	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Robinson	1	Player absent	0
Mr. H. D. Roome	1	Mr. D. H. Sherwell	0
Mr. H. Ward	*0	Mr. J. S. Greeves	*1
Mr. W. L. Briggs	1	Mr. W. T. Church	0
Mr. T. G. Smith	0	Dr. Mack	1
Mr. S. Alden	0	Mr. H. W. Clarke	1
Mr. J. H. Overton	0	Mr. N. W. Kidner	1
Mr. Thackwell Smith	*1	Mr. W. W. Church	*0
Mr. G. W. Davidson	1	Mr. I. Woolston	0
Mr. R. Moss	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. O. Branch	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Howes	1	Mr. S. Collier, junr.	0
	<hr/> 7		<hr/> 5

* Adjudicated.

County Match: Kent v. Hertfordshire.—Played December 12th, at the City of London Club. Score:—

KENT.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Mr. O. C. Muller	1	Mr. W. Ward	0
Mr. L. Raymond	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Watts	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. C. Griffith	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. T. Stow	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Creswell	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. V. Crane	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. B. Dixon	1	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	0
Mr. G. A. Felce	0	Mr. H. F. Lowe	1
Mr. T. S. Cannon	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. F. Lindley	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. S. Mills	1	Gen. H. Bengough	0
Mr. C. H. Lorch	1	Mr. R. H. Barrett	0
Dr. Vinogradoff	1	Rev. H. A. Stead	0
Mr. A. Louis	0	Mr. E. Townson	1
Capt. McCaulis	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. F. Corke	1	Mr. F. Dickens	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke	1	Mr. A. Cliff	0
Miss Finn	1	Mr. R. C. McKinlay	0
Mr. H. O. Smith	1	Mr. J. Tafts	0
	<hr/> 11 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

County Match: Southern Counties Championship—Devon v. Wiltshire. Appended is the final score of the match played between these counties, at Taunton, on November 18th last. The final result was delayed owing to adjudication. The following were the scores:—

DEVON.				WILTSHIRE.			
Mr. C. Tracey	...	...	0	Mr. W. McCrum	...	...	1
Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	*1	Mr. A. Rumboll	...	...	*0
Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	...	0	Rev. J. F. Welsh	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Cooper	...	...	1	Mr. A. Schomberg	...	...	0
Mr. G. M. Frean	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Bruges	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Ball	...	...	1	Mr. E. Fear Hill	...	...	0
Mr. W. W. Rickeard	...	...	1	Rev. E. E. Smith	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Beaven	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	0	Mr. F. J. Welsh	...	...	1
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	1	Mr. S. Embling	...	...	0
Mr. R. S. Owen	...	...	*0	Rev. E. S. Caudwell	...	...	1
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	*0	Mr. F. H. Henley	...	...	1
Mr. A. Fisher	...	...	0	Mr. A. N. Willson	...	...	1
Mr. J. E. Moysey	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. A. Wilkins	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Colonel Bennett	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Henley	...	...	0
Mr. C. T. Blanchard	...	...	1	Mr. R. Siminon	...	...	0

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

Dr. Tarrasch on the the King's Gambit.—We cull the following from a recent issue of *Brighton Society*:—It is well known that Dr. Tarrasch, who is next year to play Dr. Lasker for the championship of the world, is an adherent of the modern school of chess players whose style consists in risking nothing, but in gradually piling up minute advantages until finally a winning position is obtained. Although some may think this style of play somewhat dull, Dr. Tarrasch considers that it is the highest type of chess, and has delivered himself as follows on the question of the King's Gambit *versus* the close game.

"The King's Gambit is not more interesting than, for example, the Ruy Lopez; it is only more easily comprehended, and, since there is always 'something up,' more easily played. The King's Gambit is in chess what the poster style is in art, or what military or dance music is in the science of harmony—a picture of glaring colours without gradation and without real charm. So soon as a gifted player has learned the rudiments of chess, he plays showy gambits incessantly. He does so because he lays hold of the finesse of this kind of game with the greatest ease. On the other hand, years must elapse before he can penetrate the mysteries of the close game, in which, as Anderssen says, 'minds sleep under thin coverings.'"

Match: Tees-side v. Tyne side.—On Saturday, December 19th, twenty members of the Newcastle Club journeyed to Stockton to play the Tees-side and Wearside Association. After an excellent repast at the Royal Hotel, the players adjourned to the Institute, where the match took place. A most even contest resulted in a win for Newcastle by the narrow margin of one game. Score:—

NEWCASTLE.

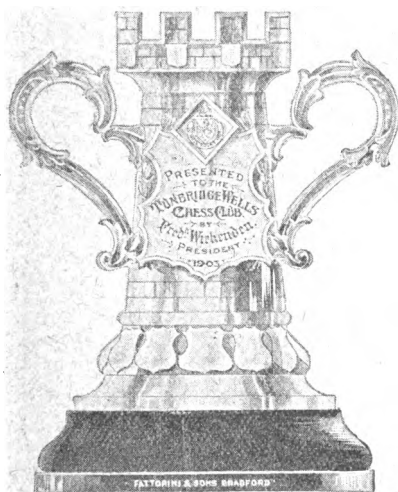
Mr. F. Downey	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Geo. Wright	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Stewart	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Atkinson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Nixon	0
Mr. W. W. Robson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Cook	1
Mr. W. D. Hawdon	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Newton	0
Mr. T. H. Elstob	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Hanks	0
Mr. J. S. Watson	1
Mr. J. H. Overton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. F. Ogilvie	1
Mr. F. O. Vipan	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. P. Thompson	1
Mr. T. J. Wright	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. M. Grey	1
Mr. R. W. Foggin	0
Mr. L. F. Gleig	$\frac{1}{2}$

10½

TEES-SIDE AND WEARSIDE ASSO.

Mr. J. Birks	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Wright	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Brunton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Parker	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Stainsby	1
Mr. F. Griffin	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Birks	0
Mr. R. Sergeant	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. D. Carter	1
Mr. A. Griffin	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Welch	1
Mr. J. F. Smith	0
Dr. Burnett	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. V. Sutton	0
Mr. H. Edwards	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Andrew	0
Mr. J. H. Lowes	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. E. Young	0
Mr. J. J. Farrell	1
Mr. H. Downes	$\frac{1}{2}$

9½



We have much pleasure in giving an illustration of the trophy recently presented to the Tunbridge Wells Club by the president, Mr. F. Wickenden. The trophy will be known as the "Club Championship Trophy," and will be competed for annually in a tournament of eight competitors, the contestants being selected by the committee from the entrants. Each player will contest two games with every other competitor, and the player with the best aggregate score will hold the trophy for the next year, and also receive the championship medal provided by the Kent County Association. The club meets at the Oxford Restaurant, Mount Pleasant Road, every Tuesday at

6-30 p.m., and every Saturday at 5 p.m. The fixture card embraces sixteen 1st team and nine 2nd team matches; the former including six engagements for the Kent County Cup. On December 5th, a team of fourteen players visited the City of London Club and performed most creditably, only losing the engagement by 2 points: City 8, Tunbridge Wells 6. Mr. Blackburne visited the club recently, and in a simultaneous display against eighteen opponents, he won 10 games and drew 8. After the close of play Mr. Wickenden entertained, at his house, the committee, several of the players, and Mr. Blackburne, when the trophy was seen for the first time by the members of the club.

County Match: Devon v. Cornwall—These counties met at Plymouth, Club, on Friday, November 27th. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles (London) were prevented by illness from playing for Devon. Devonshire won by 9 points. Score:—

DEVON.		CORNWALL.	
Mr. T. Taylor	... .. ½	Mr. C. M. Fox	... .. *½
Mr. C. F. Cooper	... .. 0	Mr. R. Davy	... .. 1
Mr. G. M. Frean	... .. *1	Mr. C. E. Trethewy	... .. *0
Colonel Bennett	... .. 0	Mr. H. Pascoe	... .. 1
Mr. W. Ball	... .. 1	Mr. A. Mayne	... .. 0
Mr. H. Dobson	... .. *1	Mr. C. Dowswell	... .. *0
Mr. W. W. Riekeard	... .. 1	Mr. C. E. Harby	... .. 0
Mr. A. W. Peet	... .. *½	Mr. A. Menhinick	... .. *½
Mr. T. W. Bourne	... .. *1	Mr. T. G. Mead	... .. *0
Rev. H. Bremridge	... .. 1	Mr. L. Hall	... .. 0
Mr. G. F. Thompson	... .. 1	Mr. T. Arnall	... .. 0
Mr. N. A. Prettejohn	... .. 0	Dr. T. C. Butlin	... .. 1
Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	... .. ½	Mr. W. E. Grenfell	... .. ½
Mr. W. H. Phillips	... .. *1	Mr. C. C. Hoadley	... .. *0
Mr. W. May	... .. 0	Rev. G. Bake	... .. 1
Mr. E. Pearse	... .. 1	Mr. G. Shakerley	... .. 0
Mr. A. S. Stoneman	... .. 0	Mr. W. Boxhall	... .. 1
Mr. F. B. Langdon	... .. 0	Mr. C. E. T. Jenkin	... .. 1
Mr. R. S. Nichole	... .. *1	Rev. W. E. Graves	... .. *0
Mr. J. H. Adams	... .. 1	Mr. W. A. Bunt	... .. 0
Mr. T. Whitby	... .. 1	Mr. E. Sedding	... .. 0
Mr. H. G. Phillips	... .. 0	Mr. S. Gordon	... .. 1
Mr. S. Ward	... .. ½	Mr. H. J. Bulteel	... .. ½
Rev. G. B. Berry	... .. 1	Mr. J. Scott	... .. 0
Rev. H. T. Moyle	... .. 1	Mr. S. Hayes	... .. 0
Mr. R. Stephenson	... .. 1	Mr. F. Marshall	... .. 0
Mr. M. C. Bolt	... .. 1	Mr. E. Retchford	... .. 0
Mr. E. B. Clark	... .. 0	Mr. H. Tresidder	... .. 1
Rev. C. E. Treadwell	... .. *1	Mr. H. V. Broad	... .. *0
19		10	

* Adjudicated.

Cambridge University.—The University players have been rather active during the past month, as in addition to the match against Ipswich (see p. 16) a combined team match was played against Trinity, and on December 5th, eighteen players representing the West London Club were entertained; a close contest resulting, after adjudication of three unfinished games, in favour of the Cantabs. Mr. Schuster played as substitute for Mr. Tattersall, who failed to appear. Full score:—

UNIVERSITY.		TRINITY.	
Mr. J. A. Horrocks (Selwyn)	... .. 0	Mr. H. A. Webb	... .. 1
Mr. G. Leatham (St. John's)	... .. ½	Mr. H. Bateman	... .. ½
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh (Pembroke)	... .. ½	Mr. J. Cameron	... .. ½
Mr. W. W. Lane (Emmanuel)	... .. 1	Mr. L. H. Salaman	... .. 0
Mr. G. R. Fitzgerald (King's)	... .. 0	Mr. Z. U. Ahmad	... .. 1
Mr. E. L. Woodhouse (Clare)	... .. 1	Mr. C. H. Buller	... .. 0
Mr. H. Dobell (Christ's)	... .. 0	Mr. A. E. Baker	... .. 1
Mr. F. Lamplugh (St. John's)	... .. 1	Mr. J. Hirst	... .. 0
Mt. M. A. Bolton (Christ's)	... .. 1	Mr. W. T. H. Haughton	... .. 0
Mr. L. de Hugo (King's)	... .. 1	Mr. W. H. A. Sinclair-Lontit	... .. 0

Mr. R. Bennett (Trinity Hall)	1	Mr. J. Elliott	0
Mr. F. Arnot (Caius)	1	Mr. P. E. Marrack	0
	<hr/> 8		<hr/> 4

WEST LONDON.

Mr. R. P. Michell	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Nicholls	1
Mr. S. Wood	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Snowden	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. R. Witham	0
Mr. T. Dyer	0
Mr. R. Eastman	1
Mr. G. T. Dann	0
Rev. T. Hamilton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. Ford	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Williams	*0
Mr. W. Reffold	1
Mr. C. Moore-Kennedy	0
Mr. J. Stocker	1
Mr. H. Fairman	0
Mr. H. T. Schroder	1
Mr. H. J. Northfield	0
Mr. A. D. Taylor	1

8 $\frac{1}{2}$

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Mr. W. H. Gunston	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. W. Schuster	0
Mr. H. A. Webb	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Clarke	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Bateman	1
Mr. B. Goulding Brown	1
Mr. A. E. Baker (sub.)	0
Rev. H. A. Stead	1
Mr. G. Leatham	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. O. Glanert	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. H. Goh	*1
Mr. T. Lodge	0
Mr. J. A. Horrocks	1
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	0
Mr. W. W. Lane	0
Mr. F. O. Arnold	1
Mr. J. Cameron	0
Mr. D. C. Woodhouse	1

9 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

London.—Mr. Gunsberg paid a visit to the Ladies' Club, on December 12th, and in a simultaneous exhibition he won 25 games, drew 7, and lost 1—to Mrs. May, of Bromley.

The "Metropolitan" has challenged the City Club to a match, and the officials of the latter suggest fifty players aside, with the provision that the fight takes place at City Club, or on some neutral ground. February 1st is named as the date for the contest.

Doctor Lasker visited the City of London Club on December 16th, and engaged twenty players simultaneously. Play lasted from 6-15 to 11 p.m., the results at that time being 10 wins, 3 draws, 2 losses, 5 unfinished, to be adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne. Doctor Lasker ought not to have lost the two games scored against him. Against Mr. Loman he should have won with ease, and against Mr. Barlow he was a piece *plus* at one stage. The final score was: Dr. Lasker, 13; Club Players, 3; drawn, 4.

City of London Club *v.* Brooklyn Club.—The *Brooklyn Eagle* announces that the ninth annual cable match will take place during next month (February). On the American side, all the players who took part in the last match are available, with the exception of the late Mr. C. J. Newman, whose place will probably be taken by Mr. J. W. Showalter. In case of any other unexpected vacancy, Mr. A. W. Fox will probably play.

On November 30th, a disastrous fire in Brooklyn resulted in the destruction of the Academy of Music, in which was situated the Assembly Rooms, the American locale of the last six cable matches. Our contemporary says: "It will now be necessary for the Brooklyn Chess Club to

find another place wherein to play the match, the challenge to which has but just been accepted. Whether the change will in any way affect the play of the contestants in this all important match can only be surmised."

A chess column has been started in the *Stoke Newington and Islington Recorder*. Mr. C. E. Biaggini, North London Club, has control of the column, and he is wisely devoting close attention to Metropolitan chess matters. We hear constant complaints against some of the leading London papers for ignoring English chess in order to give publicity to continental chess news.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE.—"A" DIVISION MATCH RESULTS.

Nov. 30th ...	Battersea ...	12	Lee ...	8
Nov. 30th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	12	Insurance ...	8
Dec. 1st ...	Hampstead ...	13½	North London ...	6½
			(Two players short)	
Dec. 2nd ...	Metropolitan ...	14½	Athenæum ...	5½
			(Two players short)	
Dec. 8th ...	West London ...	10	Lee ...	8
	(Two games for adjudication)			
Dec. 9th ...	Bohemians ...	11	Athenæum ...	9
Dec. 10th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	12½	North London ...	7½
Dec. 10th ...	Insurance ...	13	Brixton ...	7
			(One player short)	
Dec. 14th ...	Hampstead ...	15½	East London ...	4½
			(Two players short)	
Dec. 14th ...	Metropolitan ...	15	Batter ea ...	5
Dec. 17th ...	Insurance ...	11½	West London...	8½

North Manchester Club.—This club is increasing its reputation for *esprit de corps*. On December 5th, twenty-eight members journeyed to Liverpool to engage the Liverpool Central Club in combat. After a close fight the scores were 14 to 13 in favour of Manchester, with one game for adjudication. This was declared by Doctor Lasker to be drawn; the contest therefore resulted in favour of the visitors by 14½ to 13½.

On December 12th, a team of twelve "A" players from the Liverpool Club visited the North Manchester Club, and a very keen struggle resulted as shown by the appended score. Victory might on this occasion have rested with the home team but for an oversight at one board.

LIVERPOOL "A."				NORTH MANCHESTER.			
Mr. S. Wellington...	...	...	½	M. A. E. Moore ...	...	...	½
Mr. P. F. Blake ...	...	...	*½	Mr. T. A. Farron ...	...	...	*½
Dr. J. H. Snaw ...	...	...	½	Mr. F. H. Halley ...	...	...	½
Dr. H. Holmes ...	...	...	1	Mr. H. B. Lund ...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Kendall ...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Burtinshaw...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Bennett ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Shaw ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Kearn ...	...	...	½	Mr. D. C. Earle ...	...	...	½
Mr. F. H. Cribbin ...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Wolstencroft	...	...	½
Mr. F. G. Newbury ...	...	...	0	Mr. C. W. Garrett ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Slater...	...	...	*½	Mr. W. H. Burgess ...	...	...	*½
Mr. W. Parry...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Crawford ...	...	...	1
Mr. R. Lamb...	...	...	1	Mr. K. C. Ross ...	...	...	0
			6½				5½

* Adjudicated by Dr. Lasker.

On December 10th Dr. Lasker, who was visiting Manchester, entertained the North Manchester members with a simultaneous exhibition, winning 17 games, drawing 10, and losing 1—to Mr. D. C. Earle. Owing to want of time to finish play, many of the “draws” were adjudicated by Doctor Lasker. The first half of the season’s programme was brought to a conclusion on Thursday, December 17, the result of the “Porter Cup” Tournament being as follows :—

Class I.—First prize, value 21/-, *Mr. H. B. Lund ; second prize, value 10/6, Mr. F. H. Halley and Mr. C. Lobel. Class II.—First prize, 21/-, *Mr. W. Rogers ; second prize, 10/6, Mr. J. Beard and Mr. H. Hibbs. Class III.—First prize, value 21/-, *Mr. W. C. Barrett ; second prize, value 10/6, Mr. H. Steel. *These three winners play each other for the possession of the Porter Cup, value 6 gs., and won outright each year. Great interest has been evinced in this tourney, the average attendance being 40. On January 7th there will be commenced two tournaments—“Championship,” open to first class only ; also “Handicap,” open to all classes. If the same interest is shown in these two competitions as in the “Porter Cup” contest, the present will prove a record season.

Dr. Lasker on the Match for the Championship of the World.—During a recent visit to Hereford—where he was the guest of the Hereford Chess Association, and played on December 3rd forty games at one sitting, winning thirty-eight and drawing two—Dr. Lasker was interviewed by a representative of the *Hereford Times* on the subject of his forthcoming match against Dr. Tarrasch.

Asked if it was true that a match had been definitely arranged to take place between himself and Dr. Tarrasch for the championship of the world, Dr. Lasker replied, “Yes, next year, but we cannot meet before September or October, as Dr. Tarrasch, on account of his medical practice, will not until then be able to spare the time.”

“Where will the match be played?” was the next query, and Dr. Lasker, after a moment’s pause, answered, “You see that is a matter left to myself to decide, and I shall be governed by circumstances. It is customary for the leading chess associations of the world to make application for a portion of the match to be played under their respective auspices. Therefore it is very probable that we shall meet in more than one country. The choice, however, is left to me.”

“Do you think you will be in receipt of many such applications?” our representative proceeded. “Yes,” came the answer, “I presume that I shall have a large number to select from. This is invariably the case. We may meet in England, America, Russia, Austria, or Germany. but I don’t know where as yet ; but it is an open question, and depends upon circumstances.”

Asked if he had previously played with Dr. Tarrasch, he replied, “I have not met Dr. Tarrasch in a match, but twice in tournaments.”

Replying to a question as to how the match had been brought about, Dr. Lasker said, “As champion, I accept all challenges in which the challenger submits to my published conditions. My prospective engagement

with Dr. Tarrasch was brought about in this way. He forwarded a challenge to me, and I met him at Nuremberg on the 17th and 18th of October, and arranged the terms of the match. I should like to say that it will necessitate a great sacrifice on Dr. Tarrasch's part, and its speaks well for his energy and force of character to have issued this challenge."

"How many games will be played?" "Oh, the winner of the first eight games, exclusive of draws, will hold the championship."

"Do you think the match will throw any new light on the theory of the game?" "It is impossible to give a forecast of what will occur in this match, and consequently, although I am inclined to think that the theory of some of the openings will be advanced, I should not like to take on the role of a prophet."

"Are the conditions under which these championship matches have been fought in the past satisfactory?" "Well, in my own opinion, they have been very far from satisfactory. It seems to me that international tournaments should intervene between championship matches and *vice versa*, and that the winner of the international tournament should be entitled to challenge the champion. Similar provisions to those made for international tournaments should be made by the chess world for championship matches, for I cannot see, for instance, why the loser of a championship match should be treated worse than a second prize winner of an international tournament."

Dublin.—The annual meeting of the Dublin University Club is fully reported in the *Weekly Irish Times* of December 12th. President: Mr. J. W. Fitzgerald, Mod., B.A.; hon. sec., Mr. H. M. Dockrell. The championship for 1902-3 was won by Mr. Robert Powell, B.A., and the president's prize by Mr. J. Stephens. The inaugural meeting of the winter session was held in the Front Hall, Trinity College, Dr. Traill, S.F.T.C.D., presiding. The Committee's annual report stated that the attendance at club meetings was satisfactory, and the financial condition was greatly improved. Increase in membership was reported, and the team for the Armstrong Cup was fairly strong. The club was glad to welcome two new clubs to the ranks of Dublin chess, and they looked forward to many interesting and pleasant meetings.

The Solicitor-General, proposing that the University Chess Club was worthy of support, said that, having regard to the position which he occupied in connection with the University, he regarded it as not only a privilege, but a duty to assist in the promotion of any club in the University that had for its object the development of the social or intellectual enjoyment of the students, either within or without the College. To one little acquainted with the game as he was, chess was a subject that did not lend itself very much either to eloquence or to humour. Having recently failed in his search to discover anything suitable in literature on the subject, he appealed to a friend, a man of eminent literary culture, to find out for him some humorous impromptu which he might bring forward that evening, and the reply he received was that there was a statement in Genesis referring to the Garden of Eden, where Adam had sacrificed a piece in order to secure a mate, and had gained an admirable queen. Those very elements in the

game of chess, which formed its chief attraction for the votaries of the game, were the very thing which deterred outsiders. Players of chess delighted in it because of the amount of mental abstraction that it required, but in the busy life of the present day, with its hot pursuit and keen competition, men were more inclined to turn to games which demanded less mental abstraction. The most distinguished chess players were drawn from among the science students. The game afforded them many opportunities of using their scientific knowledge in developing the various problems. In chess it was always possible to introduce something new, and this fact always stimulated the energy and the attention of the players. The absence of all speculation in the play—he would not call it the vice of gambling—was another matter calculated to repel the outsider. Chess compelled a man to think before he acted, and that was a lesson which they ought not to forget, because there were few men who had not occasion to regret having spoken without consideration and acted without thinking. And, again, the game brought men into intimacy and friendship with each other. From that point of view he regarded it as the greatest advantage to College students to cultivate the game, and to remember that the friendships formed in their College days were those which oftenest outlived the friction and competition of after life. Let the knowledge that their “King” was inviolate, and their efforts to preserve their “Castle” not only deepen their sense of loyalty to their sovereign, but also strengthen their affection for the Castle of their own University, which in the days that were at hand would require all the loyalty and allegiance of its students and friends to save it from the impious hands of the politicians.

Mr. E. V. Longworth seconded the resolution. Little, in his opinion, remained to be said to recommend the University Chess Club to the students of Trinity College. The Solicitor-General thought that in these days of general business only enthusiasts had time to spare for chess. One of the first uses to which the Marconigram had been put was to play a game of chess, the players being on two steamers coming from different sides of the Atlantic; just as four hundred years ago, one of the first books, perhaps the very first, to issue from Caxton's Press was the “Game and Play of Chess.” So that chess seemed to be as popular as ever it was. On the Kerry portion of the Munster circuit there was supposed to be a very safe gambit for cross-examining a police-constable: (1) “How long have you been in the force?” “Fifteen years.” (2) “You are not promoted yet?” “No.” (3) “I believe you are not a teetotaler?” There was some dispute as to the origin of chess, but he believed with the majority of chess players in the formula, “*ex oriente lux et ludus scacchorum*.”

Yorkshire News.—Although the more important events—county matches and the like—mostly occur in the new year, yet the pre-Christmas part of the Yorkshire chess season has been more than commonly lively. The County Tournament, which commenced in the early summer with 100 entrants, has been completed at an earlier date than is usual. In Class A, the championship of the county has been won by a Dewsbury player, Mr. J. B. Oates, who defeated in the final round Mr. A. Clark, of Ponte-

fract. The youth of both the finalists may be regarded as a good augury for the future strength of the county—at any rate, perhaps the defeated veterans may be allowed to hope so. The first prize in the B Division has been won by Mr. H. A. Burton, of Pontefract, Mr. P. G. Bynon, of Leeds St. Martin's, taking the second. In Class C, the winner is Mr. R. C. Thorpe, St. Martin's, who defeated in the final round Mr. H. Oldroyd, Dewsbury.

The annual competition for the Woodhouse Cup began in October, the usual teams representing Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Hull being joined on this occasion by Leeds St. Martin's, which last year carried off the *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy for junior clubs, in the first season of its existence. It is popularly supposed in Yorkshire that between the playing strength of the "Cup" and "Trophy" teams there is a great gulf fixed, and this appeared to be borne out by the result of the first two matches in which the young club engaged. Beaten by the Leeds club by 7 to 3, the aspirants were trounced by Bradford to the tune of 9 to 1. On November 14th they visited Hull, with many misgivings, and upset all calculations by defeating the Cup-holders by 6 to 4. There were those who cavilled at St. Martin's daring to tackle the seniors, but boldness has been amply justified by this remarkable performance.

The *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy competition is as popular as ever among the smaller clubs, and Wakefield, York, Dewsbury, and Milnsbridge are engaged, together with second teams from the Leeds and Hull clubs.

In addition to the above, Leeds, Sheffield, Bradford, and Huddersfield have each their special league of local clubs, and on the whole there is no lack of match play in Yorkshire from October to April.

The third correspondence Tourney for the C. S. Kitchen prize is approaching its conclusion, and at present it seems probable that the result will be a tie between Mr. J. A. Woollard, of Keighley, and Mr. W. Gledhill, of Dacre Banks, in which case by the rules of the competition a deciding game will be necessary.

This season the match West Riding *v.* North and East Ridings has been revived, and teams of 27 players on each side met at the De Grey Rooms, York, on November 28th. As in the former encounter, five years ago, the populous West proved too strong for the combination, winning by 17 games to 10. The arrangements for the match were admirably carried out by Mr. O. C. B. Brown, and the officials of the York club, which is well known as one of the most enthusiastic and enterprising chess societies in the North of England. Of non-league matches, the important fixtures have been Leeds *v.* Birmingham St. George's, at Leeds,—won by the visitors— and Bradford *v.* North Manchester, at Bradford, on November 14th, also won by the visitors—scores: Bradford 6, North Manchester 9.

Coming to future events, Yorkshire look forward with much pleasure to meeting Cheshire on January 23rd, in the first round of the N.C.U. Championship. The annual match with Lancashire is now a recognised institution, and whether defeated by Cheshire or not, another effort will be made to break the continuity of Lancashire's victories—in Lancashire.

Chess by correspondence has for some years been popular in Yorkshire, and a match of 30 players aside has just been commenced with Cornwall. As the Western Association is of tender age, and as this is its

first venture in a post-card match, the Yorkshire team has, with two or three exceptions, been selected from a large number of second and third-class players, who have volunteered their services. A second match, with a similar Yorkshire team, is now under consideration by the officials of the newly-formed Suffolk Association.

The above matches and competitions are (with the exception of the Cheshire match) promoted and conducted by the Yorkshire Chess Association, which represents 22 affiliated clubs, some of which themselves control groups of smaller district societies. In the absence of a "Chess Club Directory," strictly accurate figures cannot, of course, be given, but on a moderate computation, it may fairly be said that the Y.C.A. represents not fewer than 1,200 chess players of the county.

Chess in Scotland.—Mr. F. J. Marshall completed his successful engagement with Glasgow C.C. on 5th December, and left for Hastings.

Glasgow v. Liverpool C.C.—This important match, between the first teams of these clubs, was played on Saturday, 5th December, at Glasgow. For the first time in the history of the contest the Scottish club recorded a victory over its formidable adversary, winning a well-fought match by two games. The Glasgow club turned out its best talent for the occasion, but Liverpool, though represented by a strong team, lacked the services of one or two of its leading players, who were unable to come north. Mr. J. Borthwick captained the Glasgow team, and conducted a strong game against Mr. A. Dod at top-board, the struggle ending in a "draw." The Liverpool captain, Mr. P. R. England, was not present, having been detained at home at the last minute, by urgent business. The other games were stubbornly contested, except one where a "draw" was agreed to early, owing to the player being called away by telegram. Detailed score :—

GLASGOW.					LIVERPOOL.				
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Dod	...	...	...	...
Dr. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. Wellington	...	...	...	...
Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	...	...	Mr. M. Kaizer	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	...	Dr. J. Holmes	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	...	Dr. J. H. Shaw	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. Y. C. Dawbarn	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. D. Harris	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. M'Kee	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. R. Kendall	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Bennett	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Kearne	...	...	...	...
				6					4

After the match the visitors were entertained to dinner at the Windsor Hotel, Mr. J. M. Finlayson, president of Glasgow C.C., in the chair. The customary toasts were proposed, and heartily responded to, Mr. Finlayson giving "The Liverpool Chess Club" in a speech abounding in anecdote, and Mr. Dod (the Liverpool president) replying in a few well-chosen sentences. Mr. D. Y. Mills had a special toast—that of the health of Mr. F. J. Marshall, who was a guest at the dinner. Mr. Mills expressed the appreciation of the Glasgow club for Mr. Marshall's recent services. Mr. Marshall returned thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which his name

had been received by the company, and remarked how much he had enjoyed his Scotch sojourn, also indicating that he meant to give Liverpool and other district clubs a "flying" visit shortly.

At intervals several songs, etc., were contibuted by Messrs. J. L. Taylor, F. G. Harris, and C. Wardhaugh, Glasgow, and the pleasant reunion with Liverpool friends came all too quickly to a close.

Glasgow v. "Burns" C.C.—The first of two annual inter-club matches was played on 14th November, at "Burns" C.C., Glasgow, resulting in a win for the latter by three games. Score:—

"BURNS" C.C.				GLASGOW C.C.			
Mr. Jno. Russell ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Jas. Borthwick ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Murray, junr. ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Black ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Krasser ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. Jno. Crum ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. J. Birch, junr. ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. J. M. Finlayson ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. Jas. McGrouther ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. Jno. Gilchrist ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. H. Brown ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Neilson ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. J. Court ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. McKee ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Lacaille ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. P. C. Johnson ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. J. J. S. Gray ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Gibson ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Birch, senr. ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. J. Muirhead ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. F. Lacaille ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. C. Macdonald ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. R. Macdonald ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. W. Scott ... ..	...	...	1
Mr. J. Rennie ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Macdonald ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. A. Christie ... ..	...	...	1	Mr. Thos. McGrouther ... ..	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
8 $\frac{1}{2}$				5 $\frac{1}{2}$			

"Richardson" Cup Tourney.—The first-round ties were all played on same day, November 28th, at Stirling, Helensburgh, Glasgow, and Falkirk respectively, resulting thus:—

Glasgow C.C. beat Stirling C.C. by 3 games to 2.

Edinburgh C.C. beat Helensburgh C.C. by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to $\frac{1}{2}$.

Queen's Park C.C. beat Dundee C.C. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

"Burns" C.C. beat Falkirk C.C. by 4 games to 1.

The semi-finals therefore will be—Glasgow v. Queen's Park (to be played on December 19th), and Edinburgh v. "Burns" (to be played on January 9th we believe). Since writing the above, the semi-final tie between Glasgow and Queen's Park has been played, with the result that Glasgow (the present cup-holder) has been thrown out of the contest by its suburban rival, who managed to score 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to Glasgow's 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ games. Queen's Park therefore enters the final, with the winner of the tie between Edinburgh and "Burns" as its opponent.

"Spens" Cup Tourney.—First-round results, so far as reported, are—

Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. beat Bridge of Allan C.C. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ (after a "drawn" match).

Portobello C.C. beat Paisley C.C. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Glasgow "Athenæum" C.C. beat Kelty C.C. by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Hillhead C.C. has "scratched" to Aberdeen.

Gourock beat Uddingston by 5 games to 0 (after twice drawing the tie).

The appended short encounter occurred in the "Richardson" Cup match, Dundee v. Queen's Park (Glasgow), on November 28th. We take the score and notes from the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*. The annotations are by the winner of the game.

GAME No. 2,368.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. I. M. THOMS, Dr. FORRESTER,
Dundee. Queen's Park.

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

A safer move is P—Q 3.

5 Q Kt × P 4 P × P
6 Kt × P 5 P—Q 4
7 Kt × Kt 6 P × Kt
8 Q—K 2 7 Q—Kt 4

8 Kt—Q 4 dis. ch, followed by 9
B—B sq. would keep the Pawn ahead
for White.

8 Q × Kt P

.....A fatal move. 8...
Kt—B 3 was compulsory.

9 Q—R 5 ch 9 Q—Kt 3

.....If now 9..., P—Kt 3;
10 Q—K 5 ch, &c.; and if 9..., K—
Q 2; 10 Q—B 5 ch, K—K sq; 11 Kt—
Kt 8 dis. ch, &c., winning easily.

10 Kt—K 5 dis. ch 10 Resigns.

Edinburgh v. Dundee.—Played at Dundee on 12th December, result-
ing in a "draw." Score:—

EDINBURGH C.C.				DUNDEE C.C.			
Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	½	Mr. W. N. Walker	...	...	½
Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	1	Mr. H. T. Baxter	...	...	0
Mr. J. Thomson	...	...	0	Mr. H. J. Thoms	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	½	Mr. C. Martyn	...	...	½
Mr. F. Spence	...	...	0	Mr. D. Spankie	...	...	1
Mr. W. Smith	...	...	½	Mr. P. Moir	...	...	½
Mr. E. Parker	...	...	1	Mr. C. B. Heath	...	...	0
Mr. W. L. Thompson	...	...	0	Mr. C. L. Mitchell	...	...	1
Mr. C. C. Sumner	...	...	1	Mr. G. C. Dickson	...	...	0
Mr. A. Orrock	...	...	0	Mr. R. E. Corrie	...	...	1
Mr. E. V. Ellis	...	...	1	Mr. J. Gibson	...	...	0
Mr. J. McLean	...	...	0	Mr. C. Lyell	...	...	1
Mr. J. Y. Mills	...	...	1	Mr. W. Kidd	...	...	0
<hr/> 6½				<hr/> 6½			

Mr. Mills gave a simultaneous display at the Edinburgh "Philosophical" and "Insurance" C.C. (combined) on a recent evening, playing ten games, of which he won eight, drew one, and lost one.

Chess League for Edinburgh.—A meeting was held on the 23rd November, at Edinburgh Club, for the purpose of discussing a proposal to form a Chess League in the city. Mr. W. M. Whitelaw presided, and it was unanimously agreed to form a league, with the following office-bearers: President, Dr. Knight; Vice-Presidents, A. Fraser and W. G. Cruikshank; Secretary, W. Cruikshank, junr. The committee is to consist of secretaries of clubs joining the League.

Other inter-club matches played during the month:—

Glasgow "Athenæum"	...	8	v.	Queen's Park	...	7
Bridge of Allan	...	7½	v.	Falkirk ("A" Team)	...	3½
Glasgow "Athenæum"	...	5	v.	Gourock	...	4
Glasgow "Burns"	...	8½	v.	Glasgow C.C.	...	5½
Dundee C.C.	...	6½	v.	Cupar-Fyfe	...	1½
Edinburgh C.C.	...	3	v.	Stirling	...	2
Edinburgh C.C.	...	4½	v.	Edin. Work. Men's Club	...	4½
Glasgow "Burns"	...	7½	v.	Queen's Park	...	6½

A 2b

Stirling	5½	v.	Queen's Park	3½
Glasgow "Athenæum" ...	8	v.	Uddingston	1
Edinburgh "B" team ...	4	v.	Edinburgh "Insurance" ...	3
Stirling	10½	v.	Bridge of Allan	4½

SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.

Mr. Waugh's Dept. ...	7½	v.	"Monitor" Dept. ...	4½
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GAME DEPARTMENT.

THE VIENNA GAME.

THE *Berkshire Chronicle*, in recording the result of a match, Reading v. Basingstoke, played December 5th, has the following instructive comment on the game played between Mr. F. W. Neale (Reading) and Mr. F. C. Cole. On board 1 the following interesting opening occurred, viz.: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; B—B 4, B—B 4; Kt—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—Q 3, P—Q 3! In this position White played P—K B 4, and audaciously challenged 5..., B × Kt and Q—R 5 ch, which is given by R. Teichmann in a Vienna Treatise in the "B.C.M." as an absolute win for black. Teichmann, however, works it out as follows, viz.: 5..., B × Kt; 6 R × B, Q—R 5 ch; 7 P—Kt 3, Q × R P; 8 K—B sq, B—R 6 ch and wins. White introduced the improved modification of 7 K—B sq, whereupon followed 7... P × P; 8 Kt—Q 5, B—Kt 5; 9 Q—K sq, Q × Q; 10 K × Q, R—B sq; 11 B × P, which gives white a superior development, which was sufficient to secure a victory. The question is, can black do better than 7... P × P. Probably 7 B—Kt 5 would be better, and if 8 Q—Q 2, then Q × P. White then would have some prospect of recovery of the pawn with counter attack by 9 Kt—Kt 6, though black has also considerable attacking chances. Probably 5 Kt—B 3 is sounder play.

AN EVANS GAMBIT VARIATION: THE COMPROMISED DEFENCE.

By M. SH., in the *Russian Chess Review*.

AMONG the numbers of less known variations of the attack of the so called "compromised defence" to the Evans Gambit may certainly be included the attack with 11 R—K sq after the moves: 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 × P; 7 Castles, P × P; 8 Q—Kt 3, Q—B 3; 9 P—K 5, Q—Kt 3; 10 Kt × P, K Kt—K 2.

The *Handbuch* gives only the variation: 11..., P—Kt 4; 12 Kt × P, R—Q Kt sq; 13 Kt—R 4, Q—R 4; 14 R—K 4, P—Kt 4; 15 B—K 2, Q—R 3; 16 Q—R 3, P—R 3; 17 Kt—Q 4, B—Kt 5; 18 Q—Q 3, Kt × Kt; 19 R × Kt, Q—Kt 2; 20 Kt—B 5, Kt × Kt; 21 Q × Kt, B—K 2, and Black has winning chances. The insufficiency of information given by the *Handbuch* here is obvious.

B. M. Manko, having frequently played this variation by correspondence, correctly judges White's 13th move (Kt—R 4) to be very weak, and

he plays here 13 Kt—Kt 5. In two games I have played against him I defended 13..., Kt—Q sq. In one of the games M. Manko played 14 Kt—Q 6 ch, P×Kt; 15 Q×R, P—Q 4! and Black eventually won. White's 14 Kt—Q 6 was obviously a mistake, and easily upset by the move 15..., P—Q 4. In the other game M. Manko continued 14 R—K 2, P—K R 3; 15 Kt—K 4, Castles; 16 Q—R 4, B—Kt 2; 17 B—R 3, B×Kt; 18 R×B, Q Kt—B 3; 19 R—B 4. Black's position is now so embarrassing that it is difficult to find a satisfactory continuation; I could not find one, and lost the game. Black's moves in this game were perhaps not the best, but they at any rate prove that the attack 11 R—K sq is very strong; and therefore Black, with the defence 11..., P—Kt 4; 12 Kt×P, R—Q Kt sq; 13 Kt—Kt 5, Kt—Q sq, has not an easy game.

Also unsatisfactory is the defence 13..., R—B sq played by M. Brede against M. Manko in a game continued 14 B—Q 3, Q—R 4; 15 R—K 4, B—Kt 3; 16 Q—R 4, Kt—B 4; 17 Kt—K B 3, B—Kt 2; 18 B—Kt 5, Q Kt—Q 5; 19 R×Kt, Kt×R; 20 Q×Kt!, P—K B 3; 21 Kt×B P ch, B×Kt; 22 P×P, P×P; 23 R—K sq ch, K—Q sq; 24 B—Q Kt 5, P—Q 3; 25 Q—K 3, Q—B 2; 26 B×B P ch, K—B sq; 27 Kt—K 5, resigns.

M. Tchigorin essayed against Manko the defence 11..., Kt—Q sq, not giving up the Q Kt P. The game was continued 12 B—R 3, Q—Kt 3; 13 Q—B 2, Q—Q B 3; 14 Kt—Q Kt 5, Kt—K 3; 15 Q Kt—Q 4, Kt×Kt; 16 Kt×Kt, Q—K Kt 3; 17 B—Q 3, Q—Kt 4; 18 P—B 4, and Tchigorin won the game. But White could here have played much more strongly 14 Kt—B 3, and if 18..., Q—R 4; 19 B×Kt, B×R; 20 B—R 3, B—R 4; and then, as suggested by A. H. Chardin, 21 Q—B 5. In another game M. Tchigorin played 13..., B×Kt (instead of 12..., Q—Q B 3). The continuation was 14 Q×B, Kt—K 3; 15 R—Kt sq, Q—B 3; 16 Kt—Q 4, Kt—Q 4. Here A. H. Chardin points out that by replying 17 Q—K Kt 3 White obtains an irresistible attack.

However that may be, not one of the defences tried against 11 R—K sq can yet be considered quite sufficient, and the attack needs and merits further investigation.

GAME No. 2,369.

Played at the Glasgow Club.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

6 P×P 6 Castles

7 Q—Q 5

I prefer this to the more usual
Q—K 2.

WHITE. MESSRS. JAS. MCKEE
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL and F. G. HARRIS
(Blindfold). (Consulting).

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—Q Kt 5

3 Kt—B 3

4 Castles

4 Kt×P

5 P—Q 4

5 B—K 2

7 Kt—B 4
8 Kt—K 3

.....Although this Knight
seems well posted, yet in this game it
causes Black trouble.

9 Kt—Q B 3 9 Q—K sq

.....In order to play either
P—Q 3 or P—Q Kt 3.

.....This form of the Ruy
Lopez I considered too close, as it
allows White to get a fine development.

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

.....Forced.

14 Kt—B 6 ch

The exchange could have won here by 14 B—R 6; if then 14...., Kt—Kt 2; 15 Kt—B 6 ch, B×Kt; 16 P×B, the Kt at Kt 2 must move, and the exchange is lost; but line of play adopted is more simple, and it pins the King side completely.

15 P×B 14 B×Kt
 16 Q—R 4 15 Q Kt—Q 5
 16 Kt×Kt ch

17 P×Kt 17 Q—Q sq
 18 B—K Kt 5 18 K—R sq

.....Mate was threatened by Q—R 6, followed by R×Kt and Q—Kt 7.

19 P—K B 4 19 R—Kt sq
 20 R—K 3 20 Kt—B sq

.....Because of Q×R P ch, followed by R—R 3 mate.

21 K R—K sq 21 P—Q B 4
 22 R—R 3 22 P—B 5
 23 K R—K 3 23 P×B

.....There appears to be no defence.

24 White mates in three moves.

We extract this and the following game from *Novoe Vremya*.

GAME No. 2,370.

Played in the seventh round of the recent Kieff Tourney.

King's Fianchetto.

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.
M. SCHIFFERS.

BLACK.
M. TCHIGORIN.

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

There was no need to anticipate Kt—Kt 5 yet. Black had no intention of making this move.

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

It would have been better to play 12 B×P, P—B 4; 13 B×Kt, Kt×Kt. But even then Black would have had the better game.

12 Q P×P
 13 Kt—Q 4
 14 Q×B
 15 Kt—Kt 3
 16 Kt×Kt
 17 P—Q B 3
 18 P×P
 19 R—Kt sq
 20 Q—B sq

To 20 Q—K B 3 Black would have replied Q—K 2.

20 Q—B 7
 21 K R—B sq
 If 21 Q—K B 4?, then R×P ch;
 22 K×R, R×Kt ch.
 21 Q×P
 22 R×P

If White does not content himself with defence, he is bound to lose.

23 Q—B 7 ch 22 K×R
 24 B—B 4 ch 23 B—Q 2

If 24 Q×B ch, K—Kt sq; 25 Q×P, then K R—Q sq (threatening R×P ch); 29 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq, and Black must win. Q—K 5 ch, K—R sq, Q—B 7 is threatened.

25 R—K sq 24 K—K 2
25 Q—K 5 ch

26 K—R sq 26 B×P
27 B—Kt 3 27 Q—K 4
28 Q—B 4 28 B×P ch
29 K—Kt sq 29 B—B 4 ch
30 B—B 2 30 B—R 6 dis. ch
31 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,371.

Played at the Moscow Chess Club, October 21st, 1900. The defence was conducted by M. M. Boyarkoff, Goncharoff, and Pavloff in consultation.

Two Knight's Defence.

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE. M. TCHIGORIN.	BLACK. ALLIES.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P×P
5 Castles	5 B—K 2

.....At the Moscow Club this defence was held in excessive esteem. In one strong player's opinion it yields Black a more "restful" game than 5 B—B 4. In certain eventualities, unless White is extremely circumspect, Black in fact obtains the better position. I find the game in White's favour, however, if continued as follows: 6 R—K sq, Castles; 7 K×P; and if Kt×P, 8 R×Kt, P—Q 4; 9 B×P (not 9 R×B, see variation below). White gets a somewhat cramped game if he does not take K P with Kt. 9 R×B would not be good for White in view of P×B; for if 10 R—K 4, P—B 4; 11 R—B 4, then P—K Kt 4; 12 R—B 3, Q×Kt.

6 Kt×P 6 Kt×P

.....Upon 6..., Castles, the best reply, apparently, is 7 R—K sq. Less good would be 7 Kt—Q B 3 (or 7 Kt—B 5, P—Q 4, &c.), Kt×P; 8 Kt×Kt, P—Q 4, &c. The question was discussed in the Moscow Club whether Black could successfully withstand the attack White gets by playing 7 Kt—B 5. To thoroughly elucidate this in practice, the Allies took the Pawn.

7 Kt—B 5 7 P—Q 4
8 Kt×P ch 8 K—B sq

9 B—R 6 9 K—Kt sq
10 B×P 10 Kt—B 3
11 Kt—B 3

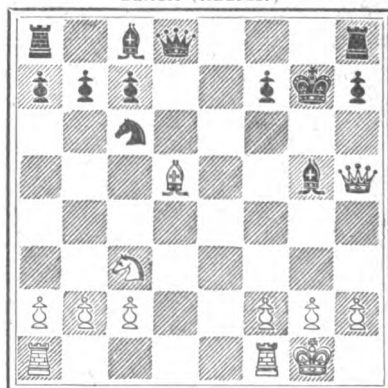
I weighed this move against 11 B—B 3, which would save the piece. There would be no better continuation for Black than 11..., Q×Q (11..., B—B sq?; 12 R—K sq); 12 K R×Q, Kt—Q 4; 13 R—K sq, Kt×B; 14 P×Kt, White retains the P he has won. If 14..., B—B sq, then 15 Kt—K 8. I chose the seductive attack with the unavoidable loss of the Kt it entailed.

11 Kt—K Kt 5
12 Q—Q 2 12 Kt×B
13 Q×Kt 13 B—Kt 4
14 Q—R 5 14 K×Kt

Position after Black's 14th move:—

K×Kt.

BLACK (ALLIES.)



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

15 Q R—Q sq

The simple continuation 15 Q × B P ch, K—R 3; 16 B × Kt, P × B; 17 Q R—Q sq would have set Black in a dangerous position. It would have been still better to pursue the attack, without exchanging B for Kt, by playing: 15 Q × B P ch, K—R 3; 16 B—B 3. Black loses a B if he reply 16..., R—B sq; 17 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 18 Q R—Q sq, Q—K 2; 19 Kt—Q 5, Q—K 4; 20 K R—K sq.

- 15 Q—K 2
16 P—K R 3
16 Kt—K 4
17 K R—K sq

I foresaw only the single reply 17..., B—K 3. I ought to have played 17 P—K B 4, B—B 3; 18 R—B 3. On this line of play Black could hardly have averted defeat. Yet it is possible a defence might be found.

17 Kt—K 4!

18 P—K R 3

The combination 18 Kt—Kt 3, B—Kt 5; 19 Kt—B 5 ch, B × Kt (19..., K—B sq could also be played); 20 R × Kt is unsound. Black replies 20..., B—Kt 3.

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

GAME No. 2,372.

The following game was played in a correspondence match between Devon and Kent. Play was begun on October 21st, 1902, and concluded March 31st, 1903. The encounter is full of interest—a very instructive game, creditable both to winner and to loser, Messrs. Geo. W. Cutler (Devon) and C. H. Dodd (Kent). Score and notes from *Western Morning News*.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. W. CUTLER.

WHITE. MR. CUTLER.	BLACK. MR. DODD.
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 P—K 3	5 Kt—B 3
6 B—Q 3	6 P × Q P
7 K P × P	7 P × P
8 B × P	8 P—Q R 3
9 B—B 4	9 P—Q Kt 4
10 B—Q Kt 3	10 B—Kt 2
11 Castles	11 B—Q 3
12 B × B	12 Q × B
13 P—Q 5	13 P × P
14 R—K sq ch	

Relinquishing the P for the attack.

14 Kt—K 2	15 Q—K 2
15 K—B sq	16 Q R—Q sq
16 R—K sq	17 Q—Q 3
17 P—K R 4	18 Kt—K 4
18 Kt × Kt	19 R × Kt
19 R—R 3	20 R—K 2
20 R—Kt 3	21 Kt—Q 4
21 B—B sq	22 R(Qsq)—Ksq
22 B—Q 2	23 R—K 5
23 R—R 3	24 Q—K 3

This move was premature, and Black could probably have forced a draw had he chosen 24..., P—B 3; 25 Kt—K 6 ch, K—B 2; 26 Kt—Q 8 ch, K—B sq.; 27 Kt—K 6 ch. It does not seem that White could play otherwise without loss. Black, however, being a pawn ahead well placed, was evidently playing for a win.

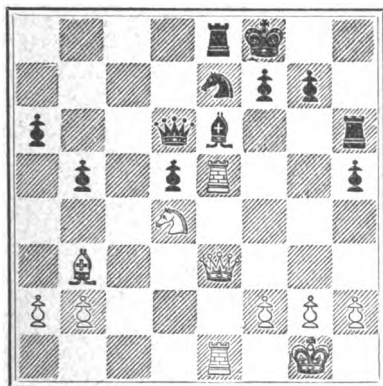
24 B—K 3

..... See diagram.

Position after Black's 24th move :—

B—K 3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 25 Kt × B ch | 25 P × Kt |
| 26 R × P | 26 R × R |
| 27 Q × R | 27 Q × R |
| 28 R × Q | 28 P—Q 5 |
| 29 R—K 4 | 29 Kt—B 4 |
| 30 R × R ch | 30 K × R |
| 31 B—K 6 | 31 Kt—Q 3 |
| 32 P—Q Kt 4 | 32 K—K 2 |
| 33 B—Q 5 | 33 Kt—B 5 |
| 34 P—K R 4 | 34 Kt—Kt 7 |
| 35 K—B sq | 35 Kt—Q 6 |
| 36 P—Q R 3 | 36 Kt—Kt 7 |
| 37 K—K 2 | 37 K—Q 3 |
| 38 B—Kt 7 | 38 P—Q 6 ch |

..... In sending his 38th move Black says, "I am afraid you have a won game." White replied, "What you are afraid of, I hope; but one mustn't count one's chickens before they are hatched."

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 39 K—Q 2 | 39 Kt—B 5 ch |
| 40 K × P | 40 Kt × P |
| 41 B × P | 41 K—B 3 |
| 42 B—B 8 | 42 Kt—B 5 |
| 43 B—B 5 | 43 K—Q 4 |
| 44 B—K 4 ch | 44 K—K 4 |
| 45 B—B 6 | |

45 B—B 6. White preferred this to the more obvious move of B—K Kt 6, as likely to force a win earlier, though he thinks that the latter move would also have given him the game.

45 Kt—Q 3

46 P—K B 4 ch

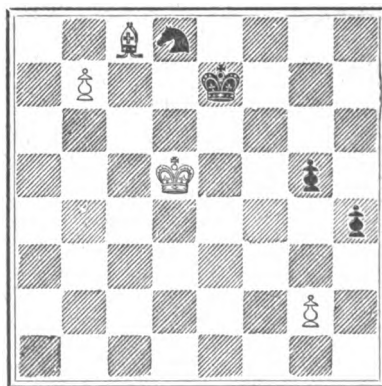
Offering and sacrificing a P to get Black's Q Kt's P.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 47 K—Q 4 | 46 K × P |
| 48 K—B 5 | 47 Kt—B 4 ch |
| 49 K × P | 48 Kt × P |
| 50 K—B 5 | 49 K—K 4 |
| 51 B—K 8 | 50 Kt—B 4 |
| 52 P—Q Kt 5 | 51 P—K R 5 |
| 53 P—Q Kt 6 | 52 Kt—Q 3 |
| 54 B—B 6 | 53 K—K 3 |
| 55 B—B 3 | 54 P—Kt 4 |
| 56 B—R 5 | 55 K—K 4 |
| 57 K—B 6 | 56 Kt—Kt 2 ch |
| 58 K—Kt 5 | 57 Kt—R 4 ch |
| 59 B—B 3 | 58 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 60 K—B 5 | 59 Kt—Q sq |
| 61 B—Kt 4 ch | 60 K—K 3 |
| 62 B—B 8 | 61 K—K 2 |
| 63 K—Q 5 | 62 K—K sq |
| 64 P—Kt 7 | 63 K—K 2 |

Position after White's 64th move :—

P—Kt 7.

BLACK.



WHITE.

64 Resigns.

.....With his 64th move White sent the following :—If 64..., Kt × P ; 65 B × Kt, K—B 3 ; 66 K—K 4. If 65..., K—B 2 ; 66 K—K 5. If 65..., P—R 6 ; 66 P—Kt 3. If 65..., P—Kt 5 ; 66 K—K 5, P—Kt 6 ; 67 B—B 8. If 66..., P—R 6 ; 67 P—Kt 3. See diagram. Black replied to White's 64th move, "Thanks for game. It is useless prolonging the

agony, so I resign. I should not have kept you so long, but I thought there was a possible draw."

For the last 30 moves or so Black has played for a draw and White to force a win. It required considerable wariness on the part of White in several instances to avoid a drawing position.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

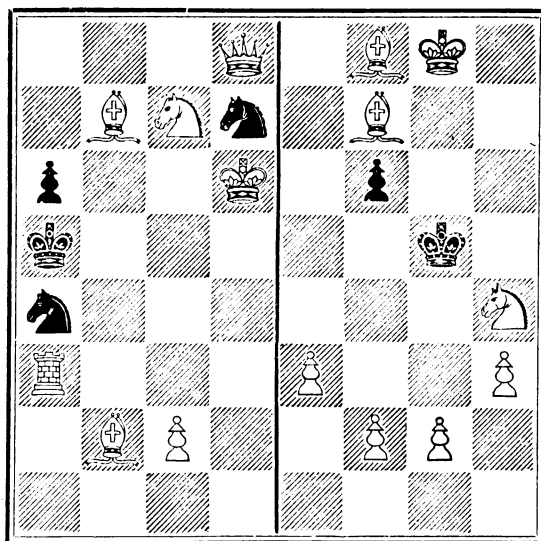
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

Once more it is our privilege to offer to our subscribers all the wishes they would like to commandeer for themselves. Whether they succeed or not in getting all they deserve, may we ask for their continued hearty co-operation. Mrs. Baird has contributed the following duplex position for the occasion, which we opine will be regarded both clever and seasonable :—

By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

With the C(ompliments) of the S(eason).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate
in two moves.

White to play and mate
in two moves.

B. C. M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have received the following further positions:—46, "Rhadamanthus"; 47, "Bandicott"; 48, "Five and two"; 49, "King and Queen"; 50, "Bagatelle"; 51, "The Light Brigade"; 52, "Vivat Albionia"; 53, "Malenkost"; 54, "Spomin"; 55, "Only five"; 56, "Of course"; 57, "The Guthrian"; 58, "The stranger"; 59, "Despair"; 60, "Here's luck"; 61, "Nutshell"; 62, "Never mind"; 63, "The King"; 64 and 65, "King and Pawn I. and II."; 66 and 67, "The White Pawn Ia and Ib"; 68, "Per aspera ad astra"; 69, "Brevity is the soul of wit"; 70, "All right"; 71, "Variatio delectat"; 72, "Ziata"; 73, "Caissa"; 74, "Sperare licet"; 75, "Without hope!"; 76, "Faded flower"; 77, "Dreadnought"; 78, "Respice finem"; 79, "Honeysuckle and the bee"; 80, "Flegias!"; 81, "Calabrina"; 82, "The Archbishop"; 83, 84, and 85, "Elfvatek" I, II., and III.; 86, 87, 88, and 89, "No pearls!" I, II., III., IV.

SOLUTION TOURNEY.—In connection with our Problem Tourney XII. we offer the following prizes for solutions of the problems published in this competition:—

First Prize	...	...	...	<i>Chess Bouquet.</i>
Second Prize	...	...	...	<i>P. H. Williams' Book.</i>
Third Prize	...	...	...	<i>Chess Exemplified.</i>

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 on 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-variation." Our decision must be regarded as final.

In this Competition we may give some of the problems in notation, and these will count.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM COMPETITION.—We refer our readers to the announcement made last May. Mr. J. W. Allen, the writer of the instructive series of articles published under the modest title "Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem," is desirous that the conditions of the competition, which he generously suggests, should be exactly made known now as his contribution is nearing a conclusion. Mr.

Allen offers two prizes—1st, One Guinea; 2nd, Half-a-Guinea—for the best and second best, respectively, sets of solutions with critical appreciations of the problems which have been quoted to illustrate the text. We feel we cannot do better than cite the idea as expressed by Mr. Allen in one of his recent letters to us, namely:—"What I desire is that solutions should be accompanied by critical comment as to the character and construction of the illustrative problems. The award of the prizes will probably be determined chiefly by the value of such commentary, though failure to solve must be reckoned as serious." The possible, though unlikely, discovery of a cook will acquire merit.

We will give due notice of the date when entries are to be received, but will foreshadow the time limit by stating now that solutions with accompanying critiques will have to reach us one month after the date of publication of the last instalment of the "Notes," which will appear in February, or at latest in March, 1904. The present intimation is issued to enable those who are interested in this delightful subject to prepare their 'papers,' which we should prefer to receive under one cover.

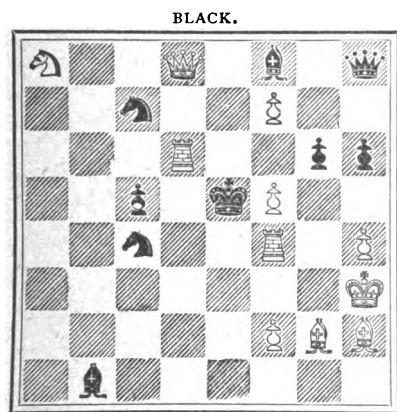
The award will be in the hands of Mr. J. W. Allen, assisted by Mr. B. G. Laws.

Will readers kindly make a note that No. 26, by Brede, cannot be solved; the author intended 1 Q—R 4, but 1... P—K B 3 destroys the intention. It is somewhat singular that the flaw has been undetected for so many years. This problem is therefore withdrawn.

CHECKMATE TOURNEY—LOYD'S 1ST PRIZE PROBLEM.—We have received a letter from Mr. Samuel Tinsley in reference to our remarks at page 521 (Vol. XXIII.) respecting this problem. It appears the statement that the author composed this intricate exhibition of his skill in fifteen minutes, originally appeared in the *Times Weekly Edition*, November 13th. It is therefore to be surmised the Chess Editor of the *Leeds Mercury* received his "information" from this source. Mr. Tinsley appears to object to our apparent discredit of the alleged marvellous feat of the veteran American composer since Mr. A. C. White, of New York, has made himself responsible for the statement. Few have a greater admiration of Mr. Loyd's ability as a composer in his particular line than ourselves, and no one has more unqualified respect for Mr. White's *bona-fides*. It would be our last thought to reproach or cast a doubt as to the accuracy of his assertions. Yet we are not convinced! Mr. Loyd is well known to be a past-master in cajoling the public he caters for in a humorous manner. His cleverness is to be admired, and it is easy to believe that with the theme of "The Steinitz Gambit" well in mind, and probably simmering or maturing for months or years, he was able to commit his well-thought out conceit to the board in an amazingly short spell. Mr. White is not responsible for what was in Mr. Loyd's mind before the latter fingered the chess pieces on the board, and what was seen was only ocular. Even at this the performance was highly creditable, but it will require guileless innocence to seriously establish a belief in the most gullible enthusiast that such an extraordinary achievement as the conception of a peculiarly piquant idea and its difficult

construction, with its manifold entanglements, could be so satisfactorily rendered in the lightning space of time as fifteen minutes. The position being rendered under express expedition is given as a reason or excuse for the duals present. This extenuating circumstance avails nought, because one knows Mr. Loyd, when it pleases him, is indifferent to these blemishes and, moreover, it is hardly conceivable to see how such an idea could be turned out free from double and multiple continuations, with chosen time for improving the idea raw and crude.

"HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE EXPRESS" SIXTH TOURNEY.—The judge has issued his award in this competition—the full result we will give next month. Mr. Blake takes the first prize by the clever two-er adjoined. The second prize has been secured by another favourite, Mr. G. Heathcote. His position is as follows:—



WHITE.
Mate in two.

White: K at K B 8, Q at K 2, R at Q B 8, B at Q B 6, Kts at K Kt 5 and K 6. Black: K at Q 3, Rs at Q B 8 and Q R 6, B at Q R 7, Kts at K R 3 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 5, K B 2, and Q R 3. Mate in two.

As we are now in a new volume we might mention that a Seventh Tourney for two-ers has been announced. About the end of March will be date of receiving entries.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Mr. A. W. Daniel, the author of problem No. 1819, in our last issue, requests our readers to alter the position of the White Rook by placing it on K Kt 2. The problem as printed has a minor dual which this little change rectifies.

Problem students should support, where opportunity is propitious, the scheme of the projected Chess Federation, because one of its foreshadowed objects is the furtherance of the British problem art. Should the Federation become an actuality, there would seem some prospect that the long desired British Problem Composers' League or Association becoming at some future date a *fait accompli*.

During the Brighton chess week, in connection with the Sussex Chess Association, to be held next month, it is proposed to hold a Solving Competition "over the board." We are pleased to find this feature being adopted, and should like it to receive wider recognition.

The Metropolitan Chess Club, whose quarters are located at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, have commenced a Problem Solving Competition. Every week (and the club meets daily) a problem is displayed on a hanging exhibition board, and prizes are offered to the most successful solvers of a series of positions. The idea of this innovation was suggested by Mrs. Bowles, the wife of the genial secretary of the club.


In response to several enquiries we have had relating to the new selection of Loyd's problems, we may mention the work can be procured from Otto Drezer, 57 Kurfürsten Strasse, 19 Berlin W. The price is two marks.

NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

(Continued from page 518, last vol.)

THE NEW ERA:—BOLTON.

HE Rev. Horatio Bolton has never, perhaps, received his just due of honour as a pioneer of the modern problem. In Germany he seems to have been chiefly known through the medium to Alexandre; but most of his best work is actually dated later than the publication of Alexandre's great collection. In England far too little attention has been given to the history of the problem, and Bolton has too often been regarded merely as the last of the composers of long problems after the fashion of Mendheim. It is in fact true that Bolton was essentially a composer of long problems at a time when the problem in more than five moves was fast becoming eccentric, and of seventy positions by him given in Alexandre's collection only six are in less than five moves, while only eighteen are in less than six. His earlier work included conditional problems in 44, 51, and 67 moves respectively. The composition of such monstrosities he abandoned later, but in his later work the proportion of long problems is at least as high as it was earlier. His last published problem was in 24 moves. He composed no two's, and relatively very few conditional problems.

It must be observed that the tendency to shorten the problem did not arise directly from the abandonment of realism or plausibility. The sacrifice of plausibility merely made it easier than before to compose short problems capable of giving to a solver the pleasures of effort and of admiration. This, of course, involved an increase in the number of such problems; but that increase was directly due to other causes. It was due to the attempt to obtain pure and economical mates; it was due to the desire for strategical unity and brilliancy of point; it was due to the desire to obtain variation of value and an increase in strategic subtlety by the use of quiet moves.

In so far as Bolton was a composer of long problems in the style of Mendheim or of Bone, and in so far as he adhered to the doctrine of plausibility, he was not so much the head of a school as an isolated

reactionary. But adherence to the realistic theory of the problem was merely a tendency in him, and a tendency from which he constantly freed himself in order to give full play to his invention. He was an experimenter at once on the old and along the new lines. His practice was on the whole far less realistic than that of Anderssen. It was not essentially reactionary; it was rather of the nature of an attempt to combine the new ideals with the construction of long problems. For the character of the mating position he, indeed, cared little, nor did he aim at obtaining variation of value for its own sake, even though owing to his free use of quiet moves some amount of variation is a common feature in his problems. Like Anderssen, he was essentially a strategical composer. But he was superior to Anderssen in that his power of invention was less fettered by considerations of plausibility, and in that he made a more careful and economical use of Black pieces. As an exponent of essentially problematic strategy he stood, I think, higher than any of his contemporaries.

It is true that many of his problems are precisely similar in character to those of Mendheim, even while they show a superior power of invention, and even when, in some cases, they involve the use of quiet moves. The two positions given on p. 9 of *The Two-move Chess Problem* belong to this category, and in illustration of Bolton's tendency towards realism I may add the following position, which was much admired at the time of its publication (1844):—

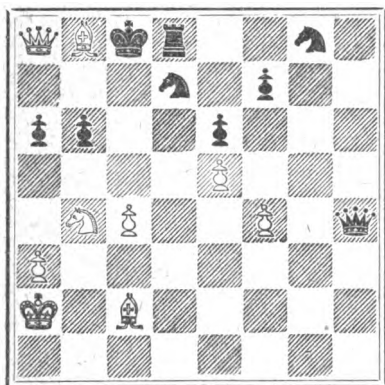
No. 38.—White: K at K Kt 2, Q at Q B 3, Rs at Q Kt sq, Q Kt 4, Kt at K Kt 5, Ps at K B 2, Q 3, Q B 5, Q R 2. Black: K at K R 3, Q at Q B sq, Rs at K 3, Q B 2, Kt at K B sq, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 4, Q Kt 2, Q R 3. Mate in five.

But such problems, though typical of much of Bolton's work, are not typical of his best and most significant work. His long problem as such was a failure, and a failure not without importance for the development of the problem. His work tended to prove the incompatibility of the problem in more than five moves with the new ideals. The ingenuity of the last champion of the long problem went far to give it its death-blow. But almost all Bolton's most valuable problems were in five or six moves only. In such positions as Nos. 39, 40, and 42 in this series he attained a freedom and a subtlety that were beyond Anderssen, and beyond even Kling. Though he did not aim at formal variety, yet the variation his inventions frequently involved, even though generally short, was more natural and graceful than the mechanical variation obtained by Kling. If Bolton did nothing directly for the development of the problem in three or four moves, he yet certainly did a good deal to maintain the five'er in a place of honour, and his five and six-move problems point forward to the work of Bayer and of Klett.

A few words must be added as to the specimens of his work here given. Nos. 40 and 42 were first published in Staunton's *Chess Player's Handbook*, of 1848, and No. 39 appeared in the *Chess Players' Companion*, of 1849. No. 43, which will be found to be a remarkable and very ingeniously constructed position, was published in 1849 or 1850. No. 44 is the position already referred to as Bolton's last problem, published in 1851, and it is to be hoped that no solver will be frightened by its

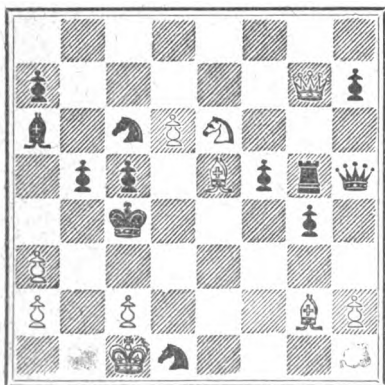
length. It differs from any problem of the school of Mendheim in that it involves a very definite idea, and this once grasped the solution almost plays itself. No. 41 is a remarkable problem of the type that borders on the end game, and is not in Bolton's usual style, but is a quite admirable thing of its kind. Speaking generally, I think it will be found that

No. 42.—By BOLTON.
BLACK.



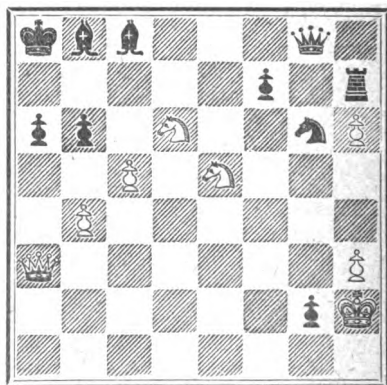
WHITE.
Mate in five.

No. 43.—By BOLTON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in six.

No. 44.—By BOLTON.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in twenty-four.

(To be continued.)

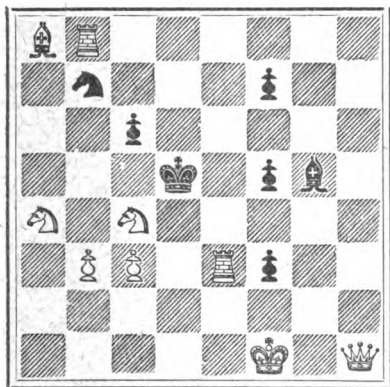


PROBLEMS.

No. 1821.

By A. F. MACKENZIE,
Jamaica.

BLACK.



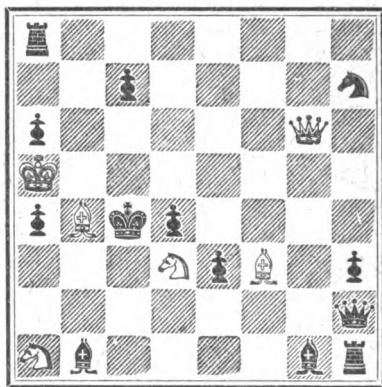
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1822.

By F. GAMAGE,
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



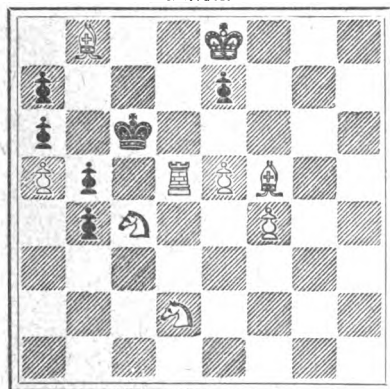
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1823.

By R. ST. G. BURKE,
Gorakhpur, India.

BLACK.



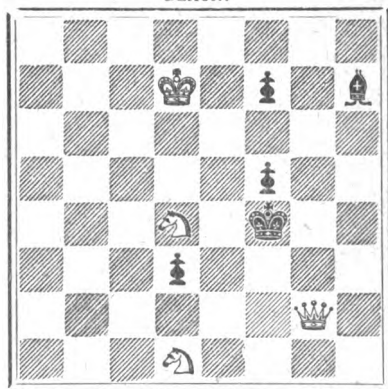
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1824.

By N.R.S.,
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

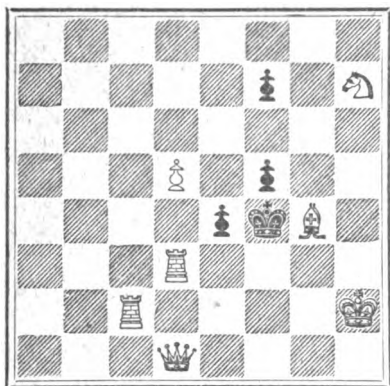
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1825.

Motto : "Avernakoe"
(T.P. No. 1).

BLACK.



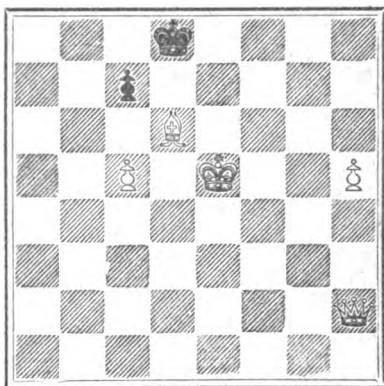
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1826.

Motto : "Numerus septem."
(T.P. No. 2).

BLACK.



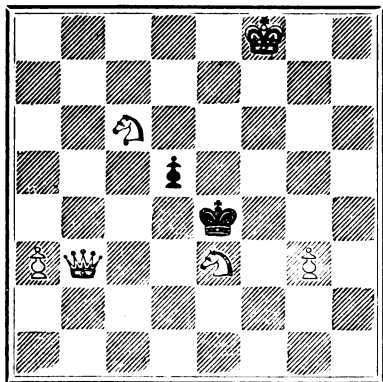
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1827.

Motto : "Campo Bello"
(T.P. No. 3).

BLACK.



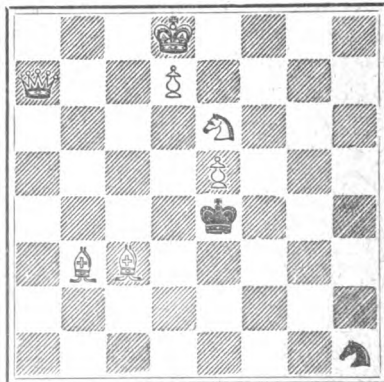
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1828.

Motto : "Ricardulus"
(T.P. No. 4).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.



SOUVENIR OF "LIVING CHESS" AT BRIGHTON.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY. 1904.

LIVING CHESS AT BRIGHTON.

THE portrait group of children we publish this month is a souvenir of the brilliant successful exhibition of living chess given on January 8th, at the Pavilion, Brighton, on the occasion of the Reception and Fancy Dress Ball, to which over 1,000 children were invited by the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighton (Councillor and Mrs. E. M. Marx). The Mayor, himself a chess player, enlisted the services of Mr. H. W. Butler, who must have felt pardonable pride at the large and fashionable assemblage of parents and visitors (over 4,500) who witnessed the performance, which proved a delightful success from start to finish. Our contemporary, *Brighton and Hove Society*, after describing the reception and the procession of the children, reports the Living Chess as follows:—"The Mayor and Mayoress proceeded to the Dome and, amid the cheers of the crowd gathered there, took up places in the front row of the platform, behind which ranged the orchestra, crowded tier on tier with spectators. In the centre of the floor—kept by Yeomen of the Guard—was marked out a brobdnagian chess-board, over which thirty-two boys and girls, impersonating the white and red "pieces" in the King of Games, obeying the calls of Mr. H. W. Butler (himself, as the Mayor subsequently mentioned in a brief speech, a past-master in the game), went through the moves of two games, which were being played at a table at the foot of the orchestra by Mrs. Wightman, the Deputy-Mayoress of Lewes, and Mrs. Colbourne, wife of Councillor Colbourne, of Brighton. The "pieces" were most picturesquely dressed, and in the alternating red and amber rays of a number of limelights directed upon them from the balcony, made a charming and unique spectacle which the audience thoroughly enjoyed and frequently applauded. The police-band, under the direction of Mr. W. J. Fleet, was present and played suitable music during the entertainment; and a still

B I

more striking musical feature of the performance was the bugle-call which followed the "taking" of each piece in the course of the two games. The players were as follows :—

<i>Piece.</i>	<i>White.</i>	<i>Red.</i>
Queen	Miss Vera Titcomb	Miss Winnie Buckwell
Castle	Master Hugh Popham	Master Sydney Garrett
Castle	Miss Daisy Penfold	Miss Lee
Knight	Miss Beatrice Penfold	Miss Wightman
King	Miss Violet Abell	Miss Lena Abell
Knight	Miss Leslie Alahone	Miss Maude Dask
Bishop	Miss Glass	Miss Phyllis Glass
Bishop	Miss Marion Ledger	Master Jack White
Pawn	Miss Hammond	Miss B. White
Pawn	Miss Laurie Tate	Miss Tera Treacher
Pawn	Miss Violet Thompson	Miss Dolly Buckwell
Pawn	Miss Ivy White	Master Lintott
Pawn	Miss Elaine Johnston	Master Lintott
Pawn	Miss Hylda Barnes	Master Butler
Pawn	Master Colbourne	Miss Colbourne
Pawn	Miss Sadler	Miss Colbourne

The first game was the celebrated Evans Gambit associated with the name of the masters of the game, Anderssen and Dufresne. Two two-move problems were specially composed for the occasion by Mrs. Baird and Mr. Norman, both Brightonian composers, and were dedicated to the Mayoress. They form the letters C and M—her initials. The two problems with living chess pieces, formed under the magic wand of Miss Millie Butler (daughter of Mr. H. W. Butler), who figured as the Queen of Chess Problems. The dresses worn for this beautiful spectacle were of Charles I. period, and had been specially made by Messrs Drury and Son, of Brighton. They were carried out in rich vivid red satin for the red pieces, and ivory satin for the white. The two Queens wore tight fitting bodices, with a short square basque slashed and bound with gold braid, jewelled crown, and long cloaks that almost touched the ground, carried sceptres, and wore red shoes and stockings. The Kings' suits rather resembled a cavalier's costume with capes slung from their shoulders, and richly ornamented with gold lace. The Bishops wore more ecclesiastical vestments, and mitre shaped hats, hoods and stoles, and each carried his own crozier. The Rooks wore head-dresses in the shape of castles, and their skirts were padded in rolls at the foot. The Knights were in coat of mail and queer shaped helmets, and the girl Pawns wore short-waisted and tight fitting bodices, embroidered with gold braid, and little Dutch bonnets, and carried daggers. The boy Pawns wore satin suits and Puritan beaver hats to match."



THE ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

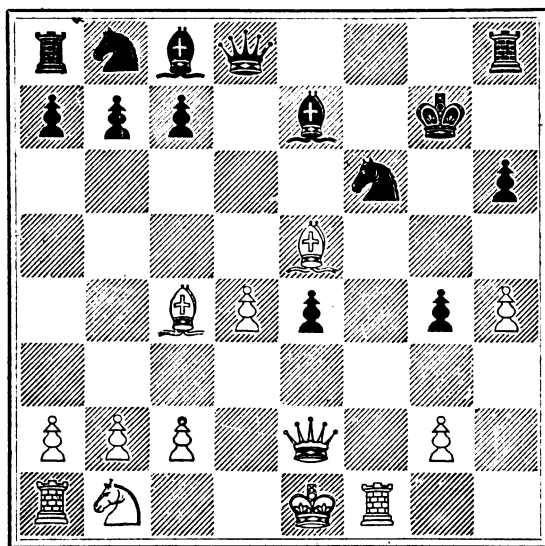
ANALYSIS BY RHODES MARRIOTT.

PART II.

I repeat the opening moves leading up to the position where White has played Q—K 2.

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

BLACK.



WHITE.

BLACK TO PLAY.

12 .., Kt—Q B 3—*continue.d.*

	17	18	19	20
13	Kt—Q 2 !			
	R—B sq !			
	Castles			
14	Q—K sq !			
	R—B 4			
15	Q—R 4			

	17	18	19	20
16	R × K P ! B—B 4		B × Kt B × B	Kt × P Kt × B
17	R—B 4 B—Q 3 (a)		Kt × P Q—Kt 3 (c)	Kt—Kt 3 Q × P
18	Q R—B sq Kt × P (b)		Q R—B sq B—K 2	P × Kt Q × Kt
19	R × Kt ! with the bet- ter game.	B × Q Kt B × R	R × R B × R	P × Kt ch B × P
20		R × B Q R—K sq	R—B 7 ch Q × R	R × B K × R ! (d)
21		Q—B 2 K—Kt 3	B × Q, with fair prospects.	R—B sq ch B—B 4 ! and <i>Black wins.</i>
22		R × B Kt—K 5		
23		R × R Kt × Q		
24		B—B 7 ch K—R 2		
25		B × R, and wins.		

(a) If Kt × B, then 18 Q × Kt, B—Q 3; 19 Q × Q B, B × R; 20 Q × B, with good prospects.

(b) If B or Kt × B, then 19 R × B, and wins.

(c) If B × R P, then 18 R × R, K × R; 19 R—B sq ch, B—B 4; 20 Kt—B 5, Kt × P; 21 Q—K 5, &c. If Kt × Q P, then 18 Q—B 2, with a good game. If B—K B 4, then 18 Kt—Kt 3, and wins. If Q—K sq, then 18 Kt × B, Q × Q; 19 Kt—K 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 20 B × Q, R × R; 21 Kt × R ch, with a good game.

(d) If R × R ?, then 21 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 22 Q—K 8 ch, K—Kt 4 !; 23 Q—Kt 8 ch !, R—Kt 3 !; 24 Q—Q 8 ch !, R—B 3 !, and neither side can force a win.

12..., Kt—Q B 3—*continued.*

	21	22	23	24
13	Kt—Q 2 Q—K sq (a)			
14	Castles (b) Q—R 4 (c)			
15	Kt × P Kt × B			
16	P × Kt ? Q × P !		Kt—Kt 3 ! Q × P	
17	Kt × Kt Q × Q ?	B × Kt !	P × Kt Q × Kt ?	Q—Kt 4 ch ?

	21	22	23	24
18	Kt—R 5 ch K—Kt 3 (<i>d</i>)	Q × Q ! B × Q	P × Kt ch B × P	K—Kt sq R—B sq
19	Kt—B 4 ch K—R or Kt 2	R—B 7 ch K—Kt 3	R × B K × R	P × Kt B × P
20	Kt × Q (<i>e</i>) with the bet- ter game.	P—R 5 ch K × P ! (<i>f</i>) and <i>Black</i> should win.	R—B sq ch K—Kt 4	R × B R × R !
21			Q—Q 2 ch K—Kt 3	Q—K 7 ch K—Kt 3 (forced)
22			B—Q 3 ch Q × B !	Q—K 8 ch K—R 2
23			Q × Q ch and mates in a few moves.	Kt—K 4 winning in a few moves.

(*a*) Q × P (the invention of Mr. G. Mills Palmer, of Manchester) may be tried here with great effect. At first glance it appears to be absurd for Black to exchange Q for P and B, but a little analysis will prove there is method in his madness. The variations arising from this brilliant line of play are too numerous and intricate to be dealt with in this article. I may, however, state that White has to submit to a very harassing and powerful attack, from which he can only emerge by play of the greatest exactitude.

(*b*) If Kt × P, then 14... Kt × B; 15 P × Kt, Kt × Kt; 16 R—B 7 ch, Q × R; 17 B × Q, B × R P ch !; 18 P—K Kt 3, B × P ch !; 19 K—B sq !, B—B 4 !, and the issue is doubtful.

(*c*) If R—B sq, then we have the same position as in the 13th column.

(*d*) If K—R 2, then 19 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq (forced); 20 R × B dis. ch, B—K 3 !; 21 B × B ch, Q × B (forced); 22 R × Q, winning easily.

(*e*) If Black now plays B × R P ? then 21 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq ! (*ee*); 22 Kt—B 4 ! B—Kt 4; 23 K—Kt sq, R—R 2 !; 24 R—K 7 dis. ch, B—K 3 !; 25 B × B ch, R—B 2 (forced); 26 R × R, B × Kt !; 27 Q R—Q 7, B—K 4 (forced); 28 R—B 6 dis. ch, K—R sq; 29 R × P mate. (*ee*) If K—Kt 3, then 22 Kt—B 4 ch, K—Kt 4; 23 R—Q 5 ch, B—B 4; 24 either R mates.

(*f*) If K—Kt 4, then 21 R—Q 5, R—K 2q; 22 P—K Kt 3, K × R P; 23 R—Kt 7, B—B 4 !; 24 R × B, R × R; 25 B—B 7, B—Kt 3; 26 B × B ch, K—Kt 4; 27 B—Q 3 dis. ch, and White should draw.

12... Kt—Q B 3—*continued*.

12... R—B sq.
(In reply to diagrammed position.)

	25	26	27
13	Kt—Q 2 Q—K sq		Kt—Q 2 Q—K sq (<i>a</i>)
14	Castles Q—R 4		Kt × P B—Q 2
15	Kt × P Kt × B		Castles Kt—Q B 3
16	Kt—Kt 3 ! Q × P		Kt—Kt 3 Kt × B
17	P × Kt R—B sq	P—K R 4	P × Kt Kt—R 2

	25	26	27
18	P × Kt ch B × P	P × Kt ch B × P !	P—K 6 Q B—B 3
19	R × B R × R	R × B Q × R !	Q × P ch K—R sq (<i>b</i>)
20	Q—K 7 ch K—Kt 3	R—B sq Q—Kt 4 ch	Kt—R 5 R—Kt sq
21	Q—K 8 ch K—Kt 4	K—Kt sq R—B sq !	Q—Q 4 ch Kt—B 3 (<i>c</i>)
22	Kt—K 4 ch, winning easily.	Kt × R P ch Q × Kt Q—K 7 ch and wins.	R × Kt B × R Q × B ch K—R 2 B—Q 3 ch Q—Kt 3 B × Q ch R × B Q—B 7 ch K—R sq Q × R Any Q mates.

(*a*) Kt—Q B 3 should be played here, followed by the move in the text.

(*b*) Q cannot interfere on account of White's threat, Kt—R 5 ch.

(*c*) White has now a forced mate in seven moves.

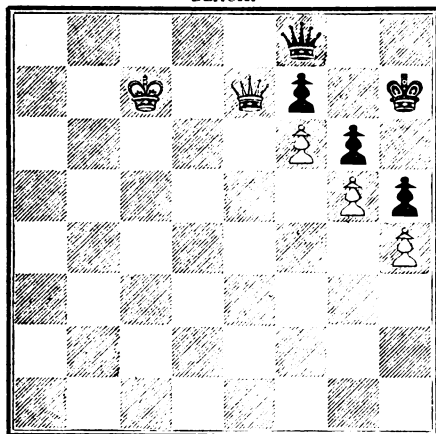
In conclusion I may say that despite the length of my analysis (which extends to 27 columns) it is not by any means exhaustive. As however I cannot spare the time for further investigations, I would suggest that some other devotees of the "Allgaier" take upon themselves the task of filling up the gaps which I have left here and there, whilst others might strike fresh ground. Before finally leaving my analysis with the readers of the *B.C.M.*, I desire to publicly tender my thanks to Mr. J. Riddel, of the Manchester Chess Club, to whom I am indebted for some ingenious variations in the defence.

BEAUTIFUL END-GAME STUDY.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the annexed beautiful End-game Study, sent to us by the author, Mr. J. J. Dolan, secretary of the San Francisco Mechanics Institute Chess Club, who writes:—"I submit for publication an End-game constructed from a position which actually occurred in play in the Mechanics Institute Chess Club, of this city, recently. The position was published without authority

END GAME BY J. J. DOLAN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

against King and Queen combined, though there are many minor pitfalls which are very interesting. It is suggested that attention be called to the fact that it is not so easy as it looks. The End-game was also published in the chess column of the *San Francisco Journal*. I know of no correct solution yet having been sent in to either paper." We offer three book prizes for the best solutions, which must reach us by February 22nd.

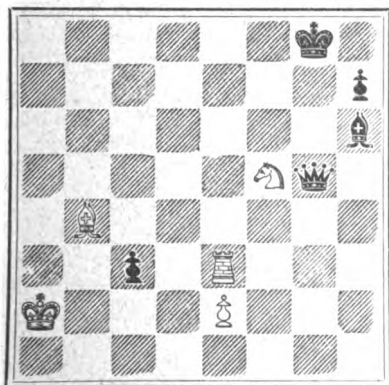
in the *Literary Digest* some few weeks ago, and created quite a sensation. It is pronounced to be one of the most difficult and interesting situations presented in chess; the solution depends more on the second, third, fourth, and fifth moves, all of which are the only winning moves respectively, — than on the first. The first solution was arrived at by Dr. W. R. Lovegrove, whom you may recall as our player who defeated Dr. Lasker, when the latter was here a year ago. I mention this as Dr. Lovegrove considers the problem a "classic." Mr. N. Manson (president of our club) also advises me to send the position to you. The principle involved is that of gaining a move

CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

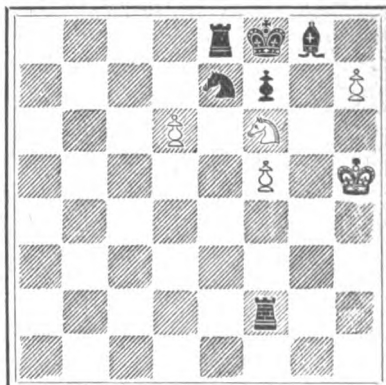
(For solutions see page 54.)

No. 65.



White to play and draw.

No. 66.



White to play and win.

A PROBABLE RUSSIAN CHESS CAUSE CÉLÈBRE.

JUDGING from reports which have reached us recently from Russian sources, the last National Tournament contested at Kieff, seems likely to provide work for Russian lawyers. The *raison d'être* is the following game, which we extract with M. Tchigorin's notes from *Novoe Vremya*. It appears that a prize of 100 roubles was offered by M. M. N. Bostansholgo, of Moscow, to the winner of the most brilliant Ruy Lopez won by White, and it is stated that M. M. V. R. Yurevitch and Lebedieff concocted the appended game for the purpose of securing the prize.

GAME No. 2373.

Played (?) in the 17th round of the Kieff Tourney.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. M. YUREVITCH.	BLACK. M. LEBEDIEFF.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
4 P—Q 4	4 K P × P
5 P—K 5	5 B—Kt 5 ch
6 P—B 3	6 P × P
7 P × P	7 B—K 2

.....The opening of the coming "brilliant" game was obligingly shown to me some few days before it was "played."

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

Who would take it into his head to make such an absurd sacrifice of a P and then of a Kt?

11 Q Kt—Q 2	10 P × P
12 Kt—K 4	11 P × Kt
	12 P—Q 3

..The uselessness of White's sacrifice of the Kt becomes palpable if 12..., B—Kt 4. M. Lebedieff moved 12..., P—Q 3 with the evident purpose of weakening his Kt's defence. Without this move it would have been impossible to carry out the "brilliant" combination mutually planned.

13 K R—Kt sq	13 B—Kt 4
--------------	-----------

.....It would not have "profited" M. Lebedieff to play 13..., B—B 4, and allow the continuation: 14 R—Kt 8 ch (14 P × P, B × Kt) R × R; 15 Q × R ch, K—Q 2; 16 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q B sq; because, you see, it would have led to the defeat of his "opponent."

14 Kt × B

M. Yurevitch had thoroughly weighed in his mind that if he won the game by the combination 14 P—R 4, B × P; 15 R—Kt 7, R—B sq; 16 P × P (threatening Q—R 5 ch, and also B × Kt ch), he must lose all hope of the "brilliant" prize. White could also win by playing 14 P × P; but, for the same reason, such a simple victory as this did not enter into the calculations of the not-friendly friends.

15 Castles	14 P × Kt
	15 P—Q R 3

.....And now by the move 15..., B—B 4, Black could have won the game. If 16 P × P (or 16 R—K sq, K—B sq) then Q—B 3 and, by compelling White to defend himself from mate (Q × P). Black would gain the time necessary to enable him to defend himself from any form of attack whatever. If, for example, 17 B × Kt ch, P × B; 18 Q × P ch, K—B 2; 19 Q × P ch, K—Kt 3; 20 P—Q 7, and Black could sacrifice a Rook, playing K R—Q B sq.

16 P × P	16 Q × P
----------	----------

.....I see no reason why Black should not have taken the B or the P with P. Even by playing 16... Q-B 3; 17 P-B 7 ch, B x P; 18 Q x B, K-B sq, Black would not have lost.

17 K R-K sq ch

This is the way the game was continued according to M. Lebedieff's note of it. I made a copy of M. Yurevitch's score sheet which was given in to the members of the Committee immediately on the conclusion of the game. Either I copied it erroneously, or M. Yurevitch wrongly put down the following combination: 17 Q x P, Q-R 6 ch; 18 K-Kt sq, Q x B P; however, it does not alter the essentials of the game.

18 Q x P	17 K-B sq
19 K-Kt sq	18 Q-R 6 ch
20 R-Q 8 ch	17 Q x B P

Overlooking, in the pursuit of brilliancy, the mate in four, beginning Q-B 4 ch.

20 K-B 2

.....If 20... Kt x R; then 21 Q-K 7 ch and 22 R-Kt sq ch. The only sound sacrifice in the whole course of the game.

21 Q-B 4 ch	21 Q-B 3
22 B-B 4 ch	22 K-Kt 3
23 R-Kt sq ch	23 K-R 4
24 B-B 7 ch	24 Resigns.

This game you see, has been finished by unskilful hands. Nevertheless M. Yurevitch had the audacity to claim in print, in a letter to the publisher of the *Moscow Journal*, that he "considered it worthy of a special prize." Apparently, he was not aware that his friend had given him and himself away. It was announced in the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* that M. Lebedieff had been simple enough, or had been so brazen (to say the least of it) as to publicly boast in St. Petersburg of the affair.

After the appearance of this game, M. Yurevitch addressed the following communication to the editor of *Novoe Vremya* :—

"In the chess section of *Novoe Vremya* of November 24th [*i.e.*, 7th December, N.S.]. M. Tchigorin accuses me of having composed my game with M. Lebedieff in the recent Kieff Tournament, and asserts that the inception of the future brilliant combination was shown to him some days earlier. As circumstances over which I have no control compel me to remain for an indefinite time at Kieff, I am debarred from taking immediate steps to teach M. Tchigorin in a legal way the practical inconvenience of libelling in print. The lesson would be all the easier to convey from the fact that if my game, as M. Tchigorin asserts, was put together 'by incapable hands,' his libel has been concocted by a most incapable head. A court of law will ultimately decide the facts of the case; but, meanwhile, in view of the circulation of the *N.V.*, allow me to remind the Kieff players, through the medium of your valuable paper, that this question was gone into by a Kieff Tourney committee, consisting of seven totally disinterested persons, and decided in my favour. The immediate cause of this discreditable move appears to have been the game I won against M. Tchigorin in the tourney, and my flatly scornful rejection of a certain arrangement proposed to me by him during an interval of the game, when my victory was completely assured. In regard to M. Tchigorin's statement that M. Lebedieff affirmed the fact of an agreement, I can only say, if this is not another libel, that I envy M. Lebedieff's frolicsome disposition. The same M. Lebedieff constantly asserted here in Kieff that he 'sold very profitably' his tourney game with M. Tchigorin—a statement that seems to gain in credibility from the fact that he has beaten M. Tchigorin in every tournament game they have played up to now."

SOLUTIONS OF CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES, BY M. TROITZKY.

(See page 51.)

NO. 63.—1 R—Kt 3, Q×R; 2 Kt×B ch, K—R sq; 3 B—Q 6, Q—Kt 2 (a); 4 B—K 5, P—B 7; drawn. (a) 3..., Q×B; 4 Kt—B 7 ch wins.

NO. 66.—1 P bec. Q, R—K R 7 ch; 2 Kt—Kt 5, R×Q; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—Kt 2; 4 P—B 6 ch, K—R 2; 5 Q P×Kt, R—R sq; 6 Kt—B 8 ch, R×Kt; 7 P×R bec. Kt, mate.

THE CHESS WORLD.

The prize of £8 in the Kitchin Memorial Correspondence Tournament of the Yorkshire Association has been won by Mr. J. A. Wollard, of the Bradford Club.

Prince Dadian of Mingrelia has been holding a chess tourney at his own residence at Kieff, in which he took part himself, and won the first prize. The second prize was divided between Messieurs Saloncha (a veteran of Kieff) and two other local players.

The annual tourney between the American Colleges took place, as usual, about Christmas, and for the seventh time Harvard has won, with a score of 9 to 3. Yale came in second, Columbia third, and Princetown last. These Colleges have again challenged Oxford and Cambridge to a renewal of their international cable match, next spring, for the splendid trophy presented by Professor Rice.

The Brighton Chess Week.—Everything is proceeding satisfactorily in connection with the forthcoming Congress, which will be held at the Grand Aquarium, commencing February 8th, and the gathering gives promise of proving a brilliant success, thanks largely to the efforts of the secretaries, Mr. H. W. Butler and Mr. J. G. Johnson. In addition to the attraction of the tournaments there will be "side-shows" galore, in Simultaneous, Blind-fold, and Consultation Exhibitions.

The Mason Fund.—Amount previously acknowledged, £30 14s. od. Since our last issue we have received further donations amounting to £6 12s. od., as follows:—Tunbridge Wells Club, per Mr. W. M. Brooke, 21s. (Mr. F. Wickenden 10s. 6d., Mr. G. A. White 5s., "H. S. B." 2s. 6d., Muzio 2s. 6d., "F. M." 1s.); Mr. F. Downey, South Shields, 5s.; Mr. C. W. Bell, 5s.; Mr. R. F. B. Jones 2s. 6d.; "Anonymous," 2s. 6d.; Mr. A. Chapman, Gorleston, 5s.; and £4 11s. od. received from Mr. H. Ward (Croydon), who very kindly used his influence on behalf of Mr. Mason with the official managers of the match Borough of Croydon v. Rest of Surrey,

with the result that £4 1s. od. was received in voluntary contributions and to which Mr. F. C. L. Wratten (Croydon) added the sum of 10s. Total sum received to date, £37 6s. od. We regret to state that there is no improvement in Mr. Mason's condition.

Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, Chess Editor of *Womanhood*, announces a fourth Correspondence Chess Tournament in connection with that magazine. The previous rules have proved so satisfactory in the three past tourneys that she proposes adopting the same for the coming one, which starts early in March. Her plan is to divide the players into sections of seven of equal strength. Each have the move on three, and against them on three boards. The entrance fees (2s., payable upon entry) are entirely devoted to the prize fund, which is largely supplemented by the editor, with the result of a very handsome list of prizes, in addition to which a "Championship" and a "Brilliance" Medal are added. Rules may be obtained by sending stamped (open halfpenny) addressed envelope to her, addressed to 5, Agar Street, Strand, W.C. A Problem Composing—for three moves—and a Problem Solving Competition will start in March also.

The Monte Carlo Tourney will not begin till February 3rd, the postponement being on account of the marriage of Herr Maróczy, which was to take place on January 23rd. We heartily congratulate him on this check, as it has ended in a mate. Out of the 17 names sent in to the committee, of players wishing to compete, the following have been accepted:—Messrs. Gunsberg, Marco, Maróczy, Marshall, Schlechter, and Sviderski. This restricted entry enables the tourney to be in two rounds, so that every player will have the first move in one game with each of his opponents. Prince Dadian, of Mingrelia, the President, has offered two prizes of 300 francs. Baron A. de Rothschild and Herr Naumann give likewise each 500 francs for special prizes. After this tourney is ended there will be one at the Rice Gambit, with special prizes, in which many other masters will be invited to compete. The names of Messrs. Alapin, Mieses, Napier, Taubenhaus, Teichmann, and, in all, twelve competitors are mentioned for this, and it will certainly be equally interesting with the other.

The match between Messrs. Janowski and Taubenhaus, which was played at the Café de la Régence, Paris, under the auspices of the new chess club Union Amicale, obtained, says the *Stratégie*, a very great success. We suppose this means financially, for we are told that all the *séances* were attended by a large number of amateurs, who were probably charged a fee for admission. In another sense, however, the match could hardly be called successful, for although most of the games were very interesting, some of them were spoiled by gross mistakes on one side or the other; and these may be attributed to two causes, first that the time-limit of twenty moves an hour was too short for an important contest, and secondly that both players were certainly troubled by the inevitable noise produced by the numerous visitors, who talked and played cards and dominoes, etc. In

such cases the man who has the strongest nerves possesses a great advantage, while the other is pretty severely handicapped; and without for a moment wishing to detract from the winner's skill, we cannot but think that in the present instance this had something to do with the result, which was that M. Janowski scored 5 games, M. Taubenhau 1, and 4 were drawn.

Middlesbrough Chess Club.—Northern chess players will be glad to hear that the Middlesbrough Chess Club has recently been re-established after a lapse of some years' duration. The membership is already upwards of twenty. The club meets on Friday evenings, at the Literary and Philosophical Society, Corporation Road. The hon. secretary is Mr. J. Hogg, to whose efforts, coupled with those of Mr. Sachse, the "revival" is chiefly due. The latter gentleman kindly placed his office at the disposal of the club as a meeting-place until negotiations for a room were concluded. Mr. Arthur J. Dorman, of Grey Towers, Nunthorpe, has accepted the presidency, and on January 10th he invited the club to Grey Towers. Twelve members accepted the invitation, and a conveyance met the party at Nunthorpe. After a pleasant drive, and an enjoyable time in the grounds of the Hall, chess was indulged in from 4 to 10 p.m., with an interval for dinner. Eight boards were kept constantly going, those members of the family who were at home joining issue with the club players. A more enjoyable time was never spent by any chess party. Under the presidency of Mr. Dorman (whose son, Mr. B. L. Dorman, took part in the last North v. South match, and is a vice-president of the Northern Union) we look for renewed chess activity in Middlesbrough.

Match: Bridgwater v. Weston-super-Mare.—In the autumn of 1903, Chess Clubs were formed in the two Somerset towns, Bridgwater and Weston-super-Mare. The Bridgwater Chess Club owed its origin to the exertions of Mr. E. P. Knapman and Rev. C. T. Bolland (formerly a member of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Club), who acts as secretary. The Weston Club had able founders in Mr. H. F. Price and Mr. W. James (secretary). The two clubs met on January 21st, at Bridgwater, both engaging in match play for the first time, the result being a win for Bridgwater by $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$. The match also is notable as though Bridgwater has been a borough 700 years, it was probably the first chess match played in Bridgwater, or by a Bridgwater club. The following is the score:—

BRIDGWATER.				WESTON-SUPER-MARE.			
Mr. H. Parsons	1	1		Capt. R. B. Beard	0	0	
Rev. C. F. Bolland	$\frac{1}{2}$			Mr. C. H. Tuckett		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. T. G. Barton	1	0		Mr. H. F. Price	0	1	
J. B. Alison	1	1		Mr. J. Bonnett	0	0	
Mr. E. T. Knapman	$\frac{1}{2}$			Mr. W. Gane		$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. C. Harden	$\frac{1}{2}$			Mr. Chas. Hunt	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. F. E. Shrimpton	1	0		Mr. G. Huntley	0	1	
Mr. W. H. Smith	1			Mr. R. L. Armstrong		0	
<hr/> 8½				<hr/> 3½			

* Adjudicated.

The Circle Philidor of Paris has challenged the St. Petersburg Chess Club to play two games by telegraph for a stake of 2,000 francs, on the condition that M. Janowski shall be the leader of the Paris players and M. Tchigorin of those of St. Petersburg. This invitation will certainly be accepted if no insurmountable difficulties arise. There is a second condition to the effect that in each game each side shall make 25 moves per month. It will not be held sufficient to have handed the moves into the telegraph office within the time limit, they must be actually received by the respective clubs within the time. But it frequently happens that telegrams from Paris, Vienna and New York do not reach St. Petersburg till about 15 hours after being handed in. Moreover, in a match by telegraph, it is customary for the time limit to be attached to each move and not to a series of moves.

Southern Counties Chess Union.—The match Norfolk *v.* Cambridgeshire, in the S.C.C.U. County Championship Competition, was played at Thetford, on January 21st. Result:—

NORFOLK.		CAMBRIDGESHIRE.	
Dr. A. Crook...	½	Mr. W. H. Gunston...	½
Mr. F. R. Adcock...	0	Dr. F. Deighton...	1
Mr. J. G. Holmes...	0	Mr. H. A. Webb...	1
Mr. A. R. Rivett...	½	Mr. H. Bateman...	½
Mr. A. T. Nicholls...	1	Mr. E. H. Church...	0
Mr. W. S. Daws...	1	Mr. W. W. Lane...	0
Rev. E. H. Kinder...	½	Mr. W. H. Blythe...	½
Mr. J. Keeble...	1	Rev. T. Hamilton...	0
Dr. T. Lack...	½	Mr. Z. U. Ahmad...	½
Rev. C. MacMichael...	1	Mr. D. C. Woodhouse...	0
Rev. J. A. Lawrence...	1	Mr. K. D. Singh...	0
Mr. G. A. Koek...	½	Mr. E. Munsey...	½
Mr. W. A. Hardy...	1	Mr. A. E. Baker...	0
Mr. W. Elsmore...	½	Mr. J. Nicholson...	½
Mr. S. Taylor...	1	Mr. J. A. Sturton...	0
Mr. C. N. Palmer...	½	Mr. D. Cadney...	½
	10½		5½

Presentations to the Founder of the *British Chess Magazine*.—Readers of the *B.C.M.* will be interested to learn that Mr. John Watkinson, of Huddersfield, founder and first editor of this journal, was recently paid a very high compliment by the firm (Messrs. John Brooke & Sons, Huddersfield) with whom he has been identified during fifty years continuous business service. The appreciation of Messrs. Brooke & Sons was in the form of a solid Silver Salver, bearing an inscription testifying gratitude for Mr. Watkinson's "fifty years of faithful service and friendship." The presentation took place on December 31st. Mr. Watkinson is a man of many interests and accomplishments. He founded the Huddersfield Subscription Concerts, and is responsible for their promotion. He is vice-president of the Huddersfield Choral, Philharmonic, and Operatic Societies. He is a co-opted member of the Public Library and Art Gallery

committee; vice-president of the Huddersfield Chess Club (president last year), and the donor of the trophy which bears his name and is competed for annually by clubs in the Huddersfield district.

On Wednesday, January 6th, the employees at the Huddersfield warehouse of Messrs. Brooke & Sons entertained to dinner Mr. John Watkinson and Mr. William Kinder, both having been in the employ of the firm for fifty years. Mr. Benson, one of the directors, presided. In the course of the evening handsome walking sticks, bearing monograms and the year were presented to Mr. Watkinson and Mr. Kinder, who suitably acknowledged the gifts, and gave many interesting reminiscences of their long connection with the firm, and wished the firm and the employees success in the future.

London.—At the Ladies' Chess Club, the Winter Tournament has concluded, with the following results:—Class I., Miss Hooke; Class II., and winner of 'Lewis' Cup, Mrs. Boyden Barrett; Class III., and winner of 'Rose Johnson' Cup, Miss M. Robertson; Class IV., Miss Agnes Gardiner. The Ladies won their League match against G.P.O., on the 19th, by 8 to 2. Arrangements for the Spring at the club are:—I., Two-round Handicap Tourney (started January 25th); II., Sectional Tournament (play starts February 11th); III., Championship Tournament (starting February 18th).

The Metropolitan Chess Club, since taking up its handsome new quarters at the "Criterion," Piccadilly, gives evidence of becoming the most popular chess circle in the Metropolis. The club meets daily from 4 to 12 p.m., and visitors from the provinces will always find a welcome there. In the league contest the club met with a severe set-back by losing to Hampstead C.C. The match was played at Hampstead, and the Metropolitans had difficulty in obtaining a full team to travel to the suburbs. The results of the championship tourney so far shew Messrs. C. E. C. Tattersall, O. C. Muller, and C. W. Bowles leading, each having lost 1½ points, while Messrs. H. L. Bowles and T. E. Haydon have lost 2 points each, with several others within half a point. Thus the contest seems very open, and likely to provide an exciting struggle in the final rounds. The proposed match with the City of London Club is definitely fixed for Saturday, February 27th, at 3.30 p.m., at Abercorn Rooms, Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, E.C. No doubt strong teams will be secured on both sides, but the M.C.C. fear they will be minus several good men owing to the date clashing with engagements already fixed. The following lively game was played by H. Greenwell (White) against Dr. Edridge Green (Black): 1 P—K 4, P—K 3; 2 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 3 P—K 5, P—Q B 4; 4 Kt—K B 3, Q—Kt 3; 5 P—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 6 B—Q 3, P×P; 7 P×P, B—Q 2; 8 B—B 2, B—Kt 5 ch; 9 Kt—B 3, K Kt—K 2; 10 Castles, B×Kt; 11 P×B, Castles; 12 B×P ch, K×B; 13 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 14 Q—Kt 4, P—B 4; 15 P×P *ch*, R×P; 16 Kt×P *dis. ch*, K—B 2; 17 Q×P *ch*, K×Kt; 18 R—K sq *ch*, K—Q 3; 19 Q—Kt 3 *ch*, Kt—K 4; 20 Q×Kt *ch*, K—B 3; 21 Q×R *ch*, K—B 2; 22 B—B 4 *ch*, K—B sq; 23 Q×Kt, P—Q R 4; 24 Q—B 8 *ch*, Q—Q sq; 25 Q—B 5 *ch*, B—B 3; 26 R—K 7, &c.

On Saturday, January 30th, the "Mets" visited Cambridge, and contested a match against Cambridge University, with the following result :—

METROPOLITAN.				CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.			
Mr. H. L. Bowles...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Bateman ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Greenwell...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. Goulding Brown ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. A. Percival ...	...	...	0	Mr. G. Leatham ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Tripp...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Lodge ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock ...	...	...	0	Mr. J. A. Horrocks ...	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Wright ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Beamish ...	...	...	0	Mr. W. W. Lane ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. L. Chambers ...	...	...	1	Mr. F. O. Arnold ...	...	...	0
Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles...	...	...	1	Mr. L. N. Ahmad ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Warren ...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Cameron ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. A. Brady ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. D. Singh ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. P. Abbott ...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Arnot ...	...	...	0
Mr. M. A. J. de Horne...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Reddell ...	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
6 $\frac{1}{2}$				6 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Surrey v. Herts.—These counties met at the City of London Club, on January 30th, when Surrey won by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$. Score :—

SURREY.				HERTS.			
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Ward ..	...	...	1
Mr. P. J. Allingham ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. V. Crane ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. R. Harley ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. T. Stowe ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Platts ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Watts ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Dickinson ...	...	...	1	General H. Bengough ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. R. Allingham ...	...	...	1	Mr. L. N. Jeans ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Ward ...	...	...	0	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram ...	...	...	1
Mr. W. T. Marshall ...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Travers ...	...	...	0
Mr. Shaw Stewart ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Cumming ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Wood ...	...	...	0	Rev. H. A. Stead ...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Bundock ...	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Barrett ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Ashby ...	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. D. Morton ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Dickens ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Piercy ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Cliff ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Alexander ...	...	...	1	Mr. E. M. Jones ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Waghorne ...	...	...	0	Mr. R. G. M'Kinlay ...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Cornwell ...	...	...	1	Mr. I. Taffe ...	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
10 $\frac{1}{2}$				6 $\frac{1}{2}$			

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE.—"A" DIVISION MATCH RESULTS.

Dec. 8th ...	West London ...	12	Lee ...	8
Dec. 17th ...	North London ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemians ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 4th ...	Battersea ...	beat	Brixton ...	
Jan. 12th ...	Athenæum ...	beat	West London...	
Jan. 14th ...	East London ...	10	Lee ...	10
Jan. 14th ...	Insurance ...	12	Bohemians ...	8
Jan. 25th ...	Metropolitan ...	12	Insurance ...	8
Jan. 26th ...	West London ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	East London ..	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
(One game for adjudication).				
Jan. 28th ...	Hampstead ...	9	Bohemians ...	8
(Three games for adjudication).				

TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH RESULTS.

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

Midland Counties Chess Union.—In the second round of the county championship, Oxfordshire met Warwickshire, at St. George's C.C., Birmingham, on Saturday, January 9th. The visitors were short of Dr. Lynam and a few collegiates, term not having commenced. Warwickshire was short of three or four leading players, but nevertheless won very easily. Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. S. Smith ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Harper (sub.) ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Robinson ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. G. Butcher ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Ward ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. L. Biggs ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Mackenzie ...	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Kelly ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Bolus ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Harlock ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. H. Merrill ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. G. Smith ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Feeny ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Overton ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Katz ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. W. Davidson ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Bonney ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. Moss ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. R. Gittins ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Howes ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Wigham ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Dingle ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. L. Ball ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. R. Bailey ...	...	...	...	...	0

11

2

Herefordshire and Shropshire were opposed on the following Thursday, at High Ferry House, Hereford. The scoring ruled fairly close, but the visitors ran out winners by two games. Score:—

SHROPSHIRE.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. J. E. Parry ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Anthony ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. West ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Lee ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. H. Lock ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Collins ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. C. Douglas ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Thompson ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Groom ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. E. E. Cunnington ...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Passey ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Forrest ...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. S. Myer ...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. W. E. Baddeley ...	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. J. K. Frost ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh ...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. J. L. McKaig ...	...	...	...	...	*1

Mr. G. W. A. Probert	I	General Jackson	0
Mr. J. T. Eachus	0	Mr. H. H. Edwards	I
Mr. P. C. Charles... .. .	I	Dr. A. J. Potts	0
Mr. D. Scanlan	0	Mr. J. Brash	I

7½

5½

* Adjudicated.

On Saturday, January 16th, two of the strongest counties in the competition were drawn together at the Station Hotel, Dudley. Although Staffordshire ran away a bit at the start they were gradually overhauled and passed by one game. The three undecided games are likely to be all drawn; Mr. Atkins has them in hand. Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.		STAFFORDSHIRE.	
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	I	Mr. C. W. Draycott	0
Mr. Frederick Brown	½	Mr. B. D. Wilmot... .. .	½
Mr. F. McCarthy	*	Mr. T. H. Billington	*
Mr. Frank Brown	½	Mr. B. Heastie	½
Mr. D. Campbell	0	Mr. H. E. Price	I
Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes	I	Mr. W. V. Crosbie	0
Mr. A. T. Griffiths	½	Mr. F. Beebe	½
Mr. E. E. Westbury	*	Rev. R. G. Hunt	*
Mr. C. W. Wilkins	0	Mr. J. Johnston	I
Mr. H. M. Jenkins	*	Mr. H. Thompson... .. .	*
Mr. T. Young	0	Dr. Mellor	I
Mr. F. L. Jelf	½	Mr. F. Law	½
Mr. H. B. Bennett	I	Mr. F. Thompson... .. .	0
Mr. A. M. Hill	I	Mr. P. L. Aston	0
6		5	

* To be adjudicated.

Simultaneously with the above, Leicestershire and Notts met at the Town Hall, Leicester, when the ex-champions ran out easy winners; the rarely unsuccessful player, Mr. T. H. Bumpus, lost the only game for the home team. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.		NOTTS	
Mr. H. E. Atkins	I	Mr. T. Marriott	0
Mr. E. H. Collier	½	Mr. J. H. Dunford	½
Dr. Mason	I	Mr. J. N. Derbyshire	0
Mr. F. Draycott	½	Mr. A. Dolci	½
Mr. T. H. Bumpus	0	Mr. F. J. Hingley... .. .	I
Mr. A. C. Garratt... .. .	I	Mr. G. L. Moore	0
Mr. W. B. Clark	I	Mr. T. B. Gerard	0
Mr. A. F. Atkins	½	Mr. J. H. Thornton	½
Mr. A. A. Bumpus	½	Mr. W. H. Woodhouse	½
Mr. C. Lloyd	I	Mr. B. Willman	0
Mr. A. Wright	½	Mr. A. Beecroft	½
Mr. A. Underwood	½	Mr. A. Green... .. .	½
Mr. A. V. Hopcroft	I	Mr. E. P. Sykes	0
Dr. Finch	I	Mr. C. Faenner	0
10		4	

In the semi-final, to be played by Saturday, February 20th, one may look to see Worcestershire antagonising Shropshire, at Wellington; and Warwickshire opposing Leicestershire, at Birmingham.

Chess in Scotland: Edinburgh Chess League.—As announced last month, the Clubs of Edinburgh district have formed a Chess League, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the game in the Scottish capital. The Clubs will be brought into close touch with one another by matches, etc. The office-bearers are as already stated, with the addition of Lord Provost Sir Robert Cranston, who accepts the Honorary Presidentship. An annual inter-club contest has been arranged, each unit playing one match with every other. The teams will be of six players; "drawn" matches to count 1 point, "won" matches to count 2 points; time limit, twenty-four moves an hour; Club scoring highest to be champion of the League—individual player scoring highest to be individual champion. The following clubs have joined:—Edinburgh C.C. (except "A" Team), "Deaf and Dumb" C.C., University Union C.C., "Philosophical" C.C., "Insurance" C.C., Inland Revenue C.C., Working Men's Institute. Portobello C.C.

"Richardson" Cup Tourney.—The remaining semi-final tie, between Glasgow—"Burns" C.C. and Edinburgh, was played at Glasgow, on 9th January, a stiff contest ending in favour of Edinburgh, which thus enters the final round as the opponent of Queen's Park (Glasgow) C.C.

EDINBURGH C.C.						"BURNS" C.C.					
Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. John Russell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Birch, Jun.	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. James McGrouther	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
3 $\frac{1}{2}$						1 $\frac{1}{2}$					

The final tie, between Edinburgh and Queen's Park C.C., was played at Edinburgh C.C., on Saturday, 23rd January, a keen contest resulting in a narrow victory for the first-named club, which thus holds the trophy during the ensuing year. Since the contest was instituted, Edinburgh C.C. has now won twice, Glasgow C.C. three times, and Dundee C.C. once. Queen's Park Club, as the latest accession to the ranks of the seniors, has made a remarkably good initial appearance in the "Richardson" Tourney, winning against such strong clubs as Dundee and Glasgow in the first two rounds. Details of final tie were:—

EDINBURGH C.C.						QUEEN'S PARK C.C.					
Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. C. Semple	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Jackeon	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Scott	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Forrester	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>						<hr/>					
3						2					

"Spens" Cup Tourney.—In the contest for the Junior Cup, the semi-finalists are Aberdeen v. Motherwell and Glasgow Athenæum v. Edinburgh "Working Men's" Club. The first-named tie was played at Perth, on 16th January, resulting in a victory for Aberdeen by 5 games to 0.

Stirling v. Falkirk.—The first of two annual home-and-home matches between these clubs was played at Falkirk, on Saturday, 19th December, and after some days' delay over adjudication of unfinished games, the result was announced as a win for Falkirk, by one game, there being 11 players a side.

Glasgow v. "Burns" C.C.—The return match between these Glasgow Clubs was played on 27th January, at Glasgow C.C. rooms, a good contest resulting in a win for "Burns" as below :—

"BURNS" C.C.					GLASGOW C.C.				
Mr. J. Russell...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Borthwick ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Murray, Junr.	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Black ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Krasser ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M. Finlayson ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. James ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Gilchrist ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. James McGrouther	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. A. McKee ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Lacaille ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Leishman ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Brown ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Thomson ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. J. S. Gray ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. C. Johnson ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Lacaille ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Scott ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Macdonald ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Macdonald ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Rennie ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Gibson ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. L. C. Docherty ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Wardhaugh ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Butler ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. G. Harris ...	...	...	...	1
8					5				

Glasgow v. Newcastle.—On 6th February, the Glasgow Club will have the Newcastle first team as guests, and an interesting contest is looked forward to.

Mr. R. A. S. Rankin (Edinburgh C.C.) gave a display of simultaneous chess at Edinburgh Working Men's Club, on 22nd January, playing 15 boards, and scoring 7 wins, 6 draws, with a loss of 2 games.

The following other inter-club matches have been played since our last issue :—

Glasgow "Central" C.C.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	"Queen's Park" C.C.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Uddingston ...	5	v.	Glasgow "North-Wstrn"	3
Glasgow "Athenaeum" ...	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Glasgow "Shawlands"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leslie C.C. ...	4	v.	Kelty C.C. ...	3
Edin. C.C. ("B" Team)	4	v.	Edin. "Insurance" C.C.	3

Northern Counties Inter-County Championship.—The first round of the present season's competition was played on January 23rd, when Lancashire met Cumberland, and Yorkshire entertained Cheshire. We append full scores of both engagements. The final will be played in Manchester during March.

Lancashire v. Cumberland.—Considerable interest was evinced in this match, the two counties meeting for the first time. Lancashire certainly had the advantage in strength, but it was thought that the difficulty of playing so far away from home might to some extent equalise matters. The Palatine county executive, as usual, put a strong team in the field, and

the arrangements made by the captain (Mr. A. E. Moore, president Northern Union) were perfect. The match was contested at the Great Central Hotel, Carlisle. Play started about 3.45, and ceased at 7.15 p.m. The Cumberland Association was unfortunately minus the services of Dr. Hall and Mr. H. Doyle—two strong players. The first to score was Mr. Lobel (Lancashire), whose opponent lost a piece by oversight, and soon resigned. The game between the Lancashire champion (Rev. W. C. Palmer) and Mr. Butler was one of varying fortunes, and was closely followed by the onlookers. It was still in progress at the close of play, and was left to the judgment of Mr. F. J. Lee, who had travelled specially from Manchester to act as adjudicator. The decision, given in favour of the Border County player, naturally gave considerable satisfaction to the Cumberland men.

After the match the teams were entertained to tea. In the unavoidable absence of the president of the Cumberland Association (the Rev. Canon Pollock) the chair was taken by Mr. C. Platt, who extended a very hearty welcome to the visitors, who, whilst gracefully complimenting the winners, pointed out the value of experience in match play, which generally included clocks, onlookers, and other disturbing elements unfamiliar to the Cumberland players, and which, while not fully accounting for, had undoubtedly contributed to the result. Replying on behalf of Lancashire, Mr. A. E. Moore referred to the very great pleasure it had given the Lancashire players to increase the number of their chess friends in so pleasant a manner. He endorsed Mr. Platt's statement of the value of experience in match play, but pointed out that no county organisation attained front rank in a day, and that perseverance was at all times a very valuable asset.

The whole of the Lancashire team returned the same evening by the Scotch mail, leaving Carlisle at 8.45 p.m., but for the last stage of the journey a special train was required to enable players to reach home the same evening. Full score.—

LANCASHIRE.

Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester	0
Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool	1
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester... ..	1
Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, Manchester... ..	1
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester... ..	1
Mr. S. Wellington, Liverpool	1
Mr. P. F. Blake, Liverpool	0
Mr. C. Lobel, North Manchester... ..	1
Mr. A. Briggs, Manchester	0
Mr. T. A. Farron, North Manchester... ..	1
Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool	0
Mr. G. H. Midgley, Manchester	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Wahltuch, Ardwick, Manchester	1
Dr. Holmes, Liverpool	1
Mr. W. H. Burgess, North Manchester	1

CUMBERLAND.

Mr. W. Butler, Workington... ..	1
Mr. J. Burchell, Workington	0
Mr. J. R. Whiting, Wasdale Head	0
Mr. J. H. Brooksbank, Workington	0
Mr. R. I. Brown, Carlisle	0
Mr. G. M. Tickle, Maryport	0
Mr. H. Needham, Workington... ..	1
Mr. J. Kilmister, Carlisle	0
Mr. J. T. Crelling, Workington	1
Mr. J. S. M'Whirter, Brampton... ..	0
Mr. C. Platt, Wetheral	1
Mr. A. R. Davies, Carlisle	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. Burrows, Hayton	0
Mr. D. Harkness, Workington	0
Canon Pollock, Cockermouth	0

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Yorkshire met Cheshire at the King's Head Hotel, Sheffield, under the auspices of the Sheffield and District Association. Play started at 4 p.m. and ceased at 7.30 p.m. The visitors lost ground at the outset, being at one stage five points behind. At 7.30 the scores were : Yorkshire 12,

Cheshire 10, with 3 games unfinished. The adjudicators awarded Cheshire 2 wins, Yorkshire 1; victory, therefore, rested with the home county by the narrow margin of one game only. The Cheshire team included a lady player (Miss Miller, of the Manchester Ladies' Chess Club), who, though defeated on this occasion, played well and will do better with more experience of public match play. Score :—

YORKSHIRE.			CHESHIRE.		
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury...	...	0	Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport	...	1
Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Macdonald, Birkenhead	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Farnsworth, Stockport	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesbro'	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. Clissold, Birkenhead	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. P. Turnbull, Sheffield	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Coates, Sale	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	...	1	Mr. J. D. Chambers, Sale	...	0
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Stockport	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. H. Harrison, Sheffield	...	0	Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Stockport	...	1
Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. J. Seanor, Sale	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. J. Shields, Hull	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Slater, Birkenhead	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Foulds, Bradford	...	0	Mr. W. A. Hawes, Sale	...	1
Mr. C. W. Jeffrey, Leeds	...	*0	Mr. N. P. Milne, Stockport	...	*1
Mr. F. H. Wright, Wakefield	...	*1	Mr. E. Berry, Hyde	...	*0
Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds	...	1	E. Bury, Hyde	...	0
Mr. W. G. North, Hull	...	*0	H. Smith, Altrincham	...	1
Mr. F. Schofield, Leeds	...	0	Mr. H. E. Garstang, Stockport	...	1
Mr. H. D. Rickett, Sheffield	...	1	Dr. Proudfoot, Macclesfield...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse	...	0	Mr. F. Leigh, Romiley	...	1
Mr. T. A. Peck, Sheffield	...	1	Miss C. Millar, Altrincham...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Burton, Pontefract	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Hague, Stockport	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury	...	1	Mr. J. S. Donaldson, Sale	...	C
Mr. H. Sparks, Sheffield	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Osborne, Stockport...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton	...	1	Mr. H. Corbishley, Macclesfield...	...	0
Mr. L. J. Lean, Sheffield	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Critchlow, Altrincham	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Atkinson, Sheffield	...	1	Mr. C. H. Moss, Stockport...	...	0

13

Adjudicated.

12

After the contest the teams and officials were entertained by the Sheffield Association. Vice-President, Mr. W. P. Turnbull, Sheffield, presided, and accorded all most hearty welcome. The Cheshire captain, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, responded, and during the course of his remarks, expressed the opinion that Cheshire and Cumberland were at a disadvantage with Yorkshire and Lancashire in the contest for the Northern Counties Championship, and he suggested that a sub-division of these two counties would afford equal chances to all. The Yorkshire captain, Mr. I. M. Brown, expressed the thanks of the Yorkshire Executive to the local Association, and complimented the Sheffield players on their excellent performance of 3 wins, 3 draws, and one loss; an effort which had given Yorkshire the victory. Replying to Mr. Burtinshaw, Mr. Brown pointed out that in Yorkshire they had the Major and Minor Trophy contests for constant inter-club play, and he doubted whether the county would favour such sub-division as Mr. Burtinshaw suggested; nevertheless, they would give every consideration to any proposal intended to increase interest in the game in the North of England, no matter which county the suggestion emanated from. A vote of thanks to Mr. Turnbull brought the proceedings to a close after a very enjoyable meeting.

Borough of Croydon *v.* Rest of Surrey.—The third annual match between players of the Borough of Croydon *versus* Rest of Surrey was contested on Saturday, January 16th, at the Public Hall, Thornton Heath, under the auspices and management of the Thornton Heath Chess Club, and proved a brilliant success. This result was the outcome of the indefatigable labours of the T.H.C.C. hon. secretary (Mr. A. E. Parnell) and match captain (Mr. W. D. Childs), whose efforts were supplemented by Mrs. Stoneham, Mrs. and Miss Tapp, Mrs. Jackson, Miss Cant, Mrs. and Miss Child, Mrs. Bennell, and Miss Stoneham, who ministered to the comfort of players and visitors by dispensing light refreshments. In the first (1902) encounter, 60 players represented each side. Last year 63 were engaged. For the present contest arrangements were made for 100 boards. The county team raised by the Surrey Association secretary (Mr. T. H. Moore) was very strong on the first twenty boards—1 to 18 giving 12 wins, 2 draws, and 4 losses—but being minus 16 players the handicap of 16 games by forfeit was never overtaken, and victory rested with the Borough contingent—comprised of members of Thornton Heath, South Norwood, Croydon, Purley, and Y.M.C.A. clubs, and a few unattached players—by 50½ points to 49½. There was a large assemblage of interested enthusiasts—nearly as many spectators as players. Mr. F. G. Naumann (president Surrey County Association) expressed his pleasure at meeting all present. He regretted that the Mayor of Croydon was unavoidably prevented from being with them, and hoped that the best team would win.

Mr. A. E. Parnell welcomed all present by wishing every one a Happy New Year. He also referred in sympathetic terms to Mr. James Mason. They were all sorry to know that Mr. Mason was very ill, and had exhausted his resources. There were a great number of chess lovers present, and it had been suggested by Mr. H. Ward (Croydon), that it would be a tribute to Mr. Mason's powers and an expression of their fraternal feeling, if those who desired to help Mr. Mason were to put their contributions in a box which would be found on the secretary's table. It was not a question of charity, but of fraternal feeling, and as there was no compulsion the result would be a voluntary step in the direction of Mr. Mason's relief.

Mr. Naumann added that Mr. Mason was not in a state of destitution, as he was in receipt of help from certain sources, but he was sure Mr. Mason would accept their help as a grateful expression of fraternal sympathy.

The voluntary subscription realised £4 1s. od., which was supplemented with 10/- from Mr. F. C. L. Wratten (Croydon), who much to his regret was unable to be present at the match.

Play was started at 4-20 p.m. by Alderman Page (president Thornton Heath Club), representing the Borough of Croydon, and Mr. F. C. Naumann (president of the Surrey Chess Association) representing the Rest of Surrey. At the time fixed for closing of play the scores read: Borough of Croydon, 48½; Rest of Surrey, 45½. There were six games for adjudication, which the official adjudicator, Mr. I. Gunsberg, speedily disposed of; and a hearty cheer followed the announcement that the Borough team had won by one game. Full score:—

BOROUGH OF CROYDON.

Alderman Page, Pres. Thornton Heath	½
Mr. F. A. Sisley, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. H. Uber, South Norwood	1
Mr. W. D. Childs, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. H. Ward, Croydon	0
Mr. S. J. Platts, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. A. Ashby, Croydon Y.M.C.A.	0
Mr. T. W. Liversage, unattached	0
Mr. A. L. Densham, Purley	1
Mr. E. Henderson, South Norwood	½
Mr. E. J. Smith, Croydon	1
Mr. H. Sainsbury, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. A. D. Field, Croydon	0
Mr. F. G. Bloomfield, Thornton Hth.	0
Mr. A. M. Smith, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. E. C. Colchester, Purley	0
Mr. H. M. Bennell, Thornton Heath	1
Mr. H. A. M. Hillman, unattached	0
Mr. C. G. Barber, Purley	½
Mr. B. Robilliard, Thornton Heath	1
Mr. A. E. Parnell, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. E. J. Mullins, Croydon	1
Mr. E. Merrill, South Norwood	1
Mr. A. Waghorne, Thornton Heath	1
Dr. Dukes, Croydon	½
Mr. E. J. Platts, Thornton Heath	1
Mr. J. L. Keene, Croydon	0
Mr. E. Fairclough, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. A. M. B. Hillman, Thornton Hth.	0
Mr. C. H. Parker, Croydon	0
Mr. E. Patterson, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. A. J. Coldwells, Thornton Heath	1
Mr. H. L. Stokes, unattached	1
Mr. F. Bailey, South Norwood	0
Mr. Thurman, unattached	0
Mr. C. H. Bacon, Croydon	0
Mr. H. W. Platts, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. P. W. Baster, Thornton Heath	1
Ma. J. Cowe, Croydon Y.M.C.A.	½
Mr. W. M. Gaul, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. F. C. O'Neill, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. A. W. Brooks, Purley	1
Mr. T. Smith	1
Mr. E. S. Green, Croydon	1
Mr. H. F. Coe, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. G. H. Hadland, Thornton Heath	1
Mr. T. H. Bethell, Croydon	1
Mr. J. W. Tricker, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. H. F. Wagstaff, Croydon Y.M.C.A.	1
Mr. G. Bernard, Thornton Heath	1
Mr. W. A. Maas, South Norwood	0
Mr. E. J. Long, Thornton Heath	0
Mr. G. A. Martin, Croydon	1
Mr. Crisp, unattached	½
Mr. F. Bulfield, Thornton Heath	½
Mr. S. E. Colchester, Purley	1
Mr. T. Bartlett, Thornton Heath	1
Mr. F. B. Morris, Croydon	0
Mr. R. J. Kinse, South Norwood	1

SURREY ASSOCIATION.

Mr. F. G. Naumann, President S.C.A.	
Mr. A. Curnock	1
Mr. A. E. Tietjen	0
Mr. F. L. Anspach	1
Mr. H. S. Barlow	1
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	1
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	1
Mr. L. P. Rees	1
Dr. Dunston	*0
Mr. A. Howell	½
Mr. H. Greenwell	*0
Mr. P. J. Allingham	1
Mr. A. W. Fisher	1
Mr. T. Crassweller	1
Mr. H. R. Allingham	1
Mr. W. T. Dickenson	1
Mr. W. S. Fazan	0
Mr. W. Gurner	1
Mr. M. Shaw-Stewart	½
Mr. H. W. Piercy	*0
Mr. T. H. Moore	½
Mr. C. Griffith	0
Mr. A. H. Wood	0
Dr. Howard	*0
Mr. R. C. J. Walker	½
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock	*0
Mr. E. A. Philpott	1
Mr. J. Sargeant	½
Mr. W. P. Pigg	1
Mr. E. M. Hast	1
Mr. E. S. Walton	1
Mr. H. W. Wood	*0
Mr. E. A. Collier	0
Mr. H. S. Ward	1
Mr. W. S. Johnson	1
Mr. W. B. McMaster	1
Mr. G. A. Felce	½
Mr. F. W. Bond	0
Mr. W. Smith	½
Mr. E. Kenward	½
Mr. G. Garnett	1
Mr. H. G. Coombe	*0
Mr. H. N. Malan	*0
Mr. H. Wrett-Smith	0
Miss Tapsell	1
Mr. J. Barton-Shaw	0
Mr. G. A. Stanbury	0
Mr. A. Crook	½
Mr. H. W. Bull	0
Mr. W. M. Bussell	0
Mr. W. P. Plummer	1
Mr. W. G. Bartle	1
Mr. A. Antoine	0
Mr. F. W. Hodges	½
Mr. L. E. Spencer	½
Mr. J. Robertson	0
Miss Corser	0
Mr. H. Burt	1
Mr. E. C. Bateman	0

Mr. C. A. E. Hewens, Thornton Hth.	0	Mr. C. F. Carter	1
Mr. Webb, Thornton Heath	½	Mr. A. Leith	3
Mr. A. G. Jacobs, Thornton Heath	0	M. W. H. Hudson	1
Dr. Cuthbert, Croydon	1	Mr. R. A. Klein	*0
Mr. M. E. Brain, South Norwood	0	Mr. E. C. Vincent	1
Mr. A. G. Mickleburg, Thornton Hth.	1	Mr. A. Whitwell	*0
Mr. W. Pausey, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. G. Jaques	1
Mr. R. W. White, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. W. H. Maunder	1
Mr. F. F. Histed, Purley	1	Mr. F. Aylett	0
Mr. C. Nickells, Croydon Y.M.C.A.	0	Mr. E. Coventry	1
Mr. O. Ryley, Croydon	1	Mr. H. Hall	0
Mr. W. Doggett, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. W. G. Brooks	0
Mr. W. H. Walford, South Norwood	0	Mr. J. Drinkwater	1
Mr. E. Dance, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. H. C. L. Hanne	*0
Mr. R. Bulfield, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. F. Cook	*0
Mr. W. Betteridge, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. N. O. Budden	1
Mr. G. B. Stubbs, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. W. A. Hooke	1
Mr. W. R. Barker, Croydon	1	Mr. W. Nelson	0
Mr. T. H. Horton, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. G. Salter	1
Mr. G. Pearson, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. G. H. Rippon	0
Mr. E. Anwyl, South Norwood	1	Mr. H. W. Watkins	0
Mr. Carey, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. H. E. Baker	1
Mr. A. Roll, Purley	0	Mr. James White	1
Mr. A. J. Roffey, Croydon	0	Mr. R. Baylis	1
Mr. F. Hunter, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. F. R. G. Wills	1
Mt. F. Mellish, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. L. W. Haynes	1
Mr. W. Plater, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. F. J. Nightingale	0
Mr. J. W. Savage, Croydon	1	Mr. W. H. Haynes	0
Mr. E. Harvey, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. G. Hutton	0
Mr. G. Woodcock, Croydon	1	Mr. C. W. Follett	*0
Mr. R. Sutcliffe, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. J. Chesman	1
Mr. M. Heffernan, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. H. L. Reid	0
Mr. C. R. Jephson, Croydon	1	Dr. C. J. Grece	C
Mr. F. Gordon, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. G. H. Bowden	1
Mr. T. W. Fox, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. F. G. Davies	0
Mr. S. Knott, Thornton Heath	0	Mr. W. C. Grose	1
Mr. W. J. Sutherland, South Norwood	1	Mr. G. R. Dunne	C
Mrs. Bennell, unattached	0	Mr. H. Wickstead	1
Mr. J. E. Robertson, Purley	1	Mr. C. Antoine	0
Mr. E. Coker, Thornton Heath	1	Mr. R. Morton	0
Mr. S. Ely, Thornton Heath	1	Miss Wilson	*0

50½

49½

* Those marked with an asterisk were absent, each of these games counting a win for Croydon.

During the adjudication interval Alderman Page expressed his keen personal interest in the annual match, acknowledged the pleasure which it gave him to be present, and congratulated everyone concerned on such a splendid gathering, and on the results that had attended their efforts.

Mr. Parnell thanked the ladies who had done so much to render the gathering enjoyable. Mrs. Stoneham had, as usual, come to their aid, and she had been cordially assisted by a number of other ladies, to all of whom they were very grateful. He thanked the Borough Clubs for their cordial co-operation and help, and also expressed the pleasure which it gave them to see Mr. Moore (County Association secretary) present. In him they

had a most excellent secretary, to whom he (Mr. Parnell) as a brother secretary looked up with respect and admiration.

Mr. Moore said the visitors had to thank the members of the Croydon clubs for a most enjoyable time, irrespective of the match. He endorsed all Mr. Parnell had said with regard to the ladies who had dispensed the refreshments. He himself had been well looked after, and he was sure everyone else had had a similar experience.

GAME No. 2,374.

The appended game was played on board No. 38.

Giucoco Piano.

WHITE.	BLACK.
MR. F. W. BOND, <i>Croydon Borough.</i>	MR P. W. BASTER, <i>Rest of Surrey.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—B 4	3 B—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 B—K 3
8 B—Kt 3	8 Kt—K 2
9 Kt—B sq	9 P—B 3
10 Kt—Kt 3	10 P—K R 3
11 Q—K 2	11 Q—Q 2
12 P—K R 3	12 Kt—Kt 3
13 Q—Q 2	

A curious game! Every piece on the board, and both sides with an identical arrangement of Pawns and pieces. Owing to White's somewhat undecided tactics, Black seems to have gained a move, and a great change soon comes o'er the scene.

14 B × B

13 P—Q 4!
14 P × B

15 Castles K R ? 15 B × P

.....Black has been waiting for this, and makes the best of the opportunity. We think that White should have taken the Bishop, as after 16 P × B, Q × P; 17 K R—B sq, Kt—B 5; 18 Kt—K sq, Kt—Kt 5; 19 B—Q sq, there does not seem anything better than a draw by perpetual check. The text move leaves White hopelessly involved.

16 P × P

16 B × P

.....If K × B, Kt—B 5 ch, followed by Q—R 6 and Kt—Kt 5 mates.

17 P × P

17 Q—R 6

18 P × P

18 R—Q Kt sq

19 B—R 4 ch

19 K—B sq

20 B—B6

20 Kt—R 5

And Black won.

Mr. Baster has displayed chess of better quality than one meets with on the middle boards in such contests as this. Next year we expect to see him playing much higher on the list.



GAME DEPARTMENT.

NOTES ON THE OPENINGS.

THE VIENNA GAME.

Apropos of the note on the Vienna Game (page 30, January number), Mr. J. H. Blake suggests that Black's best play is (after 7 K—B sq) 7..., Kt—K B 3, threatening 8..., Kt—K Kt 5 in conjunction previously with Kt—Q 5, and White will have some difficulty in withstanding this attack successfully. White should, however, have played 4 Q—Kt 4.

FALKBEER COUNTER GAMBIT.

Commenting in the *Novoe Vremya* on the 2..., P—Q 4 variation of the King's Gambit Declined, M. Tchigorin says: Dr. Tarrasch holds the opinion, based on a number of games played by him some three or four years ago, at Nuremberg, that 2..., P—Q 4 is the *very best* reply to 2 P—K B 4. My own individual experience leads me to the conclusion that 2..., P—Q 4 is not only a bad way of refusing the Gambit, but that it is an *unsound move*. Take for example a game I played in the Kieff Tourney. After the moves 3 P×Q P, P—K 5; 4 Q—K 2, Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—Q B 3, B—K 2; 6 Kt×P, Castles; 7 Kt×Kt ch, B×Kt; 8 Q—B 3, R—K sq ch; 9 K—Q sq, while maintaining the two Pawns gained, I was able to ward off the attack and soon win the game. It will be remembered that Dr. Tarrasch's Nuremberg antagonists did not play in this manner. Let the esteemed Dr. examine Black's moves in this variation before authoritatively pronouncing on Black's "best" reply to 2 P—K B 4.

1 P—K B 4, P—Q 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3.

It may be taken for a good general rule that if a player does play P—Q 4 it is not consistent for him to play Q Kt—B 3 before playing P—Q B 4. Moreover, every player ought to reason out his line of play. Now what does White want to do in this opening? He wants to get one Bishop on Q Kt 2, the other on Q 3; he wants Black to oblige him by Castling on the King's side; then he wants to play his Queen over to the King's side to support a King's side attack. Now one way of anticipating this would be to play P—Q B 4, admitting of P—Q 5 later on; another way, and a very easy one, to throw White's fanciful craft on its beam ends, would be to play P—K Kt 3 and B—Kt 2. White's Q B, or K B either, would then have but a very poor chance of posing as heroes of attack, either on Q Kt 2, on Q 3, or anywhere else.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4	5 P—Q B 3	5 Kt—B 3
2 P—K 3	2 K Kt—B 3	6 P—K B 4	6 P—B 5
3 B—Q 3	3 P—K 3	7 B—B 2	7 B—Q 3
4 Kt—Q 2	4 P—B 4	8 Kt—R 3	8 P—Q Kt 4
		9 Castles	9 P—Kt 3

The object of this kind of attack is to be prepared to advance on the King's side, if Black is complacent enough to Castle on that wing. He need not do that, however, but the very last thing which he ought to do is to play P—Q B 5, for it leaves White to work out his plan of development in perfect security, while Black is pledged to lose further time by advancing his Q Kt P.—(Gunsberg, *vide Daily News*.)

MATCH: PASSMORE v. LEONHARDT.



HE chief attraction in London circles during the past month was the match between Mr. S. Passmore and Herr Leonhardt, winner of the first prize in the 1903 open tournament of the Dutch Chess Association. We have not space for the series of games of the match, which was contested at the City Club, but we append results.

Game I.—Herr Leonhardt played the Queen's Gambit, which was declined by 2 P—K 4. After some novel play in the opening by Mr. Passmore, a draw resulted in seventy moves.

Game II.—Mr. Passmore played Steinitz's variation of the Giuoco Piano, but, after getting a good position in the middle game, made a weak move and lost.

Game III.—Herr Leonhardt played Zukertort's opening, and Black fell into a trap on the fifth move, somewhat similar to Gunsberg *v.* Atkins in the Hanover tourney, and lost in forty-seven moves.

Game IV.—Ruy Lopez. Mr. Passmore won the exchange quite early, but compromised his Queen's side in doing so, and subsequently falling into time difficulties was unable to accept at least two winning chances offered by his opponent. A draw was eventually agreed upon.

Game V.—The Showalter-Locock variation of the Lopez. Mr. Passmore won in thirty-two moves. We give this game in full.

Game VI.—Herr Leonhardt adopted the King's Fianchetto defence. Mr. Passmore won the exchange for a Pawn on the fourteenth move, and had a winning ending, but lost. We give the game below.

Game VII.—A Queen's Gambit declined, which proceeded on the lines of Marshall *v.* Atkins in the cable match two years ago. Mr. Passmore might have won by sacrificing a piece in the middle game, but did not take this opportunity, and lost in a "scramble" with the clocks.

Game VIII.—Ruy Lopez. Herr Leonhardt won in thirty moves.

Final score: Herr Leonhardt 5, Mr. Passmore 1, drawn 2.

Careful examination of the whole of the games leaves the distinct impression that Mr. Passmore has not done himself justice in this match. He outplayed his opponent in the middle game in the fourth, sixth, and seventh encounter, and then, by most unaccountable mistakes, failed to clinch his advantage. Before the present series he had not played a hard individual match game for twelve months; we therefore anticipate an improvement in the score of the second match of three games, which is now in progress. The first game ended in a draw.

Mr. Passmore is a Devonian, he was born in 1864, almost under the shadow of the Exmoor hills, and spent the first twenty years of

his life in that delightful county. But the attractions of country life were never altogether congenial; he therefore determined to try his fortune in another sphere. The opportunity of change arose in 1884, in which year he removed to London, to study for the musical profession, in which he has achieved a fair measure of success.

It was not until 1889 that he knew anything about serious chess. At that time he became acquainted with Dr. S. F. Smith, who induced him to become a member of the City Club. He tells us that he remembers well his first visit to the club, which at that day met at the Salutation Hotel, in Newgate Street. He played a sort of trial game with the genial old secretary, Mr. G. A. Adamson, who allowed Mr. Passmore to bestow on him "Philidor's legacy," and then announced that the recruit was a "varra strong player, and would be a grate acquisition to the club." This was encouraging, and Mr. Passmore felt honoured at being placed in



MR. S. PASSMORE.

the second class. After a few weeks he was given a board in a match against Cambridge University—his first game in match play of any kind. His opponent was Dr. Deighton, and they were the last to finish, after three hours' play, with the result of the match still hanging in the balance. But Mr. Passmore managed to keep hold of the position, and drew the game, thereby assisting to win the match for the City Club. In the return match, during the following year, he was promoted to the top board, and was told on reaching Cambridge that he would have as opponent a very promising youngster, who had never been defeated. This was Mr. H. E. Atkins, and it may be taken for granted that after this warning Mr. Passmore was not sorry to accept a draw, after a close fight of over three hours.

About this time (1890) Mr. Passmore joined the Athenæum Club, to play in the London League matches. He continued playing, with almost unbroken regularity, until 1903, having missed only one match during that period, and that because of illness. For the last five years he had the honour of playing first board for the Athenæum Club in the League competition, and of fifty games he won 30, lost 7, and drew the rest—or about 74 per cent.—an excellent record. In the season 1898-99 he played twenty five match games in succession without loss. This led to him being selected as reserve for the Anglo-American cable match, a distinction conferred on him for four consecutive years! This is chasing the shadows without doubt. He took part in the North v. South correspondence match of 1900, and won both games at board eight. In the 1903 match his score was $1\frac{1}{2}$ at board five.

Some four years ago Mr. Passmore arranged a match of five games with Mr. F. J. Lee, and although starting badly by losing the first three games, the final score was Lee 5, Passmore 3, and 4 draws. Soon after this event he played a series of five games with Mr. R. Teichmann, of which he lost 3 and 2 were drawn—a result no worse than that of other amateurs who have ventured to cross swords with this splendid player.

In match play, Mr. Passmore, in reply to our enquiries, tells us, with becoming modesty, that he has been fortunate enough to score victories against the following well-known players, most of whom, it is hardly necessary to relate, have taken an ample revenge. Messrs. J. Mason, F. J. Lee, W. Ward, H. W. Trenchard, R. P. Michell, Dr. S. F. Smith, H. Wagner, T. Physick, O. C. Muller, H. H. Cole, E. O. Jones, G. A. Hooke, L. Serraillier, A. Curnock, J. Mortimer, F. P. Carr, and R. C. Griffith.

Mr. Passmore has been much more successful in match play than in tournaments. In tournaments one plays for his "own hand," and the temptation to venture on experimental and risky lines of play is often irresistible; and judging from his tournament games, Mr. Passmore must have a sporting game regardless of consequences. But in club matches he seems to endeavour to keep a draw in hand, probably realising that half a point may eventually win or draw for his side. If we ventured any advice on this point, he would no doubt reply that his record in the League against the strongest amateurs in London is a sufficient justification of the policy adopted. In simultaneous play he has been fairly successful, his best performances being against twenty strong players of the Athenæum Club, —winning 14, drawing 5, and losing 1. Two years ago, against seventeen members of the Highbury Quadrant Club, he won 12 games and drew 5 in two and a half hours.

Mr. Passmore has a fair knowledge of "book," and as many of our readers know, he has made a special study of several well known openings. His favourite opening for attack is the Ruy Lopez, which he declares he finds anything but dull—many players deride the "everlasting Ruy," because of failure to withstand its keen attack. Mr. Passmore has evolved some original lines in the Lopez attack, and has put his variations to actual test with satisfactory results. Some of these variations have proved rather disconcerting to his opponents. On the subject of county matches, and playing for his native county Devon, he intimates that the circumstances of his profession make it impossible for him to assist in the more important matches. He regrets this very much, especially as the old county seems to be forging ahead under the guidance of its extremely able and energetic secretary, the Rev. Hy. Bremridge.

GAME No. 2,375.

Fifth game of the match, played January 13th.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.		2 Kt—K B 3	Kt—Q B 3
WHITE.	BLACK.	3 B—Kt 5	Kt—B 3
HERR LEONHARDT.	MR. S. PASSMORE.	4 Castles	Kt x B
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	5 P—Q 4	B—K 2

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

The well known attack of Showalter v. Locock, played in the cable match a few years ago. White can also play P—B 4 (threatening to win a piece by P—K 6, &c.), and Kt—B 3, with favourable prospects.

Kt—R 5

.....Kt—R 3 is bad. White answers B × Kt, followed by Kt—B 3 and K 4, and Black is almost helpless.

- 11 Kt × Kt B × Kt
 12 P—Kt 5 Q—K 2
 13 Q—R 5

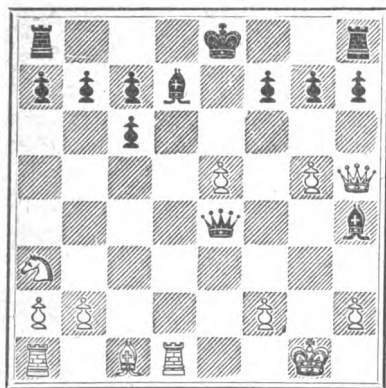
I expected R—Q 4 here, which wins two pieces for the R by 13..., B × P; 14 R × B, Q × R, B × B, but Black may continue with Q—B 4 and advance the King's side Pawns with a very fair game.

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

Position after Black's 15th move:—

Q—K 5.

BLACK (MR. PASSMORE).



WHITE (HERR LEONHARDT).

- 16 R × B

Forced. The double threat of B—R 6 and P—K Kt 3 can only be thwarted by the text move.

B × P ch

.....Taking the R would be very dangerous. White replies with 17 Q × P ch, K—B sq; 18 B—B 4 !, (threatening P—K 6). Black might have played 16..., Q—K 8 ch; 17 K—Kt 2, Q—P ch; 18 K—R 3, Q—B 8 ch; 19 K × B, K × R; with advantage.

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

.....R × P would be better, because 24 K—K 2 could be answered by Q—Kt 3.

- 24 P—Kt 5 R—Kt sq
 25 P × P

The White Pawn on B 6 is Black's protection, and it enables the latter to gain valuable time by driving the Kt into obscurity.

- 26 Kt—Kt 2 P—Kt 4
 R—R 6
 27 R—B 2 Q × K P
 28 Q—R 3 ch P—B 4
 29 R—K 2 R—K 1
 30 Kt—Q 1 R—Q 6
 31 Kt—Kt 2

If 31 R—Kt sq, R—Q 3 (threatening P—B 5); 32 Q—R 5 (best) R × B P, and Black should win.

R × B

- 32 R × R

If 32 Q × R, Q × P ch and wins.

Q × Kt ch

- 33 Resigns.

Black forces exchanges of R and Q, and wins easily.

GAME No. 2,376.

Sixth game of the match.

King's Fianchetto Defence.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. S. PASSMORE.	Herr P. S. LEONHARDT.

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

Best. P-K 5 would lose a Pawn.

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

.....The only move to avoid the loss of the Bishop or the exchange.

13 P-B 5

A strong move, which should give White a winning advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 14 Kt-K 6 | 13 Q-Q 2 |
|-----------|----------|
- Much better would have been 14 P x P, for although White would lose the Q P, Black's position on the K side is very precarious.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 15 B x B | 14 B x P |
| 16 Kt x R | 15 Kt x B |
| 17 Q-K 6 ch | 16 R x Kt |

If P-B 4, Black would get a strong game by Kt-Q 5.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 18 P x Q | 17 Q x Q |
| 19 Kt-B 3 | 18 Kt-Q 4 |
| 20 R-K sq | 19 R-B 3 |
| 21 B-Kt 5 | 20 Kt-B 2 |
| 22 P-K Kt 4 | 21 R x P |
| 23 R x R | 22 Kt-R 3 |
| 24 B x P | 23 Kt x R |
| 25 P-K R 3 | 24 P-Q 4 |

Better, perhaps, was R-K sq, for if Black plays K-B 2, 26 Kt-Kt 5 ch !.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 26 P x P | 25 P-Q 5 |
| 27 K-Kt 2 | 26 Kt x P |
| 28 Kt x Kt | 27 P-Kt 3 |
| 29 R-Q Kt sq | 28 B x Kt |
| 30 B-Kt 5 | 29 K-B 2 |
| 31 K-B 3 | 30 Kt-Kt sq |
| 32 B-K 3 | 31 Kt-B 3 |
| 33 B-B 4 | 32 B-K 4 |
| 34 B-Kt 8 | 33 B-Q 5 |
| 35 P-Q R 4 | 34 P-Q R 4 |
| 36 K-K 4 | 35 Kt-Q 4 |
| 37 K-Q 3 | 36 K-K 3 |
| 38 P-Kt 3 | 37 K-Q 2 |
| 39 R-K B sq | 38 K-B 3 |
| 40 R-K sq | 39 B-B 3 |
| 41 K-B 4 | 40 K-Q 2 |
| 42 R-Q sq ch | 41 Kt-K 2 |
| 43 B-K 5 | 42 B-Q 5 |
| 44 B x B | 43 Kt-B 3 |
| 45 P-Kt 5 | 44 Kt x B |

R x Kt ch would only draw.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 46 R-K B sq | 45 K-K 3 |
| 47 R-K sq ch | 46 Kt-B 4 |
| 48 K-Q 5 | 47 K-Q 2 |
| 49 R-K B sq | 48 Kt-Q 5 |
| 50 K-K 5 | 49 Kt-B 4 |
| 51 R x Kt | 50 K-K 2 |

Quite good enough, but R-B 3 would also win easily.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 52 K x P | 51 P x R |
| 53 P x P | 52 P-Kt 4 |
| 54 P x P | 53 P-B 5 |

One of those blunders it is impossible to account for, except on the grounds of "temporary insanity." K-K 4 wins absolutely.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 55 P-Kt 6 | 54 P-R 5 |
| 56 P-B 5 | 55 K-Q 2 |
| 57 P-Kt 7 | 56 P-R 6 |
| 58 K-K 6 | 57 K-B 2 |
| 59 Resigns. | 58 P-R 7 |

GAME No. 2,377.

We extract the following game from the *Manchester Weekly Times*. It was played in the last match between Liverpool and Manchester, and abounds with positions of interest to the analytical player.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY Rev. W. C. PALMER
and Mr. C. H. WALLWORK.

WHITE. BLACK.
Rev. W. C. PALMER, Mr. A. DOD,
Manchester. Liverpool.

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

.....If Black did not like the continuation Kt×Kt, 10 P×Kt, Kt—Q 2; 11 B×B, Q×B; 12 P—B 4, &c., he should now have played B—Kt 2 to keep out the Kt.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 10 Kt—B 6 | 10 Q—K sq |
| 11 Kt—Kt 5! | 11 Kt—K 4 |

.....The alternative is Kt—Kt sq, when might follow, 12 Kt×B ch, Q×Kt; 13 B×Kt, P×B (if Q×B, 14 B—K 4); 14 R×P, with a fine attack; P×P followed by B×P ch being threatened.

- | | |
|------------|---------|
| 12 Kt×B ch | 12 Q×Kt |
| 13 P×Kt | 13 P×B |
| 14 P×Kt | |

If Q×P, then Q—Q 2 saves the piece.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 14 Q—Q 2 |
| 15 Kt—B 3 | 15 R—Q sq |
| 16 Q—Q 2 | 16 P—K R 3 |

.....This and his next move needlessly weaken the King's side; B—Kt 2 at once was better.

- 17 B—R 4

Very tempting was P—K 4, but Black could almost equalise the

game by 17 P×B; 18 Q×P, P—Q 7 ch; 19 K—Q sq, P×R (Q ch); 20 K×Q, Q—Q 7 ch; 21 Q×Q, R×Q; 22 K×R, P×P, and White has only a small advantage.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 17 P K Kt 4 |
| 18 B—Kt 3. | 18 B—Kt 2 |
| 19 P—K R 4 | |

19 P—B 3, if P—Kt 5; 20 K—B 2 would be better before opening the file.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 19 B×Kt P |
| 20 R—R 2 | 20 B—B 6 |
| 21 P×P | 21 P—K R 4 |

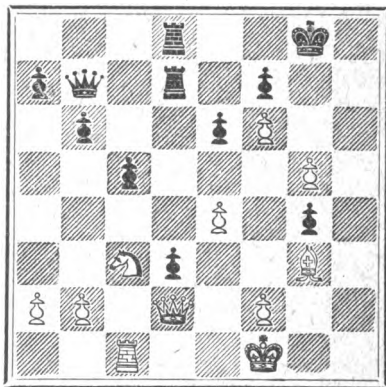
.....A very good move overlooked by White when he played 19 P—K R 4.

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

Position after Black's 26th move:—

P×R.

BLACK (MR. DOD).



WHITE (REV. W. C. PALMER).

27 P—Kt 6

P—B 3 (threatening 28 Q—R 2 and 29 Q—R 6) would have forced the game in a few moves.

28 Q—R 6

27 P × P

28 R—R 2

..... Forced; to allow the Queen to come to the defence.

29 Q × P ch

29 K—B sq

30 K—Kt 2

If either 30 Kt—Kt 5, or B—B 4, the reply would be Q—B 2, not R—R 8 ch, which would win for White.

31 Q × Q

30 Q—K B 2

32 P—K 5

31 K × Q

33 Kt—Kt 5

32 K—Kt 3

34 Kt—Q 6

33 R—R 4

35 P × R

34 R × Kt

36 R—Q sq

35 R—Q 4

37 P—B 3

36 P—B 5

38 P × P

37 K × P

38 P—K 4

39 B—R 4 ch

39 K—K 3

40 B—K 7

40 R—Kt 4!

..... Another very fine move.

41 R—Q 2

41 R × Kt P!!

42 R × R

42 P—B 6

43 R—K 2

A most ingenious move; it does not appear that R—Kt 5 would have been better; for example: 43 R—Kt 5, P—Q 7; 44 R—Q 5!, P—B 7; 45 P—Q 7, P—Q 8 (Q); 46 P—Q 8 (Q), Q × P ch and draws.

44 R × P ch!

43 P—Q 7!

44 K × R

..... If 44 K—Q 2; 45 R—Q 5, P—B 7; 46 R × P, P Queens; 47 B—Kt 5, and White should draw.

45 P—Q 7

45 P Queens

46 P Queens

46 Q × Kt P ch

47 K—B 2

47 Q—B 5 ch

48 K—K 2

48 Q—K 5 ch

49 K—B 2

Draw agreed.

GAME No. 2,378.

The following game was played in the Northern (Denmark and Sweden) Correspondence Tourney, 1902-3. We extract the notes (except that by Mr. Gledhill) from the *Western Daily Mercury*.

French Defence.

NOTES BY F. ENGLUND.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. F. ENGLUND. MR. J. A. ROS.

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

..... If Kt—K 5, 5 Q Kt—K 2, followed by P—K B 3, and P—K R 4.

5 Q—Kt 4

The Gledhill attack.

6 Kt—B 3

5 P—Q B 4!

7 K Kt × P

6 P × P

7 Kt × P

..... If Q—Kt 3, 8 B—Q Kt 5, Kt—to Q B 3; 9 B—K 3, Kt (B 3) × P (not K Kt × P, else 10 Kt × Kt!); 10 Q—Kt 3, Kt—B 5; 11 B × Kt, with a strong attack.

8 Q—Kt 3

8 Q Kt—B 3

If now, instead of Q Kt—B 3, 8..., Kt—Kt 3; 9 Kt (Q 4)—Kt 5, Kt—R 3; 10 P—Kt R 4, B—K 2 (Lasker's move); 11 P—R 5, Kt—R 5; 12 B—Q 3, Kt—K B 4; 13 B × Kt, P × B; 14 Q × P, B—B 3; 15 Q—Kt 3, with the better game. Pillsbury suggests 8..., K Kt—B 3; then if 9 B—Q Kt 5, B—Q 2; or if 9 Kt (Q 4)—Kt 5, Kt—R 3; but Black's position is very

B 3

cramped, and this, combined with White's good development, more than compensates for the loss of the Pawn.

9 B—Q Kt 5 9 B—Q 2

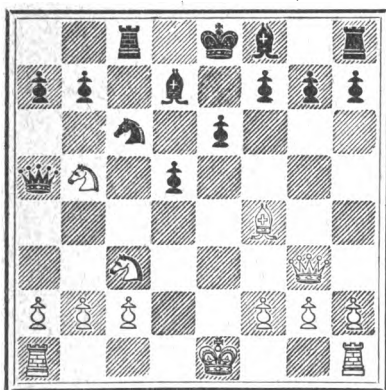
.....Here Lasker recommends 9..., P—B 3! and if 10 P—B 4, K—B 2!; 11 P×Kt, Kt×Kt; 12 P×P, P×P!; 13 B—Q 3, with a strong attack.

10 B×Kt 10 Kt×B
11 Kt(Q4)—Kt5 11 R—B sq
12 B—B 4 12 Q—R 4!

Position after Black's 12th move:—

Q—R 4.

BLACK (MR. J. A. ROS).



WHITE (MR. F. ENGLUND).

.....This strong move is not given in W. Gledhill's analysis. His continuation is: 12..., Q—Kt 3; 13 B—B 7, Q—B 4; 14 B—Q 6, Q—Kt 3; 15 B×B, K×B; 16 Q—Q 6 ch, K—K sq; 17 Castles Q R, with a fine attack.

13 Castles KR?

He should have Castled Q R, threatening Kt—B 7 ch, followed by Kt×Q P. Then, if 13 Kt—Kt 5; 14 Kt—Q 6 ch, B×Kt; 15 B×B, Kt×P ch. R—K Kt sq, or P—K Kt 3 would be met by Q—R 4, forcing the Kt back to B3. Or, should he play R×Kt, then P×R! 16 Kt×Kt, Q

×Kt; 17 Q—Kt 5! Black may play R×P ch, &c., but White King eventually finds refuge at K—Kt sq, and White wins. If 13 P—B 3, 14 Kt—B 7 ch, K—B 2! (a); 15 Kt (B 7)×Q P, P×Kt; 16 R×P, Q—Q 1; 17 K R—Q sq, K—K sq; 18 Kt—Kt 5, Kt—Kt 5; 19 B—B 7! (a) 14 K—K 2; 15 Kt (B 7)×P ch, P×Kt; 16 R×P, Q—Q 1!; 17 Q—K 3 ch, K—B 2; 18 K—R K sq!—Gledhill.

13 P—B 3
14 Kt—K 4
14 B—Q 6
15 P—Q R 4

If 15 B×B, K×B; 16 Kt—Q 6, R—B 3; 17 P—B 4, Kt—B 5, with the better game.

15 Kt—B 5
16 Q—Kt 5
17 B×Kt
18 Kt×B

If 18 P×B, Kt—Q 3.

18 Kt—Q 7
19 Kt—K 5
19 B—Q 6

.....If 19..., Kt×R; 20 R×Kt, Q—K 5; 21 B×B, K×B; 22, Q—Q 6 ch, K—K sq; 23 Kt—B 7 ch, K—B 2; 24 Q—Q 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 25 Kt×K P, with a strong attack

This is an attempt to revive the attack by sacrificing a piece. If 20 B×Q, Kt×Q; 21 B×B, Kt—K 7 ch, and Black maintains his P, with a good position.

20 Q—R 3 20 Kt—Kt 4

.....Certainly Black does well not to take the offered piece; thus 20..., Kt×B; 21 B×P ch, K—Q sq; 22 K R—Q sq, R—B 3; 23 R×P, P—Q R 3; 24 P—Q B 3, and wins. Or, 22..., P—Q R 3; 23 R—Q 4, Q—B 4 (if Q—R 4; 24 Kt×Kt; or if Rt—B 5; 24 Q×Q P ch); 24 R×P and wins.

If 20..., B×B; 21 Q×P ch, K—Q sq; 22 Q R—Q sq, R—K sq; 23 Q×Q P, R—B 3; 24 R—Q 4 and wins.

21 Q—Kt 3 21 Kt—K 5
22 Q—R 3 22 Kt—Kt 4

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,379.

Played in the 1902-3 North v. South Correspondence Match.

Scotch Game.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE.
Dr. C. PLANCK,
South.BLACK.
Mr. G. J. BIRKS,
North.

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

In the eighties this move, introduced by L. Paulsen, enjoyed a great vogue, and was probably one of the principal factors in determining the general preference for 4..., Kt—B 3 over 4..., B—B 4.

7 P—Q 4

.....Zukertort's reply, and the best; 7..., Castles, allows White to continue 8 P—K B 4, after which Black cannot venture upon 8..., P—Q 4.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 8 Kt—Kt 5 | 8 B×B |
| 9 Q×B | |

The *Handbuch* marked 9 P×B as best; but Steinitz showed in the "Modern Chess Instructor" that if followed by 10 Kt×B P, Black can sacrifice his Q R for a winning attack.

9 Castles

- 10 Kt×B P

10 Kt—Q 2 enables White to secure an even game.

10 R—Kt sq

- 11 Kt×P

11 P×P has been suggested as enabling White to come out of the counter attack satisfactorily; but after 11..., Kt—B 4; 12 Q—Q 2 (best), Q—K 4 ch (more forcible than 12..., Q Kt—K 2 as given by Steinitz); 13 B—K 2, Q×Kt; 14 P×Kt, R—Q sq; 15 Q—B sq (15 Q—B 2, Q×B P; 16 Castles, Kt—Q 5, &c.), R—K sq; 16 Q—Q 2, Q—K 2; White's prospects are poor. As the Gottschall attack, which results from the text move, must

be considered sound, it follows that White must not take the second Pawn at all, but play 11 Kt—Q 2, which will again yield him an even game—probably his last chance of getting it.

- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| | 11 Kt×Kt |
| 12 P×Kt | 12 Kt—Kt 5! |

.....Von Gottschall's invention. White can refuse the Kt, but we have not yet met with any variation in which he can do so and equalize.

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

An improvement, suggested by Mr. Ranken, upon the continuation first given, viz., 16 P—K R 3.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| | 16 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 17 K—B 2 | 17 Q R—B sq ch |
| 18 K—Kt 2 | 18 B—K 7! |
| 19 P—Q R 4 | |

The German analysis continued the game thus:—19 P—Q 6, R—K 6; 20 P—Q 7, Q—B 3 ch; 21 Kt—B 3, K R×Kt; 22 P×R Q's ch (22 P—Q 8, Queen's ch, is more unfavourable), R×Q disch; 23 K—Kt sq, B×B; 24 P—Q R 3, R—B 6; 25 R×B, Q×R ch; 26 K—Kt 2, R—Q 6, and White has to struggle for a draw with a Pawn to the bad. Black's next few moves are from the play of M. Weismann, of Paris.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| | 19 R—B 5 |
| 20 Kt—R 3 | |

20 R—R 3 would keep up the struggle longer; it has, however, the serious disadvantage of enabling Black to recover his piece at once (by 20..., Q—B 3 ch) without losing his attack thereby.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 20 R—Q 5 |
| 21 Q—B 2 | 21 R×P ch |
| 22 K—R 2 | 22 R×P! |
| 23 R—Q B sq | |

Forced, as Black threatens to win the Q, by 23..., B-B 5 ch. Black's reply is the only original move in the game, but is a remarkably effective example of the *coup de repos*; White can do absolutely nothing to obviate the fatal 24..., R-K 6. Mr. Weismann played 23..., P-Q Kt 4; not, be it noted, to defend the Rook, which needs no defence, but to con-

tinue the attack by 24..., P-Kt 5; this, however, does not free his K R, as Mr. Birks's move does; and, moreover, it blocks the Kt's file, upon which, in some variations, he requires to be able to check with the Queen at Kt 3.

22 P-K R 3!

24 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,380.

Played, at odds of Pawn and two moves, October 31st, at the Manchester Chess Club, in the "Dust Memorial" contest.

Remove Black K B P.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. E. MIDGELY. Mr. V. S. WAHLTUCH.

1 P-K 4 1 ———
2 P-Q 4 2 P-K 3
3 B-Q 3 3 P-Q 4
.....3..., P-Q B 4 may also be played.

4 P-K 5 4 P-Q B 4
5 P-Q B 3

The idea forming the centre at once is good, but Q-R 5 ch first is preferable, reserving the choice of either P-Q B 3 or some other move.

6 Q-R 5 ch 5 Kt-Q B 3
7 Kt-K B 3 6 K-Q 2
8 B-K 3 7 K-B 2
9 B x R P 8 P-B 5

This move, temporarily winning a Pawn and allowing of complications, cannot be recommended. The simple move 9 B-B 2 breaking in eventually by way of P-Q Kt 3 and P-Q R 4 was better.

9 Q-Q 2

.....Threatening P-K Kt 3, winning the Bishop.

10 Kt-Kt 5 10 B-K 2
11 Kt-B 7 11 Q-K sq

.....Very neat. White cannot save the loss of two minor pieces for a Rook. Showing the premature play of his 9th move, B x R P.

12 Q-Kt 6

There appears nothing better. If 12 Castles, 12 Kt-Q sq wins a piece.

12 R x B
13 Q x R 13 Q x Kt
14 Kt-Q 2 14 B-Q 2
15 P-K R 4

Castles, followed by P-K B 4 was probably stronger for creating a strong centre, especially considering that Rook and two Pawns are mostly superior to two minor pieces for the end-play.

15 R-K B sq
16 Kt-K B 3 16 P-Q Kt 4
17 R-R 3 17 Q-B 4
18 Q x Q

White might have played Q x P, followed by P-R 5, &c., allowing Q-B 7.

18 P x Q
19 B-K B 4 19 B-K sq
20 P-R 5 20 Kt-R 3
21 K-K 2 21 Kt-Q sq
22 Q R-K R sq 22 Kt-K 3
23 B x Kt 23 P x B
24 P-K Kt 3 24 R-Kt sq
25 Kt-R 2 25 Kt-Kt 4
26 R-R 4 26 Kt-K 5
27 R-B 4 27 R-Kt 4
28 P-K Kt 4

White attempts to free his game and loses all. Rooks are stronger at the attack than on the defence!

29 Kt x P	28 P x P	35 P x B ch	35 K x P
30 R—K Kt sq	29 B x P	36 R—B 6 ch	36 K—K 2
31 P—B 3	30 P—Kt 5	37 Q R—K B sq	37 R—Kt 7 dbl.ch
32 P x Kt	31 P x P	38 K—K 3	38 R—K 7 ch
33 P x P	32 P x Kt P	39 Resigns.	
34 P—Q 6 ch	33 R x Kt	The finish is highly interesting and very pretty.	
	34 B x P		

GAME No. 2,381.

Played in the current Sussex Championship Correspondence Tourney.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

11 P—K R 4

11 P—K R 3

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. R. A. JENKINS,
Hastings.

Mr. A. A. BOWLEY,
Brighton.

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 B—Q 3

6 P—Q Kt 3

7 Kt—B 3

7 B—Kt 2

.....The moves on both sides are orthodox, but 7 Q Kt—Q 2 is better than 7... B—Kt 2. In my opinion the best defence against the Queen's Gambit is the early sortie of the Queen's Bishop's Pawns, so as not to have a cramped Queen's side, when the opportune moment for attack arrives.

8 P x P

8 P x P

.....8..., Kt x P was better, endeavouring to clear the diagonal for the Bishop at Kt 2, or to force White to play prematurely to avoid it; for instance: 8..., Kt x P; 9 B x B, Q x B; 10 Castles, Q Kt—Q 2, &c.

9 B x Kt

9 B x B

10 B—B 2

10 B—R 3

.....Commanding this diagonal at the expense of development is not to be recommended; 10..., Kt—Q B 3, or 10... P—Q B 4 should have been played.

White threatened 12 B x P ch; if 12..., K x B; 13 Kt—Kt 5 ch, followed by Q—R 5, &c., winning.

12 P—K Kt 4

12 P—Kt 3

Black's game, even at this early point, is too defensive; the result of poor development.

13 P—Kt 5

13 B—Kt 2

14 P x P

14 B x P

15 P—R 5

15 P—K Kt 4

16 Kt—K 5

16 P—Q B 3

If instead, 16..., Kt—Q 2; 17 Kt x Q P, Kt x Kt; 18 P x Kt, &c., and wins.

17 P—K B 4

17 P x P

18 P x P

18 Q—B 3

If 18..., B x P; 19 Q Kt 4 ch, Q—Kt 4; 20 R—K Kt sq, P—K B 3; 21 Q—K 6 ch, wins the Queen.

19 Q—Kt 4 ch

19 K—R sq

20 Kt—Kt 6 ch

20 P x Kt

21 P x P

21 R—K sq ch

There seems no good defence.

22 Kt—K 4

22 K—Kt 2

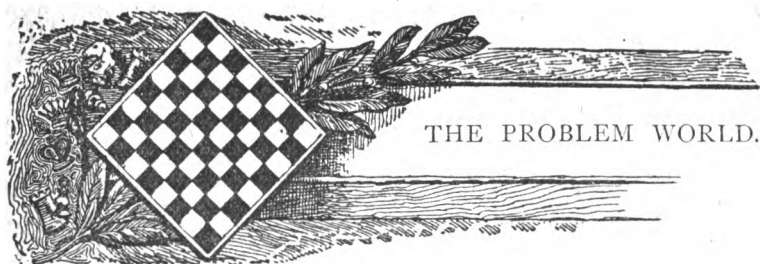
23 R x B

23 K x R

24 Castles

24 Resigns.

A very pretty attacking game



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

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—Last list of acknowledgments. The number of problems entered is considerably larger than we anticipated, and in order to conclude the competition in reasonable time we think a system of weeding out may be necessary by publishing the obviously inferior positions in letterpress, taking care that the judges have diagrams of all positions. 90, "Au dernier moment"; 91, "Ohne Dame"; 92, "King and Pawn"; 93, "All right"; 94, "At random"; 95, "Alice"; 96, "Winning Grace"; 97, "Four in hand"; 98, "Nippes"; 99, "Flirt"; 100, "Anyoranca"; 101, "Andante"; 102, "Sherzando"; 103, "Spes"; 104, "Fosco"; 105, "Fight or flight"; 106, " $4 + 3 = 7$ "; 107, " $6 + 5 = 11$ "; 108, "Sept pièces"; 109, "Bonheur"; 110, "Vive le cavalier"; 111 "Henri"; 112, "Kleine Hexe"; 113, "Competenz"; 114, "Fascination"; 115, " $7 + 4 = 11$ "; 116, "Simplicius simplicissimus"; 117, "Un pocco"; 118, "Terra incognita"; 119, "Bon voyage"; 120, "Kia ora"; 121 "Taihoa"; 122, "Tena Koe"; 123, "Atlantida"; 124, "Marta"; 125, "Orion"; 126, "London"; 127, "Alle neune"; 128, "Miniatur"; 129, "Finis."

NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS' PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

(Continued from page 42.)

THE EARLY PROBLEM TOURNAMENTS.

IT was soon after 1850 that the era of problem tournaments commenced. I do not know where or when the first problem tourney was held, but the first problem tournament held in England was announced early in 1853. That tourney was restricted to English composers, the first prize being taken by W. Grimshaw, and the second by Silas Angas. As early as 1850, Staunton, who took a certain friendly interest in problems, and who, as a chess editor, did a good deal to promote

the cultivation of them, had proposed a problem tourney, but had met with insufficient support. The first international tourney of importance was that organised by Lowenthal in *The Era* in 1857. The most important international tourneys of the next few years were those of the American Chess Congress in 1859, the Bristol Congress of 1861, and the London Congress of 1862.

It would be difficult to estimate too highly the importance of the early problem tournaments as a factor in the history of the problem. The remarkably large number of such tourneys held in the years 1854-62 testifies to the popularity immediately attained by these competitions. Their effect was not merely to advertise the problem, or to stimulate its development by their appeal to emulation and the sporting instinct. Popular interest and the energies of composers are alike still stimulated by the problem tourney; but in those early days it discharged a yet more important function. When once problems had to be competitively appraised, as soon as judges were called on to decide upon the relative merits of different problems, definition of what constituted merit became a necessity. Before the judicial committee could arrive at any kind of decision, questions of principle had to be settled, at least tacitly.

In this fact essentially lies the importance of the early problem tourneys, coming as they did at a time when the one thing needful for a rapid development was some general agreement as to what constituted merit in a problem. The decisions of the judges in the early tourneys were, of course, authoritative only for the moment, but every decision was a step towards definition. It must not, of course, be imagined that the result was the definition of an ideal generally accepted. No such result was attained for very many years. But the early problem tourneys involved at least a continuous effort to define such an ideal. The actual result was the formation of several distinct and conflicting ideals of the problem. But conflicting as they were, each of these ideals was at least fairly definite, and it was out of their long conflict that arose finally what we know as the modern problem.

It was, no doubt, in a sense unfortunate that in the early problem tourneys the "set" system was almost always adopted. Definition would have proceeded more rapidly had judges been compelled exactly to appraise single problems. Yet in the absence of settled principles it is difficult to see how judges could have been expected to do so. It was far more easy to apply the ill-defined principles of the time to sets of problems than to problems taken singly. The adoption of the set system was, I think, due to that very absence of definition to remedy which was the chief function of the problem tourney. Indefensible as the set system is from a modern point of view, it had a certain practical justification so long as there was no generally accepted definition of what a problem should be.

In illustration of the fact that the early problem tourneys did not quickly produce any general agreement even upon fundamental points, I quote the following from the *Illustrated London News* of 1859, the chess column of which paper is the oldest now in existence in England, dating from 1842:—"Do we understand W.E.K.," demands a writer therein, "to contend that the composer is forbidden to 'dress the board' to

give an appearance of reality to the position, or to increase the difficulty of the solution, by adding one or more men? This can hardly be his meaning. None but a tyro in chess would insist upon anything so unreasonable." "A chess problem should resemble as much as possible a real end-game," asserts a writer in the same paper in 1864. The people responsible for these remarks were no doubt behind the times; but traces of this hankering after "naturalness" of position can be found very much later. And it may be well here to recall that so late as 1878 Loyd asserted that: "It is a great mistake to consider it a weakness for a problem to commence with a check."

The problem-solving public was, as has always been the case, comparatively uninstructed, and its views differed considerably from those of the judges in tournaments. If we examine the prize-winning problems of the period 1852-62, we shall find that the judicial committees of the time were in very general agreement upon a number of important points. In the first place they agreed in a total disregard of plausibility. No positions could be practically less plausible than the great majority of the prize-winners of Bayer, who was by far the most successful of the competitors in the international tourneys of the time. But not one of the leading composers of the period was in any way shackled by considerations of plausibility. In the second place the judges were agreed that piquant variation is highly desirable in a problem, and to this agreement they were no doubt practically forced by the necessities for discrimination. It is this insistence upon the value of piquant variation that, above all else, broadly distinguishes the problems of the period 1852-62 from those of the preceding decade. On other points there is less agreement; but broadly speaking, the judges of the time agreed that structural unity or the employment of all White pieces in all important variations, pure and economical mates, and quiet keys and continuations, were all points of merit in a problem. There was no absolute objection to checking keys, but such keys were distinctly discouraged, at least after 1860.

It may be of interest to notice here the results of the first great international problem tournaments. The first prize of the *Era* tourney of 1857 was won by Bayer, the second by Healey. Healey's set included an unsound problem, but it was not therefore disqualified, though it would otherwise have taken the first prize. At New York in 1859, the first prize was taken by Rudolf Willmers, a pianist; Bayer was second, and Loyd third. At Bristol in 1861, Healey was first and Bayer again second. The London Congress tourney of 1862 was by far the largest that had yet been held, no less than 462 problems being entered. Bayer took the first prize, Josef Plachutta was second, and Anton Nowotny third; while a special prize for sui-mates was taken by A. Pongracy. Healey was one of the judges. In this tourney Kohtz and Kockelkorn, P. Klett, and J. Berger were among the competitors. The set of Kohtz and Kockelkorn was disqualified for double authorship; it would otherwise have taken a prize.

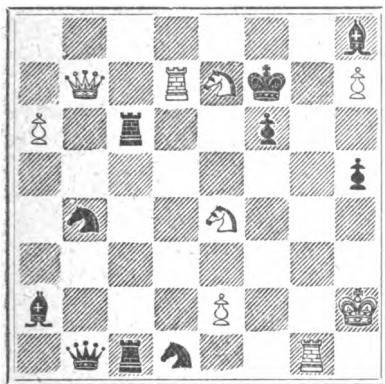
All this implied not only a rapid advance but a rapid formation of definite schools of composition. Already by 1862 three such schools were visibly coming into existence. On the continent the influence of Konrad Bayer was dominant; in America that of S. Loyd. The developing English school was to some extent intermediate and its great representative was

Frank Healey. Of these schools of composition and their tendencies I shall have something to say in my next and final article of this series. The appended problems will serve indifferently to illustrate these divergent tendencies, and are at the same time fair samples of the prize winners of the early problem tournaments.

No. 48.—By K. BAYER.

First prize set *Era* Tourn., 1857.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in five.

No. 45. By S. Loyd.—White : K at K Kt 7, Q at K Kt 4, R at K 2, B at K Kt 6. Kt at K 4. Black : K at Q 6, R's at Q 5, K Kt 8, B at Q B 5, P at K 6. Mate in three. 1st prize, 1855.

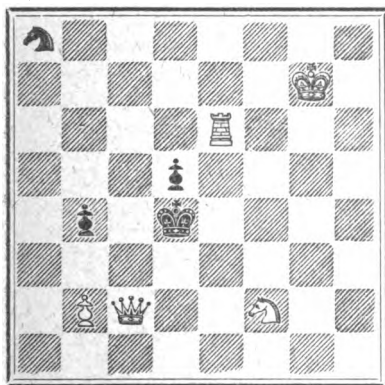
No. 46. By S. Loyd.—White : K at Q B 7, Q at Q Kt 2, R at K Kt 8, Kt at K B 2. Black : K at K Kt 7, P's at K Kt 6, K B 5. Mate in three. 1st prize, 1857.

No. 47. R. Willmers.—White : K at K Kt 8, Q at Q 8, Kt's at K B 6, Q Kt 4. P's at K 4, Q R 4. Black : K at K 3, Kt's at Q R sq, Q Kt sq, P's at K R 4, K 2, Q 2, Q 5, Q B 5. Mate in four. 1st prize set, New York, 1859.

No. 49.—By F. HEALEY.

Second prize set *Era* Tourn., 1857.

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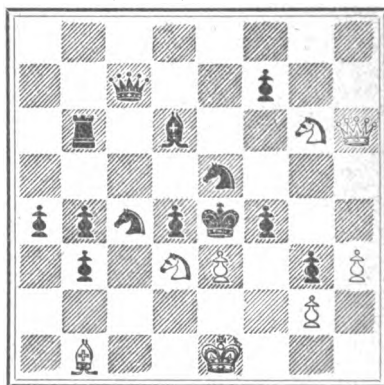
WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 50.—By K. BAYER.

First prize set, London, 1862.

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WHITE.

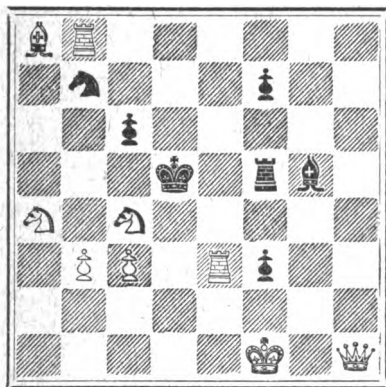
Mate in five.

(To be continued.)

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Problem No. 1821: As we had made special reference to this composition, and it appears in our last issue with a misprint, we feel we can do nothing less than reproduce it, with apologies to solvers.

By A. F. MACKENZIE, Jamaica.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

Mackay; 5th, F. W. Wynne; 6th, A. F. Blake; and 7th, Dr. F. Bonner Feast. Hon. mention was awarded to F. W. Wynne, W. A. Clark, P. Osborne, A. F. Mackenzie, F. Libby, F. Gamage, the Rev. A. T. Puddicombe, and M. Le Charpentier, in the order named.

Will those who take an interest in Mr. Allen's articles kindly note that the White Pawn in position No 17 (see p. 323 of last volume), should be on Q 2—not Q sq.

In the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* two-move tourney Mr. B. G. Laws acted as principal judge, being assisted by Mr. A. C. Challenger, and the award is as follows:—1st, P. F. Blake; 2nd, C. Heathcote; 3rd, F. Libby; 4th, D.

The *Hampstead and Highgate Express* announces its seventh tourney for two-move problems, to begin the first week in April. Two problems may be sent by each composer. First prize, one guinea, and six book prizes. Full solutions to be sent. Address, Chess Editor, *Express* Office, Hampstead, London, N.W.

Womanhood announces a Three-move Problem Tournament, with prizes as follows: first, one guinea; second, half a guinea; third, 5/-; fourth, clock; fifth, pocket chess board; and sixth, stylograph pen. The winners of the first three prizes also receive medals. Unlimited entry; mottoes and sealed envelopes; entries must be accompanied by a *Womanhood* coupon. Address: Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, chess editor, 5, Agar Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Kingstown Society.—A two-move competition has just been concluded in favour of Mr. G. Heathcote, who takes the only prize offered by the following capital 2-er. By G. Heathcote, Manchester:—White: K at K R sq, Q at Q 8, Bs at Q Kt 5 and Q R 7, Kts at K Kt 6 and Q 4, Ps at K B 2, Q Kt 2, and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 5, B at Q R sq, Kt at Q Kt 3, Ps at Q 6, Q B 5, and Q R 5. Mate in two.

Another two-move competition is announced. Mottoes and sealed envelope. Entrance fee, one shilling each position entered. First prize, amount of entrance money. Address, Mrs. Rowland, 1, Old Court Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow, Ireland.

The *Leisure Hour* announces problem tourneys as follows:—British Section: Prizes of two guineas and one guinea are offered for the best and second best three-movers; and fifteen shillings, "Livesey's Collapsible Chess Board," for two-movers. In Foreign and Colonial Section the prizes are 35s. and 10s. for best three-movers; and the Livesey's chess board for best two-mover. Latest date of entry, April 15th for all composers. Mottos and sealed envelopes and solutions on same sheet of paper as diagram. Address, Chess Editor, *Leisure Hour*, 4, Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

The *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, announces its second problem composing tourney for original two-movers. Each composer may send in three; 1- entrance for each problem. The usual motto and sealed envelope arrangements. Entries received up to May 10th. First prize, £1; second, Cook's Compendium; third, half-a-year's subscription to *B.C.M.* The problems will be published in the order received. Judges to be announced later.

Revue d'Echecs.—Mr. A. C. White has offered 150 francs, and the Brussels C.C. 100 francs, which will be split up into four prizes for the best two-ers contributed by 1st May next. Each composer may send in four positions with usual motto and sealed envelope arrangement. Address, M. F. Launoy, 28, Rue Blanche, Brussels.

Schachzeitung (Vienna). Herr Otto Blathy is instituting a tourney for problems in not less than 20 moves. We presume direct mates only are eligible. End-games and studies are not admissible. 300, 200, and 100 crowns respectively are offered as prizes, with special prizes of 200 and 100 crowns for the two problems which have the longest solutions. Entries to be received from Europe by 1st August, elsewhere 1st September next. Corrections will be received up to first November. Address: "Wiener Schachzeitung, Wahingerstrasse 24, Wien IX. Austriche," "problem-turnier" being marked on envelope.

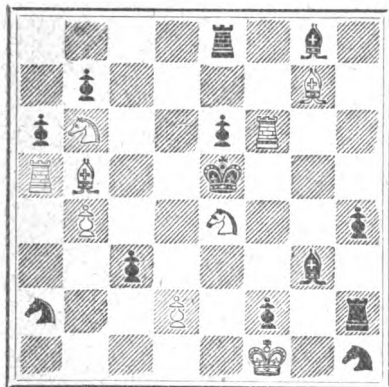
Messrs. Khotz and Kockelkorn have recently published a work on the "Indian" theme, entitled, "Das Indische Problem." Mr. Keeble, of the *Norwich Mercury*, reviewed the book in brief, and has pointed out that the late Mr. H. J. C. Andrews discouraged composers in using the classic idea in their compositions, for the reason that it did not lend itself to combination with other strategic ideas. This view we have ourselves held, and should be much surprised to find the contrary is the truth. The Indian, we agree, is capable of manifold and complex renderings, but Messrs. Khotz and Kockelkorn have gone further. Mr. Khotz writes to the *Norwich Mercury* a letter, from which we cull the following interesting statement:—

The first move of the Indian Problem we have called the "critical move," in application to both the White and Black pieces, and is the subject of our text. We show that this move (invented by the Rev. C. Loveday) is by far the most important invention of the whole problem

art, and can be joined to many combinations. Some of these combinations are already known, a small number of which are issued as our own invention, but the remainder (by far the greater number) have yet to be invented.

By S. LOYD, New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

in this selection a three mover by Mr. Godfrey Heathcote, which was published by Dr. Hunt some years back. In problem No. 40, there is a cook of which we believe the author is in blissful ignorance. It is a problem which had considerable popularity years ago. Here is the position :—White : K at K B 4, Q at Q R 2, B at Q 5, P at Q Kt 2. Black : K at Q 5, B at K B 8, P's at K B 4 and Q B 4. Mate in three. Author's key : 1 B—B 4. Cook : 1 B—B 3. In problem No. 25, a Black Queen has been omitted at Q B 4

Checkmate Tourney.—We give a diagram of Mr. Loyd's first problem (as there was a little error in our letterpress representation) in response to the wishes of several readers. After adjustment the second and third prizes have been awarded to Mr. J. A. Carson, Ills., and W. A. Shinkman respectively. Hon. mention is given to entries by H. D'O. Bernard, F. B. Phelps, H. W. Barry. W. A. Shinkman (2 positions), and J. Keeble.

We have made a perusal of the selection of Mr. Loyd's problems recently published in Berlin, and have been rather amused to find that the compiler has in No. 75, comprised

In the January issue of that almost National institution, *Chambers's Journal*, there is an article entitled "About Chess Problems." The object of the writer is to invite attention, arouse curiosity, and enlist active interest. The contribution is interesting enough to those who have some knowledge of Chess Problems, but to those who are outside the pale of the craft we fear the arguments are not sufficiently convincing. The subject is one which really requires illustration. Had the writer been able to use a few diagrams his article might have been more useful and valuable. In mentioning exponents of various nations, Germany has apparently been overlooked. Inferentially, there seems to be a notion that the Bohemian school, to which particular reference is made, is the same as the German school. This is distinctly wrong. The subject, however, is a difficult one to deal with, because all schools have claims to recognition, and they all aim at some ideal ; the ideal in modern construction, based on the principle of chess economics, with maximum strategic results, can be the only correct ideal. All others may prove interesting, and their models exhibit ingenuity of a high order, but art must be recognized and served.

SOLUTIONS.

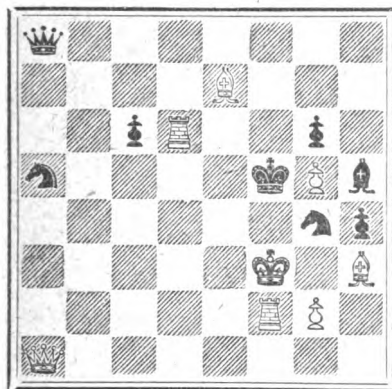
No. 1797, by H. F. W. Lane.—The White Pawn at K R 7 should be Black.
1 Q—Kt 8, &c. Solved by G. S. J., U. M., W. H. S. M.

No. 1798, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Kt—B 2, K—B 5 or R 5; 2 B—B 6, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 Q—Q Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—R 3; 2 Q—B 7, &c. Solved by U.M.

No. 1799, by B. S. Wash.—1 K—Q 2, P×P; 2 R—Kt 2, P×R (if 2..., P×P; 3 R×Kt P, &c. If 2..., P—B 7; 3 R×Kt P, &c.); 3 Q—R sq, &c.

No. 1800, by C. A. L. Bull.—The White Kt at Q R 5 should be Black. We reprint this pretty strategem. U. Maitra has sent correct solution.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White sui-mates in three.

B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5 or P-B 5; 2 Q-Kt 5, &c. If 1., R x P, &c.; 2 R-K 3 ch, &c.

By K. Erlin (p. 398).—1 B-Kt 8, R-Kt 6, &c. (threat); 2 Q-K B 8, &c. If 1... K-O 5; 2 Kt-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1... P×P; 2 O-O 8, &c.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (Retractor, p. 398) — White's last move was Kt on K 8 × R at Black's Q 3. White plays in lieu of this B × B P, Black then plays R × P, so that White can mate by Kt × R. Solved by J. J. J., and G. S. J.

No. 1801, by A. C. White (assuming a Black Pawn at Q R 7).—I R—K 3, &c. Solved by W.H.S.M. (1 Q×K R fails as a cook), C.J., G.S.J., E.A.F.W., J.J.J., I.D.T.

No. 1802, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q—B 3, &c. Solved by C.J., G.S.J., E.A.F.W., J.J.J., C.F. Junr., Major Forde, W.H.S.M., J.D.T.

No. 1803, by C. A. L. Bull.—1 Q—Kt 4, Kt—B 3; 2 Kt—R 2!, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 1 P—B 5 dis. ch, &c. Solved by C.J., G.S.J., J.I.J., Major Forde, W.H.S.M., J.D.T.

No. 1804, by P. H. Williams.—1 Kt-Kt 6, B-R 2; 2 Q-B sq ch, K-Kt 6; 3 Q-Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1... R moves; 2 R-Q 2 ch, P×R; 2 Q-Kt 2 ch, &c. Solved by C.J., G.S.J., J.J.J., Major Forde, J.D.T.

By P. H. Williams (page 434) — 1 Q—Kt 6, &c. Solved by G.S.J., C.J., J.J.J., R.M.P., E.A.F.W., J.D.T.

By P. H. Williams (page 434).—I B—B 8, &c. Solved by G.S.J., C J., J.J.J., R.M.P., J.D.T.

By P. H. Williams (p. 434).—1 P-Kt 4, K-K 3; 2 Kt-Kt 5 ch &c. If 1..., K-K 5; 2 Q-Q 6, &c. If 1..., B-Q 6; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-Kt 6 ch, &c. Solved by G.S.J., C.L., J.J.L., R.M.P., J.D.T., E.A.F.W.

By P. H. Williams (p. 434).—1 B—Kt 2, B moves; 2 Q×Kt, P ch, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 4, or Kt moves; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. Solved by G.S.J., C.J., J.J.J., R.M.P., J.D.T., E.A.F.W.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 434).—1 R-K 2, &c. Solved by J.J.J., C.F., junr., R.M.P., E.A.F.W., U.M.

By P. Osborn (p. 435).—1 Kt-K 7, K-K 4; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 6; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-K 4; 2 Kt-Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. Solved by J.J.J. (who wishes to congratulate author), R.M.P., U.M.

By A. G. Fellows (p. 436).—1 K-B 8, K-Q 5; 2 Q-B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 4; 2 B-Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 6; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Rt-K 6 ch; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-B 5 ch, &c. Solved by J.J.J., R.M.P., U.M., E.A.F.W.

By F. W. Wynne (p. 436).—(Obviously the W Q should be at Q B 4). 1 B-Q B 6, &c. Solved by J.J.J., R.M.P., E.A.F.W., U.M.

By D. T. Brock (page 437).—1 R-K sq., &c. Solved by J.J.J., C.F., junr., R.M.P., E.A.F.W., U.M.

By "Ein spass?" (page 437).—1 Q-K sq, P-R 5; 2 Q-Kt 3, P×Q stalemate. If 1..., P-Kt 6; 2 Q×R P ch. Solved by J.J.J., E.A.F.W.

By "Go Round" (page 437).—The four-er, 1 Q-K Kt 8, P-K 4; 2 Q-Kt 6 ch, K-Q 4 best; 3 Kt-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q-Kt 6 ch, K-K 6; 3 Q×B P, &c. If 1..., Kt-Kt 4; 2 Any; 3 Kt-B 6 ch, etc. If 1..., Kt-B sq; 2 Kt-B 6 ch, any; 3 Q-Kt 5, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×P ch or Kt-K 4 ch accordingly. The three-er, 1 B×P, P-B 5; 2 Q-Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 6 or K 7; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q sq, &c. The two-er, 1 Q-K 3, &c. The mate in 1 Kt-Kt 4 mate.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (page 438).—1 P-B 7, K×P; 2 P becomes Kt, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 P becomes B, &c. If 1..., P-K 3; 2 P becomes R, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 P Queens ch, &c. Solved by J.J.J., R.M.P., E.A.F.W.

By J. C. J. Wainwright (page 438).—1 R-B 8, K×P; 2 Q-Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 P becomes B, &c. If 1..., P-K 3; 2 P becomes R, &c. If 1..., K-B 3 or 5; 2 P Queens ch, &c. Solved by J.J.J., R.M.P., E.A.F.W.

No. 1805, by J. W. Wynne.—1 Q-R 5, &c. Solved by G.S.J., Major Forde, W.H.S.M., C.J., J.J.J., C.F. Junr., R.M.P., E.A.F.W., U.M., J.D.T.

No. 1806, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 Q-Q 2, &c. Solved by G.S.J., Major Forde, W.H.S.M., C.J., J.J.J., C.F. Junr., R.M.P., E.A.F.W., U.M., J.D.T.

No. 1807, by F. Gamage.—The Kt in the corner should be Black 1 Q-Q 7, K-B 3; 2 Q-K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., B-K 3; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q 6 ch, &c. Solved by G.S.J., Major Forde, W.H.S.M., C.J., J.J.J., R.M.P., U.M., J.D.T.

No. 1808, by R. T. Milford.—1 Q-B sq, K-Q 3; 2 Q-Kt 5, &c. If 1..., K-B 3; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 5; 2 Q-Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 7 or Q 8; 2 Q-B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Kt 5 ch, &c. Solved by S.G.J., Major Forde, C.J., J.J.J., R.M.P., W.H.S.M., U.M., J.D.T.

No. 1809, by X. Hawkins.—1 Kt-B 4, Kt-B 6; 2 P×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Kt-Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B-B 5 ch, &c. Solved by S.G.J., Major Forde, C.J., J.J.J., R.M.P., U.M., J.D.T.

No. 1810, by N.R.S.—1 Kt-Q 5, P-R 3 or 4; 2 Kt-Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 R×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 R-B 8 ch, &c. Several other solutions. Solved by S.G.J. (4 solutions), Major Forde, W.H.S.M. (8), C.J. (8), J.J.J., R.M.P. (7), U.M., W.H.S.M. (8), J.D.T.

No. 1811, by J. H. Hood.—1 B-B 5, R×P; 2 Q-R 4, K-B sq; 3 Q×Kt P, Q-Kt sq; 4 Q×R [If 4..., K-K sq; 2 Q×Q ch, &c. If 4..., Kt-Q 6; 5 P-Q 7 ch, &c.]; 5 R-R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-Q 6; 2 Q-R 4, K-B sq; 3 Q×Kt P [If 3..., Q-Kt sq; 4 Kt×R, P-B 4; 5 Q×P ch, &c. If 3..., Kt×B; 4 Q×Q, &c. If 3..., Kt-B 5; 4 R-R 8 ch, &c.] R×P; 4 Q×Q, R-B 8 ch; 5 R×R, &c. If 1..., R-R 4; 2 Q-R 4, K-B sq; 3 Q×Kt P, Q-Kt sq; 4 Q-Q 7, R-K sq; 5 R-R 8, &c. If 1..., Q-K 6; 2 B×Q, &c. If 1..., Q-B 4, B 2, K sq, K 4, K 5, Q×K P, P-B 4 or P-K 6; then 2 R-R 8 ch, &c. Solved by G.S.J., Major Forde, W.H.S.M., C.J., U.M.

No. 1812, by A. C. White.—1 Kt-Kt 6, P×Kt; 2 R (R 4)-R sq, P-R 5; 3 K-B sq, P-R 6; 4 K-K 2, P-R 7; 5 Q-B sq, Kt-R 7; 6 K-B 2, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Kt-B 5 ch, B×Kt; 3 R-R 3 ch, B-Q 6; 4 R-K 4, P-R 5; 5 Q-R 3 ch, P×Q; 6 B-R sq, &c. Solved by G.S.J. (one variation only), J.J.J., C.J. (partially), J.J.J. (partially). We specially commend this fine sui-mate to admirers of self-mate strategy.

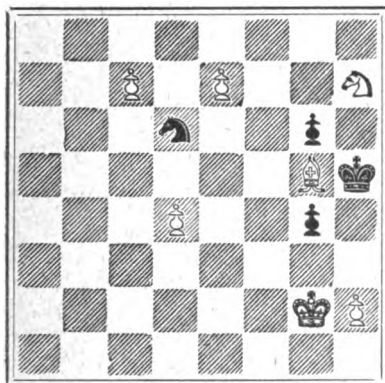
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1829.

Motto : "Simplicissimus"
(T.P. No. 5).

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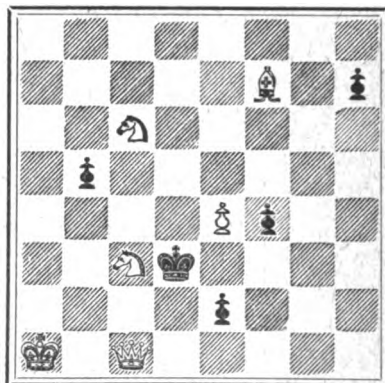
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1830.

Motto : "Made to Order"
(T.P. No. 6).

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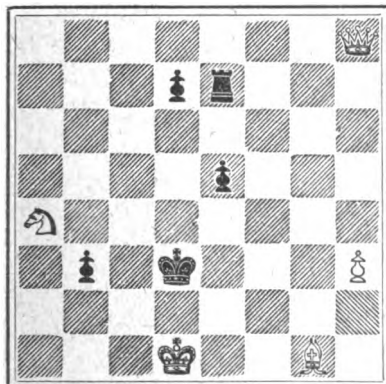
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1831.

Motto : "Repetition."
(T.P. No. 7.)

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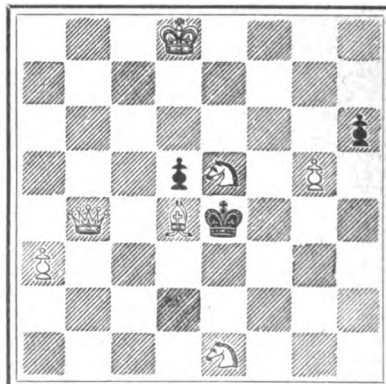
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1832.

Motto : "Fortes fortuna juvat."
(T.P. No. 8.)

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

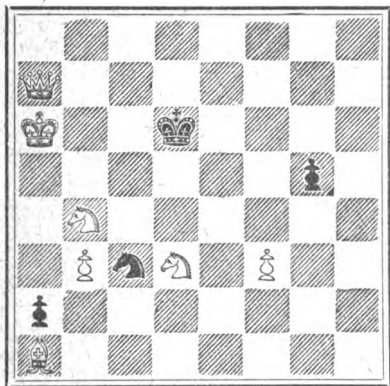
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1833.

Motto: "Richmond I."
(T.P. No. 9).

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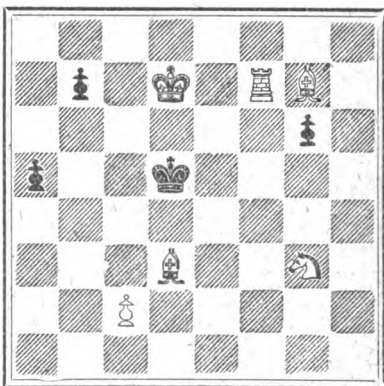
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1834.

Motto: "Richmond II."
(T.P. No. 10).

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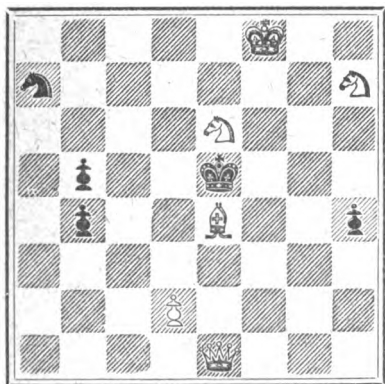
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1835.

Motto: "Babbis."
(T.P. No. 11).

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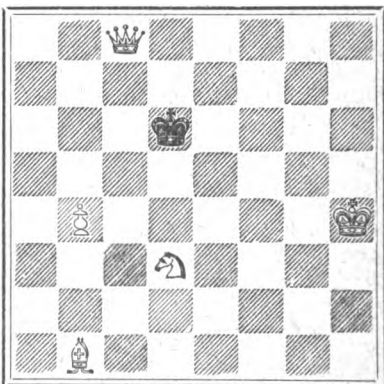
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1836.

Motto: "Laüsis."
(T.P. No. 12).

BLACK.




WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MARCH 1904.

LÄROBOK I SCHACK. A NEW CHESS BOOK.

 ÄROBOK i Schack is the Swedish equivalent for the German *Lehrbuch des Schachspiels*, and the authors (Ludwig and Gustaf Collijn) of the new Swedish work bid fair to produce a work which when completed will be a very valuable text book, and not only of immense service to Scandinavian readers, but to any chess player with a knowledge of the German notation. The notes, in Swedish, are very good, being the outcome of consulting a vast array of authorities, who are done full justice to in the way of acknowledgment by the painstaking authors. The first section of the work was published at Stockholm, in December last, price four kroner. This deals with the elements and history of the game in a score of pages, royal 8vo. and then follows an exhaustive analysis of the close game, starting off with the Queen's Gambit and kindred openings. Then come in turn Sicilian Defence, French Defence, and the various other close defences, over sixty pages being given to the close game altogether. The open game commences with the Ruy Lopez, and all the regular openings are dealt with in over eighty more pages. The second volume, to be published in the summer of this year, will deal with the King's Gambit and End-game play. The games given as illustrative of the openings are all fine examples of modern master play, and some of them are as recent as the Monte Carlo Tournament of last year. We may expect that the forthcoming section, dealing with the King's Gambit, will be enriched considerably as the result of the attention given to the gambit in the Vienna Tournament last year. The publishers of the book are P. A. Norstedt & Sons, Stockholm, and the following analysis of the Queen's Gambit should, as a sample of the book's excellence, recommend it to our readers.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|-------|
| 1 | P—Q 4 | 1 | P—Q 4 |
| 2 | P—Q B 4 | | |

This move constitutes the Queen's Gambit, which Black can decline by means of (I.) P—K 3, Black's best move; (II.) P—Q B 3; (III.) Kt—K B 3; and (IV.) Kt—Q B 3; or accept by (V.) P×P. Further, the counter gambits (VI.) P—K 4 and (VII.) P—Q B 4 come into consideration.

I.

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

A.

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

This is quite as good as 3..., Kt—K B 3, and gives Black the freer game.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 4 | P×Q P |
|---|-------|

White can also play 4 P—K 3 or 4 Kt—K B 3. After the first might follow 4..., Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 6 B P×Q P, K P×Q P; 7 B—Kt 5, B—K 3; 8 Q—R 4, R—B sq; 9 Kt—K 5, Q—Kt 3; 10 Castles, B—Q 3, with equal game. After 4 Kt—K B 3, the continuation might be 4..., B P×Q P; 5 Kt×Q P (Q 4), P—K 4; 6 Kt—K B 3, P—Q 5; 7 Kt—Q 5, Kt—K B 3 (as played by Dr. Tarrasch); 8 K Kt×K P, Kt×Kt; 9 P×Kt, Q×P; 10 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; with the better game for Black. If 4 P×B P, Black will probably obtain the better game by 4..., Kt—K B 3; 5 B—Kt 5, B×P; 6 P—K 3, P—Q 5; 7 P×P, B×P.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 5 | P×P |
|---|-----|

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

First played by R. Charousek.

- | | |
|---|--------|
| 6 | B—Kt 5 |
|---|--------|

Upon 6 P—Q Kt 4; Dr. O. H. Krause continued as follows:—6..., P—Q R 4; 7 B—Kt 5, B—K 2; 8 P—Q R 3, Castles; 9 Kt—K B 3, P×P; 10 P×P, R×R; 11 Q×R, Kt—Q B 3; 12 Q—Kt 2, and Black's advantage in position more than compensates for the Pawn lost.

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

With equal game.

B.

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

3..., P—Q Kt 3, Alapin's move, is bad. Dr. Krause published the following analysis in *Tidskrift for Skak*, 1899:—4 Kt—K B 3, B—Kt 2; (or 4..., P—Q R 3; 5 B P×P, P×P; 6 Q—Kt 3, B—Kt 2; 7 P—K 4, with advantage to White); 5 B P×P, P×P; 6 P—K 4, P×P (or 6..., Kt—K B 3; 7 P—K 5, Kt—K 5; 8 B—Kt 5 ch, P—B 3; 9 B—Q 3, with the better game); 7 Kt—K 5, B—Q 3; 8 Q—Kt 4, K—B sq; 9 B—K B 4, and White has the superior game. Against Janowski's move, 3..., P—Q R 3, White, according to Alapin, continues strongest by 4 P—B 5, P—Q Kt 3; 5 P—Q Kt 4 (after 5 P×Kt P,

B P×P; 6 B-B 4 is good), P-Q R 4; 6 B-B 4, R P×P (or else comes 7 P-Q R 3); 7 Kt-Q Kt 5, Kt-Q B 3; 8 P×Kt P, P×P; 9 R-B sq, P-Kt 5; 10 R P×P, B-Kt 5 ch; 11 B-Q 2, B-Q 2; 12 P-K 3, with the better game for White. If 3..., P-Q B 3; follows 4 Kt-K B 3, Kt-Q 2; 5 P-K 4, P×P; 6 Kt×P, K Kt-B 3; 7 B-Q 3, and Black has a constrained game. If 3..., P-K B 4, then 4 B-B 4, P-Q B 3 (if B-Q 3, 5 P-K 3!); 5 P-K 3, Kt-K B 3; 6 B-Q 3, B-K 2; 7 Kt-B 3, with the better game for White.

4 B-Kt 5

Upon 4 B-B 4, the game Janowski-Marco (Munich, 1900) continued 4..., P×B P; 5 P-K 3, Kt-Q 4; 6 B×P, Kt×B; 7 P×Kt, B-Q 3; 8 P-K Kt 3, Kt-Q 2; 9 Kt-B 3, Kt-Kt 3; 10 B-Kt 3, B-Q 2; 11 Castles, Castles; 12 Q-Q 3, with a good game for Black. If 4 Kt-B 3, then 4..., P-Q B 4; 5 P×P (or 5 B-Kt 5, P×Q P; 6 Q×P, Kt-Q B 3, as in the game Pillsbury v. Lasker, St. Petersburg, 1895-6), Kt×P; 6 P-K 4, Kt×Kt; 7 P×Kt, P×P; 8 P×P, B-Kt 5 ch; 9 B-Q 2, Q-R 4; 10 B-B 4, Kt-B 3; 11 P-Q 5, B×B ch; 12 Kt×B, Kt-K 4; 13 Castles, Kt×B; 14 Kt×Kt, Q-Kt 5, with equal game.

4 B-K 2

Black can also play 4..., Q Kt-Q 2, whereupon if 5 P×P, P×P; 6 Kt×P, then Black wins a piece by 6..., Kt×Kt; 7 B×Q, B-Kt 5 ch, &c. 4..., P-B 4; 5 P×Q P, K P×P; 6 B×Kt, P×B; 7 P-K 3 is advantageous for White.

5 P-K 3

5 Castles

Black can also play 5..., P-B 3; 6 B-Q 3, Q-R 4 (after Pillsbury); 7 B-B 4, Q Kt-Q 2.

6 Kt-K B 3

Steinitz's continuation 6 Q-Kt 3, is scarcely so good, for there can follow 6..., P-B 4; 7 P×B P, Q Kt-Q 2; 8 P×Q P, Kt×B P; 9 Q-B 2, Kt×Q P; 10 Q R-Q sq, B×B; 11 Kt×Kt, P-Q Kt 3, with a good game for Black.

6 Q Kt-Q 2

If 6..., P-Q Kt 3, the continuation would be as in the game Pillsbury v. Tarrasch, at Hastings, 1895.

7 R-B sq

7 P-Q Kt 3

The Queen's Bishop is posted best at Q Kt 2. Upon 7..., P×B P, White wins a "tempo" by B×P, and he has his Bishop well posted and a strong centre. There could follow 8 B×P, P-Q R 3; 9 P-Q R 4, P-B 4; 10 Castles, P×Q P; 11 P×P, &c. On 7..., P-B 3, follows 8 B-Q 3, P×P (if Q-R 4, 9 B×Kt); 9 B×P, Kt-Q 4; 10 B×B, Q×B; 11 Castles, as continued for instance by Dr. Tarrasch v. Teichmann, at Nuremberg, 1896.

8 P×P

8 P×P

9 B-Q 3

9 B-Kt 2

10 Castles

10 P-Q B 4

With equal game.

II.

1 P-Q 4

1 P-Q 4

2 P-Q B 4

2 P-Q B 3

3 P-K 3

White can also play 3 Kt-Q B 3, P×P; 4 P-K 3, and Black can hardly then support the B P. Winawer, in the Paris Tournament, replied to 3 Kt-Q B 3 with P-K 4.

A.

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

Upon 5..., B—Q 3, Dr. Schmidt gives the following continuation: 6 P—B 5, B—B 2; 7 P—Q Kt 4, Q Kt—Q 2; 8 B—K 2, P—K 4; 9 P—Q R 4, Q—K 2; 10 P—Kt 5, P—K 5; 11 Kt—Q 2, Kt—B sq; 12 P—R 5, Kt—Kt 3; 13 P—R 6, Castles; 14 P×P, B×P; 15 P×P, B×B P; 16 B—Kt 5, B×B; 17 Kt×B, B—Kt sq; 18 Kt—Kt 3, Q—Q 2; 19 Q—K 2, Kt—K sq; 20 B—Q 2, P—B 4, and White has the better game.

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

And White stands better.

This variation follows Janowski v. Tchigorin, at Buda Pesth, 1896, up to the 18th move, when White, instead of 18 K P×B, played 18 Kt P×B, and lost the game.

B.

- 3 B—B 4

This move, introduced by Steinitz, is weaker than P—K 3.

- | | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| 4 | P×P | 4 | P×P |
|---|-----|---|-----|

Upon Q×P, follow 5 Kt—Q B 3, Q—Q sq; 6 P—K 4, &c.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|---|--------|
| 5 | Q—Kt 3 | 5 | B—B sq |
|---|--------|---|--------|

The Bishop is obliged to go back, proving the move 3..., B—B 4 futile. If 5..., P—Q Kt 3, then 6 B—Kt 5 ch, winning the Q P; and if 5..., Q—Q 2; 6 B—Q Kt 5, Kt—Q B 3; 7 Kt—B 3, P—B 3, and White has a good attack. On 5..., Q—B sq, then 6 B—Kt 5 ch, Q Kt—Q 2; 7 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q R 3; 8 B—K 2, P—K 3; 9 B—Q 2, followed by Q R—B sq, with the superior game for White.

III.

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

And White stands best.

IV.

1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4

1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—Q B 3

This move, followed by 3..., B—Kt 5, was Tchigorin's original idea, which however only leads to an equal game. Both White Rook Pawns are isolated, but he obtains the much stronger centre.

3 Kt—K B 3

3 B—Kt 5

White can even play 3 Kt—Q B 3, which in the game Vienna *v.* St. Petersburg was noted by the *Schachzeitung* as better than 3 Kt—K B 3.

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

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

And White has the better game.

V.

1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4

1 P—Q 4
2 P × P

Dr. Tarrasch, in his *Three Hundred Games*, disapproves of this capture, since the Pawn cannot be retained, and the centre is at the same time given up to White.

3 Kt—K B 3 !

Better than 3 P—K 3, whereupon Black gets an equal game by 3..., P—K 4. The move Kt—K B 3 was first played by Blackburne.

3 P—K 3

On 3..., P—Kt 4 ; 4 P—Q R 4, P—Q B 3 ; 5 P × P, P × P ; 6 P—K 3, P—K 3 ; 7 P—Q Kt 3, B—Kt 5 ch ; 8 B—Q 2, B × B ch ; 9 K Kt × B, and White wins the Pawn again, with a better position. It is useless for the Queen Bishop to go to K Kt 5. For instance, if 3..., P—Q B 4 ; 4 P—K 3, P × P ; 5 P × P, B—K Kt 5 ? , there can follow 6 B × P, P—K 3 ; 7 Q—R 4 ch, Kt—Q B 3 ; 8 Kt—K 5, Q × P ; 9 Kt × Kt, Q—K 5 ch ; 10 B—K 3, P × Kt ; 11 Kt—B 3, Q—Kt 3 ; 12 B—Q 5 ! !, to the advantage of White (compare game Janowski *v.* Schallop, Nuremberg, 1896).

4 P—K 3

4 P—Q B 4

Upon 4..., B—Q K 5 ch ? , Steinitz *v.* Tchigorin, at St. Petersburg, 1896, replied 5 B—Q 2, B × B ; 6 Q Kt × B, Kt—B 3 ; 7 B × P, Castles ; 8 Castles.

5 B × P

5 P × P

6 P × P

6 Kt—K B 3

7 Castles

7 B—K 2

8 Kt—B 3

8 Castles

9 B—B 4

9 Kt—Q B 3

Upon 9..., P—Q Kt 3, follows 10 P—Q 5 !.

10 P—Q R 3

10 P—Q R 3

This variation is taken from the game Pillsbury *v.* Blackburne, in the Nuremberg Tournament, 1896.

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

With the better game for White.

VI.

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

This counter gambit has been frequently played in recent master tournaments. It seems, however, to be hardly sound. The best reply is—

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|-------|
| 3 | P × K P | 3 | P—Q 5 |
|---|---------|---|-------|

3..., P × B P was played with good result by Mieses *v.* Atkins, Hanover, 1902 ; but after 4 Q × Q, K × Q, Pillsbury *v.* Mieses, at Monte Carlo, 1903, played instead of 5 B—Kt 5 ch, the stronger continuation 5 Kt—Q B 3, followed by the check.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| 4 | Kt—K B 3 | 4 | Kt—Q B 3 |
|---|----------|---|----------|

If 4..., P—Q B 4, then 5 P—K 3, &c.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 5 | Q Kt—Q 2 |
|---|----------|

This move was given by S. Alapin, in the *Schachfreund*, 1900.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 5 | B—Q Kt 5 |
|---|----------|

Upon 5..., B—K Kt 5, the following was played by Marshall *v.* Cohn, Hanover, 1902 : 6 P—K R 3, B × Kt ; 7 Kt × B, B—B 4 ; 8 P—Q R 3, P—Q R 4 ; 9 P—K Kt 3, K Kt—K 2 ; 10 B—Kt 2, with the advantage for White. If 5..., B—K 3, then 6 P—K Kt 3. On 5..., B—Q B 4, then 6 Kt—Kt 3, P—Q Kt 3 ; 7 P—K Kt 3, B—K Kt 5 (if 7..., B—Kt 2 ; 8 Kt × B, P × Kt ; 9 Q—R 4 [threatening Q—Kt 5], P—Q R 3 ; 10 P—K 6, with a strong attack) ; 8 B—Kt 2, with the superior game for White.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|---|-----------|
| 6 | P—Q R 3 | 6 | B × Kt ch |
| 7 | B × B | 7 | B—Kt 5 |
| 8 | Q—Kt 3 | 8 | K Kt—K 2 |

Or 8..., R—Kt sq ; 9 R—Q sq, K Kt—K 2 (if 9..., B × Kt ; 10 P × B, Kt × P ; 11 Q—Kt 5 ch, Kt—Q 2 ; 12 B—Kt 4, &c.) ; 10 B—Kt 4, B × Kt ; 11 Q × B, Kt × P ; 12 Q—K 4, Kt (K 2)—B 3 ; 13 P—K 3, with advantage. If 8..., Q—B sq, then 9 P—K 3, B × Kt ; 10 P × B, Kt × K P ; 11 P × P, &c.

- | | | | |
|----|----------|----|----------|
| 9 | B—Kt 5 | 9 | Castles |
| 10 | Q × P | 10 | R—Kt sq |
| 11 | Q × Kt | 11 | Kt × Q |
| 12 | B × Q | 12 | K R × B |
| 13 | P—Q Kt 4 | 13 | B × Kt |
| 14 | P × B | 14 | Kt × K P |
| 15 | P—B 5 | | |

And White stands best.

VII.

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

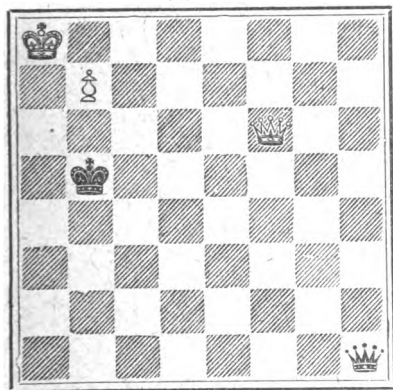
- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 P—Q B 4
- 3 Q×P
- 4 P×P
- 5 Q—Q sq
- 6 P—K 3
- 7 Kt—K B 3
- 8 Kt—B 3
- 9 B—K 2

And one has reached a position similar to that which comes by taking the Queen's Gambit, and in which White has the advantage.

CORRECTIONS, HORWITZ AND KLING.

In this position (their page 168) the authors' solution is by 1 Q—B 5 ch; but they omit to state how White is to deal with the reply 1..., K—B 3, after which a win is not easily found. But White wins easily

BLACK.



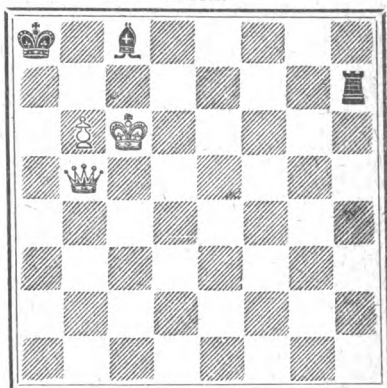
WHITE.

in this way (pointed out by Mr. W. P. Turnbull):—

- 1 Q—Kt 2 ch 1 K—B 4 (a)
- If K to R file, White checks at Q R 2, then at Q Kt sq, &c.
- 2 K—R 7 2 Q—R 2
- 3 Q—Kt 6 ch 3 K moves
- 4 K—R 6 wins.
- (a) 1..., K—B 5; 2 K—R 7, Q—K Kt 8 ch; 3 K—R 6, Q—K Kt 3 ch; 4 Q—Kt 6 wins.

This position (Horwitz's, page 193) is a curious instance of how the finest players may fail to notice the most obvious moves. To their solution they append the note, "Had Black the move, he could

BLACK.



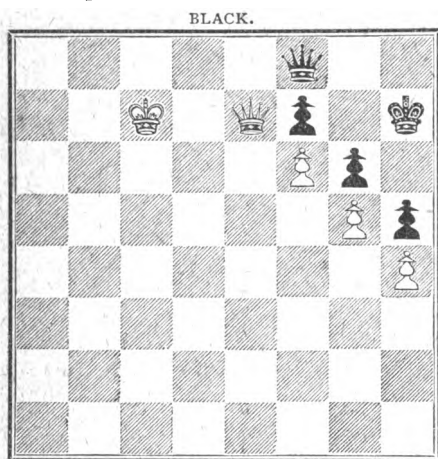
WHITE.

draw by playing his Rook to Q 2 or Q Kt 2." An instructive bit of play; but, then, why not win by 1..., B—Q 2 ch? The note may be amended thus: "But, if the R were at Q 2 or at Q Kt 2, White with move could not win."

E.E.C.

A BEAUTIFUL END-GAME STUDY.

This difficult study aroused wide-spread interest, and during the past month proved the chief topic of discussion at many of the leading London and provincial clubs, including the Metropolitan, Hampstead, Manchester, Newcastle, North Manchester, Bradford, Norwich, and other chess resorts. Eighty-seven attempts 'to win' have reached us, but only one is satisfactory, and this was sent by Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, of the Metropolitan club, London, whose solution indicates complete mastery of every detail of the position.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

that we consider he is entitled to all the three book prizes offered, and we have therefore sent him *Chess Digest*, vols. I., II., and III., value £2 3s. 6d. We must also add that Mr. Tattersall's solution confirms our conclusions that Mr. Dolan's play, arising from 8 Q—Q 7, does not lead to a draw. As Mr. Reichhelm tersely puts it, the position is "the best expression yet to hand of the subtlety of the game of chess."

AUTHOR'S SOLUTION.

1 K—Q 7

1 Q—K Kt sq

2 Q—Q 6

If 2 Q—K 8, Q—B sq; 3 Q—Q 8, Q—B 4 (not 3.... Q—Q 3 ch, or White will win); 4 K—K 8, K—Kt sq; Draw. If 2 Q—K 5, Q—Q R sq; 3 K—K 7, K—Kt sq, &c. If 2 Q—Q 8, Q—B sq; 3 Q—K 8, Q—Q 3 ch; 4 K—B 8, Q—B 2 ch; 5 K×Q (forced), and Stalemate!

2 Q—K B sq

3 Q—Q 5

Only move to win. Any other either results in a return to former position, or permits Queen to get into play and draw by perpetual check or otherwise.

3 K—R sq

K—Kt sq is just as good but no better.

4 Q—K 5

Again White's only winning move.

4 K—Kt sq

If 4...., K—R 2, then 5 Q—Q 6, gaining the move one move sooner.

5 Q—K 7

Only move. If 5 Q—K 8, K—R 2; and White does not gain the move.

5 K—R 2

To avoid exchange of Queen or loss of Pawn.

6 Q—Q 6

White has now gained the move on King and Queen, and can force an entrance for his King at K 7, and eventually win the Bishop's Pawn.

6 Q—Q Kt sq

6..., Q—Q R sq at this point leads to very pretty play, but loses.

7 K—K 7

7 Q—Kt 2 ch

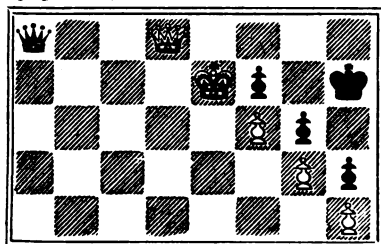
If Q—Q Kt 6, White wins one move sooner. Q—Kt sq is obviously bad, as White could force exchange of Queens without stalemate.

8 K—K 8

If 8 Q—Q 7, Q—B sq; 9 Q—Q 6, K—Kt sq; 10 Q—Q 8 ch, K—R 2; 11 Q—Q 7 wins. But if 8 Q—Q 7, Q—B sq; 9 Q—K 8, Q—B 2 ch; 10 K—B 8, K—R sq; 11 Q×P, Q—K 2 ch; draws by stalemate. 8 K—B 8 here also leads to a draw by 8..., K—R sq.

We cannot endorse the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Dolan in respect to this variation, and we give the following alternative:—

8 Q—Q 7 does win as follows, but is not the best: 8 Q—Q 7, Q—B sq; 9 Q—K 8, Q—B 2 ch; 10 K—B 8, K—R sq; 11 Q—R 8, K—R 2; 12 Q—K 4, K—R sq; 13 Q—K 8, Q—Kt 2; 14 Q—Q 8, Q—R 2; 15 Q—Q 6, Q—Kt 2; 16 K—K 8!, a very pretty variation. Or 11..., Q—Q 2; 12 Q—Kt 8, K—R 2; 13 Q—K 8, &c.



8 K—B 8 does *not* lead to a draw, but is probably the strongest move. If 8 Q checks, of course K×P. If 8 Q—R 2, 9 Q—K 7, Q—Kt sq ch; 10 Q—K 8 wins. If 8 K—R sq, as suggested, then 9 K—K 8!, winning easily. If 8 Q—Kt 6, then 9 Q—Q 7, K—R sq; 10 Q×P, Q—Kt sq ch; 11 Q—K 8, and Black cannot play 11..., Q—Q 2, and in any case White has saved a move.

Apparently Mr. Dolan overlooked the first variation given above; it comes in at the annexed position, where White may play Q—K 8 instead of K—K 8, which Mr. Dolan says is the only move to win; e.g., Q—K 8, Q—R 2 ch; K—B 8, K—R sq; Q—Q 8, &c., as above.

9 K—B 8

8 Q—Kt 6

9 K—R sq

To avoid forced exchange of Queens when Q×P.

10 Q—Q 7

10 Q—B 5

11 Q×P

11 Q—B sq ch

12 Q—K 8

If 12 K—K 7, Q—Q sq ch; 13 K—K 6, Q—Q 4; 14 K—K 7, Q—Q 3; 15 K—K 8, Q—Q 8, forcing stalemate.

Mr. Tattersall points out that 12..., Q—Q 2 ch; 13 K—B 8, Q—K 2 ch is quicker than the foregoing play.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|----|-----------|
| 13 | Q—K 5 | 12 | Q—Q 2 |
| 14 | Q—K 6 | 13 | Q—Q B 2 |
| 15 | K—B 7 | 14 | Q—Q sq ch |
| 16 | Q—K 4 | 15 | K—R 2 |

Threatening Pawn. White cannot play Q—K 7, for Q—K Kt sq ch mates. If he play Q—K 8, he must return to K 6 when Black plays Q—Q 4 ch; otherwise perpetual check. Q—Q B 6 here also wins for White, but not so quickly.

Q—Kt sq ch loses for Black.

- | | | | |
|----|-------|----|----------|
| 17 | Q—K 7 | 16 | Q—Q 2 ch |
| 18 | Q—R 7 | 17 | Q—B sq |

It is doubtful if White can win by any other move at this point, on account of Black's innumerable checks.

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|--------------|
| 19 | Q—Q 7 | 18 | Q—Q Kt sq |
| 20 | K—K 7, and wins. | 19 | Q—K Kt sq ch |

Variation I.

If 2 Q—B 5

A separate analysis of 2 Q—B 5 is given, because a thorough understanding of the defence to this very powerful "try" is necessary to a complete mastery of the end-game.

- | | | | |
|---|-------|---|---------------|
| 3 | Q—B 6 | 2 | Q—Q R sq |
| 4 | Q—B 7 | 3 | Q—R 2 ch |
| 5 | K—Q 8 | 4 | Q—K 6 |
| 6 | Q—B 6 | 5 | K—Kt sq |
| 7 | K—K 8 | 6 | Q—Q 5 ch |
| | | 7 | Q—K 4 ch, &c. |

Resulting in a draw, as Black can always prevent the approach of White King to his Bishop's Pawn.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|----|------------|
| If 6 | Q—Q 7 | 6 | Q—Kt 3 ch |
| 7 | K—K 7 | 7 | Q—K 6 ch |
| 8 | K—Q 8 | 8 | Q—Kt 3 ch |
| 9 | Q—B 7 | 9 | Q—Kt 5 |
| 10 | Q—K 7 | 10 | Q—Kt sq ch |
| 11 | K—Q 7 | 11 | Q—Kt 4 ch |

White cannot escape perpetual check.

Variation II.

- | | | | |
|------|-------|----|-------------|
| If 3 | — | 3 | Q—R 2 ch |
| 4 | K—Q 8 | 4 | Q—R 6 |
| 5 | K—K 8 | 5 | K—Kt sq |
| 6 | Q—B 7 | 6 | Q—K B sq ch |
| 7 | K—Q 7 | 7 | Q—Kt 5 |
| 8 | Q—Q 6 | 8 | Q—K 5 |
| 9 | Q—K 7 | 9 | Q—R 5 ch |
| 10 | K—Q 8 | 10 | Q—R sq ch |

Drawn.

Variation III.

If 3	---	3	Q—R 2 ch
4	K—K 8	4	K—Kt sq
5	Q—Q 6	5	Q—R sq ch
6	Q—Q 8	6	Q—K 5 ch
7	K—Q 7 ch	7	K—R 2
8	Q—K 7	8	Q—R 5 ch
9	K—Q 8	9	Q—R sq ch
10	K—B 7	10	Q—K sq

Drawn.

Mr. Dolan informs us that upwards of sixty solutions were sent to the *Literary Digest*, after the position appeared in that journal, but all were rejected except the following *modus*, submitted by the eminent and world renowned veteran analyst, Mr. G. Reichhelm, of Philadelphia, whose comments are appended.

"The San Francisco End-game.—The most tricky, slippery, and elusive chess proposition I ever encountered. To one not searching for defence, it is 'easy'; but to the experienced analyst it is wonderfully difficult. Mr. Pillsbury looked at it for half an hour, and gave it up, as too difficult for casual examination. It was thought, at first, after White's beautiful prelude, landing his King on King's seventh, that the solution was found; but I found, upon strengthening Black's play, that the attack had only just begun. The solution may be divided into four parts: first, preliminary manoeuvring to get the K to K 7 (moves 1 to 7); second, winning the Pawn (moves 8 to 14); third, liberating the White King from a too close a juxtaposition to the Black King, to avoid a stalemate position (moves 15 to 21); fourth, the home-stretch, also slippery (moves 22 to 31).

Main play, with explanatory notes:—

ACT I.—ENTRANCE OF THE KING.

1 K—Q 7 (a)	1 Q—K Kt sq	5 Q—K 7	5 K—R 2
2 Q—Q 6 (b)	2 Q—K B sq (c)	6 Q—Q 6 (f)	6 Q—QR sq (g)
3 Q—Q 5 (d)	3 K—Kt sq	7 K—K 7 (h)	7 K—Kt sq (i)
4 Q—K 5	4 K—R sq (e)		

(a) The first thing to be done is to get the K on K 7, for the Queen by herself can do nothing on account of stalemate possibilities.

(b) The first *coup de repos*, and the only correct move.

(c) Best, otherwise K goes to K 7.

(d) To keep on the Bishop's Pawn and prevent the Black Queen getting too lively.

(e) Most prolonging move. If 4.., K—R 2; 5 Q—Q 6.

(f) The position of second move, with move changed.

(g) The only move. Q—Q Kt sq, loses at once by 7 K—K 7.

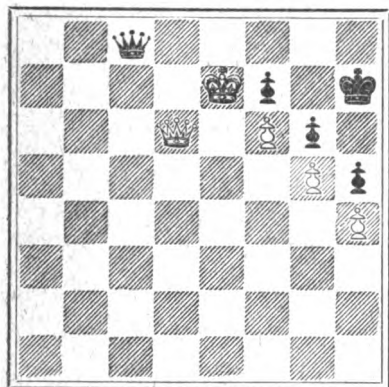
(h) Concluding Act 1.

(i) Black's sixth move allows this powerful defence.

ACT II.—WINNING THE PAWN.

Position after Black's 10th move:—

Q—Q 6.



8 Q—Q 8 ch 8 K—R 2
 9 Q—Q 7 9 Q—Q B sq (k)
 10 Q—Q 6 (l)

See Diagram.

11 Q—Q 8 ch 10 K—Kt sq
 12 Q—Q 7 (m) 11 K—R 2
 13 K—B 8 12 Q—B 5 (n)
 14 Q × P (p) 13 K—R sq (o)
 14 Q—B sq ch

(k) The Black Queen sticks to the White one.

(l) Another little *coup de repos*. Incidentally K × P is threatened.

(m) Move changed on move 9 position.

(n) To stop K × P.

(o) To make nugatory, if possible, Q × P.

(p) At one stage of the analysis it was thought that the Queen did not dare take Pawn unless the Black Q was as far off as Q Kt 6. This, however, was found to be an error.

ACT III.—LIBERATING THE WHITE KING.

15 Q—K 8 (r) 15 Q—Q 2 (s) 19 Q—Q B 6 (x) 19 Q—Q B sq (y)
 16 Q—K 5 (t) 16 Q—Q B 2 (u) 20 Q—Q 6 20 Q—Q sq
 17 Q—K 6 (v) 17 Q—Q sq ch 21 K—K 6 (z) 21 Q—K Ktsq ch
 18 K—B 7 18 K—R 2 (w)

(r) On K—K 7 Black draws with Q—B 2 ch.

(s) This is the move that was thought to render the capture on 14 futile.

(t) Neutralizes Black's last move.

(u) If 16..., K—R 2; 17 Q—K 7 ch, K—R sq; 18 Q—Kt 7 ch, etc. Also, if Q—Q sq ch, 17 K—B 7, K—R 2; 18 Q—K 8, Q—Q 5 ch (if Q—B 2 ch, 19 Q—K 7, Q—B sq; 20 Q—R 7 wins); 19 Q—K 6, Q—Q sq; 20 Q—B 6 as in trick play

(v) One more step nearer the win.

(w) Has as many lives as nine cats. The attack must look for another way to get at him.

(x) And finds it.

(y) The second player still hankers after stalemate.

(z) At last emerging from the stalemating proximity. The end is easy.

ACT IV.—THE HOME-STRETCH.

22 K—K 5 22 K—R sq 25 Q × Q ch 25 K × Q
 23 P—B 7 23 Q × P 26 K—Q 6 26 K—B sq
 24 Q—B 6 ch 24 K—Kt sq 27 K—K 6 27 K—Kt 2

28 K—K 7	28 K—Kt sq	30 K—B 7	30 K—R sq
29 K—B 6	29 K—R 2	31 K × P, and wins.	

Allow me to say that this is the best expression yet to hand of the subtlety of the game of Chess."

Mr. Dolan questions the correctness of Mr. Reichhelm's analysis, and declares that after 10 Q—Q 6 (see diagram), 10.... K—Kt sq is not satisfactory. Black should defend with 10 Q—Q Kt sq !, preventing White "gaining the move," and the play must then proceed as follows :—

10 Q—Q 6	10 Q—Q Kt sq
11 Q—B 6	11 Q—Q R sq
12 Q—B 7	

If Black now plays 12...., K—K Kt sq, White can do no better than play 13 Q—Q 8 ch, whereupon Black replies K—R 2 !, and we have the identical position as it stood after the eighth move—in which position Mr. Reichhelm stands committed to 9 Q—Q 7. Of course Black will repeat his play, and the draw follows by repetition of moves.

In reference to White's 6th move Q—Q Kt sq (see author's solution), which Mr. Reichhelm says loses, and on which Mr. Dolan remarks "that 6...., Q—Q R sq at this point leads to pretty play but loses," the appended variation is important :—

II.

6 —	6 Q—Q R sq
7 K—K 7	7 Q—Q Kt sq (best)
8 Q—Q B 6	

The only move.

8 Q—Q R sq (best)

The only move.

9 Q—Q B 7	9 K—Kt sq (best)
10 Q—Q 8 ch	10 K—R 2
11 K—K 8	

The only move to win, and the move missed in this position by Mr. Reichhelm. [The student should here refer to our remarks after 8 K—K 8, in the author's solution.—ED. B.C.M.]

The play now proceeds—

11 —	11 Q—K 5 ch
12 K—K B 8	

Only move.

12 Q—Kt 5 ch

Only move.

13 Q—K 7	13 Q—Kt sq ch
14 Q—K 8	14 Q—Kt 5 ch
15 K × P	15 Q—Q B 5 ch
16 Q—K 6	16 Q—Q B 2 ch
17 Q—K 7	

The position is now the same as in the author's solution at Black's 17th move.

If instead Black plays as in Mr. Reichhelm's solution—

7	—	7	K—Kt sq
8	Q—Q 8 ch	8	K—R 2
9	K—K 8 etc., as above.		

9 K—K 8 is the necessary move which Mr. Reichhelm missed.

Black cannot now play Q—Kt 2 nor Q—R 2, as White wins quicker in either case than in the above variation by 10 Q—Q 7—threatening Queen and Pawn. To return to II. ("Act II., Winning the Pawn"), if Black in that variation plays—

9	—	9	Q—Q Kt sq
10	Q—Q 6		

We now have the position given in Mr. Dolan's solution at move 7, and Black must play Q—Q Kt 2 ch.

In this variation if Black play—

12	—	12	Q—B 5
13	Q—Q 7	13	K—R sq
14	Q × P		

And we have the position at move 11 in the author's solution.

Mr. Reichhelm's solution also differs from Mr. Dolan's at White's 19'h move, at which stage the position is the same as in author's solution at 16th move, when 16 Q—K 4 is the move. 19 Q—Q B 6 undoubtedly leads to a win by Mr. Reichhelm's method, but the author's *modus operandi* is much quicker. At this stage (16...) Black may move his King to R sq, but this is so obviously bad that after—

16	—	16	K—R sq
17	K × P	17	Q—K Kt sq ch
18	K × P		

The win is at least as sure as that left by Mr. Reichhelm.

Black must play—

16	—	16	Q—K Kt sq ch
17	K—K 7		

Black has now only four practical lines of play. 17..., K—R sq is obviously bad, because of P—B 7. Therefore—

I.

17	—	17	Q—Q B sq
18	Q—Q 5	18	K—R sq (best)
19	Q—Q 8 ch	19	K—R 2
20	Q—Q 7		

A quick win.

II.

17	—	17	Q—Q Kt sq
18	Q—Q B 6	18	Q—Kt 5 ch or K 4 ch
19	K—Q 8		

An obvious win.

III.

17	—	17	Q—Q R sq
18	Q—K 6	18	Q—Q R 6 ch
19	K—B 7	19	Q—Q R 2 ch
20	Q—K 7		

Again a quick win.

IV.

17	—	Q—Q Kt 6
18	Q—Q B 6	

And the other variations suggest the obvious play to win.

 OBITUARY.



HE Rev. George Salmon, D.D.—The cause of chess is not the only one which has suffered a severe loss by the death of the Rev. George Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, of which he had been a member of the corporate body for more than 66 years. He was born in Dublin, in 1819, the birth year of another Irishman who rivalled Salmon in some of his favourite studies—the late Sir George Gabriel Stokes, of Cambridge. Entering Trinity College,



The Rev. GEORGE SALMON, D.D.

*Photo by permission of Alfred Werner,
38 and 39, Grafton Street, Dublin.*

Salmon, though a thoroughly original inquirer, was usually found equally strong in all three. It was during this period of his career, which lasted for over twenty years from his election as Fellow of Trinity College, that Salmon became probably the strongest chess player in

Dublin, at an early age, Salmon won his scholarship in 1837, when William the Fourth was still King; and before his scholarship expired he was elected a Fellow (in 1841), when little more than 21 years of age—Stokes obtaining his Fellowship at Cambridge very soon afterwards. During the interval (in 1838) Salmon had graduated as first gold medallist in mathematics—a science to which for many years afterwards he devoted great attention, and has left behind him works on that subject which will not soon die. Indeed so well did Salmon perform his work in the subjects to which he specially devoted his attention, that new discoveries are likely to be introduced to the public through the medium of revised editions of Salmon's works rather than of independent treatises. Exponents of science often fail in clearness, in accuracy, or in arrangement, but

Ireland. He seldom played in public, and few of his games have appeared in print. He took part however in the Birmingham Chess Congress of 1858, which was played on the principle that after each contest the defeated candidate retired from the competition. Dr. Salmon defeated Herr Szabo in the first round, but had to yield to the late Rev. John Owen in the second, the latter being in turn defeated by the winner of the first prize, Herr Lowenthal. Dr. Salmon was afterwards one of the eight players whom Morphy encountered simultaneously at this Congress, and though he had ultimately to yield, he gave the great American one of the hardest fights that he experienced during his visit to Birmingham.

While Salmon was at this time regarded as one of the finest mathematicians in Europe, theology did not escape his attention, and his sermons at the Trinity College Chapel always attracted a considerable number of students. He took his Degree as Doctor of Divinity in 1859. In 1862, Dr. M'Neece, Archbishop, King's Divinity Lecturer, having fallen into ill-health, appointed Dr. Salmon as his deputy, and the students soon recognised that the new lecturer was a man of no ordinary power. They were all deeply disappointed when on the death of M'Neece, Salmon was passed over in favour of the late Archdeacon Lee. It was not for long, however. In 1866 the Senior Divinity Professorship became vacant, and Salmon was appointed to the post amid a general chorus of approbation. For more than twenty years he filled the chair with the same ability that he had previously filled that of mathematics, and there are not many theological writings of the period that are likely to survive those of Dr. Salmon.

In 1888, the highest office in the College and University—the Provostship—became vacant, and when the appointment of Salmon was announced not even his theological opponents had a word to say against it. As Provost he maintained the same high reputation that he had always done, and if as a septuagenarian or octogenarian he did not prove a very active reformer, he was always moderate and kindly, and was liked by those who differed from him as well as by those who agreed with him. He hardly left an enemy when he died, and even the Roman Catholic journals forgot the hard blows that he had dealt their church in his lectures on Infallibility. He was always *suaviter in modo et fortiter in re*. His services to the Irish Church after its disestablishment would require more than a passing notice. No man was more influential in the General Synod or more useful in the Representative Church Body, and he was one of the Nominators for the Diocese of Dublin at the time of his death.

That Salmon should not have figured as a great chess player of recent years is explained by the foregoing remarks; but he never lost his interest in the game. He always presided at the opening meetings of the Dublin University Chess Club, and likewise kept up his connexion with the Dublin Chess Club, which he occasionally visited, and of which he was elected president on the death of the late Sir John Overington Blunden. He was fond of playing over the games of some of the great recent masters, and sometimes went over a good game that he had witnessed at the University Chess Club, pointing out where he thought the play on either side might have been improved. He sometimes played games in private—one of his

most frequent opponents being his predecessor as Provost, Dr. J. H. Jellett, until the death of the latter. He has left more than one exponent of the game among the Fellows of Trinity College who probably owe something to the skill of the late Provost. He was in truth a man of whom it might be said *Nihil tetigit quod non ornavit*.

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRIGHTON CHESS CONGRESS.

AMONGST the many interesting and successful gatherings that have taken place in connection with chess in the southern counties, the Congress of the Sussex Association, which opened at Brighton, on February 8th, must stand out as pre-eminent. In some respects indeed the occasion was absolutely unique. It was the first time in England that a chess tournament had been held under the auspices of a Municipality, and it was surely fitting that it should take place under the regime of a Mayor and Mayoress who are the youngest, and if we may say so without being charged with impertinence, the handsomest of their order in the country. The programme arranged for the Congress testified to the energy and completeness with which the hon. secretaries (Messrs. Butler and Johnson) had thrown themselves into the work of organisation. If we were inclined to be hyper-critical, we should say that in their anxiety to leave no chess appetite unsatisfied, the caterers erred on the side of excess. Into one short week was crowded a programme which might well have been extended over a month. Nevertheless the lavishness of the entertainment has had distinctly tangible results. The attendances at the Brighton Royal Aquarium throughout the week shewed a public interest in the game greatly in excess of anything witnessed at any similar meeting before, and an impetus has been given to chess which should have far reaching and lasting effects. If incidentally Brighton has made it extremely difficult for any other locality successfully to emulate its example, that is a disadvantage of little practical importance.

The Mayor of Brighton (Councillor Marx) having briefly but fittingly opened the Congress on Monday morning, by 11 o'clock or shortly after the games in the Class II. Tournament were under weigh, and from that hour until the last thing on Saturday night, the programme was carried on almost without a pause, as was indeed inevitable. Most interest of course centred in the Open Tournament. The experiment of throwing the chief event open to all comers—amateurs and professional alike—did not perhaps attain all the results expected. Only one English master found himself able or willing to enter, and it is possible that the alteration in the conditions of the tournament kept away some of the strong amateurs who generally figure on such occasions. Still the participation of Mr. F. J. Lee and Herr Leonhardt undoubtedly gave new interest to the contest. There were seven other competitors, namely Mr. R. P. Michell and Mr. James Mortimer, of London; Mr. E. Macdonald, of Steyning; Mr. G. A. Thomas

(Southsea); Mr. F. A. Joyce (Isle of Wight); Mr. H. W. Shoosmith (Brighton); and Mr. E. D. Fawcett (Totnes). The table of results finally worked out as under :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Mr. E. F. Fawcett ... 1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. Joyce ... 2	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Mr. F. J. Lee ... 3	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Herr T. S. Leonhardt ... 4	1	1	0	—	1	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Macdonald ... 5	1	1	0	0	—	0	0	1	0	3
Mr. R. P. Michell ... 6	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	0	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Mortimer ... 7	1	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	1	5
Mr. H. W. Shoosmith ... 8	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	—	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Thomas ... 9	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	—	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

In the success of Mr. Michell, who it will be noted beat Leonhardt and drew with Lee, British amateur chess has "done itself proud." With professionalism—of the purely British type at least—apparently dying out, it is gratifying to have this further evidence that the amateurs of the country are able to hold their own with more than mere credit in good company.

There were twenty competitors in Class II., who were divided into three sections. The section winners were Messrs. Taylor, Trower, and Norman, and in the final pool Mr. Taylor won the first prize, beating both the others, who then divided the second prize.

Nine competitors took part in Class III., in which the winners were Mrs. Chapman, with the excellent score of 7 out of a possible 8; Mr. J. Y. Fullerton, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Mr. A. J. Green, 6. There was also a Junior Competition.

Other events decided during the week were the Sussex Ladies' Championship, won by Mrs. Arthur Smith, of Brighton; and a match of forty aside, Brighton and District v. Hastings and District, won by Hastings by 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Sussex Championship resolved itself into a duel between Mr. H. E. Dobell, of Hastings, and Mr. Reed, of Brighton, who decided to play the best of three games. Each won one game, and the deciding game will be played later. Play for the West Sussex Queen had, through a variety of causes, to be postponed.

No fewer than four masters were engaged to play simultaneous, blindfold, and consultation games during the week, these performances taking place every day except Thursday, when the banquet was held.

The Mayor presided at the banquet, which was a great success. The toasts included "The Corporation of Brighton," "Mr. Butler and Mr. Johnston," "Sussex Chess Association," "The Visitors," "The Ladies," and "The Masters," which the Mayor proposed and to which Dr. Lasker responded, assuring the company that the masters would carry away with them very pleasant recollections of Brighton. They had found in Brighton, he said, a place of enthusiasm for chess. They had witnessed a performance which was unique in its way, inasmuch as it was the first time in the history of chess that a Corporation of one of the greatest towns in the world had

endorsed as it were the game of chess as of general and educational interest for their citizens. (Applause.) He hoped the Corporation might go a little further and introduce into its educational system a course in chess. As a German, he said, German chess players from an amateur point of view, had yet a great deal to learn from the admirably organised English Amateur Chess Associations.

Mr. Blackburne also voiced the feeling of the visiting masters when he thanked Brighton for its hospitality. He also paid a compliment to the services of Mr. Butler and Mr. Johnston.

Mr. Duff Barnett toasted "The Ladies," for whom Mr. Mortimer responded in a witty speech.

The Rev. H. Bremridge responded for the visitors.

On Monday afternoon, Mr. F. J. Lee drew 4 games and won 9. He lost to Mr. H. Ward (Croydon), Dr. R. Dunstan (Bromley), and Mr. J. H. Storr Best (Brighton). On Monday evening, Mr. J. H. Blackburne (blindfold) drew with Surgeon Gen. Thornton (of Hove) and Mr. E. Bewley (of Bexhill), and won the remaining four games. On Tuesday afternoon, Dr. E. Lasker drew with Surgeon General Thornton (of Hove), Mr. R. J. P. Iles (of Hove), Mr. G. M. Norman (of Brighton), and Mr. R. P. Michell (of London, winner of first prize Open Tournament), and won the remaining 18 games. On Tuesday evening, Mr. Blackburne drew 4 games and won 11; he lost to Mr. W. M. Brooke (of Tunbridge Wells) and Dr. Henning (of Rottingdean). On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Blackburne played 6 games—two players consulting together; he won 5, and drew with Mr. J. Chandler (of Lewes) and Mr. J. Crevy (of Uckfield). On Wednesday evening, Dr. Lasker gave a remarkably fine exhibition of blindfold play, and won all six games in $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. His opponents were Mr. A. Trower (Brighton), Mrs. Sidney (Hove), Mr. J. Crevy (Uckfield), Mr. F. C. Bundock (Rochester), Mr. J. Chandler (Lewes), and Mr. D. B. Kitchen (Hastings). On Thursday, Mr. A. Curnock, playing blindfold, won 3 games and drew 3. On Friday afternoon, Mr. L. Van Vliet drew 5 and won 15 games; he lost to Mr. A. Trower (Brighton) and Mr. E. Bewley (Bexhill). On Friday evening, Mr. Blackburne lost to Mrs. J. W. Russell and Mr. J. G. Johnson, Mr. E. Bewley and Mr. A. J. Smith (Yorkshire). Mr. H. W. Butler and Dr. Dunstan drew 2 and won 1 of 6 consultation simultaneous games. On Saturday, Mr. Blackburne played 26 simultaneous games, of which he won 14 and drew 12, the large proportion of drawn games being mainly due to the fact that the time available for play was curtailed to $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours. On Saturday evening, Dr. Lasker was faced by thirty players, of whom only one, Mr. A. Trower, was successful in overcoming the champion, though Surgeon General Thornton, Mr. J. G. Johnson, and W. Andrews obtained draws. The remaining 26 were all defeated.

Mr. R. P. MICHELL, Winner of Open Tournament.

The score achieved by Mr. R. P. Michell in the Open Tournament was excellent— $6\frac{1}{2}$ points out of a possible 8—and his success gave much pleasure to his many friends in London chess circles. We intended to reproduce Mr. Michell's portrait, as a pendant to the following record, but

he has not been "taken" since he was a boy. In reply to our suggestion on the point, he wrote with extreme modesty, "I think the article will occupy quite space enough, considering that, after all, it only deals with an amateur player, and not with one of the important masters." This marked unobtrusiveness of character was strongly emphasised by his intimation that, to prevent too much praise being given to his chess efforts, he would prefer that the facts be stated in the first person as follows. He writes :—

When I was quite a lad, my father taught me enough chess to enable me to join the Penzance Chess Club, as a promising member of the Rook class. I well remember my nervousness on entering a real chess club, and the almost superstitious awe with which I regarded the first-class players. That was nearly sixteen years ago ; I was fifteen years old—not a bad age for learning chess when one is a bit precocious—and the Penzance Chess Club was a good school. I improved rapidly, and of course enjoyed it intensely. There is no sensation so delicious as the consciousness of improvement ;—the overcoming of difficulties, with the subsequent feeling of power, answers to our most intimate ambitions. In two years' time I was as strong as any member of the club, and by virtue of my youthful enthusiasm the most successful of all the regular players.

A year or so after coming to London, I joined the Metropolitan Chess Club, which was then booming under the energetic secretaryship of Mr. R. I. Marsden. Twelve months' match and tournament practice carried me into the 1A class and "League" team. I was a successful match player from the start ; serious play suits my style and interests me much more than skittles. From time to time various small successes attended my efforts in club tournaments, till at last, in 1897-8, I won the Championship Tourney of the "Met.," after having been second in two successive years. The next year, however, I lost it to Mr. O. C. Muller. In 1895 I took part in a strong amateur tourney at Hastings, and succeeded in winning one of the minor prizes. I was beaten there in my individual encounters with Mr. Herbert Jacobs and Mr. Hollins (who is now in New Zealand, I believe), but won from Mr. Loman, the Rev. J. Owen, Dr. Smith, and other good players. I was very well pleased with the result, which represented pretty fairly my high-water mark at that time.

In the year 1900 I left the Metropolitan Club, in order to play in the London Chess League for my local suburban club—the West London. I have had the honour of winning the championship of this club four years in succession, and during that time have taken the top board regularly in League matches. My score in these matches is a good one, though not phenomenal, namely, 18 wins, 15 draws, and 6 losses. Early in 1901 my name was brought before the selection committee of the Anglo-American Cable Match, with the result that a triangular tournament was arranged between Mr. E. O. Jones, Mr. S. Passmore, and myself. I was fortunate enough to win this contest and to be included in the Cable team, not a little to the surprise of some of my chess friends, one of whom, when told of the news, exclaimed : "What, Michell included? Why, I can beat Michell!" I won my game off Mr. C. S. Howell, and was accordingly in high feather ; but got damped down a bit next year, when I was played as reserve man and lost to the same opponent. In that year (1902) I competed in an open tournament at Tunbridge Wells, with indifferent success.

Feeling somewhat annoyed thereat, I entered for the Amateur Championship Tourney, held at Norwich. Every dog has his day, and that was mine. I was in fine form, some of the others were not; and I had good luck, so that I won the first place with the remarkable score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ out of 12. This led to my being played again in the Cable Match in 1903, when I won against the late Mr. C. J. Newman in sixty-odd moves. Sixty moves is my average for the Cable Match.

Last summer I endeavoured to keep the Amateur Cup at Plymouth. I had the pleasure of making Mr. Bellingham (who won it) play for a draw in the end-game, and of beating the Rev. W. C. Palmer, but was outplayed by Mr. Wainwright, and went down like a ninepin before Mr. Lambert, with the result that I was not even placed. In the open tourney recently held at Brighton, however, I carried off the first prize, with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ out of 8.

In September last I joined the City of London Chess Club, in order to enter for the Championship Tournament. At present (February 18th) though not leading I have a good score. I have won some nice games, and have lost some too, and have only drawn one out of twelve played.

When people are good enough to laud my chess talent, they speak of my "soundness," my "accuracy," my "carefulness," and my "caution." Perhaps I get a little tired of the insistence on these qualities. Nevertheless I concur in the sentiment of Mr. Gunston, who once told me that he would rather be known as a sound than a brilliant player. But then he could say this with a light heart, having just won a brilliancy prize! I have never had that distinction. On the all too rare occasions when I have won brilliantly, there has been no one to notice it. Mr. Loman once honoured me by saying that my style resembled that of Mr. W. Ward, being "sound but combative." That, I venture to believe, is near the truth.

My knowledge of the openings is of a practical work-day order. When I get a bad position early in the game, or run up against something new, I look the thing up in some book of reference, such as Mr. Cook's *Chess Compendium*. This is a pretty good method, though sometimes equivalent to locking the stable door after the steed is stolen. I do not take much interest in fancy variations, nor do I grind up new devices to spring them on unsuspecting opponents. Let it not be thought, however, that I undervalue those who do; they are the hardy pioneers who blaze a track for us more timid ones to follow—and who occasionally leave their bones, as awful examples, by the wayside.

My friends are apt to imagine that I eat, drink, and sleep chess; but this is not so, for I have never played immoderately. It is a fact, however, that the more I play chess the less I care for any other indoor game, and I have found no recreation, not even the reading of some masterpiece of literature, so intensely moving, so enthralling, so completely absorbing, as a keen struggle across the chessboard.

The match England v. United States will not be played this year. The Cable Companies are unable to grant the use of the cables for the time required, owing to pressure of ordinary business.

We shall be glad if those subscribers who have not yet remitted payment for 1904 will do so on an early date. Prompt attention to the matter saves us much time and labour.

The North Manchester Club defeated Huddersfield by $14\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ on January 30th, but lost to Liverpool "A" by $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$, on February 13th.

Herefordshire Chess Club.—Mr. William Collins has won the championship for 1904. This is the sixth year in succession he has won the prize, and he has now decided to retire from club contests. On February 18th, Hereford played Gloucester, and won by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$.

The Championship of New Zealand was played for at Wellington, beginning December 26th. Sixteen competitors, including six past champions, took part, and the tournament resulted in a tie between Mr. W. E. Mason, Wellington, champion in 1900, and Mr. John Mason, Timaru. The deciding match was won by the Wellington player.

Pairs Alternation Tourney at Maidstone.—A very successful 'dumb consultation' contest was held recently (concluding February 15th) by the Maidstone Church Institute Chess Club. There were twenty players, and the final resulted in Messrs. G. B. Blackett and G. A. Youngman (1st prize) beating Messrs. J. R. Betts and F. E. Hughes (2nd prize).

Bridgwater C.C.—The Bridgwater Club played Exeter, at Taunton, on February 4th, the result being a draw. Score:—

BRIDGWATER.						EXETER.					
Rev. C. F. Bolland	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. E. Palmer	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. H. Parsons	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. L. Noake	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. T. J. Barton	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. W. H. Gundry	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. R. Bessell	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. F. Holmes	..	..	..	..	1
Mr. E. T. Knapman	..	..	..	..	1	Major Sherwin	..	..	..	..	0
Mr. F. E. Shrimpton	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. Lloyd Jones	..	..	..	..	0
3						3					

On February 18th, the return match with Weston-Super-Mare was played, on eleven boards, and resulted in a win for Weston by $12\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$.

Limerick Protestant Young Men's Association Chess Club *versus* Cork City.—An interesting match between these clubs was contested on Wednesday, February 17th, in the Hotel Metropole, King Street, Cork, where, before play, the visitors were entertained to a repast which was greatly appreciated. Mr. Copeman (president Cork City Club) welcomed the Limerick chess players most heartily. The contest commenced at 9-30 p.m., and was brought to a close at 12-30 p.m. Many of the com-

petitors were unable to begin their second game, owing to the limited time at their disposal, in consequence of the Limerick team arriving so late at Cork. At the conclusion of the match, Mr. Philip Rookby, secretary of the Limerick Club, expressed sincere thanks for the kind reception of their team on this its first visit to Cork City, and hoped to have the pleasure of meeting their Cork friends in Limerick on an early date. The contest was most interesting, and resulted in the following score:—

CORK CITY.		LIMERICK P.Y.M.A.	
Mr. R. Archer	I	Mr. B. Barrington	0
Mr. J. L. Copeman	0 1	Rev. J. J. Waller	1 0
Mr. E. J. Lee	1 0	Mr. E. G. Fitt	0 1
Mr. W. Symes	0	Mr. R. Levery	1
Mr. W. Andrews	1 0	Mr. Geo. Belshaw	0 1
Mr. J. Wood	1 0	Mr. R. P. Hunter	0 1
Mr. J. Good	1 1	Mr. A. Jenkins	0 0
Mr. W. Miller	0 1	Mr. R. Neazor	1 0
Mr. R. Dudley	1	Mr. J. G. Angley	0 0
Mr. J. Beausang	1 0	Mr. F. Mitchell	0 1
Mr. J. Coleman	1 1	Mr. D. S. Waters	0 0
Mr. R. Gago	1 1	Mr. F. Cockburn	0 0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
14		7	

Essex v. Cambridgeshire.—Played at University Arms Hotel, Cambridge, February 6th, 1904. Score:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.		ESSEX.	
Mr. W. H. Gunston	1	Mr. H. Erskine, East London	0
Mr. H. Bateman	1	Mr. J. F. Allcock, East London	0
Dr. J. N. Keynes	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. S. Carey, East London	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Leatham	1	Mr. P. R. Gibbs, East London	0
Mr. T. Lodge	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. F. Williams, East London	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. B. G. Brown	0	Mr. F. W. Markwick, Leyton	1
Mr. B. P. Barker	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. J. Randall, Ilford	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Warburton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. J. Gibbs, Plaistow	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. Horrocks	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. L. Randall, Ilford	1
Mr. W. H. Blythe	1	Mr. G. Hofmeyer, Leyton	0
Dr. G. F. Rogers	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Foyster, Clacton	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. Lane	0	Mr. C. H. Dunton, Southend	1
Mr. D. C. Woodhouse	0	Mr. C. Roberts, Southend	1
Mr. J. Cameron	0	Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh, Leyton	1
Mr. E. Munsey	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. V. Falls, East London	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. R. Meaden	1	Mr. F. Pepler, East Ham	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Midland Counties Union.—Leicestershire and Warwickshire met on February 13th, in the Midland Counties' Championship, with the following result:—

WARWICKSHIRE.		LEICESTERSHIRE.	
Mr. W. T. Stallman	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Atkins	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. F. Lewis	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. H. Collier	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. L. Spears	1	Dr. Mason (absent)	0
Mr. F. G. Butcher	1	Mr. F. Draycott	0
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	1	Mr. A. C. Garratt	0
Mr. E. Mackenzie	1	Mr. W. B. Clarke	0

Mr. F. H. Terrill	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. F. Atkins	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Bolus	0	Mr. C. Lloyd	1
Mr. H. J. Pearce	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. A. Bumpus	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Harper (absent)	0	Mr. A. V. Hopcroft	1
Mr. P. R. Gittins	1	Mr. W. Goodman	0
Mr. F. L. Ball	1	Mr. P. T. Stevenson	0

8

4

Shropshire met Worcestershire, at Shrewsbury, on February 20th, the visitors being unfortunately penalised two games for absence of players. In the unfinished game the Shropshire man claims a win, with position and force in his favour. Shropshire meets Warwickshire in the final. Score:—

SHROPSHIRE.		WORCESTERSHIRE.	
Mr. J. E. Parry	*	Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	*
Mr. A. West	0	Mr. Frederick Brown	1
Mr. A. Gadsby	1	Player absent	0
Mr. G. H. Lock	1	Player absent	0
Mr. J. C. Douglas	0	Mr. D. Campbell	1
Mr. E. Groom	0	Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes	1
Mr. E. Arblaster	1	Mr. A. T. Griffiths	0
Mr. F. W. Forrest	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. W. Wilkins	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Probert	1	Mr. T. Young	0
Mr. A. H. Greenhalgh	1	Mr. F. L. Jelf	0
Mr. C. Groom	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. M. Hill	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. E. Ramsden	0	Mr. W. L. Freer	1

6

5

* For adjudication.

Southern Counties Union.—Wilts v. Gloucestershire. These counties met at Bath, on February 13th, and for the first time Wiltshire proved successful against Gloucestershire, which has nearly always proved champion of the Western Section. The victors deserve hearty congratulations, as their effort is the result of many years' steady perseverance. The match Surrey v. Hants was contested at the City of London Club, on Feb. 6th.

WILTS.		GLOUCESTERSHIRE.	
Rev. A. G. G. Ross	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. Fedden	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Rumboll	1	Mr. T. G. Wright	0
Rev. J. F. Welsh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. J. Edwards	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. C. Plaister	*1	Mr. F. U. Beamish	*0
Mr. A. Schomberg	1	Mr. J. Templar	0
Mr. C. J. Woodrow	1	Mr. A. Axtell	0
Mr. H. S. May	1	Mr. S. W. Vivicash	0
Mr. A. Watson	0	Mr. S. W. Billings	1
Mr. T. Patton	*1	Mr. F. R. Rickman	*0
Mr. F. J. Welsh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Morrow	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Beavan	*0	Mr. J. Perrett	1
Mr. A. E. Stainer	1	Mr. H. A. Foxwell	0
Rev. E. E. Smith	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Wooton	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Wells	*0	Mr. J. L. Daniell	*1
Mr. W. Wilkins	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. A. Wood	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Ward	1	Mr. J. A. Kear, junr.	0

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

SURREY.				HANTS.			
Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	1½	Mr. J. H. Blake ...	...	...	1½
Mr. G. A. Hooke ...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Crassweller ...	...	...	0
Mr. F. L. Anspach ...	...	...	1	Mr. T. E. Haydon ...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall...	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Kenny...	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Barlow ...	...	...	½	Mr. W. R. Neve ...	...	...	½
Mr. C. F. Cornwell ...	...	...	½	Mr. G. H. Caws ...	...	...	½
Mr. L. P. Rees ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Cossar ...	...	...	0
Dr. Dunston ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Turner ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Greenwell...	...	...	1	Mr. H. M. Payne ...	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. R. Sloper ...	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Fisher...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Wood...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Sisley ...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Oaten ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Dickenson ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. H. Barclay ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. R. Allingham ...	...	...	0	Mr. D. H. H. Wassell...	...	...	1
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock ...	...	...	0	Mr. S. W. May ...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Ashby...	...	...	1	Mr. T. L. Hutchings ...	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
12½				3½			
* Adjudicated.							

The Monte Carlo Tourney.—We gave last month the names of the six competitors who had been selected by the committee out of seventeen entries to take part in this contest. It is a pity, we think, that they were not more widely representative, for France, Germany, and Italy had no champions, England was represented by a foreigner long resident here, whereas no less than three representatives did battle for Austria-Hungary; but perhaps this was unavoidable. The tourney began on February 5th, and was played in two rounds, each opponent having the first move in one round, and losing it in the other. Thus each had to fight out ten hard games, which is quite enough as a test of skill, without, as in former tourneys, the addition of eight or ten more, which was a test of physical endurance rather than anything else. The usual ups and downs took place in the contest, regulated not only by the skill of the players and the state of their scores, but, no doubt, also by other conditions. It appeared at first as if two out of the three, Maroczy and Marshall, were going to carry all before them, but the latter afterwards slightly fell off and let Schlechter take second place, which he held to the end. It was however a close race between the three, and there was only half a point between each of them. Youth will be served, in mental as well as bodily contests, so we cannot be surprised that the veteran Gunsberg only came in fourth. The distinguished editor of the Vienna *Schachzeitung*, Herr Marco, was fifth, and the Russian M. Sviderski was sixth. The games, on the whole, were interesting and well fought out, but though there were flashes of brilliance here and there, no new discoveries or developments seem to have occurred in them. These may, perhaps, be expected in the Rice Gambit Tourney, which was to follow at Monte Carlo immediately after the other was over, and of which as yet we have had no report. It will no doubt be a very interesting theoretical contest, but inasmuch as the first player is by no means bound to accept the gambit, and can retain his attack without doing so, we hardly think that it will prove a very important contribution to the theory of the openings. The following table gives the full score of the tournament:—

	Maroczy.	Schlechter.	Marshall.	Gunsberg.	Marco.	Sviderski.	Total.
Maroczy	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 1	1 1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schlechter	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	1 1	7
Marshall	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{2}$	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gunsberg	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	4
Marco	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	0 0	0 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	3
Sviderski	0 0	0 0	0 0	$\frac{1}{2}$ 0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	2

Analysis of openings and results, as White or Black, from White's point of view :—

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Percentage.
Ruy Lopez	3	1	4	62'50
Queen's Gambit Declined	3	3	3	50'00
Four Knights'	0	0	3	50'00
French Defence	2	0	1	83'33
Sicilian	0	1	1	—
Max Lange	0	1	0	—
Petroff	0	0	1	—
Two Knights' Defence	0	0	1	—
Evans Gambit	0	1	0	—
Scotch Gambit	1	0	0	—
	9	7	14 = 30.	

Owing to pressure on our space we are compelled to defer, until next month, the publication of some of the games.

Northern Counties Union.—Last month, in reporting the match Yorkshire v. Cheshire, we referred to the suggestion made by the Cheshire captain, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, that the chess forces of Lancashire and Yorkshire should be divided, in order to afford equal chances to Cumberland and Cheshire. Mr. Burtinshaw now writes us expressing the opinion that, under existing conditions, the annual Northern inter-county matches do not promote the best interests of chess, or the best system of including the greatest number of strong or fairly strong players. He claims that present rules debar many players of opportunities, deprive the Union of many supporters, and "eliminate all fair sportsmanship, except the minute particle common to "all foregone conclusions." Adverting to the "great difference in county "strengths," which results in the weaker counties entering on their engagements "expecting and knowing well the results of such tests," he goes on to say: "My hope is that the great disparity may be remedied by increasing "the interest in chess meetings," and he holds that "existing disparity "makes for restriction, and considers that by whatever means this is "removed the ends will justify"—as match winning should not be the sole object of the competition. He desires the *B.C.M.* to invite suggestions on the subject, and in respect to Yorkshire he remarks that he "is not in a "position to do more than enquire whether the county could not be worked "more beneficially by dividing it into two sections, East and West, or North

"and South, allocating to each division a fair proportion of its important centres." Referring to Cheshire, he says that county "is not represented by any *bona fide* Cheshire players, but is supported by Lancashiremen who reside in Cheshire borderland. In fact each individual member of the team is, almost without exception, connected with, interested in, or a product of Lancashire clubs, and sympathetically supports Lancashire; and to all intents and purposes is alien to Cheshire." "This anomaly," says Mr. Burtinshaw, "is a far more serious defect in county representation than an arbitrary division into county districts." As far as Lancashire is concerned, the Cheshire captain states that "there can be no contradiction to a statement that the difficulty is not to provide suitable representation, but to decide which representatives to omit, thereby failing to do justice to its number of players." "Cumberland," he considers, "is represented consistently by a team mainly of native birth—an ideal condition of county representation—but Cheshire is lacking in this character. By dividing Yorkshire and Lancashire, adding to the latter the portion which geographically borders the county, such as Stockport, Sale, Birkenhead, and New Ferry, five representations would be obtained—consisting of say 230 players; as against at present four representations comprised of 180 players, with the addition of one more test match, involving an increase of at least 50 players; in round numbers an increase from 180 to 280." Whether this division will benefit Yorkshire is, Mr. Burtinshaw says, perhaps outside his judgment, but he thinks he is correct in saying that dividing Lancashire, East and West, would increase immensely the interest and zest in chess play in that county. He adds that his remarks are without official character, but he hopes to receive a decision of the Cheshire Council which will enable him to venture some motion on the subject at the forthcoming annual meeting of the Northern Union. In the meantime we invite the opinions of those interested, and we shall have something to say on the subject in our next issue.

Chess in Scotland.—"Spens" Cup Tourney. On Saturday, 30th January, the remaining semi-final tie between Glasgow "Athenæum" and Edinburgh Working Men's C.C., was played at Glasgow, and resulted in a win for the home team by 3 games to 2. The final was therefore between Aberdeen C.C. and Glasgow "Athenæum" C.C., and was played at Perth (which was chosen as a convenient meeting place) on Saturday, 13th February, an interesting contest ending in favour of the Glasgow team. We give the score of the final below. In winning the "Spens" Cup this season, the Athenæum club qualifies for entrance to the senior competition for the "Richardson" Cup next season. Thus it is probable that, of the eight clubs eligible for the senior event, four will enter from Glasgow.

GLASGOW "ATHENÆUM" C.C.					ABERDEEN C.C.				
Mr. J. J. S. Gray	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. L. Forbes	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Bremner	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. C. Macbeth	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. C. Johnson	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. A. Turriti	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Edward	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	...	...	...	1	Dr. Scholle	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
4 $\frac{1}{2}$					3 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Newcastle *v.* Glasgow C.C.—A first team match between these clubs was played on 6th February, at Glasgow C.C. Both teams were strongly representative, and several very pretty games occurred, a keen fight being eventually won by the home club on a narrow margin of one game. Afterwards the Tyneside visitors were entertained to supper at Glasgow Liberal Club, where a pleasant evening was passed socially. The score of the match was :—

GLASGOW.					NEWCASTLE.				
Dr. R. C. Macdonald	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Wright	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Stewart	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...	0	Mr. S. Nixon	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. Cook	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Atkinson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. W. Robson	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. S. Hill	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. D. Hawdon	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. O. Gjemre	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. R. Wright	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Tait	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. O. Vipan	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. C. Johnson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. P. Thompson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. S. Blair	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
7					6				

Edinburgh *v.* Glasgow.—The annual match between these clubs took place at Glasgow, on Saturday, 20th February, the Glasgow Club winning by a considerable majority. Score :—

GLASGOW C.C.					EDINBURGH C.C.				
Dr. R. C. Macdonald	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. J. Thoms	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Murray	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. McKee	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Sumner	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. T. Watson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Spence	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Tait	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. Tramm	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. C. Johnson	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Nisbet	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Bremner	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. L. Ellis	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Maclean	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Macdonald	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Parker	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Scott	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Y. Mills	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. S. Wallace	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Macdonald	...	...	...	1	Dr. Carment	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. McGrouther	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Orrock	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
11 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Stirling *v.* Falkirk.—The return match between these clubs was played at Stirling, on Saturday, 20th February, there being nine players aside. The Falkirk Club achieved a second victory over Stirling this season, winning on the present occasion by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ games to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The third annual match between Stirling County and Glasgow Chess Club will be played on 27th February, at Glasgow, and it is expected that at least twenty players aside will take part. Of the previous two matches each side has won one.

The West of Scotland Championship Cup Tourney is nearly finished. Mr. Mills has retired owing to illness, and either Dr. Macdonald or Mr. J. M. Finlayson should win, their scores being about equal at time of writing.

The Glasgow C.C. Championship lies between Mr. John Crum and Mr. J. A. McKee, the contest being not quite concluded yet.

Other inter-club matches played this month were :—

Edinburgh "Insurance" C.C.	4	v.	University Union	...	2
Falkirk (second team) ...	5	v.	Stirling (second team) ...	5	
Glasgow "Athenæum" ...	8½	v.	Dennistoun C.C.	...	3½
Stirling C.C.	5½	v.	Hillhead (Glasgow) ...	2½	
Fife C.C. ...	5½	v.	Forfar C.C. ...	2½	
Queen's Park (Glasgow)	9	v.	Uddingston	...	1
Glasgow "Athenæum" ...	5½	v.	Motherwell	...	1½
Burns C.C. ...	5	v.	Helensburgh	...	2
"Singers" (Glasgow) ...	4½	v.	Y.M.C.A. (Glasgow)	...	½

London.—During the past month the Devonshire county team, under the able captaincy of the Rev. H. Bremridge, visited London to contest matches against Kent and Essex. Kent was encountered on Saturday, February 13th, with the following result. Full score :—

DEVON.				KENT.			
Mr. S. Passmore	...	...	½	Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	½
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	1	Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	0
Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	...	0	Mr. H. Storr-Best	...	...	1
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	1	Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	0
Mr. E. Morgan	...	...	1	Mr. E. Ashton	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Phillips	...	...	1	Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	0
Rev. Arthur Baker	...	...	½	Rev. W. E. Evill	...	...	½
Mr. W. W. Rikeard	...	...	0	Mr. H. Butler	...	...	1
Mr. H. D'O. Bernard	...	...	1	Mr. T. S. Mills	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Watts	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	0
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Felce	...	...	0
Mr. W. Burge	...	...	0	Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	1
Mrs. R. Bowles	...	...	½	Mr. W. H. O. Smith	...	...	½
Mr. Spencer Cox	...	...	0	Rev. C. A. Hughes	...	...	1
Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Walter	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Maunder	...	...	0	Mr. W. W. White	...	...	1

8½

7½

After the match the Devon team, together with one or two men of Kent, were entertained by the hon. sec., the Rev. Henry Bremridge, to a nice little dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, which is the home of the Metropolitan Chess Club, of which he is a member. After dinner a move was made into the chess rooms, and a very enjoyable evening spent in alternation and consultation games. Mr. Bremridge and Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles *versus* Messrs. W. W. Rikeard and H. L. Bowles, in an alternation, produced a very lively game; while Drs. Herbert Reeves and Dunstan consulted against O. C. Muller & Co. Several single handed games and much chess conversation ended the first day of Devonians in London. On Sunday, Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles was "At Home" to the team, and a bright musical programme was thoroughly enjoyed by all her guests; especially was the singing of that beautiful tenor, Henry St. John Clarke, appreciated. On Monday, Devon played Essex County and were beaten. One game went by default, that of E. D. Fawcett, who it was presumed—

nothing having been heard—found Brighton front more attractive than a stuffy chess room. Both matches were played at the City of London Chess Club. Full score :—

ESSEX.		DEVON.	
Dr. F. S. Smith	1	Dr. R. Dunstan	1
Mr. A. Emery	1	Mr. S. Passmore	1
Mr. H. Erskine	1	Mr. E. D. Fawcett	0
Mr. J. F. Allcock	0	Mr. H. L. Bowles	1
Mr. C. Hammond	1	Mr. T. Taylor	0
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	0	Mr. C. W. Phillips	1
Mr. E. W. Osler	1	Rev. A. Baker	0
Mr. E. B. Gittin	0	Mr. H. D'O. Bernard	1
Dr. Bonnefin	1	Mr. W. W. Rickard	1
Mr. G. F. Williams	1	Rev. H. Bremridge	1
Mr. F. A. Toyne	0	Mr. W. Bengé	1
Mr. Wilson Marriage	1	Mrs. R. Bowles	0
Mr. T. H. Baker	0	Mr. C. T. Blanchard	1
Rev. H. R. Dodd	1	Mr. Spencer Cox	0
Mr. E. F. Bookin	1	Mr. G. W. Cutler	0
Rev. E. P. Gibson	1	Mr. W. H. Maunder	0
	9		7

The record score made in the London Chess League this season is that made against the Athenæum by Hampstead. A few years back one would probably find that the records had been made by the Athenæum. The bachelors of London frequently change their "diggings," and thus the suburban chess clubs vary in strength from year to year. Mr. W. Ward, who for years played for the Athenæum, is now resident in Hampstead, and plays top board for the latter; he also represented North London in 1899, and Lee in 1900. On the other hand Mr. Watts was once an enthusiastic member of Hampstead. The full score of the match referred to was as follows :—

HAMPSTEAD.		ATHENÆUM.	
Mr. W. Ward	1	Mr. G. V. Sutton	0
Mr. R. C. Griffith	1	Mr. F. P. Carr	0
Mr. J. Mahood	1	Mr. F. E. Hamond	0
Mr. C. W. Hopper	1	Mr. W. H. Watts	1
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	1	Mr. P. Healey (absent)	0
Mr. J. H. North	0	Mr. J. R. Baker	1
Mr. F. A. Eve	1	Mr. J. Foster (absent)	0
Mr. E. Busvine	1	Mr. C. Bush	0
Mr. E. R. Shilleto	*1	Mr. T. E. Cadby	*0
Mr. J. Fleming	*0	Mr. W. Simpkins	*1
Mr. E. Martin	1	Mr. G. M. Hollis	1
Mr. M. Copland	1	Mr. G. Dane	0
Mr. W. G. Rowney	1	Mr. J. Medcalf	0
Mr. J. M. Cochrane	1	Mr. A. J. Oulett	0
Mr. S. G. Boxsins	1	Mr. J. Pritchard	0
Mr. L. James	1	Mr. F. G. Britnell	0
Mr. A. Bakewell	1	Mr. C. C. Longley	0
Mr. D. C. Griffith	1	Mr. C. C. Taylor	0
Mr. G. W. Bedford	1	Mr. F. Denyer	0
Rev. A. K. Cherrill	1	Mr. R. H. Thompson	0
	17		3

* Adjudicated.

Hampstead early in the season succumbed to Brixton unexpectedly by the odd game, but otherwise has done remarkably well, defeating Insurance $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$, East London $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$, Bohemians and Battersea 12 to 8, and Metropolitan $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$. In these matches Mr. Ward has beaten Messrs. C. J. Woon, C. E. C. Tattersall, H. W. Trenchard, J. Emery, A. Louis, T. Crasweller, and G. V. Sutton, and drawn with Mr. A. E. Tietjen, a wonderful record. We are glad to welcome serious rivals of the Metropolitan and Lud-Eagle Clubs, as the London Chess League gains interest thereby. Hampstead play Lud-Eagle on 1st March, and Lud-Eagle the Metropolitan on the 7th inst. The mixed or "A" team and 2nd teams have played some ten other matches, two being lost; and there have been two Rapid Transit Tournaments,—a Winter Handicap Tournament, which attracted 44 players, and is now drawing towards completion, and a Championship Tournament just commenced. Hampstead boasts some ninety odd members, and have a most efficient secretary in Mr. J. H. North, of 57, South Hill Park, N.W. Mr. W. Ward recently played simultaneously against 14 members of the club, excluding first class, and although his first attempt, won all the games.

Mr. R. C. Griffith also gave a similar exhibition, winning 13 and drawing one game. On Saturday, February 14th, Mr. Griffith played twelve members of the Hastings Club simultaneously, winning 11, losing 1 (to Mr. A. G. Ginner, the treasurer), and drawing 2.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE.—"A" DIVISION MATCH RESULTS.

Jan. 4th ...	Battersea	12	Brixton	8
Jan. 12th ...	West London ..	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Athenæum ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 26th ...	West London ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	North London	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Jan. 28th ...	Lud-Eagle	13	Battersea	7
Jan. 28th ...	Hampstead	12	Bohemians ...	8
Feb. 4th ...	East London ...	10	Brixton	10
Feb. 4th ...	Insurance	13	Battersea	7
Feb. 6th ...	Hampstead	17	Athenæum ...	3
Feb. 8th ...	Insurance	14	Lee	6
Feb. 11th ...	Brixton	$14\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemians ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 11th ...	Lud-Eagle	$13\frac{1}{2}$	West London	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 11th ...	Metropolitan ...	$13\frac{1}{2}$	North London	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 16th ...	Hampstead	$13\frac{1}{2}$	Insurance ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Feb. 18th ...	Lud-Eagle	12	East London ...	6
(Two games in dispute).				
Feb. 18th ...	Athenæum	10	Battersea	8
(Two games sent for adjudication).				
Feb. 22nd ...	Lee	11	Athenæum ...	9
Feb. 22nd ...	Metropolitan ...	13	Brixton	7

We append tabulated record, compiled to February 22nd, and take the opportunity of now correcting two errors which were unintentionally recorded last month against West London, in connection with its matches played January 12th and January 26th. On the latter date the opposing club was North London, not East London, as we stated.

TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH RESULTS.

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

Match : City of London Chess Club v. Metropolitan Chess Club.— This important match, to which we referred briefly in our last issue, was contested on Feb. 27th, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, and attracted a large assemblage of interested spectators, including a number of ladies. Many of those present regarded the contest as a fortunate "chess gathering of the clans," in lieu of the Cable Match, which does not take place this year. The hope was expressed by a large number that it might be the forerunner of annual events of similar nature. Three rooms were occupied by the players, each representing many animated scenes and discussions, and future predictions as to individual games was the order of the day. The arrangements for the comfort and general management of the players by the two interested hon. secs. was all that could be desired. Light refreshments were served, and all other expenses shared by the competing clubs. Play started at 3.30, and ceased at 8 p.m. First blood was drawn by Mr. A. T. Stow for the M.C.C. against Mr. J. H. Taylor, who, by taking with the wrong piece at an important junction, lost for the C.L.C.C. The City team proved too strong for the Mets, who were minus such excellent players as Messrs. H. E. Atkins, H. A. Webb, G. A. Thomas, H. E. Dobell, and many other strong country members, who were prevented by chess engagements locally from taking part in this long looked forward to contest. The unfinished games were adjudicated by Messrs. J. H. Blackburne and A. Guest. Full score :—

CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. J. F. Lawrence ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Ward ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. S. Leonhardt ...	...	...	...	1
Dr. S. F. Smith ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. P. Michell... ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Loman ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Trenchard ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Passmore ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Curnock ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. E. Hammond ...	...	...	...	1

METROPOLITAN.

Mr. W. H. Gunston ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Blake ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. O. C. Muller ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Mortimer ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Mahood ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. G. Sergeant ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Howell ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Greenwell ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. D. Fawcett...	...	...	...	0

Mr. F. L. Anspach	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Ingoldsby	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Hooke	0	Mr. G. E. Morrison	1
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	1	Mr. C. Masson Fox	0
Mr. H. S. Barlow	0	Mr. T. E. Haydon	1
Mr. H. Erskine	1	Mr. H. L. Bowles	0
Mr. A. Emery	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Macbean	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. R. E. Ross	1	Mr. H. Storr Best	0
Mr. C. J. Woon	1	Mr. S. Matzkewitz	0
Mr. S. J. Stevens	0	Mr. Thos. Keliher	1
Dr. R. Dunstan	1	Mr. J. W. Wright	0
Mr. C. H. Lorch	0	Mr. C. T. Cornwall	1
Mr. W. T. Marshall	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. P. E. Healey	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
Mr. C. Hammond	0	Mr. A. A. Percival	1
Mr. J. F. Allcock	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. P. H. Pollock	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. G. McLaren	1	Mr. J. A. Symons	0
Mr. T. R. Harley	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Percy R. Gibbs	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Morgan	1	Mr. H. Tripp	0
Mr. B. Sheffield	1	Mr. C. W. Bowles	0
Mr. J. H. Taylor	0	Mr. A. T. Stow	1
Mr. E. Anger	1	Mr. R. Collinson	0
Mr. A. W. Mongredien	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. S. F. de Mattos	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
Mr. A. E. Barfield	1	Mr. A. J. Prichard	0
Mr. A. E. Booth	1	Mr. J. Jonas	0
Mr. C. Chapman	1	Mr. J. Watt	0
Mr. A. E. Mercer	0	Mr. W. T. Dickinson	1
Mr. S. Wood	0	Mr. T. E. Webb	1
Mr. W. E. Allnutt	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. A. H. Wood	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
Mr. F. W. Flear	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Dury	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Neville Hart	1	Mr. F. Bailey	0
Mr. G. F. Williams	1	Mr. D. Miller	0
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	1	Mr. J. H. Eastwood	0
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Pullinger	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Vinogradoff	1	Mr. A. Manners	0
Mr. R. Eastman	1	Mr. S. Mattingly	0
Mr. E. Fairclough	1	Rev. H. A. Stead	0
Mr. C. D. Morton	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. J. C. Goodall	$\frac{1}{2}$ *
Mr. J. W. Newman	1	Mr. H. H. Symons	0
Mr. B. W. Hamilton	0	Mr. W. J. Allnutt	1
Mr. T. H. Moore	$\frac{1}{2}$ *	Mr. H. A. Brady	$\frac{1}{2}$ *

33

17

* Adjudicated.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

CHAROUSEK'S ATTACK IN THE FALKBEER.

From the *Pittsburg Dispatch* we learn that during Mr. H. N. Pillsbury's recent visit to Chicago, the American champion made public some highly interesting analysis on the Charousek Attack in the Falkbeer Counter Gambit, which he had been at considerable pains to work out. The attack was introduced by the late Rudolph Charousek, in his game against Pillsbury, in the Nuremberg Tournament of 1896. This game resulted in a draw, after an exciting struggle of fifty-two moves, the Hungarian missing a win on the thirty-first move. Mr. Pillsbury

C 3

now claims to have demonstrated the unsoundness of the novelty by continuing with 8 Kt—Q B 3, instead of 8 B—K 2, as in the Nuremberg game. His research involved the fathoming of extremely intricate complications, which, of course, could hardly be accomplished in cross-board play. Mr. S. P. Johnston, the Chicago champion, who secured the analysis, published it in the *Chicago Tribune* in the following shape:—

GAME No. 2,382.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 P—K B 4 | 2 P—Q 4 |
| 3 P×Q P | 3 P—K 5 |
| 4 P—Q 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 P×P | 5 Kt×P |
| 6 Q—K 2 | 6 Q×P |
| 7 Kt—Q 2 | 7 P—K B 4 |
| 8 P—K Kt 4 | |

This move constitutes the Charousek attack, and against an indifferent move—say the obvious B—K 2—White gains at least a Pawn, and if Black should Castle on his ninth move, Pawn takes B P, winning a piece.

8 Kt—B 3

.....This is Pillsbury's defence to this ingenious attack on White's part, and its soundness has been conclusively demonstrated by hours of elaborate analysis on his part.

9 B—Kt 2

If White plays P—Q B 3 to prevent the entrance of the hostile Knight, Black can give up a Pawn in something like the following continuation: 9 P—Q B 3, B—K 2; 10 B—Kt 2, Castles; 11 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 12 B×P, B—R 5 ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—B 2; 14 K—Kt 2, B—K 3; 15 Q—B 3, Kt—K 4 and wins. In other variations resulting from this line, White is equally helpless.

9 Kt—Q 5

10 Q—Q 3

See Diagram.

It is obvious that Kt×Kt, at this stage, results in the loss of a Pawn.

10 Kt—B 4

.....For a long time Mr. Pillsbury thought Q—B 4 was the winning move at this juncture, but patient analysis discovered the following latent flaw: 11...., Q—B 4; 12 P×Kt, P×B; 13 Kt (not Queen)×P, Kt×P ch; 14 K—Q 2 (the only move), Q—B 3; 15 Q×Kt, B—Kt 5 ch; 16

K—Q 3: The last curious move effectually dissipates Black's attack, and prevents his recovery of his piece.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 11 B×Q | 11 Kt×Q ch |
| 12 P×Kt | 12 Kt—B 7 ch |
| 13 K—K 2 | |

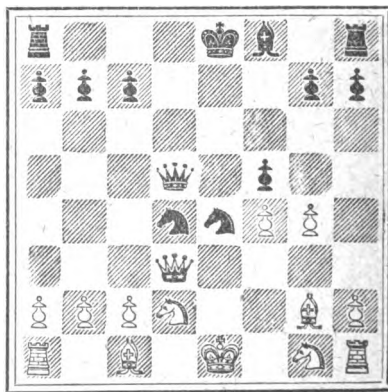
If K—Q sq, then Kt—K 6 ch, winning the Bishop.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 13 Kt×R | |
| 14 P—B 3 | |
| 15 B—K 3 | |
| 16 Castles | |
| 17 R×P | |
| 18 B—Kt 5 | |
| 19 R—Q sq ch | |
| 20 B×Kt | |
| 21 B—K 6 | |
| 22 B×B | |
| 23 P—B 4 | |
| 24 R×Kt ch | |

.....And Black remains a Pawn plus, winning in all variations after his tenth move.

Position after White's 10th move:—

Q—Q 3.



We extract the three following games from the *Novoe Vremya* :—

GAME No. 2,383.

Played in the twelfth round of the (1903) Kieff Tourney.

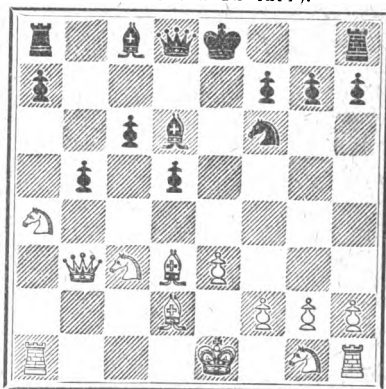
Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

Position after Black's 12th move :—

P—Q Kt 4.

BLACK (M. LEBEDIEFF).



WHITE (M. LOVSKI).

13 Q—B 2

I doubt whether White's combination, involving the giving up of the Kt and the winning of the R, is sound : 13..., P×Kt; 14 Q×B P ch, Q—Q 2; 15 Q×R, Castles. White would get two Rooks and a Bishop for his Queen and two Pawns, but his game is so insufficiently developed that he could hardly retain his superiority in strength. For instance, after 16 R—B sq or R—B 3, B—R 3; 17 Q×R ch, K×Q; 18 B×B, Q—Kt 5 and Kt—K 5. White has to defend himself from various threats (P—R 6, Kt×B 4 and Kt 6, &c.).

13 B—K 4

..... Played evidently in case of 14 Q×B P. But if he failed to perceive the advantage derivable from P×Kt, as shown above, it would have been undoubtedly better to play B—Q 2.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|-------------------|
| M. LOVSKI. | M. LEBEDIEFF. |
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P×P |
| 4 P—Q 5 | 4 Kt—R 4 |
| 5 Q—R 4 ch | 5 P—Q B 3 |
| 6 P—Q Kt 4 | 6 P×P <i>e.p.</i> |

..... In a game played by telegraph against the Vienna Chess Club in 1898, St. Petersburg here sacrificed the Kt, playing 6..., P—Q Kt 4. In a correspondence tourney with M. Lebedieff, I played at this point, ..., P×P *e.p.*, feeling sure that my opponent would adopt a continuation advocated in the *Vienna Schachzeitung*, viz. : 7 R P×P, P—K 3; 8 B—Kt 2, which was recommended as best by the Vienna players. And this he did. But I did not reply 8..., Kt×P as shown in that analysis. Instead, I played 8..., Q—Kt 3!; 9 Q×Kt, Q×P, and, getting a counter attack, won the game.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 7 R P×P | 7 P—K 3 |
| 8 B—Q 2 | |

According to the analysis of the Vienna players B—Kt 2 is stronger.

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

..... The Bishop should first have been played to Q 3, so that the Kt might either go to K 2 or B 3.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 11 B—Q 3 | 11 B—Q 3 |
| 12 Kt—R 4 | |

Useless, in view of the reply Kt—Q 2.

12 P—Q Kt 4

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 14 Kt—Kt 2 | 14 Castles | 25 R—Kt sq ch | 25 K—R sq |
| 15 Kt—B 3 | 15 Q—B 2 ? | 26 Q—B 3 | 26 B—K 3 |
| In order not to lose Pawns,
Black apparently should have played
B×Kt. But the three Pawns have
already lost that strength they would
have had if the Bishops had been on
Q 3 and Q 4. | | | |
| 16 Kt×B | 16 Q×Kt | 27 Kt—Q 3 | 27 R—K Kt sq |
| 17 B—B 3 | 17 Q—Q 3 | 28 R×R ch | 28 R×R |
| 18 B—Q 4 | 18 Q—Q 2 | 29 R×P | 29 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 19 B×Kt | 19 P×B | 30 K—Q 2 | 30 K—Kt 2 |
| 20 B×P ch | 20 K—Kt 2 | 31 Q×Q B P | 31 B—B 4 |
| 21 B—Q 3 | 21 Q—Q 3 | 32 Q×Q P | 32 B—Kt 3 |
| 22 P—Kt 4 | 22 Q—Kt 5 ch | 33 P—R 3 | 33 Q×R P |
| 23 Q—Q 2 | 23 Q×P | 34 Kt—B 4 | 34 Q—B sq |
| 24 B—K 2 | 24 Q—K R 5 | 35 Kt—K 6 ch | 35 K—R 3 |
| | | 36 Kt—B 5 | 36 R—Kt 4 |
| | | 37 Q—R sq ch | 37 B—R 4 |
| | | 38 Kt—Q 3 | 38 Q—B 5 |
| | | 39 B×B | 39 R×B |
| | | 40 Q—B 3 | 40 Q—K 3 |
| | | 41 Q×R ch | 41 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,384.

Played in St. Petersburg, February, 1901.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY B. MALIUTIN.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|---------------|-----------------|
| M. J. SERBIN. | M. B. MALIUTIN. |
| 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 P—Q 4 | 5 Kt×P |
| 6 P—Q 5 | 6 Kt—Q 3 |
| 7 B—R 4 | |

B—B 4, and Black has an excellent game.

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

Position after Black's 13th move:—

Kt×Kt.

BLACK (M. MALIUTIN).



WHITE (M. SERBIN).

M. Tchigorin in a game against Zukertort (London Tourney, 1883) played 7 B×Kt, Q P×B; 8 P×P, P—K B 3; 9 P×P. Zukertort obtained a strong attack and won the game.

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 8 Kt—Q 2 | 7 P—K 5 |
| Better 8 P×Kt, P×Kt; 9 P×P ch,
B×P; 10 B×B ch, &c. | |
| 9 R—K sq | 8 Kt—K 4 |
| 10 P—K B 3 | 9 P—K B 4 |
| | 10 Castles |

.....Black gives up a P. If
11 P×P, then P×P; 12 Kt×P, Kt×
Kt; 13 R×Kt, P—Q 3, followed by

14 P—Q 6 ch

14 R×Kt would have been better. But even then Black gets an excellent game by the continuation 14 ... Q—B 3; 15 R—K 2, B×B; 16 Q×B, P—Q 3, followed by B—Kt 5. (Black's game is indisputably a good one, but he would appear to have little chance of winning after 17 Q—K sq, B—Kt 5; 18 R—B 2, &c. M. Tchigorin.)

17 Q×B

18 Kt—B 3

19 P—Kt 3

20 K—R sq

21 K—Kt 2

22 Q—Q 2

17 Q×P

18 Kt—Kt 5

19 Q—Q 5 ch

20 Kt—B 7 ch

21 P—Q 3

If 22 Q—K 3, the finish would have been still more interesting; e.g., ... B—R 3 ch; 23 K—Kt sq, Kt—Q 8! If 24 R×Kt, then Q×R ch.

15 R×Kt

16 R—K 2

14 K—R sq

15 Q—B 3

16 B×B

23 K—Kt sq

24 Resigns.

22 B—R 3 ch

23 Kt—Q sq ch

GAME No. 2,385.

Played at the St. Petersburg Chess Club, 1901.

Two Knight's Defence.

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

Position after White's 21st move:—

WHITE.
M. B. MALIUTIN.BLACK.
M. A. ABASA.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 B—B 4

4 P—Q 4

5 Castles

6 Kt×P

7 Kt—Q B 3

8 Kt×Kt

9 B—Q 3

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—B 3

4 P×P

5 P—Q 3

6 B—K 2

7 Castles

8 Kt P×Kt

White intended to play 10 P—K 5, if Black continued 9... P—Q 4.

10 P—B 4

11 B—K 2

12 P×P

13 P—K Kt 4

14 B—K 3

15 B—B 3

16 Q—Q 2

17 Q—B 2

18 P—B 5

19 B—Kt 2

20 Q R—K sq

21 B—Q 4

9 Kt—Q 2

10 Kt—B 4

11 P—B 4

12 B×P

13 B—Q 2

14 P—Q 4

15 B—Q 3

16 K—R sq

17 Kt—K 3

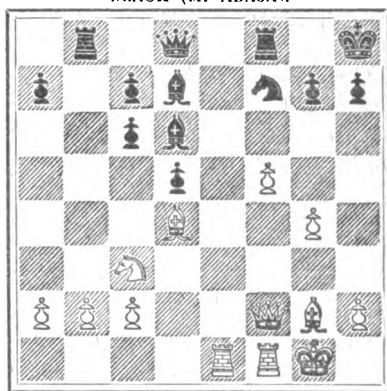
18 Kt—Kt 4

19 Kt—B 2

20 Q R—Kt sq

B—Q 4.

BLACK (M. ABASA).



WHITE (M. MALIUTIN).

21 P—Q R 3?

..... Black offered up his R P when he played Q R—Kt sq. It would have been to White's disadvantage to take it in view of the reply R×P. There was therefore no necessity to move P—Q R 3. Pay attention to this remark. Many players, as probably everyone will have observed, make

some good move whilst leaving a Pawn or piece *en prise*, and directly afterwards, although the position as in the above case remains unchanged, overcome by some sudden misgiving, defend the Pawn—and in consequence lose the game.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 22 P—B 6 | 22 P—Kt 3 |
| 23 Q—R 4 | 23 P—B 4 |
| 24 R—K 3 | 24 P—B 3 |

.....If 24..., P×B; 25 R—R 3, P—R 3, then 26 B×P, and there is no defence to the threat of B×Kt and Q×P ch.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 25 R—R 3 | 25 P—R 3 |
| 26 Kt×P! | 26 P×B |
| 27 Kt—K 7 | 27 K—R 2 |
| 28 B—K 4 | 28 R—Kt sq |
| 29 Kt×Kt P | 29 R×Kt |
| 30 B×R ch | 30 K—Kt sq |

.....If 30..., K×B, White mates in three.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 31 B×Kt ch | 31 K×B |
| 32 Q—R 5 ch | 32 K—B sq |
| 33 Q×P ch | 33 K—K sq |
| 34 Q—Kt 6 ch | 34 K—B sq |
| 35 R—R 8 mate. | |

GAME No. 2,386.

The following lively encounter took place at the Mercantile Library, Philadelphia, U.S.A. We take the score from *The North American*.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
MR. S. W. BAMPTON.	MR. PRAHS.

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

An unsound variation of an unsound attack.

- | | |
|-------------|---------|
| | 5 K×B |
| 6 Kt—K 5 ch | 6 K—K 3 |

.....This is indeed courting danger. K—K sq should have been played.

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 7 Q×P ch | 7 K×Kt |
| 8 P—Q 4 ch | |

If Q—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; P—Q 4, K—B 3, &c.

8 K—Q 3

.....K×K P would probably be answered by Castles.

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

A good move, made of course to bring his Q's pieces into play.

11 B×P ch

.....Seems to be playing White's game, still when both parties are on such thin ice, it is easier to condemn than to suggest security.

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

.....Here B×B would have probably brought about a different result of the game.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 18 Q R—Kt sq | 18 K—R 2 |
| 19 Castles | 19 Kt—Kt 6 |

.....Black, thinking his defensive troubles are over, indulges in this escapade, and allows his opponent to conclude with a beautiful and problem like mate.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 20 Q—B 4 | 20 Kt×R |
| 21 Kt×B | 21 P×Kt |

And White mates in three moves commencing with 21 R×P ch.

GAME No. 2387.

Played in the 1903 'Kitchin' Correspondence Tournament of the Yorkshire Chess Association.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY J. A. WOOLLARD.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. A. WOOLLARD, *Keighley*,
Mr. T. STOCKWELL, *Leeds*.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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—B 4 | 5 P × P |
| 6 P—K 4 | |

P—K 3 is perhaps safer, but it yields a less lively game.

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

The game really starts from this move, which was almost forced, for obviously P × P would be very bad, and P—K 5 would give Black the better game.

11 P—Kt 5

Probably not expecting White to give up the piece. If 11..., P × P; 12 P × P, Kt × P; 13 Kt × Kt, B × Kt; 14 B × Kt P, &c.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 12 P × P | 12 P × P |
| 13 Kt—K Kt 5 | 13 P—K 4 |
| 14 Kt—K 6 | 14 Q—Kt sq |

..... Black remained of opinion that was his best move, but suppose instead 14..., Q—Bsq; 15 Kt × Kt P ch, K—Q sq; 16 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—K sq; and Black can apparently force White to play for a draw by repetition of moves, or retreat with loss of time. In the then state of the score a draw was of much more value to Black than to White.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 15 Kt × Kt P ch | 15 K—B 2 |
| 16 B—R 6 | 16 P × Kt |
| 17 R × P | 17 B—K B sq |

..... It is scarcely necessary to point out that if 17..., K—Kt 3, with the

notion of winning a piece, Black would find himself entangled in a mating net.

18 P—K B 4

Offering a second piece, but it is much in the nature of a Greek gift.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 18 B × Kt | |
| 19 B—B 4 ch | 19 K—K 2 |
| If 19..., K—B sq; 20 B × B ch, K × B; 21 R—K Kt 3 ch, K—B sq (K—R 3 involves an early mate); 22 P × P, Q × P; 23 Q × Kt and wins. | |
| 20 B × B | 20 R—Q sq |
| 21 R—K Kt 3 | 21 P × P |
| 22 B × Kt ch | 22 Kt × B |
| 23 R—Kt 7 ch | 23 K—K sq |
| 24 Q—R 4 ch | 24 R—Q 2 |

..... Kt—Q 2 comes to pretty much the same thing in the end.

25 B—K 6 25 B—B sq

..... Black conducts a difficult defence with great tenacity and ingenuity. Q—B 2 here is inferior, on account of the reply, P—K 5.

26 Q—B 6

To this move there does not appear to be any adequate defence. Black's reply, curious as it looks, will be found to be as good as anything he has. It leaves White with one Pawn in hand and at least another to be had for the picking up, and a position which only requires careful nursing.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 26 K—B sq | |
| 27 R × R | 27 B × R |
| 28 B × B | 28 K—Kt 2 |
| 29 B—B 5 | 29 R—R 2 |
| 30 Q × B P | 30 R—Q B 2 |
| 31 Q—Q 6 | 31 Q—R 2 ch |
| 32 K—R sq | 32 R—B 7 |
| 33 Q × B P | 33 Q—Q 5 |
| 34 P—K R 3 | 34 Q—Q 7 |
| 35 Q—Kt 3 ch | 35 K—R 3 |
| 36 P—K 5 | 36 Kt—R 4 |
| 37 Q—B 3 | 37 R × P |
| 38 B—Kt 4 | 38 Kt—B 5 |
| 39 Q × Kt ch | 39 Q × Q |
| 40 R × Q | 40 R × R P |
| 41 R—K 4 | Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,388.

Played by Correspondence, 1903. Score and Notes from the *Novoe Vremya*. *Steinitz Gambit*.

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.
M. SCHWARZBACH.BLACK.
M. F. KOLB.

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

This defence was pointed out by M. L'Hermit.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 10 B × P | 9 Q—R 4 |
| | 10 R—K sq ch |
|Even in the <i>Handbuch</i> , this continuation is given in a variation. I find it difficult to discover an adequate defence for White to the move 10..., B × P! If 11 Q—Kt 3, then Kt—B 3. The <i>Handbuch</i> does not consider this continuation. | |
| 11 K—Q 2 | 11 R × Q |
| 12 R × R | 12 B—K 2 |

.....If 12..., Kt—B 3; 13 P × B, B × Kt; 14 P × B, Q × P; then 15 B—Kt 3, and Black loses his Q if he take the R.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 13 P × P ch | 13 K—Kt sq |
|The <i>Handbuch</i> indicates 13..., K × P; 14 R—K 5, P—K B 4; 15 R—Kt 5 ch, K—B sq; 16 B—B 4, B—Q 3; 17 Kt—Q 5, and leaves the impression that White should win. The reply 17..., Q—R 3 ch was certainly not foreseen. | |
| 14 Kt—K 5 | 14 B—Kt 4 |
| 15 Kt—B 6 ch | 15 K × P |
| 16 Kt—R 5 ch | |

See Diagram.

16 K—Kt 3
..... M. Schwarzbach in "Bohemia" confines himself here to the remark "16..., K—B sq or Kt sq is bad on the face of it—17 R—K 8 ch, &c." It is clear in the first case that White mates in three. But, given 16..., K—Kt sq; 17 R—K 8 ch, B—B sq, it is far from evident how White should proceed in order to win the game. In fact, he is obliged to content himself with the draw 18 Kt—B

6 ch, &c. If he play 18 B—R 6, B × B ch; 19 K moves, then Kt—K 2, and Black wins.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 17 Kt—R 4 ch | 17 K × Kt |
| 18 R—K 5 ch | 18 K × Kt |
| 19 R × B | |

The shortest way to victory, M. Schwarzbach truly remarks. But he raises the question whether White could win by continuing 19 P—Kt 2 ch, K—Kt 5; 20 R—Kt 5 ch, K—R 6; 21 R—R 5 ch, K—Kt 7; 22 R × B, Q—R 3; 23 R × B. Black's reply of 23..., Q—Q B 3 is indicated by M. Schwarzbach himself.

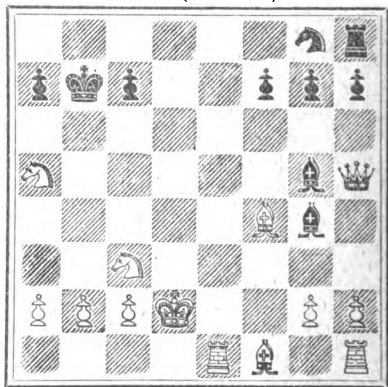
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| | 19 Q × R |
| 19..., Q—R 3 would have been followed by 20 P—Kt 3 ch, K—R 6; 21 R—R 5 ch, and White wins the Q, remarks M. Schwarzbach. But, instead of 20 P—Kt 3 ch, it would have been still better to play 20 B—Kt 5 ch, K—R 4!; 21 B × P ch, &c. | |
| 20 B × Q | 20 P—K B 3 |
| 21 B—B 4 | 21 P—B 3 |
| 22 P—Kt 3 ch | 22 Resigns. |

.....Although this move is given in "Bohemia" with a point of exclamation, yet 22 B—Q 6 settles the affair more quickly. If 22..., Kt—R 3 (or 22..., K—R 4; 23 B—B 7 ch, K—R 5; 24 K—B 3, &c.); 23 K—B 3, R—Q B sq, then 24 B—Kt 4.

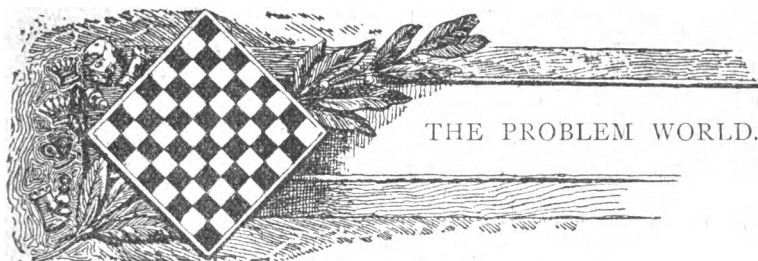
Position after White's 16th move:—

Kt—R 5 ch.

BLACK (M. KOLB).



WHITE (M. SCHWARZBACH).



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

NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

(Continued from page 85.)

THE EARLY SCHOOLS OF COMPOSITION.

IN the work of Konrad Bayer up to 1862, we can see already all the elements that went to make up the problems of the German or "Teutonic" school. They are present in a certain confusion and with a certain inconsistency; but they are present. There is the insistence on strategic values, on depth, subtlety, and complexity of combination, along with a strong tendency towards positions in four or five moves; there is the sense of the value of unity in the leading variations, the assertion that in such variations all White's pieces should be active; there is the indifference alike to unity and to accuracy in variations regarded as accidental and unconnected with the theme. To these characteristics must be added the endeavour after pure and economical mates, and the assertion of the principle that no unnecessary Black pieces must be made use of. Bayer's own early problems, indeed, habitually fall short of the standard thus implied. His variations frequently commence on the second or third move only; he uses checks as keys even in tourney problems in 1862; he lengthens his problems artificially by the addition of forcing first moves. But he would have himself, at least dimly, recognised these things as concessions to weakness. It was left for Berger and for Klett, above all, to develop fully and rigorously the theory of the problem implied in the work of Bayer. The tendency of Bayer's work was, then, towards the evolution of a problem of high intellectuality, complex, subtle, and difficult; but in which the principle of unity applied only to certain variations in which the whole value of the problem designedly consisted. Such a problem was essentially thematic, even though the theme were compound; for the essence of a "thematic" problem lies in this: that the object of the composer has been to set forth certain ideas without any regard to the absolute unity of the position taken as a whole.

I am using, here, the term *unity* in preference to the term *economy* in order to avoid any ambiguity. Ideally perfect unity would logically imply the activity of every piece on the board in every phase of the solution. For practical purposes perfect unity may be said to be attained when all White's pieces are active in all variations. The term *economy* is sometimes used as though it were equivalent to unity in this sense. Such a use of the term is confusing: for now-a-days we mean by *economy* the proportion between the amount of force used and the value of the work done by that force acting in unity. The problem of Bayer did not aim even at technical unity, and the modern conception of *economy* did not exist for him at all.

Very different from that of the Germans was the American ideal, championed, popularised, almost created by Samuel Loyd. That over and above his sheer genius in the construction of humorous puzzles, Loyd was a great pioneer in problem construction, that he did an enormous amount to popularise the problem, and both by practice and precept did very useful work in forcing the fighting among the contending schools, none will be found to deny. But the ideals of Loyd were not those of an artist. First and last he was not an artist, but a caterer to the tastes of the general chess public. Pioneer and head of a school as he was, he rather rapidly drifted into the position of a reactionary. Yet, until the emergence of the Bohemian school, there was much to be said for the problem of Loyd as against the more intellectual but artistically ill-conceived problem of the Germans.

The American school had no ideal that could be accurately defined. Its object was to please a class of solvers for whom the problem was in no sense a work of art but simply an amusing and piquant puzzle. It aimed at giving pleasure by something bright and piquant, something with a sharp and obvious point, something clear cut and essentially simple however difficult to see, a bit of a puzzle, a smart trick. It cared nothing for unity, little for the character of the mate. It was a school of license. The point on which Loyd in his *Chess Strategy* of 1878 insisted most strongly was the essential superiority of problems with few pieces. He argued against the use of many pieces on the ground that problems with many pieces *looked* too difficult and were therefore unattractive to the solver. His whole position is summed up in this argument. He argued that, in tournaments, problems should be marked for difficulty, construction, and "neatness of position." Neatness of position signified simply the number of pieces on the board. The fewer pieces the more marks, wholly irrespective of the work done! That by reducing the number of pieces technical unity might be incidentally attained was not regarded by him as a reason for such reduction. It is a sort of accident that all or almost all Loyd's really artistic work was done in miniature.

The third of the great rival schools of the sixties was the English. As represented by Healey its ideals were very indefinite. From the first it was nearer to the German than it was to the American school. It was agreed with the German in its insistence that no needless Black pieces should be used, in its radical objection to checking keys, in its endeavour after purity in the mating position. But it steadily diverged from the German school until, with J. G. Campbell and his fellows, it ended in the

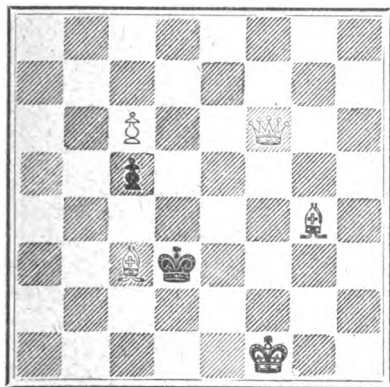
identification of unity with accuracy. That objection to the dual which we can discern already in the early work of Healey, became the positively distinguishing characteristic of the school. The English school had this great merit: that it refused to be satisfied with a unity which did not take account of the action of every piece on the board in all the phases of the solution. The German problem had no unity apart from its theme variations. On the other hand the English school conceived of unity as involved in mere accuracy. The unity of the early English problem consisted simply in the fact that at every point in the solution White had but one course to take. And this, of course, involved an absolute disregard for unity in the sense which the Germans gave to it.

I stop on the eve, as it were, of the appearance of the Bohemian school, which dates from the late sixties. Concerning that I will make two remarks only. In the first place the Bohemians were not the first to compose on "Bohemian" lines. The immediate pioneers of the Bohemian school were, I think, John Brown, of Bridport; and, despite the formidably Teutonic character of much of their work, Kohtz and Kockelkorn. In the second place I suggest that it is a great mistake to identify the Bohemian with the modern school of composition. The modern school developed from the Bohemian, but it is not in any specific sense Bohemian. Its conception of economy was not clearly in the minds of the early Bohemian composers, and it lays far more stress than they did upon strategic values.

I add a few positions in further illustration of what has been said, and in conclusion I may say this much. If I have succeeded in showing that the development of the chess problem has proceeded gradually and intelligibly until from an exercise in the game it has become a work of art, and if I have succeeded in arousing any interest in this process or in throwing any light upon the nature of the modern problem by this discussion of its origin, the objects of these papers will have been attained.

No. 51.—By S. LOYD (1862).

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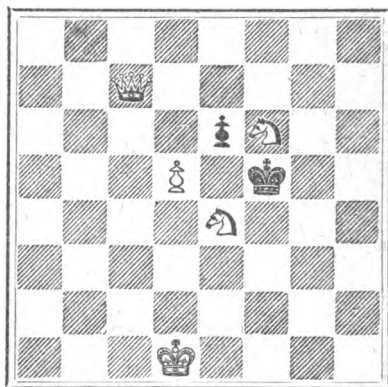


WHITE.

Mate in four.

No 52.—By J.B., OF BRIDPORT

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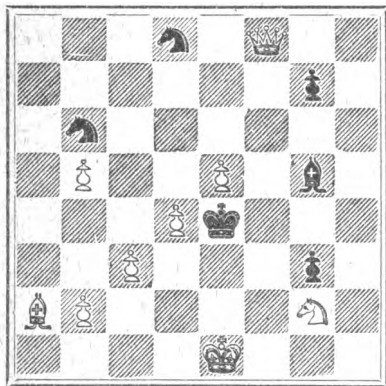
WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 53.

By KOHTZ & KOCKELKORN (1867).

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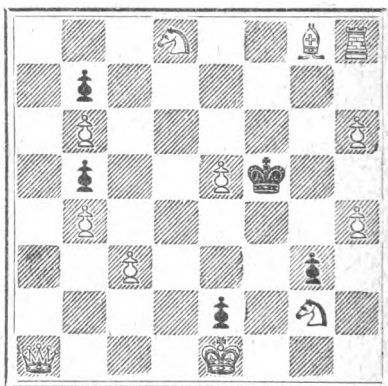
WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 54.

By S. H. THOMAS.

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WHITE.

Mate in three.

(Conclusion.)

FACES AND TRIFLES.—*We throwice Problem Tourney*: We were favoured by the management with an advanced copy of these prize problems and honourable mentions, but we have been unable to avail ourselves of the information by reason of other calls upon our space. We gave in our issue for December the fifth prize position, which is the work of Herr Max Feigl. The following will prove interesting:—

First and 2nd prize (*ex aequo*), by E. Pradignat. White: K at K R 4, Q at Q R 8, Bs at Q 4 and Q Kt 7, Kt at Q Kt 5, Ps at K Kt 3, 6, Q 5, and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K B 4, R at K R 3, Bs at Q B 3 and Q R 6, Ps at K R 2, 4, K Kt 7, K 6, and Q B 2. Mate in three.

First and 2nd prize (*ex aequo*), by V. Kosek. White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K Kt 5, R at Q Kt 2, B at Q B 6, Kts at K 2 and Q 2, Ps at Q Kt 4 and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 6, Rs at Q 4 and Q Kt 2, B at K Kt 4, Kt at Q R sq, Ps at K R 2, K 6, Q B 2, and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

Third prize, by Otto Nemo. White: K at K B 8, Q at Q B 2, R at Q 6, Kt at K Kt 5, Ps at K Kt 4, Q Kt 2, and 7. Black: K at K 4, Q at Q R 8, Kts at Q Kt 8 and Q R 2, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 5, Q 2, 4, and Q B 2. Mate in three.

Fourth prize, by L. Vetesnik. White: K at K R 3, Q at K sq, R at Q 5, B at Q K 6, Kts at K 5 and 6, P at K B 2. Black: K at K 5, Q at K R sq, Bs at K B 3 and Q R sq, Kts at K Kt sq and Q R 4, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 2, Q 3, and Q B 5. Mate in three.

Two old-time favourite composers have emerged from their long period of inactivity, and we think the fact worth noting. The Rev. A. Cyril Pearson some time back "specially contributed" the following little 3-er to the *Canterbury Times*, N.Z.:—White: K at K 2, Rs at K B 8 and Q Kt 5, Kt at Q 7, Ps at K Kt 3 and Q B 3; Mate in three. The other composer is Mr. J. Paul Taylor and he has recently re-blossomed in the *Norwich Mercury*: this is one of his latest:—White: K at Q R sq, Rs at K Kt 3 and Q Kt 2, B at K B 6, Kts at K R 6 and K 4, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 2, K 5, and Q B 3. Black: K at K B 5, B at Q 5, P at K Kt 5; Mate in two.

Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem.—Mr. Allen has asked us to point out that the white Pawn indicated as being at K B 2 should be at K 2, in position No. 39, by Bolton. (See page 42, January issue)

We beg to call attention to the conditions of the competition in connection with those excellent series of articles which appeared at page 37 of the January number. We will accept entries up to the 15th April. This will give a liberal month, the time we originally intended to allow.

We take this opportunity of expressing our keen appreciation, and of tendering our unstinted thanks to Mr. Allen for his delightful papers. They will stand out as a most valuable English contribution to the literature of the problem art, and we recommend their careful study to all lovers of the problem and its history.

The first problem tournament promoted by the editor of the *Western Daily Mercury* has now concluded, the judges' awards being as under:—First prize, F. Gamage, Westborough, U.S.A.; second prize, C. V. Berry, Hemel Hempstead; third prize, Messrs. Williams and Heathcote; hon. mention, G. C. W. Sumner and F. W. Wynne.

The following are the third and fourth prize winners in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* competition referred to in our January impression:—

Third prize, by F. Libby. White: K at K R 8, Q at Q R 6, R at Q B 4, B at K B 2, Kts at K R 6 and Q Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 3, 5, and Q B 5. Black: K at K 4, R at K R 6, B at Q R 8, Kts at K Kt sq and K 2, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, and Q B 2. Mate in two.

Fourth prize, by D. Mackay. White: K at K B 3, Q at K sq, Rs at K Kt 3 and K 6, B at K R 6, Kt at K 3, Ps at K Kt 6, Q B 5, and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 4, R at K 3, B at Q R 3, Kts at K Kt sq and 2, Ps at Q Kt 5, Q Kt 2, and 5. Mate in two.

The following were the other successful competitors:—Fifth, F. W. Wynne; 6th, P. F. Blake; 7th, Dr. F. Bonner Feast; hon. mention, F. W. Wynne, W. A. Clark, P. Osborne, A. F. Mackenzie, F. Libby, F. Gamage, Rev. A. T. Puddicombe, and Le Charpentier.

Our Miniature Tourney.—We have received three further problems under the motto "Dranflos" (or something like it), which we cannot accept. Our conditions we consider were clear. We have also received a position

entitled "Firefly," which reached us on the 13th February. This entry is despatched from England and is too late. Another position is to hand, "Whistling Rufus," which came to hand on 22nd January, this position containing eighteen men does not meet the requirements, and is therefore not eligible.

An attempt has been made to draw the renowned A. F. Mackenzie into the editorial chair. A new paper, *The Leader*, of Jamaica, has instituted a chess column, and Mr. Mackenzie, in declining the office of editor has, in substitution, volunteered to supply an original 2-er every week for three months, for the purposes of a solution competition, and is writing intelligent articles on solving.

Mr. Mackenzie's versatility is exemplified once more in a very interesting paper, notwithstanding it has local attachment and colouring, given in the Christmas issue of the *Gleaner*, to which publication the past-master problemist has been for so many years a valued contributor. Chess does not figure in the article, which is entitled, "An American School-master's Life in Jamaica." It is full of enjoyable reminiscences.

In the limited competitive field of the "Twentieth Century Retractors," Mrs. Baird maintains a distinctive position. The two following positions are her latest successes:—

First prize, *Brighton Society* Christmas Competition. White: K at Q sq, Rs at K 2 and Q 8, B at Q 7; Black: K at Q B 4, Kt at K B 4.—1, White played last but must retract his move; 2, Black to retract his last move; 3, Black to play; 4, White to play; 5, Black to play so as to allow 6 White to give mate—7, in the final position Black to have two of his Pieces completely pinned.

First prize, *Norwich Mercury* Christmas Competition. White: K at K Kt 7, Bs at K Kt sq and Q R sq. Kt at Q 4, Ps at Q Kt 7 and Q R 4; Black: K at Q Kt 3; Q at K R 4. B at Q R 8, Kt at Q B 2, P at K B 4. 1, Black played last but must retract his move; 2, Black to play; 3, White to retract his last move; 4, White to play; 5, Black to play and *force* the White Kt to discover check by moving to eight squares; 6, White mates by discovering on eight squares according to Black's play.

The following letter contains a suggestion which has some merit in it. Mr. Bernard was, we believe, the originator of the term "model mate" to which we made reference some months back:—

February 4th, 1904.

Dear Sir,—May I suggest that it would be of great advantage to the solver if some means could be universally adopted for describing a triple, quaduple, etc., mate or continuation, in a shorter manner. I would propose that where White has the choice of two lines of play this should be described as a dual, as heretofore. When White has the choice of three, or more lines of play, it would be far more convenient if the term dual were used with a small figure just above and after, to show the number of lines of play. Thus triple will become dual³, quadruple dual⁴, etc., etc.—Yours faithfully, H. D'O. BERNARD.

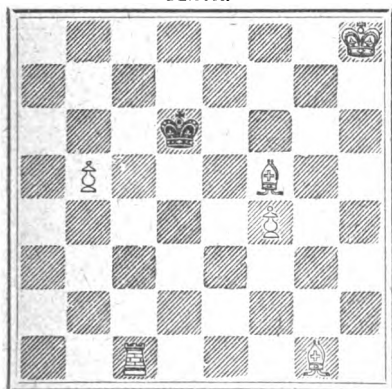
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1837.

Motto: "Idea."
(T.P. No. 13.)

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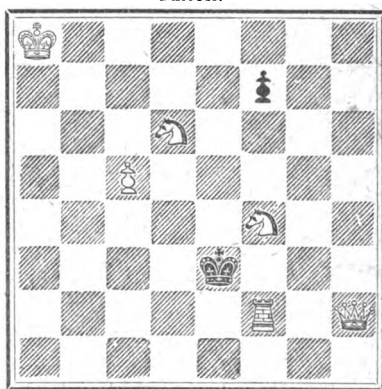
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1838

Motto: "Ida."
(T.P. No. 14.)

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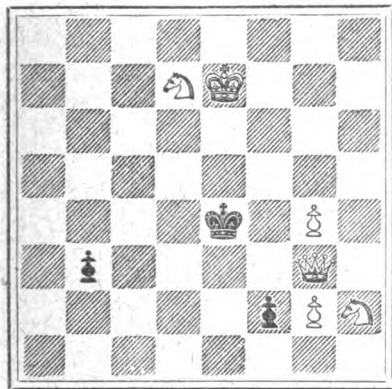
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1839.

Motto: "Indra."
(T.P. No. 15.)

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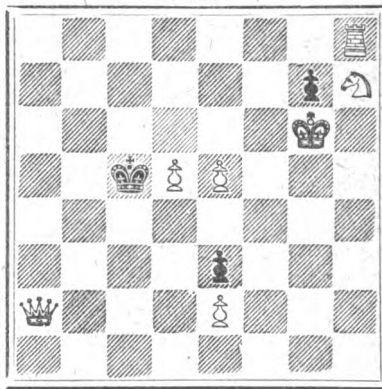
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1840.

Motto: "Mehiomene."
(T.P. No. 16.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

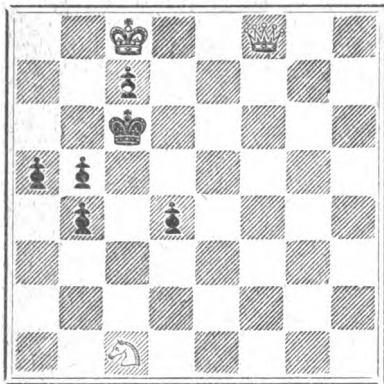
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1841.

Motto: "Compact"
(T.P. No. 17).

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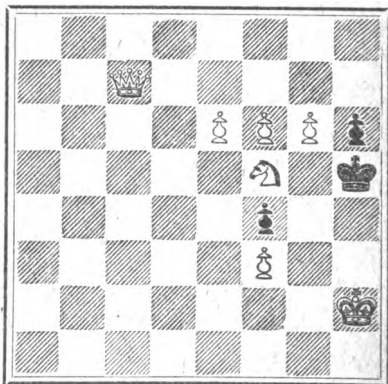
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1842.

Motto: "Een avonturier"
(T.P. No. 18).

BLACK.



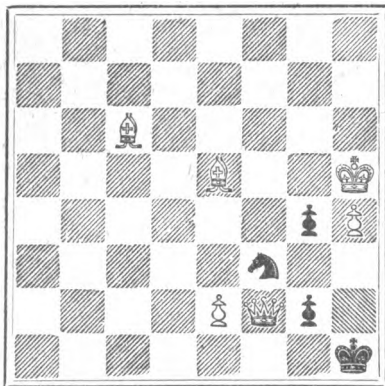
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1843.

Motto: "Pax nobiscum!"
(T.P. No. 19.)

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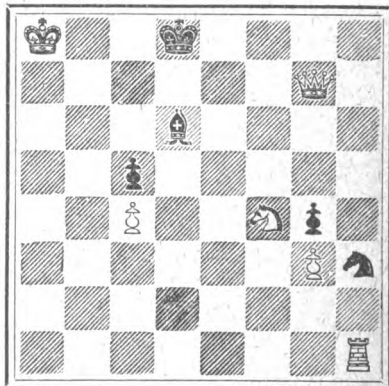
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1844.

Motto: "Drauflos." (I.)
(T.P. No. 20.)

BLACK.




WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1904.

NATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

HE Amended Constitution of the proposed National Chess Federation, adopted at the Conference of delegates held in London last November, was issued in pamphlet form on March 18th, and a copy sent to the editors of upwards of thirty chess columns. The hon. secretary (*pro tem.*), Mr. W. S. Carey, 97, Cheneys Road, Leytonstone, Essex, has also sent supplies to the secretary City of London Chess Club, London League, the three Unions, and many leading individual players throughout the kingdom. The copy which reached us was accompanied with the following letter :—

March 18th, 1904.

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

DEAR SIR,

May we invite your valuable assistance in giving publicity to the Amended Draft of Rules of Constitution of British Chess Federation.

Yours faithfully,

A. G. GORDON ROSS,

Chairman.

St. Mark's Vicarage,
Swindon, Wilts.

In addition to the amended Draft of the Constitution, the pamphlet contains an explanatory letter, signed by Mr. Ross (chairman) and Mr. W. S. Carey (hon. secretary *pro tem.*), and the following succinct preliminary statement :—

CHESS ORGANIZATION.—At present, for the purpose of chess organization, England is divided into three districts. Each of these districts possess their "Chess Union." These three Unions—Northern

D 1

Counties Chess Union, Midland Counties Chess Union, and Southern Counties Chess Union—are distinct from and independent of each other. They promote chess by arranging matches, tournaments, &c., in the districts for which they are severally responsible. They are governed by delegates appointed by their affiliated County Associations, and the County Associations are in turn governed by delegates appointed by their affiliated clubs; in this way the three great Unions represent the chess players throughout the length and breadth of England.

Besides the three Unions, account must be taken of London chess organizations, as London makes its own chess arrangements independently of the Southern Counties Chess Union.

The object of Federation is to bind these strong separate bodies into the still greater strength of unity, and to destroy the anomaly of the present absence of any provision for corporate action between Union and Union, or Union and London.

Reference to the Rules will show the ample provision which has been made for Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and other parts of the British Empire.

FEDERATION.—The desire for Federation is no new desire, but either through the power of opposition or weakness of support, such Federation remains to be accomplished. Delegates from the three Unions, the City of London Chess Club, and the London League attended meetings at the Holborn Restaurant, on July 4th and November 27th last year. The latter meeting was adjourned to May 7th next, after preparing the Constitution, full text of which follows hereafter. The scheme will probably be judged by (a) does it sufficiently recognise the powers that be, viz.: Northern Counties Chess Union, Midland Counties Chess Union, Southern Counties Chess Union, and London chess organizations; and (b) will it be truly national and sufficiently in touch with individual players. The two principles might seem to be fundamentally opposed, but (a) is recognised in Rule 2, and (b) in the provision made for vice-presidents and associates. The secretary would be willing to receive the names of any who wish to become associates. The work which the Federation proposes to attempt is indicated under Rule 3.

THE ADJOURNMENT TO MAY 7TH.—It is obvious that the officers of the Federation should be elected and the opening programme framed by delegates from the units which decide to join and support the Federation. It was also right that the units should make such decision on the amended rather than on the proposed draft of the Constitution. All the units had not entrusted their delegates with the power to make such decision on their behalf; an adjournment was therefore necessary, during which each unit could decide whether it wished or did not wish to join and support the Federation. Naturally only the units which wish to join will send delegates to the meeting on May 7th, which will probably be held at the Holborn Restaurant, London.

The meeting on May 7th is an adjourned meeting, and the business dealt with will be the business left unfinished on November 27th, and no other matter can be introduced for consideration, unless the meeting is unanimously in favour of such matter being considered. There will be no difficulty at future meetings in suggesting alterations in the Constitution under Rule 12.

RULES OF CONSTITUTION.

1. This organization shall be called "THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION."
2. The term British Chess Federation shall include the City of London Chess Club, the London Chess League, the Midland Counties Chess Union, the Northern Counties Chess Union, the Southern Counties Chess Union, and such chess organizations as may upon application be elected by the Council (these bodies are hereinafter referred to as "constituent units.")
3. The objects of the British Chess Federation shall be—
 - (a) To further the study and practice of chess in the British Isles.
 - (b) To institute an annual contest for the amateur championship of the British Isles.
 - (c) To promote international chess tournaments and matches in the British Isles.
 - (d) To arrange and play matches with other nations by meeting, correspondence, or otherwise.
 - (e) To promote national contests among chess masters of British and Colonial birth.
 - (f) To provide for British and Colonial representation in international tournaments.
 - (g) To foster the study of chess problems, and to promote national and international problem tournaments, and also problem solving contests.
 - (h) To promote the interests of British chess and chess-players generally by arranging such other contests, meetings, &c., as may be deemed desirable.

THE GOVERNING BODY.

4. The Governing Body of the British Chess Federation shall consist of a Council elected annually, and composed of a president, vice-presidents, treasurer and secretary, and six delegates elected by each constituent unit.

The vice-presidents must be nominated through the constituent units and be elected by the executive committee, pay an annual subscription of one guinea to the Federation, and vote with the unit from which their nomination emanates.

The Council shall elect the president, secretary, and the treasurer of the Federation.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

5. The Executive Committee shall consist of two delegates elected by each constituent unit, but such delegates *must* be chosen from the delegates elected to serve on the Council.

The president, secretary, and treasurer of the Federation shall be *ex officio* members of the Executive Committee, which shall elect its own chairman, four members to form a quorum.

VOTING.

6. At the meetings of the Council, voting shall be by unit, each unit to have one vote; but at the meeting of the Executive Committee, individual voting shall operate.

Voting by proxy shall be allowed on both the Council and the Executive Committee, but no proxy shall be admitted unless used in person by a delegate from the constituent unit from which such proxy emanates.

DEATH OR RESIGNATION OF DELEGATE.

7. In the event of the death or resignation of any delegate, the constituent unit which he represented may elect another delegate to act in his stead during the remainder of his term of office.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

8. (a) The annual subscription for each constituent unit shall be £10 10s., which shall be paid during January each year. In the event of the subscription of any unit being unpaid on the first day of September, such unit shall be disqualified from taking part in any meeting until the subscription is paid. (b) Any person may, upon approval by the Executive Committee, become an associate of the Federation on payment of an annual subscription of not less than 10s. 6d.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL.

9. The Annual Meeting shall be held during the month of October, when the president, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected, and the report and balance sheet for the year shall be submitted. The date and place of meeting to be fixed by the Executive Committee. The president, secretary, and treasurer of the Federation may be chosen from outside the Council, in which case such official must declare with what unit he will vote at the meetings of the Council. The secretary of the Federation to be elected by the Executive Committee, with full power as to financial arrangements.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

10. A special general meeting of the Federation shall be called by the secretary on the requisition of three constituent units or on the vote of the Executive Committee, and such meeting shall be held within two months of the lodging of such requisition, and at least twenty-one days' notice of the meeting and its purpose shall be given to each member of the Council; such requisition must be lodged in writing with the secretary.

BYE-LAWS.

11. The Executive Committee shall have power to make bye-laws, and also to deal with matters relating to the Federation not provided for by this constitution. Their decision shall be binding subject to and pending an appeal to a special general meeting or the ensuing annual meeting of the Council.

ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION.

12. No alteration shall be made in these rules of constitution except at an annual meeting or a general meeting specially called for this purpose. Six weeks' notice of any proposed alteration must be given in writing to the secretary, who shall embody such proposal in his notice of the general meeting.

THE RICE GAMBIT TOURNAMENT AT MONTE CARLO.

The Rice Gambit Tourney, at Monte Carlo, produced some very interesting games, and as regards the final score a rather unexpected result; for though the clever and brilliant American, Marshall, looked like a certain first, he was equalled at the end of the contest by the plodding and careful Polish player Sviderski, Messrs. Mieses, Marco, and von Scheve coming in behind them. After the opening moves—

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

The defence most favoured was Q—K 2, as recommended by Prof. Rice himself, after which some games proceeded with 10 P—B 3, Kt—R 4, etc., and others with 10 P—B 3, P—B 6; 11 P—Q 4, Kt—K 5; 12 R×Kt, B—R 7 ch, etc., which generally lead to the more interesting positions. We are sure the inventor of this gambit must have been gratified on the whole with the success of the competition, though it can hardly be called decisive as to the merits of the invention itself, but no doubt in the near future there will be opportunities for testing it by larger numbers of perhaps the very highest grade of players. We append full records of the play:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Marshall... .. 1	—	0 0	1 1	1 0	0 1	1 1	6
Swiderski 2	1 1	—	0 1	0 1	0 1	0 1	6
Mieses 3	0 0	1 0	—	½ 1	½ 1	½ 1	5½
Marco 4	0 1	1 0	½ 0	—	1 0	1 ½	5
Scheve 5	1 0	1 0	½ 0	0 1	—	1 0	4½
Fleischmann 6	0 0	1 0	½ 0	0 ½	0 1	—	3

The attack won fourteen games, the defence twelve, and four were drawn. Lasker's defence, 10..., P—B 6 was adopted in ten games, but the results were distinctly in favour of the attack. A defence to which great attention was devoted was 10 .., Kt—R 4, a move first adopted by the polish expert, N. Jasnogrodsky, a player well known to the frequenters of Pursell's Rooms, London, about twelve years ago. This defence won in the proportion of six to four, and proved the most effectual line of defence adopted in the contest. The attacking variation, 11 P—Q 4, Castles; 12 R×B, Q×P; 13 R×Kt, fared badly, the results being six to one in Black's favour. One of the most beautiful finishes in the tournament occurred in the following game, which we extract from the *Field*.

GAME No. 2,389.

WHITE. Mr. MARSHALL.	BLACK. Herr SCHEVE.
9	9 Q—K 2
10 P—B 3	10 P—B 6
11 P—Q 4	11 Kt—K 5
12 R × Kt	12 B—R 7 ch
13 K × B	13 Q × R
14 P—Kt 3	14 Castles
15 B—Q 3	15 Q × P
16 P—B 4	16 Q—K R 4

.....Q—Q sq is probably the better move.

17 Kt—B 3 P—Q B 3

.....Too slow. 17..., B—K 3; followed by Kt—Q 2, would be a better development. If 18 P—Q 5, then 18 .., B—B 4, or B—B 4 at once.

18 Kt—K 4 18 P—K B 4
19 Kt—Q 6 19 P—B 5

.....A tempting attack which Scheve had prepared in conjunction with the subsequent P—B 7, but not examined carefully enough. Marshall saw further.

The following is another specimen, also from the *Field*, of Mr. Marshall's effective style.

GAME No. 2,390.

WHITE. Herr MIESES.	BLACK. Mr. MARSHALL.
9	9 Q—K 2
10 P—B 3	10 Kt—R 4
11 P—Q 4	11 Castles
12 R × B	

Professor Rice : 12 P × B. If Black replies Q × R P, White plays P—K 6, followed by 13..., P—B 6; 14 P × P ch, R × P; 15 R—K 8 ch, or if 14..., K moves; 15 Q—Q 4 ch. If 13..., P × P, then 14 P × P, threatening P—K 6 dis. ch, with a promising game.

12 Q × P
13 R × Kt 13 Q × R
14 B × P 14 Kt—Q 2

.....This variation, giving up the Pawn for a quick development, seems the right course for Black.

15 Kt—Q 2 15 Kt—Kt 3

20 Q—K sq

The only move, but effective enough.

20 P × P ch
21 Kt—Q 2
22 P—B 7
21 Q × P
22 B—Kt 5
23 B—B 5

The winning move. "Black" has given up his only strength—the passed pawn—and his undeveloped pieces can give no aid to the defence.

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

A most beautiful move, the Queen being twice attacked, and Black cannot save the game.

31 Resigns.

16 B × P

The alternative would be 16 Q—K sq, Kt × B; 17 Kt × K, Q × P; 18 B—R 6, and the Knight could not be taken, because of 19 Q—K 7, threatening also Q—Kt 5 ch. Of course, this is only a suggestion of an alternative; it must be worked out for both White and Black.

16 B—Q 2
17 B—Q Kt 3 17 K R—K sq
18 P—B 4

Now, Black having occupied the open K file, it is difficult to bring the Queen and Rook into play, and White has a very bad game. The alternative of 18, B—Kt 3, would not answer in the long run either, because of the eventual P—B 4. Still, it would have been comparatively better.

18 Q—Kt 4

- 19 Kt—B sq 19 Q R—B sq
 20 B × Kt 31 B—R 4
 Compelled to part with the useful 32 Q × P
 Bishop, or lose a Pawn. Again the Rook cannot be taken,
 because of 32..., R—K 7.
 21 Q—Q 3 20 P × B 32 R—K 7
 22 Q—Kt 3 21 B—B 4
 23 P—Q 6 22 P—R 4
 24 B—Q sq 23 R—K 7 33 B × R
 25 Q—Q B 3 24 P—R 5 As good as anything else. There is
 no saving move.
 26 P—Q 7 25 R—K 3 33 B—K 5
 27 P—Q 5 26 R—Q sq 34 Q—B 7 ch
 28 Q—Kt 4 27 R—K 2 35 Q—Kt 6 ch
 29 B—R 4 28 R (Q sq) × P Resigns.
 30 B—Q sq 29 R—K 7 36 K—Kt sq, R × P ch, and mate
 If 30 B × R, then 30.., B—K 5 to follow. A pretty game, in Marshall's
 wins. best style.

Professor Rice is such a munificent patron of chess that we are sure all our readers will appreciate the appended biographical sketch, which we take from a recent issue of our contemporary *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle*.

"Isaac Leopold Rice was born on the 22nd of February, 1850, in the mediæval town of Wachenheim, in the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria. In 1856, accompanied by his mother, sister, and brother, now president of the Distillers Company of America, he came to this country (U.S.A.) and settled in Milwaukee, where the father, Maier Rice, established himself in business. A few years later, however, the family returned East, and the elder Rice, a man of culture, became a teacher of languages in Philadelphia. In 1866, at the age of 16, with \$40 in his pocket and his passage paid, Isaac L. Rice crossed the ocean for the purpose of seeing the world and gaining general knowledge. By teaching he managed to support himself, with but slight assistance from home, for three years. The year 1869 found him back in America, and the next nine years he applied himself industriously to the study of law and the pursuit of his other studies. In 1874 his researches in the field of music led Mr. Rice to conceive a new theory which was published by the Appletons under the title of "What is Music?" A subsequent research was published by him under the name of "How the Geometrical Lines had their Counterparts in Music." Mr. Rice graduated from the Law School of Columbia College in 1880, with distinguished honours, taking the two public law prizes, viz., that of constitutional law and of international law. In 1882 he was appointed lecturer on the bibliography of political sciences at the School of Political Science at that university. In 1884 he accepted an instructorship in the Law School of Columbia University, where he gave a course of lectures, principally on the history of the Courts of England and of this country. His membership in the Association of the Bar of the City of New York dates back to 1883. Mr. Rice was most active as a corporation lawyer and figured prominently in the reorganization of the Brooklyn Elevated Company, the St. Louis and South-Western Railway, and different Southern railroad properties which now constitute the Southern Railroad. His deep interest in literature led Mr. Rice finally to found the Forum, becoming president of the

Forum Publishing Company, a position he still occupies. In 1889 he retired from active business and devoted himself entirely to literature, particularly to the study of economical subjects. Very soon thereafter, however, he was induced to interest himself in the affairs of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, after which he became identified with electrical and industrial enterprises. Mr. Rice is practically the founder of the electric storage battery industry, for it was during his presidency of the Electric Storage Battery Company that the storage battery became a commercial success. He also organised and found the capital for the Electric Vehicle Company, which first operated public automobiles in New York. More recently he became interested in the submarine torpedo boat and organised and became president of the Electric Boat Company which purchased the Holland Torpedo Boat Company. The organisation of the Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Equipment Company, of



PROF. I. L. RICE.


which he was elected president, was the result of his efforts. Mr. Rice is also president of the Consolidated Rubber Tire Company and of the Chicago Electric Traction Company and vice-president of the Casein Company of America. In 1884 he married Julia Hyneman Barnett, and is now the father of six children. The Rice mansion is one of the show residences in the millionaire colony on Riverside Drive, Manhattan, and it is here that he will give the dinner to the competitors in the Cambridge Springs Tournament upon their arrival in New York, during the latter part of April. A finely appointed chess-room, the walls of which are hewn out of the solid natural rock, in the basement, is a feature that has a deep interest for chess players privileged to be the professor's guests.

CHESS IN NORTHERN SIBERIA.

WE learn from the *Schachru'rik der Bohemia* that Herr Kupffer writes to the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* as follows, on the subject of Chess in Northern Siberia:—"Herr Peredolsky, conservator of the University of St. Petersburg, informs me that in the interests of science he was sent, in the year 1895, on a special mission to Northern Siberia, and that he devoted many months to ethnological investigations among the Tungusians and the Yakoots. He was a dweller in their tents, and he accompanied them on their migrations. He found that all the tribes (the Samoyeds, the Tungusians, the Yakoots, etc.) are enthusiastic 'board-game' players. The game of draughts is played

with the greatest frequency; the game of chess with the greatest enthusiasm. The people make boards for themselves in a very short time. With the help of a hot iron, they burn 32 of the squares black; and they cut pieces, which are somewhat crude, out of bone. The Pawns are rather smaller than the pieces; and it is a noticeable fact that the Pawns and pieces are similar in shape. They are like the latest types of our Rooks. The distinctive marks are as follows: Bishops are cross-hatched with straight lines; Knights with semi-circular and straight strokes; and Rooks with small circles. The King alone is coloured red. A game lasts for hours; often it is not finished till the second day. Hard by sits a crowd of spectators, who stare in silence at the board. When, however, a move is made, if it be unexpected, pretty, or brilliant, and, more particularly, if it be the sacrifice of a piece, the spectators jump up, shout out loudly, exhibit signs of delight, or dance, or even weep through excitement. A player often thinks for an hour before he makes a move. The finishing of a game is quite a scene of festivity. Excitement often causes the players to raise their stakes, until the loss of the game involves the absolute ruin of the loser. A game, to begin with, is for the reindeers; then for the dogs; for clothes; for a man's whole belongings; and, in the end, even the women are gambled away. Herr Kupffer adds that Herr Peredolsky showed him a board and set of men which had been bought for half-a-pound of the commonest kind of tobacco-leaf, from a Tungusian of the lower levels between the Yenisei and the Chatanga. The board was of the ordinary size, and made in the way described above; the men were about an inch in height, cross-hatched, with the usual distinguishing marks. The Tungusian name for the game is 'Sfenj'. Shamanism is the religious creed of the Tungusians and the Yakoots; and it is only in the vicinity of the Russian townships that they are reckoned as nominal Christians. The game of draughts is everywhere well played, even by the women; but it has not the standing of chess. Chess reached North Siberia from China."

OBITUARY.

N Thursday, March 3rd, the City of London Chess Club lost an old and revered member by the death of Mr. H. F. Gastineau, at the ripe age of eighty-nine years. Mr. Gastineau was never a strong player, but he was a keen enthusiast whose efforts to promote the interests of his club were invaluable, and he was therefore greatly appreciated by his fellow-members. He was introduced to the club by the late Mr. Bentley McLeod about 1871. He was for many years hon. treasurer, four times president, and at the time of his death vice-president. He was the first gentleman elected president of the club twice in succession. Before 1882 the Club Constitution prohibited this being done, but the desire that he should continue in office to do the honours of the club in connection with the 1883 tournament resulted in the alteration of the rule. He presented the Gastineau Cup which is competed for in annual tournament. The interment took place at Forest Hill Cemetery, and was attended by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburne and many well-known chess players. The burial service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Hingston, a member of the City Club.

THE CHESS WORLD.

It is reported that the match between Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch, for the championship of the world, will probably be postponed until 1905. It is stated that the postponement is due to the results of a severe accident on the ice, of which Dr. Tarrasch was the victim a short time ago.

We are interested to learn that a chess club has been founded this term among the students and staff of the "University College of North Wales, Bangor." The new club has won the two matches it has so far played. A correspondence match with the "University College of Wales, Aberystwith" is being arranged.

Manchester Club Tour.—Mr. E. Spencer, the Manchester captain, informs us that the Whitsuntide touring team's engagements already booked are: City of London, May 26th; Birmingham St. George's, May 28th. Fixtures will also be made with Lud-Eagle and the Metropolitan. The tour opens at Oxford, with a match against the University Club.

Brighton Open Tournament.—Mr. E. Macdonald, Brighton, asks us to correct the record of his game against Mr. J. Mortimer. The score, which reached us from official sources, gave Mr. Mortimer credit for defeating Mr. Macdonald, but the game resulted in a draw. We make the correction with pleasure. The picture, value £5 5s., offered for the most brilliant game at the meeting, has been awarded by Mr. J. H. Blackburne to Mr. Clifford Kitchin, for his win against Rev. H. Bremridge.

Owing to pressure on our space we are compelled to hold over, until our next issue, a portrait and sketch of the chess career of Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, winner of the prizes offered in our recent end-game solving contest. The publication of the chess biographies of Messrs. Passmore and Michell has brought many suggestions urging us to include in the series all the leading Metropolitan players, and we shall do our best to meet the wishes of our correspondents.

The Kent Chess Cup Competition for 1903-4 has now reached its final stages, play in the sections into which the county is divided having resulted in the following clubs being the winners: Canterbury C.C., Sydenham and Forrest Hill C.C., and Tunbridge Wells C.C. Each of these clubs plays each other in the final. In the 'Lewis' Cup, for second teams and weaker clubs, the winners in the five sections were the second teams of Canterbury, Bromley, Lee, Sydenham and Forrest Hill, and Tunbridge Wells.

The Brighton Congress.—The great success which attended the chess tournament, organised at the Brighton Aquarium by the Sussex Chess Association, is indicated by the fact that the promoters have unanimously agreed to arrange a similar affair next year. A sum of £85 1s. was subscribed for prizes; the entrance fees of competitors amounted to £28 11s. 6d., and other small increments brought the total receipts up to £125 1s. After all prizes and expenses were paid, there was a balance in hand of £17 6s. 5d., of which ten guineas was voted to the Aquarium as a donation to cover the entrances of subscribers for the week, and £6 16s. 5d. is to be kept as a nucleus for a similar gathering at Easter next year.—*Brighton Society.*

The official list of competitors in the approaching international tournament at Cambridge Springs, U.S.A., published by the managing directors, is as follows: Dr. E. Lasker, and Messrs. Janowski, Tchigorin, Maroczy, Marco, Schlechter, Mieses, Teichmann, and Lawrence, from Europe; while those from America will be Messrs. Pillsbury, Showalter, Hodges, Barry, Marshall, and Napier. We much regret that neither Mr. Atkins is able to take part in it, nor Mr. Burn, though he is in America, but we may regard Mr. Marshall almost as an Englishman, and Mr. Teichmann has long been a resident in our country. The tourney begins on April 25th. English players will watch with particular interest the doings of Mr. Lawrence, who has won the championship of the City of London Club six times, and has also drawn twice against Mr. Pillsbury in the cable matches. We wish him *bon voyage*, good health, and a high place in the prize list.

Limerick v. Cork City.—The return match between the Limerick Protestant Y.M.C.A. Club and Cork took place at the Royal Hotel, Limerick, on March 17th. The match was arranged for ten players aside. The visitors mustered seven only, at time for commencing play, but two more boards were started later. After the adjudication of the unfinished games by Mr. N. A. Brophy, president Limerick C.C., the Cork players were entertained to dinner. Score:—

CORK CITY.

Mr. R. Archer...	...	...	...	1	1
Mr. J. L. Copeman...	...	...	...	1	0
Mr. F. Andrews	...	...	...	*0	
Mr. W. Smye	...	...	...	1	0
Mr. W. Wood	...	...	...	1	
Mr. R. Dudley	...	...	...	1	*0
Mr. J. H. Kelly	...	...	...	1	1
Mr. R. Hassell	...	...	...	0	0
Mr. J. Fox	...	...	...	1	1

LIMERICK P.Y.M.A.

Mr. B. Barrington	...	...	...	0	0
Mr. S. M. Darragh, B.A.	...	...	...	0	1
Rev. J. T. Waller, M.A.	...	...	...	1	
Mr. James Darragh, B.A.	...	...	...	0	1
Mr. E. G. Fitt	...	...	...	0	
Mr. R. T. Levery	...	...	...	0	1
Mr. George Belshan	...	...	...	0	0
Mr. R. P. Hunter	...	...	...	1	1
Mr. J. G. Ang'ley	...	...	...	0	0

10

6

* Adjudicated.

We are indebted to the hon. secretary of the Cumberland Chess Association, Dr. S. H. Hall, for the following results of the Senior Championship for 1903-4, just concluded.

FIRST ROUND.

Rev. A. D. Firth (Harrington)	beat	Mr. G. Yeomans (Cockermouth).
Mr. A. R. Davies (Carlisle)	beat	Mr. A. P. Abraham (Keswick).*
Mr. W. A. Butler (Workington)	beat	Mr. H. Doyle (Egremont).
Mr. J. Wilson (Keswick)	beat	Mr. J. W. Watson (Cockermouth).
Mr. I. Hodgson (Keswick)	beat	Mr. J. Higgins (Workington).*
Mr. G. M. Tickle (Maryport)	beat	Mr. H. Walker (Cockermouth).

SECOND ROUND.

Mr. H. Needham (Workington)	beat	Rev. Canon Pollock (Brigham).
Mr. W. Butler (Workington)	beat	Mr. A. R. Davies (Carlisle).
Mr. J. R. Whiting (Wastdale)	beat	Rev. A. D. Firth (Harrington).*
Mr. J. T. Crelling (Workington)	beat	Mr. J. Wilson (Keswick).
Rev. W. Burrows (Hayton)	beat	Mr. B. Green (Cockermouth).
Mr. R. J. Brown (Carlisle)	beat	Mr. S. Hall (Carlisle).*
Mr. G. M. Tickle (Maryport)	beat	Mr. I. Hodgson (Keswick).
Mr. D. Harkness (Workington)	beat	Mr. C. Platt (Wetheral).*

THIRD ROUND.

Mr. W. Butler	beat	Mr. J. R. Whiting.*
Mr. R. J. Brown	beat	Rev. W. Burrows.
Mr. G. M. Tickle	beat	Mr. H. Needham.
Mr. J. T. Crelling	beat	Mr. D. Harkness.*

SEMI-FINAL ROUND.

Mr. J. T. Crelling	beat	Mr. W. Butler.
Mr. G. M. Tickle	beat	Mr. R. J. Brown.

FINAL ROUND.

Mr. J. T. Crelling	beat	Mr. G. M. Tickle.
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* Scratched or Retired.

Mr. J. T. Crelling won the Junior Championship in 1899.

The Junior Championship for this year (1903-4) was won by Mr. A. Kennard (Carlisle).

Southern Counties Chess Union.—Gloucestershire *vs.* Somersetshire. This match in the Southern Union County Championship Competition was contested on February 27th, at the Imperial Rooms, Cheltenham, and resulted in an easy victory for Gloucestershire. The other competing counties in the Western section are Wilts, Devon, and Cornwall. Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				SOMERSETSHIRE.			
Mr. N. Fedden, Bristol	...	...	I	Mr. H. Parsons, Bridgewater	...	...	O
Mr. T. G. Wright, Bristol	...	...	O	Rev. C. Bolland, Bridgewater	...	...	I
Mr. T. L. Edwards, Bristol	...	...	I	Mr. H. Price, Weston-Super-Mare	...	...	O
Col. E. Law, Cheltenham	...	...	*I	Mr. L. T. Knight, Bath	...	...	*O
Mr. H. E. Norris, Cirencester	...	...	*I	Mr. E. Manners, Bath	...	...	*O
Dr. Mason, Cheltenham	...	...	I	Capt. Beard, Weston-Super-Mare	...	...	O
Mr. F. H. Chubb, Gloucester	...	...	I	Mr. E. G. Knapman, Bridgewater	...	...	O
Mr. S. W. Viveash, Bristol	...	...	I	Mr. A. J. Wilkie, Bath	...	...	O
Mr. H. M. MacVicar, Cheltenham	...	...	I	Mr. W. E. Hatt, Bath	...	...	O

Mr. O. Hunt, Bristol	1	Mr. W. C. Elwood, Bath	0
Mr. S. W. Billings, Cheltenham...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Wood, Bath	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Morrow, Bristol... ..	1	Mr. E. Goold-Slade, Bath	0
Mr. H. A. Foxwell, Cheltenham ...	1	Mr. W. R. Ridley, Bath	0
Mr. H. Byrnes, Bristol... ..	1	Mr. W. P. Jones, Bath	0
Mr. J. L. Daniell, Bristol	1	Dr. Hatt, Bath	0
Mr. G. V. Bright, Cheltenham ...	1	Mr. J. H. Collins, Bath	0

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

Wilts v. Somerset.—These counties met at Bath, on March 13th, when the visitors proved successful by six games majority. Full score:—

WILTSHIRE.		SOMERSET.	
Rev. A. G. G. Ross	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. C. Moore	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Rumboll	0	Mr. H. C. Parsons	1
Rev. J. F. Welsh	0	Rev. C. F. Bolland	1
Mr. A. Schomberg	1	Mr. H. F. Price	0
Mr. A. F. Sutton	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. B. Allinson... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. S. May	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. T. Knight	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Welsh	1	Mr. W. R. Wood	0
Mr. A. E. Stainer... ..	1	Mr. W. E. Hatt	0
Mr. A. Watson	1	Mr. E. G. Knapman	0
Mr. I. Crompton	*1	Capt. Beard	*0
Mr. W. A. Wilkins	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. P. Jones	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. E. Young	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Goold Slade	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Wells	1	Dr. Hinton	0
Dr. Ward	1	Mr. W. Jane	0
Mr. A. N. Willson	1	Mr. W. R. Ridley... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. May	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. C. Seymour	$\frac{1}{2}$
11		5	

Devon v. Somerset.—Played at the London Hotel, Taunton, on Saturday, March 26th, Devon won by 11 games to 5. Score:—

SOMERSET.		DEVON.	
Mr. H. W. Trenchard (unattached) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. Passmore, Exeter	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. C. Moore, Bath	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. J. Lambert, Exeter	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Parsons, Bridgwater	0	Mr. T. Taylor, Plymouth	1
Rev. C. F. Bolland, Bridgwater... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Tracey, Exeter	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Price (unattached)	0	Mr. H. M. Prideaux, Plymouth ...	1
Mr. J. B. Allinson, Bridgwater	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. M. Frean, Torquay... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hans F. Price, Weston-super-Mare ...	1	Mr. W. Ball, Torquay	0
Rev. E. J. Corlett, Wiveliscombe ...	1	Mr. W. W. Riekeard, Plymouth ...	0
Mr. L. T. Knight, Bath Ch. Institute	$\frac{1}{2}$	Ma. A. W. Peat, Torquay	$\frac{1}{2}$
Capt. Beard, Weston-super-Mare ... *	0	Mr. E. Palmer, Exeter... ..	*1
Mr. E. G. Knapman, Bridgwater	0	Rev. H. Brembridge, Exeter	1
Mr. C. Harden, Bridgwater... ..	0	Mr. G. F. Thompson, Exeter	1
Mr. A. Richardson, Wiveliscombe ...	0	Mr. A. Fisher, Tiverton	1
Mr. N. Stokes, Wiveliscombe	0	Mr. Ellison Pearse, Devonport ...	1
Mr. W. Jane, Weston-super-Mare ...	0	Mr. A. L. Noake, Exeter	1
Mr. J. H. Collins, Bath	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. J. Gibson, Exeter	$\frac{1}{2}$
5		11	

* Adjudicated.

Mr. Trenchard and Mr. Passmore were unable to go to Taunton, and they played at the City of London Club, London. The arrangements for the match were made by the Rev. H. Brembridge.

Midland Counties Union Championship.—The unfinished game, Parry *v.* Bellingham, referred to Mr. Blackburne from the match Shropshire *v.* Worcestershire, played February 20th, has been adjudicated a win for Mr. Parry, making the final score 7 to 5 in favour of Shropshire. The final round, Shropshire *v.* Warwickshire, was played at the Victoria Hotel, Wolverhampton, on Saturday, March 26th, 1904. Salop had its strongest possible side, Warwickshire being short of Messrs. Bridgwater and Lewis, two of the top players. A bare three hours' play did not suffice for the completion of many of the games, and, the scoring ruling very close, considerable difficulty was experienced in the settlement by adjudication. However, rather than have a large number of games sent away, a compromise was at length effected, which gave the victory to Warwickshire by 8 games to 7. Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.		SHROPSHIRE.	
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	*½	Mr. J. E. Parry	*½
Mr. W. T. Stallman	*0	Mr. A. G. West	*1
Mr. R. L. Spears	1	Mr. A. Gadsby	0
Mr. F. G. Butcher	1	Mr. G. H. Lock	0
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	1	Mr. E. Arblaster	0
Mr. E. Mackenzie	*0	Mr. J. C. Douglas	*1
Mr. H. J. Pearce	*½	Mr. E. Groom	½
Mr. F. H. Terrill	1	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	0
Mr. A. Bolus	0	Mr. F. W. Forrest	1
Mr. F. Feeney	*½	Mr. G. A. Probert	*½
Mr. E. P. Jones	½	Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	½
Mr. F. L. Ball	½	Mr. C. Groom	½
Mr. J. W. Wilder	*0	Rev. C. D. Badland	*1
Mr. A. Levenstein	*½	Mr. G. E. Ramsden	*½
Mr. F. H. Morris	*1	Mr. W. J. Berryman	*0
8		7	

* Adjudicated.

Birmingham and Disirict.—An important match was played at the Midland Institute, on Tuesday, March 8th, between the Birmingham C.C. and the Y.M.C.A.; and, in consequence of the latter team having already beaten the St. George's and the Bohemian C.C. by narrow majorities, much interest was evinced as to whether they would be able to complete the trio of successes. Besides the forty players engaged, a considerable attendance of spectators was attracted by the prospect of a good match. Messrs. Kinsey and Pinson, enthusiastic workers for the Y.M.C.A., whipped together a strong team, which secured the victory by the odd game. Score:

BIRMINGHAM Y.M.C.A.		BIRMINGHAM.	
Mr. W. S. Carey	½	Mr. W. Bridgwater	½
Mr. J. J. Spence	½0	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	½1
Mr. R. L. Spears	½	Mr. B. D. Wilmot	½
Mr. J. J. Hilton	½	Mr. C. F. Lewis	½
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	1	Mr. F. E. Feeny	0
Mr. C. W. Wilkins	1	Mr. F. O. Egger	0
Mr. E. F. Fardon	*½	Mr. S. J. Levi	*½
Mr. R. Eccleshall	½	Mr. H. M. Francis	½
Mr. A. H. Owen	0	Mr. W. H. Court	1
Mr. H. T. Perry	0	Mr. W. H. Silk	1
Mr. J. W. Wilder	0	Mr. F. L. Ball	1
Mr. F. R. Gittins	1	Mr. F. Mills	0
Mr. J. P. Derrington	*½	Mr. E. Shorthouse	*½

Mr. A. F. Kallaway	1	Mr. C. Leigh	0
Mr. F. Summers	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Browning	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Groom	1	Mr. R. Austin	0
Mr. F. H. Butler	1	Mr. J. G. Terry-Lee	0
Mr. H. M. Keyworth	0	Mr. J. J. Davis	1
Mr. F. H. Morris	1	Mr. W. H. Jackson	0
Mr. J. W. R. Greatwood	*0	Mr. C. H. Knight	1

10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

* By adjudication. † Adjudicated by Mr. Bellingham.

The League Competitions have resulted in Wolverhampton winning Division I.; the Y.M.C.A. II., Division II.; and Westminster, Division III.

A match between St. George's and the combined teams of Stourbridge and Kidderminster, was played at Stourbridge Mechanics' Institute, on Wednesday, March 23rd. Score:—

ST. GEORGE'S.		KIDDERMINSTER AND STOURBRIDGE.	
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Frank Brown	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. M. McCarthy	1	Mr. D. Campbell	0
Mr. T. H. Billington	1	Mr. Robinson	0
Mr. H. E. Price	1	Mr. T. Young	0
Mr. F. G. Butcher	1	Mr. S. Smith	0
Mr. E. Mackenzie	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. L. Jelf	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Green	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. M. Hill	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Pearce	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. C. Short	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. E. Westbury	1	Mr. A. Parry	0
Mr. E. Arblaster	1	Mr. T. Garland	0
Mr. J. Turner	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. L. Freer	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Levenstein	0	Mr. J. Alger	1

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 3 $\frac{1}{2}$

A former encounter at Birmingham was won by the visitors by the odd game.

Chess in Scotland.—The West of Scotland Championship Tourney has now been finished, the winner being Dr. R. C. Macdonald, of Linlithgow.

Mr. J. A. McKee has just won the Glasgow C.C. Championship, with the good score of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ wins out of a possible 10.

The correspondence match between "Burns" C.C. (Glasgow) and Dundee C.C. has resulted in the "Burns" Club winning both games—an 'Evans' and a 'Scotch' gambit. The 'Evans' was particularly interesting, and we give it below, annotated by Mr. E. Lacaille, who took a leading part on the 'Burns' side.

Evidently there is to be no match this year between the Scottish Association and the North of England, the former having stated its inability to raise a team to go South.

The twenty-first annual Congress of the Scottish Association will be held at Dundee this year, commencing on Saturday, 2nd April, when the usual tournaments will be held. The Association annual business meeting takes places at Dundee C.C., on Monday, 4th April.

Stirlingshire v. Glasgow C.C.—The third annual match was played at Glasgow C.C., on Saturday, 27th February—twenty players a-side—and an

interesting contest ended in favour of Glasgow by a large majority of games. We give detailed score below. Of three matches now played with Stirlingshire, Glasgow has won two, and the County one.

Matches :—

GLASGOW C.C.		STIRLINGSHIRE.	
Dr. R. C. Macdonald	0	Dr. Wyse, Falkirk	1
Mr. J. Borthwick	1	Mr. D. Simpson, Falkirk	0
Mr. J. R. Longwill	1	Mr. G. Owen, Stirling	0
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. M'Kenzie, Falkirk	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. M'Kee	1	Mr. J. Harvey, Stirling	0
Mr. J. Crum	1	Mr. T. Blair, Stirling	0
Mr. P. C. Johnson	1	Mr. Jas. Simpson, Falkirk	0
Mr. W. Gibson	0	Mr. J. Weir, Falkirk	1
Mr. W. M. Bremner	1	Mr. D. Lindsay, Stirling	0
Dr. Forrester	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. M'Growther, Falkirk	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Muirhead	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. F. Sinclair, Stirling	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Scott	1	Mr. A. Brown, Stirling	0
Mr. C. Macdonald	1	Mr. W. Clark, Falkirk	0
Mr. F. G. Harris	1	Rev. W. G. Law, Stirling	0
Mr. J. Connor	1	Mr. R. N. Pattison, Stirling	0
Mr. J. Macdonald, Paisley	1	Mr. F. Malloy, Bridge of Allan	0
Mr. J. Thorburn	1	Mr. A. Adams, Stirling	0
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Hogan, Stirling	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Buchan	0	Mr. H. W. Coster, Stirling	1
Mr. J. R. K. Law	1	Mr. W. Stevenson, Falkirk	0
15		5	

GLASGOW "ATHENÆUM" C.C.		QUEEN'S PARK.	
Mr. A. Murray, jun.	0	Mr. J. A. M'Kee	1
Mr. J. S. Gray	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Scott	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Bremner	1	Mr. C. M'Donald	0
Mr. P. C. Johnson	1	Dr. Forrester	0
Mr. W. Gibson	1	Mr. D. Blackstock	0
Mr. H. W. Buchan	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Allison	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M'Donald	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. R. Pitt	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. W. Farquhar	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. E. Cruickshank	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. M'Corquodale	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. A. Blackwood	0	Mr. J. C. Nichol	1
Mr. J. Taylor	0	Mr. R. E. Farquhar	1
Mr. H. W. Benz	1	Mr. J. T. Pollock	*0
Mr. R. Blane	1	Mr. T. Davison	*0
Mr. P. Ramsay	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. H. Duncan	$\frac{1}{2}$
8		6	

* Player absent.

DUNDEE.		ABERDEEN.	
Mr. H. J. Thoms	1	Mr. D. F. Smith	0
Mr. H. Baxter	0	Dr. Scholle	1
Dr. Martin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. Robert Semple	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Spankie	1	Mr. J. C. H. Macbeth	0
Mr. Charles Moir	1	Mr. H. A. Turriff	0
Mr. C. B. Heath	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Ludwig	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. A. Corrie	0	Mr. A. Edward	1
Dr. Dickson	1	Mr. F. Tennon	0
Mr. C. Lyall	0	Mr. G. A. Cornwall	1
5		4	

EDINBURGH C.C.				BURNS C.C.			
Mr. H. Jackson	...	...	1	Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	1	Mr. R. MacDonald	...	...	0
Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	1	Mr. J. Birch, jun.	...	...	1
Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	1	Mr. J. Birch, sen.	...	...	0
Mr. R. Tramm	...	...	0	Mr. J. J. S. Gray	...	...	1
Mr. F. Spence	...	...	1	Mr. J. Munro, jun.	...	...	0
Mr. M. Hugh	...	...	1	Mr. J. Rennie	...	...	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
4½				2½			

Other inter-club matches this month were :—

EDINBURGH CHESS LEAGUE.

"Insurance" C.C.	3½	v.	Deaf and Dumb Institute...	2½
Portobello C.C.	4½	v.	"Insurance" C.C.	1½
Dundee C.C.	3½	v.	Forfar C.C.	3½
Glasgow "Athenæum" C.C.	8	v.	Queen's Park C.C.	6
Edinburgh C.C. ("B" team)	7	v.	Kelty C.C.	1
Stirling C.C.	11	v.	Bridge of Allan C.C.	5
Stirling C.C.	5	v.	Glasgow "Burns" C.C.	5
Fife C.C.	5½	v.	Kelty C.C.	3½

GAME No. 2,391.

Game played by correspondence : Dundee Chess Club v. Burns Chess Club.

Evans Gambit.

WHITE. DUNDEE C.C.	BLACK. BURNS C.C.
1 P--K 4	1 P--K 4
2 Kt--K B 3	2 Kt--Q B 3
3 B--B 4	3 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 x P

.....The risky "compromised defence."

8 Q--Kt 3	8 Q--B 3
9 P--K 5	9 Q--Kt 3
10 Kt x P	10 K Kt--K 2
11 B--R 3	11 B x Kt

.....This Knight would soon become powerful in White's attack.

12 Q x B	12 P--Kt 3
----------	------------

.....All well so far, and according to Lasker.

13 K R--K sq

The Queen's Rook should have been played. (See *B.C.M.*, April, 1901, page 167.)

14 B--Q 3	13 B--Kt 2
.....Even after White's variation at 13th move, Lasker's move seems best.	14 Q--R 3
15 B--Q B sq	15 Q--R 4
16 R--K 4	

An ingenious attempt to win the Queen, practically forcing Black's reply. White have many traps here.

17 P x P <i>e.p.</i>	16 P--B 4!
18 B--K B 4	17 P x P

If 18 Q x P, Castles; and suppose then 19 R x Kt, Kt x R; 20 Q x Kt, B x Kt, and wins.

19 B--K Kt 3	18 R--K Kt sq
20 R--K R 4	19 Castles

And now if 20 R x Kt, R x B!

21 R x P	20 Q--B 2
22 B--Q B 4	21 R--Kt 2
	22 Q--B sq

D 2

... ..Not 22..., P—Q 4, since
23 Kt—Kt 5 wins the exchange.

23 R × R 23 Q × R
24 R—Q B sq 24 Q—R 3

.....Gradually changing their
defence into an attack.

25 Kt—R 4? 25 Kt—Q 5!
26 B—Q 3 26 P—Q B 4
27 P—K B 4

Threatening 28 Q × Kt.

28 Kt—B 5 27 K Kt—B 3
29 B × Kt 28 Kt × Kt
 29 K—Kt sq

.....A well-timed move.

30 P—Q R 4 30 Kt—Q 5
31 B—Q 3 31 P—B 4
32 Q—Kt 2 32 R—K sq
33 B—K B 2

Much better in appearance than in
reality.

33 R—K 7!

34 Resigns.

There is nothing better than 34 Q ×
Kt. If 34 B × R, Q—Kt 2; and if 34
Q moves out of danger, Q—Q B 3.
Black win easily in every case.

London.—The Championship contest at the City of London Chess Club has been won by Mr. W. Ward with the score of $12\frac{1}{2}$ out of possible 15—11 wins and three draws and one loss. Mr. R. P. Michell, $11\frac{1}{2}$ points, was second, and he defeated Mr. Ward in their personal encounter. The third place was taken by Mr. H. W. Trenchard with a score of 10 points.

The Ladies played, on February 29th, in their rooms, Hanover Square, an interesting match against North London Club, and succeeded in drawing, the score being $4\frac{1}{2}$ each as follows:—

LADIES.		NORTH LONDON.	
Mrs. Fagan	...	Mr. H. V. Butfield	...
Miss Finn	...	Mr. J. P. Savage	...
Mrs. Anderson	...	Mr. E. D. Palmer	...
Mrs. Russell	...	Mr. E. J. Randall	...
Mrs. Ludlam	...	Mr. C. E. Harris	...
Miss Ellis	...	Mr. B. Taplin	...
Mrs. Roe	...	Mr. F. W. Cowper	...
Mrs. Oakley	...	Mr. W. P. Green	...
Mrs. White	...	Mr. C. P. Tompson	...
	$4\frac{1}{2}$		$4\frac{1}{2}$

Essex v. Kent.—A match between these counties was played at the City of London Chess Club, on Saturday, March 12th, with the following result:—

ESSEX.		KENT.	
Mr. H. Erskine	...	Mr. O. C. Muller	...
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	Mr. E. L. Raymond	...
Mr. C. Hammond	...	Mr. R. C. Griffith	...
Mr. E. W. Osler	...	Mr. C. Chapman	...
Mr. F. Nettleton	...	Mr. C. H. Lorch	...
Dr. Bonnefin	...	Mr. W. B. Dixon	...
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	Mr. R. F. B. Jones	...
Dr. H. C. Howard	...	Mr. E. Ashton	...
Mr. G. Scantlebury	...	Mr. A. R. Ropes	...
Mr. A. J. Bridgman	...	Mr. W. M. Brooke	...
Mr. F. A. Toynce	...	Mr. — Phillips	...
Mr. G. Maclaren	...	Mr. C. L. Brockelbank	...
Mr. A. E. Burgess	...	Miss K. B. Finn	...
	0		1

Mr. G. E. Button	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Anderson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Schartan	0	Mr. C. F. Corke	1
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	1	Mr. T. S. Mills	0
Rev. H. R. Dodd	1	Mr. C. F. DeJcomyn	0
Mr. E. B. Gittins	1	Mr. G. Read	0
Mr. C. H. Dunton	1	Hon. V. A. Parnall	0
Mr. G. Hofmeyer	1	Mr. M. D. Jordan	0
Mrs. Bonnefin	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. C. Firth	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Roberts	0	Mr. F. Clayton	1
Rev. E. R. Gibson	0	Capt. McCauls	1
Mr. H. M. Gregar	0	Mr. J. H. Eastwood	1
Mr. W. Constable	0	Mr. S. Baylis	1
Mr. F. Pepler	1	Mr. A. Frantzen	0
Mr. V. Falls	0	Mr. W. O. Smith	1
Mr. W. John	1	Mr. C. H. May	0
Mr. J. H. Moore	0	Mrs. May	1
Mr. H. Ward	1	Mrs. Lewis	0
<hr/> 15 $\frac{1}{2}$		<hr/> 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	

The London League.—The fight in the "A" League has been a great deal keener than usual. There is now every prospect of a tie between the Hampstead and Metropolitan Clubs; the former have scored 9, and have Lee to play. The Metropolitan have finished with the score of 10, having lost to Hampstead. Had not Hampstead early in the season lost to one of the weaker clubs, they would probably have won the competition with a clean score. The match between the Hampstead and Lud-Eagle clubs, played on 1st March, was very keen. Hampstead had the advantage of playing at their own quarters, and at the call of time had scored 7 to 6. The remaining seven games were sent to Mr. Blackburne for adjudication, and his award left the result 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in Hampstead's favour. Another match having an important bearing on the result was that between Metropolitan and Lud-Eagle, played at the former's quarters, at the Criterion, on the 7th March. Metropolitan secured the services of several of their country members, which although transgressing no rule of the competition, makes the title of "Metropolitan Chess League" somewhat of an anomaly; for members coming from Southampton, Southsea, Hastings, Plymouth, and such like places can hardly be called Metropolitan. By their help the match was won by 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Hampstead nearly paid the penalty of putting in a weak team against West London, for they only won by the odd game. Provided they do not do so, disastrously, against Lee, we shall look forward to a tie match between Metropolitan and Hampstead, and their country members will probably give the former a fairly easy victory.

LONDON CHESS LEAGUE.—"A" DIVISION MATCH RESULTS.

Feb. 18th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	13	East London ...	7
Feb. 18th ...	Athenæum ...	11	Battersea ...	9
Feb. 22nd ...	Lee ...	11	Athenæum ...	9
Feb. 22nd ...	Metropolitan ...	13	Brixton ...	7
Feb. 25th ...	West London ...	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Battersea ...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mar. 1st ...	Hampstead ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lud-Eagle ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Mar. 3rd	...	North London	...	16	East London	...	4
Mar. 7th	...	Brixton	...	14	Four short	...	6
Mar. 7th	...	Metropolitan	...	11½	One short	...	8½
Mar. 8th	...	Battersea	...	14	North London	...	6
Mar. 9th	...	Insurance	...	11½	Athenæum	...	8½
Mar. 10th	...	Bohemians	...	13	East London	...	7
Mar. 15th	...	Hampstead	...	10½	West London	...	9½
Mar. 17th	...	Lud-Eagle	...	11	Brixton	...	9
Mar. 17th	...	Lee	...	13	Bohemians	...	7
Mar. 21st	...	Metropolitan	...	14	East London	...	6
Mar. 28th	...	Lee	...	7½	Hampstead	...	5½

(Seven games for adjudication).

TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH RESULTS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Athenæum ... 1	—	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Battersea ... 2	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
Bohemians ... 3	1	1	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brixton ... 4	1	0	1	—	½	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	4½
East London ... 5	0	1	0	½	—	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	2
Hampstead ... 6	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Insurance ... 7	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	0	0	1	1	8
Lee ... 8	1	0	1	0	½	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	
Lud-Eagle ... 9	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	0	1	1	9
Metropolitan ... 10	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	1	1	10
North London ... 11	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	0	4
West London ... 12	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	7

TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH SCORES.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Athenæum ... 1	—	11	9	6½	10½	3	8½	9	8½	5½	10½	7½	89½
Battersea ... 2	9	—	11	7	8	7	12	7	7	5	14	8½	
Bohemians ... 3	11	—	6½	13	12	8	7	4½	4	8½	8	8	
Brixton ... 4	13½	9	13½	—	10	10½	7	14	9	7	8	9	110½
East London ... 5	9½	13	7	10	—	4½	7	10	7	6	4	6	84
Hampstead ... 6	17	12	12	9½	15½	—	13½	—	10½	10½	13½	10½	
Insurance ... 7	11½	13	12	13	13	6½	—	14	8	7½	13½	11½	123½
Lee ... 8	11	8	13	6	10	—	6	—	6½	7½	4	8	
Lud-Eagle ... 9	11½	13	15½	11	13	9½	12	13½	—	8½	12½	13½	133½
Metropolitan ... 10	14½	15	16	13	14	9½	12½	12½	11½	—	13½	13	145
North London ... 11	9½	6	11½	12	16	6½	6½	16	7½	6½	—	9½	107½
West London ... 12	12½	11½	12	11	14	9½	8½	12	6½	7	10½	—	115

The annual London match campaign of the Combined Universities opened this year on March 22nd with a contest against West London, and the encounter ended in a draw. Next day a visit was paid to the City Club, whose representatives scored an easy victory. We append full scores.

WEST LONDON.

WEST LONDON.					
Mr. R. P. Michell...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Nicholls ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Wood ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. Paul ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. T. Wigram	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. J. Snowden	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. R. Snowden	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. C. R. Witham	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. G. Macgregor	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Eastman	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Stocker	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. E. Gardner	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. T. Dann	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. T. Hamilton	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. L. M. Aubrigen	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. E. Ford	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Raffold	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. D. Taylor	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. G. Schroder	...	...	...	...	0

9½

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.			
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. H. A. Webb, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. E. I. Carlyle, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. H. Bateman, Cambridge	...	...	1
Mr. H. G. Woodgate, Oxford	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Stead	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. A. C. von Ernsthausen, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. G. Leatham, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. T. Lodge, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. E. Plaice, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. W. N. Macfarlane, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. J. A. Horrocks, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. W. N. Lane, Cambridge	...	...	0
Mr. J. R. Manning, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. C. S. James, Oxford	...	...	1
Mr. F. V. Ahmed	...	...	1

94

CITY OF LONDON.

Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. P. S. Leonhardt	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. F. E. Hamond	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. S. Barlow	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. C. J. Woon	...	...	...	...	J
Mr. W. T. Marshall	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. C. Hammond	...	...	...	...	C
Mr. T. K. Harley	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Mercer	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. S. Wood	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. E. Allnutt	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. F. W. Flear	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. G. F. Williams	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. E. M. Jellie	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. D'O. Bernard	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. W. Phillips	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. W. Mongredien	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. B. H. Hamilton	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	...	...	I

17

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge	...	I
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, Cambridge	...	O
Mr. E. I. Carlyle, Oxford	...	O
Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxford	...	O
Mr. H. A. Webb, Cambridge	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Snowden, Cambridge	...	O
Mr. H. Bateman, Cambridge	...	I
Mr. H. F. David-on, Oxford	...	O
Mr. T. H. Bumpus, Oxford	...	I
Mr. B. G. Brown, Cambridge	...	I
Mr. G. Leatham, Cambridge	...	O
Mr. A. von Ern-stausen, Oxford	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Plaice, Oxford	...	O
Mr. A. J. Prichard, Cambridge	...	O
Mr. L. H. Goh, Cambridge	...	O
Mr. T. Lodge, Cambridge	...	O
Mr. J. R. Hanning, Oxford	...	O
Mr. C. S. James, Oxford	...	O
Mr. J. A. Horrocks, Cambridge	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. A. Michell, Oxford	...	O
Mr. W. W. Lane, Cambridge	...	O
Mr. H. G. Woodgate, Oxford	...	O

6

On Thursday, the combined team visited the Criterion Restaurant to play their match against the Metropolitan. Twenty one players were engaged, and the Club team won by the substantial majority of 15 to 6.

On the Friday, eleven of the University men travelled to Hastings and contested against the Hastings Club with the following result :—

HASTINGS.

Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. F. W. Wormersley	...	...	...	...	O

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. H. S. Bullock, Cambridge ...	...	...	O
Mr. H. Bateman, Cambridge ...	...	...	O
Mr. R. A. Jenkins, Oxford ...	...	...	I

Mr. J. G. Colborne	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Paice, Oxford	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. M. Friedberger... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Horrocks, Cambridge ...	0
Mr. C. G. Skyrme	1	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge ...	0
Mr. S. E. Mannington	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. N. Macfarlane, Oxford	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. C. Jenour	0	Mr. C. S. James, Oxford	1
Mr. A. White	1	Mr. W. W. Lane, Cambridge	0
Mr. J. Chandler	1	Mr. J. R. Hanning, Oxford	0
Mr. E. E. Middleton	0	Mr. E. A. Michell, Oxford	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
7		4	

Oxford v. Cambridge.—The Inter-Universities match was played on Monday, March 28th, at the St. George's Chess Club, which is now located at the Northumberland Club, St. Irmin's Court, Victoria Street. Dr. Dunstan and Mr. Heron made the arrangements for the contest and their kindness was greatly appreciated. Play started about mid-day, and proved of very steady order. At the luncheon adjournment neither side had any advantage. Later in the afternoon the Cantabs at boards 5 and 6 succeeded in winning, and these results finally established the victory as all the remaining games were draws. Full score :—

CAMBRIDGE.		OXFORD.	
Mr. B. Goulding Brown (Trinity) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. D. Roome (Merton)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Bateman (Trinity)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Bumpus (St. John's)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Leatham (St. John's)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. V. Ernsthausen (Balliol)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. N. Horrocks (Selwyn)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. N. Foster (Worcester)	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Lodge (Trinity)	1	Mr. W. N. Macfarlane (Univ)	0
Mr. T. W. Greenhalgh (Pembroke) ...	1	Mr. E. Paice (Merton)	0
Mr. W. W. Lane (Emmanuel)	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. R. Hamming (New)	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
4 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Northern Counties Chess Union.—The third annual Congress, promoted by the N.C.C.U., was held at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, March 2nd to 5th, and proved quite as successful as the two previous meetings. The playing strength of the first-class contest was not equal to previous tournaments, but this in no way detracted from the pleasure and enjoyment of those who attended the Congress. The company, all told, mustered nearly forty, and every individual member endeavoured to minister to the enjoyment of the whole 'House Party.' Amongst those present during some part of the time, though not playing in the tournaments, were the Rev. N. S. Jeffery, vicar of Blackpool, who was prevented by indisposition from playing; Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), hon. treasurer N.C.C.U., whose efforts in his official capacity resulted in his collecting about £10 in donations to the Congress Fund; Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire), Mr. C. H. Wallwork (Manchester), Dr. Hall (Carlisle), Mr. H. L. Overton (Stockport), Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Brown (Bradford), Mrs. and Miss Farron, Mrs. Woollard, Mr. and Mrs. Pickles (Keighley), Mr. V. L. Wahltuch (Manchester), Mrs. Wilson (Lincoln), Mrs. and Miss Whitehead (Leeds), Mrs. and Misses Barrett, and several other non-combatants, nearly every one of whom took part in the successful whist drives, played on the Friday and Saturday evenings. Eighteen competitors took part in the tournaments—Class I., 10; and Class II., 8; the latter including three lady players, whose efforts would certainly have

been rewarded with greater success if full advantage had been taken of opportunities. Miss Millar, and her sister Miss C. Millar, are both well-known members of the Manchester Ladies' Chess Club, and their style and strength of play warrants hopes of better results in the future, when the nervousness of contesting games in public competitions has been overcome. In Class I. the competitors played in two sections, and the winners met to play for the two prizes. The consolation prizes were contested for by the 'runner-up' in each section. Play throughout was keen, the competitors being very evenly matched; indeed in section II. two deciding games were necessary to decide the tie in the section. In section I., Mr. Woollard was somewhat favoured with luck, his opponent overlooking the loss of a piece in a position in which the chances were in his favour. We append the results of the individual encounters:—

CLASS I. SECTION I.

	Round I.	Round II.	Round III.	Round IV.	Round V.	Total
Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Stockport	Wolstencroft, $\frac{1}{2}$	Wilkinson, 1	Peach, 1	Wilson, 0	Bye	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford	Wolstencroft, $\frac{1}{2}$	Bye	Wilkinson, 1	Peach, 1	Wilson, 1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, Blackpool	Wilson, $\frac{1}{2}$	Wolstencroft, 0	Woollard, 0	Bye	Peach, $\frac{1}{2}$	1
Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton	Bye	Wilson, 0	Wolstencroft, 0	Woollard, 0	Wilkinson, $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., Lincoln	Wilkinson, $\frac{1}{2}$	Peach, 1	Bye	Wolstencroft, 1	Woollard, 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

SECTION II.

	Round I.	Round II.	Round III.	Round IV.	Round V.	Total
Mr. T. A. Farron, North Manchester ..	Downey, 0	Lund, 1	Chambers, 1	Moore, 1	Bye	3
Mr. F. Downey, Newcastle	Farron, 1	Bye	Lund, 1	Chambers, 0	Moore, 1	3
Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport	Moore, 1	Farron, 0	Downey, 0	Bye	Chambers, $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. D. Chambers, Sale	Bye	Moore, 1	Farron, 0	Downey, 1	Lund, $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Moore, North Manchester ..	Lund, 0	Chambers, 0	Bye	Farron, 0	Downey, 0	rtd.

Mr. Moore retired owing to indisposition.

Final : Messrs. Woollard and Farron drew and divided first and second prizes, value £3 3s. and £1 11s. 6d.

Consolation : Messrs. Downey and Wilson drew twice, and then divided the prizes, 20/- and 10/-.

CLASS II. ROUND I.

Mr. G. Osborn (Stockport) beat Mr. W. C. Barrett (North Manchester).

Mr. C. Platt (Carlisle) beat Miss C. Millar (Manchester Ladies).

Mrs. Millar (Manchester) beat *Mr. A. J. Smith (Malton).

Mr. Wilson, junr. (Lincoln) beat Miss M. Millar (Manchester Ladies).

* Scored by default, player failing to appear before expiration of time.

ROUND II.

Mr. C. Platt beat Mr. Wilson, junr.

Mr. Osborne beat Mrs. Millar.

In the final, Mr. Platt beat Mr. Osborne, and took first prize, £2 2s.; Mr. Osborne second prize, value 21/-.

Northern Counties County Championship: Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire.—These counties having defeated Cumberland and Cheshire respectively in the previous round, met on Saturday, March 20th, to decide the question of supremacy for the coming year, and the right of custodianship of the handsome 'Moore Challenge Trophy.' The fixture was the thirteenth match between the counties, and the seventh, in sequence, since 1898, in which year the contests were revived, after an interregnum of eight years; and the annual encounter, which, by an excellent mutual agreement, now takes place alternately in Lancashire and Yorkshire, is regarded as the Northern chess 'Derby day.' Since 1898, Yorkshire has been successful on one occasion only—at Huddersfield, in 1899, with the scores of 15 to 6 and 10 draws—but the string of reverses has not damped the ardour of the 'tykes,' whose fighting forces cannot possibly have such advantages of strong practice as the County Palatine players enjoy in centres like Liverpool and Manchester. Geographically the Yorkshiremen are also at a disadvantage. On reference to the score below it will be seen that no Hull players took part in the present encounter. In the 1902 match, in Manchester, Yorkshire had several players engaged from the 'Third Port,' and they reached home on Sunday morning when the Church bells were ringing! But such 'difficult positions' have their compensations by affording opportunities to rising players. The Lancashire executive officials were surprised at the improvement in the standard of play of some of the Yorkshire 'young bloods'; and agreeably surprised, as there exists in the Northern counties strong 'Masonic chess friendship,' which hails with satisfaction anything which makes for the advance of chess in the territory of the Northern Union. The venue of the present contest was the Manchester Club, Ducie Buildings, Bank Street, whose president, Mr. J. Burgess, and committee, placed their rooms and material at the service of the Lancashire Association, and gave the two teams and all officials connected with the match a most cordial invitation to dinner. Needless to say this kindness was greatly appreciated, and is another illustration of the *entente cordiale* which exists in chess circles in the North at the present time. By arrangement, the teams were to comprise twenty-five players and five reserves on each side. But eleventh hour unforeseen withdrawals resulted in Yorkshire only mustering twenty-four strong, and the team therefore started handicapped by one game—Mr. Schofield, of Leeds, failing to appear.

After the play the company adjourned to the Grosvenor Hotel, and dined with the Manchester Chess Club, whose president, Mr. J. Burgess, presided, and was supported by Mr. A. E. Moore (president Northern Union), Mr. S. Chrispin (hon. treasurer Yorkshire Association), Mr. J. Critchlow (hon. secretary Cheshire Association), Mr. F. P. Wildman (hon. sec. Yorkshire Association), Mr. T. A. Farron (hon. sec. Lancashire Association), Mr. G. Howitt (hon. treasurer Northern Union), Dr. Wahltuch

(Manchester), Mr. J. Wild (chess editor *Liverpool Mercury*), Mr. J. Burtinshaw (captain Cheshire county), Mr. A. Dod, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Mr. V. L. Wahlutch, Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Mr. E. Spencer, Mr. S. Wellington, Dr. Welch, Mr. W. D. Bailey (hon. sec. Manchester Club), Mr. J. B. Oates, Mr. J. E. Hall, Mr. J. A. Woollard, Mr. C. W. Roberts, Dr. Brodsky, Dr. Shaw, Mr. F. J. Marshall, Mr. I. M. Brown, and many other well-known Northern enthusiasts, the company numbering between 70 and 80.

The toasts were 'The King and Queen,' 'The Yorkshire Association,' 'The Lancashire Association,' 'The Northern Union,' and 'The Manchester Chess Club.' After the King and Queen had been honoured, the chairman called upon Mr. A. E. Moore to present the Trophy, and that gentleman in a humorous speech referred to his triple qualification, as Donor of the trophy, President of the Northern Union, and Captain of the Lancashire team. He congratulated the losers, complimented the winners, and handed the trophy over to the Lancashire secretary, Mr. T. A. Farron, who said that the narrow margin of success which had attended their efforts that day was an 'eye-opener' which suggested thoughts that they might yet see in these contests a string of records analagous to those of the Oxford and Cambridge boat race. Mr. Burgess gave "The Yorkshire Association," and wished the county success in all its chess undertakings. He spoke of the influence of the game on character, and said that he regarded it as producing "Masonic Chess friendships without mysteries." He always looked forward to meeting old chess friends, and particularly those from Yorkshire, and in expressing these sentiments he was but voicing the friendly regard of all the members of the Manchester Club, and he had pleasure in coupling the name of his old friend Mr. Brown, the Yorkshire captain, with the toast.

In his response on behalf of Yorkshire, Mr. I. M. Brown said he would convey to the Yorkshire executive the message of friendship sent by the Manchester Club and the players of Lancashire. He also referred, at some length, to the negotiations which had been proceeding in regard to National Federation, and he hoped that every player there would carefully peruse the pamphlet which had been distributed that day, and would give moral and material support to the movement. He referred to the invitation of the City of London Club to Messrs. Dod, Palmer, Atkinson, and Wahlutch to take part in a proposed preliminary contest having relation to the places in the Cable match team, and said that they all appreciated the compliment to the strength of their players. But full measure of support could not be expected if existing institutions were ignored. The Northern Union was patriotic, and he therefore appealed for such loyalty from its members as would ensure that honours should not rest absolutely with the individual, but should be shared by the County Associations and the Union,—organizations which had for years worked unceasingly to promote contests for the sole purpose of improving the standard of play in the North.

Mr. C. W. Roberts proposed "The Lancashire Association," in an excellent speech, and Dr. Wahlutch responded. Mr. J. Wild gave "The Northern Union," and congratulated the executive on the patience, tact, and perseverance displayed during the protracted negotiations in connection

with the Federation scheme. In responding, Mr. A. E. Moore said that matters had proceeded smoothly since last November, and there was now every prospect that the Federation scheme would be successfully launched at the next meeting in May; at any rate this was the intention of the provincial and the London League delegates.

"The Manchester Club" was a toast to which Mr. J. Burtinshaw did full justice, and he caused great merriment by quoting some of the original rules of the club, one stating definitely that no member was to be allowed more than one glass of liquor during an evening, and, therefore, he opined, the club was responsible for the large size of the toast glasses. Mr. S. Chrispin supported the toast, and intimated that the members of the Huddersfield Club would be delighted to entertain the teams on the occasion of the next match. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the meeting to a close.

Full score :—

LANCASHIRE.				YORKSHIRE.			
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester	...	*0		Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury...	...	*1	
Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool ..	...	*0		Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford ..	...	*1	
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester	...	1		Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds ..	...	0	
Mr. V. L. Wahluch, Manchester	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester	...	1		Mr. F. E. Foster, Sheffield ..	...	0	
Mr. S. Wellington, Liverpool	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster...	...	0		Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford .	...	1	
Mr. F. Lowenthal, Manchester	Athen.	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr C. W. Jeffrey, Leeds ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Dr. Brodsky, Manchester	...	0		Mr. H. D. Rockett, Sheffield	...	1	
Mr. P. F. Blake, Liverpool..	...	1		Mr. W. S. Carey, Bradford...	...	*0	
Mr. F. J. Hamer, Manchester	Athen.	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. J. T. Stockwell, Leeds St. Martin's	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. C. Lobel, North Manchester	...	1		Mr. F. Schofield, Leeds ..	...	0	
Mr. A. Briggs, Manchester	...	1		Mr. H. E. Burton, Leeds St. Martin's	...	0	
Mr. H. Stocker, Liverpool...	...	0		Mr. C. W. Roberts, Bradford ..	...	1	
Mr. T. A. Farron, North Manchester	...	*0		Mr. T. A. Peck, Sheffield ..	...	*1	
Mr. W. B. Shaw, Ardwick	...	1		Mr. L. Denham, Huddersfield	...	0	
Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool ..	...	*0		Dr. Welsh, Leeds ..	...	1	
Mr. G. H. Midgley, Manchester	...	0		Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury ..	...	1	
Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool	...	1		Mr. F. Huckvale, Leeds ..	...	0	
Dr. H. Holmes, Liverpool ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. A. A. Williams, Bradford ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. J. Wahluch, Ardwick ..	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. W. N. Rothery, Huddersfield	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. M. Holt, Manchester	...	*1		Mr. J. A. Liversedge, Huddersfield	...	*0	
Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester	...	1		Mr. S. Chrispin, Huddersfield	...	0	
Mr. F. H. Halley, North Manchester	...	*1		Mr. F. Walton, Bradford ..	...	*0	

13 $\frac{1}{2}$

11 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Adjudicated.

Mr. F. J. Marshall acted as official adjudicator.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 2,392.

Played at the Metropolitan Chess Club, 7th March, 1904.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Dr. DUNSTAN.		Mr. H. E. DOBELL,	
<i>End-Eagle.</i>		<i>Hastings.</i>	
1 P—K B 4		1 P—Q 4	

.....P—K 4 is now the usual reply, and leads to a more interesting and better game for Black.

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

..... P-Q B 4 is preferable,
giving an open game.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 4 B-Kt 5 | 4 B-Q 2 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P-K 3 |
| 6 P-Q Kt 3 | 6 P-Q R 3 |

.....A developing move, such
as 6 B-K 2 or 6 B-Q 3, would be
more to the point.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 7 B x Kt | 7 B x B |
| 8 B-Kt 2 | 8 B-K 2 |
| 9 Kt-B 3 | 9 Castles |
| 10 Kt-K 2 | 10 B-Kt 4 |

.....10 B-Q 2 was better
followed by P-Q B 4. The text
allows White to gain time.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 P-Q R 4 | 11 B x Kt |
| 12 Q x B | 12 P-B 4 |
| 13 Q R-Q sq | 13 Q R-B sq |
| 14 Kt-K 5 | 14 Kt-K sq |

.....Weak. 14 P-Q 5,
attempting to shut out White's Bishop,
would have been stronger.

15 P-B 5

Taking advantage of Black's cramped
position.

15 P-B 3

.....Bad. 15 Kt-Q 3 was
the move; if then 16 P x P, P x P;
17 Q-Kt 4, Kt-R 4; now if 18 Kt-
B 6, R x Kt; 19 R x Kt, B-B 3, &c.,
and Black should ward off the attack.

16 Kt-Kt 6

See Diagram.

Brilliant and decisive.

16 P-K 4

.....If 16 P x Kt, White
mates in five, viz., 17 P x P, P-B 4;
18 Q-R 5, Kt-B 3; 19 B x Kt, R x
B; 20 Q-R 7 ch, and mate next
move.

17 Kt x R

After this White's success is assured.

- | |
|-----------|
| 17 B x Kt |
| 18 P-K 4 |
| 18 P-B 5 |

.....Again Black should play
18 P-Q 5.

19 K-R sq 19 P x Kt P

.....Q-Kt 3 was a stronger
move.

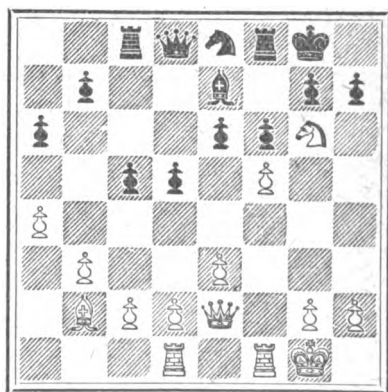
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|-------------|-------------|
| 20 P x Kt P | 20 R-B 7 |
| 21 B-B 3 | 21 P x P |
| 22 Q x P | 22 R-R 7 |
| 23 P-Q 4 | 23 Q-B sq |
| 24 Q-Q 5 ch | 24 K-R sq |
| 25 R-Q B sq | 25 Kt-B 2 |
| 26 Q-B 7 | 26 B-Q 3 |
| 27 B-R 5 | 27 Resigns. |

.....Very neatly played by
White.

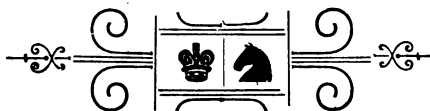
Position after White's 16th move :—

Kt-Kt 6.

BLACK (MR. DOBELL).



WHITE (DR. DUNSTAN).



A young player, of phenomenal powers in the direction of simultaneous blindfold play, M. V. Ostrogski by name, has recently appeared in Moscow, where he has given three exhibitions of his skill. He played in all 36 boards, winning 13, losing 8, and drawing 15. As this is a player of whom more will probably be heard, we append one of his blindfold games :—

GAME No. 2,393.

Allgaier Gambit.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
M. OSTROGSKI.	M. RUMSHA.	10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	11 Castles	11 Kt—K R 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P	12 P—K Kt 3	12 Kt×B
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	13 R×Kt	13 B—K 2
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5	14 R—B 7 ch	14 K—Kt 3
5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—K R 3	15 P—K 5	15 P×P
6 Kt×B P	6 K×Kt	16 Q—Q 3 ch	16 K—R 4
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 3	17 R—B 5 ch	17 K—Kt 3
8 B—B 4 ch	8 K—Kt 2	18 R—Kt 5 ch	18 K—B 3
9 B×P	9 Kt—K B 3	19 R—Kt 6 mate.	

A tourney by correspondence, under the patronage of Prince Dadian, of Mingrelia, was organised last year by Herr Karl Baumgartl, of Karlsbad. Twenty-one competitors entered, each of whom was to contest two games with every other. Many of the games have been finished, and the scores of several have been published. The following is of some theoretical interest. The score and notes have been taken from the *Schachrubrik der Bohemia*, the notes being by Herr Baumgartl.

GAME No. 2,394.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr CHALUPETZKY (Raab, Hungary).	Herr O. HOLDGRUN (Alt-Habendorf).
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 B—B 4
4 P—B 3	

The usual (and the stronger) move is 4 Castles. White, however, puts his faith in theory, and theoretically, he ought to maintain the superior game.

5 B×Kt
6 Kt×K P
7 Castles
9 Q—Kt 3

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

.....The text-books advise the withdrawal of the Queen to K 2. The controller of the movements of the Black pieces, however, finds a line of play which, by means of a charming sacrificial combination, soon decides the game.

9 Q—B 7 ch
10 Q—B 4
11 P—K Kt 3
12 Kt—B 7 ch
13 Kt×R
14 Q—B 7 ch
15 R—K sq
16 K—B sq
17 Resigns.

9 K—Q sq
10 B—Q 3
11 Q—R 6
12 K—K sq
13 Kt—Kt 5
14 K—Q sq
15 Q×P ch
16 B—K 3

GAME No. 2,395.

The two following games were played at Board No. 1 in the current correspondence match, North v. South of Ireland. The notes are by Mr. O'Hanlon.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. W. H. S. MONCK Mr. J. J. O'HANLON
(*Dublin*). (*Portadown*).

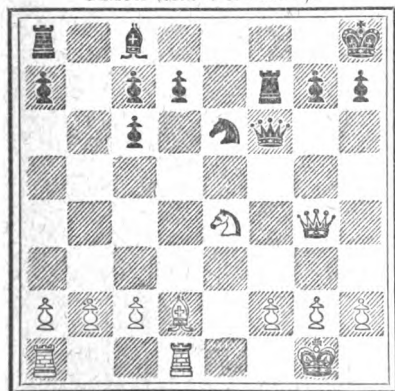
- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 Kt—B 3 |
| 4 Castles | 4 Kt x P |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 B—K 2 |
| 6 Q—K 2 | 6 Kt—Q 3 |
| 7 B x Kt | 7 Kt P x B |
| 8 P x P | 8 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 9 Kt—Q 4 | 9 Castles |
| 10 R—Q sq | 10 Q—K sq |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | 11 Kt—B 4 |
| 12 Kt—B 5 | 12 P—B 3 |
| 13 B—R 6 | 13 Kt—K 3 |
| 14 Q—Kt 4 | 14 R—B 2 |
| 15 B—Q 2 | |

Threatening to win the exchange, and initiating a strong attack at the expense of a Pawn.

- | |
|-------------|
| 15 K—R sq |
| 16 Kt x B |
| 17 P x P |
| 18 Kt—K 4 ! |

Position after White's 18th move:—
Kt—K 4.

BLACK (MR. O'HANLON).



WHITE (MR. MONCK).

18 Q x Kt P

.....Black risks the capture, but it would perhaps have been safer to play 18..., Q—K 2. At the next move if 19..., Q x B P, then 20 Q x Kt, P x Q, White mates in two.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 19 B—B 3 | 19 Q—R 6 |
| 20 R—Q 3 | 20 P—Q 4 |
| 21 Kt—Kt 5 ! | |

Best. The sacrifice of the B would lose a piece. There are two interesting alternatives, viz., 21 R—R 3 and 21 Q—R 5, to either of which Black would reply Q—B sq. If in answer to the former, 21 .., P x Kt; 22 Q—R 5 wins.

- | |
|------------|
| 21 Kt x Kt |
| 22 Q x Kt |
| 23 R—K sq |
| 22 Q—B sq |
| 23 B—B 4 ? |

.....This was a clerical error. Black intended 23..., K—Kt sq, followed according to White's play by B—B 4.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 24 R—B 3 | 24 K—Kt sq |
| 25 R—K 5 ? | |

White could now recover his P with a good position by playing 23 B x Kt P. The move made looks strong, but Black's next few moves completely reverse the attack.

- | |
|-------------|
| 25 R—Q Kt ! |
| 26 P—K R 3 |
| 27 Q—K R 4 |
| 28 Q—K B 4 |
| 26 P—R 3 ! |
| 27 Q—Q 3 ! |

White cannot take the Bishop, as Black's last move threatened mate.

- | |
|--------------|
| 28 B—Kt 3 |
| 29 Q—Q 4 |
| 29 R—Kt 8 ch |

.....If 29..., R x R; 30 R—K 8+, K—B 2 !; 31 R x R, and recovers the P, with a good position.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-------------|----------|
| 30 B—K sq | 38 R—K 2 ! | 35 R×Q | 35 B×P |
|From this point White's moves are practically forced, and the final sacrifice of the exchange leaves him helpless. | | 36 K—R 2 | 36 R×B ! |
| 31 R(B3)—K 3 | 31 P—B 4 | 37 R×R | 37 P—Q 6 |
| 32 Q—K B 4 | 32 P—Q 5 ! | 38 R—K 8 ch | 38 K—B 2 |
| 33 R—K 2 | 33 R×R | 39 R—Q 8 | 39 K—K 2 |
| 34 Q×R | 34 Q×Q | 40 R—Q 5 | 40 P—B 3 |
| | | 41 R×P | 41 K—Q 3 |
| | | 42 R—B 3 | 32 P—Q 7 |
| | | 43 Resigns. | |

GAME No. 2,396.

Vienna Game.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. J. O'HANLON Mr. W. H. S. MONCK
(Dublin). (Portadown).

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

The only move. If Black plays 6..., Kt—B 7; 7 Q—R 5, Castles (if Q—Q 2; 8 B—K 6); 8 Kt—B 3, followed by 9 Kt—Kt 5, wins easily.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 7 Kt—R 3 | 6 P—K R 4 |
|----------|-----------|

In an article in the *B.C.M.*, Mr. Teichmann recommends 7 Q—B 3, overlooking that Black could win a P by B×Kt.

- | |
|-----------|
| 7 P—Q B 3 |
|-----------|

.....If Black checks at all now is the time. 7..., Q—R 5+; 8 K—B sq, B—K 6; 9 Kt—Q 5, and White gets the advantage.

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| 8 Q—B 3 | 8 Q—R 5 ch |
| 9 K—K 2 | 9 Q—K 2 |

.....Although an unpleasant looking move, 9..., Kt—R 3 would be better.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 10 Kt—K Kt 5 | 10 R—B sq |
| 11 Kt—R 7 | 11 R—R sq |
| 12 P—K R 3 | 12 R×Kt |

.....Black would have played 12..., Kt—B 3 here, but that he overlooked the offer of the second R. But White would still get the advantage by 13 Kt—Kt 5, R—B sq; 14 P—K Kt 4.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 13 P×Kt | 13 P×P |
| 14 Q×P | 14 R×R |
| 15 B—K Kt 5 | 15 P—B 3 |

.....If 15..., R×R; 16 B×Q, K×B; 17 Q×Kt P, and White would win easily.

- | | |
|--------|-----------|
| 16 R×R | 16 Kt—Q 2 |
|--------|-----------|

.....Nor could he now take the B, on account of 17 R—R 8+, K—Q 2; 18 P—B 6, K—B 2; 19 R×B+.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 17 R—R 8 ch | 17 Kt—B sq |
| 18 B—Q 2 | 18 P—K Kt 4 |
| 19 Q—R 5 ch | 19 K—Q sq |
| 20 Q—R 6 | 20 P—Q 4 |

.....Black has nothing better, for if 20..., K—K sq; 21 B×Kt P, P×B; 22 P—B 6, and mates in a move or two.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 21 B×Q P | 21 P×B |
| 22 Kt×P | 22 Q—K B 2 |
| 23 P—Q Kt 4 | 23 B—Q 3 |
| 24 Kt×P | 24 Q B×P |
| 25 P×B | 25 K—B 2 |
| 26 Kt—K 4 | 26 B—K 2 |
| 27 P—B 6 | 27 B—Q 3 |
| 28 Q—Kt 7 | 28 Q—Q 2 |
| 29 Kt×B | 29 Resigns |

In sundry chess columns, says the *Australasian*, mention was made some months ago of a young player of 19, by name Herr Spielmann, who had been making his mark in German chess circles, and who was expected to take very high rank as a chess player. He is now* competing in a championship tourney in Berlin, and is quite holding his own in contests with such players as Herr Bernstein, Herr Caro, Herr Cohn, and Herr A. Wagner. *Das Echo* gives the following as a game in which Herr Spielmann, "avoiding every trap, and ignoring every mere incidental advantage, kept his eye on the hostile King, and so harassed Herr Wagner that in the end he compelled this very strong player to strike his flag."

GAME No. 2,397.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.
Herr WAGNER.

BLACK.
Herr SPIELMANN.

option as to the opening of his game
and the development of his attack.

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

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 3
3 P—K 3
4 P—K B 4

- 12 Castles
13 P × P
14 P—K R 3
15 Kt—R 4
16 P × P

- 12 Castles
13 Kt—Kt 5
14 Kt × P (K 5)
15 P—K B 5
16 R × P

.....With this move Herr Spielmann turned in the direction of the Stonewall Opening, a line of defence usually regarded as safe. Leading masters, however, have doubts in regard to its absolute reliability.

- 17 R—K sq
18 R—K 3
19 P—K Kt 3
20 B—B sq

- 17 R—K sq
18 Q—R 5
19 Q—Kt 4
20 P—Q 5

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

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

10 P—K B 4 would have been more in consonance with the spirit of White's preceding moves.

- 11 B—Q 3

- 10 B × Kt
11 P—K 4

.....The initiation of a brilliant final combination. Herr Spielmann contemplates the sacrifice of a Rook in order to shut off the White King from his second square.

- 21 R—K 2
22 R—K 3
23 K × R
24 K—Kt 2
25 Q—K sq
26 Kt—B 3
27 Resigns.

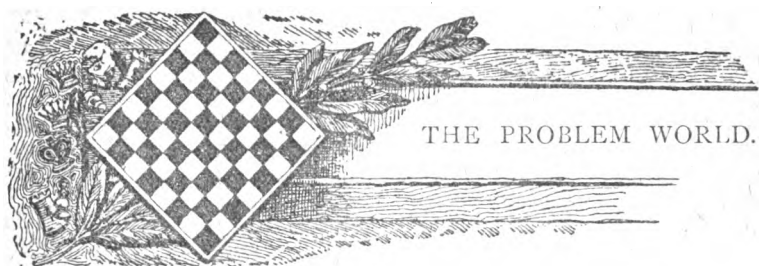
- 21 P—Q 6
22 R × K B P
23 R—K B sq ch
24 Q × R
25 Q—Q 5
26 Kt—B 6

.....Herr Spielmann promptly occupies the square on his King's file which White has vacated. His move is a beautiful one. It gives him full

Because the threat is 27..., Q—Kt 8 mate. If Herr Wagner should attempt to stop this by 27 Q—B 2, he would lose his Queen by 27..., B—R P ch.

* December, 1903.





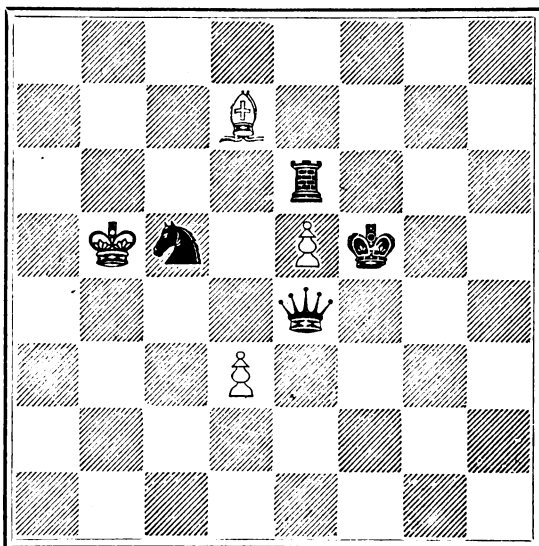
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

"TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTOR,"

BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

"Good Friday comes this month, the little boy runs,
With one a penny, two a penny, hot cross buns."

BLACK.



WHITE.

- 1.—Black played last, but must retract his move.
- 2.—Black to play.
- 3.—White to play, giving check.

- 4.—Black to play so as to allow—
5.—White to give mate.

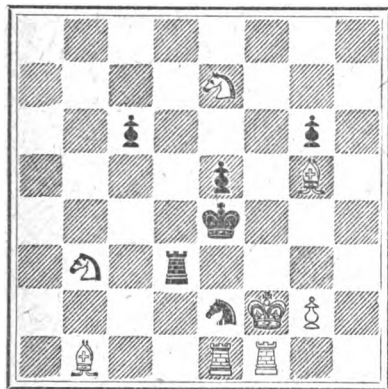
TO THE PROBLEM EDITOR OF THE *B.C.M.*

SIR,

Mrs. Baird's Retractors are most ingenious—all the more so when one strives to compose them, and *get them sound*. The latter process I find to be a dreadful operation; pieces spring up like mushrooms, bringing in their wake

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and compel mate in six moves.

my epitaph. I will ask them, however, to remember the Latin adage—*de mortuis nil nisi bonum*.

Yours faithfully,

PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—(T.P. No. 26) Motto: "F." White: K at Q R 8, R at Q Kt 4, Kt at K 4, Ps at Q Kt 2 and Q R 2. Black: K at Q R 3, P at K 3. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 28) Motto: "6." White: K at Q 6, Q at K sq, B at Q Kt 4, P at Q R 2. Black: K at Q R 5, P at Q R 3. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 31) Motto: "The Sisters," No. 1. White: K at Q Kt 8, Bs at Q R 3 and 4, P at Q 7. Black: K at Q sq. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 32) Motto: "The Sisters," No. 2. White: K at Q Kt 8, Bs at K B 8 and Q B 6, Ps at K B 4 and Q 7. Black: K at Q sq. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 34) Motto: "Leucothall." White: K at Q B 8, R at Q 5, Bs at Q R 2 and 7, Kt at K R 6. P at K Kt 6. Black: K at K sq, B at K 2, Ps at K Kt 2 and K B 2. Mate in three.

These positions are included in the Solution Competition.

BRIGHTON CHESS CONGRESS SOLVING COMPETITION.—This competition was held on Friday, February 12th, during the course of the Chess Week. Mr. B. G. Laws supplied half-a-dozen original and specially composed two-move problems, and the competitors had an hour in which to study them, marks being awarded for key moves, variations, duals, etc., according to a scale previously announced. The chess editor of the *Brighton and Hove Society* had been appointed judge, and the solutions were in due course forwarded to him for decision. After careful consideration the award has been declared as follows: 1st prize, G. M. Norman; 2nd prize, P. S. Leonhardt; and 3rd prize, A. Curnock. The first prize was Mrs. Baird's book of chess problems, signed and presented by the authoress; the second, *Chess Chips*, by J. Paul Taylor (now out of print and rare), presented by Mr. H. W. Butler; and the third a "Dexter" pocket chess-board, presented by Mrs. Radcliffe.

The following are two of the positions submitted:—

By B. G. L.—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K Kt 3, Bs at K Kt 5 and Q Kt sq, Kt at K 3, Ps at K B 2 and K 4. Black: K at Q 5, R at K sq, Kts at K 2 and Q R 3, Ps at K 4, Q B 4, and 5. Mate in two.

By B. G. L.—K at K Kt 5, Q at Q Kt 3, R at Q Kt 6, B at K B sq, Kt at K Kt 4, P at K 5. Black: K at K 5, B at K R 8, Kt at K sq, Ps at K Kt 6, Q 2, and 5. Mate in two.

SOLUTION COMPETITION.—Score Table:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
C.F.B.	6-2	2	3	3	3	9	3	3	3	3	3	3
J. Chadwick	9	3		3	3	3	9	6	6	3	3	3
"Curzon"	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Major G. A. Forde	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3
B. Stillingfleet Johnson	9	3	3	3	3	9	9	3	6	3	3	3
Charles Johnston	6	3	3	3	3	9	9	6	6	3	3	3
J. J. Jones	3	3	3	3								
F. Kent	3	3	3	3								
Upendranath Maitre	3	3	3	3								
W.H.S.M.	9	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	6	3		3
F. S. Moore	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Mr. C. H. Murray	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
R. Manley Peake... ..	6	3	3	3	3	9	9	3	6	3	3	3
J. Pirnie... ..	9	3	3	3								
H. G. Bockett Pugh	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3
W. H. Thompson	9	3	3	3	3	3	9	6	6	3	3	3
J. D. Tucker... ..	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—*Manchester Weekly Times*. The awards in the two and three-move tourneys have been delayed for some months through the unfortunate circumstance of the death of one of the appointed judges and in inability of the second to act. In the three-move section the editor secured the services of a gentleman, who desires his identity not to be disclosed, to award the prizes. We cannot say that we cordially endorse this procedure, but if the competitors are satisfied we are not entitled to complain. It is, however, obvious that there is at least one problemist who assumes the rôle of an expert who does not see the *B.C.M.*, or if he does, he displays but feeble interest in that which concerns him in connection with the important task he has undertaken. The first prize for three-movers has been awarded to Mr. E. E. Westbury, of Birmingham. The following is the position:—White: K at K 8, Q at Q B sq, R at Q R 5, Bs at Q 5 and Q B 3, Ps at K Kt 3 and Q 2. Black: K at Q 3, Bs at K R 7 and Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 4 and 5. Mate in three.

If our friends will harken back to our last May issue, it will be seen that we pointed out that the above composition was in all but small detail a duplicate of a work by that admirable exponent of the art, Mr. C. A. L. Bull. Stranger to relate is the fact that Mr. Bull's three-er secured third prize in the very same paper in 1894, when Messrs. Frankenstein were judges! The second and third prizes were won respectively by A. G. Bradley (Manchester) and G. J. Slater (Liverpool).

In the two-move-section (adjudicated by Messrs. Wahlthuch and Winter Wood) the prizes were awarded as follows: first, E. C. Campling, Hertford; second, P. F. Blake, Liverpool; third (*ex æquo*), T. S. Bernstein, Hanover, and E. E. Westbury, Birmingham.

Note: In the two-er, at page 137, by D. Mackay, the Black Pawns should be placed at Q B 5, Q Kt 2 and 5.

In the *Norwich Mercury* Retractor, by Mrs. W. J. Baird, at page 138, the White Bishop stated to be on Q R sq should be at Q R 8.

Revue d' Echecs. An important Two-move Tourney has been announced. Judges: Mr. P. H. Williams and Baron Wardener. Prizes: 100, 75, 50, and 25 francs respectively. Each competitor may send in four positions, observing the usual motto and sealed envelope arrangements. Of course full solutions are required. Entries must be received by 1st May. Address: Ed. Lannoy, 28, Rue Blanche, Brussels.

We are sorry to read the announcement of the chess editor of *Brighton Society* that he intends to resign his position. It is to be hoped that the chess feature of the paper will not be allowed to be withdrawn entirely. Mr. Max J. Meyer promises to continue in office until conclusion of current competitions.

Herr Otto Wurzburg has also ceased to occupy the conductorship of the problem department of *Checkmate*. This announcement will be received with regret, as he has made his work most interesting and varied.

SOLUTIONS.

By E. Lasker (p. 488).—1 R—Kt 2, any move; 2 Q B moves accordingly with choice in some cases.

By E. Lasker (p. 488).—1 Q—Kt 5, B—B2; 2 P×P!, &c. If 1..., B—K 3 or P—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 B—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

By Baron F. Wardener (p. 519).—1 Kt—R 7, &c.

By Baron F. Wardener (p. 519).—1 R—Kt 5, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, R. M. Peake.

By Baron F. Wardener (p. 519).—1 Kt—Q 6, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, R. M. Peake.

By G. Heathcote (p. 520).—The Black Knights should be at Q Kt sq and Q Kt 5 respectively. 1 Q—Kt 2, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By F. W. Wynne (p. 520).—1 P—B7, K—Q 4; 2 Q—K 5, ch, &c. If 1..., Q×P. 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q—Q 6, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt 5, &c. (threat); 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By J. Chadwick (p. 520).—1 Q—B 3, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By E. Maurice (p. 520).—1 Kt—K 6, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By S. Loyd (p. 520).—See p. 88 present vol.

By R. G. Thompson (p. 521).—1 R—Q 3, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By Max Feigl (p. 521).—1 Q—R2, Kt×Q; 2 P—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 P—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K B 4; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt 2 moves); 2 B—K 6 ch, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By G. Heathcote (p. 521).—1 Q—Kt sq, Kt×Q; 2 R—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 B—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt 6) moves; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×Q; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

By R. Collinson (p. 522).—1 Q—R 6, K—B 6; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—R 6; 2 Q—Q 2, &c. If 1..., K—R 4; 2 Kt—Q 5 &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 Kt—Kt 5, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes.

No. 1813, by A. G. Fellows.—1 Kt—Kt 7, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, C. Field, Jnr., J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, Captain G. A. Forde.

No. 1814, by G. Browne.—1 Q—R 4, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, C. Field, Jnr., J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, Captain G. A. Forde.

No. 1815, by F. W. Wynne.—1 Q—Q 3, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, C. Field, Jnr., J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake.

No. 1816, by A. M. Sparke.—1 R—K 3, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, J. L. Tucker, R. M. Peake, Captain G. A. Forde.

No. 1817, by F. Gamage.—1 B—B 8, P—B 7; 2 R—K 2, &c. If 1..., B—B 6; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 R×P ch, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake, Captain G. A. Forde.

No. 1818, by P. L. Osborn.—1 Kt—Q 7, K—R sq; 2 Kt—K 5, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Kt—K, —K 5 dis. ch, &c. The author has, since publication, pointed out a cook by 1 R—R 2 ch, K—Kt 3; 2 K×B and proposes the addition of a black Pawn at Q B 6. Solved by D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, J. D. Tucker, R. M. Peake (2 solutions), Captain G. A. Forde.

No. 1819, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q—Q 3, K—B 5; 2 Q—Q 4, K—B 6; 3 Kt—Kt 4 &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 3, K—K 3, or 2; 3 Q×B P, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Q—Q 4, K—K 2; 3 R—Kt 8, &c. Solved by W.H.S.M., R. M. Peake.

No. 1820, by C. D. Lockock.—1 B—R sq dis. ch, 2 R—Kt 2, 3 R—Kt 4 ch, 4 B—Kt 2, 5 B—B sq, 6 B—K 2, 7 Q—R 4 ch, 8 Q—R 6 ch, 9 Q—B sq, P×B, mate.

By Mrs. Baird (p. 36).—"C." 1 B—B 6, &c. "S." 1 B—Kt 7, &c. Solved by W.H.S.M., D. Pirnie.

By P. F. Blake (p. 39).—1 Q—Kt 8, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 39).—1 Q—Q Kt 2, &c.

No. 1821, by A. F. Mackenzie.—See position reprinted in February issue.

No. 1822, by F. Gamage.—1 Q—Kt 2, &c. The Black P at Q R 5 we think should be White. Solved by W.H.S.M., D. Pirnie.

No. 1823, by R. St. G. Burke.—1 Kt—Kt 3, K—Q 4; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 2; 2 B—K 4, &c. If 1..., P—K 3; 2 Kt—Q 6, &c. Also by 1 B—K 4. Solved by W.H.S.M., D. Pirnie, C. H. Murray.

No. 1824, by N. R. S.—1 Kt—B 3, K—K 6 or K 4; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2, Kt—Q 5 ch, &c. Solved by W.H.S.M., D. Pirnie, C. H. Murray.

No. 1825, "Avernakoe."—1 P—Q 6, P×R; 2 R—K 2, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 Q—K B sq ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—Q R sq, K×B or P—B 3; 2 Q—Kt sq ch or B—R 5 acc., &c. And by 1 Q—K B sq ch, K—K 4; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

No. 1826, "Numerus septem."—1 Q—K Kt 2, P×B ch; 2 K×P, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 7, &c. If 1..., K—Q 2; 2 P—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c.

No. 1827, "Campo Bello."—1 Kt—K 5, P—Q 5; 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Kt (K 3)—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

No. 1828, "Ricardulus."—1 Q—Kt sq, K—B 4; 2 B—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 6; 2 B—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 Q—K sq, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—B 2, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (page 86).—1 Q—R 5, &c. Solved by C. Field, junr.

By G. Heathcote (p. 86).—1 B—Q 7, &c. Solved by C. Field, junr.

By S. Lloyd (p. 88).—1 K—K 2, P Queens dbl. ch; 2 K—K 3, &c. There are other variations.

By C. A. L. Bull (p. 89).—1 Q—K sq, Kt—Kt 6; 2 K—K 2 dis. ch, K—K 5; 3 K—Q sq dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Q—R 3; 2 R—Q 5 ch, P×R; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 3, followed by 3 B×Kt or Q—K 4 ch, acc.

No. 1829, "Simplicissimus."—1 P—B 8 (Q), Kt×Q; 2 P—K 8 (Kt), &c. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2; 2 Q—B sq, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 Q×Kt, &c.

No. 1830, "Made to order."—1 Kt—Q 5, P—Kt 5; 2 Kt—B 5, &c. If 1..., R P moves; 2 B—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., P Queens; 2 Q×Q, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Kt—K 5 ch, K—Q 5; 2 Kt×K P ch, &c.; and 1 Kt—Kt 4 ch.

No. 1831, "Repetition."—1 Q—B 6, R—B 2; 2 Q×R, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—Q R 8 and 1 Q—K Kt 8.

No. 1832, "Fortes fortuna juvat."—1 Q—B 8, P×P; 2 Kt—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 Kt—B 2, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 B—B 3 dis. ch, K—K 6; 2 Q—B 8, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

No. 1833, "Richmond I."—1 Kt—B 6, K—Q 4; 2 B—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 7, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—K B sq, P—Kt 5 (best); 2 P×P, &c.

No. 1834, "Richmond II."—1 R—B 6, K—B 4; 2 R—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 R—B 5 dis. ch, &c. Mr. W. H. Thompson points out this is a three-er by G. A. Barth, of Stapleton, N.Y., reproduced in February's *Checkmate*, and was also given in our pages in December, 1893.

No. 1835, "Babbis."—1 Q—K 2, Kt moves; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 B—Kt 7 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3 or P moves; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c.

No. 1836, "Laüsis."—1 Kt—K 5, K×Kt; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1..., K—K 2; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Kt—B 7, &c.

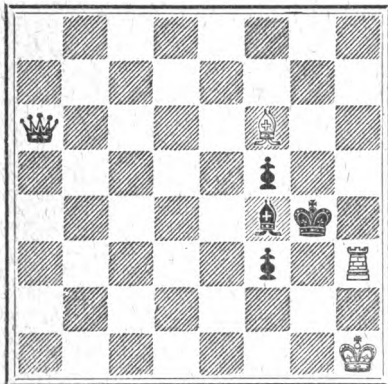
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1845.

Motto : "Drauflos." (II.)
(T.P. No. 21).

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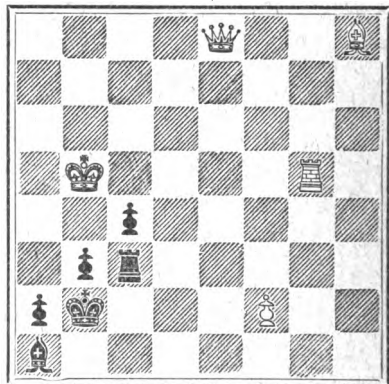
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1846

Motto : "Drauflos." (III.)
(T.P. No. 22).

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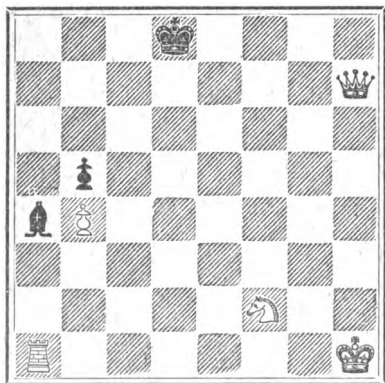
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1847.

Motto : "Drauflos." (IV.)
(T.P. No. 23).

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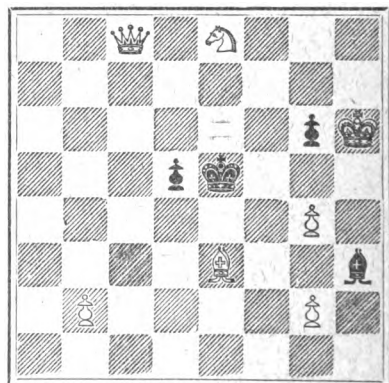
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1848.

Motto : "Cerise."
(T.P. No. 24).

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

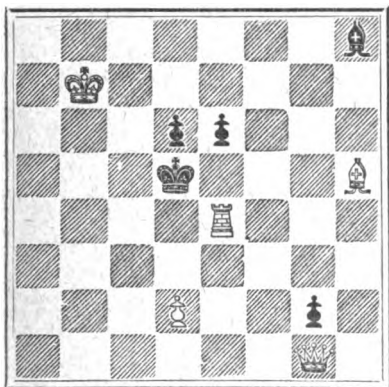
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1849.

Motto : "Ivy."
(T.P. No. 25.)

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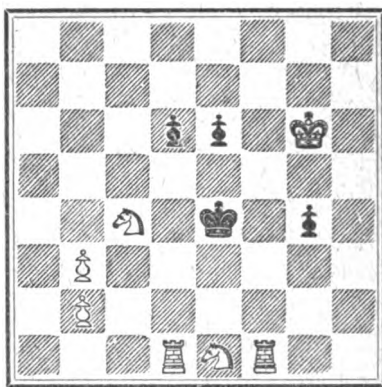
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1850.

Motto : "Leo."
(T.P. No. 27.)

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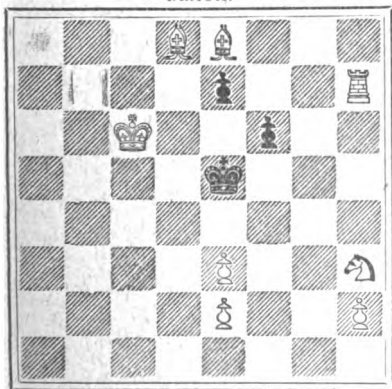
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1851.

Motto : "Orion's Belt."
(T.P. No. 29.)

BLACK.



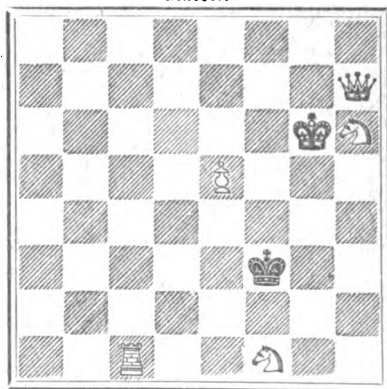
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1851.

Motto : "Ozmore."
(T.P. No. 30.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

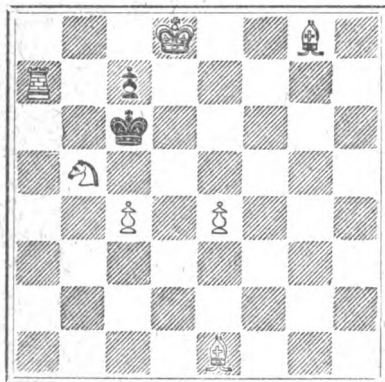
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1852.

Motto : "Quam clarissimé"
(T.P. No. 33).

BLACK.



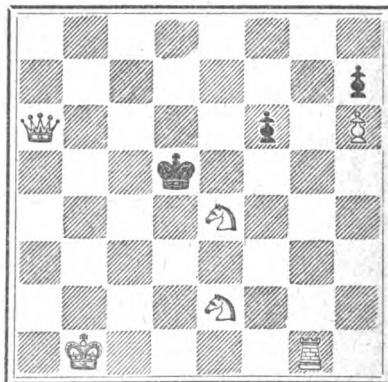
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1853.

Motto : "Acti labores semper
jucundi" (T.P. No. 35).

BLACK.



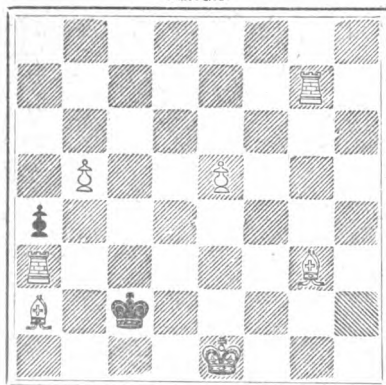
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1854.

Motto : "Festina lente"
(T.P. No. 36.)

BLACK.



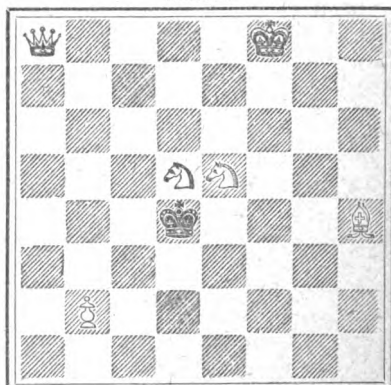
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1855.

Motto : "Ars est celare artem"
(T.P. No. 37.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

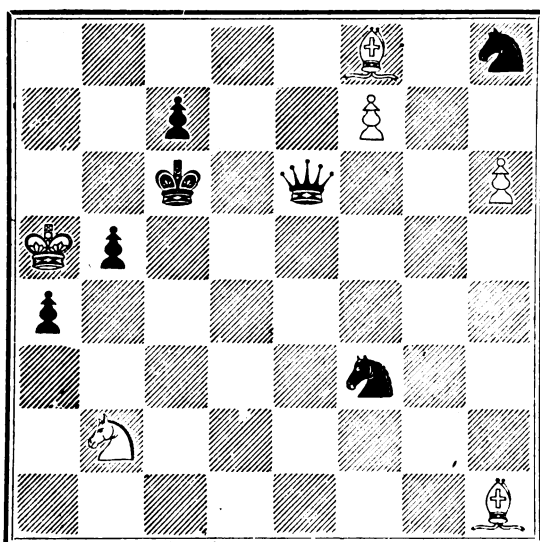
MAY, 1904.

END GAME PROBLEM, BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

“The labour we delight in physics pain.”—*Macbeth*, Act ii. Sc. 3.

“And of our labours thou shalt reap the gain.”—*Henry VI.*, Act v. Sc. 7.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the above position; Mrs. Baird's first effort in the field of end-game construction. For the best solution received not later than May 20th, we offer a copy of that exquisite work of our talented authoress, *Seven Hundred Chess Problems*—a veritable edition de luxe treasure house for lovers of the poetry of chess. Solutions to be addressed: Editor *B.C.M.*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds.

E I

CHESS IN CENTRAL AND NORTHERN ASIA.



LL students of the history and practice of chess in the East will join with me in hoping that the interesting but tantalizingly brief note on Siberian chess in the April *B.C.M.* is only the herald of a longer and more exact communication from the pen of the able Russian scientist Herr Peredolsky, who has been so fortunate as to study this form of chess in its almost inaccessible home. For there is no game of chess of which we know so little as that which is played by the scattered native population of Northern and Central Asia, and with the exception of an article by Karl Himly on Games in the Mirror of the Manchu language in 'Archives pour servir à l'étude . . de l'Asie Orientale,' which I have never been able to see, there appears to be nothing beyond the chance notices in volumes of travel.

From these, however, two things seem abundantly clear. First, the game current over Central and Northern Asia, west of China proper, from Tibet to the Behring Straits, has no affinities with Chinese chess, but resembles certain varieties of modern non-Muhammadian Indian chess, while showing traces of Persian influences in the nomenclature. Second, the general principles of play are closely akin to those of modern European chess, with the exception that in some parts the game is commenced by each player moving more than one man on his first move.

The name of the game is variously given as Chandarāki in Tibetan, Shatara or Shitara in the Mongolian dialects. Sfenj is new to me, and I should like to know more about it: it is possible that it may prove to mean nothing else than a board-game in general.

The pieces bear names which mean lord (= King), camel (= Bishop), horse (= Knight), chariot (= Rook), child (= Pawn), while the 'Queen' appears as fers or bers (berze), which latter means 'tiger' and represents a popular attempt to assign a meaning to the unintelligible Persian fers. They appear to be occasionally carved to represent the actual names, but—as everywhere else—men of conventional type are more ordinarily used.

Tibetan chess—so far as the references which I have found in the course of general reading show—appears to be identical with Mongol chess. Twiss (*Miscellanies* II. 40) quotes from Craufurd's *Sketches* relating to the Hindoos (London, 1792; II. 204), a letter of Bogle, who was sent by Warren Hastings on an embassy to Tibet. Mr. Bogle says: "I must confess, the pleasantest hours I spent before the arrival of the Pyncooshos (the Lama's nephews) were either in my audience with the Lama, or in playing at chess. The arrival of a large party of Calmucks furnished me with enough of combatants. Their (the Thibetians) method of playing differs from ours, in this particular: the privilege of moving two steps at once is confined by them to the first Pawn played by each party, and they know nothing of castling and stalemate; instead of this last, it is a drawn game when the King is left *solus*, without a piece or a Pawn on the board. In my first trial of skill with the Tartars, I used often to come off a loser. For when a Tartar sits down to chess, he gets two or three of his countrymen to assist him. They all lay their bare heads together, considering and

consulting about every move. At length I found out the way of managing them, and encountered them in their own way. If I could not get a Tartar to enter the list with me in single combat, I engaged an equal number on my side and used easily to beat them."

There is another reference in the interesting volume of travels of the Jesuit monks, Huc and Gabet [ch. xx., p. 531 of the 3rd London edition, 1856] from which we learn that the Tibetans used carved pieces of ivory which represent 'animals'; that their chessboard, the moves of the chess pieces, and the rules are identical with the European game. The fact that the Tibetians said 'chik' and 'mate' is duly recorded with the more or less inane lucubrations which this coincidence induced. 'We have seen,' conclude our missionaries, 'among the Tartars first-rate players of chess: they play quickly and with less study, it seemed to us, than the Europeans apply, but their moves are not the less correct.' To all of which I hear good old Dr. Forbes rejoin '*I hæc my doots.*'

Finally, Mr. Roosevelt, the President of the United States, in his brief account of his travels in Tibet, notes that Tibetan chess is practically identical with the European game.

Van der Linde quotes [Ges. I. 63] from Prof. Pallas' *Sammlungen hist. Nachrichten über die Mongolischen Völkerschaften* [Petersburg, 1776; I. 157] a paragraph on the pastimes of the Kalmucs. 'In winter chess and cards are the usual pastimes of the men who are now compelled to be idle. At chess there are many who are very expert, particularly among the priests, and this originally Oriental game is also at home among the Mongols. They observe the most usual rules completely, except that at the beginning of the game they commence by moving three pieces. When we say check they say shat or sh't, and they call the game Shatera. They say mate as we do.'

Cochrane (Narrative of a Pedestrian Journey through Russia and Siberian Tartary, 3rd edition London, 1825; I. 319) says: 'The fair [on the banks of the Anuiy, near the fortress of Ostrovnaya, in the far N.E. of Asia] at length finished, I prepared to depart for Nishney Kolymsk, with many thanks to my venerable Yukagin host for all his kindness. I passed the time very agreeably at his house: he was a very good chess player and was fond of the game. His manner of play added another instance to many I have witnessed, that there is, in various parts of the world, little or no difference anywhere in the moving of the pieces. I have played the game with Yakuti, Tongousi, and Yukagiri, but the Tchuktchi laughed at me for such a childish employment of my time. While upon this subject I may remark, as a circumstance relative to the game of chess, and which has repeatedly surprised me, that wherever a people recognise and play it, they are infallibly Asiatics. Neither the Tchuktchi nor the Koriaks understood anything of it, but all the Kamtchatdales and other Asiatics are familiar with it.'

The great English missionary to the Mongols, the Rev. James Gilmour, in his interesting volume '*Among the Mongols*' (p. 292) describes a game of chess in the prison at Kalgan with an improvised board and pieces. His interest was however not in the chess, which he does little more than indicate, but in the surroundings under which the game was played. Still we learn that there are pieces called camels, mandarin, and child.

A later reference in George Kennan's 'Siberia and the Exile System' (1891; II. 393) was quoted in the *B.C.M.* for 1897 (p. 211). It refers to a set of Soyot chessmen in the museum at Minusinsk.

Such was the extent of our knowledge before this latest reference. It is too slight to serve as the basis of any serious attempt to fit Mongolian chess in its proper place. It is however sufficient to show that it is impossible that it is a descendant of the Chinese Siang-kih, which is played on the intersections of the squares instead of the squares themselves, which is complicated by the addition of forts and a river, which is played exclusively with counters bearing the names of the pieces, and which requires a different classification of pieces to that of all these Mongolian games.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

CHESS LITERATURE.

THE RICE GAMBIT. By Hermann Helms and Hartwig Cassel.

Publisher: Aug. Treadwell, junr., Brooklyn, N.Y.

WE now know a great deal of this interesting variation of the Kieseritzky Game. It may be considered to be well established, having been constantly tested in tournaments specially started and munificently endowed by Professor Rice for the purpose of testing its soundness. The present work carries the analysis up to the end of 1903, and it contains most of the leading variations; but the opening is so rich in attack and counter-attack that the field of analysis is continually being enlarged and fresh beauties discovered. Forty-seven variations are here considered, but they do not deal with the fact that Black may refuse the gambit at the 8th move, and obtain a very satisfactory game by playing 8... Kt—R 4. The following games have been played by correspondence in the tourney started by *Le Monde Illustré*, in 1902, and will serve to supply this defect in the pamphlet.

The opening moves are: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P × P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—K Kt 4; 4 P—K R 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Kt—K 5, Kt—K B 3; 6 B—B 4, P—Q 4; 7 P × P, B—Q 3; 8 Castles,—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.
8	Kt—K R 4	Kt—K R 4	Kt—K R 4	Kt—K R 4
	P—Q 4	Kt × Kt P	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
9	Castles	Kt—Kt 6	Castles	Q × P
	Kt × Kt P	R—K sq ch	Kt × Kt P	Q—K sq
10	Q × P	K—B sq	Q × P	Q × Q
	Kt—R 2	P—Q 4	Kt—R 2	R × Q
11	Kt—Kt 6	B × Kt	Kt—Kt 6	Castles

I.	II.	III.	IV.
¹² R—K sq Kt—Q 2	Q × B R—K Kt sq	R—K sq Kt—Q 2	R—B sq P—Q B 4
¹³ Kt—Q 2 Kt—B 3	Q—K R 3 Q—K B 3	Kt—Q 2 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 3 P × P
¹⁴ Q Kt—B 3 Q—R 4	P—Q B 3 Kt—K B 4	Q Kt—B 3 Q—R 4	B × P Kt × B
¹⁵ R—K 5 !	Q Kt—Q 2 Q × K R P +	Kt—K 5 ? B × Kt	Kt × Kt Kt—Q 2
¹⁶		P × B Kt—Kt 5	Kt—Q 2 Kt—K 4
¹⁷		Kt × Kt B × Kt	Q R—K sq B—Q 2
¹⁸		Q—Q 3 P—B 6	Kt—Q 3 Kt × Kt
¹⁹		P × P Q—R 8 ch	B × Kt P—K B 4
²⁰		K—B 2 Q—R 7 ch	Kt—B 4 B—Q B 4
²¹		K—K 3 Kt—B 4 ch	P—Q 6 Q R—Q sq
²²		K—K 4	Kt—K 5 P—K B 5
²³			P—K Kt 3

Another ingenious way of declining the gambit, invented by the Brussels Club, is the following: 8..., Q Kt—B 3; 9 Kt × K B P, K × Kt; 10 P × Kt ch, K—Kt 2; 11 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4; 12 B—K 2, Kt—Q 4; 13 B × K Kt P, Q × R P; 14 B × B, P—B 6; 15 B—K R 3, K R—K B sq, and White has a very difficult game.

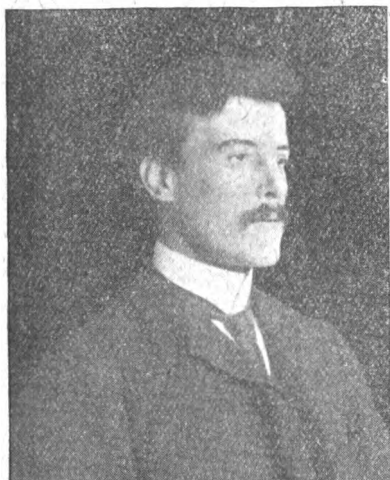
The different methods of accepting the gambit are pretty fully given. It is important to note the ingenious defence adopted by H. D. B. Meijer, of Amsterdam: 8..., B × Kt; 9 R—K sq, B—K 3, to which the correct answer is 10 P—Q 4 !, not R × B, which would lead to a lost game.

For the rest we can thoroughly recommend this little brochure. It is indispensable to all who wish to study the manifold and beautiful ramifications of this most ingenious of modern gambits.



MR. C. E. CECIL TATTERSALL.

FEW of the London chess amateurs are so popular as Mr. C. E. Cecil Tattersall, the only English solver who thoroughly mastered the intricacies of the now famous 'Dolan End-game.' He is connected with the Metropolis by birth, reputation, and associations. He was born at London, in 1877, on the 7th of September—a date interesting to chess players as being the birthday of Philidor. He learned the moves about the age of seven, but did not study the game until he entered the highest form of the City of London School, in 1893, which at that time had an unusually strong chess club—three of the members afterwards played for Cambridge University. In a short time young Tattersall became the strongest player in the school. He won the championship, and retained the honour until



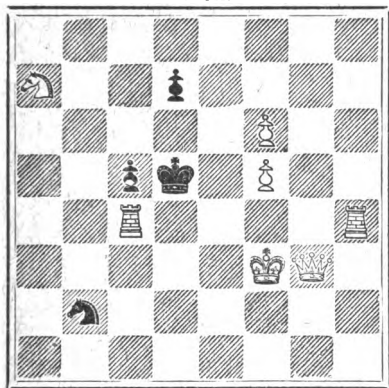
MR. C. E. CECIL TATTERSALL.

1896, when he left to go to Cambridge, where he went into residence at Trinity College. He joined the University Chess Club, of which he was soon elected hon. secretary, and president after a year had elapsed. He played four times against Oxford University, winning every game, thereby establishing a record of which he is very proud. In the Anglo-American Universities' Cable Match, Mr. Tattersall played twice, taking first board and drawing on both occasions. He won the chess championship of Cambridge University for three years in succession, without losing a game! After leaving Cambridge, he played very little chess for some time, but last year he started playing regularly in the London Chess League matches for the "Metropolitan," the championship of which club he recently won

without loss! Since 1896, Mr. Tattersall has kept a record of all his important match and tournament games, and the results are: won 134, drawn 40, lost 29. In team matches alone the figures read: won 66, drawn 28, lost 19. From March, 1898, to March, 1900, he played 35 games without a single loss: Mr. Tattersall has never engaged in a personal match, but during his career he has met and defeated the following players: Dr. Lasker (when he played the City of London Club simultaneously in 1900), Messrs. J. H. Blake, W. H. Gunston, E. O. Jones, R. P. Michell, Jas. Mortimer, O. C. Müller, G. E. Wainwright, W. S. Ward, H. W. Trenchard, H. E. Bird, F. J. Marshall, and D. Y. Mills; the last three being in 'off-hand' games. Mr. Tattersall has paid some attention to the poetical side of chess, and has composed about a dozen problems. We append two of his favourites, and also two of his recent games.

By C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

BLACK.

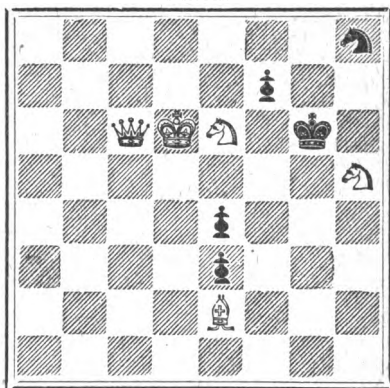


WHITE.

Mate in two.

By C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

GAME No. 2,398.

Played in a London League match, Athenæum v. Metropolitan,
December, 1903.

Danish Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. P. CARR, Mr. C. E. C. TATTERSALL

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4

2 P—Q 4 2 P×P

3 P—Q B 3 3 Q Kt—B 3

4 K B—B 4

This does not seem to be a good
move. 4 P×P is more usual.

4 Kt—B 3

5 Q—K 2

Again weak, pinning the King's
Knight seems better.

5 Q—K 2 !

6 B—Q 3 6 Kt—K 4

7 P—K B 3

The Pawn must be defended, for
7 B—B 2 would be answered by P—
Q 6.

8 Kt—Q 2

7 P—Q 4

8 P×B P

.....The Gambit Pawn can
now be taken with advantage.

9 P×B P

9 Kt×B

10 Q×Kt

10 P×P

11 P×P

11 B—Kt 5

12 R—Kt sq 12 R—Q sq !

.....White's last move was to
prevent this. Black has a good reply
in 12...., P—B 3 but prefers to give
back the Pawn to get an attack.

13 Q—Kt 5 ch 13 P—B 3

14 Q×P 14 Q—B 4

15 Kt—K 2 15 B×Kt

16 K×B 16 B—Q 3

.....The White King can
scarcely get into safety now, so Black
quietly proceeds to develop.

17 R—Kt 3 17 Castles

18 B—R 3 18 Q—R 4 ch

19 Kt—B 3 19 B×B

20 R×B 20 Kt×P

.....This threatens R—Q 7 ch
and R—K sq ; so White must bring
out his Rook now or never.

21 R—Q sq 21 Q—Q B 4 !

22 R×R 22 R×R

23 Resigns.

If 23...., Q×R P, then follows Kt×
P ch ; 24 K—B, R—Q 8 ch ; 25 Kt—
K sq, Q—B 5 ch ; 26 K—B 2, Q—K 7
ch ; 27 K—Kt 3, Q×Kt ch ; and
mates in a few moves.

GAME No. 2,399.

Played in the championship tournament of the Metropolitan Chess Club, May, 1903.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
C. E. C. TATTERSALL. O. C. MÜLLER.

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

.....5...., Castles, loses a Pawn by 6 B×Kt, Q P×B; 7 Kt×P, but Black has a fair game notwithstanding.

- 6 Kt×Kt 6 P×Kt
7 P—K 5 7 P×Kt
8 P×Kt 8 B×P
9 R—K sq ch 9 B—K 2
10 Q—K 2! 10 P—Q B 3

.....If 10...., P×Q P?; 11 B×P, P—Q B 3; 12 B—R 5, P—Q Kt 3; 13 B—Kt 4, P—Q B 4; 14 B—B 3, R—K Kt sq; 15 Q—B 3, and wins.

- 11 B—Q 3 11 P—Q 4

.....Still the Pawn cannot be taken without much damage, but P—Q 4 is not a good move. P—Q 3 is almost essential.

- 12 Q—K 5

Now 12 P—B 4 is almost unanswerable, as Q—K 5 will follow with much force. White intended to play 13 Q×Kt P, B—B 3; 14 Q—Kt 3, P×Kt P; 15 B×Kt P, B×B; 16 R—Kt sq, B—B 3; 17 R×P, threatening B×P among other things, but 17 K—B sq seems a sufficient reply, and the sacrifice is probably unsound.

- 12 B—K 3
13 Q P×P 13 Castles
14 Q—R 5

To make Black move the Knight's Pawn, but he would do so no doubt in any case, so 14 B—B 4 is better.

- 14 P—K Kt 3
15 Q—K 2 15 B—B 3

- 16 B—R 6 16 R—K sq
17 Q—Q 2 17 Q—Kt 3
18 Q—B 4 18 B—R sq!

.....White would like to change Bishops.

- 19 R—Kt sq 19 P—Q B 4
20 R—K 3

To bring the Rook to attack the Black King and also to defend the Q B P, but P—K R 4 is really stronger.

- 20 P—B 5
21 B—K 2 21 P—Q 5
22 P×P 22 B×P
23 R—K 4 23 B—R sq
24 B×P 24 B×B
25 R×B 25 Q×Kt P
26 R—Kt 4 26 Q×B P
27 R×P 27 Q×P

.....White has given up a Pawn, but Black's King is too badly situated for him to make use of his gain. Even if he succeeds in changing off Queens and Bishops he cannot hope to win.

- 28 P—Kt 3 28 P—R 4
29 Q R—Kt 3 29 Q—R 8 ch
30 K—Kt 2 30 Q—B 3
31 Q—B 7 31 Q—K 3
32 R—K B 3 32 B—B 3
33 Q—K B 4 33 B—K 2

.....33...., R—K 2 is better, and might have saved the game; but the Rook's Pawn will fall at last.

- 34 R—Kt 6! 34 Q—Q 4
35 R—Kt 5 35 Q—K 3

.....If 35...., Q—R 7; 36 R (Kt 5)—Kt 3 wins.

- 36 R—K 5 36 Q—R 7

.....Now White cannot play R—Kt 3, but he has still a resource.

- 37 R×B 37 R×R
38 Q—B 6 38 Resigns.

THE CHESS WORLD.

Ruy Lopez.—A member of a leading English chess club wrote us recently asking for the correct pronunciation of the name of the now famous Spanish priest. As the point is of one general interest, we submitted the question to Dr. Murray, of Oxford, author of the world famous Murray's Dictionary, and the most eminent authority living. Dr. Murray, to whose kindness we are greatly indebted, says:—

Ruy is pronounced like *ruí*,—in *ruí-nous*, or like *oui* in the French name *Louis*, but with the two vowels run into one syllable, as the *o* and *y* are in *Roy*. Strictly, also, this running the two vowels into one syllable, makes the *u* shorter than in *ruinous*.

Lopez is pronounced *lo'-peth* or *lo'-paieth*, with the *o* shorter than English *o* in *lo'!*, but not short *o* as in *lop-peth* (as a rule, Spanish words in a final consonant have the accent or stress on the final syllable; but patronymics in *-ez* = our *-son*, as *López*, *Henríquez*, *Fernández*, etc., always have the same stress as the primitives, *Lópe*, *Henrico*, *Fernándo*, etc., from which they are formed; just as in English *An'drews* has the stress on the same syllable as *An'drew*).

It is stated that the American Congress at St. Louis will begin on October 11th. If there should be less than fifteen entries, the Masters' Tourney will be played in two rounds. There will be five prizes of from 500 to 50 dollars.

The annual competition for the championship of the Bournemouth Club has just concluded, Mr. W. H. Curtis winning with a score of 20½ out of a possible 24. Combined with this contest for the championship was a Handicap Competition, in which the following were the prize-winners, in order: Mr. D. MacIntyre and Mr. J. Moore (equal), Mr. G. Bullock, Mr. R. C. Rutherford, and Mr. W. J. Stevens.

Northern chess players, particularly those of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Durham, and Northumberland, will be interested to learn that Mr. Louis Zollner was recently appointed Danish Consul for Newcastle-on-Tyne. Some ten years ago, Mr. Zollner was reckoned one of the strongest players in the North of England. In those days the Newcastle Club could boast of an exceedingly strong match-playing contingent in Messrs. Zollner, Heywood, Downey, and Graham, who, with others whose names we do not recall at the moment, worthily upheld the prestige of the club. Though he has given up match play, Mr. Zollner still maintains his interest in the game.

Mr. James Mason.—To the various correspondents who have recently inquired about Mr. Mason, we are glad to report that his condition shows some physical improvement, although he is still confined to bed. We have

also to thank Miss Millar, hon. secretary of the Manchester Ladies' Chess Club, for 30/- contributed to our fund by sympathising members of the club; and Mr. H. E. Dobell, for £3 collected from members of the Hastings Club. Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse, also sends 5/- to our fund, which now amounts to £43 2s. od., this sum including a donation of one guinea, voted by the Yorkshire County Association, of which society Mr. Mason was official adjudicator.

Newcastle *v.* Edinburgh.—This interesting match was played at Newcastle, on March 26th, and resulted in favour of the home team. Play started at 2.30 and closed at 6 p.m. The visitors were entertained to dinner, under the chairmanship of Mr. Plumptre, president of the Newcastle Club. Full score:—

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.						EDINBURGH.					
Mr. F. Downey	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	..	..	..	0
Mr. R. Stewart	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. G. P. Galloway	..	..	..	0
Mr. C. Wright	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. H. J. Thoms	..	..	..	1
Mr. D. Cook	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. — Rankin	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Nixon	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. F. Spence	..	..	..	0
Rev. W. E. Bolland	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Framm	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. Robson	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. T. Parker	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. O. Gjemre..	..	..	..	..	0	Mr. H. S. Wallace	..	..	..	1
Mr. W. D. Hawdon	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. L. Thompson	..	..	..	0
Mr. M. M. Laserson	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. A. Orrock	..	..	..	0
Mr. F. O. Vipan	..	..	..	..	1	Mr. W. Massman	..	..	..	0
Mr. W. P. Thompson	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Carment	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$
8						4					

A match which aroused considerable interest in North Yorkshire and Durham was the encounter between Hartlepool and Middlesbrough, played in the former town on April 6th, and resulting in an easy victory for the home team. Score:—

HARTLEPOOL.										MIDDLESBROUGH.									
Mr. Jas. Birks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Wright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Geo. Birks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Brunton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Birks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Griffin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. V. Sutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. L. Dorman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Andrew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. Gould	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. E. Young	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Scott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. F. L. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Linton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Miss Lawson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Charlton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Lord	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Gould	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Monkman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Stonehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Batty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Jas. Hogg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. McDonald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Sachse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Chambers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Mildred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Mayson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. W. Ephgrave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
10										4									

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Chess Club, Manchester, was held at Parker's Restaurant, 12, St. Ann's Square, on Tuesday, March 29th, the president, Mrs. Leo Grindon, in the chair. The hon. secretary

presented a satisfactory report for the year. The membership has been maintained, and now stands at 24 members and 22 associates. The result of the inter-club matches during the season has been 3 wins, 4 losses, and 1 draw. Lectures have been kindly given by Dr. Wahltsch and Mr. Farron, and a simultaneous performance by Mr. R. Marriott, and the open evenings appear to have been greatly enjoyed. The hon. treasurer's accounts were passed, and showed a satisfactory balance in hand. The president presented the prizes won in the various tournaments to the successful competitors. Class Tournament: first class prize, Mrs. Klein; second class prize, Mrs. Judd; third class prize, Mrs. Buner. Handicap Tournament: first prize, Miss Clara Millar; second prize, Miss Marian Millar; third prize, Mrs. Oates. Associates' Competition: first prize, Miss C. Miller; second prize (divided), Miss E. Barrett, Miss S. Mellor. The election of members of council for the ensuing season resulted as follows: president, Mrs. Leo Grindon, L.L.A., F.R.M.S.; vice-presidents, Mrs. Albrecht, Mrs. J. H. Nodal; hon. treasurer, Mrs. Waterhouse; hon. secretary, Miss Marian Millar, Mus. B.; hon. tourney secretary, Miss Clara Millar; Mrs. Klein, Mrs. Oates, and Miss O'gden. The club meets for practice on Tuesdays, from 3 to 7 o'clock, members only; and on Fridays, from 3 to 6 o'clock, associates and members. Members' subscription, one guinea per annum; associates' subscription, half-a-guinea per annum.

The International Tournament at Cambridge Springs, P.A., U.S.A.—On the eve of his intended departure for America, to join the contest at Cambridge Springs, Herr G. Maroczy telegraphed that the authorities of the University where he is Professor of Mathematics could not give him leave for the necessary period of absence. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Lipschutz was also obliged to withdraw his entry on account of ill-health. The committee of the tourney therefore filled up the vacancies by accepting the entrances of Mr. Fox, the new champion of the Brooklyn Club; and of Mr. Finn, of the Manhattan Club, ex-champion of the State of New York. This alteration made the number of American and European competitors exactly equal, eight to each continent. The competitors are: Dr. E. Lasker, and Messrs. Lawrence, Marco, Mieses, Schlechter, Teichmann, Tchigorin, and Janowski from Europe; and Messrs. Barry, Delmar, Fox, Hodges, Marshall, Napier, Pillsbury, and Showalter from America. The reputation of the players, and the value of the prizes, raise the contest to one of the most important of our time. The tourney started on April 25th, and will end about May 20th. Four games only per week have to be played by each entrant, and the Saturdays are reserved for experimental studies of the Rice Gambit. The winners in the first round were Lasker, Pillsbury, Mieses, Napier, Janowski, and Teichmann. Marshall drew with Tchigorin, but in the second round, on April 26th, Marshall defeated Pillsbury in twenty-three moves in splendid style. Marco drew against Lasker in the second round. We hope to give a selection of the games in our next issue.

Manchester Club v. Manchester and District Chess League.—An interesting match under the above title was played on April 16th, at the rooms of the Manchester Club, whose representatives won by 16 to 11. Full score:—

MANCHESTER.		CHESS LEAGUE.	
Mr. E. Spencer	1	Mr. W. B. Shaw, Ardwick	0
Mr. V. L. Wahlutch	1	Mr. J. Wahlutch, Ardwick	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	1	Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, Rochdale	0
Mr. T. Kelly	1	Mr. A. B. Rink (League pres.)	0
Mr. J. Mollard	*½	Mr. S. Standing, Ardwick	*½
Mr. A. E. Moore	½	Mr. E. R. Evans, Urmston	½
Mr. F. Loewenthal	1	Mr. R. T. Jackson, Ardwick	0
Mr. H. B. Lund	1	Mr. J. Wrigley, Shaw	0
Mr. C. J. B. Lowe	1	Mr. H. Hartley, Gorton	0
Mr. E. W. Ruttle	1	Mr. H. W. Carruthers, Urmston	0
Mr. G. H. Midgley	0	Mr. D. Pennington, Hyde	1
Mr. A. Briggs	½	Mr. H. G. Wills, Grammar School	½
Mr. H. E. Garstang	0	Mr. A. Smith, Ashton	1
Mr. E. Midgley	0	Mr. Alfred Eva, Gorton	1
Mr. T. L. Agar	1	Mr. G. Mills Palmer, Manchester S.	0
Mr. N. P. Milne	1	Mr. J. Nicholls, Gorton	0
Dr. J. C. Eames	1	Mr. J. A. Barraclough, Rochdale	0
Mr. C. Kunz	0	Mr. C. Vallancey, Ardwick	1
Mr. P. Williamson	0	Mr. W. B. Newell, Ardwick	1
Mr. J. G. Da Cunha	1	Mr. W. Phillips, Hyde	0
Mr. J. T. Jackson	0	Mr. G. Osborne, Stockport	1
Mr. M. Sutcliffe	0	Mr. F. Asquith, Y.M.C.A.	1
Mr. H. Hibbs	1	Mr. T. Radcliffe, Shaw	0
Mr. B. Copley	0	Mr. C. H. Moss, Stockport	1
Mr. J. Leake	1	Mr. J. J. Taylor, Oldham	0
Mr. C. B. Edge	0	Mr. Chevalier, Grammar School	1
Mr. Casson	½	Mr. F. S. Cartwright, Stockport	½
16		11	

* Adjudicated.

The members of the York Club brought the present season's programme to a close with the annual dinner, at the club quarters, De Grey Rooms, on Wednesday, April 13th. The members mustered in full force, and the visitors included the Lord Mayor of York. After the loyal toasts had been honoured, Mr. J. Lane proposed 'The York Chess Club.' The hon. secretary, Mr. O. C. B. Brown responded, and thanked the members for their services and loyalty to the club. The Lord Mayor, in an excellent speech, proposed 'The prize winners,' and presented the winners their rewards as follows:—Handicap, 'Oswald Brown' trophy, Mr. F. O. Nelson; second, Mr. S. Walker; third, Mr. W. Flint; fourth, Mr. P. Flint. President's prize, for the player with the largest number of games played, Mr. G. F. Flint. Nelson Cup, Mr. G. F. Flint. Stanhope prize, for best match average, Mr. W. Dewhurst. Mr. Humphreys, the club president, occupied the chair, and after the finish of the formal business the rest of the evening was devoted to chess play.

The return match between Huddersfield and North Manchester was played at Huddersfield, on April 16th, and resulted as follows:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.										HUDDERSFIELD.									
Mr. A. E. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Denham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Löbel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Charlesworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. A. Farron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. Denham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. J. A. Liversedge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. F. H. Halley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Noble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Burtinshaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. U. Rotheray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Wolstencroft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Chrispin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Garrett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Halstead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. C. Earle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Littlewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Postle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. D. Haigh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. R. Brooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. L. Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. H. Lee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. K. C. Ross	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Calvert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crawford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Bottomley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. N. P. Milne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Brierley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Rogers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. Hepworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Osborne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. G. Roberts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Hibbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. S. Garside	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. S. Cartwright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Stather	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. E. Panton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Addy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
14										6									

* Adjudicated by Mr. J. B. Oates.

Devonshire.—During the past few weeks the tournaments at many of the leading Clubs have been brought to a close and the prizes distributed to the successful competitors. At the Plymouth Club, on March 28th, the president, Mr. Thomas Winter Wood, the *doyen* of Devon chess, went from Paignton to fulfil “the pleasant duty” of presenting the prizes, and meeting the members of the club. The silver cup, presented three years ago by Mr. Carslake Winter Wood, for annual competition, was won by Mr. C. F. Cooper, who also took Mr. E. J. Winter Wood’s first prize of one guinea in the handicap contest. Mr. T. Taylor was second, and Mr. H. Dobson third. The “Fitzroy Cup,” for the best score of gambit games won during the season, was carried off by Mr. E. B. Clark. In the Gambit tournament, the President’s prize of one guinea was divided between Colonel Bennett and the hon. secretary, Mr. Walter P. Weekes, with equal scores. Notwithstanding his great age (85), Mr. Winter Wood reached Paignton “as fresh as paint,” and this he attributed to the hearty welcome and kindness of the members of the Plymouth Club.

The correspondence match, Devon *v.* Kent, has ended in favour of Devon. Fifty players represented each county, and the score as we go to press is Devon 27, Kent 18, and 5 games in progress. At the Dartmouth Club, Mr. C. J. Meads has won the Championship Cup, presented by the Rev. H. Bremridge, the County Association secretary. The history of this club is an example of what energy and determination can accomplish. It was started in December, 1901, before which time club chess had no home in the district. The membership for 1902 was 12, and all the six matches played were lost. The membership is now 23, and the club is affiliated to the County Association; the committee arranges an annual

"members' dinner," and has decided to pay in future the railway fares of players taking part in contests away from home. Of five matches played this season three were won and two lost.

The correspondence match, Devon *v.* Sussex, stands Devon 29, Sussex 26, 5 games in progress.

The Torquay Level Tourney, for the Cup presented by Mr. E. J. Winter Wood—holder last season Mr. E. P. Jelf-Reveley—has been won by Mr. W. Mears; second, Mr. A. W. Peet; third, Dr. W. Makeig Jones.

Devonport C.C.—Both the Championship and the Knock-out Tourney have been won by the Rev. T. H. Moyle; in the latter Mr. Ellison Pearse being second.

Exeter C.C. Handicap Tourney.—First, Mr. A. L. Noake; second, Mr. W. H. Gundry; third, Rev. H. Bremridge; fourth, Mr. G. W. Cutler; fifth, Mr. G. F. White; sixth, Messrs. G. Bailey Toms, H. E. Bell, and E. V. Hawkins; ninth, Messrs. W. Lloyd Jones and J. Wills; eleventh, Mr. G. Bedford; twelfth, Mr. J. Cottle-Green; thirteenth, Mr. C. S. Hockin; fourteenth, Mr. W. R. Spencer.

Cornwall.—Falmouth and Camborne tied their match last month for the County Shield, which was therefore played off again. The result was a win to Falmouth by 6 to 2,—which places Falmouth at the head of the West Cornwall section with 8 points, Truro 6, Redruth 2, Camborne 1.

Chess in Scotland.—Scottish Chess Association Congress. The 21st annual Congress of the Association was held at Dundee C.C., commencing on Saturday, 2nd April, and lasting till the middle of the following week. The various tournaments were fairly well attended, and the principal event was won by Dr. Macdonald, Linlithgow (who is a member of the Glasgow C.C.). Dr. Macdonald thus holds the Scottish Championship for the second time, winning on a former occasion at Glasgow, a few years ago. The "Minor" Championship was won by Mr. C. Wardhaugh (of the Glasgow and "Athenæum" chess clubs) with a clean score of five wins. We give details of these competitions tabulated below.

On Monday, 4th April, the annual business meeting was held, and a satisfactory financial statement, showing a credit balance of £109, was submitted. It was agreed to hold next year's Congress at Stirling, on the invitation of Stirling C.C., and Mr. W. Lawson (Stirling) was appointed president for the ensuing year. Mr. A. Murray, solicitor, 223, West George Street, Glasgow, was elected to the secretaryship. Under Mr. Murray's care, we look to the Association maintaining its past prosperity, and increasing its activity in various ways. The new secretary is a strong West of Scotland player, and a well-known member of the Glasgow and "Burns" chess clubs. An effort will be made to carry out the interesting fixture—Scotland *v.* North of England—this year yet (if possible, early in summer). The match is due to be played in England on this occasion. We trust that the East *v.* West of Scotland match will be resumed under Association auspices next season.

MAJOR TOURNEY.

	Spankie.	Borthwick.	Walker.	Martyn.	Chambers.	Macdonald.	Total.
Mr. D. Spankie	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. J. Borthwick	$\frac{1}{2}$ —	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	2
Mr. W. N. Walker	1	$\frac{1}{2}$ —	1	1	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Martyn	1	0	0	—	0	0	1
Mr. J. D. Chambers	1	1	0	1	—	0	3
Dr. R. C. Macdonald	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$

MINOR TOURNEY.

	Connor.	Lyell.	Dickson.	Heath.	Wardhaugh.	Corrie.	Total.
Mr. J. Connor	—	0	1	1	0	1	3
Mr. C. Lyell	1	—	0	0	0	1	2
Dr. Dickson	0	1	—	1	0	1	3
Mr. C. B. Heath	0	1	0	—	0	1	2
Mr. C. Wardhaugh	1	1	1	1	—	1	5
Mr. R. E. Corrie	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

“Lightning” Handicap Tourney.—In this event there were twelve entries, and the first prize was won by Dr. R. C. Macdonald (scratch), who defeated Mr. W. N. Walker (scratch) in the final tie.

Stirling C.C. closes its season with a musical evening, at which there will be one or two toasts, and presentation of prizes. Mr. T. Lupton has won the Championship Tourney, scoring $9\frac{1}{2}$ out of 10 games, and Mr. A. U. Gray takes second place, with 9 points.

Falkirk C.C. has had a fairly prosperous season, attendances being well maintained. The tourneys are not yet all decided, but Mr. J. Weir has won the first prize in the Handicap.

Edinburgh Chess League.—In matches under League auspices, the Working Men's C.C. tied for first place with “B” team of Edinburgh C.C., each club scoring ten points—winning five matches and losing 1. The tie was played off, with the result that the Working Men's C.C. was successful in defeating Edinburgh “B” team by four games to two, thus winning the “Knight” Cup and League championship. Mr. A. Fraser, of Edinburgh “Insurance” C.C., has won the individual championship of the League, winning the possible of six games, playing at top board. We note that Edinburgh Working Men's Club and Institute has played seventeen matches this season, winning 13, drawing 2, and losing 2.

Glasgow C.C.—A match between teams chosen by president (Mr. J. M. Finlayson) and secretary (Mr. J. A. McKee) was played on Friday evening, 15th April, and resulted in a victory for Mr. McKee's team by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ games.

Glasgow "Athenæum" C.C. held its annual meeting on Tuesday, 19th April. The club has played seven matches, winning them all, and has also won the "Spens" Cup Tourney. The club championship has been won by Mr. Borthwick, and the "Minor" by Mr. R. H. Blane. "Handicap": first prize, Mr. J. Love; second, Mr. J. J. S. Gray. Office-bearers: president, Mr. J. Borthwick; vice-presidents, Messrs. Gray, Lindsay, and Bremner; treasurer, Mr. P. Ramsay; secretary, Mr. C. Wardhaugh.

Bridge of Allan C.C. "championship" has been won by Mr. F. E. Bussell.

Queen's Park C.C. "championship" has been won by Mr. Walter Scott, who scored the "possible" of ten wins.

Other inter-club matches reported were:—

Glasgow C.C. (2nd team) ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Gourock C.C. ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Glasgow C.C. (2nd team) ...	6	v.	Shawlands C.C. ...	2
Uddingston C.C. ...	6	v.	Motherwell C.C. ...	3
Queen's Park C.C. ...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Shawlands C.C. ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$
"Singer Mnf'g. Co." C.C. ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Glasgow "N.W." C.C. ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Dundee C.C. ...	$5\frac{1}{2}$	v.	Fife C.C. ...	$1\frac{1}{2}$

GAME No. 2,400

Played in Scottish Championship, at Dundee C.C. For the notes we are indebted to Dr. Macdonald.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
Dr. MACDONALD, Mr. W. N. WALKER,
Linlithgow. Dundee.

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

.....A defence played by Showalter. Mr. Ranken says "not in the books, but there seems no reason against it."

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

.....Black's Bishop is shut in and his Knight undeveloped. Castling on Q side was not safe.

13 Kt—R 4 13 P—Kt 3
14 Q—K 2 14 K—Kt 2
15 Q—Kt 5 15 P—Q R 3
16 Q—B 6 ch 16 K—Kt sq
17 Kt x Kt P 17 P x Kt
18 Q x Kt P ch 18 K—B sq
19 Q x R P ch 19 Q—Kt 2
20 Q—B 4 20 Q—Kt 5
21 Q x P ch 21 Q x Q
22 B x Q

White has now four passed Pawns for the piece.

22 Kt—B 3
23 K R—K sq 23 K—Q 2
24 R—Q 3 24 R—R sq
25 K—Kt sq

P—R 3 was better, to initiate a general advance of Q side Pawns.

25 R—R 5
26 P—K B 3 26 K R—Q B sq
27 P—Q Kt 3 27 R—R 3

28 B—K 3	28 Kt—K sq	39 K—Q 3	39 P—R 5
29 P—Q B 4	29 B—B sq	40 R(QB4)—QB2	40 P × P
30 R—Q B sq	30 B—R 6	41 R—K Kt 2	41 R—Q B sq
31 R—B 2	31 Kt—Q 3	42 R × P	42 R(R3)—R sq
32 P—B 5	32 Kt—Kt 4	43 P—K R 4	43 P × P
33 R—B 4	33 P—B 3	44 R—Kt 7 ch	44 K—K sq
34 R—Q 2	34 QR(R3)—Rsq	.....44....	K—Q sq was better.
35 R(Q2)—QB2	35 R—R 3	45 R(QB2)—K Kt 2	45 K—Q sq
36 R—K B 2			45 Kt—Q B 2
Threatening to break through on the King's side.		46 R—K R 7	46 Kt—K sq
	36 P—K Kt 4	47 R—Kt 8 ch	47 R—B 2
37 P—K Kt 3	37 R—K Kt sq	48 P—Q B 6	48 R(Rsq)—Q Bsq
38 K—B 2	38 P—K R 4	49 B—Q Kt 6	50 R—Q 7 mate.

London.—The Ladies' Chess Club. Mrs. Fagan is to be congratulated on winning for the third year in succession the Championship Cup, which now becomes her absolute property. The Sectional and Handicap Tourneys are not yet concluded. The club proposes to hold an 'At Home' early in May, and if dates can be arranged this function will probably take place at the Grafton Galleries. The general meeting will be held previous to the closing of the season in June.

The Chess Bohemians, since taking up their comfortable new quarters at 136, Cheapside, have acquired many new members, and if the present improvement in the playing strength of the club is maintained, the Bohemians should next year secure a good position in the "A" Division of the London Chess League. During the past season victories were won over West Norwood, East Ham, Maurice, Plaistow, and Birkbeck. In the "A" Division matches, East London were defeated (13-7), and Athenæum (11-9), while creditable scores of 8 games to 12 were made against such strong clubs as Hampstead and Insurance. A silver cup was presented to be won outright by the winner of the club championship tourney, and all the other sections of the tourney were well filled. Full particulars of membership can be obtained from the hon. sec., Mr. E. S. Michell, 81, Digby Road, Clissold Park, N.

The West London Club has just finished one of the most successful winter seasons it has ever had, and Mr. Ralph Eastman, the match captain, has every reason to be proud of the result of the matches played—a result mainly due to his unflagging energy and his popularity as a captain. In the 'A' Division of the London Chess League, the club has advanced another point towards the top, coming out fifth, as against sixth last year. Results of matches :—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn
League Matches ...	11	7	4	0
First Team Matches ...	11	7	1	3
Second Team Matches ...	3	3	0	0
	25	17	5	3

E 2

In the matches against Oxford and Cambridge Universities, the club did not do quite so well as last year, losing the match played at Cambridge, winning at Oxford, and drawing against the Combined 'Varsities (past and present). Scores:—

West London C.C.	... 8½	v.	Cambridge University	... 9½
West London C.C.	... 8½	v.	Oxford University	... 2½
West London C.C.	... 9½	v.	United 'Varsities (past & pres.)	9½

As against last season:—

West London C.C.	.. 12½	v.	Cambridge University	... 7½
West London C.C.	... 11½	v.	United 'Varsities (past & pres.)	8½

No match with Oxford University was played.

The two prizes for the best scores in the League matches have been won by (1) Mr. J. Stocker, with a score of 9 wins out of 11 matches played; (2) Mr. T. Dyer, with a score of 7 wins out of 9 matches played.

The Continuous Winter Tourney has again proved very interesting, a large number of games having been played. Winners: first, Mr. H. E. Williams, 63 games, 44 points, 69·84 per cent.; second, Mr. C. E. Ford, 36 games, 23 points, 63·88 per cent.; third, Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne, 37 games, 23½ points, 63·51 per cent.

In order to sustain the interest in the club during the summer session, three tournaments have now been arranged and started, viz., the Championship Tourney, Class I.; 'B' Tourney; and a Continuous Tourney, open to all members of the club, and played at class odds.

For the following items we are indebted to Mr. Biaggini's excellent column in the *Stoke Newington and Islington Recorder*.

The North London Club Winter Tournament was played in three sections, the winners being Messrs. A. E. Booth, A. H. Swinstead, and C. E. Harris. Second prizes were secured by Messrs. H. V. Buttfield, C. Hepworth, and A. E. Wellman. Mr. C. E. Harris won the prize for the best average in all the matches with 78 per cent. The annual general meeting will be held on May 12th. Mr. Buttfield, the secretary, is to be congratulated on a successful and interesting season, the result of his untiring efforts and urbanity.

The Wood Green Club has had a most successful season, although it did not do so well as it should in the League competition. Of twenty matches played, twelve were won, three drawn, and five lost, the latter including the fixtures with Ibis, Local Government Board, and North London, who played an exceptionally good side against them.

At the Highbury Quadrant Club, the best scores in the matches were made by Mr. E. Benning and Mr. T. Faint, Mr. A. Gunsberg being third, and Mrs. A. E. Potter next. The tournament was won by Mr. F. Ewart White, Mr. Wellman and Mr. Benning finishing second and third respectively.

London Chess League.—The anticipation of a tie match between the Metropolitan and Hampstead Clubs was not fulfilled, the latter club succumbing to Lee in their last match by no less than 7½ to 12½. How

much this was due to ill-luck, how much to a weak team, or to over-confidence and under-estimation of the enemy we cannot pretend to say. Lee had the best team they had been able to muster throughout the season, although Mr. O'Neill did not put in an appearance on the top board, Mr. Ward thus scoring by default. The position of the leading clubs is therefore: Metropolitan, 10, 1st; Lud-Eagle and Hampstead, 9, 2nd; Insurance, 8, 4th; and West London, 7, 5th.

TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH RESULTS.

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

TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH SCORES.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Athenæum ...	1	—	11	9	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	3	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$89\frac{1}{2}$
Battersea ...	2	9	—	$11\frac{1}{2}$	11	7	8	7	12	7	5	14	$8\frac{1}{2}$	100
Bohemians ...	3	11	$8\frac{1}{2}$	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	13	12	8	7	$4\frac{1}{2}$	4	$8\frac{1}{2}$	8	91
Brixton ...	4	$13\frac{1}{2}$	9	$13\frac{1}{2}$	—	10	$10\frac{1}{2}$	7	14	9	7	8	9	$110\frac{1}{2}$
East London ...	5	$9\frac{1}{2}$	13	7	10	—	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7	10	7	6	4	6	84
Hampstead ...	6	17	12	12	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$15\frac{1}{2}$	—	$13\frac{1}{2}$	0	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	132
Insurance ...	7	$11\frac{1}{2}$	13	12	13	13	6	—	14	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	11	$123\frac{1}{2}$
Lee ...	8	11	8	13	6	10	$12\frac{1}{2}$	6	—	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	4	8	$92\frac{1}{2}$
Lud-Eagle ...	9	$11\frac{1}{2}$	13	$15\frac{1}{2}$	11	13	$9\frac{1}{2}$	12	$13\frac{1}{2}$	—	$8\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$133\frac{1}{2}$
Metropolitan ...	10	14	15	16	13	14	9	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	—	$13\frac{1}{2}$	13	145
North London ...	11	$9\frac{1}{2}$	6	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	16	$6\frac{1}{2}$	16	7	$6\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	9	$107\frac{1}{2}$
West London ...	12	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$11\frac{1}{2}$	12	11	14	9	$8\frac{1}{2}$	12	$6\frac{1}{2}$	7	$10\frac{1}{2}$	—	115

The Metropolitan Club, which has won the championship of London this season, was established in April, 1890, and throughout its career has maintained a foremost place among London chess organisations. The club first entered the League Competition for the 1891-2 season, and won at the first time of asking, and since then has been successful in securing premier honours on no less than eight occasions. The performances against other leading clubs have also been conspicuously successful, and the 'Met' still holds a substantial advantage in results against the City of London Club by five matches to two, as following records show:—

April 23rd, 1894	...	*20 Boards	...	Won by 12 to 8
October 20th, 1894	...	50 Boards	..	Won by 26½ to 23½
February 11th, 1895	...	*20 Boards	...	Won by 14½ to 5½
October 24th, 1895	...	*20 Boards	...	Won by 10½ to 9½
November 28th, 1895	...	50 Boards	...	Won by 27½ to 22½
January 30th, 1896	...	50 Boards	...	Lost by 19½ to 30½
February 27th, 1904	...	50 Boards	...	Lost by 17 to 33

* These were League matches.

The result of twenty-six matches played this season is 22 won, 3 lost, and 1 drawn. The number of games played was 442, of which the club scored 273 points to 169. The success of the club has been largely due to the energy of its successive hon. secretaries: Mr. Morton Smith (now president), officiated for three years; Mr. R. Marsden, four years; Mr. Michell (last year's amateur champion), one year; and Mr. J. W. Wright, six years; and from present prospects there is every reason to expect further addition to their fine record.

We append the averages of the Metropolitan players who have taken part in at least five League matches during the season:—

Name.	Average Place.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per cent. of wins.
Mr. Tattersall	...	11	7	1	3	77·77
Mr. O. C. Muller	...	9	5	1	3	72·22
Mr. J. Mortimer	...	10	4	4	2	50·00
Mr. E. G. Sergeant	...	11	6	1	4	72·72
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	9	5	1	3	72·22
Mr. W. J. Ingoldsby	...	5	3	1	1	70·00
Mr. T. E. Haydon	...	5	3	1	1	70·00
Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	9	2	1	6	55·55
Mr. S. Matzkewitz	...	6	4	0	2	82·66
Mr. C. T. Cornwall	...	10	7	0	3	85·00
Mr. Thos. Keliher	...	8	3	1	4	62·50
Mr. A. G. Stowe	...	9	3	4	2	44·44
Mr. S. F. de Mattos	...	7	3	2	2	57·14
Mr. C. W. Bowles	...	10	6	1	3	75·00
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock	...	7	1	3	3	35·71
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	11	9	0	2	90·90
Mr. S. Mattingby	...	6	4	0	2	83·33
Mr. F. Bailey	...	11	7	2	2	72·72
Mr. W. J. Allnutt	...	9	4	4	1	50·00
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	7	3	2	3	57·14
Mr. J. Lyall	...	9	3	2	4	55·45

The following are the averages of the members of the Hampstead Club in London Chess League matches this season. Only those taking part in five or more matches are reckoned in the list. In these matches 106 games were won, 52 drawn, and 62 lost, or an average of exactly 60 per cent. :—

Name.	Average place.	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Won by forfeit.	Per cent. of wins.	Per cent. of wins, including forfeits.
Mr. W. Ward ...	1	11	8	0	2	1	90—	90'9
Mr. R. C. Griffith ...	2	11	6	2	2	1	70—	72'72
Mr. J. Mahood ...	3	11	4	1	4	2	66'66	72'72
Mr. C. W. Hopper...	3'5	5	2	1	1	1	62'5	70—
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	5'4	10	5	2	2	1	66'66	70—
Dr. Edrige Green ...	6'1	6	3	2	1	0	58'33	
Mr. J. H. North ...	6'5	10	2	5	3	0	35—	
Mr. H. S. Staniforth	6'8	5	2	2	1	0	50—	
Mr. W. R. Neve ...	7'5	7	4	4	0	0	42'85	
Mr. E. Busvine ...	7'8	5	3	0	2	0	80—	
Mr. T. W. Newman	8	5	1	4	0	0	20—	
Mr. F. A. Eve ...	9'2	11	5	3	2	1	60—	63'63
Mr. E. R. Shilleto...	12'5	9	2	2	3	1	50—	55'55
Mr. M. Copland ...	12'5	11	2	5	4	0	36'36	
Mr. E. Martin ...	13'4	9	6	1	2	0	77'05	
Mr. W. G. Rowney ...	13'4	11	5	3	3	0	59'09	
Mr. J. M. Cochrane	13'7	11	7	2	1	1	75—	
Mr. A. Bakewell ...	15'2	8	3	3	2	0	50—	
Mr. S. G. Boxsius ...	15'5	11	4	4	0	0	63'63	
Mr. L. James ...	16'7	11	3	2	6	0	54'54	
Mr. D. C. Griffith ...	18	6	5	0	1	0	91'66	
Mr. G. W. Bedford	18'6	7	5	1	1	0	78'57	
Rev. A. K. Cherrill	20	5	1	2	2	0	40—	

Although unable to obtain a representative team, the members of the Hampstead Club, who took part in the Easter tour, made creditable fights in their three matches, and one and all agreed that the tour was a great success, which was partly due to the excellent arrangements made for their reception, and partly to the lovely weather that accompanied them throughout. The following are the scores :—

Played on Thursday, 31st March.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.					HAMPSTEAD.				
Mr. T. S. Connan...	...	...	...	½	Mr. R. C. Griffith...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Butler ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. H. Coldwell	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. S. Staniforth	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Read ...	...	...	...	½	Mr. L. James...	...	...	...	½
Mr. B. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. C. Griffith...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. A. Happell	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. A. W. Thomae...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. Gipps ...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. W. W. Brougham	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. L. Nickels...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. P. Mullins...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Honey ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. M. Hardman	...	...	...	0
Rev. H. S. Brooke	...	...	...	*½	Mr. W. S. Salter ...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. Smith...	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. J. Rossi ...	...	...	...	1
6½					4½				

* Adjudicated.

Played on Saturday, 2nd April.

HASTINGS.					HAMPSTEAD.				
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. C. Griffith...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Regan...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. W. Hopper	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Dobell...	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. H. Coldwell	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. S. Staniforth	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. G. Colborne	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. James...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. G. Ginner...	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. C. Griffith...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Herington...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. E. Hughes	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. White...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. F. A. W. Thomae...	...	...	...	0
Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. P. Mullins...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Jenour	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. S. Salter	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Thorniley	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. J. Rossi	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
7 $\frac{1}{2}$					3 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Adjudicated.

Played on Monday, 4th April.

HAMPSTEAD.					SEVENOAKS.				
Mr. R. C. Griffith...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. H. Coldwell	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Chapman	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Staniforth	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. C. Griffith...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. B. Hodges	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. C. E. Hughes	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Hubbe	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. P. Mullins...	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. G. W. Stephenson	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. S. Salter	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. G. Evans	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. J. Rossi	...	...	...	0	Rev. E. S. Buchanan	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

GAME No. 2,401.

The following game was played on Board 1, in the match Hampstead v. Hastings:—

WHITE.		BLACK.			
R. C. GRIFFITH,		H. F. CHESHIRE,			
<i>Hampstead.</i>		<i>Hastings.</i>			
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4		14 P—K 4	14 Kt—Kt 5
2 B—B 4		2 Kt—K B 3		15 Kt—Kt 3	15 P—B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3		3 B—B 4		16 Kt—B 5	16 Q—B 4 ch
4 Kt—B 3		4 P—Q 3		17 K—R sq	17 K R—Q sq
5 P—Q 3		5 B—K 3		18 Kt—Kt 5	
6 B—Kt 3		6 Q Kt—Q 2		Pretty! If 18..., P×Kt; 19 Q× P, P—Kt 3; 20 Kt—R 6 ch, K—R 2; 21 R—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 22 Kt—B 5. and mates.	
7 B—K 3		7 B×Q B		19 Q—B 3	18 Kt—B sq
8 P×B		8 B×B		20 Kt—K 6	19 Kt—Q 2
9 R P×B		9 P—B 3		21 P×Q	20 Q×Q
10 Q—Q 2		10 Q—K 2		..... 21..., Kt—K 3 prolongs the game.	
11 Castles		11 Castles		22 R—R 2	22 Kt—Q 5
12 Kt—K 2		12 P—Q 4		23 P×Kt	23 Resigns.
13 P×P		13 Kt×P			

.....Black thought White would have to move 15 P—B 3, overlooking the fact that he cannot capture at Q B 2

In connection with the international struggle now proceeding at Cambridge Springs, U.S.A., we have decided to institute a contest, which we hope will prove a source of pleasure and amusement to our readers.

There are sixteen competitors in the tournament, and we offer sixteen book prizes, ranging in value from 10/6 to 2/3, for the best forecasts of the play. The tournament is a two-round contest, a point which must not be lost sight of by those who compete for our prizes.

We issue with the present number a full scoring sheet, so that the result of each game can be recorded. In the event of ties the competitor whose forecast approaches nearest to the actual result will be adjudged the winner. No competitor to send in more than one forecast.

The latest date for receiving records is May 16th. A score sheet will be sent to any applicant on receipt of addressed stamped envelope. A copy of the *B.C.M.*, with score sheet enclosed, may also be obtained promptly on sending 9d. in stamps, cost of magazine, to *B.C.M.*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds.

Southern Union Championship.—Devon met Gloucestershire, at Taunton, on April 23rd, and the score was 8 to 7 in favour of Devon—and one game left for adjudication. A singular incident occurred in the match. The Gloucester player at Board 5 resigned his game in following position, under the impression that he had a lost game:—White, Mr. H. M. Prideaux (Devon): K at Q 4, B at Q B 4, Pawns at K R 2, K B 4, Q 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, and Q R 2. Black, Dr. Mason (Gloucester): K at K R sq, B at K Kt 5, Pawns at K R 2, K B 2, K B 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 3; White to move. Later in the day, while travelling home, Dr. Mason discovered that when he resigned he was a Rook ahead! but this piece (Q R), which had never moved, must have been accidentally removed from the board—probably knocked off by his coat sleeve. Dr. Mason's score sheet confirms the above statement, and the Devon authorities have been asked to re-open the matter, although Dr. Mason certainly resigned. In case the game and the point is conceded, Gloucester may possibly win the section and pass into the finals—in the event of ties the aggregate number of wins in the whole of the section play count. Legally, Dr. Mason has no case. The incident furnishes a new application for the axiom "attend to your pieces." Score:—

DEVON.

Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Tracev	...	...	...	...	*
Mr. C. W. Phillips	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. W. Bourne	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Bailey Toms	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Mears	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. S. Owen	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. P. Kindell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Fisher	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Ellison Pearse	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	...	...	...	1

GLOUCESTER.

Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	...	...	*
Mr. H. M. McVicar	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Mason	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Chubb	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. U. Beamish	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. O. Hunt	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. W. Billings	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Morrow	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. J. Perrett	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Wooten	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. Daniell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Viveash	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. A. Wood	...	...	...	...	0

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION AND THE
CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB.

A Meeting was held on April 28th, to decide definitely whether the City Club should join the British Chess Federation, the subscription to which is £10 10s. per annum for each unit. In November last, at a conference of delegates appointed to draft the Constitution of the Federation, the representatives of the City Club moved that the annual subscription should be £2 2s. only, but this proposal was defeated. It is common knowledge that throughout the protracted negotiations which took place before the adoption of the Constitution of the Federation, the delegates representing the City Club offered most unreasonable opposition to the establishment of a paramount authority for British chess, and now we have to report that by a vote of about 45 to 24, the club has practically endorsed the tactics of its delegates, and will not join the Federation. We are not in the least surprised at this decision, which we think will be received with entire complacency by the promoters of the National organisation, who have every reason to be satisfied with their action during the past two years, in which period sneers and insults have been ignored for the sole purpose of affording the City of London Chess Club means of honourable retreat from an untenable position. The strategic movement to the rear, which has now been effected, is the best possible testimony in support of our opinion that firmness would eventually show that the only weapon the City representatives relied upon was "plentiful lack of interest," full exercise of which they doubtless thought would suffice to so offend the representatives of the three Unions that they would retire in disgust from the negotiations; but the delegates of the Unions were not to be disposed of so easily. The decision of the City Club voluntarily concedes to the London Chess League the right to represent the great body of London chess players in matters of National importance, and we understand that during the next few days a special meeting will be held to decide the policy of the League, the constitution of which may require re-drafting, to overcome the opposition which we hear is likely to be encountered at the meeting. In the event of further attempts to stop the progress of the National movement, we suggest that the time is most opportune for establishing a London Chess Union with an active constitution. Such a society would undoubtedly be accorded hearty welcome as a unit of the British Chess Federation.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

Game 2,396.—Mr. O'Hanlon writes asking us to state that game 2,396, published in our last issue, was a "friendly" encounter, and not a game in the current match North v. South of Ireland.

Inter-Universities Match.—We were unable to give any specimens of play from the 'Varsities match in our last issue, but we have now pleasure in publishing the whole series, with notes by Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall.

GAME NO. 2,402. <i>Ruy Lopez.</i>		GAME NO. 2,403. <i>English Opening.</i>		GAME NO. 2,404. <i>Sicilian Defence.</i>		GAME NO. 2,405. <i>Sicilian Defence.</i>	
WHITE. Mr. B. G. BROWN, <i>Cam.</i> BLACK. Mr. H. D. ROOME, <i>Ox.</i> <i>Board 1.</i>		WHITE. Mr. T. H. BUMPUS, <i>Ox.</i> BLACK. Mr. H. BATEMAN, <i>Cam.</i> <i>Board 2.</i>		WHITE. Mr. G. LEATHAM, <i>Cam.</i> BLACK. Mr. ERNSTHAUSEN, <i>Ox.</i> <i>Board 3.</i>		WHITE. Mr. S. N. FOSTER, <i>Ox.</i> BLACK. Mr. J. N. HORROCKS, <i>Cam.</i> <i>Board 4.</i>	
	WHITE. BLACK.		WHITE. BLACK.		WHITE. BLACK.		WHITE. BLACK.
1	P-K 4 P-K 4	1	P-Q B 4 P-Q B 4	1	P-K 4 P-Q B 4	1	P-K 4 P-Q B 4
2	K Kt-B 3 Q Kt-B 3	2	Kt-Q B 3 Kt-Q B 3	2	Q Kt-B 3 Q Kt-B 3	2	Kt-Q B 3 Kt-Q B 3
3	B-Kt 5 P-Q R 3	3	P-K Kt 3 P-K Kt 3	3	Kt-B 3 P-K 3	3	Kt-B 3 P-K Kt 3
4	B-R 4 Kt-B 3	4	B-Kt 2 B-Kt 2	4	P-Q 4 P x P	4	B-B 4 19 B-Kt 2
5	Castles B-K 2	5	P-K 3 P-Q 3	5	Kt x P B-B 4?	5	Castles P-Q 3
6	Kt-B 3 Castles	6	K Kt-K 2 Kt-B 3	6	K Kt-Kt 5 P-Q 3	6	P-K R 3 Kt-B 3
7	P-Q 4 P x P	7	P-Q 4 P x P	7	B-K 2 11 P-Q R 3	7	R-K sq Kt-Q 2
8	Kt-Q 5 1 P-Q Kt 4	8	P x P P-B 4	8	Kt-R 3 Kt-B 3	8	P-Q 3 K Kt-K 4
9	B-Kt 3 Kt x P 2	9	Castles Castles	9	B-B 3 Castles 15	9	B-Kt 3 P-K 3
10	R-K sq Kt-B 3	10	P-Q R 3 Q-Q 2	10	Kt-B 4 P-K R 3	10	B-K B 4 Q-B 3
11	Kt x Q P K Kt x Kt	11	P-Q Kt 4 8 K-R-B sq	11	Castles P-K 4 10	11	B x Kt Kt x B
12	B x Kt B-Kt 2	12	P-K B 3 9 P-K R 4	12	Kt-K 3 P-Q Kt 4	12	Q Kt-Kt 5 20 Kt x Kt +
13	Kt-B 5 B-B 3	13	B-K 3 P-Q 4 10	13	Kt-K 2 Kt-K 2	13	Q x Kt Q x Q
14	Q-Kt 4 P-Kt 3 3	14	P-B 5 R-K sq	14	Kt-Kt 3 Kt-Kt 3	14	P x Q K-K 2 !
15	B-B 4 4 P-Q 3	15	P-Kt 5 Kt-R 4	15	K Kt-B 5 Kt-R 2	15	P-B 3 B-Q 2
16	Q R-Q sq Q-B sq	16	B-B 4 Kt-B 5	16	Q-Q 3 B x Kt ?	16	Kt-R 3 P-Q Kt 4
17	Kt-R 6 + K-Kt 2	17	P-Q R 4 Q R-Q sq	17	Kt x B ? 17 Q-B 3	17	Kt-B 2 P-Q R 4
18	Q-Kt 3 Kt-K 2	18	Kt-B sq Kt-R 2	18	P-B 3 Kt-K 2	18	P-R 3 P-K 4 !
19	B x B Q x B	19	R-K sq P-Kt 4	19	P-Q Kt 4 18 Kt x Kt	19	K-R 2 B-R 3
20	Kt-Kt 4 5 Kt-B 4	20	B-K 5 ? B x B 11	20	P x B Kt-R 5	20	Q R-Q sq B-B 5 +
21	Q-R 3 B-Q sq	21	P x B P-K 3	21	P x P Kt x B +	21	K-Kt 2 Q R-K B sq
22	B-R 6 + 6 Kt x B	22	Q-Q 4 Q-B 2	22	P x Kt Q R-Q	22	P-Q 4 P-B 5
23	Q x Kt + K-Kt sq	23	B-B sq 12 R-Q B sq	23	R-Q sq K R-K sq	23	B-R 2 P-R 5 !
24	R-Q 3 P-K B 4 !	24	B x Kt P x B	24	P-Q R 4 R-K 3	24	Kt-Kt 4 K-K 3
25	R-K 6 P x Kt !	25	Q x P Q x P +	25	Q-K 2 Kt-Kt 4	25	P x P B x P
26	R x P + P x R	26	Q x Q 13 R x Q	26	B x Kt Q x B +	26	Kt-Q 5 P-Kt 4
27	Q x P + 7 K-R sq	27	K Kt-Q R 2 Kt-B sq	27	K-R sq Q R x P	27	K-R sq P-B 4
28	Drawn by perpetual check.	28	Kt-K 4 B x Kt	28	P x P R x R +	28	P x P + R x P
29		29	R x B Kt-Kt 3	29	R x R R-K Kt 3	29	K-Kt 2 K R-K B sq
30		30	Q R-K sq R-Q sq	30	Q-B sq P x P	30	Kt-B 7 + K-K 2
31		31	Kt-B sq R-B 6	31	R-Q 5 Q-B 5	31	Kt-Q 5 + K-Q sq
32		32	K-B 2 R-B 7 +	32	R-Q 3	32	Kt-Kt 6 B-Q B 3
33		33	Kt-K 2 R-Q 4	33	Drawn.	33	Kt-Q 5 R x P
34		34	P-B 4 P x P			34	R-K 2 21 R-Q 2
35		35	P x P R-Q 6			35	Adjudicated drawn.
36		36	R-Q B sq R-R 7				
37		37	R-B 7 Kt-R 5				
38		38	R-K 3 R-Q 5				
39		39	R-Kt 3 ch K-R sq				
40		40	R x B P Kt-B 4				
41		41	R-B 8 + Drawn.				

NOTES TO GAMES PLAYED ON BOARDS 1, 2, 3, 4.

1. White falls into the well-known trap. If $8\ K \times P$, a piece is lost.
2. $K \times P$ is not good, as White gets too free a game; $B-B\ 4$ is far better.
3. Black's position is very difficult to defend; perhaps $K-R\ sq$ is better than the text move.
4. White should play $B-R\ 6$ first, forcing $R-K\ sq$ and then $B-B\ 4$, threatening both $R \times R\ ch$ and $Kt-R\ 6\ ch$.
5. $R \times Kt$ should be played.
6. Now $Kt-K\ 3$ should win; for if $22\dots, Kt \times Kt$; $23\ B-R\ 6+$, $K-R\ sq$; $24\ Q \times Kt$, $R-K\ Kt\ sq$; $25\ Q-B\ 3\ ch$, $P-B\ 3$; $26\ R-K\ 6$, &c. White gets no other chance of winning.
7. White can do no more than draw; Black has done the best he could in a very difficult position.
8. White gets the better game from the opening, and Black has very little to do.
9. $P-K\ B\ 3$ has not much point; a steady advance on the Queen's side would be hard to meet.
10. A timely move, although White gets three Pawns to two.
11. $P-B\ 3$ would be answered by $P-Kt\ 4$.
12. White cannot maintain his $Q\ B\ P$, so wins the $Q\ P$ instead.
13. After the exchange of Queens, there is no more interest in the game.
14. $B-K\ 3$ is much stronger.
15. Black should take the Knight.
16. Bad, as it weakens the $Q\ P$ and gives two good squares for White Kt .
17. $P \times B$ wins a Pawn, for there follows $Kt-B\ 5$; $18\ B \times Kt$, $P \times B$; $19\ Kt-K\ 2$! ($19\ B \times R$ is bad, because of $P \times Kt$; $20\ B-Kt\ 7$, $B \times P+$; $21\ K-R\ sq$, $Q-R\ 5$; $22\ P-K\ R\ 3$, $Kt-Kt\ 4$, &c.)
18. $Kt-K\ 3$ would maintain White's advantage; now Black gets the better game, but cannot quite win.
19. This is not a good square for the Bishop; and curiously, throughout the game the piece is ill placed.
20. $Kt \times Kt$ is better; after this Black's Bishops and better Pawn position give him a decided advantage.
21. At this stage the game was dismissed as a draw, as the match was already decided. Black has played extremely well, and an early victory is in sight. The simplest method is $35\ R-K\ R\ sq$, $Q-B\ 3$; $36\ R-Q\ sq$, $R(B)-B\ 4$!!; $37\ B-Kt\ sq$ (there is nothing better), $R-Q\ 6$!; $38\ B \times R$, $P \times B$; $39\ R \times P$, $B-B\ 5$, and wins easily.

NOTES TO GAMES PLAYED ON BOARDS 5, 6, 7.

1. $Q-K\ sq$ would be a good move, as Black's reply to the text move is rather difficult to answer.
2. Black threatens $Kt \times Kt$, followed by $B \times K\ P$, so White is forced to exchange his well placed Knight. Black should take with Q , as the $B\ P$ is very weak, and restrains the $Q\ B$.
3. White with good judgment advances on the King's side.
4. The Bishop enters very powerfully; Black can do nothing useful.
5. $B-R\ 3$ is rather better.
6. Excellent; there is no defence to this. White has played a straightforward and good game.
7. Unnecessary. $Q-B\ 3$ is the usual move.
8. $Kt-K\ 2$ is better; Black does not seem familiar with the opening.
9. Black has lost time, and White could get the best of it with $Kt-Q\ 2$; strangely enough the King's Pawn can now be taken safely.
10. $Kt-B\ 3$ is surely better.
11. Good, the advance of this Pawn frees Black's game.
12. $B \times B$ would be better; White has no chance after this.

13. A blunder, which costs a piece, but anyhow the game is hopeless.
 14. White should Castle; the Pawn can be recovered at any time.
 15. White would get a fine game by playing Kt—Q B 3; as it is Black soon equalises.
 16. The Bishop would stand better at Q Kt 2.
 17. White overlooks the loss of the exchange; but he is lucky to find a way of regaining it; the position is most curious.
 18. B × P wins a Pawn.
 19. P × P might be played, but the Pawn could not be retained.
 20. White must take the Rook, as R × P is threatened.
 21. Q × P would only draw.

GAME No. 2,406.

French Defence.

WHITE.

Mr. T. LODGE, *Cam.*

BLACK.

Mr. W. N. MACFARLANE, *Ox.*

Board 5.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1	P—K 4	P—K 3
2	P—Q 4	P—Q 4
3	P—K 5	P—Q B 4
4	P—Q B 3	Q Kt—B 3
5	K Kt—B 3	P—K B 3
6	B—Q 3	P × Q P
7	P × Q P	P × P
8	Kt × P	Kt—B 3
9	B—K 3	B—Q 3
10	P—B 4	P—Q R 3
11	Castles	Castles
12	Kt—Q 2	Q—Kt 3
13	Kt × Kt 2	P × Kt
14	Kt—Kt 3	Q—B 2
15	P—K R 3	P—Kt 3
16	P—Kt 4	Kt—K sq
17	Q—Q 2	Kt—Kt 2
18	R—B 2	R—B 2
19	Q R—K B sq	B—Q 2
20	Kt—B 5	B × Kt
21	P × B	Q—Q sq
22	R—B 3	Q—K B sq
23	B—Q 4	B—B sq
24	P—Kt 4	Kt—K sq
25	B—K 5	R—R 2
26	P—K R 4	P—Q R 4
27	P—Q R 3	P × P
28	P × P	B—Q 2
29	P—R 5	P × P
30	P × P	Q—R 3
31	R—Kt 3+	Kt—Kt 2
32	Q—Q Kt 2	B—K sq
33	R—R sq	R × R +
34	Q × R	B—Q 2
35	B—Q 6 !	Q—R sq
36	Q—R 8+	Kt—K sq
37	B—K 5+	R—B 3
38	Q—Kt 7	Q × P
39	Q × B	Resigns.

GAME No. 2,407.

Scotch Game.

WHITE.

Mr. E. PAICE, *Ox.*

BLACK.

Mr. W. R. GREENHALGH, *Cam.*

Board 6.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3	P—Q 4	P × P
4	Kt × P	B—B 4
5	B—K 3	B—Kt 3
6	P—Q B 3	Q—B 3
7	B—Q B 4	Q—K 4
8	Castles	Kt—B 3
9	P—B 4	Q × K P
10	R—K sq	Castles
11	Kt—Q 2	Q—K sq
12	Kt—B sq	Q—Q sq
13	Kt—B 5	P—Q 4 !
14	B—Q 3	P—Q 5 !
15	P × P	B × Kt
16	B × B	Kt × P
17	B—Q 3	Kt—K 3
18	P—B 5	Kt—B 4
19	B × Kt	B × B +
20	K—R sq	Q—Q 5
21	Kt—Q 2 ?	Q × B
22	Kt—K 4	Q × Q
23	Kt × Kt +	P × Kt
24	Q R × Q	K R—K sq
25	R × R	R × R

And White resigns after a few more moves.

GAME No. 2,408.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE.

Mr. W. W. LANE, *Cam.*

BLACK.

Mr. T. R. HANNING, *Ox.*

Board 7.

WHITE.

BLACK.

1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3
3	P—Q 4	P × P
4	B—B 4	B—K 2
5	Kt × P	P—Q 3
6	Castles	Kt—B 3
7	Kt × Kt	P × Kt
8	B—Q 3	Castles
9	Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2
10	Q—B 3	Q—Q 2
11	R—K sq	K R—K sq
12	B—K B 4	Q R—Kt sq
13	P—Q Kt 3	Kt—Kt 5
14	Q—R 3	Kt—K 4
15	Q—Kt 3	B—B 3
16	B—K Kt 5 ?	Kt—B 6 +
17	Q × Kt	B × Kt
18	P—K 5	B × Q R
19	B—B 5	R—K 3
20	R × B	P—Q B 4
21	Q—R 3	P—K R 3
22	R—Q sq !	Q R—K sq
23	B × R	R × B
24	B—K 3	Q—B 3
25	P × P	P × P
26	P—Q B 4	R—Kt 3
27	P—B 3	B—B sq
28	P—K Kt 4	B—Kt 2

Draw agreed to.

GAME No. 2,409.

Played on board No. 1, in the match Devon v. Kent, January, 1903.
Score and Notes from the *Daily News*.

Ruy Lopez

NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. S. PASSMORE, <i>Devon.</i>	Mr. O. C. MULLER, <i>Kent.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K—Kt—B 3	2 Q—Kt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 B—K 2
.....This transposition of moves with Kt—B 3 may be safely ventured on.	
5 Castles	5 Kt—B 3
6 P—Q 4	6 P×P
7 P—K 5	7 Kt—K 5
8 Kt×P	8 Castles
9 P—Q B 3	9 Kt—B 4
10 B—B 2	

If Black takes the K P, White can win his Pawn back by 11 B×P ch, K×B; 12 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 13 Q×Kt, but with P—Q 3 Black would gain time and development. It would seem, therefore, that White played B—B 2 with the intention of giving up the Pawn for the sake of the combination which follows.

	10 Kt×P
11 Q—R 5	11 Kt—Kt 3
12 P—K B 4	12 B—B 3

.....White threatened 13 P—B 5, and if Knight moves then 14 P—B 6. In addition to this there was also the threat of P—Q Kt 4, which seems to have been entirely overlooked by Black. It does not seem as if there was a good move which would meet the situation. Supposing R—K sq, White can still play 13 P—B 5, K—B sq; 14 P—Q Kt 4, winning the piece. Again, supposing Black plays Kt—Q 3, 13 P—B 5, Kt×Kt; 14 P×Kt, Kt—R sq; 15 P—B 6, P—K Kt 3; 16 P×B winning. Despite, however, the fact that Black's position was so unfavourable, we must confess to our inability to penetrate the inner consciousness of both players to ascertain whether Black's move of B—B 3, deliberately giving up his Q Kt, was intentional,

and whether White's act in refraining from simply taking that Knight with his Queen was the result of being engrossed by the deep-laid scheme to play P—B 5 and P—B 6

13 P—Q Kt 4 13 Kt—K 3

.....Black, having been favoured by good fortune, does not make the most of his opportunity. If B×Kt ch; 14 P×B, Kt—K 3; 15 P—B 5, Kt×P; 16 P×Kt, R P×P; 17 Q—Q sq, and Black will have three Pawns for his piece.

14 Kt—K 2

White rapidly recovers, and carries the game through in the same superior style in which the opening was designed. The piece now cannot be saved.

14 P—B 4

.....The K Kt cannot move owing to mate on R 7, and the Q Kt has no square to go to.

15 P—B 5	15 P×P
16 P×Kt (K 3)	16 Q—Kt 3 ch
17 K—R sq	17 Q P×P
18 B—Kt 2	18 B—Q 2

.....Black again had the alternative by playing P×P, of making a hard fight with three Pawns against the piece.

19 R×B

It was to avoid the contingency of letting Black remain with too many Pawns, and also to forestall Black's intended move of Q R—B sq that White makes this adventurous sacrifice.

	19 P×R
20 P×P	20 Q—B 7

.....The natural move here was P—K 4, so as to obstruct the threatening range of White's Q B. Black might then still have made a good fight, as he was two Pawns to the good; but he fell a victim to his desire to try and surprise White by sundry little traps to which the position would seem to lend itself.

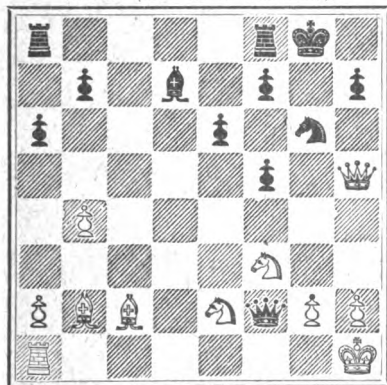
21 Kt—Q 2 21 P—B 4

.....B-B 3 could be met with 22B-K4. P-B4 was played to avoid the effects of 22 R-K B sq which threatens to punish the Queen for her forwardness, but Black, through guarding his Pawn, courts greater dangers.

22 Kt—K B 3

Position after White's 22nd move :—
Kt—K B 3.

BLACK (MR. O. C. MULLER).



WHITE (MR. S. PASSMORE).

Another one of the many fine points to be found in this game. It only proves the value of general judgment, the application of which ought to have deterred Black from giving a dangerous range to White's Bishop on Q Kt 2, and induce him to favour the line of play of P—K 4 having the contrary effect of obstructing the range of this Bishop. White offers to give up two pieces in order to carry out his idea which, moreover, is based on a *coup de repos*.

22 $Q \times K_t (K_2)$

23 B-B 6

On this subtle waiting move White built his combination ; he now threatens both Q—R 6 or Kt—Kt 5.

2.3 $Q \times P$ ch

..... This was the original trap, the catchiness of which probably induced Black to play Q-B 7 instead of P-K 4. The trap comes off, but as often happens in similar cases, the party caught is the party setting the trap.

24 $K \times Q$

25 K-B 2

24 Kt—B 5 ch

25 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,410.

One of the blindfold games played at the Aquarium during the Brighton Chess Week, February, 1904.

Evans Gambit.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN. BOARD No. 5.

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 × Kt P
5	P—B 3	5	B—R 4
6	P—Q 4	6	P × P
7	Castles	7	P—Q 3
8	Q—Kt 3		

The usual and perhaps the sounder continuation is $P \times P$, bringing about what is called the "Normal position."

8 O—K₂

..... Q-B 3 is the stronger
defence.

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

.....Black is certainly very accommodating—Kt x Kt ch, and his game is still defensible.

14 Kt x Kt	14 Q x K Kt
15 B—B 4	15 Q—B 4
16 Q—Q R 3	16 B—Kt 3

..... Nothing better, for if
P—Q Kt 3 or B—B 3, White wins
easily by Q x B.

17 Kt x B ch	17 B P x Kt
18 Q—Q 6	18 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,411.

Brilliancy prize, Brighton Chess Week, February, 1904.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. C. KITCHIN.	Rev. H. BREMRIDGE.

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

The early sortie of the Q B P two squares, for an open game, is more advisable.

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

Too long delayed; Black should have at least one piece more in play.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 6 P—B 3 | 6 P—B 5 |
|---------|---------|
- 6....., B—Kt 2 was better.

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

Black should have played Kt—Q 2 or Castles.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 9 Castles | 9 P—K R 4 ! |
| 10 Kt—B 2 | 10 Kt—B 3 |
| 11 Kt—B 3 | 11 Kt—K 2 |
| 12 Kt—K 5 | 12 Kt—B 4 |

Loss of time and allowing White to break through in the centre.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 13 P—K 4 | 13 Kt—K 2 |
|----------|-----------|

Black has lost time with his last few moves, and this is always certain to result in a bad game and ultimate defeat.

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

Not to be commended as it leaves K 5 and Kt 5 at White's mercy. Probably B—Q 2 or Q—Kt sq were better.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 18 B—Q 2 | 18 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt—R 3 | |

Playing immediately for the hole at Kt 5.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 20 Q R—K sq | 19 Q—Kt sq |
|-------------|------------|

20 Kt—Kt 5 ch at once was stronger.

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

Preventing Q—Q 6.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 Q—K 5 | 25 R—B sq |
| 26 B—B 4 | 26 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 27 Q—K 2 | 27 R—B 2 |
| 28 B—Q R 4 | 28 Kt—R 4 |
| 29 B—B 2 | 29 P—Q Kt 4 |

Black must play Kt—B 3.

- | |
|-------------|
| 30 P—K Kt 4 |
|-------------|

A fine move, and the beginning of a pretty combination.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 31 Q × P | 30 P × P |
| 32 B—K Kt 3 | 31 R—R 2 |
| | 32 Kt—B 3 |

Leaving the finish to White. Black should have played Q—B sq, to stave off immediate disaster.

- | |
|----------|
| 33 R—K 2 |
|----------|

Or 33 P—R 5 ch, and then if 33...., R × P, 34 R × P ch, &c., wins easily.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 34 P × P | 33 P—Q Kt 5 |
| 35 R × P ch | 34 Kt × P |
| 36 B × P ch | 35 B × R |
| 37 Q × B ch | 36 B × R |
| 38 Q—B 7 ch | 37 K—Kt 2 |
| | 38 Resigns. |

A smart finish to a fairly well played game by White.

GAME No. 2,412.

Played between Messrs. J. B. Burnet and G. A. Thomas, in the 1902-3 correspondence match, North v. South.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE. Mr. J. B. BURNET.	BLACK. Mr. G. A. THOMAS.
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	

I prefer P—Q 4, and if P × P, 7 P—K 5, Kt—K 5; 8 Kt × P, Castles; 9 P—Q B 3! (see game in present issue v. Muller).

7 B—Kt 3	6 P—Q Kt 4
8 P—Q R 4	7 P—Q 3
	8 P—Q Kt 5
	.....8..., R—Q Kt sq is the more usual and better move.
9 Kt—K 2	9 B—K Kt 5
10 P—B 3	10 R—Q Kt sq
11 P—Q 4	11 Q—B sq

.....Preparing for an abortive attack on the King's side. It is often the case in the Ruy Lopez that such attacks can be successfully repulsed, and at the same time White retains sufficient material to inflict a damaging blow on the natural weakness of Black's Q side.

12 B—B 2	12 B × Kt
13 P × B	13 Q—R 6
14 Q—Q 3	14 Kt P × B P
15 P × P	15 P—K Kt 4
16 B—R 3	16 R—K Kt sq

.....No doubt part of Black's plan when he played 11..., Q—B sq. But White in the meantime, by 14 Q—Q 3 and 16 B—R 3, is getting his pieces into good position for defence and subsequent attack.

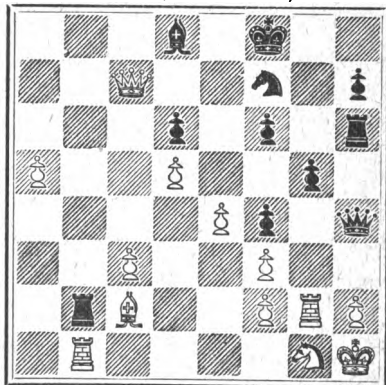
17 K—R sq	17 R—K Kt 3
18 R—K Kt sq	18 Kt—K R 4
19 P—Q 5	19 R—R 3
20 R—Kt 2	20 Kt—Q sq
21 P—R 5	21 P—K B 3
22 Q × P	22 Kt—B 2

.....Better was 22..., Kt—B 5; 23 Kt × Kt, K P × Kt, followed by Kt—B 2 and K 4.

23 Kt—Kt sq	23 Q—R 5
24 B—Q B sq	24 Kt—B 5
25 B × Kt	25 K P × B
26 Q—B 6 ch	26 K—B sq
	.....K—Q sq would obviously lose immediately.
27 Q × B P	27 R—Kt 7
28 Q R—Kt sq	28 B—Q sq

Position after Black's 28th move:—

BLACK (MR. THOMAS).



WHITE (MR. BURNET).

.....Giving White a fine opportunity, which is taken full advantage of. Black still had a chance by 28..., R × R, followed by Kt—K 4 and P—Kt 5.

29 R × R	29 B × Q
30 P—Q R 6	30 P—Kt 5

.....Nothing can stop the advance of the R P. Black makes an expiring effort, but it is of no avail against the correct play of White, who has conducted the whole game in a most skilful manner.

31 P—R 7	31 P—Kt 6
32 P Queens ch	32 K—Kt 2
33 P × P	33 P × P
34 B—R 4	34 B—Kt 3
35 Q—Kt 7	35 B × Kt
36 K × B	36 Q—B 5
37 R × P ch	37 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,413.

IN VIENNA.—When Herr G. Maroczy and Herr H. Wolf were homeward bound from the Monte Carlo International Tourney of 1903, they broke their journey at Vienna; and during a brief stay in the city they had opportunities of enjoying the hospitality of the Vienna Chess Club. The following consultation game, in which they were two of four players engaged, is one of very great interest. The *Wiener Schachzeitung* for January, from which the score and notes have been taken, gives March 20th as the date of the play.

Gioco Piano.

NOTES BY G. MAROCZY.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr B. FLESSIG	Herr H. FÄHNDRICH
AND	AND
Herr G. MAROCZY.	Herr H. WOLF.

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

.....Tchigorin prefers 6., B×B. The text-move yields, however, a safer defence.

7 Q—Q 2	7 Kt—Q 5
---------	----------

.....Though this move undoubtedly leads to an interesting development, it cannot be regarded as quite correct. The natural continuation is 7.., Kt—Q R 4; or 7..., B—K 3.

8 B×Kt	8 P×B
9 Kt—K 2	

The White allies, in their turn, discard the obvious move. 9 Kt—Q R 4 would have been in accord with the position, and would have led to an end-game in White's favour.

10 Kt—K B 4	9 P—Q B 4
-------------	-----------

To prevent ..., P—Q 4 and the development of the Q B at K 3.

10 B—B 2

.....Loss of time. Preferable would have been 10..., Castles, or 10..., B—R 4.

11 Castles	11 Castles
12 P—K R 3	12 P—Q R 3
13 P—Q R 4	13 B—R 4

.....Black is reduced to this purposeless move. For to anything else White's rejoinder would be P—R 5; and hence ..., P—Q Kt 4—the appropriate and logical sequel to 12., P—Q R 3)—would be made impossible.

14 Q—K 2	14 Q R—Q Kt sq
15 Kt—K R 2	

White will attack with the Pawns on the King's wing. The obvious intention is P—K B 4 at the appropriate moment.

15 R—K sq

.....White rejects 15..., P—Q Kt 4; 16 P×P, P×P; 17 B—Q 5, Kt×B; 18 Kt×Kt, B—K 3; 19 Kt—K 7 ch—(threatening 20 Kt—B 6)—Q×Kt; 21 R×B, &c. It is obvious that this is a line of play which would leave White with the better end-game. For the White Knight would have freedom of play; and the colour of the squares on which Black Pawns are standing is different from that of the squares along which the Black Bishop moves. It is true that these advantages are but small; but in a consultation game small advantages are of great importance—they are the little things that really determine the result.

16 Kt—R 5	16 P—Q 4
17 Kt×Kt ch	17 P×Kt

.....If 17..., Q×Kt, White would continue with 18 B×Q P.

18 B—R 2	18 Q—Q 3
19 Q—R 5	

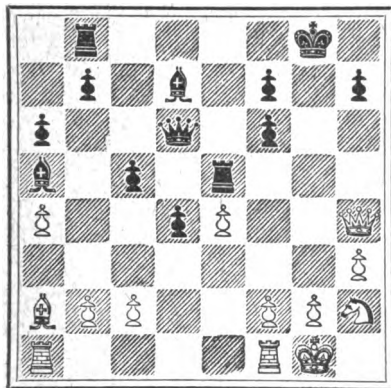
In order to have 20 Kt—Kt 4 ready as a rejoinder to 19., B—Q 2.

20 Q—R 4	19 R—K 4
21 P×P	20 P×K P
	21 B—Q 2

Position after Black's 21st move :—

B—Q 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

.....Black's 21st move involves the loss of the exchange. Yet after an exhaustive study of the position it is very difficult to decide whether Black has a better defence on the board. The principal variations are as follow :—(I.) 21..., B—B 2; 22 Kt—B 3, R—K 2; 23 K R—K sq, Q—B 5; 24 Q—R 5, P—Kt 3 (24..., B—Q 3 would be a fatal blunder, the reply being 25 P—K Kt 3); 25 P—K Kt 3, Q—Q 3; 26 P—K 5, P×P; 27 R×P, &c. (II.) 21..., R—Kt 4; 22 P—K 4, R×P; 23 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—R sq; 24 Kt—B 3, &c., and White wins the exchange! In this variation, also, the loss of the exchange would be less favourable for Black than in the game as actually played. For White would bring the K R into effective play on the King's file.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 22 Q—Kt 3 ch | 22 K—R sq |
| 23 Kt—B 3 | 23 R—K Kt sq |
| 24 Kt×R | 24 P×Kt |
| 25 Q—B 3 | 25 R—K B sq |
| 26 B—Q 5 | 26 B—B sq |
| 27 P—K Kt 4 | |

A weak move, played under the pressure of the time-limit, which seriously jeopardises White's game. The proper line of play was 27 K R—Q sq, with the object of preventing the Black K B from reaching his fifth square, at which he will be very strongly posted.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 28 K—Kt 2 | 27 B—Q 7 |
| 29 K R—K R sq | 28 P—Kt 3 |
| 30 Q R—K Kt sq | 29 B—B 5 |
| 31 Q—Q Kt 3 | 30 B—Q 2 |
| | 31 P—B 3 |

.....Black has consolidated his position and provided against any attack. The White win is now very difficult, because of the exposed position of the White King. If the White King were on Q Kt sq, the win would be an easy one.

- 32 K—B 3

The only move, as will be seen. If, instead, 32 K—B sq, the White Rooks would be shut off from the Queen's wing.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 33 P—R 4 | 32 R—Q Kt sq |
| | 33 P—Kt 4 |

.....The only move to prevent the threatened P—Kt 5. The following interesting variation would follow from 33..., Q—B sq; 34 P—Kt 5, P×P; 35 P×P, B×P dis. ch; 36 K—B 2, Q—B 5; 37 Q—B 3, Q—Q 7 ch (the exchange of Queens would lead to a lost game); 38 K—B sq, P—R 3; 39 R×P ch, B×R; 40 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 2; 41 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 42 R—Kt 8 ch, &c.

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 34 P×P | 34 P×P |
| 35 R—R sq | |

White obtains an open file. All that remains to Black are the chances of an attack conducted with very great skill.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 36 P×P | 35 P—R 4 |
| | 36 P—B 4 |

.....36..., B—K sq would not be found sufficient to win. For example: 37 K—K 2, B×P ch; 38 P—B 3, P—B 4; 39 R—R 7, P×P; 40 B×P, P—B 5; 41 Q—R 3, P—Q 6 ch; 42 P×P, Q—Q 5; 43 R—R 7 ch, and wins.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 37 K—K 2 | 37 P×P |
| 38 B×P | 38 B—Kt 5 ch |
| 39 K—K sq | |

39 P—B 3 would be dangerous. For example: 39..., B—K 3; 40 Q—R 3, B—B 5 ch; 41 B—Q 3, P—K 5; 42 P×K P (42 B×B would be better), Q—K 3, and wins.

Mr. A. C. White, who favours us with this beautiful Sui-mate, kindly offers a copy of *Max Weiss Two Hundred Two-movers* for the first correct solution which reaches our hands. Attempts should be sent within a month from receipt of magazine.

SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Solution competitions seem yet to be in their infancy, judged by the codes which are advanced for gauging the merits of the entries. Perhaps some day some critical attention will be devoted to the subject by experienced solvers and conductors of Solving Tournaments. It has struck us that in most solving contests there are anomalies in the system of awarding points adopted which lead to some injustice, but the subject is one requiring careful consideration, and it is only because these contests are treated in a lax manner, and no serious import attached to the results, that the scale of marks is generally loose and more accommodating to the conductor than just to the competitors. To give only one instance: in Solving Tournaments it is usual to give two points for a correct solution of a two-mover, three points for a three-mover, and four points for a four-er. This dispensation of marks is manifestly disproportionate, since it is clear that a three-move problem, in its ordinary form, requires more skill and time to solve than is represented by the figures 2 and 3, and more marked is the difference between a two-move and four-mover, which is in the ordinary way distinguished by a difference of two points, meaning that a four-mover is only twice as difficult as a two-mover! Of course this is absurd. There are other incongruities which we need not refer to now. We essay these remarks consequent upon reading the rules of a "Problem Solving Tournament," announced in *The Southend Standard* of 14th April. Without stipulating the length of the problems to be submitted, the following are the points to be allotted:—one point for each solution, one point for correct claim of no solution, one point for proved "cooks," one point for principal mates, one point for all mates, one point deducted for each false claim. In case of ties, that solver to win who has proved greatest number of "cooks." Chess Editor's decision is final.

If applied to one class of problem, the first three nomination of points may pass, but when after giving a "solution" a competitor can, in addition, earn (a) one point for principal mates, and (b) another point for all mates (both of which are naturally included in the "solution"), we feel inclined to smile, since it is somewhat singular after one has successfully solved a position and awarded credit for doing so, a further point is credited for "all mates," and yet another for "principal mates" We take it the competition is to be confined to two-movers, though there is nothing in the rules to show that this is so; but should problems of greater length be included, the editor cannot possibly realize what trouble is in store for him if he has a large *corps* of solvers.

The Southend Standard has introduced a new idea in chess journalism, and that is beneath the diagram of the problem there is a blank space wherein the solution must be written; this ensures a competitor is a purchaser of the paper. Not a bad idea, but there is certainly insufficient room in this space to give a full solution.

B. C. M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—(T.P. No. 41) Motto. "Min skol, din skol."—White: K at K Kt 6, Q at K B sq, R at K sq, Bs at K Kt 4 and K B 4, P at Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 4, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at K 5, Ps at Q 7 and Q B 4. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 61) Motto: "Nutshell."—White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K Kt sq, R at Q 7, Kt at Q 4, P at K R 2. Black: K at K 5, B at Q 7. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 62) Motto: "Never mind."—White: K at K 4, Q at K Kt 5, B at Q R 3, Kt at K B 6, Ps at K Kt 4 and Q 5. Black: K at K B 2, Kt at K Kt 2, Ps at K 3, K 4, and Q B 4. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 63) Motto: "The King."—White: K at Q 2, Q at K R 8, R at K 7. Black: K at Q R 4, Kt at Q R 2, Ps at K 4 and Q R 5. Mate in three.

We have received a request to withdraw "Bandicoot," which we had numbered 47. We have accordingly cancelled the entry.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—It is announced that C. F. Stubbs, one of Canada's best composers, is about to issue a collection of 100 of his problems. The collection is sure to be interesting and worth possession, as Mr. Stubbs has been very successful in problem composition. There are twenty-eight specimens of his work in a little volume *Canadian Chess Problems*, published in 1890, among which is this little three-mover which has become quite a classic. White: K at K Kt 4, Q at Q Kt 7, Kt at K 8, P at Q B 3. Black: K at K 4, Ps at K 3, Q B 2 and 5. Mate in three.

We are sorry to learn that Mr. C. D. Locock has ceased to edit the chess page of *Knowledge*, wherein for years he has exhibited much interest in problems and inaugurated several competitions. Mr. Locock combines the unusual gifts of being a first-class player and an intelligent exponent of problems, as will be testified by our readers, as he shared with Dr. Planck the arduous duties of adjudication in our Eleventh Problem Tourney. Mr. Locock has composed quite a number of clever problems, an example of his work appearing on the last page of our last volume.

A solving contest of unusual interest has been concluded in *The Western Morning News*, with the following result:—first prize, F. Orrett (Rusholme), £1 5s.; second, Harry G. Driver (Manchester), Mrs. W. J. Baird's *Seven Hundred Chess Problems*; third, John Keeble (Norwich), £1 1s.; fourth, James White (Leeds), 10s. 6d.; fifth, W. H. Gundry (Exeter), bound copy of the *British Chess Magazine*, 1892; sixth, W. Mears (Torquay), copy of the *Chess Players' Magazine* for 1866-67; highly commended, R. G. Thomas (Aberdeen) and T. M. Eglinton (Birchfield, Birmingham); commended, W. H. Bedford (Manchester) and F. R. Gittins (Birmingham); hon. mention, J. Lunt (Gorton) and W. J. M. Brown (Islington). Mrs. Baker (Tywardreath Vicarage) having contributed the best score by a lady, wins the special prize, *Harvest Home*, by 'Vanguard' (T. Winter-Wood). Master J. Woodcock (Torquay) and Master C. H. Crouch (Plymouth) tied for the special prize of a guinea, for youths under the age of eighteen.

Manchester Weekly Times.—The following are the two principal prize-winners in the two-move section of this Tourney:—

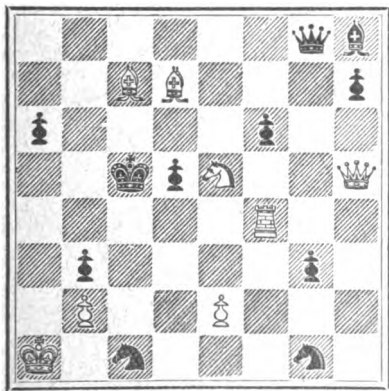
By E. S. Campling (Hartford).—White: K at Q B sq, Q at Q 8, Rs at K R 8 and Q B 4, B at K Kt 5, Kts at K B 3 and K 8, Ps at K R 5, Q 5, and Q B 5. Black: K at K B 4, Q at Q 3, R at Q 2, B at K B sq, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at K R 3 and K 3. Mate in two.

By P. F. Blake (Liverpool).—White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K R 3, Rs at K R 4 and K sq, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 4 and K B 7, P at Q B 2. Black: K at K B 4, R at Q Kt 5, B at Q R sq, Kts at K R 2 and Q B 3, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 5, Q B 2, and Q B 5. Mate in two.

We have received a letter from Mr. E. E. Westbury, who was awarded the first prize by the anonymous judge in the three-move section, that as soon as he learnt through the medium of the *B.C.M.* that his problem had been anticipated by Mr. C. A. L. Bull, he at once wrote to the *Manchester Weekly News* renouncing all claim to the prize, and asking for the position to be disqualified. Mr. Westbury has done the right thing, though it must be very disappointing. The incident is a curious one, and we feel convinced under the circumstances that the coincidence has been purely accidental. Mr. Westbury writes that the chance of a similar mishap is influencing him to seriously thinking of giving up composition. He says he does not mind losing prizes, but objects to be forced to appear as a “picker” of other men’s brains. We hope he will not come to such a decision.

FIRST PRIZE IN *Schack*.

BY R. TEICHMANN AND M. FEIGL.
BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in three.

Blanshard, M.A., Totnes, Devon. Mottoes and sealed envelopes, with names, &c. First prize, £1; second prize, *Cook's Compendium*; and third prize, a year's subscription to *Checkmate*, or half do. to *British Chess Magazine*. Judges: Baron F. Wardener and Dr. Otto Wurzburg.

The appended joint three-mover is well worth solving. It will be noticed that one of the authors is Mr. Teichmann, with whom our subscribers are familiar by his excellent notations to many of our games. He is a keen problem enthusiast, and one of the quickest solvers we have met. He has not lent his hand much to construction, but his work has the imprint of a conscientious composer.

The *Western Daily Mercury* announces its second Two-move Problem Tourney. Composers may send as many as three problems, each to be accompanied by 1/- entrance fee. Entries to be sent, not later than May 10th, to C. T.

Solution acknowledgments will be given next month.

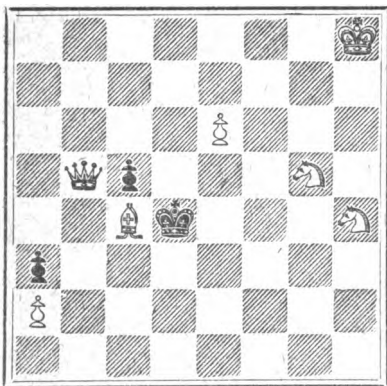
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1856.

Motto : "Est modus in rebus."
(T.P. No. 38).

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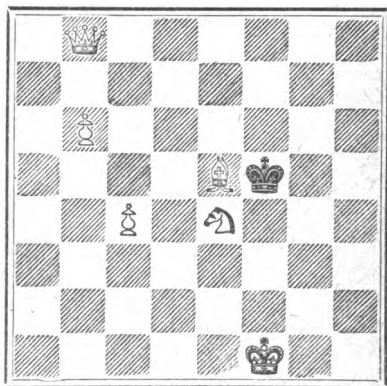
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1857.

Motto : "Kathie."
(T.P. No. 39).

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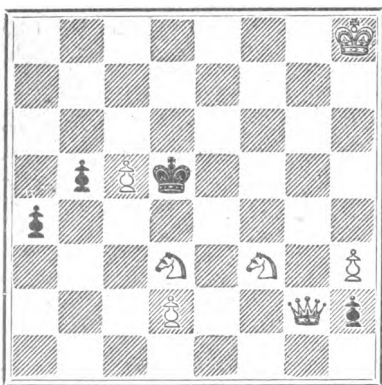
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1858.

Motto : "Wanda."
(T.P. No. 40).

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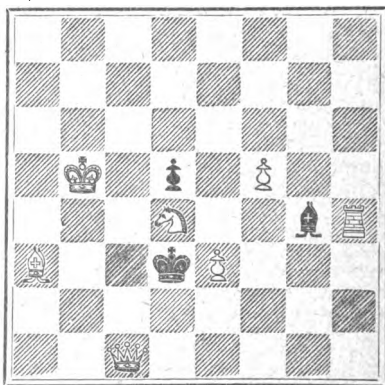
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1859.

Motto : "The Little Giant."
(T.P. No. 42).

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

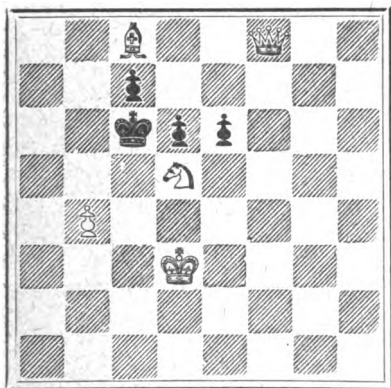
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1860.

Motto : "A Summer Dream."
(T.P. No. 43.)

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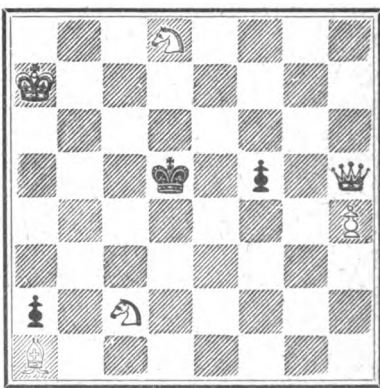
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1861.

Motto : "The Rough Riders."
(T.P. No. 44.)

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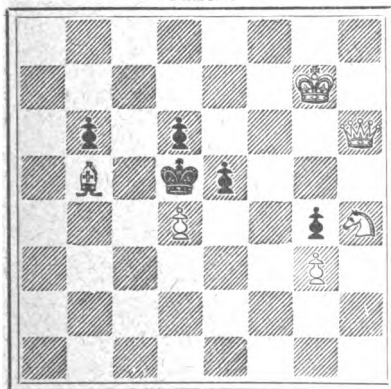
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1862.

Motto : "Nonpariel."
(T.P. No. 45.)

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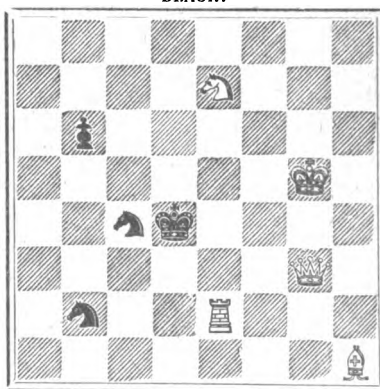
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1863.

Motto : "Rhadamanthus."
(T.P. No. 46.)

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

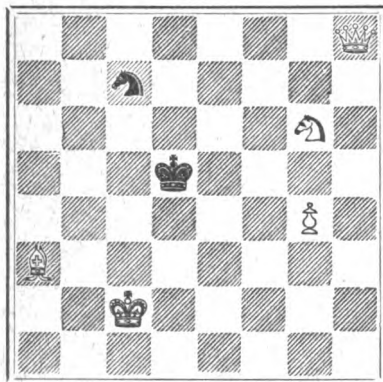
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1864.

Motto: "Five and Four."
(T.P. No. 48).

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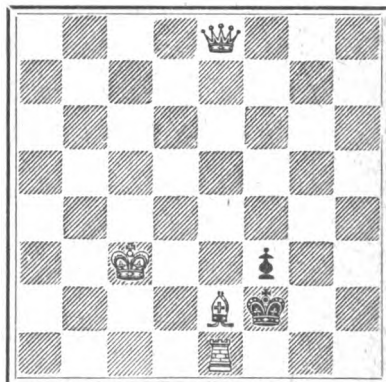
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1865.

Motto: "King and Queen."
jucundi" (T.P. No. 49).

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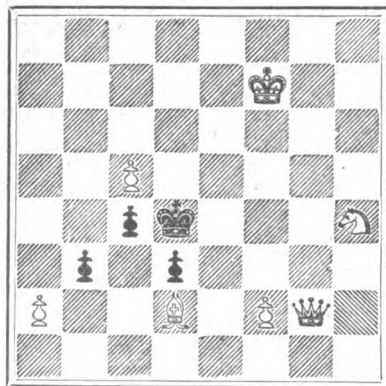
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1866.

Motto: "Bagatelle."
(T.P. No. 50.)

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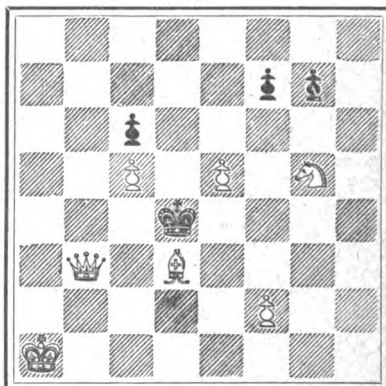
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1867.

Motto: "The Light Brigade"
(T.P. No. 51.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.



THE BROOKLYN EAGLE AT CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1904.

THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNEY AT CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS, PENNSYLVANIA.

THE victory of Mr. F. J. Marshall in this contest is one of the most remarkable events in chess history. It is only a few years ago that he came to England and took part in his first international tourney, that of London in 1899. His progress since then has been rapid, and those who knew his capabilities best may, perhaps, not have been much surprised at even his present great success. This, however, since the days of the great Morphy, may now be called unique. To play a series of fifteen games against most of the strongest masters of the game in the world, and to win eleven of them, the remaining four being drawn, is a feat which he and his countrymen may well be proud of, especially when it is remembered that one of the four drawn games was with the champion of the world. And how, it may be asked, could such a feat have been accomplished? This is a question which we think only a perusal of Mr. Marshall's games can answer, and it seems to us that the answer must be, certainly not by any superior knowledge of openings or end-games, not generally by the gradual accumulation of minute advantages, but by remarkable chess genius, by thorough insight into position, by original ideas of attack and defence, by a sort of intuition as to when a sacrifice can be ventured and when it can not, without the tiresome necessity of plodding through all the variations, to the great danger of exceeding the time-limit. In short, Marshall is no ordinary strong player, he is man of clever original ideas, and does not fear to carry them into practice even with the most formidable of his opponents. The American opinion of Marshall is that he is of all players the most erratic, but that as a tactician he has no equal.

F I

May not, however, that which may be said of Marshall be said also of other masters like Lasker, Janowski, and Pillsbury? Yes, to a great extent, but it must be always remembered that the same player may display different qualities at different times, and that the qualities which were successful in one tourney might not be so in another with a different class of opponents. The glorious uncertainty of chess, as of many other games, is one of its principal charms, so that no player who has been a loser in one contest need think it useless to enter another, and so we hope that the majority at any rate of those who played at Cambridge Springs will be found at St. Louis later on. Marshall has now certainly emphasised his right to challenge the world's present champion to a match, and as the projected match between the latter and Dr. Tarrasch has apparently fallen through, it will probably be only a question of raising the requisite amount of the stakes, whether the challenge shall be sent to Dr. Lasker this year or the next. It may, perhaps, interest our readers to know the ages of the competitors, which are as follows: Delmar, America, born in 1841; Tchigorin, Russia, in 1850; Showalter, U.S.A., in 1860; Hodges, U.S.A., in 1861; Hodges, U.S.A., in 1861; Marco, Austria, in 1863; Mieses, Germany, in 1865; Janowski, Poland, in 1868; Pillsbury, U.S.A., in 1872; Lasker, Germany, in 1868; Barry, U.S.A., in 1873; Schlechter, Austria, in 1874; Marshall, U.S.A., in 1877; Napier, U.S.A., and Fox, U.S.A., in 1881.

The European masters on their voyage to New York played a consultation game at the Rice Gambit, Messrs. Lasker, Marshall, Tchigorin, and Teichmann having the attack, and Messrs. Janowski, Lawrence, Marco, and Schlechter the defence. The latter adopted the defence 10... B—Q B 4, which was not played at Monte Carlo, but they lost the game. At New York they met with a warm reception, and were feted, but were not received by the President at Washington, as had been expected. Their arrival at Cambridge Springs was a triumphal one: they were received with welcome at the station by the Mayor, and conducted in carriages to their residence at the Hotel Rider, where the tournament took place. The six prizes for this consisted of 1000, 600, 300, 200, 165, and 135 dollars. Four games only were played per week, the Wednesdays being devoted to unfinished games, and the Saturdays to consultation games at the Rice gambit, with special prizes.

The following is the final score table, and the prize winners were therefore:—

Mr. F. J. Marshall, first prize.

Messrs. Lasker and Janowski divided the second and third prizes.

Herr Marco, fourth prize.

Mr. Showalter, fifth prize.

Messrs. Schlechter and Tchigorin divided the sixth and seventh prizes.

Seven hundred dollars were divided among the non prize-winners, in proportion to the number of games won.

	Barry.	Delmar.	Fox.	Hodges.	Janowski.	Lasker.	Lawrence.	Marco.	Marshall.	Mieses.	Napier.	Pillsbury.	Schlechter.	Showalter.	Teichmann.	Tchigorin.	Total.
Mr. Barry ...	—	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	5
Mr. Delmar ...	0	—	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4½
Mr. Fox ...	1	0	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	6½
Mr. Hodges ...	1	0	1	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	5
M. Janowski ...	1	1	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11
Herr Lasker ...	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	11
Mr. Lawrence ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	5½
Herr Marco ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	9
Mr. Marshall ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
Herr Mieses ...	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	0	1	0	7
Mr. Napier ...	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	—	1	1	0	0	0	5½
Mr. Pillsbury ...	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	0	7
Herr Schlechter ...	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	7½
Mr. Showalter ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	1	8½
Mr. Teichmann ...	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	—	0	6½
M. Tchigorin ...	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	7½

Our readers will enjoy the following particulars and criticism on Mr. F. J. Marshall, the latest "Brooklyn Eagle," which appeared in Mr. Helms' chess column, prior to the Cambridge Springs contest :—

The play of Mr. Frank J. Marshall, Brooklyn's youthful master, continues the wonder of the chess world, and the scores of his games are played over with a relish that few of the great masters can command. It is a kind of chess which, though perhaps not of the soundest, taxes the nerves of the most experienced of the masters. It is a combination of the old school with the new, which is at least sure of lasting popularity. There are some who go so far as to say that it will be the means of bringing Marshall dangerously close to the world's championship. Some of his moves, made in the face of all recognised principles, are so utterly audacious, though ingenious withal, that his fellow masters refer to them as "Marshall's swindles."

Though he came to Brooklyn from Canada, Frank James Marshall is an American, having been born in New York, August 10th, 1877. When he was 10 years old his father moved to Montreal and it was there that he obtained his first training in chess. At 15 he was one of the strongest players in the Canadian Metropolis. In 1896 the family came to Brooklyn and it was at the Brooklyn and Manhattan Chess Clubs that he subsequently gave his chess education the finishing touches, enabling him to successfully cope with the masters and amateurs in the London minor tournament of 1899. Marshall's play has in the past been more or less erratic, as may be seen by a perusal of his records in the international events. In the cable matches he failed conspicuously, and not until last year did he score his first victory. The Vienna gambit tournament and the fourth contest at Monte Carlo, however, give evidence of increased steadiness on the

Brooklynite's part, and it is safe to predict that the Cambridge Springs tournament will find him a more dangerous antagonist than ever, which is saying a good deal.

The following is Marshall's international record to date :—

Year.	Place.	Rank.	Won.	Lost.
1899 ...	London (minor) ...	1	8½	2½
1900 ...	Paris ...	*3	12	5
1901 ...	Monte Carlo ...	10	5½	7½
1902 ...	Monte Carlo ...	9	11	8
1902 ...	Hanover ...	*9	8	9
1903 ...	Monte Carlo ...	9	12	14
1903 ...	Vienna ...	2	11½	6½
1904 ...	Monte Carlo ...	3	6½	3½
1904 ...	Monte Carlo (Rice) ...	1-2	6	4

*At Paris Marshall tied with Maroczy, following Lasker and Pillsbury, both of whom he defeated in the individual encounters; at Hanover he tied with Swiderski; at Monte Carlo, 1904 (Rice Gambit Tournament), he divided first and second prizes with Swiderski.

Referring to the performances of the three leaders, Mr. Hoffer in *The Field* of May 28th writes: "Marshall stands out head and shoulders above the other competitors. It is an achievement, if equalled, certainly not surpassed in previous contests. Dr. Tarrasch, the most successful tournament player, has won first prizes, but only by skilfully steering clear of rivals after defeating inferior competitors. He was satisfied—playing invariably to the score only—to draw with the best players without regard to the game at all—a draw with Walbrodt after ten moves in a French Defence, a draw with Blackburne in the same tournament (Dresden) after sixteen moves, and so on. This is characteristic. Not so Marshall. His games are games of chess; they savour of a refreshing originality, full of vigour and enterprise, and they stand out like oases in the dreary deserts of the Ruy Lopez, the Four Knights, the Petroffs, and Centre Counter Openings, which have been the repertoire in this tournament. In spite of his enterprising style against over-cautious rivals, he never lost a game, nor is there a game in his list that he should have lost. On the merits of the play Janowsky should have been second. If different in style from Marshall's, Janowsky's games are designed on a more elaborate scale upon broad scientific principles. If he adopts more frequently the Ruy Lopez, it is because that opening gives him more scope for the display of the qualities mentioned. His games are masterpieces of strategy and clear and deep calculation. Every game Janowsky wins is the result of hard work and deep study. During seven rounds he was leading, being caught up by Marshall in the eighth and passed in the ninth." Speaking of Lasker Mr. Hoffer says: "His games are certainly inferior to those of Marshall and Janowsky, and compare most unfavourably with his splendid productions at Nuremberg and Paris. His dead heat with Janowsky is a lucky accident; had he been third on the list, that place would have been barely deserved—by a Lasker, of course. He is probably out of training, not having taken part recently in any tournament. Elementary lectures upon threadbare principles and simultaneous performances are not conducive to best form. Even champions cannot afford to keep their reputations under a glass case."

The chief openings made use of in the Tournament were as usual, the Ruy Lopez, Sicilian, and Queen's Gambit declined. The results, as White, of those most frequently used, are as follows :—

	Times Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent. of Wins.
Ruy Lopez	33	7	12	14	42·42
Queen's Gambit declined	24	11	10	3	52·08
Sicilian	19	7	7	5	50·00
Petroff's Defence ...	11	6	1	4	72·72
Queen's Pawn	9	5	1	3	81·25
Four Knights' Game ...	6	1	5	0	16·66

From which it would appear that for Black to avoid the Ruy Lopez is quite unnecessary, and that to do so by Petroff's Defence is most likely to lead him to disaster. The Sicilian has not fared so well for Black as in the last few tournaments. Of the Queen's Side Openings, the Queen's Pawn was much more successful than the Queen's Gambit.

Throughout the Tournament White won in 42 instances, Black in 44, and 34 games were drawn.

The following show the scores of the competitors as made both with and without the move :—

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Per Cent.
Barry White	2	3	3	43·7
Barry Black	0	4	3	21·4
Delmar White	2	4	1	35·7
Delmar Black	1	5	3	15·0
Fox White	3	5	0	37·5
Fox Black	3	3	1	50·0
Hodges White	1	6	1	18·7
Hodges Black	3	3	1	50·0
Janowski White	5	2	0	71·4
Janowski Black	5	1	2	75·0
Lasker White	5	0	3	81·2
Lasker Black	4	2	1	64·2
Lawrence White	2	4	1	35·7
Lawrence Black	1	3	4	37·5
Marco White	1	0	6	57·1
Marco Black	4	2	2	62·5
Marshall White	6	0	2	87·5
Marshall Black	5	0	2	85·7
Mieses White	4	3	1	56·2
Mieses Black	2	4	1	35·7
Napier White	1	3	3	35·7
Napier Black	2	4	2	37·5
Pillsbury White	2	1	4	57·1
Pillsbury Black	2	4	2	37·5
Schlechter White	2	2	4	50·0
Schlechter Black	2	2	3	50·0
Showalter White	2	1	4	57·1
Showalter Black	2	1	5	56·2
Tchigorin White	2	5	0	28·5
Tchigorin Black	4	1	3	68·7
Teichmann White	2	4	2	37·5
Teichmann Black	3	3	1	50·0

The greatest discrepancy in results are in Tchigorin's and Hodges' scores, both doing much better as Black.

Our forecast contest brought in 243 predictions, and, in case of the leaders in the tournament, some of the predictors were near the actual scores, but none gave the correct result of the game between Janowski and Marshall. The winner of our first prize is Rev. W. C. Palmer, of the Manchester Club, whose score sheet gives Marshall 13 (awarding $\frac{1}{2}$ against Janowski, and 1 against Napier), Janowski and Lasker $11\frac{1}{2}$ (Mr. Palmer gives Dr. Lasker credit for defeating Mr. Showalter; the actual result was a draw). Marco is placed correctly on the list, but credited with defeating Pillsbury, whereas the encounter was drawn; Mieses, 9; Schlechter, 8; Tchigorin, Showalter, and Teichmann, $7\frac{1}{2}$; Pillsbury, 7; Fox, $6\frac{1}{2}$; Lawrence, 5; Barry and Hodges, $4\frac{1}{2}$; and Delmar, $3\frac{1}{2}$. Following Mr. Palmer closely in order of merit come Mr. A. H. E. Johnson, Liverpool; Mr. A. Ellis, Guildford; Mr. J. F. McCann, Liverpool; Dr. H. Neustadt, Bohemia; then follow Rev. W. E. Bolland, Northumberland; Messrs. C. E. C. Tattersall, London; T. Taylor, Plymouth; Maurice Sutcliffe, Manchester; G. Hanson, Woolwich; R. C. Griffith, London; W. J. Stables, London; L. Whitefoot, Sheffield; John Crum, Helensburgh; Dr. Hall, Carlisle; W. Finlayson, Edinburgh; S. Edwards, Oldham; G. A. Youngman, Maidstone; Rev. W. G. Wilkinson, Suffolk; Messrs. J. Borthwick, M.A., Glasgow; A. S. Walsh, Herts; A. H. Brooks, Margate; C. J. Langstone, Kidderminster; who by this time will all be in possession of the prizes we offered. The positions accorded by our predictors to Messrs. Teichmann, Pillsbury, and Showalter are in marked contrast to the official record. The two first-named players have sadly disappointed their many admirers; on the other hand Mr. Showalter, by defeating Mieses, Pillsbury, and Tchigorin, and drawing against Lasker and Janowski, has demonstrated that his absence from the chess arena during the past two or three years has not impaired his play. Napier proved a great disappointment, but Fox enhanced the reputation already gained in contests against some of the best players on the American continent. The competition created much interest, and we are pleased to say it was not marred by the statement that the tournament would be played in two rounds. This *lapse* arose owing to confusion with the Rice Gambit contest, for which special days were set apart.

It is somewhat singular that the joint managers of the tournament, Messrs. Cassel and Helms—whose portraits we present to our readers—are both of German origin. Nevertheless in the discharge of their all-important duties they have displayed a degree of enterprise and energy worthy of the country of their adoption, and the success of the tournament was very largely due to their unwearying efforts. Mr. Cassel, who is almost equally well known on each side of the Atlantic, was born at Konitz, in West Prussia, in 1850, and was educated at the Real Gymnasium, Laudsberg, where in later years E. Lasker also received his education. Mr. Cassel's acquaintance with chess began at school, and was greatly extended during his stay in Berlin. About 1878 he moved to Scotland, and after two or three years' residence at Glasgow, during which he was a member of the Glasgow Club, he settled in Bradford. He succeeded Mr. D. Y. Mills in the editorship of the chess column of the *Bradford Observer Budget* about 1883, and at once threw himself with charac-

teristic energy into the task of stirring up the dry bones of local chess. The Bradford Club was in a condition of lethargy from which all attempts from within to arouse it were unavailing. Convinced of the hopelessness of any efforts in that direction, Mr. Cassel succeeded in forming from amongst the players frequenting the Central Coffee Tavern a club, under the title of the Working Men's Chess Club, soon, however, changed into the Exchange Chess Club, with head-quarters at the Exchange Café. This organisation had a brief but glorious career. Its membership rose by leaps and bounds until it came within measurable distance of 200, if it did not actually exceed that figure. The Bradford Club, deserted by all its younger members, who found the active and enterprising management of the new society much more to their liking than the stagnation of the older body, was compelled to capitulate, and in 1884 the two clubs were amalgamated. Thanks largely to the exertions of Mr. Cassel and his colleagues, a Yorkshire County Club was formed, whilst



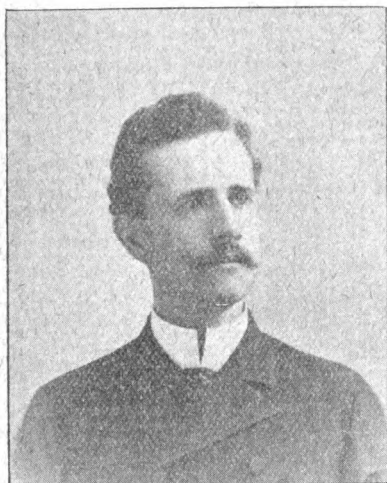
MR. CASSEL.

under the management of the West Yorkshire Association, a cup competition was instituted for senior clubs of the county, Alderman Woodhouse kindly supplying the cup, which is still annually fought for. The proprietors of the *Bradford Observer* were induced by Mr. Cassel to present a trophy for younger clubs. Mr. Cassel was also one of the leading spirits in the promotion of the International Tournament, held in Bradford, in 1887, and he raised funds locally for the matches which were played in that town between Gunsberg and Blackburne, and between Blackburne and Lee. The extent to which Mr. Cassel's personality dominated chess circles at this period is well illustrated in a little anecdote which, if not absolutely true, is at least thoroughly believable.

On one occasion Mr. Cassel and a Bradford Alderman, who occupied the position of president of the chess club, waited upon the then Mayor of Bradford to solicit his interest in some scheme that Mr. Cassel had afoot. "Mr. Mayor," said the Alderman, by way of introduction, "we have called upon you on behalf of the Bradford Chess Club. This, Sir," with a wave of the hand towards Mr. Cassel, "is the Bradford Chess Club!" In 1889 Mr. Cassel accompanied Mr. Gunsberg when the latter went to Havana to play his match with Tchigorin. At the conclusion of the match he was invited to take charge of the sporting and chess departments of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, a position he still holds, as well as that of chess editor of the *New York Sun* and *Tribune*. Mr. Cassel was the first to suggest the plan of an international match between England and America.

Mr. Hermann Helms is an American citizen. He was born in Brooklyn, January 5th, 1870, but his practical knowledge of the land of his birth dates from 1887. At the age of three he accompanied his father on a journey to Hamburg, but death unfortunately deprived him of paternal care during the voyage. Owing to this sad event his mother and brother also returned to Germany, and the family lived in Hamburg seven years, the boys receiving their early education in that city. At the age of ten they left Europe for Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they were domiciled for the next seven years, during which time the education of the boys was completed. It was at Halifax that Mr. Helms became interested in chess, which was taught him by a school chum. In 1887 he returned to Brooklyn, and in 1889 he helped to organize the Brooklyn Y M.C.A. Chess and

Checker Club. In 1892 he joined the Brooklyn Chess Club and won a minor tournament with a score of 18 out of 19. Several minor State tournament prizes fell to his lot about this time. In 1895-1896 he won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess Club from fairly strong fields, but lost in the following contest to W. E. Napier. He participated in the cable matches of 1897, 1902, and 1903, losing the first time to Mr. E. M. Jackson, and winning the other two games from Messrs. T. B. Girdlestone and G. A. Hooke respectively. Since 1898, the year of his marriage, he has not been so active in club chess. He is very fond of correspondence chess, and is a vice-president of the Pillsbury National Correspondence Chess Association. He is also secretary of the Triangular College Chess



Mr. H. HELMS.

League, and conductor of the chess column in the *Brooklyn Eagle*, the foremost, most entertaining, and most up to-date chess column in the States.

A congratulatory cablegram, signed by forty members of the Bradford Club, was sent to Mr. F. J. Marshall, after his success on May 18th in the adjourned game against M. Janowski. During the past two years the American expert has made quite a host of friends in the Northern Union territory, and prior to his departure for Cambridge Springs he intimated his intention of returning to England and to Bradford. The climate of this country suits his constitution better than does that of the United States.



END-GAME PROBLEM, BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD, *B.C.M.*, May, 1904.

Thirty-two competitors entered the lists for the prize offered for the best solution of Mrs. Baird's interesting and difficult end-game problem, but only one, the Rev. R. J. Wright, Worthing, succeeded in finding the correct *modus*. We append Mr. Wright's solution, and congratulate Mrs. Baird on the marked success which has attended her first effort in this branch of the game. To baffle and defeat thirty-one solvers with a first composition is a record to be proud of. Among those who attempted to solve the position was Dr. Neustadtl (Prague) and other equally clever solvers.

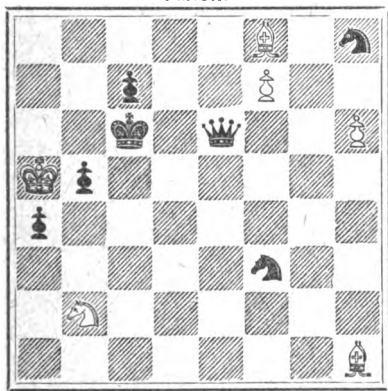
SOLUTION.

The key-move of this very interesting and formidable looking position is $\text{Kt}-\text{Q}3$! White's plan of campaign is to capture the Queen and the Kt (B 6), and then compel Black to sacrifice his remaining Kt for one (or both) of the White Pawns, and then White has ultimately a winning force of two minor pieces *at least* against the Black King.

The following analysis of all the leading defences will show how this can best be accomplished.

I.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

1 Kt-Q 3!, Q-K 6 (this defence, strange to say, gives White more trouble than any other); 2 B-Q B 5! (a), Q-Q 7 ch!; 3 Kt-Kt 4 ch!, K x B; 4 P bec. Q ch, Q in; 5 Q x Q ch, P x Q; 6 B x Kt, Kt any; 7 P-R 7, Kt-R sq; 8 B-B 6!, P-R 6; 9 B x Kt P and wins by capturing the other Pawns and playing the B to K Kt 8, and then bringing up the White King and Kt, &c.

(a) If 2..., Q x B (b); 3 B x Kt ch, K-Q 2; 4 Kt x Q ch, K-K 2; 5 B-Q 5!, Kt x P; 6 P-R 7!, and wins as above.

(b) If 2..., Q x P (c); 3 B x Kt ch, K-Q 2; 4 P bec. Q, Q x Q; 5

B x Q, K-K sq; 6 B-K Kt 7, wins. If 5..., Kt-Kt 3; 6 B-Q Kt 4!, Kt-R 5; 7 B-Kt 4 ch!, K any; 8 Kt-K B 4! wins.

(c) If 2..., Q x Kt (d); 3 P bec. Q, Q-B 6 ch (if 3..., P-Kt 5; 4 B x Kt ch, K-Q 2; 5 Q-K 7 ch, K-B sq; 6 Q-K 8 ch, Q in; 7 B-Kt 4 ch, K-Kt 2; 8 Q-Q Kt 5 ch!, K-R sq; 9 Q-R 6 ch, K-Kt sq; 10 Q-R 7 mate); 4 B in, wins. If 3..., Kt-B 2; 4 B x Kt ch, wins Q if Q x B by 5 Q-Q R 8 ch!, or mates in a few moves if K-Q 2, as before.

(d) If 2..., Kt any; 3 B x Q, wins. If 2..., other; 3 P bec. Q, wins.

II.

If 1...., Q—R 6; 2 B×Kt ch, K—Q 2 (if 2...., Q×B; 3 Kt—K 5 ch, wins); 3 B—K Kt 4 ch, Q×B; 4 Kt—K 5 ch, K—K 3; 5 Kt×Q, K×P; 6 B—Kt 7, Kt—Kt 3; 7 K×P, P—R 6; 8 B—R sq, P—R 7; 9 P—R 7 wins (if 8...., K—Kt sq; 9 Kt—B 6 ch, and Black must ultimately give up the Kt for the P, White winning with B and Kt against K).

III.

If 1...., Q×R P; 2 B×Kt ch, K—Q 2; 3 Kt—K 5 ch, K—K 3; 4 B×Q, Kt×P; 5 Kt×Kt, wins (if 4...., Kt—Kt 3; 5 B—K Kt 7 [or Kt×Kt, wins]. K—K 2; 6 B—Q 5, Kt—B sq; 7 B×Kt ch, K×B; 8 Kt—Q 7 ch, wins). If 5...., P—R 6; 6 B—Q 5 ch!, wins.

IV.

If 1...., Q—Q Kt 6; 2 B×Kt ch, K—Q 2 (if 2...., Q in; 3 Kt—K 5 ch!, K—Kt 2; 4 B×Q ch, wins); 3 Kt—B 5 ch, K—Q sq (if 3...., K—B sq; 4 Kt×Q, P×Q, P×Kt; 5 B—Q R 3, wins); 4 Kt×Q, P×Kt (a); 5 B—Q R 3, Kt×P (if 5...., Kt—Kt 3; 6 B—R 5, wins); 6 P—R 7, wins. If 5...., other; 6 P bec. Q, wins.

(a) If 4...., Kt×P; 5 P—R 7, P×Kt, or K—K sq, or Kt—R sq; 6 B—Kt 7, wins.

V.

If 1...., Q×B P; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, K—Q 4; 3 Kt×Q, Kt×Kt; 4 B×Kt ch, K—B 5 [if 4...., K—K 3; 5 P—R 7, K—B 3; 6 B—Q 5, Kt—R sq (or 6...., K—Kt 3; 7 B×Kt ch wins)]; 7 B—Kt 8! Kt—Kt 3; 8 K×P, P—R 6; 9 B×P wins]; 5 P—R 7, P any; 6 B—R 5 wins. If 5...., Kt—R sq; 6 B—K Kt 7 wins.

VI.

If 1...., Q—B 3; 2 B—Kt 7! Q×B P (a); 3 Kt—K 5 ch, K—B 4; 4 Kt×Q, Kt×Kt; 5 B×Kt wins.

(a) If 2...., Kt×P; 3 B×Q, Kt×P; 4 B×Kt ch wins.

VII.

If 1...., Q—B sq; 2 B×Kt ch, K—Q 2; 3 B—K Kt 4 ch, K—Q sq; 4 B×Q, Kt×P (if 4...., K×B; 5 Kt—K 5! wins); 5 B—K 6! Kt×P; 6 B×Kt wins. If 5...., Kt—Kt 4; 6 B—Kt 8 wins.

VIII.

If 1...., Kt×P; 2 B×Kt ch, K—Q 2 (a); 3 Kt—B 5 ch, K—K sq (b); 4 Kt×Q, Kt×P; 5 B×Kt wins. If 4...., P any; 5 B—B 6, mate. If 4...., K—Q 2; 5 P—R 7! K×Kt; 6 B—R 5, P—R 6; 7 B×Kt ch wins. If 4...., Kt other; 5 B—R 5 ch wins.

(a) If 2...., Q—Q 4 [or 2...., Q—K 5; 3 B×Q ch, K—Q 2; 4 P—R 7, K—K sq; 5 B—K Kt 7 wins. If 4...., K—K 3; 5 B—K Kt 6, Kt—R sq; 6 B—R 5, K—B 3; 7 Kt—Kt 4, K—Kt 4 (if 7...., P—B 4; 8 K×P wins); 8 B—K 8 wins]; 3 Kt—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 2; 4 B×Q, Kt×P; 5 B×Kt wins. If 4...., K—K sq; 5 B×Kt ch! K×Q B; 6 P—R 7, K—Kt 2; 7 B—Kt 6! and wins by capturing all the Black Pawns and bringing up the Kt to K B 7. If 3...., K—Kt 2; 4 B×Q ch, any; 5 B×Kt wins.

(b) If 3..., K—B sq (c); 4 Kt × Q, Kt × P; 5 B × Kt wins. If 4..., Kt—Q sq or Kt 4; 5 Kt × Kt wins. If 4..., Kt other; 5 P—R 7 wins. If 4..., K any; 5 P—R 7 wins. If 4..., P—R 6; 5 P—R 7 wins. If 4..., P other; 5 K, Kt, or B × P acc., or P—R 7, wins in either case.

(c) If 3..., K—Q sq; 4 Kt × Q ch, K—K sq; 5 B—R 5 wins. If 4..., K other; 5 P—R 7 wins.

IX.

If 1..., Kt—Kt 3; 2 B × Kt ch, K—Q 2 (a); 3 Kt—B 5 ch, K—B sq; 4 Kt × Q, Kt—K 4, R sq, or R 5; 5 B—R 5 wins. If 4..., Kt × B; 5 Kt × Kt wins. If 4..., Kt—K 2; 5 B × Kt wins. If 4..., K any; 5 B—R 5, wins. If 4..., P any; 5 B × P acc., wins.

(a) If 2..., Q—Q 4 (b); 3 B × Q ch, K × B; 3 B—Kt 7, P any; 4 P bec. Q, Kt × Q; 5 B × Kt, wins. If 3..., K—K 3; 3 P bec. Q, Kt × Q; 5 B × Kt, K—B 2; 6 P—R 7 wins. If 3..., K other; 4 Kt—K 5 wins. If 3..., Kt—B sq; 4 B × Kt wins.

(b) If 2..., Q—K 5; 3 B × Q ch, K—Q 2; 4 B × Kt wins.

The foregoing comprise all the principal moves. Black's remaining defences are easily upset.

KING'S BISHOP'S OPENING—A NEW ATTACK.

WE have much pleasure in introducing to our readers a strong but little known attack which may arise in the Vienna, Petroff, and King's Bishop Openings. The author of the analysis, Mr. Selby J. Wood, Bromley, Kent, has devoted much study to the variation, which is not to be found in the leading text books. He states that about eleven years ago he practised this attack a great deal, and having devoted considerable time to analysing the variation, he claims to be entitled to the credit of introducing it to the chess public. We received the manuscript in July, 1902, since which time hundreds of games have been examined for the purpose of securing an example from actual play. The only specimen we have come across is the game Mieses *v.* Burn (see below), played at the Paris Tournament of 1900. We reproduce the game, with Mr. R. Teichmann's notes, from *B.C.M.*, vol. xx. p. 277, and may here remark that this is the only example of the variation contained in that monumental work *Chess Digest*, where it appears, duly credited to *B.C.M.*, at page 424, game 34.

Mr. Wood's analysis is as follows:—

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

1	2	3	4
5 B—Q Kt 3 P—K Kt 3			B—K 2 Q × K P Castles
6 Q × K P ch Q—K 2			P—Q 4 Kt—Q B 3
7 P—Q 4 Q × Q ch	Kt—Q B 3		Q—K B 4 Kt—K sq
8 P × Q Kt—K B 4	Q × Q ch Kt × Q	B × Q	P—Q R 3 B—B 3
9 Kt—Q 5 K—Q sq	Q B—B 4 Q Kt—K B 4	Kt—Q 5 B—Q sq	K Kt—K 2 P—K Kt 3
10 Q B—K Kt 5 ch Kt—K 2	Kt—Q 5 K—Q sq	Q B—B 4 Kt × P	
11 B—K B 6 R—Kt sq	B—K 5 B—K Kt 2	B—Q R 4 P—Q Kt 4	
12 Kt × Kt B × Kt	P—K Kt 4	Q B × Kt P × B	
13 K B × B P R—B sq		B—K 5 Kt × B P ch	
14 B × B ch K × B		K—Q 2 Kt × R	
15 B—Q 5		B × R	

5	6	7	8
1 P—K 4 P—K 4			
2 B—B 4 Kt—K B 3			
3 Kt—Q B 3 Kt × P			
4 Q—R 5 Kt—Q 3			
5 B—Q Kt 3 Q—K 2	P—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	
6 Kt—Q 5 Q—Q sq	Kt—K 4 Q—B 2	Kt—Kt 5 P—K Kt 3	
7 Q × K P ch B—K 2	Kt × Kt ch Q × B (or B × B)	Q—K B 3 Kt—K B 4	
8 Q × K Kt P R—B sq	B × B P ch	Q—Q 5 Kt—K R 3	
9		P—Q 4 P—K Kt 4	P—Q 3

5	6	7	8
10		P—K R 4 P—Q 3	B×Kt B—K 3
11		B×K Kt P Q—Q 2	Q—B 3 B×K B
12		B—K B 6 K R—Kt sq	B×B B—B 5
13		Q P×K P	B—Kt 7 B×Kt
14			B×R Kt×P
15			Q—B 3 K—K 2
16			Kt—B 3 ! Kt×Kt ch
17			P×Kt Q×B
18			Q×B P ch K—K 3
19			Q×Kt P Q—K sq
20			Castles !

In our search for specimens of play we had the help of Mr. W. T. Pierce, and he sent us recently the following examples, which he played specially to test the variation. The games are very interesting, and form an excellent pendant to Mr. Wood's efforts. Game II. and also the *partie* between Mieses and Burn should be compared with column 8. In the actual play the move 15..., Q—Kt 4 seems the *coup juste*, but even against this move Mr. Pierce secured a draw by playing 9 P—Q 3. He also suggests that the following defence might be tried: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, Kt—K B 3; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt×P; 4 Q—R 5, Kt—Q 3; 5 B—Kt 3, Kt—B 3; 6 Kt—Kt 5, and now K—K 2.

GAME No. 2,414.

No. I.		8 B—K 3	8 P—Q B 3
WHITE.	BLACK.	9 P—Q 5	9 P—Q 3
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 Q—Q 4	10 P—Q B 4
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3	11 Q—Q 2	11 B—B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt×P	12 Q Kt—K 2	12 P—Q Kt 4
4 Q—R 5	4 Kt—Q 3	13 Kt—Kt 3	13 B—Kt 3
5 B—Kt 3	5 B—K 2	14 P—Q B 4	14 P×P
(Or Kt—B 3, see next game.)		15 K B×P	15 Kt—Q 2
6 Q×K P	6 Castles	16 P—B 4	16 Kt—Kt 3
7 P—Q 4	7 Kt—K sq	17 B—K 2	17 Q—Q 2

18 P—K R 4	18 P—B 4	36 R × P	36 R × P
19 B—B 3	19 P—K R 3	37 R—Kt 6	37 R—Q sq
20 K Kt—K 2	20 Kt—B 5	38 R—B sq	38 R—R 8
21 Q—B 3	21 Kt × B	39 R × R	39 B × R
22 Q × Kt	22 Kt—B 2	40 K—B 2	40 K—B sq
23 Q—Q 3	23 B—B 3	41 K—K 3	41 K—K sq
24 P—R 5	24 B—R 2	42 Kt—Q 4	42 B × Kt
25 Kt—B 3	25 K R—K sq ch	43 K × B	43 K—K 2
26 Kt (Kt 3)—K 2	26 Q R—Kt sq	44 P—Kt 4	44 R—Q R
27 Q R—Kt sq	27 R—Kt 5	45 R—Kt 7 ch	45 K—B 3
28 Castles	28 P—R 3	46 P—Kt 5 ch	46 P × P
29 P—R 3	29 Q R—Kt sq	47 P × P ch	47 K × P
30 Q—B 4	30 Q—B sq	48 R × P ch	48 K—R 3
31 P—Q Kt 4	31 Kt—Kt 4	49 R—K B 7	49 R—R 5 ch
32 Kt × Kt	32 P × Kt	50 K—K 3	50 R—R 6 ch
33 Q—B 2	33 P × P	51 K—B 4	
34 Q × Q	34 K R × Q		
35 R × P	35 R—R sq		

Abandoned as a draw.

GAME No. 2,415.

No. II.

WHITE.

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

BLACK.

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

(For K—K 2, see game III.)

- 7 Q—B 3
- 8 Q—Q 5
- 9 P—Q 3!

See Diagram.

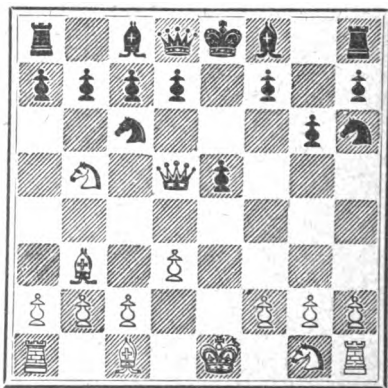
In this position White must be careful to play P—Q 3 as above, and not P—Q 4; for suppose 9 P—Q 4, P—Q 3; 10 B × Kt, B—K 3; 11 Q—B 3, B × K B; 12 B × B, B—B 5; 13 B—Kt 7, B × Kt; 14 B × K, Kt × P; 15 Q—B 3, Q—Kt 4; 16 P—K Kt 3?, Castles; 17 Kt—B 3, A7 × A7; 18 Q × Kt, R × B; 19 P—K R 4, Q—K 2; 20 Q—K 3, Q—K 3; 21 P—R 4, B—R 3; 22 P—Kt 3, P—Kt 3; 23 P—Q R 5, B—Kt 2; 24 K R—R 2, P—Q 4; 25 P × P, R P × P; 26 P—Q B 3, R—K sq; 27 P—B 3, P—Q 5;

28 P × P, P × P; 29 Q × Q ch, R × Q ch; 30 R—K 2, B × P; 31 R × R, P × R; 32 K—B 2, B—Q 4, and Black won. 17..., Q Kt 5! should win, see game below.

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

Position after White's 9th move:—
P—Q 3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

12 B×B	12 B—R 5	27 Q—B 3	27 R—B sq
13 B—Kt 7	13 B×Kt	28 R—R 3	28 P—K 5
14 B×R	14 Kt—Q 5	29 P—Q 4	29 Q×R P
15 Q—Q sq	15 Q—Kt 4	30 P—B 4	30 Q—Kt sq
16 K—B sq	16 B—B 3	31 R—Kt 3	31 Q—B 2
17 P—K B 3	17 Castles	32 K—B 2	32 R—Kt sq
18 P—K R 4	18 Q—B 5	33 R×R ch	33 Q×R
19 Kt—K 2	19 Kt×Kt	34 P—K Kt 3	34 Q—Q 4
20 Q×Kt	20 R×B	35 Q—K 3	35 B—Kt 4
21 R—Q sq	21 P—B 4	36 R—K Kt sq	36 B—Q 6
22 Q—Q 2	22 Q—Q R 5	37 P—K Kt 4	37 P×P
23 P—R 5	23 P—K Kt 4	38 R×P	38 Q×R P
24 Q×P	24 Q×B P	39 R—Kt 8 ch	39 K—Q 2
25 Q—Q 2	25 Q—B 4	40 R—Kt 7 ch	40 K—Q sq
26 R—B sq	26 Q—Q 4	Draw agreed.	

GAME No. 2,416.

No. III.

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	22 P—Q R 3	22 P—R 5
2 B—B 4	2 Kt—K B 3	23 B—R 3	23 B—Q 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt×P	24 P—Q Kt 4	24 Q—B 4
4 Q—R 5	4 Kt—Q 3	25 B—Q 2	25 R—B 2
5 B—Kt 3	5 Kt—B 3	26 P—B 3	26 K—K sq
6 Kt—Kt 5	6 K—K 2	27 Q—R 4	27 Q—Q 2
7 Kt×Kt	7 K×Kt	28 P—Kt 5	28 Kt—Q sq
8 Q×B P	8 Q—B 3	29 Q×P	29 Kt—K 3
9 Q—Q 5 ch	9 K—K 2	30 Q—R 8 ch	30 K—K 2
10 P—Q 3	10 P—Q 3	31 Q—R 8	31 Kt—B 5
11 Kt—B 3	11 B—K 3	32 Q×P ch	32 K—K sq
12 Q—Kt 5	12 K—Q 2	33 B×Kt	33 R×B
13 B×B ch	13 Q×B	34 Q—R 5	34 Q—K 3
14 Q×Kt P	14 B—K 2	35 Kt×B ch	35 P×Kt
15 Q—Kt 3	15 P—Q 4	36 P—Kt 4	36 K—Q 2
16 P—Q B 4	16 P—Q 5	37 Q—R 4	37 R—R 3
17 Castles	17 K R—K B sq	38 Q—Kt 3	38 R—B sq
18 Kt—Q 2	18 R—B 3	39 K—Kt 2	39 Q—Kt 3
19 Kt—K 4	19 R—Kt 3	40 Q R—Q sq	40 R(B)—K R sq
20 Q—Q sq	20 P—K K 4	41 R—K R sq	41 R—R sq
21 K—R sq	21 R—K B sq	42 Q—Kt sq	42 R×Q R P
		43 Q—K 4	43 R—R 7 ch
		44 K—Kt 3	44 Q—B 3

and White must win.

GAME No. 2,417.

Vienna Opening.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Herr J. MIESES.	Mr. AMOS BURN.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4

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

Q × P ch leads to a drawn position. The move made initiates a premature though embarrassing attack, which is well defended by Mr. Burn.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 6 Kt—Kt 5 | 5 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 7 Q—B 3 | 6 P—K Kt 3 |
| 8 Q—Q 5 | 7 Kt—B 4 |
| 9 P—Q 4 | 8 Kt—R 3 |
| | 9 P—Q 3 |

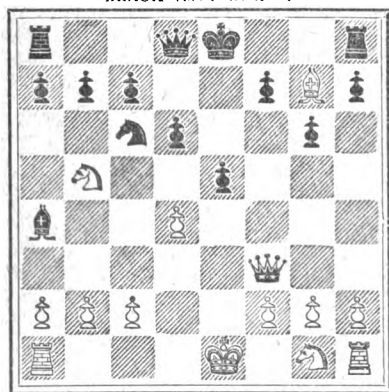
.....The saving clause; Black now completely turns the tables.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 10 B × Kt | 10 B—K 3 |
| 11 Q—B 3 | 11 B × K B |
| 12 B × B | 12 B—R 5 |
| 13 B—Kt 7 | |

Position after White's 13th move:—

B—Kt 7.

BLACK (MR. BURN).



WHITE (HERR MIESES.)

13 B × Kt

.....A very good move, which, however, seems forced, as R—Kt sq would be met by B—B 6, followed by P—Q 5, securing a piece.

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

White's game seems hopeless; but P—K B 4 might have been tried here.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 18 Kt—Kt sq | 17 Q—Kt 5 ! |
| 19 K—Q 2 | 18 Q—K 5 ch |
| 20 P—B 3 | 19 R × B |
| 21 K—K sq | 20 Q—Q 4 |
| 22 R—Q sq | 21 R—K sq |
| 23 P—Kt 3 | 22 K—Kt sq |
| 24 P—Q R 4 | 23 P—Q B 4 |
| 25 K—B 2 | 24 B—B 3 |
| 26 R—K sq | 25 P—K 5 |
| 27 P—K R 4 | 26 R—K 3 |
| 28 R—R 2 | 27 P × P |
| 29 R × R | 28 Q—B 4 |
| 30 P—Q Kt 4 | 29 P × R |
| 31 P—B P | 30 B × R P |
| 32 P—K Kt 4 | 31 P × P |
| 33 R—R 3 | 32 Q—B 5 |
| 34 R—Kt 3 | 33 B—B 3 |
| 35 Q—Q 3 | 34 P—K 4 |
| 36 Q—B 3 | 35 P—K 5 |
| 37 Kt—R 3 | 36 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 38 Resigns. | 37 Q × R ch |

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

THE conference of delegates, adjourned on November 28th, 1903—to enable the London Chess League and the City of London Chess Club to submit to their members the Constitution of the Federation, and to decide definitely the question of joining the National organisation—re-assembled at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on May 7th, when the following delegates attended:—Midland Union:

Messrs. W. Paley Hughes (hon. sec.), T. H. Billington (hon. sec. Staffordshire Association), W. H. Ball, and W. S. Carey (hon. sec. *pro tem.* of the Conference). Northern Union: Messrs. A. E. Moore (president), J. Burtinshaw (captain, Cheshire County), T. A. Farron (sec. Lancashire Association), I. M. Brown (hon. sec.), and G. Howitt (hon. treasurer N.C.C.U.). London League: Messrs. E. R. Turner, T. H. Moore (hon. sec.), F. P. Carr, R. Eastman. Southern Union: Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (Wilts). Dr. Hunt (London), J. F. Allcock (Essex), W. W. White (Kent), H. E. Dobell (Hastings), and Dr. Dunstan (London). Several visitors were also present, including Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles (*Womanhood*), Mr. Leopold Hoffer (*Field and Standard*), Mr. A. Guest (*Morning Post*), Mr. A. Emery (*Daily News*), and Mr. S. Passmore. The Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (chairman November 28th) again presided, and he announced that the City of London Club had sent £2 2s., its *pro rata* share towards the expenses of the Conference, but had decided not to join the Federation. The London League asked that the legal limit of the liability of each unit should be declared not to exceed the subscription of £10 10s. per annum. This amount being *ipso facto* the extent of liability, the fact was readily confirmed by resolution, and the four units then declared allegiance to the Federation, which was formally established on the proposition of Mr. A. E. Moore, seconded by Mr. W. W. White. After several minor amendments had been made in some of the rules, and a suggestion adopted that a subscription of £10 10s. should cover life membership for vice-presidents, the election of officers was taken. Mr. A. E. Moore was pressed to allow his name to be submitted for the office of president, but, while expressing thanks for the honour which they desired to confer upon him, and which he considered a great compliment to the North, he firmly declined to allow his name to be submitted to the meeting, because of his opinion that the best interests of the Federation would be served by the appointment of a gentleman identified with chess in the South of England. Such a gentleman is Mr. F. G. Naumann (London), and he was by unanimous vote elected first president of the British Chess Federation. Mr. L. P. Rees (Redhill, Surrey) was elected hon. secretary, on the proposal of Mr. I. M. Brown, who said that with Mr. Rees secretary, success was assured. Mr. Brown also referred to the necessity of providing Mr. Rees with clerical help, and on his proposal, which Mr. Allcock seconded, it was decided to devote the sum of £25 per annum to this purpose. Mr. H. E. Dobell (Hastings) was elected hon. treasurer, and, on behalf of the Hastings Club, stated that he had pleasure in offering the National Society a very hearty invitation to hold its first tournament meeting at Hastings, during August or September next, and his club would bear half the total cost of prizes and expenses. The offer was accepted, and the Federation executive empowered to make all necessary arrangements. The first-class contest will probably be a mixed competition of amateurs and professionals, the amateur with the highest score being recognised as the amateur champion of England. Mr. Hoffer, late secretary of the defunct British Chess Association, announced that he was prepared to hand over about £16, the British Chess Association balance, to the funds of the Federation, to which the new president contributed a voluntary subscription of £100. These subscriptions and the

units' subscriptions £10 10s. each, show that on the score of finances the Federation starts well. It was also decided to recommend the executive, which is composed of two representatives from each unit, with president, secretary, and treasurer *ex officio*, to consider the advisability of starting a national correspondence tournament and a problem-construction competition. If we may judge from indisputable signs, the Federation promises to become a power in the land. The ink recording the formal resolution of foundation was barely dry before it was announced that "A National Tournament, under the auspices of the City of London Chess Club, will be held in London, commencing the last week of July. The first prize of £60 will be presented by Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., the president of the club. The balance of the prize fund, which will amount to not less than £160, will be made up by the City of London Chess Club. In addition to presenting the first prize, Sir George Newnes has donated the 'Newnes' Challenge Cup, which is held by the amateur chess champion of the year. This cup will be held by the amateur who makes the best score against the other amateurs in the tournament." This statement appeared in the *London Morning Post* of May 9th, before being officially confirmed by the committee of the City Club, and it was doubtless prompted by anxiety to secure *ex æquo* publicity with the announcement that the British Federation and the Hastings Club were jointly promoting a Congress, in the coming autumn, at Hastings.

It is said that the City Club intended to forestall and impede the work of the National Society. Whether this was the purpose in view we cannot say, but the date (July) seems to imply a desire for a trial of strength; if so, this action may deserve the term of "unsportsmanlike" which has been applied to it. We, however, prefer to regard the incident as an indication that the Federation is now recognised as a real factor in British chess—a very correct conclusion. It seems to us hardly necessary to say that there is no fear whatever regarding the success of the coming Hastings Congress. The officials of the club and the British Chess Federation will endeavour to command success by deserving it. The *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer*, in a leading article on the subject, says: "Although the chess is to be of the best and the play most serious, there will be no fear of the visitors turning 'dull' boys, as several excursions, a dinner, and other social festivities are already being planned. There will be tournaments open to players of all classes, and any young beginners of the fair sex need not be discouraged, since all will have a chance of gaining prizes and honour. The proceedings will probably last over a fortnight, the absolute dates being August 22nd to September 3rd. The most amusing feature of the whole thing is that much as some people seem to decry our pretty seaside town, the City of London actually pays us the compliment of showing sufficient jealousy to run an opposition show. As to the rival attractions of London in August and our own beautiful sea view and cool breezes, we can afford to be silent. We are not jealous of the poor folk who are condemned to remain in London during the eighth month of the year, and we can only be sorry that the City should have decided, two days after the Congress was announced, to run a rival show, which must result in discomfort, if not in disappointment."

We have received a copy of the printed report of the annual meeting of the Chatham Chess Club, which took place at the club-rooms on May 5th. The club is prospering. Established last year with ten members, the number has now increased to forty-nine. The season has been one of activity. The Championship Tournament was won by Mr. A. Frantzen (hon. sec.) and the Handicap by Mr. E. Newport. It is proposed to arrange home and home matches with the Philidor Chess Club, of Paris, during July (in Paris) and August, and the project bids fair to be carried to a successful issue.

Civil Service Chess League.—Mr. W. Kirk, who writes from Local Government Board, St. Stephen's House, S.W., London, asks us to state that a Civil Service Chess League has been formed, and he will be pleased to send particulars or receive entries from the civil service clubs or offices. The Admiralty, G.P.O. Stores Department, Government Laboratory, India Office, Local Government Board, and Savings Bank Department have already joined. Many of the players of these societies would like to see a Civil Service Chess Club formed, and Mr. Kirk will be glad to receive communications on the subject from any civil servant interested in the matter.

Southern Counties Union.—Norfolk *v.* Essex. These counties met at the Institute, Ipswich, on April 28th, when Norfolk won by three games majority. Full score :—

NORFOLK.

ESSEX.

Dr. Crook	...	...	...	...	...	1	Absent	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. R. Adcock	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. S. Carey	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. G. Holmes	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. S. J. Bridgman	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Nicholls	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. F. Williams	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. S. Daws	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Keeble	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. J. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. R. Rivett	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Wilson Marriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. E. H. Kinder	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. Father Swaby	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. J. A. Lawrence	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. H. Baker	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Koek	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Stanyon	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. B. Granmett	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Foyster	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Elsmore	...	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Goldsmith	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Cannell	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. J. Basford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. A. Betts	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Butcher	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. N. Palmer	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. F. Bodkin	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. E. Morris	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Cheshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

9½

9½

Tunbridge Wells Chess Club.—Club Championship Tournament result : 1, Mr. H. Butler and Dr. Vinogradoff, $7\frac{1}{2}$; 3, Mr. T. S. Connan, 7 ; 4, Mr. G. Read, $6\frac{1}{2}$; 5, Mr. W. M. Brooke, 6 ; 6, Mr. B. Gipps, 4 ; 7, Mr. A. Happell, $3\frac{1}{2}$. In the play-off, Mr. Butler won $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and wins the new challenge trophy, presented by the president of the club, Mr. F. Wickenden. The season just closed has been a fairly successful one for the club. The first team has played sixteen matches, winning 10 and losing 6. The second team played nine matches, winning 5, losing 1, and drawing 3.

The Kent Cup team only lost in the final to Sydenham and Forest Hill by one point, and the 'Lewis' Cup team was defeated by Canterbury in the semi-final. Canterbury lost to Lee in the final by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$. Score of final match in Kent Cup Competition between Tunbridge Wells and Sydenham and Forest Hill (Tunbridge Wells had previously defeated Canterbury by 5 to 3, and Sydenham subsequently defeated Canterbury by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$):—

SYDENHAM AND FOREST HILL.						TUNBRIDGE WELLS.					
Mr. E. A. Shaw	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Aston	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Butler	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. F. Barlow	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. Vinogradoff	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Storr-Best	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Read	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. S. Mills	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. B. T. Stevenson	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Whicker	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. Gipps	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
4 $\frac{1}{2}$						3 $\frac{1}{2}$					

The annual match, Scotland v. Northern Counties Union, will be played at Southport, on June 11th, with teams of 25 aside, and time-limit of 20 moves an hour. Duration of play 4 hours. The selection of the health-giving Lancashire sea-side resort as the venue of the contest was the outcome of a kind invitation from a committee representing the Chess Club and many of the leading citizens of Southport, and those privileged to take part in the proceedings will have a most enjoyable experience. The gathering promises to prove one of the most successful chess events ever held in the North of England. The whole of the local arrangements are in the hands of the Southport Committee which has the support of His Worship the Mayor (Councillor F. W. Brown), Sir Charles Scarisbrick, Sir George A. Pilkington, and other influential gentlemen. The chairman of the committee is Mr. H. Boston, and the hon. secretary Mr. John Davies. By permission of the Mayor and Corporation the match will be played in the Town Hall, where His Worship the Mayor will hold a reception of the players, officials, and guests at 3 p.m. Play will start at 3-30 and close at 7-30. At 8 p.m. those engaged in the match will be entertained to dinner by the Committee at the Victoria Hotel. It is expected that His Worship the Mayor will preside, and the guests will include the gentlemen previously mentioned, together with many well-known leading supporters of Northern chess. If coming events may be relied upon to correctly cast their shadows before, we may yet see Southport the chess Mecca of the North of England, and equalling the efforts of the sister health resorts of the South, Hastings and Brighton, whose fostering of chess has given them a world reputation.

Yorkshire Chess Association—The annual meeting was held on May 14th, at The Queen Hotel, Huddersfield, under the auspices of the local club. The tournament, which was contested in sections of four players, attracted forty entries. During the interval between the first and second rounds the business meeting was held, Mr. W. U. Rothery presiding. The secretary's report was very satisfactory, and the treasurer's statement disclosed a surplus of £13 15s. 9d., after an expenditure of £36 4s. 3d. The

'Woodhouse' Cup and *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy were handed to Mr. G. Howitt and Mr. G. Pollard, the respective captains of the winning clubs, Bradford and Dewsbury. On the proposal of Mr. W. F. Threlkeld, Wakefield, it was decided that clubs entering for the 'Woodhouse' Cup and *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Trophy competitions should deposit £1 and 10s. respectively with the hon. treasurer, which amounts should be forfeited in the event of any engagement not being fulfilled. The Marquis of Ripon, K.G., was re-elected president, and Mr. S. Chrispin was re-elected hon. treasurer. Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford) was elected hon. secretary *vice* Mr. F. P. Wildman. The new county secretary is a strong supporter of the British Chess Federation. The following were the results of play in Class A sections:—

- (1) Mr. J. Charlesworth (Huddersfield) w.o., Mr. L. Denham (Bradford) absent.
Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford) beat Mr. F. P. Wildman (Leeds).
- (2) Mr. C. F. Lines (Huddersfield) beat Mr. J. A. Liversedge (Huddersfield).
Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford) w.o., Rev. J. L. Peech (Malton) absent.
- (3) Mr. H. Spencer (Dewsbury) beat Mr. A. A. Williams (Bradford).
Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury) beat Mr. A. Thomas (Bradford).
- (4) Mr. W. U. Rothery (Huddersfield) beat Mr. A. Denham (Huddersfield).
Mr. J. A. Woollard (Keighley) beat Rev. S. Walker (Bradford).
- (5) Mr. W. C. Wilson (Cross Hills) beat Mr. J. A. Guy (Bradford).
Mr. S. Chrispin (Huddersfield) w.o., Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds) absent).

SECOND ROUND.

- (1) Mr. Brown beat Mr. Charlesworth. (2) Mr. Lines and Mr. Howitt drew.
- (3) Mr. Pollard beat Mr. Spencer. (4) Mr. Woollard and Mr. Rothery drew.
- (5) Mr. Chrispin beat Mr. Wilson.

A Problem Solving Competition was also tried: two two-movers—kindly supplied by Mr. Max J. Meyer—and two three-movers, by the late Mr. James Pierce, M.A., being submitted. Mr. J. A. Guy solved three of the positions, and took first prize.

Kent Congress.—The annual Congress of the Kent Association was held May 22nd and 23rd, in the rooms and under the auspices of the Rochester Conservative Chess Club. The championship of Kent was the chief tournament, in which there were eight competitors, but Mr. C. Chapman (Sevenoaks), the holder, did not compete. In the first round Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor (Woolwich) beat Mr. E. J. Griffith (Margate), Mr. A. L. Densham (Croydon), beat Mr. C. F. Delcomyn (Bromley), Rev. W. E. Evill (Canterbury), beat Mr. W. M. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells), and Mr. R. F. B. Jones (Dover), beat Mr. W. B. Dixon (Rochester and Canterbury), after two drawn games. In the second round Mr. O'Connor beat Mr. Jones, Mr. Densham and Mr. Evill drew, and Mr. Densham retired. In the final Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Evill drew twice, and a re-play will be arranged. There were two extra Tournaments, twelve entries being divided, eight for a "knock-out" and four for an ordinary tournament, the "knock-out" containing much the strongest players. In this final Mr. A. L. Stevenson won. The other extra tournament was won by Mr. Smyth (Folkestone). A Handicap Tournament for ladies resulted in Mrs. L. W. Lewis (Bromley, Pawn and two), winning the Silver Queen, Mrs. Robins (scratch, London), 1, Mrs. Seymour (Pawn and two, London), 0. There were also one-day

tournaments arranged for Whit-Monday and Whit-Tuesday. The Whit-Monday, played on the point system, Mr. A. L. Curling (Rochester) won. The Whit-Tuesday tournament had eight entries, including several who had been knocked out of the Monday events, and this was played on the knock-out principle. In the final Mr. C. Chapman (Sevenoaks) beat Mrs. Oakley. During the Congress Messrs. J. H. Blackburne and I. Gunsberg opposed each other in three games, having amateurs in consultation. The games resulted as follows: Danish Gambit, Messrs. Blackburne, Delcomyn, and Hardebeck *v.* Messrs. Gunsberg, G. Pepper, and Dr. Lewis, drawn; Queens Gambit accepted, Messrs. Blackburne and P. O'Connor, Rev. H. Falloon, and Mrs. Roe *v.* Messrs. Gunsberg, Chapman, E. J. Griffiths, and Mrs. Lewis, drawn; Scotch Game, Messrs. Blackburne, W. B. Dixon, and Miss Ellis *v.* Messrs. Gunsberg, W. M. Brooke, and C. Chapman, the latter winning. All these games were finished in 24 or 25 moves. Several very interesting lightning Tournaments were also arranged by Dr. Lewis, whilst the Congress was brought to a most enjoyable finish by an "At Home" given by Mr. C. Tuff, M.P. for Rochester, at the Victoria Hall at the Conservative Club. The annual business meeting of the Association was held on Whit-Monday during the Congress. The officials were elected as follows: president, Sir William Hart Dyke, M.P.; chairman of the council, General Hutchinson; match captain, Mr. F. W. Walter; hon. secretary and treasurer, the Rev. Dr. L. Elwyn Lewis. The principal topic of discussion was a proposal to form District Chess Leagues in Kent, and to alter the present County Cup Tournament to the knock-out system instead of the point system. The question was adjourned.

London.—The championship of the Hampstead Club, the first year of its introduction, has resulted in a win for Mr. J. Mahood, with a score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ out of 7, Mr. R. C. Griffith being second with 6, and Mr. L. James third 5. It is to be regretted that Messrs. W. Ward, C. W. Hopper, E. Morgan, and one or two other of the stronger members were unable to take part. The annual meeting was held on Saturday, May 28th, when the prizes for the Championship Tourney, Winter Handicap, Rapid Transit, Best Score in Simultaneous, Best Game in League Matches (Mr. W. Ward), and Best Attendance at Matches (Mr. W. M. Hardman, the vice-captain), were distributed. Tourneys now going on are the Summer Handicap Continuous Tourney, and the "Kriegspiel" Continuous Tourney. The annual report was most satisfactory, the Club has been more than usually successful both in matches and financially. The Winter Handicap Tournament, for which forty-four members competed, has ended after a tie between Mr. R. C. Griffith (Class A1) and Mr. W. W. Brougham (Class B2, who from Class D1 won it in 1902-3) in a victory for the latter, and the Silver Salver which the winner holds for the year will become his property should he be successful next season. The trophy has to be won three years in succession or four years in all. A tie match of four games was necessary, the first being drawn, the second was won by Mr. Brougham, the third by Mr. Griffith, and the last by Mr. Brougham. Two of these, the third and fourth, we append. Mr. Griffith won in 1899-1900, and tied for second place last year. Mr. Brougham is the only member who has won twice, the trophy having been started in 1897. The third game was as follows:—

GAME No. 2,418.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
R. C. GRIFFITH.		W. W. BROUGHAM.	
<i>Remove Q's Kt.</i>			
1 P—K B 4		1 P—Q 4	13 K—R sq
2 P—K 3		2 Kt—K B 3	14 Q—B 2
3 B—K 2		3 Kt—B 3	15 P—B 5
4 Kt—B 3		4 B—Kt 5	16 B—K 2
5 P—B 3		5 P—K 3	17 K—B 3
6 Q—Kt 3		6 Q—B sq	18 B—Q 2
7 Q—R 4		7 P—Q R 3	19 Q R—Q sq
8 Castles		8 B × Kt	20 Q R—K B sq
9 B × B		9 B—K 2	21 R—R 3
10 P—Q 3		10 Castles	22 B × R P
11 P—K 4		11 P × P	23 Q—B sq
12 P × P		12 B—B 4 ch	24 P—B 6
			25 Q—Kt 5 and wins.
			13 P—Q Kt 4
			14 P—K 4
			15 P—R 3
			16 Q—Q 2
			17 K—R 2
			18 P—Kt 5
			19 Q—K 2
			20 P—Q R 4
			21 Q R—Q sq
			22 P × B
			23 Kt—Kt sq
			24 Q—K 3

The fourth and deciding game :—

GAME No. 2,419.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
R. C. GRIFFITH.		W. W. BROUGHAM.	
<i>Remove Q's Kt.</i>			
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4	14 B—B sq
2 P—K 3		2 Kt—K B 3	15 P—Kt 3
3 B—Q 3		3 Q Kt—Q 2	16 P—K B 4
4 P—Q B 3		4 P—K 3	17 B—K 3
5 Q—B 2		5 P—Q B 4	18 R—B sq
6 P—B 3		6 Kt—Kt 3	19 P—B 4
7 Kt—R 3		7 P—K R 3	20 P × P
8 Castles		8 P × P	21 Kt—B 2
9 K P × P		9 B—Q 3	22 B × Kt
10 B—K 3		10 B—Q 2	23 P—Q 5
11 Q R—K sq		11 P—R 3	24 P × Kt
12 Q—K 2		12 Q—B 2	25 R × B ch
13 P—K Kt 3		13 Kt—B 5	26 B × B P
			27 Q × B
			28 Q—K 3
			14 Castles Q R
			15 Kt—Kt 3
			16 B—B 3
			17 Kt—K 5
			18 P—K B 4
			19 P × P
			20 B—K 2
			21 Kt × Kt
			22 Q—Q 3
			23 Kt × P
			24 Q × Q P
			25 Q × R
			26 P × B
			27 R—Q 2
			28 R—Q B 2

and wins.

Chess in Scotland. Edinburgh Chess League.—The first season of the seven local clubs known as the Edinburgh Chess League was brought to a successful termination on Saturday, 7th May. In the afternoon, in the rooms of Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester, a team selected by the president tried conclusions at twenty-four boards with a team selected by the vice-presidents, Messrs. Fraser and Cruikshank. Thirty-seven games were played, a balance of ten of which ended in favour of the president. In the evening a dinner was given to about seventy gentlemen by Dr. Knight. Sir Robert Cranston (hon. president of the League) was in the chair, and he was supported by Sir Ludovic Grant (president of the University Union

Chess Club), Mr. C. Meikle, Mr. Rankine Simson, W.S., Dr. Macdonald (champion of Scotland), and others. The Lord Provost proposed in felicitous terms the loyal and complimentary toasts. He also presented to the Working Men's Club, on behalf of Dr. Knight, a solid silver tankard, to be held for one year by them as winners. This trophy, which will be known as the 'Knight' Cup, is of Celtic design, and is supported by three chess Knights of solid silver. The cover is jointed with a 'King' for a thumb-piece, and on the top is a Knight. The cup is richly chased with Celtic ornament, and the body has three flated bands. Mr. Waight acknowledged the presentation. Speeches were delivered by Sir L. Grant, in responding for the toast of "The Guests," and by Mr. Finlayson, who gave "The League." When Dr. Knight announced his intention of forming a Ladies' Chess League this summer, Sir Robert promised to provide a trophy for competition by them, provided at least three ladies' clubs are formed, the ladies winning to be then eligible to compete for the 'Knight' Cup. This new movement will give another fillip to the growing popularity of chess in the Metropolis. A very handsome gold medal was presented to Mr. A. Fraser as having the best individual score in the League matches during the past season. This is also the gift of Dr. Knight, of Portobello. Four new clubs are expected to join the League next season.

Glasgow Chess Club.—The annual general meeting and presentation of prizes took place on 12th May, the retiring president, Mr. J. M. Finlayson, in the chair. New office bearers appointed were: president, Mr. Robert Love; secretary, Mr. J. A. M'Kee; treasurer, Mr. W. Gibson. Mr. M'Kee, as the present club champion is also captain of the first team; and Mr. C. Macdonald, minor champion, is captain of the second team. Mr. Robert Pirrie was by acclamation re-appointed as honorary president. The meeting decided that in future an entrance fee should be charged on the various club competitions. Prizes were presented to the following winners: West of Scotland championship, cup and prize, Dr. R. C. Macdonald; club championship, 'Outram' cup and 'Spens' memorial gold medal, Mr. J. A. M'Kee; minor championship, 'Macfarlane' cup and gold medal, Mr. C. Macdonald; gambit tourney (for prize presented by Mr. J. M. Finlayson), Mr. J. A. M'Kee; handicap tourney (for S.C.A. medal and prizes presented by Mr. R. Pirrie), first, Mr. W. Scott (Class III.); second, Mr. J. Crum (Class I.); summer handicap tourney, first prize, Mr. C. Wardhaugh; second, Mr. W. Gibson.

Falkirk Chess Club.—Championship has been won by Mr. David Simpson, who scored $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of possible 9. The club is holding a summer session.

Ayr C.C.—The first prize in this club's handicap tourney has been won by Mr. A. Groener. The club concluded its season on April 28th.

Portobello C.C.—This club has had a prosperous year, and the closing meeting was held on 3rd May, when office-bearers were elected thus: president, Dr. Knight; vice-president, Mr. W. A. Stewart; secretary, Mr. T. Adams; treasurer, M. H. S. Smart.

Dennistoun C.C.—The championship of this club has been won by Mr. W. Bonnar.

Greenock C.C.—Championship has been won by Mr. Ed. Annan, and the Minor contest by Mr. Neil Flockhart.

The match tour promoted by the Manchester Club, to which we referred a short time back, was carried through successfully during Whit-week. The clubs visited were Oxford, Hastings, Birmingham St. George's, and in London the Metropolitan, Lud-Eagle, and the City Club. Losses were sustained against Hastings and Lud-Eagle, but victories were achieved against Oxford, Metropolitan, and the City Club. The fixture against the City of London Chess Club was regarded as the 'blue ribbon' contest of the tour, and the City officials, judging from the strength of the players selected to uphold the reputation of the club, evidently reckoned on an easy victory, but Northerners on occasion can play as keenly as they organise for Federation, and the encounter ended in a brilliant victory for the North by $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ —the result, as the *Daily News* says, of strong and determined play. Full score:—

MANCHESTER.					CITY OF LONDON.				
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	..	..	..	0	Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. S. Leonhardt	...	...	...	0
Mr. V. L. Wähltuch	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. P. Michell	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. Loman	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Coates	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. V. Crane	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. E. Hamond	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Brodsky	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Erskine	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Rosenbaum	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Emery	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Bailey	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Hammond	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Garstang	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The match at Birmingham depends upon the result of adjudication of two unfinished games.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAMES FROM THE CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT.

GAME No. 2,420.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. PILLSBURY.	Herr LASKER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	3 K Kt—B 3
4 Kt—B 3	4 P—B 4
.....As a rule Pillsbury plays B—Kt 5 on his fourth move. He did not do so on this occasion, and we should imagine for some good reason. A simple move like B—K 2 would be appropriate here, as it is both a developing and a preventive move of a non-committal character.	
5 B—Kt 5	5 B P×P
6 Q×P	6 Kt—B 3
7 B×Kt	7 P×B

.....Obviously the result of studied play by White. Black cannot re-take with the Queen, for then he would lose the Q P.

8 Q—R 4 8 P×P

.....The question a player would naturally ask at this point is—was it necessary for Black to open up and expose his Queen's file, supposing P—Q 5; 9 Castles, P—K 4; 10 P—K 3, B—Q B 4; 11 Kt—K 4, B—K 2; 12 P×P, P×P; and although Black's Q P was in a precarious position Black could still make a good defence owing to the powerful move of Q—R 4, with counter attack at his disposal.

F 2a

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

.....Lasker, like the late champion Steinitz, has a failing in not being able to resist the temptation to take his opponent's Q Kt P. Black's broken position and White's superior development perfectly justified the sacrifice of this pawn for the sake of further development and attack.

- 14 Castles 14 R—B sq

.....A perfunctory kind of move. B—B 3 promises better defensive results, as it changes the Bishop from a weak to a strong position.

- 15 Q—Q 3 15 R—B 2
 16 Kt—K 4

If 16 Kt—Kt 5, Black of course replies with Q × Kt without disadvantage.

- 16 B—K 2
 17 Kt—Q 6 ch 17 K—B sq

.....If B × Kt; 18 Q × B, Q—B 6; 19 B—Kt 5 winning. If Black

plays Q—Kt 3 instead of Q—B 6, then 19 Q × P (K 5), with good prospects.

- 18 Kt—B 4 18 Q—Kt 4
 19 P—B 4 19 P × P
 20 Q—Q 4 20 P—B 3
 21 Q × P (B 4) 21 Q—B 4
 22 Kt—K 5 22 B—K sq
 23 Kt—Kt 4 23 P—B 4
 24 Q—R 6 ch 24 K—B 2
 25 B—B 4

The winning move. The final part of the game is played by Pillsbury with his best attacking style of former years. The threat of Kt—K 5 ch, if Q × B, or of Q × K P ch, admits of no satisfactory reply.

- 25 R—B 3
 26 R × P ch 26 Q × R
 27 R—K B sq 27 Q × R ch
 28 K × Q 28 B—Q 2

.....The only alternative would be K × B; 20 Kt—K 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 30 Q × P ch, winning easily.

- 29 Q—R 5 ch 29 K—Kt sq
 30 Kt—K 5 30 Resigns.

Yorkshire Post.

GAME No. 2,421.

Sicilian Defence.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Herr LASKER. | Mr. MARSHALL. | | |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 | 18 Q Kt—K 2 | 18 B—Kt 5 |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | 2 P—K 3 | 19 P—K B 3 | 19 B—Q 2 |
| 3 Kt—B 3 | 3 P—Q 4 | 20 P—B 3 | 20 R—K sq |
| 4 P × P | 4 P × P | 21 R—R sq | 21 R—R sq |
| 5 B—Kt 5 ch | 5 Kt—B 3 | 22 R × R | 22 R × R |
| 6 Castles | 6 Kt—B 3 | 23 R—K sq | 23 Q—B 2 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 B—K 2 | 24 Kt—B 2 | 24 R—R 7 |
| 8 P × P | 8 Castles | 25 R—R sq | 25 Q—R 2 |
| 9 B—Kt 5 | 9 B—K 3 | 26 Q—B sq | 26 B—B 4 |
| 10 B × Q Kt | 10 P × B | 27 R × R | 27 Q × R |
| 11 P—Q Kt 4 | 11 P—K R 3 | 28 Kt (B 2)—Q 4 | 28 B—Q 6 |
| 12 B × Kt | 12 B × B | 29 Q—K 3 | 29 B × Kt Q 4 |
| 13 Q—Q 2 | 13 P—Q R 4 | 30 Kt × B | 30 Q—R 8 ch |
| 14 P—Q R 3 | 14 Q—Kt sq | 31 K—B 2 | 31 Q—Kt 7 ch |
| 15 Q R—Kt sq | 15 P × P | 32 K—Kt 3 | 32 B—B 8 |
| 16 P × P | 16 R—R 6 | 33 K—B 4 | 33 Q × Kt P |
| 17 Kt—Q 4 | 17 Q—K 4 | 34 K—K 5 | 34 Q—Kt 3 |
| | | 35 Q—B 4 | 35 B—Q 6 |
| | | 36 P—Kt 5 | 36 B × P |

37 Kt × B 37 P × Kt
 38 K—Q 4 38 Q—B 7
 39 P—B 6 39 Q—R 5 ch
 40 K—K 3 40 Q—R 2 ch
 41 K—Q 3 41 P—Kt 5
 42 P—B 7 42 Q—R 3 ch
 43 K—Q 2 43 P × P ch
 44 K × P 44 Q—Q B 3 ch
 45 K—Q 2 45 P—B 3

Drawn game.

The game, curiously enough, embodies the same object lesson as the game between Pillsbury and Lasker. Marshall very courageously gave up a Pawn in the opening for the sake of development. Lasker, as a matter of course, took the Pawn and devoted all his skill to the preservation of this

Pawn, a task in which he succeeded; but Marshall's superior mobility always remains. In a game in which the American never lost command, he outplayed the Champion to such an extent that although the latter succeeded in advancing his Pawn to the seventh, he could go no further, and Marshall from being a Pawn down was left with a Pawn up. In these days, when the doctrine of safety and of the accumulation of small advantages is constantly being dinned into our ears, we should be thankful to Pillsbury and Marshall, who each gave up a Queen's side Pawn in the opening, and who managed to score one win and draw against no less a person than Lasker by doing so.

Yorkshire Post.

We extract the following games and notes from the *Brooklyn Eagle* :—

GAME No. 2,422.

Centre Counter.

NOTES BY A. B. HODGES.

WHITE. BLACK.
 M. M. TCHIGORIN. Mr. A. B. HODGES.

1 P—K 4 1 P—Q 4
 2 P × P 2 Q × P
 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Q—Q sq
 4 P—Q 4 4 P—Q B 3
 5 Kt—B 3 5 B—Kt 5
 6 B—K 2 6 Kt—B 3
 7 Castles 7 B × Kt
 8 B × B 8 P—K 3
 9 R—K sq 9 B—K 2
 10 Kt—K 4 10 Q Kt—Q 2
 11 P—B 3 11 Castles
 12 B—B 4 12 Kt—Q 4
 13 B—Q 2

If 13 B—Kt 3, P—K B 4, followed by P—B 5, winning.

13 Q—B 2

14 Q—B 2

14 P—B 4, attacking the Knight, would have been better.

15 P—K Kt 3 14 Kt—B 5
 16 P—K R 4 15 Kt—K Kt 3
 16 K R—K sq

17 P—R 5 17 K Kt—B sq
 18 B—B 4 18 Q—Q sq
 19 Q R—Q sq 19 Kt—B 3
 20 Kt—B 5

White has conducted the attack with great skill, and Black at this stage of the game appears to have much the inferior position.

20 Q—Kt 3
 21 P—Q Kt 4 21 Kt—Q 4
 22 B—K 5 22 P—B 3

.....The initial move in Black's combination to obtain freedom for his pieces.

23 B × Kt 23 Q B P × B

.....Black consumed some time on this move, as K P × B seems, on the surface, preferable, but it permits the entrance of White's Queen to B 5, which would compromise Black's game.

24 B—B 4 24 Q—R B sq
 25 R—Q 3 25 P—K 4

.....Black now takes the initiative and begins an attack that required White's most careful play to avert without loss.

- 26 Kt—R 4 26 Q × Kt P
 27 P × P 27 Q—B 5
 28 K R—Q sq 28 P × P
 29 B × P 29 P—Q Kt 4
 30 Kt—Kt 2 30 Q—K 5

.....Both players were hard pressed for time at this stage. The line of play selected by Black is preferable to 30 Q × R P, followed by B—R 6.

- 31 B—Q 4 31 Kt—K 3
 32 Q—Kt 3 32 B—B 4

.....Black consumed thirty minutes on the text move. The option of playing 32 Kt—B 4 or Kt 4 was at his disposal, and the analysis after the game clearly showed the superiority of 32 Kt—Kt 4.

- 33 B × B

Instead of this capture, White had a better continuation in 33 R—K 3, Q—B 4; 34 B × B, Kt × B; 35 R × R ch, R × R; 36 R × P, Kt × Q; 37 R × Q, Kt—B 8; 38 R × P, &c.

- 33 Kt × B
 34 Q × P ch 34 Q × Q
 35 R × Q 35 Kt—K 5
 36 R × P

Clearly a blunder, after which White's game is hopeless. The game required five hours of continuous play, and both players were subjected to the severe mental strain caused by the analysis of the intricate positions.

- 36 Kt × P (B 6)
 37 R (Q)—Q 5 37 Kt × R (Kt 5)
 38 R × Kt 38 R—Q Kt sq
 39 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,423.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. Mr. SHOWALTER.	BLACK. Herr TEICHMANN.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 B—Kt 5	2 P—Q B 3
3 P—K 3	3 Q—Kt 3
4 P—Q Kt 3	4 B—B 4
5 B—Q 3	5 B—Kt 3
6 Kt—K 2	6 Kt—Q 2
7 B—K B 4	7 K Kt—B 3
8 Castles	8 Kt—R 4

.....Black is losing too much time and, moreover, White retains the open King's file for his Rooks in consequence of this exchange.

- 9 P—B 4 9 Kt × B
 10 P × Kt 10 B × B
 11 Q × B 11 P—Kt 3
 12 Q Kt—B 3 12 P × P

.....Black dare not play P—K 3 here or next move because of R—K sq, followed by either P—B 5 or Q 5, with a strong attack.

- 13 Q × B P 13 B—Kt 2
 14 Q R—Q sq 14 Castles
 15 P—Q 5 15 P—Q B 4

- 16 K R—K sq 16 Q R—B sq
 17 Kt—Kt 3 17 Q—R 4
 18 Q Kt—K 4 18 P—Q Kt 4
 19 Q—K 2 19 P—B 5
 20 Kt—Kt 5 20 Kt—B 3
 21 P × P 21 P × P
 22 Q—B 2

A mistake which loses a Pawn, but Black has now overcome his difficulties of development and seems already to have the better game.

- 22 Kt × P
 23 P—B 5 23 Kt—Kt 4
 24 Q—K 4 24 Kt—Q 6
 25 R—K 3 25 Q R—Q sq
 26 R—K B sq 26 R—Q 5

.....To avoid all complications threatened by Q—R 4, &c., Black gives up two Pawns, but relies on his advanced Q B P to win a piece.

- 27 Q × P 27 Q—Q sq
 28 P × P 28 R P × P
 29 Kt—B 3 29 Q × Q
 30 R × Q 30 R (Q 5)—Q sq
 31 Kt—K sq 31 Kt—Kt 5
 32 R × Q R P 32 P—B 6

33 P—Q R 3 33 P—B 7
34 Kt—K 2 34 P—B 7

.....An interesting ending; Black's only winning chance lies in keeping his Knight at Q Kt 5. If, instead of the line of play adopted, White had played 34 R—B 7, then would have followed 34...., R—Q B sq; 35 R×R, R×R; 36 Kt—K 2, Kt—R 7; 37 Kt—Q 3, R—Q sq; 38 either Kt—B sq, Kt×Kt; 39 Kt×Kt, R—Q 8, and wins.

35 Kt—B sq
If 35 P×Kt, R×Kt; 36 R—B 7, R—Q 7, and Black wins.

36 Kt—B 3 35 K R—K sq
37 R—K 7 36 R—Q 8
38 Kt×Kt 37 K R—Q sq
39 K×R 38 Kt—Q 6
40 R—K 8 ch 39 R×R ch
41 Resigns 40 R×Kt
41 B—B sq

GAME No. 2,424.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. F. BARRY. Mr. W. E. NAPIER.

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

After forty-five minutes' deliberation Barry concluded not to play into the fashionable variation, 9 P—B 3, P—B 4; 10 P—B 4, B—R 5. However, in the line chosen, Black's ending is rather favourable.

9 P×B
10 R×P 10 B×Kt
11 Q×B 11 Kt×P
12 Q—B 3
The usual move is Q—Q 3; the text is no improvement.

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

A finesse played to gain time for the development of his Bishop without losing the Knight's Pawn, but the retreat next move shows clearly that it was a misconception. After this Black's superiority on the Queen's side speedily manifests itself.

16 P—Q R 4
17 Q R—Q sq

.....The wrong Rook. It was better to have the option of R—R 3, though, as it turned out, there was no harm done.

18 P—Q B 3 18 Kt—B 4
19 R—K 2 19 Kt—Q 6
20 Q—B sq 20 P—R 5
21 P—Q R 3 21 P—B 4
22 R—Kt sq

Played before B—K 3 to prevent the exchange of two pieces for Rook and two Pawns by Kt×Kt P, &c.

22 R—Q 2
23 B—K 3 23 K R—Q sq
24 R—Q sq 24 Q—Kt 6
25 R—Kt sq 25 P—R 3
26 Kt—Q 2 26 Q—Q 4
27 Kt—B 3 27 P—Q Kt 4
28 R—Q 2 28 Q—Kt 6
29 R—K 2 29 P—Kt 5
30 Kt—Q 2 30 Q—Q 4
31 B P×P 31 P×P
32 Kt—B 3 32 Q—Kt 6

.....The attractive 32...., Kt×Kt P; 33 R×Kt, B×R; 34 R×B, P×P; 35 R—Q 2, P—R 7; 36 R×Q, R×R; 37 Kt—Q 2, R—Kt sq; 38 P—Kt 3, R—Kt 8; 39 Kt×R, P Queens; 40 K—Kt 2, seemed insufficient, because White will give up one piece for the remaining Black P, and very likely draw with the exchange short.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 33 P × P | 33 Q × P (Kt 5) | 45 P—Kt 3 | 44 R—Kt sq |
| 34 B—Q 2 | 34 Q—Kt 6 | 46 Q—K 5 | 45 Kt × B P |
| 35 B—R 5 | 35 R—R sq | 47 K—Kt 2 | 46 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 36 Kt—Q 2 | 36 Q—Q 4 | | 47 P—R 7 |
| 37 B—B 3 | 37 B × B |If 48 Q × Kt, P Queens; | |
| 38 P × B | 38 Kt—B 5 | 49 Q—B 8 ch, K—R 2; 50 Q—B 5 | |
| 39 K R—K sq | 39 Q × Kt | ch, P—Kt 3, &c. As it is the checks | |
-Black has a choice here of Kt × Kt P, Kt—R 6 ch, or the sacrifice actually played. The last is the quickest and the quickest is the best.
- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 40 Q R—Q sq | 40 Kt—K 7 ch | 48 Q—K 8 ch | 48 K—R 2 |
| 41 K—R sq | 41 Q × Q R | 49 Q × P | 49 P Queens |
| 42 R × Q | 42 R × R | 50 Q—B 5 ch | 50 K—Kt sq |
| 43 Q × R | 43 P—R 6 | 51 Q—Q B 8 ch | 51 K—B 2 |
| 44 Q—Q 5 | | 52 Q—Q 7 ch | 52 K—B 3 |
| | | 53 Q—Q 6 ch | 53 K—B 4 |
| | | 54 Q—Q 7 ch | 54 K—K 5 |
| | | 55 Q—Kt 4 ch | 55 K—Q 6 |
| | | 56 Q—Q 7 ch | 56 K—B 7 |
| | | 57 Q—B 5 ch | 57 K—Kt 7 |
| | | 58 Resigns. | |
- If 44 Q × Kt, P—R 7, &c.; or 44 Q—R sq, P—R 7; 45 P—R 3, Kt—B 8; 46 Any, Kt—Kt 6 wins.

We extract the following games and notes from *The Field* :—

GAME No. 2,425.

Vienna Opening.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Herr MIESES. | Herr MARCO. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—K Kt 3 | |
- The King's Fianchetto development is very advantageous after Black's Kt—Q B 3; therefore 2..., Kt—K B 3 is generally adopted.

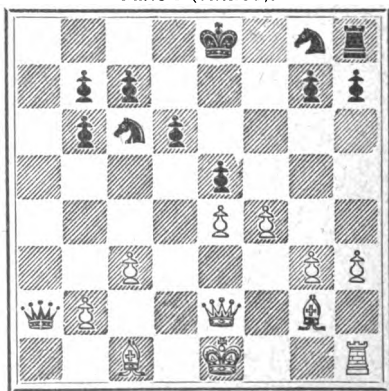
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|----------|---------|
| 4 B—Kt 2 | 3 B—B 4 |
| | 4 P—Q 3 |
-4...., P—Q R 3 prevents White's 5 Kt—R 4, but it is only another defence in which Black retains his more active K B than White's Q Kt.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 5 Kt—R 4 | 5 B—Kt 3 |
|----------|----------|
- Leaving the Bishop where it stands, in favour of a developing move, might be considered.

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

- Pawn hunting in an undeveloped position. 11..., P × P seems preferable. The text move might be made later on.
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 12 P—K R 3 | 12 B × Kt |
| 13 Q × B | 13 R × P |
- A hazardous capture in so open a position.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 14 R × R | 14 Q × R |
|----------|----------|

Position after Black's 14th move :—
BLACK (MARCO).



WHITE (MIESES).

15 Q—Kt 4

The right move, which leaves White the attack still. If 15 Castles, then 15..., P×P, followed by Kt—B 3 and Castles, with a good game.

16 Castles 15 Q—B 2
17 Q—K 2 16 Kt—B 3
 17 Castles

.....Better would have been 17..., P×P; 18 P—K 5, P×P; 19 B×Kt ch, P×B; 20 Q×P ch, Q—K 2; 21 B×P, Q×Q; 22 B×Q, Castles; 23 B×P, Kt—Q 4, with about an even game.

18 P—B 5

Only now White gets an accentuated advantage.

18 P—Q 4

.....It is difficult to find a defence now, P—K Kt 4 and an advance of the King's side Pawns being threatened. The text move, however, is the weakest, his game falling to pieces afterwards, White playing with commendable vigour and judgment of position.

19 P×P 19 Kt×P
20 R—Q sq 20 K Kt—K 2
21 P—K Kt 4 21 K—R sq
22 R—Q 7 22 R—B sqj
23 B×Kt 23 P×B
24 Q×P 24 Kt—Kt 3

.....If 24..., R—K sq, then 29 B—R 6, and wins.

25 Q—Q 4 25 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,426.

Petroff Defence.

WHITE.
Mr. TEICHMANN.

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

BLACK.
Mr. HODGES.

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

The consequence now is an isolated Q P, with diminished prospects for the ending if the attack fails, the two Bishops being his only assets.

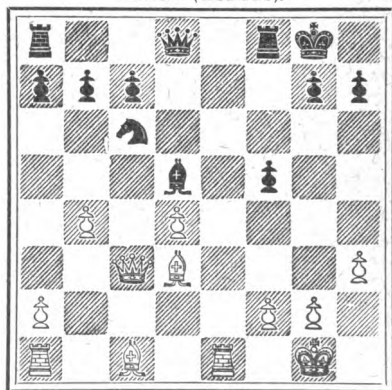
15 B—Q 4

16 Q—B 3

Position after White's 16th move:—

Q—B 3.

BLACK (HODGES).



WHITE (TEICHMANN).

Probably loss of time. It is not essential to prevent the Knight being pinned.

8 Castles
9 R—K sq 9 P—B 4
10 P—B 4

Somewhat risky, the sounder continuation being either P—B 3 or Q Kt—Q 2.

10 B—K 3
11 P×P 11 B×P
12 Kt—Q B 3 12 B—Q Kt 5
13 Q—B 2 13 Kt×Kt
14 P×Kt 14 B×Kt
15 B P×B

16 Q—R 5
Weak. Q—B 3 is the
 correct move.
 17 P—Kt 5 17 Q × P

.....The difference of the Queen's move is perceptible now. Had he played 16..., Q—B 3, White's 17 P—Kt 5 could have been advantageously answered with 17..., Kt × P and 18 B—K 2, with 18..., Q—K Kt 3 threatening mate, &c.

18 B—Kt 2 18 Q × Q
 19 B × Q 19 Kt—Q sq
 If 19..., Kt—Kt sq; 20 R—K 7 with advantage.

20 B—Kt 4 20 R—B 3
 21 R—K 8 ch 21 K—B 2
 22 Q R—K sq 22 P—B 4

23 B × P 23 P—Q Kt 3
 24 Q R—K 7 ch 24 K—Kt 3
 25 B—Q 4 25 B—B 2

.....Again the only move.
 26 P—Kt 4

Well played. If 26 B × R, then 26 ..., K × B. If 26 R—R 8, then 26..., R—Q 3 would yield a defence, whereas the text move leaves Black no loophole.

26 B × R
 27 P × P ch 27 K—R 3
 28 R × B 28 R—Q 3
 29 B—K 3 ch 29 K—R 4
 30 B—K 2 ch, and mate in two moves.

With 30..., K—R 5; 31 R—K 4 ch, K × P; 32 B—K sq mate.

GAME No. 2,427.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. MR. DELMAR.	BLACK. MR. LAWRENCE.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3	2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Q 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 P—Q B 3	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—K B 4	5 B—Kt 5
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K 3
7 Q Kt—Q 2	7 Q—B 2
8 B—K 2	

There is no necessity for this retreat. He could have played 8 P—K R 3, B × Kt; 9 Q or Kt × B, with a very good development.

	8 B—K 2
9 Castles	9 B—B 4
10 Kt—K 5	10 P—K R 4

.....To prevent White's P—K Kt 4.

11 Q Kt—B 3	11 Kt—K Kt 5
12 P—K R 3	12 Kt × Kt
13 Kt × Kt	13 P—R 5
14 B—Q 3	

He had to execute the manoeuvre indicated in note 1, after having squandered the Bishop's moves.

	14 B × B
15 Q × B	15 P—B 4

16 B—Q 2	16 Kt × Kt
17 B P × Kt	17 P—Q B 5

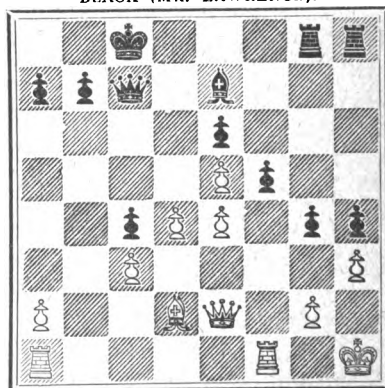
.....Compulsory, because of 18 P—B 4 breaking the centre.

18 Q—K 2	18 P—K Kt 4
19 K—R sq	19 Castles Q R
20 P—Q Kt 3	20 Q R—Kt sq
21 P × P	21 P × P
22 P—K 4	22 P—Kt 5

Position after Black's 22nd move:—

P—Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. LAWRENCE).



WHITE (MR. DELMAR).

23 B—B 4

A complicated and interesting position, which might have been advantageously utilised by White with 23. K P×P, Kt P×P; 24. Kt P×P. If 24...., R—Kt 6; then 25. K—R 2, K R—Kt sq; 26. R—K Kt sq, P×P; 27. B—B 4, and if Black exchanges Rooks, White remains with a better pawn position. He could also play 26. P—B 6 and take two Rooks for the Queen advantageously.

24 B—R 2

Here again 24. K P×P would have been the right continuation. If 24....,

23 B—Kt 4

Q—B 5, then 25. K—R 2 with perfect safety.

25 Q R—K sq	24 Q—B 3
26 Q×K P	25 P×K P
27 P×P	26 P×P
28 Q×Q ch	27 B— 7

Now he has to fight for a draw.

29 R—K 2	28 P×Q
30 R—Q B 2	29 B×P
31 R×P	30 B×P
32 B—Kt sq	31 P—B 4
33 R×B	32 B×B
34 K×R	33 R×R ch
	34 Drawn

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—(T. P. No. 58) Motto: "The Stranger."—White: K at K R 7, Q at Q R sq, B at Q R 4, Kts at K B 5 and K 3. Black: K at K 3, R at K R 7, Bs at K R 5 and Q R 7, Ps at K R 6 and K B 7. Mate in three.

(T. P. No. 59) Motto: "Despair."—White: K at K B 2, Rs at Q 7 and Q R 6, B at Q Kt 6, Kts at K 3 and Q 8. Black: K at K R 3, B at Q R 2, Ps at K R 4 and K B 4. Mate in three.

(T. P. No. 64) Motto: "Black King and Pawn I."—White: K at Q Kt 8, Q at Q B 3, R at K Kt 8, B at Q R 4, P at Q Kt 2. Black: K at K 5, P at K 3. Mats in three.

(T. P. No. 65) Motto: "Black King and Pawn II."—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 7, Bs at K R 2 and K Kt 8, Kts at K Kt 2 and Q B 3, P at Q B 5. Black: K at Q 5, P at Q Kt 4. Mate in three. This position must be disqualified, as it is too much a colourable imitation of a three-mover by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, which was awarded first prize in the *Sheffield Independent* in 1887. This is Mr. Winter-Wood's problem—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 7, B at K Kt 8, Kts at K Kt 2 and Q B 3, Ps at K 5 and Q B 5. Black: K at Q 5, Ps at K Kt 5, 6, and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

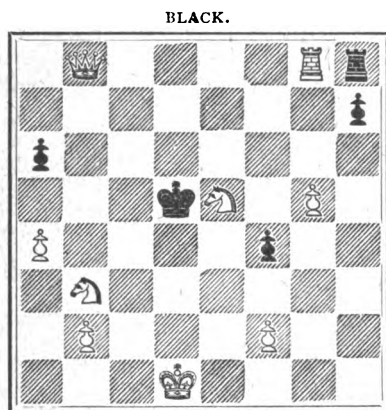
(T. P. No. 66) Motto: "The White Pawn Ia."—White: K at Q B 8, Q at Q B 3, R at K B 6, B at Q R sq, Kt at Q Kt 2, Ps at Q 4 and Q 6. Black: K at Q 4, B at Q Kt 8, Ps at Q Kt 3 and Q R 7. Mate in three.

(T. P. No. 67) Motto: "The White Pawn Ib."—White: K at K 8, Q at Q Kt 2, R at K 5, B at Q R 5, Kt at K sq, Ps at K B 3 and Q B 3. Black: K at Q B 5, B at Q Kt 5, Ps at K B 5 and Q B 4. Mate in three.

(T. P. No. 61) Motto: "Nutshell."—The author of this problem which we gave on page 216, writes that we have printed a cancelled version. On looking the matter up we find this is so. Will solvers therefore accordingly substitute the following, and strike out the position we published last month. White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at Q R 4, R at Q 7, Kt at Q 4, P at K R 2. Black: K at K 5, B at Q 7. Mate in three.

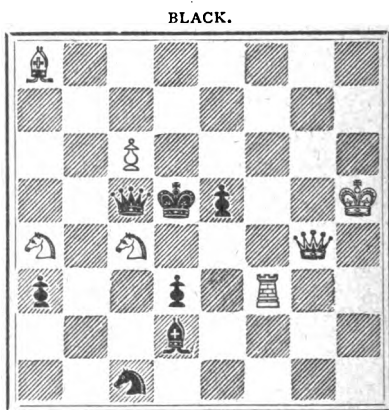
"FOOTBALL AND FIELD."—The half-yearly competition of this chess column has resulted in the following two problems securing coveted distinctions. Mr. Taverner has, as our readers must know, secured a good many first class problems to his credit as editor and promoter. The prize for two-movers goes to A. F. Kellaway, and for three-movers to F. F. L. Alexander, who prefers to appear before the public as "Colonial."

By "COLONIAL," London.



WHITE.
Mate in three.

By A. KELLAWAY, Birmingham.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

SOLUTION COMPETITION.—Score Table :—

	Bt. for.	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	Total		
J. Chadwick	51	...					3-2	3	3	9	6	3	3	12	12	2	2	3	6-2	3	3	2	9	3	12	...	146		
Major G. A. Forde...	31	...	3	3	3	3-2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	...	93		
G. S. Johnson	57	...	3	24	3	3	3	3	3-2	3	9	6	6	3	18	12	2	2	3	6	3	3	-	3	9	3	12	...	200
Charles Johnston ...	57	...	3	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	6	9	3	18	12	2	2	3	6	3	3	2	3	9	3	9	...	204
F. Kent	12	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	6	2	2	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	79		
Upendranath Maitra	36	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	...	111	
W.H.S.M.	45	...	3	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	9	3	18	12	2	2	3	6	3	3	2	3	6-2	3	...	175	
C. H. Murray ...	36	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	...	108	
R. Manley Peake ...	54	...	3	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	6	3	3	18	12	2	2	3	6	3	3	2	3	9	3	12	...	198
W. Pocock	—	...								3	3	3	3	3	12	2	2	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	...	55	
H. G. Bockett Pugh	45	...	3	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	6	3	18	12	2	2	3	6	3	3	2	3	6	3	9	...	177
W. H. Thompson ...	54	...	3	24	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	6	6	3	15	12	2	2	3	6	3	3	2	3	9	3	12	...	195
J. D. Tucker	36	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	2	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	...	104	

Mr. Upendraneth Maitra sent in one solution to each of problems numbered 5, to 12 inclusively, and this is counted in the brought forward total above, viz., 24 points. We have to give him a little extension of time, seeing that he resides in India.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Mr. W. H. Thompson points out that our tourney position No. 10 ("Richmond") was quoted by the late Mr. W. H. K. Pollock in his article "American Chess Clubs that I belong to" in our special Christmas Number, 1893, and not in our ordinary issue. The position is by G. A. Barth, of Staten Island.

Mr. Thompson also draws attention that the cook to No. 1832 (T. P. No. 9) should be 1 Q—K B 7. The move given is an impossible one.

Mr. Thompson also sends us the following 3-er by W. A. Shinkman, which carries out the idea shown in T.P. 36 ("Festina lente") more economically. White: K at Q 3, R at K R 4, Bs at K Kt 2 and K B 2, Ps at Q R 2, 3, and 4. Black: K at Q R 4, P at Q R 3. Mate in three.

Manchester Weekly Times.—The withdrawal by Mr. E. E. Westbury has led the first and second prizes going to A. G. Bradley and G. J. Slater respectively. The following are Mr. Bradley's and Mr. Slater's three-movers.

White: K at K B 2, Q at K Kt 2, Bs at K R 2 and Q B 8, Kt at Q Kt 2, Ps at K B 6, Q R 2 and 4. Black: K at Q 5, Ps at K R 4, K B 2, Q 2, Q B 4, and Q R 6. Mate in three.

By G. J. Slater.—White: K at Q B 3, R at K sq, Bs at K B 7 and Q 8, Kt at Q B 8, Ps at K R 6, K Kt 2, 3, K 4 and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 4, Kt at K R 5, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 3 and 4. Mate in three.

The problem which we reproduced at page 217 by Messrs. Teichmann and Feigl last month was, we find, the first prize in section III. of the triple three-move tourney of *Tidskrift for Schack*. In the other two sections the appended problems secured first prizes:—

Section I., by J. Moller.—White: K at Q Kt 8; Q at Q B 8; B's at K R 7 and K 7; Kt at Q B 4; P's at K B 3 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q 5; Kt at K B 7; P's at K B 5, Q 2, Q 7, and Q Kt 3.—Mate in three.

Section II., by Max Feigl.—White: K at K R 8; Q at Q Kt 8; R at K 4; B at Q R 4; Kt's at K 5 and Q 5; P's at K Kt 2, K 6, and Q Kt 6. Black: K at K B 4; Kt at Q 7; P's at K Kt 4, Q 5, 6, and Q Kt 2.—Mate in three.

In the two-move division the three following positions won first prizes:—

Section I., by F. W. Wynne.—White: K at Q 4; Q at K 4; R at K B 5; B at Q 8; Kt's at Q Kt 6 and Q R 2; P at Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q R 4, R's at K Kt 4 and Q R 6; P's at K 7, Q Kt 2, 6, and Q R 3.—Mate in two.

Section II., by Max Feigl.—White: K at K Kt sq; Q at K B 8; R's at K R 5 and Q 7; B at K Kt 7; Kt's at Q R 2 and Q R 5; P's at K 5, Q 5, and Q B 2. Black: K at Q 5; R at Q Kt 2; B at Q Kt 6; Kt's at K 5 and Q Kt 7; P's at K 6, Q B 2 and 3.—Mate in two.

Section III., by C. E. Lindquist.—White : K at K Kt 4 ; Q at Q 7 ; B at Q Kt 6 ; Kt's at Q 3 and 5 ; P's at K R 5, Q Kt 2, and Q R 2. Black : K at Q B 5 ; R's at K R 3 and Q R sq ; B at Q B 8 ; Kt's at K R 8 and K Kt 3 ; P's at K B 7, K 5, K 7, and Q Kt 2.—Mate in two.

Wiener Mode three-move Problem Tourney.—Result : first prize, G. Chocholous ; second prize, Dr. Palkoska ; third prize, Messrs. Feigl and Teichmann ; fourth prize, O. Nemo ; 5th prize, Max Feigl ; Hon. men., V. Cisar, Dr. v. Walthoffen, Messrs. Nemo and Weinheimer, Max Feigl, K. Erlin, Dr. Palkoska, A. Schosehin, J. Weinheimer, Messrs. Feigl and Teichmann.

SOLUTIONS.

By E. Pradignat (p. 136).—1 B—R 6, B×Q ; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P ; 2 Q—K B 8, &c. If 1..., B×Q P ; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt ; 2 Q—Q 8, &c.

By V. Kosek (p. 136).—The White Queen should be at K R 5 and Black K R P at K R 3. 1 Kt—Q B 4, K×Kt ; 2 Q—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., K—K 5 or P×Kt, &c. ; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., R—K B 4 ; 2 Q—B 3, &c.

By O. Nemo (p. 136).—1 P—Kt 4, P—Q B 3 ; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—B 6 or K×R ; 2 Q—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., P×R ; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 7 ; 2 R×P ch, &c.

By L. Vetesnik p. (136).—White's B should be at Q R 6, and a White Pawn is wanted at K 2. 1 B—B 8, K×R ; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×R or B×Kt ; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt ; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., K B moves ; 2 Kt—Kt 6 or 4, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c.

By Rev. A. C. Pearson (p. 137).—The Black pieces were not given, and we cannot put our hands at the moment on the original position.

By J. P. Taylor (p. 137).—1 R—Kt 4, &c.

By F. Libby (p. 137).—1 R—Kt 4, &c.

By D. Mackay (p. 137).—The White R should be at Q 6 and not K 6, the White Bishop at K R 3, and a Black P is wanted at Q B 5. 1 R—Q 3, &c.

By Mrs. Baird, Retractor (p. 138).—White R was on Q 2 and captured Kt on K 7 ; replace R and Kt. Black Kt (K 7) was on Q 5, and captured Queen on K 2 ; replace Kt and Q. Black, Kt—Q 3 ; White, B—B 5. Black, K—Q 4 ; White, Q—Kt 5 mate.

By Mrs. Baird, Retractor (p. 138).—Black B was on B 6, and captured Kt ; replace B and Kt ; Black, B—R 4. White Kt (R sq) was on B 2, and captured Kt ; replace both Kts ; White, Kt—Kt 4. Black, K—R 2 ; White, Kt—B 6 mate. Black, P—B 5 ; White, Kt—B 5 mate. Black, Q—B 6 or R 6 ; White, Kt—B 3 mate. Black, Q—K 7 ; White, Kt×Q mate. Black, Kt—K 3 or Q—K sq ; White, Kt—K 6 mate. Black, Kt—Kt 4 ; White, Kt×Kt mate. Black, Kt—Kt 6 ; White, Kt×Kt mate. Black, Kt—B 7 ; White, Kt×Kt mate.

No. 1837, "Idea."—1 R—B 8, K—K 2 ; 2 B—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4 ; 2 R—B 7, &c.

No. 1838, "Ida."—The following keys solve this position :—1 Q—Kt sq, 1 Q—Kt 2, 1 Q—R 4, 1 R—Q 2, 1 R—Q B 2, 1 Kt—Q 3, 1 Kt—K 6, and 1 Kt—Kt 6.

No. 1839, "Indra."—1 Kt—B sq, K—Q 4 ; 2 Q—Q B 3, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5 ; 2 Q×Kt P, &c. If 1..., P moves ; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c.

No. 1840, "Mehiomene."—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—Kt 5 ; 2 Kt—K 4, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5 ; 2 R—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3 or 4 ; 2 R—Kt 8 ch, &c. Dual if 1..., K—Kt 4 by 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c.

No. 1841, "Compact."—1 Q—B 7, K—B 4 ; 2 K×P, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3 ; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3 ; 2 Kt—Q 3, &c. If 1..., others ; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c.

No. 1842, "Een avonturier."—1 Kt—K 3, P×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 3, &c. If 1., K×P; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1., K—Kt 4; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1., K—R 5; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

No. 1843, "Pax nobiscum."—1 K×P, P Queens ch; 2 K×Kt, &c. If 1., Kt×B ch; 2 K—Kt 3, &c. If 1., Kt—R 7 ch; 2 B×Kt, &c.

No. 1844, "Drauflos."—1 Kt—Q 5, K—B sq; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q sq; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1., B—B 2 or K 2; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1., B×P; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1., Kt moves; 2 R—R 8 ch, &c.

By Mrs. Baird, Retractor (p. 172).—1, Black R from Q 3 captured R; replace. 2, Black, Q—Q 5, 3 R—B 6 dbl. ch, 4 K×P, 5 R—B 5 mate. Solved by Jas. White, J. Chadwick, G. S. Johnson, Wm. Pocock, W. H. Gunston, E. J. Winter-Wood.

By P. H. Williams (p. 173).—1 R—R sq, P—B 4, 2 R—R 3, P—B 5, 3 B×R ch, P×B 4, 4 B—Q 2, P—Kt 4, 5 R (R 3)—R sq, P—Kt 5, 6 R (R sq)—B sq &c. Solved by W. H. Thompson, Wm. Pocock, G. S. Johnson, S.H.H., J. White.

T. P. No. 26. Motto: "F." (p. 173).—Four solutions. 1 P—R 4; 1 Kt—B 5 ch; 1 R—Kt 7, and 4 R—Kt 8.

T. P. No. 31. Motto: "6." (p. 173).—Two solutions in two moves. 1 K—B 5 and 1 B—B 5.

T. P. No. 31. Motto: "The Sisters I." (p. 173).—1 B—K Kt 2, K—K 2, 2 P Queens ch, &c.

T. P. No. 32. Motto: "The Sisters II." (p. 173).—1 B—Kt 7, K—K 2, 2 P becomes Kt, &c.

T. P. No. 34. Motto: "Leucothall." (p. 173).—1 B—B 5, followed by 2 R—Q 8 or 2 R×B accordingly, &c.

By B. G. L. (p. 174).—1 B—B 4 &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, U. Maitra, W. Pocock, J. D. Tucker.

By B. G. L. (p. 174).—1 R—K 6 and 1 B—B 4 &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, U. Maitra (both solutions), W. Pocock (both), J. D. Tucker.

No. 1845, "Drauflos II."—Three solutions. 1 Q—Q 3, 1 Q—R 3 and 1 Q—B sq. Variations are easy.

No. 1846, "Drauflos III."—Two solutions. 1 R to Kt sq, K—R 6, 2 Q—K sq, &c., and 1 Q—K 2 ch, K—R 6, 2 Q—Q 2 &c.

No. 1847, "Drauflos IV."—Three solutions. 1 Kt—Q 3, K—B sq, 2 Kt—B 5, &c. If 1., K—K sq, 2 Kt to K 5 &c. 1 Kt—Kt 4, K—K sq, 2 Kt—K 5 &c. If 1., K—B sq, 2 R—K B sq &c., and 1 Q—K B 7, K—B sq, 2 R—K sq &c.

No. 1848, "Cerise."—1 Kt—B 6, K—Q 3; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1., Kt×Kt; 2 Q—Q 7, &c. If 1., B×P (Kt 4); 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1., B×P (Kt 2); 2 Q—Q 7, &c. If 1., others; 2 B—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 1849, "Ivy."—Six solutions. 1 B—Kt 4, K×R; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1., P—K 4; 2 Q—Q B sq, &c. If 1., B—K 4; 2 P—Q 3, &c. If 1., others; 2 B×P ch, &c. The other keys are 1 P—Q 3, 1 R—Q R 4, 1 R—Q Kt 4, 1 R—K B 4, and 1 R—K R 4.

No. 1850, "Leo."—Two solutions in two, viz., 1 Kt—Kt 2 and 1 Kt—B 2.

No. 1851, "Orion's Belt."—1 B—Q Kt 6, K—K 3; 2 B—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 5; 2 B—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1., K—B 4; 2 R—R 5 ch, &c. If 1., P—K 3; 2 Kt—B 2, &c. If 1., P—B 4; 2 B—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 1851a, "Ogmore."—Two solutions. 1 Kt—Kt 4, K—Kt 7; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1., K×Kt; 2 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q—K B 7, &c.; and 1 Q—B 7 ch, K—K file; 2 Kt—Kt 4, &c. If 1., K—Kt 7; 2 Q—K B 4, &c.

No. 1852, "Quam clarissimé."—Cook in two. 1 B—R 5.

No. 1853, "Aci labores semper."—Three solutions. 1 R—K B sq, P—B 4; 2 R—B 4, &c. If 1., K×Kt; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 4; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. 1 R—Q sq ch, K×Kt; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 4; 2 Q×P ch, &c.; and 1 R—Kt 3, K—K 4; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1., P—B 4; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c.

No. 1844, "Festina lente."—1 B—B 2, K—Kt 7; 3 R—Kt 2, &c. If 1., K—B 8; 2 B—Q 4, &c.

No. 1855, "Ars est celare artem."—Four solutions. 1 Kt—B 3, K×Kt or K—K 6; 2 Q—Q 5, &c. If 1., K—B 4; 2 Q—Kt 8, &c.; 1 Kt—K B 6 (similar variations), 1 Q—B 6, K×Kt; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c. If 1., K—K 5; 2 B—Kt 3, &c.; and 1 B—Kt 3, followed by 2 Q—B 6, &c.

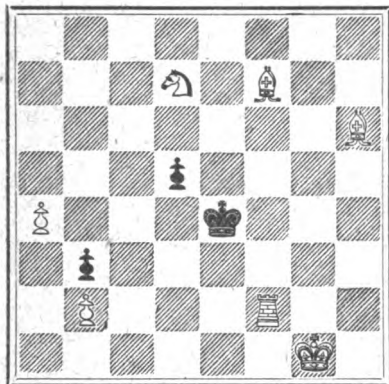
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1868.

Motto : "Vivat Albionia."
(T.P. No. 52).

BLACK.



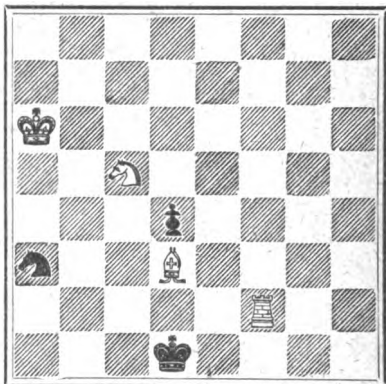
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1869

Motto : "Malenkost."
(T.P. No. 53).

BLACK.



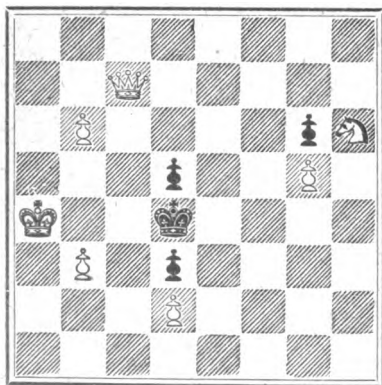
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1870.

Motto : "Spomin."
(T.P. No. 54).

BLACK.



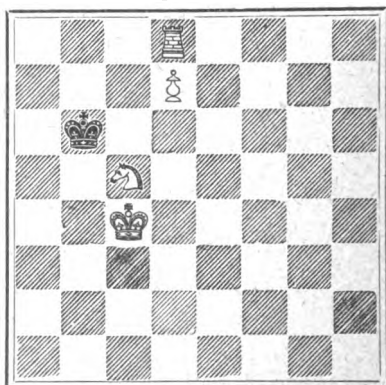
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1871.

Motto : "Only five."
(T.P. No. 55).

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

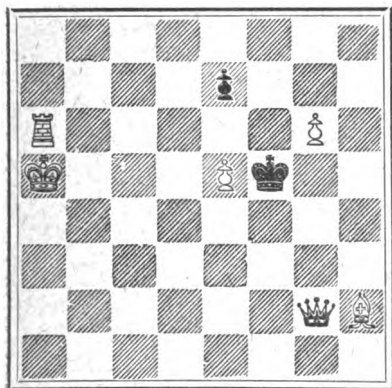
B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1872.

Motto: "Of Course."

(T.P. No. 56.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

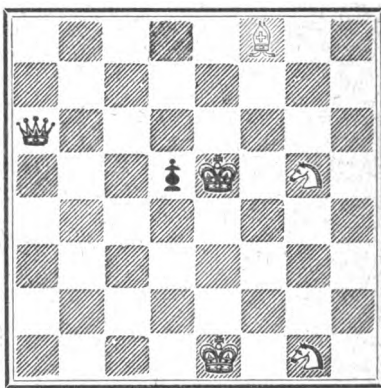
White mates in three moves.

No. 1873.

Motto: "The Guthrian."

(T.P. No. 57.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

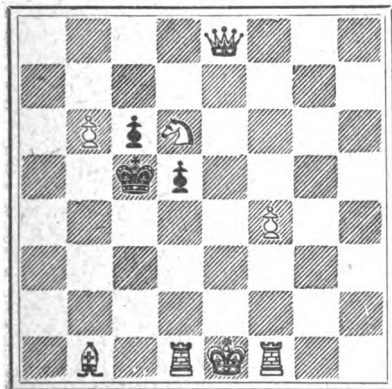
White mates in three moves.

No. 1874.

Motto: "Here's Luck."

(T.P. No. 60.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

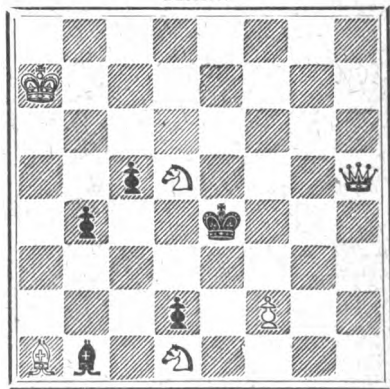
White mates in three moves.

No. 1875.

Motto: "Per aspera ad astra."

(T.P. No. 68.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

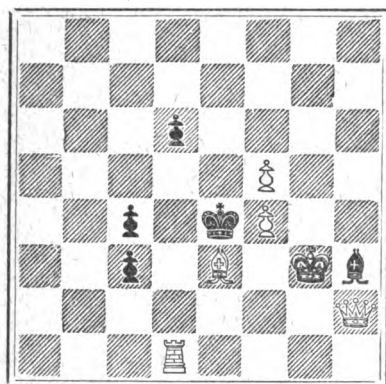
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1876.

Motto: "Brevity is the soul of wit."
(T.P. No. 69).

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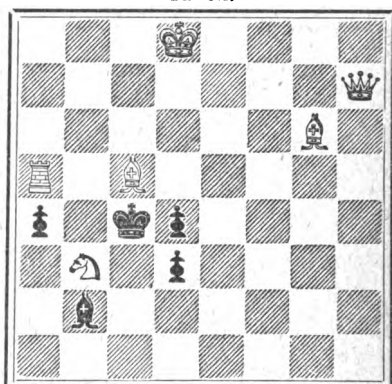
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1877.

Motto: "All right."
jucundi" (T.P. No. 70).

BLACK.



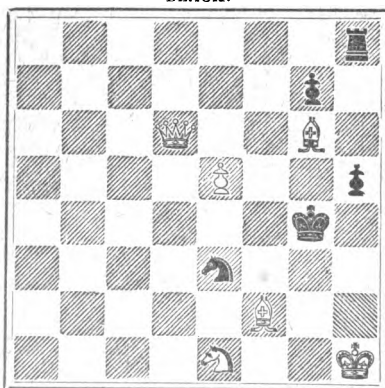
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1878.

Motto: "Variatio delectat."
(T.P. No. 71.)

BLACK.



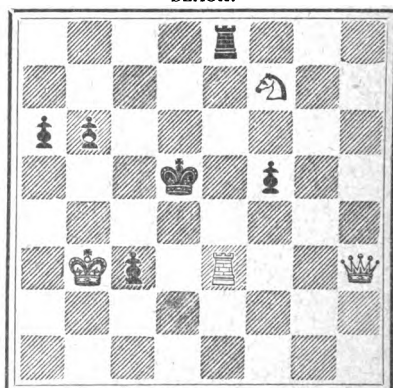
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1879.

Motto: "Ziata."
(T.P. No. 72.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JULY 1904.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

(Continued from page 298 of Volume XXIII.)

SECTION III.—4 P × P.

THE point of interest in this section is the adoption of Q—K 4 for Black's 7th move. It was introduced by Mr. Reeves in the *Chess Monthly* of 1893. The *Handbuch* (1891) notices only P—B 4, P—K Kt 3, and Kt—R 3, which last move gives the best result for Black. The variation is carried on for eighteen moves, and is dismissed with equal forces as slightly in White's favour on account of his having an isolated passed Pawn not yet moved. Other writers follow the *Handbuch*. These lines of play must be taken for what they are worth. It is not to be expected that they are the result of strict analysis. The scope of a treatise on *all* the openings is so extensive as to put such an analysis of every one of them out of the question. It is something in favour of the Counter Gambit that its acceptance by White does not involve Black's defeat. At the same time the move 4 P × P leads to a great variety of interesting positions.

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

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

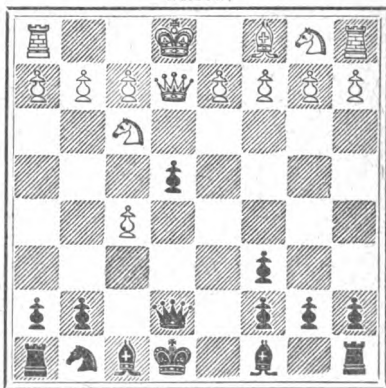
.....Winning the Queen.

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

Position after Black's 8th move:—

Q—K 2.

WHITE.



BLACK.

G I

.....Mr. Reeves here gives 8..., Q x B P (see *Chess Monthly*, vol. xiv., p. 251, note 14). But he seems to have overlooked the fact that White can win the K P by 9 P-Q 3, Kt-B 3; 10 Kt-Kt 5, though he examines 10 B-Kt 5 and 10 Kt-Q B 3. Black can now offer a draw by repetition of moves, and White has only the alternative of retreating the Kt to its own square.

*8 Kt-K 6 8 B x Kt

.....If instead of this move Black plays 8..., B-Q 3, as Mr. Reeves prefers (*Ibid*, p. 250, col. 4), we have 9 P-Q 4, P x P; 10 Q x Q, B x Q; 11 P x P, Kt-K 2; 12 P-Q 4, Kt x P; 13 P x B, B x Kt; 14 P-B 4, with a very strong passed Pawn. And if 11..., B x Kt, then 12 P x B, R-Q sq; 13 K-K 2, R-Q 3; 14 P-B 4, B-Q 5; 15 P-B 5, supporting the King's Pawn.

*9 P x B 9 B-Q 3
10 P-Q 3 10 Kt-B 3
11 P-K B 3 11 P x B P
12 Q x Q 12 B x Q
13 P x P 13 Kt-Q 4

.....And though a Pawn behindhand Black has an equal game, for White's K P must fall.

*10 Kt-B 3 10 Kt-B 3
11 P-K Kt 3 11 Castles (K R)
12 P-Kt 3 12 Q x K P *s*

*11 P-Q 3 11 P x P
12₁ P x P 12 K-K 2

.....In this variation Black very soon recovers the Pawn.

13 Q x Q 13 B x Q
14 Kt-K 4 14 Kt-Q 4
15 Kt-B 5 15 P-Q Kt 3
16 Kt-Q 7 16 K x P

15 Kt-Kt 5 15 Kt-Kt 5
16 Kt-B 7 16 K x P

15 P-Q R 3 15 P-K R 3
16 Kt-B 5 16 P-Q Kt 3, etc.

16 Castles 16 P-Q Kt 3
17 P-B 4 17 B-Q 5 ch
18 K-R sq 18 K x P

*12₂ Q x Q 12 B x Q
*13₁ P x P 13 B x Kt ch

.....The only satisfactory play for Black. Any other allows White to establish a strong passed Pawn on the King's file. At first sight the move appears to bring about a threatening coalition of White's Pawns. But the sequel shows that they are too weak to withstand the attack of the Q R.

*14 P x B 14 R-Q sq
*15 P-Q 4 15 R-Q 3

.....And the positions are equal.

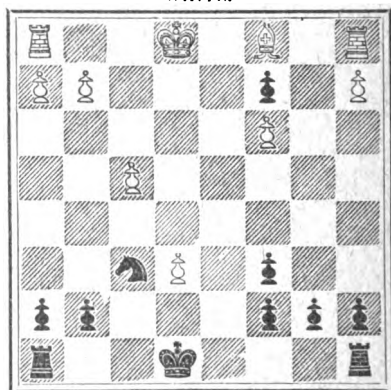
15 K-K 2 15 R-Q 3

15 K-Q 2 15 Kt-K 5 ch
16 K-K 3 or B 2 16 Kt-B 4

*13₂ P-B 4 13 B x Kt
*14 P x B 14 P x P

Position after Black's 14th move :—
P x P.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....In this variation White attempts to support the advanced K P with the K B P; and to gain time for

the manoeuvre he foregoes the retaking of P with P on Q 3, trusting to capture it on B 2 later on. An estimate of the position at this point (see diagram) would, by most players, probably be in Black's favour; but the attack has so many resources, and so much care is required in meeting it, that an analysis seemed desirable. For White's 15th move we shall examine 1 P-B 5; 2 B-Kt 2; 3 B-R 3; 4 Castles; 5 K-Q 2. The chief line of play in each division being marked by asterisks.

*15₁ P-B 5 15 P-K Kt 3
16 B-Kt 5 16 Kt-K 5

*16 Castles 16 P x P
*17 R x P 17 Kt-K 5
18₁ R-K 5 18 R-Q sq
19 R x Kt 19 R-Q 8 ch
20 K-B 2 20 R-K B sq ch
21 K-K 2 21 K R-B 8 w

18₂ B-Kt 2 18 R-Q sq
19₁ P-B 4 19 R-K B sq w

19₂ P-K 7 19 R-Q 2
20 R-Q B sq 20 R x P
21 R x P 21 R-B sq g

19₃ Q R-K B sq 19 R-Q 8
20 P-B 4 20 Kt-Q 7 w

19₄ R-Q B sq 19 R-K B sq
20 R x R ch 20 K x R
21 R-B sq ch 21 K-K 2
22 P-Kt 3 22 R-Q 8
23 K-Kt 2 23 Kt x B P w

23 B-B sq 23 Kt x B P w

20 P-Kt 4 20 R-Q 8 ch
21 K-Kt 2 21 R x R
22 B x R 22 Kt x P
23 B-R 6 23 R-Kt sq
24 P-R 3 24 R-Kt 3 g

23 B-R 3 23 P-B 4
24 R x R ch 24 K x R

25 B x P ch 25 K-K sq
26 B-R 3 26 Kt x P w

*18₃ B-R 3 18 R-Q sq
19₁ K R-B sq 19 Kt x P
20 B-Kt 2 20 Kt-K 7 ch
21 K-R sq 21 R-K B sq
22 K R-K sq 22 R-B 7 g

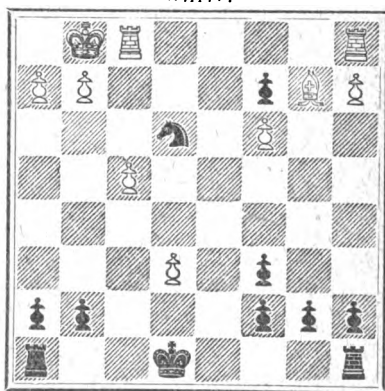
19₂ Q R-K B sq 19 R-Q 8
20 P-K 7 20 R x R ch
21 R x R 21 Kt-Q 3 g

*19₁ R-Q B sq 19 R-Q 8 ch
*20 R-K B sq 20 Kt x P
*21 R x P 21 R x R ch
*22 K x R 22 Kt-Kt 4 g

*15₂ B-Kt 2 22 Kt-Q 4
16₁ Castles 16 Kt-K 6

Position after Black's 16th move :—
Kt-K 6.

WHITE.



BLACK.

17₁ K R-K sq 17 Kt-Q 8
18 B-R 3 18 R-Q sq
19 P-B 5 19 P-Q Kt 3
20 P-Kt 4 20 P-B 4
21 P-Kt 5 21 K-K 2 g

19 R-Q B sq 19 R-Q 7
20 K-B sq 20 R-B 7 ch

.....Not Kt×P, because of
B—Kt 4.

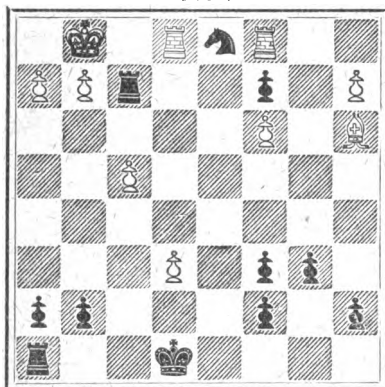
21 K—Kt sq 21 P—Q Kt 3

.....Black is able to keep up
the blockade and at the same time
strengthen his own defences. See
diagram.

Position after Black's 21st move :—

P—Q Kt 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

22 R—K B sq 22 R—K 7
23 P—B 5 23 P—B 4

.....Followed by R—B sq,
the White Bishop being put absolutely
out of play.

22 P—K Kt 3 22 P—B 4
23 B—Kt 2 23 Kt×B
24 K×R 24 Kt—Q 6 ch
25 K—K 2 25 Kt×K R
26 K×Kt 26 R—K B sq
27 R×P 27 R—B 3

.....And Black will get the
K P, and with the superior force ought
to win.

17₂ R—B 2 17 R—Q sq
18 R—K 2 18 R—Q 8 ch
19 R—K sq 19 Kt—B 5

.....Winning a piece.

18 R—K sq 18 R—Q 8
19 K R—K 2 19 R×R ch
20 R×R 20 Kt—Q 8

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

22 B—Kt 2 22 Kt×P
23 B×P 23 P—B 8 (Q)
24 R×Q 24 Kt—K 7 ch

.....Winning two Pawns and
the game.

17₃ R—B 3 17 Kt—B 5
18 B—B sq 18 R—Q sq
19 P—B 5

Not only to support the K P, but to
release the imprisoned Bishop.

19 R—Q 8 ch
20 Castles
21 R—K sq
22 P—R 3
23 Kt—K 6 w

22 B—B 4 22 R×Q R
23 R×R 23 R×P g

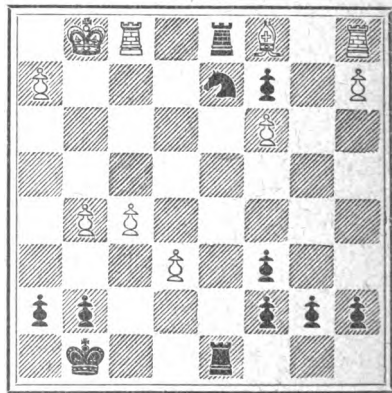
21 P—Kt 4 21 K R—Q sq
22 P—K 7 22 R×R ch
23 K×R 23 R— 8 ch
24 K—K 2 24 K—B 2 w

22 P—Kt 5 22 Kt—Q 7

.....And Black must win.

Position after Black's 22nd move :—
Kt—Q 7.

WHITE.



BLACK.

*16, P—Kt 3 16 K—K 2
 17 P—B 4 17 Kt—K 6
 18 B × P 18 K R—Q sq

.....The forces are equal, but
 Black has the stronger position.

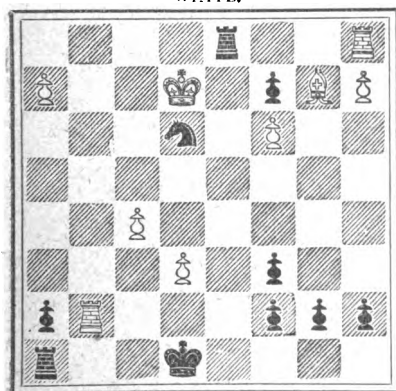
*17 P—B 5 17 Kt—K 6
 *18₁ P—Kt 4 18 Kt × Kt P
 *19 R—K Kt sq 19 P—K R 4
 *20 P—K R 3 20 Kt—R 3
 *21 R × P ch 21 K—B 3
 *22 P—B 4 ch 22 K × P
 *23 R × P 23 K R—K sq

.....Black retains his extra
 Pawn, and can secure at least an equal
 game.

16₃ P—B 5 16 Kt—K 6
 17 P—Kt 4 17 Kt × Kt P
 18 R—K Kt sq 18 Kt—K 6
 19 R × P 19 R—Q sq
Better than Kt × P.
 20 K—K 2 20 R—Q 8

Position after Black's 20th move :—
 R—Q 8.

WHITE.



BLACK.

21 R—K Kt sq 21 R × Q R
 22 B or R × R 22 Kt × P

.....And with two Pawns to
 the good Black ought to win.

18 P—B 4 18 R—K B sq

.....White's move requires
 meeting with great care. No other
 reply would do.

19 R—K Kt sq 19 P—K R 4

.....To remove the Pawn
 from the second row, which White's
 Rook is about to occupy.

20 P—K R 3 20 Kt—K 6
 21 R × P 21 R × P *w*

.....But if White should try
 21 K—K 2 or P—B 6, he would lose
 still more decisively.

*15₈ B—R 3 15 Kt—Q 4
 *16₁ P—B 5 16 Kt—K 6
 *17 P—Kt 4 17 R—Q sq

.....And not Kt × P, as in the
 last variation, because White could
 then draw by perpetual check at his
 20th move, with his Bishop standing
 on R 3.

*18 K—K 2 18 Kt—Q 8
 *19 P—Kt 5 19 Kt × P ch
 *20 K—K 3 20 Kt—Kt 8 *g*

18 R—Q B sq 18 P—Q Kt 3
 19 K—K 2 19 Kt—B 5

.....Winning the Bishop.

19 P—B 4 19 R—Q 8 ch
 20 K—K 2 20 R × K R
 21 R × R 21 Kt × Q B P *g*

16₂ Castles 16 P—K Kt 3
 17 Q R—B sq 17 Kt × Q B P
 18 R × P 18 Kt—Q 4

.....Black is a Pawn to the
 good, and his Knight is well placed
 for arresting the advance of White's
 infantry.

16₃ P—K Kt 3 16 R—Q sq
 17₁ R—Q B sq 17 Kt × B P

17₂ K—Q 2 17 Kt × K B P ch
 18 K × P 18 Kt × P
 19 K R—K sq 19 K—B 2 *w*

19 Q R—K sq 19 K—Q 2 *w*

17₃ Castles
 18 B—Kt 2
 19 B×P
 20 B—Kt 2
 21 P—B 5

17 Kt×Q B P
 18 Kt—Kt 8
 19 R—Q 8
 20 K—K 2
 21 K R—Q sq *w*

19 R—Q B sq
 20 K—B 2
 21 B×R
 22 K—K 2
 23 P—B 5

19 R—Q 8 ch
 20 R×R
 21 K—K 2
 22 R—Q sq
 23 R—Q 8 *w*

22 K—K 3
 23 P—B 5
 24 B—Kt 2
 25 B×Q

22 R—Q sq
 23 R—Q 8
 24 P—B 8 (Q)
 25 R×B *w*

22 P—Q R 4
 23 R—R 2

22 K×P
 23 Kt—B 6

.....Having won three Pawns.

22 P—B 5 22 R—Q sq, etc.

18 P—B 5
 19 B—B sq
 20 B—Kt 5
 21 B—B 4

18 Kt—Kt 8
 19 R—Q 8
 20 P—K R 3
 21 K—K 2 etc.

*15₄ Castles
 16₁ B—Kt 2
 17 R—B 2
 18 R—B sq

15 P—K Kt 3
 16 R—Q sq
 17 R—Q 8 ch
 18 K—K 2

.....And Black has gained a move.

17 P—B 4
 18₁ B—R 3 ch
 19 K R—K sq ch
 20 R—K 7 ch
 21 Q R—K sq

17 K—K 2
 18 K×P
 19 K—Q 2
 20 K—B sq
 21 R—Q 8 *g*

21 R—Q B sq 21 R—Q 8 ch

22 R—K sq 22 K R—Q sq *g*

18₂ Q R—K sq
 19 B×Kt
 20 P—K 7

18 P—Kt 3
 19 K×B
 20 Q R—K sq

19 P—K B 5
 20 R×P
 21 Q R—K B sq

19 P×P
 20 K R—B sq
 21 Kt—K 5 *g*

18₃ Q R—B sq
 19 R×P

18 K×P
 19 K R—K sq

.....There are one or two other ways of giving up the Pawn on B 7 for White's K P, and the exchange is quite satisfactory to Black.

*16₃ B—R 3
 *17 Q R—B sq
 *18 R×P
 *19 R—K sq
 20 P—R 3
 21 Q R—K 2
 22 P—Kt 3

16 P—Kt 3
 17 P—B 4
 18 K—K 2
 19 Q R—Q sq
 20 R—Q 3
 21 Kt—R 4
 22 R—K B sq

.....Followed by Kt—Kt 2, winning the K P. But if Black had played the latter move first, White could have replied with P—Kt 4, making it unsafe for the Kt to take the K P.

*20 B—Kt 2
 *21 Q R—K 2
 *22 P—B 4
 *23 B×Kt ch
 *24 P—K 7
 *25 R×R

20 R—Q 3
 21 K R—Q sq
 22 R—Q 8
 23 K×B
 24 R×R ch
 25 R—K sq

.....Again winning the Pawn.

16₃ R—B 2
 17 R×P
 18 K—B 2
 19 K—K 2

16 R—Q sq
 17 R—Q 8 ch
 18 Kt—K 5 ch
 19 R—Q 3

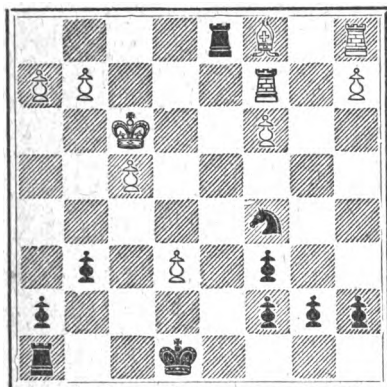
19 K—K 3 19 Kt—B 4

19 K—B 3 19 Kt—B 4

Position after Black's 19th move:—

Kt—B 4.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....And White must abandon his K P. For if 20 R—K 2, then Kt—Q 6 wins a piece (*see diagram.*)

*15. K—Q 2 15 P—K Kt 3

.....White here adopts the most expeditious way of recovering the Pawn. Nevertheless it gives Black time to arrange a combination for winning the K P. His reply of P—K Kt 3 provides for 16 P—B 5 and has in view Kt—R 4 and Kt—Kt 2 at the proper moments. For White's 16th move we shall examine (1) K×P, (2) B—R 3, (3) B—Kt 2, (4) R—K sq.

16. K×P 16 Castles (K R)
17. B—R 3 17 K R—K sq
18 P—K 7

To shut in the Queen's Rook.

18 K—B 2

19 Q R—K sq 19 Kt—Kt sq

18 K R—K sq 18 P—Kt 3
19 P—K 7 19 Kt—Q 4
20 R—K 4 20 P—B 4
21 Q R—K sq 21 K—B 2

19 R—K 2 19 P—B 4
20 P—B 4 20 Kt—R 4

21 R—K 4 21 Kt—Kt 2
22 Q R—K sq 22 Q R—Q sq
23 B—Kt 2 23 R—Q 3
24 B×Kt 24 K×B
25 P—Kt 4 25 K—B 3
26 P—B 5 26 P×P
27 P×P 27 K×P
28 K R—K 2 28 Q R×P
29 R—K B sq ch 29 K—Kt 3
30 R—Kt 2 ch 30 K—R 3
31 R—B 3 31 R—Kt 3 *w*

17. B—Kt 2 17 Kt—R 4
18 P—Kt 3 18 Kt—Kt 2
19 K R—K sq 19 Q R—K sq
20 B—R 3 20 R—B 3
21 P—K 7 21 P—Kt 3

.....Better than R—B 2, because of 22 P—Kt 4, which confines the Knight. Black is playing to force the exchange of Rooks, since he has not room for combining his own in the attack on the King's Pawn.

22 R—K 4 22 R—K 3
23 R×R 23 Kt×R
24 R—K sq 24 K—B 2 *g*

23 Q R—K sq 23 R×R
24 R×R 24 P—B 4 *g*

20 P—K 7 20 R—B 3
21 P—B 4 21 R—K 3 *g*

19 P—K 7 19 R—B 3

.....This leads to a former position. So also does 17 R—K sq, Kt—R 4.

16. B—R 3 16 P—Kt 3
17. K×P 17 P—B 4
18 K R—K sq 18 Castles (K R)

.....Leading to a former position.

17. P—K 7 17 P—B 4
18 Q R—K sq 18 Kt—Q 4

19 R—K 4 19 K—B 2
20 K R—K sq 20 K R—K sq *g*

17₃ K R—K sq 17 P—B 4

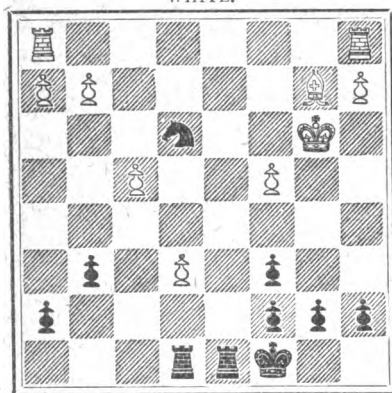
..... Any new position of consequence springing from this will be found below after 16₄ R—K sq.

16₃ B—Kt 2 16 Castles(QR)ch
17 K × P 17 Kt—Q 4
18 P—B 4 or Kt 3 18 Kt—K 6 ch
19 K—Kt 3 19 K R—K sq

Position after Black's 19th move :—

K R—K sq.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....The position illustrates a ruse by which a piece may sometimes be won. By 20 R—K sq, White should now defend his K P; but Black has obstructed the defence by interposing a dead man, the Knight on K 6, and replies 20...., R × P, at the same time defending the Knight.

16₄ R—K sq 16 Castles (K R)
17₁ B—Kt 2 17 Kt—R 4
18₁ P—K 7 18 K R—K sq
19 R—K 4 19 Kt—B 3
20 R—K 6 20 Kt—Q 4

.....And the Pawn will be won.

19 P—Kt 3 19 K—B 2
20 B—R 3 20 P—Kt 3
21 R—K 2 21 P—B 4
22 Q R—K sq 22 Kt—B 3, etc.

18₂ P—Kt 3 18 K R—K sq
19 P—K 7 19 K—B 2 as bef.

19 P—B 4 19 Q R—Q sq ch
20 K × P 20 R—Q 3, etc.

19 R—K 2 19 Q R—K sq ch
20 K × P 20 R—Q 3
21 Q R—K sq 21 Kt—Kt 2
22 P—K 7 22 K—B 2
23 P—B 4 23 R—K 3

*17₂ B—R 3 17 K R—K sq
18₁ B—Kt 2 18 Q R—Q sq ch
19 K × P 19 R—Q 3

.....Soon winning the Pawn.

18₃ P—K 7 18 K—B 2
19 R—K 2 19 P—Kt 3
20 Q R—K sq 20 P—B 4
21 K × P 21 Kt—Kt sq
22 P—Kt 4 22 R × P *g*

*18₃ R—K 2 18 P—Kt 3
19₁ P—B 4 19 Q R—Q sq ch
20 K × P 20 R—Q 5 *g*

19₂ B—Kt 2 19 Q R—Q sq ch
20 K × P 20 Kt—R 4
21 R—K 4 21 Kt—Kt 2
22 Q R—K sq 22 R—Q 3
23 P—K 7 23 K—B 2
24 P—Kt 4 24 R—K 3
25 R × R 25 Kt × R
26 P—B 5 26 P × P
27 P × P 27 Kt—Kt 2
28 R—B sq 28 R × P
29 P—B 6 29 R—K 7 ch *g*

25 P—B 5	25 R × R	
26 R × R	26 P × P	
27 P × P	27 R × P	g

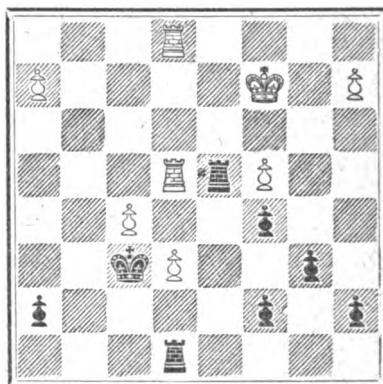
*19 ^h Q R—K sq	19 P—B 4	
20 P—K 7	20 K—B 2	
21 K × P	21 Kt—Kt sq	g

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

Position after Black's 27th move:—

K—B 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

LALA RAJA BABU.

LALA Raja Babu, the author of the exhaustive Hindustani manual of chess which is reviewed in the present *B.C.M.*, undoubtedly takes very high rank among the followers of the royal game in India. We have pleasure accordingly in adding his portrait to our gallery of chess players, and in giving the following particulars of his career.

Lala Raja Babu is a citizen of the most important Sikh state, Patiala. His father, Lala Chutti Lal, was for 35 years Director of Public Instruction in the State during the rule of the late Maharaja, Sir Rajinder Singh Mohinder Bahadur, G.C.S.I. It was from his father that Lala Raja Babu first learnt the game of chess, and he attributes much of his skill to the regular practice in the game which he thus obtained. In 1890 he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Maharaja, and at a later date he became Superintendent of the Palace Games. His skill is not confined to chess, for we are informed that he is also noted for his prowess on the cricket field. The Maharajas of Patiala have, as is well known, been pioneers in the introduction of cricket among the natives in India.

In chess, Lala Raja Babu has gained his chief laurels in the annual tournaments of the Simla Club. In 1899 he carried off the championship cup with a score of 27 wins out of 28 games played. He lost to Mr. Polacek of Hyderabad (Déccan) alone; but his skill in the end-game, which is precisely the part of the European game in which we should expect players of the Indian game to excel, enabled him to win many games in which his opponents had made a good stand in the earlier portion. Col. Hutchinson,

the president of the Simla Club, for instance, won a piece early on, but Raja Babu skilfully drove his opponent's King into an exposed position in the centre of the board and eventually won. In 1900, Raja Babu repeated his success, winning 19 games out of 20; and he again carried off the championship in 1901.

Beside the chess work which is elsewhere described, and of which the author promises an English translation, Raja Babu has lately perfected and patented [see specification No. 18366 August 25th, 1903, accepted 7th January, 1904, Patent Office, London] an Automatic Chess Recorder. Roughly described, it consists of a chess board which is attached to a type-writer. To the pieces are attached keys which fit into holes in the centres of the squares, and by giving them a turn the proper levers are set in motion to record (1) the name of the piece, (2) the square upon which it is placed. The insertion of a captured piece in a place provided at the end of the board, combined with a turn, adds the statement $\times B$ (or whatever it may be) to the record. It is undoubtedly a very ingenious contrivance, but too complicated, we fear, and too expensive to come into general use. The claims made by the inventor that it will obviate the feelings of inconvenience or uneasiness which players experience as a result of the intrusion of a third player do not obtain in this country, where we are all trained to work our own clocks and keep our own records.



LALA RAJA BABU.

CORRESPONDENCE

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

DEAR SIR,

Mr. J. G. White, of Cleveland, U.S.A., has called my attention to a stupid blunder which I have made in the note on Tibetan chess in the May *B.C.M.* Writing from memory I attributed the account of travels in Tibet, read some three or four years ago, to Mr. Roosevelt, instead of to Mr. Rockhill, whom I read to-day is regarded in American political circles as a probable Minister to China in the near future. Mr. Rockhill has not only travelled in Tibet, but has also translated several Buddhist works.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

Preston, June 3rd, 1904.

CHESS LITERATURE.

MO'ALLIM-UL-SHATRANJ OR CHESS MONITOR:

BY LALA RAJA BABU SAHIB,

*Superintendent of Palace Games Department, and Musahib to H.H. Maharaja of Patiala ;
Delhi, 1901. Price, Two Rupees. 1000 Copies.*

THIS beautifully printed volume is the Indian counterpart to Cunnington's "Modern Chess Primer." Published at almost the same price, it brings within the reach of every chess player in India who can read Hindustani the whole field of chess, though primarily it is concerned with a native variety of the game. If any work could stem the triumphant flow of European chess eastwards, surely it is some such work as this that one might imagine doing it: had it appeared fifty or a hundred years ago, there might have been a chance of its proving successful; to-day it is the swan-song of a doomed game, and the author himself has earned his laurels not at the game which he describes, but in tournaments of European chess. Still, as his success shows, and as a perusal of his work confirms, this native chess may easily offer as sound a course of training in real chess knowledge and lead to as fruitful a chess experience as any training European chess can give.

The game of the book really approximates very closely to our own game. The only differences that I have discovered are—

(1) The Queen, here a Vizier, is always on the King's left; hence the initial arrangement shows a 'crosswise' array; White King stands on the same file with Black Queen; Black King with White Queen.

(2) No Pawn can make a double step for its first; this simplifies end-game calculations, and leads to closer openings than ours.

(3) Castling is unknown; the King for its first or second move can leap to any third square (but neither out of check nor to make a capture); e.g., the White King not in check may move for his first move, normally to any adjacent square; abnormally to K Kt sq, K Kt 2, K Kt 3, K B 3, K 3, Q 3, Q B sq, Q B 2, Q B 3.

(4) Promotion is only possible to the rank of the master piece of the file upon which the Pawn 'Queens'; e.g., a Pawn played to either R 8 becomes a Rook; to either Kt 8 a Knight; to B 8 a Bishop; to a central square a Queen. But no Pawn may play to its promotion square until there is a vacancy for it among the pieces. Two Queens, or three of any other piece are not allowed.

(5) As soon as either player is left with King only, the game is abandoned as 'burd' [= only a half-win], consequently the winning player has to be careful not to take his opponent's last man.

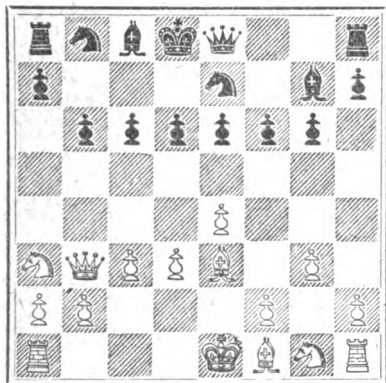
I have found no trace of the method of commencing a game current in many parts of India, by which one player plays a succession of three, four, or more moves, then his opponent does the same, and only after this alternate moves are made: here alternate moves obtain from the first.

The work is divided into six books, which comprise some 40 chapters running to 356 pages, with an appendix of 6 more pages, and 4 pages of English text relating to the Simla Chess Tournaments of 1899 and 1900, in both of which the author was successful in winning the first prize.

The first book treats of the origin of the word Shatranj from the Sanskrit Chaturanga,—other derivations being discarded as mere guesses unsupported by evidence; next comes the question of the invention of chess, with a long extract from Firdausi's *Shahnama*; I note also that Lajlāj is given as the inventor according to some authorities, but have come across no reference to Sissa, though the 'duplication of the squares of the chessboard, is calculated on page 11. Definitions, the arrangement of the board, the moves, and the notation follow with some introductory lessons in chess. Then come the rules and principles, with an interesting note on the decline of chess in India.

Although the game lends itself to a systematic analysis of the opening moves, there is no attempt in the present work to supply such. Instead we have a short game called Fool's mate [1 P—K 3, Kt—Q B 3*; 2 Kt—K 2, Kt—Kt 5; 3 P—Q B 3, Kt—Q 6 mate] and two openings [1 P—K 3, P—Q 3; 2 2 P—Q 3, P—Q Kt 3; 3 P—K 4, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—Q 4, B—Kt 2; 5 B—K 3, R—B sq; 6 B—Q 3, P—B 3; 7 P—Q B 3, P—K 3; 8 Q—B 2, P—Kt 3; 9 Kt—Q 2, Kt—K 2; 10 Kt—K 2, K—Q 2; 11 P—B 3, K—Q Kt sq (leap); 12 R—K B sq, B—K Kt 2; 13 R—Q B sq, R—K B sq, 'etc.']; and 1 P—K 3, P—K B 3; 2 P—Q 3, P—K 3; 3 P—Q B 3, P—K Kt 3; 4 P—K 4, B—Kt 2; 5 P—K Kt 3, P—Q 3; 6 B—K 3, P—Q B 3; 7 Kt—Q R 3, Kt—K 2; 8 Q—Kt 3, P—Q Kt 3, etc.; see Figure I.], neither of which appear to me to make

BLACK.



WHITE.

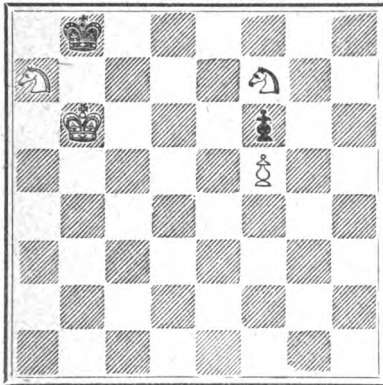
Figure I. Position after 8 moves.

end-game. From a brief examination of the section, I believe that our author has taken Freeborough's *Chess Endings* as the basis of his work, and has modified diagrams and text to make it applicable to Hindustāni chess. These modifications are of three kinds to meet the differences in the native rules which I have already enumerated. Thus Freeborough's position, No. 480 [White, K on K sq, Kts on Q 2 and K 3, P on Q Kt 2; Black, K on Q B 8, Ps on Q B 3 and Q B 7; mate in six] is modified by moving the White P to Q Kt 3 (No. 38, on p. 111). In other positions

* I adopt our English notation; Black's K is on what we call Q sq, and the Knight he moves first is his King's Knight.

additional Pawns are added, generally two opposing Pawns facing one another on one or other Rook's file. As a good instance of the different treatment of the end-game, which these Indian rules necessitate, I quote the following original end-game, p. 84:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White wins. (1)

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| 1 Kt—K Kt5 (1) | 1 K—R sq |
| 2 Kt—Q B 6 | 2 P×Kt |
| 3 Kt—K 5 | 3 P—Kt 5 |
| If 3..., K—Kt sq; 4 Kt—Kt 4, &c. | |
| 4 Kt—Q 7 | 4 P—Kt 6 |
| 5 P—B 6 | 5 P—Kt 7 |
| 6 P—B 7 | 6 P—Kt8 bec. Kt |
| 7 P—B 8 bec. B | 7 Kt—B 6 |
| 8 K—R 6 | 8 Kt—Q 5 |
| 9 Kt—Kt 6 ch | 9 K—Kt sq |
| 10 B—Q 6 mate (2) | |

NOTES.

(1) White cannot take the Black Pawn by 1 Kt—Q 6, K—R sq; 2 Kt—K 8, and 3 Kt×P, because by so doing Black would claim the ending burd, which only counts a half-win. Also 1 Kt—K 5 will not do, for the Black Pawn is thus transferred to a royal

file, and on promotion would become a *Queen*, winning.

(2) In other parts of India this solution would fail, for the promoted Knight could follow up its promotion by immediately leaping, when we should have 6..., P—Kt 8 bec. a Kt, and leaping Kt—B 6; 7 P—B 8 bec. a B, Kt—Q 5; 8 K—R 6, Kt—B 4, and when the Bishop checks he is taken.

The third book discusses 'different forms of chess,' beginning with Feringi, *i.e.* European chess. Five games in the English notation [the author himself elsewhere uses a *numerical* notation 1—64 = K R sq—Q R 8], all exemplifying the Giuoco Piano, are given as specimens of the European game. Three brief chapters on Rûmi (Turkish), Hindustani, and Parsi chess follow; then come decimal chess [22 pieces a-side on a 10×10 board], four handed chess, circular chess [one variety the same as that described by me in the *B.C.M.* for 1901, p. 435; the other has only two rows of blank squares between the two armies], four other games played upon the ordinary chessboard [in one of which the White King, moving as any piece, is pitted against the sixteen black chessmen; in another each player has King and eight Pawns in their original stations], living chess, and blindfold chess.

The fourth book treats of the advantages of chess, and includes a satisfactory account of de Kempelen's Automaton Chess-player. It concludes with a section on 'tours' and their construction, with fifty-six diagrams illustrative of the Knight's tour, the King's tour, and tours satisfying special conditions.

The fifth book is devoted to the problem art, with chapters on problem composition and hints for solvers.

The sixth book comprises a selection of 200 problems, ranging from 'two-movers' to problems in 20, 30, and 40 moves. Most of these, I believe, are drawn from European sources.

A 'supplement' follows, which is described as containing 'various interesting topics about chess.' It consists of some 20 pages, in which notes drawn from all sources follow with no pretence at arrangement. The 'dummy Pawn controversy' opens, illustrated by a stock example; and is followed by an extract from Forbes' History including the diagram of Chaturâjî (otherwise unknown to the author), and Caliph Mu'tasim's problem. Next we are introduced to the Forsyth notation, and the legend of Robespierre and the Café de la Régence. Then Timûr's Chess (from Forbes), which reminds the author that he has omitted three 'great chess' games that are played in India, on boards of 12×12 , 13×13 , and 14×14 squares. Next a curious tour by two Knights, who cover the board in an orderly way and are always to be found on adjacent squares; a diagram with all the pieces in a stalemate position culled from the *B.C.M.*; a biography of Mr. Blackburne, with one of his problems; a page on the game of draughts ('another Feringi game'); brief biographical notes on Lasker, Teichmann, Philidor, and Staunton—the last allowing a reference to Morphy and Louis Paulsen. Then comes a problem by Miss Lilian Baird from the *Illustrated London News*, and a little more history leading up to a position from the *St. James' Budget*, which is made the result of a fictitious game in 58 moves. We have barely finished this before we are hurried back to the court of Charlemagne's father, Pepin, to witness the quarrel in which Okar of Bavaria's son lost his life; while three lines later Mr. Frankenstein is bowing to us with a two-mover. Then comes the problem of the *n*-Queens, and a biography of Steinitz. Next comes Dilârâm with her problem, another problem of old chess, and an end-game of Mr. Kunning's. And so we come to a conclusion.

From this bare recital of the contents, it will easily be seen that the work is a most remarkable one, whether one considers the extent of ground that it covers, the enormous industry and enthusiasm of the compiler, or the absurd cheapness of the price.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

THE first meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Society was held on June 4th, at the St. George's Chess Club, St. Irmin's Court, Westminster, when the programme for the forthcoming Congress at Hastings was discussed, and many details settled. Those present at the meeting were: Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester), Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford), Northern Union; Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham, holding the proxy of his colleague, Mr. F. L. Ball, of the same town), representing the Midland Union; Mr. T. H. Moore (Lud-Eagle) and Mr. F. P. Carr (Athenæum), London Chess League; Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (Swindon) and Dr. J. W. Hunt (of London), Southern Counties Union. The hon. treasurer, Mr. H. E. Dobell (of Hastings), and the hon. secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees (of Redhill) completed the attendance.

The Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross was unanimously elected chairman of the Executive Committee, and after the secretary and treasurer's report had been considered, the principal details of the various contests were arranged. The Congress will be held at Hastings, by the invitation and co-operation of the Hastings and St. Leonards Club, and will commence on Monday, August 22nd, terminating on Saturday, September 3rd. The Public Hall has been engaged, and every effort will be made to render the meeting imposing, popular, and interesting. The prizes offered amount to nearly £300, in addition to two trophies value £50 and £20, and two gold championship medals. There are also competitions to attract players who cannot spend a fortnight at Hastings. The major event will be an open and mixed contest between professionals and amateurs, and the winner will be recognised as the British chess champion, receive the first prize of £60, and hold for twelve months the challenge trophy value £50. The trophy and the first prize have been presented to the Federation by the president, Mr. F. G. Naumann, London. The amateur in this contest who makes the best score against the other amateurs will receive the amateur championship gold medal, and be recognised as the British amateur chess champion. In addition to the £60 prize, there will be three other prizes of £30, £20, and £10, and each non prize winner will receive a solatium of £1 for each game he wins. The entries will be limited to twelve, and each competitor will contest one game per day. It is of course possible for an amateur to win both titles. The entrance fee is £1.

There will also be a contest for the Ladies' chess championship, and the winner will be custodian of a handsome challenge trophy, presented to the Federation by Captain Beaumont, Surrey. The successful lady will also be recognised as the British lady chess champion, and receive a championship gold medal, in addition to the first prize of £10.

Special designs are being obtained for the trophies and gold medals, which will be artistic, emblematical, and worthy of the object in view. From the full programme, which we print below, it will be seen that the competitions are arranged on attractive lines with handsome prizes.

The play will be in the mornings and evenings; the afternoons will be devoted to problem-solving tourneys, consultation games, blindfold play, and several social attractions.

The expenses of the Congress will be borne equally by the Hastings Club and the Federation. Each unit of the National organisation is working within its own sphere in the duty of obtaining financial support to the Congress fund, and subscriptions may be sent to Mr. T. H. Moore, 10, Lorn Road, Brixton (London League); Mr. A. Schomberg, Seend, Melksham, Wilts (Southern Union); Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes, Richmond House, Worcester (Midland Union); Mr. I. M. Brown, 6, Wellington Place, Eccleshill, Bradford (Northern Union); or to the Federation treasurer, Mr. H. E. Dobell, 21, Robertson Street, Hastings. A point which we must emphasise is the fact that any surplus from the tournament fund will be reserved for and applied to future Congresses. It is the intention of the Northern Union Executive to invite the secretary of every leading club in the Union to become a member of the Special Congress Fund Committee, and we hope this plan will commend itself to the other units. It is not every chess player who can afford to give a

special subscription, but there are many players willing to give their mite to help a general contribution which is credited to their club.

We must not omit to state that the full printed programme may be obtained from the Federation secretary, Mr. Leonard P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey. The meeting will be a grand success. From North, East, South, and West we hear of leading players declaring their intention to be present; and we hope to meet amongst others Mr. H. E. Atkins, Dr. R. C. Macdonald (the Scottish champion), Mr. D. Y. Mills, Mr. A. Dod, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Dr. Dunstan, Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, Mr. J. A. Woollard, Mr. G. Howitt, and Mr. T. A. Farron, and others. Some of these gentlemen will take part in the match London League *v.* The Rest of the Federation, on Saturday, August 27th. The full programme is appended:—

(1) British Championship Tournament, open to British subjects, entrance fee £1. (2) British Ladies' Championship Tournament, entrance fee 10s.; first prize £10, second prize £7 10s., third prize £5, fourth prize £2 10s. (3) First-class Amateur Tournament (for first-class players not engaged in the Championship Tourney), entrance fee 15s.; first prize £20, second prize £15, third prize £10, fourth prize £5. (4) Second-class Amateur Tournament, entrance fee 10s.; first prize £12, second prize £9, third prize £6, fourth prize £3. (5) Third-class Amateur Tournament, entrance fee 5s.; first prize £10, second prize £7 10s., third prize £5, fourth prize £2 10s. (6) Tournament for Evening Play, entrance fee 2s. 6d.; £10 will be added to the entrance fees and the total allocated as prizes at the discretion of the committee. (7) Two Problem Solving Competitions, entrance fee to each 1s.; £2 will be added to the entrance fees in each competition, and the totals will be allocated as prizes at the discretion of the committee. (8) Grand Match: London Chess League *v.* The Three Unions. Masters' chess exhibitions, consultation games, rapid transit tournaments, and other attractions, including social entertainments. Entry forms and full particulars and conditions of the several tournaments, etc., can be obtained on application to the secretary of the Federation.

The Hastings and St. Leonards Observer, in an article under the title of Chess Bohemianism, says:—"The members of the Hastings Chess Club are very much gratified at the considerable interest shown in the forthcoming Chess Congress Shoals of notices are being sent out by the energetic secretary, first to members of the club announcing the tournaments, &c., and secondly to the general public reminding them of their opportunity of proving their interest in the town's real welfare. Any event that brings a large number of folk into the town to stay for a fortnight must necessarily be for the good of the community at large, and therefore deserves to be supported. We all wish our town to do its best, and to show its most attractive side; and although it is impossible to state the exact amount of the probable cost, it is not safe to estimate it at less than £300. Towards this Mr. Horace Chapman, the president of the Hastings Chess Club, has given £25, and the mayor and several other gentlemen five guineas, while other substantial sums have been offered, and we have no doubt that the subscription list will be complete in good time, and that a sympathetic and friendly, as well as financial, support will be rendered to the Congress by the Hastings townsfolk and visitors."

We have received a copy of the group taken on the occasion of the match Scotland *v.* Northern Union, and we congratulate the artist, Mr. Jerome, 14, Lord Street, Southport, on the result of his effort. The portraits, upwards of seventy, are really excellent. The price is 2/9, post free.

The brilliancy prize for England (in the recent match between teams of English *v.* Irish players), presented by Mr. C. Platt, of Cumberland, has been adjudged to Rev. J. F. Welsh, Wilts, for his game against Dr. Ringwood, of Kells, co. Meath. The game, Gledhill attack in the French, has already appeared in the *B.C.M.*

During the progress of the recent American international tournament the competitors were photographed together, on the steps of the Hotel Rider, by Mr. C. P. McDannell, of Cambridge Springs, and a specimen of his work has just reached us from New York. The portraits are very good, and the group includes Mr. Cassel and Mr. Helens, the indefatigable managers of the tournament. We are unable to state the price of the picture, but no doubt Mr. McDannell will gladly answer enquiries on this point.

Southern Counties Chess Union.—Norfolk *v.* Surrey. These two winners of their respective sections for the championship, played off at Ely, on Saturday, June 11th. Surrey will now have to meet Devonshire in the final. Full score:—

SURREY.				NORFOLK.			
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	I	Dr. Crook	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Tietjen	...	...	* I	Mr. O. Harcourt	...	...	* 0
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. T. Nicholls	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Howell	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. G. Holmes	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	I	Mr. A. R. Rivett	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Dawes	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	I	Rev. E. H. Kinder	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	I	Dr. W. B. Wedgwood	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Childs	...	...	I	Mr. J. W. Sedgely	...	...	0
Mr. H. R. Allingham	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. A. Hardy	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Pollock	...	...	I	Rev. J. A. Lawrence	...	...	0
Mr. A. Ashby	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Eastwood	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Alexander	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Elsmore	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. P. Plummer	...	...	I	Mr. E. A. Betts	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Moore	...	...	0	Mr. C. N. Palmer	...	...	I
Absent	...	...	0	Mr. C. E. Nicholls	...	...	I
II				5			

* Adjudicated.

Correspondence Match : Kent *v.* Essex.—This contest, which was started last year, has ended in favour of Kent by a majority of 7 games. Seventy-seven players were engaged on each side and the following are the results on the first ten boards:—

G 2

KENT.					ESSEX.				
Mr. O. C. Müller ...	...	...	...	...	Dr. S. F. Smith ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. L. Raymond ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. P. R. Gibbs ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Chapman ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Erskine ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. C. Griffith ...	...	...	...	...	Lance-Corporal Ray ...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Vinogradoff ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. Hammond ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. B. Dixon ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. W. Osler ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. R. Ropes ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. S. J. Bridgman ...	...	...	...	...
Rev. W. E. Evill ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. E. Burgess ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. M. Brooke ...	...	...	...	...	Dr. C. Hanks ...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. F. Barlow ...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. F. Williams ...	...	...	...	...
7					3				

Mr. F. J. Marshall.—During the past month the doings, prospects, and experiences of the Cambridge Springs victor, have provided American chess editors with much “copy.” On May 30th, in a match Franklin Club (Penn) *v.* Manhattan (New York), Mr. Pillsbury representing the first-named society defeated Mr. Marshall in the following game, the notes to which we extract from the New Orleans *Times Democrat*.

GAME No. 2,428.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY.		Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.	
1 P—Q 4		1 P—Q 4	
2 Kt—K B 3		2 P—Q B 4	
3 P × P			

Effectively taking the game out of the lines upon which it ran in the Janowski-Marshall *partie* at the recent Cambridge Springs Congress, which position might now have been reached after 3 P—Q B 4, P—K 3; 4 Q Kt—B 3; Kt—K B 3, &c.

4 P—K 4	3 P—K 3
	4 B × P

.....Of course, not 4...., P × K P, for then 5 Q × Q ch, K × Q; 6 Kt—K Kt 5, K—K sq; 7 Kt × P (K 5), followed duly by 8 P—Q Kt 4, etc., White remaining with the Pawn more and the better game.

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

12 Kt—Kt 3	12 B—K 3
13 P—Kt 5	13 P × P
14 B × P	14 P—R 3

.....Ill judged. Committed to the policy of preserving his centre Pawn intact. 14...., P—K B 3 seems in order here.

15 R—Kt sq	15 B—Q B 4
16 B × Kt	16 Kt × B
17 R × P	

That this would cost Rook for Bishop and Pawn is obvious, but White counts upon, and Black misjudges, the strength of the King's side attack.

	17 B—Kt 3
18 Kt—R 4!	18 Kt—R 4

.....18...., K—R 2, instead, seems imperative first.

19 R × B	19 Q × R
20 Q—R 5	20 Kt—B 5?

.....Very weak, if not fatal. Why not instead 20...., B—B 5!? Then a likely variation might have been: 21 Kt—K B 5 (or A), B × R; 22 K × B, Q—Kt 4 ch; 23 K—K sq, R—R 3; 24 Kt × R P ch, R × Kt; 25 B × R,

Q—Kt 8 ch; 26 K—Q 2, Kt—B 5 ch;
27 K—Q 3, Q—K B 8 ch; 28 Q—
K 2, Q×Q ch; 29 K×Q, P×B and
wins. (A) If, instead, 21 R—K sq,
then 21... R—R 3 ! &c.

21 B×P 21 P×B
22 Q×R P 22 B—B 4
23 Q—Kt 4 ch 23 B—Kt3
24 Kt—R 5

This pretty move Black, doubtless,
did not forecast.

24 K R—Kt sq

.....Of course, fatal. After
the game, Marshall claimed that 24...
K R—Q sq, instead, yields Black a
draw. It is surely far better than the

text move, if only as guarding both
Q 2 and Q 4 against the Knight.

25 Kt—B 6 ch	25 K—B sq
26 Q—R 6 ch	26 K—K 2
27 Kt—Q 5 ch	27 K—Q 2
28 Kt×Q ch	28 R×Kt
29 Q—Kt 7	29 K—K 2
30 P—K B 4	30 R—K B 3
31 P—B 5	31 B—R 4
32 R—Kt sq	32 R—R 2
33 R—Kt 8	33 R(B3)—Q R 3
34 Q—R 8	34 K—Q 3
35 Q—K B 8 ch	35 K—B 3
36 Q—B 8 ch	36 K—Q 3
37 Q×Kt	37 R×P
38 R—Kt 6 ch	38 K—Q 2
39 Q—B 6 ch	39 Resigns

After the match, which ended in a draw—scores 8 points each—the teams and officials were entertained to supper at the Hotel Savoy. During the after proceedings Mr. Sydney Rosenfeld, vice-president Manhattan Club, congratulated Mr. Marshall on his success in the international tournament, and presented to him a gold watch and chain. The watch was inscribed “The members of the Manhattan Chess Club to Frank J. Marshall, for his victory at Cambridge Springs, P.A., 1904.”

But the recipient of this friendly souvenir soon experienced that joy is oft shadowed by grief. Three days later—on June 2nd—he was mourning the death of his father, who died suddenly from heart disease. Congratulations gave place to expressions of deepest condolence, and we are sure all British chess players will join us in sympathy with Mr. Marshall in his bereavement. His plans for the future are not settled, but on June 9th, he left Brooklyn for Greenwood Lake, New Jersey, where he will stay a month to rest and to revise the proof sheets of his forthcoming book, of which we give particulars elsewhere. He contemplates a tour of leading American clubs, and later will consult his friends with regard to the challenge from Pillsbury and Janowski, and the renewal of his own challenge to Lasker for the championship of the world. In a letter to some of his English friends he states that he hopes to be in Bradford by January next.

London.—The date of entry to the tournament promoted by the City Club has been extended to July 8th. and it is announced that evening play alone will be compulsory. From these amendations we gather that the “many players who are desirous of entering” must be Metropolitan amateurs who cannot devote three weeks to day-time play. As a tournament of London players we trust the competition will prove a success. We should like to see Messrs. Blackburne, Gunsberg, Mortimer, and Lee carry

off the chief prizes, and then compete for the British championship at Hastings. On June 25th, after the foregoing had been set in type, we received from the secretary of the City Club a prospectus of the forthcoming tournament. The lateness of its arrival prevents our giving full details, but we notice (1) the prizes are of the aggregate value of £186; (2) time-limit is rate of 20 moves an hour—but two hours are allowed for first 40 moves; (3) winner of first prize to hold the "Newnes" Cup; (4) the games are property of the City Club; (5) each player plays one game with every other competitor; (6) competitors to be British born, colonial born, naturalized British subject, or any person usually resident in the British Isles; (7) not more than seventeen competitors to take part in the contest. By the way, we notice the following paragraph in a recent issue of the *Stoke Newington and Islington Recorder*:—"A nicely printed card is "being circulated, though without saying by whom, recommending players "desiring chess news to read *The People, The Morning Post, The Daily News, and The Times*. Why they should confine themselves to these "excellent papers, to the exclusion of, say, *The Telegraph, The Standard, The Field, The Sunday Times*, or even our humble selves, is not stated. "There are evidently more problems in chess than those set out on "diagrams!" Is this a Provincial or City enigma? In any case, the journals quoted ought to be deeply grateful to their unknown champion. We suggest to our contemporaries that it is their duty to spare no effort to discover the identity of their benefactor and reward him with the full measure of publicity to which he is entitled for his efforts on their behalf.

The Metropolitan Club is providing an attraction in the shape of a Rice Gambit Tournament, thanks to the generosity of Professor Isaac L. Rice, of New York, who is giving £50 for prizes. We see it is stated that Messrs. Tattersall, Sergeant, Mortimer, Gunston, and other leading members have entered. Provincial players are also eligible to compete, and can obtain full particulars from Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, 181, Tottenham Court Road, London.

We have received a most entertaining little brochure of 24pp., entitled "An Account of the Lud-Eagle Chess Club." It gives succinctly the history of the Ludgate Circus and the Spread Eagle Chess Clubs, and records the subsequent amalgamation of these two societies under the present title Lud Eagle. We shall make further reference to this interesting little pamphlet in our next issue.

The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Chess Club was held on the 13th, Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis, vice-president, in the chair. The reports of the several officials was highly satisfactory, and that of the hon. treasurer showed a substantial balance in hand. Mrs. Russell was elected match captain in place of Miss Finn, resigned. The club closed for the season on the 23rd, and will re open in September.

The East London Chess League Championship has been won for the second time by Leyton, with the good score of ten points out of twelve. Toynbee Hall came second with 8, followed closely by Ilford with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points. The other competing clubs were East Ham, Plaistow, Christchurch (Poplar), and West Ham, who finished in the order named. The secretaries' prize for the best score in this competition was divided between Mr. Holland

(Ilford), Mr. D. Miller (Toynbee), each with $9\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 12, and Mr. R. Lob (Toynbee), 8 out of 10. Strangely enough two of the prize-winners are connected with the Central Foundation School Chess Club (Cowper Street, E.C.). Mr. Miller, a former secretary, held the championship medal of the school club four years ago. This honour has been gained for two years in succession by Mr. R. Lob, the present secretary. Under his captaincy the school team has not lost a match for three years.

The members of the Battersea Club recently held a successful "Smoker," when the late secretary, Mr. H. Gardner, was presented with a cheque for £10 ros., upon his resignation on account of ill-health. In the championship tourney, Messrs. Crassweller and Curnock are leading.

The members of the Athenæum Club, Camden Road, held their half-yearly meeting on June 18th, when prizes were presented to the winners of the four sections in the Winter Tournament, and a Summer Tournament was started. The club meets every Wednesday and Saturday, 7 to 11 p.m., when any chess players will find a hearty welcome.

The forthcoming Congress at Hastings.—In answer to many correspondents who have written us asking for information respecting hotel accommodation at Hastings, during the Federation meeting, we are pleased to announce that the matter is engaging the attention of the local committee. Mr. Dobell informs us that a list of hotels, boarding houses, &c., with terms, is in preparation. Printed copies will be ready in course of the next few days, and will be sent to any applicant. Mr. Dobell's address is 21, Robertson Street, Hastings.

Northern Counties *v.* Scotland.—In accordance with the announcement in our last issue, the fourth annual international match between Scotland and the North of England was played at Southport, on June 11th, by invitation and under the auspices of a committee representing the chess club and the town of Southport. The arrangements of the committee were admirable, and reflected the greatest possible credit on all concerned; but particularly the hon. secretary—Mr. John Davies, and the treasurer—Mr. T. Norris, editor *Southport Visiter*, and the chairman—Mr. H. Boston. The Mayor (Mr. Councillor F. W. Brown) and several other members of the corporation took very active interest in the proceedings, and by kind permission of the municipal authorities the contest was played in the Town Hall, where His Worship was "at home" to the players, guests, and officials, and in a speech of cordial welcome said he trusted the visit would be thoroughly successful, and that they would carry away with them such pleasant impressions that they would wish to repeat the visit at an early date, when he was certain they would be as welcome as they were that day.

Hitherto the contestants have been not fewer than twenty on each side, but on this occasion the numbers were reduced to sixteen at the request of the Scottish officials, as some of their players were unable to make the long journey. Play started at 3-30, and during the progress of the match the company enjoyed the hospitality of His Worship, who very

kindly sent in cigars and afternoon tea. The games were stoutly contested, the opening most favoured being the Queen's Gambit Declined. The first result was a draw, Mr. Neilson forcing perpetual check against the Cheshire champion, Mr. H. B. Lund. This was followed by a win by the Lancashire champion, the Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester; and from this to the close of play, at 7-30, the English team held the lead, winning finally by 10 points to 6. The various boards were surrounded by groups of interested spectators from Manchester, Liverpool, Preston, Blackpool, Rawtenstall, Wigan, Bradford, Sheffield, Dewsbury, and Keighley, in addition to many local enthusiasts. The chief centre of attraction was the contest between the Scottish champion, Dr. Macdonald, and Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool, the Northern Counties champion, which proved most exciting. At one stage Mr. Dod gave up his Queen for three minor pieces and positional advantage. He appeared to obtain a winning attack, but a slight oversight on his part was so well taken advantage of by Dr. Macdonald, who defended splendidly, that the game went to the credit of Scotland. Full score:—

NORTHERN UNION.				SCOTLAND.			
Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool	...	...	0	Dr. Macdonald, Linlithgow	...	...	1
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester	...	...	1	Mr. W. Black, Glasgow	...	...	0
Mr. J. Cairns, Liverpool	...	...	1	Mr. J. Russell, Glasgow	...	...	0
Mr. V. L. Wahluch, Manchester	...	...	1	Mr. A. Murray, Glasgow	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Jackson, Edinburgh	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Neilson, Edinburgh	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Marriott, Sale	...	...	0	Mr. J. M'Kee, Glasgow	...	...	1
Mr. A. Denham, Huddersfield	...	...	0	Mr. J. D. Chambers, Glasgow	...	...	1
Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., Lincoln	...	...	*0	Mr. J. Crum, Glasgow	...	...	*1
Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Birch, Glasgow	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester	...	...	1	Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling	...	...	0
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. C. Semple, Glasgow	...	...	0
Mr. H. Doyle, Egremont	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Lacaille, Helensburg	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. T. Crelling, Workington	...	...	1	Mr. W. Scott, Glasgow	...	...	0
Mr. J. T. Stockwell, Southport	...	...	1	Mr. J. Wardhaugh, Glasgow	...	...	0
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester	...	...	1	Mr. J. Macdonald, Paisley	...	...	0
10				6			

* Adjudicated by Mr. Dod and Dr. Macdonald.

After the match, the players, officials, and guests adjourned to the Victoria Hotel, and were entertained to dinner by the Southport Committee. The Mayor presided, and amongst those present were Councillors Dr. Earnshaw, J.P., Trounson, J.P., and Phillips; Messrs. A. E. Moore (president N.C.C.U.), T. A. Farron (hon. sec. Lancashire Association), J. Burtinshaw (captain Cheshire County), G. Howitt (hon. treasurer Northern Union), Dr. Wahluch (chess editor *Manchester Weekly Times*), J. A. Woollard (chess editor *Bradford Observer Budget*), F. P. Wildman (chess editor *Yorkshire Weekly Post*), J. Wild (chess editor *Liverpool Mercury*), H. Boston (chairman Southport Chess Club), T. Norris (hon. treasurer of the match), Charles Livesey (hon. sec. Southport Chess Club), John Davies (secretary Southport committee), J. F. Knowlson, J. H. Wellard, G. F. Walker, J. Hargreaves, George Turner, James Steward, Dr. Newsham, Dr. Holmes, I. M. Brown (hon. secretary N.C.C.U.). Letters or telegrams regretting inability to attend were received from Sir Charles Scarisbrick, Sir George Pilkington, Mr. Marshall Hall, M.P., Alderman

Unwin, Dr. Pinkerton, Dr. Holmes (Ainsdale), Mr. A. E. Stephenson, J.P.; Mr. F. G. Naumann, president, Mr. L. P. Rees, hon. secretary, and Mr. H. E. Dobell, hon. treasurer of the British Chess Federation; Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., and the following vice-presidents of the N.C.C.U.: Messrs. J. Lister, J.P. (Liverpool), B. L. Dorman (Middlesbrough), Dr. Shaw (Liverpool), J. Burgess (Manchester), J. Watkinson (Huddersfield), Dr. Brodsky (Manchester), Mr. C. Platt (Carlisle). The company numbered about eighty.

Before the dinner the two competing teams and the members of the Southport Club, together with the Mayor and several of the patrons, were photographed in a group on the lawn of the hotel.

After the dinner, and the King had been loyally toasted, the Mayor said it had been his privilege that afternoon with a few brief words to welcome to the town those who were visiting them that day; and that evening, keeping in view the injunction to be brief, he had the pleasure to propose the toast which stood in his name, "The Visiting Teams." The object which had called them together was deserving of every encouragement, as he looked upon it as an intellectual recreation which called into force the highest faculties of the human mind. If it needed a testimonial from him, then he would point to the fact, as strange as it was significant, that while other pastimes came and went or endured for a season or a century, the one with which they recreated themselves appeared to have endured for all time. He hoped that not the least useful of the effects of the visit would be the impetus which it would give to their local club, and encourage them to increase its membership; and he trusted, if he might be permitted to say so, that it would result in their having a more important meeting in Southport as a result of the formation of the National Chess Society. If they had a National Congress in Southport, then he could pledge on behalf of the municipality, that there should be nothing wanting to make it a great success. To the visitors they gave this pledge of friendship, hoping that in—

"This larger chequer board of nights and days,
Where Destiny with men for pieces plays,"

They might realise all that this toast implied—"The Health and Prosperity of the Visiting Teams," with which he coupled the names of Mr. Lupton and Mr. Moore.

The Mayor then had to leave, but returned later in the evening, his place being taken in the meantime by Councillor Trounson, J.P.

Mr. T. Lupton, of Stirling, responded, and said he was sure that the Scottish team, notwithstanding the defeat it had endured, had enjoyed the visit to Southport and the hospitality which had been extended to them, and on behalf of the players he begged to tender most hearty thanks.

Mr. A. E. Moore, the president of the Northern Counties Union, also replied. He said this was the first time in the history of the Union that they had been invited to any health resort to play any of their great matches. Southport had set an example that might, and probably would, be followed by other health resorts in the North of England, but whatever invitations might be extended, whether inland or seaside, the relations established in Southport were so pleasant that they would ever have the kindest recollections of the Southport people on this occasion. Perhaps

he might be pardoned for referring to a recent event of very great importance in the chess world. For many years they had been striving for a National Chess Federation, and he hoped he might be pardoned for looking upon this meeting as something in the nature of a celebration of the event, and by no means an insignificant celebration, but a very comprehensive one. He understood what the Mayor had said as a hint that possibly there might be a greater chess meeting than the present one held in Southport, and to that he gave a most cordial support. They would take advantage of any invitation that might be offered to come to Southport, so pleasant and cordial had been their reception that day.

Mr. I. M. Brown, the Northern captain, proposed "The Southport Chess Club." No one, he said, could be more sincere in wishing success to the Southport Chess Club than himself, and in doing this he was voicing the good wishes of the other chess players present, and, indeed, of all players in the Northern Union and Scotland. He would couple the toast with the name of Mr. Davies, the secretary of the local committee. He had had some experience of good secretaries, but he had never met Mr. Davies's equal. He did not know what the future had in store, but he fervently echoed the sentiment of Mr. Moore that they should all like to see a National Chess Federation meeting held in Southport. He must also thank their friend, Mr. Norris, the treasurer of the local committee, whose efforts for the present meeting might be taken as an augury of success of any National meeting in Southport. He had great pleasure in proposing the toast and coupling with it the names of Mr. Boston, Mr. Davies, and Mr. Norris.

Dr. Newsham, in replying, said they had great satisfaction in looking upon this meeting as a red letter day in Southport. They were entitled to look at occasions of this sort from two points of view, first as concerned their own recreation or fancy, and secondly as concerned the welfare of the town. In conclusion he hoped that Southport would look upon this as one of the most important days of its existence. It was very likely indeed that from this point the Southport Chess Club would make a very considerable increase both in numbers and prosperity.

Mr. Davies also responded, and expressed his thanks for the assistance he had received from the members of the local committee, who were Messrs. H. Boston, J. H. Wellard, J. F. Knowlson, J. T. Stockwell, G. F. Walker, and C. Livesey. He hoped they might be able to make this match a biennial one, and possibly arrange for some other function to take place at an earlier date.

Councillor Trounson said he would like on behalf of the town and public of Southport to express gratitude also to the gentlemen to whom they were indebted for carrying out these arrangements. He was in London that morning, but was glad to get back to show his personal appreciation of the work done, and especially of his friends Mr. Boston, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Davies, and to them on behalf of the town he tendered his thanks.

Mr. Norris proposed the toast of "The Patrons." The Southport Chess Club had worked indefatigably during the past three weeks or a month, in conjunction with the Northern Counties Chess Union, and through them with the Scottish Association, in order to make that day's

proceedings a great success. From the observations of previous speakers, it would be admitted that they had done fairly well for a first time. It had been suggested that this might be the precursor of a more important gathering in the future. Nothing would give the Southport officials greater pleasure in the future than to have some great Congress such as that which the newly-constituted federation of societies in Great Britain could undertake. The patrons who had helped them in connection with that day's proceedings would be delighted, he was sure, to help them also in connection with the greater Congress which had been suggested by the Mayor and others. They felt that in having approached the patrons on this occasion they had engaged their interests for the greater event. He mentioned the name of Sir Chas. Scarisbrick, who he was sorry to say was not present, the Mayor, Councillors Dr. Earnshaw, Trounson, and Phillipps, all of whom, and the other patrons, would be very glad indeed to help them, if called upon, in the interests of chess and of the town of Southport. He could assure them that in the position he occupied he should be glad to help forward any movement which would forward the interests of the royal game of chess. His own interest in the game was growing, and he had now in his hands a chess sonnet, the author of which was entirely unknown (laughter).

The "Sonnet to Chess" was as follows:—

" O glorious game, the sport of royal kings,
Whose immemorial lineage in the dawn
Of history is lost, what boundless springs
Of joy thou yieldest ! When the modest pawn
Boldly attacks and will not be withdrawn,
When prancing Knights go forth, and battle brings
Into the field the mitred men of lawn,
And best of all, the queenly consort flings
Herself into the hottest of the fray :
Ah ! then the fight grows fierce ! While yet the mind,
Supreme o'er all, controls the grim array,
And by strategic moves, with skill designed,
Like some great general fighting for his State,
Surrounds his foe, and vanquishes with mate.

Mr. Norris concluded by proposing the toast and coupling with it the name of Councillor Dr. Earnshaw, whom he described as always willing to do what he could for the interests of their beautiful town.

Councillor Dr. Earnshaw responded, and said it had been suggested a congress might be held in the town. There were many attractions in Southport, and he hoped that one of them, and not the least, would be the pleasure that might be given to the different members of the National Society in meeting one another, and the pleasant anticipations they would have in looking forward after their experience of what had been done in the past.

Mr. Russell briefly proposed the toast of "The Chairman," to which the Mayor suitably replied.

During the evening songs were given by Mr. Scrope-Quintin (late principal baritone of D'Oyly Carte's Opera Company) and Miss Julia Willis (formerly leading soprano of the same company) in a manner which elicited loud applause.

The proceedings concluded with "God save the King."

G 2a

GAME DEPARTMENT.

MARSHALL'S CHESS OPENINGS.—We shall publish during August next, a new work by the winner of the recent American International Tournament, entitled: "Marshall's Chess Openings." Like the play of the author, many of the variations given are novel, original, and an improvement on recognised lines of attack and defence. The work will also contain a selection of the best games played by Mr. Marshall, together with his portrait and full biographical sketch of his chess career. The price of the book will be 4/- post free. American subscribers may remit one dollar U.S.A. note in payment. Subscriptions and remittances to be addressed: Editor, British Chess Magazine, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds.

THE SICILIAN DEFENCE.

I AM very interested in the variation of the Sicilian Defence, 7..., Kt × P, condemned by Dr. Svenonius, vide *B.C.M.*, 1901, pp. 475-6. In variation B, p. 476, White apparently secures a clear win. True in *B.C.M.*, 1903 (March), p. 108, M. Tchigorin attributes the loss of the game therein given to 8 Q—B 3, but it seems to me that the fault lies rather in 10 Kt × R, which appears a far inferior line of play to the 10 Castles Q R!, given in *B.C.M.*, 1901, p. 476 (var. B). True also that in *B.C.M.*, January, 1903, p. 34, game 2,255, Black wins in spite of 10 Castles Q R, but here again 12 K—B 2 is the losing move, and although the note says 12 K—Kt sq would have been less disastrous for White, it does not traverse the winning variation given in *B.C.M.*, 1901, p. 476, inasmuch as the 14th move in the note on game 2,255, R × P, seems inferior to the 14th move of Dr. Svenonius' variation, B—K 3. I should be very much obliged indeed if you would kindly inform me how this variation of Dr. Svenonius (var. B) can be met. If there is no better way than up to 13..., P—K 4 in note on game 2,255, then 14 B—K 3! would seem to win, and hence 7..., Kt × P is unsound.

The foregoing interesting note was sent to us a short time ago by Mr. R. A. Jenkins, of Bexhill-on-Sea, but since the date named M. Tchigorin has published, in *Novoe Vremya*, a refutation of the variation referred to; i.e., 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—K 3; 3 Kt—B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—Q 4, P × P; 5 Kt × P, Kt—K B 3; 6 K Kt—Kt 5, B—Kt 5; 7 B—K B 4, Kt × P; 8 Q—B 3, P—Q 4; 9 Kt—B 7 ch. Here Dr. Svenonius gave K—B sq, but Tchigorin says that Black must play 9..., K—K 2 in order to be able to bring the King's Rook into play, then if 10 Castles (Q), Tchigorin says 10..., B × Kt (not Kt × Kt) is the move, and continues if 11 P × B, B—Q 2; 12 Kt × R, Q—R 4; 13 K—Kt 2, R × Kt, and White will have great difficulty to parry the various threats, such as Q—Kt 3 ch, followed by Q × K B P; or R—Q B sq, followed by P—Q Kt 4; or Kt—Q B 4, followed Kt—R 5 ch. In a word the position of White is precarious. Tchigorin also disputes that in variation A, given on page 476, *B.C.M.*, 1901, i.e. starting from 8

Q—B 3, Kt×Kt; 9 P×Kt, B—R 4; 10 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B sq; 11 Castles Q R, Q—K B 3; 12 Kt—K 4, Q—B 4; 13 P—K Kt 4, Kt—K 4; 14 P×Q, Kt×Q; 15 B—Q 6 ch, that after 15 B—Q 6 ch, White wins. He considers that after 15..., K—K sq, White is more likely to lose. He asks, "How is White to continue?" Neither of the following variations offer White any prospects. 16 P—B 6, B—Q sq; 17 P×P, R—Kt sq; 18 B—K 2, Kt—Kt 4. Nor 16 P×P, P×P; 17 B—K 2, Kt—R 5; 18 R—Kt sq, Kt—B 5. To his query as to whether he has overlooked any complicated continuation there seems to have been no reply.

GAMES FROM THE CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT

GAME No. 2,429

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE
Mr. MARSHALL.BLACK.
Herr MIESES.

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

Mr. Blackburne recommends Kt—K B 3 here, on the ground that it prevents the reply P—K 4, which can be made to 3 P—K 3. But though Black cannot then play P—K 4, there seems no reason why he should not play P—Q B 4.

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

Necessary, to prevent Black's obtaining the majority of Pawns on the Q side by P—Q Kt 4 and B 5.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 9 B×P |
| 10 P—K 4 | 10 Kt—B 3 |
| 11 B—K Kt 5 | 11 B—K 2 |

.....It would certainly be unsafe to play Kt—Q 5.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 12 Q R—Q sq | 12 Q—B 2 |
| 13 P—K 5 | 13 Kt—Q 2 |
| 14 B×B | 14 Kt×B |
| 15 B—Q 3 | 15 Kt—K Kt 3 |
| 16 B×Kt | 16 R P×B |
| 17 R—Q 6 | 17 Kt—Kt 3 |

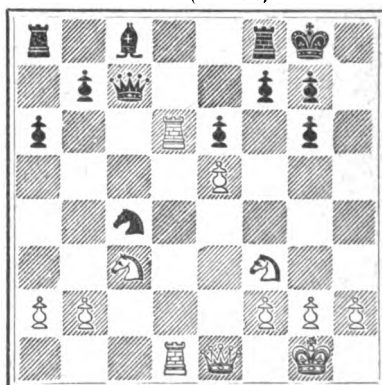
.....The result of the exchanges is that White has obtained an advantage in position, the Black pieces being much shut in. For this reason, at his 18th move, instead of Kt—B 5, Black should, we think, have played B—Q 2.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 18 K R—Q sq | 18 Kt—B 5 |
| 19 Q—K sq | |

Position after White's 19th move:—

Q—K sq.

BLACK (MIESES).



WHITE (MARSHALL).

This is one of Mr. Marshall's surprises, and it is part of the surprise not to know what would have happened had Black captured the Kt P instead of the Rook, which probably was the better course, though he need not take either.

20 P × Kt 19 Kt × R
 20 Q—Q sq
Q—Kt 3 was better, for
 then upon P—Q 7, B × P; R × B, Q ×
 Kt P.

21 P—Q 7 21 Q—K 2
 22 P × B=Q 22 Q R × Q
 23 P—K R 3 23 K R—Q sq
 24 R × R ch 24 R × R
 25 P—R 3 25 P—Q Kt 4
 26 Q—K 5 26 Q—Q 3

..... Deeming his chances of
 a draw greater with the Queens off
 the board.

27 Q × Q 27 R × Q
 28 K—B sq 28 R—Kt 3
 29 K—K 2 29 P—Kt 5
 30 P × P 30 R × P
 31 Kt—Q sq 31 P—B 3

.....If Black could force the
 exchange of the Queen side Pawns,
 he would probably draw, but he cannot
 apparently do this without the aid of
 his King, and this preliminary is
 necessary to keep out the Kt from
 attacking the Pawns; but at his next
 move P—K 4 was better than P—Kt 4,
 because it kept out the Kt from going
 to Q 4.

32 K—Q 3 32 P—Kt 4
 33 K—B 3 33 R—B 5
 34 Kt—Q 4 34 P—Kt 5

.....A pretty move, for if 36
 Kt × P, then P × P; and if 37 Kt × R,
 P—R 7 and wins.

35 P × P 35 R × P
 36 Kt—K 3 36 R—B 5
 37 P—B 3 37 P—K 4
 38 Kt—K 6 38 R—K R 5
 39 Kt × P

An evident oversight.

40 Kt—K 8 39 R—R 8
 41 Kt—Q 6 ch 40 K—B 2
 42 Kt—K 4 41 K—K 3
 43 K—Q 3 42 R—B 8 ch
 43 R—B sq

.....There was no time for
 this now. Black loses the game by
 dilatory moves with his R, instead of
 bringing his K up earlier into the
 field. The ending is very accurately
 and ably played by White.

44 P—Q Kt 4 44 R—Q R sq
 45 Kt—B 5 ch 45 K—Q 3
 46 K—B 3 46 R—R 2
 47 K—B 4 47 R—R sq
 48 Kt—B 5 ch 48 K—B 3
 49 Kt × P 49 K—Kt 3
 50 Kt—B 5 50 R—R 7
 51 Kt—K 3 51 K—B 3
 52 P—Kt 5 ch 52 K—B 2
 53 K—Q 5 53 R—K 7
 54 Kt—B 4 54 R × P
 55 P—Kt 6 ch 55 K—Kt sq
 56 Kt—Q 6 56 R—Q 7 ch
 57 K—K 6 57 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,430.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. SHOWALTER. M. JANOWSKI.

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

.....Many years ago the writer
 asked Zukertort if he did not think
 this defence stronger than Kt × P, but
 he would have none of it. It is now
 generally adopted by leading experts.

6 R—K sq 6 P—Q Kt 4

7 B—Kt 3 7 P—Q 3
 8 P—B 3

The correct move; P—Q 4 here
 leads into the well-known trap, 8....
 Kt × P; 9 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; and if 10
 Q × P, P—B 4, winning a piece.

8 B—Kt 5
 9 P—Q 3 9 Castles
 10 Q Kt—Q 2 10 P—Q 4

.....Which looks like leaving
 the K P weak; but he must set free
 his pieces.

11 P × P 11 Kt × P
 12 P—K R 3 12 B—R 4
 13 Kt—B sq

If 13 P—Kt 4; B—Kt 3; 14 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 15 R×Kt, Kt—B 5; recovering the P, with the better game.

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

The game now becomes more interesting, White endeavouring to utilise his extra Pawn, and Black to prevent him from doing so.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 21 R—B sq | 20 B—K 4 |
| 22 Q—K sq | 21 Kt—K 5 |
| 23 P×P | 22 B—B 3 |
| 24 B×Kt | 23 Kt×P |
| 25 Kt—K 4 | 24 Q×B |
| 26 Q×B | 25 B×Kt |
| 27 R—B 5 | 26 R—Q 7 |
| 28 B—B 2 | 27 Q—Kt 3 |

Good, protecting the Kt P, and threatening R×B.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 29 B—B 3 | 28 P—Kt 3 |
| 30 P—K R 4 | 29 K R—Q sq |

The game is difficult for both parties here, and perhaps this attempt to weaken Black's King's side is as good as anything else for White, but at this point we prefer Black's position.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 31 B—Kt 3 | 30 P—K R 4 |
| 32 P—Kt 4 | 31 K—Kt 2 |

White could, of course, save his Q Kt P, but he prefers the more spirited policy of attack on the K's side, which, however, rather riskily exposes his King.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 33 Q×P | 32 P×P |
| 34 Q—K B 4 | 33 R—K R sq |
| 35 R—Q sq | 34 R×Kt P |
| 36 Q—Q 6 | 35 R×K R P |

Finding that he can make nothing of his attack, and his own King being somewhat exposed, White prudently forces the exchange of Queens; after

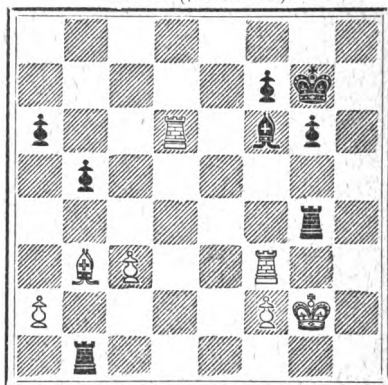
which, the Pawns being even, and the Bi hops of different colours, the game was foredoomed to a draw.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 37 R×Q | 36 Q×Q |
| 38 K—Kt 2 | 37 R—Kt 8 ch |
| | 38 R—Kt 5 ch |

Position after Black's 38th move :—

R—Kt 5 ch.

BLACK (JANOWSKI).



WHITE (SHOWALTER).

- 39 R—Kt 3

Either this or perpetual check; for if 39 K—R 3, R—R 5 ch, &c.; and if 39 K—R 2, B—K 4 ch; 40 K—R 3, R—R 8 ch; 41 K×R, P—B 4 ch, and wins.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 40 P×R | 39 R×R ch |
| 41 R—Q 7 | 40 P—R 4 |
| 42 R×P ch | 41 B×P |
| 43 R—B 7 | 42 K—R 3 |
| 44 K—B 3 | 43 R—Q B 8 |
| 45 B—Kt 8 | 44 P—R 5 |
| 46 K—Kt 4 | 45 R—B 8 ch |
| 47 R—Kt 7 | 46 B—Kt 2 |
| 48 B—K 6 | 47 R—B 4 |
| 49 B—Q 7 | 48 R—B 4 |
| 50 R×P | 49 R—B 7 |
| 51 R—Kt 6 | 50 R×P |
| 52 B—K 8 | 51 R—Q 7 |
| 53 K—R 3 | 52 R—Q 5 ch |
| 54 R×P ch | 53 P—R 6 |
| 55 R—R 6 | 54 K—R 2 |
| 56 P—Kt 4 | 55 B—B sq |
| | 56 Drawn. |

GAME No. 2,431.

From *Novoe Vremya*.*French Defence.*

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.	BLACK.
M. TCHIGORIN.	Mr. SHOWALTER.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 3 |
| 2 Q—K 2 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| 3 P—K B 4 | 3 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 B—K 2 |
| 5 Kt—Q B 3 | 5 P—Q 4 |
| 6 P—Q 3 | 6 Kt—K B 3 |
| 7 P—K Kt 3 | 7 Castles |
| 8 B—Kt 2 | 8 B—Q 2 |
| 9 Castles | 9 Kt—Q 5 |
| 10 Q—Q sq | 10 Kt × Kt ch |
| 11 B × Kt | 11 B—B 3 |
| 12 Q—K 2 | 12 Q—Kt 3 |
| 13 K—R sq | 13 Q R—Q sq |
| 14 P—K Kt 4 | 14 Q—R 3 |
| 15 P—K 5 | 15 Kt—Q 2 |
| 16 P—Kt 5 | 16 P—K Kt 3 |
| 17 Kt—Q sq | 17 P—Q 5 |
| 18 Kt—B 2 | 18 P—B 5 |
| 19 Kt—Kt 4 | |

The continuation 19 B × B, Q × B ch, 20 K—Kt sq, would have been advantageous to White. It would have left him free to carry forward the attack on the King's side.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 20 P × P | 19 P × P |
| 21 B × B | 20 Kt—B 4 |
| 22 Kt—B 2 | 21 P × B |

I feared to venture 22 R—B 3 and sacrifice the Rook, thinking that Black in one variation could get perpetual check. But it seems I erred in my

calculation. After 22 R—B 3, Kt—Kt 6; 23 Q—Kt 2!, Kt × R; 24 Kt—B 6 ch, B × Kt; 25 Kt P × B, Q—R 5, White could gain time by playing 26 P—Kt 3. If 26..., Kt × P, then 27 Q—Kt 6!, Kt × B; 28 Q—R 6, Q—Q 8 ch; 29 K—Kt 2, Q—K 7 ch; 30 K—Kt 3, Q—K 8 ch; 31 K—R 3.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 23 R—Kt sq | 22 Kt—Kt 6 |
| 24 B—Q 2 | 23 Q × P |

White has thought out his moves badly. Evidently, by playing 24 Q—B 2, R—B sq; 25 B—Q 2, he would gain time.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| 25 Q—Q sq | 24 R—Kt sq |
| 26 Q—B 2 | 25 R—Kt 2 |
| 27 Q × Kt | 26 Kt × B |
| 28 R—R sq | 27 K R—Kt sq |
| 29 Kt—K 4 | 28 Q—Q 4 ch |
| 20 Q—Q sq | 29 R × P |

30 Q—K sq would have been better, as it would have compelled Black to defend the R P.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 31 Q—B 3 | 30 P—Q R 4 |
| 32 Q—R 3 | 31 K—R sq |
| 33 Q R—K sq | 32 K R—Kt 6 |
| 34 K—Kt sq | 33 R—B 7 |
| 35 R—B 3 | 34 P—R 5 |
| 36 P × P e.p. | 35 P—R 4 |
| 37 R—Kt 3 | 36 K R—Kt 7 |
| 38 Kt—Kt 5 | 37 P—R 6! |
| 39 P × B | 38 B × Kt |
| 40 P—R 7 | 39 R—B 7 |
| 41 Resigns. | 40 P—R 7 |

GAME No. 2,432.

Score and notes from *The Field*.*Ruy Lopez.*

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. BARRY. | Mr. MARSHALL. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 B—Kt 5 | 3 P—K B 4 |
| 4 P—Q 4 | 4 P × K P |
| 5 Kt × P | |

B × Kt is the correct move, unless White intentionally chooses the sacrificing variation, which might be Barry's case.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 6 P × Kt | 5 Kt × Kt |
| 7 Kt—B 3 | 6 P—P 3 |

If B moves, then 7 .., Q—R 4 ch wins the K P. The best move in the circumstances is 7 Castles.

7 P × B

.....7... Q—R 4 gives Black the better game. The text move is too risky, White getting a troublesome attack for the piece.

8 Kt × K P

8 P—Q 4

9 P × P e.p.

9 Kt—K B 3

10 B—Kt 5

Preferable would be 10 Q—K 2.

Position after White's 10th move:—

B—Kt 5

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MR. BARRY).

10 Q—R 4 ch

11 B—Q 2

Weak again. He should have played

11 P—B 3. If 11 .., Kt × Kt; then 12 Q—K 2, B—B 4; 13 P—B 3, B × P; 14 P × Kt, Castles; 15 Castles Q R, &c.

11 P—Kt 5

12 Q—K 2

12 Q—K 4

13 Kt × Kt ch

13 P × Kt

14 Q × Q ch

14 d × Q

15 B × P

15 R—K Kt sq

16 R—Q sq

16 R—Kt 5

17 B—R 3

17 R—K 5 ch

18 K—B sq

18 B—Q 2

19 P—K B 3

19 P—Q Kt 3 would not have been better. Black would have probably replied R—Q 5 with advantage. White's game now is untenable.

19 B—Kt 4 ch

20 K—B 2

20 R—K 7 ch

21 K—Kt 3

21 B—K R 3

22 P—B 3

22 Castles

23 K—R 3

23 B—Q 2 ch

24 P—Kt 4

24 R—B sq

25 Q R—K B sq

25 B—B 5

26 R—K sq

26 R—K B 7

27 Q R—K B sq

27 R—B 7

28 Resigns

GAME No. 2,433.

Herr G. A. Helbach, the celebrated Russian master, whose home is in St. Petersburg, recently placed the following elegant game at the disposal of the editor of the *Wiener Schachzeitung*. It was contested at Terijöki, in Finland, on August 14th, 1903.

Scotch Gambit.

WHITE.

AN AMATEUR.

BLACK.

Herr HELBACH.

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 P—B 3

5 P—Q 3

.....By playing 5 Kt—K B 3, Black might have transformed the game into a Giuoco Piano. He adopted

the text move with the object of enticing his opponent out of the beaten track.

6 P × P

6 B—Kt 5 ch

.....Regarded as unfavourable.

7 K—B sq

Best. White threatens to win a piece by P—Q 4, followed by Q—R 4 ch.

7 Q—Q 2

.....The handbooks refer only to the continuations (all three unfavourable). 7..., B—K Kt 5; 7..., Q—K 2; and 7..., B—Q R 4. Herr Helbach's clever device seems to be an invention of his own.

8 Q—R 4 8 B—R 4
9 Kt—Q R 3

The extremely interesting consequences that would follow upon 9 P—Q 5, Kt—K 4, can only be touched upon in passing. The examination of the numerous variations after (I.) 10 Q×B, Kt×B; 11 Q—B 3, Q—Kt 4, &c.; and (II.) 11 B—Kt 5, P—Q B 3; 12 P×P, P×P, &c., would occupy several days.

9 B—Kt 3

.....Forced.

10 B—Q Kt 5

White now gains the exchange, at least; while Black, in return, obtains a very promising counter attack.

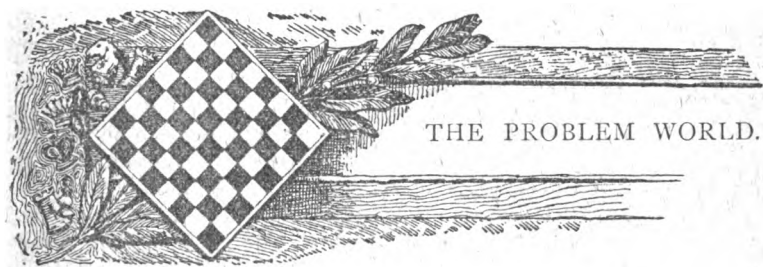
10 P—Q R 3	11 P—Q 5
11 P×B	12 Q×R
12 Kt—Kt 5	13 B—Q 2
13 Kt—Q 6	14 Kt×P

The other moves at White's disposal would leave Black with an enduring attack. The move actually made was a blunder, and it was speedily followed by a catastrophe.

14 Q×Kt	15 Q×B ch
15 K—K 2	16 B—K 3?
16 Kt—B 5 dis.ch	17 K—Kt sq
17 Kt—K 7 ch	18 K—B sq
18 Kt—Kt 3 dbl.ch	19 K—Kt sq
19 Q—B 8 ch	20 R×Q
20 Kt—K 7 mate	

Southern Counties Chess Union.—The annual general meeting of the Southern Union was held at the City of London Club, on Saturday, June 25th, when the following delegates were present: Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (chairman), Mr. A. Schomberg (hon. sec.), Dr. J. W. Hunt (North London), Messrs. H. E. Dobell and I. E. Mannington (Sussex), P. R. Gibbs, J. F. Allcock, and A. Emery (Essex), J. W. Russell (City Club), S. Passmore (Devon) with two proxies, F. W. Flear (Herts) with two proxies, W. W. White (Kent) with two proxies, J. L. Daniel (Gloucestershire), Dr. Dunstan, Mr. T. H. Moore, and Mr. H. S. Ward (Surrey), Mr. Sloper (Hants). A proxy was submitted from Somerset, but as there was no personal representative of the county present, the claim was disallowed. The secretary's report referred to various matters of internal management, and particular attention was directed to the slow progress made with the inter-county championship contest, which is still in progress; officially the competition should finish by the end of May. It was understood that strong efforts for improvement will be made next season. The Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross was re-elected president, the Rev. H. Bremridge (Devon) having refused to stand for election. Mr. H. E. Dobell was elected vice president, and Mr. Schomberg and Mr. H. W. Trenchard were re-elected hon. secretary and hon. treasurer respectively. The delegates elected to represent the Union on the National Federation were Messrs. Ross, Hunt, Dobell, Passmore, White, and Dr. Dunstan. Messrs. Ross and Hunt were also elected to represent the Union on the Executive Committee of the Federation. The following resolution was proposed by Mr. J. F. Allcock and rejected:—"The delegates from this Union to the British Chess Federation be instructed to press by all means in their power for representation equivalent to the number of their organised counties in comparison with similar

organised counties in their Unions." Mr. P. R. Gibbs proposed that the City of London Chess Club shall pay the same subscription to the Union as a county, and shall be entitled to the same representation, viz., two delegates. Dr. Hunt moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Reference Committee to ascertain if it was the wish of the City Club to have increased representation. This was lost, but the following proposal by Dr. Dunstan was carried by a large majority:—"That consideration of the question be postponed until the *members* of the City Club should have expressed their wish for increased representation." The secretary of the City Club was asked to state whether his committee desired the suggested increase, but he declined to say. It was decided that the annual subscription of counties with more than 100 members should be advanced from one to two guineas.



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

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—(T.P. No. 73) Motto: "Caissa."—White: K at K B sq, Q at Q B sq, B at K Kt 4, Kts at K Kt 2 and Q B 4, P at Q B 3. Black: K at K 5, Kts at K 4 and Q B 3, Ps at K Kt 6 and Q 3. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 74) Motto: "Sperare licet!"—White: K at K Kt 4, Q at K sq, B at Q R 3, Kts at K 8 and Q 6. Black: K at Q 5, Kts at K Kt 4 and Q Kt 2, Ps at K 3, Q 6, and Q Kt 6. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 75) Motto: "Without hope."—White: K at K Kt 2, Q at K B 4, B at K 8, Kts at K B 3 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 4, B at K B sq, Kt at Q Kt 4, Ps at K R 3 and Q 3. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 76) Motto: "Faded flower."—White: K at Q R 5, Q at K R 3, B at K R sq, Kt at Q 3, Ps at K R 6, K 4, and Q 2. Black: K at Q 3, P at Q B 3. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 77) Motto: "Dreadnought."—White: K at K R 4, Q at Q Kt 5, Kts at K 8 and Q B sq, P at Q 2. Black: K at Q 5, P at K B 4, K 3, Q B 5, Q R 5, and 6. Mate in three.

SOLUTION COMPETITION.—Score Table :—

	Bt. for.	41	62	63	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	46	48	49	50	51	Total
J. Chadwick	146	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	191
Major G. A. Forde ...	93		3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	133
G. S. Johnson	200	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	248
Charles Johnston	204	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	252
F. Kent	79			3					3	3				3	3	3	97
Upendranath Maitra	111																
W. H. S. M.	175	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	223
C. H. Murray	108	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	148
R. Manley Peake	198	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	246
H. G. Bockett Pugh ...	177	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	222
W. H. Thompson	195	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	238
J. D. Tucker	104	3	3		3	3			3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	140

Note.—In reply to two or three correspondents, we do not propose to include T.P. No. 65, published at page 253, in the solution, as we have taken upon ourselves to disqualify the position, and merely printed in in justification of the course we have taken. Credits for T.P. No. 61 will be given next month.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We regret very much to have to postpone the result of the competition which was so generously instituted by Mr. Allen in connection with his popular articles, but we crave indulgence on account of a long indisposition and serious illness of the writer, which has prohibited correspondence. We must say that we were much disappointed by the sparsity of entries ; twenty years ago it would have been quite easy to get an enthusiastic set of admirers, who would have gladly added their knowledge to the researches of such a writer as Mr. Allen. It really does seem as though the two-mover which has the shortest history of any phase of chess problem composition is withering the finer appreciation of problem art, its history, and we might almost add its romance.

We have had some solutions of Mr. Wainwright's challenger, and again we ask for indulgence. We have been favoured by Mr. White with the brochure which he offers as a little souvenir for the first solver. Next month we shall announce the winner.

We have heard with great regret the death of an old and respected solver—J. Y. Fullerton.

The Cheltenham Examiner is inviting two-move problems for a little competition, the chief merit being difficulty. As an experiment, this venture may prove interesting, but we doubt the wisdom of exacting such a test since difficulty, though naturally most desirable, is not the best feature in a modern composition. It is years since such an idea was carried out, and on the last occasions, when the quality of difficulty was the paramount object, it was only in connection with a general tourney in which the positions entered were gauged under the ordinary headings, and a special prize was awarded for the most difficult position, regardless of all other virtues. The following are the *Examiner's* conditions :—Treating "difficulty" as a "task," a copy of Mason's "Social Chess" is offered for the most difficult two-mover, original and unpublished, regardless—except

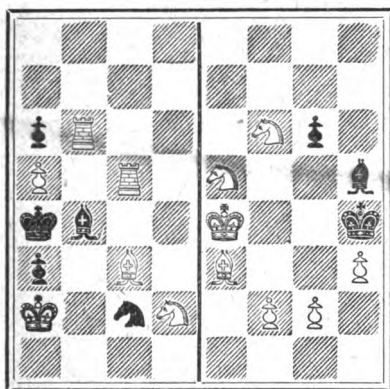
in case of a tie for "difficulty"—of variety, economy, &c. The position must be legal, and with only one key-move. Entries to chess editor, *Cheltenham Examiner*, before the end of September.

The Deutsche Schachzeitung offers prizes of 50, 40, 30, 20, and 10 marks for original direct mate problems in from two to five moves. All problems sent to the above-mentioned

By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

"R."

"O."



Mate in two.

Mate in two.

paper from January up to October 10th of the present year will be eligible to compete if accepted for publication by the editor. Address: J. Berger, Direktor der Handelsschachakademi, Graz; or else Verlag der Deutschen Schachzeitung, Veit & Co., Leipzig. The result will be published in March, 1905.

Mrs. W. J. Baird seems intent on stopping short of nothing in the way of composition. The following is a neat specimen of a double letter problem. It was composed for the *Reading Observer*. The whole of the board may be used for the solution of each problem.

Sydney Morning Herald.—Conditions of the tenth Problem Tourney: 1. Competitors may send in as many original problems in diagrams, accompanied by full solutions, as they please, with the conditions "White to play and mate in two moves," but they must have but one author, must not have competed in any other tourney, or been published before. 2. Each problem to have a motto or *nom de guerre*, and not the competitor's name. 3. The name and address to be enclosed in a separate sealed envelope, with the same motto. The seals will not be broken until the awards are made. 4. The problems to be addressed "The Editor, Sydney Morning Herald, Sydney, Australia," and must be received by December 1st next. The prize offered for the problem deemed by the judge (Mr. J. J. Glynn, of Ryde) as the best is five guineas. Two other special prizes will be awarded, should the judge so recommend, for the two next best problems.

In the recently concluded two-move competition of the same paper, 126 problems were received. The first prize is the conquest of Mr. A. Charlick, of South Australia. This is the position. White: K at Q R 8, Q at Q Kt 4, Rs at K B 7 and Q 2, B at Q 8, Kts at K B 8 and Q B sq, P at K Kt 6. Black: K at K 4, R at K Kt 4, B at Q R 8, Kts at K R 3 and K 2, Ps at K R 4, Q 3, Q B 2 and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

The second prize fell to Mr. W. J. Smith of N.S.W. White: K at Q 8, Q at Q B sq, Rs at Q 6 and Q Kt 2, Bs at K 4 and Q R sq, Kts at K Kt 5 and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K B 8 and Q 8, B at K Kt sq, Kts at K R 4 and K Kt 8, Ps at K B 7 and Q 4. Mate in two.

Mr. P. F. Blake, of Liverpool, secured second special prize with the following. White: K at K 7, Q at Q B 7, R at Q B sq, Bs at K Kt 2 and Q R sq, Kts at K R 3 and Q R 6. Ps at K Kt 6, K B 3, and Q 2. Black: K at Q 4, R at Q 5, B at Q B 7, Kt at Q R 5, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 2 and Q 6. Mate in two.

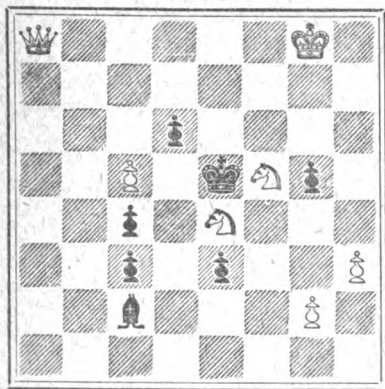
Checkmate has instituted a series of what is termed "task" problems, which have proved both interesting and instructive. One of the most recent is the composition of a two-mover wherein Black is permitted to have the option of checking the White King in a variety of ways, and the condition is that the checks are to be met by non-capturing moves which administer mate. Some ingenious efforts have been submitted in compliance with these stipulations, and we quote a couple of clever positions.

By H. W. Barry.—White: K at Q sq; Q at K R sq; R's at K B 5 and Q Kt 5; B's at Q Kt sq and Q Kt 8; Kt's at K B 3 and Q Kt 3; P's at K Kt 4, K B 2, K 2, Q Kt 2, and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 4; R at Q 3; Kt's at K 4 and Q B 4; P's at K B 3, K 2, Q 2, and Q Kt 3. Mate in two.

By F. Gamage.—White: K at Q R 4; Q at K B sq; R's at K B 6 and Q B 3; B's at K Kt sq and K 6; Kt's at K B 7 and Q 3; P's at K R 2 K Kt 5, and Q R 6. Black: K at Q B 3; Q at Q B 8, R's at K R 5 and Q Kt 8; B at K sq; P's at K R 4, 6 K Kt 5, Q B 2, 4, and Q Kt 7. Mate in two.

By Dr. E. MAZEL.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

A question has been raised as to what three-move problem has the greatest number of "model" mates, that is mates which are at once pure and strictly economical. Mr. J. Keeble, of the *Norwich Mercury*, has received a letter from Dr. Mazel, of Olmütz, calling attention to the annexed three-mover of his, which, he states, was published twenty years ago. Dr. Mazel claims eleven perfect mates, but Mr. Keeble counts them as thirteen. The position is an interesting curiosity, and in its way has, we should think, no rival.

Tidskrift för Schack.—The following two positions have been awarded prizes in their respective sections in the Quarterly Tourney of this journal.

By Dr. Palkoska, Bohemia.—White: K at Q R 3, Q at Q 4, Bs at K B 6 and K 6, P at K B 7. Black: K at K R 2, Q at Q B sq, Kts at Q B 4 and Q Kt 2, Ps at K R 3, 4, and Q R 3. Mate in two. The second prize was taken by C. G. Gavrillow.

By R. Sahlberg, Stockholm.—White: K at Q Kt 4, Q at K Kt 5, R at K sq, Bs at Q B 8 and Q Kt 2, Ps at K Kt 2, K 3, Q B 5 and 6. Black: K at K 5, R at Q 3, B at K R 7, Kts at K R 3 and K B 2, Ps at K B 5 and Q 4. Mate in three. The second prize was taken by Messrs. Teichmann and Feigl. The solvers adjudicated.

SOLUTIONS.

T. P. No. 41, "Min skol din skol" (p. 216).—The intended solution is 1 Q—R 6, but 1..., P—B 5 frustrates this.

T. P. No. 61, "Nutshell" (p. 216).—This appears in its proper form in our June issue at page 254.

T. P. No. 62, "Never mind" (p. 216).—1 P—Q 6, K—B sq; 2 Q—Kt 6, etc. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, etc. If 1..., P—B 5, 2 P—Q 7, &c.

T. P. No. 63, "The King" (p. 216).—1 R—Q Kt 7, K—R 3; 2 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., Kt—B sq; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 4; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 5; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 6; 2 Q—Q R 8, &c.

By C. F. Stubbs (p. 216).—1 Q—R sq, P—B 4; 2 K—B 3, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, Major G. A. Forde.

By E. S. Campling (p. 217).—1 Q—K 7, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde.

By P. F. Blake (p. 217).—1 Q—Q Kt 3, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde.

By Teichmann and Feigl (p. 217).—1 Q—B 5, P×Kt; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt sq; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Kt—Q 3 dbl. ch, &c., and other variations. Solved by J. D. Tucker.

No. 1856, "Est modus in rebus".—1 Q—Kt sq, K×B; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 6; 2 Kt (R 4)—B 3, &c. If 1..., K—K 6; 2 Q—Q B sq ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c.

No. 1857, "Kathie".—1 Q—K K 8, K—K 3; 2 Kt—Q 6, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5; 2 Q—B 6, &c.

No. 1858, "Wanla".—1 Q—Kt 7, K—B 5; 2 Kt—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5, 2 Q—Q 7, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 1859, "The Little Giant".—1 B—B 8, K—K 5; 2 Q—R 3, &c. If 1..., B—Q 8; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c.

No. 1890, "A Summer Dream".—1 Q—B sq, K×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 4; 2 K—B 2 or 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 K—Q 4 &c. If 1..., P—K 4, 2 K—B 3, &c.

No. 1861, "The Rough Riders".—1 Kt—Kt 7, K—B 3; 2 Q—K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Q—K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., other; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c.

No. 1862, "Nonpareil".—1 Q—Q 2, K—K 3; 2 P—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5, 2 B—B 4, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1..., P—K 5, 2 Q—K 3, &c.

No. 1863, "Rhadamanthus".—1 R—Q B 2, K—B 4; 2 Q—Q R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 6; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 6; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (K 7) other; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

No. 1864, "Five and Four".—1 Q—Q Kt 8, K—B 3; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 Q—K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5, 2 Q—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., K—K 4 or K sq; 2 Q—Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt other; 2 Q—Q 6, &c.

No. 1865, "King and Queen".—1 Q—K 4, K×R; 2 Q—K 3, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 Q—K Kt 4, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×P ch, &c.

No. 1866, "Bagatelle".—1 Q—Q Kt 7, K×P; 2 B—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 B—K 3, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 B—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c.

No. 1867, "The Light Brigade".—1 B—Kt 6, K×B P; 2 B×P, &c. If 1..., K×K P; 2 Q—B 3, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 P—B 4, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—B 4 ch, K×P; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c.

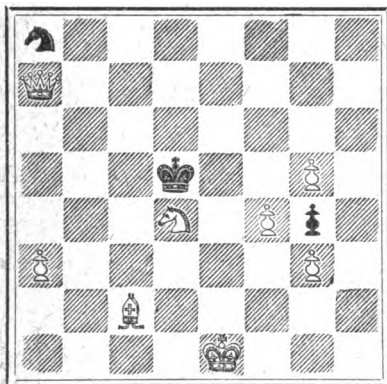
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1880

Motto: "Respice finem."
(T.P. No. 78).

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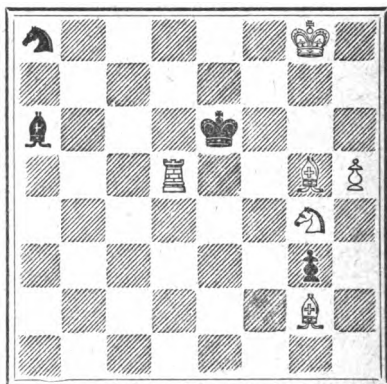
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1881.

Motto: "Honeysuckle and the bee."
(T.P. No. 79).

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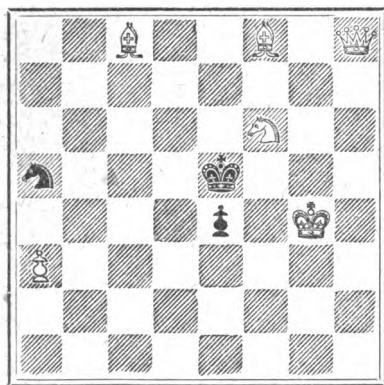
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1882.

Motto: "Flegias."
(T.P. No. 80).

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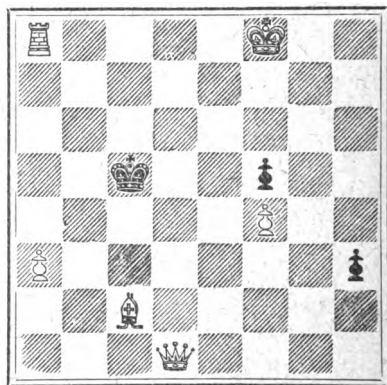
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1883.

Motto: "Calcabrina."
(T.P. No. 81).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

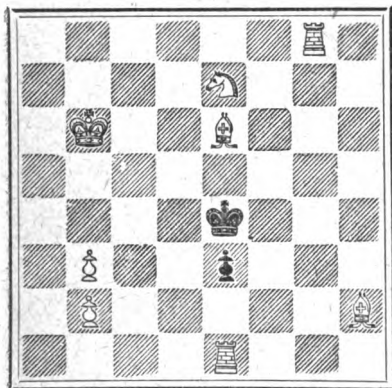
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1884.

Motto: "The Archbishop."
(T.P. No. 82.)

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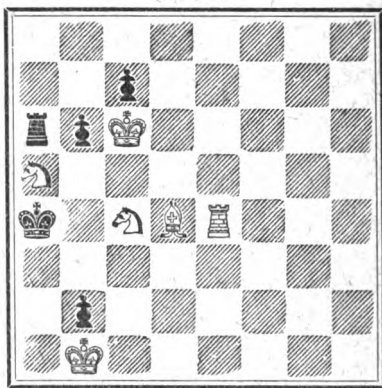
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1885.

Motto: "Elfvalek I."
(T.P. No. 83.)

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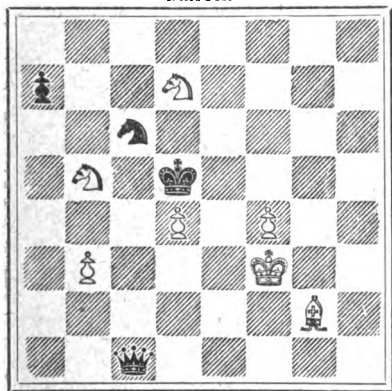
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1886.

Motto: "Elfvalek II."
(T.P. No. 84.)

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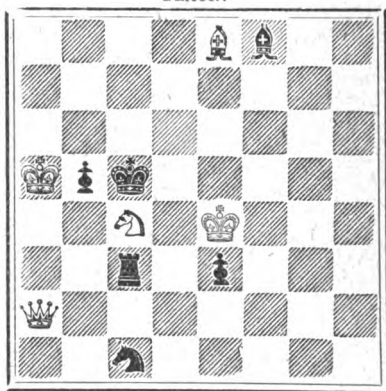
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1887.

Motto: "Elfvalek III."
(T.P. No. 85.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

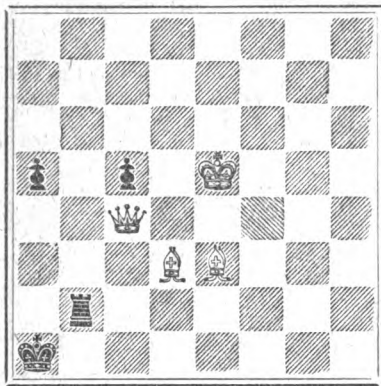
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1888.

Motto: "All right."
(T.P. No. 93).

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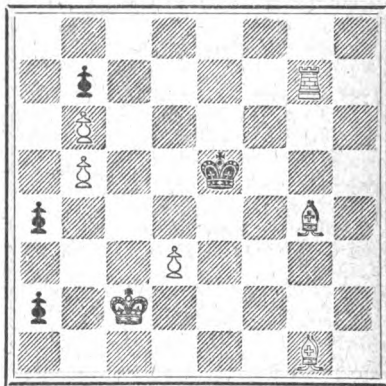
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1889.

Motto: "At random."
jucundi" (T.P. No. 94).

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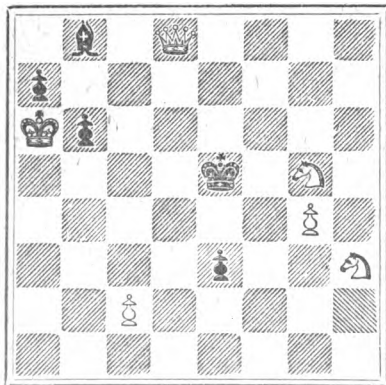
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1890.

Motto: "Alice."
(T.P. No. 95.)

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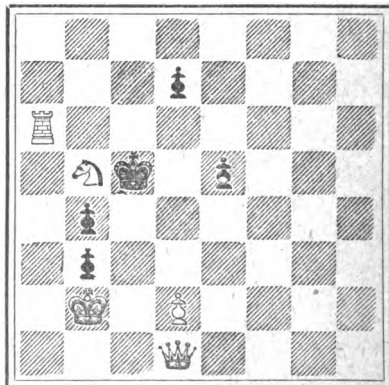
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1891.

Motto: "Winning grace."
(T.P. No. 96.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST 1904.

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

(Continued from page 269.)

SECTION IV.—4 P—Q 3.



VERY meagre amount of attention has been given to this move by the writers on openings. The German *Handbuch* (1891) marks it as White's best fourth move, but nevertheless only examines one of Black's possible replies to it. Freeborough and Ranken (1893) follow the *Handbuch*, while Steinitz (1889) and Gossip (1891) do not notice the move at all. Although a defensive move it is potent in effect and must be treated by Black with great respect.

Abbreviations used are : *g*=with a good game ; *w*=with a winning game.

No remark implies equality.

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

.....The *Handbuch* gives for Black's fourth move Kt—B 3 only, continuing with 5 Castles, B—B 4 ; and pursues the variation to the 16th move in White's favour. But Black's difficulties arise from his 5th move of B—B 4. If instead of this he plays

P—Q 3, the position becomes one occurring in the following analysis by inversion of moves. B—B 4 appears to be too aggressive a move for Black in this opening, and the Bishop is of greater service on K 2.

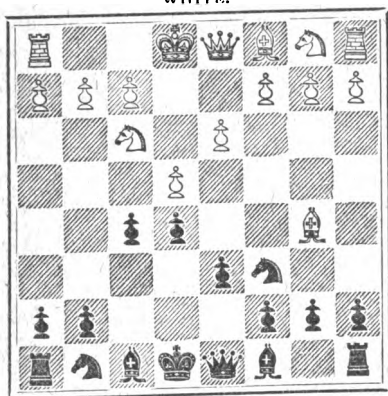
For White's 5th move we shall examine (1) P—Q 4, (2) Q—K 2, (3) Kt—B 3, (4) Castles, (5) P—Q R 3. In each of these sub-variations the leading line of play is marked by asterisks.

H I

Position after Black's 4th move :—

P—Q 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

*5₁ P—Q 4 5 P × K P

..... The justification for this second move of White's Q P is found in Black's last move, P—Q 3, which has in effect pinned his Knight, and so made a smart attack feasible.

*6₁ Kt × P 6 P × Kt
 *7 Q—R 5 ch 7 K—K 2
 8 B—Q B 4 8 Q—K sq g

*8 B × Kt 8 P × B
 9₁ Q × P ch 9 K—B 2
 10 Q × K P 10 Q—K 2 g

10 Q—R 5 ch 10 P—Kt 3
 11 Q—K 5 11 Kt—B 3
 12 B—Kt 5 12 B—Kt 2 g

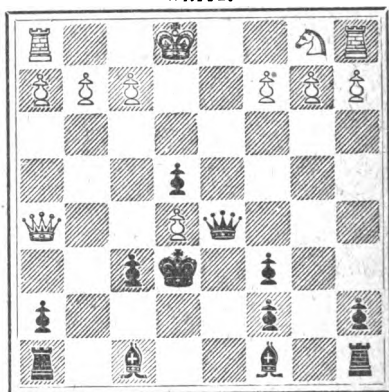
*9₂ B—Kt 5 ch 9 Kt—B 3
 *10 P × P 10 Q—Q 4
 11 B × Kt ch 11 P × B
 12 P × P ch 12 K × P g

*11 B—R 4 11 K—K 3
 *12 B × Kt 12 P × B

Position after Black's 12th move :—

P × B.

WHITE.



BLACK.

*13 Q—K 8 ch 13 K—B 4
 *14 Q—R 5 ch draws.

This last variation (from 9₂) is by Mr. Reeves (*Chess Monthly*, volume xiv., page 250, column 3).

6₂ P—Q 5 6 P—Q R 3
 7 Kt × P 7 P × Kt
 8 Q—R 5 ch 8 K—K 2
 9 B × Kt 9 P × B
 10 Q × P ch 10 K—B 2 g

9 B—Q B 4 9 Kt—B 3
 10 Q—Kt 5 10 P—R 3
 11 Q—Kt 6 11 Kt—Q Kt 5
 12 P—Q 6 ch 12 Q × P g

10 P—Q 6 ch 10 Q × P
 11 Q—B 7 ch 11 K—Q sq
 12 Castles 12 Q—K 2 g

*5₂ Q—K 2 5 P × P
 6 P × P 6 B—Q 2

6 B × Kt ch 6 P × B
 7 Q × P 7 B—Kt 2

*6 Q × P 6 B—Q 2
 *7 P—Q 4 7 Kt—B 3

*8 Q—K 2 8 P—K 5
 *9 P—Q 5 9 Kt—K 2
 10 Kt—Kt 5 10 P—B 3

*10 B×B ch 10 Q×B
 *11 Kt—Kt 5 11 Q Kt×P
 *12 Kt×K P 12 Castles

With a free game.

*5₃ Kt—B 3 5 Kt—B 3
 6 B—Kt 5 6 B—K 2

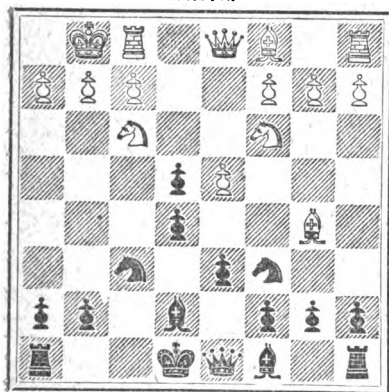
6₃ B—Q B 4 6 Kt—Q R 4

6₃ P—Q 4 6 P×K P
 7 P—Q 5 7 P—Q R 3

6₄ Castles 6 B—K 2
 7 P—Q 4 7 P×K P

Position after Black's 7th move :—
 P×K P.

WHITE.



BLACK.

The variety of play springing from White's move is very great. A single line of defence which proved satisfactory has been sifted out for Black, and no other presented itself.

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

9 Q Kt×P 9 Kt×Kt

.....Either P—Q 4 or P—K R 3, instead of this move, would bring about a dangerous attack on Black's King.

10 Kt×Kt 10 Castles
 11 B×Kt 11 P×B
 12 Q×P 12 P—Q 4

.....The dislocation of Black's Pawns has its compensation in their attacking power on the centre and in the freedom of the pieces.

8₂ P—Q 5 8 P—Q R 3
 9₁ P×Kt 9 P×B
 10 Kt—K Kt 5 10 P×P g

10 P×P 10 B×P
 11 Kt—K Kt 5 11 Q—Q 2 g

9₂ Kt—Kt 5 9 P×B
 10 P×Kt 10 P×P

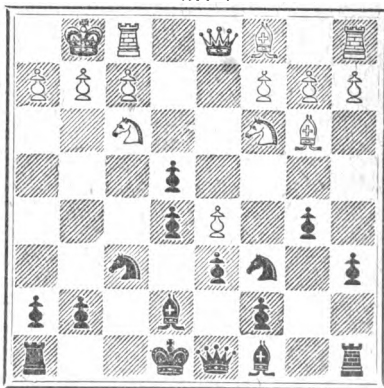
.....The position arrived at above.

9₃ B—R 4 9 P—Kt 4
 10 P×Kt 10 P×B
 11 Kt—K Kt 5 or Q 2
 11 P—Q 4 g

10 B—Kt 3

Position after White's 10th move :—
 B—Kt 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

10 Kt—R 4

.....By now taking the Knight Black could win the K Kt's P, but at the cost of an excessively cramped position.

11 Kt—K Kt 5 11 Castles

*6₅ Q—K 2 6 P × P
7 P × P 7 B—Q 2

*7 Q Kt × P 7 B—Q 2
8₁ Kt × Kt ch 8 Q × Kt

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

.....With a good game.

8₃ K Kt—Kt 5 8 P—K R 3
9 B × Kt 9 B × B
10 Kt—K 6 10 Q—K 2
11 Kt × Kt ch 11 P × Kt
12 Q—R 5 ch 12 K—Q 2
13 Kt × B ch 13 Q × Kt

*8₁ P—Q 4 8 Q—K 2

.....The advance of White's Pawn to Q 4 in this section is often difficult for Black to meet. He has to provide for the alternative of P—Q 5 or P × K P by White. The moves of B—Q 2 and Q—K 2 do this, but it was necessary first to play P × K P, to relieve Black's Bishop of the duty of retaking the Pawn at K B 4 if White were allowed to take first.

9₁ P × P 9 P or Kt × P

.....And Black can easily secure an even game.

9₂ B—Kt 5 9 Castles

.....Also with a safe game.

*9₃ Kt × Kt ch 9 P × Kt
10 B—K 3 or P—B 3
10 P—K 5

.....Having the attack.

10 P × P

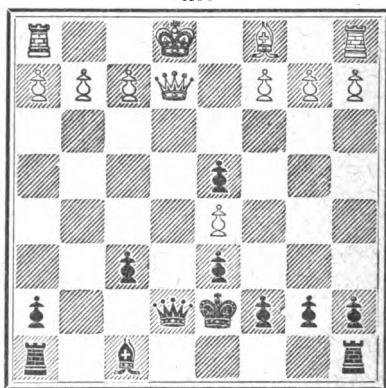
10 Q P × P

*10 P—Q 5 10 Kt—Q 5
*11 B × B ch 11 K × B
*12 Kt × Kt 12 P × Kt

Position after Black's 12th move:—

P × Kt.

WHITE.



BLACK.

.....And between the positions of Black and White there is not much to choose, though White has his Pawns less scattered (see diagram).

6₆ P—Q R 3 6 P × P

.....The general theory of Black's play in the Counter Gambit is to Castle on the King's side and utilise the open K B file. White's move of P—Q R 3 is intended to defeat this object by enabling him to plant his Bishop on Black's K Kt's *second diagonal*,† retreating it to R 2 if it should be attacked by the Knight.

† For either player the K Kt's *first diagonal* slopes from the K Kt's square towards the King's side of the board, and contains two squares. The K Kt's *second diagonal* slopes towards the Queen's side, and contains seven squares. Similarly the K B's *first diagonal* contains three squares, and the *second diagonal* six squares, and so on. (F. S. Pilleau's Vector-Notation: *Chess Monthly*, volume xvii., p. 357.)

7 P × P
8 B—Q B 4

7 B—Kt 5
8 Kt—Q 5

8 Kt—Q 5

8 Kt × P

8 B—Kt 5
9 B × K Kt
10 Q—Q 5
11 B—B 4
12 P × B

8 B—K 2
9 B × B
10 Q—Q 2
11 B × Kt
12 R—Q Kt sq

With an even game.

*5₄ Castles
6₁ Kt—B 3

5 Kt—B 3
6 B—K 2

.....The position of 6₄ above.

*6₂ Q—K 2
7₁ B—B 4

6 B—K 2
7 Kt—R 4, &c.

7₂ P—Q 4
8 P—Q 5
9 Q × B P

7 P × K P
8 P × Kt
9 P—K 5

*7₃ Kt—B 3

7 Castles

..... With a free game. White's most attacking continuation is—

*8 B—B 4 ch
*9 Kt—K Kt 5
*10 Q—Q sq
*11 P—B 4

8 K—R sq
9 Kt—Q 5
10 Q—K sq
11 P—K R 3

.....And White has no advantage to speak of.

See Diagram.

6₃ P—Q R 3
7 B—Q B 4
8 P × P

6 B—K 2
7 P × P
8 B—Kt 5

.....Which Black may follow with Q—Q 2, and obtain an even game.

5₅ P—Q R 3
6 Kt—B 3

5 Kt—B 3

The position of 6₆ of 5₃ Kt—B 3.

6 Castles

The position of 6₈ of 5₄ Castles.

6 Q—K 2
7 B—Q B 4
8 P × P

6 B—K 2
7 P × P
8 B—Kt 5

.....Followed by Q—Q 2, and Black is well off.

7 Kt—B 3
8 B—B 4 ch
9 Kt—Kt 5
10 Q—Q sq

7 Castles
8 K—R sq
9 Kt—Q 5
10 Q—K sq

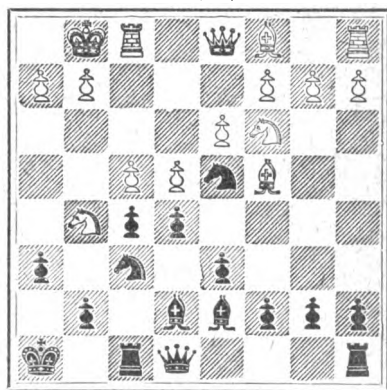
This is the position at 10 of 7₃ of 5₄ Castles, excepting that White's move of P—Q R 3 has been substituted for Castling, a change which is to Black's advantage.

On the whole it seems that P—Q R 3 only loses a move for White in development, and is not to be recommended.

Position after Black's 11th move :—

P—K R 3.

WHITE.



BLACK.

The above concludes Section IV. The sections completed have dealt in order with White's moves of 4 Kt—B 3, 4 P—Q 4, 4 P × P, and 4 P—Q 3. The remaining sections will deal with 4 Q—K 2, 4 B × Kt, and 4 Castles, in the order named.

DR. TARRASCH'S AUSTERLITZ ON THE CHESS BOARD.

The following is a free translation of an interesting, though somewhat fanciful article,
contributed by Dr. Tarrasch, a few months ago,
to the *Berliner Lokalanzeiger*.

IN a recent article in the *Woche*, about chess as a subject of education, I asserted that in chess the circumstances of war are exactly imitated. My words were: "All possible strategic movements—flanking, encircling, isolating, concentrically attacking—nay even operations on internal lines occur in chess."

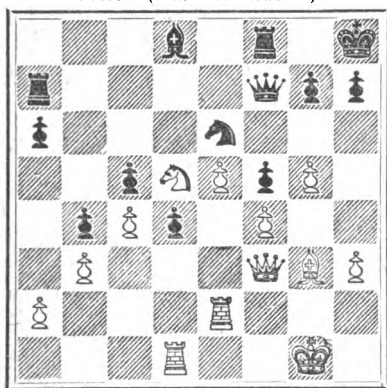
I should like to illustrate this assertion by an example, and my choice falls on the Battle of Austerlitz, one of the most brilliant feats of arms of all time. In this battle—now close on 100 years ago—allied Austria and Russia performed heroic deeds of valour; but through the surpassing genius of Napoleon they sustained a crushing defeat. Austerlitz, like many other battles, has its analogies in chess history; the strategic ideas which were opposed to one another in that battle, are found in a game of chess played in the year 1896. It was contested at the Nuremberg Tourney by Dr. E. Lasker, champion of the world, and Mr. J. W. Showalter, the celebrated American amateur. A comparison between the course of the battle up to its culmination, and the critical stages of the chess game, will prove this similarity.

Animated with the confident hope of victory, the allies (who fought under Francis Joseph's eye) designed an aggressive movement against their so often victorious opponent; they intended to get round Napoleon's right with their left wing, and then to open out on his whole line. Napoleon saw through their design; and on the intended movement, whereby the allies in their flanking march would be brought on his front, he based his plan of counter attack. He determined to answer the march of the allies by a frightful assault upon the heart of the hostile position on the heights of Pratzen. For this service, moreover, he told off his very strongest division, which was under the command of Marshal Soult, his ablest pupil. Everything came off as Napoleon had calculated. It is true that, to begin with, the allies gained an advantage on their left wing; but the unexpected attack on their centre drove them into the most disastrous confusion, and almost led to the annihilation of their whole army. Thus in the Battle of Austerlitz the leading ideas were a flanking movement on one wing, successfully answered by a central attack.

Now compare with this the course of the play, from the 32nd move, in the game that has been cited. Black tries to get round the enemy's wing; and on one side of the field he obtains a great advantage. He is suddenly met, however, by an unexpected attack on the heart of his position; and this leads to his speedy defeat.

Black begins his flanking movement by 32... P—Q R 4, the continuation being:—

BLACK (MR. SHOWALTER).



WHITE (DR. LASKER).

WHITE.

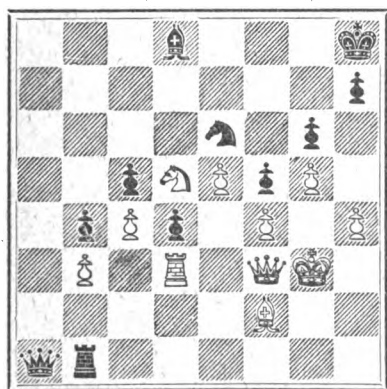
- 33 P—K R 4
 34 R—K B 2
 35 P × P
 36 B—B 2
 37 R—Q 3
 38 K—R 2
 39 R—Q sq
 40 B—K sq
 41 R × R
 42 K—Kt 3
 43 Q—Q 3
 44 R—Q 2
 45 R—Q sq
 46 B—B 2

BLACK.

- 33 P—R 5
 34 P × P
 35 R—R 6
 36 Q—R 2
 37 R—R 8 ch
 38 R—Q Kt 8
 39 R—Kt 7
 40 Q—R 7
 41 Q × R ch
 42 R—K B 2
 43 P—K Kt 3
 44 Q—R 8
 45 Q—R sq
 46 R—R 2

Historians tell us that while the Russians were carrying out their flanking movement, Napoleon stood on a hill opposite to Pratzen. Suddenly the mist cleared away; the golden star of day shone out brightly—"the brilliant sun of Austerlitz"; and the opposite heights of Pratzen became clearly visible. One of the adjutants pointed to the hostile column in motion, and cried out: "There are the Russians; they are going right down into the valley." Napoleon looked at his enemies, beckoned Marshal Soult to his side—(47 Q—B 3)—and pointing with his hand to Pratzenberg said: "How long will you need to reach that hill?" Less than twenty minutes, sire," replied the Marshal. "Good, we can wait a little while longer.

BLACK (MR. SHOWALTER).



WHITE (DR. LASKER).

WHITE.

- 47 ———
 48 R—Q 3
 49 B—Kt sq
 50 B—B 2

BLACK.

- 47 R—R 7
 48 R—Kt 7
 49 Q—R 8
 50 R—Kt 8

..... Black's flanking movement is now completed.

- 51 Kt—B 6 51 R—R 8
 52 Q—Q Kt 7

The decisive counter-move at the right moment.

- 53 Q—K B 7 52 Kt—Kt 2
 54 K—B 3 53 R—Kt 8 ch

And Black resigned.



A CHESS EXPERIENCE,

In which a mate in three moves was discovered, although the intended *mate* was not secured.

"Even in a hero's heart,
Discretion is the better part."—*Churchill*.



WAS once introduced to a widow lady with an only daughter—a sweet thing of eighteen summers—which, I suppose, might make her about seventeen years and a half old.

I had some discretion in those days, as the sequel will prove ; but not so much as I have now ; so, after many pressing invitations to "look in some day," I did, at last, yield to the tempter's art.

Yes, Mrs. Burnt-Brown was a widow, and Julia was her only daughter.

"I am delighted to see you here at last, Mr. Doubleroock, I want you to play chess with my daughter," said the mother.

I felt as people do when they are inclined to say what they ought not to say : but, at last, managed a compromise between high cultivation and honest truth, by means of an ill-defined smile and a nod of the head.

"I taught her myself," continued the mother, "and I assure you she plays remarkably well."

"I can quite imagine it," I replied.

By this time I had gained a little of my conventional *aplomb*, and added, with almost undetectable impatience, that under such tuition I had no doubt in the world of the young lady's skill.

After a few more such choice garbled sentiments we sat down—my young opponent and I—with a beautiful set of superbly carved chessmen between us. They were real beauties—cut, carved, and contrived, in relief and out of relief—embellished and—I was going to say embroidered ; but I suppose the ladies will not allow me the use of that figurative term. They—not the ladies, but the chessmen, I mean—were of the very best Asiatic ivory, and betrayed their oriental character in their tendency to roll on the floor.

Their *true* history was not generally known, but, by putting two and two together, I had ample evidence that they were procured at the old curiosity bazaar, in a not very fashionable town called Bubblemouth, by Julia's father, when on a visit to that port for commercial purposes ; and when known as "Our Mr. Brown."

These chess gems were tall and stilted, of course ; but, notwithstanding their slimness and want of ballast, one might, under ordinary circumstances, have played a game through with them without much mishap.

But my youthful antagonist had a sweet pretty hand, and she delighted in holding it poised above the pieces : the consequence being that she upset several, and what was worse, when that pastime became without any obvious result, she insisted on changing places with some of them under the plea that the Kings and Queens would look better at the corners of the board !

I naturally expostulated, and told her that in all the great matches in which I had played, I never before heard such a suggestion !

It is a long while ago now ; but even at that time I was decidedly older than my charming adversary ; for my hair was not quite so abundant as it had been, whilst hers, or rather her mother's—for I believe girls' hair comes, for the most part, from the shops—was profuse, and of that peculiar tint which Mortimer Collins (himself a chess player) used to call *festucine*.

But come to what conclusion you will, reader, I still insist that my new acquaintance was a sweet little thing and—wore a *lorignon*. She had no affectation ; but lisped a good deal to make up for the deficiency ; and although not, seemingly, of an intelligent standard, betrayed an enquiring turn of mind ; for, whilst hesitating over her first move, she asked many questions as to why the Chinese wore pigtails, whether John Bright was an Irishman, etc., etc. ; I answered to the best of my ability, but as my replies did not seem to interest her much, I might, perhaps, have saved myself the trouble of answering at all.

But to our game : of course I offered her “first move,” which she very persistently refused ; preferring, as she said, to see what *I did* before coming to a decision on her own course of action. During a somewhat protracted logical disputation, I had ample time to consider my new experience. I use the term “new” because I had never before played chess with a young lady who had been taught by her mother ; consequently the whole scene was to me a novel one.

To be brief, however, though a “sweet little thing” my adversary did not impress me with the idea that she had enough of depth or brilliancy to make a serious resistance to any bold attack ; nor did she betray the least desire to repel an advance of any kind !

After a deal more protestation than I shall attempt to describe, I at last played P—K 4, to which she replied, with a defiant alacrity, by the same move, and asked me if I thought it was a good one *under the circumstances* !

I replied, as seriously as I could, without meaning it, that it seemed to display an originality of idea which bespoke great things for the future !

This was a compliment which my simpering little friend did not attempt either to resent or refute ; so I immediately played Q—R 5, at which she seemed both perplexed and disappointed. She first looked at the chessmen, then at me, as much as to say “you tiresome man, why did you not place a piece where I could take it?” Then with a glance—somewhat indirectly—she endeavoured to look so bewitching that I began to suspect, though of tender age, she knew how to play the *role* of coquette better than a game at chess ; whether “taught by her mother” or not I should not like to say. My second move seemed to her so contemptible that she insisted that I should make *another* before she decided on her own, in order that she might not betray her designs ! Amidst all these winning witcheries and temptations I was firm enough to resist the request, in whichever sense she meant it. There was a pause : then she sprang with a look of defiance from her chair, and, after a few attractive gyrations, asked me if I saw any prospect of mating !

In these, my mature years, I do not mind confessing that such little strategic manœuvres had their dangers as well as their delights at the time ; especially when I looked round the room and found that I was alone with

my little charmer! "Mama" had evidently taken a convenient opportunity to withdraw her watchful gaze, knowing that I was heir to a good estate, and that, as such, I was entitled to her confidence and perhaps something more.

I felt a little uncertain as to what I should say or what I should do; but, as I had already undergone serious ordeals with handsomer girls with larger *dots*, I felt less anxiety about my destiny than many younger and less experienced fellows might have done.

I remained on my seat for awhile, thinking my *dilettante* chess player might return to pursue her embryo combination; but in this I was only partially right, for she merely came near enough to sweep off several of the pieces with her flowing drapery, and seemed to expect that I should go down on my hands and knees to pick them up.

I did however eventually gather them together, fearing that even such fairy-like feet as those of my fascinating acquaintance, might cause serious injury to the fragile gems, which must have been such a weary work of labour and ingenuity to the poor Chinaman who carved them.

Having replaced the pieces, in their proper order, I ventured to ask if we were to proceed with our game; which, being interpreted, of course meant: "With which game shall we proceed?"

At this moment Mrs. Burnt-Brown returned to the room; and Julia returned to her seat.

"Well," asked the elder lady with a very pleasant smile, "who has the best of it?"

My sweet antagonist did not answer; so I was obliged to say that I thought Miss Burnt-Brown had *at present*; but that, *plus tard*, it was just possible I might escape!

"Now Julia," said the widow, "do let me see how you have managed your game—dear me—no pieces taken on *neither* side!—and nothing moved but *them* two Pawns and one Queen! Why, how awful slow you must have been!—but—"

"But," I intercepted, "I think Miss Burnt-Brown has been nervous, and hesitates to pursue her well conceived attack."

"Yes, poor child," suggested the mother, "I think it very likely she would be a little *decomposed* at my absence—I am sorry I had to withdraw—really Mr. Doublerook, I *did* ought to apologise—"

"Not at all, Madam," I replied, "it really gave me time to consider my defence—and—" I did not continue, because I did not know what more to say.

Mrs. Burnt-Brown stood in a reflective mood for some time, a position which, in my inexperience, I construed into a searching analysis of the interesting position on the chess board—but which "reflective mood" I have since been disposed to think was a vision of Doublerook House, a certain goodly mansion which was situated—and still is—on the banks of the Wideawake. "But what about our game of chess, Miss Burnt-Brown, are we to continue it?" I asked.

"Certainly," she replied, "if you will play one or two more moves first; I shall then have an opportunity to see exactly what your plans are—and you ought not to mind giving that advantage to a lady!"

"But," I remonstrated, "that will hardly be in accordance with the rules of chess." "Why not?" she demanded, "my mother and I always play so!"

"Certainly," confirmed the widow, *me and Julia* always play so—and what is the objection?"

"I am quite sure I am right," added the lady, "for I have read all the rules in Staunton's book and there is *nothing said against it!*"

Here was a pretty situation for a chess player of reputation! To argue with two ladies who are confident they are in the right is at all times an undesirable attitude. To contradict is uncourteous, but to contradict in face of a book which was then looked upon as the chess bible, and which brought no direct evidence to my aid, would have been disastrous in a conventional point of view, as well as discourteous.

I knew Staunton's book was defective on such cases as the one before me: it is true Staunton says the players shall take the move alternately, but he says nothing about a gentleman compelling a lady to move against her will; nor does he insist that when a man feels a little under the influence of a lady's charms, he shall so control his feelings as to create a contestation even in the interest of the royal game.

Her interest was certainly centred in a certain goddess other than Caissa, but she rather cleverly clothed it in a mantle of perturbation on the score of my having taken an undue advantage. Urbanity is a royal pastime—or ought to be so—as well as chess; so I offered to resign or commence another *partie*; the former I should have enjoyed much—the latter not at all.

What was to be done? She pondered and posed—especially the latter; for her attitudes were beautiful in the extreme. I will not say irresistible, because the result will not bear out the assertion.

At last, without much prevarication,—a circumstance somewhat unusual in young ladies in general—she lifted her jewelled hand and played K—K 2! Because, as she said, the King was the only piece that could not be captured!

Here was another dilemma! What *was* to be done? To play the obvious move was out of the question. Mrs. Burnt-Brown was near at hand, and I—was single-handed!

My first impulse was to turn a somersault and leap out at the window! But, on reflection, the instinct of self-preservation prevailed, and I did nothing of the sort. I remained motionless; with, I believe, a very bewildered smile upon my countenance. I daresay it will be thought I must have looked very silly; and so I did; or, at all events, I so felt. But the joke was not altogether against me after all: for, perchance, it saved me from a position still more silly.

My young allurer, seeing my passive state, winced with impatience, and gave the chess board a rollicking tap from underneath! Away went the beautiful ivories in all directions—some fell on the table, some on the floor, and some into the coal-scuttle! The chessmen, of course, had to be gathered up, and this little task proved a wonderful resource, breaking, as it did, the awkwardness of the scene.

Another game was proposed: but as it found no seconder, the idea fell to the ground also.

I should, however, in strict truth, have said that the proposition of a renewed attack came from the maternal side of the family tree, and that the junior branch seemed to look upon it only as a sort of forlorn hope to stay my anticipated retreat.

My patience here began to wane ; Byron says : —

“ Prolonged endurance tames the bold.”

But this, I confess, could only partially be applied to me : for, although my endurance had been great, I had never been very bold ; but timid, bold, or otherwise disposed, I have now no object but to relate the little incident which befell me. In this my memory is my sole guide, save one—almost effaced—entry in my old dilapidated diary, of which I can only decipher these words :—*Julia—chess—home early*—but I well remember that I said something, rather brusquely, to Mrs. Burnt-Brown about my distance from my paternal roof. I well remember too that Mrs. Burnt-Brown made me promise to “ come again very soon ;” but I have no recollection whatever of having kept my word ! Nor do I remember ever again playing chess with a young lady who had been *taught by her mother !*

ARTHUR DOUBLEROOK (*Bachelor*).

THE BRITISH CHESS CODE.

In the two sections here given, slight verbal changes have been made at the instance of the New Zealand Chess Association.

Part vi. 2 (a).—The first turn to play in the game commences at the time agreed by the players or their representatives, and ends when the first player *has made and quitted that* record of a move *which passes* to the telegraphic operator. Afterwards, a player's turn to play commences when he has received his opponent's due record of a legal move, and ends when *he has made and quitted that* record of a reply *which passes* to the telegraphic operator ; or commences when he has received from his opponent notice of a legal requirement to restore or adopt a position, and ends when *in compliance with such requirement he has made and quitted that* record of a move *which passes* to the telegraphic operator.

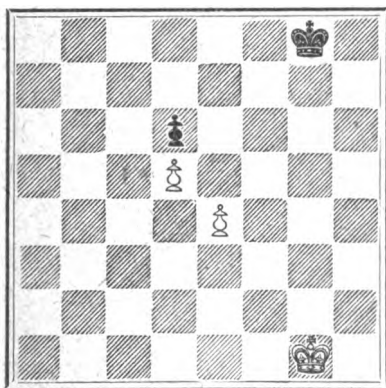
Appendix A. 3 (a).—*The first player's* first turn to play in the game commences when he has received notice from the umpire to make the first move, and ends when *he has made and quitted that* record of a move *which passes* to the telegraphic operator ; afterwards, a player's turn to play commences when he has received his opponent's due record of a legal move, and ends when *he has made and quitted that* record of a reply *which passes* to the telegraphic operator ; or commences when he has received from his opponent notice of a legal requirement to restore or adopt a position, and ends when *in compliance with such requirement he has made and quitted that* record of a move *which passes* to the telegraphic operator.

TWO INSTRUCTIVE END-GAMES.

THE positions below reached us recently from a correspondent who writes:—"Since you published the famous Dolan 'scorcher,' the members of our club have developed a decided taste for solving end-games, and some have become quite expert in this branch of chess. But our progress was recently 'checked' by a visitor who showed the brace of 'White wins' submitted herewith. He declined to state the name of the author, or to show the solutions, and as no one has yet succeeded in finding the wins, will you kindly indicate in your next issue whether White can force Black to capitulate or not."

No. 1.

BLACK.

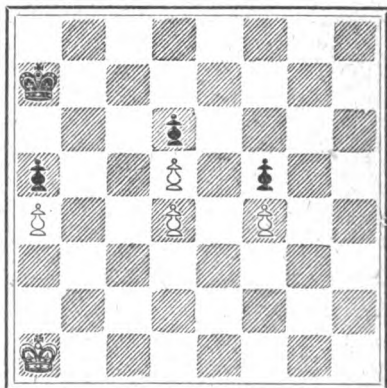


WHITE.

White to move.

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move.

White wins in both cases. We know the authors, and will disclose their identity next month. Meantime we offer six book prizes for the six best solutions received by us not later than August 15th—no solver to take more than one prize. Address solutions: Editor *B.C.M.*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds. We recommend club secretaries to bring this competition to the notice of their members. To master successfully both positions is to gain experience which will prove of practical value in match play.

WINNING.—The superior force wins. This is the rule. Again, the superior position wins. This is another figure of the same thing. *Which* may be the superior force or position is often of comparatively easy decision. *How* to obtain it is ever the question for the judgment of the player.—Mason's *Principles of Chess*.

THE CHESS WORLD.

It is announced that an International Tournament will be held at Ostend next Spring, under the management of M. de Riviere. The prize fund will amount to 25,000 francs.

The Rice Gambit Tourney, at the Metropolitan Chess Club (London), has been deferred until October. The donor, Professor Isaac L. Rice, New York, has increased the prize fund, and it is reported that Mr. Teichmann and other masters will compete.

The Annual Congress of the German Chess Association started at Cobourg, on July 18th. The competitors in the masters' tourney are Messrs. Bardeleben, Berger, Bernstein, Brody, Caro, Fleischmann, Gottschall, John, Marco, Mieses, Schlechter, Swiderski, and Wolf. At the time of our going to press, Berger, Marco, and Wolf were leading, with equal scores.

The award of the special prizes in the last tournament at Monte Carlo is as follows: Herr Trebitsch's prize, 200 frs., to Mr. Marshall; Baron Rothschild's prize of 500 frs. has been divided thus: 200 frs. to Herr Schlechter for his game against Herr Marco, 100 frs. to Herr Swiderski for game *versus* Marco, 100 frs. to Herr Maroczy and 100 frs. to Herr Marco, both for games against Mr. Gunsberg.

Correspondence match: Yorkshire *v.* Cornwall.—This match was brought to a close on June 30th, and resulted in favour of Yorkshire by 17 games to 13, including two unfinished *parties* which were adjudicated by Mr. W. Cook (author *Chess-Players' Compendium*), Bristol. The Yorkshire team was mainly composed of second class players. We hope the practice will have been of service to the Cornwall men, whose county organisation was only recently instituted; some of its players will certainly do better in future contests.

The annual contest (handicap) for the Newcastle *Weekly Chronicle* Trophy has just concluded, the winner being Mr. R. Sergeant (Class III.), of the Seaham Harbour Club, who defeated Mr. J. K. Bryson (Class IV.), of the Whitley Bay Club. The last eight contestants receive gold medals, and among this year's recipients of the souvenirs were Mr. J. Birks (Class I.) and Mr. C. V. Sutton, of the West Hartlepool Chess Club. The last named gentleman is secretary of his club, and Mr. Birks is a veteran enthusiastic lover of the game. He has played top board in every match game during the past seven years, and during that period has lost one game only. This is the fourth time he has won one of the *Chronicle* medals.

Chess-players visiting Exeter will be interested in the following paragraph which we cull from the *Western Times* :—

"The Smoke Room" at "The Literary" (Exeter) has been recently in the hands of the repairers and decorators. The result is highly satisfactory, and will add considerably to the comfort of those who have enjoyed so many games of chess in the pleasant room which overlooks Southernhay Garden. Some new chess material has been ordered, so that there will probably be a more numerous attendance of players than ever.

British Chess Federation.—The arrangements for the forthcoming Congress at Hastings are proceeding satisfactorily, and visitors and competitors will find that the local committee has spared no effort for their pleasure and comfort. We go to press too early to publish the full list of entrants, which at the time of writing number about thirty, and include Mr. J. H. Blackburne, Mr. R. C. Macdonald, Mr. H. E. Atkins, Mr. W. H. Gunston, Mr. R. P. Michell, Mr. G. F. Wainwright, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Mr. O. C. Muller, Rev. A. Baker, Mr. F. W. Flear, Dr. H. Holmes, Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, Mr. P. W. Sergeant, Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., and others. Mr. Dod, Mr. Bellingham, and Mr. Sherrard are also probable competitors. Several Northern players not taking part in the tournaments will be present, and will play in the match London League *versus* The Rest, on August 27th. The majority of the Northern contingent will stay at the Queen's Hotel.

The Manchester Chess Club has concluded a most successful match playing season. Out of 34 fixtures arranged, 28 have been played. Seven of these were first-class matches, the Whitsuntide Tour being included. Defeats were sustained with Liverpool, Lud-Eagle, and Hastings; and successes were achieved against Oxford, London City, Metropolitan, and Birmingham. The second team has played 17 matches, ten of which were in the Manchester and District League Competition, and the team has gained for the second year the 'A' League Trophy, with a clean score. In the Reyner Shield Competition, four matches were played, winning three and losing to Ardwick in the final. The three remaining encounters were friendly matches, losing to Liverpool 2nd and securing wins against Warehousemen and Clerks and Moss-Side. The third team played four matches, winning two and losing two. In the Bateson-Wood Handicap, Mr. Hy. Rosenbaum won the first prize; and in the Championship Tournament, Mr. C. H. Wallwork and Mr. T. Kelly tied for first prize with a score of $7\frac{1}{2}$; upon playing off the tie, Mr. C. H. Wallwork secured the championship for the ensuing year.

The tournament promoted by the City of London Club started on July 25th with seventeen competitors, the list including Mr. W. E. Napier (Pittsburg, U.S.A.), who was born in England, Mr. R. Teichmann (Germany), who has returned to London after an absence of about two years, and Mr. P. S. Leonhardt (Germany). The Metropolitan contingent consists of Messrs. Blackburne, Mason, Gunsberg, Lee, Mortimer, Van Vliet, Muller, Tattersall, Curnock, and Loman. The provinces are represented by Mr.

W. H. Gunston (Cambridge), Mr. F. Brown (Dudley), Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham), and Mr. H. Shoesmith (Brighton), and it has been stated in the press that in order to admit these four gentlemen, some prominent members of the City Club "stood down." All players will be glad to see that Mr. James Mason has so far recovered in health as to be able to again take part in serious chess, but we regret to note that he lost his first game (*versus* Napier) by exceeding the time-limit. The tournament will undoubtedly produce some fine games, and the efforts of the amateurs against the masters will be watched with interest. In the first round Teichmann *v.* Van Vliet ended in a draw, Gunsberg beat Leonhardt, Shoesmith beat Mortimer—the latter sacrificed a piece in a Giuoco Piano game. Gunston drew with Curnock, as did Muller against Lee. We are indebted to the secretary of the City Club for the printed ballot of the order of play.

Wilts *v.* Hants.—This annual summer match was played on July 6th, in the beautiful grounds of Mr. C. J. Woodrow, Mayor of Salisbury, to whom and to the Mayoress most hearty thanks were tendered at the close of the match for their hearty reception of the players and their unbounded hospitality. Score:—

WILTS.				HANTS.			
Rev. A. Gordon Ross, Swindon	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Kenny, Portsmouth...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Rumbold, Calne	...	...	1 1	Mr. W. B. George, Romsey	...	...	0 0
Mr. W. McCrum, Salisbury	...	...	0	Mr. W. J. Turner, Andover	...	...	1
Rev. J. F. Welsh, Warminster	...	...	½	Mr. H. C. Payne, Southampton	...	...	½
Mr. A. Schomberg, Devizes	...	...	½	Mr. W. May, Winchester	...	...	½
Mr. F. Sutton, Salisbury	...	...	1	Mr. G. Wood, Portsmouth	...	...	0
Mr. W. Bruges, Warminster	...	...	1 0	Mr. G. H. Barclay, Andover	...	...	0 1
Mr. E. Fear Hill, Bradford	...	...	0	Mr. S. Oaten, Winchester	...	...	1
Mr. F. J. Welsh, Warminster	...	...	1 ½	Mr. S. D. Caws, Cowes	...	...	0 ½
Mr. B. G. Borradaile, Mere	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Hewitt, Cowes	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Beavon, Bradford	...	...	1	Mr. A. E. Chater, Southampton	...	...	0
Rev. E. Wells, Salisbury	...	...	1 ½	Mr. R. Chipperfield, Southampton	...	...	0 ½
Mr. J. Crompton, Bradford	...	...	1	Mr. H. J. Penwell, Southampton	...	...	0
Mr. F. E. Young, Salisbury	...	...	0	Mr. W. F. Sandell, Southampton	...	...	1
Mr. A. Watson, Salisbury	...	...	0	Mr. R. Waldron, Southampton	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Clark, Salisbury	...	...	1 1	Mr. F. Martin, Portsmouth	...	...	0 0

An invitation has been issued to join the proposed "International Falkbeer Correspondence Tourney," the manager of which is Dr. Lasker, the world's champion, and the treasurer Alex. Levino, 52, Broadway, New York, who is also the treasurer of the Manhattan Chess Club in that city. The name Falkbeer, in connection with this contest, signifies that the opening adopted in every game is to be the Falkbeer Gambit: 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—Q 4; 3 K P × P, P—K 5. The value of this gambit being debatable, the theoretical interest will be very great, and as in the case of the tournaments at the Rice Gambit, there is no doubt that new lines of play will be struck out, and larger scientific knowledge will be obtained. The tourney will be confined to international champions and clubs of first-class strength, and will be played in sections of six or seven units, with a time-limit of 72 hours for each

move. Each of the participating clubs will pay an entrance fee of £10, and the funds are to be devoted to the following purposes:—(1) The publication of a book containing all the games, with notes by the respective players. (2) The donation of a prize for the best annotated game. (3) A prize for the best analysis of the gambit. (4) A prize for the best score made by a master. (5) For the best score made by a club. There are other regulations, but these are the chief. It is proposed that the tourney shall begin in October next. We wish it every success.

Southern Counties Inter-County Championship.—Devon v. Surrey. These counties met at Salisbury, on June 25th, in the penultimate round of this season's contest for the southern championship. Both sides were well represented, and the match aroused widespread interest beyond the confines of the two counties intimately interested. It is only three years since the Devon County Association was founded, but, thanks to the untiring energy of the hon. secretary, Rev. H. Bremridge, the county has now reached the foremost rank. In the first season Devon defeated Somerset and Wilts, but went down very decisively against Gloucestershire. Next year Devon drew against Gloucester, but suffered a severe defeat against a strong team of Somerset. This season Gloucester and Wilts were each defeated by Devon by one game. Much, therefore, depended upon the encounter under notice; success meant that Devon would only require to draw against Norfolk to secure the championship. The result of the match was a great surprise and a veritable triumph for the Devonians, who defeated the strong Surrey opposition by $9\frac{1}{2}$ games to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Score:—

DEVON.					SURREY.				
Mr. S. Passmore	...	...	...	.. I	Mr. E. Wainwright	...	...	...	... 0
Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	...	...	... *0	Mr. A. E. Tiejen	...	...	...	... *1
Mr. E. Morgan	...	...	...	... 0	Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	...	... 1
Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	...	... 1	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	... 0
Mr. C. W. Phillips	...	...	...	... 0	Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	... 1
Mr. G. M. Frean	...	...	...	... 1	Mr. F. Hauff	...	...	...	... 0
Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	...	...	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Bailey Toms	...	...	...	... 1	Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	...	... 0
Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	...	... 1	Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	...	... 0
Mr. D'O Bernard	...	...	...	... 1	Mr. W. D. Childs	...	...	...	... 0
Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	...	... 0	Mr. T. R. Harley	...	...	...	... 1
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	...	... *$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	... *$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	...	... 0	Mr. F. F. L. Alexander	...	...	...	... 1
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	... 1	Mr. W. P. H. Pollock	...	...	...	... 0
Mr. A. Fisher	...	...	...	... $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Ashby	...	...	...	... $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. T. H. Moyle	...	...	...	... 1	Mr. H. R. Allingham	...	...	...	... 0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
9 $\frac{1}{2}$					6 $\frac{1}{2}$				

*Adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

The officials of the county of Norfolk have intimated that they will not contest the final—Norfolk only won four games against Surrey—Devonshire therefore becomes champion southern county, and its success should encourage other county organisations. Mr. Bremridge recognises the advantages which accrue from keeping his county players in hard practice, and he has already issued a challenge to Yorkshire to play a correspondence match on fifty boards, and the *defi* will very probably be accepted.

We cull the following report from *The Cheltenham Examiner* chess column of July 13th:—

A Chess Garden Party.—The "Chess on the Lawn" season commenced last week, and for reasons which are fairly obvious to those who know Cheltenham, more outdoor chess is indulged in here than probably anywhere else in this country, proportionately to population. It is generally a case of a single board, sometimes two, but occasionally more—as on Saturday afternoon at "Douglas," where, at the invitation of the Rev. J. D. MacVicar, a considerable party of chess players assembled and spent three to four hours very pleasantly. The Rev. J. D. MacVicar is the holder of the Junior Cup of the Cheltenham C.C., and his son, Mr. H. M. MacVicar, holds the Senior or Championship Cup—a rather curious and amusing circumstance (not the latter, nor the former, but the two together). The trophies were on view, and their respective holders chose teams for a match, most of those present taking part. Two prizes were provided, to be raffled for by the winning players on the winning side, and a third—a basket of new-laid and home-grown eggs—to go to the first winner of a game in the match. This, or these, fell—without breaking—to Mr. Foxwell. Score of the match:—

CHAMPION'S SIDE.					JUNIOR CUP HOLDER'S SIDE.				
Mr. H. M. MacVicar	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. S. Branch	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. W. Billings	...	...	...	1	Col. E. Law	...	...	...	0
Dr. Mason	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. W. Arundel	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. A. Foxwell	...	...	...	1 ½	Mr. F. J. Cade	...	...	...	0 ½
Mr. E. Lawrence	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. F. Pocock	...	...	...	0
Col. R. B. Graham	...	...	...	0	Rev. J. D. MacVicar	...	...	...	1
Col. Willoughby	...	...	...	1 0	Mr. H. C. Deane	...	...	...	0 1
Mr. E. M. Clissold	...	...	...	1	Gen. Thomson	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Gael	...	...	...	0	Col. Ashburner	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6½					4½				

Mr. Billings got the 1st prize and Mr. Clissold the 2nd.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The annual meeting of the Union was held on Saturday evening, July 2nd, the Rev. J. H. Robison, of Walsall, presiding. The attendance was small, as was perhaps to be expected from the weather and the season, but it was also felt that something of a chessy nature should accompany the business meeting in order to make it more attractive to the every day chess player. One suggestion was a match between the two finalists in the county contest and the rest of the Union. The report was satisfactory, while the accounts showed considerable advance. This matter is likely to be still further improved now that the office of treasurer has been filled by Mr. F. McCarthy. The president, Sir A. F. Godson, and the secretary, Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes, were re-elected. The new executive consists of:—The officers, H. Blandy (Nottingham), F. L. Ball (Warwick), Fred Brown (Worcester), A. Bolus (Warwick), T. H. Billington (Stafford), H. Bodfish (Staffs), J. Bonney (Warwick), C. F. Lewis (Warwick), G. H. Lock (Salop), A. J. Mackenzie (Warwick), Rev. J. H. Robison (Stafford), W. B. Rudge (Stafford), F. C. Short (Worcester), T. Shorland (Leicester), F. Wright (Staffs), and a Hereford representative. The report shows 10 counties affiliated, with 32 clubs and 3 private members.

Birmingham and District.—A new club, to be called the Birmingham City Club, is being formed, with head quarters at the Mecca Café, Union Street, to meet on Monday and Thursday evenings. Mr. J. J. Davis is president, and Mr. G. Hughes secretary.

A match for a stake is being played between Mr. F. G. Butcher, of St. George's, and Mr. C. H. Sherrard, who is home from Egypt on a holiday. Mr. Sherrard won the first game, defending with Petroff.

A good number of Midland players are likely to be found at the Hastings Congress, among them being Messrs. Atkins (Leicester), Sherrard (Stourbridge), Butcher, Terrill, Stallman, Green, and others (Birmingham), Hughes (Worcester), Dixon (Stoke).

The entries of Messrs. Fred Brown (Dudley) and Mackenzie (Birmingham) have been accepted for the City of London C.C. Tournament.

The match list of St. George's for the past season shows 11 wins, 1 draw, and 3 losses. The principal events were a win from Leeds (away) by 5 to 4, a win from Bristol and Clifton (away) by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, a win from Derby M.R. (home) by $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$, and a loss to Manchester (home) by 4 to 5. No less than 13 players of the club were contributed to the various county teams, and these won 9 games, drew 10, and lost 3.

Northern Counties Union.—The fifth annual general meeting took place at 3.30 p.m., on July 23rd, at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester. The president of the Union, Mr. A. E. Moore, occupied the chair, and the following delegates were present: Lancashire—Messrs. A. E. Moore, T. A. Farron, H. L. Overton; Cheshire—Mr. J. Burtinshaw and Mr. H. B. Lund; Yorkshire—Messrs. J. A. Woollard, G. Howitt (hon. treasurer), and I. M. Brown (hon. secretary); Cumberland—Dr. S. H. Hall, who held proxies for his co-delegates Rev. Canon Pollock and Mr. C. Platt. The report presented by the secretary gave full details of the events of the season, including (1) the inter-county and (2) the individual championship contests of the North of England, won respectively by Lancashire county and Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool; (3) the Blackpool Congress; (4) the match against Scotland, which resulted in favour of the N.C.C.U. by 10 points to 6; (5) the establishment of the British Chess Federation. Sympathetic reference was also made to the death of one of the vice-presidents, Mr. A. Crosskill, J.P., of Beverley. The treasurer's statement showed a surplus of £24 19s 10d., a satisfactory state of affairs. The report and balance sheet were adopted unanimously. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. A. E. Moore, whose acceptance of the position gave unalloyed satisfaction to all the delegates. In his response, Mr. Moore intimated that he was always delighted to help forward the cause of British chess, particularly in the North of England, and he would spare no effort to maintain his keen personal interest in the affairs of the Union. He had endeavoured to be an active working president, and it would be his aim to devote time to the duties of his office, and to assist in carrying to a successful issue the projects decided upon by the Executive Committee. The hon. secretary (Mr. I. M. Brown) and hon. treasurer (Mr. G. Howitt) were re-elected by unanimous vote, as was also the retiring Executive, which consists of Mr. A. E. Moore (chairman), and Messrs. Farron (Lancashire),

Burtinshaw (Cheshire) Howitt (Yorkshire), Platt (Cumberland), Downey (Northumberland), and I. M. Brown (Yorkshire). The delegates appointed to attend the British Chess Federation annual meeting were Messrs. Moore, Brown, Farron, Howitt, Burtinshaw, and Downey; the two first-named were appointed delegates on the Executive of the National Society.

The following gentlemen were elected vice-presidents of the Union: Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart. (Burnley), The Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Right Hon. W. W. Rutherford, M.P.), Colonel T. E. Vickers, C.B. (Sheffield), Mr. J. Burgess (Manchester), Mr. J. Crake, J.P. (Hull), Mr. L. Zollner (Newcastle), Dr R. Clark Newton (Harrogate), His Worship the Mayor of Southport (Mr. Councillor F. W. Brown), Mr. A. Dod (Liverpool), Mr. Thomas Kay, J.P. (Stockport), Rev. Canon Pollock (Cumberland), Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield), Dr. Brodsky (Manchester), Mr. Clifford Kitchin (Yorkshire), Mr. Jas. Lister, J.P. (Liverpool), Mr. F. E. Foster (Sheffield), Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln), Mr. S. Chrispin (Huddersfield), Mr. J. Cooper (Bradford), Mr. W. P. Turnbull (Sheffield), Dr. J. H. Shaw (Liverpool), Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton), Rev. W. C. Palmer (Bolton), Mr. T. Norris (Southport, editor *Southport Visitor*), Mr. H. Beswick (Chester), Mr. W. C. Barrett (Manchester), Mr. S. R. Meredith (Leeds), Mr. Charles Platt (Carlisle), Mr. B. L. Dorman (Middlesbrough), Mr. E. Butterworth (Greenfield), Mr. S. Wright (Liverpool), together with three gentlemen to be chosen by the Southport Chess Club.

Considerable time was devoted to discussion of the appended resolutions, proposed by Dr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle):—

“That the following be added to match regulations (1): except only where a County Association has less than 100 members among all its affiliated clubs and individuals, when such Association shall have the power to claim a minimum of 10 players a-side. In match regulations (4), to substitute the number 24 for the present 20.”

The rules referred to now read as follows:—

(1) The respective teams *may* consist of any number from 15 to 30 a-side, but in case of failure to arrive at a mutual understanding the teams *must* consist of 15 players on each side.

(4) The play shall be governed by a time-limit of 20 moves an hour.

It was freely admitted that the question of expenses, in connection with the inter-county matches, presses somewhat heavily upon Cumberland, and some financial help will be given to the county to enable it to comply with the suggestion put forth. Mr. A. E. Moore indicated his practical sympathy by promising a subscription to the county funds, and other members of the Northern Executive will give financial help, providing continued efforts are made to organise chess in Cumberland until matters are placed on a satisfactory basis. The proposal to alter the time-limit did not meet with sufficient support to effect the suggested change.

The programme for the forthcoming season was discussed, and several recommendations were made to the Executive Committee. The usual vote of thanks brought the meeting to a close, after which the delegates were entertained to dinner by the president, Mr. A. E. Moore. A most enjoyable social evening was spent, the party breaking up shortly after 9 p.m.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

"Marshall's Chess Openings."—Writing from Boston, U.S.A., on July 14th, Mr. Marshall informs us that some of the proof sheets of his forthcoming book have gone astray, and this may probably delay the publication of the work until October 1st. Will subscribers please note this. M. Janowski has forwarded his challenge to Mr. Marshall, who is giving the matter consideration, although he would prefer to meet Dr. Lasker first.

A printer's error occurred in our July issue at page 288, which somehow escaped correction. The note to White's 39th move, "An evident oversight," belongs to the previous move of Black, for of course White's 39th move was a very good one, taking immediate advantage of Black's mistake.

GAME No. 2,434.

The two following games were played in the Cambridge Springs International Tourney, May, 1904. Score and notes from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

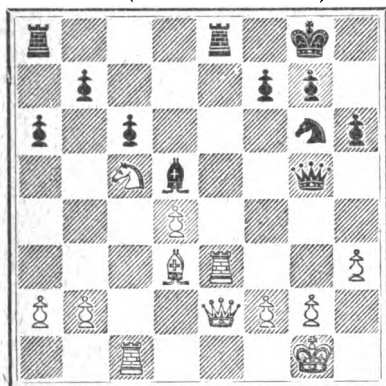
Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE.		BLACK.			
Mr. A. W. FOX.		Herr C. SCHLECHTER.		14 B × B	14 Q × B
				15 P—K 4	
				A pretty trap.	
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4				15 P × P
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3			16 Kt × P	16 Kt × Kt
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3			.....Q × P now or on the next	
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2			move would be bad because of Kt—	
5 P—K 3	5 Kt—Q 2			Q 6 !	
6 Kt—K B 3	6 Castles			17 Kt × Kt	17 Q—B 5
7 R—Q B sq	7 P—Q R 3			18 R—K sq	18 B—K 3
8 P × P				.....18 B—B 4 would be	
This simplifies the game. White				disadvantageous because of 19 P—K	
gets better attacking chances by 8 P—				Kt 3, Q—B 2; 20 Kt—B 6 ch.	
B 5, or 8 B—Q 3		8 P × P		19 R—K 3	19 Kt—Kt 3
9 B—Q 3	9 P—B 3			20 Kt—B 5 ?	
10 Castles	10 R—K sq			Much better 20 P—K Kt 3, Q—B 2;	
11 Kt—Q 2				21 Q—R 5.	
11 Kt to K 5 and P—K B 4 is pre-					20 B—Q 4
ferable.		11 Kt—B sq		21 Q—K 2	21 Q—Kt 4 !
12 P—K R 3	12 P—R 3			.....This correct combination	
13 B—K B 4	13 B—Q 3			yields Black the advantage.	

Position after Black's 21st move :—

Q—Kt 4.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (MR. FOX).

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

..... If 27...., P×B, White could draw by Kt—Q 7.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 28 Kt—Q 7 | 28 Q×P |
| 29 Kt—K 5 ch | 29 K—R 4 |

..... It would have been certainly safer to play 29...., K—R 2; 30 Kt—Q 7, Q—B 8 ch; 31 K—R 2, Q—B 5 ch; 32 K—R sq, P—K Kt 4.

30 Q—K 7

Evidently Kt×K B P cannot be played on account of Q—B 8 ch, and Q—B 5 ch.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 31 K—R 2 | 30 Q—B 8 ch |
| 32 K—R sq | 31 Q—B 5 ch |
| | 32 P—K Kt 4 |

..... 33 P—Kt 4 mate was threatened.

33 Q—Q 6 33 K—R 5?

..... A fatal blunder. Black wished to win quickly and overlooked Q×P ch. P—Kt 4, followed by P—R 5, would have won easily.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 34 Q×P ch | 34 K—Kt 6 |
| 35 Kt—Q 3 | 35 Q—K 6 |
| 36 Q—Q 6 ch | 36 K—R 5 |
| 37 Q—R 6 ch | 37 K—Kt 6 |
| 38 Q—Q 6 ch | 38 K—R 5 |
| 39 K—R 2 | 39 B—K 3 |

..... If K—R 4, 40 Q—B 6, threatening Q—Kt 7 wins.

40 Q—B 8 40 P—Kt 5

..... If K—R 4, 41 Q—K 7.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 41 Q—R 8 ch | 41 K—Kt 4 |
| 42 Q—Kt 7 ch | 42 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,435.

*Four Knights' Game.*WHITE.
M. D. JANOWSKI.BLACK.
Herr E. LASKER.

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

7 Castles is stronger.

7 Kt—Kt 3

..... Better 7...., Kt—B 3; 8 P—K 5, B—Kt 5.

8 P—K 5 8 P—B 3?

..... White gets an advantage by this move. B—Kt 5 is better.

9 B—Q B 4?

At the end of the game, Janowski pointed out that he could have here gained an advantage by 9 P×B, P×B; 10 Q—K 2 ch, K—B sq; 11 P—B 5, Kt—R 5; 12 Castles.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| | 9 B—B 2 |
| 10 P×Kt | 10 Q×P |
| 11 Castles | 11 P—Q 4 |
| 12 B×P | |

To 12 B—Kt 3, Black replies B—B 4, with a good game.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 12 P×B |
| 13 Kt×P | 13 Q—Q 3 |
| 14 Q—K 2 ch | 14 Kt—K 2 |

.....If 14...., K-B sq. then
15 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 16 P-B 5, and
White stands well.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 15 R-K sq | 15 B-Q sq |
| 16 P-B 4 | 16 P-B 3 |
| 17 B-Q 2 | 17 P-Q R 4 |
| 18 Q-R 5 ch! | 18 P-Kt 3? |

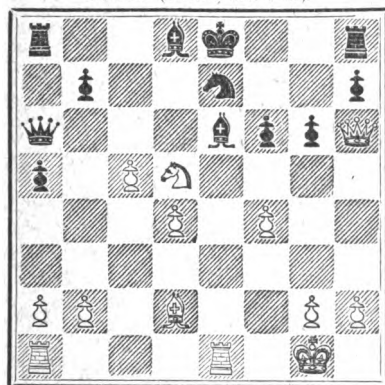
.....This should lead to loss.
To 18... K-B sq. White could hardly
have found a satisfactory continuation
of the attack; e.g., 18...., K-B sq;
19 P-B 5, Q-Q 2!; 20 R-K 6 (20
Kt×P is rendered nugatory by Q×P
ch. 20...., P×Kt instead of Q×P ch,
would be bad on account of 21 B-R
6 ch, K-Kt sq; 22 Q-Kt 4 ch, Kt
-Kt 3; 23 P×Kt) Kt×Kt; 21 P×
Kt, Q-K B 2, and Black is safe.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 19 P-Q B 5! | 19 Q-R 3 |
| 20 Q-R 6 | 20 B-K 3 |

Position after Black's 20th move:—

B-K 3.

BLACK (HERR LASKER).



WHITE (M. JANOWSKI).

21 Kt×P ch?

By 21 Kt×Kt, followed by P-Q 5,
White could regain his piece with a
good game. On the conclusion of play
Tchigorin pointed out that White could
have obtained a violent attack at this
juncture by 21 Kt-Kt 6!; e.g., 21
Kt-Kt 6, K-B 2; 22 R×B, K×R;
23 Q-Kt 7, followed by R-K sq ch.
Or 21 Kt-Kt 6, B-B 2; 22 Q-Kt 7,
R-K Kt sq; 23 Q-B 6 etc.

21 K-B 2

22 Kt-K 4

A stronger continuation is 22 P-Q
5; e.g., 22 P-Q 5, Kt×P; 23 P-B
5, P×P; 24 Kt-R 5, B-B 3; 25
B-Kt 5. Or 22 P-Q 5, B×P; 23
B-B 3!

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 23 Q-R 3 | 22 Kt-B 4 |
| 24 B-B 3 | 23 B-K 2 |
| 25 P-K Kt 4 | 24 B-Q 4 |
| 26 Kt-Q 6 ch | 25 Kt-R 5 |
| 27 R×B | 26 K-B sq |
| 28 Q×Kt | 27 Kt-B 6 ch |
| 29 R-B 7 ch | 28 B×Q |
| 30 P-Q 5 | 29 K-Kt sq |
| 31 R-Kt 7 ch | 30 B×P |
| 32 R-K sq | 31 K-B sq |
| 33 P-Kt 4 | 32 Q-B 3! |
| 34 B-Q 4 | 33 R-Q sq |
| 35 P×R | 34 R×Kt! |
| 36 Resigns. | 35 B-R 8 |

36 R-K 2 would be answered by
Q-B 8 ch and Q-B 5. Note that
35...., Q-B 7, would have been weak,
because of 36 R-K 8 ch, K×R; 37
P-Q 7 ch, K-Q sq; 38 B-B 6 ch,
etc.

GAME No. 2,436.

Played in the Cambridge Springs (U.S.A.) International Tournament,
1904.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Herr J. MIESES. Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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

.....One of Pillsbury's favourite
lines of play.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 4 B-B 4 | 4 Castles |
| 5 P-Q 3 | 5 P-B 3 |

.....Evidently the object is to establish a strong centre. The development in this case remains too backward.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 6 Castles | 6 P-Q 4 |
| 7 B-Kt 3 | 7 P-Q R 4 |
| 8 P-Q R 3 | 8 B x Kt |
| 9 P x B | 9 P-R 5 |
| 10 B-R 2 | 10 Q-R 4 |
| 11 P x P | 11 P x P |
| 12 Kt x P | 12 Q x P |
| 13 B-K B 4 | 13 R-K sq |
| 14 R-K sq | 14 Q-Kt Q 2 |
| 15 P-Q 4 | |

White has had clearly the best of the opening. The Black Queen is now uncomfortably placed, and Mieses makes the best of his advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 15 Kt-B sq |
| 16 R-K 3 | 16 Q-R 4 |
| 17 B-Kt 5 | 17 R-K 3 |
| 18 Q-B 3 | 18 Q-Kt 3 |
| 19 B x P | 19 R x Kt |

.....Pillsbury endeavours to free his game by sacrificing the exchange, but overlooks Mieses's brilliant rejoinder.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 20 B x P ch | 20 K x B |
| 21 P x R | 21 B-Kt 5 |
| 22 Q-Kt 3 | 22 Kt-Q 4 |
| 23 Q x B | 23 Kt x R |
| 24 B x Kt | 24 Q-Kt 7 |

.....This comes too late to serve its purpose.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 25 Q-Q B 4 ch | 25 Kt-K 3 |
| 26 R-Q sq | 26 Q x K P |
| 27 R-Q 7 ch | 27 K-K sq |
| 28 R x Q Kt P | 28 Q-R 8 ch |
| 29 Q-B sq | 29 Q x P |
| 30 Q-Kt 5 ch | 30 K-B sq |
| 31 Q-K B 5 ch | 31 K-Kt sq |
| 32 Q x Kt ch | 32 K-R sq |
| 33 P-R 3 | 33 Q-B 6 |
| 34 Q-Q 6 | 34 R-K Kt sq |
| 35 B-Q 4 | 35 Resigns. |

.....A poor game on Pillsbury's part.—*Manchester Guardian*.

GAME No. 2,437.

Consutation game, played May 24th, 1904, at the meeting of the Kent Chess Association, at Rochester.

Scotch Gambit.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN, Mr. I. GUNSBERG,
Miss ELLIS, Mr. WM. BROOKE,
Mr. W. B. DIXON. Mr. C. CHAPMAN.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 P-B 3 | 5 Q-B 3 |
| 6 Castles | |

For once in a way "Homer" nods in the opening. P-K 5 is the natural move, and would give White a decided pull; e.g., 6 P-K 5, Q-Kt 3 (obviously the Pawn cannot be taken because of Q-K 2); 7 Castles, P x

P; 8 Kt x P, threatening, amongst other things, to win the Queen by Kt-K R 4. If 6., Q-K 2; 7 Castles, with a fine game.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| | 6 P-Q 3 |
| 7 P-Q Kt 4 | 7 B-Kt 3 |
| 8 P-K 5 | |

There is no very obvious reason for this now.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 8 Kt x P |
| 9 R-K sq | 9 Kt-K 2 |
| 10 Kt x Kt | 10 P x Kt |
| 11 Q-K 2 | 11 P-Q 6 |

.....A fine move, giving the Black K B an effective range, and gaining important time in development.

Position after Black's 11th move :—

P—Q 6.

BLACK (MR. GUNSBURG AND ALLIES).



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE AND ALLIES).

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 12 B×P | 12 B—Kt 5 |
| 13 Q—B 2 | 13 Castles |

.....From this point every move of Blacks' is made with telling effect. He now threatens R×B.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 14 B—K 3 | 14 Kt—Q 4 |
| 15 B×R | 15 R P×B |
| 16 P—Q R 4 | 16 Q—Kt 4 |
| 17 K—R sq | 17 Kt—B 5 |
| 18 B—B sq | |

The only way to prevent B—B 6, which would win immediately.

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

If 21 P—R 3, Kt×P; 22 P×B (best), Kt—Kt 4 dis. ch; 23 K—Kt sq, Q—R 8 ch; 24 K—B 2, R—B 3 ch, winning in a few moves.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 21 Q×P ch |
| 22 K—B 2 | 22 Q—R 5 ch |
| 23 K—Kt sq | 23 Q—Kt 6 |

.....Threatening mate in three by Kt—R 6 ch, &c., and if B—Q 3, there is a mate in five commencing with Q—R 7 ch. A capital finish to a highly interesting game, exceedingly well played by Black.

24 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,438.

The following game, played in the recently-finished Kent v. Devon correspondence match, illustrates a particularly interesting and intricate variation of the French Defence, which we have not found in the text books. The play of the winner, starting 10...., P—K B 4, is very deep and will repay close study. We extract the score and notes from *The Western Times*.

French Defence—Cutler Variation.

NOTES BY G. W. CUTLER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Rev. H. L. BREWER,	Mr. G. W. CUTLER,
<i>Kent.</i>	<i>Devon</i>

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

.....The position at this point is identical with that in a game played in the London International Tourna-

ment, 1899, between Pillsbury and Maroczy, but some of the moves are transposed. Pillsbury played 10 P×Q B P. The annotator of this game in the book of the *London International Congress*, 1899, remarks that "Black's move of P—K B 3 settles any further attempt to bring about the Fritz variation." This is a well-known one, commencing with B×P ch. Black therefore was considerably astonished by White's move 10 Kt—K Kt 5, which appears to be perfectly sound, and also shows that Black's move (P—K B 3) is inadequate to prevent the variation referred to.

10 Kt—K Kt 5

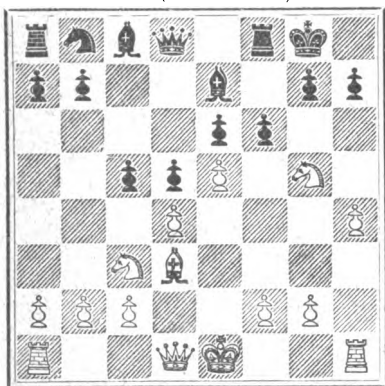
A tempting bait.

H 2a

Position after White's 10th move :—

Kt—K Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. CUTLER).



WHITE (MR. BREWER).

10 P—K B 4

.....The only move by which a satisfactory defence can be made. If 10..., P×Kt, then (or something quite as bad for Black), 11 B×P ch, K×B; 12 P×P dis. ch, K—Kt sq; 13 R—R 8 ch, K×R; 14 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 15 P—Kt 6, and wins. Or 10..., P—K Kt 3; 11 Kt×P, K×Kt; 12 Q—R 5 ch. The foregoing variations appear in the *Chess Openings*, by I. Gunsberg, a book to which, in reply to an enquiry, Black was referred by his opponent after the game was over. The positions in Gunsberg's book and in this game after 10 Kt—K Kt 5 are the same, except that Black had played Q Kt—Q 2, instead of P—Q B 4. Strangely enough, Gunsberg makes no mention of 10..., P—K B 4, which this game seems to show to be sound and adequate; he gives only 10..., P×Kt, and 10..., P—K Kt 3, making it a lost game for Black.

11 Q—K R 5 11 P—K R 3
12 P—K B 4 12 B—Q 2

.....Again the only move by which Black can at all adequately meet the attack. 12..., P×P, would lead to a hopeless game for Black; e.g., 13 Q—Kt 6, B×Kt; 14 R P×B, Q—K sq; 15 Q×Q, R×Q; 16 Kt—Kt 5! The following are also not good for Black: 12..., P—Q B 5, or Q—K sq, or B×Kt.

13 Q—Kt 6 13 B×Kt
14 R P×B 14 Q—K sq
15 Q×Q 15 B×Q
16 Q P×P

Better 16 P×K R P.

16 R P×P
17 P—K Kt 3 17 P×P
18 P×P 18 R—K B 2
19 Castles (Q R)

19 K—Q 2 better.

19 P—K Kt 3
20 R—Q 2 20 R—K R 2
21 Q R—R 2

White should have exchanged Rooks.

21 R×R
22 R×R 22 P—Q R 3
23 Kt—Kt sq 23 Kt—Q B 3

.....In preference to 23..., Kt—Q 2. The latter move would have prevented the advance of the K Kt P, upon which Black relied to win, because of sacrificial combination commencing with White B×K B P.

24 P—R 3 24 R—Q B sq
25 P—Q B 3

White should have played 25 R—K Kt 2. The advance of Black's K Kt P should have been prevented at any cost.

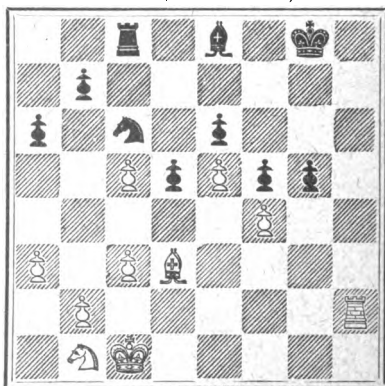
25 P—K Kt 4

.....The winning move; the game cannot be saved from this point.

Position after Black's 25th move :—

P—K Kt 4.

BLACK (MR. CUTLER).



WHITE (MR. BREWER).

- 26 R—Kt 2 26 P—K Kt 5
 27 P—Q Kt 4 27 Kt—K 2
 28 Kt—Q 2 28 Kt—K Kt 3
 29 R—B 2 29 R—B 2 !
 30 P—Q B 4 30 R—R 2 !!
 31 Kt—B sq

If 31 P×P, then R—R 6 wins.

- 31 P×P
 32 B×P 32 K—B 2
 33 Kt—Kt 3 33 K—K 2
 34 K—Kt 2 34 R—R 6
 35 Kt—K 2 35 B—B 3
 36 Kt—Q 4

If 36 Kt—Kt sq, then 36... R—K Kt 6; 37 Kt—K 2, R—K B 6; 38 R×R, P×R (38 R—R 2, R—R 6); 39 Kt—Q 4, Kt×K B P; 40 Kt×B ch, P×Kt.

- 36 P—Kt 6
 37 Kt×B ch 37 P×Kt
 38 B—B sq 38 R—R 7
 39 R×R 39 P×R
 40 B—Kt 2 40 Kt×K B P
 41 B×Q B P

A blunder; but if B moves otherwise, Black wins easily by Kt—Q 6 ch, followed by Kt×K P; for should

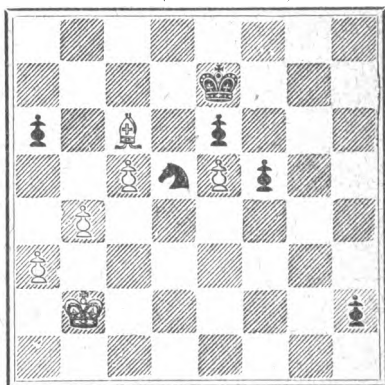
White attempt to win the Q B P by K—Q 4, then Black plays ...Kt—K Kt 5, and if B×P, then ...P—K 4 ch, followed by ...P—K 5, Queening the R P.

41 Kt—Q 4

Position after Black's 41st move:—

Kt—Q 4.

BLACK (MR. CUTLER).



WHITE (MR. BREWER).

42 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,439.

Played April 3rd, 1904, at the rooms of the Mechanics' Institute Chess Club, San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY MESSRS. J. J. DOLAN and
 W. R. LOVEGROVE.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Dr. LOVEGROVE. Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 | 11 B×P ch | 10 Kt×P |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 12 Q×Kt | 11 Kt×B |
| 3 Kt×P | 3 P—Q 3 | 13 Q×P | 12 P×P |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt×P | 14 Q—K 2 | 13 B—K 3 |
| 5 P—Q 4 | 5 P—Q 4 | 15 B—B 4 | 14 B—Q 3 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 B—K 2 | 16 K R—K sq | 15 R—K sq |
| 7 Castles | 7 Kt—Q B 3 | 17 Kt—Q 3 | 16 P—K B 3 |
| 8 P—B 4 | 8 Kt—K B 3 | 18 Q—B 3 | 17 Q—Q 2 |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 Castles | 19 B×B | 18 B—Q B 5 |
| 10 Kt—K 5 | | 20 Kt—B 4 | 19 Q×B |
| | | | 20 Kt—Kt 4 |

This deviation from the usual is of doubtful value, for after the exchanges which follow Black gets a predominance of Pawns on the Queen's side.

21 Q—R 5

Offering a draw; for if 21..., R×R;
22 R×R, Q×Kt; 23 R—K 8 ch, and
draws by perpetual check.

21 B—B 2

22 Q—Kt 4

22 Q—Q 7

23 K R—Q B sq!

Best. It is doubtful if the Pawn
can now be safely taken.

23 Q×Kt P

24 P—K R 4

Necessary, to give the White King
room, and also to dislodge the Black
Knight.

24 Kt—R 2

.....Mr. Pillsbury afterwards
thought he should have retreated the
Knight to K 3, but the following
variation would indicate he would still
have an inferior game:—24..., Kt—K
3; 25 K Kt—Q 5, K—R sq; 26 K R—
Kt sq, Q moves; 27 R×P. If 24...,
Kt—K 5; 25 Kt—Q 3, Q—Q 7; 26

Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 27 Kt×P ch, win-
ning exchange.

25 Q Kt—Q 5

25 Q R—Q sq

26 Q R—Kt sq

26 Q—Q 5

27 R×B P

27 P—K B 4

.....If 27..., R×Kt; 28 R×
B, K×R; 29 R×P ch, R—K 2; 30
Q—K 6 ch, and mates in two moves.
If 27..., P—Q Kt 3; 28 R—Q sq,
P—K B 4; 29 R×Q, P×Q; 30 Kt—
K 7 ch, K—B sq; 31 K Kt—Kt 6 ch,
B×Kt; 32 Kt×B ch, K—Kt sq; 33
R×R, R×R; 34 R—B 8, R×R;
35 Kt—K 7 ch, K—B 2; 36 Kt×R,
winning.

28 Q×B P

28 B×Kt

29 Q R×Kt P

29 K—R sq

.....If 29..., R—K B sq; 30
R×Kt P ch, Q×R; 31 R×Q ch, K×
R; 32 Q—K Kt 4 ch, and if King
comes out White wins a piece by check
at Kt 6 with Q. If the K goes to R
sq, 32..., K—R sq; 33 Kt—Kt 6 ch,
K—Kt 2; 34 Kt×R ch, and wins.

30 R×K Kt P

30 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,440.

Played at "Simpson's," Strand, June 27th, in a match between Mr.
Jas. Mortimer and Herr P. S. Leonhardt.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.
Herr P. S. LEONHARDT. Mr. J. MORTIMER.

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 P—Q 4

5 P×P

6 P—K 5

6 Kt—K 5

7 R—K sq

7 Kt—B 4

8 P—B 3

8 P×P

9 Kt×P

9 P—Q R 3

10 B—Q B 4

10 P—Q Kt 4

11 B—Q 5

11 R—Q Kt sq

12 Kt—Q 4

12 Kt×Kt

13 Q×Kt

13 Castles

14 P—Q R 3

14 P—Q 3

15 P×P

15 B×P

16 P—Q Kt 4

16 Kt—Kt 6!

17 Q—K 4

If 17 Q—R 7, then Kt×R; 18 Q×
R, P—B 3, winning the Bishop.

18 B—Kt 2

17 Kt×R

19 B×Kt

18 Q—Kt 4

20 Q—Q 4

19 B—Q 2

21 Kt—K 4

20 Q R—K sq

22 P—Kt 3

21 Q—R 3

23 Q—B 5

22 B—K 4

24 R×B

23 B×B

25 Resigns.

24 P—Q B 3

GAME No. 2,441.

The following game was played recently between Mr. O'Hanlon, the Ulster champion, and Mr. Thomas, a past holder of the Liverpool Club championship.

Ruy Lopez.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. J. O'HANLON, Mr. H. THOMAS,
Portadown. Belfast.

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

.....Up to this point the game is similar to one between Janowski and Pillsbury, which was continued 13 Q—Kt 4, Kt (B 4)—Q 5; 14 P—Kt 4, P—B 4; 15 Q—R 5, Kt × B P; 16 B—Kt 2, and White obtained a winning advantage; but Black could have played 13..., Q—R 5, forcing an exchange of Queens, with an even game. To avoid this probable exchange, White played the text move, being under the impression that Mr. Thomas was acquainted with the Janowski-Pillsbury game, but he afterwards admitted that he had not seen it.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 14 Q—Kt 4 | 14 P—K B 3 |
|-----------|------------|

.....The ultimate cause of the loss of the game. Black should have played 14..., Kt × Kt.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 15 B—Kt 2 | 15 Kt × Kt |
| 16 Q × Kt | 16 P—Q B 3 |
| 17 R—K 4 | 17 Kt—K 2 |
| 18 Q—K R 5 | 18 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 19 Kt—B 5 | 19 B—K 2 |
| 20 Kt × Q P! | 20 B × Kt |
| 21 B—B 4 + | 21 R—B 2 |

.....Forced. If 21..., K—R sq; 22 Q × Kt, P × Q; 23 R—R 4 mate.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 22 R—K R 4 | 22 Kt × R |
|------------|-----------|

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 23 B × R + | 23 K—R sq |
|If 23..., K—B sq; 24 B—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 3; 25 Q × P wins. | |

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

Threatening 31 R × B.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 31 P—Kt 5 | 30 R—R sq |
| 32 B—Kt 2 | 31 R—B sq |

White is endeavouring to induce Black to take the P in order to get a passed Pawn in the centre.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 32 B—B 4 |
| 33 P—R 4 | 33 R—B 2 |
| 34 Q—Q R 4 | 34 R—B sq |
| 35 P × P | 35 P × P |
| 36 R—K 6 | 36 B—K sq |
| 37 P—R 5 | 37 B—Q 2 |

.....If 37..., B × P; 38 Q—R 4, B—K sq; 39 R × K B P, and wins.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 38 P—R 6 | 38 B × R |
| 39 P × P + | 49 Q × P |
| 40 B × B | 40 Q—K 2 |

.....If 40..., R—B sq; 41 Q × P, and White should win with his two passed Pawns. Black therefore sacrificed the R in the hopes of getting a draw by perpetual check, but he overlooked White's 46th move.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 41 B × R | 41 Q—K 8 + |
| 42 K—R 2 | 42 B—Q 3 + |
| 43 K—R 3 | 43 Q—R 8 + |
| 44 K—Kt 4 | 44 Q × P + |
| 45 K—B 5 | 45 Q—Q 4 + |
| 46 K × P | |

Black resigns.

GAME No. 2,442.

Played in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* Trophy Handicap Competition.

Remove Black's K B P.

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. H. H. GRANTHAM (Darlington),
Class III.

Mr. H. E. WRIGHT (Middlesboro'),
Class I.

1 P—K 4

2 P—Q 4

3 B—Q 3

2 P—Q 3

3 P—Q Kt 3

.....3..., P—K 4; 4 P×P,
Kt—Q B 3; 5 P×P, B×P gives Black
a rapid development, quite worth the
second Pawn in a game of this kind.

4 P—K B 4

4 P—K 3

5 Kt—K B 3

P—K 5 looks promising.

6 Kt—Q B 3

5 Kt—K B 3

6 P—Q 4

7 P×P

Here again P—K 5 is much stronger
than the text move. White should
preserve his centre.

8 Q—K 2 ch

7 P×P

8 B—K 2

9 B—Q 2

9 B—Kt 5

10 Castles K R

10 Castles

11 P—K R 3

11 B×Kt

12 Q×B

12 P—Q B 4

13 B—K 3

13 Kt—Q B 3

14 B—B 4

Ingenious, and requiring very careful
treatment by Black.

14 Q Kt—Kt 5

.....The correct reply. 14...,
P×P would be answered by Kt×P,
and if 14..., P×B; 15 Q×Kt, P×P
(if R—B sq, 16 Q—K 6 ch); 16 Q×
P ch.

15 Kt×P

15 Q Kt×Kt

16 P×B P

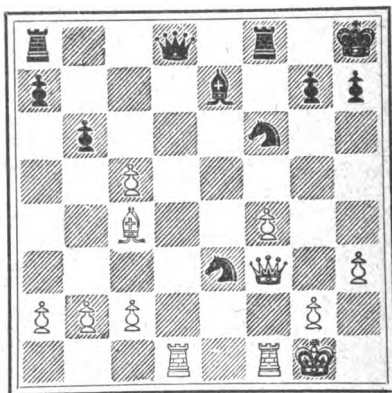
16 K—R sq

17 Q R—Q sq 17 Kt×B

Position after Black's 17th move :—

Kt×B.

BLACK (MR. WRIGHT).



WHITE (MR. GRANTHAM).

.....Best. Black gets more
than sufficient for his Queen.

18 R×Q

18 Q R×R

19 R—K sq

19 B×P

20 R×Kt

There is nothing better, the R and
B both being en prise.

21 K—R 2

20 K R—K sq

22 Q—Kt 7

21 R×R

23 Q×R P

22 R—K 8

24 K—R sq

23 B—Kt 8 ch

If 24 K—Kt 3, Kt—K 5 ch; 25 K
—Kt 4, P—Kt 3; and there is no
satisfactory reply; and if 25 K—B 3,
R—K 6 ch, bringing about the same
position.

24 B—K 6 ch

25 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,443.

Notes by M. I. Tchigorin, translated from the *Noroe Vremya*.*Ruy Lopez.*WHITE.
Herr MIESES.BLACK.
Dr. LASKER.

A more natural continuation would appear to be 9 Q R—Q sq.

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3
3 B—Kt 5

- 1 P—K 4
2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3

- 9 B × B
10 P × P

Even here 10 P—K R 3, Kt × B;
11 Q × Kt would not have been disad-
vantageous to White.

.....The thirteen first rounds of this tourney yielded 28 Ruy Lopez games. To 24 the defence was 3..., P—Q R 3, to 3 (Marshall) 3..., P—K B 4, and only in one—the game under consideration—was 3..., Kt—B 3 played. It must not be concluded from this that the players account 3..., P—Q R 3 better or stronger.

- 4 Castles
5 Kt—B 3
6 P—Q 4
7 B—K 3

- 4 B—K 2
5 P—Q 3
6 B—Q 2

- 10 Kt × P
11 Kt × P
12 Kt—Q 4

The Knight goes a-Bishop hunting;
White had the chance of 11 Kt × Kt,
P × Kt; 12 Q R—Q sq, Q—B sq or
K sq (12..., B—Q 3; 13 B—B 5); 13
Kt—Q 5.

- 11 B—Q 2
12 Kt—Q 5
13 Kt × B
14 K R—K sq
15 Kt—Kt 5

- 12 R—K sq
13 Q × Kt
14 Q—B 3

The continuation 7 B × Kt, B × B;
8 P × P, prevents Black's chances of
adopting his favourite expedient to
simplify the game (fancy a pretender
to the highest prize having to resort
to this!). The resulting game is easy
for White, and a slight advantage in
position rests always on his side.

- 8 Q—K 2

7 Castles

The move 8 P—K R 3, would not
be a useless one here.

- 9 B × Kt

8 Kt—K Kt 5

The upshot of the manoeuvres with
the Knights are the loss of a Pawn.
Even now, if 15 P—K B 3, Q—Kt 3,
Black would not have a bad game.

- 15 B × Kt
16 Q × B
17 K—R sq
18 B × P
19 Q R—Q B sq
20 Q × Kt P
21 B—K 3
22 Resigns.

- 16 Q—Kt 3
17 Q × K P
18 Q × B P
19 P—Q B 3
20 Q—R 5
21 Kt—Q 6

GAME No. 2,444.

Notes by M. I. Tchigorin, translated from the *Noroe Vremya*.*Vienna Game.*WHITE.
Herr SCHLECHTER.BLACK.
Mr. NAPIER.

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

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

.....What is the use of playing
B—Kt 5 in such positions, when you
have no wish to exchange B for Kt?
Black is unable to pin this Kt long,
and after Kt—Kt 3 and P—R 3, it is
still less to his advantage to take it.

- 8 P—B 3
9 Kt—Kt 3

8 B—R 4

White would hardly have come off
scatheless, if he had played for the
Pawn. 9 B × Kt, P × B; 10 Q—R 4,

- B×Kt; 11 P×B, B—Kt 3; 12 Q×B P. By Kt—R 4, Black would have obtained a counter-attack and have won the Pawn on K B 3.
- | | | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|-------------|
| 10 P—R 3 | 10 Kt—R 4 !? | 14 Q—B 3 | 14 P—R 5 |
| 11 P×B | 11 Kt×Kt | 15 K—R 2 | 15 Q—B 3 |
| 12 R—K sq | 12 P—K R 4 | 16 Q×Q | 16 P×Q |
| 13 Kt—Kt 5 | 13 P—Q 4 | 17 Kt—R 3 | 17 Kt×K P |
|Black cannot save the Kt. If 13..., Q—B sq, White may | | 18 P×Kt | 18 P—Q 5 |
| | | 19 P—Kt 5 | 19 P×Kt P |
| | | 20 B×P | 20 P×P |
| | | 21 P×P | 21 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,445.

Notes by M. I. Tchigorin, translated from the *Novoe Vremya*.*King's Bishop's Opening.*

- | WHITE.
Herr SCHLECHTER. | BLACK.
Mr. MARSHALL. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 B—B 4 | 2 Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4 | 3 P×P |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 B—B 4 |
| 5 Castles | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 P—B 3 | 6 P×P |
| 7 Kt×P | 7 Castles |
| 8 B—K Kt 5 | 8 B—K 3 |
| 9 Q—Kt 3 | 9 B×B |
| 10 Q×B | 10 P—K R 3 |
| 11 B—R 4 | 11 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 12 P—Q Kt 4 | 12 B—Kt 3 |
| 13 P—K 5 | |

Even the attack Q R—Q sq promises little, as Black replies Q—K sq and K 3. It would be best to commence with 13 Kt—Q 5. This move would hamper Black to a considerable degree.

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|----------|
| 14 Q R—Q sq | 13 P×P | 14 Q—K 2 |
| 15 R×Kt | | |

Herr Schlechter was not seeking a draw, which he could perhaps have attained by 15 Kt—Q 5, Q—K 3; 16 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 17 B×Kt, Kt×B; 18 Kt×P, &c.

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------|--------|
| 16 B×Kt | 15 Q×R | 16 P×B |
| 17 Kt—Q 5 | 17 Q—K 3 | |
| 18 Kt—R 4 | 18 K R—Q sq | |

.....If 18..., K—R sq; 19 Q—B sq, P—K B 4; 20 Kt (R 4)×P, Q×Kt; then 21 Q×P ch, Q—R 2;

continue 14 Q—B 3, Q×P; 15 B—K 3, B×B; 16 Q×B, &c.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 14 Q—B 3 | 14 P—R 5 |
| 15 K—R 2 | 15 Q—B 3 |
| 16 Q×Q | 16 P×Q |
| 17 Kt—R 3 | 17 Kt×K P |
| 18 P×Kt | 18 P—Q 5 |
| 19 P—Kt 5 | 19 P×Kt P |
| 20 B×P | 20 P×P |
| 21 P×P | 21 Resigns. |

22 Q—B 6 ch, Q—Kt 2; 23 Q—R 4 ch, Q—R 2; 24 Q—B 6, &c.—a draw. Yet, to 19 Q—B sq, Black could have replied K—R 2; and upon 20 Q—B 2 ch, P—K 5.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 19 Kt—B 5 | 19 R×Kt ? |
|-----------|-----------|

.....Black could have won the game by retiring the K to B sq, so as to be able to take Kt (Q 5) with Q on Black replying Q—Kt 4.

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

Herr Schlechter did not foresee his opponent's reply. By 21 Q—R 5 (guarding his Q sq), he would have drawn. Mr. Marshall could have found no better continuation than 21..., K—Kt sq; 22 Kt×P ch, K—B sq; 23 Kt—B 5, K—Kt sq, &c.—a draw.

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 21 B×P ch | |
| 22 K×B | 22 Q—Kt 3 ch |
| 23 K—K 2 | 23 Q R—Q sq |
| 24 Q×P ch | 24 K—K sq |
| 25 Kt—Kt 7 ch | 25 K—K 2 |
| 26 Kt—B 5 ch | 26 K—Q 2 |
| 27 Q—R 3 | 27 Q—R 3 ch |
| 28 K—B 2 | 28 R—Q 7 ch |
| 29 K—Kt sq | 29 Q—K 3 |
| 30 Q—Kt 4 | 30 K—B sq |
| 31 P—K R 4 | 31 R (Q 7)—Q 5 |
| 32 Q—K 2 | 32 R—K B 5 |
| 33 R×R | 33 P×R |
| 34 Q—Kt 4 | 34 R—Q 4 |
| 35 Kt—K 7 ch | 35 K—Q sq |
| 36 Resigns. | |

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

SOLUTION COMPETITION.—Score Table :—

	Bt. for.	61	58	59	64	66	67	52	53	54	55	56	57	60	63	69	70	71	72	Total
J. Chadwick...	191	...																		
Major G. A. Forde	133	...	3	3	2	-2		3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	172
G. S. Johnson	248	...	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	304
Charles Johnston	252	...	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	308
F. Kent	97	...																		
Upendranath Maitra	153	...	3																	156
W.H.S.M.	228	...	3	3	3	23	-23	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	279
C. H. Murray	148	...	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		3	3	3	3	195
R. Manley Peake	246	...	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	299
H. G. Bockett Pugh	222	...	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	273
W. H. Thompson	238	...	3	3	3	2	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	294
J. D. Tucker	140	...	3	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	188

W.H.S.M. is we find entitled to 3 points for solving correctly No. 36 ; we wrongly penalised him 2 points, so must add 5 points to his last total of 223, making it 228.

Upendranath Maitra is entitled to 3 points for each of 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 62, and 63 = $42 + 111 = 153$.

OUR MAY CHALLENGER, BY J. C. J. WAINWRIGHT.—This beautifully designed sui-mate has unfortunately suffered a little at the hands of our solvers. We are indebted to our good friend Mr. A. C. White for the privilege of publishing such a masterpiece, and we have the assurance that it has given the author great pleasure to see his work published for the first time in our pages. There are apparently a few defects which have been overlooked, but had they been detected it is doubtful to what extent alterations would have improved the composition, since it seems that some point would have had to be given up, perhaps for a new charm—who knows? Solvers of this class of problem are now-a-days limited, as the modern two and three-move sui-mate have virtually usurped the enchantment which in by-gone days held a spell upon enthusiastic solvers. There is one pleasure we have in connection with this problem, and that is it has brought out an old seasoned solver—a man who figuratively knew no defeat—but who has for some time allowed his searching and analytical talents to lie slumbering. Mr. R. Worters, of Canterbury, has sent in the best solution, and he was first in the field : we congratulate him. Mr. S. H. Hall sent in a complete solution, but later than Mr. Worters. Mr. Charlton sent in a fair solution, but he went astray in one variation and omitted a side issue. Mr. Harwood C. Moore sent an admirable analysis, and quite complete, but in point of time he does not score. Mr. G. S. Johnson's solution, like Mr. G. Fenwick's, fails so far as we can see. It is an intricate position to tackle, and those who have done their best deserve a compliment for their painstaking "statements."

The solution is: 1 Q—K 4. K—B sq or 2 (A or B); (If K—Kt sq, White replies Q—K 8 ch, and Black has lost a move); 2 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 3 Q—K 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 4 R—K R 3. K—B 3; 5 R—R 6 ch, K—Kt 4 (c); 6 Q—K 5 ch, K×P (If 6..., K×R, 7 Q—B 6 ch, &c.); 7 R—R 4 ch, K×R; 8 Q—Kt 7, K—R 4; 9 P—Kt 3. B×Q mate. (c) 5 K—Kt 2; 6 R—Kt 6 ch, K—R 2; 7 R—B 6 dis. ch (7 R—Kt 7 dbl. ch, K—R 3; 8 Q—K 7 will also suffice), K—Kt 2; 8 P—Q 7, K×R; 9 Q—K 7 ch, K×Q mate. (A) 1., K—R 3; 2 Q—K 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 3 P—Kt 5 (White can here proceed with 3 Kt—B 7, K—B 3; 4 P—Kt 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 5 Q—K 8, P—R 3; 6 Kt—Kt 5, P×Kt; 7 R—Q R 3. P—Kt 5; 8 P—R 6, B 6, Q 7 or Kt 3, P—Kt 6 or ×P; 9 Q—B 7, 8 or Kt 8 ch, &c. This alternative is pointed out by Mr. Harwood C. Moore), 3... K—B sq or B 2 (if 3..., K—Kt sq. Black loses a move); 4 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 5 Q—K 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 6 R—B 2, K—R 2 dis. ch; 7 R—Kt 2 dis. ch, K—Kt 2; 8 R—Kt 6, P×R; 9 Q—B 7 ch, K×Q mate. (c) 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—K 4; 3 Kt—B 7, K—B 5 (or D); 4 P—Kt 3 ch, K—K 4; 5 Q—B 5 ch, K—Q 5; 6 Q—K 4 ch, K×R; 7 Q—Kt 4 ch, K×Q mate. The author's contention from the defence of 1..., K—B 3 is 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—K 4; 3 Q—B 5 ch, K—Q 5; 4 Q—K 4 ch, K×R; 5 Q—B 2 ch, K—Q 5; 6 Q—Q 3 ch, K—B 3; 7 Q—K 4 ch, K—B 3; 8 Q—B 5 ch, K—Kt 2; 9 Q—B 8 ch, &c. (D) 3..., B or P moves; 4 Q—B 5 ch, K—Q 5; 5 Q—K 4 ch, K×R; 6 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c.

We have already made reference to the "Task" problems which have of late been encouraged by our contemporary *Checkmate*. These have met with considerable support. We believe some composers have taken the matter a little too seriously to heart, and regard restrictions, nominating appointed themes, and such like confinements, as being calculated to limit the full scope of genius. So far as the experience of most problemists go, it cannot be said that a reasonable task, or result to be achieved in accordance with a pre-stipulation, has yet had a baneful effect, but much must depend upon the feasibility of the set requirements and the ability of the composer who endeavours to comply therewith. The late Professor O. Brownson, of *Brownson's Chess Journal*, was very fond of suggesting tasks in the construction of problems, but he, though a great problem enthusiast, lacked the composer's talent to properly discriminate what was likely to be successful from a truly artistic point, from that which was likely to produce, even with the best skill, anything above the standard of dull mediocrity. On the other hand our Bohemian friends have instituted a few problem tourneys with rigid restrictions and definite themes sketched out, which have resulted in the composition of masterpieces.

Naturally there must be a limit and a sober observance of what is acceptable in the light of present-day art. Dictated propositions, which if carried out to their fulness yield abnormal results, are not in any sense useful studies in the way of advancing problem construction. The efforts, or some of them, may exhibit ingenuity to a considerable degree, but the general effect in the aim to master the accomplishment of something unusual, warps the artistic bent and cripples constructive resources and ability.

The problem art at its best seems to us to be encompassed by regulations which should suffice the most exacting, and any fanciful direction must always be regarded as handicapping the exponent; if he is clever enough to surmount with success the task imposed (and which he agreeably accepts), then credit should be bestowed upon him for his uncommon success. There seems no reason why specific orders for artistic goods should not be called for, but on the other hand there is no compulsion for compliance. If a composer feels equal to supply the demand, why not let him? It is one thing to suggest a theme for oneself, but when one is furnished for the willing worker, why should he neglect to take advantage of a suggestion which matches his temperament and one which he thinks may aid him to useful activity? The individual may not achieve pre-eminent success, but art may be enriched.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We fear that Mr. Allen must be away from home, as he has not responded to our last communication respecting the competition he suggested and in the adjudication of which he kindly offered to take a leading hand.

Our solving readers will doubtless have noticed the British Chess Federation, at the Hastings Congress, to be held at Hastings from August 22nd to September 23rd, intend to hold two problem solving competitions. The entrance fee to each is to be 1/-, and £2 will be added to these fees towards the prize fund. We hope later we shall be able to record a great success.

The *Birmingham News* offer three prizes of 10/6, 7/6, and 5/- for two-movers during the six months commencing 1st September. The usual stipulation of mottoes and sealed envelopes with solutions is required.

The same paper offers a silver medal for the best Twentieth Century Retractor submitted during the next six months. A "Criticism" Competition will run concurrently with a Solution Tourney.

The subjoined three-mover has been awarded first prize in the *Wiener Mode* Tourney. Herr Chocholous is always a welcomed composer. This position is not quite up to the high standard of work which this distinguished author is capable of producing, but it has pretty points.

By Georg Chocholous, of Prague.—White: K at K R 3; Q at Q 8; B at K B 5; Kt's at K R 4 and Q B 5; P's at K R 4, K Kt 3, Q 2, and Q Kt 2. Black: K at K 4; B's at Q 4 and Q Kt sq; Kt at Q Kt 4; P's at K Kt 3 and K B 6. Mate in three.

Solvers please note that the Black Kt on the K R file in the problem by Mr. A. Charlick, which we gave at page 295 in our last issue, should stand at K R 6, namely White's K R 3.

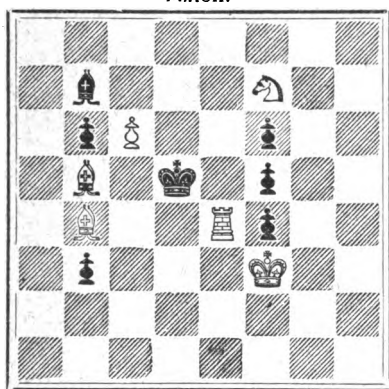
Mrs. Rowland announces in this month's *Visitor* that the Two-move Problem and Solution Tourneys will commence in her chess column in the *Visitor* next month. The entrance fee is one shilling, which will form the prize fund. The problems will be given in notation in the *Visitor*, but will be diagrammed in the *Kingstown Society*, copies being forwarded to competitors.

By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

Specially composed for the
NORWICH MERCURY.

Find out the key, transformed will be the scene,
An **M** appears where **N** before has been.

BLACK.



WHITE.
Mate in two.

Mrs. Baird has followed up her letter problem which we reprinted last month by the annexed ingenious effort. We have an idea we have seen a somewhat similar conception carried out years ago, but the change from one letter to another was effected in the mating position and not "on the road."

The *Daventry Express* announces a problem tourney to commence in October or November next. Two problems in two moves may be entered by each competitor. Each problem should have a motto or title, but sealed envelopes are not essential. First prize, 10/6; second prize, 7/6; third prize, 5/-. For full particulars, address—Chess Editor, *Express* Office, Daventry.

Afonblad.—The names of the winners in the recently concluded Three-move Tourney have been announced. 1st and 2nd, *ex æquo*: K. Erlin and E. Halgren; 3rd and 4th *ex æquo*: R. Weinheimer and R. Teichmann and Max Feigl (joint composition); 5th, M. Feigl; 6th, A. Burmeister; 7th, R. Teichmann and M. Feigl (joint); 8th, A. F. Mackenzie. Hon. men.: K. Kondelik, C. E. Lindquist, R. Teichmann and M. Feigl, V. Marin, K. Erlin (three positions), E. Pradignat, O. Nemo, J. Fridlitzius, and V. Schiffer. A fine list of excellent composers. The following are the two "firsters."

By K. Erlin.—White: K at K R 7; Q at K R 2; R at K 3; B at K R 4; Kt's at K Kt 7 and Q 7; P's at Q Kt 5 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q 4; R at K R 4; B at Q B 5; Kt at Q 7; P's at K R 3, K Kt 3, 7, K B 6, Q 6, Q B 6, Q Kt 2, and 3. Mate in three.

By E. Hallgren.—White: K at K Kt sq; Q at Q B 7; B at Q Kt 8; Kt's at K 4 and Q B 3; P's at K Kt 6, K 3, and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4; R at Q B sq; B at K B sq, Kt's at Q Kt 3 and Q R 2; P's at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

Mr. A. C. White, in *Checkmate*, has called attention to a marked similarity of the latter problem to an old three-mover by Mr. W. A. Shinkman; but as Herr Halgren's problem embodies some new features, it is possible the position will be allowed to stand as a prize winner.

We learn from *Checkmate* that Mr. A. C. White has recently been made Honorary Fellow in Comparative Literature at Columbia University, N.Y., where he has lately completed a course of post-graduate study. Mr. White's more serious work comprises a volume on Dante's "Quæstio de Aqua et Terra," and a Dante Concordance, in conjunction with Professor Sheldon, of Harvard, which will run into 1000 pages, is in preparation.

Next month we shall be able to give our readers a few positions composed specially for us. We have been anxious to get well on with our Tourney problems, but as we are well forward with these, we can now vary the menu.

Signor Valentin Marin has taken unto himself the rôle of problem conductor. He has in the past succeeded well enough as a competitor, so we presume he is going to give the ambition of the latter a "miss in baulk."

The Barcelona *Historical* announce a Three-move Tourney. Ordinary rules as to mottoes, sealed envelopes, &c., prevail. Joint authorship compositions not permitted, and only one position is to be entered. Solutions of course must accompany. Prizes: 75, 50, and 25 pesetas. Judges: Dr. J. Tolosa Carreras and V. Marin. Entries to be received by 1st September next. Address: V. Marin, rue Buensuceso, 13, Barcelona, Spain.

SOLUTIONS.

T. P. No. 58, "The Stranger" (p. 253).—1 Kt—Kt 4, K×Kt; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 2; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 3; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B—K 2; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. No. 59, "Despair" (p. 253).—1 K—Kt 3, P—B 5 ch; 2 K—R 4, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 4; 2 R—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt sq ch; 2 B—B 7 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 5 ch; 2 K×P, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 B×B ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. No. 64, "King and Pawn I." (p. 253).—This problem can be solved in two moves by 1 B—B 2 ch, &c. The author's intention is 1 P—Kt 4.

T. P. No. 65, "King and Pawn II." (p. 253).—The intended key to this problem is 1 K—Kt sq, but as we have already pointed out the position is a feeble copy of an old prize problem by Mr. E. J. Winter Wood, and moreover it is very unsound. Solved by F. Orrett, G. S. Johnson.

By E. J. Winter Wood (p. 253).—1 K—Kt sq, K×Kt; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., K×B P; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K×K P; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5; 2 Q—K R 6, &c. Solved by Major G. A. Forde, Charles Johnston, F. Orrett.

T. P. No. 66, "The White Pawn 1a."—1 Kt—Q 3, K—K 5; 2 Kt—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4 or B—B 7; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—Kt 3 ch, K×P; 2 Kt—K 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Kt—Q sq or R 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. No. 67, "The White Pawn 1b."—1 Kt-B 2, K-Q 6; 2 Kt-R 3, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 4; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., B×B; 2 Kt-R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Kt-R 3 ch, &c.

T. P. No. 61, "Nutshell."—1 Q-Q sq, K-Q 6; 2 R-Q 5, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Q-Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 R-Q 5, &c. If 1..., B-K 6, 2 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 5; 2 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By Colonial (p. 254).—1 Kt-B 7, K-K 3; 2 Q-K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 5; 2 Q-Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 3; 2 Kt-R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 Q-Kt 7, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, F. Orrett.

By A. Kellaway (p. 254).—1 R-K 3, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, F. Orrett.

By W. A. Shinkman (p. 255).—1 R-K R 2, K×P; 2 B-B 6 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By A. G. Bradley (p. 255).—1 K-B 3, K-Q 4; 2 K-B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q-Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 6; 2 B-K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 5; 2 Q-Q 2 ch, &c.

By G. J. Slater (p. 255).—1 B-Q 5, P-Kt 5; 2 Kt-Kt 6, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 5; 2 B-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 B-Kt 6, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 6; 2 P×Kt, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By J. Moller (p. 255).—The Black King should be at Q 4. 1 Kt-R 5, K-K 3; 2 Kt-B 6, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q-B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-B 4 ch or Q×P ch, &c.

By Max Feigl (p. 255).—1 B-K 8, K×R; 2 Q-Q 6, &c. If 1..., Kt×R; 2 P-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 Kt-K B 3, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 6 or B 4; 2 Kt×Kt, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By F. W. Wynne (p. 255).—The Black Rook should obviously be at Q-Kt 4 instead of K-Kt 4. 1 Q-Kt sq, &c.

By Max Feigl (p. 255).—1 R-R 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By C. E. Lindquis (p. 256).—1 B-R 7, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1868, "Vivat Albionia."—1 K-B sq, K-Q 5; 2 K-K 2, &c. If 1..., K-Q 6; 2 B×P, &c. If 1..., P-Q 5; 2 B-B sq, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1869, "Malen Ro-t."—1 K-Kt 7, K-B 8; 2 Kt-Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 8; 2 Kt-K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 B-B 2 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1870, "Spomin."—1 Q-Q 7, K-B 4; 2 Q-K 6, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Q-K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 5; 2 Q-Kt 4 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1871, "Only Five."—1 R-K 8, K-B 2; 2 P-K 8 ch (Bishop), &c. If 1..., other; 2 P-K 8 (Bishop), &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1872, "Of course."—1 R-R 8, K-K 3; 2 Q-K 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1873, "The Guthrian."—(The King at White's K 5 should clearly be Black). 1 B-R 6, K-Q 5; 2 Kt-K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 Q-K Kt 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-K 6 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1874, "Here's Luck."—1 R-Q 4, K×R; 2 Q-K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q-B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Q-Kt 8 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1875, "Per aspera ad astra."—1 B-K 5, K×Kt; 2 Kt-K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 6; 2 Kt-Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 7; 2 Kt-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-B 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1876, "Brevity is the soul of wit."—1 R-Q 5, K×R; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 Q-B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 5 or B 8; 2 Q-R 8, &c. If 1..., P-B 7; 2 Q-Q 2, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1877, "All Right."—1 R-Kt 5, K×R; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 1 B×P (Q 6), &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1878, "Variatio delectat."—1 B-R 7, K-B 5; 2 Q-Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K-R 6; 2 Q-Q sq, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 Q-Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q Kt 6 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

No. 1879, "Ziata."—1 Q-R 6, K-Q 5; 2 Q×P ch, &c. 1..., R×R; 2 Q-Q 6 ch, &c. 1..., R-Q sq; 2 Q-K 6 ch, &c. 1..., R-K 3; 2 Q×R ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, Arthur Frantzen.

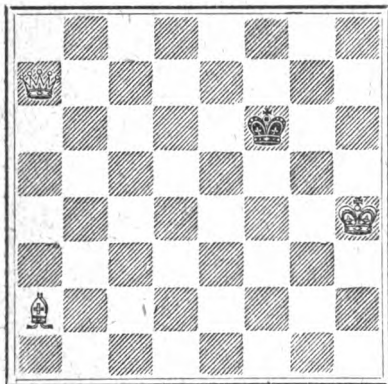
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1892.

Motto: "Four in hand."
(T.P. No. 97).

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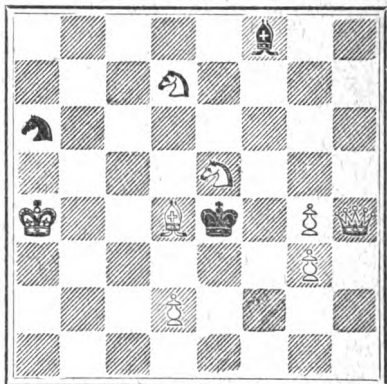
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1893.

Motto: "Kippes."
(T.P. No. 98).

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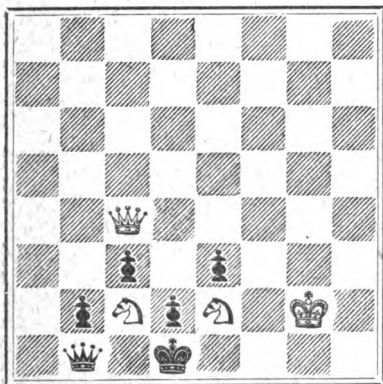
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1894.

Motto: "Flirt."
(T.P. No. 99).

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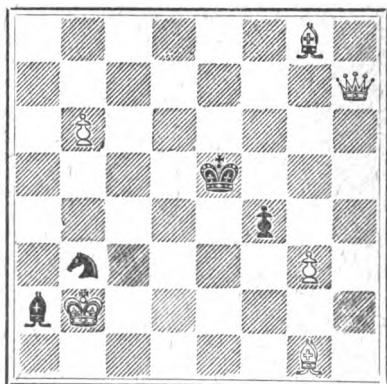
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1895.

Motto: "Amjoranca."
(T.P. No. 100).

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

PROBLEMS.

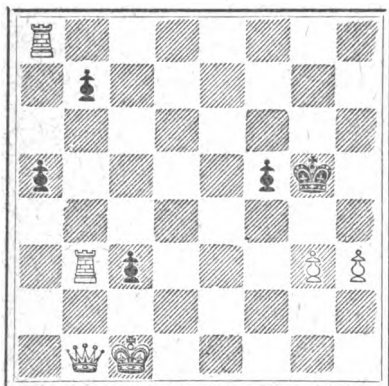
B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1896.

Motto: "Andante."

(T.P. No. 101.)

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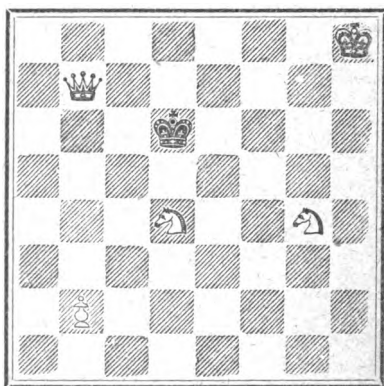
White mates in three moves.

No. 1897.

Motto: "Scherzando."

(T.P. No. 102.)

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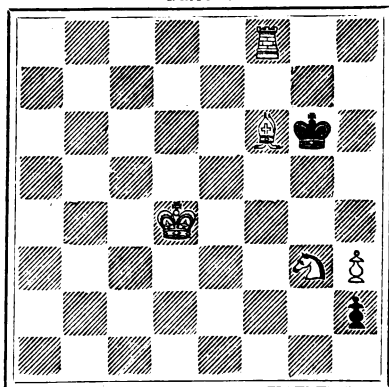
White mates in three moves.

No. 1898.

Motto: "Spes."

(T.P. No. 103.)

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WHITE.

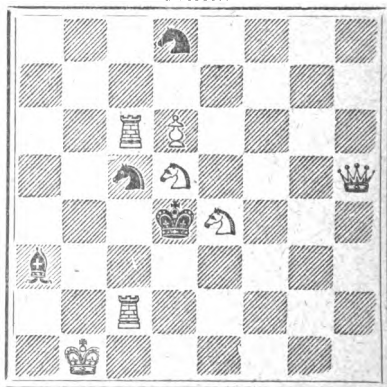
White mates in three moves.

No. 1899.

Motto: "Fosco."

(T.P. No. 104.)

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

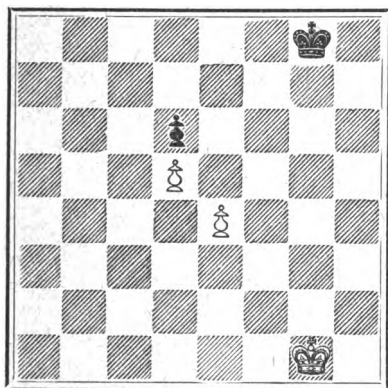
SEPTEMBER, 1904.

TWO INSTRUCTIVE END-GAMES.

(From page 13.)

No. 1.

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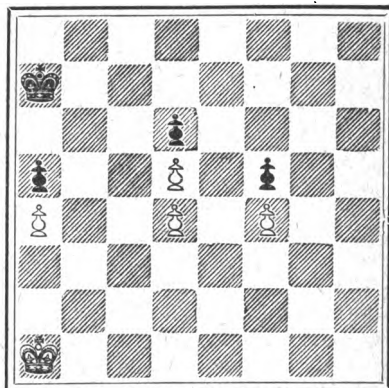


WHITE.

White to move and win.

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

THE author of the above positions is Mr. G. Reichhelm, of Philadelphia, U.S.A. No. 1 was composed for a test competition at the "Washington" Birthday Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Chess Association, and has baffled many solvers. No. 2 was contributed to the *Literary Digest*, New York, by Mr. Reichhelm, with the following comments, shortly after the publication of the famous end-game by Mr. J. J. Dolan, of San Francisco: "While the 'San Francisco end-game' is, undoubtedly, in a class by itself, with points to spare, I submit for your consideration an end-game which was brought into being by a rather curious combination of circumstances. In the Fall of 1902, Dr. Emanuel Lasker was in New York City, playing an engagement." He showed the players a very difficult end-game he had composed. Mr. Kemeny was

J I

"present and saw the position, but when he attempted to set up the problem in the Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, he could not recall perfectly how the men stood. In my endeavour to rectify the situation, I hit upon the following, which Dr. Lasker afterwards praised as being far superior to his original conception. A happy accident surely."

The Lasker end-game to which Mr. Reichhelm refers appeared first in the Manchester *Evening News*; the difference from No. 2 above being on the position of the Kings only. Dr. Lasker has the White King at Q R 3, and the Black King at Q R sq.

Forty-two solvers sent in the result of their efforts to master these beautiful studies, but only two, Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (London) and Rev. A. Baker (Islington), give solutions showing complete grasp of the delicate play required to force the win in both cases. We publish Mr. Tattersall's solutions *in extenso*, and excerpts from Mr. Baker's. After careful examination we deem the efforts of Dr. Neustadt (Prague), Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester), Mr. L. Illingworth (London), and Mr. F. Orrett (Manchester), worthy of recognition, and to these six gentlemen we have despatched the prizes offered.

Position 1.—The principles governing this position are:—(1) When White has to move, Black K cannot stand on K R file, else $P-K$ 5 wins. (2) When White has to move, Black K cannot stand on K Kt file if White K guards K 5, else $P-K$ 5 wins. (3) When White K with move is x moves from K B 5 and y moves from Q Kt 5, then (subject to the above) Black K must not be more than x moves from K B 2 and not more than y moves from Q Kt 2. Thus when White K with move is on K B 4, Black K can only stand on K B sq or K B 3 (for if on K sq or K 2, then $K-Kt$ 5 wins, if on K Kt file then $P-K$ 5 wins). (4) Black can only gain the opposition (see Prof. Genese's article, *B.C.M.*, February, 1902), (1) by moving on to the same file as White and same colour as White; (2) by moving on to White's colour on a rank which intersects White's file on a square of the same colour. But when White with move has reached K B 4 or K Kt 4, the second kind of opposition is useless to Black, for (1) if White K with move is at K B 4 and Black K at Q sq, then $K-B$ 5 wins; for (2) if White K with move is at K Kt 4 and Black K at K sq, then $K-Kt$ 5 wins; and when White K has reached K B 6 or K Kt 6, then the direct opposition is also useless to Black.

Position 2.—When K is to move and is x moves from Q B 4 and y moves from K R 4, then Black K must not be more than x moves from Q Kt 3 and not more than y moves from K Kt 3. Hence when White K with move is at Q 3, Black K must be at Q B 2. Therefore when White K with move is at Q B 3, Black K must be ready to go to Q B 2, Q Kt 3; *i.e.* must be at Q Kt 2. Therefore when White K with move is at Q 2, then Black K (1) cannot be on Q R or Q Kt file, else White wins by $K-K$ 3; (2) cannot be on Q file, else White wins by $K-B$ 3; (3) cannot be on Q B 2, else White wins by $K-Q$ 3; that is Black K must be on Q B sq. Therefore when White K with move is at Q B 2, Black K must be ready to go to Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q B sq; *i.e.* must be at Q Kt sq. Therefore when White K with move is at Q B sq, Black K must be ready to go to Q B sq, Q Kt sq; *i.e.* must be at Q Kt 2 [for if at Q B 2, then (1) $K-Q$ sq, $K-Kt$ file, $K-K$ 2 wins; (2) $K-Q$ sq, $K-Q$ file, $K-B$ 2 wins; (3) $K-$

Q sq, K—B sq, K—Q 2 wins]. And when White K with move is at Q Kt 3, Black K must be ready to go to Q Kt 3, Q Kt 2, Q Kt sq; *i.e.* must be at Q R 2 or Q B 2. Therefore when White K with move is at Q Kt 2, Black K must be ready to go to Q R 2, Q Kt 2, Q Kt sq; *i.e.* must be at Q R sq; or Q B 2, Q Kt 2, Q Kt sq; *i.e.* must be at Q B sq. Therefore when White K with move is at Q Kt sq, Black K must be ready to go to Q R sq, Q Kt sq, Q Kt 2; *i.e.* must be at Q R 2; or Q B sq, Q Kt sq, Q Kt 2; *i.e.* must be at Q B 2. Hence when White moves K—Q Kt sq, Black's reply must be either K—Q R 2 or K—Q B 2. But if White moves K—Kt sq for his first move, Black can make neither reply. Therefore White is bound to win.

Thus White's first move is K—Kt sq. If in reply Black plays K—R 3, K—Kt 3, K—Kt sq, White answers K—B 2, and Black cannot go to Kt sq for his next move. Or if in reply Black plays K—R sq, White answers K—Kt 2, and Black cannot go to R sq or B sq for his next move. Or if in reply Black plays K—Kt 2, White answers K—B sq, and Black cannot go to Kt 2 for his next move.

Specimen game might run as follows:—1 K—Kt sq, K—R sq; 2 K—Kt 2, K—R 2; 3 K—Kt 3, K—Kt 2; 4 K—B 3, K—B 2; 5 K—Q 3, K—Kt 2; 6 K—K 3, K—B 2; 7 K—B 3, K—Q 2; 8 K—Kt 3, K—K 2; 9 K—R 4, K—B 3; 10 K—R 5, and wins. Or 4 K—B 3, K—Kt 3; 5 K—Q 2, K—B 2; 6 K—Q 3, K—Kt 2; 7 K—K 3, and wins as above.

Solutions by C. E. C TATTERSALL, London.

No. 1.—A study of the opposition.

WHITE.		BLACK.		(A)	
1	K—Kt 2			3	..... 3 K—Kt 2
	The only move to win.			4	K—K 3 4 K—B 2
					Or 4... K—Kt 3; 5 K—K 3, K—Kt 4; 6 K—B 4, K—B 5; 7 K—Q 4, K—Kt 4; 8 P—K 5 wins.
		1	K—B sq	5	K—Q 3 ! 5 K—B 3
2	K—B 2	2	K—B 2	6	K—Q 4 6 K—K 2
3	K—B 3	3	K—K 2 (or A)	7	K—B 4 7 K—Q sq
4	K—Kt 4			8	K—Kt 5 8 K—B 2
	White can part with the opposition now, as the K third square is closed to Black.			9	K—R 6 9 K—B sq
				10	K—Kt 6 10 K—Q 2
				11	K—Kt 7 11 K—Q sq
				12	K—B 6 12 K—K 2
		4	K—B sq (or B)	13	K—B 7, and wins.
5	K—B 4	5	K—K sq		(B)
6	K—Kt 5	6	K—B 2	4	..... 4 K—B 3
7	K—B 5	7	K—K 2	5	K—B 4 5 K—Kt 3
8	K—Kt 6	8	K—K sq	6	P—K 5 6 P×P+
9	K—B 6	9	K—Q 2	7	K×P 7 K—B 2
10	K—B 7	10	K—Q sq	8	K—Q 6 8 K—K sq
11	K—K 6	11	K—B 2	9	K—B 7, and wins.
12	K—K 7, and wins.				

White must play with the greatest accuracy, as the slightest slip will enable Black to draw the game.

No. 2—A beautiful and subtle study, depending upon a novel form of the opposition. White's advantage consists in that he has two paths through the Pawns, while Black has only one. It will be noticed that the White King, standing two files to the right of the Black King, and having the move, can march to and win the B P; and can win the R P if he is admitted to his Q Kt 5. It follows from this that White wins by playing K—Q 3 when Black stands on Q B 2, for in this case Black must allow one of these attacks. Accordingly Black should be prepared to answer K—Q 3 and K—B 4 by K—B 2 and K—Kt 3 respectively, and generally it will be found that Black can draw by taking up a position one square to the left of the opposition. Thus supposing White play 1 K—Kt 2, Black answers K—R sq, and draws as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 K—Kt 2	1 K—R sq !!	7 K—B sq	7 K—Kt 2
2 K—B 2	2 K—Kt sq	8 K—Kt sq	8 K—R 2
3 K—Q 3	3 K—B 2	9 K—R 2	9 K—Kt sq
4 K—K 2	4 K—Q sq	10 K—Kt 3	10 K—R 2
5 K—Q 2	5 K—B sq	And Black has a square to move to for each move of White's.	
6 K—Q sq	6 K—B 2		

However if White is on B 2, and Black answers by K—Kt 3, White plays K—Q 2, and Black cannot follow him up. To attain this position White must move to Kt 3 when Black is on R 2. This suggests the key, and the play is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 K—Kt sq	1 K—R sq	18 K—Kt 5	18 K moves
2 K—Kt 2	2 K—R 2	19 K—B 6, and wins.	
3 K—Kt 3	3 K—R 3	<i>Or</i> 1..., K—Kt 2	
..... K—R sq admits the White King, but otherwise would draw.		2 K—B sq	2 K—B 2
4 K—B 2	4 K—Kt 3	3 K—Q sq	3 K—B sq (or A)
..... Black would draw if he could play K—Kt sq.		4 K—Q 2	4 K—Q 2
5 K—Q 2	5 K—B 2	5 K—B 3	5 K—B 2
..... Black would draw if he could play K—B sq; and K—Kt 2 fails because White is two files to the right.		6 K—Q 3, &c.	
6 K—Q 3	6 K—Kt 2	<i>Or</i> 3..., K—Kt 2	
7 K—K 3	7 K—B 2	4 K—B 3	4 K—B 2
8 K—B 3	8 K—Q 2	5 K—Q 3, &c.	
9 K—Kt 3	9 K—K 2	A.	
10 K—R 4	10 K—B 3	<i>Or</i> 3..., K—Q 2	
11 K—R 5	11 K—B 2	4 K—B 2	4 K—K 2
12 K—Kt 5	12 K—Kt 2	5 K—B 3	5 K—B 3
13 K×P	13 K—B 2	6 K—B 4	6 K—Kt 3
14 K—K 4	14 K—B 3	7 K—Kt 5	7 K—R 4
15 K—Q 3	15 K—B 4	8 K×P	8 K—Kt 5
16 K—B 4	16 K—K 5	9 K—Kt 5	9 K×P
17 P—B 5	17 K×P	10 P—R 5	10 K—Kt 6
		11 P—R 6	11 P—B 5
		12 P—R 7	12 P—B 6
		13 P equals Q	13 P—B 7
		14 Q—K B 8	14 K—Kt 7
		15 K—B 6, and wins.	

EVANS GAMBIT.

IN the January (1902) number of the *B.C.M.*, vol. xxii., page 8, after the moves 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—Q B 3, B—R 4; 6 P—Q 4, I endeavoured to prove that Black could safely play P—Q 3, but there was a flaw in the argument which I will now point out and try to avoid.

It arises in the continuation 7 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 2; 8 P—Q 5, Kt—Q 5. I here stated that after 9 Q—R 4 ch, Q—Q 2; 10 Q×B, P—Q Kt 3 would win, but this is not the case, for White will now play 11 Kt×Kt, P×Q; 12 B—Q Kt 5, P×Kt; 13 B×Q ch, K×B; 14 P×P, and White has the better position.

To avoid this and still maintain the trap, I propose that Black shall play 7..., Q—Q 2 instead of Q—K 2. In this position if 8 Q—R 4, Kt×P; 9 Q×B, P—Q Kt 3; 10 Kt×Kt, P×Q; 11 B—Q Kt 5, P×Kt; 12 B×Q ch, K×B; 13 P×P, and now Black has slightly the best of it as he retains his Pawn.

Probably White's best play at move 8 is P×P, which may lead to Kt×P; 9 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 10 Castles, P—Q B 3; 11 R—Q sq, Q—B 2; 12 B—R 3, P—Q Kt 4; 13 B—K 2, B—K 3, with a good game.

The *Chess Digest* only gives one game where Black replies to 6 P—Q 4 with P—Q 3, and that is one between Morphy v. Ayers, stated to be given in Lange's *Morphy's Games*, but it is not to be found in the English edition; after 7 Q—Kt 3, Q—K 2; 8 P—Q 5, Kt—Q 5, Morphy played what appears to be the inferior move 9 B—Kt 5 ch; possibly Morphy was under the impression that he would lose his Queen if he went for the B. 9 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 10 Q—R 4 ch, K—B sq!; 11 Q×B, Q×P ch also leads to a lost game for White.

In reply to 7..., Q—Q 2; 8 P—Q 5 is bad, as Kt—Q 5 puts an end to White's attack; and if 8 B—Q Kt 5, P—Q R 3 is the answer.

There is a pretty game given in the *B.C.M.*, vol. xx., 1900, on page 498, between Noto and Leone, in which White plays 7 Castles, and Black answers B—Q 2; instead of this I prefer B—Kt 3, and we obtain Lasker's defence.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

THE CITY OF LONDON CHESS CLUB TOURNAMENT.

THE last round of the tournament promoted by the City of London Chess Club was played on August 15th, the first prize (£60) being won by Mr. W. E. Napier (U.S.A.), and the contest proved a great success in many ways, without interfering in the slightest degree with the prospects of the British Championship Tournament now proceeding at Hastings. Eight players of master rank—Messrs Blackburne, Gunsberg, Mason, Mortimer, Lee, Teichman, Van Vliet, and Napier—competed, and their performances against the nine amateurs—Messrs. Curnock, Muller,

Loman, Tattersall, Leonhardt (London), Gunston (Cambs), Mackenzie (Birmingham), and Shoosmith (Brighton)—were followed with keen interest, which was intensified in the early stages of the contest by the excellent play of Messrs. Shoosmith, Leonhardt, Tattersall, and Mackenzie. Some of the games won by the amateurs, notably Mr. Shoosmith, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Gunston, indicate chess playing ability of the highest order, and their efforts show that the best of our provincial amateurs can hold their own in contest with first-class Metropolitan amateurs, although the latter have the advantage of being able to obtain constant practice with professional chess masters. The play of the amateurs generally in this tournament has proved much better against the masters than was expected. The bulk of the prize money was carried off by the masters' contingent, but it was not until the middle stage of the struggle that their greater experience and staying powers in such arduous contests began to tell in their favour, as was naturally expected. Before the play commenced (July 25th), Sir George Newnes, M.P., president of the City Club, welcomed the competitors and visitors, and said that he felt sure that the tournament, having regard to the list of competitors, would result in some first-class games being added to those the chess world already possessed, and it was this that made these tournaments of so great value. He hoped it would be one of the most pleasant, as well as one of the most important tournaments, that had been held for many years. The full score of the tournament is appended.

	Napier	Teichmann	Blackburne	Gunsberg	Shoosmith	Van Vliet	Lee	Leonhardt	Tattersall	Muller	Mackenzie	Brown	Loman	Curnock	Gunston	Mason	Mortimer	Won	Lost	Drawn	Total
Mr. Napier ...	—	½	½	½	1	½	1	1	½	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	9	0	7	12½
Mr. Teichmann ...	½	—	½	1	0	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	2	4	12
Mr. Blackburne ...	½	½	—	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	4	11
Mr. Gunsberg ...	½	1	1	—	0	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	8	2	6	11
Mr. Shoosmith ...	1	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	10	4	2	11
Mr. Van Vliet ...	½	0	0	1	1	—	0	1	½	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	8	5	3	9½
Mr. Lee ...	1	1	1	½	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	5	4	9
Mr. Leonhardt ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	7	2	8
Mr. Tattersall ...	½	1	1	1	1	1	½	½	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	4	8
Mr. Muller ...	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	7	3	7½
Mr. Mackenzie ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	9	1	6½
Mr. Brown ...	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	4	9	3	5½
Mr. Loman ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	3	8	5	5½
Mr. Curnock ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	4	10	2	5
Mr. Gunston ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	4	10	2	5
Mr. Mason ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	7	8	5
Mr. Mortimer ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	2	10	4	4

Prize-winners: Mr. W. E. Napier, first, £60; Mr. R. Teichmann, second, £40; the third, fourth, and fifth prizes, amounting to £60, were divided equally by Messrs. Blackburne, Gunsberg, and Shoosmith; sixth prize, £8, Mr. Van Vliet; seventh, £6, Mr. F. J. Lee; Messrs. Tattersall and Leonhardt divided £9, the amount of eighth and ninth prizes; the tenth prize, £3, was won by Mr. O. C. Muller.

Mr. W. E. Napier, who is only 23 years of age, is an Englishman by birth, he was born at Dulwich in 1881, but since boyhood he has resided in the United States, and his first chess experiences were gained in that country. He won the championship of the Brooklyn Club in his fifteenth year (1896), defeating some strong players including Mr. F. J. Marshall. In the 1902 American Masters' Tournament, at Buffalo, he was second to Mr. Pillsbury. He took part in the Monte Carlo contest of 1902, and in this contest of 20 competitors played some excellent games, finishing eleventh on the list, and in advance of such players as Mieses, Mason, Albin, and Marco. He also competed in the Hanover Tournament of 1902, and divided the fifth and sixth prizes. In this tournament he defeated Pillsbury, Popiel, Bardeleben, Swiderski, Olland, Gottschall, and Wolf; and was awarded the special brilliancy prize for his game against Bardeleben. His next effort was at Cambridge Springs during May of this year, but he disappointed his friends by losing to every European competitor except Marco, with whom he drew. His total score was $5\frac{1}{2}$ in a field of sixteen players. Speaking of his play in the present contest the *Daily News* says:—"His success has been won by accurate and careful play. Except in his game with Lee, he has not attempted anything in the way of brilliancy, but has won his game by correct judgment of position, by clever work with minor pieces in the middle and end-games, and by skilful Pawn play in apparently even endings. Only once has he been at a positive disadvantage throughout the tournament—in his game with Loman, when the latter had first an easy method of winning a piece, and subsequently a more difficult way of accomplishing the same result, without seeing either.

In accordance with the conditions of the competition, the scores of all the amateurs were reckoned separately, for the purpose of deciding who should have the honour of being custodian of the Newnes Cup for the next twelve months. The results were Messrs. Napier and Shoosmith 5, Curnock $3\frac{1}{2}$, Tattersall $2\frac{1}{2}$, Mackenzie 2, Brown and Gunston $1\frac{1}{2}$. The tie between Messrs. Napier and Shoosmith has not yet been played off. In the Brighton Tournament, last February, Mr. Shoosmith finished sixth to Mr. R. P. Michell in a field of eight players, and his vastly improved form in so short space of time was the surprise of the tournament, in which the time-limit—fifty moves in two and a half hours—resulted in some of the players actually being pressed for time, but this was probably caused by extremely slow play in the opening stages.

The following were the openings most frequently adopted, with their results:—

	Played	White won	Black won	Drawn	White's per cent. of wins
Ruy Lopez	23	8	8	7	50.0
Queen's Pawn	23	9	6	8	56.5
Queen's Gambit Declined	21	11	7	3	59.5
Sicilian	14	6	6	2	50.0
Giucoco Piano	9	3	3	3	50.0
Petroff's Defence	6	2	2	2	50.0
Centre Counter	6	4	2	0	66.6
King's side openings ...	83	37	28	18	55.4
Queen's side openings ...	53	22	17	14	54.7

White won on 59 occasions, Black on 45, while 32 games were drawn. Other openings of which there were examples were Philidor Defence (4), French (3), Vienna (3), Caro-Kann (3), English (2), Scotch (2), King's Gambit Declined (5), Irregular (4), &c.

Of the first four prize-winners it may be said that their general positions at the head of the list had been anticipated by most chess players. Teichmann, like Napier, was doubtless benefitted by his recent work at Cambridge Springs; he played some fine games, his style being at once accurate and enterprising. Blackburne has shown little of the brilliant combinative play which was his forte in days gone by, many of his victories were due to his superior skill in the ending. Gunsberg started badly, losing two games and drawing three in the first six rounds; his work afterwards was most effective, although his style, like that of Blackburne, is not reminiscent of former days.

A seventeen round mixed tournament is pretty certain to produce some surprises, and the play of Shoosmith furnished a distinct sensation. Quite able to take care of himself in the opening, the young Brighton amateur displayed skill and fearlessness in attack which promise well for his elevation to master rank. He has given us some of the brightest games of the tourney, his wins against Teichmann, Gunsberg, and Muller being especially smart performances.

Lee, a true disciple of Steinitz, has played some good sound games, notably his forceful win from Blackburne.

Leonhardt is more of the Anderssen school. He has the genius to conceive, and sometimes the courage to carry out the most profound and beautiful combinations; with a little more alertness of mind in ordinary position judgment, he will be really a great player.

Tattersall and Mackenzie have each distinguished themselves by bright and enterprising play, and their further improvement with more first-class practice may be considered certain.

Of the rest, James Mason, hardly yet recovered from his dangerous illness, proved unequal to the "sturm und drang" of the contest. Gunston was manifestly out of form in the early stages of the tournament, and Mortimer, a dangerous opponent of yore, often failed in the pinch of a difficult position.

The general play of the tournament, though unequal, was of fair average excellence. Many serious blunders were made in consequence of time pressure, the limit of 50 moves in $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours proving a snare to many competitors, who expended their time unthriftilly in the early part of the game, and found themselves in clock troubles later on.

The tournament has added many fine games to the permanent literature of the game, and has certainly fulfilled the wish expressed by Sir George Newnes in his speech of welcome on the opening day of the contest.



The following games were played in the City of London Club's National Tournament :—

GAME No. 2,446.

French Defence.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. BLACKBURNE. Mr. TATTERSALL.

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

This is apparently an error.

- 12 P—K R. 3 11 P×P
If 12 Kt×P, then B×Kt; 13 Kt×B, B×P. Perhaps 12 B×Kt is better than the text move; it saves the Pawn, but probably White expected to get some attack by giving it up.

- 13 Q×B 12 B×B
14 Q—B 2 13 P—K Kt 3
15 P—Q Kt 3 14 P—Kt 4
16 Kt×P 15 P×P
17 Q R—B sq 16 Kt—Q 4
18 Q—Q 2 17 Kt—Kt 5
19 Kt—B 5 18 Kt—Kt 3
19 Kt(Kt5)—Q4

.....If P—Q R 4; 20 B—B 6 might cause trouble.

- 20 Kt—Q 3 20 Kt—Q B 5
21 Q—Q sq 21 K R—K sq
22 Kt—Q 2 22 P—B 3
23 B—R 6

If B—R 4, Kt—B 5 comes soon.

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

- 30 R×R 30 K—B 2
31 Kt—B 5 31 B×Kt
32 Q×B

...P×B would leave Black very secure.

- 33 R—Q B sq 32 R—Q sq
34 B—Kt 4 33 Kt—K 2
35 Q—B 3 34 R—Q 4
36 B—B 5 35 Q—Q 2
37 R—Q sq 36 Kt—B 4
38 P—R 3 37 P—R 4
38 Kt—Q 3

.....Unwise, as it allows White to bring his Rook to K 4. Otherwise White can do nothing.

- 39 R—K sq 39 Kt—B 4
40 R—K 4 40 P—Kt 4
41 Q—B 3 41 K—Kt 3
42 Q—B 3 42 Kt—Q 3
43 R—K 2 43 P—B 4
44 P—B 3 44 K—B 3
45 Q—K sq 45 P—B 5

.....P—R 5 would be better. As it is White gets an attack which nearly succeeds.

- 46 P—R 4 46 P—K Kt 5

.....And now Kt—B 4 seems preferable. Black was pressed for time about here.

- 47 R—K 5 47 Kt—B 4
48 Q—K 4 48 P×P
49 Q×P (B 5) 49 R×R
50 Q×R ch 50 K—B 2
51 Q—R 8 51 K—Kt 3

.....51... P×P would be answered by Q—K 3.

- 52 Q—K 5 52 P×P
53 Q—B 4 53 Q—Q sq
54 Q—K 4 54 Q—Q 2
55 Q—B 4

It is useless to take the Pawn.

- 55 Q—Q sq

56 Q—K 4 56 Q × P
 57 Q × B P ch 57 K—Kt 4
 58 Q × P ch

If K × P, Q—Kt 6+; 59 K—B sq,
 Kt—K 6+; 60 K—K 2, Q—Kt 7+,
 but it is no worse than the text.

59 Q × Q ch 58 Q—Kt 5
 60 K—B 2 59 P × Q
 61 P—Q 5 60 K—B 5
 62 P—Q 6 61 K—K 4
 62 Kt × P

And wins in a few moves.

GAME No. 2,447.

Centre Counter Gambit.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE.
 Mr. TATTERSALL.

BLACK.
 Mr. MASON.

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

This prevents the development of
 Black's Bishop on Q 3 for some time.

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

.....If Black Castles instead,
 White wins the Queen by Kt—Kt 5.

10 P—Q R 3 10 B × Kt
 11 P—Q Kt 4 11 Q—Q sq
 12 Kt × B

White, as usually happens in this
 opening, has the freer game.

12 Castles

13 P—B 3

The beginning of a long plan of
 attack. P—B 4, though keeping out
 the Black Knight, would leave the Q
 P weak, and allow Black soon to play
 P—Q R 4 with effect.

13 R—K sq

..... If Kt—Q 4, still Q—B 2,
 and the Bishop cannot be taken.

14 Q—B 2 14 Kt—B sq
 15 Kt—Kt 3 15 Kt—Q 4
 16 B—Q 2 16 B—Q 3
 17 P—K B 4

This prevents B—B 5, and develops
 the Rook.

17 P—K B 4

.....This seems strong at first
 sight, as it stops the advance of the
 White K B P and shuts off both the
 Bishops; but the weakening of the
 K P is a great disadvantage.

18 R—B 3 18 Kt—B 3

.....With the idea, probably,
 of Kt—Kt 5.

19 Kt—B sq 19 B—B 2
 20 Kt—K 3 20 P—K Kt 3

.....It is a nicely balanced
 question whether Black should play
 P—Q Kt 4 to keep out the Knight,
 which otherwise must reach K 5.
 Probably Black decided wisely, as the
 entrance of the Knight need not be
 fatal, while the weakened Pawn posi-
 tion would leave a dismal prospect.

21 Kt—B 4 21 Q—K 2
 22 Kt—K 5 22 B × Kt

.....The Knight must eventually
 be taken, and clearly, if by a Knight,
 the Bishop is badly shut out.

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

To prevent P—K R 4.

30 Q—Q 2

31 R—B 4

To prevent P—B 5 and Kt—B 4.

- 32 P—K R 4 31 Kt—K sq sq; 41 B×Kt, R×B; 42 R×R, Q×
 33 Q—Kt 3 32 R—Kt 2 R; 43 Q×R, &c.
 34 P—R 5 33 Q—B 2 39 B×Kt 39 R×B
 35 Q—R 4 34 R—B sq If P×B; 40 R—R 8+,
 36 B×P 35 P×P R—Kt sq; 41 R×R+, &c.
 37 Q—R 2 36 Kt—Kt 3 40 R×P 40 R×B
 38 R—R 4 37 R—B 2 There is nothing else.
 41 R×Q ch 41 R×R
K×R might make a rather
 longer fight, but of course there is no
 chance of drawing.
 42 R—R 8 ch 42 K—K 2
 43 Q—R 4 43 R—Kt 2
 44 R—R 5 44 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,448.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY F. P. WILDMAN.

WHITE.
MR. GUNSTON.BLACK.
MR. TATTERSALL.

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

Although the now familiar variation with which this game opens seems to promise the baldest prospects for either side, yet the text move, with the development of B at Kt 2, often produces lively play later.

- 11 P—Q 4
 12 P—K 5 12 Kt—Q 2
 13 B—Kt 2 13 B—QB 4

.....Seeing what constraint for Black follows this move, P—Q B 4 would seem a better course.

- 14 Q—Q R 4 14 Kt—Kt sq

.....Black would gladly give up this B P if only he could thereby gain a useful move or two, but this his position does not allow.

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

Owing to Black's ill-judged 13th move White has been enabled to post his forces strongly, while Black's position is less developed than it was three moves back.

- 17 R—R 3
 18 Q—K B 4 18 Kt—Q 2
 19 Kt—B 5 19 B×Kt
 20 Q×B 20 Kt—B 4
 21 Kt—Q 4 21 P—Kt 3
 22 Q—R 3 22 Q—B sq
 23 Q—R 6 23 Kt—K 5

.....Intending perhaps to force an exchange of Queens by B—Kt 4; this is, however, prevented by White's reply. Kt—K 3 would have been stronger.

- 24 P—K 6 24 P—B 3

.....P × P is decidedly better.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 25 R—Q 3 | 26 R—K sq |
| 26 R × Kt | 26 B—B sq |
| 27 Q—R 4 | 27 P × R |

.....This allows Mr. Gunston to bring about a clever finish. Had Black played B—Kt 2, he might have ventured 28 Kt—B 5, P × Kt (if R × P, 29 K—K 7 ch); 29 R—Kt 3, R—K 2 (if now R × P, 30 Q—R 6); 30 Q × B P, Q—B 1; 31 R × B ch, winning. On the other hand White might by withdrawing the R, rest content with a piece to the good.

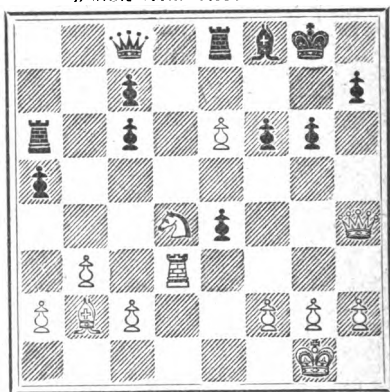
See Diagram.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 28 Q × B P | 28 B—Kt 2 |
| 29 Q—B 7 ch | 29 K—R sq |
| 30 Kt—B 5 | 30 B × B |
| 31 R—R 3 | 31 P—R 4 |
| 32 Q × Kt P | 32 Resigns |

Position after Black's 27th move :—

P × R.

BLACK (MR. TATTERSALL).



WHITE (MR. GUNSTON).

GAME No. 2,449.

From *The Field*.

Vienna Game.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE
Mr. TEICHMANN.

BLACK.
Mr. LOMAN.

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

.....5...., B—K Kt 5; 6 B—K 2, B—Q B 4; 7 P—Q 4, and now B—Kt 5 is the preferable continuation.

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

..... It is difficult to mend the position now. White's K P is an uncomfortable wedge, and the Kt at K 5 as well as the B at Kt 5 badly placed. If 9...., B—Q B 4, then 10 P—Q 3, Kt × Kt; 11 P × Kt, with an impregnable centre and the open K B file.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 10 Kt P × B | 10 P—K R 3 |
|-------------|------------|

.....This is probably compulsory.

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 11 Q R—Kt sq | 11 Q R—Kt sq |
| 12 P—Q 3 | |

Now the final attack begins—final in spite of the dozen opening moves only.

- | |
|------------|
| 12 Kt—Kt 4 |
|------------|

.....The only retreat. 12...., Kt—B 4; 13 B—R 3, and wins.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 13 Q—Kt 3 | 13 Kt × Kt |
| 14 B × Kt | 14 P—K Kt 3 |

.....P—K Kt 4 would be the unenviable alternative.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 15 P—B 4 | 15 Q—Q 2 |
| 16 P × P | 16 B × P |
| 17 B × B | 17 Q × B |
| 18 P—K 6 | |

Settling the question effectively. Mr. Teichmann's treatment of the opening is a valuable addition to the theory of the Vienna Opening.

- | |
|-------------|
| 18 R—R 2 |
| 19 B—R 3 |
| 19 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,450.

From *The Daily News*.*Four Knights' Game.*

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. TEICHMANN.	Mr. SHOOSMITH.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—Q B 3
4 B—K 2	4 P—Q 3
5 P—Q 4	5 B—K 2
6 P—K R 3	6 P—K R 3
7 B—K 3	7 P—R 3
8 P—Q R 4	8 Kt—Q 2
9 Kt—Q 5	9 P×P
10 Kt×P	10 Kt—B 3
11 Kt—Q B 3	11 Kt×Kt
12 Q×Kt	
P×P would have been preferable, but White apparently wished to tempt an advance of the Queen's Bishop's Pawn.	
13 Castles	12 Castles
14 Kt—Q 5	13 Kt—K sq
15 Kt×B ch	14 B—K 3
16 B—Q 3	15 Q×Kt

This proves unfortunate. Teichmann, however, still thought P—Q B 4 would compromise Black's game.

17 Q—B 3	16 P—Q B 4
	17 P—B 5

.....Now he finds out his mistake. It is curious how strong this advance proves in reality, though most players would have shrunk from it on general principles.

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

.....Black now assumes the attack, and conducts it with marked ability.

21 K R—K sq	21 K R—K sq
22 Q—R 5	

However, White is given a chance here. He might have played B—Q 4, and if Kt—K 5 in reply, then Q—R 5 with advantage.

23 P×P	22 P—Kt 4
24 B—B sq	23 Q—Kt 2
25 Q—B 3	24 P×P
26 P—B 3	25 R—K 3
27 B—B 2	26 B—B 3
28 Q—Q 4	27 Kt—Q 4
29 R—K 5	28 R—Kt 3
30 Q—Q 2	29 Kt—Kt 5
31 Q×Kt	30 B×P!
32 K×P	31 B×R
33 R—Kt 7	32 Q—B 2
34 B×P	33 Q—K 4
35 B—Q 3	34 R—B 3

The position is hopeless now. We have tried various moves based on the idea that if immediate disaster can be diverted, White's passed Pawns should win, but we can find nothing good.

36 B—B sq	35 B×P!
37 Q—K sq	36 Q—B 4
38 Resigns.	37 R—R 8!

Because if the Queen leaves the rank, B—B 6 wins. A game finely played on Black's part.

GAME No. 2,451.

Queen's Gambit Declined

NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.	
WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE.	Mr. O. C. MULLER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3

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

This is said by Teichmann to be a losing move. He says Kt-Q 2 must be played.

- 7 Kt-K 5
8 B-B 4 8 B-Kt 5

.....There does not seem to be much in all this pinning.

- 9 R-B sq 9 Q Kt-B 3
10 Kt-K 5 10 Castles
11 B-Q 3 11 P-K R 3?
12 P-B 3 12 Kt-Q 3
13 P-B 5 13 Kt-B 4
14 P-Kt 4 14 P--K Kt 4

.....If Kt-R 5, B-Kt 3 at least is good enough. If Kt-K 2, White proceeds to develop his attack on the K side.

- 15 P x Kt 15 P x B
16 R-Kt sq ch 16 K-R sq
17 Q-B 2 17 Q-B 2

.....To defend the K B P, and allow the R to move in some variations.

- 18 Q-B 2 18 K P x P
19 Q-R 4 19 Kt-Kt sq
20 R-B 2

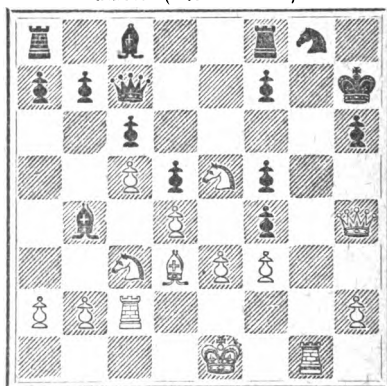
To sacrifice, or double, accordingly.

- 20 K-R 2

Position after Black's 20th move:—

K-R 2.

BLACK (MR. MULLER).



WHITE (MR. MACKENZIE).

White to play and mate in six.

- 21 Q-Kt 4 21 P-B 3
22 Kt-Q 7

This pretty and unexpected sacrifice shortens the win, as compared with B x P ch at once, by many moves.

- 22 Q x Kt
23 B x P ch 23 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,452.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE. Mr. W. E. NAPIER.

- 1 P-Q 4 1 P-Q 4
2 P-Q B 4 2 P-K 3
3 Kt-Q B 3 3 Kt-K B 3
4 B-Kt 5 4 Q Kt-Q 2
5 P-K 3 5 P-B 3
6 Kt-B 3 6 Q-R 4
7 Q-Kt 3 7 Kt-K 5
8 B-B 4 8 P-K Kt 4

.....This is the root idea of the attack alluded to in the previous game, but it is not followed up just right.

- 9 B-Kt 3 9 P-R 4
10 P-K R 3 10 B-Kt 5

.....This move would be better omitted, as it develops White's Q R advantageously. The idea was to prevent Castling Q R.

- 11 R-B sq 11 Kt x B
12 P x Kt 12 Q-B 2
13 K-B 2 13 B-Q 3
14 P x P!

Of course Kt-K 2 would give a very cramped and unpromising game.

- 15 B x P ch
16 K-K 2 16 B P x P

.....If K P x P, then Kt x P.

- 17 K Kt x Kt P

Black's Q side is rather cramped, but he is strong on the diagonal with Q and B, and this eventually won the game.

18 K—Q 2 17 Kt—Kt 3
 19 Kt—B 3 18 Q—K 2
 20 B—Q 3 19 B—Q 2

There was a variation here losing White's Q, thus: 20 P—Q R 4, Q R—B sq; 21 P—Q R 5, Kt—B 5 ch; 22 B × Kt, P × B; 23 Q × Kt P, R—Q Kt sq; 24 Q × R P?, R × P ch; 25 R—B 2, R × R ch; 26 K × R, B—R 5 ch, &c.

21 K R—B sq 20 Q R—B sq
 22 K—K 2 21 K R—Kt sq
 23 Q × P 22 Kt—B 5
 24 Q × R P 23 R—Kt sq
 25 R—B 2 24 R × P ch
 26 Q—R 8 25 B—Kt sq
 27 R—B 2 26 R × P ch
 28 K × R 27 R × R ch
 29 R × R 28 Q—Q 3
 30 B—B sq 29 Kt × R

B—Kt 5 loses by B × B; 31 Kt × B, Q—Kt 6 ch; 32 K—K 2, Q—Kt 7 ch; 33 K—K sq, Kt—Q 6 ch; 34 K—Q sq, Q × Kt ch; 35 K—Q 2, Q—B 7 ch; 36 K × Kt, Q—B 8 ch; 37 K moves, Q × Kt, and wins.

30 P—B 3
 31 Q—Kt 7 31 Q—Kt 6 ch
 32 K—K 2 32 Kt—B 5

.....Black might have extricated his Kt this way without .. P—B3.

33 P—Q R 4 33 B—Q 3
 34 P—R 5 34 Q—Kt 3
Mr. Napier now manoeuvres his Q into the game in fine style, but White being short of time scarcely makes the best defence.

35 P—K 4 35 Q—R 3
 36 Kt—Q sq 36 Q—B 8
 37 P—R 6 37 Q—B 7 ch
 38 Kt—Q 2 38 Q × Kt ch

And White resigned after a few more moves.

CHESS LITERATURE.

"A HANDBOOK OF CHESS," Part II., by the Rev. W. CHINN, B.D.

140 pp., 2s. 6d. (Leeds: Whitehead & Miller, Park Cross Street.)

THE first part of this work, which is announced to be yet "in preparation," will deal with the history and ethics of the game, notation and rulings. The order of publication is unusual, and it seems somewhat odd to dump down before the beginner an array of signs and symbols, of which he is to have the meaning explained in an earlier volume to be published later! Apart from this, however, there is no objection to the order the author has chosen to select, nor indeed any reason why the numbers of the volumes should not have been reversed. Mr. Chinn includes within his survey every one of the regular openings, and a good many whose irregularity is their only merit, though amongst the latter we miss a reference to the Rice Gambit. In the limited space available the examination is necessarily of the briefest, but it is quite up-to-date, and will be found amply sufficient for the purpose of the learner, whose mind is saved from the bewilderment of a mass of undigested figures. There is much wise counsel in an extended dissertation on the principles of the game, and the volume is completed with a short chapter on odds.

We have pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the re-issue, in cheap form, of the popular "Chess Player's Compendium," by Mr. Wm. Cook, author of "The Synopsis of the Chess Openings." The price of the re-print, which will be from the original plates, will be four shillings. It is interesting to know that the two first editions of the work, which was published at 10/6, are exhausted.

We have received the first and second issues of the "American Chess Bulletin," published by Messrs. Cassel and Helms, of New York, "a Monthly Record of all News and Games of National and International Importance." The first number contained all the games played at Cambridge Springs, the Rice Gambit Tourney included, and in the second one we find a short account of the Coburg Tourney, together with all the games of the late Franklin and Manhattan Clubs' match. The magazine is very clearly printed on good paper, but the games, which are without notes, are in small print, and chess problems do not appear to be part of the *menu*. The subscription is one dollar for the seven numbers June to December, 1904. The proprietors will decide by the amount of support received whether they will continue publishing after December.

The chess champion, Dr. E. Lasker, is about to become a chess editor in America. He has sent us the programme of a new magazine devoted to the royal game, to be published under his editorship at New York, of which the first number will appear in October. He announces that all branches of chess, the theory and practice, match games and light games, problems, end-games, news of the game, chess history, and the humorous side of chess, will receive equal consideration in his pages. Competitions of various kinds will be arranged from time to time, to be open to the annual subscribers. The problem editor will be Mr. Samuel Loyd, and Messrs. Barry, Marshall, Napier, Reichhelm, Shinkman, and Showalter will be among the contributors. The analytical department of the work will be conducted by Dr. Lasker himself. The price will be 1/- per number, in addition to postage, outside the United States and Canada. We wish Dr. Lasker success, but the path which he has chosen is strewn with wrecks, and we only hope that his venture will not make another of them.

OBITUARY.

HABITUES of the old Counties Chess Association meetings will learn with regret of the death of Madame Ludovici, on the 27th July, at Wiesbaden. Madame Ludovici was an English lady residing abroad, sister of Mr. John Rogers (formerly of St. Albans and the St. George's Chess Club. She attended one of the German Chess Association meetings as long back as 1877, and commenced attending the Counties Chess Association meetings at Hereford in 1885. At the Brighton and Woodhall Spa meetings, in 1892 and 1893, she carried off the Ladies' Cup, presented for competition by Mrs. Rogers; the previous holders of the cup having been Miss Rudge (once) and Miss Thorold (twice). The following sprightly little game, played in a tournament of the Wiesbaden Club and awarded a special prize, is highly characteristic of the deceased lady's style of play:—White, Madame Ludovici; Black——.

1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 3 Kt—B 3, B—B 4; 4 Kt—B 3, P—Q 3; 5 P—Q 3, Castles; 6 P—K R 3, P—K R 3; 7 P—K Kt 4, Kt—R 2; 8 P—Kt 5, Kt×P; 9 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 10 Q—R 5, B—K 3; 11 B×P, Q—Q 2; 12 Kt—Q 5, B×Kt; 13 B×B, P—Q B 3; 14 B—B 6, Black resigns.

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

THE inaugural Congress of the British Chess Federation was opened on Monday, August 22nd, at the Public Hall, Hastings. The president of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club, Mr. Horace Chapman, who was supported by the Mayor of Hastings, commenced the proceedings in a speech of welcome. At the time of writing these notes, the various competitions are in full swing. In the British Championship, Mr. Atkins and Mr. Napier are leading with equal scores, closely followed by Mr. Blackburne. In the Ladies' Championship, Miss Finn has compiled the excellent score of eight successive wins, Mrs. Anderson being only one point behind. As we intend to make our October issue a special souvenir of the Congress, with full reports of the many interesting events, and, if possible, all the games in the British Championship contest, with annotations by the respective winners, we defer further comment at present, but we must congratulate Mr. H. E. Dobell, the local committee, and Mr. L. P. Rees on the brilliant success which has attended their efforts.

The Ladies' Chess Club, 26, George Street, Hanover Square, W., will re-open on Thursday, September 1st. All communications respecting matches to be addressed to the hon. match captain, Mrs. Russell, 64, Watling Street, E.C. A two-round Handicap Tourney will commence on September 15th, and the Winter Tourney on October 13th. The hon. secretary will be pleased to forward the rules of the club on application.

Yorkshire Chess Association.—At a special executive meeting, held at Leeds, on August 13th, Mr. Geo. Howitt, Bradford, in the chair, it was decided to alter the time-limit for matches in the Woodhouse Cup contest from 25 to 20 moves an hour. The rule limiting the number of clubs to six was rescinded, but if eight or more clubs enter the competition, the contest will be divided into two sections, the winner of each section playing a deciding match. The challenge from Devonshire to play a correspondence match on 50 boards was accepted.

We offer our hearty congratulations to our personal friend and ardent chess player, the Rev. J. F. Welsh, of Warminster, on his call to the Bishopric of Trinidad, which was offered to him by the Bishop of London, chairman of Committee of Bishops. The diocese includes Trinidad and Tobago. There are some keen chess players in the Trinidad Chess Club, which is in a flourishing state. At the last annual meeting, the Roman Catholic Archbishop (Flood) presented the prizes, and stated that on a previous occasion he had won one, so chess is evidently quite an episcopal pastime in the West Indies, and this will just suit the new Bishop and his son, who is a most promising player. As one of his oldest chess friends, Mr. Wainwright expressed it in a letter of congratulation, "Having been promoted to the eighth row, you prefer to be a Bishop—not a Queen!"

Was the game of chess ever prohibited by reason of the names of the pieces?—In a pretty story of the time of the French revolution, by Mrs. E. M. Field, entitled, “Little Count Paul: a story of troublesome times” (page 187, published by Wells Gardner, Darton & Co., 3, Paternoster Buildings, E.C.), this question is answered in the following manner:—“Little Count Paul’s father says,—“ ‘Come, my child, let us play a game of ‘chess.’ Paul lifted the cover of their hiding-place and took out board “and men. It was well to conceal them also, for the game was forbidden “by law, because the names, the pieces—King, Queen, Bishop—awoke “unwelcome memories.”

Speaking of certain attacks in the Rice Gambit, Herr Marco, whose vivid pen lends so much colour to the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, says that “the human intellect is incapable of following them to their final consequences in the limited time available in match play. The grounds that determine every move made are drawn from a study of the position in each case. But in chess, as in the world around us, there lies an invisible beyond the visible. And in that extreme region, far beyond the range of telescope or microscope, a world lies hidden of which we have only a dim idea and can never see. In a given chess position even the greatest master can only estimate the nearest possibilities. No matter how keen his vision, vaguely outlined in the misty distance lie threats and resources that can only approximately be gauged. For this reason most judgments in a chess game are drawn from insufficient premisses. Hence the innumerable surprises of the Rice Gambit. The “French Exchange Variation” (Abtauschvariante) is a promenade in the Ring Strasse in Vienna, the Ruy, a difficult advance along the crowded Friedrichstrasse of Berlin, but the Rice Gambit is an expedition to Central Africa.”

Among the many chess tourneys which have taken place this summer, the biennial tourney of the German Chess Association must not be omitted, for it was one of the best contested of any of them, and is well deserving of notice. The field of battle was the pretty town of Coburg, which is connected, as we know, with the titles of our own Royal Family, and must have been a pleasant place to visit. Thirteen players entered the lists, all of whom are well known to fame, with the exception, perhaps, of Herren Bernstein and John. Doubtless, however, the former of these was no stranger in his own country, as may be conjectured from his finishing only half a point behind the three principal winners, Bardeleben, Schlechter, and Sviderski, each of whom scored $7\frac{1}{2}$, and divided the first three prizes, and also from his tieing with Herr Marco for the fourth and fifth prizes. The sixth prize was divided between Herren Berger and Mieses, whose totals were $6\frac{1}{2}$ each. A curious feature of this tourney was the large number of drawn games. Out of 78 games no less than 40 were drawn! Herr Marco did not lose any game, but he won only two, and drew ten. Herr Fleischmann also had ten drawn games, and did not win one. Herr Bernstein drew 8, and the brilliant Mieses 7. The following are the total individual scores:—Bardeleben, Schlechter, and Sviderski, $7\frac{1}{2}$ each. Bernstein and Marco, 7 each. Berger and Mieses, $6\frac{1}{2}$ each. Suchting and Wolf, 6 each. Fleischmann, 5. Caro and John, 4; and Gottschall, $3\frac{1}{2}$.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 2,453.

Played at Cambridge Springs, in the 14th round. Notes by M. I. Tchigorin, translated from the *Novae Vremya*.

French Defence.

WHITE.
M. TCHIGORIN.

BLACK.
Mr. FOX.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 |
| 5 B—Q 3 | |

It is well known that 5 P—K 5 does not win a piece. The move 5 B—Q 3 is, in my opinion, no worse than others.

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 6 B × P | 5 P × P |
| 7 K Kt—K 2 | 6 P—B 4 |
| 8 B × Kt | 7 P × P |
| 9 Q × P | 8 Q × B |
| 10 Kt × Q | 9 Q × Q |
| 11 B—B 3 | 10 P—B 4 |
| 12 Castles Q R | 11 P—Q R 3 |
| 13 P × B | 12 B × Kt |
| 14 K R—K sq | 13 K—B 2 |
| 15 R—K 3 | 14 R—K sq |

Judging from appearance, White has an indubitable superiority in position. But how is he to take advantage of it? I was unable then to discover a better plan of attack—see moves 17 and 18—and cannot find one now.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 16 B—Q 5 ch | 15 P—K 4 |
| 17 P—K B 4 | 16 K—B 3 |
| 18 Kt—B 3 | 17 P—K 5 |
| 19 Kt—Kt 5 | 18 Kt—Q 2 |
| 20 B—B 7 | 19 Kt—B sq |

Otherwise Black plays P—R 3.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 21 R—Q 6 ch | 20 R—K 2 |
| 22 B × B | 21 B—K 3 |
| 23 R—Kt 3 | 22 Kt × B |

White could win a Pawn: 23 Kt × P ch, K—B 2; 24 Kt—Kt 5 ch, Kt × Kt; 25 P × Kt, R—K R sq; 26 P—

Kt 6 ch. But after K—B sq, 27 P—K R 3, P—B 5; 28 R—K sq, R—R 4, there is no certainty that the surplus Pawn will enable White to win the game.

23 P—Kt 3

24 R—R 3

The following continuation, too, leads only to a draw: 24 P—B 4, Q R—K sq; 25 R—Kt 3, P—R 3; 26 Kt × Kt, R × Kt; 27 R × R ch, R × R; 28 R × P, P—Kt 4; 29 P—Kt 3, K—Kt 3; 30 P—B 5, K—R 4; 31 R—Kt 6, R—K sq; 32 R × P, P × P; 33 P × P, R—Q B sq.

24 P—K R 4

25 R—Kt 3

Neither, obviously, has White winning chances by 25 R—K 3, Q R—K sq; 26 R—Kt 6, K—Kt 2; 27 Kt × Kt ch, R × Kt; 28 R × P ch, K—B 3; 29 P—K R 4. Black replies R—Q sq.

25 Q R—K sq

26 R—Kt 6

26 K—Kt 2 !

27 Kt × Kt

27 R × Kt

28 R × P ch

28 K—B 3

29 R—Q 7

I did not play 29 K—Q 2, because of R—Q 3 ch; 30 K—K 3, R—Q B sq.

29 P—K 6

30 R—Q sq !

30 P—R 5

.....Black ought to have played 30..., R—B 3.

31 R—B 3

Hastily played, without consideration. A better continuation for White would have been 31 R—R 3, P—Kt 4; 32 P—Kt 3, P × Kt P; 33 P × P, P × P; 34 P × P, etc.

31 P—Kt 4

32 P × P ch

32 K × P

33 R—K sq

33 K—Kt 5

34 R(Ksq)—Bsq 34 R—K B sq
35 P—B 4

By playing 35 R—B 4 ch, K—Kt 4;
36 P—Kt 3, White could undoubtedly
have drawn.

36 R—Q sq 35 P—B 5
37 P—B 3 36 R—B 4
38 K—B 2 37 R—K 5
39 R—Q 6 38 R × P

If 39 R—Q 8, Black should continue
39..., R—B 5; 40 K—Kt 2, R × P !,
without fear of 41 R—Q 4, as after

R—B 7 ch, 42 K—Kt sq (if 42 K—
Kt 3, then R (B 4)—B 6 ch; 43 K—
Kt 4, R—B 4 ch !, and wins), R—B 8
ch; 43 K—Kt 2, P—K 7; 44 R × P
ch, K—Kt 4; 45 R—Kt 4 ch, K—B
3; 46 R—B 4 ch, R—B 4, and Black
wins.

39 R—B 4
40 K—Kt 2 40 R—Kt 4 ch
41 K—B 2 41 R—R 5

.....Here I exceeded my
time-limit by thirty seconds, and was
adjudged the loser on this account.
But White could not have saved the
game in any case.

GAME No. 2,454.

Played at Cambridge Springs, in the 15th round. Notes by M. I.
Tchigorin, translated from the *Novoe Vremya*.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

WHITE. MR. TEICHMANN.	BLACK. M. TCHIGORIN.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—K B 3	3 B—Kt 5
4 P × P	4 B × Kt
5 P × Kt	5 B × Q B P
.....As here played, the opening is in my opinion in Black's favour. I played several games in this way with success against Pillsbury and others.	
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K 3
7 B—B 4	
Pillsbury continued 7 P—K 4, B— Kt 5; 8 P—B 3. But after 8..., Kt— K 2, the centre Pawns are of little moment.	
8 P—K 3	7 Kt—B 3
9 Q—Kt 3	8 B—Kt 5
10 B—Kt 3	9 Kt—Q 4
11 B—Q 3	10 Castles
	11 Q—Kt 4
.....This move prevents White from Castling on the K's side (12 Cas- tles, B × Kt; and 13..., Kt × K P).	
12 Q—B 2	12 P—K B 4
13 B—K 5	13 R—B 2
14 Castles Q R	14 B × Kt
15 P × B	15 P—Q Kt 4
16 K R—Kt sq	16 Q—K 2

17 Q R—B sq

In order that after 17..., Q—R 6 ch;
18 K—Q 2, P—Kt 5, the Q and R
should not be enfiladed by the B. 17
K—Kt 2 would not prevent Black's
direct attack on the K; e.g., 17...,
Q R—Kt sq; 18 P—Kt 4, P—Kt 5;
19 P—Q B 4, Kt—B 6; 20 Q R—K
B sq, Kt—R 5 ch; 21 K—R sq (K—
B sq is still worse), P—Kt 6; 22 P ×
P, Q—R 6 ch; 23 Q—R 2, R × P,
and Black wins at least a B.

18 K—Q 2	17 Q—R 6 ch
19 P—Q B 4	18 P—Kt 5
20 Q—Kt sq	19 B—R 5
21 Q—R sq	20 Kt—B 6
22 P—Kt 4	21 R—Kt sq !
23 K—K 2	22 Kt—K 5 ch

Evidently White cannot save the
game even by 23 B × Kt, P × B. If
24 Q—Kt sq, then Q—B 6 ch and
B—B 7.

24 Q—Kt sq	23 Kt—B 4
25 Q × Kt	24 Kt × B
26 K—B 3	25 Q × P ch
27 Resigns.	26 B—B 7

White loses Queen or is mated in a
few moves: 27 Q—Q 2, B—K 5 ch;
28 K—K 2, B—B 6 ch, &c.

GAME No. 2,455.

Played at Cambridge Springs, in the 7th round. Notes by M. I. Tchigorin, translated from the *Novoe Vremya*.

Danish Gambit.

WHITE.

Herr MIESES.

- 1 P-K 4
2 P-Q 4
3 P-Q B 3
4 B-Q B 4
5 Q B x P

BLACK.

M. TCHIGORIN.

- 1 P-K 4
2 P x P
3 P x P
4 P x P
5 Q-K 2

....."Tchigorin's favourite defence," observes Herr Marco, who sent the game from Cambridge Springs to the *Rigaer Tageblatt*. It will be remembered that I have only twice adopted this defence—the first time against Herr Mieses, at Hanover, in 1902; the second against Herr Rabino-vitch, at Kieff, in 1903. Remarks such as these form the "favourite" prattle of commentators.

- 6 Kt-Q B 3 6 P-Q B 3
7 K Kt-K 2

"This is stronger than 7 Q-B 2, which Mieses played against Tchigorin at Monte Carlo (?)" remarks *Bohemia*. Correct references and citations are useful to students. Unfortunately, it frequently happens that an annotator's memory misleads him. See note 1 above.

7 P-Q Kt 4

.....Herr Hoffer observes in the *Field* that 7...., P-Q 3, followed by B-K 3, would be better. Those who have gone through my game with Herr Mieses presumed, I hope, that these moves were quite familiar to me. Mieses played them once, it seems, in a game with Herrn Collijn, of Stockholm, and lost—I suppose because at the time he did not foresee his opponent's plans. As to which defence is the better—really, the verdict does not lie with us. I foresaw no danger from the advance of the Q R's and Q Kt's Pawns, and simply did not wish to repeat.

- 8 B-Kt 3 8 P-Q R 4
9 Q R-B sq

A very good move. It permits White to maintain his B on the diagonal in the event of P-R 5 and R 6.

- 9 Q Kt-R 3
10 Castles 10 Kt-B 4
11 Kt-Q 4 11 Kt x B

.....I do not know whether it would have been better to play 11...., Kt-K 3; 12 Kt-B 5, Q-Kt 4.

- 12 Kt-B 5 12 Q-K 3

.....Someone pointed out to me at Cambridge Springs the continuation 12...., Q-Kt 5; 13 P x Kt, P-R 5, but he was soon convinced that after 14 Kt-Q 5, Black must lose. If 14...., Q-R 4; 15 P-Q Kt 4, Q-R 2, then 16 Kt x Kt P ch, and the rest is clear.

- 13 P x Kt 13 Kt-B 3
14 Kt-K 2 14 Kt-R 4
15 P-B 4

To prevent the Black Kt reaching its K 3 by way of B 4.

- 15 Q-Kt 3
16 Kt-Q 4 16 Kt-B 3
17 Q-B 2 17 B-Kt 2

.....Commentators rightly say it is necessary that Black should defend his Q B P. But they do not point out the interesting play arising from the defence 17...., B-R 3; 18 Kt x B P, R-B sq. The ending would be pretty: 19 Kt-K 5, R x Q; 20 R x R!, Q-R 4 (better, really, would be Q x Kt, giving up the exchange); 21 K R-B sq, B-B 4 ch!; 22 R x B, Castles; 23 Kt-K 7 ch, K-R sq; 24 Kt x P, and White wins.

18 Kt x Q Kt P

"A fine move. Later, however, White misses the correct continuation," remarks one of the annotators.

"A beautiful sacrifice, but in such a position almost an obvious one," says another.

"Absolutely sound! White's attack is exceedingly strong," a third assures us, and adds:—"Mieses thoroughly deserved to win a game he played so finely."

The praises the commentators shower on this move should fall rightly on themselves, as it was they, not Herr Mieses, who hit on the "correct" continuation, ending in a win for White (see below a special analysis of the position).

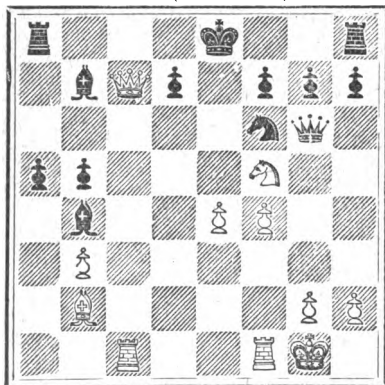
At the time, I gave little attention to this sacrificial move of the Kt, believing that with a piece to the good I could ward off the attack, or, by giving up my Q B, Castle. A more disquieting attack to me lay in the move 18 Kt-B 3! Once I even thought of giving up my Kt by 19..., Kt-Kt 5; 20 P-R 3, P-R 4, so as to get a counter attack. But there were other defences. Herr Mieses would have been entitled to praise had he won the game.

18 P x Kt
19 Q-B 7 19 B-Kt 5!

Position after Black's 19th move:—

B-Kt 5.

BLACK (TCHIGORIN).



WHITE (MIESES).

According to the commentators, the above curious position yields two winning continuations for White.

One of them is: 20 Q-K 5 ch, K-B sq; 21 B-B 3, and White wins, they aver. But the move 21..., R-K sq alone gives me ground to reply "and White loses." The continuation

is simple and clear: 22 B x B ch, P x B; 23 Q-Q 6 ch, K-Kt sq; 24 Kt-K 7 ch, R x Kt; 25 Q x R, P-R 3, and Black wins too the P on K 4 (26 P-B 5, Q-Kt 5).

By the second line of play, 20 R-B 5!, Black, it is true, creates an intricate and interesting combination, but Messrs. the commentators fail to sound the depths of it. Some of them see in 20..., B x R; 21 Q x B; and others in 20..., Kt-Q 4; 21 Q-K 5 ch, K-B sq; 22 R x P, enough to justify the conclusion "etc.—Black's game is lost."

M. Janowski pointed out the move 20 R-B 5 to the bystanders during the course of the game, and 20..., Kt-Q 4 was suggested by one of these. When the game had finished, the inquest, of course, took place. I, however, did not analyse the position till on my way back from New York to Hamburg, but I did so then exhaustively and, I believe, accurately.

The post-mortem at Cambridge Springs led ultimately to the following variation and a finding in favour of Black: 20 R-B 5, Kt-Q 4; 21 Q-K 5 ch, K-B sq; 22 R x P?, P-K B 3; 23 Q-Q 4, B-B 3; 24 R x Kt, B x R; 25 Q x B, R-Q sq. It always happens at "inquests" of this character, where many people are present, and one move follows another in rapid succession, that something is overlooked; and in this case it was not remarked that after 20 R-B 5, Kt-Q 4; 21 Q-K 5 ch, K-B sq?, White should not lose if he continue: 22 Q x P ch, Q x Q; 23 B x Q ch, K-Kt sq; 24 R x P, B-B 3; 25 R x Kt, B x R; 26 P x B, B-B 4 ch; 27 K-R sq, R-Kt sq; 28 P-R 4!, R x P; 29 P-R 5!, P-R 3!; 30 R-K sq, K-R 2; 31 B x R, K x B; 32 R-K 8 ch, and 33 R-Q R 8 (there are other moves no worse. This was the last variation I worked out).

Black, however—see diagram—after 20 R-B 5, Kt-Q 4; 21 Q-K 5 ch, should play K-Q sq, a move which also escaped attention at the "inquest." On this move the defence is easy and simple.

Variation A: 22 R x Kt, R-K sq!; 23 Q-Q 4 (if 23 R x P ch, the K gets out of check by way of B 3, Kt 3 and R 3 or R 2), B x R; 24 Q x B, Q-Q B 3; 25 Q x B P, Q x P; 26 B x P, B-B 4 ch; 27 K-R sq, Q-K 3.

and Black forces the exchange of Queens, with its obvious consequences.

Variation B: 22 R×P, R-K sq; 23 Q-Q 4, Q-Q B 3; 24 R×Kt, R×P, &c. Black changes off Queens, wins the Pawn on Q Kt's file, and having a passed Pawn to the good is assured of the game.

20 Q×B	20 Castles
21 R-K B 3	21 Q R-Kt sq
22 Q-R 7	22 Kt×P
23 Kt-Kt 3	23 Kt-Q 7
24 R-K 3	24 Q R-B sq
25 R×R	25 R×R
26 Q×Q P	26 Q-Kt 8 ch
27 K-B 2	27 Q-B 7
28 Kt-K 2	28 R-B sq
29 Q-Q 4	29 P-B 3
30 P-Kt 4	30 K-R sq
31 K-Kt 2	31 Kt×P
32 Q-Q 3	32 Q×B
33 Q×Kt	33 Q×Q
34 R×Q	34 R-Q B sq

35 Kt-Q 4	35 R-B 4
36 R-Q 3	36 K-Kt sq
37 P-B 5	37 K-B 2
38 P-R 3	38 R-B 5
39 Kt-K 6	39 R-B 7 ch
40 K-B sq	40 K-K 2
41 R-Q 5	41 P-Kt 3
42 R×P	42 P×P
43 P×P	43 K-Q 3
44 Kt-Q 4	44 R-B 5
45 Kt-Kt 3	45 K-B 3
46 R-Kt 8	46 P-R 5
47 R-B 8 ch	47 K-Q 4
48 R-Q 8 ch	48 K-K 4
49 Kt-Q 2	49 B×Kt
50 R×B	50 K×P
51 R-Q 5 ch	51 K-K 5
52 R-Q R 5	52 K-Q 6
53 R-R 7	53 K-B 6
54 R×K R P	54 P-R 6
55 Resigns.	

We extract the two following games and notes from *The Pittsburg Dispatch*, of which Mr. W. E. Napier is chess editor. The games were played by correspondence, between Dr. Emanuel Lasker, the world's champion, and Mr. John L. McCutcheon, of Pittsburg. Both are based upon the McCutcheon variation of the French Defence, a line of play which has received much attention of late. The comments which passed between the contestants at long range will be found highly instructive.

GAME No. 2,456.

French Defence.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. L. McCUTCHEON. Dr. E. LASKER.

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
5 P-K 5	5 P-K R 3
6 B-K R 4	

This move is favoured by Pillsbury.
—Napier.

7 B-Kt 3	6 P-K Kt 4
8 Kt-K 2	7 Kt-K 5
	8 P-K B 4 !

.....The usual move is 8...,
P-Q B 4.—Napier.

9 P-B 4	9 P-Q B 4
10 P-Q R 3	10 B-R 4
.....Much better 10..., B×Kt at once.—Napier.	
.....10..., B×Kt ch; 11 Kt×B, P×P; 12 Q×P, Kt-B 3; 13 B-Kt 5, Castles, leads to an even game.—Lasker.	

11 P×B P	11 P-Q 5
.....“How do you like the mixtures? The theorists will have food for analysis to last them some time.”—Lasker.	

“The mixtures suit me so far; but as Voigt said when I showed him the position recently, ‘Just wait till Lasker gets you into the end-game!’”—McCutcheon.

12 Q × P 12 B × Kt
 13 P × B 13 Q—K 2
13... Q—B 2 was much better. 14 P—K R 4 would then lead to 14... Kt—Q B 3; 15 Q—K 3, Kt × B; 16 Q × Kt, P × P, winning ultimately the K P.—Lasker.

14 P—K R 4 14 Kt—Q B 3
“This game is now of a very open character. You disdain to hide behind rocks, but charge on open ground. Beware, however, of the artillery fire, I mean later to open on your troops. I must be very careful of your splendid cavalry and light artillery (the Bishops) that you wish to manœuvre into my flanks, if I read your intentions correctly.”—Lasker.

“I have every hope of making my cavalry and artillery effective before you can get your siege guns into play; besides I have now an extra company of infantry which I can afford to sacrifice if it becomes necessary to divert your fire.”—McCutcheon.

15 Q—K 3 15 Kt × B
“Alas, that I had to part with that fine Knight, but that Bishop had a mischievous air about him! Your cavalry is worthy of compliment, but what of the shrapnel fire that will soon come?”

.....I overlooked here the strength of the combined attack of White's Q and Kt. 15... P—Kt 5, and if 16 P—R 5, Q × B P would still have yielded a game good enough to draw. After the move actually made, White had no difficulty in keeping his two Pawns ahead, until the sacrifice of one of them enables him to win White's fourteenth move is a beauty.—Lasker.

16 Q × Kt 16 P × P

.....“Fearlessly proceeding with my plan of campaign, although already fears assail me that the mine exploded too soon.”—Lasker.

17 Kt × P 17 B—Q 2
 18 Q—K 3 18 Q—Kt 2

.....“My reply to your powerful Q—K 3 is somewhat tame, namely as above. You play this game very well; but I butchered Black's chances! Black should get a good game out of the opening—which perhaps would be more to your satisfaction than the reverse.”—Lasker.

19 Castles Q R 19 Q × K P

.....“I am reluctantly compelled to play as above. A draw is at your disposal whenever you see fit to ask for it.”—Lasker.

20 Q × Q	20 Kt × Q
21 R—K sq	21 Kt—B 3
22 Kt × P	22 K—B 2
23 B—B 4	23 K—B 3
24 Kt—Q 4	24 Kt—K 4
25 B—Q 3	25 Kt × B
26 P × Kt	26 Q R—Q B sq
27 P—B 6	27 P × P
28 K R—B sq	28 K R—Kt sq
29 R—B 2	29 R—Kt 6
30 Kt × P (B 5)	30 B × Kt
31 Q R—B sq	31 R × Q P
32 R × B ch	32 K—K 3
33 R (B 5)—B 3	33 R × R
34 R × R	34 R—K Kt sq
35 P—Kt 3	35 K—Q 4
36 K—Q 2	36 Resigns.

.....“I resign. I see no prospect for my King except slow retreat, which can only end beyond the edge of the board. As to the other game, I have there strong hopes of revenge.”—Lasker.

GAME No. 2,457.

French Defence.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Dr. E. LASKER.	Mr. J. L. McCUTCHEON.
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—Q Kt 5	4 B—Kt 5
5 P—K 5	5 P—K R 3
6 B—Q 2	6 B × Kt sq

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

.....“Better is 10..., Q—R 4, as played by Showalter against the champion in a game where the former obtained a drawn position, but finally lost by taking too much risk to win.” McCutcheon.

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

“This game is of a much milder stamp than the other game, and a lot of little questions are likely to crop up—a fight about a hill, ambuscades, &c. I congratulate you on the success of the McCutcheon variation. It has become now one of the standard variations and will remain so.”—Lasker.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| | 13 Kt × P (B 4) |
| 14 Castles | 14 Castles |
| 15 P—K Kt 4 | |

“I go boldly ahead and ask the reason why this should not be done?”—Lasker.

15 B—Q 2

.....“Your fire grows hot! I considered P—K Kt 4 before Castling, but now fear my analysis was not deep enough; but look out for your Bishop; he may be cut off in the prime of life!”—McCutcheon.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 16 P—K B 5 | 16 Kt × B |
| 17 P × Kt | 17 P × P |
| 18 P × P | 18 K—R 2 |
| 19 R—B 3 | 19 Q R—K sq |

.....“My eleventh move caused ‘a rift in the lute.’ However, I cannot see that my game is lost, although my position is critical.”—McCutcheon.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 20 K—B 2 | 20 P—Q 5 |
|----------|----------|

.....“The next three moves are forced, bringing about a very curious and interesting position.”—Napier.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 21 P × P | 21 P—B 3 |
| 22 P—K 6 | 22 B—B 3 |
| 23 R—B 4 | 23 R—K 2 |

.....“At this stage of the game (as well as of the other) Dr. Lasker wrote to Mr. Walter Penn Shipley, the Philadelphia expert, as follows: ‘How my games with Mr. McCutcheon will end is more than I can say, I shall have to work in both.’”—Napier.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 24 Kt—Kt 3 | 24 R—Q sq |
|------------|-----------|

.....“My compliments on your last move. I had dreams of sacrifices with R—K Kt sq, R × P ch, &c., but they are postponed now, to say the least.”—Lasker.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 25 K—Kt sq | 25 Q—Q 4 |
|------------|----------|

.....“At this stage I was of opinion that Dr. Lasker must play with a view to force an exchange of Queen, if he hoped to win. I, however, trusted to gain ‘tempo’ and ‘position,’ while he endeavoured to exchange. Later on, when we had played several moves across the board, I neglected to follow my theory, and forced the exchange myself!”—McCutcheon.

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 26 Q—Q 2 | 26 P—K Kt 3 ! |
| 27 P × P | 27 K—Kt sq |
| 28 R—K 4 | 28 R—Q 3 |

.....“A precipitant and ill-considered move! The obvious move was 28..., P—B 4; then if 29 Kt—R 5, R—K B sq; 30 P—K 7, R × P; 31 Kt × R, K × Kt; 32 R—R 4, R—K B 3, and Black’s game is quite satisfactory. On the other hand, if at the thirtieth move, 30 R—K B sq, P—B 5 ! yields a good defence, a draw being the main object.”—McCutcheon.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 29 Q × P | 29 R (Q 3) × P |
| 30 Kt—R 5 | 30 Q—Kt 4 ch |
| 31 Q × Q | 31 P × Q |
| 32 R—Q B sq | 32 Resigns. |

.....“My 26th move, P—K Kt 3, was a forlorn hope; still I think it ‘should serve’ against players of less deadly accuracy than yourself—as I hope to prove on Teichmann and Napier, who, as you know, are playing the game out with me on a small wager from that point.”—McCutcheon.

J 2a

GAME No. 2,458.

Played by Correspondence, 1902-4.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. W. T. PIERCE, Mr. F. K. YOUNG,
England. United States.

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

.....The answer to Kt—Kt 5 would have been B Kt sq probably; also to the 9th move if Kt—Q Kt 5.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 B—Kt 5 |
| 10 B—Q B 2 | 10 B×Kt |

.....This forces White to retake with P, but it gives White a strong centre.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 11 P×B | 11 Kt—K R 4 |
| 12 Kt—Q 5 | |

It was necessary to defend the K B P, and this seems the best way to do it. The check of B rather helps White to develop his game.

12 B—R 4 ch

.....Being anxious to keep his B.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13 K—K 2 | 13 P—B 4 |
| 14 Q—Q 3 | 14 Kt—K 2 |
| 15 Q—Kt 5 | |

The saving move. White now threatens to win a piece.

- | | |
|----------------|-----------|
| 16 Q R—K Kt sq | 15 B—Kt 3 |
|----------------|-----------|

White did well to bring his Q R into action, and avoid the snare Kt×B, followed by P×P.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 17 Kt×Kt ch | 16 P—B 3 |
| 18 Q—Kt 3 ch | 17 Q×Kt |
| 19 R—Kt 5 | 18 P—Q 4 |
| | 19 Kt×P ch |

.....Well played; but any other move would have entailed serious loss.

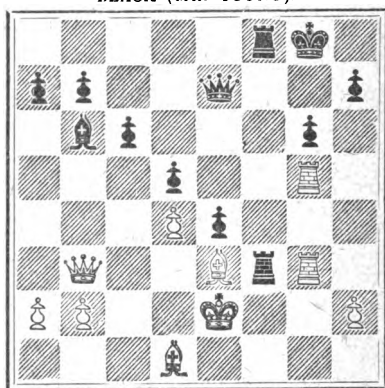
- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 20 B×Kt | 20 B P×P |
| 21 B—K 3 | 21 R×P |
| 22 K R—K Kt sq | 22 P—Kt 3 |
| 23 K R—Kt 3 | 23 Q R—K B sq |
| 24 B—Q sq | |

It was difficult to discover a good move here; the move chosen was certainly bad, as will be seen a few moves on.

Position after White's 24th move:—

B—Q sq.

BLACK (MR. YOUNG).



WHITE (MR. PIERCE).

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 25 R×Q P | 24 B×P |
| 26 R×R | 25 R×B ch |
| 27 Q×P ch | 26 P×R |
| 28 B—Kt 3 | 27 Q—B 2 |

This proves White's 24th move to be bad, for now if Q×B, Q—B 7 is mate. B—Kt 3 is the best reply under the circumstances, as it forces the exchange of Queens, and White remains with a Pawn less and Bishops of different colours,—a probable draw.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 29 B×Q ch | 28 Q×Q |
| 30 R×P | 29 K—Kt 2 |
| 31 P—Kt 4 | 30 B—B 4 |
| 32 P—K R 3 | 31 B—Q 3 |
| 33 P—Kt 5 | 32 P—Kt 3 |
| 34 B—B 6 | 33 R—B 4 |
| 35 R—Q R 4 | 34 B—B 4 |

This move was sent on the 9th April, and I have not had any reply. Perhaps I ought not to publish an unfinished game, but having won the first game I thought it only fair to send also this one, in which I am a Pawn to the bad.

GAME No. 2,459.

Played by Correspondence, 1902-4.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

If B x Kt, Black replies P x P.

WHITE. Mr. F. K. YOUNG. <i>United States.</i>	BLACK. Mr. W. T. PIERCE. <i>England.</i>
---	--

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

.....The object of the game was to test the validity of this defence which (the books notwithstanding) in conjunction with P—Q R 3 I maintain to be Black's best line of play.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 4 P—B 3 | 4 P—Q R 3 |
| 5 B—R 4 | 5 P—Q 3 |
| 6 Castles | |

By this move White threatens P—Q 4 with advantage, unless Black retreats.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 7 P—Q 4 | 6 B—R 2 |
| 8 Kt x P | 7 P x P |

Instead of this, 8 P x P, preserving the centre, may be stronger.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 9 P—K B 4 | 8 Kt—K 2 |
|-----------|----------|

This would be a strong move if the K were at R square.

9 B—K 3

.....The idea of bringing this B round to intercept the action of White's K B is good, and serves to free Black's game.

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

Evidently if 14 Q x R P, B x Kt ch wins the Q.

14 P—Q 4

.....The right move at the right moment. From this point Black's game is preferable.

- 15 B—K 3

Certainly best.

- 16 P x Kt

15 Kt x Kt

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 17 R—B 4 | 16 P x P |
| 18 P—B 6 | 17 Castles |
| 19 R—R 4 | 18 Kt—Q 4 |

This sacrifice is boldly conceived, and very nearly succeeds.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 20 Q—R 5 | 19 Kt x B |
| 21 P x P | 20 P—R 3 |
| | 21 Q x P |

.....Threatening mate in five.

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| 22 P x R (Qng.) | 22 R x Q |
| 23 K—R sq | |

Must.

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 24 R—K Kt sq | 23 Q x P |
|--------------|----------|

Must.

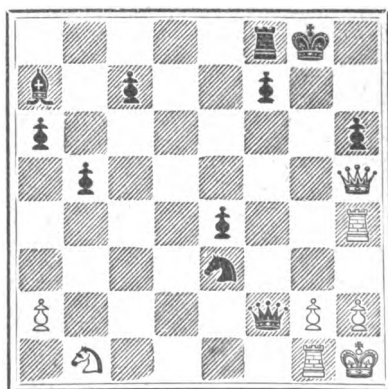
- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 25 Kt—Kt sq | 24 Q—K B 7 |
|-------------|------------|

If now 25 Q x R P, Q x R ch ; 26 K x Q, Kt—B 4 dis. ch ; 27 K—B sq, Kt x Q ; 28 R x Kt, and Black has an easy win. It is difficult to discover any better move at this point.

Position after White's 25th move :—

Kt—Kt sq.

BLACK (MR. PIERCE).



WHITE (MR. YOUNG).

- 25 Kt—B 8
The winning move. White has no defence, he can only prolong the game by a finite series of checks. White hoped to be able to draw, but it is not possible if Black play correctly.
- 26 Q—Kt 4 ch 26 K—R 2
 27 Q × P ch 27 P—B 4
 28 Q—K 7 ch 28 K—Kt sq
 29 Q—K 6 ch 29 R—B 2
 30 Q—K 8 ch 30 K—Kt 2
 31 Q—K 5 ch 31 K—R 2
- 32 R × P ch 32 K × R
 33 Q—R 8 ch 33 K—Kt 3
 34 Q—Kt 8 ch 34 K—B 3
 35 Q—R 8 ch 35 K—K 3
 36 Q—K 8 ch 36 K—Q 3
-By steadily crossing the board along the third rank, Black avoids all danger.
- 37 Q—Q 8 ch 37 K—B 3
 38 Q—R 8 ch 38 K—Kt 3
 39 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,460.

From the Rice Gambit Correspondence Tourney of the *Monde Illustré*, with notes by Simon Alapin. Translated from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*.

Rice Gambit.

WHITE.
 LA RÉGENCE
 MARSEILLAISE.

BLACK.
 A. ZANI,
 Besancon.

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

.....If 10..., Q—B 4 ch; 11 P—Q 4, Q × B; 12 Kt—R 3, Q—R 3; 13 R × B ch, followed by B × P, and White's development is vastly superior. The move P—Kt 6 certainly yields an equal game, and must be considered correct until it has been demonstrated that P—B 6 leads to victory.

- 11 P—Q 4 11 Kt—Kt 5
 12 B × P!

Besancon's three other opponerts choose the continuation 12 Kt—Q 2. We give the opening moves of the three games.

I.

WHITE.
 H. D. B. MEIJER,
 Amsterdam.

BLACK.
 A. ZANI,
 Besancon.

- 12 Kt—Q 2 12 Kt—K 6!
 13 Q—R 5 13 B—Kt 2

Has it been proved that 13..., B—Kt 5; 14 Q × K B, Q × Q; 15 P × Q, Kt—B 7 is favourable for White? (White certainly wins the exchange this way, but after 16 Kt—K 4, his game becomes most difficult.—G. Marco).

- 14 P—Q 6 14 P × P
 15 Kt—B sq 15 B—Kt 5
 16 Q—Kt 5 ch 16 Q—Q 2

..... A curious circumstance is observable here. A close examination of the position proves that whatever move he make Black wins the game more or less easily.

- 17 B × Kt 17 P × B
 18 Kt × K P 18 Castles
 19 Q—Kt 5 19 P—K R 4
 20 Kt—Q 5 20 K—R sq
 21 R—K B sq

To prevent Q—B 4.

- 21 P—B 3
 22 Q—Q 2
 If 22 Kt × P, Q—Q sq. If 22 Q—Kt 6, Kt—B 3; 23 B—Q 3, P—B 4. In either case White has nothing to compensate him for the piece sacrificed.

- 22 Kt—B 3
 23 Q R—K sq 23 P—B 4
 24 Q—Kt 5 24 Q—Q sq
 25 Kt—K 7 25 R—K sq
 26 R—K 4 26 R × Kt
 27 R × B 27 R P × R

- 28 Q × B P 28 B—B 3
 29 Q × B ch 29 R—Kt 2
 Obviously Black wins.

II.

- | WHITE.
ROBINO,
Paris. | BLACK.
ZANI,
Besancon. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 12 Kt—Q 2 | 12 Kt—K 6 ! |
| 13 Q—R 5 | 13 B—Kt 2 |
| 14 P—Q 6 | 14 P × P |
| 15 Kt—K B sq | 15 B—Kt 5 |
| 16 Q—Kt 5 ch | 16 Q—Q 2 |
| 17 B × Kt | 17 P × B |
| 18 Kt × P | 18 Castles |
| 19 Q—Kt 5 | 19 P—K R 4 |
| 20 Kt—Q 5 | 20 K—R sq |
| 21 B—Q 3 | |

Recommended by Janowski, who maintained that Black could not avert the threatened movement of the R to K B sq and K B 4, followed by R × B.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| | 21 Kt—B 3 |
| 22 Kt—B 6 | 22 Q—Q sq |
| 23 R—K B sq | 23 R—K sq ! |
| 24 B—Kt 6 | |

If 24 R—B 4, Q—K 2, threatening Q—K 6 ch, &c.

24 R—K 3
It will be seen that Black completely thwarts White's visionary threats, and maintains a decisive advantage.

III.

- | WHITE.
Prof. TABUNTCHIKOFF,
Gatchina. | BLACK.
ZANI,
Besancon. |
|---|------------------------------|
| 12 Kt—Q 2 | 12 Kt—K 6 |
| 13 Q—R 4 ch (best) | 13 B—Q 2 |
| 14 Q—Kt 3 | 14 B—B 4 |
| 15 Kt—K B sq | 15 Q × K R P |
| 16 B × Kt | 16 P—B 6 |

..... Black has a formidable attack.

The above games had not been played when, on March 26th, 1903, the Régence Marseillaise had to decide on their 12th move. All they knew was that 12 Kt—Q 2 had been adopted successfully by Prof. Rice and Dr. E. Lasker in a celebrated game against Messrs. Maroczy and Hoffer, and

that all analysts who had given the position attention—Janowski, Tchigorin, Napier, Mortimer, and the rest—pronounced it best.

Quite a literature of quasi-brilliant variations had been built up on this unsound move, the whole of which had to be demolished before they could make up their minds to play the modest 12 B × P, which—Oh! the bitterness of it—opened to their opponents a direct draw.

"But White has nothing better than this variation." There are lovers of "brilliance" who scorn modest moves like 12 B × P, and qualify them by such epithets as the French *terre à terre*. From the example here adduced, these gentlemen should learn that behind such simple moves there often lies an incredible amount of labour, and that they represent a depth of insight far surpassing that of any brilliant sacrifice ever conceived.

The greatest and finest sacrifice in chess, as in life, consists in immolating one's self-love to truth, and *truth in chess is correctness*.

12 B × B

.....If 12..., Q × R P; 13 Q—B 3, and White regains his piece without compromising himself in the least.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 13 R × Q ch | 13 K × Q |
| 14 Q—B 3 ! | 14 B—K 6 ch ! |

.....After 14..., B—Q 3; 15 Kt—Q 2, Black loses sooner or later his K Kt's Pawn, and White's game is then to be preferred, seeing that Black's development is set with difficulties.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 K—R sq | 15 P—K B 4 |
| 16 Kt—R 3 ! | |

If 16 Q × P, P—B 5 !; 17 Q—B 3, K—Q sq, threatening 18..., Kt—B 7 ch and 19..., B—Kt 5.

16 P—K B 5

.....On this move, as well as on the last, Black could have drawn by perpetual check. As, however, the game had actually only commenced on the ninth move, no more than seven moves aside had been played up to this point. It is hardly likely in these circumstances that anyone would play for a draw, especially if he held Kook and two pieces for his Queen, has his opponent's King blocked, and fails to foresee White's 19th move. This

particular variation had been selected voluntarily, and to play now for a draw would be an admission of error.

These considerations, of a physiological rather than of a chess nature, made it easier for White to play the correct move, 12 B×P.

17 Kt—B 2 17 B—B 7 ?

.....Black had still chances of drawing by 17..., R—B sq; 18 R—K sq, R—B 3; 19 Kt×B, Kt×Kt; 20 R×Kt ch, P×R; 21 Q×P ch, K—B sq, &c.

18 Q×B P 18 R—K sq

.....If 18..., R—B sq, Q—Kt 5 ch.

19 R—Q sq!

Despite its simplicity this move was not an easy one to hit upon. 19 Q×B P ch?, Kt—Q 2 is not satisfactory for White. Black gradually develops by 20..., K—B sq and Kt—Kt 3.

19 Kt—Kt 4 looks very strong, but after 19..., K—Q sq; 20 P—Q 6, P×P; 21 Q×P ch, B—Q 2; 22 Kt—Q 5, R—K 3; 23 Q—B 7 ch, K—K sq, Black threatens R—B 3. If 20 Q—Kt 5 ch, R—K 2; 21 P—Q 6, P×P;

22 Kt—Q 5, Kt—B 3, and Black's game is certainly not hopeless (23 Kt×R, Kt×Kt; 24 Q—Kt 7 is very strong for White.—G. Marco).

19 P—K R 3

.....The threat was 21 P—Q 6 ch, P×P; 22 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—B sq; 23 R—Q 3, followed by R—B 3, &c.

20 R—Q 2 20 K—Q sq

21 R—K 2 21 R—R sq

.....If R×R; 22 B×R, P—K R 4; 23 Q—B 8 ch, K—Q 2; 24 B—Q 3, &c.

22 Q—B 7 22 B—Q 2

23 Q—Kt 7 23 R—K sq

24 R×R ch 24 B×R!

.....If 24..., K×R, B—Q 3.

25 Q×Kt 25 Kt—Q 2

26 Q—K 6 26 P—Kt 4 ?

.....This hastens the end. 26 P—Q R 4 was best.

27 Kt—Kt 4 27 Resigns.

.....If 27..., P×B; 28 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B sq; 29 Q×B ch, K—Kt 2; 30 Q×Kt, R—K B sq; 31 Kt—R 5 ch, &c.

GAME No. 2,461.

Notes by M. I. Tchigorin, translated from the *Noroe Vremya*. Dr. Tarrasch published in the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* some rather curious notes to this game, which was played at the Vienna Gambit Tourney, and for which Messrs. Mieses and Pillsbury were awarded a prize. For the most part they are unsupported statements, as few variations are adduced to confirm his opinion of the game.

Allgaier Gambit.

WHITE. Herr MIESES.	BLACK. Mr. PILLSBURY.
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 B—B 4 ch	7 P—Q 4
8 B×P ch	8 K—K sq

.....“It is still an open question which is the best square for

the King,” declares Dr. Tarrasch. “Judging from this game, Black is debarred from utilising his superior force solely by reason of the King’s unfavourable position on King’s square. But”—he continues—“if Pillsbury had played K—Kt 2, and Mieses had managed to sustain his attack, some critic would have pronounced, perhaps, against the King’s position on Kt 2. Which is the truth?” asks the Doctor, and adds: “There are things that cannot be proved, even in chess.” Astonishing!

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 9 P—Q 4 | 9 Kt—K B 3 |
| 10 Kt—B 3 | 10 B—Kt 5 |
| 11 B × P | 11 Kt × B |
| 12 P × Kt | 12 Q × Q P |

All the variations in the *Handbuch* are adjudged in favour of White. The position does not appear to be a new one to Pillsbury. He finds that Black can defend himself successfully on Q × Q P. And he is right, if no stronger and sounder attack is forthcoming than the "brilliant sacrificial combination" devised by Mieses in this game.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 13 Castles | 13 B × Kt |
| 14 P × B | 14 Kt—B 3 |

..... "Black's defence is very good," observes the worthy Doctor. "There is clearly now no serious obstacle to the development of his game, and the question arises, how can White, in the absence of an attack and with only a Pawn for his piece down, possibly avoid defeat? Mieses's play, however, is a brilliant instance of the amazing vitality of the attack in the Allgaier. Apparently Black's defence is magnificent: he makes no palpable error, and it is through no fault of his own that he gets into a losing position. Therein lies the danger of gambits"—for Dr. Tarrasch? "It is not the stronger player who wins, but the one who hits on the better variation."

But what prevented Pillsbury, in the opening and at various stages of the game, from hitting on "better" variations—they were there—or his critic from pointing them out? Evidently, Dr. Tarrasch, like most annotators, bends his knee to success.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 15 Q—Q 2 | 15 B—K 3 |
| 16 Q R—K sq | 16 K—Q 2 |

.....To many St. Petersburg players this position is familiar. We have analysed it more than once. But our attention was directed chiefly to the consequences of 17 B—K 5, a move which makes Black's defence difficult. He is bound to lose the K R's and the B's Pawns; *i.e.*, 17..., R—R 2; 18 R—B 6, P—K R 4; 19 B × P. It will be remembered that I have indicated several variations in previous notes. Even the scholars, you see, of the St. Petersburg Chess

School, are better acquainted with the Allgaier than the very professors who lecture at the chess universities of Berlin and Nuremberg.

17 P—B 4

"In the position of his opponent's pieces in the centre," says the critic, "Mieses sees an opportunity for a brilliant sacrificial combination." This "brilliant" combination might bring about White's defeat, as my readers will see. We reject 17 P—B 4, to which Dr. Tarrasch appends a point of exclamation, because of the simple continuation: 17..., Q × P ch; 18 Q × Q, Kt × Q; 19 R—Q sq, P—B 4; 20 P—B 3, B × P; 21 R—B 2, B—Q 4; 22 P × Kt, P—B 5. It is unnecessary to enter into further detail. In our general analysis we tried to find a sounder attack for White on the move 17 B—K 5.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| | 17 Q × B P |
| 18 R × B | 18 K × R |

.....Dr. Tarrasch does not note the consequences of 18..., Q × R; After 19 P—Q 5, Q—K 2; 20 P × Kt, K × P, White should undoubtedly lose. If 21 R—K sq, Q—B 4 ch; 22 B—K 3, then Q—B 5 (even Q R—Q sq).

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 19 P—Q 5 ch | 19 K—Q 2 |
| 20 P × Kt | 20 K × P |

....."For a second time the attack is repulsed," remarks Dr. Tarrasch. "But the Black King is still in an insecure position, and, by magnificent manoeuvres of his B and R, Mieses revives his attack."

Herr Schlechter maintains that "because of the position of his opponent's King," White is at no disadvantage whatever, despite the fact of being the exchange and a Pawn down.

If Pillsbury had been trying for a draw, he could easily have secured it by 21..., P—Kt 3, giving back the exchange.

- | | |
|----------|-------------|
| 21 B—K 5 | 21 K R—K sq |
| 22 R—B 4 | 22 Q—B 4 ch |
| 23 B—Q 4 | 23 Q—Q 3 |

....."The only move of Black's to be censured. It would have been better to play the Q to Q 4, where the B could not attack it," explains the critic, although everyone understands

that a B moving on Black squares cannot attack a piece standing on a White one. It is for another reason that the Q should have been played to Q 4. Upon 24 P-B 4, Black replies Q-Q 3!, but not 24... Q-Q 2, on account of 25 R-B 6 ch, R-K 3; 26 Q-K 3, Q R-K sq; 27 Q-K 4 ch, K-Q 3; 28 Q-B 4 ch, K-B 3; 29 Q-K 4 ch, &c.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 24 R-B 6 | 24 R-K 3 |
| 25 Q-B 3 ch | 25 K-Q 2 |
| 26 R-B 7 ch | 26 R-K 2 ? |

.....An inexplicable mistake. Dr. Tarrasch merely remarks: "If the K goes to B sq, the Q R is closed in." But the end of the game is to mate your opponent, and it was therefore necessary to "close in" the R, which however is quickly freed after P-Kt 6, and the position the K takes upon Kt 2 is a safe one. To 27 B-B 5, Black might have replied Q-Q sq, or preferably Q-Q 8 ch, but best of all Q-B 3.

Herr Schlechter finds that after 26... K-B sq; 27 R-R 7, White's position is exceedingly strong. Apparently the editor of the *Schachzeitung* did not take the trouble of moving P-Kt 3.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 27 B-B 5 | 27 R x R |
| 28 B x Q | 28 P x B |

....."Black gets more than sufficient compensation for his Q," says Dr. Tarrasch, "as I know by experience that the Q, *pari passu*, is not as strong as two Rooks. But Black suffers still, as at the beginning of the game, from the unfavourable position of his K, and is therefore (?) bound to lose," decides the critic.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 29 Q-Kt 3 | 26 K-K sq |
| 30 Q-K 6 ch | 30 K-B sq |
| 31 Q x Q P ch | |

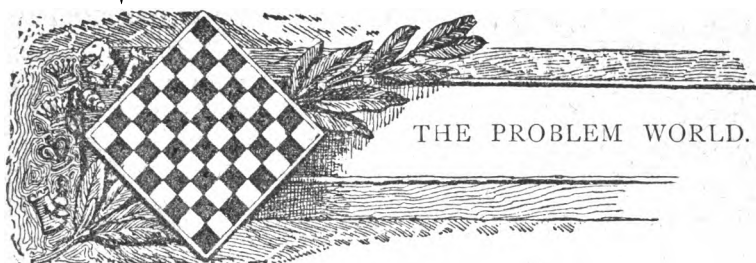
By 31 Q x R P ch, White could have won and prided himself thereafter on a magnificent game," says Dr. Tarrasch. We will take one of his variations: 31... K-Kt sq!; 32 Q-K 6, P-Kt 6; 33 Q-Kt 3. He does not continue it further, asserting that White wins the P on his Kt 3, and therefore *must* win the game. Let us continue: 33... R-Q B sq; 34 Q x P ch, R-Kt 2; 35 Q x P. Black undoubtedly secures a draw by 35... R-B 3; 36 Q-Kt 8 ch, K-R 2; 37 Q x R P, R x P. Dr. Tarrasch, too,

fails to show how White should play to win, if 36... K R-Q B 2. If White had time to take up such a position as Pawns on K R 4 and K Kt 5 with K on R 5, then indeed he would win. But he cannot do it. If White move the K with the idea of securing such a position, Black has time to play P-Kt 3, R-B 4, R-B 2, and R-K Kt 2. There are many such continuations and positions, I show only the general lines of Black's correct defence. If, however, White had a Pawn on the K B file instead of the K R file, Black could not defend himself. To judge of the possible result of a game, a careful analysis of the position is necessary. It cannot be done by a consideration of Dr. Tarrasch's "experience."

- | | |
|--------------|------------------|
| 32 Q x R P | 31 K-Kt sq |
| 33 P-R 5 | 32 P-Kt 6 |
| 34 Q-Kt 6 ch | 33 R-K B sq |
| 35 Q-K 6 ch | 34 R-Kt 2 |
| 36 Q-K 4 ch | 35 K-R 2 |
| 37 Q-K 5 | 36 K-R sq |
| 38 K-B sq | 37 R-Q sq |
| 39 P-R 6 | 38 K-Kt sq |
| 40 K-K 2 | 39 R-B 2 ch |
| 41 Q x P ch | 40 R (Q sq)-Q 2 |
| 42 Q-R 4 | 41 K-R 2 |
| 43 K-Q 2 | 42 R(Q 2)-K 2 ch |
| 44 Q-Q 4 | 43 R-K 3 |
| 45 P-Kt 4 | 44 R-K Kt 3 |
| 46 Q-R 8 ch | 45 K x P |
| 47 Q-R 5 ch | 46 K-Kt 4 |
| 48 P-B 4 | 47 K-B 3 |
| 49 Q-B 5 ch | 48 R(B 2)-Kt 2 |
| 50 Q-B 5 ch | 49 K-K 2 |
| 51 K-B 3 | 50 R-Q 3 ch |
| 52 Q-K 5 ch | 51 R x P |
| 53 Q-B 7 ch | 52 R-K 3 |
| 54 Q x P | 53 K-B 3 |
| 55 K-Q 2 | 54 R-Kt 6 ch |
| 56 Q x P | 55 R-Q Kt 3 |
| 57 K-K sq | 56 R-Q Kt 7 ch |
| 58 Q-Q 4 ch | 57 R(Kt 6)-Kt 7 |

A draw by perpetual check.

Dr. Tarrasch has blame for only one move in this game. I am sure readers will commend very few of his remarks.



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

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—(T.P. No. 86) Motto: "No Pearls!" I.—White: K at Q Kt 8, Q at K R 4, B at Q 5, Ps at K Kt 3 and Q R 5. Black: K at K 4. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 87) Motto: "No Pearls!" II.—White: K at K Kt 4, R at Q 2, B at Q Kt 6, Kt at Q 5, P at K 6. Black: K at K 5. P at K 2. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 88) Motto: "No Pearls!" III.—White: K at Q R 7, B at Q R 3. Kts at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 6, Ps at K R 5. Q 2, Q B 4, and Q R 2. Black: K at Q R 4, Ps at K R 2 and Q Kt 2. Mate in three.

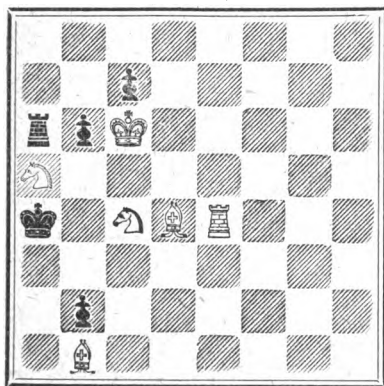
(T.P. No. 89) Motto: "No Pearls!" IV.—White: K at K B 7, Q at Q Kt 6, B at Q Kt 5, P at K Kt 3. Black: K at K 4. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 90) Motto: "Au dernier moment."—White: K at Q 5. Rs at Q B 3 and Q Kt 6, Kts at Q R 6 and 7. Black: K at Q R sq, Kt at K 4, Ps at Q Kt 2 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

(T.P. No. 83.)

Motto: "Elfvalek I."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

(T.P. No. 91) Motto: "Ohne Dame."—White: K at K R 5, R at K Kt 5, Bs at K B sq and K sq, Kt at K R 3. Black: K at K R 8, B at K R sq, Ps at K B 5 and K 6. Mate in three.

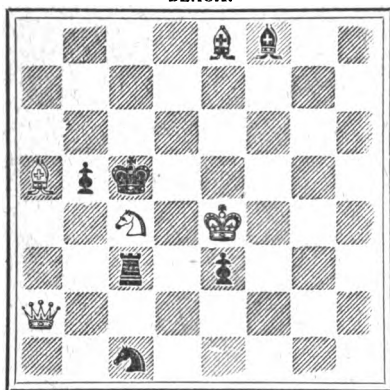
(T.P. No. 92) Motto: "King and Pawn."—White: K at Q B 4, R at Q B 5, Bs at K Kt 2 and Q 2, Kt at K B 5. P at K 2. Black: K at K Kt 5, P at K 2. Mate in three.

As Tourney Problems Nos. 84, 85, and 94 were incorrectly diagrammed in our July issue, we think it right to repeat the positions as they should have been presented.

(T.P. No. 85.)

Motto : "Elfvalek III."

BLACK.



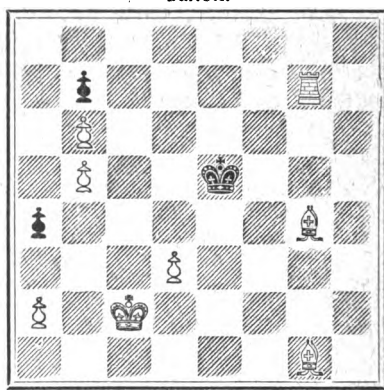
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

(T.P. No. 94.)

Motto : "At random."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

SOLUTION COMPETITION.—Score Table :—

	Bt. for.	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	Total
J. Chadwick...	191	..																								
Major G. A. Forde	172	..																								183
G. S. Johnson	304	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	345
Charles Johnston	308	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	349
Upendranath Maitra	202	..																								
W.H.S.M.	279	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	323
C. H. Murray	201	..	-	3	3																					229
R. Manley Peake.....	299	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	340
H. G. Bockett Pugh.....	273	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	309
W. H. Thompson.....	294	..	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	335
J. D. Tucker	188	..	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	222

* As these three problems are represented for solution, we have cancelled the incorrect diagrams.

We have added 6 points to Mr. Murray's last total, as we find he solved Nos. 61 and 63 correctly.

Mr. U. Maitra has correctly solved T.P.'s 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 58, 59, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, and 72, which totals 48 points; against this he is penalised for sending in an incorrect attempt at No. 57, making a net gain of 46, which added to his total shown last month, brings his brought forward score to 202.

THE "INDIAN" AND "BRISTOL" IN COMBINE.

There seems to have been a hazy uncertainty, if not a total misconception, as to what are the true elements which constitute two of the most familiar phases of problem strategy, namely the "Indian" theme and the "Bristol" theme. Herren Khotz and Kocklekorn have made the terms of the former pretty clear in a popular manner, but the chief features of the

"Bristol" theme, like the "Indian," are in no wise indicated by the names which have for convenience been given them, since they are merely geographical expressions serving to point the place where each of these conceptions are alleged to have originated. The "Bristol" theme we understand has been named by the Germans "The Free Path," which seems fairly expressive but is not fully comprehensive, since the theme is really a clearance for a free path. So far as we know the best description of the "Bristol" theme is given in *The Chess Problem Text Book*, and we cannot do better than quote:—

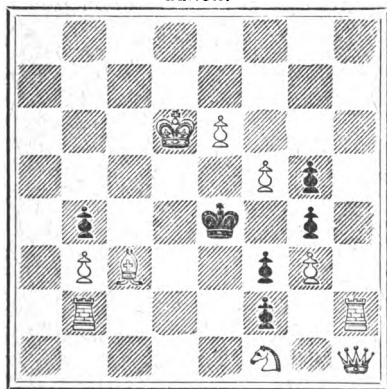
The true "Bristol" theme, which depends for its beauty to a large extent on the intervention of some manoeuvre between the first and last stages of the theme, so that it also contains the fundamental idea of fore-laying. In the perfect form of this theme we must first withdraw a piece, in order that after a second preparatory move the way may be clear to give the mate, so that we cannot represent the full "Bristol" in less than three moves.

Now comes the point: it may be remembered that some few years ago in these pages, in speaking of the blending of thematic ideas, we instanced the "Indian" and "Bristol" as being recalcitrant themes, and that at least in our view they could not be welded with strict observance of economy of force. It may in the future turn out that our views were premature, but so far, there has been no economical exhibition of the task submitted for public criticism.

Mr. Branch, of the *Cheltenham Examiner*, quite lately quoted the popular American composer, Mr. H. W. Barry, as follows:—

By A. C. WHITE, New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

combination composed by Mr. A. C. White, of New York. For the benefit of inexperienced solvers it is stated that "Bristol" strategy consists in the move of one White piece 'clearing' a path for another to follow upon, while "Indian" strategy consists in the 'masking' of one White piece by another in order to avoid stalemate, and subsequently mating by means of discovered check.

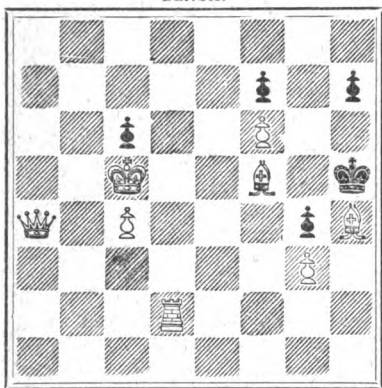
Not many years ago Mr. B. G. Laws, the problem editor of the *B.C.M.*, set a 'task' to be accomplished by problem composers, the combining in one problem of two well-known chess themes, viz., the "Bristol" and "Indian" themes, stating that, although each of the ideas were 'as old as the hills,' yet the combined ideas would produce a problem of very marked originality. For some years this was unsuccessfully attempted owing to the great difficulty confronting the composer in the matter of soundness. Not more than one really satisfactory rendering has thus far been published, and we therefore have pleasure in presenting a clever example of the

In view of the description or perhaps we might even say definition of the "Bristol" theme, we cannot see how Mr. White's clever problem effectively satisfies the task of combining the "Indian" and "Bristol." In the first place the key move of Mr. White's problem is really the overture to the "Indian," and when Black plays $K \times P$ a mild attempt is made to drag in the "Bristol" strategy, but this is a two-move effort and not as it should be, a design in three moves.

To Mr. W. J. Kennard, of Melrose, Mass., is due, so far as we are aware, the credit of first attempting the double theme, but his essay, which we

By H. W. BARRY, Boston, Mass.

BLACK.



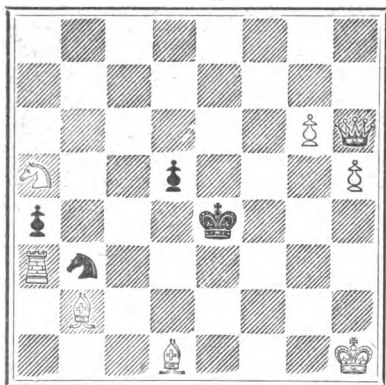
WHITE.

Mate in three.

fairly well known, and a useful example occurs to us in a work composed by Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, which secured an honourable mention so long back as 1880, in the *Leeds Mercury*. The problem is here appended.

By A. F. MACKENZIE, Jamaica.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

have already given in the *B.C.M.*, obviously fails in carrying out both strategic notions in their full integrity.

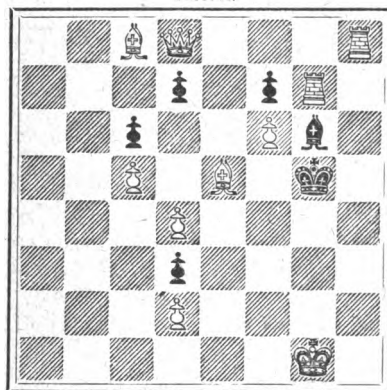
Another attempt which has been accepted as a capital rendering also fails, not by any reason of want of ingenuity. The "Indian" incident is fairly marked, but there is no vestige of the "Bristol." Taking the "Bristol" particularly into consideration (and we cite the problem in the margin for easy reference), it will be seen that the move of the Bishop is not only for making a clear path, but really its withdrawal as a minor force in order that a greater one shall be placed in front and supported by the former. This is a species of strategy

The key here ($1 B-R 8$) is made not to clear the path, as is done in the "Bristol," but to enable the attack to take up a more commanding front, with a superior force having superior mobile effectiveness. The "Bristol" theme can hardly be said to do this. The moving piece sheers off (if one may use the expression) to its destined destination, not necessarily to render any aid by way of subsequent collaboration, but to clear the line for a heavier force. In the "Bristol" the minor force (and this is one of the charms of the strategy) appears to go completely out of action, but this may not be considered as an essential feature.

The beautiful strategy of either the "Bristol" or "Indian" cannot be represented in problem form in less than three moves. This being so, in a composition which exemplifies the two conceits, it is patent that the key move of a problem with such a blended theme must be one which serves equally an effective contribution to both the withdrawal part of the "Indian" strategy, and the clearance movement of the "Bristol." It will therefore be seen that this the key move (the three-move limit is now only under consideration) must have a double motive, and the piece which makes the key must in one case be covered and in the other be an obstacle removed.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

There is no doubt that if composers regard the task sufficiently interesting, and follow closely the lines, they will produce interesting specimens of a difficult combination, and although it seems improbable, it would be foolish for one to say that it is impossible for the result to be thoroughly economical. As an experiment the annexed has been the result; it has not been a carefully thought-out plan, and we recognise that as far as the "Bristol" part of it is concerned it is lacking in its accentuation, since the initial moving piece is not needed for this branch of the solution to go as far as it does, still it gives one a rough idea that the duplex-theme is capable of successful handling.

FACTS AND FANCIES.—The publication of the collection of problems, by Mr. C. F. Stubbs, which was to have appeared in volume form in June, has been deferred. The publisher is G. H. Walcott, P.O. Box 2428, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. The price is 25 cents, and the edition is to be limited to subscribers.

The Swiss Chess Society have issued a programme for a three-move competition. The prizes are roughly two guineas, one and a half guineas, and 16/6, with a special prize to be awarded to a Swiss composer. The usual terms are stipulated for as regards motto and sealed envelope, and the entries must reach Dr. M. Henneberger, Postgasse, 68, Berne, Switzerland, on or before the 31st December, 1904. Entrants can send three positions but no more. The judges are Herr J. Berger and Dr. T. Schaad.

Up to the present we have had no news of or from Mr. Allen respecting the competition which he initiated, so must assume he is abroad for the recess. We are sorry for the delay, but feel we must seek indulgence, as we do not care to break the bond which was agreed to, *i.e.* Mr. Allen to be the judge, supplemented by our assistance.

Western Daily Mercury Second Problem Tourney.—This competition of two-movers has been concluded. First prize, A. W. Daniel; second, C. C. W. Sumner; third, F. Gamage; fourth, C. C. W. Sumner; fifth, C. Vincent Berry. All these composers are contributors to the *B.C.M.* Honourable mentions have gone to C. C. W. Sumner, W. R. Todd, and R. Hindley. We have been favoured with an advance copy of the honoured positions, and we give herewith the first prize problem: we would give more but the diagrams sent us are a bit doubtful. By A. W. Daniel, South Wales.—White: K at Q R 4. Q at K Kt 3. R at K 8, B at K B 7 and Q R sq, Kts at K Kt 7 and K 6. Ps at K Kt 6, Q 5, and Q B 6. Black: K at K B 3, Q at Q B 6. R at K R 5, Ps at K R 3, K B 6, K 5, K Kt 5, and Q R 6. Mate in two.

Western Daily Mercury (Plymouth) announces a Third Problem Tourney. Two-movers will be received up to November 1st. No entrance fee. Each composer limited to three problems, original and unpublished. Motto and sealed envelope as usual. Full solution should be given with the problem. First prize, £1; second prize, *Cook's Compendium*, or book of equal value; third, fourth, and fifth, book prizes. Address: Chess Editor, *Mercury*, Plymouth.

Next month we hope to be able to publish the problems submitted to the Solving Competitors at Hastings, at the First Congress of the British Chess Federation. It has been our pleasure to supply the problems at short notice, and we have taken advantage of utilizing a few positions sent to us for publication in our pages

SOLUTIONS.

T.P. No. 73, "Caissa."—The author's intention commences with 1 Q—Q sq, but the position is amenable to a mate in two by 1 Q—K 3 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T.P. No. 74, "Sperare licet."—1 Kt—B 6, Kt×Kt; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 7; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T.P. No. 75, "Without hope."—1 Kt—K 5, P×Kt; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—B 7 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T.P. No. 76, "Faded flower."—1 Kt—B 5, K—K 4; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 2; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 2; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 P—K 5 or Q—R 3 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T.P. No. 77, "Dreadnought."—1 K—Kt 3, P—B 5 ch; 2 K×P, &c. If 1..., P—K 4; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 Kt—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 6; 2 K—B 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By Mrs. Baird (page 295).—"R," 1 Kt—K 4, &c. "O," 1 B—B 4, &c. Both solved by J. D. Tucker, J. J. Jones, F. Orrett.

By A. Charlick (page 295).—1 Q—K R 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By W. J. Smith (page 295).—1 R—K B 6, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By P. F. Blake (p. 296).—1 Q—B 8, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By H. W. Barry (p. 296).—1 B—R 2, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By F. Gamage (p. 296).—1 Kt×B P, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By Dr. E. Mazel (p. 296).—1 Q—Kt 8, K×either Kt; 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 5; 2 Kt (B 5)—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., P—K 7; 2 Kt (K 4)—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×P ch, &c. Solved by J. J. Jones, F. Orrett.

By Dr. Palkoska (p. 296).—1 Q—Q 8, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, F. Orrett.

By R. Sahlberg (p. 297).—1 R—K 2, R×P; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×Q; 2 P×P dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 B—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 P×P ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 8; 2 Q×B P ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

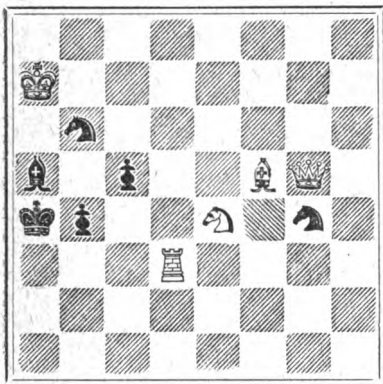
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1900.

Motto: "Fight or Flight."
(T.P. No. 105).

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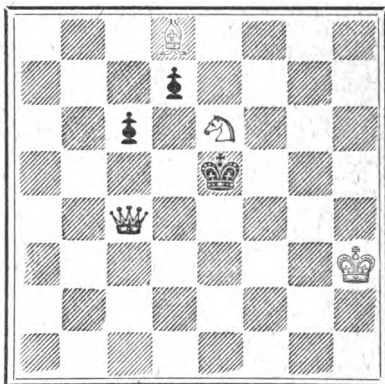
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1901.

Motto: "4 + 3 = 7."
(T.P. No. 106).

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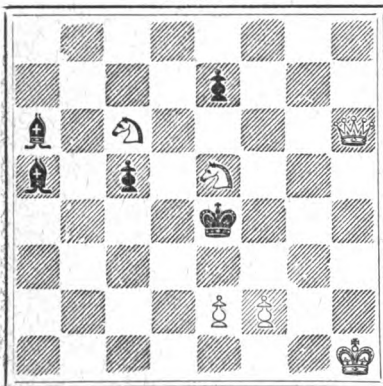
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1902.

Motto: "6 + 5 = 11."
(T.P. No. 107.)

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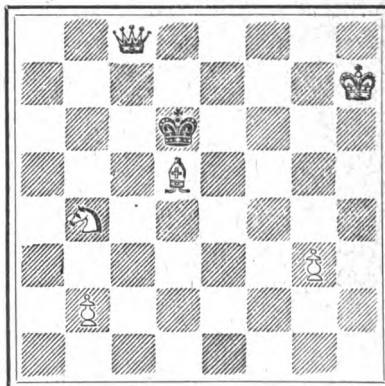
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1903.

Motto: "Sept pieces."
(T.P. No. 107a.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

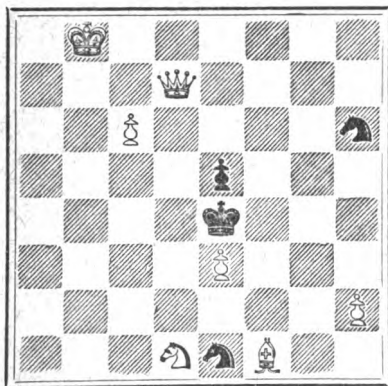
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1904.

Motto : "Bonheur."
(T.P. No. 108).

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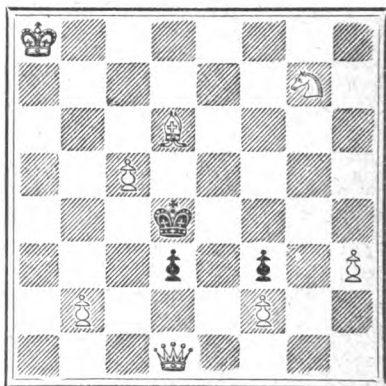
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1905.

Motto : "Vive le cavalier."
(T.P. No. 109).

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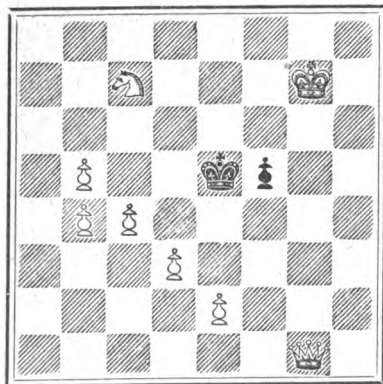
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1906.

Motto : "Henri."
(T.P. No. 110).

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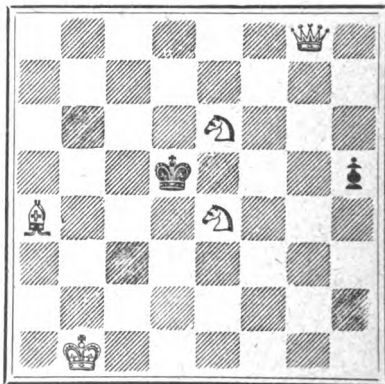
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1907.

Motto : "Kleine Hexe."
(T.P. No. 111).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.



MR. AND MRS. NAUMANN.

Photos by Lallie Charles, London, and
Maul & Fox, London.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1904.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION, AT HASTINGS.

THE National Congress of the British Chess Federation, promoted conjointly by the Federation and the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club, was opened on Monday, August 22nd, and continued (Sunday excepted) until Saturday, September 3rd, when the crowning function of a brilliant success was the assemblage of some two hundred interested chess enthusiasts to witness the presentation of the prizes by the charming wife of the esteemed president of the Federation, Mr. F. G. Naumann, London. The success of the Congress was assured from the moment the Federation Executive accepted the offer of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club to provide half the prize money, and share the incidental expenses of the meeting, provided the Congress was held in Hastings; but we doubt whether the most ardent adherent of the National Society ever anticipated the splendid results which have been achieved. Never in this or any other country has there been assembled for such length of time such a large company of ladies and gentlemen all interested in chess—as competitors, officials, or interested spectators. This most gratifying result should convince the most sceptical that the recent efforts to organise chess on a National basis are approved and appreciated by the great majority of chess players throughout the United Kingdom. And with good management, further success awaits the Federation. Already there are significant signs that the Second Annual Congress will prove as successful as the meeting at Hastings. The committee of the Northern Counties Union, whose efforts will be supplemented by the strong support of a local committee representative of the chess club, the leading citizens, and the Municipality of Southport, has invited the Federation to meet next year at Southport, and the invitation has been accepted. The Municipality of the town has already displayed active interest in the matter by offering free of charge the splendid suite of rooms in the Town Hall. The Northern authorities have offered to raise a substantial sum as their contribution to the fund to be devoted to the Congress, if the Federation will add an equivalent sum.

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The programme issued for Hastings was as follows, and it attracted the splendid aggregate entry of 151 competitors, but various causes reduced this number to 144 before the ballot for the order of play took place. No less than 54 towns were represented; London and suburbs being reckoned as one place.

British Championship Tournament. Entrance Fee, 20/-. Open to British subjects only, and limited to twelve competitors. First prize, £60; second, £30; third, £20; fourth, £10. Every non-prize winner to receive a solatium of £1 for each game won by him. The winner of first prize to hold the British Championship Trophy and title of British Champion for one year. The amateur making the best score against the other amateurs to receive a gold medal and to hold the title of British Amateur Champion for one year.

British Ladies' Championship Tournament. Open only to ladies who are British subjects, and limited to twelve competitors. First prize, £10; second, £7 10s; third, £5; fourth, £2 10s. The first prize winner to receive a gold medal and hold the British Ladies' Championship Trophy and the title of British Lady Champion for one year.

First Class Amateur Tournament. Entrance Fee, 15/-. First prize, £20; second, £15; third, £10; fourth, £5. In the event of entries exceeding twelve, play to proceed in sections and prize list to be revised. With the overplus of entries from the Championship contest the entrants in this event numbered thirty-one and they were balloted into three sections with two prizes in each section. First, £15; second, £7 10s.

Second Class Amateur Tournament. Entrance Fee, 10/-. First prize, £12; second, £9; third, £6; and fourth, £3. The same conditions applied to this contest as to the First Class Amateur Competition, and the competitors (24) were divided into two sections and the prizes given to each section were: First, £10; second, £5.

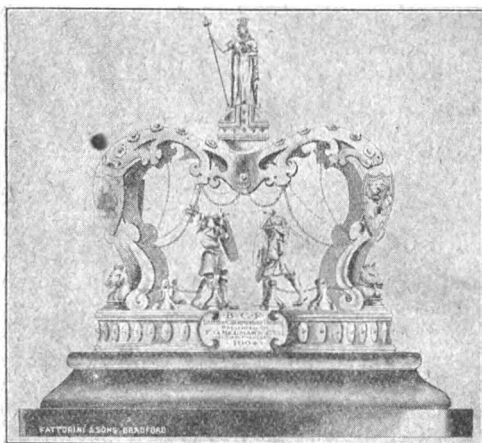
Third Class Amateur Tournament. Entrance Fee, 5/-. First prize, £10; second, £7 10s.; third, £5; and fourth, £2 10s. This competition attracted the large entry of 45 players, necessitating a division into four sections, with prizes of £5 and £2 10s. to each section.

Evening Tournament. First prize, £5; second, £3; third, £2; and fourth, 27/6. Entrance Fee, 2/6.

First Week Tournament. First prize, £3; second, 30/-.

The chief rules governing play in all the competitions were as follows: (5) Play to proceed, except in the case of the Evening Tournament, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., and of 7 p.m. and 10 p.m., at the rate of 30 moves in the first one and a half hours, 60 moves in the first three hours, and after that at the rate of 20 moves per hour. In the Evening Tournament, the hours of play to be from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. only, and the rate of play 24 moves in the first hour, and twelve moves in each succeeding half hour. (6) The clock of each competitor whose turn it is to move shall be started at the hour fixed for the commencement or resumption of play, and absentees, as well as competitors actually present, shall lose by exceeding the time limit. If neither player of a pair be present within one and a half hours of the time fixed for commencement of play the game that should have been played shall be scored as lost by both competitors.

We give an illustration of the British Championship Trophy, presented to the Federation by Mr F. G. Naumann. The chief feature is the large silver crown, the fillet being hung with shields on which names of winners are to be engraved at each tournament, and having in front a shield to record the presentation. The four arches of the crown are elaborated scrolls taking the general form of the Imperial crown, diversified with jewels



BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP TROPHY.



LADIES' TROPHY.

The Ladies' Trophy, presented to the Federation by Captain A. S. Beaumont, of Surrey, is in the form of a solid silver rose bowl, supported upon an elaborate wrought openwork base in the style known as Elizabethan. The rose bowl has a foliated top, so that when the flowers are arranged they can be disposed more satisfactorily than in an ordinary circular edge. The body of the bowl is chequered like a chess board, and it is divided by four trophies at the principal parts, and four Rooks or Castles. The first of the leading ornaments is a circle with the three lions of England upon

(these being shown in silver bosses) on the upper portion, and having, on the most forward curve, shields of arms bearing respectively the coats of arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Festoons of chain hang from the centre, and at the foot of each arch of the crown is a chess Knight, two of which are bronze and the other two silver. Eight bronze Pawns and eight silver Pawns are placed round the fillet, and united to the chess Knights and to each other. An engraved silver chess board is shown within the ribs on the foot of crown above the fillet, and the chess contest is symbolized by two knights in armour of the 15th century engaged in single combat on the board, one being in bronze and the other in silver. In the centre of the four arms of the Royal crown is the orb or mound, above which is a figure emblematical of Victory, with a sceptre in one hand and a wreath of laurel in the other.

it, and sceptres crossing, crown being in centre above. At the sides come respectively the arms of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, each having the crown of the Empire over. The elaborate base has obverse and reverse a beautiful model representing each a queen of chess, and the bowl is supported at corners by a silver model of four Staunton Knights. The bowl and ornaments are placed upon a velvet and ebonised base, with a plate recording inscription in front.

The British Championship trophy was designed by Mr. Leonard P. Rees, secretary of the Federation, and that for the Ladies Championship, by Messrs. Fattorini & Sons, Bradford, who have manufactured both trophies in very artistic style.

On Monday, August 22nd, the opening day of the Congress, play did not begin until seven o'clock in the evening. This arrangement was made in order to enable those who reached Hastings by noon on the Monday, to accept the kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Du Cros to a reception and afternoon tea. This function proved most enjoyable. Upwards of eighty ladies and gentlemen accepted the invitation, and they were driven in brakes to Baldslow Place, which is pleasantly situated in the country, about three miles from Hastings. Mrs. Du Cros received the guests—Mr. Du Cros was regrettably absent in London on urgent business—who spent a delightful two hours in the house, conservatories, gardens, and grounds. Mr. Poulton escorted some of the party through the grounds and by the lake, and Mrs. Du Cros and her friends were unceasingly attentive to the comfort of the ladies. Afternoon tea was served in the drawing room, to the strains of excellent music played in the hall by the Hastings Excelsior String Band. Among the guests, in addition to many of the tournament competitors, were Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburne, Mr. L. P. Rees (hon. secretary of the Federation), Mr. H. F. Dobell, Mr. H. S. King, Mr. I. S. Mannington (secretary Sussex Association), Mrs. J. Mercer Wright, Mrs. Sercombe, Mr. Carslake Winter Wood (Devon), Mr. G. B. Gabb and Mr. Hallaway (vice-presidents Hastings Club), Mr. W. D. Wight (Wales), Mr. I. M. Brown, and other friends. After the formal leave-taking, Hastings was reached about six o'clock, and three-quarters of an hour later the Public Hall presented an animated scene, the room being decorated with flags, and the front of the platform tastefully banked with flowers, ferns, and palms. The body of the hall was reserved for play in the various competitions, whilst on every side was ample evidence of the excellent organising powers of Mr. Dobell and his co-adjutors—the committee. The stewards, of whom the following gentlemen took duty during some portion of the Congress, were: Messrs. E. Abney Walker, J. A. Watt, J. Hallaway, F. J. Mann, Angelo Lewis, C. G. Skyrme, R. Lucas, F. W. Womersley, H. King, H. Stephenson, W. W. White (Kent County Association), A. Schomberg (secretary Southern Counties Union), I. M. Brown (secretary Northern Union), C. F. Lewis (secretary Birmingham Chess Club), Mr. T. H. Moore (secretary London League), and others whose names we do not recall.

Shortly before seven o'clock, the president of the Hastings Chess Club (Mr. Horace Chapman) ascended the platform, being accompanied by the Mayor of Hastings (Alderman B. H. W. Tree, J.P.), Mr. L. P. Rees

(secretary), Mr. H. E. Dobell, and other officials. Before opening the Congress, Mr. Chapman read the following telegram from Mr. F. G. Naumann, president of the British Chess Federation: "Regret unavoidably absent opening Congress. Kindly convey to president heartiest good wishes for success first Congress. May all competitors gain prizes either now or later." Proceeding, Mr. Chapman said that he had the honour, as president of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club, to offer the members of the British Chess Federation a very hearty welcome to Hastings. He sincerely hoped that they would have a good and pleasant tournament. Personally, he did not know enough about the rules of the British Chess Federation to say much with regard to its aims, but he would like to say for himself that what he hoped to see was a governing body in England, which would occupy the same position for chess that Marylebone Cricket Club did for cricket. He would go further, and hope that some day there might be an international governing body, which would lay down the rules for the championship of the world, for as it was at present it seemed to him they were never likely to have a championship match again within a reasonable time. There were many people like himself who would like to see the championship of the world contested again, but so many difficulties arose that it seemed an imperative necessity that they should have a governing body to lay down the law. He ventured to think that Hastings was not an inconsiderable place in the world of chess. They had an international tournament here years ago, and they had lived to see a very great Federation meeting that night. He only hoped it might be the first of many, and that the pleasure they might find in Hastings, not only in chess but in the beautiful country and air, might be an inducement, if not to have a meeting here soon, at all events to send many people here to play singly against some of their people.

The Mayor said that as a non-chess player he had the utmost satisfaction in being there that evening with their worthy president, Mr. Chapman. He was sure Mr. Chapman had expressed his opinion of that chess meeting as he (the Mayor) would have done himself had he had notice that a speech was required. He trusted that the Congress would be a successful gathering, and he was sure that during the brief intervals which they could devote to a little recreation from their arduous duties of playing chess, they would not regret having visited Hastings and St. Leonards. He most cordially hoped they would have a very successful gathering in every way.

Mr. Rees explained the rules of the tournament as regarded the time-limit, and impressed on the members the necessity of punctuality, and promptly at the stroke of seven, the advertised time, the bell was rung.

The players very quickly got to their boards, and soon about 70 games were proceeding. There were a good company of spectators, and the body of the hall presented a busy scene.

The hours of play were arranged in morning and evening sittings, leaving the afternoons free for finishing adjourned games; solving contests; lightning tournaments; or outdoor pleasures. This arrangement worked fairly well for the time allotted, but we suggest that at future meetings the morning sitting should be of four hours' duration—9.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. Many of the games had reached such critical stage at the end of three hours'

play that ten additional moves would have produced a definite result at one sitting—a more satisfactory termination than having to adjourn the game.

The pairing for each day was determined by ballot; and the full record was tabulated as follows:—

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th
1 v. 2	3 v. 1	1 v. 4	5 v. 1	1 v. 6	7 v. 1	1 v. 8	9 v. 1	1 v. 10	11 v. 1	1 v. 12
11 v. 3	7 v. 8	2 v. 3	4 v. 2	2 v. 5	6 v. 2	2 v. 7	8 v. 2	2 v. 9	10 v. 2	2 v. 11
10 v. 4	6 v. 9	9 v. 7	8 v. 9	3 v. 4	5 v. 3	3 v. 6	7 v. 3	3 v. 8	9 v. 3	3 v. 10
9 v. 5	5 v. 10	10 v. 6	7 v. 10	10 v. 8	9 v. 10	4 v. 5	6 v. 4	4 v. 7	8 v. 4	4 v. 9
8 v. 6	4 v. 11	11 v. 5	6 v. 11	11 v. 7	8 v. 11	11 v. 9	10 v. 11	5 v. 6	7 v. 5	5 v. 8
7 v. 12	12 v. 2	12 v. 8	3 v. 12	9 v. 12	12 v. 4	12 v. 10	5 v. 12	11 v. 12	12 v. 6	6 v. 7

The result of play in the first round of the British Championship contest was as follows: (1) Blackburne beat (2) Chepmell; (11) Lee beat (3) Mackenzie; (10) Bellingham beat (4) Jacobs; (9) Michell beat (5) Tattersall; (8) Macdonald beat (6) Napier; (7) Atkins beat (12) Palmer.

Wednesday afternoon, August 24th, was devoted to a Problem Solving contest, for which nineteen competitors entered. Four positions were submitted, two two-movers and two three-movers, and points were awarded for each solution and each correct variation. The prizes were £2 and 19/-. Mr. J. Keeble, of Norwich, took first prize with 32 points, in 1 hour and 34 minutes. Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall was second with 31 points, in the quick time of 46 minutes; he would have been an easy first but for giving a wrong mating move to one of the two-move problems. Mr. P. S. Leonhart equalled Mr. Tattersall in points, but he took longer time. Among the competitors were Mrs. Fagan, Miss Hallaway, Messrs. J. Crum, W. H. Gunston, W. P. Maclean, A. Emery, R. F. B. Jones, H. T. Stevenson, and F. E. Hamond, the two last-named scoring 30 and 28 points respectively.

On Thursday afternoon, August 25th, about 90 ladies and gentlemen took advantage of the arrangements made by the local committee for an excursion to Battle Abbey. The train left Hastings at 2-20 p.m., and the famous Abbey was reached about three o'clock, when the company was welcomed and personally conducted through the grounds by the Dean of Battle (the Rev. E. R. Currie, D.D.), who explained the various points of interest, gave an interesting description of the battle in which Harold the last of the Saxon kings was slain, and also indicated the spot where Harold fell. Later in the afternoon quite a number of the visitors were conducted through the Parish Church of Battle by the Dean, whose lucid explanations of the styles of architecture and proportions of the Church were most instructive and thoroughly enjoyed. The Rev. J. F. Welsh (Bishop-Designate of Trinidad and Tobago) expressed the thanks of the visitors for the kindness which they had experienced, and in his response the Dean said he was delighted to know that his services had given pleasure to the chess players, to whom he wished every success. After saying good-bye

to the Dean, tea was partaken at the George Hotel, and Hastings again reached in time for the commencement of play at the evening sitting.

To give additional interest to the proceedings of the Congress, arrangements were projected for a match London League *versus* the Three Unions. But such an important contest, if to be a real trial of chess strength, cannot be organised satisfactorily except as a separate undertaking, and after many weeks of preparation and organisation, as in the North *v.* South matches of 1893 and 1894. In the present case the encounter resolved into an impromptu match, in consequence of the difficulty of getting representative teams together. Forty-seven players were engaged on each side, and the totals were London League 27½, Three Unions 19½. We must, however, add that the Unions had fourteen players whose opponents failed to appear, but in view of the impromptu character of the contest the Unions agreed not to claim for default. Among the fourteen who were unfortunately deprived of a game were the Rev. W. C. Palmer, Dr. R. C. Macdonald, Mr. E. D. Fawcett, Mr. J. Parry, and other strong players. The match was contested during Saturday afternoon, August 27th, and during the evening of that day the competitors and visitors had further experience of the kindness and hospitality of the Hastings Club, when the president, Mr. Horace Chapman, held a reception at the Town Hall. Mr. Chapman and Mr. Dobell received the guests, who included nearly all the players in the tournaments; also many of those who had come specially to take part in the match played in the afternoon, together with many other chess enthusiasts, amongst whom were Messrs. T. H. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Rees, Mr. A. E. Moore (president Northern Union), Mr. L. Hoffer, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Brown, Mr. F. W. Womersley, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. White, Mr. J. Huggett, J.P., Mrs. Strickland, Mr. J. Hallaway, the Rev. Astley Cooper, Mr. H. L. Overton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. C. Hammond, Mr. F. E. Hamond, Mr. G. W. Richmond, the Misses Millar, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburne, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Bellingham, Mr. Napier, Mr. Jacobs; nearly every lady taking part in the tournaments, and the play stewards.

The corridors and staircase were profusely decorated with splendid plants of evergreens and beautiful flowers. The Council Chamber—which proved almost too small to accommodate the numerous guests with comfort—was also well arranged. The programme consisted chiefly of music, by an excellent orchestra, led by Mr. Val Marriott. The artists were: Miss F. A. Elliott, L.R.A.M. (piano), Messrs. Val Marriott and H. Batts (violins), E. Strauss ('cello), E. A. Markwick (flute), and Macdonald (clarinet), who played several selections, including Mr. Marriott's march, "The Guards," Flotow's famous "Stradella" overture, Czibulka's "Songe d'Amour," Sullivan's incidental music to "King Henry VIII.," and Michiel's Czardas No. 2. Mr. Marriott rendered Vieuxtemps' "Air Varle" on the violin, and Mr. Henry Parsons sang Marzials' "Ask nothing more" with much taste. Mr. H. F. Cheshire, who is the borough analyst of Hastings, gave a series of experiments with Radium, which were most instructive and greatly appreciated. Excellent refreshments were served in one of the ante rooms, and the whole company spent a most enjoyable time, which was brought to a close with a fine rendering of "Doctrinen," a valse composed by Mr. E. Strauss.

We have not space at our disposal to review each of the competitions in detail, but we append full tabulated records of the results of play in each contest. The Major event was naturally the chief centre of interest, and attracted many spectators. Mr. Horace Chapman, for example, rarely missed a sitting during the whole of the Congress; another constant visitor, whom we were delighted to renew acquaintance with, was Mrs. W. J. Baird, whose fame as a composer of splendid problems is recognised throughout the chess world.

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

	Atkins	Napier	Blackburne	Bellingham	Michell	Lee	Jacobs	Tattersall	Palmer	Macdonald	Mackenzie	Chepmell	TOTAL
Mr. H. E. Atkins, Leicester	—	½	1	½	½	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	8½
Mr. W. E. Napier, Kent	½	—	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	8½
Mr. J. H. Blackburne, London	0	½	—	1	½	0	1	1	1	½	½	1	7½
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham, Dudley	½	½	0	—	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	7
Mr. R. P. Michell, London	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	1	0	½	1	1	6½
Mr. F. J. Lee, London	1	0	½	0	1	—	0	1	½	1	1	1	6
Mr. H. Jacobs, London	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	½	1	4½
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, London	0	0	½	1	0	½	0	—	1	1	0	1	4½
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester	0	0	0	0	1	½	1	1	—	1	0	0	4½
Dr. R. C. Macdonald, Linlithgow	0	1	½	0	½	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	4
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, Birmingham	0	0	½	0	0	0	½	1	½	1	—	½	3½
Captain Chepmell, Plymouth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	½	—	1½

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

	Finn	Anderson	Herring	Ellis	Stevens	Sidney	Tapsell	Watson	Chapman	Hallway	Bowles	Seymour	TOTAL
Miss K. B. Finn, London	—	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10½
Mrs. G. A. Anderson, London	0	—	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	0	1	7½
Mrs. F. D. Herring, Reading	0	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	7½
Miss Grace Ellis, London	0	0	1	—	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	6½
Mrs. E. M. Stevens, Hastings	½	1	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	6½
Mrs. E. H. Sidney, Hove	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	0	1	1	6
Miss E. Tapsell, Redhill	0	½	0	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	5½
Miss G. Watson, Hastings	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	4½
Mrs. C. M. Chapman, Ogbourne	0	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	—	1	1	1	4
Miss F. H. Hallway, Hastings	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	1	1	3½
Mrs. R. A. Bowles, London	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	½	—	0	3
Mrs. Seymour, London	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	1

FIRST-CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT

SECTION A.

	Crum	Müller	Gunston	Joyce	Cheshire	Willmott	Brown	Fawcett	Sergeant	Brooks	TOTAL
Mr. J. Crum, Glasgow	—	I	O	I	O	½	O	½	½	I	4½
Mr. O. C. Müller, London	O	—	O	I	I	O	O	I	I	I	5½
Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge	I	I	—	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	7½
Mr. F. A. Joyce, Isle of Wight	O	O	O	—	*	*	*	O	O	*	O
Mr. H. F. Cheshire, Hastings	I	O	½	I	O	I	I	I	I	I	6½
Mr. B. D. Willmott, Birmingham	½	I	O	I	—	—	I	O	½	I	5
Mr. Frank Brown, Dudley	I	I	½	I	O	O	—	I	I	I	5½
Mr. E. D. Fawcett, London	½	O	O	I	O	I	O	—	O	½	3
Mr. P. W. Sergeant, London	½	O	½	I	I	O	O	I	—	I	5½
Mr. E. J. Brooks, London	O	O	O	I	O	O	O	½	O	—	1½

* Forfeited.

SECTION B.

	Wainwright	Tietjen	Flear	Mortimer	Rosenbaum	Middleton	Kirschner	MacBean	Sherrard	Welsh	TOTAL
Mr. G. E. Wainwright, Surbiton	—	I	O	I	I	I	O	I	½	I	6½
Mr. A. E. Tietjen, London	O	—	½	O	O	½	O	½	O	I	2½
Mr. F. W. Flear, St. Aibans	I	½	—	O	O	I	I	O	O	I	5
Mr. J. Mortimer, London	O	I	½	—	O	O	I	I	O	O	5½
Mr. H. Rosenbaum, London	O	O	I	I	—	O	O	O	O	I	4
Mr. E. E. Middleton, jun., Hastings	O	½	O	O	I	—	I	O	I	I	6
Mr. H. Kirschner, London	I	I	O	O	I	O	—	½	O	½	4
Mr. W. P. MacBean, London	O	½	I	O	I	½	I	O	I	I	5½
Mr. C. H. Sherrard, Cairo	½	I	I	I	I	O	I	O	—	I	6½
Rev. J. F. Welsh, Warminster	O	O	O	I	O	O	½	O	O	—	1½

SECTION C.

	Dunstan	Holmes	Leonhardt	Sullivan	Wilson	Hamond	Loman	Manlove	Richmond	Mannington	TOTAL
Dr. R. Dunstan, London	—	O	O	I	I	O	I	I	O	I	5
Mr. H. Holmes, Liverpool	I	—	O	I	½	O	I	I	O	I	5½
Mr. P. S. Leonhardt, London	I	I	—	I	I	I	I	I	½	I	8½
Mr. P. Sullivan, London	O	O	O	—	O	O	I	O	O	O	8
Mr. J. Wilson, Lincoln	O	½	O	I	—	I	I	I	O	½	5
Mr. F. E. Hamond, London	I	I	O	I	O	—	I	O	*	½	5½
Mr. R. Loman, London	*	*	*	*	O	O	—	O	*	I	11
Dr. J. E. Manlove, Hastings	O	O	O	I	O	O	I	—	O	I	3½
Mr. G. W. Richmond, London	I	I	½	I	I	I	I	I	—	I	8½
Mr. I. E. Mannington, Hastings	O	O	O	I	½	½	O	O	O	—	2

* Forfeited.

In the Second-class Amateur Tournament it was unfortunate that a player in each section retired after playing only part of his games. Withdrawals also took occurred in Sections A and C of the First-class players contest, and in Section B of the Third-class Competition. In some cases, notably the last named, withdrawal was unavoidable, but we doubt whether some of the other gentlemen were fully justified in retiring.

SECOND CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

	Illingworth	Thornton	Hammond	Evill	Middleton	Markwick	Brenridge	Edwards	Thornily	Woodard	Smith	TOTAL
Mr. L. Illingworth, London	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sir J. Thornton, Hove	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Hammond, London	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	6
Rev. W. E. Evill, Canterbury	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	4
Mr. E. E. Middleton, sen., Hastings	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	0	0	0	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Markwick, London	0	1	1	1	—	—	1	0	1	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. Bremridge, Devon	*	0	1	*	*	—	—	0	1	0	0	2
Mr. T. E. Edwards, Bristol	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	0	1	8
Mr. E. Thornily, Hastings	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. A. Woodard, Bradford	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	—	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. N. Smith, Marlow	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	—	5

* Forfeited.

SECTION B.

	Paley-Hughes	Ruchon	Morgan	Axtell	Friedberger	Mercer	Dickinson	Thomas	Kirk	Bewley	Adcock	TOTAL
Mr. W. A. Paley-Hughes, Worcester	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Ruchon, St. Leonards	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	0	*	*	*	*	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4
Mr. E. D. Morgan, Copthorne	0	0	—	1	0	*	*	*	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Axtell, Bristol	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Friedberger, Hastings	0	1	1	0	—	1	0	0	1	1	1	6
Mr. F. W. Forrest, Shrewsbury	0	1	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Dickinson, London	1	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Thomas, Liverpool	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—	1	1	1	5
Mr. W. H. M. Kirk, London	0	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	0	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Roe, London	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. R. Adcock, Norwich	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Forfeited.

† Divided first and second prize.

In point of numbers the Third-class Amateur Tournament proved the most popular item of the programme. No less than forty-five players entered the lists, and were, perforce, divided into four sections, with prizes of £5 and £2 10s. to each section. A pleasing feature of this tournament was the presence of no less than thirteen lady players. It is also worthy of note that the first entry received by the Federation secretary came from a competitor in this contest — Mr. A. Baker, of Islington.

THIRD-CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

SECTION A.

	Ward	Watson	Joughin	Illingworth	Owen	Perrottsmith	Baker	Bullock	Addison	Genese	Michell	TOTAL
Mr. V. S. Ward, St. Leonards ...	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	8
Mr. A. Watson, Salisbury ...	1	—	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	7
Mrs. H. N. Joughin, London...	0	0	—	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1½
Mrs. Illingworth, London ...	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
Mr. R. Owen, Hastings ...	0	0	1	1	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
Mr. B. Perrottsmith, Hastings ...	0	1	0	1	1	—	0	0	1	0	0	4½
Mr. A. Baker, London ...	0	1	1	1	1	½	—	1	1	1	1	8½
Mr. G. S. Bullock, Pokesdown ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	—	1	0	½	7½
Miss E. L. Addison, Brighton ...	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	1	2
Prof. R. W. Genese, Aberystwyth	0	0	½	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	1	6½
Mr. E. A. Michell, London ...	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	½	0	0	—	4½

SECTION B.

	Robbins	Threlkeld	Durlacher	Manbey	Miller	Geake	Kershaw	Murray	Pickering	Wilson	Cockett	TOTAL
Mrs. Robbins, London ...	—	½	½	½	0	0	½	1	1	1	½	5½
Mr. W. F. Threlkeld, Wakefield ...	½	—	1	½	0	½	1	1	1	½	1	8½
Mrs. F. S. Durlacher, London ...	½	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	½	2
Rev. G. H. Manbey, Southend ...	½	½	1	—	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
Mr. D. Miller, London ...	1	0	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	9
Mr. A. Geake, St. Leonards ...	1	½	1	0	0	—	0	1	1	½	1	6
Mrs. S. Kershaw, London ...	½	0	1	1	0	1	—	1	0	0	0	4½
Rev. C. H. Murray, Spilsby ...	*	0	0	0	*	0	0	—	0	0	*	0
Mr. F. R. Pickering, London...	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	—	1	0	5
Mr. A. S. Wilson, Lincoln ...	0	½	1	0	0	½	1	1	0	—	½	4½
Rev. W. H. Cockett, Taunton ...	½	0	½	1	0	0	1	1	1	½	—	5½

SECTION C.

	Alderson	Braund	Wells	Hunt	Millar	Ruchon	Papworth	Donnelly	Terrill	Lock	Douglas	TOTAL
Dr. F. N. Alderson, Bournemouth...	—	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mr. H. Braund, Hastings	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	7
Rev. E. Wells, Salisbury... ..	1	0	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	7½
Miss M. Hunt, Barnstaple	1	0	0	—	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
Miss C. Millar, Altrincham	0	0	0	1	—	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
Miss G. Ruchon, St. Leonards	1	0	0	*	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mr. C. Papworth, London	1	0	0	1	1	—	1	1	0	0	0	5
Mr. R. H. Donnelly, London... ..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	0	0	2
Mr. F. H. Terrill, Birmingham	1	1	½	0	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	8½
Mr. G. H. Lock, Shrewsbury... ..	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	—	1	7
Mr. J. C. Douglas, Shrewsbury	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	7

SECTION D.

	Millar	Welsh	Hunt	Collins	Rentoul	Owen	Gates	Densham	Rawlins	Rawnsley	Watson	TOTAL
Miss M. Millar, Altrincham	—	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
Mr. F. J. Welsh, Warminster... ..	1	—	1	1	1	0	1	½	0	1	1	7½
Miss E. Hunt, Barnstaple	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Mr. W. Collins, Hereford	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	½	1	1	1	8
Mrs. F. Rentoul, Eastbourne	0	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Mr. A. H. Owen, Birmingham	1	1	1	0	1	—	0	1	0	1	1	7
Rev. E. Gates, Kettering	1	0	1	0	1	1	—	½	1	1	½	7
Mr. A. L. Densham, Croydon	1	½	1	½	1	0	½	—	1	1	1	7½
Major F. H. Rawlins, Wolverton	0	1	0	½	1	1	0	0	—	0	0	3½
Miss M. Rawnsley, Hove	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	1	4
Mr. W. G. Watson, Hastings... ..	0	0	1	0	0	0	½	0	1	0	—	2½

FIRST WEEK TOURNAMENT.

	Curling	Boxall	Chandler	Carey	Wardhaugh	Hadland	TOTAL
Mr. A. L. Curling, Rochester	—	1	0	0	0	1	2
Mrs. B. W. Boxall, London	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. J. Chandler, Lewes	1	1	—	1	½	1	3½
Mr. W. S. Carey, London	1	1	1	—	0	1	4
Mr. C. Wardhaugh, Glasgow	1	1	½	1	—	1	4½
Mr. G. H. Hadland, Thornton H'th	0	1	0	0	0	—	1

EVENING PLAY.

	Church	Stephenson	Wight	Corke	McCormick	Garland	Ilasnip	Thomas	Owlett	White	Kirkpatrick	Ginner	TOTAL.
Mr. E. H. Church, Cambridge...	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. T. Stephenson, Hastings...	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	9
Mr. W. D. Wight, Pentre, Glam...	0	0	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	6
Mr. C. F. Corke, Sevenoaks...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	7
Mr. E. J. McCormick, Hastings...	0	0	0	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Miss M. Garland, St. Leonards...	0	0	0	*	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. A. Hasnip, Hastings...	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	1	0	0	1	4
Miss J. M. Thomas, St. Leonards...	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—	0	0	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Victor Owlett, Hastings...	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	*	0	1	1	*	1	—	*	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. T. White, Hastings...	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	10
Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick, Hastings...	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	7
Mr. A. G. Ginner, Hastings...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

* Lost by forfeit.

The prize winners were as follows : British Championship.—The first and second prizes were divided between Messrs. H. E. Atkins and W. F. Napier, each receiving £45. Mr. Atkins also took the Amateur Championship Gold Medal and title of British Amateur Champion. His score against the other amateurs was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, against 7 points scored by Mr. Napier. The tie for the British Championship will be decided by a contest of four games. The match will be played during the coming Christmas holidays. Mr. J. H. Blackburne took third prize, £20, and Mr. Bellingham the fourth £10. The non-prize winners received £1 for each game won, and the aggregate sum given in this way amounted to £25. This arrangement was much appreciated by the competitors.

Ladies' Championship.—Gold Championship Medal and £10, Miss Kate B. Finn, London; Mrs. Herring and Mrs. Anderson tied for second and third, and divided; Mrs. Stevens and Miss Ellis tied for third and fourth, and also divided.

First Class Amateurs.—It was intended that the section winners should play off for the following division of the first prize money (£45): £20, £15, and £10, but owing to want of time it was eventually decided that the arrangement of £15 and £7 10s. to each section should be adhered to, and the distribution was therefore as follows: Section A—first prize, £15, Mr. W. H. Gunston; Mr. H. F. Cheshire took second prize £7 10s., after a tie with Mr. Frank Brown, who could not stay to play off, and resigned to Mr. Cheshire after a private arrangement respecting the prize money. Section B—first prize, £15. Mr. C. H. Sherrard and Mr. G. E. Wainwright tied with 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ points, but Mr. Sherrard won the deciding game and gained the first prize, Mr. Wainwright taking £7 10s. In Section C there was a tie between Mr. G. W. Richmond and Mr. P. S. Leonhardt with 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ each. Mr. Richmond won the deciding contest and took the premier reward, £15; Mr. Leonhardt, £7 10s.

The entries in the second and third class amateur contests were so numerous that the committee divided the competitors in both events into sections, giving prizes to each section. The results were—Second Class Amateurs, Section A, first £10, second £5. The fighting in this section was so close between the leading players that they made a private arrangement that the winner of first prize should take £7 only, the balance, £3, being set apart to provide a third prize in the section. The prize takers came out as follows: first, Mr. T. E. Edwards; second and third, Mr. J. A. Woollard and Mr. F. W. Markwick, *ex æquo*. Section B—first, £10, Mr. A. Axtell; second, £5, Mr. W. T. Dickinson. Third Class Amateurs, four sections, with £5 and £2 10s. to each section. Winners: Section A—Mr. A. Baker, first; Mr. V. S. Ward, second. Section B—Mr. D. Miller, first; Mr. W. F. Threlkeld, second. Section C—Mr. F. H. Terrill, first; Rev. E. Wells, second. Section D—Mr. W. Collins, first; Mr. A. L. Densham and Mr. F. J. Welsh, *ex æquo*, second.

Evening Tournament.—First prize, £5; second, £3; third, £2; fourth, £1 7s. 6d. The winners of first three prizes were Mr. A. T. White, Mr. H. S. Stephenson, and Mr. C. H. Church, in the order named. The fourth prize was divided by Mr. Corke and Mr. Kirkpatrick.

First Week Tournament.—Two prizes, £3 and £2 10s. Mr. Wardhaugh took first and Mr. Carey second.

During the fortnight there were several lightning tournaments arranged, and the prizes were furnished by the entrance fees. Messrs. C. Hammond, Napier, F. E. Hamond and Macdonald each winning a first prize.

The Presentation of the Prizes.—The final act of the Congress was the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. Naumann, on Saturday evening, September 3rd. The proceedings started at seven o'clock, when the president and his wife were escorted to the platform by those members of the Federation executive who were present, including Messrs. Dobell, Rees, T. H. Moore, and W. W. White. Mr. Rees introduced the president, and in his opening speech Mr. Naumann said he considered it a great privilege to address them on that particularly auspicious occasion, the inaugural meeting of the British Chess Federation. There used to be a time, not so very many years ago, when he used to think constantly of the Federation movement, when they were yet in troubled waters; but that was passed now, and they were sailing on the very calm ocean of success. They were all united on one point. They represented one principle, the right to self-government in chess, the right to manage their own affairs, and put them on a sound and business-like basis. That was their hope and aim, and with support they would bring that movement to a very speedy, a very legitimate, and a very triumphant conclusion. That the Federation officials would be supported was self-evident from the fact that they had had 151 entries for that meeting, emanating from over 50 towns in the United Kingdom. When they reflected on those figures, they began to think why the Federation movement was not started ten years ago. It was in the air then. But they had got it now, and meant to carry it through. He was fully aware of the importance of the present meeting, and he hoped that every succeeding president would be able to congratulate them on their continued prosperity and success. At a later stage of the proceedings,

Mr. Naumann said it was a very happy idea to have their first Congress at Hastings. They owed a very great debt of gratitude to the Hastings committee for the able and magnificent work they had done. If they mentioned chess they mentioned Hastings, and if they mentioned Hastings they had got success. Hastings had always been looking out for fresh conquests and fresh fields and battles. He moved a vote of thanks to the Hastings committee for their magnificent efforts.

Mrs. Naumann then presented the prizes, and the winners were all accorded hearty applause as they came forward to receive their rewards; but the reception accorded to Miss Finn and Mr. J. H. Blackburne was exceptional, and must have been very gratifying, particularly to Mr. Blackburne, whom many chess players would have been delighted to have seen carry off the first prize and the British Championship Trophy.



MR. REES.

*Photo by Robinson & Son,
Redhill.*



MR. DOBELL.

*Photo by Sydney Shaw,
Robertson Street, Hastings.*

The last prize-taker had scarcely left the platform when Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham stepped forward to express to the respective secretaries, Mr. Dobell and Mr. Rees, the thanks of all the competitors for their indefatigable labours on their behalf, and for the Congress generally, which had proved a brilliant success. Their appreciation was expressed in the form of autograph albums, signed by the players and officials, and he trusted that these slight mementos would revive with Mr. Dobell and Mr. Rees very pleasant memories of the first Congress of the British Chess Federation.

Mr. Dobell, in reply, said he most highly appreciated the gift. He had taken great interest in chess for many years, and he had read the names of many people in all parts of the country, and it had been the greatest possible pleasure to him to meet them in that hall during the past

fortnight. He would retain the autographs of those who had taken part in the meeting, and he would value them. He hoped the efforts which had been made would be to the advantage of the Federation, and if they had given it a good start it would go on, and each Congress would be increasingly superior to the one which preceded it.

Mr. Rees replied, saying he fully appreciated the gift, because it would recall to him many people with whom he had had pleasant intercourse, and if, in the future his efforts on behalf of the British Chess Federation were as successful as he hoped they would be, it could only be by the united aid of every chess player in the United Kingdom.

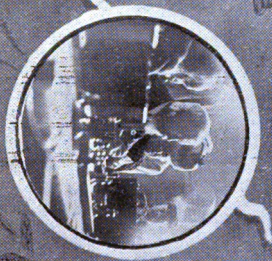
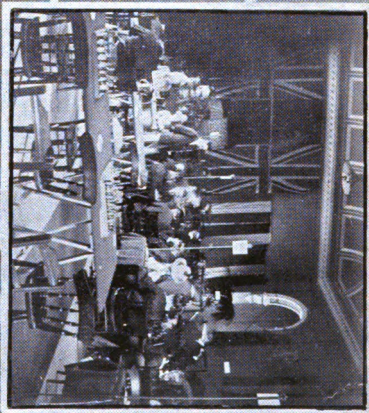
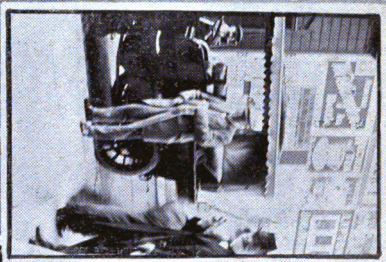
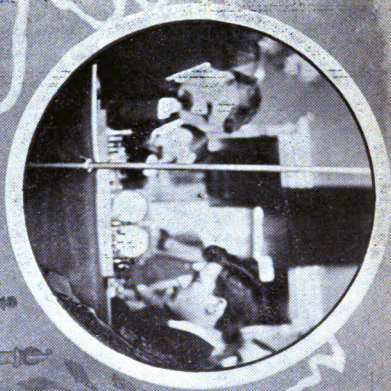
Votes of thanks were passed to the ladies and the stewards, and then Mr. H. F. Cheshire moved a vote of thanks to the president for his presence, and for the practical sympathy he had always shown in everything connected with chess. Mr. Naumann had spoken about the successful start they were making as a self-governed Federation, and he (Mr. Cheshire) thought that for self-government to be successful the Federation must have a good head, and that was what they had in Mr. Naumann. They had also to thank Mrs. Naumann for so graciously presenting the prizes. It was especially appropriate that the prizes should be given away by a lady, for chess, above all other pastimes, was one in which ladies could participate with gentlemen.

The Rev. J. F. Welsh (Bishop-Designate of Trinidad), in seconding the vote of thanks, said he was delighted that the Chess Federation had been launched so prosperously and the first Congress held. Everything was always successful in Hastings, and Hastings chess players were some of the most enterprising in the country. He was personally very proud to be a member of the club.

Mr. Naumann replied in felicitous terms, and shortly afterwards the meeting dispersed, after the most successful gathering of chess players ever held in the British Isles.

The work of Mr. Frank G. Naumann in connection with chess has been best known in the inner chess circles of the South of England. For many years past he has worked constantly, generously, and unselfishly for the objects which this Federation has now undertaken to promote. Fortunate it is that events have led to his taking the presidency of the Federation at the beginning of its career. He has taken a keen interest in chess for about thirty years, having first learned the game from a pupil of a celebrated Hungarian master. It was not until 1888, however, that he began to take a hand in the constructional work of chess. Since that time he has lived in London, where he founded in 1888 a chess club which afterwards grew to considerable importance. With regard to the fifteen years from 1888 to 1903, it is correct to say that during that period there was not in the South of England a chess event of any general interest which was not materially helped forward by Mr. Naumann. In many cases these events were solely supported by him anonymously, through the channel of the officials of the various chess clubs to which he belonged. Three great London chess clubs have learned to know and value Mr. Naumann's membership, viz., the British Chess Club (now defunct), the Metropolitan Chess Club (of which he is still a member), and the City of London Chess Club, of which he was vice-president until his resignation in

HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS, 1904.



HASTINGS CHESS CONGRESS 1904.



1903. We believe that the chess professionals of this country, to take the matter from a different point of view, thoroughly approve of Mr. Naumann's election as president, as they recognise the reality of his desire to support and improve British chess institutions.

Mr. Naumann is a living refutation of the theory that in a busy life there is no time for chess. There are few men who can get through more business in a day, and still fewer who can play more games of chess in an hour, than he can.

His natural predilection is for the forward game. In fact the following lines of Chapman's very well express his theory in this regard.

"Give me a spirit that on this life's rough sea
Loves t'have his sail filled with a lusty wind,
Even till his sailyards tremble, his masts crack,
And his rapt ship run on her side so low
That she drinks water, and her keel plows air."

He is a delightful opponent, but it is very much better to have him on one's own side.

The Major event of the programme—British Championship Tournament—attracted a splendid entry. No less than 32 well-known leading players indicated their desire to compete in the contest, but, as the conditions specified that the competitors would be limited to twelve, the committee had to draft many of the entrants to the First-class Amateurs Tournament. The names of the selected twelve gave general satisfaction, with, perhaps, one exception; in which case past reputation was permitted to outweigh recent public form. From the outset of play it was generally anticipated that the chief prizes would fall to Messrs. Atkins, Napier, and Blackburne; with Messrs. Bellingham, Lee, and Michell close to the leaders. Events proved the correctness of public opinion.

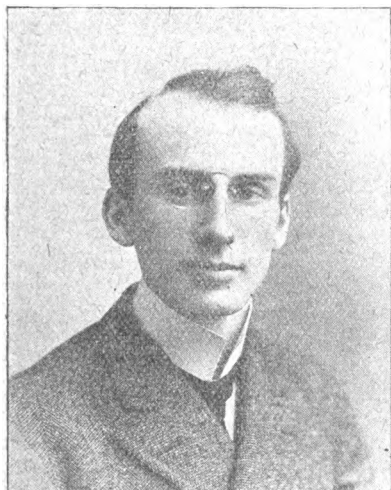
In the tournament White won on 34 occasions, Black on 16, while 16 games were drawn. There were 31 Queen's Side Openings, White winning 17, and losing 6; a percentage of 67·74 per cent. Of King's side, White also won 17, but lost 10 and drew 8; a percentage of 60·00 per cent. The following Openings were most frequently adopted:—

	Played	White won	White lost	Drawn	Per Cent.
Queen's Gambit Declined	16	8	4	4	62·50
Queen's Pawn	14	8	2	4	71·42
Ruy Lopez	13	6	4	3	57·69
Sicilian	7	4	1	2	71·42

The play generally may be described as steady and sound; many of the contests proved exceedingly stubborn fights. The game between Messrs. Atkins and Blackburne extended to 104 moves, and the encounter between Messrs. Blackburne and Mackenzie was a long arduous contest which ended in a draw. There were occasional oversights and blunders. Mr. Bellingham by a simple *lapsus*, lost a Pawn in the opening against Mr. Michell, and never recovered position. Mr. Mackenzie blundered against Mr. Jacobs, letting that gentleman escape from absolute loss with a draw by perpetual check. Doctor Macdonald also "let off" Mr. Jacobs, but in this case the Scotchman's "dead won game" was converted into a loss for him, because he found the only move to lose and played it!

He also by a premature Pawn advance, which eventually cost his Queen for less value, let slip an excellent chance of winning against Mr. Palmer; notwithstanding these irritating happenings, the representative of Scotland justified his inclusion in the list of competitors by providing the sensation of the tournament when he defeated Mr. Napier in the first round. Mr. Blackburne had some severe struggles—it seemed as if the “young bloods” were imbued with the idea that the only road to fame was *via* some Blackburne Avenue. But the veteran English master was nearly always equal to the occasion. He is a “reader of men” as well as a chess player. In a humorous reference to the tactics of his opponents he remarked:—“Players come with their favourite variations worked up in the Queen’s and the Petroff, and I play 1 P—K 4. They reply 1 P—K 4, thinking they are going to get their Petroff. Then I go on 2 P—Q 4; they promptly play 2 P × P, and think they are going to get a Danish. I go 3 Kt—K B 3, and now they play 3 Kt—Q B 3, thinking they have at least got a Scotch. But when I continue 4 B—Q Kt 5, they discover they have tumbled into one of the worst forms of the Ruy Lopez without being aware of it.” Mr. Lee played some good games, the wins against Mr. Atkins and Mr. Michell were excellent specimens of his best style. His mate against Mr. Mackenzie was very piquant, though it must be stated that the Birmingham amateur assisted in bringing about the pretty finish—not intentionally, as was amply demonstrated by his surprised facial expression when Mr. Lee quietly said—Mate! On the other hand Mr. Mackenzie played a beautiful game against Mr. Tattersall—indeed many people consider this game the most brilliant win in the tournament. Messrs. Bellingham, Michell, Jacobs, Tattersall, and Palmer all played some good chess. The two first-named are very sound tenacious players, who may be expected to take higher places in future British Championship contests. Mr. Jacobs got a fine game against Mr. Napier, and if he had accepted the draw which was offered by the Anglo-American, the British Championship, as events went subsequently, would have gone to Mr. Atkins. But Mr. Jacobs is not the player to accept a draw if he thinks he can win—even though, as in this case, he lose in the attempt to achieve victory. Mr. Napier, after experiencing defeat in the first round, settled down to business in determined fashion, and produced some of the best games in the tournament. The winning combination which he evolved against Palmer was very fine; altogether it may be said of Mr. Napier that he fully maintained his international reputation. He personally informed us that if business matters turn out satisfactorily, he is likely to be settled for some time in this country, and he hopes to compete in the international tournament at Monte Carlo next Spring. It was generally expected that Mr. Atkins would finish very high on the list, and he justified anticipations. He is such a sound chess tactician, that notwithstanding his lack of hard practice during the past two years, his play showed no signs of deterioration. His success was gained by hard sound chess, without much of the luck which Dr. Lasker says there is in tournament chess. We congratulate Mr. Atkins on being the first winner of the Amateur Championship gold medal of the Federation, and hope he will be in excellent form when he meets Mr. Napier to play their match for the British Championship. We gave

last month some particulars of Mr. Napier's chess career, and we now give for the benefit of our readers the following biographical details of Mr. Atkins. He was born at Leicester, August 20th, 1872. Learned to play chess at school in 1884. Joined the Leicester Chess Club in 1887. Two years later played board No. 1 in matches for the Leicester Club. Went to Peterhouse, Cambridge, in 1890. From 1890 to 1894 he played first board for Cambridge in the Inter-University matches, and lost but one game in all the matches he played for the 'Varsity. He competed for Amateur Championship at Hastings, in 1895, and tied for second place with Mr. Loman. Herr Maroczy was first, and as neither Messrs. Loman or Maroczy were British born, Mr. Atkins won the Amateur Championship. Since 1895 he has carried off various prizes. At Clifton, in 1896, he won a first-class tournament with $8\frac{1}{2}$ points out of 9. In 1897, at the Southern



MR. W. E. NAPIER.

*Photo by Sydney Shaw,
Robertson Street, Hastings.*



MR. H. E. ATKINS.

*Photo by Williams,
Leicester.*

Union meeting at Southampton, he won the Amateur Championship from eleven competitors, with a score of $8\frac{1}{2}$ —comprised of 7 wins and 3 draws. Mr. Bellingham was second with $7\frac{1}{2}$ points. Mr. Atkins has played in all the cable matches, Great Britain *versus* United States, winning 4 games out of 8. He took part in the Hanover Tournament of 1902, and won third prize in a field of 18 competitors. In this contest he only lost two games—Pillsbury and Popiel. During the past two years his public chess has practically been confined to leading the Leicester county team in its engagements in the Midland Union inter-counties championship contest.

Miss Kate B. Finn, whose splendid score of 10 wins and 1 draw gave her the distinguished honour of being first custodian of the artistic trophy presented to the Federation by Captain Beaumont, and the first holder of

the title of British Lady Chess Champion, is an Irish lady. She is the daughter of the late Mr. Eugene Finn, M.B., a well-known physician of Cork, in which city Miss Finn was born. She was taught the moves of the game by her mother, in the year 1891, and her first important chess work was solving problems. Since the death of her father, Miss Finn and her mother have resided chiefly in London, and much of the chess experience of the Lady Champion was gained in connection with the Ladies' Chess Club, and at the tournament meetings of the Southern Union, the Kent Association, and the past impromptu meetings at Llandudno. In the year of the great Hastings International Congress (1895), Miss Finn was a competitor in the Ladies' Major Tournament, and gave promise of securing future honours by winning fourth prize in that contest. In 1897 she carried



MISS FINN.

*Photo by Sydney Shaw,
Robertson Street, Hastings.*

off the first prize offered by the Ladies' Chess Club for the best score in matches, and in the same year she won the first prize in the Ladies' Tournament at the Southampton meeting of the Southern Counties Union. In 1899 she won the first prize in the Spring Tournament at the Ladies' Chess Club, and in 1901 she won the Championship Tournament of the club. At the Folkestone meeting of the Kent Association, in the year 1901, she won first prize in the extra tournament. Last year (1903) she repeated her success of 1897 by securing the prize for the best score in matches played by the Ladies' Club. In addition to these successes she has competed in tournaments at Llandudno, Birmingham, and Norwich, and has played for Kent in county matches, being an affiliated member of the chess association of that county. Miss Finn plays good chess, defending with care when necessary, but attacking with vigour if opportunity arises. She hopes to attend the 1905 Southport Congress of the Federation to defend her title, and to win if possible a second gold medal to pair with the one she received to commemorate her success at Hastings. We have much pleasure in reproducing Miss Finn's portrait, an excellent likeness, which indicates fully the artistic skill of the photographer—Mr. Sydney Shaw, of Robertson Street, Hastings, to whose kindness we are indebted for permission to reproduce. We have also to express our obligations to Mr. Shaw for the opportunity to reproduce the excellent portraits of Mr. H. E. Dobell and Mr. W. E. Napier, and to those readers of the *B.C.M.* who collect portraits of leading chess players we say write to Mr. Shaw before purchasing elsewhere. He has an excellent series to choose from, and among the latest

additions are portraits of Mr. W. H. Gunston, Mr. C. H. Sherrard, and other winners at the Hastings Congress. We must also acknowledge our indebtedness to Miss Hallaway, of Hastings, for twelve of the Snapshots which we reproduce in this issue. It will also be noticed that we give two views of the room in which play took place, one of these views was kindly sent to us by Mr. A. J. Mackenzie.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were played in the British Championship Contest, at Hastings. We intended to publish the whole of the games of the contest in this issue, but circumstances beyond our control have interfered, and we are only able to give a selection.

GAME No. 2,462.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY F. J. LEE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. LEE. Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE.

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

.....Kt—Q B 3 instead, threatening P—K 4 at once with advantage, is considered best for Black in this form of the Q P Opening.

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

.....This weakens the King's side position, and is the cause of his difficulties later on as will be seen; Castles or B—Q 2 was better.

11 Kt × Kt 11 Q × Kt
12 Kt—K 5 12 Q—B 2
13 B—Q 2 13 B—Kt 2
14 P—Q R 4 14 P—B 5

..... Not to be commended in conjunction with B—Q Kt 2, as leaving this Bishop little scope for action.

15 B—B 2 15 Castles K R
16 R—B 3 16 Kt—K 5
17 B—K sq 17 K—R 2
18 R—R 3 18 P—B 3
19 Kt—B 3 19 Q R—Q sq
20 Kt—Q 2 20 P—K 4

.....A plausible effort to break up the centre and utilise his Q B *via* B sq, but with the pinned Kt, White's attack is now too strong to be parried.

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

.....At once fatal, overlooking the mate in two. Q—B 2, compelling White to retire or exchange Queens, would have greatly prolonged the game, but with the Kt pinned White's game was preferable and the advantage probably sufficient to win.

25 Q × P ch 25 K × Q
26 B—B 6 mate.

GAME No. 2,463.

Scotch Game.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
MR. BLACKBURNE.	CAPT. CHEPMELL.

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 Kt x P	4 Kt-B 3
5 Kt x Kt	5 Kt P x Kt
6 B-Q 3	6 P-Q 4
7 Q-K 2	

P x P is the usual continuation. This line of attack was first adopted in a consultation game played in 1875, Zukertort and myself, playing White, against Steinitz and Potter.

8 Kt-Q 2	7 B-K 2
9 Castles	8 Castles
10 P-K 5	9 R-K sq
	10 B-K Kt 5

.....A very bad move, B-sq is considered the proper defence. In a consultation game, at Hastings,

Janowski played B-Q B 4, and the game went on as follows: 11 Kt-Kt 3, B-Kt 3; 12 B-K Kt 5, B-Kt 5; 13 Q-Q 2, R x P; 14 Q-B 4, and Black must give up the exchange.

11 P-K B 3	11 B-B 4 ch
12 K-R sq	12 B-Q 2

.....Worse than useless, B-R 4 was the only play.

13 Kt-Kt 3	13 B-Q 3
14 P-K B 4	14 Kt-Kt 5
15 Q-K sq	

To prevent Q-R 5.

	15 Kt-R 3
16 Q-Kt 3	16 B-K 2
17 P-B 5	17 B-R 5
18 Q-B 4	18 Q-K 2

.....Black has nothing better to do—the attack is overwhelming.

19 P-B 6	19 B x P
20 P x B	20 Resigns

GAME No. 2,464.

Queen's Pawn Opening.—Dutch Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
MR. BELLINGHAM.	MR. JACOBS.

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

.....The objection to this defence is the locking up of his Q side pieces. Mr. Jacobs endeavours to overget this by P-Q Kt 3 and B-R 3, but the consequent exchange is not favourable to him.

8 R-Q sq	8 B-Kt 5
9 P-Q R 3	9 B x Kt
10 Q x B	10 Q x Q ch
11 P x Q	11 P-Q Kt 3
12 Kt-R 3	12 B-R 3
13 B-Q 3	13 Kt-Q 4
14 B-Q 2	14 B x B
15 P x B	15 Kt-R 3
16 Castles	16 Castles (K R)
17 P-Q B 4	17 Kt-K 2
18 K R-K sq	18 Kt-K B 4
19 B-B 3	19 Kt-B 2
20 Kt-B 2	20 Q R-K sq
21 Kt-Kt 4	21 P-Q 3
22 B-Kt 4	

These manoeuvres with Kt and B tempt Black into weakening his Pawn position, and are afterwards responsible for the loss of the game.

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

Preventing P—Q Kt 4 in reply to P—B 5.

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

.....His game is quite hopeless.

33 R—Kt 7	33 Kt—K 2
-----------	-----------

34 B × P	34 P—Kt 4
35 R (K2)—Kt 2	35 R—K Kt sq
36 R—R 7	36 R—Kt 2
37 Kt—Q 7 ch	37 K—B 4
38 Kt—Kt 6	48 Kt × Kt
39 P × Kt	39 R—Q Kt sq
40 R—Q 7	40 P—K 4
41 P—Kt 7	41 K—K 3
42 R—Q 8	42 R × P
43 R × R	43 P × P
44 B—Kt 4	44 P—Q 6
45 R—K 8	45 P—B 4
46 R × Kt ch	46 R × R
47 R × R ch	47 K × R
48 B × P ch	48 K—K 3
49 K—B 2	49 P—Q 5
50 B × P	50 K—Q 4
51 B—K 3	51 P—Kt 5
52 P × P	52 P × P
53 P—R 5	53 K—B 3
54 P—R 6	54 Resigns

GAME No. 2,465.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY R. C. MACDONALD.

WHITE.	BLACK.
DR. R. C. MACDONALD.	MR. W. E. NAPIER.

1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
1 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 Q—Q 2	7 Kt—B 3
8 P—K B 3	

P—K R 3 is usually played here, preventing Kt—Kt 5 attacking Bishop. P—K B 3 prepares for P—K R 4 and K Kt 4 at once.

9 B—K 2	8 B—Q 2
	9 Q—B sq

.....This move, closing the B file temporarily for the Rooks, diminishes the danger of White Castling on Queen's side.

10 Castles Q R	10 Castles
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.....Perhaps Castling might have been delayed.

11 P—K Kt 4	11 R—Q sq
12 P—K R 4	12 P—K R 4

13 P × P	13 Kt × P
14 Kt—Q 5	14 K—R 2
15 P—K B 4	
If Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 16 Kt × K P, then Q—Kt 2, with a strong counter attack.	
16 B × B	15 B—K Kt 5
17 Q R—Kt sq	16 Q × B
18 P—B 5	17 Q—Q 2
19 Kt—K B 3	18 R—K Kt sq
	19 B—K 4
Kt—K 4 might have been stronger.	
20 Kt—Kt 5 ch	20 K—Kt 2
21 P × P	21 P × P
22 Kt—Q B 7	
Winning the exchange. R must go to K B sq to avoid greater loss.	
23 Kt(B7)—Q6ch	22 Q R—K B sq
24 Kt × R	23 K—R sq
25 R—B sq	24 R × Kt
26 Kt—B 7 ch	25 R—B 3
27 Kt × B	26 K—Kt 2
28 B—Q 4	27 Kt × Kt
29 R × R	28 Q—Q Kt 4
30 Q—Kt 5	29 Kt × R
	30 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,466

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. P. MICHELL.

Bishop for a Rook which is out of play.

WHITE. Mr. MICHELL.	BLACK. Mr. TATTERSALL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 Castles	5 B—K 2
6 R—K sq	6 P—Q Kt 4
7 B—Kt 3	7 P—Q 3
8 P—Q B 3	8 Castles
9 P—Q 4	9 B—Kt 5

..... If Black elects to play the defence in this way, it is preferable, I think, to play B—Kt 5 and Q—Q 2 before Castling, partly to leave White in doubt as to Black's Castling intentions, and partly to provide another square of retreat for the Queen's Knight in the event of P—Q 5.

10 P—Q R 4	10 Kt—Q 2
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..... A most unfortunate oversight, losing the exchange. White has now a theoretically won game; nevertheless, he might easily let it slip through his fingers, as he has a retarded development, and gives up his strong King's

11 B—Q 5	11 Kt—R 2
12 B × R	12 Q × B
13 P—K R 3	13 B—R 4
14 P—K Kt 4	14 B—Kt 3
15 Q Kt—Q 2	15 P—K R 4
16 Q—K 2	16 Q—Kt 2
17 P × Kt P	17 P × P
18 P—Q 5	18 P—Q B 4
19 Kt—R 2	19 P × P
20 P × P	20 Kt—B sq
21 Kt(R2)—Bsq	21 P—Q B 5
22 P—Kt 4	22 Kt(Bsq)—Kt 3
23 Kt—Kt 3	23 B—Q sq
24 Kt—B 5	24 Kt—B sq
25 Kt—B sq	25 B—R 2
26 Kt(Bsq)—Kt 3	26 P—K Kt 3
27 B—R 6	27 P × Kt
28 Kt P × P	28 B—B 3
29 Kt—R 5	29 K—R sq
30 B × R	30 B—Kt 4
31 Q—Kt 4	31 P—B 3
32 B—Kt 7 ch	32 K—Kt sq
33 B × P	33 Resigns

GAME No. 2,467.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. Mr. W. E. NAPIER.	BLACK. Mr. R. P. MICHELL.
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 4	5 P × P
6 Castles	6 B—K 2
7 Q—K 2	

Something almost new in the Ruy Lopez. Black must exercise the greatest care in his treatment of the move, not to come at once in serious embarrassment.

8 P—K 5	7 Castles
	8 Kt—K sq

..... Mr. Hoffer recommends 8...., Kt—Q 4; but the move has an artificial look. I should have continued either 9 R—Q sq, or 9 P—B 3 with a fair prospect of direct attack.

9 R—Q sq	9 P—Q Kt 4
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..... The loss of the game is indirectly attributable to this move and the consequent weakness on the square Q B 4. The best line of play is 9...., P—Q 4; 10 B × Kt, P × B; 11 Kt × P, Q—Q 2; 12 Q Kt—B 3, P—Q B 4; 13 Kt—Kt 3, P—Q B 3 (not 13...., B—Kt 2; 14 Kt × Q P, B × Kt; 15 P—Q B 4, etc.); 14 Kt—R 4, Q—R 2; and an interesting struggle is promised for possession of the square Q B 4. The game Napier v. Showalter at Cambridge Springs proceeded 9...., P—B 3?; 10 B × Kt, Kt P × B; 11 Kt × P and should win easily.

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

.....A desperate attempt at King's side attack; something of the kind was necessary, as the game could not be saved on the Queen's side.

20 B—Kt 5 20 B × B

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

.....The only move that offered any resistance was 24 ..., P—Kt 4; but even so, the Black position could not hang together long, for White wins the exchange at least by 25 P—K 6, followed by R—K sq or Kt—K 5.

25 Kt—K R 4 25 K—Kt 2
 26 P—Kt 4 26 Q—B 3
 27 P × P 27 P × P
 28 Kt × P ch 28 K—R sq
 29 Kt—K 7 29 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,468.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. MR. TATTERSALL.	BLACK. MR. BELLINGHAM.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—Q B 3	6 P—K 2
7 Q Kt—Q 2	7 Castles
8 Kt—K B sq	8 P—Q Kt 4
9 B—Kt 3	

White should play B—B 2 at once, as the text move does not delay the advance of Black's Queen's Pawn.

10 Q—K 2	9 P—Q 4
11 P × P	10 P × P
	11 K B—B 4

.....Not a good move, as it allows White to develop his Bishop most advantageously.

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

.....Black should take the Bishop and then play B—K 3; the

text move would be good enough but for White's reply.

17 Kt × P ! 17 P—B 5

Of course Q × Kt loses the exchange; Black should still take the Knight.

18 B—B 2	18 B—K 3
19 Kt—B 3	19 Q—Kt 2

.....White threatened P—K 5.

20 B × Kt	20 P × B
21 P—K 5	21 Q—K 2
22 Q—R 6	22 P—B 4
23 P—K Kt 4 !	

This forces a speedy win.

24 Kt—Kt 5	23 K—R sq
25 Kt × B	24 P—B 3
26 B × P	25 Q × Kt
27 R—Q 7	26 Q—Kt sq
28 K R—Q sq	27 R—Kt 2

Of course Black draws if White plays B × P.

29 R × R	28 R × R
30 P—K 6	29 R—B 2

The simplest way.

31 P × R	30 R × R
	31 Resigns
	K 24

GAME No. 2,469.

English Opening.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE. Mr. H. JACOBS.

1 P—Q B 4

I play this move not that I like it,
but because my opponent likes it less.

2 P—K Kt 3

3 B—Kt 2

4 Kt—K R 3

5 Kt—B 3

6 P—Q 4

7 Castles

1 P—K B 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—K 3

4 Kt—B 3

5 B—K 2

6 Castles

7 R—Kt sq

..... I fail to catch the meaning
of this, unless it is to tempt me to go
after the Q R P; P—Q 4 was his best
move.

8 P—Q 5

Perhaps this is a little premature.
B—B 4 first is better.

9 Q—Q 4

10 Q × P

8 Kt—K 4

9 P—Q 3

When taking this Pawn, I remarked
that it was against all principles, but I
could not resist the temptation.

10 B—Q 2

11 P—Kt 3

12 Kt × P

13 B × Kt ch

14 Q—K 3

11 P × P

12 Kt × Kt

13 K—R sq

The Q must be brought back to the
defence. B × P would be fatal, on
account of P—B 3 winning the Bishop.

14 Kt—Kt 5

15 Q—Q 2

16 B—Q Kt 2

15 B—K B 3

16 Q—K sq

..... White's position is very
critical, and I began to feel somewhat
uneasy.

17 B—Kt 2

18 Q × B

17 B × B

18 Q—R 4

..... At the time, I thought
R—B 3 was stronger.

19 Q—Q 2

Better would have been P—B 3,
followed by R—B 2, if Black plays
Kt—K 6.

19 Q R—K sq

..... Here Black misses his
opportunity. P—B 5 gives chances of
a win, for if P × P he replies R—B 3,
winning. Perhaps the only defence
would be 20 P—B 3, Kt—K 6; 21
Kt × P, Kt × R; 22 R or B × Kt, and
White has two Pawns for the exchange,
and the result would probably be a
draw.

20 Q—Kt 5

21 Kt × Q

20 Q × Q

21 P—R 3

..... This and the next move
are blunders.

22 Kt—R 3

23 Kt—B 4

24 Kt × R

25 B—B 3

26 B × Kt

27 K R—K sq, and White won.

22 R × P

23 K R—K sq

24 R × Kt

25 R—K sq

26 P × B

GAME No. 2,470.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. R. P. MICHELL. Mr. H. E. ATKINS.

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B P × P

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

3 P—Q B 4

4 K P × P

5 P × P

6 B—Kt 5

7 P—K 3

8 Kt—B 3

9 B—Q 3

10 Castles

5 Kt—K B 3

6 B × P

7 B—K 3

8 Castles

9 Kt—B 3

10 B—K 2

11 R—B sq	11 Q—Kt 3	22 Kt × Kt	22 Q × Kt
12 Q—K 2	12 K R—K sq	23 Q—K R 4	23 P—Q R 3
13 B—Kt sq	13 Kt—Q 2	24 B—B 2	24 R—Q B sq
14 Q—Q 3	14 Kt—B sq	25 B—Kt 3	25 R × R
15 Kt × P	15 B × Kt	26 R × R	26 Kt—B 4
16 Q × B	16 Q × Kt P	27 Q—Q B 4	27 Kt × B
17 B × B	17 R × B	28 P × Kt	28 K—Kt 2
18 Q—K Kt 5	18 Q R—K sq	29 P—Kt 3	29 Q—K 3
19 Q—Q B 5	19 P—K Kt 3	30 Q—B 3 ch	30 Q—K 4
20 K R—Q sq	20 Kt—K 3	31 K—B sq	
21 Q—B 4	21 Kt—K 4		

Drawn.

GAME No. 2,471.

*Queen's Gambit Declined*NOTES FROM *The Field*.

WHITE. Mr. BELLINGHAM.	BLACK. Mr. NAPIER.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P—Q B 4
4 B P × P	4 K P × P
5 Kt—B 3	5 Kt—Q B 3
6 B—B 4	6 B—K 3
7 P—K 3	7 Kt—B 3
8 P × P	8 B × P
9 B—Q 3	9 Castles
10 Castles	10 B—Q 3
11 B—Kt 3	

If it were not for leaving Black the isolated Pawn, White could simplify the position (for a draw) also with 11 B × B, Q × B; 12 P—K 4, P—Q 5; 13 Kt—Q Kt 5, Q—Kt 5; 14 P—K 5, or Kt—B 7, &c.

12 R P × B	11 B × B
13 R—B sq	12 Kt—K Kt 5

If there were any danger in the threat foreshadowed by Black with the text move, White could play at once 13 B—K 2, with the object of dislodging the Kt at Kt 5.

14 B—K 2	13 Q—B 3
15 Kt—Q Kt 5	14 Q—R 3

13 Kt—R 4 might lead to complication in conjunction with Black's P—K Kt 4.

15 P—Q 5

.....Obviously 15... Q Kt—K 4 would be answered with Q Kt—Q 4. The text move is ingenious, but White is prepared for the consequences.

16 P × P	16 Q R—Q sq
17 Q—Q 2	

This settles Black's attack in forcing exchange of Queens.

18 Q Kt × Kt	17 Kt × Q P
19 Kt × Q	18 Q × Q
20 Kt—B 3	19 R × Kt
21 P—Kt 3	20 R—Kt 5
22 K R—Q sq	21 P—K R 3
23 Kt—Q 4	22 Kt—B 3
24 Kt × B	23 R—Kt 3
25 B—B 3	24 R × Kt
26 R—Q 4	25 R—K 2
27 K—B sq	26 K R—K sq
28 R—Q Kt 4	27 K—B sq
29 R—Q 4	28 P—Q Kt 3
30 B × Kt	29 Kt—K 5
31 R—Q 7	30 R × B
32 R × R	31 Q R—K 2
33 R—B 8 ch	32 R × R
34 R—B 7	33 R—K sq
	34 R—K 2

Drawn.

An interesting game.

GAME No. 2,472.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*NOTES FROM *The Field*.WHITE.
Mr. LEE.BLACK.
Mr. TATTERSALL.

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

- 1 P—K B 4
2 P×P
3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—B 3

We have pointed out in one of the games of the recent national tournament this to be the right move. B×Kt at once gives Black an even game.

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

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

... Not a satisfactory notion, but his pieces are so uncomfortably placed that he is anxious to exchange any of them for White's attacking forces. White clearly gains time with the advance of the B P in consequence.

- 16 Kt×B
17 P—B 4
18 B—B 5
19 P—Kt 3
20 P—Kt 5
21 R—Kt sq
22 B×Kt

- 16 Kt×Kt
17 Kt—B 5
18 K—Kt sq
19 Kt—R 4
20 P—B 4
21 P—Kt 3
22 Q×B

- 23 R P×P
24 R—R sq
25 R—R 6
26 P—Q 5
27 Q—K 2
28 Kt—Q 2
29 B—K 3
30 Kt—K 4
31 R—B 7
32 Q—R 5
33 Kt×Kt
34 Kt—Q 7 ch
35 Q×R
36 Q—K 8 ch
- 23 R P×P
24 B—Kt 2
25 Q—Kt 2
26 K R—Kt sq
27 B—B 3
28 Kt—Kt 2
29 Kt—K sq
30 B—Kt 2
31 R—K B sq
32 Kt—B 3
33 R×R
34 R×Kt
35 P—K 4
36 K—B 2

.....Black has managed under extreme difficulties to clear off the bulk of the forces, trusting now to the Pawn ahead.

- 37 B—Q 2

White misses his last opportunity of keeping the game in hand with 37 R—R 8, when Black would be compelled to advance the K P, which could be allowed to advance, as the King could stop it eventually, whilst White could get a final attack in combination with B—Q R 5. It is a position which White should win.

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

Drawn game.

GAME No. 2,473.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. C. PALMER.

WHITE.
Rev. W. C. PALMERBLACK.
Dr. R. C. MACDONALD

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3

- 1 P—Q 4
2 P—K 3
3 P—Q B 4

.....A defence very popular at Hastings. Its chief advantage seems to be that at present it is not so well known as other modes of defence.

- 4 P×Q P

Both Atkins and Napier prefer P—K 3.

5 Kt—K B 3
 6 B—K B 4
 7 P—K 3
 8 B—Q 3
 9 B—Kt sq
 Not good. B—B 2 is much better.
 10 Kt—K 5
 11 Castles
 12 P—Q R 3
 13 Q—B 2
 14 P—K Kt 4
 15 P—K B 3
 16 P—K R 4

King's side *v.* Queen's side. In this case the attack by Black on the Queen's side is more formidable than White's onslaught.

16 Q—Kt 3

.....Threatening 17 Kt × P;
 18 P × Kt, Q × P ch, &c.

17 Q—R 2
 18 P × Kt
 19 P—R 5

Premature. White should have tried to get his Queen's Rook into play.

19 P—Kt 4

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

20 B—Kt 3
 21 K—R sq

20 Q × P ch
 21 P—Q 5
A bad blunder. The plight of the Black Queen is peculiar. Black should have played here Q—Kt 3, threatening P—Q 5 and P—Q 6.

22 Kt—Q sq
 23 B—Q B 2
 24 B × Q
 25 P × P
 26 Kt—K 3
 27 Kt—B 2
 28 P—B 4
 29 K—Kt sq
 30 P × P
 31 P × Kt P
 32 P—Kt 6
 33 P × P
 34 Q—R 6
 35 R—B 6

There is no answer to this move. If 35 B × R, then might follow 36 P × B, K—B 2; 37 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—K 3; 38 P—B 7, R—B sq; 39 Kt—Q 4 ch, K—Q 4; 40 Q—K 5 ch, K—B 5; 41 Q—Kt 5 ch, K × Kt; 42 B—B 2 mate.

35 B × Kt
 36 B × R
 37 K—R sq
 38 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,474.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. MR. W. E. NAPIER.	BLACK. MR. F. J. LEE.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	3 P—Q B 3
4 P—K 3	

Not so aggressive as 4 P—K 4 (as played by Marshall), but it brings a deal less anxiety.

5 Kt—B 3
 6 B—Q 3
 7 Castles

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

.....At this point Q—K 2 has frequently been adopted, but very seldom with success. 7...., Q—K 2; 8 P—K 4, P × B P; 9 B × P, P—K 4; 10 R—K sq, and it is obvious that Black will be subjected to a powerful attack in the centre and on the King's side.
 8 P—K 4
 9 Kt × P
There is time lost with this Bishop.

10 Q—K 2
 11 B—Kt 5
 12 B × B
 13 Q × Kt
 14 P—B 5

10 R—K sq
 11 Kt × Kt
 12 Q × B
 13 Kt—B sq

Intending to follow, if permitted, with Kt—K 5, B 4, and Q 6; otherwise the Kt reaches Q 6 *via* Q 2 and B 4. In order to prevent this procedure Mr. Lee submits to a weakness in Pawn formation that could not prosper but by gross mismanagement on White's part.

- 15 Q—K 3 14 P—B 4
 15 Kt—Kt 3

.....In the face of this White cannot continue Kt—Q 2 on account of 16...., P—K 4.

- 16 K R—K sq 16 B—Q 2
17 B—B 4 17 Q—B 3
18 Kt—K 5 18 Kt x Kt
19 P x Kt 19 Q—R 5

Black plays very skillfully hereabouts and contrives to make extremely difficult what seems like an easy win for White in view of the open Q file.

- 20 P—B 4 20 P—K Kt 4
21 R—K B sq 21 R—K 2
22 Q R—Q sq 22 K—R sq
23 P—K Kt 3

The looseness incurred with this wretched move proves an endless source of annoyance. 23 R—Q 4. P x P; 24 Q—Q 2, if seen at all, was probably despised for its simplicity, but it was undoubtedly the best.

- 23 P x P
24 R x P 24 Q—Kt 4
25 R—Q 6 25 R—K Kt sq
26 Q—Q 4 26 B—B sq
27 K—R sq 27 R(K 2)—K sq
28 Q—Q 2 28 Q—Kt 2
29 Q—K sq 29 Q—Kt 4
30 R(B 4)—Q 4 30 Q—R 4
31 B—K 2 31 Q—Kt 4
32 Q—Q 2 32 Q—Kt 2
33 B—R 5 33 R(Ksq)—KBsq
34 Q—B 4 34 Q—Q B 2
35 Q—R 6 35 Q—Kt 2
36 Q x Q ch

After a great deal of fidgeting about, known as strategy, I succeeded in getting my pieces disposed, as it seemed, to the best possible advantage. This accomplished, I deliberately exchanged Q and both Rooks in order to win by ingenious rather than bar-

barous means! 37 R—Q R 4 is the key to a 32 move winning process that doesn't win!

- 36 K x Q
37 P—Q R 3
38 R—Q sq
39 R(Qsq)—B sq
40 K—B 2
41 K—K 2
42 R—Kt 2
43 K—B 2
44 K—Kt sq
45 K—B 2
46 R(Kt 2)—Ktsq
47 R x R
48 K—K 2
49 R—Q sq
37 R—Q R 4
38 R—K B 4
39 B—B 3
40 K—Kt 2
41 K—B 2
42 R—K R 4
43 K—K 3
44 B—K 2
45 R(R 4)—Q 4
46 R—Q 8
47 R x R ch
48 K—Q 2
49 K—B 3
50 R x R

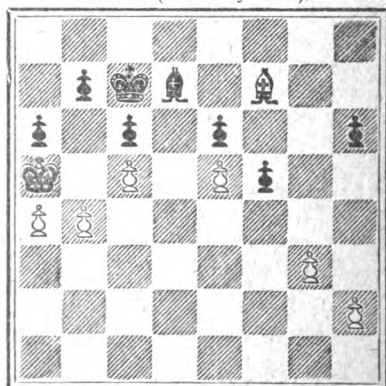
White should play 50 R—Q 6, and then march to Q B 7 with the King.

- 50 K x R
51 B—Q 2
52 K—B 2
53 B—B sq
54 B—Q 2
55 P—R 3
56 B—B sq
57 B—Q 2
51 K—Kt 4
52 B—B 4
53 K—R 5
54 B—K 2
55 B—R 5
56 P—Q R 4
57 P—Q Kt 4
58 B—B 7

Position after White's 58th move :—

B—B 7.

BLACK (MR. F. J. LEE).



WHITE (MR. W. E. NAPIER).

- 58 K—B sq 60 B—R 5 60 K—B sq
A blunder. I played the
 whole ending under the impression
 that Black could not play B—B sq on
 account of B—K 8, and the sacrifice
 of the piece for two Pawns after K—
 Q sq. Mr. Lee evidently held the
 same opinion. As a matter of fact
 Black could afford 58..., B—B sq, as
 follows: 59 B—K 8, K—Q sq; 60
 K—Kt 6, K×B; 61 K—B 7, B—Q2;
 62 K×P, K—Q sq; 63 K×P, K—
 B 2; 64 P—Kt 5, P×P; 65 P×P,
 B—B 3; and White can do no more
 than draw.
- 59 K—Kt 6 59 K—Kt sq 60 B—R 4 60 K—B sq
 61 B—B 3 61 K—Kt sq
 62 P—Kt 5 62 R P×P
 63 P×P 63 P×P
 64 B×P 64 B—B sq
- If 64..., P—Kt 5; 65 P—
 B 6, B×P; 66 P×B, P—Kt 6; 67
 B—R 4 wins.
- 65 B×B 65 K×B
 66 K×P 66 K—Kt 2
 67 P—B 6 ch 67 K—B 2
 68 K—B 5 68 P—R 4
 69 P—R 4 69 Resigns

GAME No. 2,475.

Queen's Gambit Accepted.

NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE. Mr. H. JACOBS.

- 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 P—K 3 5 B—Q 6

.....Decidedly original if
 nothing else.

- 6 B×B 6 P×B
 7 Q×P 7 P—B 3

.....Black has now a position
 like that in the Centre Counter, but
 with several moves behind.

- 8 Castles 8 Kt—R 3
 9 P—Q R 3 9 P—K 3

.....If Kt—B 4, Q—B 2.

- 10 Kt—K 5 10 B—Q 3
 11 P—B 4 11 Q—K 2
 12 Kt×Q B P

This could have been played last
 move.

- 12 P×Kt
 13 Q×Kt 13 Q—B 2
 14 P—K 4! 14 B—K 2

- 15 P—K 5 15 Kt—Kt 5!
 16 P—Kt 4

To keep the Q B P back.

- 16 R—Q sq
 17 R—Q sq 17 P—K B 4?
 18 P—R 3! 18 Kt—R 3

.....After ... P—K B 4, White
 expected the sacrifice of the Kt by
 18..., P—K R 4.

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

If 24 Q×R, Q×Q; 25 P×Q, R—Q
 B sq, and recovers a Pawn.

- 24 Q—Q 4
 25 P—B 7 25 Q—Kt 6
 26 R—Q 3 26 Q—B 7
 27 R—B 3 27 Q—Q 8 ch
 28 K—R 2 28 Q—K 8
 29 P—B 8 (Q)

Very stupid. 29 R—B sq, Q—R 4,
 30 K—Kt sq, and wins.

29 Kt—Kt 5 ch
 Drawn game.

GAME No. 2,476.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. BELLINGHAM.	Dr. MACDONALD.

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

This line of play for White was advocated several years ago by Mr. Burn, and I believe it to be the best.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| | 9 P—Q 6 |
| |Premature, allowing as it does White to free his game and retain his Pawn. P—B 3 or K—Kt sq in view of White's threat of Q—R 4, might be played. |
| 10 Castles | 10 P×P |
| 11 Q×P | 11 Kt—Q 5 |
| |R—K sq was stronger. |
| 12 Q—K 4 | 12 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 13 P—Q Kt 4 | 13 B—Kt 3 |
| 14 Q—K 3 | 14 Q—Q 6 |
| 15 R—K sq | 15 K Kt—K 2 |
| 16 B—Kt 2 | 16 Q×Q |
| 17 R×Q | 17 Kt—B 4 |

18 K R—K sq 18 B—K 2

.....I expected K Kt—Q 5, after which the following was likely: 19 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt; 20 B×Kt, R×B; 21 Kt—Kt 3!

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 19 K R—Q B sq | 19 R—Q 6 |
| 20 B—B sq | 20 R—Q 2 |
| 21 Kt—Kt 3 | 21 K R—Q sq |
| 22 P—B 5 | 22 P—K R 3 |

.....Black has no good move. White threatens to win the exchange as presently appears. 22...., B—B sq would perhaps have been best, although his pieces would be badly shut in.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 23 P—Kt 5 | 23 Q Kt—Q 5 |
|-----------|-------------|

.....The alternative 23...., Kt—Kt sq, would still have at least lost the exchange by P—B 6, followed by B—B 4.

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

.....If 29...., P—B 3, of course B—Q 3. Dr. Macdonald was throughout the game handicapped by his faulty opening.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 30 R—Q 7 | 30 B×P |
| 31 Q R—Q sq | 31 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,477.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. J. LEE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. F. J. LEE.	Mr. H. E. ATKINS.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4 |
| |A counter attacking move at an early stage, which results in White's favour. |
| 3 P—K 3 | 3 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 4 P—B 4 | |

Lasker v. Schlechter won an interesting game with this move.

4 P—K 3

5 Kt—B 3 5 Kt—B 3

6 P—Q R 3

This threatens Q P×P, B×P; P—Q Kt 4, with a good position.

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

In Zukertort's days this Bishop was generally developed on Q Kt 2 Pillsbury, however, has shewn that by playing it on the King's side, White frequently obtains a strong attack.

11 B—B 4

Black has now no prospect of an advance of his K P, and therefore has nothing better than the development of the Q B on Kt 2.

11 R—B sq

12 P × P

12 Kt × P

.....To avoid an isolated Q P, also if P × P, instead of text move, Black's B at Q Kt 2 has no future.

13 Kt × Kt

13 Q × Kt

.....The Q retakes for reason stated in previous note.

14 B—K 4

14 Q—Q sq

15 Q—R 4

This move has a double object. It threatens to win the R P by B × Kt, and it also prepares for the Q R taking up a strong position on Q sq.

15 P—Q R 3

16 P—Q Kt 4

16 P—Q Kt 4

17 Q—Kt 3

17 B—B 3

18 Q R—Q sq

Mr. Atkins contemplated a sacrifice here, which does not turn out favourable. White threatens P—Q 5 with effect.

18 Q—Kt 3

19 B—Q 6

Black was pressed by time-limit, and this sacrifice results in White's favour in all variations.

19 Kt × Q P

20 Kt × Kt

20 B × Kt

21 B × B

21 B × P ch

22 K—R sq

22 B × R

23 K B × R

23 R—Q sq

24 B—B 5

24 Q—B 2

25 B × K P

25 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,478.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY W. C. PALMER.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. R. P. MICHELL. Rev. W. C. PALMER.

1 P—K 4

1 P—Q B 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—Q 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—K B 3

8 Castles

8 Castles

9 P—K R 3

This move, I think, is not necessary, and therefore involves loss of time. Its object is to prevent Kt—Kt 5, after P—B 4.

9 B—Q 2

10 Q—Q 2

10 Kt × Kt

11 B × Kt

11 P—K 4

.....A stronger move than it seems at first sight. Black's plan of campaign is B—B 3, Kt—K sq, P—K B 4.

12 B—K 3

12 B—B 3

13 B—K Kt 5

13 Q—B 2

14 B × Kt

14 B × B

15 B—B 4

15 K—Kt 2

16 B—Kt 3

16 B—K 2

17 P—B 4

17 P × P

18 R × P

18 Q—Kt 3 ch

19 K—R sq

19 B—Kt 4

20 R × P ch

20 R × R

21 Q × B

21 R—B 3

.....White had strangely overlooked this reply, and had expected to win Black's Q P. The rest of the game is plain sailing for Black.

22 K—R 2

22 Q R—K B sq

23 Q R—Q sq

23 P—K R 3

24 Q—Q 2

24 Q—B 4

25 Q—Q 4

25 Q—K Kt 4

26 Kt—Q 5

26 B × Kt

27 B × B

27 Q—B 5 ch

28 K—Kt sq

28 P—Q Kt 3

29 Q—Q 3

29 Q—B 7 ch

30 K—R sq

30 K—R 2

31 Q—B 4

31 Q—Kt 6

32 Q—B 7 ch

32 K—R sq

33 Q—B 3

33 Q × Q

34 P × Q

34 R—B 8 ch

35 R × R

35 R × R ch

36 K—R 2

36 K—Kt 2

37 B—B 4

37 R—B sq

38 K—Kt 3

38 R—B sq

39 B—Kt 3

39 R × P ch

40 K—B 2

40 K—B 3

41 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,479.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W. E. NAPIER.	CAPT. CHEPMEILL.

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

.....It is obviously opposed to every principle of chess to neglect the development of three pieces, because one has no immediate outlook.

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

.....Black's game is assailable in so many ways that I very nearly lost in my anxiety to come at the Black King.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 10 R—K sq | 10 B—K 2 |
| 11 Kt—K 5 | 11 Q Kt—Q 2 |

.....11...., Castles is no better on account of 12 Q—K 2, and it is difficult to see how 13 Kt×B P can be prevented. If 11...., Castles; 12 Q—K 2, Kt—Q 4; 13 Kt×B P, R×Kt; 14 Q×P and Black is helpless. Or 11...., Castles; 12 Q—K 2, Q×P; 13 Kt×B P, R×Kt (13...., Q—Kt 5; 14 Kt—R 6 ch, etc.); 14 Q×P, Kt—Q 4; 15 Kt×Kt wins.

12 Kt×B P

Not to be resisted by flesh and blood! Neither at the time nor subsequently was I able to find a valid defence for Black, though it is possible one exists.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| | 12 K×Kt |
| 13 R×P | 13 K—B sq |
| 14 B—K B 4 | 14 R—B sq |

.....The alternative was 14...., Kt—Kt 3; 15 P—Q 5, Q Kt×P, 16 Kt×Kt, B×Kt; 17 R×Kt ch, B×R; 18 B×B, R—R 2!; 19 Q—R 5, P—K Kt 4; 20 Q—R 6 ch and wins. Or 14...., Kt—Kt 3; 15 P—Q 5, Q Kt×P; 16 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt; 17 Q—R 5, Q—K sq (not 17...., Kt×B; 18 R—B 6 ch, B×R; 19 Q—B 7 mate); 18 Q—B 3, Kt×B; 19 Q×Kt ch, Q—B 2; 20 Q×Q ch, K×Q; 21 R—Q Kt 6 ch and should win.

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 15 Q—K 2 | 15 R×Kt |
|----------|---------|

.....Of no avail.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 16 P×R | 16 Kt—Q 4 |
| 17 B—Q 6 | |

If 17...., B×B; 18 R×B, Q—Kt 4; 19 R×Kt wins.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------|
| | 17 Kt (Q 2)—B 3 |
| 18 B×Kt | 18 Kt×B |
| 19 B×B ch | 19 Kt×B |
| 20 R—K sq | 20 Q—Q 4 |
| 21 P—B 3 | 21 P—R 3 |
| 22 R×Kt | 22 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,480.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. TATTERSALL.	Mr. MACKENZIE.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 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 |
| 5 P—B 3 | 5 B—Q 2 |
| 6 B—R 4 | |

Black gains a move, on the usual routine, since White retires the Bishop without ...P—Q K 3 having been played.

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

Preparatory to P—K Kt 4 and Kt—Kt 3. But the whole process is slow and gives Black a chance to advance in the centre.

- 10 Q—K 2 9 P—Q 4
 11 P × P 10 P × P
 12 P × Kt 11 Kt—Q 5
 13 P—Q Kt 3 12 B × B
 If P × P, then ...Kt × P.
 13 P × P
 14 B—Kt 5
 If P × B, then Kt × P, followed by
 ...R—Ksq, with ...P—Q6 threatening.
 15 Q—K 3 14 P—Q 6
 16 P × B 15 R—K sq
 17 Q × R 16 R × P
 18 B × Q 17 Kt × Q
 19 B × P 18 B × R
 If B retires the other way, the
 Queen's side Pawns would be left
 very strong.
 19 R—Q B sq
 20 B—B 4
 To prevent mate.
 20 R—B 7
 ... Threatening mate in three.

- 21 Kt—Kt 3 21 B—B 6 ch
 Better than Kt × P (to
 which White Castles!) or R × P, which
 is obviously precarious.
 22 K—B sq
 If B or Kt—Q 2, R mates.
 22 B—Q 7!
 A pretty move, again
 threatening mate and forcing the
 game.
 23 B × B 23 Kt × B ch
 24 K—K sq
 If K—Kt sq, R—B 8 ch; 25 K—R
 2, Kt × Kt ch, followed by R × R and
 P—Q 7.
 24 Kt—B 5
 25 K—Q sq 25 Kt—Kt 7 ch
 26 K—K sq 26 Kt—B 5
 These last two moves are
 time-gainers.
 27 K—Q sq 27 R × R P
 28 Kt—K 2 28 P × Kt ch
 29 K—K sq 29 R—R 8 ch
 30 K × P 30 R × R
 31 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,481.

Ftrotff Defence.

NOTES BY R. P. MICHELL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. MICHELL.	Mr. BELLINGHAM.
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—B 3	4 Kt × P
5 Kt—B 3	5 P—Q 4
6 Q—K 2	

Obviously Black must lose a Pawn here. The variation has been played a few times by the masters, with some success for Black; but I fancy its early successes were due to its novelty rather than merit. The joke of it (for me) was that Mr. Bellingham had no intention whatever of playing a counter

gambit, but fell into the variation inadvertently.

7 Kt × Kt	6 B—K 2
8 Q × P	7 P × Kt
9 B—B 4	8 Castles
	9 Kt—Q 2

.....Black would seemingly get more chances by preparing to attack the Queen on the file with the Rook.

10 P—Q 4	10 Kt—B 3
11 Q—Q 3	

I break off here, as the rest of the game was a dull and laborious affair, eventually won by White by virtue of the extra Pawn.

GAME No. 2,482.

King's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY H. E. ATKINS.

WHITE.
Mr. CHEPMELL.BLACK.
Mr. ATKINS.

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

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

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

.....If 11 B×Kt, Kt—R 4;
12 Q—Kt 5, Q×B; 13 P—B 4, Q—
Q 3. If 13 B—K 3, P—Q Kt 3,
with a won game.

And White won.

GAME No. 2,483.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY H. E. ATKINS.

WHITE.
Mr. ATKINS.BLACK.
Mr. TATTERSALL.

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

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

.....This is too early. B—
Kt 5 or K 2 is better.

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

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

.....If 11 Kt—Q 2, then 12
Kt—Kt 5, and Black has no good reply.

- 12 Q—Kt 3

- 12 Q—B 2

.....Q—B 4 is the proper
move, with a fair game.

- 13 P—B 5

- 13 B—Q 3

.....If 13..., P×K B P, then
P×P, followed by Kt×P, there seems
no good move for Black at this stage.

- 14 P×K P
15 P—K Kt 3
16 Q—Q sq
17 Q—K 2
18 P×P

- 14 Q—R 4
15 Q—Kt 5
16 Q—Kt 3
17 P—K R 4
18 P—R 5

- 19 P—K Kt 4
20 Kt (Q 2)×P

- 19 B—Kt 2
20 B—R 3

- 21 Kt×B ch
22 Kt—Kt 5

- 21 P×Kt
22 P—R 6

- 23 P—Q R 4
24 R—B 4

- 23 R—R 5
24 Kt—Q 2

- 25 P×Kt ch
26 B—Q 2

- 25 K×P
26 R—K B sq

- 27 Q R—K B sq
28 R×R

- 27 R×R
28 Q—B 7

- 29 Q—B 2
30 B—K sq

- 29 Q—Q 8 ch
30 R×P ch

- 31 R×R
32 Q—Kt 3, and wins.

- 31 Q×R ch



GAME No. 2,484.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY F. J. LEE.

WHITE.

Mr. F. J. LEE.

BLACK.

Mr. R. P. MICHELL.

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

.....The fianchetto development in this form of the Queen's Pawn game is not usually adopted by Black. P×P instead, followed by Q—B 2 with view to an early advance of his K P is Black's line of action, favoured by Tchigorin and other well-known masters.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| 9 Kt—K 5 | 9 B×Kt |
|----------|--------|

.....This exchange gives White excellent opportunities of a King's side attack. B—Kt 2, followed by Q—B 2 and liberating the Queen's R seems preferable.

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

Instead of this and the previous move (played in the attempt to block the Queen's side), White should have advanced the K R P at once.

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

Necessary to prevent Black from playing P—B 5, followed by Kt—B 4, and afterwards to K 5.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 19 Q—K 2 | 18 Kt—B sq |
| 20 P—Kt 5 | 19 P—Q R 4 |
| 21 P—R 4 | 20 Kt—K 2 |
| 22 K—B 2 | 21 Q R—B sq |
| | 22 P—Q 5 |

.....Establishing a powerful passed Q P which would have won for Black in the ending had not White succeeded in the King's side attack.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 23 K P×P | 23 B×Kt |
| 24 Q×B | 24 P×P |
| 25 P—B 4 | 25 Kt—Q 2 |
| 26 K R—K sq | 26 Kt—B 4 |
| 27 K—Kt sq | 27 R—B 2 |
| 28 B—K B 2 | 28 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 29 P—Kt 3 | 29 R (B 2)—Q 2 |
| 30 K—R 2 | 30 Q—K 2 |
| 31 K R—Q sq | |

Both sides were pressed by the time limit at this stage, and the last few moves were for this reason made for safety. The 30th move being now made, both White and Black play for a win.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 32 B—B 2 | 31 R—Q B sq |
| 33 R—R 3 | 32 Q—Q sq |
| 34 B—Q Kt sq | 33 Kt—B sq |
| | 34 P—Kt 4 |

.....This results unfavourably for Black owing to White's immediate reply, the full force of which Mr. Michell probably overlooked.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 35 P—Kt 4 | 35 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 36 Kt P×P | 36 Kt×B P |
| 37 B—Kt 3 | 37 P—Q 6 |
| 38 B×Kt | 38 P×B |
| 39 P—B 6 | 39 Q—B sq |
| 40 R—R 2 | |

The winning move. The sudden return of this Rook from defence to attack admits of no good reply.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 41 R—Kt 2 ch | 40 R (Bsq)—Q sq |
| 42 R—Kt 6 | 41 K—R sq |
| | 42 Kt×P |

.....Of no avail, but played with view to disturbing White's powerful Bishop, which wins the game by force three moves later.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 43 Q×B P | 43 K—R 2 |
| 44 R (Qsq)—Ktsq | 44 Kt—B 6 |
| 45 B×P | 45 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,485.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. C. MACDONALD.

WHITE.	BLACK
Dr. R. C. MACDONALD.	Capt. CHEPMELL.

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
6 P—Q 4	6 B—Q 2
7 Kt—B 3	7 P—K R 3
.....Loss of time.	
8 R—K sq	8 Kt × Q P
9 B × B ch	9 Q × B
10 Kt × Kt	10 P × Kt
11 Q × P	11 P—Q B 4
.....Leaving the Q P weak.	

12 Q—Q 3	12 Castles
.....Dangerous; the Pawn position on the Queen side being weak.	
13 R—Q sq	13 B—K 2
14 P—Q R 4	14 P—K Kt 4
15 P—R 5	15 Q—B 3
.....Preventing Kt—R 4.	
16 Kt—Q 5	16 Kt × Kt
17 P × Kt	17 Q—Q 2
18 B—Q 2	18 B—B 3
19 Q R—Kt sq	19 B—K 4
20 P—Q Kt 4	20 P × P
21 R × P	21 Q—K 2
22 K R—Kt sq	22 K R—B sq
23 B—K 3	23 P—K B 4
24 Q—B 4 ch	24 K—Kt sq
25 Q × P	25 Resigns.

THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

As the present issue is devoted to recording the events of one of the most important ventures of English chess—the initial consummation of the British Chess Federation, our problem admirers will readily appreciate that what is here submitted for their delectation commands as much space as can be allotted to “The Problem World.” Next month we will endeavour to “catch up” with solutions, score table, and items of interest.

In the first solution contest held at Hastings there were five positions. We have not re-produced on a diagram the three-er by B. G. Laws, as Mr. Keeble discovered a second solution, a somewhat difficult *modus* to discover. The position is as follows:—White, K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q B 3, Bs at Q sq and Q B 3, Ps at K Kt 2, Q B 2, Q B 5, and Q R 5. Black, K at Q B 5, B at Q R 7, Ps at K 3, 4, Q R 2 and 3. Mate in three.

The intended solution commences with 1 R—Q 3, which the author believed to be fairly difficult for the purpose, but the cook (1 B—B 2) is remarkable. We, however, cannot agree with two of our contemporaries, who have in one case stated that the cook is more beautiful than the author's solution, and in the other case it is stated that the variety is greater. In the cook there are but two continuations, but in the 1 R—Q 3 solution there are four. The problem, we believe, can easily be put right without affecting the play.

The problem by “Anon.,” in the second competition, is an old soldier, since we remember meeting it at Anerly, in a similar competition, in 1885.

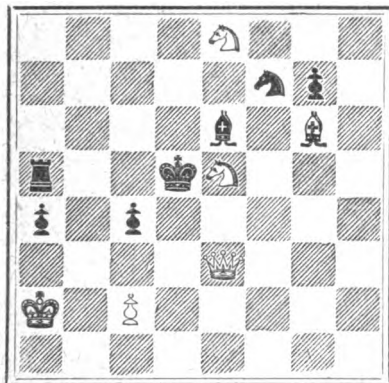
PROBLEMS.

Problems submitted for Solution at the First Competition
at the Hastings Congress.

No. 1908.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



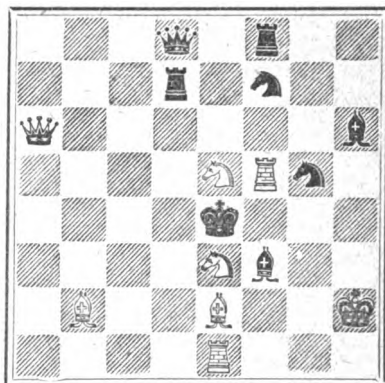
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1909.

By A. W. DANIEL.

BLACK.



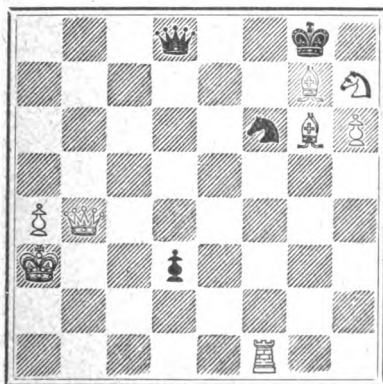
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1910.

By F. GAMAGE.

BLACK.



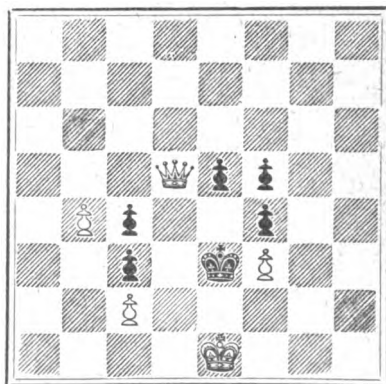
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1911.

By F. W. MARKWICK.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

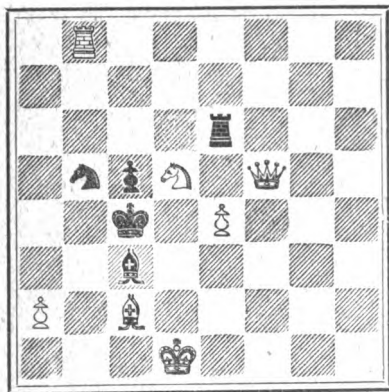
PROBLEMS.

Problems submitted for Solution at the Second Competition
at the Hastings Congress.

No. 1912.

By F. W. ANDREW.

BLACK.



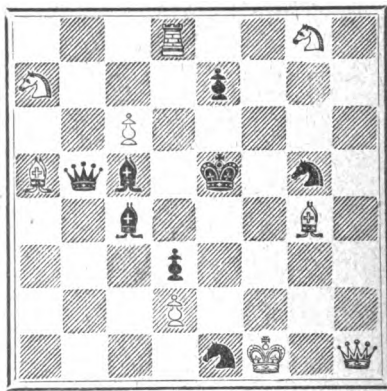
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1913.

By F. W. ANDREW.

BLACK.



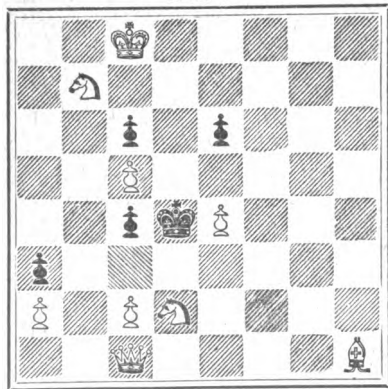
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1914.

By F. W. ANDREW.

BLACK.



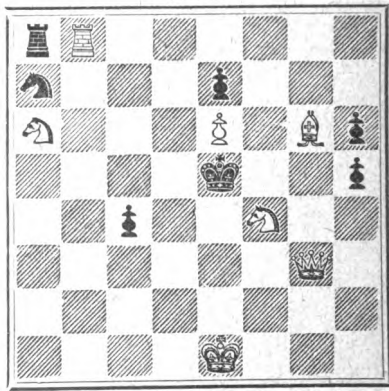
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1915.

By ANON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

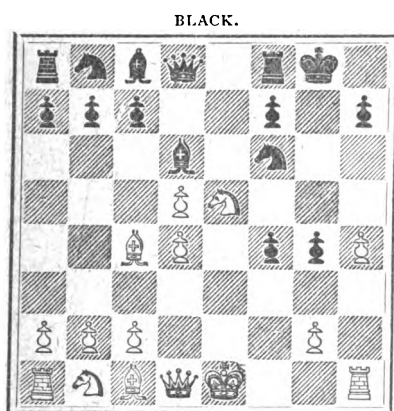
BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1904.

THE THEORY OF THE KIESERITZKY GAMBIT.

By S. ALAPIN.

In a game between Messrs. Pillsbury (White) and Tchigorin (Black), in the last Vienna Gambit Tournament, the following moves were played :—



- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------|------------------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 3 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 Kt—K B 3 |
| 6 B—B 4 | 6 P—Q 4 |
| 7 P×P | 7 B—Q 3 |
| 8 P—Q 4 | 8 Castles |

Leading up to the appended position.

White now played 9 B×P ?, Kt—R 4; 10 P—K Kt 3 [White cannot Castle, because if 10 Castles ?, Q×P; 11 B—K R 6, B×Kt; 12 P×B, P—Kt 6, and wins]. The play continued 10.... P—K B 3; 11

Kt—Q 3, Kt×P; 12 B×Kt, B×B ch; 13 K—B sq, Q—K sq, etc., and Black won. In order to establish the right defence for White, I suggest 9 Castles! is best, and submit the following Analysis :—

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--|----------|
| 9 Castles! | 9 Kt—R 4 |
|If 9...., B×Kt; 10 P×B, Kt—R 4; then 11 Q—K sq, P—Kt 6; 12 R×P!, Kt×R; 13 B×Kt, Q×R P; 14 Q×P ch, Q×Q; 15 B×Q, &c. White has a Pawn for the exchange and an excellent game. (Or 9...., B—B 6; 10 Q B—Kt 5, &c.) | |
| 10 Kt×Kt P! | |

If 10 B×B P?, then 10...., Q×R P, and threatens P—Kt 6. To 10 Q—K sq, Black replies 10...., R—K sq, and threatens P—K B 3. The continuation

10 R×P, Q×P is also unfavourable for White. The text move seems to be the only saving one.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10 Q×P | |
| 11 Kt—R 2! | |
| Forced. If 11 Kt—B 2?, then 11...., P—B 6, and wins. | |

11 Kt—Kt 6

.....Or 11...., R—K sq; 12 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q R 3; 13 Q—B 3, Kt—Kt 6; 14 B×B P, Kt×R; 15 R×Kt, B×B; 16 Q×B, Q×Q; 17 R×Q, &c. The Pawn and the attack

L I

on the opponent's K B P are sufficient compensations for the 'exchange'.

12 R—K sq 12 P—B 6 !

.....In a game by correspondence, Mr. W. T. Pierce (Black) played against myself 12...., Kt—Q 2. The continuation was: 13 Kt—Q 2, Kt—B 3; 14 Q Kt—B 3, Q—R 4; 15 R—K 5 !, B—R; 16 P×B, Q Kt—K 5; 17 B×P, Q—Kt 3; 18 Q—Q 4, P—Q B 3; 19 R—K sq, P—Kt 4; 20 B—Q 3, P×P; 21 Q×Q P, Q—Kt 3 ch; 22 Q—Q 4, B—Kt 2; 23 K—B sq !, Q×Q ch; 24 Kt×Q, K R—Q sq; 25 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt; 26 Kt×P, Kt—R 4; 27 Q B—Kt 5, R×B !; 28 P×R, &c., and I won. After the text move, White has a difficult defence to conduct. The position is very interesting, as will be seen on reference to the annexed diagram.

BLACK.



WHITE.

13 Kt×P !

Forced. If 13 Q×P ?, then 13...., Kt—K 7 ch ! wins.

13 Q—R 8 ch
14 K—B 2 14 Kt—K 5 ch
15 K—K 3 15 Q—R 3 ch

.....Black has no better move. 15...., Q×P ?; 16 R—Kt sq, &c. Or 15...., Q—R 4; 16 K×Kt, &c., and Black has no compensation for the piece.

16 K—Q 3 !

If 16 K×Kt ?, Black mates in two by 16...., Q B—B 4 ch !, &c.

15 Q—Kt 3

.....If 16...., Kt—B 7 ch ?, then 17 K—K 2 !, Kt×Q; 18 B×Q, &c., winning easily.

17 R×Kt 17 Q B—B 4
18 Kt—B 3 18 R—K sq

.....Or 18...., Kt—Q 2; 19 Kt—K R 4, Q—Kt 6 ch; 20 Q—B 3, B×R ch; 21 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 22 Q B—Kt 5, Q—R 7; 23 P—K Kt 3, &c., White threatens R—R sq.

19 K Kt—Kt 5 !

If 19 Kt—K 5 ?, B×Kt; 20 P×B, Kt—Q 2, &c., threatening Kt—B 4 ch or Kt×P ch.

19 Kt—Q 2

.....I cannot find a better move for Black. If 19...., K B—Kt 5; then 20 P—Q 6 !, and threatens B×P ch. Or 19...., P—K R 3; 20 P—K Kt 4, B×R ch; 21 K Kt×B, Kt—Q 2; 22 Q—B 3, followed by Q—B 5, &c. Or 19...., P—K R 4; 20 Q—B 3, Q B—Kt 5; 21 Q×P ch, Q×Q; 22 Kt×Q, K×Kt; 23 R×R, K×R; 24 Kt—Kt 5, &c., with two Pawns ahead. Or 19...., P—K R 4; 20 Q—B 3, Kt—Q 2; 21 B—Q 2, Kt—B 3; 22 R—K B sq, &c.

20 P—K Kt 4 20 B×R ch
21 Q Kt×B

Not 21 K Kt×B, because of 21...., B—Kt 5 !, &c.

21 Kt—B 3

.....Black can play 21...., P—K R 3 !; 22 Q—B 3, P×Kt; 23 Q—B 5, Q×Q; 24 P×Q, P—K B 3; 25 K B—Kt 5, R×Kt !; 26 K—R, Kt—Kt 3; 27 K—B 3, P—R 3; 28 B—B sq, Kt×P, &c., but there is evidently no advantage for Black in this variation.

22 Q—B 3 22 R×Kt
23 Kt×R 23 R—K sq
24 Q×Kt

This is not necessary. By 24 Q—B 5, Kt×Kt !; 25 Q×Q ch, followed by B—K 3, White keeps a Pawn ahead. But the text-move is good enough to prove the correctness of the defence.

24 Q×Kt ch
25 K—B 3 25 Q—K 8 ch
26 B—Q 2 26 Q×R !
27 K B—Kt 5

White has the attack and an excellent game (27...., B—Kt 5 ch ?; 28 K—Kt 3 !, &c.).

THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

BY GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

(Continued from page 305.)

SECTION V. 4 Q—K 2.

THE leading moves in this continuation (indicated by asterisks) are from the *Handbuch* (1891). The move 4 Q—K 2 is said to have been preferred by Blackburne. It will now probably rank as inferior to 4 Kt—B 3.

Abbreviations used are: *g* = with a good game; *w* = with a winning game.

No remark implies equality.

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

.....For White's 5th move the only practicable ones are Q—P and B×Kt.

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 51 Q×P | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 Q—K 2 | 6 P—K 5 |
| 7 P—Q 3 | 7 Q—K 2 |
| 8 B×Kt | 8 Q P×B |
| 9 P×P | 9 Q×P |

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

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| *52 B×Kt | 5 Q P×B |
| 61 Kt×P | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 P—Q 3 | 7 Q—K 2 |
| 8 B—B 4 | 8 B—B 4 |

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 8 P—Q 4 | 8 B—B 4 |
|---------|---------|

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

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| *62 Q×P | 6 B—Q 3 |
| 71 P—Q 4 | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 8 Q—K 2 | 8 P—K 5 |

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 9 Q—K 2 |
| 10 Kt—K Kt 5 | 10 B—K B 4 |

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------|
| 9 B—Kt 5 | 9 Castles |
| 10 B×Kt | 10 Q×B |
| 11 Q×P | 11 B—K B 4 |
| 12 Q—R 4 | 12 Q R—Ksqch <i>w</i> |

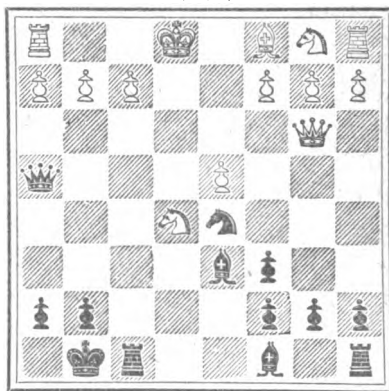
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| *72 Kt×P | 7 Kt—B 3 |
| 81 Q—K 3 | 8 Castles |
| 91 Castles | 9 R—K sq |

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 92 Q—Kt 3 ch | 9 Kt—Q 4 |
| 10 P—Q 4 | 10 Q—R 5 |

Position after Black's 10th move:—

Q—R 5.

WHITE.



BLACK.

11 Castles 11 Q × Q P

11 Kt—K B 3 11 R—K sq ch *g*

11 B—K 3 11 B—K 3

12 Castles 12 Kt—B 5 *g*

12 Q—R 4 12 B × Kt *w*

12 Q—Q 3 12 Q R—K sq *g*

9₃ P—Q 4 9 B × Kt

10 P × B 10 Kt—Kt 5

11 Q—Kt 3 ch 11 K—R sq

12 P—K B 4 12 Q—Q 5

13 Q—K B 3 13 Kt × K P *g*

13 Q—K Kt 3 13 Q—K 5 ch *g*

13 R—B sq 13 Q—K 5 ch

14 K—Q sq 14 R—Q sq ch

15 B or Kt 15 Kt × R P *g*

*8₂ Q—K 2 8 Castles

9₁ Kt—B 4 9 Kt—Kt 5

10 Kt × B 10 Q × Kt *g*

9₂ P—K B 4 9 B × Kt

10 P × B 10 Kt—Kt 5

9₃ Castles 9 R—K sq

10 P—Q 4 10 P—B 4

11 B—K 3 11 P × P

12₁ B × P 12 Kt—Kt 5

13 Q—B 4 ch 13 B—K 3

14 Q—B3orK2 14 Kt × Kt

15 B × Kt 15 B × B

16 Q × B 16 B—B 5 *g*

13 P—K B 4 13 B × Kt

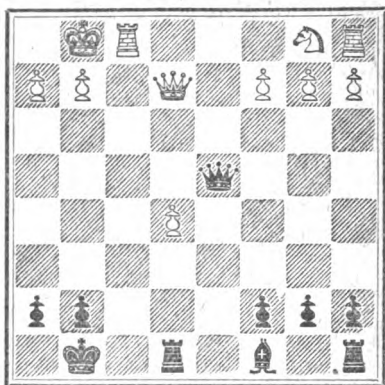
14 B × B 14 Kt × B

15 P × Kt 15 Q—Q 5 ch

.....Regaining the Pawn; but to avoid a mate in three if White replies with 16 Q—B 2, Black must exchange Queens before taking the Pawn.

Position after Black's 15th move :—

Q—Q 5 ch.



12₂ Q—B 4 ch 12 B—K 3
13 Q × Q P 13 B × Kt
14 Q × B 14 B—B 5 *g*

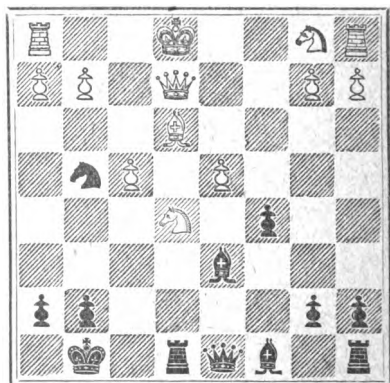
11 P—Q B 3 11 P × P
12 P × P 12 P—B 4

And proceed as in last variation.

*9₄ P—Q 4 9 R—K sq
*10 P—K B 4 10 P—B 4
*11 P—B 3 11 P × P
*12 P × P 12 P—B 4
*13 B—K 3 13 Kt—Kt 5

Position after Black's 13th move :—

Kt—Kt 5.



And Black will recover the Pawn.		12 R—Q sq	12 R × P
11 P × P	11 B × Kt	12 R—K sq	12 Kt—Kt 5
12 P × B	12 Q—Q 5	13 P—B 3	13 Q × K P
		14 Q × Q	14 Kt × Q
10 Castles	10 B × Kt	And White must defend or move his Rook.	
11 P × B	11 Q—Q 5		

The end of Section V.

CHESS LITERATURE.

“THE CHESS PLAYER’S COMPENDIUM,” by William Cook.

Times and Mirror, Bristol. Price 4/- net.

WE have received a copy of the cheap re-issue of this excellent compilation, which contains nearly 2000 examples of games carried up to the twentieth move. With the exception of the binding the book is in every respect equal to the previous editions published at 10/6. At the reduced price the work will no doubt command a large sale among young players who wish to improve their style and strength of play. Correspondence players will find the book a very valuable source of reference.

“ТРЕТИЙ ВСЕРОССИЙСКИЙ ШАХМАТНЫЙ ТУРНИР.”

(Moscow: *Schachmatnoe Obozrenie*, 1-aya Mieshchanskaya, Dom 90/92.)

The third all-Russian Chess Tourney, held last year at Kieff, finds its permanent record in an excellently printed volume of some 160 pages from the press of the *Schachmatnoe Obozrenie*, the leading chess journal of Russia. No one can go through the score of the games, which take up the body of the book, without feeling that the high reputation the Slavonic race has gained for itself in the world of chess is fully deserved. Our readers will no doubt recall some of the brilliant and virile games we published from this tourney. The work of annotation has been capably undertaken by Messrs. Ostrogski, Bernstein, Snosko-Borovski, and Lovtski, under the editorship of M. M. I. Tchigorin, the winner of this as well as of the two previous tourneys. The text is relieved by a number of inviting views of Kieff. There are portraits of the first and second prize-winners, and an excellent group of the players and committee members serves as frontispiece to the volume. We note that the balance sheet shows a surplus of some £27, to be devoted to the funds of the next tourney. We shall be glad to procure the book for such of our readers who may desire to possess this memento of an interesting contest. Its price is three roubles.

“DER MODERNE SCHACH-KNIGGE.” (Veit & Co., Leipzig.)

This is merely a booklet, reaching to less than 50 demi-octavo pages. But there is the soul of a rollicking wit in its brief compass. Its name, “The Modern Chess-*Knigge*,” suggests the frivolous spirit in professional guise, and the appropriateness of the title may be gauged from the following extract on Solvers:—“If you espy someone with a board before him, sitting in a retired corner and staring intently at a position, you may know him for a solver. He has withdrawn from the world’s noise and bustle, so that in undisturbed concentration he may get at the heart of the muddle. Approach, dear reader, for

“Where solvers are thou’need’st to feel no shame,
The wicked man is bent on other game.”

It is true that at first it might seem as if your uncalled for presence was not duly appreciated, but do not let this put you out. Remember that ‘man is noble, *helpful*, and good,’ and that you cannot allow your actions to be influenced by the private opinions of the solitary solver. Take, then, a seat beside him, and ask at once the usual four questions: 1, Who’s it by? 2, How many moves? 3, Which way White? 4, Sure it’s set right? (It is well to repeat this last question every five minutes of your fruitless endeavours together). Then the action should begin. You maintain you see the idea, and to make it clear you push the pieces this way and that, according to your fancy. When it would seem that the idea does not quite tally with the composer’s, you find another, and afterwards, several others, none of which, however, must be allowed to stop your various evolutions with the pieces. Should the solitary solver venture on the vapid remark that this can hardly be the right way to arrive at the solution, of course, as beseems the wiser man, you give way, and instead of moving the pieces more, you mark the squares with your fingers, using your right hand for White, and your left hand for Black. But you must be careful so long as the solving process lasts not to remove your fingers from their respective squares, as to do so tends to confusion. As you have five fingers at your disposal for White and five for Black, you have material enough for a five-move problem. Should nothing come of it even by this method, and should the solitary solver, as is not impossible, suddenly get up and run away, don’t be vexed or concerned about it—you have helped him to his feet again, and that after all is what you wanted to do.” No translation, however, can adequately render the clever word-play with which the booklet abounds. On the nice subject of drinks, the author recommends water to the chess player—“pure, clear, cold water . . . and how easy it is to get it! No need even to order it. In every cup of coffee you get a glass of water gratis—you drink the water and let the coffee stand,—thus it costs you nothing.” There is room for an English chess *Knigge*.



EVANS GAMBIT.

Mr. Harwood C. Moore, of Bath, has suggested that the variation I gave on page 345 (September *B.C.M.*), after 7..., Q—Q 2, namely 8 P × P, Kt × P; 9 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 10 Castles, P—Q B 3; 11 R—Q sq, Q—B 2; 12 B—R 3, P—Q Kt 4; 13 B—K 2, B—K 3 is bad, as White instead of 13 B—K 2 ought to play 13 B—Q 6, then if P × B; 14 Q—R 4, Q—Kt 3; 15 R—Q 5, with the best game.

This appears to be quite correct. The error may have been in playing 10..., P—Q B 3. Try instead 10..., B—Kt 3; now if 11 R—Q sq, Q—K 2; 12 B—R 3, Q—B 3; and White must protect his own King. Or if 11 B—R 3, Kt—R 3; 12 R—Q sq, Q—Kt 5, &c. He might even give up his P and reply to 8 P × P with B—Kt 3, threatening Kt—R 4, but I do not at present see this necessity.

W. TIMBRELL PIERCE.

OBITUARY.

WITH the death of Professor Daniel Willard Fiske, at Frankfort, on September 18th last, another of the ever-decreasing band of chess-players who knew Morphy personally has passed away. Born at Jefferson, United States, in 1831, Willard Fiske was educated at Hamilton College, and in 1850 visited Europe, studying at Copenhagen and Upsala, and laying the foundations of that knowledge of Icelandic which placed him in the fore-front rank of American scholars of the 19th century. Through the accident of meeting with a chess allusion in a Persian poem while studying that language, he became a chess-player, and joined the New York Club in the spring of 1856. He advanced so rapidly in skill that the following winter saw him the winner of the first prize in the club tourney, and in January, 1857, he became editor of the *American Chess Monthly*, a post he held until 1861; for a while Morphy was associated with him in the editorship. For a time also he edited the chess column of the New York *Saturday Press*. Willard Fiske had a great deal to do with the inception of the New York Congress of 1857, at which Morphy first established his mastership. Fiske was himself secretary to the Congress, and a competitor; like other players who have tried to combine the two labours, he failed to do himself justice over the board, and was thrown out by Marache in the first round. In the course of the Congress was played the famous consultation game—a 'Two Knights' Defence, in which Fiske, Perrin, and Fuller beat Paul Morphy, 'one of the few examples of Morphy's lost games,' says Max Lange in his Morphy book. His *Book of the First American Chess Congress* [New York, 1859] was a capital piece of work, and contains much information upon early American chess that is not to be found elsewhere. Later he became secretary to the American Geographical Society, but in 1861, on his appointment as an Attaché to the

American Embassy at Vienna, he gave up all his work at chess, though even before this interest in the history of the game had begun to take the place of actual play over the board. From 1864—1868 he was engaged in journalistic work in Syracuse and Hartford, and in 1868 he became Professor of Northern European languages and University librarian at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y. With the romance of his marriage with Miss McGraw, the heiress to the fortune of John McGraw a millionaire lumberman, and with the sensational lawsuit after his wife's death by which he succeeded in overthrowing her will leaving the whole of her fortune to Cornell, we have nothing to do here, except to say that the lawsuit left no permanent bitterness between him and Cornell. Indeed in later years he was a generous benefactor of the University, and it is believed that he has left the whole of his fortune to it. After the lawsuit he took up his residence at Florence, and established a private printing press, from which from time to time he issued scholarly works on a variety of subjects, Icelandic and the study of Petrarch being his great interests. Here too he renewed his early enthusiasm for chess, and specially for chess history. Indeed he soon became one of the great authorities upon the subject; his views being characterised by sound judgment and scrupulous dependence upon historic evidence. The 'argument from analogy' received scant mercy at his hands. He has however left little published work on the history of chess, though latterly he was engaged upon a two-volumed work entitled 'Chess in Iceland and in Icelandic Literature, with Historical Notes on Other Table Games.' But I am afraid that a serious illness eighteen months ago, and his slow convalescence, and now his death, will have prevented completion. The Icelandic magazine, *I Uppnami*, owed much to his pen, as well as to his liberality. The last chess pamphlets I received from him related to a lost MS. by the Rev. Lewis Rou of the early 18th century, which had a special importance in his eyes as the earliest American work on chess. By his death chess has lost a warm friend, an able historian, an ardent collector of chess works. The *New York Nation*, September 22nd, 1904, to which he had been a contributor since 1874, and which in 1890 contained some valuable letters from Professor Fiske on the Early History of Chess, says in its obituary note: 'Mr. Fiske's nature was essentially modest, simple, and trustful, ardent, persistent, generous—in his days of small things as in his prosperity; and his attachments were deep and lasting . . . Mr. Fiske will be greatly missed, as he was much beloved.'

H. I. R. M.

THE CHESS WORLD.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The first annual general meeting of the National Chess Society was held on Saturday, October 15th, at the Cannon Street Hotel, London. In the absence of the president (Mr. F. G. Naumann, London), in America, the chairman of the executive committee (Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Wilts)

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presided. The delegates present were :—Southern Union : Mr. H. E. Dobell (hon. treas.), Dr. Hunt, Dr. Dunstan, Messrs. W. W. White, S. Passmore, A. Schomberg, F. W. Flear. Northern Union : Messrs. A. E. Moore (president), G. Howitt (hon. treas.), I. M. Brown (hon. sec.), T. A. Farron, and J. Burtinshaw. London League : Messrs. T. H. Moore (hon. sec.), F. P. Carr, R. Eastman, W. P. Plummer, E. R. Turner, J. W. Wright, and Mr. I. Foster. Messrs. Flear, Foster, and Schomberg are vice-presidents.

The report of the hon. secretary (Mr. L. P. Rees) and the financial statement prepared by the treasurer (Mr. H. E. Dobell) were presented, and showed that since the ratification of the Constitution in May last, the Federation had made splendid progress. The report reviewed in detail the various transactions of the Federation, including the successful Congress at Hastings. The accounts showed that the total income from all sources amounted to £594 17s. 4d., and after payment of all charges, including the prizes for Hastings, expenses of the Congress, and other charges, there remained a cash surplus of £79 19s. 5d. After it had been agreed that the report should be printed and circulated, the election of officials for the ensuing year was taken, and resulted in the re-election of Mr. F. G. Naumann (president), proposed by Mr. A. E. Moore, president N.C.C.U. ; Mr. L. P. Rees (hon. sec.), Mr. H. E. Dobell (hon. treas.), and Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (chairman of executive committee). The agenda contained several items of interest, the chief being perhaps the arrangements for the 1905 Congress at Southport. After some discussion it was decided to contribute the sum of £200 to the fund—to which Northern authorities will add not less than £200, making at least £400 in all. The Congress will start August 14th, and continue until the 26th. The invitation from Southport emanated from the Municipality of the town, and the use of the Town Hall was granted by special resolution passed on August 9th. In the formal letter of invitation the Town Clerk of Southport (Mr. J. Ernest Jarratt) wrote as follows to the Northern Union secretary :—

“My Town Council at their meeting last evening resolved to tender to the British Chess Federation a cordial invitation to hold their Annual Congress at Southport in the year 1905.

“I understand that you have seen the rooms belonging to the Corporation, the Cambridge Hall, Town Hall, and Art Galleries adjoining, which my Council would be prepared to place at your disposal for the purposes of the Congress.

“I shall be glad if the Northern Counties Chess Union will see that this application is submitted to the Executive of the Federation at the proper time, and also to hear that they will use their influence in the matter on behalf of Southport.”

A strong local committee will be formed to co-operate with the Federation and the Northern Union. The local chess club will also co-operate in accordance with the following resolution passed on September 23rd : “That this Club welcomes the proposal to hold next year's Congress in connection with the British Chess Federation at Southport, and its members promise individually to do all in their power to make it a success.”

Among other subjects discussed at the meeting was the question of matches by correspondence, adjudication of unfinished games, problem tournaments, and privileges to be granted to Associates of the Federation.

In regard to these matters it was decided that efforts should be made to arrange a match by correspondence with some European nation, and that a British composers' problem tournament for two-move and three-move problems should be instituted. It was also suggested that the first prize in each case should be the Federation gold medal. It was decided to accept unfinished games sent for adjudication, provided each position is accompanied with a fee of 4/-. This sum will be paid to the professional chess master who adjudicates. We understand that Messrs Blackburne, Gunsberg, Mason, Lee, and Teichmann will be asked if they will undertake the duties of official adjudicator on the terms stated. After some discussion respecting the privileges to be granted to Associate members of the Federation, the meeting decided that an Associate should have the right of entering any contest promoted by the Federation on payment of half the entrance fee paid by non-associates.

Hongkong.—The championship of the Hongkong Chess Club has been won by Mr. C. H. Falloon, in succession to Mr. P. W. Sergeant, who held the title for three years before his return to England. Mr. Falloon, like his predecessor in the title, is an old West London player. Among earlier holders of the local championship is Capt. Chepmell, who played in the recent British Championship Tournament at Hastings.

It is stated that the match between Mr. Marshall and M. Janowski will be played at the Philidor Club, Paris, commencing about the middle of December next. The principal conditions are: stakes 2500 francs on each side; the winner to be the player who first scores seven games, drawn games not counting. Mr. Marshall will receive, as an indemnity for his stay in Paris, 1000 fr. if he wins the match, or 1500 fr. if he loses it. The other conditions, such as time-limit, days and hours of play, &c., will be arranged by mutual agreement on Mr. Marshall's arrival.

Surrey Association.—The annual meeting of this energetic society took place on October 1st, at the City of London Club. Dr. Dunstan presided over the assemblage, which was representative of all parts of the county. Doctor Dunstan was elected president, and Mr. T. H. Moore was re-elected hon. secretary. The arrangements for the coming season include a match against Essex with 50 players on each side, and the annual contest Borough of Croydon *v.* Rest of the County. This contest will take place at Croydon, on January 14th. The clubs which have entered for the Surrey trophy contest this year are Richmond, Battersea, Epsom, Thornton Heath, and South Norwood.

Northern Counties Inter-County Championship.—Lancashire (holders), Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Cumberland will take part in this season's contest for the championship of the Northern Counties. The first round must be completed before the end of January, and the final before the end of April.

In the first round Yorkshire and Lancashire will meet at Huddersfield, and Cumberland will probably play Cheshire in Manchester. The final will be played in Yorkshire or Lancashire. The annual match between the Northern Union and Scotland will be played in Glasgow, on the Saturday previous to Whit-Monday. The Northern secretary has offered to take twenty-five players to Scotland.

The annual meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Club took place on October 1st, when the president, Mr. J. L. Daniel, presided. The report stated that club tournaments had resulted as follows: Champion Cup, Mr. T. J. Edwards; Handicap Tournament the prize-winners were Messrs. Viveash, Pinkerton, and Templar; Junior Cup, Mr. J. O. Thain. Mr. Daniel and Mr. Matthews were re-elected president and secretary respectively. The club only played four matches during the year, against Birmingham St. Georges (lost), two against Bath (won), and one against Cheltenham (won). Thirteen new members joined the club during the year, and the accounts showed a surplus balance.

The Correspondence Tourney at the Rice Gambit of the *Monde Illustré*, which began in February, 1903, is ended, the first prize of 1000 frs. being won by the *Régence Marseillaise*, which we suppose is a chess club in the famous Mediterranean city. On the question of the value of the Rice Gambit, M. Janowski in his chess column of the *Monde Illustré* remarks: "Our tourney has merely traced the road to analysis. Other tourneys at this opening, by correspondence, over the board, in consultation, &c., &c., have since taken place, but up to the present nothing has been able to overthrow this gambit. What is certain is that this opening produces games of exceptional beauty and richness of combinations, and that the indefatigable and generous Professor Rice is ardently continuing his researches."

The annual general meeting of the Hertford County Chess Association was held at the City of London Club, 7, Grocers Hall Court, E.C., on the 30th September, when the following elections took place: president, the Hon. R. A. Capel; vice-presidents, Rev. W. Jowett, M.A., Mr. H. F. Lindley, Mr. W. Ward; match captain, Mr. A. Cliff; hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. A. C. Buckmaster, LL.B., Wayside, Harpenden. The hon. sec. and treasurer presented his report and accounts, shewing a balance in hand of £2 11s. 9d. A meeting of the Association at St. Albans was suggested, and Mr. W. Ward (the first holder of the championship cup, presented to the Association by the president) agreed to give an exhibition of simultaneous play. This meeting will take place at the County Club, St. Albans, on Thursday, November 10th, the St. Albans Club kindly undertaking to entertain the members of the Association.

Southern Union Counties' Championship: Hants v. Sussex.—Played September 24th, at the rooms of the Portsmouth Chess Club. Both

counties were well represented, and the match resulted after a close struggle in a victory for the Hampshire team by 9 games to 7. Score:—

HAMPSHIRE.					SUSSEX.				
Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. H. Elwell	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Reed	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Crasswaller	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Butler	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. A. Thomas	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. J. A. Wade	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Dravcott	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. A. Watt	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. S. Flower	...	...	...	1	Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. C. Kenny	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Wick	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Clayton	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Creevey	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Targett	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Wood	...	...	...	*0	Mr. F. E. Purchase	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. H. Wadeson	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Brook	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Oaten	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. S. Johnson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. D. Caws	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Turner	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Grover	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. Wassell	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. J. Stevenson	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Killick	...	...	...	0	Mr. S. Pilch	...	...	...	1
9					7				

* Lost by infraction of time-limit.

Devonshire News.—There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the County Association, which was held at Exeter, on September 30th, Mr. J. I. Pengelly in the chair. The hon. secretary, Rev. H. Bremridge, presented the report for the year, which was satisfactory. The membership had risen to 315; the finances showed a nice balance in hand, and the Association had won the honour of being champion county of the Southern Union. Sir Edgar Vincent was re-elected president; Mr. Pengelly chairman of council; Mr. C. J. Lambert captain; and Rev. H. Bremridge hon. secretary and treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Exeter Club took place on September 30th. The Rev. H. Bremridge was re-elected president, and Mr. W. H. Gundry hon. secretary.—The members of the Plymouth Club met under the chairmanship of Rev. H. D. Nicholson, on October 3rd, and held the 15th annual meeting. The report disclosed a satisfactory condition of affairs. During the year 17 new members had joined the club. The veteran player Mr. T. Winter Wood was re-elected president, and his two sons, Mr. E. J. and Mr. Carslake, were elected vice-presidents. Mr. W. P. Weekes was re-elected hon. secretary.

Yorkshire News.—During the past few weeks nearly all the clubs have held their annual meetings, and the active season is now in full swing. In the contest for the Woodhouse Challenge Cup seven clubs are competing: Bradford (holder), Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Huddersfield, Dewsbury, and Leeds St. Martin's. In the Yorkshire *Observer* Trophy contest, for minor clubs, the combatants are: Leeds Blenheim, Bradford Association, Wakefield, York, Leeds second, and Leeds St. Martin's second. The Wakefield Club should prove successful. The Leeds Club now meets at the Mecca Café, Prudential Buildings, Park Row, where visitors are always welcome.

The York Club annual meeting was held October 6th, when the report for past year was presented to a good assemblage of members. Eight matches had been played, resulting in 4 wins, 2 draws, and 2 losses. Mr. F. A. Nelson won the Handicap Trophy, and Mr. G. F. Flint the 'Nelson' Cup. Mr. A. Humphreys and Mr. O. C. B. Brown were re-elected president and secretary respectively. The present season promises to be very successful.

The correspondence match arranged between Yorkshire and Devonshire started on October 17th, with fifty players on each side. The time-limit is 48 hours per move. Play will cease on April 17th, when unfinished positions are to be submitted to the British Chess Federation for adjudication. Yorkshire will have to fight keenly if success is to rest with the North; indeed we shall not be surprised if Devon wins the match.

The many friends of Mr. D. Y. Mills will rejoice to hear that after a long and painful illness he is in a fair way to complete recovery. In a letter dated October 16th, he wrote us from St. Leonards-on-Sea, in the following 'chirpy' strain:—

"I am here a day after the fair, but on August 26th the leading Edinburgh doctors adjudicated my game as lost. I thought, however, I would like to continue the struggle for a few more moves, so I came to London last month, and was operated on by an injury specialist. So far the result is satisfactory, and I am improving my position daily. The cause of all my trouble was a fall into a Bunker at Gullane Links, in September, 1903, which caused an inflammatory adhesion to the big muscle in the back, and I was treated for all sorts of things from lumbago to cancer. I saw seventeen doctors in all. Mr. Frank Romer, the son of the Lord Justice, was the surgeon who came to my rescue, and he is putting the case into the *Lancet* at the end of this month. I am very glad you had such a good meeting here, and I hope to put in an appearance at Southport next year. This is a grand place to recruit in; I am gaining $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. a day, but I had 28 lbs. to make good."

Essex County Chess Association.—The annual general meeting of this Association was held on September 30th, at the City of London Chess Club, Grocers Hall Court. Mr. A. Emery presided, and the secretaries of some ten or a dozen Essex chess clubs were present. The Earl of Warwick (president) and other officers were elected *en bloc*. The report and financial statement submitted by the secretary, Mr. P. R. Gibbs, were on the whole of a satisfactory nature. Of five county matches, Essex won 3 and lost 2; beating Hereford by $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$, Kent by $15\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ (the first time Essex has beaten Kent), and Devonshire by 9 to 7. This defeat was the only one sustained by Devonshire out of ten matches played by that county in winning the championship; so that as Mr. Gibbs remarked, if Essex is not the champion county, it has at least the satisfaction of being the only county to beat the champions. Essex was beaten by Cambridgeshire by $8\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$, and by Norfolk by $9\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$. Discussion followed with regard to the increased subscription levied by the Southern Counties Union. Several speakers criticised adversely the composition of the committee of the British Chess Federation, whose support rendered necessary the increased subscription. Other speakers spoke of the good work already done by the

Federation, and of the undesirability of Essex being left out in the cold. The result was that the motion to pay the increased subscription was adopted. The Essex County Trophy—a large silver Rook, on an ebony stand—was surrendered by the Southend Chess Club, last year's winners, and presented to this year's winners, the East London Chess Club. It was decided to issue challenges to the Kent and Surrey Associations to play 50 board matches; also that correspondence matches should be arranged—with Kent, 100 boards, and with Devonshire, 60 boards.

We have received with much pleasure two letters from very out of the way parts in which to expect to find chess. One is from Dr. Stooke, who is apparently in charge of the hospital at Ichang, Central China, and he tells us that there are four enthusiastic players there who have recently held a tournament, which they hope to make an annual event. He encloses one of the games played, which we regret is not up to our standard for publication. Dr. Stooke has ideas of his own as to the scoring of drawn games in tournaments, and thinks that the player with the inferior force or position who compels a drawn game should score $\frac{1}{2}$, and his opponent 0; that in a game played out till the position is one recognised by end-game treatises as drawn each score $\frac{1}{2}$; but that where two players agree to draw after mechanical wood shifting for twenty moves, each should score 0. We thank Dr. Stooke for his kind appreciation of the *B.C.M.*, which he says is the most welcome guest that the mail brings.

The other letter is from a Mr. Rae, of some place near Simla, in the Himalayas, whose name we cannot decypher, in which he describes a tourney which recently took place at Simla, and attracted much attention throughout the Punjab. There were 32 entrants, who were divided into four classes according to their merits, and there were several prizes. The winners were: in Class I., Mr. Rae, $11\frac{1}{2}$ out of 14; Mr. Rutledge in Class II., with 12 out of 16; Mr. Pereira in Class III., 12 out of 16; and Mr. R. Singh in Class IV., with $8\frac{1}{2}$ out of a possible 10. A handicap contest was also held, for which a handsome silver cup was presented, and the issue lay between Mr. Polacék (Class I.) and Mr. Singh (Class IV.). In our July number it is recorded that Mr. Polacék beat the celebrated Sala Raja Bubu of Patiala, in the 1900 tourney of the Simla Club, and he was at one time the leading player of the Hyderabad Club, so that by this time he has probably won the silver trophy.

Chess in Scotland.—'Burns' Chess Club, Glasgow, has entered upon a correspondence match of two games with Manchester C.C. The openings are the Sicilian Defence and Queen's Gambit Declined. The office-bearers of the 'Burns' Club this year are: president, Mr. Ed. Lacaille; vice-president, Mr. P. Lyall; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. Scott, 247, Ingram Street, Glasgow.

At time of writing, entries for the West of Scotland Cup Tourney are still being received. The contest starts in November, with usually fort-

nightly intervals between the rounds. Dr. R. C. Macdonald, of Glasgow C.C., is the present holder of the cup, and has again entered the competition.

For the Glasgow C.C. Championship Tourney there are thirteen entries, but a number of the older players are not taking part this year, and there is a considerable infusion of new blood in the contest.

Edinburgh Chess League.—The annual meeting was held during October at Edinburgh C.C., Dr. C. F. Knight presiding. Four new clubs have joined the League, which now includes twelve clubs altogether. Office-bearers are: hon. president, Lord Provost Sir R. Cranston; president, C. F. Knight, M.D.; vice-presidents, Messrs. W. G. Cruickshank and A. C. Johnstone; secretary and treasurer, W. Cruickshank, jun., 6, Montague Street, Edinburgh.

During September the Stirling and Falkirk Clubs each held their annual meetings. Both appear to be prosperous, and both intend to enter the "Richardson" Cup Tourney this season. Mr. Thos. Lupton is president of Stirling Club, while Mr. D. Lindsay still continues to discharge secretarial duties. Mr. J. Mackenzie, who has acted as secretary to Falkirk Club since its start, has been elected to the presidency, the new secretary being Mr. J. W. Bennie.

Other clubs reported as having commenced the season are Athenæm, Dennistown, and Queen's Park (all Glasgow clubs), and Leslie and Kelty (Fifeshire). The last two have played an inter-club match, Leslie winning by $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Cheshire Association.—The annual meeting took place at Hyde, on October 1st. The president, Mr. D. Pennington, occupied the chair. After the passing of the report and balance sheet, the election of officers was taken, and resulted as follows: president, Mr. D. Pennington; hon. sec., Mr. J. Critchlow (Altrincham); captain, Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport). The report indicated an increase in the number of affiliated clubs from 7 to 12, but the new members had not taken part in the contest for the challenge trophy, which Sale had won for the third year in succession. The individual championship of the county was won by Mr. H. B. Lund. In a subsequent discussion relating to the Northern Counties Championship, Mr. Burtinshaw argued that the geographical delineation of Lancashire and Yorkshire give overwhelming preponderance of power to these counties when compared with Cheshire and Cumberland. He stated that Lancashire had proved uniformly successful without calling upon more than perhaps 50 per cent. of her playing strength. In his opinion Lancashire could produce two teams—Eastern and Western—either of which would be able to cope successfully with teams representative of Yorkshire, Cheshire, or Cumberland; therefore Lancashire should be allowed and persuaded to play two teams, and so provide an additional competitor. If this were done probably Yorkshire would follow the example, and the probable extinction of Cheshire as a playing entity in the contest would be avoided. The arguments advanced were finally submitted to vote, with the result that Mr. Burtinshaw was empowered to test the feeling of the Northern Union executive on the subject. The points raised by Mr. Burtinshaw are, it

must be admitted, of grave importance to Cheshire, whose county team is now chiefly recruited from players whose interest in chess affairs is mainly centred in Lancashire clubs. As matters stand such players as Mr. A. Dod, though resident in Cheshire, prefer to play for Lancashire under the club qualification, and so it comes about that while Cheshire has to struggle to raise good teams, Lancashire enjoys a plethora of match players. But we doubt whether the suggested division of Lancashire and Yorkshire will meet with approval; we think we are able to gauge the sentiment of Yorkshire sufficiently well to say that no division of the forces of that county is practicable; indeed we doubt whether the chess fighting spirit would tolerate the pitting of the whole strength of the county against a section of some neighbouring contestant. At the present time players can take part in matches under three qualifications: (1) Birth, (2) Residence, (3) Club. We therefore suggest that the officials of Lancashire and Cheshire should confer together on the subject. If, as Mr. Burtinshaw implies, there is "wasted" talent in Lancashire available for Cheshire, the officials of the respective County Associations should find a *modus vivendi* which will not rouse opposition from either Yorkshire or Cumberland.

The members of the Wilts County Association met at the Wool Pack Hotel, Trowbridge, on September 28th, when Mr. J. Crompton presided, and the hon. secretary Mr. A. Schomberg presented his annual report, which stated that the County Cup and Medal had been won by the Salisbury Club. The Ladies' Silver Queen and Medal by Mrs. Chapman, of Marlborough. The Players' Challenge Trophy contest was not yet decided. During the year three county matches had been contested, with victories against Somerset and Gloucestershire, and a loss against Devon. The accounts showed a surplus of £9. Mr. B. W. G. Borrodaile was elected president, and Mr. Schomberg was re-elected hon. secretary. During the year clubs had been started at Malmesbury, Codford, Bromham, and Bishops Cannings. After the completion of the formal business the Rev. J. F. Welsh was presented with a handsome hide dressing and suit case, with silver mounted and ebony fittings. Prior to the presentation, Mr. C. Woodrow (Mayor of Salisbury) referred to the loss the County Association would sustain by the departure of Mr. Welsh and his son, and described the former as one of the founders of the Association. They all hoped that it would not be long before they would see him back in their midst again. Canon Thyne also spoke, and said they were not only losing a good chess player, but the loss to the clergy in the neighbourhood would be very great, for Mr. Welsh was ever ready to take the place of anyone of them when they required help in the churches. As chess players, they looked upon him as the father of the Wilts County Chess Association. He had very great pleasure in asking Mr. Welsh to accept the dressing case as a small token of their affection for him. In accepting the gift, Mr. Welsh said he was taken quite by surprise, and, therefore, it was more difficult to make a speech. It was true he was one of the co-founders of the Association, and he had experienced some of the most delightful times during the fifteen years he had been

connected with the Association. All who were members of that Association he considered to be his friends, and he was sorry that he was leaving them. Friendship in chess—unlike in a good many games—was very abiding, and he accepted the gift as a measure of the friendship which they felt towards him. He should always remember the happy days he had spent amongst them, and hoped the Association would flourish and abound. He did thank them for their very great kindness, and also for their kindness to his son. Mr. Welsh then proceeded to deal with the future of the Association, generously offering a sum to promote its interests in whatever way the Association might think fit; and suggested that in future the minimum number of players in cup matches should be at least seven instead of five as heretofore. There was, he said, no county which played with such a small number as Wilts. Mr. Welsh also advocated the appointment of an assistant secretary to assist Mr. Schomberg in publishing annually a booklet, dealing with all matters of interest connected with the County Association.

Lancashire News.—The sixty-seventh annual meeting of the Liverpool Club was held on September 24th, the president (Mr. A. Dod) in the chair. The report and balance sheet were most satisfactory. Allusion was made to the fact that the Lancashire county championship had again been won by a Liverpool player—Mr. P. R. England following Mr. A. Dod in that position. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. George Whitehead; vice-president, Mr. A. Dod; treasurer, Mr. S. Wright; secretary, Mr. E. G. Phillips. The *Liverpool Mercury* says it is a matter for congratulation that Mr. Burn has accepted a place on the committee, which we hope points to an extended residence in Liverpool. The accounts show £19 9s. 9d. surplus.—The members of the Liverpool Central Club held their annual meeting on September 22nd, when satisfactory reports were presented. Mr. R. Kirkland was elected president, and Mr. W. J. Crosby secretary and treasurer. The club meets at Central Café, North John Street.

The members of the Manchester Club held their annual meeting on September 27th, when the president, Mr. J. Burgess, occupied the chair. The report disclosed a very satisfactory state of affairs. The first team had played seven matches, winning 4 and losing 3. The second team had gone through seventeen engagements, winning 15 and losing 2. Four matches were played by the third team, two being won and two lost. In all the matches 244 games were contested, the club representatives winning 127, losing 75, and drawing 42. The prize-winners in the tournaments were: Bateson-Wood Silver Cup, Mr. H. Rosenbaum; Reyner Championship Cup, Mr. C. H. Wallwork; Dust Memorial Cup and gold medal, Mr. V. L. Wahlruch. Mr. Burgess was re-elected president, and Mr. W. D. Bailey was re-elected hon. secretary.

The annual meeting of the North Manchester Club took place on September 22nd, at the club rooms, Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street. There was a capital attendance of members to hear the address of the president, Mr. T. J. Seagrave, who congratulated those present on the

prosperity of the club. Mr. Seagrave was re-elected president, and Mr. H. L. Overton hon. sec. *vice* Mr. W. H. Burgess, who resigned after fifteen years' service, and to whom the members of the club presented a handsome spirit cabinet as a token of their appreciation of his great services to the club. An enjoyable smoking concert brought to a close a most successful meeting. The prize list for the season just started amounts to about £30.

The opening meeting of the season at the Ladies' Chess Club, Manchester, was held on Tuesday, October 4th, when the president (Mrs. Leo Grindon) gave a brief address, the hon. sec. gave an account of the Hastings Congress, and the arrangements for the season were announced. There will be two tournaments—the first a Championship Tournament, in which the prize will be a silver rose bowl, to be retained by the winner for twelve months, and to become the property of the competitor who shall win it three times in succession; the second, a General Tournament, in which prizes are offered in the first, second, and third classes. Various inter-club matches will take place during the season, and also a match between the members of the Ladies' Club. Arrangements will be made for demonstrations and lectures by well-known chess-players, and two open evenings will be held, one before and one after Xmas. The club meets on Tuesdays and Fridays, at Parker's, St. Ann's Square, Manchester. Hon. sec., Miss Marian Millar, Kenilworth, Portland Road, Bowdon.

The members of the Barrow-in-Furness Club met on Thursday, October 6th, at the Criterion Restaurant, Barrow, to celebrate the "coming of age" of the club. After the dinner the twenty-first annual meeting was held, and the president, Colonel Strongitharm, presented the prizes, which were won as follows: first prize, presented by Colonel Strongitharm, Mr. S. W. Attwell; second prize, presented by Sir Charles Cayzer, M.P., Mr. W. Faint; third prize, presented by Colonel Vickers, Mr. R. R. Penton; fourth prize, presented by Dr. Daniel, Mr. S. B. Gaythorpe; fifth prize, presented by Mr. C. F. Preston, Mr. W. Stainton. Then followed a most interesting presentation to Mr. C. F. Preston, who founded the club. The token of appreciation took the form of a Silver Rose Bowl, on which was engraved a chess Knight and the following inscription:—"Presented to Mr. C. F. Preston by members of the Barrow Chess Club, at their twenty-first annual meeting, as a mark of esteem and appreciation of his services as founder and captain. 6th October, 1904." In replying, Mr. Preston said he scarcely knew how to thank the members adequately for their handsome and quite unexpected present. He had always endeavoured to do his best to further the interests of the club, and if any incentive to increase his efforts were wanted, it would be supplied when he looked upon their beautiful gift, which he would always treasure.

Reyner Memorial Shield Contest.—Fifteen clubs have entered this season's contest for the Reyner Shield, and the draw for the order of play took place on October 24th. The competition is conducted by the Manchester and District Chess League Association, of which Mr. W. B. Newell, 73, Forest Range, Levenshulme, Manchester, is hon. secretary. Among the competing teams are Manchester second, Ardwick, Rochdale, Oldham Y.M.C.A., and Shaw Institute.

London.—The season at the City of London Club gives promise of great activity. A challenge has already been sent to the Brooklyn Club for the annual cable match, and a contest by telephone is to be played against Paris if matters can be arranged. The club contests are as numerous as usual, and comprise (1) Murton Cup Handicap, (2) Russell Cup Tournament, (3) Mocatta Cup Tournament, and (4) the Club Championship Contest, the winner of which is custodian of the Gastineau Cup. The season's programme was formerly opened on October 15th, with a rapid transit contest, which was won by Mr. A. E. Mercer. The Championship Tournament has attracted fifteen competitors, amongst whom is Mr. R. P. Michell, president of the West London Chess Club.

The Ladies' Chess Club has recently removed to new quarters, at 30a, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W. On October 25th, the members were "At Home" to their friends. A Lightning Tournament was played, and was won by Mr. A. Eve, of Hampstead. The Ladies are competing in the Early Division of the London League, and started their engagements in the competition with a win against the London City and Midland Bank by 9 points to 3. Mrs. M. C. Robbins, who is the hon. secretary, has kindly sent us a copy of the match card, which we notice embraces no less than 25 match engagements.

East London Chess Club.—This club meets on Tuesday and Friday evenings in the Warwick Room, Alexandra Club, Broadway, Stratford, E. The president is Dr. F. Bonnefin; Mr. P. R. Gibbs, Bleak House, Plaistow, E., is secretary; and Mr. V. Falls, assistant secretary. The subscription is 6/-. The club holds the Essex County Trophy for last year, and is this year engaged in the same competition and in the "A" division of the London League. An effort has recently been made to further popularise what is really a strong organisation, and the officers anticipate a successful season.

Leyton Chess Club.—The Leyton Chess Club meets on Tuesdays and Saturdays in the Grange Park Congregational Schoolroom. Mr. Councillor Giller is president, and Mr. F. W. Markwick, 337, Capworth Street, Leyton, is secretary. The club has held the championship of the East London League the last two seasons. This year, for the first time, it has entered the London League "A" division. Matches have also been arranged in the East London League and the Essex County Trophy Competition.

East London League.—The competition in this league last year was very keen. The final result depended upon the last match played, when Toynbee Hall C.C. (the holders of the championship the first year of its inauguration) met Leyton, who wrested the honour from them last season. The match was won by Leyton, and with it the championship, with a score of 10 points out of 12. Toynbee came second with 8, followed closely by Ilford with $7\frac{1}{2}$. The other clubs who took part in the competition were East Ham, Plaistow, Christchurch (Poplar), and West Ham, who finished in the order named. This year the competition loses considerable interest by the absence of the two last mentioned clubs.

The Ealing Club meets at the Lyric Restaurant, Ealing, and the hon. secretary, Mr. H. R. Bowtell, 10, Madeley Road, Ealing, will be glad to hear from any players in the district who would like to join the club, which is this season taking part in the "Early" Division of the London League.

contests, in addition to matches with other clubs, including West London and the Great Western Railway Club.—The annual meeting of the Woolwich Club took place on Wednesday, October 19th, at the Rectory, Rectory Place, Woolwich, where the club is held every Wednesday and Saturday, at 7 p.m. The match programme arranged indicates a busy season, as the club is competing in the 'Lewis' Cup contest of the Kent Association; the S.E. London League, and the Woolwich and district League contests. The hon. secretary is Mr. A. W. Short, 41, Tuam Road, Plumstead Common, London. This gentleman is also secretary of the South-Eastern London Chess League, which has been formed to play matches among the clubs of South-East London, with competing teams of eight players on each side. The efforts to establish a Civil Service League, to which we referred in a recent issue of *B.C.M.*, have proved successful, and Mr. W. Kirk, Local Government Board, is the hon. secretary. Teams representing the following departments of the Civil Service will support the movement: G.P.O. (Stores), G.P.O. (Returned Letter Department), India Office, Admiralty, Government Laboratory, Customs, and Local Government Board.

The season at the North London Club, which meets on Thursday evenings at the Amhurst Club, Amhurst Road, promises to be one of activity. In addition to the twelve fixtures in the A division of the league contest, matches have been arranged with Wood Green, Highbury Quadrant, Athenæum, Enfield, Ibis. Highbury, and the Ladies. The first engagement was played on October 13th, when Highbury was defeated by $7\frac{1}{2}$ games to $1\frac{1}{2}$. On October 17th, North London met Battersea, in the 'A' Division of the London League, at the City Club, and won by 13 to 7.

The Hampstead Chess Club, which did so well in the 'A' League last year, have again entered, but the new rule (*i.e.*, matches must be played within two miles of the Royal Exchange), introduced this year, precludes their having any 'home' matches, a rule indeed which is of benefit only to the central organisations, such as Metropolitan, Lud-Eagle, and Insurance, which have already proved themselves to be stronger than the local clubs. Besides the twelve matches in the League, twelve other matches have been arranged, two Rapid Transit Tournaments, various simultaneous performances by members of the first class, &c. At the present time a Championship Tourney is in progress, for which twelve have entered. Also the "North" Competition, open to members of the 2nd and 3rd classes, which has attracted nineteen players. The Winter Tourney commences on the 15th November. The Summer Tourney, a continuous one on handicap lines, has ended as follows:—

	Name.	Class.	Games played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Percentage of wins.
1.	R. C. Griffith ...	A 1 ...	24 ...	19	3	2 ...	83.33
2.	B. R. Carley ...	B 2 ...	29 ...	21	6	2 ...	75.86
3.	E. P. Mullens ...	B 2 ...	27 ...	19	7	1 ...	72.22
4.	D. C. Griffith ...	A 3 ...	34 ...	20	10	4 ...	64.70
5.	A. C. E. Hughes ...	B 2 ...	24 ...	14	8	2 ...	62.50
6.	C. James...	A 3 ...	20 ...	11	6	3 ...	62.10
7.	Dr. A. R. Cowell	A 3 ...	43 ...	22	12	9 ...	61.62

Prize for best score against the seven winners above mentioned, F. A. Eve.

Prize for greatest number of games played in the tourney, Lt.-Col. Kirwan (58).

The prospects of the League team are not so good as last year. It is hoped Mr. Ward will be able to take his place at the head of the team as last year, when he played in all the matches, winning 9 and drawing 2, a wonderful record. Mr. Mahood will be available, but Messrs. Morgan, C. W. Hopper, R. C. and D. C. Griffith, will not assist the club except on very rare occasions. The membership keeps up well, for which the indefatigable hon. sec., Mr. J. H. North, of 57, South Hill Park, N.W., is mainly responsible.

The annual meeting of the West London Club was held at the Brook Green Hotel, on October 17th, the president, Mr. R. P. Michell, in the chair. Mr. W. Reffold presented the financial statement, which showed the satisfactory surplus of £3 5s. 6d. He also expressed regret at being obliged to relinquish office, and thanked the members for their kindness and sympathy during his recent illness. Mr. Frank Herbert, tournament secretary, gave the results of the various tourneys, with the principal winners' names, as follows:—Championship Tourney: first, Mr. R. P. Michell; second, Mr. C. R. Witham; third, Mr. R. G. Snowdon. Class I. F. Tourney: first, Mr. J. Stocker; second, Mr. C. E. Ford; third, Mr. W. H. Frost tied with Mr. F. W. Herbert. Summer Continuous Tourney: first, Mr. H. Fairman; second, Mr. H. E. Williams; third, Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne. The hon. sec. (Mr. H. E. Williams) summarised the general events of the year, and impressed on members the desirability of keeping up the membership. The match captain (Mr. R. Eastman) reported that there was every prospect of another successful season; the matches arranged including contests with the Ladies, Rochester, Hastings, both Universities, and also the combined 'Varsities. In addition to the matches there would be the usual winter tournaments, simultaneous displays, and rapid transit tourneys. He hoped that all members would do their best to turn up to time when selected to play, particularly in the League matches, which were most important. Mr. R. P. Michell was re-elected president, and in reference to the late hon. treasurer said that he was sure the members would like to see Mr. Reffold as a vice-president of the club, but before they elected him he wished to present him on behalf of the club with a silver inkstand, with the following inscription:—"Presented to W. Reffold, Esq., by the members of the West London Chess Club, as a small token of their regard and cordial appreciation of many years valuable services to the club as its honorary treasurer. October, 1904." Mr. Reffold, in thanking the members for their gift, said how deeply touched he was at their unexpected kindness. It was a singularly appropriate gift, as this was the anniversary of his silver wedding, and they could not have chosen anything that would give both Mrs. Reffold and himself greater pleasure than a gift of silver. He should doubly value it, representing as it did the extreme good fellowship that had existed between the members of the club and himself during the whole time, over eight years, he had acted as their hon. treasurer. No one regretted more than he did his having to give up the post of treasurer, and his severance with the work of the club and his brother officers, with whom he had always worked in perfect concord. Mr. Reffold was then elected a vice-president, and returned thanks for the honour. The officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: hon. secretary, Mr. H. E.

Williams; hon. treasurer, Mr. K. H. Zinkel; match captain, Mr. R. Eastman. Mr. Reffold presented the championship trophy to Mr. R. P. Michell, that gentleman having won it for the second year in succession. After some discussion it was resolved to increase the club's subscription to 10/6 a year instead of 10/., with a view to meeting the further expense of the club's annual contribution to the newly formed British Chess Federation. new members were elected, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought a very successful meeting to a close.

Professor Hudson has been elected president of the Nightingale Lane Chess Club, in succession to Doctor Dunstan.

The great attraction in London chess circles during the past month was the Rice Gambit Tournament, at the Metropolitan Club. Mr Teichmann won the first prize, and the second and third were divided by Messrs. Napier and Leonhardt. We defer our review until next issue.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

"MARSHALL'S CHESS OPENINGS."—We are glad to be able to announce that this work will be posted to subscribers on November 28th. The delay of publication has been unavoidable, but it will permit of the addition of some specimens of Mr. Marshall's play in the St. Louis (U.S.A.) Tournament. He won the first four games in the competition, with every prospect of repeating the fine record he achieved at Cambridge Springs.

The following games were played in the recent National Congress, at Hastings:—

GAME No. 2,486.

Irregular Opening.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. F. J. LEE. Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE.

1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q B 4

.....I occasionally indulge in this bizarre sort of defence, but cannot recommend it to the student. It was played to prevent Mr. Lee's usual Stonewall development. White's next move P—Q 5 is considered best, but he may also turn it into a Sicilian by P—K 4.

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

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

.....This is all very uninteresting, and it will be seen, from the last few moves, that I can do a little bit of "woodshifting" myself; but still there is method in it. The main idea is ultimately to break through on the Queen's flank, and at the same time be prepared to assist White in opening up the King's side.

15 Castles 15 Q—B sq
 16 P—B 3 16 B—B sq
 17 K—R 2 17 Kt—Kt 2
 18 R—B 2 18 R—Kt sq
 19 P—R 4 19 P—B 4
 20 R—K Kt sq 20 P—Q R 3
 21 Kt—Kt 3 21 P—Q Kt 4
 22 R P × P 22 R P × P
 23 P—Kt 3 23 P × B P
 24 P × Q B P 24 Q Kt—K sq
 25 P × P 25 Kt × P
 26 Kt × Kt 26 B × Kt
 27 B × B 27 Q × B

.....The ground is now pretty well cleared, and Black emerges from the melee with a slight advantage in position. My next move, B—Kt 2, was played under a misapprehension; thought I could play R × Kt, followed by B—Q 5 winning back the exchange, overlooking R—K sq.

28 Kt—Kt 5 28 B—Kt 2
 29 B—Kt 3 29 B—B sq
 30 R—K sq 30 Q—Q 2
 31 R—K 6 31 R—R sq

.....The command of this file gives Black a great advantage.

32 K—Kt 2 32 R—R 3
 33 R (B 2)—K 2 33 Kt—Kt 2
 34 B—B 4 34 R—B 4
 35 B—Kt 5

No doubt White thought he could win two pieces for the R, but evidently overlooked Black's move of Q—Q Kt 2.

35 Kt × R
 36 P × Kt 36 Q—Q Kt 2
 37 P—K 7 37 B × P
 38 B × B

If 38 R × B, then Q × P ch; 39 K—R 2, R × B, winning easily.

38 Q × P ch
 39 R—R 8
 40 R—Kt 2 40 R—K R 4
 41 P—R 4 41 Q—K 5
 42 Q—K 2 42 R × P ch, and mate next move.

This is a blunder, leaving a mate on in two moves—but there was no saving the game.

GAME No. 2,487.

Scotch Gambit.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. BLACKBURNE. Mr. PALMER.

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—Q Kt 5

Many expressed their surprise at my playing what they were pleased to call a Ruy Lopez. "But it is not a Ruy Lopez" I said, "it is a Mac Lopez—a mixture of Scotch and Spanish." In reply Black has his choice, he can play Kt—B 3 and he has a real Lopez, or he can move P—Q 3, bringing about Philidor's defence. The move actually made is best.

4 B—B 4
 5 P—B 3 5 P × P

.....P—Q 6, giving up the P, is certainly much safer, but 'a Pawn is a Pawn for a' that.'

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

.....It would be very dangerous to try and stop the advance of the K P by P—B 3.

9 Kt × Kt 9 P × Kt
 10 Q—Q 5 10 B × P ch

.....This gets him into trouble. He might safely have played B—Q 3.

11 K × B 11 Q—B 3 ch
 12 K—Kt sq 12 P—B 3
 13 Q—B 5 13 P—Q Kt 3
 14 Q—R 3 14 P × B
 15 Kt—Q 5 15 Q—Q sq
 16 Q—Q 6 16 R—B sq

.....Q—Kt sq was of no avail, for suppose Q—Kt sq, then 17 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Q sq; 18 B—Kt 5 ch, P—B 3; 19 Kt—K 6 ch, K—B sq; 20

R—B sq ch, K—Kt 2; 21 R—B 7 ch, and Black must sacrifice the Q to save mate.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 17 Q × P ch | 17 K—B sq |
| 18 Q—Q 6 ch | 18 K—K sq |
| 19 B—B 4 | 19 R—B 3 |
| 20 Kt—B 7 ch | 20 R × Kt |
| 21 Q × R | 21 Q × Q |
| 22 B × Q | 22 Kt—K 2 |
| 23 K R—Q sq | 23 Kt—B 3 |
| 24 Q R—B sq | 24 K—K 2 |
| 25 B—Q 6 ch | 25 K—Q sq |
| 26 B—Kt 3 | 26 K—K 2 |
| 27 R—Q 6 | 27 R—Q B sq |

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 28 Q R—Q sq | 28 B—K sq |
| 29 P—K 5 | 29 P—K R 3 |
| 30 B—R 4 ch | 30 K—B sq |
| 31 B—K sq | 31 R—B 2 |
| 32 R—B sq | |

After this Black is completely helpless.

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|-------------|-------------|
| 33 P—Q R 3 | 32 R—B sq |
| 34 P—Q Kt 4 | 33 K—Kt sq |
| 35 P—Q R 4 | 34 K—B sq |
| 36 P—Kt 5 | 35 P × P |
| 37 R × R | 36 Kt—K 2 |
| 38 R—Q 8 | 37 Kt × R |
| 39 B—Kt 4 | 38 Kt—K 2 |
| | 39 Resigns. |

GAME No. 2,488.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY H. E. ATKINS.

- | WHITE.
Mr. H. E. ATKINS. | BLACK.
Mr. BELLINGHAM. |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—Q B 4 |
| 4 P—K 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 Kt—K B 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Castles |
| 8 P—Q Kt 3 | 8 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 9 B—Kt 2 | 9 P × Q P |
| 10 K P × P | 10 P × P |
| 11 P × P | 11 B—Kt 2 |
| 12 R—B sq | 12 R—B sq |
| 13 Q—K 2 | 13 Kt—Q Kt 5 |

.....If 13..., Kt × P; 14 Kt × Kt, Q × Kt; 15 Kt—Q 5, Q—B 4; 16 B—Q 4, Q—Q 3; 17 Kt × Kt ch, B × Kt; 18 B × B, P × B; 19 B × P ch, &c.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 14 B—Kt sq | 14 B—R 3 |
|------------|----------|

.....If 14..., B × Kt; 15 P × B, Q × P; 16 Kt—K 4, followed by R—Q sq, gives Black a very difficult game.

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|--------------|
| 15 Kt—Q Kt 5 |
|--------------|

White might play Kt—Q sq or Kt—K 4, but in either case the Q B P remains weak.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 16 P × B | 15 B × Kt |
| 17 R × R | 16 Kt—Q 2 |
| 18 R—B sq | 17 Q × R |
| 19 P—Q R 3 | 18 Q—Kt sq |
| 20 Q—B 2 | 19 Kt—Q 4 |
| 21 P—Kt 3 | 20 P—Kt 3 |
| 22 B—R 2 | 21 B—Q 3 |
| 23 Kt—Kt 5 | 22 R—Q sq |
| 24 Kt—B 3 | 23 Kt(Q 2)—B 3 |
| 25 Q—K 2 | 24 Q—B 2 |
| 26 Kt—K 5 | 25 Q—Kt 2 |
| 27 P × B | 26 B × Kt |
| 28 Q—Q 3 | 27 Kt—R 4 |
| 29 Q—K 4 | 28 R—Q 2 |
| 30 P—Q R 4 | 29 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 31 B—Kt 3 | 30 Kt—B 4 |
| | 31 Kt(B 4)—K 2 |

.....Not 31 R—Q sq, because of 31 Kt(Q 4)—K 6.

- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 32 B—R 3 | 32 K—Kt 2 |
| 33 R—Q sq | 33 Q—B sq |
| 34 Q—B 3 | 34 R—B 2 |
| 35 R—Q 3 | 35 K—Kt sq |
| 36 K—Kt 2 | 36 R—Q 2 |
| 37 Q—Q sq | 37 Q—Kt 2 |
| 38 K—Kt sq | 38 Kt—B 4 |
| 39 B—Q 6 | 39 Kt(Q 4)—K 2 |

.....Not Kt × B, because of 40 B × Kt, winning a Pawn.

40 P—B 3	40 Kt—B sq	49 B—Q sq	49 K—Kt 2
41 B—R 3	41 R×R	50 K—B 2	50 K—R 3
42 Q×R	42 Q—B 2	51 K—K 3	51 Kt—B 4 ch
43 P—K B 4	43 P—K R 4	52 K—K 4	52 Kt—K 2
44 B—Q sq	44 Kt(Bsq)—K 2	53 B—Kt 3	53 K—Kt 2
45 B×Kt	45 Q×B	54 P—R 3	54 K—R 3
46 Q—B 3	46 Q—Q 2	55 P—Kt 4	55 P×P
47 B—B 3	47 Q—Q 5 ch	56 P×P	56 K—Kt 2
48 Q×Q	48 Kt×Q	57 P—Kt 5	Drawn.

GAME No. 2,489.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE. Mr. W. E. NAPIER.

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

It is the common observation of the critics that this move has no attacking qualities, and they generally suggest as an alternative "4 P×Q P, etc." Etc. is very lucid. But just why they should end their discourse so abruptly and leave their readers in a fog is not clear; for what is usually a long suffering Q B comes at once into active play. In a recent game with Mr. Shoosmith, the following interesting variation occurred: 4 P×Q P, K P×P; 5 P×P, P—Q 5; 6 Kt—R 4 (recommended by Dr. Tarrasch it is said), Kt—Q B 3; 7 P—K 3, B—K B 4; 8 P×P, Q×P; 9 B—K 3, Q×Q ch; 10 R×Q, B—B 7; 11 R—Q 2, B×Kt; 12 P—Q Kt 3.

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

Of very doubtful value. B—Kt 2, R—B sq, and Q—K 2 would maintain the initiative.

9 B—Kt 2

- 10 P×Q P

The position now dissolves in Black's favour.

- 11 P×Kt
12 Kt—K 2

If 12 B—Kt 2, Kt—Kt 5; 13 B—K 2, Q—B 2, and Black has an excellent game; or 12 B—Kt 2, Kt—Kt 5; 13 B—K 4, Q×Q; 14 K R×Q, B×B; 15 Kt×B, K R—Q sq, and White's weakness on the squares Q 3 and Q 5 should prove troublesome.

12 Kt—Kt 5

- 13 B—Kt sq

13 B—B 4 was imperative on account of Black's 13th.

13 B—R 3!

- 14 Kt—B 4

If 14 Q—K sq, Kt—Q 6; 15 B×Kt, Q×B; 16 Kt—Kt 3, B—R 5 wins the exchange.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 15 Q×B | 14 B×R |
| 16 B—Kt 2 | 15 Q—B 2 |
| 17 Q—K 2 | 16 Q R—Q sq |
| 18 B—K 4 | 17 Q—Q 2 |
| | 18 Q—Q 7 |

.....Involving a little trap which White discovers too late.

- 19 Q—R 5
20 Q—Kt 4

If 19 Kt×Kt P, B P×Kt; 20 B×P, Q×K B P ch, and mates in two.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 21 R—K B sq | 20 Q×B |
| | 21 Q×K P |
| | and wins |
| | L 2a |

GAME No. 2,490.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. BLACK.
Rev. W. C. PALMER. Mr. W. E. NAPIER.

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

.....This it seems to me is the only fighting defence to the Queen's Gambit that sacrifices nothing beyond the integrity of Pawn formation. The greatest damage that White can inflict would seem to be the isolation of Black's Q P, and there it stands, a solitary but very sharp tooth to give White no end of annoyance. Besides, it is maintained by most analysts that an isolated Pawn on the Queen file is not weak when there is an immediate prospect of dissolving it. One thing at least is certain—that this defence is not worse than 2..., P—K 4, where Black gives up a Pawn and then puzzles his head how best to recover it.

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

.....This recapture with a piece has been questioned; but after being at some pains to plant my Bishop at Kt 2, I see no reason deliberately to choke him off. White should have played 10 R—B sq, to be followed by 11 Q—K 2.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 11 P×P | 11 B×P |
| 12 Q—K 2 | 12 Q Kt—Kt 5 |

.....One critic brands this loss of time, though I was under the impression that my subsequent advantage proceeded from this particular manoeuvre.

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

Perhaps the wrong Rook—in the light of subsequent events.

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

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 18 Q Kt—Q 4 | 18 Kt×Kt |
| 19 Kt×Kt | 19 P—Q R 4 |

.....In order to provide a point of entry for the Rooks at Q B 4, and thence to the King's side to co-operate with the Bishops.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 20 P—Kt 5 | 20 P—R 5 |
| 21 P—B 3 | 21 B—Q 3 |
| 22 R—R sq | 22 K R—B sq |
| 23 B—Q 3 | |

To anticipate the threatened 23..., Q—B 2.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 24 B—Kt sq | 23 K—R sq |
| 25 P—K 4 | 24 R—B 4 |
| 26 P—Kt 3 | 25 Q—B 2 |
| | 26 R—Q sq |

.....Threatening 27..., R—K Kt 4, to be followed by 28..., B—B 4. 27..., B—K 4 would also be uncomfortable.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 27 P—B 4 | 27 R—B 5 |
|----------|----------|

.....This finesse of the Rook is the only point of interest in the game. If R—B 6 at once, White has a fair reply in Q—Q 2, which however is not possible after his 28th on account of 28..., Kt×P. If 28 B—Q 3, B—B 4; 29 B×R, R×B; 30 B×R, B×B ch; 31 K—Kt 2, B×P ch; 32 K—R 3, B—B 4 ch; 33 K—Kt 2, Q—Kt 2 ch, and wins.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 28 B—R 2 | 28 R—B 6 |
| 29 B×R | 29 Q×B |
| 30 Kt—B 6 | |

If 30 Kt—B 3, B—B 4 ch; 31 K—R sq, Kt×P; 32 Q R—B sq (it 32 Q R—Q sq, Q×Kt ch; 33 Q×Q, Kt—B 7 ch; 34 R×Kt, B×Q ch; 35 R×B, R×R ch; 36 K—Kt 2, R—Q 7 ch, and wins), Q—Q 7!; 33 Q R—K sq (not 33 Kt×Q, Kt—B 7 dbl. ch; 34 K—Kt sq, Kt—R 6 mate), Q×Q; 34 R×Q, R—Q 7!; 35 R—Kt 2, Kt—B 7 ch; 36 R (Kt 2)×Kt!, B×R; 37 K—Kt 2, B—B 4 dis. ch; 38 K—R sq, R—Q 8 wins.

- | |
|-------------|
| 30 B—B 4 ch |
| 31 K—R sq |
| 31 R—Q 7 |
| 32 Resigns. |

Because if 32 Q—B 4, Kt—Kt 5, etc. The mate at K R 7 can only be prevented at considerable material loss.

GAME No. 2,491

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

WHITE. Mr. TATTERSALL.	BLACK. Mr. NAPIER..
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—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
7 P × P	7 Kt—B 4
8 Q × Q ch	8 K × Q
9 R—Q sq ch	9 K—K sq
10 Kt—B 3	10 P—K R 3
11 P—Q Kt 3	11 B—Kt 5

.....An idea developed by Pillsbury, and I think first played by him against Maroczy. The intention is to exchange Bishop for Knight, with an eye to winning in spite of the Bishops of opposite colour.

12 B—Kt 2	12 B × Kt
13 B × B	13 P—Q R 4
14 R—Q 2	

White apparently digs a pit and manages to fall into it. The obvious intention is to double Rooks and capture the Q R P with Bishop.

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

If 16 B × P, R × B; 17 P—B 4, and Black continues either 17... B—K 3 or Kt 5, with the preferable ending.

	16 B—Kt 5
17 P—B 4	17 Kt—B 5
18 P—K R 3	

Evidently played under some misapprehension. White's game, however, is far from easy. 18 R—K sq has been suggested, but after 18... B × Kt; 19 P × B, P—Q B 4, the ending is decidedly in Black's favour.

19 P × B	18 B × Kt
20 K—R 2	19 Kt × P ch
21 R—Q 7	20 Kt—B 5
	21 Kt—K 3

.....Not 21... Kt—Q 4, on account of 22 P—K 6 !.

22 B—R 3	22 P—Q B 4
23 P—B 4	23 P—K Kt 3
24 K—Kt 3	

After this it is a matter of time and ordinary care. White, however, could have made winning very difficult by 24 B × P, Kt × B; 25 R × Q B P, etc.

	24 P—Kt 3
25 B—Kt 2	25 K—B sq

..... Miserable! 25... P—R 5 was more to the point.

26 P—R 4	26 K—Kt 2
27 K—B 3	27 K R—Q sq
28 K—K 4	28 R × R
29 R × R	29 R—Q sq
30 R × R	30 Kt × R
31 P—K 6 ch	31 K—B sq
32 B—Kt 7 ch	

If 32... K × B 33 P—K 7, Kt—Kt 2; 34 P—K 8 (Knight) ch !

	32 K—K 2
33 P × P	33 Kt × P
34 B—K 5	34 Kt × B
35 P × Kt	

If 35 K × Kt, P—K R 4; 36 P—B 5, P—R 5 wins.

	35 K—K 3
36 P—B 4	36 P—B 3
37 K—B 3	37 K—B 4
38 K—Kt 3	38 P—K Kt 4
39 K—B 3	39 P × P
40 P—K 6	40 K × P
41 K × P	41 P—R 4
42 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,492.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM

WHITE. MR. MACKENZIE.	BLACK. MR. BELLINGHAM.
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	11 P—Q R 3
12 Kt—Q 2	

White had evidently intended to play for the K side attack, and his method is highly ingenious though risky.

13 P—B 4	12 R—K sq
14 P × P	13 P × P
15 B—R 4	14 P—K R 3
16 Q—B 3	15 B—R 6
17 R—Q B 2	16 B × P
18 P—Kt 4	17 B—R 6
19 P—Kt 5	18 B—K 2
20 Kt(Q2) × Kt	19 Kt—K 5
21 Kt × P	20 P × Kt

Mr. Mackenzie here underrated the power of the Black B at Kt 2, or he would probably have retaken with B; when, however, we still prefer Black's game, owing to the White King's exposed position and his weak P at Q 4.

	21 Kt—B sq
22 R—K Kt 2	22 P × P
23 P × P	23 Q—Q 4
	.....If 23..., Q × P ch; 24 B—B 2, Q—Q 4, and White can at least recover his P.
24 B—K B 2	

The attack appears to be exhausted, and the Black Bishop at Kt 2 becomes a dominant factor. It seems impossible to remove the "pin," as after Q—Kt 4 there is still Kt 7 and R 8 to be thought of.

	24 Q R—Q sq
25 Q—Kt 4	25 Kt—Kt 3
	.....Threatening Kt—K 4.
26 B—Kt sq	26 B—Q 3
	.....Unanswerable. If 27 R—K sq, Kt—B 5; 28 R—Kt 3, R—K 3 should win.
27 Kt × B	27 R × Kt
28 P—K R 4	28 Kt—B 5
29 R—R 2	29 Kt—K 7 ch
30 Resigns.	

GAME No. 2,493.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. Rev. W. C. PALMER.	BLACK. MR. BELLINGHAM.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	2 P—K 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 B—Kt 5	4 B—K 2
5 P—K 3	5 Q Kt—Q 2
6 B—Q 3	6 Castles
7 Kt—K B 3	7 P—Q Kt 3

8 Castles	8 B—Kt 2
9 P × P	9 P × P
10 Kt—K 5	

This cannot be recommended at this stage unless White is prepared to support with P—K B 4.

	10 P—Q B 4
11 R—B sq	11 Kt—K 5
12 B × B	

These exchanges free Black's game.
B—K B 4 might have been played.

- 12 Q × B
13 Kt × Q Kt 13 Q × Kt
14 P × P

Now B × Kt was best, but I presume
White did not wish to simplify further.

- 14 Kt × P
15 B—Kt sq 15 Q R—Q sq
16 Q—B 2 16 P—Kt 3
17 K R—Q sq 17 K R—K sq
18 Kt—K 2 18 R—K 4
19 Kt—Q 4 19 Q—K 2
20 P—Q Kt 4 20 Kt—K 3
21 Q—Kt 3

White underrated the coming attack,
or no doubt he would have exchanged
Kts here.

- 21 R—R 4
22 R—B 3 22 Q—R 5

- 23 Kt—B 3

If 23 P—K R 3, Black plays Kt—
Kt 4, threatening Kt × P ch.

- 23 Q—Kt 5
24 Kt—K sq 24 P—Q 5
25 P × P

Forced. If Q R—Q 3 or B 4, Black
wins by B × P, followed by R—Kt 4.

- 25 Kt × P
26 R—B 4

The game cannot be saved. R × Kt
at once seems his best plan.

- 26 Q—R 5
27 Kt × Q
28 R × R (Q 8)
29 P × R
30 B—B 2 30 B—R 3 ch
31 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,494.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. BELLINGHAM. Capt. CHEPMELL.

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

.....B—Kt 5 ch gives the
best chance.

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

Threatening to win the Q.

- 10 P—K R 3
11 Castles 11 Q—Q sq

.....B—Q 3 seems indicated.

- 12 R—K sq 12 Kt—B 3
13 Q—K 2 13 B—Q 3
14 Q R—Q sq 14 Castles
15 Kt—K 5 15 B × Kt

.....Highly dangerous. B—
Q 2 was playable.

- 16 P × B 16 Kt—K sq

.....A mistake; but Kt—Q
2 was not satisfactory.

- 17 B—Kt 4 17 Q—B 2
18 B × R 18 K × B
19 P—K B 4 19 B—Q 2
20 Q—K B 2 20 R—Q sq
21 Q—B 5 ch 21 K—Kt sq
22 Q—K 7 22 P—K B 4
23 B—K 2 23 Resigns.

.....Mate by B—R 5 and Kt
6 is threatened. I was fortunate in
meeting Captain Chepmell on one of
his "off" mornings.

GAME No. 2,495.

Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.

WHITE. Mr. MACKENZIE.	BLACK. Mr. BLACKBURNE.
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—K 3
5 B×P	5 Kt—K B 3
6 Castles	6 Kt—B 3
7 P—Q Kt 3	7 P×P
8 P×P	8 B—K 2
9 B—Kt 2	9 Castles
10 Kt—B 3	10 P—Q R 3
11 P—Q 5!	11 P×P

.....If P—Q Kt 4?, B×Kt P!.

12 Kt×P	12 Kt×Kt
13 B×Kt	13 Kt—Kt 5
14 B—K 4	14 P—B 4
15 B—Kt sq	15 Q×Q
16 R×Q	16 B—K 3
17 R—K sq	17 B—B 3
18 B×B	18 R×B
19 P—Q R 3	19 Kt—B 3
20 P—Q Kt 4	20 B—Q 4
21 B—R 2!	21 R—Q sq
22 K R—Q sq	22 B×B
23 R×R ch	23 Kt×R
24 R×B	24 R—Q 3
25 R—Q 2	25 R×R
26 Kt×R	26 K—B 2
27 K—B sq	27 K—K 3
28 K—K 2	28 K—Q 4

29 K—Q 3	29 Kt—B 3
30 P—B 4	30 P—Q R 4
31 P×P	31 Kt×P
32 K—B 3	32 Kt—B 3
33 K—Q 3	33 P—K Kt 3
34 Kt—B 3	34 Kt—Q sq
35 Kt—Q 4	

There is nothing in Kt—Kt 5, which would only play Black's game.

35 P—Kt 3	
36 P—Kt 3	36 Kt—Kt 2
37 Kt—B 3	37 Kt—B 4 ch
38 K—B 3	38 Kt—K 5 ch
39 K—Kt 4	39 Kt—Q 3

.....Black has gone about as far as he dare towards trying for a win, and now White has what chances there are.

40 P—Q R 4	40 P—R 3
41 Kt—K 5	41 P—K Kt 4
42 Kt—Q 7	42 K—B 3
43 Kt—K 5 ch	

An interesting variation is P×P, K×Kt; 44 P×P, leading to a draw.

43 K—Q 4	
44 Kt—Q 7	44 K—B 3

Drawn by repetition of moves.

From Mr. Blackburne's point of view it was unfortunate that the game developed a succession of exchanges, some of which he himself was almost compelled to initiate.

GAME No. 2,496.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

WHITE. Capt. CHEPMELL.	BLACK. Mr. TATTERSALL.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 K Kt—B 3	2 Q Kt—B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 P—Q R 3
4 B—R 4	4 Kt—B 3
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 3
6 P—B 3	6 B—K 2

.....This Bishop seems to be more comfortable on K Kt 2.

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

..... A bad move, Kt—K R 4 or R—K sq is better.

- 12 P—K Kt 4 12 K Kt—R 2
 13 Kt—B sq 13 Kt—Kt 4
 14 B × Kt 14 B × B
 15 R—Q sq

It is better to play Kt × B at once, and keep the option of Castling on the Queen's side.

- 16 Kt × B 15 Q—K 2
 17 Kt—K 3 16 Q × Kt
 18 P—K R 4 17 B—K 3
 19 K—B sq 18 Q—B 5
 20 K—Kt 2 19 Q R—Q sq
 21 P—B 3 20 Kt—K 2

21 R—R 3 is bad, on account of the reply P—K R 4.

- 22 P—R 5 21 Q—B 3*
 To prevent Kt—Kt 3.
 23 Kt—Q 5 22 P—Kt 3!

This is unsound, probably White over estimated his attack.

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

.....This curious looking move wins the game in a few moves.

- 31 R—K B sq
 If Q × P ch, then Q R—Q 2, mating or winning the Queen.
 31 R—Q 7 ch
 32 R × R ch
 33 Q—R 7 ch
 34 Q—Q 7 ch
 35 Q—Q 8 ch
 32 R—B 2
 33 K × R
 34 K—K sq
 35 K—B sq
 36 Resigns.

CAME No. 2,497.

Petroff Defence.

NOTES BY C. E. C. TATTERSALL.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|-----------------|----------------|
| MR. TATTERSALL. | DR. MACDONALD. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
| 2 K Kt—B 3 | 2 K Kt—B 3 |
| 3 Kt × P | 3 P—Q 3 |
| 4 K Kt—B 3 | 4 Kt × P |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | |

A simple and effective way of dealing with the Petroff. If Black exchanges or retires his Knight, White has a superior game; and to give up the Pawn, as in the text, is unsound.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 6 Q—K 2 | 5 P—Q 4 |
| 7 Kt × Kt | 6 B—K 2 |
| 8 Q × P | 7 P × Kt |
| 9 B—B 4 | 8 Castles |
| | 9 Kt—Q 2 |

.....This seems to be Black's best move.

- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 10 Castles | 10 Kt—B 3 |
| 11 Q—K 3 | |

It is hard to say which is the best square for the Queen.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 12 Q—Kt 3 | 11 Kt—Kt 5 |
| | 12 P—Q Kt 4 |
| |Black burns his bridges, but he has little option. |
| 13 B × P | 13 B—K 3 |
| 14 Q—Q 3 | 14 B—Q 3 |
| 15 P—K R 3 | 15 Kt—R 3 |
| 16 Kt—Q 4 | 16 Q—B 3 |
| 17 Kt × B | 17 P × Kt |
| 18 Q—K 2! | 18 Kt—B 4 |
| 19 P—Q B 3 | 19 Q—R 5 |
| 20 P—Q 4? | |

White is too anxious to advance the Queen's Pawn. If he played Q—Kt 4 first, Black might resign.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21 B—B 6 | 20 P—K R 4 |
| 22 Q × P ch | 21 Kt—Kt 6! |
| 23 B × R | 22 K—R sq |

Undoubtedly R—K sq is better, but White was short of time and preferred a fine line of play which still yielded a slight advantage.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| | 23 Kt × R |
| 24 B—B 3 | 24 Kt—R 7 |
| 25 B—K 3 | 25 Kt × B ch |
| 26 P × Kt | 26 R × P |
| 27 K—B sq | |

Instead of this K—Kt 2 would retain both Pawns; but under time pressure it was hard to judge whether the attack by R—B 3 could be withstood.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| | 27 R × P |
| 28 K—K 2 | 28 R—R 8 |
| 29 Q—B 8 ch | 29 K—R 2 |
| 30 Q—B 5 ch | 30 K—R sq |
| 31 R × R | 31 Q × R |
| 32 Q—B 3 | 32 Q—R 5 |
| 33 K—Q 3 | |

Threatening to change off Queens.

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| | 33 Q—R 7 |
| 34 P—B 4! | 34 P—R 5? |
| Losing a piece; the game however cannot be saved. | |
| 35 P—B 5 | 35 B—K 2 |
| 36 Q—R 8 ch | 36 K—R 2 |
| 37 Q—K 4 ch | 37 K—Kt sq |
| 38 Q × B | 38 P—R 6 |
| 39 Q—Q 8 ch | 39 K—R 2 |
| 40 Q—R 4 ch | 40 K—Kt sq |
| 41 B—B 4 | 41 Q—R 8 |
| 42 Q—Kt 3 | 42 Q—B 8 ch |
| 43 K—Q 2 | 43 Q—Q Kt 8 |
| 44 Q—Kt 3 ch | 44 K—B sq |
| 45 B × P | 45 Q—B 4 |
| 46 B—Q 6 ch | 46 K—K sq |
| 47 Q—Q Kt 8 ch | 47 K—B 7 |
| 48 Q—B 8 ch | 48 K—K 3 |
| 49 Q × Q ch | 49 K × Q |
| 50 P—B 6 | 50 Resigns. |

GAME. No. 2498.

Bishop's Gambit.

NOTES BY MR. R. P. MICHELL.

- | WHITE.
MR. H. JACOBS. | BLACK.
MR. R. P. MICHELL. |
|--|------------------------------|
| 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 Q Kt—B 3 | 6 B—Kt 2 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 Kt—K 2 |
| 8 Kt—B 3 | 8 Q—R 4 |
| 9 P—K R 4 | 9 P—K R 3 |
| 10 Q—Q 3 | 10 P—Q B 3 |
|10..., Q Kt—B 3 is possibly better. | |
| 11 B—B 4 | 11 B—Kt 5 |
| 12 Kt—K 2 | 12 Kt—Q 2 |
| 13 Q—R 3 | |

K—Kt sq (or possibly B 2) is usual here. The text move, by commanding Q R 4, threatens Q B × P, P × B; Kt × P, winning the Queen. Also by attacking the Knight it prevents Black Castling either side. But Black's simple reply meets the two difficulties.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 14 B—Q 2 | 13 Kt—K Kt 3 |
| 15 B × P ch | 14 Kt—Kt 3 |

White has got into serious trouble. He must keep the Queen protecting his Knight at B 3, but he cannot do that and at the same time save his King's Bishop.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 16 K—B 2 | 15 K × B |
| 17 Q—Kt 3 ch | 16 P × P |
| 18 Q—B 3 | 17 B—K 3 |
| 19 Q R—K Kts | 18 Q—Kt 5 |
| 20 P—Q Kt 3 | 19 K R—K B sq |
| 21 Q—Q 3 | 20 K—Kt sq |
| 22 P—B 3 | 21 Q R—Q sq |
| 23 B—K sq | 22 Kt—Q 2 |
| 24 K—B sq | 23 Kt—B 3 |
| | 24 Kt—R 4 |

.....If 24..., Kt × K P, 25 Q × Kt, B—B 4; White replies 26 Kt—R 2.

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

.....25..., R—Q 2 seems better for Black.

26 R × Kt	26 Q—Kt 3
27 K—K sq	27 P—B 4
.....If 27... B—Q 4; 28 R × Kt, B × P; 29 Q—B 4 ch, B—Q 4; 30 R × B. Perhaps Black should have played it nevertheless.	
28 Q—Kt 5	28 Kt—Kt 6
29 Q × Kt P	29 Q × P
30 Q × Q	30 Kt × Q
31 Kt × P	31 K R—K sq

32 Kt—K 2 32 B × Kt P
.....A very convenient resource.
If 33 P × B, Black regains his piece by
Kt × P.

33 R × Kt 33 R × R
34 Kt—Q 2 34 R—K 2
35 Kt × B 35 R (Qsq)—Ksq
36 Kt—B sq 36 P × P
37 P × P 37 B × P

And Black won.

GAME No. 2,499.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. P. MICHELL.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Capt. CHEPMELL.	Mr. R. P. MICHELL.

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	P-Q 4	6	P x P
7	P-K 5	7	Kt-K 5
8	R-K sq	8	Kt-B 4
9	B-Q Kt 3		

The more usual move $9 \text{ B} \times \text{Kt}$ seems better, particularly as the open Queen's Rook file is of very small value to White in this position. After $9 \text{ B} \times \text{Kt}$, Black suffers the disadvantage of having no completely satisfactory square for the Kt at B 4, for when it goes to K 3 it impedes the Queen's Bishop.

	9 Kt x B
10 R P x Kt	10 Castles
11 Kt x P	11 Kt x Kt
12 Q x Kt	12 P-Q 4
13 Kt-Q B 3	13 P-Q B 3
14 R-Q Kt 4	14 B-K B 4
15 R-K 2	15 R-K sq
16 P-K Kt 4	

Black half expected this move, but did not trouble about it in advance, reckoning that in a practically equal position such a violent attack must be unsound.

17 Kt—R	4	16 B—K	3
18 Kt—B	5	17 P—B	3
19 R × P		18 P × P	

The notion of bringing around the Kt has involved White in material loss. If 19 Kt x B, P x Q; 20 Kt x Q, Q R x Kt, and Black has winning Pawns. 19 Q x P is out of the question on account of 19..., B x Kt; 20 P x B, B-B 2 winning the Rook or Queen.

20 B—Kt 5	19 B—B 3
21 Q × B	20 B × R
22 Q—B 4	21 B × Kt P
23 P—K B 3	22 Q—B sq
24 Q—K Kt 3	23 B—R 4
25 P—Q B 4	24 B—Kt 3
26 Kt—R 4	25 P—Q Kt 3
27 P × P	26 Q—Kt 2
28 Q—Q 6	27 P × P
29 Kt—Q B 3	28 Q R—Q B sq

If 29 Kt × P, Black wins the Kt by 29... R—Q B 3; 30 Q × P ch, B—B 2. If 29 Q × Kt P, Black moves Q—K B 2, and gets a strong attack by threatening Q × B P or Q—B 4, R—Q B 7, &c., according to White's defence.

30 K—B 2	29 B—B 2
31 Q—B 4	30 R—Q B 3
32 Q—Q 2	31 R—K B sq
33 R—K sq	32 R—K Kt 3
34 B—B 4	33 Q—Q 2
35 R—K Kt sq	34 Q—R 6

Probably White had intended to play at this point 35 B-Kt 3; but finds that it will not do on account of 35... R x B; 36 P x R, Q-R 7 ch, &c.

36	$K \times R$	35	$R \times R$
37	Resigns.	36	$Q \times B P$

GAME No. 2,500.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY R. P. MICHELL.

WHITE. Mr. MICHELL.	BLACK. Mr. MACKENZIE.
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 Q—Q 2	

I am doubtful if it is wise for White to play P—K R 3 to prevent the adverse King's Knight from coming to Kt 5, though I have often done so myself. The line of play adopted in this game is intended to meet the possibility of Black's presently retreating the Kt to King's square with a view to throwing forward his Pawns—a manœuvre much in favour now-a-days.

	8 Castles
9 R—Q sq	9 B—Q 2
10 Kt×Kt	10 P×Kt
11 Castles	11 Kt—K sq
12 P—B 4	12 P—K B 4
13 P—K 5	13 Q—R 4
.....If 13..., P—Q 4; 14 Kt×P, &c. The text move is a good one.	
14 B—Q 4	

B—B 3 should be played at once.

	14 B—K 3
15 B—B 3	15 Q—R 3
..... For Black here I should have preferred P×P, which opens up awkward questions, to the text move, which brings about a somewhat inferior and purely defensive position.	
16 K R—K sq	16 P—Q 4
17 P—Q Kt 3	17 Kt—B 2
18 Kt—R 4	18 Q—B sq
19 Q—R 5	19 Q—Kt sq
20 Q—B 5	20 Q—K sq
21 Q—R 3	

A stupid move. Probably Black should have replied with Kt—Kt 4.

	21 K—B 2
22 B—K 2	22 Kt—Kt 4
23 B×Kt	23 P×B
24 Kt—B 5	24 Q—B 3
25 Kt—R 6	25 B—R 3
26 R—Q 3	26 Q×P
27 R—R 3	27 B×P

.....Playing under time pressure, Black failed to see that this move loses absolutely. 27 B—Kt 2 was best, but White seems to have a strong game.

28 R×P ch	28 K—Kt sq
29 Q×P	29 B—B 2
30 Q—R 4	30 B—K 3
31 R—R 8 ch	31 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,501.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY R. P. MICHELL.

WHITE. Mr. MICHELL.	BLACK. Mr. BLACKBURN.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 B—Kt 5	3 Kt—Q 5
4 Kt×Kt	4 P×Kt
5 Castles	5 P—K R 4

.....The Bird Defence in its complete form. It is usual to advise beginners to shun this sort of thing; but then, Mr. Blackburne is not a beginner.

6 P—Q 3	6 B—B 4
7 Kt—Q 2	7 P—Q B 3
8 B—R 4	8 P—Q 3
9 P—K B 4	9 B—K Kt 5

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

White wishes to play his Bishop back to Kt 3 without impeding the advance of his Queen's side Pawns, as it is pretty evident that Black will have to Castle on that side.

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 15 Q R—K sq | 14 B—Kt 3 |
| 16 B—Q Kt 3 | 15 Castles Q R |
| | 16 R—R 3 |

.....A very good move. It has the immediate advantage of guarding King's third, and is still more useful later on.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 17 P—Q R 4 | 17 P—Q R 3 |
| 18 R—K 2 | 18 P—Q 4 |
| 19 P—K 5 | 19 Q—K 3 |
| 20 B—K sq | 20 B—R 2 |

.....Anticipating White's design.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 21 B—B 2 | 21 K—Kt sq |
| 22 P—Q B 3 | 22 P x P |
| 23 B x B ch | 23 K x B |
| 24 Q—B 2 ch | 24 K—Kt sq |
| 25 Q—B 5 | 25 Kt—B sq |
| 26 R—Q B 2 | 26 Q—K 2 |
| 27 Q x P (B 3) | 27 R—K Kt 3 |
| 28 P—Q 4 | 28 Q—R 5 |
| 29 R—B 3 | 29 Q—K 2 |
| 30 P—Kt 5 | 30 B P x P |
| 31 P x P | 31 Kt—R 2 |

.....In the event of 31..., P x P, I intended to play 32 B x P, a tricky move, which I had not time to analyse fully when making the advance at move 30. The following is one of the possibilities: 32 B x P, Q—Q 2; 33 P—K 6, Q x B; 34 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 35 R—R 3 ch, Kt—R 2; 36 Q—B 8 ch, and mates next move.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 32 P x P | 32 R x P |
| 33 R—K B sq | |

I played this move (which has been criticised as "rather weak") somewhat unwillingly after twenty-five minutes' consideration. The notion is to get a favourable position after Black has exchanged Queens—a manoeuvre I saw no satisfactory way of avoiding.

- | | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 34 R—Kt 2 | 33 Kt—B 3 |
| 35 Q x Q | 34 Q—Kt 5 |
| 36 B—Q sq | 35 Kt x Q |
| 37 B—K 2 | 36 Kt—B 3 |
| 38 R—Q sq | 37 R—R 2 |
| 39 K—B 2 | 38 P—K Kt 3 |

I believe White should have played B—Kt 5 here. The attempt to get the King into play turns out unsatisfactorily owing to Black's having so much force for checking purposes.

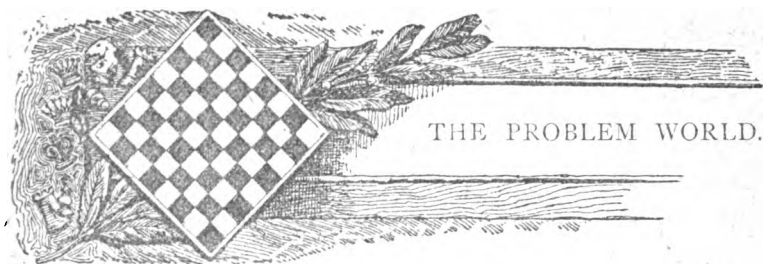
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 40 K—K 3 | 39 P—R 5 |
| 41 B—Kt 5 | 40 R—Q B sq |
| 42 R—Q 3 | 41 Kt—K 2 |
| 43 R(Q3)—Kt 3 | 42 R—B 8 |
| 44 B—K 2 | 43 R—K 8 ch |
| 45 B—B 3 | 44 R—Q B 8 |
| 46 R—Kt 5 | 45 R—B 2 |
| 47 K—Q 2 | 46 R—R 6 ch |
| 48 K—K 3 | 47 R—R 5 |
| 49 K—Q 2 | 48 R—B 6 ch |
| 50 K—K 3 | 49 R—B 2 |
| 51 K—Q 2 | 50 R—B 6 ch |
| 52 K—Q 3 | 51 R—B 2 |
| 53 R(Kt2)—Kt 3 | 52 R—R 6 ch |
| 54 B x P | 53 R—R 7 |

Rather wild. I was worn down by Mr. Blackburne's patient and ingenious resistance. The simple move 54 R—B 3 would have left White some winning chances.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 55 R x Kt | 54 Kt x B |
| 56 R—Q 8 ch | 55 R x P |
| 57 R—R 3 ch | 56 K—R 2 |
| 58 R—Kt 3 ch | 57 K—Kt 3 |
| 59 R—R 3 ch | 58 K—R 2 |

And draws by repetition of moves.

* * We are compelled to hold over several interesting games until our next issue.



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

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—*Kingston Society* announces a further Two-move Competition, with entrance fee of one shilling. Address: Mrs. F. F. Rowland, 1, Old Court Terrace, Bray, Co Wicklow.

Daventry Express Two-move Tourney—Two problems may be sent. Entrance fee sixpence each position. Motto is optional. First prize, 10/6; second, 7/6; third, 5/-. Address: *Express* Office, Daventry.

In the Seventh American Chess Congress Problem Tourney, the manager, Mr. X. Hawkins, has acknowledged that he has received 122 problems, 18 sets, some 20 odd two-movers, and about 18 three-movers. Mr. Carpenter has accepted the position of judge for the sets, Mr. Otto Wurzburger for the three-move section, and Mr. C. D. P. Hamilton has the two-move section.

In our recent article on the “Indian” and “Bristol” in combine, we gave as an illustration (see p. 377) a position showing how the ideas might be blended. At the last moment we made an alteration in the setting to cure a defect, but this has led to multiple solutions. Mr. Keeble first drew our attention to the fact that any waiting move answered; the bold $R \times B$ ch on second move meets the stipulation without recourse to the subtle devices of the Indian and Bristol. Notwithstanding this unfortunate defect, however, the position may prove, as it was designed to be, helpful in showing that the blend may be possible in three moves. Herr Kockelkorn, we learn, is of opinion that the two ideas cannot be satisfactorily welded in one problem with less than four moves; probably he is right if pure mates or rather “model” mates are within his idea of satisfactory treatment.

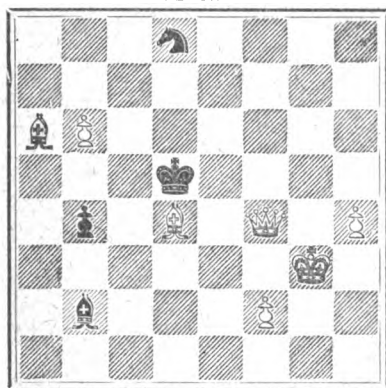
The problem by G. Chocoulous, at p. 335, has two small errors, and should in justice be set right. This is how the position stands:—White, K at K R 3, Q at Q 8, B at K B 5. Kts at K R 4 and Q B 5, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 3, Q 2, and Q Kt 2. Black, K at K 4, Bs at Q 4 and Q Kt sq, Kt at Q Kt 5, Ps at K Kt 3 and K B 6. Mate in three.

The two following problems have been awarded first honours in their respective sections, by Mr. P. H. Williams and Mr. R. G. Thomson :—

FIRST PRIZE THREE-ER.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, London.

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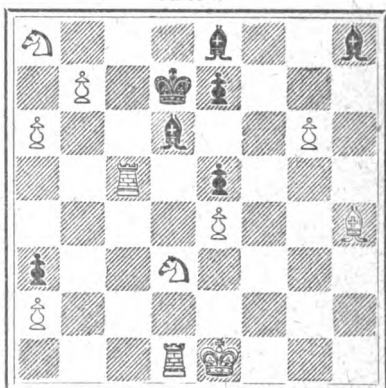
WHITE.

Mate in three.

FIRST PRIZE TWO-ER.

By R. G. THOMPSON, Aberdeen.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

Tidskrift for Schack.—The following compositions are the successful entries in the respective sections :—

First prize two-mover, by Max Feigl, Vienna.—White, K at Q Kt 7, Q at K B 8, R at K 8, B at K R 7. Kts at Q 3 and Q Kt 5, Ps at K B 7, K 6, Q B 2, and Q Kt 3. Black, K at Q 4. Rs at K R 4 and K 3. Kt at Q R 7, Ps at Q B 2, Q Kt 3, and Q R 3. Mate in two.

First prize three-mover, by the Rev. J. Jespersen, Svendberg.—White, White, K at Q R 8, Rs at K B 8 and Q 3, Bs at K B 6 and Q B 2. Kt at Q 5, Ps at K 6, Q 2, and Q B 5. Black, K at K B 4, Q at K R 8, B at K Kt 6, Kt at K Kt 8, Ps at K Kt 5 and K B 5. Mate in three.

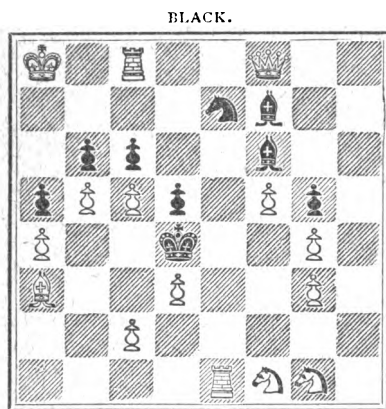
First prize four-mover, by E. G. Schultz, Stockholm.—White, K at Q R 2, Q at Q Kt 3, Bs at Q sq and Q R 3. Kt at Q 5, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 2, Q B 2 and 5. Black, K at K 4, Q at K R sq, Rs at K R 2 and K sq, B at Q sq, Kt at Q R 2, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, and K B 3. Mate in four.

Two notable problems have been produced, which will we expect hold records. They both deserve diagrams, and we wish particularly to call attention to the respective authors' attainments. The first, by K. S. Howard, of Rochester, U.S.A., was sent by Mr. John Keeble, and contains no fewer than nine pure (not "model") mates. The claim for this large number seems good, if one accepts the "concurrent" mate which is

a phase in solution not generally understood, but it will easily be recognised when in Mr. Howard's position the play of the Bishops is considered.

The other position, which we take from *Checkmate*—whose demise we deplore, as the problem department was in the first instance brilliantly conducted by Mr. Otto Wurtzburg, and subsequently continued with great ability and enthusiasm by Mr. A. C. White—shows that a two-mover can be presented not only with six pure and economical mates (*i.e.* "model mates"), but that at least four of them are "mirror" mates economically pure. As the art of composition advances, it seems we have to find new terms for effects. To the older generation of composer these refinements will appear like splitting tissue paper with an imaginative keen edged tool. Mr. Gamage's position appears to us to be a kind of redivivus of Mr. Keeble's entry in the *Leeds Mercury* Tourney some two years ago. The idea belongs to the Norwich composer, but Mr. Gamage has cleverly turned to good account that which was already prepared for him.

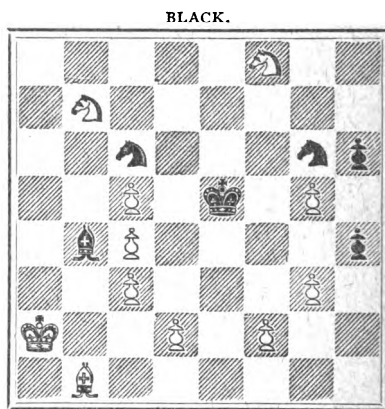
By K. S. HOWARD, Rochester, U.S.A.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

By F. GAMAGE, U.S.A.



WHITE.

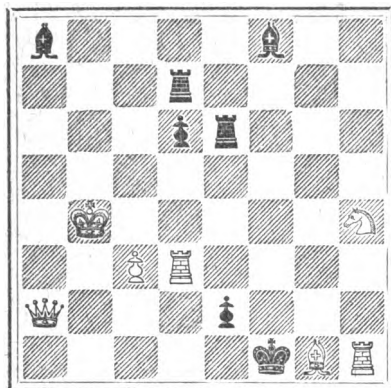
Mate in two.

Though the death of Professor Fiske is announced elsewhere in our pages, we feel we cannot pass the sad event without recording our sincere sorrow. Though he was not an exponent in the art of composition of problems, he has exhibited an intelligent interest in the cult as shown in a long and interesting correspondence with us. He aimed for a high achievement in remote spheres, and it is to be hoped he has permanently left behind him a name which will ring with pleasant memories not only to present but to future generations.

The *Revue D'Echecs* have published the award of the judges, Messrs. P. H. Williams and Baron Wardener. The competition in point of quantity was great (184 entries), but quality was not so marked.

By G. HEATHCOTE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two. *

First, G. Heathcote; second, K. S. Howard; third, E. Prad'gnat; fourth, K. S. Howard; hon. mention, J. Chadwick, A. Charlick, A. F. Mackenzie, F. Wynne, A. F. Mackenzie, and Kutscheid, Mr. Heathcote's problem is bright, ingenious, as well as surprising, and deserves recognition, though its style appears to be a bit out of his general line. His success does him great credit. The second problem we can only give in notation. By K. S. Howard. White, K at K B 6, Q at Q R 4, B at K 2, Kts at K B 5 and Q Kt 6, Ps at Q B 2 and 4. Black, K at K 5, B at K R 7, Kts at K 8 and Q Kt 4, Ps at K B 5, K 6, Q R 2, and 6. Mate in two.

SOLUTIONS.

No. 1880 (T.P. 78), "Respite finem."—1 Kt—B 5, K—B 3; 2 B—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 B—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Kt—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—Kt 6, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1881 (T.P. 79), "Honeysuckle and the bee."—1 Kt—B 5, K—B 4; 2 Kt—Q 7 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 6; 2 Kt×B, &c. If 1..., B—K 7 or B 8; 2 Kt—Kt 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1882 (T.P. 80), "Flegias."—1 B—Kt 4, Kt—B 3; 2 Kt—Q 7 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 2 or P—K 6; 2 Q—K 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 5; 2 Kt—Kt 8 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 6; 2 Q—Q 8, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1883 (T.P. 81), "Calcabrina."—1 Q—Q B sq, K—Kt 4; 2 B—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 B—R 4, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 B—K 4 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 B—K 4 dis. ch. If 1..., K other; 2 B×P, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1884 (T.P. 82), "The Archbishop."—1 B—K 5, K×B; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 6; 2 B—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 6; 2 B—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 7; 2 R×P ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1885 (T.P. 83), "Elfvalek I."—This position is re-printed, as the White King at Q Kt sq should be a White Bishop.

No. 1886 (T.P. 84), "Elfvalek II."—1 P—B 5, Q—K B 8 ch; 2 K—K 3 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., Q—Kt 4; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt checks; 2 K—Kt 3 dis. ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1887 (T.P. 85), "Elfvalek III."—This is also re-printed, as the White King at Q R 4 should be a White Bishop.

No. 1888 (T.P. 93), "Allright."—1 B—Q 2, R×B; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 7 or Kt 6; 2 Q×R, &c. If 1..., R elsewhere; 2 B—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 5; 2 Q×R P ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1889 (T.P. 94), "At random."—We reproduce this. The Black Pawn at White Q R 2 should be White.

No. 1890 (T.P. 95), "Alice."—1 K—Kt 5, P—R 3 ch; 2 K—B 6, &c. If 1..., B—Q 3; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1891 (T.P. 96), "Winning grace."—1 Q—K 2, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q 3 or Kt—B 7, &c. If 1..., P—Q 3; 2 Kt×P, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 K×P, &c. If 1..., P—K 5; 2 R—Q 6, &c. Solved also by 1 K×P, P—K 5; 2 R—Q 6, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q—K 2 ch or Q—Q R sq, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—K 2, &c. If 1..., P—Q 3 or 4; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

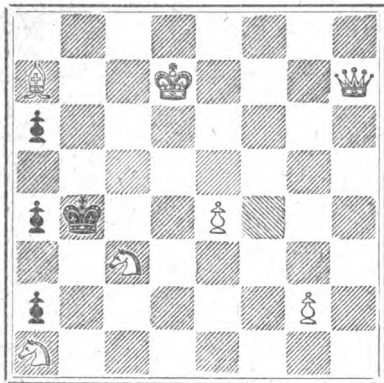
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1916.

Motto: "Competenz."
(T.P. No. 112).

BLACK.



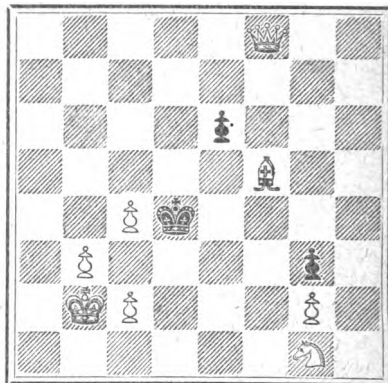
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1917.

Motto: "Fascination."
(T.P. No. 113).

BLACK.



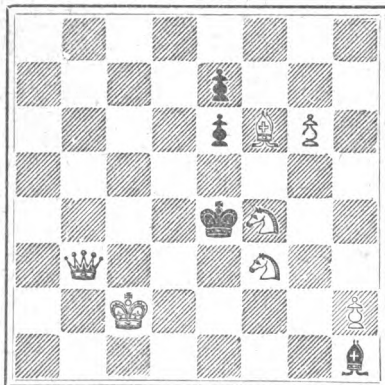
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1918.

Motto: " $7 + 4 = 11$."
(T.P. No. 114.)

BLACK.



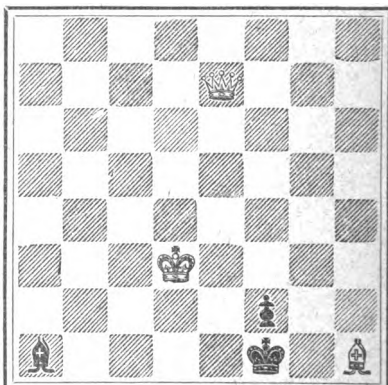
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1919.

(T.P. No. 115.)
Motto: "Simplicius Simplissimus."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER. 1904.

A CORNER OF THE EVANS.

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



GAME between Anderssen and Neumann, played in the Baden Baden Tourney of 1870, was opened as follows: 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 × P; 7 Castles, P × P; 8 Q—Kt 3, Q—B 3; 9 P—K 5, Q—Kt 3; 10 Kt × P, Kt—K 2; 11 R—K sq. Neumann replied 11..., Q R—Kt sq. In the end he admitted the move to be bad. In the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* (October, 1870) Herr Minkwitz, its editor at that time, gives utterance to the same opinion, and the *Handbuch* apparently agrees with him. They based these views on the variation: 12 Kt—K R 4, Q—R 4; 13 R—K 4, P—K Kt 4 ("The only move to save the Q" says the *Schachzeitung* in its notes to the Anderssen-Neumann game); 14 B—K 2, Q—R 3; 15 Kt—B 3. There are later citations of this variation in proof of the unsoundness of 11..., Q R—Kt sq.

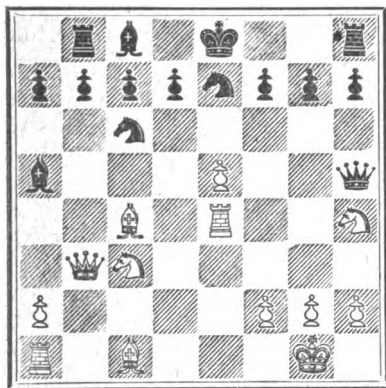
Minkwitz showed by many variations that Black obtained the better game on 11..., P—Q Kt 4. And this the *Handbuch* confirms by a variation somewhat different from that of Minkwitz. I will not take it on myself to say which of these is the better move. But I am able to show in the most positive manner that, on the continuation 11..., Q R—Kt sq; 12 Kt—R 4, Q—R 4; 13 R—K 4, Black is under no necessity to have recourse to 13..., P—K Kt 4 to save his Q. It is interesting to note that to 12 Kt—K R 4, Black may simply reply Kt—Q 5, and, challenging the exchange of Qs, come out with at least a Pawn to the good. If 13 Q—Q sq (R 4); then Q—B 7 (B 3). If 13 Kt × Q, Kt × Q; 14 Kt × R, B × Kt.

M I

In this position Black should play:—

Position after 13 R—K 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

13 B × Kt !

.....White may win the Q, but with the loss of a B and two Rooks.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 14 B—K 2 (or A) | 14 Q × B |
| 15 R × Q | 15 Kt—Q 5 |
| 16 Q—Q sq | 16 Kt × R ch |
| 17 Q × Kt | 17 B × R |
| 18 B—R 3 | 18 Castles ! |
| 19 B × Kt | 19 R—K sq |
| 20 B—R 3 | |

If 20 B—B 6, then B × P; 21 B × B, P—Q 3. Or 20 Kt—B 5, P—Q 3.
20 B × P

.....And Black must win.

Variation A.

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 14 Q × B | 14 Q—Q 8 ch |
| 15 R—K sq | |
| Or 15 B—B sq, Q—Q 4. If 16 R—Kt 4, then Q × K P. | |
| | 15 Q—Kt 5 |
| 16 Kt—B 3 | 16 P—Q Kt 4 |

Black can safely Castle, preserving his two surplus Pawns. By giving up the P (11..., P—Q Kt 4), he subjects himself to a long-sustained attack, as is clear from the following variation: 12 Kt × P !, R—Q Kt sq; 13 Kt—R 4, Q—R 4; 14 R—K 4, P—Kt 4; 15 B—K 2, Q—R 3. Minkwitz and the *Handbuch* examine more particularly into the moves 16 Q—R 3 and 16 Q—B 2. The variation 16 Q—K 3, R—Kt sq, is dismissed with the words "followed by P—Q R 3." Yet upon 17 B—R 3, Black cannot reply P—Q R 3 because of Kt—Q 6 ch. If 17..., B—Kt 3, then 18 Q—Q 2 (or B sq), K—Q sq; 19 Kt—B 3. White's attack will last a long time yet, and it is impossible to foresee all its consequences.

MONOLOGUE BY A PLAYER ON BEING SHOWN A PROBLEM.

BY PHILIP H. WILLIAMS, A.C.A.

Pray, what is this? A mate in two?

Ah! Problems I disdain—

Just things invented by some boo—

By's brain.

Permit me to remark that they

Are all simplicity—

In fact they're easier than A,

B, C.

The quickest way of mating Black
Is found out in a trice;
You merely have to make a sac—
Rifice.

The things are absolutely mad :
For White has all the weight,
And Black's resource is quite inad—
Equate.

You sadly underrate my skill,
Nor am I such a muff
To waste my time upon such sil—
Ly stuff.

Besides, Black's pieces are but two,
(And one of *them* the King);
Why bother over such a stoo—
Pid thing?

However, as it is your wish,
I'll solve it—never fear;
I simply move the wretched Bish—
Op *here*.

But then I see that if the Black
King takes it, he escapes;
It's what he *wants* to do, the Jack—
Anapes!

So *that* won't do. Perhaps, 'twas ra—
Ther guess work; yet I swear
Tis solved by my merely moving Ca—
Stle *there*!

Yet still he has an open square;
He'll reach it if he can,
The sickly valetudinar—

Ian!

And what am I to mate him with,
Supposing that he "Queens"?
For bang would go my plan to smith—
Ereens!

Yes,—wrong again; why dash my knob!
The man's idea I've missed.
Confusion on this wretched prob—
Lemist!

I ought to easily compel
A mate in two, of course;
Especially with overwhel—
Ming force.

Yet, all the same, I'd love to say
I'd solved the thing with care;
So kindly indicate the Ma—
Ting square?

"*You'd rather see me hanged before
You tell me how to mate?*"

Well, really, that is most unfor—
Tunate.

No doubt there is some foolish rule
For solving : As for me,
I have no time for such tom-fool—
Ery.


So take away the silly whim,
Remove this bauble, do!
And pack the author off to Tim—
Buctoo !

L'Envoi.

Now, though the writer cannot fill
His lines with epigrams,
He's Yours sincerely, P. H. Will—
Iams.

CHESS LITERATURE.

"CLASSIFIED CHESS GAMES," by C. T. Blanshard, M.A.
London : Routledge & Sons. Cloth covers, 1/6.

N this pocket volume, the first of a series of three, the compiler presents about 200 examples of Gambit play carried to at least 20 moves, and in some cases to the full conclusion of the game. The arrangement is in column form, with notes facing the text. The annotations are, as one critic facetiously puts it, "commandeered" from many quarters, but in no single instance is the original source of publication quoted. There is certainly an index of the names of the annotators, but this can imply that the "notes" have been written specially for "Classified Chess Games" but such is not the case. In quite a number of the games even the names of the players are omitted. We regret the growing tendency to "commandeer" in chess journalism, as we hold that matter worth reproducing should receive proper acknowledgment. We do not think that the *lapsus* is intentional in the case under notice, so doubtless Mr. Blanshard will do justice to his sources of information in editing Volumes II. and III.

We have to thank Mr. W. M. Brooke, the new secretary of the Kent Association, for a copy of the "Kent County Chess Association Year Book, 1904-5," which gives in concise form full particulars of the Society, including list of affiliated clubs, constitution of the Association, rules and conditions of the various county contests, reports of doings of previous year, financial statement, and programme for current season. We wish every county organisation would follow the example of Sussex, Kent, and Devonshire, and publish such useful and interesting matter as is contained in the handy little brochures issued by these counties

"DAS SCHACHSPIEL DER BATAKER."

Ein ethnographischer Beitrag zur Geschichte des Schach, von Armin von Oefele. Veit & Co, Leipzig, 1904. Price two marks.



HIS book contains a full account of a variety of Malay chess which is played by the *Orang Batak*, a branch of the Malay race which inhabits a considerable portion of the interior of Sumat

To these the writer has added some criticisms and opinions upon the History of Chess, his knowledge of which appears to be derived from a more or less casual reading of Von der Lasa's *Forschungen*. This is unfortunate, because Von der Lasa concentrates his attention almost entirely upon the development of European chess, and Herr von Oefele is, as a result, ignorant of the very considerable amount of information as to Asiatic chess which is contained in Van der Linde's works, and also in Forbes' History. The result is that his criticisms are all unfounded, and his opinions can be easily shown to be contrary to fact. With this remark I may pass on to the other portion of the work, which, as a careful record of the writer's actual observation and experience, must rank high among our authorities on Malay chess. For such books there is always room, and I hope that Herr von Oefele will carry out his intention of giving us as complete a record of Dayak chess. A very valuable feature of the book is the collection of nine games, taken down by the writer from actual native play. For this purpose, he arranged a match between the best player of his own neighbourhood, by name Singambati [surely a fitting name for a chess player] and Sibayat, who in popular repute was the best Batak player. Sibayak proved his superiority by winning four games in succession from Singambati (three are recorded in the work), and by defeating Herr Oefele by 3—1. The author is naturally enthusiastic over Sibayak's skill, but we, who have not been beaten by him, may be pardoned if we are a little incredulous as to the probability of Sibayak, with some European schooling, playing Lasker or Marshall on even terms with success; and our incredulity need not be considered to be disparaging to the skill of the Malay champion.

The chess described in this volume does not greatly differ from Malay chess as described by earlier observers. The chessboard is unchequered, but *all* the diagonals of the squares are drawn, the result being a particularly intricate network of lines which looks very confusing to a European eye. While in most villages one or more boards will be found permanently marked upon some house-floor,—all the Batak men, but none of the women, play chess—it appears to be the custom to carve the pieces anew for each sitting from a cabbage stalk. The shapes are accordingly simple and conventional; Herr von Oefele's drawings show no resemblance to those of any other Oriental chess that I have seen: even the Malays of the mainland use men of different type. The two sides are distinguished by sundry little incisions in the pieces. The names of the pieces, *rāja* [K], *mantri* [counsellor, Q], *gāja* [elephant, B], *kuda* [horse, Kt], *tēr* [chariot, R], and *bidak* [P] are the ordinary Malay names. Javan chess alone differs. In arranging the chessboard, the Queen stands on the right hand side of the King;—the crosswise arrangement which now obtains in all forms of

* Batak Chess.—An ethnographic contribution to the History of Chess. By Armin von Oefele.

Asiatic chess on the board of 64 squares. This is a modern innovation which has not yet been satisfactorily explained. Except for variations in the move of King and Pawn, in Pawn-promotion, and in discovered check, the rules are identical with those of European chess. The *King* may make a Knight's leap for his first move, whether out of check or not, provided that he has not been checked earlier in the game. Castling as a one-move manœuvre does not exist, but it occasionally happens that a player in two moves obtains the same resulting position [1 R—K B sq, 2 K—K Kt sq]. The *Pawn* may make either a single or double step for its first move; the *King's Pawn* may alone defer the double step till its second move [1 P—K 3, 2 P (K 3)—K 5]; all such second steps being liable to capture *en passant*, though—as in Europe—there are players who do not understand this rule. In none of the nine games was a Pawn taken *en passant*, though there were several opportunities when this capture was possible. A Pawn may be promoted to the rank of any superior piece, but promotion takes place, not when the Pawn reaches the eighth line, but only after a further diagonal move. The two moves may be combined to form one complete move, and the Pawn may capture a piece on the 7th line in this way; e.g., White P on K 7, Black K on Q 2, R on K B 2. White can now play either 1 P—K 8 ch or 1 P—K 8—B 7 × R Queening, in which case the check is ignored. In the second case, if Black had another R on K B sq, say, he could reply 1..., R × P *en passant* on K sq, and so save his R on K B 2. The rules of Pawn promotion vary considerably in Malay lands, but it is generally associated with an extra diagonal move, or even two such moves. Herr von Oefele notes that some of the Batak players have no Pawn promotion, but a White Pawn on reaching, say K 8, now retraces his steps (capturing in the same way that the Black Pawns capture) to K sq, and so he is free to march up and down the board until he is captured or the game ends.

Stalemate ('metuh') draws, so does mate by discovery (arast), a refinement for which I can see no justification, and which leads to another anomaly: the King can legally move into the check of a piece which covers the opposing King from check; e.g., White, K on K Kt 5, B on K Kt 4; Black, K on K 7, R on K B 6 and Q 6. White, says Herr von Oefele, can now draw by 1 K—K B 4.

The game is generally played for a small stake, and consequently the giving of odds is usual. A favourite way of equalising the game is to undertake to mate the opponent in the four central squares of the chess-board. This form of odds is called tepong.

I may in conclusion quote a short game, as a specimen of Batak play.

CAME No. 2,502.

WHITE.
SIABAS.

BLACK.
SINGAMBATI

1 P—Q 3

The *King's Pawn* really.

[White K on Q sq; Black K on
White's K 8.]

1 P—Q R 3

† Aras is interesting as another landmark of Muhammadan influence in Malay chess. The word is Arabic ('ighra in As Suli and his contemporaries), whence it passed into Persian ('ira), Hindustani ('arop), and Malay ('aras). In every case it means discovered check.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|---------------|--------------|
| 2 P—K Kt 4 | 2 P—Q Kt 4 | 11 B—K B 4 | 11 P—K 4 |
| 3 B—Kt 2 | 3 P—Q 4 | 12 B×B P ch | 12 K×B |
| 4 P—K R 3 | 4 P—Q B 4 | 13 B—Kt 5 | 13 Kt—Q 4 |
| 5 P—K B 4 | 5 B—Kt 2 | 14 Q—K B 3 | 14 Q—Q 3 |
| 6 Q—K B 2 | 6 Q—Q B 2 | 15 Q R—Q B sq | 15 Kt—K 6 ch |
| | | 16 K—Q Kt sq | 16 P—Q B 5 |
| | | 17 B×Kt | 17 P×B |
| | | 18 Q×B | 18 R—Q B 2 |
| | | 19 Kt—K B 3 | 19 P—Q B 6 |
| | | 20 Kt—K 5 ch | 20 K—K Kt sq |
| | | 21 P—Q 4 | |

..... Black's six opening moves constitute a traditional opening called *Prang Gunung*. The Batak players justify the name (mountain war) by explaining that their mountain tribes play so, but the opening is common in all Malay forms of chess.

- | | | | |
|------------|-------------|----------------|-----------|
| 7 Kt—Q B 3 | 7 P—Q 5 | | |
| 8 Kt—Q 5 | 8 B×Kt | | 21 P×Kt P |
| 9 B×B | 9 R—Q R 2 | 22 Q—Q Kt 3 ch | 22 R—B 2 |
| 10 P—K B 5 | 10 Kt—K B 3 | 23 Q×R mate. | |

A trap, into which Singambati falls headlong.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

Mr. Geo. W. Cutler, editor of the "Devon County Chess Association Year Book", has kindly sent us a copy of his entertaining annual for the year ending September 30th, 1904, which, on this occasion, consists of twenty-three pages of interesting matter. Besides full list of officials and names of individual members, the brochure gives the name, address, and times of meeting of the seventeen affiliated clubs; rules governing the county challenge cup contest; annual report of Association; financial statement; and an account of the annual general meeting. The Devon Association has only been established some three and a half years, but its *esprit de corps* is worthy of emulation by many of the older county organisations.

THE CHESS WORLD.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

THE Subscription for Volume XXV., which begins with the next issue, is now due, and Subscribers will greatly assist the Editor by remitting the amount—**EIGHT SHILLINGS**—on or before December 17th. 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.

The Index for 1904 (Vol. XXIV.) will be issued with our next number.

Ten entrants are inscribed for a tourney in two rounds at the Vienna Club, at the opening 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, B—B 4, to test the value of this defence.

At Melbourne, a match of 33 players on each side, between those born in Australia and those born elsewhere took place lately, and the foreigners won by 20 games to 13.

The Rev. Talfourd Major, Rector of Thundersley, Essex, informs us that Mr. James Mason is lying dangerously ill in Rochford Infirmary, and it is feared will never be well enough to leave it alive.

The Strategist regrets to announce that there will be no Monte Carlo Tourney this winter, and it adds that "the sharp criticisms raised by the manner in which these tourneys were conducted must have led to this result."

Correspondence Match: Cumberland *v.* Northumberland.—These counties started a match by correspondence on November 15th, with 25 players on each side. One game is being played at each board, and the time-limit is 48 hours per move. The respective secretaries are Dr. S. H. Hall, 49, Spencer Street, Carlisle, and Mr. S. Nixon, 8, Park View, Wallsend-on-Tyne.

The annual telegraph match between New South Wales and Queensland took place, as usual, in October. There were ten players in each team, New South Wales being led by Mr. Jacobsen, formerly of Hull, England, and Queensland having Mr. Palmer for their captain. The Queenslanders proved to be entirely overweighted on this occasion, as they lost every game but three, which they succeeded in drawing.

Brilliancy Prizes at Cambridge Springs.—The sum of £20 given by Baron Albert de Rothschild, of Vienna, was divided into four prizes, and the judges have awarded the prizes as follows: First £10, Herr Schlechter, for his defeat of Dr. Lasker; second £5, Mr. W. E. Napier, for his game against Mr. John F. Barry; third and fourth £7, divided by M. Janowski, for his win against Tchigorin, and Mr. Eugene Delmar, for his defeat of Mr. A. B. Hodges.

Marshall *v.* Lasker.—Mr. F. J. Marshall has challenged Dr. Lasker to a match for the Championship of the World, with stakes of £400 on each side. The challenge was received by Dr. Lasker on November 19th, and we fully expect that the *defi* will meet with acceptance. When Mr. Marshall issued his previous challenge he named stakes of £100 on

each side, whereupon the champion replied stating that the contest for the Championship must involve stake money of £400 on each side, this being the sum which Steinitz stipulated before he would consent to play Lasker for the Championship of the World in 1894. How far this latest challenge will interfere with the match which Mr. Marshall is to play against M. Janowski we cannot say, but we know that the Cambridge Springs victor has been urged to stay in the United States until the match with Dr. Lasker has been decided.

Gloucester Association.—The annual meeting took place at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton, Bristol, on December 12th. In the absence of the president, Mr. N. Fedden presided. The report reviewed in detail the events of the past season, during which three county matches had been contested against Somerset, Wilts, and Devon; the first named county was defeated, but losses were sustained against Devon and Wilts. During the year a league contest, in two divisions, had been instituted amongst clubs in the county, and a cup given by two members of the Association to stimulate the competition amongst the first-class clubs in Division I. It is also probable that a cup will be provided for the second class clubs in Division I. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Alderman Charles Townsend; chairman of executive, Mr. N. Fedden; hon. sec., Mr. G. Harding.

Tunbridge Wells Chess Club.—This club has recently gone into new and more commodious quarters at the old Technical Institute, 42, Calverley Road, where it meets on Tuesdays and Saturdays. Its fixture list includes matches with Hastings, Croydon, Redhill, and the City of London Chess Club, and the season was commenced with a handsome victory over Croydon by $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$, followed by a reverse at the hands of Redhill by 4 to 8, and a signal defeat at Hastings by $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $10\frac{1}{2}$. The Hastings team was a very powerful one, however, and the disgrace was not quite what it might appear. The tournament for the club championship is now in progress. The present holder is Mr. H. Butler. Leading scores are: Mr. W. M. Brooke, $6\frac{1}{2}$ with 6 to play; Mr. H. Butler, $4\frac{1}{2}$ with 8 to play; Mr. T. S. Connan, 3 with 9 to play; Mr. G. Read, 4 with 2 to play; Mr. R. H. Stevenson, 5 with 4 to play.

There are excellent reasons for anticipating that the Cable matches, arranged by the City of London and the Brooklyn Chess Clubs, will be resumed during the coming year. We hear that the cable companies are rather more reasonably disposed in the matter of charges than was the case last spring, when the news from the seat of war in the East kept them exceptionally busy. During a recent tour in America, Sir George Newnes visited the Brooklyn Club, whose president, Mr. S. B. Chittenden, with many leading members of the club, received the distinguished guest. The Cable match was referred to, and the American officials expressed the

opinion that the inclusion of Mr. W. E. Napier in the British team would not disturb the *entente cordiale*. The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, in its report of the gathering, gave a souvenir group of those present at the reception.

We notice that the *Falkirk Herald* raises the question of the right of selecting the British team, and suggests that the British Federation should have some voice in the selection of the players. With this opinion we do not agree. The match is governed by prescribed agreements between the two clubs, and until this condition lapses there should be no thought of alteration of the present arrangements unless by the invitation of the clubs named. If the American team wins the trophy outright this year, as may happen, then the management of any future match, if it is to be a contest between the two nations, will rightly become a national question.

Kent County Chess Association.—The annual meetings of the committee and council were held in London, on October 1st, 1904. The committee had to elect an hon. secretary and treasurer in place of the Rev. Dr. Elwyn Lewis, who unfortunately was obliged to resign in consequence of having accepted a benefice in the North of England, a loss which will be widely felt throughout the Association. Mr. W. M. Brooke, Pembury Vicarage, Tunbridge Wells, was elected in his place as hon. sec. and treasurer, and representative of the county on the S.C.C.U. The year book of the Association shows a roll of 652 members, of whom 49 are honorary (patron, president, and vice-presidents), 559 club members, and 44 unattached members. The competitions for the County and Lewis Cups are now in full swing, and promise to be of unusual interest this year. New clubs joining this year are Chatham (53 members), Corpus Christi (18 members), and Forest Hill House School (12 members). The County fixtures this year include matches with Hants, Surrey, and Sussex, in the Southern Counties' Championship; and friendly matches with Herts, Devon, and Essex. A correspondence match of 100 a-side, between Kent and Essex, is now in progress, conducted by the secretaries of the respective counties. A meeting was recently held in London between two representatives from each of the counties of Essex, Surrey, and Kent, to arrange preliminaries for a triangular contest between these counties for a trophy to be provided by the County Associations. Teams of 50 a-side will compete for this trophy.

The seventh American Chess Congress was held this autumn, as announced, at St. Louis, on account of the great international exhibition there, which it was thought would be an attraction to chess players, even those of the first rank. This idea would have been a good one, and would probably have been realised, but for the previous international tourney which took place at Cambridge Springs this year. It could hardly be expected that European experts who took part in that should either stay in America between the two contests, or cross the Atlantic and back for the second time in one year. Thus it happened that at St. Louis the only entrants generally known to fame were Messrs. Max Judd, Kemeny, and

Marshall, and it was easy to prognosticate that the latter, who is now in great form, would be the winner. This he accomplished without losing a game, and had only one drawn, with M. Mlotkowski. Mr. Max Judd came in second, and Mr. Uedemann was third. We give the full score list. After the tourney Mr. Marshall entered on a chess tour to New Orleans and other places in the United States.

	Eisenberg.	Jaffe.	Judd.	Kemeny.	Marshall.	Miotkowski.	Schrader	Schwietzer.	Dr. Schrader.	Uedemann.	Total won.
Eisenberg	—	1	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jaffe	0	—	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Judd	1	1	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	7
Kemeny	1	1	0	—	0	1	1	0	1	0	5
Marshall	1	1	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Miotkowski	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	1	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schrader	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	—	1	1	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Schwietzer	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	1	3
Dr. Schrader	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
Uedemann	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	—	6
Total lost	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	2	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	9	3	45

The prizes were: first, 500 dollars, Mr. Marshall; second, 300 dollars, Mr. Max Judd; third, 150 dollars, Mr. Uedemann; fourth, 100 dollars, Mr. Kemény; and fifth, 50 dollars, divided between Messrs. Eisenberg and Schrader, who scored 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ each.

Yorkshire.—The arrangements for the match between Lancashire and Yorkshire in the Northern Counties Inter-County Championship Contest will be played at Huddersfield on January 28th, under the auspices of the local club, which will entertain the teams to dinner after the contest. The Lancashire captain will be Mr. A. E. Moore; Yorkshire captain, Mr. I. M. Brown. A keen struggle is generally anticipated, and it is interesting to recall the fact that the last occasion Yorkshire was victorious was at Huddersfield. In the fight for the "Woodhouse" Challenge Cup and *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy the scores of the competing Clubs are as tabulated below:—

WOODHOUSE CUP.

	MATCHES.				GAMES.				Points
	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Won	Lost	Drawn		
Bradford	4	4	0	0	18	10	12	8	
Dewsbury	5	3	1	1	20	12	18	7	
Leeds	4	3	1	0	17	12	11	6	
Huddersfield	5	2	2	1	22	15	13	5	
Leeds St. Martin's	4	1	3	0	10	21	9	2	
Hull	4	1	3	0	11	22	7	2	
Sheffield	4	0	4	0	11	17	12	0	

"YORKSHIRE OBSERVER" TROPHY.

	MATCHES.				GAMES.			Points
	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Won	Lost	Drawn	
Wakefield	4	3	0	1	19	6	7	7
Leeds Blenheim...	4	2	0	2	16	9	7	6
Bradford Association	3	1	2	0	10	9	5	4
Leeds 2nd	4	2	2	0	14	15	3	4
York	4	1	2	1	10	16	6	3
L. St. Martin's 2nd	3	0	3	0	4	18	2	0

Each club plays home and home matches, and the first half of the competitions will be reached before Christmas.

Kent v. Herts.—Played at City of London Chess Club, on Saturday, October 22nd, 1904. Score:—

KENT.					HERTS.				
Mr. O. C. Muller ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. Ward ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. E. Creswell ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Morgan ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Flear ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Storr Best... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. T. Stow ... ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. A. Felce ... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Watts ... ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. R. Ropes ... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. V. Crane ... ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Fellows ... ..	...	...	...	0
Hon. V. A. Parnell ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram ...	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. M. Brooke ... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. J. Prichard ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. C. Hickinbotham	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. W. Hamilton ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Dickens ... ..	...	...	...	0
Capt. McCanlis ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Barrett... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Chittick ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Cliff ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. E. J. Griffith ... ..	...	...	...	½	Gen. Bengough ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. B. T. Stevenson ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. M. Jones ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. L. Curling... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. G. McKinlay ... ..	...	...	...	1
9					7				

Southern Union County Championship.—Surrey met Sussex, in London, on November 19th, when Surrey won easily. Score:—

SURREY.					SUSSEX.				
Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Dobell ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Curnock ... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. G. Reed ... ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. F. Cheshire (absent)	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Barlow ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Butler ... ..	...	...	...	0
Dr. Dunston ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Castle Leaver ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. L. P. Rees ... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. A. J. Wade ... ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. C. Griffiths ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Crevey ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Howell ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. I. E. Mannington ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Allingham ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. E. Purchas ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Sisley... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. R. Wright ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Savage... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Chandler ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. A. Fisher ... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Brook... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Harley... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. G. Johnson... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Childs... ..	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. Mann ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Fazan ... ..	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Storr best ... ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Piercey ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. Stephenson ... ..	...	...	...	½
12					4				

Kent v. Hants.—Played at City of London Chess Club, on Saturday, 19th November, 1904. Score:—

KENT.		HANTS.	
Mr. O. C. Muller	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. H. Blake	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. L. Raymond	0	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell	1
Mr. E. Cresswell	1	Mr. T. Craswall	0
Mr. C. H. Lorch (by default)	1	Mr. T. E. Haydon	0
Mr. C. Chapman	1	Mr. W. C. Kenny	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	1	Mr. W. N. Neve	0
Mr. R. F. B. Jones	1	Mr. A. Thomson	0
Mr. G. A. Felce	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Asher	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. S. Connan	1	Mr. J. R. Waldron	0
Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor	1	Mr. A. Sloper	0
Mr. G. Metzler	1	Mr. G. Wood	0
Mr. A. J. Prichard	1	Mr. G. H. Barclay	0
Mr. B. W. Hamilton	0	Mr. D. H. H. Wassell	1
Mr. H. Storr Best	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. S. Fenwick	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Clayton	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. A. T. Richardson	$\frac{1}{2}$
Hon. V. A. Parnell	0	Mr. H. J. Penwill	1

11

5

Chess in Scotland.—The Edinburgh Club held its annual meeting in October, Mr. Whitelaw, the retiring president, in the chair. Of 17 matches played last season, Edinburgh won 11, drew 2, and lost 4. Two correspondence games are still in progress with Rome. Last season the club won the "Richardson" trophy for the second time. Mr. Whitelaw is the present club-champion, the "minor" being Mr. E. Parker. Office-bearers elected: President, Mr. Wm. Smith; vice-presidents, Messrs. McGuffie and Watson; treasurer, Mr. J. Pringle; secretary, Mr. A. Orrock; council, Messrs. Mills, Jackson, Rankin-Simson, Cowie, and Simpson.

During November, Mr. J. H. Blackburne has made his usual Scottish tour, visiting Dundee, Stirling, Falkirk, Bridge of Allan, and Edinburgh C.C. Most of his time was devoted to the Glasgow clubs, as he had engagements with "Burns," Central, and Hillhead clubs, and spent the usual three days with the Glasgow C. C. itself. Though numerous draws were registered in "simultaneous" play, the games actually lost by Mr. Blackburne were very few indeed. At Stirling he gave a blindfold performance as a novelty there.

Dr. R. C. Macdonald, the present Scottish champion, has meantime left Scotland to take up a Government appointment in the South of England, and the loss of this strong and enthusiastic player is regretted. The doctor is a member of Glasgow C.C.

The West of Scotland Championship Cup Tourney is in progress, with the following competitors: Messrs. J. Borthwick, F. Krasser, J. A. McKee, G. A. Thomson, C. Wardhaugh, and J. Young. Dr. Macdonald, present holder, had entered, but on leaving the district had to withdraw.

The first round in the annual "Richardson" and "Spens" Tournays will be completed on December 3rd. For the senior trophy, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee, "Burns" (Glasgow), "Queen's Park" (Glasgow), Stirling, Falkirk, and "Athenæum" (Glasgow), are the competitors. For the junior trophy ten clubs are entered.

Edinburgh v. Glasgow match was played at Edinburgh C.C. on Saturday, 19th November, resulting in a win for Glasgow. A good many strong Glasgow players were absent, and on the Edinburgh side Messrs. Mills, Galloway, and Thomson were notable absentees. Score :—

GLASGOW C.C.		EDINBURGH C.C.	
Mr. J. A. M'Kee...	½	Mr. H. Jackson ...	½
Mr. A. Murray ...	0	Mr. H. J. Thoms ...	1
Mr. J. Crum ...	½	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw...	½
Mr. J. Borthwick ...	½	Mr. D. Simpson ...	½
Mr. J. M. Finlayson ...	1	Mr. W. Smith ...	0
Mr. W. Scott ...	1	Mr. T. Atkinson ...	0
Mr. W. T. Logan ...	½	Mr. D. A. Davidson ...	½
Mr. W. Gibson ...	1	Mr. F. Spence ...	0
Mr. P. C. Johnson ...	1	Mr. R. Tramm ...	0
Mr. C. Macdonald ...	0	Mr. P. Nisbet ...	1
Mr. J. Macdonald ...	½	Mr. C. L. Ellis ...	½
Mr. W. M. Bremner ...	0	Mr. H. S. Wallace ...	1
Mr. T. M'Grouther ...	½	Mr. W. L. Thomson ...	½
Mr. F. G. Harris ...	1	Mr. W. M. Mossman ...	0
Mr. C. Wardhaugh ...	1	Mr. C. Griffith ...	0
	9		6

On 28th November, the Glasgow Chess Club played an enjoyable match with Queen's Park and Athenæum combined, 18 players a side. Scores were 9 games each, with one game unfinished to be adjudicated.

There is some talk of another East v. West of Scotland match, but beyond the fact that the Edinburgh Chess League says it has been fixed, at the time of writing we are not aware that the leading Scottish Clubs, or the Scottish Association, have been consulted.

Other matches reported were :—

Helensburgh ...	5½	v.	Glasgow "Burns" ...	4½
Stirling ...	8	v.	Falkirk ...	3
„ (2nd Team) ...	5½	v.	„ (2nd Team) ...	5½
Glasgow "Athenæum" ...	8	v.	Glasgow "Queen's Park" ...	4
Edinburgh ...	5½	v.	Kelty ...	3½
Glasgow "Burns" ...	8	v.	Glasgow "Athenæum" ...	7
„ "Dennistown" ...	4	v.	„ Cemmells ...	4
Dundee ...	7½	v.	Forfar ..	½

The annual meeting of the Lancashire Chess Association was held on Saturday, October 29th, at the rooms of the Liverpool Chess Club, Eberle Street, Liverpool, the president (Mr. S. Wright) in the chair. There was a large attendance from the affiliated clubs. The statement of accounts presented by the hon. treasurer (Rev. W. E. Palmer) was considered very satisfactory, the cash balance in hand amounting to £16. The hon. secretary (Mr. Thos. A. Farron) read the council's report, which was adopted by unanimous vote. A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the captain of the match team (Mr. A. E. Moore) for his services

during the year. The thanks of the meeting were also tendered to the retiring officers. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. S. Wright, Liverpool Chess Club; hon. secretary, Mr. Thos. A. Farron. North Manchester Chess Club, Dyson's, Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester; hon. tournament secretary, Mr. H. L. Overton. The delegates appointed to the Northern Union were Dr. J. H. Shaw, Messrs. A. E. Moore, T. A. Farron, and the Rev. W. C. Palmer. The subject of the Southport Congress was discussed, the general feeling being that it would receive the hearty support of all Northern chess players. A cordial vote of thanks to the chair concluded the proceedings, after which the Liverpool Club entertained the delegates to tea, Mr George Whitehead (the president of the club) in the chair.

The report was very comprehensive, and stated that the executive had been warmly supported in its efforts to promote the interests of the game in the county. The number of affiliated clubs is 26. Suitable acknowledgment was made to the Manchester Club for its services on the occasion of the annual match against Yorkshire, and also to the players who had taken part in the county matches, and by their services had enabled Lancashire to win for the fourth time the Northern Inter-Counties Championship. The Individual County Championships had attracted 80 competitors, the finalists being as follows: County Championship, first, Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool; second, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester; third, Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester. Class "B," first, Mr. E. Midgley, Manchester; second, Mr. T. N. Storey, Liverpool Central. Class "C," first, Mr. F. Birtwistle, Haslingden; second, Mr. M. Sutcliffe, North Manchester. Referring to the British Chess Federation, the report stated that "it is gratifying to note the great success which has attended the first year's working of this important society, and it is sincerely hoped that the Congress of 1905, which is to be held at Southport, will receive the hearty support of all chess players in the North, and will equal the first Congress held at Hastings."

Manchester v. Liverpool.—The annual contest between these clubs took place on November 25th, when the "firsts" met in Manchester, and the "seconds" in Liverpool. In neither case was a decisive result reached, although the Mancunians cannot lose either engagement. Ten players were engaged in each match, and the scores stand in each case 5 games to 3 in favour of Manchester, with two positions to be referred for adjudication. Scores:—

MANCHESTER.					LIVERPOOL.				
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Burn	...	...	...	1
Rev. W. C. Palmer	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Dod	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. V. L. Wahituch	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Wellington	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. R. England	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Rutherford	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	0	Dr. H. Holmes	...	...	...	1
Mr. R. Marriott	...	...	...	*	Mr. H. E. Gardner	...	...	...	*
Mr. G. M. Paimer	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. F. Blake	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mollard	...	...	...	*	Mr. E. A. Greig	...	...	...	*
Mr. J. F. Lowenthal	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Dod	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5					3				

MANCHESTER 2ND.					LIVERPOOL 2ND.				
Mr. C. Coates	..	...	...	*	Mr. R. R. Kendall	...	...	...	*
Mr. A. Briggs	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. Bennett	...	...	...	O
Mr. J. Wahlruch	...	...	...	I	Mr. W. R. Thomas	...	...	...	O
Mr. G. H. Midgley	...	...	...	O	Mr. N. Clissold	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. D. Bailey	...	...	...	½	Mr. H. Kearne	...	...	...	½
Rev. A. W. Baxter	...	...	...	O	Mr. E. A. Askwith	...	...	...	I
Mr. E. Midgley	...	...	...	I	Mr. W. Parry	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. E. Garstang	...	...	...	*	Mr. J. W. McCann	...	...	...	*
Mr. J. G. da Cunha	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. Keizer	...	...	...	O
Mr. J. P. L. Taylor	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. J. Bradburn	...	...	...	½
5					4				

* Referred for adjudication.

Liverpool Central v. North Manchester.—The first encounter of this season between these clubs was played in Liverpool, on November 26th. After a keen struggle each side scored 12 points, with two positions referred for adjudication. Score:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.					LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.				
Mr. A. Wolstencroft	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. Skillicorn...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Farnsworth	...	...	...	½	Mr. T. H. Storey	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. E. Moore	...	...	...	I	Mr. T. W. Corlett	...	...	...	O
Mr. J. Burtinshuw...	...	...	...	O	Mr. W. J. Crosby	...	...	...	I
Mr. C. W. Garrett...	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Slater	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. H. Burgess	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. W. Clarke	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. Postle	...	...	...	½	Mr. S. Stocker	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. S. Crawford	...	...	...	O	Mr. J. Bradley	...	...	...	I
Mr. D. R. Brooks	...	...	...	I	Mr. R. Jones	...	...	...	O
Mr. G. Osborne	...	...	...	O	Mr. J. A. Buchanan	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. E. Rogers...	...	...	...	I	Mr. W. Kresner	...	...	...	O
Mr. T. L. Agar	...	...	...	O	Mr. G. E. Barnes	...	...	...	I
Mr. K. C. Ross	...	...	...	I	Mr. C. Boyce...	...	...	...	O
Mr. G. E. Pantton	...	...	...	I	Mr. C. Rouse	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. Hibbs...	...	...	...	O	Mr. H. F. Thorne...	...	...	...	I
Mr. F. H. Moore	...	...	...	O	Mr. T. Seed	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. Stirling	...	...	...	O	Mr. W. E. Becket...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Winterbaum	...	...	...	*	Mr. F. Green...	...	...	...	*
Mr. J. G. Harrison	...	...	...	O	Mr. T. Keene	...	...	...	I
Mr. J. Beard	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. Lackland	...	...	...	O
Mr. W. C. Alexander	...	...	...	O	Mr. J. Mowatt	...	...	...	I
Mr. C. H. Moss	...	...	...	½	Mr. W. A. Haddock	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. B. Beckwith	...	...	...	*	Mr. J. Ashcroft	...	...	...	*
Mr. S. Liebman	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. obinson	...	...	...	O
Mr. N. Florac	...	...	...	½	Mr. T. Marcus	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. S. Cartwright	...	...	...		Mr. A. E. Bahr	...	...	...	O
<hr/>					<hr/>				
12					12				

* Referred for adjudication.

London.—Mr. W. E. Napier has given several exhibitions of his powers as a simultaneous player during the past month, and his efforts have proved most entertaining and successful. On December 2nd and 3rd he will be engaged at the City Club, playing consultation games with Messrs. Blackburne, Lawrence, and Leonhardt.

Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles took a team of 22 players—9 ladies and 13 gentlemen—to Cambridge, on November 19th, to play the University Chess Club. After a very pleasant match the 'Varsity players won by 13½

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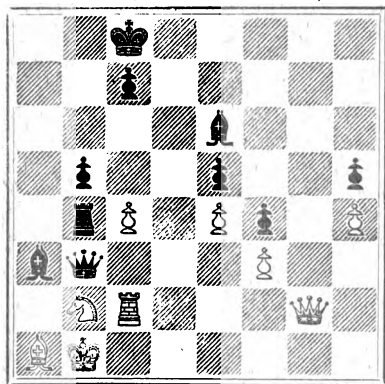
Price List sent on application.

to 8½. Mr. Napier defeated Mr. Gunston at the top board, and Mr. Leonhardt was successful against Mr. H. A. Webb at the second board.

We have to acknowledge with thanks match cards received from The Athenæum hon. sec., Mr. I. Foster, 4, Mercers Road, N. West London hon. sec., Mr. H. E. Williams, 11, Flanchford Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. North London hon. sec., Mr. H. V. Butfield, Five Oaks, Bush Hill Park, Middlesex. The Ladies' hon. sec., Mrs. M. C. Robbins, 30a, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W.; and Hampstead hon. sec., Mr. J. H. North, 57, South Hill Park, N.W.

The committee of the Richmond Chess Club has arranged a very attractive programme for the members this season. Besides competing for the Surrey Trophy, other matches have been arranged with local clubs. Mr. T. F. Lawrence, who is a vice president, has given an exhibition of simultaneous play, and another well-known player arranged to give instructions in openings and end-games. The usual challenge cup and continuous tournaments have been organised. The hon. sec. is Mr. H. W. O. Field, of

BLACK (MR. O. C. MULLER).



WHITE (MR. J. H. TAYLOR).

21, Selwyn Avenue, Richmond, and will be glad to hear from any chess player in the Richmond district who would like to join the club.

Those of our readers who have experienced the pleasure of bringing off a stalemate, when matters seem to be going badly, will appreciate the appended amusing Game-ending, which occurred on November 15th, at board No. 3 in the 'A' Division London League match, Metropolitan v. Battersea. In this position Mr. Muller (Black) played B x P, whereupon followed R x B; Q x R, Q—R 3 ch; K—Kt 2, Q—B 8 ch, and draws.

A Tournament, devoted entirely to the Rice Gambit, has been the chief attraction in London during the past month, where, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Chess Club, Criterion, Piccadilly, play has taken place daily. Wednesdays being reserved for adjourned games. The gambit was productive of many brilliant games both on behalf of White and Black, as being a two-round tourney each player had the opportunity of studying from both sides of the board. The first half of the tournament went merrily on, winning for White in 22 games, and for Black only 16, with 6 draws. Napier was the first to make a great discovery for Black, and his move proved to be so deadly for White that he was promptly followed by all the other competitors, and before the tourney was finished White's lead had been sadly reduced, Black ending with 36 wins against 33 for White, with 11 draws. The comparison of the first and last days shows that the former had 3 wins and 2 draws for White; the latter 3 wins for Black and 1 for White. Mr. Teichmann played White upon this occasion, and declares that White's moves and counter moves are by no means exhausted, and both he and Napier are credited with having yet other variations "up their sleeve" for future use.

The tournament was unique so far as England is concerned, for to see players studying books, and games played in previous rounds, between moves, seemed too funny for words, and many were the explanations that had to be made to onlookers who observed the open consultations that went on. But this was done at the wish of Professor Rice himself; his object being to have the best known variations played in the tournament, in addition to any innovations on behalf of the players engaged.

It was the general opinion at the close of the tournament that this had been the greatest Rice Gambit Test Tourney, owing to the keenness of amateur and master alike, that had ever been held, despite the fact that the gambit seems hopeless in the face of Napier's defence. But even so there was the satisfaction at the end of the tournament of knowing that it had been responsible for some of the prettiest games on record. Perhaps the chief among them being the one between Van Vliet (White), who succumbed to Napier's pretty sacrifice of a Pawn to secure the open file for future occupation by his Q R, in the sixteenth round. The *Field* says "the game was quite a little gem in its way." It was another of Napier's surprises!

The prize-winners were: first, £25, Mr. R. Teichmann; second and third, £17 10s. and £10, divided by Messrs. W. E. Napier and P. S. Leonhardt; fourth, £7 10s., Mr. I. Gunsberg; fifth, Mr. L. Van Vliet.

Mr. Rosenbaum found it necessary to retire before half of his games had been played, and following the usual custom the committee decided to cancel his score.

The tournament was a great success, and attracted a large number of visitors to the handsome rooms of the Metropolitan Chess Club. Professor Rice provided the prize fund. The following is the full score:—

	Napier.	Fawcett.	Teichmann.	Van Vliet.	Gunsberg.	MacBean.	Leonhardt.	Mortimer.	Dickinson.	Total.
Mr. W. E. Napier ...	—	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 1	0 1	0 1	1 1	1 1	11 1
Mr. E. D. Fawcett ...	0 0	—	0 0	1 0	0 0	1 1	1 0	1 1	0 1	4 1
Mr. R. Teichmann ...	1 1	1 1	—	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 0	1 1	1 1	13 1
Mr. L. Van Vliet ...	0 0	1 1	0 0	—	1 1	1 1	0 1	1 1	1 1	9
Mr. I. Gunsberg ...	1 1	1 1	1 1	0 1	—	0 1	1 1	0 1	1 1	10
Mr. W. P. MacBean ...	1 1	1 1	0 0	1 0	1 0	—	0 0	1 0	0 0	4 1
Mr. P. S. Leonhardt ...	1 0	1 1	0 1	1 1	0 0	1 1	—	1 1	1 1	11 1
Mr. J. Mortimer ...	0 0	0 1	0 0	0 0	1 0	0 1	0 0	—	0 0	2 1
Mr. W. T. Dickinson ...	0 0	1 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	1 1	—	5

We are indebted to Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles for the foregoing report, which we supplement by recording that at the close of the tournament the competitors presented her with a handsome hammered silver table centre piece, filled with exquisite flowers. Mr. Gunsberg made the presentation in a capital speech, in which he congratulated Mrs. Bowles upon her excellent management of the tournament. The gift was a great surprise to Mrs. Bowles, but was the more highly appreciated because each competitor declared he had never taken part in a better organised competition.

GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were played in the British Championship Tournament at Hastings.

GAME No. 2,503.

Centre Gambit.

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. BLACKBURNE. Mr. BELLINGHAM.

1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4

From information received, as the police say, I anticipated a Petroff defence, so played this in the hopes of bringing about my favourite Scotch.

2 P × P
3 Kt—K B 3 3 Kt—K B 3

.....But he declines and gets what I wished to avoid, viz, the Petroff.

4 P—K 5 4 Kt—K 5
5 Q × P 5 P—Q 4
6 P × P *en pas.* 6 Kt × Q P
7 B—K B 4

The books give B—KKt 5, but I prefer this move.

8 Q—Q 2 7 Kt—B 3
9 Kt—B 3 8 B—K 2
10 B—Q 3 9 B—K 3
11 Castles (K R) 10 Castles
12 K R—K sq 11 R—K sq
12 B—B 3

.....Not a good square for the Bishop. B—B sq is the correct play.

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

.....Q—Q 2 instead, so as to enable him to offer an exchange of Bishops at K—B 4 is certainly stronger. But he is evidently playing to win.

16 P—B 3 16 Kt—K 4
17 Kt × Kt 17 B × Kt
18 B—Kt 5 18 R—K 2
19 Kt—Q 4 19 R—Q sq
20 Kt—B 3 20 B—B 3
21 B—Q 3 21 Q—Kt 3
22 Q R—Q sq 22 P—K R 3

.....Either P—Kt 3 or Q R—K sq was better, but he wishes to avoid the exchange of Kt for B.

23 B—Kt sq 23 K R—K sq
24 Kt—Q 4 24 R—Q 3

.....He certainly ought to have taken the Kt with very good prospects of a draw. Black overrates the strength of the two Bishops.

25 Q—B 2 25 P—Kt 3
26 Q—B sq 26 K—Kt 2
27 P—K B 4 27 R—Q B sq
28 Q—Q 2 28 B—Q 2
29 Q—K B 2 29 R—K sq
30 R × R 30 B × R
31 P—K Kt 4

The advance of these Pawns is irresistible.

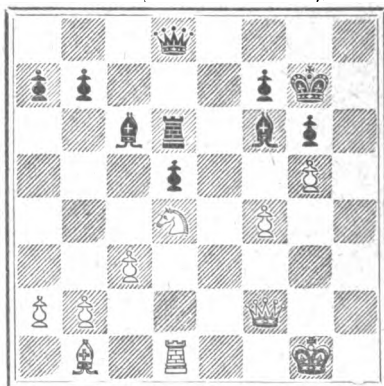
31 B—B 3

.....Still B × Kt would have given him some relief.

32 P—K R 4 32 Q—Q sq
33 P—Kt 5 33 P × P
34 R P × P

Position after Black's 34th move:—
R P × P.

BLACK (MR. BELLINGHAM).



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE).

- 34 B—K 2
 It is now too late to take the Kt, as Q×B ch followed with R—Q 2 would win easily. What I really expected was B×Kt P, the reply to which would be Q—Kt 3.
- 35 R—K sq 35 B—B sq
 36 Q—R 4 36 B—Q 2
 37 P—B 5 37 K—Kt sq
- It is obvious that the Pawn cannot be taken on account of Kt×P ch, &c.
- 38 P—B 6 38 Q—Q B sq
 39 R—K B sq

Intending B×P followed, if P×B, by P—B 7 ch, and mates next move.

39 B—R 6

40 R—B 4

To prevent Q—Kt 5 ch. He has now no way of stopping B×P. Black's play throughout has been below his usual form. He was severely handicapped by the knowledge that a draw was of no use to him.

- 40 B—Kt 2
 41 K×P
 42 K—Kt sq
 43 Resigns
- 41 P×B
 42 Q—R 6 ch
 43 R—R 4

GAME No. 2,504.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY W. E. NAPIER.

- | WHITE.
MR. W. E. NAPIER. | BLACK.
MR. H. JACOBS. |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4 | 1 P—Q 4 |
| 2 P—Q B 4 | 2 P—K 3 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 P—Q B 4 |
| 4 P—K 3 | 4 Kt—K B 3 |
| 5 Kt—B 3 | 5 Kt—B 3 |
| 6 B—Q 3 | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Castles | 7 Castles |
| 8 P—Q Kt 3 | 8 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 9 B—Kt 2 | 9 B—Kt 2 |
| 10 R—B sq | 10 R—B sq |
| 11 P×Q P | 11 K P×P |

..... The Knight should retake.

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

..... This loses a Pawn, and but for a subsequent comedy of errors would have cost the game. If a blunder, it was a very happy one, for Mr. Jacobs profits by the customary reaction after material loss.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 15 P×P | 15 P×P |
| 16 Kt×Kt | 16 B×Kt |
| 17 B×Kt | 17 B×B |
| 18 R×P | 18 B—Kt 2 |
| 19 Kt—Q 4 | 19 Q—Q 3 |
| 20 Q—B 2 | 20 P—Kt 3 |
| 21 B—R 3 | 21 R—K 5 |
| 22 R—B 7 | 22 K—Kt 2 |
| 23 R—Q 7 | |

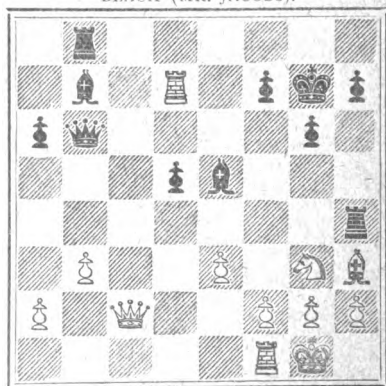
At this point I saw some imaginary danger on the King side, and played to exchange Queens, thinking the game would still be in my favour. However, in the next turn I found that 24 Q—B 7, Q×Q; 25 R×Q, B×Kt; 26 P×B, R×P; 27 B—K 6, R—K B 5; 28 R—Q sq, R—K sq; was a probable draw. 24 Kt—K 6 ch, R×Kt; 25 B×K, Q×B; 26 Q—B 7 was insufficient on account of 26 B—K 4; 27 R×P ch, K—Kt sq. Hence the text with an eye to winning.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| | 23 Q—Kt 3 |
| 24 Kt—K 2 | 24 B—K 4 |
| 25 Kt—Kt 3 | 25 R—K R 5 |

Position after Black's 25th move:—

R—K R 5.

BLACK (MR. JACOBS).



WHITE (MR. NAPIER).

26 Q—K 2

Overlooking as did Mr. Jacobs that the stranded Rook could be won at once by 26 B—B 3; 27 Q—B 3, B×R, &c.

26 Q—Q B 3

27 Q—B 3

27 R—K B sq

28 B—K 6

Saves the day.

28 Q×B

29 R×B

26 Q—Q B 3

30 R—K 7

30 B—Q 3

31 R—R 7

31 Q—Kt 3

.....If 31, B—B 4; 32 R—Q B sq, and it is not evident how Black can further his designs on the beleagured Rook.

32 R—Q 7

A draw was proposed by White at this point.

32 Q—B 3

33 R—R 7

33 B—Kt sq

34 R—K 7

34 R—Q Kt 5

35 P—Q R 3

35 R—Kt 3

.....35..., R×P was far superior; but Black was bent on winning the Rook.

36 Q—Kt 4

36 K—B 3

.....The object of his previous move is now apparent. for if 37 Q—R 4 ch, P—Kt 4!; and 38 Q—R 6 ch does not win the Queen. If 36..., R—Q sq; 37 Q—R 4 (best), Q—Q 3; 38 R—Q sq!, K—B sq; 39 R—K 5!, P—B 3; 40 R (K 5)×Q P, and White suffers no disadvantage.

37 R—Q 7

If 37, Q—Q 7, Q×Q; 38 R×Q, K—K 3!; &c.

37 P—K R 4

.....From this point the game cannot be saved.

38 Q—Q 4 ch

38 B—K 4

.....If 38..., K—K 3; 39 R×Q P, &c.

39 Q×P

39 Q×Q

40 R×Q

40 R×P

41 Kt—K 4 ch

41 K—K 3

42 K R—Q sq

42 R—Kt 4

43 Kt—B 5 ch

43 K—K 2

44 R×B ch

44 K—B 3

45 Kt—Q 7 ch

45 K—Kt 2

46 R×R

46 Resigns

GAME No. 2,505.

Caro-Kann.

NOTES BY F. J. LEE.

WHITE.
DR. MACDONALD.BLACK.
MR. F. J. LEE.

1 P—K 4

1 P—Q B 3

2 P—Q 4

2 P—Q 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 P×P

4 Kt×P

4 B—B 4

.....The Caro-Kann has one important advantage over the French, that this Bishop comes into play instead of being blocked in by the P at K 3.

5 Kt—Kt 3

5 B—Kt 3

6 Kt—B 3

Here P—K R 4, compelling P—K R 3; in reply, as played by Lasker against me in the London International Tournament of 1899, is probably best for White.

6 Kt—Q 2

7 B—Q 3

7 P—K 3

8 Castles

8 K Kt—B 3

9 R—K sq

9 B—Q 3

10 P—B 3

10 Q—B 2

11 Kt—Kt 5

Threatening to sacrifice the Kt for the hostile K P with a fine attack.

12 B×B

11 Castles K R

13 Kt(Kt 5)—K 4

12 R P×B

14 R×Kt

13 Kt×Kt

15 R—R 4

14 Kt—B 3

16 B—Kt 5

15 Q R—Q sq

17 Q—B 3

16 B—K 2

18 B×Kt

17 R—Q 4

19 R—R 3

18 B×B

19 R(B sq)—Q sq

20 R—K sq

20 P—B 4

21 P × P

21 Q × P

.....White's prospect of a King's side attack by means of his R at R 3 is somewhat remote, and Black's game with control of the Queen's file is already preferable.

22 Kt—K 4

22 Q—K 2

23 Q—K 2

23 Q—Q 2

24 K—B sq

24 B—K 2

25 P—Q B 4

25 R—Q 5

26 R—Q Kt 3

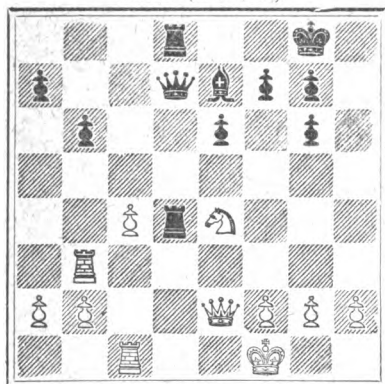
26 P—Kt 3

27 R—B sq

Position after White's 27th move :—

R—B sq.

BLACK (MR. LEE).



WHITE (DR. MACDONALD).

27 Q—R 5

.....Winning an important Pawn by force, for if R—R 3, then 28 R checks and wins.

28 Kt—B 3

28 Q × B P

29 Q × Q

29 R × Q

30 K—K 2

30 B—B 3

31 R—Q sq

31 R(Q)—Q B sq

32 R—Q 3

32 K—B sq

33 P—K R 3

33 K—K 2

34 Kt—Q sq

34 R—B 7 ch

35 R—Q 2

35 R × R ch

36 K × R

36 B—Q 5

37 P—B 3

37 P—K 4

38 Kt—B 3

38 B × Kt ch

39 P × B

39 K—Q 3

40 R—Kt sq

40 R—B 4

41 K—B 2

41 R—R 4

42 R—Q sq ch

42 R—Q 4

43 R—K sq

43 P—B 4

44 R—K 2

44 K—K 3

45 K—Kt 3

45 R—Kt 4 ch

46 K—B 4

46 R—B 4 ch

47 K—Kt 3

47 P—Q Kt 4

48 K—Kt 4

48 R—B 5 ch

49 K—Kt 3

If K × P, then R × P, and Black wins sooner than occurs.

50 P—B 4

49 P—K 5

51 P—K R 4

50 P—R 4

52 K—Kt 2

51 P—R 5 ch

53 R—K 3

52 R—B 3

54 R—Kt 3

53 K—Q 4

55 R—K 3

54 R—K 3

56 K—B 2

55 K—B 5

57 R—Kt 3

56 R—Q 3

57 R—K 3

.....Both sides make moves to save time, nearing the sixty moves required in two hours by the time limit.

58 R—K 3

58 R—K sq

59 K—B sq

59 R—Q Kt sq

60 K—B 2

60 P—Kt 5

61 P × P

61 R × P

62 R—K Kt 3

62 R—Kt 3

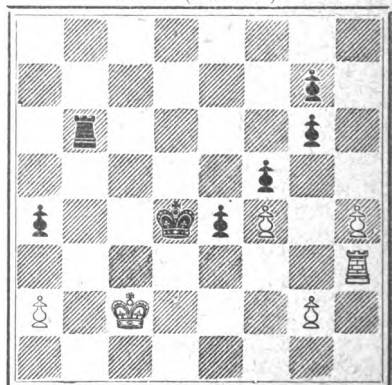
63 R—Q R 3

63 K—Q 5

Position after Black's 63rd move :—

K—Q 5.

BLACK (MR. LEE).



WHITE (DR. MACDONALD).

64 K—Q sq

White cannot play R×P ch, as Black replies by K—K 6, winning easily.

65 K—K 2 64 R—Kt 5

66 K—B 2 65 R—B 5

67 R—K Kt 3 66 K—B 4

As Black threatens K—Kt 4 winning the R P by force, White has nothing

better, but his game is now lost, as Black's R P cannot be stopped from Queening.

67 R—B 7 ch

68 R×R P

69 P—R 6

70 R—Kt 7

71 P—R 7

68 K—B sq

69 R×P

70 R×Kt P

71 R—Q R 7

72 Resigns

GAME No. 2,506

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.
Mr. BELLINGHAM.

BLACK.
Mr. F. J. LEE.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 P—Q 4

5 Kt×P

6 B—K 2

7 Castles

8 B—B 3

9 B—K B 4

10 B—Kt 3

11 Q×Kt

1 P—Q B 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 P×P

5 P—Q R 3

6 Kt—K B 3

7 Q—B 2

8 Kt—K 4

9 P—Q 3

10 Kt×B ch

11 P—K 4

21 Kt—Q 5

22 P—K B 3

23 B—B 2

21 P—R 3

22 P—K Kt 4

Black cannot now save the exchange.

24 P—Q Kt 3

25 P—Q B 4

26 K—Q 3

27 Kt×Kt

23 R—R 5

24 R—R 6

25 Kt—R 4

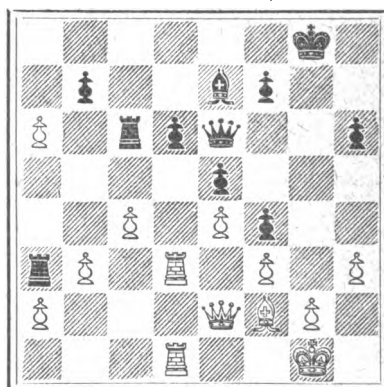
26 Kt—B 5

27 Kt P×Kt

Position after Black's 27th move:—

Kt P×Kt.

BLACK (MR. LEE).



WHITE (MR. BELLINGHAM).

12 Kt—B 5

13 Q×B

14 Q—B 3

15 Q R—Q sq

16 R—Q 2

17 K R—Q sq

18 P—K R 3

19 Q K 2

20 B—R 4

12 B×Kt

13 Q—Q 2

14 R—Q B sq

15 Q—K 3

16 B—K 2

17 Castles

18 R—B 5

19 K R—B sq

20 K R—B 3

.....This move is objectionable, as it not only leaves his Queen's Pawn weak, but makes a nasty hole for the White Kt at Q 5.

.....Not good. White is now able to lodge his Kt very strongly at Q 5.

28 Q—Kt 2

Here White might have saved himself much trouble by 28 B-K sq (threatening Q-Kt 2 and B-Kt 4), B-Q sq!; 29 P-B 5, and should win easily.

29 B-K sq 28 R-R 4
30 B-Kt 4 29 R(R 4)-B 4
31 B x R 30 R-B sq
32 R-Q 5 31 R x B
33 Q-K 2 32 R-B 3
34 P-Q R 3 33 Q-B sq
35 Q-Q 3 34 Q-B 2
36 R-Q B sq 35 P-Q R 4
37 P-Q Kt 4 36 P-Kt 3
38 P x P 37 P x P
39 K-R sq 38 Q-R 2
40 Q-B 3 39 Q-R 5
41 Q-Kt 3 40 Q-K 2
 41 R-B sq

42 R-Q 2 42 K-Kt 2
43 R-R 2 43 Q-Q 2
44 Q-Q 3 44 Q-K 3
45 Q-Q 5 45 K-B 3
46 R-R 7 46 P-R 4
47 Q-Kt 5 47 B-Q sq
48 R-Q 7 48 B-K 2
49 R-R 7 49 B-Q sq
50 Q-Q 5 50 K-Kt 3
51 Q x Q 51 P x Q
52 R-Q 7 52 P-Q 4
53 K P x P 53 P x P
54 R x P 54 K-B 4
55 P-B 5 55 P-R 5
56 R-K sq 56 B-B 3
57 P x P 57 R-Q Kt sq
58 R-Kt 5 58 R-K 2
59 R-Q B sq 59 B-Q sq
60 R-B 6 60 Resigns

GAME No. 2,507.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY R. C. MACDONALD.

WHITE. BLACK.
MR. MACKENZIE. DR. MACDONALD.

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

..... This is questionable.
K Kt-B 3 or P-Q B 4 is much
preferable. If played at all, P-K 4
ought to follow as soon as possible.

4 B-B 4 4 B-Q 3

Probably Black ought now to have
taken the gambit Pawn and tried to
help it.

5 B-Kt 3 5 Kt-K B 3
6 P-K 3 6 Castles
7 B-Q 3 7 Q-K 2
8 P-K B 4 8 P x P
9 B x P 9 P-B 4

..... Taking two moves to get
here instead of one.

10 Kt-B 3 10 Kt-B 3
11 Castles 11 P x P
12 P x P 12 R-Q sq
13 K-R sq

An excellent move, avoiding com-
plications through ... Kt x P.

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

White has now a beautiful position
while Black is very cramped.

15 Kt-Q Kt 5
16 Kt-K 5 16 Kt(Kt 5)-Q 4

..... Good moves now are hard
to find for Black.

17 B-R 4 17 Q R-B sq

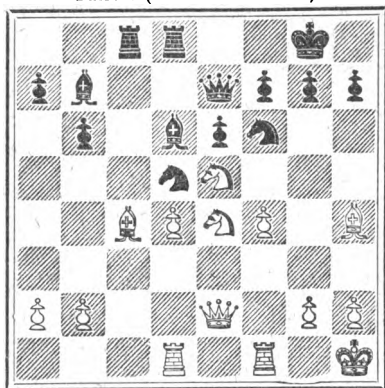
..... Kt x Kt should have been
played. White seems to have a won
position on its merits.

18 Kt-K 4

Position after White's 18th move:—

Kt—K 4.

BLACK (DR. MACDONALD).



WHITE (MR. A. J. MACKENZIE).

18 Q—B sq

.....As good as any other.
Something must be lost.

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 19 K B × Kt | 19 Kt × B |
| 20 B × R | 20 Q × B |
| 21 Kt × P | |

This sacrifice was hurriedly played, and I think unnecessary. White wins anyway. P—B 5 would be strong.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| | 21 K × Kt |
| 22 Kt—Kt 5 ch | 22 K—K sq |
|Any other loses at once. | |
| 23 Kt × K P | 23 Q—K 2 |
| 24 Kt × P ch | 24 K—B 2 |
| 25 Q × Q ch | 25 Kt × Q |

.....Now Black seems to have a forced win.

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| 26 Kt—R 5 | 26 R—B 7 |
| 27 R—K Kt sq | 27 Kt—Q 4 |
| 28 Q R—K B sq | 28 K—Kt 3 |
| 29 Kt—Kt 3 | 29 Kt × P |

And White lost on time limit.

GAME No. 2,508.

Vienna Opening

NOTES FROM *The Field*.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. H. JACOBS. Mr. II. E. ATKINS.

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

If 9 Q Kt × Q P, then 9... Kt × Kt; 10 Kt × Kt, Q—R 5 ch; 11 P—Kt 3, Q × Kt; 12 P—B 3, Q—K 5, and wins.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| 10 P × B | 9 P—Q 6 |
| 11 Q × P | 10 P × B |
| 12 Kt—B 3 | 11 P—Q R 3 |
| | 12 Kt—B 5 |

.....An indifferent move.
12... Kt—B 3 attacks the Q Kt P, and threatens Kt—B 5 with redoubled force.

- | | |
|----------|--------------|
| 13 Q—K 4 | 13 Kt—Q 6 ch |
| 14 K—K 2 | |

The move overlooked by Atkins. He has now nothing else than Kt × B ch, which develops White's game with a Pawn ahead.

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

.....He has to get the Pawn back at the risk of position.

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

M 2a

22 Q Kt—Q 4 22 Q—K 2
23 K—B 2 23 P—K B 4

.....A disagreeable necessity.
White's centre becomes simply formidable.

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

P—Kt 5 would have been good enough, too. If 31..., Kt—B 4, then 32 Kt × Kt, etc.

32 P—Q 6 31 Kt × Kt
33 Q × Kt 32 Q—K 3
33 B—R 4

.....The game was adjourned at this stage, Atkins contemplating resignation. It is just as well that he went on with it. He took the only chance—a very remote one.

34 Q—B 4 34 Q—Kt 3
35 Q—Q 5 35 R—R 6
36 R—B 7 36 P—B 5
37 Q R—Q sq

The first indifferent move since he took the upper hand in the game. 37..., Q R—K sq would have won almost by itself.

38 P—Q 7 37 B—Kt 5
39 P—R 5 38 R—Q sq
40 P—K 6 39 Q × P

The advantage is gone, and he seems quite demoralised now, judging from the defence.

41 R × Q 40 Q × Q
42 R—Q sq 41 B × P
43 K R—Q sq 42 R—K 6
44 P—Kt 5 43 K—Kt sq
45 Kt—Q 4 44 K—B 2
46 R × R ch 45 R × P
47 Kt—B 6 46 B × R
48 P × B 47 B × Kt
49 Resigns 48 R—B 6

The following games were played in the British Chess Federation First Class Amateur Tournament at Hastings.

GAME No. 2,509.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY G. W. RICHMOND.

WHITE. MR. RICHMOND.	BLACK. MR. LEONHARDT.
1 P—Q 4	1 P—Q 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q 2
3 B—B 4	3 P—K 3
4 P—K 3	4 B—Q 3
5 B × B	5 P × B
6 P—B 4	6 P × P
7 B × P	7 P—Q 4
8 B—Q 3	8 K Kt—B 3
9 Kt—B 3	9 P—Q R 3
10 Castles	10 Castles
11 R—B sq	11 P—Q Kt 4

.....White seems to have secured a slightly superior position.

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

.....The last few moves might, however, have been improved, and there is now little difference.

17 Q—R 2	17 Kt—K 5
.....Premature—losing a P.	
18 B × Kt	18 P × B
19 P—Q Kt 4	19 Q—Kt 3
20 Kt(B 3) × K P	20 B—Q 4
21 R × R	21 R × R
22 Q—Kt 2	22 P—Q R 4

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 23 R × R | 23 Q × R |
| 24 Q—B 3 | 24 Q—Kt 2 |
| 25 P—B 3 | 25 P × P |
| 26 Q × P | 26 Q—B 3 |
| 27 Kt—B 3 | 27 P—B 4 |
| 28 P—K 4 | |

It would have been simpler to have taken the Q Kt P.

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| | 28 P × P |
| 29 P × P | 29 B—B 5 |
| 30 Kt × B | |

When playing 28 P—K 4, the intention was to continue P—Q R 4, which indeed wins easily. But this 30th move had to be made almost instantly, and the reply Q—Kt 3 looked threatening (a shadow, for 30 P—Q R 4, Q—Kt 3; 31 Kt × P, B × Kt; 32 P × B).

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| | 30 P × Kt |
| 31 P—Q R 4 | 31 K—B 2 |
| 32 Q—Kt 5 | 32 Q × Q |
| 33 Kt × Q | |
| P × Q! | |
| | 33 P—K 4! |
| 34 P—Q 5 | 34 Kt—B 4 |
| 35 Kt—B 3 | 35 K—K 2 |
| 36 K—B 2 | 36 K—Q 2 |
| 37 K—B 3 | 37 P—K Kt 3 |
| 38 K—K 3 | 38 K—B 2 |

See Diagram.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| 39 Kt—Kt 5 ch | |
| Is there anything better? | |
| | 39 K—Kt 3 |
| 40 Kt—R 3 | 40 P—B 6 |
| 41 Kt—B 4 ch | 41 K—B 2 |
| 42 Kt × P | 42 P—B 7 |
| 43 K—Q 2 | 43 Kt × P ch |
| 44 K × P | 44 K—Q 3 |
| 45 Kt—Q 3 | |

Perhaps Kt—B 3 would be an improvement, as White's pieces are now awkwardly situated.

- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| | 45 K × P |
| 46 K—Kt 3 | 46 K—Q 5 |
| 47 Kt—B 4 | 47 Kt—B 4 ch |
| 48 K—Kt 4 | 48 Kt × P |
| 49 K × Kt | |

A most unsound End-game ensues.

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| | 49 K—K 6 |
| 50 Kt—R 3 | 50 P—K R 3 |
| 51 K—Kt 3 | 51 P—Kt 4 |
| 52 P—Kt 3 | 52 K—B 6 |
| 53 K—B 3 | 53 K—Kt 7 |
| 54 Kt × P | 54 K × R P |

.....P × Kt loses.

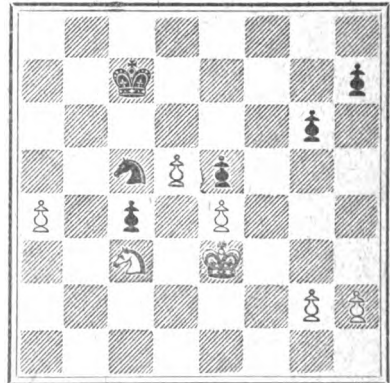
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 55 Kt—K 4 | 55 K—R 6 |
| 56 K—Q 3 | 56 P—R 4 |
| 57 Drawn | |

From the 33rd move Black has played finely.

Position after Black's 38th move :—

K—B 2

BLACK (MR. LEONHARDT).



WHITE (MR. RICHMOND).

GAME No. 2,510.

Sicilian Defence.

NOTES BY G. W. RICHMOND.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Mr. LEONHARDT. | Mr. RICHMOND. |
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—Q B 4 |
| 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |

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

- 8 B—K 3 8 P—K 3
 9 Castles 9 Q—Kt 3
 10 R—Kt sq 10 K Kt—K 2
 11 Q—Q 2 11 P—K R 3
 12 P—Q R 3 12 P—Q R 4
 13 K—R 2 13 P—R 5
 14 P—B 4

White has conducted the opening in approved modern style.

14 P—B 4

.....While Black works into a very old form of pawn entrenchment.

- 15 K R—K sq 15 P—R 4
 16 P—R 4

With the opening practically over, without an exchange, it is difficult to allocate advantage to either side. Probably White's Pawns are better placed, while Black's pieces have freer action.

16 Kt—Kt sq

.....Aiming at K—Kt 5, and it may be underestimating the force of the ingenious attack to follow.

- 17 P × P 17 Kt P × P
 18 Kt—Q 5 18 Q—Q sq

.....The Kt obviously cannot be taken without disadvantage.

- 19 B × Kt 19 P × B
 20 Q—Kt 4

A position difficult for both sides to analyse adequately at 20 moves per hour. But the sacrifice does not appear to be sound.

- 20 P × Kt
 21 Kt × P dis ch 21 Kt—K 2
 22 B × Q P 22 R—R 3
 23 R—K 3 23 K—B sq
 24 B—R 2 24 Q—B 2
 25 Q R—K sq 25 R—K sq
 26 Kt—Kt 5 26 Q—Kt 3
 27 Q—B 4 27 P—Q 4
 28 Q—Kt 4 28 Q × Kt
 29 R × Kt 29 Q × Q
 30 R × R ch 30 B × R
 31 P × Q 31 B × Kt P
 32 B × P 32 B—B 2
 33 Resigns

The Rook is lost for the Q R P.

GAME No. 2,511.

Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY W. P. MACBEAN.

WHITE.
 Mr. MACBEAN.

BLACK.
 Mr. SHERRARD.

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

.....Threatening P × P ; 9

B × P, Kt × B and wins.

8 B—B 4

If 8 P—B 5, Black can at once play P—K 4, freeing the diagonal for his Q B, the cramped position of which is one of the chief disadvantages of this defence.

- 9 Q R—B sq 8 B—Kt 5
 10 B—Q 3 9 Q Kt—B 3
 10 Castles

- 11 Castles 11 B × Kt
 12 P × B 12 Kt—R 4
 13 B × Kt 13 Kt × B

.....The superior line of play is P × B ; 14 Kt—Q 2, Kt × B ; 15 P × Kt, Q—B 4.

- 14 B × R P ch 14 K × B
 15 Kt—Kt 5 ch

It would probably have been better for White to simply re-take, as the Kt has to retire with some loss of time.

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

.....As Black is now playing a neck or nothing game, as his next few moves demonstrate, it would seem advisable to develop the B now, even at the cost of the Q Kt P.

- 20 Kt—R 4 20 P—K Kt 4
 21 Kt—Kt 2 21 K—Kt 2
 22 Q—Q sq 22 Q—R 6
 23 P×P 23 P×P
 24 P—K B 4 24 R—R sq
 25 Q—K sq

This move at once gives White a decided pull.

- 25 Q×P ch
 26 K—B 2 26 K—B 2
 27 Q—K 5 27 B—Q 2
 28 K R—R sq

The usual fair exchange of Q for two R's is in this case unfavourable to Black, as White is able to drive the K to the back file, and thus prevent the co-operation of the Q R.

- 29 R×Q 28 Q×R
 30 Q—B 7 29 R×R
 31 Q Q 6 ch 30 K—K 2
 32 P×P 31 K—K sq
 33 Kt—B 4 32 R—R 2
 34 P—Kt 6 33 R—Kt 2
 35 Q—K 5 34 R—Q sq

Better than Kt×P at once, as Black's reply 35..., B×Kt; 36 Q×B ch, R—K 2, would still leave him some show of resistance.

- 35 R—K Kt sq
 36 R—Q B sq
 37 R—Kt 5 dis.ch 37 Resigns

GAME No. 2,512.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY P. W. SERGEANT.

WHITE. BLACK.
 Mr. SERGEANT. Mr. GUNSTON.

- 1 P—K 4 1 P—K 4
 2 Kt—K B 3 2 Kt—Q B 3
 3 B—Kt 5 3 P—Q R 3
 4 B—R 4 4 Kt—B 3
 5 Castles 5 B—K 2
 6 R—K sq 6 P—Q Kt 4
 7 B—Kt 3 7 P—Q 3
 8 P—B 3 8 B—Kt 5
 9 P—Q 3 9 Castles
 10 Q Kt—Q 2 10 Q—Q 2

.....This seems as favourable a development as any. Janowski, at Cambridge Springs, continued 10..., P—Q 4, gave up a Pawn, and drew the game against Showalter.

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

.....For White threatens to win a Pawn by B×Kt, Q×B; Kt×P.

- 14 Q×B 14 Q R—K sq
 15 B×Kt

White would probably have done better to keep the two Bishops and maintain the pressure on Black's King's side.

- 15 Q×B
 16 Kt—B 5 16 B—B 3

- 17 Q—Kt 3 17 K—R sq
 18 B—K 3 18 P—Q 4
 19 P—B 3 19 R—K Kt sq
 20 R—K 2 20 Q—Q 2
Why not Q—K 3 at once?
 21 R—Q sq 21 Q—K 3
 22 P—Kt 3 22 R—Q sq
 23 Q—B 2 23 R—Q 2
 24 P—Q 4 24 P×K P
 25 B P×P 25 P×P
 26 P×P 26 Kt—Kt 4
 27 B×Kt 27 B×B
 28 P—K R 4 28 B—B 3
 29 P—K 5 29 B—Q sq
 30 Q—B 3

Though White has now Knight against Bishop, and has driven the latter temporarily out of play, he has a ragged pawn-position, of which Black proposes to take immediate advantage by preparing the advance of the Kt P, followed by assault on the centre.

- 30 K—R 2
 31 Q—K 4 31 P—K Kt 3
 32 Kt—K 3 32 P—K B 3
 33 P—R 5 33 P×P
 34 P×P ch 34 Q×P
 35 Q×Q ch 35 R×Q
 36 P×P 36 R×R ch

37 Kt × R 37 R—K 3
 38 Kt—B 2 38 P—B 4
 39 K—B sq 39 B—B 2
 40 Kt—Q 3 40 P—B 5
 41 P × P 41 P × P
 42 Kt—B 5 42 R × P

.....Black here offered a draw, which was accepted. A possible continuation is 43 Kt × P, R × R; 44 K ×

R, B—Q 3; 45 P—R 4, K—Kt 3; 46 K—Q 2, K—Kt 4; 47 K—B 3, K—Kt 5; 48 P—R 5, K—Kt 6; 49 Kt—Kt 4, K × P (not, of course, B × Kt); 50 K × P, B—B 2; 51 P—R 6, B—Kt 3; 52 Kt—B 6, P—R 4; 53 K—Kt 5, B—B 7; 54 K—B 4, B—Kt 3, etc. Both players were content with a draw in a position where it was so easy to go wrong in analysis over the board.

GAME No. 2,513.

Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY P. W. SERGEANT.

WHITE. Mr. SERGEANT.	BLACK. Mr. CHESHIRE.
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—Q 3
5 P—B 3	5 K Kt—K 2
6 P—Q 4	6 B—Q 2
7 B—K 3	7 Kt—Kt 3
8 Q Kt—Q 2	8 B—K 2
9 Kt—B sq	9 Castles
10 Kt—Kt 3	10 P—Kt 4
11 B—B 2	11 P × P
12 Kt × P	
Not 12 P × P, because of Black's Kt—Kt 5 practically forcing off White's valuable K B	
13 P × Kt	12 Kt × Kt 13 P—Q B 4
.....The Queen's side advance in this and the following move invites White's counter on the King's side.	
14 Castles	14 P—B 5
15 P—B 4	15 R—K sq
16 P—B 5	16 Kt—B sq
17 Q—Kt 4	17 K—R sq
18 P—K 5	

Blocking out Black's B from K B 3.

19 P × P 18 P × P
 19 Kt—Kt 3.
White threatens Kt—R 5, and if Black moves K Kt P to avoid this then 20 B—Q 4. The text move introduces complications at least.

20 P—K 6	20 Kt—K 4
21 Q—R 5	21 B—K B 3
.....There is no saving the piece, so Black goes for Pawn compensation.	
22 P × B	22 Kt × P
23 Kt—K 4	23 B × P
24 Q R—Q sq	24 Q—K 2
25 K—B 3	25 Kt—B 3
26 Kt × Kt	26 Q × Kt
27 R—R 3	
The Rook's sortie is ineffective, but White was under pressure of the time-limit at this stage.	
28 Q—B 3	27 P—R 3
29 Q—B 2	28 K—Kt sq
30 R × R	29 Q R—Q sq
31 R—B 3	30 Q × R
32 B—B 5	31 Q—Q 3
33 B—Q 4	32 Q—Q B 3
34 Q × B	33 B × B
35 R—K 3	34 P—B 3
36 R × R ch	35 P—Q R 4
37 K—B 2	36 Q × R
38 P—Kt 3	37 Q—Kt sq
	38 Q—K 4

.....Rather than await slow reduction. But the rest is plain sailing, as White avoids the trap at move 43, when, if he goes after Black's K Kt P, Black breaks through on the Queen's wing with P—R 5, etc.

39 Q × Q	36 P × Q
40 K—K 3	40 K—B 2
41 K—K 4	41 K—B 3
42 K—Q 5	42 K—Kt 4
43 P—K R 3	43 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. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—This month we publish the last batch of these entries. The number of entries is a large one, when the stipulations are taken into consideration, and we believe our solvers will mark out not a few particularly clever specimens of the slender style of construction—some are perhaps a little too much of the “lean kine,” but on the whole we fancy the competition has been successful. In order to complete the publication in the present volume we find we must produce one position in letterpress, and for this purpose we have selected “Marta,” because we fear it will not be regarded as bearing the stamp of noticeable originality.

(T. P. No. 123) Motto: “Marta.”—White: K at Q 5, Q at K R 7, R at Q B sq and Q R 7, B at Q 4, P at Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q R 8, Q at Q Kt 8, R at Q R 7, B at Q R 6, P at Q 6. Mate in three.

We find that T. P. No. 111, “Kleine Hexe,” was given with a missing White Pawn at K B 2. Will solvers please give the position another trial. We diagram this position in the solutions.

It is a rather singular circumstance that the last problem we received in this tourney bore for its motto the word “Finis,” and the penultimate entry “Miniatur.”

Now that our Minature Tourney is the award abiding over, we shall be in a position to give compositions specially contributed, and these we are sure will be appreciated, and we need hardly say we shall welcome favours in this direction.

SOLUTION COMPETITION.—Score Table:—

	Brought forward.	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	83	85	94	105	106	107	107a	108	109	110	Total.	
Major G. A. Forde ...	283	...	3	3	3	3	-	3	3	-2	3	3	-2	-	3	3	-	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	...	338	
G. S. Johnson	348	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	12	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	12	6	3	6	...	404
Charles Johnston	349	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	12	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	12	3	3	9	...	465
Upendranath Maitra	226	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			3	3	-	3	3	3	3	...	289	
W.H.S.M.	323	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	9	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	12	6	3	6	...	433
C. H. Murray	229	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	6	...	304	
R. Manley Peake.....	340	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	9	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	9	6	3	3	...	447
H. G. Bockett Pugh...	309	...																										
W. H. Thompson.....	335	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	3	12	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	2	12	3	3	9	...	449
J. D. Tucker	222	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	9	3	3	3	...	304

Mr. Upendranath Maitra has his July solutions to his credit, which, added to his last score of 202, amounts to 226, which is figured above. His solutions are Nos. 74, 76, 77, 79, 80, 82, 84, and 96 (24 + 202 = 226).

We find Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson should have had acknowledgment for two solutions of position 96, which will make his brought forward score 348 instead of 345.

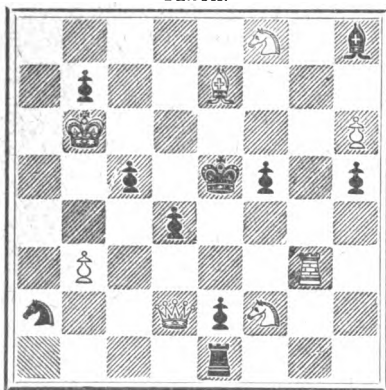
FACTS AND TRIFLES.—The International Problem Tourney, which owed its inception to Mr. Max J. Meyer, the Chess Editor of *Brighton Society*, has ended. The competitions, it will be remembered, was instituted as a joint affair of the *Brighton Society* and *Das Neue Illustrite Blatt*. The judges were selected, one as representing Continental views and the other as advocating English ideas in the matter of problem judging. We believed it was hoped that the result would be a comparative agreement, but unfortunately the opinions of the respective judges turn out to be very much at variance, and tend to substantiate the tradition that the respective schools have seasoned exponents to-day as wide apart in views as was the case thirty years ago. The judges were Dr E. Mazel (Austria) and B. G. Laws (England). The following is the joint award :—First prize, V. César, Pilsen, Bohemia ; second, S. Trcala, Brünn, Moravia ; third, O. Nemo, Vienna ; fourth, P. F. Blake, Liverpool ; fifth, Anton Beck. Birnbaum, Moravia ; sixth, A. Miskolczy, Szolnock, Hungary ; seventh, M. Feigl, Vienna ; eighth and ninth, A. F. Mackenzie, Jamaica, and V. Marin, Barcelona ; tenth, P. F. Blake, Liverpool ; eleventh, C. Gavrilow, Ismailia.

The prize problems are capital specimens of three move strategy, and we regret we have not space to give more than the first two positions. Next month we hope to give other capital prize-winners, and may deal with the interesting question of the divergencies.

FIRST PRIZE.

By V. CESAR, Pilsen, Bohemia.

BLACK.



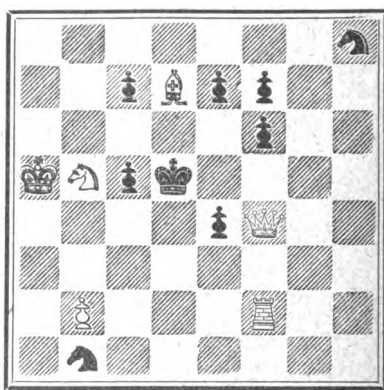
WHITE.

Mate in three.

SECOND PRIZE.

By S. TRCALA, Brünn, Moravia.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

As the second prizier has been since the award, which may have to be regarded as provisional, challenged on the score of originality, some modification is possible. We believe, however, no change will be made.

The Rev. Roger Wright sends us the subjoined two-mover as a prize winner in *London Opinion*. By Rev. R. Wright.—White, K at K B 7, Q

at Q Kt 4, Kts at K 4 and Q B 4, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 3, and Q B 2. Black, K at K B 4, Q at K B 5, Kts at K B 3 and Q B 2, Ps at K Kt 4. Mate in two.

In the diagram of Mr. R. G. Thompson's prize two-move, at page 457, the Black Bishop at K R sq should be wiped off the board—it is an annoying typographical intruder.

The White Queen in Mr. K. S. Howard's second prize two-mover, given in letterpress on page 459, should stand on Q R 5 instead of Q R 4. The latter square looks a bit too hasty, seeing that is the square whence her Majesty threatens her worst!

In the two-er by Max Feigl, at page 457, the Black Rook should stand at K 6 and not K 3.

Chess Lyrics.—A collection of the chess problems of A. F. Mackenzie, of Jamaica, composed since the publication of "Chess: Its poetry and its prose." Edited by Alain C. White.—The work will include over 275 problems composed during the years 1887-1904.

Chess Lyrics will contain prefatory articles by Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. A. C. White, and most of the problems will be accompanied by judge's criticisms or original notes.

The collection will appear on June 10, 1905. It will consist of about 500 pages. The edition will be strictly limited. There will be two styles of binding—cloth and half morocco, the prices being respectively 3.00 dollars and 3.50 dollars. Payment may be remitted in any convenient form, and in the coinage of any nation at the current rate of exchange. Subscribers' names, received before April, 1905, will appear in the book. Subscriptions before May 1, 1905, accompanied by the cost price, will be entitlee to 10 per cent. discount.

Perhaps some of our readers would like a little exercise during the Christmas holidays. Mr. Henry Hall kindly supplies a chess puzzle, and offers a copy of the *Chess Boquet* to the competitor who sends in the best solution judged according to the terms hereinafter mentioned. Attempts should be addressed to Mr. Henry Hall, 48, Ringford Road, East Putney, S.W., and must not reach him later than 1st January next.

"Start with the Pieces arranged as for a game, and produce a game ending with a pure mate, while the position is such that the Black King is purely mated on which ever of the vacant squares he is placed. Every square on the board must be guarded by one White Piece or Pawn only, or else occupied by a Black Piece or Pawn. No square of the White King's field must be guarded by any other White Piece, and the mating position in each case must be a possible one."

Solutions should be judged according to number of squares (excluding the White King's field) on which Black King can be placed, and fewness of

particularly the "Bristol." In our unfortunate illustration given at page 377 we pointed out it did not carry out the "Bristol" theme in its originally designed completeness. Those who have observed the characteristics of the movements of the "Bristol" will have observed that in all correct examples the obstacle piece is moved as a key to the utmost distance possible, and the mating factor (the White Queen) administers the finale on the square adjoining. We had in mind a three-mover by Mr. F. B. Phelps, published in *Checkmate* last July, which was an effort to illustrate the two recalcitrant ideas in one problem. The position runs thus: White, K at Q B sq, Q at Q R 2, R at K Kt 8, B at K B 2, Ps at K 3, Q 2, Q 6, Q B 5, and Q Kt 4. Black, K at K B 4, Ps at K B 3, K 4, Q 6, Q B 3, and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

It will be seen here the "Indian" is not present in its entirety, but the "Bristol" is fairly well represented.

Taking this as a model we imagined a satisfactory result could be obtained, but we have signally failed with the limited leisure we have been able to bestow upon this interesting subject. Those annoying cooks and second-move cooks (duals with unrelenting vengeance) almost drive one to extremes, and we shelter ourselves, if we may, under the time limit, and preface difficulties in placing before our readers the following position which we fancy is sound, but we are grievously conscious that it violates a peremptory rule of composition. We give it, not as an exhibition of the art, but simply as shewing the route as we understand it. There are four White Bishops! We think the arrangement answers the demand, but the construction will not bear scrutiny, and we trust our exchanges will not copy, because we are indicating rather than demonstrating:—White, K at Q B 4, Q at Q R sq, R at K R 8, Bs at K Kt sq, K B 3, Q 5, and Q Kt sq, Ps at K 6 and Q Kt 6. Black, K at K Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 4, K 2, Q 3, Q B 4, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS.

By G. Chocholous (p. 335).—1 P—Kt 3, P×B; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., 1 K—K 4; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt×P ch (or Kt—Q 3), &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By Mrs. Baird (p. 336).—1 R—K 6, &c. Solved by F. Orret, J. D. Tucker.

By K. Erlin (p. 336).—1 B—B 2, R×Q; 2 R—K 6, &c. If 1..., B—R 7, &c; 2 R—K 4, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., P Queens, &c; 2 Q—B 7, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By E. Hallgren (p. 336).—We repeat this position, as that which appeared is incorrect. White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K B 7, B at Q Kt 8, Kts at K 5 and Q B 3, Ps at K Kt 6, K 3 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q B 4, R at Q B sq, B at K B sq, Kts at Q Kt 3 and Q K 2, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, K 5, and Q R 3. Mate in three. 1 K—B sq, R or Kt—B 3; Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 4; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 3; 2 B×Kt, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—Kt 3, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt 3) moves; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R moves elsewhere; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 4; 2 Q×Kt, &c.

No. 1892 (T. P. No. 97).—1 Q—B 5, K—Kt 2; 2 Q—K R 5, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 Q—K B 8, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1893 (T. P. 98).—1 Q—Q 8, K×B; 2 Kt—B 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 7; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Kt×B dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 3; Kt—B 6 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1894 (T. P. No. 99).—1 Q-B 4, K×Kt (B 2); 2 Q-R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt (K 2); 2 Q-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q-R 6 or 8; 2 Q-B sq ch, &c. If 1..., Q-B 8; 2 Kt (B 2)—Q 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1895 (T. P. No. 100).—1 B-K 3, P×B; 2 Q-K B 7, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q-K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 3; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 P×P ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1896 (T. P. No. 101).—1 Q-K 4, P×Q; 2 R-Kt 6, &c. If 1..., K-B 3, Kt 3, or R 3; 2 R-Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 4; 2 R-R 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R-Kt 6, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1897 (T. P. No. 102).—1 Kt-K B 6, K-K 4; 2 Q-Q B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-B 6 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1898 (T. P. No. 103).—1 Kt-K 2, K-B 4; 2 Kt-B 4, &c. If 1..., K-R file; 2 Kt-B 4, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 Kt-B 4 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

No. 1899 (T. P. No. 104).—1 Q-K 2, K×Kt; 2 Kt-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Kt×Kt dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 4; 2 Kt×Kt, &c. If 1..., B-B 8; 2 Kt-B 6, &c. If 1..., Kt×Kt; 2 R-(B 2) B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-Kt 6; 2 Kt-B 6, &c. If 1..., Kt-R 5; 2 R-Q 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Q sq) moves; Kt-B 6, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 86 (p. 373).—1 B Kt 3, K-B 4; 2 B-B 7, &c. If 1..., K-Q 3; 2 Q-B 6 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 87 (p. 373).—1 Kt-B 4, K-K 4; 2 R-Q Kt 2, &c. 1 R-Q sq, B-R 7, B 5, B 2 and Kt sq, followed by 2 Kt-B 4, also solves this problem. Solved by F. Orrett (four solutions).

T. P. 88 (p. 373).—1 B-B 8, P×Kt; 2 P-R 3, &c. If 1..., P-R 3; 2 Kt-K 7, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 89 (p. 373).—1 B-B sq, K-Q 4; 2 B-Q 3, &c. If 1..., K-K 5; 2 Q-Q 6, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-K 6 ch, &c. 1 B-B 6, B 4, and B-Q 3 also answers. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 90 (p. 373).—1 R (B 3)-Q Kt 3, K×Kt; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., Q×Kt; 2 R-Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-B 7 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 91 (p. 373).—1 B-B 2, K-R 7; 2 B-Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 6; 2 R-Kt sq ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B-Kt 2 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 92 (p. 373).—1 R-B 6, P-K 3; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., P-K 4; 2 B-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 B-R 3 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 83 (p. 373).—1 B-B 5, P×B dis. ch; 2 Kt-Kt 6 dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt or P-Kt 4 dis. ch; 2 Kt-Kt 6 dbl. ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Kt×P (Kt 3) dbl. ch, &c. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett.

T. P. 85 (p. 374).—1 Kt-Q 6, Kt×Q; 2 Kt-Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q-Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R-B 5 ch; 2 Q×R ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

T. P. 94 (p. 374).—1 K-Q 2, P-R 6; 2 B-Q B 5, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 R-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 3; 2 B-Q 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett.

By A. C. White (p. 375).—1 B-Kt 7, K-Q 6; 2 K-K 5, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 R-R 8, &c. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett, J. Jones, G. S. Johnson.

By H. W. Barry (p. 375).—1 B-Kt sq, P-R 3; 2 R-Q 3, &c. If 1..., K-R 3; 2 Q-B 2, &c. The Indian line is faulty, as there is a second move dual in 2 Q-Kt 5. This, of course, can easily be put right; for instance, a Black Pawn at Q R 3 and a White Pawn at Q R 5. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett, J. Jones, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 375).—1 B-R 8, P-Q 5; 2 Q-Kt 7, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-K 3, &c. If 1..., K-Q 6; 2 Q-B 4, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q-K 3 ch, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, J. Jones.

By B. G. L. (p. 377).—The intended idea was 1 R-R sq, P-Q 4; 2 B-R 2, &c. If 1..., P-Q 3; 2 Q-R 8, &c. If 1..., King moves; 2 Q×P ch, &c. As it happens the main ideas need not be brought into play on account of 2 R×B ch. This weakness gives rise to many solutions, as any waiting move suffices. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett, J. Jones, J. D. Tucker.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 378).—1 Kt-Q 4, &c. Solved by F. Orrett, J. S. Johnson.

No. 1900 "Fight or Flight".—1 Q-Kt 8, Kt-B 3, K 4, or Kt-B sq ch; 2 K-R 6, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 4; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P-B 5; 2 Q-K 8 ch, &c. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett.

No. 1901, "4+3=7."—1 K—Kt 4, P×Kt; 2 K—B 3, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4; 2 Q—B 5, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett.

No. 1902, "6+5=11."—1 Kt—B 4, P—K 3; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 P—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K moves; 2 Kt—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 P—B 3 ch, &c. Also solved in two by 1 P—B 3 ch, and 1 Q—Kt 6 ch. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett (all solutions).

No. 1903, "Sept pieces."—1 P—Kt 4, K—K 2; 2 Kt—Q 3, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 K—Kt 6 or 7, K—K 2; 2 Kt—R 6, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q—B 7 ch, &c. Also 1 K—R 6, K—K 4; 2 Q—B 6, &c. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett.

No. 1904, "Bonheur."—1 K—B 7, K—B 6; 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 4; 2 Q—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (R 3) elsewhere; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. Solved also by 1 B—B 4. Solved by F. Orrett.

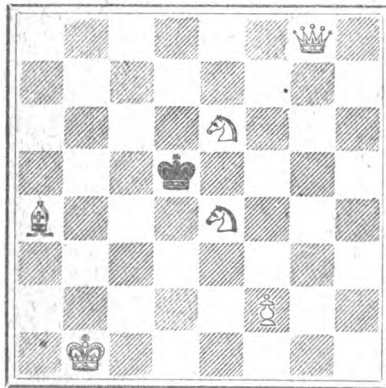
No. 1905, "Vide le Cavalier."—1 Kt—R 5, K—Q 4; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5 or B 5; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 7; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett.

No. 1906, "Henri."—1 K—R 6, K—Q 3; 2 Q—Kt 7, &c. If 1..., P moves; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Kt—K 8, &c. Solved also by 1 Q—Kt 6, followed by 2 Kt—Q 5 and 1 P—B 5, followed by 2 K—Kt 6. Solved by H. Horsley, F. Orrett.

No. 1907, "Kleine Hexe."—We find this position was given without a necessary White Pawn at K B 2. We think it right to re-diagram the position:—

(T.P. No. 111) "Kleine Hexe."

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 1908, by B. G. L.—1 P—Q 3, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, H. Horsley, F. Orrett, Major G. A. Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston, W. H. S. M.

No. 1909, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Kt—Q 5, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, F. Orrett, Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston, W. H. S. M.

No. 1910, by F. Gamage. 1 Q—Kt 8, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, H. Horsley, F. Orrett, Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston, W. H. S. M.

No. 1911, by F. W. Markwick.—1 Q—R 8, P—K 5; 2 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, H. Horsley, F. Orrett, Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston, W. H. S. M.

No. 1912, by F. W. Andrew.—1 P—K 5, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, H. Horsley, F. Orrett, Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston, W. H. S. M.

No. 1913, by F. W. Andrew.—1 R—Q 4, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, H. Horsley, Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston, W. H. S. M.

No. 1914, by F. W. Andrew.—1 Kt—Q 6, K×P or P—K 4; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1..., K—K 4 or 6; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 6; 2 Kt (Q 2)×P, &c. If 1..., P—B 6; 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, H. Horsley, F. Orrett, Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston, W. H. S. M.

No. 1915, by "Anon"—1 B—Kt sq, K—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 3, &c. Solved by J. and H. Jones, F. Orrett, Major Forde, J. D. Tucker, J. S. Johnson, Charles Johnston.



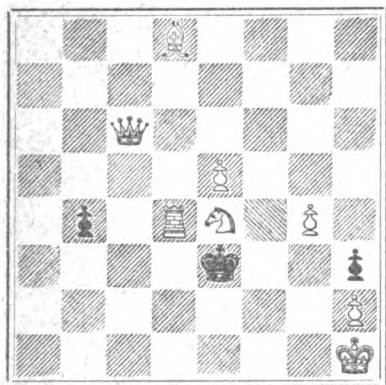
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1920.

Motto: "Un poco!"
(T.P. No. 116).

BLACK.



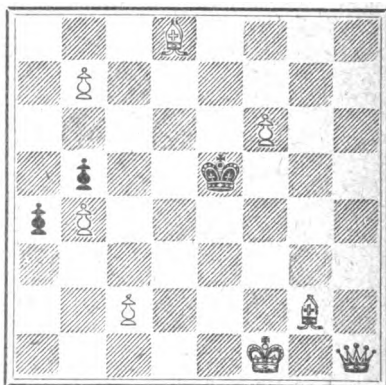
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1921.

Motto: "Terra incognita."
(T.P. No. 117).

BLACK.



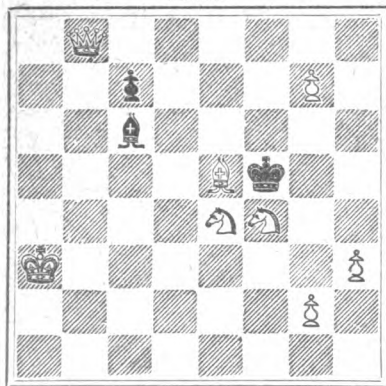
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1922.

Motto: "Bon voyage."
(T.P. No. 118.)

BLACK.



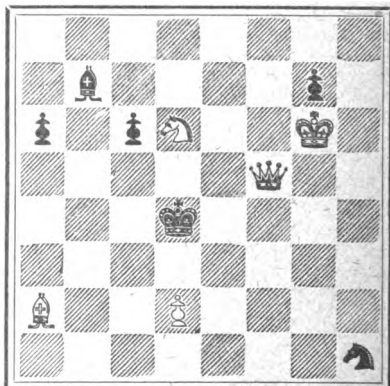
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1923.

Motto: "Kia ora."
(T.P. No. 119.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

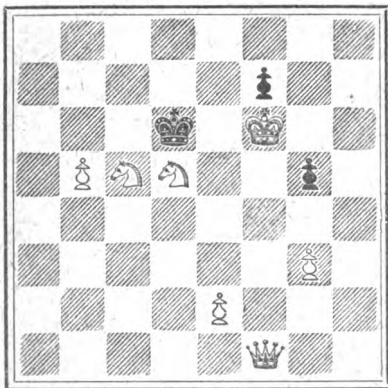
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1924.

Motto: "Taihoa."
(T.P. No. 120).

BLACK.



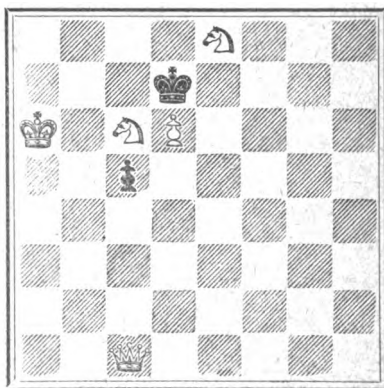
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1925.

Motto: "Tena Koe."
(T.P. No. 121).

BLACK.



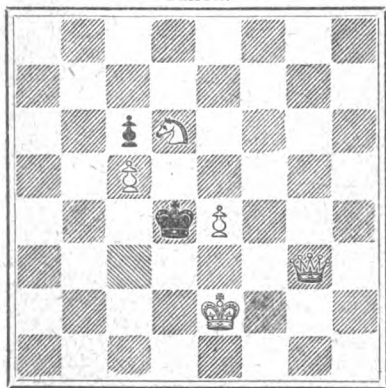
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1926.

Motto: "Atlantida."
(T.P. No. 122).

BLACK.



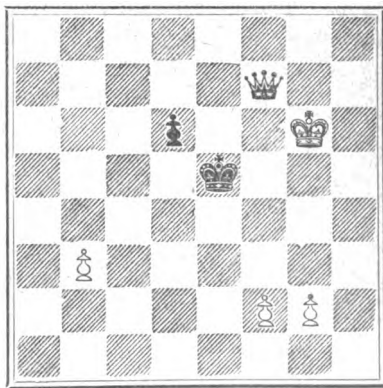
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1927.

Motto: "Orion."
(T.P. No. 124).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

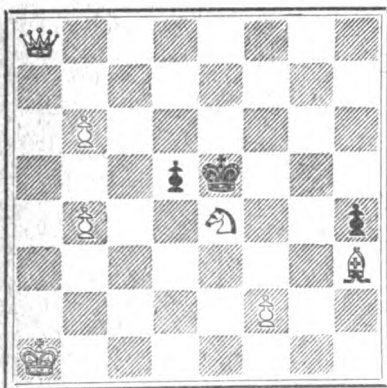
PROBLEMS.

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 1928.

Motto: "London."
(T.P. No. 125.)

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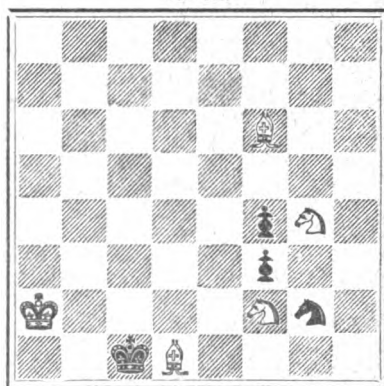
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1929.

Motto: "Alle neune."
(T.P. No. 126.)

BLACK.



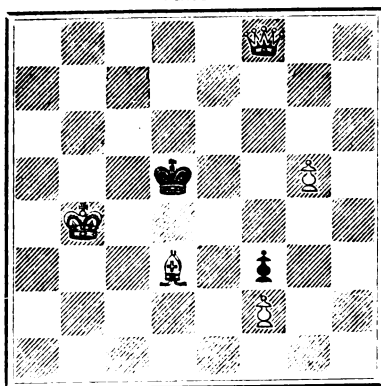
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1930.

Motto: "Miniatur."
(T.P. No. 127.)

BLACK.



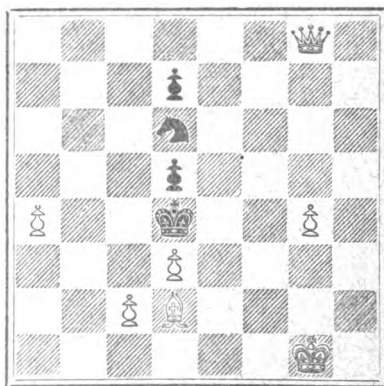
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1931.

Motto: "Finis."
(T.P. No. 128.) The last.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

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