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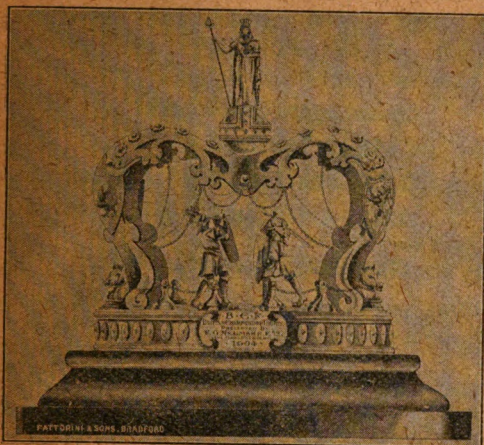
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*See page 18.*



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BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1907.

ON THE HISTORY OF CHESS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

I.—ASIA.

**T**HERE are probably no chapters in the story of Chess of which we know so little as those which deal with the ancestry and practice of the game among the many peoples who are now comprised in the Russian Empire. In the absence of written records, we can only discover the pedigree of these forms of chess—for there appear to be several—from the internal evidence afforded by the nomenclature of the pieces and the rules of the game. How scanty our information as to the latter point in Asia is, I showed in this magazine in a short paper on "Chess in Central and Northern Asia," which appeared in May, 1904. The evidence was sufficient to show that the Chinese ancestry enunciated by M. Peredolsky, of the University Museum of St. Petersburg, is impossible; but it left the road that chess followed from India to Central and Northern Asia still uncertain.

With regard to the ancestry of the chess of European Russia, opinions have varied largely from time to time. Jaenisch, in 1842, maintained that Russian chess was immediately of Asiatic, not of European, ancestry, and suggested that the pioneers of the game were the Mongol invaders who overran Russia from time to time in the early Middle Ages. Forbes, in 1860, agreed, but claimed a greater antiquity than Jaenisch was disposed to admit, basing his views upon the presence of the "ship" in the Russian and Bengal games; it being necessary to



exaggerate the antiquity of the ship in the Indian game in order to bolster up one of the most vulnerable spots in his theory of the evolution of chess. Van der Linde exposed the hollowness of all this, and cautiously stated in 1880 that he knew of no evidence for the existence of chess prior to the close of the eighteenth century, but agreed with F. Amelung that chess might reasonably be assumed to have been played in Russia in the seventeenth century. Finally, in 1892, an able Russian historian, S. A. Sorokin, called attention to early prohibitions of chess under the canons of the Eastern Chess, and suggested that Russia obtained its chess with its Christianity from the Eastern Empire.

The whole question of the ancestry of all these forms of chess has been recently investigated again in Russia from the ethnological point of view by E. T. Savenkof in a paper of the highest importance which he read before the Ethnographical Section of the Imperial Institute of Naturalists, Anthropologists, and Ethnographers, November 4th, 1904, which has since been published both in the proceedings of the Society and independently, under the title "On the Question as to the Evolution of Chess."\* I think a summary of this paper will not be unwelcome to many readers of the *B.C.M.* M. Savenkof applies strictly the methods of ethnography to the elucidation of the problem, states his data without bias, points out the deficiencies in the information, and discusses the conclusions that the evidence suggests with much acumen and in a reasonable manner. If at times I feel compelled to traverse his conclusions, it is because I am able to bring to bear upon the point in dispute a wider acquaintance with the special features of many Oriental types of chess.

The ethnographer's method is to ascertain, as far as possible, the existing method of play of some isolated type of the game played by a people who show but little signs of the influence of more civilised neighbours, and to argue back from this known on the assumption that customs and practices exist under such circumstances in a very old form, and will often exhibit an older type than exists in very different forms among more civilised peoples. M. Savenkof has found his isolated people in the Uryankhs, or Soyots, a nomad people who live in the country surrounding the sources of the Yenisei, partly in Siberia and partly in Mongolia. Mr. George Kennan, in his "Siberia and the Exile System," says that this tribe had been described to him as the wildest, the fiercest, and the most savage of all the native tribes of Northern Mongolia. But, like all the Asiatics, they are chess players, and M. Savenkof has obtained at second hand reliable information as to the game. More than twenty years ago his interest in the matter was aroused by the Soyot chessmen in the Minusinsk Museum. These pieces represented a prince, or head of a household (=K), a dog (=Q), camels (=B), horses (=Kt), carts, chariots or wheels (=R), and puppies or children (=P). He learnt that the board was uncoloured and that the pieces were arranged as in our game. At a later date he obtained more exact information from E. K. Yakovlef (whose authority was a Soyot Lama, Soitjen Kolen) and from Prof. N. F. Katanof (whose

---

\* E. T. SAVENKOF. K voprosu op evolutsie Shachmatnoi egry... Ottesk ez LXIV. kn. Etnografich. Obozraniya. Moscow, 1905. 8vo. 128 pp.



authority was another Soyot named Dombā). Comparing these two accounts, we have the following nomenclature, which agrees with the carved men in the Minusinsk Museum :—Chess=*shodra*, or *chidera*, king=*noyion* (leader or prince), queen=*oot* (dog), bar=*merzé* or *arzlan-merzé* (*arzlan*=lion, *ber*=tiger, *merzé*=dog), bishop=*täbä* (camel), knight=*ot*, at (horse), rook=*tärgä* (chariot, wheel), pawn=*ol* (child). The catalogue of the Minusinsk Museum has for queen *arslan* (lion), for bishop *taima* (two-humped camel), for pawns *tolai* (hare), and *khass* (goose), these being apparently the two sides.

The two authorities vary so much in the information they give as to the method of play that M. Savenkof is compelled to assume that two different types of chess are played by the Soyots. Yakovlef says the board is always placed so that the left-hand corner square is black, but there is no rule as to the positions of the King and Queen, except that the two Kings are placed on the same file. The Queen moves diagonally, but only to an adjacent square, the original move of the piece in chess. The other pieces move as in the European game, except that "only at the beginning of the game is it possible for a pawn to miss a square." The pawn is promoted to the rank of queen only, whether the original Queen is on the board or not ; but only after a move in the diagonal direction on to the next square. At the end of the game there must be no pawn left, or it is *khaem-boshé*, or drawn. There is no castling and no taking "in passing." If the Knight, Rook, or Queen checks, the Soyot says "Sha" ; if the Bishop, "Too" ; if the Pawn, "Sott." Yakovlef gives a portion of a game which he played with a Soyot named Tarji ; I do not quote it, since games between Europeans and natives cannot be considered to be properly illustrative of a native game.

Professor Katanof says of the board, called *khol*, that a narrow line separates the fourth and fifth rows, and marks the boundary between the dominions of the two princes. The rules of play and the moves are identical with the European.\*

Of the nomenclature, *merze* (dog), *täbä* (camel), *ot* (horse), and *ol* (child) are Soyot or Uriankh ; the other terms, including the name of the game, are Mongol. This establishes the immediate source of Soyot chess to be the Mongol game.

M. Savenkof attempts to connect the Soyot game with the Indian, and to establish the order of the evolution of the modern game. His argument is weakened by his insufficient knowledge of the older history of chess, as well as of the existing types of chess in Southern Asia. Thus he attaches more importance to the Bengali description of the four-handed dice-chess than it deserves, and has misunderstood the movement of the "ship" or "rook" in this modification of the original game.

I am not clear that we are right in assuming only *two* varieties of rule in Soyot chess. The two accounts, although far in advance of the

\* The Minusinsk catalogue gives two board games as in the Museum—one *koul shodra*=chess ; the other *bouge shodra* (boar's chess), is played between players who possess on one side two boars, on the other 24 calves (*bouza*). There is no board for either game. The latter looks akin to *asalto*, or *fox and geese*.

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travellers' stories that constitute most of our knowledge of Siberian chess, are yet not sufficiently scientific or thorough for us to be too positive about anything. I fancy that other natives would have given rules showing intermediate types somewhat discrepant with either. The game is probably in a plastic condition, gradually being changed through the action of external influences. These may be due—as has hitherto been admitted without question—to the steady pressure Eastwards of the European game, or, as M. Savenkof claims, may be the natural development of the Asiatic game.\* On either hypothesis, the Soyot chess must be regarded as far removed from the primeval chess, and the value of the record from an ethnographic point of view becomes far less than M. Savenkof would have it.

The nomenclature of Soyot chess points to an Indian rather than a Persian ancestry for Mongol chess. Or, rather, I should say there are no indications of Persian ancestry in the existing nomenclature. In the first place, it preserves the original value of the rook—the chariot—and the meaning of the name of the piece is thoroughly known. Persian chess retained the name rook, but the meaning of the name was largely forgotten. Again, the elephant (our Bishop) is replaced by the camel. Neither animal is now known in the valley of the Upper Yenesei, so there seems no local reason for the change. But a precisely similar change has taken place over a good part of India, and, rather sporadically it must be confessed, we find games with the camel where we place the Bishop, and the elephant where we place the Rook. The earliest instance of this known to me occurs in the work of Nilakantha, written between 1600 and 1700. There is no evidence that this change was ever made in the Persian game. The replacement of the fers by the dog is curious; M. Savenkof shows that the dog is held in higher esteem than the wife, but this does not touch the chess point, for there is no question of the “queen,” or wife, in Asiatic varieties of chess nor do I think it due to any Shamanist beliefs. I still think it probably due to a piece of folk etymology. The Persian (Arabic, Turkish, and Urdu) fers was explained by the Mongolian berse, a tiger and the Soyot merse is sufficiently near to allow the representation of this foreign animal by a dog.

In his second chapter M. Savenkof collects all the evidence that he can find for the practice of chess in other parts of the Russian Empire in Asia. Here he is able to supplement the information that I gave in the

---

\* The probability of two unconnected races reforming the moves of the chess pieces in precisely the same way is so infinitesimal that this second view presents grave difficulties. We must remember, too, the extraordinary rapidity with which the modern chess displaced the older European game when we try to estimate the rate of penetration of European chess into Asia. But even then we must admit difficulties. Malay chess is in all its recorded forms of a uniformly advanced type, and the usual explanation—European influences—is not easy to establish. Javan chess, with its puzzling nomenclature—counsellors for our bishops, ships for our rooks—is particularly difficult to explain. Forbes accounts for the replacement of the Malay elephant by the counsellor by ascribing it to European influences. If so, it can only have been the result of the English bishops, and it is difficult to find any occasion for so powerful an exercise of English influence in the history of the island.



article to which I have referred above by many references in Russian chess magazines or volumes of travel, which my ignorance of Russian had concealed from my ken. The new references are very similar in character to those which I gave—mere travellers' notes, casual, superficial, and without the details that the ethnologist or historian of chess longs to know. They show where further enquiry may be made with profit.

The new references are, briefly, as follows :—

1.—In excavating a ruined city in the Kurgan district 'Tobolsk Government ( $55^{\circ} 26''$  N.  $83^{\circ}$  E.), dating from the commencement of the Iron Age, some bone articles like chessmen were found. A. A. Pavlov supposes these belonged to the descendants of Tamerlane (Picturesque Russia, 1884, xi., 93).

2.—The Russian postmaster Wagner, exiled to Siberia 1759–1763, played chess with his Tatar host at a village seven versts beyond Tobolsk.

Since Butrimoff, the writer of the first Russian chess work (1815), uses Shakhmati (chess) and shashki (draughts) indiscriminately, it is possible that Wagner may have played draughts.

3.—Baron Rosen (Notes) and A. P. Byelyaef ("Memories of Life and Thought since 1803") came across good Buriat players. The Buriats live about Lake Baikal. The Buriat names are chess Shatara : K. Khan (warrior) : Q.berze : B.tsan (elephant) or temen (camel) : Kt. merin (horse) : R.tergin (cart) : P.Kübun (foot-soldier).

4.—Three vague references testify to the fondness of the Turkomans for chess. Komarof has described their national game, however, under the name of Turkestan *shashki*—i.e., draughts.

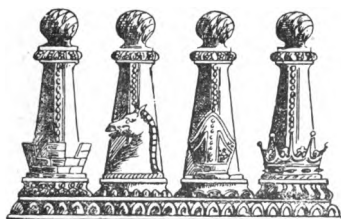
5.—Nebolsin ("Sketches of Life Among the Kalmuks of the Koshoytof Camp") gives some information as to their chess. Their names are chess, shatir : check, chit-sha : mate, mat : stalemate, jit : K. Khan : Q.ber or sin (vizier) : B.temen (camel) : R.tergin (train of carts) : P.Kübün (boy). The Kalmuks continue the game even with a single King.

6.—Chernevski ("Chess in Turkestan") says two kinds of chess are played in Bokhara, European and Persian.

7.—The inhabitants of the Aleutian Islands play chess. (Benjaminof.)

M. Savenkof makes the acute observation in his conclusion to his chapter that chess has always been in Asia a democratic game ; in Europe an aristocratic game ; the game of the majority in Asia, of the minority in Europe.

H. J. R. MURRAY.





## AN ARITHMETICAL ASPECT OF THE GAME OF CHESS.



ON more than one occasion the question has been put to me, light-heartedly enough, "How many different games of chess would it be possible to play?" Now to grapple seriously with such a question may at first sight appear as hopeless a task as to set oneself to number the stars. There are, however, data for obtaining an approximate solution of the chess problem which are wanting in the astronomical one.

As a preliminary step, and to fix the ideas by a concrete example, an historic game between Anderssen and Morphy is here presented. It is taken from Löwenthal's collection of Morphy's games, Bohn's edition, page 38. For an explanation of the additional columns of numbers, consider White's fourth move. The number 28 prefixed to it signifies that there are twenty-eight possible moves on the board from which White can select his fourth move. There is a certain interest attaching to these numbers, in that they supply a measure of what may be called the player's *freedom of position*. Before the fourth move on each side, White's freedom for moving his men is measured by the number 28, and Black's by the number 37.

It is noticeable that up to his fourteenth move Morphy secures at each turn a greater freedom than his opponent possesses, and, by addition, it appears that while after his 14th move White has had a total of 397 possible moves, Black has had 524, exceeding White's in about the ratio of 4 to 3. This fact seems to tell in some degree against the opening 1 P—Q B 4, or, at any rate, when it is followed by 1. . . , P—K 4 ; 2 P—Q R 3.

| WHITE (ANDERSEN.)    | BLACK (MORPHY.)     |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1 .. 20 .. P—Q R 3   | 1 .. 20 .. P—K 4    |
| 2 .. 19 .. P—Q B 4   | 2 .. 30 .. Kt—K B 3 |
| 3 .. 21 .. Kt—Q B 3  | 3 .. 28 .. P—Q 4    |
| 4 .. 28 .. P×P       | 4 .. 37 .. Kt×P     |
| 5 .. 26 .. P—K 3     | 5 .. 42 .. B—K 3    |
| 6 .. 37 .. Kt—B 3    | 6 .. 43 .. B—Q 3    |
| 7 .. 35 .. B—K 2     | 7 .. 45 .. Castles  |
| 8 .. 35 .. Castles   | 8 .. 41 .. Kt×Kt    |
| 9 .. 29 .. Kt P×Kt   | 9 .. 34 .. P—K B 4  |
| 10 .. 27 .. P—Q 4    | 10 .. 39 .. P—K 5   |
| 11 .. 28 .. Kt—Q 2   | 11 .. 41 .. R—B 3   |
| 12 .. 30 .. P—K B 4  | 12 .. 39 .. R—R 3   |
| 13 .. 31 .. P—Kt 3   | 13 .. 42 .. Kt—Q 2  |
| 14 .. 31 .. Kt—Q B 4 | 14 .. 43 .. B×Kt    |
| 15 .. 26 .. B×B ch   | 15 .. 3 .. K—R sq   |
| 16 .. 35 .. R—R 2    | 16 .. 39 .. Q—K 2   |
| 17 .. 39 .. P—Q R 4  | 17 .. 41 .. Kt—B 3  |
| 18 .. 40 .. Q—Q Kt 3 | 18 .. 37 .. P—B 3   |
| 19 .. 40 .. B—K 6    | 19 .. 38 .. R—K sq  |
| 20 .. 42 .. B—B 4    | 20 .. 37 .. Kt—Kt 5 |



The foregoing moves are sufficient to print. The game extended to 77 moves on each side, and was one of the two in which Anderssen was victor, against seven won by Morphy and two drawn. The average freedom of position for the whole 154 moves works out at about 26.

Obvious points are the reduction of freedom caused by the adversary's check, and also by pinning a piece which previously had a large freedom number. As the men are cleared off the freedom numbers diminish in value, but not rapidly, because the pieces which remain have generally greater freedom of movement; the Queen alone, with no obstacle in the way, having a minimum freedom of 21 and a maximum of 27 available moves.

Now it is clear that the 20 moves available for White's first would give rise to 20 different openings of one move. Black, in reply, has also a choice of 20 moves in *every* case. Hence to set up the positions simultaneously in all possible openings as far as two moves (one by White and one by Black) we should require exactly 400 chess-boards. This is simple enough; but when we try to extend the calculation to subsequent moves in the game, we are soon baffled by the intricacy of the data. The table of "freedom" numbers in Morphy and Anderssen's game gives 19 as the number of moves available for the third in the game, that is for White's second move. And so it is for that particular opening, but we can no longer say that there are 19 available replies by White to *each* of Black's 400 moves in the recorded openings. To set up the positions in all possible openings as far as three moves (two by White and one by Black) we shall want something more than  $20 \times 400$  or 8,000 chess-boards. With a little pains the exact number can be found; but this sort of computation soon becomes impracticable.

The problem before us belongs to a class which frequently occurs in physical enquiries. The data for an exact solution are far too numerous to be dealt with singly, and yet there is no law by which they may be embraced in a mathematical formula. In such enquiries, although a definite numerical answer cannot be obtained, it is often possible to assign superior and inferior limits to its value—that is, two numbers of which one is greater than and the other less than the number sought; and such limits may prove useful approximations to the number.

In the present case we shall only seek to find an inferior limit, and to make the calculation practicable, and to avoid losing ourselves in a sea of figures it will be necessary to make one or two assumptions. In the first place, it will be desirable to consider separately three classes of games, which may be distinguished as Master Games, Amateur Games, and Mechanical Games.

Master Games are such as should be played in a Masters' Tournament, and we shall assume that in every one of these there is a choice of exactly two good moves at every turn; also that every game consists of exactly sixty moves—that is, thirty on each side. With these assumptions the total number of possible games is represented by  $2^{60}$ , the value of which expression, correct to the sixth figure, is—

1,152920,000000,000000, or about one and one-seventh of a trillion.



Let us now consider the effect of the errors in the assumptions which have been made. It should first be noticed that although some of these games will be nearly alike, and some will differ only by the inversion of the order of two or more moves, still all such are strictly *different* games. But some of the games would in practice terminate in fewer than 60 moves, and when this happens—suppose, for instance, a mate at the 40th move—then all the additional games which would otherwise have branched off at that move are cut off, and the total number is thereby lessened. On the other hand, many games would extend beyond 60 moves, and by their variations increase the total number. Also we have allowed the choice of two good moves at every turn ; but it sometimes happens that there is only one, especially so in re-taking the piece when an exchange is being made. On the other hand, instead of two, it often happens that three, four, or five good moves (the adjective is elastic) present themselves for choice. A little reflection will make it evident that the assumptions, on the whole, are such as to ensure the number found above being considerably less than the actual number of possible Master Games. We need only observe that the adoption of 35 moves on each side, in the place of 30 for the duration of the games, increases the total number of them from one and one-seventh trillions to 1,181 trillions !

Suppose now that we indulge in a flight of fancy by arranging a tournament for the simultaneous playing of all these games. We shall be at our wits' end to find the players, for the number of them required will be 1,400 million times the population of the globe. We must, therefore, look to other systems of worlds than ours, and—happy thought—we can invoke the aid of Caissa, who, as one of the Immortals, must hold her court somewhere in the empyrean. She can command the services of the winged-footed messenger of the Gods, and perhaps of wireless telegraphy to boot. The result will be a scouring of the Milky Way for celestial professors of the royal game, and, forthwith, a stampe for the Solar System, No. 3 Planet, Office of the *B.C.M.* at Leeds. On the subject of organization we might approach Mr. L. P. Rees, whose skill and courtesy in conducting such affairs are well known.

Then allotting twenty square feet of space for each chess-table and the two players, a short calculation shews that the competitors could be comfortably seated upon a circular plain having a radius of about 513,000 miles,\* which is double the moon's distance from the earth.

But this would be a very select and high-class tournament indeed ; only the pink of players and the finest moves being allowed. Let us, then, in the next place provide for the far more numerous class of amateurs by permitting in the games any moves that carry with them the least show of reason. To be well within the mark, assume that four such moves exactly present themselves for choice at every turn. The number of possible Amateur Games on this hypothesis will be expressed by  $4^{60}$ , which is equal in round numbers to

1,329200,000000,000000,000000,000000,000000,

or nearly one and one-third sextillions.

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\* If  $r$  be the radius in miles, its value is found with the aid of logarithms from the equation  $\pi (5280r)^2 = 20 \times 2^{60}$ .



Double that number of players will be required, but I hardly think we can presume a second time on the assistance of the Goddess. A request to furnish such a countless horde might be met with frowns, and bring down thunderbolts. Abandoning, then, in this case, the project of a tournament, there is another way of arriving at a conception of the magnitude of such a leviathan number as a sextillion..

Suppose the games of chess to be represented by grains of sand of a size such that one hundred of them placed side by side measure a linear inch. Imagine six cubical boxes standing on a plain in order of magnitude, each box after the first being one hundred times the height of the preceding ; inside dimensions being taken. Let the height of the first be one inch ; then supposing all the boxes to be filled with sand.

The first box, one inch high, will contain a million grains.

The second.....  $8\frac{1}{4}$  feet high ..... a billion grains.

The third..... 833 feet high ..... a trillion grains.

The fourth.....  $15\frac{1}{4}$  miles high ..... a quadrillion grains.

The fifth ..... 1578 miles high ..... a quintillion grains.

The sixth..... 157800 miles high ..... a sextillion grains.

Since to travel the last-named distance one only has to make the voyage round the world six and a half times, it becomes possible to form a mental picture of the sextillion grains of sand piled up in the shape of a solid cube. If the height of the sixth box be increased by one-third, the base remaining unaltered, the grains of sand which will then fill the box will represent numerically the Amateur Games under the given hypothesis.

Lastly, Mechanical Games. If the original question be taken literally, and without qualification—and logically it ought to be so taken—it must be considered to include games from which all skill is eliminated, and which, therefore, only deserve the name of chess because the men are moved in accordance with the written rules of the game. Since the moves are such as a machine might in theory be constructed to make, the games are called “mechanical.”

The question now wears a foolish aspect. Nevertheless, as an ancient maxim advises that folly in a question should be met by folly in the answer, we may proceed to discuss briefly the Mechanical Games. In the first place, their number will be infinite, unless the fifty-move limit rule can be applied compulsorily ; for the machine can have no desire to terminate a game. Very many of the games might proceed for a couple of hundred moves and then, by the application of the closure, finish in a hundred more. Also the average number of possible moves at each turn in our typical Morphy and Anderssen game is twenty six. Hence we shall be pretty certain of finding an *inferior* limit to the number of possible games if we take 100 moves for the exact length of every game—that is, fifty by each player, and twenty for the number of possible moves at every turn. On this hypothesis, the total number of Mechanical Games will be given by the one-hundredth power of 20, which is numerically equal to something more than

12,000,000000,000000,000000,000000,000000  
000000,000000,000000,000000,000000,000000  
000000,000000,000000,000000,000000,000000  
000000,000000,000000,000000.†

†  $\log 20^{100} = 100 \log 20 = 130.103\dots$  shewing at once that the number consists of 131 digits.



This centipede of a number, if a name be required for it, may be read as "Twelve thousand million vigintillions," a vigintillion being the 20th power of a million. We shall not present these figures to Caissa, for we have no wish to drive the Goddess silly; but we shall dismiss the arithmetical chimæra with the remark that twelve thousand million vigintillion grains of sand as before defined would, if packed together round the sun, fill up all space in every direction to a distance of about  $2\frac{1}{4}$  sextillion miles.\* This would engulph the whole visible stellar universe, including the parts which are only faintly revealed by the most powerful telescopes.—G. S. CARR.

### THE 3... P Q B 4 DEFENCE TO THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT.



ONE of the most enterprising of the defences to the Queen's Gambit is that which practically starts with 3... P—Q B 4. Black takes the initiative, and, if we may borrow a phrase, keeps his opponent "on the move." Counter-attack—the foundation of many successful defences—is much favoured by players who prefer active rather than passive tactics; to whom the conduct of a long and arduous defence is irksome, and calculated to find the weakest spots in their armour. To such players the variations arising from the 3... P—Q B 4 defence must be of great interest. Many of the strongest masters of the day favour 3... P—Q B 4, which is sufficient reason why the amateur student should acquire knowledge of some, if not all, its ramifications, so as to enable him, if not to adopt it—though there should be no great obstacle to this—to hold his own against it if he has a predilection for the Queen's Gambit as first player.

Let us examine a few of the simple variations. First, take the following:—

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

Here White attempts in the simplest way to acquire the advantage of a Pawn.

|            |
|------------|
| 5 P—Q 5    |
| 6 Kt—R 4   |
| 6 Kt—Q B 3 |

If 6... B×P; 7 Kt×B, Q—R 4 ch; 8 B—Q 2, Q×Kt; 9 R—B sq, and White has much the better game.

|         |          |             |          |
|---------|----------|-------------|----------|
| 7 P—K 3 | 7 B—B 4  | 10 R×Q      | 10 B—B 7 |
| 8 P×P   | 8 Q×P    | 11 R—Q 2    | 11 B×Kt  |
| 9 B—K 3 | 9 Q×Q ch | 12 P—Q Kt 3 | 12 B×P   |

And Black has recovered the Pawn, with a good game. Suppose

|        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| 10 K×Q | 10 Castles ch |
|--------|---------------|

\* If  $x$  be the distance in miles, its value is found from the equation  $\frac{4}{3}\pi(1200 \times 5280x)^3 = 20^{100}$ , the solution of which gives approximately  $x = 2.28 \times 10^{36}$ .



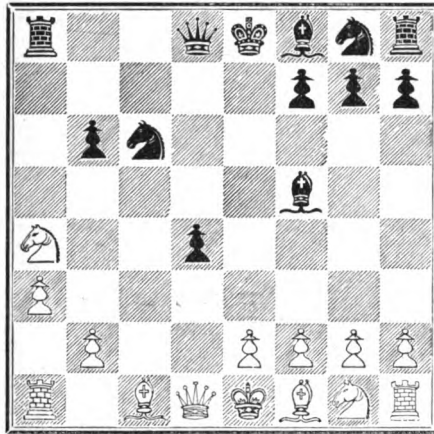
If 10... Kt—Kt 5 ; 11 B—Kt 5 ch, K—Q sq ; 12 P—Q R 3, &c.

11 K—B sq      11 Kt—Kt 5

Black's position is quite worth the Pawn, as he threatens to win the exchange by Kt—B 7 and Kt×B.

A curious variation springs from the following position after Black's 8th move :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

9 P—K 4      9 B×P

If 9... P×P ; 10 Q×Q ch, K×Q ; 11 B×P, R×Kt ; 12 B—Q Kt 5, &c.

10 Q—K 2      10 Q—K 2  
11 Kt×P      11 P—Q 6  
12 Q—K 3      12 Kt—Kt 5 and should win.

White might try to improve his game with

7 P—Q R 3, but after  
8 P×P *é.p.*      7 P—Q Kt 4  
9 P—Q Kt 3      8 P×P

Black wins a piece after 9 P—K 3 by P—Q Kt 4 ; and if 10 B×P, Q—R 4 ch ; and if 9 Q—Kt 3, B—Q 2.

10 Kt—Kt 2      9 P—Q Kt 4  
10 B×P

And again Black has the better game.

Whilst it is impossible in a casual review of the resources of the Opening to investigate completely, we think the foregoing plainly shews that White gains nothing by any early attempt to gain a Pawn.



Let us examine another variation.

Suppose :—

| WHITE. |          | BLACK. |         | WHITE. |        | BLACK. |                |
|--------|----------|--------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------------|
| 1      | P—Q 4    | 1      | P—Q 4   | 5      | Kt—B 3 | 5      | Kt—Q B 3       |
| 2      | P—Q B 4  | 2      | P—K 3   | 6      | B—B 4  | 6      | Kt—K B 3       |
| 3      | Kt—Q B 3 | 3      | P—Q B 4 | 7      | P—K 3  | 7      | B—B 4 (or K 3) |
| 4      | P×Q P    | 4      | K P×P   |        |        |        |                |

And Black again has a fair game.

If, as an alternative, White simply attempts a quiet development, he does not appear to obtain more pull than against other defences, whilst Black certainly gets a freer game.

For example—

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

After this, White has abandoned all attempts to bring about a “pin” with the Q B at Kt 5, and so obtain one of the Pillsbury positions.

|   |          |           |         |
|---|----------|-----------|---------|
|   | 4        | Kt--K B 3 |         |
| 5 | Kt--B 3  | 5         | Kt--B 3 |
| 6 | P--Q R 3 |           |         |

With a view of getting two Pawns to one on the Q side.

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

If 16 P—Kt 5, Kt×Kt, &c.

|           |         |         |          |
|-----------|---------|---------|----------|
|           | 16 B×Kt | 18 B×Kt | 18 P×B   |
| 17 Kt—B 5 | 17 B×Kt | 19 P×B  | 19 P—Q 5 |

And Black has the preferable game. A stronger alternative for White is—

|   |          |   |          |    |        |    |        |
|---|----------|---|----------|----|--------|----|--------|
| 7 | B—Q 3    | 7 | B—K 2    | 10 | B—Kt 2 | 10 | B—Kt 2 |
| 8 | Castles  | 8 | Castles  | 11 | R—B sq | 11 | R—B sq |
| 9 | P—Q Kt 3 | 9 | P—Q Kt 3 | 12 | Q—K 2  |    |        |

And we have one of the type of positions favoured by the great Zukertort in many of his finest match games.

We have no space at present to comment further upon the intricacies of the Opening, but we are of opinion that Black, by adopting 3... P—Q B 4, evades many of the better-known variations arising from White's 4 B—K Kt 5, and secures at least as good a game by this means as with any other defence at his disposal. We shall be glad to publish good specimens of this defence played by *B.C.M.* readers.



## THE EVANS GAMBIT DECLINED.

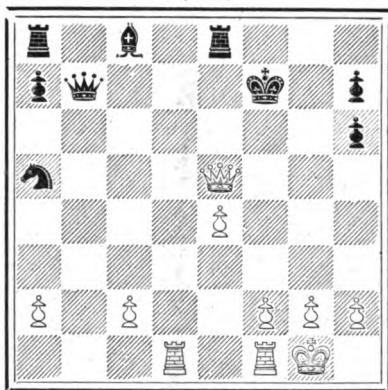
Mr. Harwood C. Moore has sent us a courteous note respecting the variation beginning 18 Q×Kt, which we suggested in our last number, and says he thinks 18 Q—R 5 ch is a stronger move. For the benefit of those readers who may not have seen the correspondence we repeat the opening play.

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

**Position after Black's 17th move :**

$$R \rightarrow K \text{ sq}$$

**BLACK.**



**WHITE.**

We suggested 18 Q×Kt, R×P; 19 R-Q 3, B-K 3; 20 Q-R 5 ch, K-Kt 2; 21 R-Kt 3 ch, K-R sq; 22 Q×P, Q-K B 2; 23 P-K B 3, R-K B sq; 24 R-Kt sq, R-Q 5, with winning chances. Mr. Moore is of opinion that a stronger continuation is 18 Q-R 5 ch, K-B sq; 19 R-Q 3, B-K 3; 20 Q×Kt, R-K 2!; 21 P-Q R 3. He thinks that White can retain his K P and return his Q to K 5 or B 3, making matters very difficult for Black. But it seems to us that in reply to 21..., P-Q R 3, there is no objection to 21..., R-Kt 2, after which we still think Black should win. We have not space for full analysis, but suppose 22 R-Q 8 ch, R×R; 23 Q×R ch, K-B 2; 24 R-K sq or Q-Q 4, R-Kt sq, &c. If 24 P-K B 3, B-R 6, &c.

Mr. Moore adds a further interesting note to the effect that if it is suggested that Black would do better to play 15... Kt×P, then the following continuation is the best he can find for Black:—15... Kt×P; 16 B—R 5, R—Q sq; 17 R×R, K×R; 18 R—Q sq ch, B—Q 2; 19 B—Kt 4, Kt—Kt sq; 20 Q—Q R 3, K—B sq, and White can easily force a draw or continue 21 Q—K 7, keeping the draw in hand. Instead of 20 Q—Q R 3, White might play 20 Q—K R 3, Q—B 3; 21 Q—R 4 ch, K—B 2; 22 Q—K 7, with prospects of securing all Black's Pawns on the King's side.



## OBITUARY.



IT is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. William Black, which occurred at his residence, Kelvinside, Glasgow, on December 18th, at the comparatively early age of 51. By his demise, Scottish chess has lost a pillar of support, the Glasgow Club one of its most prominent members, the cause of chess a generous patron, and the editor of this journal an esteemed personal friend. For some time we knew that Mr. Black was not enjoying good health, but fatal termination of his illness was not foreshadowed. Only a few days before he passed away we were cheered with news of improvement of his condition, and we hopefully



MR. WILLIAM BLACK.

anticipated being able to congratulate him on partial if not complete recovery. But our hopes were doomed to disappointment, and we share the grief of Mr. Black's fellow-members of the Glasgow Club, whose sympathy was expressed for the bereaved widow and son in a letter of condolence at the great loss which has befallen them. Mr. Black was also very highly esteemed by many of the leading chess players of Liverpool, Manchester, and Bradford, on whose behalf sympathy was expressed to his family in a letter of condolence from the Executive Committee of the Northern Counties Union. It is interesting to note *en passant* that it was mainly

through the influence of Mr. Black and the late Mr. D. Y. Mills that the annual matches, Scottish Chess Association v. Northern Union were instituted. Mr. Black's first public connection with chess appears to have started about 1886. Mr. J. M. Finlayson, writing in the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*, of which Mr. Black was for a short time chess editor, says:—"Mr. Black seems only to have learned chess after his marriage. His first appearance in any tourney was in 1886, when he competed for the minor championship of the Scottish Association. Having had little experience of club play, it is not to be wondered that he did not succeed in carrying this off, but it



evidently stimulated his desire to improve, and, having joined the Glasgow Chess Club in the same year, his progress was rapid, until in 1894 he won the championship of the club, and tied for first place in the West of Scotland championship competition. Considering that among the opponents he had to meet were such experts as the late Sheriff Spens, Mr. John Russell, and Mr. Gilchrist, this was no small feat, yet he repeated it again in 1897. In one of these competitions he won every game, except one, which was a draw. Probably at that time he was the strongest player in Scotland, with the exception of the late Mr. D. Y. Mills. In 1903 he won the West of Scotland championship with a splendid score. He also competed several times for the championship of Scotland, but, though he gained prizes at these meetings, he never succeeded in winning the cup. He was one of the Glasgow Chess Club team which competed yearly for the Richardson Cup, and which has so often succeeded in bringing it to Glasgow. In the last year or two Mr. Black avoided match playing, as being too exciting and fatiguing; but up to the last he retained his interest in the game, visiting the club regularly, and engaging with pleasure in off-hand games with other members. His style was sound rather than brilliant; he made few mistakes, and woe to the player who tried to bring off unsound brilliancy on him, as that player usually found that he had reckoned without his host."

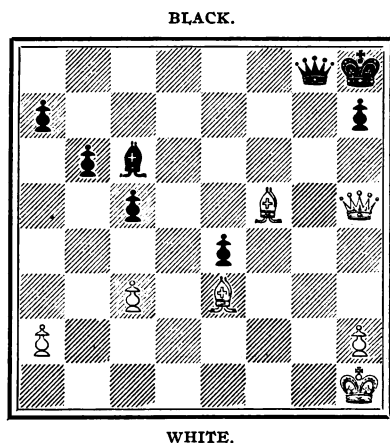
Mr. A. J. Neilson, chess editor of the *Falkirk Herald*, in the course of a generous appreciation of the services which Mr. Black rendered to the cause of chess, writes:—"Scottish chess has lost one of its strongest friends and finest players. He was a very generous supporter financially to Scottish chess, and as a practical worker in the cause he was, from his earlier days, a conspicuous success. A man of vigorous action and boundless energy, Mr. Black carried his splendid business abilities into his chess work, and filled the most important offices of the Glasgow C.C., and also of the Scottish Association, with distinction. He was secretary of Glasgow C.C. (1887-1890), and did much hard work for the club. Later he was president of the club (1901), and president of the Scottish Chess Association (1905). As a player he was a stylist of the modern school, though his preferences apparently were always for the other kind of chess! For a certain period he and Mr. John Russell were undoubtedly the strongest active match players in Scotland, with the single exception of Mr. D. Y. Mills. Mr. Black was much associated with the late Sheriff Spens in his chess career, both in connection with Glasgow and Hillhead clubs."

In 1890, when Mr. Black was compelled by increasing business responsibilities to relinquish the duties of honorary secretary of the Glasgow Club, the members testified their appreciation of his valuable services by presenting him with a testimonial, which consisted of works of standard authors. To further mark their appreciation of Mr. Black, it has now been decided to have an enlarged portrait of him for the club-room. This will serve to remind the members not only of their great loss, but also of the affection and esteem in which their late confrere was held by all who knew him.



## GAME ENDING.

**M**R. W. E. NAPIER recently gave in his column in the *Pittsburgh Despatch* (U.S.A.) the following diagram which illustrates Pillsbury's pet position. The play is so piquant and the *finale* so charming that we are not surprised to learn that the position was a favourite with Mr. Pillsbury. We have, of course, seen text book examples of mate with a single Bishop, but we do not recollect having before met with a specimen from actual play. Mr. Napier says:—



"There was nothing on the chess board that used to amuse Pillsbury so much as the appended position which occurred in one of his simultaneous exhibitions. I have seen him show it repeatedly, with infinite relish for its humour. It is the sort of hair-breadth escape that he, as, indeed, all master players, would contrive in exhibition play. He chuckled more over this situation than anything he ever "brought off," and was always fond of talking about the career of his "lone bishop."

Pillsbury was Black and play went on: 1 Q—R 4, Q—B 2; 2 B×K P, Q—B 8 ch; 3 B—Kt

sq, Q—B 6 ch; 4 B×Q, B×B mate.

Mr. Napier is always entertaining, though occasionally somewhat caustic in his comments. Recently he published some "chessikins" from Gambit play by recognised Master players, and he adorned his text with the following:—

"Apropos of these chessikins, we may point out to the novice that the great players also lose in short order. We hear very often from a modest player of small proficiency that he shirks taking on players of renown because they would 'wind him up' in a trice; and, *per contra*, we often hear it boasted by the same sort that he was the last to capitulate in a simultaneous performance. Yet the length of the game is relatively unimportant. It is no praise to have won in fifteen moves nor any disparagement to lose as speedily.

"Great chess players are only comparatively great; and they all have weak moments, and occasionally whole seasons of disability, when their best moves are not better than their worst at other times. Duration is no reliable criterion of a game's quality; indeed, there is a certain wooden style of play which is quite devoid of spirit, but is for all that tenacious and hangs on to insufferable length. Let the tyro take heart, and not proclaim himself a duffer for the brief compass of his games."

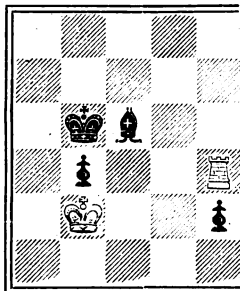


## SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.



WITH the three positions below we start what we hope will prove an attractive competition. Each month we shall publish one or more studies and offer monthly book prizes. In addition to these rewards we shall give at the end of the year a gold medal and a silver medal to the two solvers who have proved most successful during the twelve months. To economise space we have "cut down" diagram No. 1, but our readers will understand that the position must be "set up" on a full-sized chess board. The White King is on Q Kt 2, and the White Rook on K 3. For the best solutions received not later than January 20th we offer two copies of Marshall's *Chess Openings*. Solutions to be addressed: Editor, *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds.

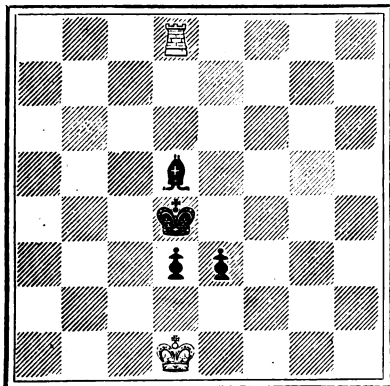
No. 1.



Black to play. What result?

No. 2.

BLACK.

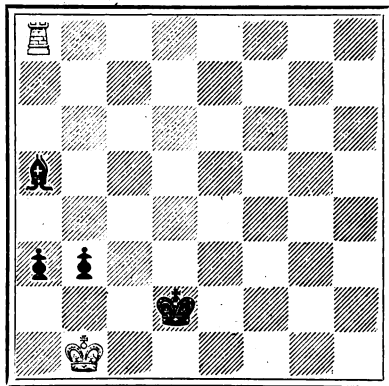


WHITE.

Black to play. What result?

No. 3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play. What result?

## STALE-MATE COMPETITION.

The copy of Marshall's *Chess Openings* offered last month has brought us quite an array of stale-mates. We have awarded the prize to Mr. W. H. S. Monck, Dublin, for the following position which occurred to him in a correspondence game. White (Fraser): K at Q 4; B at Q B 4; Pawns at K B 7, K B 5, K 4, Q 3. Black (Monck): K at K B sq; R at Q B 3; Pawn at Q R 6. White to move. The stale-mate was reached thus: 1 K—B 3, R—Q Kt 3; 2 P—K 5, R—Q Kt 7; 3 P—B 6, R—K 7; 4 P—K 6, R×P; 5 B×R, P—R 7; 6 K—Kt 2, P queens ch; 7 K×Q, and Black is stale-mate. A 2



## MR. WALTER PENN SHIPLEY.

**M**R. Walter Penn Shipley, honorary treasurer of the Lasker—Marshall match fund, has done so much to promote the interests of chess in America, that we are sure all readers of the *B. C. M.* will be delighted to see his portrait, and to learn something of his fine record in the chess arena. Mr. Shipley is one of the foremost of a select coterie of the strong players of the celebrated Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia, of which he has been a member since its institution in 1885. On the paternal side, Mr. Shipley springs from English stock—his ancestors were connected with the town of Uttoxeter, county Staffordshire. He, however, is a thorough American, so was his father, Mr. Thomas Shipley. Both were born in Philadelphia. The subject of our notice first saw light in that city on June 20th, 1860. His mother was an American lady, Elizabeth M. Drinker, native of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania. By profession Mr. Shipley is an attorney-at-law, and member of the firm of Messrs. Morris, Shipley, and Vaux, legal advisers of considerable repute in the State founded by William Penn of historical fame.

Mr. Shipley was taught to play chess by his father, and learnt the rudiments of the game when he was about six years of age. In his seventeenth year (1877) he started playing serious chess at the Mercantile Library of his native city, where he met all the leading local players, amongst whom, at that time, were G. Reichhelm, Jacob Elson (of problem fame), B. M. Neill, O. E. Michaelis (a most brilliant player), J. A. Kaiser (another fine problemist and player), Hermann Voigt, and others. The last named started his chess career about the same time as Mr. Shipley, and their friendship has increased in mutual regard as the years have gone by. Both are about equal in strength of play, and they have enjoyed many pleasant contests. During the year 1877 the late Mr. G. Reichhelm played two games with Mr. Shipley, to whom he conceded the odds of a Knight. Mr. Shipley won both encounters, but was afterwards defeated by Mr. Reichhelm at odds of Pawn and move. These were the only games they ever played together. In 1880 Mr. Shipley graduated from Haverford College, where he won the chess championship. In 1883 he graduated in law at the University of Pennsylvania, and he also carried off the chess honours of his Alma Mater.

Judging from his achievements in serious games, Mr. Shipley undoubtedly possesses natural aptitude for chess. Skittle play seems to have no attraction for him. He has contested four matches with leading players of Philadelphia, winning all the engagements; in three cases very decisively, as the following score shows:—

1880—Mr. W. P. Shipley 5, Mr. E. H. Miller . . 0.  
 1886—Mr. W. P. Shipley 7, Mr. A. K. Robinson 4, drawn 7.  
 1890—Mr. W. P. Shipley 4, Mr. A. Preister . . 3, drawn 6.  
 1891—Mr. W. P. Shipley 5, Mr. J. P. Morgan . . 1, drawn 2.

won 21

lost 8 drawn 15



In the year 1891 Mr. Shipley was elected hon. treasurer of the Franklin Chess Club, and he fulfilled the duties of this position until 1905, in which year he was elected president of the club—an office he still holds, much to the gratification of all the members.

In tournament play Mr. Shipley has compiled a splendid record. In the championship contests of the Franklin Club he has competed on twelve occasions, carrying off honours four times. We recall, from memory, his victories in 1888-'90, 1901 and '06. In the two first named years he won with a good margin to spare. In 1901 he scored 11 points, his nearest opponent being Mr. M. Morgan, of *Chess Digest* fame, with a score of 10 points. In 1901 Mr. Shipley took a board against Dr. Lasker in a simultaneous performance given in Philadelphia by the champion of the world. The Opening—a Queen's Gambit Declined—resulted in a win for Mr. Shipley on the 24th move. Mr. Shipley has also won the Pennsylvania State Championship and gold medal on two occasions, and he has secured honours several times in the New York State tournaments. He was first at Cooperstown in 1886; tied for first at Skaneateles in 1892; first at Buffalo in 1894. At Ontario Beach in 1896 he was second to his fellow club member, Mr. S. W. Bampton. In these four events Mr. Shipley played twenty-eight games without a single loss, and he met Messrs. E. Delmar, J. N. Hanham, Hermann Voigt, S. W. Bampton, and many other first class players of New York and Philadelphia. In simultaneous and exhibition games Mr. Shipley has encountered many of the recognised master players, including Dr. Lasker, Messrs. Pillsbury, Steinitz, Gunsberg, Lee, Bird, Albin, Taubenhau, Max Weiss, Lipschuetz, Dr. Zukertort, and others; winning games from all opponents. With the late Mr. Pillsbury he contested over one hundred games on level terms, the score being about two to one in favour of Pillsbury, drawn games not being reckoned. This record fairly represents Mr. Shipley's playing strength in *vis-a-vis* encounters. In addition to his many notable achievements in matches and tournaments, Mr. Shipley has also to his credit some splendid performances as a correspondence player. In reference to his connection with this branch of the game, Mr. Shipley says:—My introduction to the pleasures of correspondence chess must be laid at the door of my friend Mr. J. E. Narraway, of Ottawa, Canada. In the latter part of the year 1891 it was announced in various chess columns that "The Globe Correspondence Tournament No. 2" would shortly be started, to be conducted by Mr. Narraway. In this tournament I duly entered under the *nom de plume* of "G. H. Vaux," and then for the first time I discovered that the greatest pleasures of chess were to be found in the field of correspondence play. Here a player can test in the most satisfactory manner his pet openings and theories; he is not bothered by the time-limit, by a bad light, or a noisy room; he does not have to fall back upon his memory for the opening moves, but can work out at his leisure, with the aid of his library, any variation into which his game drifts." Mr. Shipley emerged from this his first correspondence contest with 11½ points, a score which was equalled by Mr. E. B. Holt, of Ottawa. Twenty-nine players contested in this tournament, but only fifteen went through to the finish in July, 1894. During the latter part

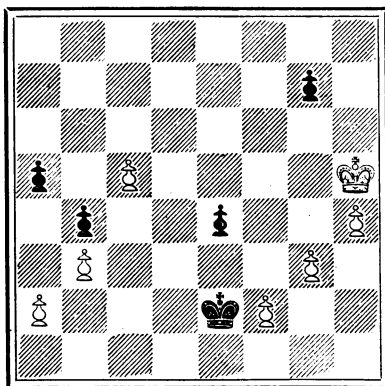


of 1893 Mr. Shipley, finding that Mr. Narraway could not undertake the task of promoting another contest, secured the assistance of Mr. Arthur Hale and Mr. John Welsh Young, and the trio launched "The Continental Correspondence Tournament," which attracted the record entry of seventy competitors, including many of the strongest players in the United States and Canada. The players were divided into five sections, and preliminary play resorted to for the purpose of deciding the twenty to compete in the final contest, which started January 1st, 1896. Mr. Shipley won his section in the qualifying contest, and finished fifth in the final tournament.

In 1900 another "big" correspondence contest was arranged, under the title, "The Twentieth Century Correspondence Tournament." Mr. Shipley competed, won his game in the preliminary round, and tied for first place in the semi-final; but was prevented by business engagements from continuing the contest. Last year (1905) a notable competition, entitled "Masters' Correspondence Tournament," was started. Mr. Shipley competed, and finished *ex æquo*, with Mr. J. E. Narraway for first place. They are now engaged in playing off. At the time we are writing Mr. Shipley appears likely to emerge from the contest with the laurel of victory. The Correspondence Championship of North America. In one game he has secured an advantage which should decide matters in his favour; whilst in the companion contest he has quite an even game and should draw at least. In all Mr. Shipley has contested 76 games by correspondence, winning 44, drawing 27, and losing five. These figures bear eloquent testimony to his skill as a first-class analyst.

The appended diagram represents a position in which Mr. Shipley announced mate in twenty-two moves, and was awarded the prize offered for the longest mate in the tournament:—

BLACK (MR. J. S. HALE, Ottawa).



WHITE (MR. W. P. SHIPLEY, Philadelphia).

experience. But Mr. Shipley's interest in chess is by no means confined to practical play—he has done good work for the game from the literary standpoint. In 1898 he was co-adjutor to the late Mr. G.

Mr. Shipley's love for correspondence chess is not restricted to personal pleasure—he certainly likes to play good chess, but he also wishes other devotees of "the postal game" to benefit by his experience. With this laudable object he wrote in 1901 an "open letter of advice to those members of the "Quaker State Association," who were engaged in contest *versus* New York State. We had the pleasure of publishing, in our issue of January, 1902, Mr. Shipley's friendly advice, and practical hints and we still heartily recommend all lovers of this form of the game to profit by his valuable




Reichhelm in the preparation of a handsome volume entitled "Chess in Philadelphia"—a historical survey of chess in the "Quaker" city from 1802 to 1897. Mr. Shipley has also left his mark in the field of analytical research; indeed his efforts in this direction have enriched our knowledge of some of the openings, particularly in connection with Petroff's Defence and the Steinitz Gambit. At the present time he edits, with conspicuous ability, an excellent chess column in the *Philadelphia Enquirer*, having succeeded his lamented friend the late Mr. H. N. Pillsbury in the editorial chair. Mr. Shipley not only commands the esteem and regard of all American chess players, but his services to chess are valued and appreciated throughout the whole of the chess world. A better man for the position of treasurer of the Lasker—Marshall match fund it would be impossible to have.

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## THE CHESS WORLD.

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HE Subscription for Volume XXVII. is now due, and Subscribers will greatly assist the Editor by remitting the amount—**EIGHT SHILLINGS**—as soon as possible. Postal orders to be crossed "& Co."—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Claypit Lane, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

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The Editor wishes all readers of the *B.C.M.* a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

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British Chess Federation Correspondence Matches.—The second rounds of the contests arranged by the National Chess Society between its units are now in full swing. The Midland Union is playing the Southern Union on sixty boards; and the previous winners—Northern Union and the London League—have teams of fifty players on each side. The reduction from the official number (60) was agreed to by the North, as the League secretary experienced some difficulty in securing the full number. Play started December 17th. On the Northern side Yorkshire provides twenty-one players, Lancashire fourteen, Durham six, Cumberland five, Northumberland two, Cheshire one, and Lincolnshire one=50. The contest between the Midland and Southern Union has been proceeding for some weeks past.

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Something novel in the way of a chess entertainment, says the *Brooklyn Eagle*, was recently evolved by the committee of the Franklin Chess Club of Philadelphia, when a "great, unknown chess player"



disguised as Benjamin Franklin, played simultaneously against all who presented themselves. The identity of the stranger was kept a profound secret until the discomfort of his disguise compelled him to unmask. He proved to be Julius Finn, of Manhattan, the clever blind-fold player, who had been induced by W. P. Shipley and J. F. Magee, jun., to undertake the task. The occasion naturally created much merriment, as no one had been able to penetrate the disguise. Finn played splendid chess, making a score of ten wins, nine drawn games, and only a single loss.

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We cull from the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* the following interesting description of a game played between Edward III. and the Countess of Salisbury. Our contemporary quotes from a recently published book, entitled "Essays on Mediæval Literature," by W. P. Ker :—" And they played at chess together, the Lady with all the wit and skill she could, that the King might not hold her for too simple and ignorant ; and the King played false, and would not play as well as he knew. And there was scarce pausing between the moves, but the King looked so hard on the Lady that she was all put out of countenance, and made mistakes in her play. And when the King saw that she had lost a Rook or a Knight, or what not, he would lose also to restore the Lady's game."

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The annual meeting of the Gloucestershire Association was held at the Royal Hotel, College Green, Bristol, on December 3rd, under the presidency of Mr. N. Fedden. The annual report for the season 1905-6 recorded the success of Gloucestershire, who won all its matches in the Western Division of the Southern Union Championship. Wilts. was defeated at Bath with a score of 12-4 ; Devon at Taunton by 11-5 ; and Somerset at Bristol 10-6, losing in the final to Surrey, of the South-Eastern Section, by 9-7, inclusive of one game by default. It was also announced that Clifton came out top of the new Bristol, Bath, and Gloucester Chess League, winning the challenge cup for the second time. Bath, Clifton, and Cheltenham were ties as regards matches won, but Clifton secured top place on counting points.—*Bristol Times and Mirror*.

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Irish News.—The annual meeting of the North Belfast Club was held on November 24th, at the rooms, Danube Street. During the year nine matches were contested—three friendly and six League fixtures. Three matches were won, five lost, and one drawn. These results are encouraging, considering the fact that the club is only in its second year of existence. In the prize competitions honours were carried off by Messrs. A. McDonald and A. S. Roper. The report and balance sheet having been passed, Mr. R. McKnight was elected president, and Mr. A. S. Roper hon. secretary and treasurer. The club meets all the year round, and chess visitors to the city will receive a cordial welcome. This year it is intended to have a tournament for young members and players who receive odds.



Correspondence Chess.—An association for promoting this interesting form of chess has recently been started, with head-quarters in London. Already over 100 members have joined, and we advise any of our readers to join, if they enjoy this form of chess. It needs introducing, but once started it proves most fascinating. The name of this new organisation is The British Correspondence Chess Association. Hon. sec., H. T. Dickinson, 21, Fermor Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., from whom all particulars can be obtained. The president is Major A. K. Murray (an old chess editor), and the vice-presidents include G. E. H. Bellingham, Major-General H. Bengough, Hon. V. A. Parnell, C. Platt, and Rev. B. Reed. The association is in the hands of a committee of five members and the officials. This form of chess has been neglected, as far as organisation is concerned; but its rapidly increasing popularity fully justifies this venture, and we wish it every success and a long life. We hope the Association will link up with the British Chess Federation.

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Mr. James D. Seguin, chess editor of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*, points out in his column of December 2nd that in the narration of the career of Lord Kames, the eminent Scottish jurist (see "Scottish Men of Letters of the Eighteenth Century," by Graham, page 186), the author gives the following interesting and curious anecdote:—

"It was in 1870 that he (Lord Kames) tried a case for murder in Ayr. The prisoner was one Matthew Hay, a farmer by profession, a smuggler by practice, who had killed a man in a scramble. Kames had often played chess with this handsome, dashing, jovial fellow in taverns, and, when the verdict of guilty was given, he turned to his old companion with a leer and said, 'That is checkmate for you, Matthie.' Hanging in those days in Scotland was regarded as being less barbaric than a dog fight, and the carrying out of the death sentence in this manner was looked upon very lightly."

As it is not a very far cry back to 1870, perhaps some of our Scotch contemporaries may be sufficiently interested to search local records for verification, or otherwise, of the incident referred to. We certainly protest most strongly against the callous assertion that hanging of men was regarded in Scotland as less barbaric than a dog fight.

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*The New Age*—a democratic journal published every Thursday by A. Bonner, Took's Court, Fumival Street, London, E.C.—is now devoting space regularly to chess. "The man at the wheel" is Mr. Noel E. Meares, whose name is familiar to us, though, at the moment, we cannot recall his previous journalistic connection with the game. In the issue for December 20th, which is before us, he presents a classic from the play of Hanstein and von der Lasa, a *Salvio Gambit*, which, he says, has now fallen on evil days, especially since Black's sixth move—Kt—Q B 3—has been found to hamper White's freedom. The opening moves of the *partie* 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 B—B 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Kt—K 5; 6 K—B sq, P—B 6. In his comments Mr. Meares points out that Steinitz adopted the opening with success in his match against Anderssen. The early counter move—P—B 6 (now superseded by Kt—Q B 3)—is a suggestion of Cochrane's, a very original English player, who won many victories from the Brahmins during his long residence in India. Both Hanstein and von der Lasa were included in the group of "Pleiades," or chess stars of Berlin, who used to gather together from time to time to dissect and investigate the openings.

Somersetshire v. Devonshire.—These counties met to play their match in the South-Western section of the Southern Union Championship on December 8th. The venue of the contest was the London Hotel, Taunton, and the Devonians were defeated by 9 points to 7. Score :—

| SOMERSET.                            |   | DEVON.                             |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Mr. H. C. Moore, Bath .. .. .        | 1 | Mr. T. Taylor, Plymouth .. .. .    | 0 |
| Mr. A. F. Morrell, Weston-super-M..* | 1 | Mr. H. M. Pindeaux, unattached ..* | 0 |
| Mr. W. W. Lane, Weston-super-Mare*   | 1 | Mr. T. W. Bourne, Torquay .. ..*   | 0 |
| Mr. G. B. Caple, Bath Y.M.C.A. ..    | 1 | Mr. A. W. Peet, Torquay .. .. .    | 0 |
| Mr. O. Hunt, Weston-super-Mare ..    | 0 | Mr. E. Palmer, Exeter .. .. .      | 1 |
| Rev. E. W. Poynton, Bath .. ..*      | ½ | Mr. W. W. Rickeard, Plymouth ..*   | ½ |
| Rev. C. F. Bolland, Bridgwater ..*   | 0 | Mr. R. S. Owen, Tiverton .. ..*    | 1 |
| Mr. A. West, Yeovil .. .. .          | 1 | Rev. H. Bemridge, Exeter .. .. .   | 0 |
| Rev. W. H. Crockett, Taunton .. ..   | ½ | Mr. J. E. D. Moysey, Plymouth ..*  | ½ |
| Mr. J. B. Allison, Bridgwater .. ..  | 0 | Mr. E. A. Robinson, Ilfracombe ..  | 1 |
| Mr. G. F. Spencer, Taunton .. ..     | 0 | Mr. H. J. Stratton, Exeter .. ..   | 1 |
| Mr. J. H. Collins, Bath .. .. .      | ½ | Mr. A. Fisher, Tiverton .. .. .    | ½ |
| Mr. T. J. Barton, Bridgwater .. ..   | 1 | Mr. W. H. Gundry, Exeter .. ..     | 0 |
| Rev. D. P. Alford, Taunton .. ..*    | ½ | Col. Bennett, Plymouth .. .. .     | ½ |
| Mr. W. H. Lock, Taunton .. .. .      | ½ | Mr. E. J. Thompson, Exeter .. ..   | ½ |
| Mr. H. W. Sanders, Bridgwater .. ..  | ½ | Mr. G. W. Cutler, Exeter .. .. .   | ½ |
|                                      | 9 |                                    | 7 |

The arrangements for the match were made by Mr. L. T. Knight, Somerset county secretary, and Rev. W. H. Crockett, secretary of the Taunton Club, and gave much satisfaction.

Yorkshire.—The completion of the first half of the Woodhouse Cup competition sees Sheffield at the head of the table, with four wins in five matches. The cutlery city has not only a good team, but, more important still, the players are evidently taking a keen interest in the competition, and the difficulties experienced in past seasons in raising the full number required for matches away from home have not been present. Should Sheffield gain Cup honours—as present appearances promise—their success will be generally popular. Leeds and Hull tie, with three wins and two defeats each. Hull's reverses were sustained in the first two matches played, as the Hull men are often bad starters. Last year they also began with two defeats, and then winning every remaining match, succeeded in wresting the Cup from Bradford, who was just on the point of winning it outright by achieving



a third successive victory. Huddersfield and Bradford have each lost three matches, and the result of the encounter between themselves is undetermined, as is also Huddersfield's match with Dewsbury.

In the competition for the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Trophy, Wakefield is leading, with Leeds Blenheim a very good second. The form so far shewn by the present trophy holders (York) has been of too in-and-out a character to hold out much hope that last season's success will be repeated.

The contest for the Yorkshire championship has reached the semi-final stage in which the competitors are Messrs. Jeffery (present champion) and Spencer (Leeds), I. M. Brown and A. Shackleton (Bradford).

*Ranneforth's Schach-Kalender*, 1907.—This is a neat pocket diary which has been compiled, for the special use of chess players, by Herr Ranneforth, chief editor of the *Deutsches Wochenschach*. In addition to the ordinary diary, three days on one page, the contents include a short history of the German Chess Association by Paul Schellenberg, of Dresden, who points out that during the past five years the German National Chess Society has made great strides. In October, 1901, it was composed of thirty-six clubs, with 1,191 members and ten individual associates. To-day the affiliated clubs number 110, with 3,400 members and the individual associates muster thirty-four. This article is supplemented with (1) a list of the winners of the fifteen tournaments which have been held since 1877; (2) Constitution of the Association; (3) rules governing tournament play; (4) problem tourney rules and regulations. Another interesting and very useful feature is a tournament pairing record, which shows in tabulated form how to arrange the order of play for any number of competitors from five to twenty-four. This information is taken from the Chess Year Book, edited by Professor Berger, and published by Veit & Co., Leipsic, some years ago. Other features are—Telegraph notation. Names of the chess pieces in the chief European languages, and last, but by no means least, a chess club directory, in which, as might be expected, space is mainly devoted to the German Chess Societies. But other countries are not omitted, and many travelling chess-playing enthusiasts will be grateful to Herr Ranneforth for the information given of the chief clubs in the most important cities on the Continent and in Great Britain. The price, 2/-, is reasonable. Publisher: A. Stein, 53, Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Potsdam.

Chess in Scotland.—Mr. F. J. Lee has been in Glasgow again for a week or two, fulfilling an engagement with "Burns" C.C., &c.

"Richardson" Cup Tourney.—During the month the following ties in this contest have been played up to time of writing:—At Glasgow, Central C.C. beat Stirling C.C. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . After adjudication, Edinburgh C.C. beat Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. by 4 games to 3; and Glasgow C.C. beat Glasgow Athenæum C.C. by the same score. On the 15th December Glasgow C.C. team beat Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. team by 6 games to 1; the tie being played at Edinburgh; and on the same day the "Burns" C.C., at Glasgow, made a clean score



of 7 wins in the tie with Central C.C. On 22nd December, at Stirling, the Edinburgh C.C. team beat Stirling C.C. team by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

"Spens" Cup Tourney.—Falkirk won the tie with Kelty, on adjudication, and met Glasgow Bohemians in the next round, at Falkirk. Each scored two wins, and three unfinished games have been referred for adjudication. Motherwell beat Portobello by four games to three.

Stirling v. Falkirk.—This inter-club match of eleven a-side was played at Falkirk on 10th December, and resulted in a draw of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  games each.

Edinburgh v. Stirling.—This inter-club match was played at Stirling on 22nd December, and the city team won by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

Scottish Ladies' Chess Association.—Handicap competition for the "Cranston" Trophy and "S.C.A." Medal, commences early in January, and is open to all ordinary members of the Association. The competition is to be held in three divisions, viz.: Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Stirling, the winners of each to play against each other in the final. The "Cranston" Trophy is held for a year, but the medal becomes the absolute property of the winner.

We hope the "S.C.A." will next season increase the speed of play in the junior contest for the "Spens" Cup from 20 to 24 or 25 moves per hour. This season "adjudications" have been too much a feature of the contest.

Other matches reported:—

|  |   |                |
|--|---|----------------|
| Central (Glasgow) . . . . .            | $8\frac{1}{2}$ v. Bohemians (Glasgow) . . . . . | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Athenæum, 2nd team (Glasgow) . . . . . | $4\frac{1}{2}$ v. Shawlands (Glasgow) . . . . . | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Queen's Park (Glasgow) . . . . .       | $6\frac{1}{2}$ v. Bohemians (Glasgow) . . . . . | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |

On Friday, 7th December, in the B Division of the Edinburgh League, the Ladies' C.C. lost to the Working Men's C.C. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points out of 6; but in the same competition, on 14th December, the Ladies were successful against the "Meir Memorial" C.C. by 4 to 2.

At Glasgow Athenæum, on 1st December, Glasgow C.C. (2nd team) beat the Athenæum C.C. by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . On the same day the Townhill C.C. (Dunfermline) beat Leslie C.C. (Fife) by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Motherwell C.C. also had an encounter with Glasgow C.C. (2nd) during December, the city players winning by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

We greatly regret to notice the death of Mr. Wm. Black, of Glasgow, one of the leaders of Scottish chess. Mr. Black died at his Kelvin-side residence on Thursday, 13th December, and our readers will find further particulars in our obituary column. The deceased gentleman was one of the most distinguished Scottish amateurs, and his loss is a severe blow to the Glasgow C.C. particularly, of which he was a strong supporter.

We have to thank the officials of the Lancashire County Association for a copy of the printed annual report for 1906 and printed circular giving full particulars of the forthcoming county tournaments. The *brochure* records fully the doings of the past year, and is embellished with a portrait of Mr. P. R. England, of Liverpool, winner of the 1906 championship. There is also a list of affiliated clubs, balance sheet, and other interesting matter. In the current tournaments prizes of the aggregate value of thirteen guineas are offered for three contests



for players classed A, B, and C. The winner of A will receive a gold medal and £3 3s., and be recognised as county champion for the year. The aggregate entry is 112, which compares with 123 last year. Preliminary contests are held in various districts to determine which players shall compete in the final tournament. The first round in each section is to be completed during the present month.

The forty-fifth annual match between Manchester and Liverpool took place on Saturday, December 1st, at the rooms of the Manchester Club. Liverpool was minus the services of Messrs. Burn, Kaizer, and Gardner, whilst Manchester were short of Messrs. Lund, Marriott, and Mills-Palmer. Manchester had the move on the odd boards. Play continued for four hours, after which time, four games remained unfinished. That on the first board was agreed to be a win for White, and the other three were referred to Mr. H. E. Atkins for adjudication. The game between Messrs. Spencer and Cairns was played at Liverpool. It is perhaps worthy of remark that at No. 6 Board, in a *Sicilian*, after playing for three hours and forty minutes, no capture had been made on either side; also that the veteran, Mr. S. Wellington, who made his first appearance in these matches in 1862, secured a win against Mr. W. Butler, who until recently was identified with Cumberland chess.

A summary of the results of the matches between the two clubs will be interesting. Of the first series (1855 to 1875) Liverpool won eight matches, lost five, and drew one; the score of games being—Liverpool 85, Manchester 75, drawn 13. Of the second series (after the reconstruction of the Manchester Club in 1876) Liverpool has won sixteen, Manchester nine, and six have been drawn. The score of the games is—Liverpool 142, Manchester 129, drawn 70.

| MANCHESTER.        |    |    |    |    | LIVERPOOL.        |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Rev. W. C. Palmer  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Dr. H. Holmes     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. V. L. Wahltuch | .. | .. | .. | *½ | Mr. P. R. England | .. | .. | .. | *½ |
| Mr. E. Spencer     | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. J. Cairns     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. C. Coates      | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. R. S. Corlett | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. C. H. Wallwork | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. D. Powell     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. T. Kelly       | .. | .. | .. | *½ | Dr. J. H. Shaw    | .. | .. | .. | *½ |
| Mr. G. W. Wright   | .. | .. | .. | *0 | Mr. E. A. Askwith | .. | .. | .. | *1 |
| Mr. W. Butler      | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. S. Wellington | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. F. Lowenthal   | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. H. Bateman    | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Dr. A. Brodsky     | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. W. R. Thomas  | .. | .. | .. | 0  |

6

4

\* Adjudicated.

The first stage of the Bateson Wood Tournament at the Manchester Club was played in two sections. In one section Mr. T. Kelly took the first place with a score of seven, made up of six wins and two draws and Mr. H. B. Lund the second place with a score of 6½, made up of six wins, one draw, and one loss. In the other section Dr. J. C. Eames made a score of six, and Mr. M. Sutcliffe 5½ out of eight games. It had been arranged that the finals should be decided by the result of one game between each pair of players. Mr. T. Kelly beat Dr. Eames, and thence cured the first prize, and will hold the cup for a year. Dr. Eames wins the second prize, and the destination of the third and fourth prizes depends on result of the game between Messrs. Lund and Sutcliffe.



On December 1st the North Manchester Club was visited by a team of 25 players of the Liverpool Central Club. After adjudication the home club won by the odd point. Score :—

| NORTH MANCHESTER.           |                 | LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.        |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. C. Lobel .. .. .        | 0               | Mr. W. Skillicorn .. .. . | 1               |
| Mr. T. H. Lambert .. .. .   | 0               | Mr. E. A. Greig .. .. .   | 1               |
| Mr. T. A. Farron .. .. .    | *0              | Mr. T. H. Storey .. .. .  | *1              |
| Mr. A. Wolstencroft .. .. . | 1               | Mr. W. A. Heerey .. .. .  | 0               |
| Mr. H. Farnsworth .. .. .   | 0               | Mr. W. J. Crosby .. .. .  | 1               |
| Mr. J. Burtinshaw .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. T. W. Corlett .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. C. W. Garrett .. .. .   | 0               | Mr. A. Slater .. .. .     | 1               |
| Mr. J. S. Crawford .. .. .  | 1               | Mr. J. Bradley .. .. .    | 0               |
| Mr. G. Osborne .. .. .      | 1               | Mr. R. Jones .. .. .      | 0               |
| Mr. C. E. Collinge .. .. .  | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. G. A. Bates .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. T. L. Agar .. .. .      | 1               | Mr. N. Harrop .. .. .     | 0               |
| Mr. J. Goldstone .. .. .    | 1               | Mr. A. Rimmer .. .. .     | 0               |
| Mr. F. Berry .. .. .        | 0               | Mr. M. Kressner .. .. .   | 1               |
| Mr. D. R. Brooks .. .. .    | * $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. Boyce .. .. .      | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. Hughes .. .. .       | *0              | Mr. H. Thorne .. .. .     | *1              |
| Mr. F. Lambert .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. R. W. Smith .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. B. Liebman .. .. .      | 1               | Mr. J. Brennan .. .. .    | 0               |
| Mr. G. E. Panton .. .. .    | 0               | Mr. W. Scarrett .. .. .   | 1               |
| Mr. W. B. Beckwith .. .. .  | 1               | Mr. T. Seed .. .. .       | 0               |
| Mr. W. Whitehead .. .. .    | 1               | Mr. A. Lackland .. .. .   | 0               |
| Mr. H. Hibbs .. .. .        | 0               | Mr. S. R. Jobson .. .. .  | 1               |
| Mr. E. C. McKinnon .. .. .  | 1               | Mr. J. J. Best .. .. .    | 0               |
| Mr. J. G. Harrison .. .. .  | 0               | Mr. G. Mahon .. .. .      | 1               |
| Mr. R. Kidney .. .. .       | 1               | Mr. W. Whalley .. .. .    | 0               |
| Mr. W. C. Alexander .. .. . | 1               | Mr. H. F. Roberts .. .. . | 0               |

13

12

\* Adjudicated.

Manchester and District League v. Liverpool and District League. Played at the rooms of the Manchester Club, on Saturday, December 15th. Score :—

| MANCHESTER.                            |                 | LIVERPOOL.                              |                 |
|--|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, Gram. School ..    | 0               | Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool Central .. | 1               |
| Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. E. A. Askwith, Liverpool .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Rusholme .. ..     | *1              | Mr. H. Stocker, Liverpool City .. ..    | *0              |
| Mr. T. Kelly, Ardwick .. .. .          | 1               | Mr. H. Bateman, Liverpool .. .. .       | 0               |
| Mr. J. Wahltuch, Ardwick .. .. .       | *1              | Mr. J. S. Meikle, Liverpool City .. ..  | *0              |
| Mr. G. Mills Palmer, Mancr. Social ..  | 1               | Mr. W. J. Crosby, Liverpool Central ..  | 0               |
| Mr. W. Butler, Stockport .. .. .       | *1              | Mr. W. R. Thomas, Waterloo .. ..        | *0              |
| Mr. J. D. Chambers, Lanc. Coll. Settl. | 0               | Mr. A. Slater, Liverpool .. .. .        | 1               |
| Mr. Arthur Eva, Gorton .. .. .         | 0               | Mr. J. H. McCann, Liverpool .. .. .     | 1               |
| Rev. A. W. Baxter, Rochdale .. ..      | *0              | Mr. R. W. Smith, Liverpool Central ..   | *1              |
| Mr. R. C. Boyer, St. Margaret's .. ..  | 1               | Mr. E. Annan, Liverpool Central .. ..   | 0               |
| Mr. W. B. Shaw, Ardwick .. .. .        | 0               | Mr. J. A. Brennan, Liverpool Central .. | 1               |
| Mr. H. Hartley, Gorton .. .. .         | 1               | Mr. F. Nikolls, Liverpool .. .. .       | 0               |
| Mr. G. H. Clegg, Rochdale .. .. .      | 1               | Mr. R. S. Baynton, Liverpool .. .. .    | 0               |
| Mr. F. J. Pilkington, Warehousemen ..  | 1               | Mr. J. Van Sommer, Liverpool .. ..      | 0               |
| Mr. J. F. Wilkinson, Rochdale .. ..    | *1              | Mr. J. Turner, Liverpool City .. ..     | *0              |
| Mr. W. Phillips, Gorton .. .. .        | * $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. Squires, Liverpool City .. ..    | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Standing, Ardwick .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Dr. Tait, Liverpool .. .. .             | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. L. Glass, Jewish .. .. .           | 0               | Mr. C. H. Cook, Gambits Club .. ..      | 1               |
| Mr. J. J. Taylor, Oldham Y.M.C.A. ..   | 1               | Mr. A. A. Roden, Gambits Club .. ..     | 0               |

12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

\* Adjudicated.



London.—The best scores to date in the City of London Championship are appended. The next round will be played on January 9th.

|   | W. | L. | D. | TO PLAY. |
|---|----|----|----|----------|
| Rev. F. E. Hamond .. .. .   | 8  | 2  | 2  | 5        |
| (To play Messrs. Macdonald, Loman, Barlow, Curnock, and Allnutt.) |    |    |    |          |
| Mr. A. E. Mercer .. .. .  | 6  | 2  | 1  | 8        |
| Mr. G. E. Wainwright .. .. .                                      | 5  | 2  | 1  | 9        |
| Mr. W. Ward .. .. .   | 4  | 2  | 1  | 10       |
| Mr. E. G. Sergeant .. .. .  | 4  | 2  | 1  | 10       |
| Mr. H. W. Shoosmith .. .. .                                       | 4  | 2  | 0  | 11       |
| Mr. H. S. Barlow .. .. .  | 4  | 2  | 0  | 11       |
| Mr. E. Macdonald .. .. .  | 3  | 4  | 0  | 10       |
| Mr. C. Hamond .. .. .   | 3  | 3  | 1  | 10       |

On December 1st Mr. A. Curnock gave one of his blindfold exhibitions at the Battersea Club. He encountered six opponents, and emerged from the fray the winner by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , receiving the hearty congratulations of his fellow club members.

Metropolitan Counties Championship.—The most important match played in London during December was the "big" contest played between Kent and Surrey on fifty boards. The encounter took place on December 15th, at the Mecca Café, Chancery Lane, E.C., and ended in a brilliant victory for Kent by  $37\frac{1}{2}$  points to  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . The scores at the first sixteen boards decided the match between the counties in the Southern Union County Championship. After such a fine display Kent County will doubtless make a bold bid to secure premier honours this year in this important competition. We are indebted to the secretary (Mr. W. M. Brooke) of the Kent Association for the full score:—

| KENT.                         |               | SURREY.                       |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. O. C. Müller .. .. .      | I             | Mr. A. Guest .. .. .          | 0             |
| Mr. E. L. Raymond .. .. .     | I             | Mr. H. Ward .. .. .           | 0             |
| Mr. E. Cresswell .. .. .      | 0             | Mr. A. E. Tietjen .. .. .     | I             |
| Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor .. .. . | 0             | Mr. F. L. Anspach .. .. .     | I             |
| Mr. C. H. Lorch .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. S. Barlow .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Chapman .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. Serrailier .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. C. Bundock .. .. .     | I             | Mr. T. B. Girdlestone .. .. . | 0             |
| Mr. W. B. Dixon .. .. .       | I             | Mr. L. P. Rees .. .. .        | 0             |
| Mr. J. H. Eastwood .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Howell .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. M. Brooke .. .. .      | I             | Mr. G. A. Felce .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. R. F. B. Jones .. .. .    | I             | Mr. H. W. Piercy .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. T. S. Connan .. .. .      | I             | Mr. W. D. Childs .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. H. C. Sturton .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. R. Harley .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. J. Prichard .. .. .    | I             | Mr. W. S. Fazan .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. C. F. Carke .. .. .       | 0             | Mr. W. T. Dickinson .. .. .   | I             |
| Mr. W. J. Walford .. .. .     | I             | Mr. W. B. Pigg .. .. .        | 0             |
| Mr. A. E. Mercer .. .. .      | I             | Mr. F. Hauff .. .. .          | 0             |
| Miss Finn .. .. .             | 0             | Mr. T. W. Liversage .. .. .   | I             |
| Mr. A. O'Neill .. .. .        | 0             | Mr. P. Baxter .. .. .         | I             |
| Mr. O. Boettcher .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. P. Plummer .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. Bailey .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. H. Wood .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. F. Delcomyn .. .. .    | I             | Mr. J. F. Iselin .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. A. R. Ropes .. .. .       | I             | Mr. F. Hutchings .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. J. Whicker .. .. .        | I             | Mr. H. W. Bull .. .. .        | 0             |
| Mr. J. A. Detmold .. .. .     | I             | Mr. A. E. Philpot .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. W. F. Dray .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. W. Platts .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. L. C. G. Dewing .. .. .   | I             | Mr. H. Wretts Smith .. .. .   | 0             |
| Mr. S. Baylis .. .. .         | I             | Mr. L. A. Margetts .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. B. W. Hamilton .. .. .    | I             | Mr. W. H. Saunders .. .. .    | 0             |



|                                |               |                              |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. D. W. Earle .. .. .        | 1             | Mr. D. A. Woosley .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mrs. Curling .. .. .           | 1             | Mr. P. J. Layzell .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. C. H. Rymer-Jones .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. A. Doggett .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. H. B. Hodges .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. C. Colchester .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Paice .. .. .           | 1             | Mr. G. F. Pollard .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. E. Keane .. .. .           | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Kennard .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. G. Hanson .. .. .          | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. T. Halse .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. Chipperfield .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. E. J. Platts .. .. .     | 0             |
| Captain McCaulis .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. C. O'Neill .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. W. Waterhouse .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. W. Gibson .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. R. F. Holland .. .. .      | 0             | Mr. C. E. Bruges .. .. .     | 1             |
| Hon. V. A. Parneil .. .. .     | 1             | Mr. S. Edwards .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. A. L. Curling .. .. .      | 1             | Mr. T. Lovejoy .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. H. M. Rayner .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. G. W. Sadler .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. H. T. Dickinson .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. J. Robertson .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. F. W. Dunn .. .. .         | 1             | Mr. H. Hall .. .. .          | 0             |
| Mr. G. Read .. .. .            | 1             | Mr. P. Green .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson .. .. . | 1             | Mr. W. C. Doggett .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. C. H. Macpherson .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. S. Crook .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. P. Lees .. .. .         | 1             | Mr. T. E. Davies .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. J. W. Thomas .. .. .       | 1             | Mr. H. J. Reed .. .. .       | 0             |
| 37 $\frac{1}{2}$               |               | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$             |               |

London Chess League.—We are indebted to the hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Moore, for the appended list of match engagements this month:—

| <i>Date.</i> |                        |                      | <i>Where played.</i> |
|--------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Jan. 7—      | Insurance              | v. Battersea         | .. The Cabin.        |
| " 8—         | Railway Clearing House | v. Café Continental* | .. Aldgate.          |
| " 8—         | West London            | v. North London      | .. City Club.        |
| " 9—         | Bromley                | v. Ibis              | .. The Mecca.        |
| " 10—        | Lud Eagle II.          | v. Amalgamated Press | .. Gambit.           |
| " 10—        | Bohemians II.          | v. Y.M.C.A.          | .. Y.M.C.A.          |
| " 10—        | Toynbee                | v. Wheatsheaf        | .. The Grid.         |
| " 10—        | Lud Eagle              | v. Sydenham          | .. Gambit.           |
| " 10—        | Leyton                 | v. East London       | .. City.             |
| " 10—        | London County Council  | v. Wood Green        | .. City.             |
| " 14—        | Hampstead              | v. Insurance         | .. The Cabin.        |
| " 14—        | Lee                    | v. Athenæum          | .. City.             |
| " 15—        | West London            | v. Battersea         | .. City.             |
| " 15—        | Maurice                | v. Café Continental* | .. Aldgate.          |
| " 17—        | Railway Clearing House | v. Wheatsheaf        | .. The Grid.         |
| " 17—        | Wood Green             | v. Ealing            | .. City.             |
| " 17—        | Hampstead II.          | v. Bohemians II.     | .. The Grid.         |
| " 21—        | Leyton                 | v. Lee               | .. City.             |
| " 21—        | Bohemians              | v. Lud Eagle         | .. The Grid.         |
| " 21—        | Bohemians II.          | v. Lud Eagle II.     | .. Gambit.           |
| " 21—        | Sydenham               | v. Insurance         | .. Cabin.            |
| " 22—        | West London            | v. Ladies            | .. City.             |
| " 24—        | Toynbee                | v. Amalgamated Press | .. Toynbee Hall.     |
| " 24—        | Hampstead              | v. Metropolitan      | .. Holborn.          |
| " 24—        | Maida Vale             | v. Bohemians II.     | .. The Grid.         |
| " 25—        | Hampstead II.          | v. Y.M.C.A.          | .. City.             |
| " 28—        | Ladies                 | v. Battersea         | .. City.             |
| " 29—        | Sydenham               | v. North London      | .. City.             |
| " 29—        | Maida Vale             | v. Maurice           | .. Gambit.           |
| " 29—        | Richmond               | v. Ealing            | .. City.             |
| " 31—        | West London            | v. Athenæum          | .. City.             |
| " 31—        | Lud Eagle              | v. Insurance         | .. Cabin.            |
| " 31—        | Lud Eagle II.          | v. Wheatsheaf        | .. The Grid.         |

\* NOTE.—The Café Continental has retired.



# LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, MATCH FIXTURES, 1906-7.

Figures show the dates on which the matches are to be contested. As each match is decided, the aggregate scores will be substituted, so that the table will indicate engagements still to be fulfilled, and progress made by each club.

|                      | Hampstead. | Metropolitan. | Bohemians. | Lud.-Eagle. | West London. | N'th London. | Athenæum. | Battersea. | Brixton. | Lee.    | East London. | Sydenham and Forest Hill. | Ladies. | Leyton. | Insurance. | Won |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------|-----|
| Hampstead            | —          | 24/1/07       | 12½        | 21/2/07     | 11           | 18/3/07      | 14½       | 11/3/07    | *13½     | 25/3/07 | 9½           | 4/3/07                    | 4/2/07  | 14/2/07 | 14/1/07    | 4   |
| Metropo'an           | 24/1/07    | —             | 12         | 28/2/07     | 14           | 15½          | 12/12/06  | 11½        | 7/2/07   | 11/3/07 | 18/3/07      | 14/2/07                   | 15      | 11½     | 13½        | 7   |
| Bohemians            | 7½         | 8             | —          | 21/1/07     | 7½           | 14           | 25/3/07   | 8          | 8½       | 25/2/07 | 8½           | 13/12/06                  | 18/2/07 | 14/3/07 | 7/2/07     | 1   |
| Lud.-Eagle           | 21/2/07    | 28/2/07       | 21/1/07    | —           | 18/4/07      | 7/3/07       | 17½       | 13         | 28/3/07  | 18/3/07 | 9"           | 10/1/07                   | 16      | 11½     | 31/1/07    | 4   |
| W. London            | 9          | 6             | 12½        | 18/4/07     | —            | 8/1/07       | 31/1/07   | 15/1/07    | 11/4/07  | 10/2/07 | 21/3/07      | 28/2/07                   | 22/1/07 | 15½     | 13½        | 3   |
| N. London            | 18/3/07    | 19/2/07       | 6          | 7/3/07      | 8/1/07       | —            | 10½       | 26/2/07    | 9        | 11½     | 12/2/07      | 29/1/07                   | 15½     | 12      | 10/12/06   | 4   |
| Athenæum             | 5½         | 4½            | 25/3/07    | 2½          | 31/1/07      | 9½           | —         | 12½        | 19/3/07  | 14/1/07 | 12/2/07      | 10½                       | 25/2/07 | 5/3/07  | 3/12/06    | 2   |
| Battersea...         | 11/3/07    | 8½            | 12         | 7           | 15/1/07      | 26/2/07      | 7½        | —          | 13       | 8½      | 24/4/07      | 9                         | 28/1/07 | 5/2/07  | 7/1/07     | 1   |
| Brixton ...          | *5½        | 7/2/06        | 11½        | 28/3/07     | 11/4/07      | 11           | 19/3/07   | 7          | —        | 9½      | 7/3/07       | 10                        | 11½     | 9       | 14/2/07    | 3   |
| Lee .....            | 25/3/07    | 11/3/07       | 25/2/07    | 18/3/07     | 19/2/07      | 8½           | 14/1/07   | 11½        | 10½      | —       | 10½          | 9/4/07                    | 11/2/07 | 21/1/07 | 16         | 4   |
| E. London            | 10½        | 18/3/07       | 11½        | 10*         | 21/3/07      | 12/3/07      | 12/2/07   | 24/4/07    | 7/3/07   | 9½      | —            | 7/2/07                    | 16½     | 10/1/07 | 25/2/07    | 3   |
| Sydenham & Forest H. | 4/3/07     | 14/2/07       | 13/12/06   | 10/1/07     | 28/2/07      | 29/1/07      | 9½        | 11         | 10       | 9/4/07  | 7/2/07       | —                         | 14      | 10½     | 21/1/07    | 3   |
| Ladies .....         | 4/2/07     | 5             | 18/2/07    | 4           | 22/1/07      | 4½           | 25/2/06   | 28/1/07    | 8½       | 11/2/07 | 3½           | 6                         | —       | 6       | 7          | 0   |
| Leyton.. ...         | 14/2/07    | 8½            | 14/3/07    | 8½          | 4½           | 8            | 5/3/07    | 5/2/07     | 11       | 21/1/07 | 10/1/07      | 9½                        | 14      | —       | 13½        | 3   |
| Insurance            | 14/1/07    | 6½            | 7/2/07     | 31/1/07     | 6½           | 10/12/06     | 3/12/06   | 7/1/07     | 14/2/07  | 4       | 25/2/07      | 21/1/07                   | 13      | 6½      | —          | 1   |



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

The four following games are from the current Tournament for the Championship of the City of London Chess Club.

GAME No. 2,790.

*Giucoco Piano.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. E. MORGAN. Mr. G. WAINWRIGHT.

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

White gains nothing with this manœuvre. I should have played P—Q 4 here, which seems to give White a good game, whether Black capture or advance the King's Pawn.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 14 B×Kt   | 13 P—K R 3  |
| 15 Kt—K 4   | 14 Q×B      |
| 16 Q—K 2  | 15 Q—Q sq   |
|   | 16 B—K Kt 5 |
| ..... Perhaps K—R sq,<br>followed by P—K B 4, Q—B 3, &c.<br>was better. |             |
| 17 P—K R 3  | 17 B—R 4    |
| 18 Q R—Q sq   | 18 B—K 2    |
| 19 Kt—Kt 3  | 19 B×Kt     |
| 20 Q×B  | 20 Q—Q 2    |

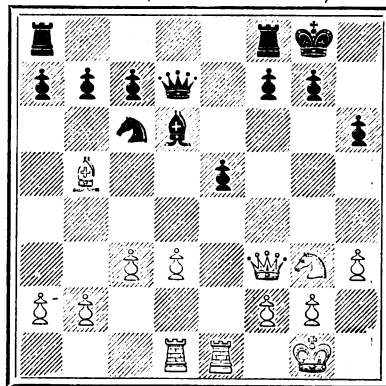
..... Black is in difficulties, as his King's Pawn has become weak, and White threatens Kt—K B 5, with a strong attack. Probably by playing B—Q 3 at once, Black could have defended himself; if then 21 Kt—B 5 or B—Kt 5, Kt—K 2!

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 21 B—Kt 5 | 21 B—Q 3 |
|-----------|----------|

Position after Black's 21st move:—

B—Q 3.

BLACK (MR. WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (MR. MORGAN.)

22 P—Q 4

A blunder. With Kt—B 5 (threatening Q—Kt 4) White would have obtained a strong attack—e.g., 22 Kt—B 5, K—R 2 (the only move which does not lose a Pawn); 23 P—Q 4 [Q—Kt 4, P—K Kt 3, 24 K×P? Q—K 2!], P×P; 24 B×Kt, Q×B (best); 25 Q×Q, P×Q; 26 Kt×B, P×Kt; 27 R×P, or perhaps still better, 26 Kt×Q P. In either case White appears to have a winning ending.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 23 R×P     | 22 P×P      |
| 24 B×Q     | 23 Kt×R     |
| 25 P×Kt    | 24 Kt×Q ch  |
| 26 B—R 4   | 25 Q R—Q sq |
| 27 P×B     | 26 B×Kt     |
| 28 R—K 7   | 27 R—Q 7    |
| 29 B—Kt 3  | 28 R×Kt P   |
| 30 R×Kt P  | 29 P—B 4    |
| 31 Resigns | 30 P—B 5    |



## GAME No. 2,791.

*Queen's Gambit Declined. 2... P-K 4 Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. E. MACDONALD. Mr. A. E. MERCER.

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

P-Q R 3 at once, I think, is preferable. If then 4... Kt-Q B 3; 5 P-K 3! B-K B 4; 6 Kt-K B 3, P×P; 7 Q×Q ch, R×Q; 8 B×P, and Black will scarcely be able to win back the Pawn; e.g., 8... K Kt-K 2; 9 Kt-Q B 3! P-Q R 3; 10 B-K 2, Kt-Kt 3; 11 Kt-Q 5 with advantage. Black may better play 6... B-K Kt 5, but then, I believe, White can continue Q-Kt 3, e.g., 7... B×Kt; 8 P×B, Kt×P; 9 Q×Kt P, P-Q B 3; 10 P-K B 4! and White seems always to emerge from the resulting complications with a safe Pawn ahead.

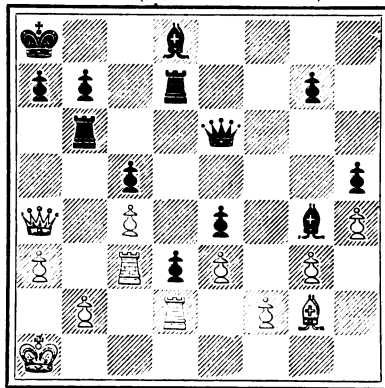
5 P-Q R 3 4 Kt-Q B 3  
6 B-K B 4 5 B-K Kt 5  
7 Q Kt-Q 2 6 K Kt-K 2  
8 B-Kt 3 7 Kt-Kt 3  
9 Q-R 4 8 Q-K 2  
10 Castles 6 Castles  
11 K-Kt sq 10 K-Kt sq  
12 P-K R 3 11 Q Kt×P  
13 K-R sq 12 B-B 4 ch  
14 P-K R 4 13 P-Q B 4  
15 Kt×Kt 14 P-K R 4  
16 Kt-K B 3 15 Kt×Kt  
17 P-K 3 16 P-K B 3  
18 Kt×Kt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

Much better was 18 P×P, Kt×Kt; 19 P×Kt, &c. After the exchange of Knights, Black remains with a well-supported passed Pawn in the centre, and must ultimately win.

19 B-K 2 18 P×Kt  
20 B-B sq 19 P-Q 6  
21 B-B 4 20 P-K 5  
22 R-Q 2 21 B-Kt 5  
23 P-Kt 3 22 Q-K B 2  
23 Q-K 3

24 B-Kt 2 24 B-K 2  
25 Q-Kt 3 25 R-Q 2  
26 R-Q B sq 26 K R-Q B sq  
27 R-B 3 27 R-B 3  
28 Q-R 4 28 R-R 3  
29 Q-Kt 5 29 R-Kt 3  
30 Q-R 4 30 B-Q sq

Position after Black's 30th move:—  
BLACK (MR. A. E. MERCER).



WHITE (MR. E. MACDONALD).

31 B×P

A regrettable mistake; White probably overlooked that the Bishop was also guarding the Rook. Without this blunder, Black would have had some hard work set to force the win.

31 Q×B  
32 P-B 3 32 Q×Q B P  
33 Q×R 33 B×Q  
34 R×P 34 B-K B 3  
35 R×B 35 Q-B 8 ch  
36 K-R 2 36 Q×P ch  
37 K-Kt sq 37 Q-K 5 ch  
38 K-B sq 38 Q-B 5 ch  
39 K-Kt sq 39 P-Q R 4  
40 B-B 7 40 R-B 3  
41 B×P 41 Q-K 5 ch  
42 K-R 2 42 Q×K P  
43 R (Q 2)-Q 3 43 Q-B 7  
44 R-Kt 3 44 P-B 5  
45 R (Kt 3)×P 45 P-B 6  
46 Resigns

A 3



## GAME No. 2,792.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. E. G. SERGEANT. Mr. H. S. BARLOW.

1 P—Q 4      1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3      2 B—B 4

.....This development of the Q B in the Queen's Gambit is much less commendable for Black than for White.

3 P—B 4      3 P—K 3

4 Kt—B 3      4 Kt—K B 3

5 P—K 3

The position calls for more energetic measures. 5 P×P, P×P; 6 Q—Kt 3 was the way to take advantage of Black's second move. Black could not now save his Kt s Pawn, except by playing P—Kt 3, which would weaken the Queen's side Pawns irretrievably; and if 6..., Kt—Q B sq; 7 B—K Kt 5; [Q×P? Kt—Q Kt 5,] Kt—Kt 5, 8 R—Q B sq, with a fair game.

5 B—K 2  
6 B—Q 3      6 Castles

.....Simply B×B would have equalised the game. On principle, all exchanges should be avoided which convert the King's Pawn into a King's Bishop's Pawn.

7 B×B      7 P×B

8 P×P      8 Kt×P

9 Q—Kt 3      9 Kt—Kt 3

10 P—Q R 4      10 P—Q R 4

11 Castles      11 Kt—B 3

12 B—Q 2      12 B—B 3

13 K R—Q sq      13 Kt—Kt 5

14 Kt—R 2      14 Kt×Kt

15 R×Kt      15 R—K sq

16 Q—Kt 5      16 Q—Q 4

17 P—Q Kt 3      17 K R—Q sq

18 R—Q B sq      18 Q—K 5

.....An ingenious resource.

In guarding his Q B P thus indirectly, Black gains time for the important move R—Q 4. White has no longer any advantage.

19 Kt—K sq      19 R—Q 4

20 Q—Q 3      20 Q×Q

21 Kt×Q      21 P—B 3

22 P—Kt 3

Kt—B 5 at once was better.

23 K—B sq      22 B—K 2

24 Kt—B 4      23 Kt—Q 2

25 Kt—Q 3      24 R—Q 3

26 Kt—B 5      25 P—K Kt 4

27 R×Kt      26 Kt×Kt

27 R—K R 3?

.....Losing a Pawn and the game. After 27..., R—Q 4, the game should have been drawn.

28 R×K B P      28 R×P

29 K—Kt sq      29 R—R 4

30 B×P      30 K—Kt 2

31 B—Kt 6      31 K—Kt 3

32 P—K 4      32 B—Q 3

33 K—Kt 2      33 R—K sq

34 P—B 3      34 K—Kt 2

35 R—Q 2      35 P—B 3

36 B—B 5      36 B—B 2

37 P—Q 5      37 P×P

38 R (Q 2)×P      38 R—Q sq

39 R×R      39 B×R

40 R—Q 5      40 P—Kt 3

41 B—Kt 4      41 P—B 4

42 R×B      42 P×P

43 P×P      43 P—Kt 5

44 R—Q 6      44 Resigns

## GAME No. 2,793.

*Ruy Lopez. 3..., P—K B 4 Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. C. S. HOWELL. 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 P—B 4

.....This counter-attack was played for the first time in serious match chess in 1896, at the Nuremberg Tournament, by the writer against Walbrodt, and has been considerably "boomed" owing to Marshall having adopted it in many games.



4 Kt—B 3

The best continuation.

4 Kt—B 3

5 P×P

Again best, and the only continuation that yields an advantage.

5 P—Q 3

..... Better for Black is 6., P—K 5—e.g., 6., P—K 5; 7 Kt—Kt 5 (not R 4), P—Q 4; 8 P—Q 3, B×P; 9 P×P, P×P; 10 Q—K 2, with the better game.

6 P—Q 4

6 P—K 5

7 P—Q 5

This plausible continuation does not lead to much. I prefer here 7 Kt—K R 4, and if 7., P—Q 4; 8 P—K Kt 4, and Black seems to be in a parlous plight.

7 P—Q R 3

8 P×Kt

8 P×B

9 Q—K 2

9 P×P

10 Kt—Q 4

10 B—Q 2

11 Kt×K P

11 Kt×Kt

12 Q×Kt ch

12 Q—K 2

13 P—K B 3

The exchange of Queens should have been avoided with Kt—K 6, which would have given White the better game.—e.g., 13., B×Kt; 14 P×B, P—Q 4; 15 Q—K 3 or 2, and Black will have great difficulties to get rid of White's K P and develop his game.

13 P—Q 4

14 Q×Q ch

14 B×Q

15 P—K Kt 4

15 Castles K R

16 B—B 4

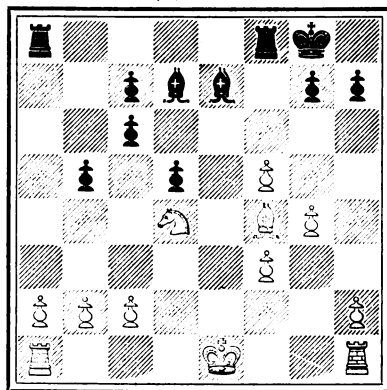
16 B—B 3

Black has now two Bishops and the majority of Pawns on the Queen's side, with good prospects of at least holding his own. Instead of this move, however, P—Q B 4 at once should have been played—e.g., 16., P—Q B 4; 17 Kt—K 2 (if Kt—Kt 3, then P—B 5 and P—B 4), B—B 3; 18 P—Q B 3, K R—K sq, with a good attack. The remainder of the game calls for no comment. In the attempt of forcing matters, Black presently loses some Pawns, and eventually succumbs in spite of a plucky resistance.

Position after White's 16th move:—

B—B 4.

BLACK (MR. MORTIMER).



WHITE (MR. HOWELL).

17 P—B 3

17 K R—K sq ch

18 K—Q 2

18 P—B 4

19 Kt—Kt 3

19 P—Q 5

20 P×P

20 P×P

21 K R—Q B sq

21 P—B 3

22 Kt—B 5

22 B—B sq

23 Kt—K 4

23 B—K 2

24 R×P

24 B—Kt 2

25 R—K 6

25 B—Q 4

26 R—K 5

26 B—Kt 5 ch

27 K—Q 3

27 B—B 5 ch

28 K×P

28 K R—Q sq ch

29 K—K 3

29 R—Q 6 ch

30 K—B 2

30 B—R 4

31 R—K 7

31 B—Kt 3 ch

32 K—Kt 3

32 B—Q 4

33 R—K sq

33 P—R 3

34 P—B 6

34 B—Q 5

35 R×P ch

35 K—R sq

36 R—K 7

36 B×Kt P

37 P—B 7

37 R—K B sq

38 B×P

38 R×P (B 7)

39 R×R

39 B×R

40 R—Q Kt sq

40 B—K 4 ch

41 B—B 4

41 B×B ch

42 K×B

42 B—B 5

43 R—Kt 2

43 R—Q R 6

44 Kt—Q 6

44 B—Q 4

45 R×P

45 B×B P

46 R—Kt 3

46 R×P

47 R×B

47 R×P



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

### GAME No. 2,794.

Played on October 22nd, on the first board, in the League match between the Lee and North London clubs. It is noteworthy for an uncommon finish; the smothered mate being not often brought off when the opposing King is, as in this instance, surrounded by pieces instead of Pawns.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined 2... P—K 4 Defence.*

##### NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

| WHITE.           | BLACK.          |
|------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. O. C. MULLER | Mr. H. V. CRANE |
| (Lee).           | (North London). |

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

..... Rather unusual in this position; most players preferring Kt—Q B 3.

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

Here, I think, White might have played P—K 4 with advantage. It is true that the Black Queen's Pawn becomes then a strong passed Pawn, but, on the other hand, White has five Pawns against three on the King's side, and, owing to his strong centre Pawns, the Black pieces will have little scope for action.

6 B—B 4

7 P—K Kt 3

It would have been better to play P—K 3, followed by B—Q 3 or P×P first, and afterwards B—Q 3 and Castles; with a good game.

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

P—K R 3 first, in order to advance the Knight's Pawn in answer to P—R 5, was imperative; but even then White's game was difficult, as Black would have continued Q—Q 2, Castles Q R; followed by P—K B 3, &c.

9 P—R 5

10 Q—K sq

The Queen's manœuvre only makes matters worse. To retake with the Pawn in answer to Black's P×Kt P, and stand what attack there was on the open Rooks' file, was his only chance. As played, White's game soon becomes altogether hopeless, and the tragicomic conclusion seems a just punishment for having missed the right moment to resign.

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 11 Q×P      | 10 P×P          |
| 12 K—R sq   | 11 R—R 3!       |
| 13 Q—K sq   | 12 R—Kt 3       |
| 14 R—Kt sq  | 13 Q—Q 2        |
| 15 Q Kt—Q 2 | 14 Castles      |
| 16 Kt—B sq  | 15 Kt—R 3       |
| 17 B—Q 2    | 16 R—R sq       |
| 18 P—K 4    | 17 Kt—Kt 5      |
| 19 Kt—Kt 5  | 18 B×P          |
| 20 Q—Kt 3   | 19 R (Kt 3)—R 3 |
| 21 Kt×R     | 20 R×P ch       |
| 22 Q×R      | 21 R×Kt ch      |
|             | 22 Kt—B 7 mate  |



## GAME No. 2,795.

We take the following game and notes from the recently issued printed report of the Lancashire Association.

Played in the final stage of the Lancashire Championship Competition, 1906.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY MR. AMOS BURN.

WHITE.  
Dr. HOLMES.  
(*Liverpool.*)

BLACK.  
Mr. P. R. ENGLAND  
(*Liverpool.*)

1 P—Q 4  
2 P—Q B 4  
3 Kt—Q B 3

1 P—Q 4  
2 P—K 3  
3 Kt—K B 3

.....Dr. Tarrasch thinks  
P—Q B 4 is the best move here.

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

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

In this opening the player who first exchanges a centre Pawn frequently gets the inferior position.

8 P×P

9 Kt—K 5

Favoured by Pillsbury, but premature at this point, as Black very cleverly demonstrates.

9 Kt×Kt

10 P×Kt  
11 B—K B 4  
12 Q—B 2

10 Kt—Kt 5  
11 P—K B 3

Not good. Black, being so well developed, can safely let the Rook's Pawn go, and establish his centre.

12 P×P  
13 K—R sq  
14 P—B 3  
15 P—K R 3

Another mistake. He should Castle Queen's Rook at once.

15 Kt×K P

.....A beautiful move, which decides the game—a fine example of chess. Black's play from beginning to end is irreproachable.

16 P×Kt  
17 Castles Q R  
18 K R—B sq  
19 R—B 5  
20 B×R  
21 B—Kt 4  
22 K—Kt sq  
23 K—R sq  
24 Q—R 4  
25 B—Q 7  
26 Q—R 5  
27 P—K R 4  
28 Kt—Kt sq  
29 R—R sq  
30 Q—K sq  
31 Resigns.

16 B—R 5  
17 B×B  
18 B—R 3  
19 R×R  
20 Q—Kt 4  
21 Q×P ch  
22 P—K 5  
23 B—Q 6  
24 Q—B 4  
25 P—Q Kt 4  
26 B—K 4  
27 P—Q 5  
28 B—K 7  
29 P—Q 6  
30 Q—Q 5

## GAME No. 2,796.

Played at the Brighton Chess Room, October, 1906.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY G. E. H. BELLINGHAM.

WHITE.  
Mr. GIBBINS.

BLACK.  
Mr. BROWNDOWN.

1 P—K 4  
2 Kt—K B 3  
3 B—Kt 5

1 P—K 4  
2 Kt—Q B 3  
3 P—K B 3

.....A defence—not without merit—advocated many years ago by Mr. Long, of Dublin. Black must, however, be content to submit to the usual Lopez "cramp" for a long time, and has to watch the file which the move of his Pawn opens to the adverse King's Bishop.



4 P—Q 4

4 Kt×P

.....P×P, and if 5 Kt×P, B—B 4 was far preferable. The exchanges consequent on the text move are all in favour of White, who gets great command of the board.

5 Kt×Kt

5 P×Kt

6 Q×P

6 P—Q B 4

.....A rash advance, to which, in a large measure, the loss of the game is attributable. Kt—K 2, followed by Kt—Q B 3, was much to be preferred; though, in any case, White stood best.

7 Q—Q sq

7 Q—R 4 ch

8 Kt—B 3

8 Q—B 2

.....Serious loss of time. Kt—K 2 again commends itself.

9 Castles

9 B—Q 3

10 Kt—Q 5

White makes the most of his attacking prospects, and is well advised in sacrificing a Pawn.

10 B×P ch

11 K—R sq

11 Q—Q 3

12 P—K B 4

12 P—Q R 3

13 B—B 4

13 P—Q Kt 4

14 P—K 5

Leading to interesting complications. After the retreat of the Bishop, White's game would be superior, as he would continue R—B 3 after B—Kt 6.

14 P×P

15 P×P

15 B×P

(See Diagram).

16 Kt—B 7 ch

16 Q×Kt

17 B—B 7 ch

17 K—Q sq

18 B—Kt 5 ch

18 Kt—K 2

.....Kt—K B 3 should certainly have been played. White's best continuation appears 19 Q—K 2 (not Q—B 3, on account of B—Kt 2), R—B sq; 20 B—Q 5,

R—R 2; 21 Q R—K sq, P—Q 3! and Black should certainly win.

19 Q—B 3

19 B—Kt 2

.....R—Q Kt sq was best, though White would still have obtained a fine attack with B—R 5, threatening mate, and also Q—B 7.

20 B—Q 5!

20 B—K B 3

21 K B×B

21 R—R 2

22 B×B

22 P×B

23 Q×P

23 R—K sq

24 B—B 3

24 Q—Kt 6

25 Q R—Q sq

25 Q—B 2

.....Black evidently feared 26 Q—Kt 6 ch, Q—B 2; 27 R×P ch, K×R; 28 B—Kt 4 ch, K—Q sq; 29 R—Q sq ch, &c. Or if 26.., R—B 2; 27 R×P ch, K×R; 28 R—Q sq ch, K—B sq; 29 Q×P ch, and mates next move.

26 R—Q 6

26 Q—R 4

27 R—Kt 6

27 R—B 2

28 R—Q sq

28 R—Kt sq

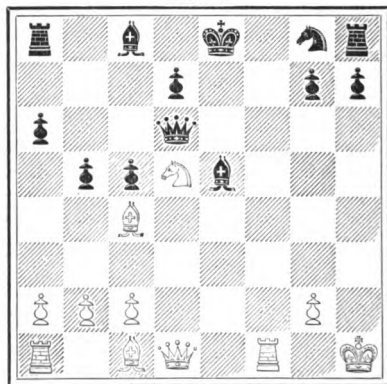
29 R×R P

29 Resigns

.....After 29.., Q—Kt 5; 30 R—R 8 ch, at least a piece is lost.

Position after Black's 15th move:

WHITE.



BLACK.











PROFESSOR JOHANN BERGER.

(OF GRATZ.)

By courtesy of *The Press World*.



## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

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In opening the New Year by this issue, we have much confidence in believing that our supporters and friends will appreciate the wish we offer—the best felicitations to all! The past year has been fraught with some trouble, not of our own creation, but the worry has happily been dissipated, and a rehabilitation been established. We have had greetings from near and far, marking appreciation of our endeavours to provide entertaining and instructive matter, and these are truly welcome. We heartily reciprocate all seasonable compliments.

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PROFESSOR BERGER.—This month we are pleased to be able to give the portrait of this eminent problem composer, solver, player, and writer. He was born on 11th April, 1845, at Gratz, Styria, and when thirty years of age accepted the post of tutor at the Higher Commercial Institute in Gratz, and afterwards became its Director. On his resignation the Austrian Emperor decorated him with the title of Government Councillor as a reward for his many years' service.

He learnt chess at the age of sixteen, and as an exponent of the game in all its departments is probably without an equal. He certainly stands among the foremost problem composers of the world, particularly as a disciple of the German School; indeed, the late H. J. C. Andrews, whose abhorrence of duals was well known, once wrote that Professor Berger was top of the tree, not in German estimation only. In depth and pointedness of idea, most of his problems are remarkable, but, as a rule, they are of the thematic order. Although not a prolific composer, he has won many prizes in connection with the German competitions in which he has taken at least seven first prizes. In 1884 he published a collection of 124 of his own problems, entitled *Das Schachproblem und Kunstgerechte Darstellung*.

As an experimenter with the problems of other composers, Professor Berger has been very successful—his adaptations in many cases being quite educative.

As a solver, it will be sufficient to say that proof of his ability is evidenced by the fact that he won the International Solving Competition of the *Mirror of American Sports* (1886), which carried with it a championship gold medal.

Herr Berger has not for personal reasons been able to devote so much study to play; but, nevertheless, he has shown himself a power, since he long ago established his credit to be classed as a first-class master, and creditably sustained his claim in competing in important tournaments, some of which were conducted under international regulations.



The study of End-games he has made deep and effective, since his work *Theorie und Praxis der Endspiele* is considered unexcelled by any other published, being precise, profound, and surpassed. His mastery of mathematics has enabled him to treat the subject with systematic and logical thoroughness.

Professor Berger has the reputation—especially in his own country—of being a skilful writer of force and definiteness. He is now one of the editors of the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. It should also be mentioned that he has on several occasions acted as a problem tourney judge, and, as might be expected, his awards have been respected, especially from a Teutonic point of view.

The following are specimens of this expert's compositions :—

White : K at K B 8, Q at K 7, B at Q 5, Kt at K 5, Ps at K B 2, K 4, and Q Kt 2. Black : K at Q 5, Ps at Q B 2, Q Kt 3, 5, and 6. Mate in three.

White : K at Q R 7, Q at K B 4, R at K 8, Kt at K B 6, Ps at K R 5, 6, K 2, 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 5, and Q R 2. Black : K at K B 2, R at Q 8, B at Q B sq, Ps at K 2, Q Kt 2 and 3. Mate in four.

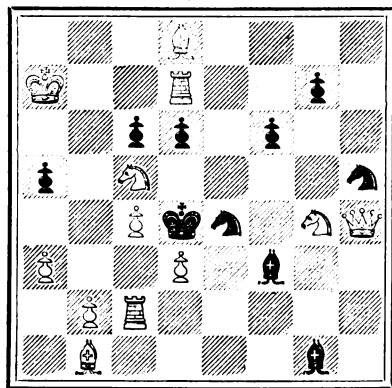
White : K at K R 6, B at K B 4, Kts at K Kt 7 and Q R 2, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, and Q Kt 3. Black : K at K B 3, B at K B 8, Kts at K R 7 and Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, 7, K 2, 3, Q B 2, Q Kt 2 and 3. Mate in five.

We are indebted to *The Press World* for the portrait of Professor Berger, who is acting as one of the judges in the problem tournament recently instituted by our contemporary, whose chess editor, Mr. J. A. Leon, some of our readers will recollect as the writer of the charming series of articles entitled "The Old Masters of Modern Chess," which appeared in our volumes XIV. and XV.—1895 and 6.

#### RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

No. 13.—By H. E. KIDSON.

BLACK.





No. 13 solved by 1 Q—R sq, B×Q; 2 R—Kt 2! &c. This position was published in the *Illustrated London News* about 1876, and there was only one correct solution received. It is a tricky piece of strategy and quite clever, and though loose in construction, according to modern lights, was doubtless regarded as sufficiently accurate at that time. There is a good try by 1 Q—K sq. We hope soon to give a recent specimen of this old-time composer's skill. His first problem appeared in 1850.

No. 14 solved by 1 Q—R 6, K—B 4; 2 Q—K 2, &c. If 1.., K—B 6; 2 Q—K Kt 6, &c., If 1.., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q 6, &c. Mr. Greenwood has composed some pleasing stratagems; this will appeal to many who like a light setting, and especially when Black has only a King on the board. There are four variations, and it is to be noted that three of White's second moves are quiet.

It has been pointed out to us that No. 11, by F. Healey, published by us in December, is based upon No. 17, of the collection of problems by J. B. of Bridport. We give this position for reference, but the strategy is not quite the same, and we still consider that Healey worked upon his problem from the idea represented in his "Bristol" prize-winner.

White: K at Q R sq, Q at Q Kt 5, Kts at K B 5 and Q B 6, Ps at K Kt 2 and Q 4. Black: K at K 5, R at K R 5, Bs at K B 5 and Q Kt 8, P at K Kt 6. Mate in three. Key: Kt—Kt 4.

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FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We regret that in our last month's issue there were a few typographical errors, occasioned by some changes in the printing department. We mark out such as appear necessary in the proper place. In future we hope mistakes of this kind will not recur; at the same time we think it is due to ourselves to remark that, considering the complexity of our game, the *B.C.M.* is generally more precise than any other chess publication.

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We have had some interesting correspondence with Herr Kohtz. He has kindly contributed two clever problems, but wishes that his partner's names should be recorded in accurate form—viz., J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn.

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*Chess Lyrics.*—Mr. Alain C. White has issued a supplement to this great work. It includes problems which escaped the compiler, and, in addition, comprises a complete index. Further, there is a short tabulation of inaccuracies, which, though not necessary, accentuates the thoroughness of the editor's perseverance.

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The Italian *Accademia Scacchistica di Viareggio* announces a competition for two-mover direct-mate problems, a condition being that no White Knight shall be employed. Black Knights, however, may appear on the board. Each competitor may send three problems, which should be posted to Viareggio, Italy, on or before



February 28th, 1907. Six prizes are offered, and the usual conditions *re* mottoes, &c., apply.

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Mr. P. F. Blake is writing an intelligent series of articles on problem construction for the *Western Daily Mercury*, which shows that though he is an admirer of the modern, or Bohemian, problem, he emphasises the fact that the doctrines which appertain to three-move and longer problems cannot successfully apply to two-movers. Perhaps he is right, because it is obvious that if one deals with two-movers, the exhaustion of simple themes is nearer at hand than that of more complex, intricate, and profuse. Chess is generous, as it offers opportunities for many indulgences.

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Mr. A. C. White, of New York, has asked us to give his winter address as care of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Mentone, France. This may save delay in post, since several interested in chess problem anthology would like to get in quick communication.

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In order that composers may have ample time for preparation, we think it well to intimate that it is our intention soon to announce the particulars and conditions of a new Problem Tourney. We shall invite four-movers, with no more than twelve pieces. It will be a kind of "miniature" competition applied to four-movers. As our readers know, we have had a successful three-move competition on similar lines, and are now running an interesting one in connection with two-movers. The prizes for the new affair will be heavier than our last ventures, so, with this foreshadowing, we hope to have a fine response.

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*Les Tours de Force sur L'Echiquier*, by Alain C. White.—The issue of this excellent work, containing, as it does, 233 two-movers of special motive, is another illustration of the editor's enthusiasm. It will be remembered he caused his last volume of problems *Roi accule aux Angles* to be in the hands of his chess friends on Christmas Day, 1905. On this occasion he again, with generosity and forethought, arranged so that the *Le Tours de Force* was received on last Christmas Day, with the best Yule-tide wishes. This later book is in many respects highly interesting, and is made instructive by an Introduction in French (23 pages), with an English translation (16 pages). We have not space to give a detailed notice this issue, but will do so next month.

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### SOLVING COMPETITIONS.

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The question raised by the *Reading Observer*, to which we made reference last November, has brought forward a contribution from Dr. Planck. The Problem World knows how logically the Doctor



treats these subjects ; none other than he are better qualified to do so. We have for many years past regarded Solving Competitions which comprise a composite contest of two, three, and four-movers on the scaling of marks, viz. :—Two marks for two-movers, three for three-movers, and four for four-movers as being radically inadequate and, indeed, wrong. More than this, the discovery of duals and their tabulation gives the solver credit far beyond his deserts. To give an illustration : If a perfect and extremely difficult four-mover, free from duals, is solved, and properly recorded, the competitor is entitled only to four marks. Now, take a two-mover, which the veriest novice can solve on the exhaustive principle, and easily indicate every blemish, this is manifestly no proof of skill, but simply a register of careful analysis of the simplest order ; the solver of such a two-mover may have placed to his credit far more marks for solving this simple affair, riddled with secondary flaws, than a clever and studious solver could secure by mastering a recondite masterpiece in four moves. It is obvious that in one case it is practically a case of tabulation and in the other a question of demonstration of talent. The solver of the four-mover has had to exercise his best acumen, whereas the solver of the two-mover has little or nothing to study. Yet it is strange that a competitor in a Solving Competition can, by a sort of book-keeping record, entailing no skill, be entitled to as much, and probably more, credit than the man who has had to rack his brains to elucidate and demonstrate the truth of the proposition of the more intricate and profound example which he has successfully mastered.

Of course, it is clear that Solving Competitions are not intended only for the parade of correct scheduling, but are designed as a test of actual skill in unravelling the propounded propositions. A so-called two-mover, brimful of inaccuracies, which any painstaking plodder would exhaust to perfection and tabulate, may be a duffer as a genuine solver, and yet be given, under ordinary rules, more credit than the most brilliant solver who has mastered the most difficult and complex problems presented. The clever solver ignores the trivial blemishes ; they are unworthy of consideration ; yet he loses ground for this very reason. He knows the composer is, or should be, aware of the faults, and he does not trouble himself to give a further reminder that what is patent is common knowledge.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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THE ROMAN IDEA.—We have been favoured by some interesting correspondence from Herr J. Kohtz in reference to this subject. He wishes us to make an extract from one of his letters, which will explain that in England we have been misled. We are pleased to do this. At Herr Kohtz's invitation, we have changed some of his expressions in order that the extract shall be clear.

“ May I trespass on your space to allow me to make a short reply “ to your article on pages 526–7 of the *B.C.M.* in the next number of “ your journal ?



"I willingly confess to have been very unhappy in my choice of the word 'imitator.' In German this word has a double meaning, and not only lays stress upon the fact of a certain thing being imitated, but the fact that the so-called imitator appreciates and tries to elucidate the problem put before him. This second meaning, I see from your article, is missing in your language, and as I was specially attending to this interpretation, your remarks on the word 'imitator' do not really apply.

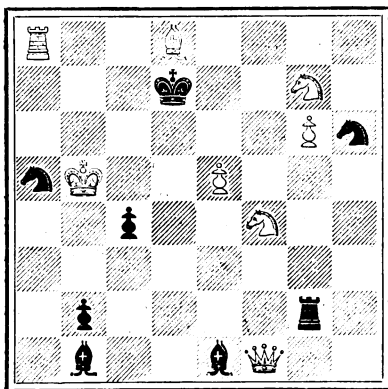
"Indeed, I fully agree with you that all new problems would soon have a hasty demise if the ideas governing same were to remain the exclusive property of their propounders. I even go as far as to say that the propounder has the greatest interest in getting his idea taken up as much as possible by as many skilful composers as possible, since the more his idea proves to be fruitful the greater will be the reputation of its propounder.

"Unfortunately, the words with which you introduced our Roman idea to your readers were in no way a recommendation, as you make it appear detestable, and certainly of no credit to the authors. I believe you did wrong; but, at the same time, I have no wish to set myself as authority against you, even in defence of our idea, in my opinion good ideas are in themselves the best advocates—viz., by the problems which they propound.

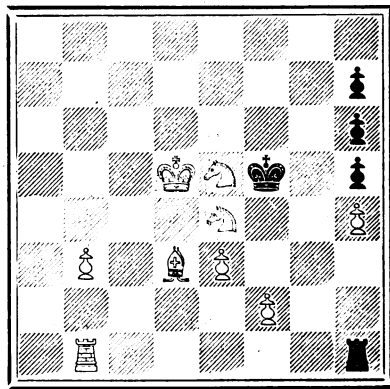
"I feel sure your love of justice will not allow of my two problems being returned. On the contrary, I even hope that they will raise your own and your readers' desire to become acquainted with more from the same source, and I can assure you I shall always be ready to satisfy any such desire."

We have much pleasure in giving two interesting problems sent us by Herr Kohtz. The first appears now for the first time in correct form; it proved unsound on its first appearance on the Continent. The other is quite new, and specially contributed, and is both ingenious and clever, but not very difficult.

By Herren J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn.



Mate in three.



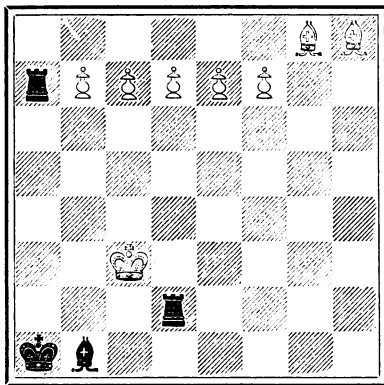
Mate in four.



THE KÖPENICK COUP.—The following amusing skit on this sensational and recent episode will, we think, be enjoyed by our readers :—

Two witty problem composers, R. and R., of Leipzig, publish an amusing Chess Problem in the *Leipziger Tageblatt*, having for its foundation the raid made on the municipal cash of Köpenick by an ex-convict, disguised as a captain in the army. As is now well known, the captain stopped a file of soldiers in command of a corporal, led them to Köpenick and secured the money, under pretence of acting by order of the Kaiser, in the meantime sending the astonished Burgomaster, or Mayor, under military escort to the guard-house in Berlin.

The robbery and arrest of the Mayor is given very graphically in the accompanying problem :—



White K at Q B 3—The Robber Captain.

White Bishops at K R 8 and K Kt 8—The Corporals.

White Pawns at K B 7, K 7, Q 7, Q B 7, and Q Kt 7—The Soldiers.

1st Act in Köpenick.

Black Rook at Q 7—The Cash Office.

2nd Act in Berlin.

Black Rook at Q R 2—The Guard Room.

The squares at A 1 to A 6 is the direct route between Köpenick and Berlin.

1. K × R dis ch. THE MANŒUVRE.

The Captain takes charge of the cash.

1. K—R 7.

The Mayor, threatened by the soldiers and impeded by his own police (Bishop b 1), is forced to commence the journey to Berlin.

2. The escort continue their march by forcing K—Q R 7, 6, 5, &c., by four Pawns being promoted to Bishops (dis ch); they could not have royalty promotion. The Mayor arrives at the Berlin guard-room (A 7), and the coachman pulls up the horse by b 7, b 8 (promoted to Knight), and check-mate—i.e., the Mayor is imprisoned, and the "captain" has already secured possession of the cash, and their whereabouts is temporarily a mystery.



## SOLUTIONS.

By J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn (p. 526).—1 R×P, B×R; 2 Kt—Q B 7, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Kt×Kt, &c., with other variations, the threat being 2 Kt—K B 7 ch. The scheme of this problem is to make a preparatory sacrificial move to draw a defending piece from a position where it cannot defend both of two threatening mates. It will be seen that after the Bishop has captured the Rook, it cannot command the diagonal a4 to e8 (to prevent the mates by the Kt at Kt 5 and K 8), excepting by placing himself *en prise* on the very square which enables White to mate. The same observation applies to the variation after 1..., R×R. The problem is difficult to solve, and no doubt was very difficult to construct. It is not clear that the Black K R P is necessary, but its introduction was probably intended for promoting difficulty.

By A. Vald-Knudsen (p. 529).—The White Q should be at K R 2. 1 B—R sq, Kt×Kt; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., 2 B—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c. The task set in the competition in which this position obtained a prize was that the key-move should be Bishop from corner to corner. It is a fair problem, but the play is, after the opening, a little too emphatic, and there is not much real variety.

By E. Pradignat (p. 529).—1 B—R 8, P—Q 5; 2 Kt—B 5, &c. If 1..., B—B 2; 2 Kt—B 5, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7; 2 Kt—B 2, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 3; 2 P×B P, &c. This was composed on the same restrictive plan. The Pawn arrangement is not pleasant, but, on the whole, we have a preference for this over Vald-Knudsen's; the mate when the Black King goes to K B 2 is charming.

By P. F. Blake (p. 531).—1 Kt—Q 4, &c. There is nothing striking in this production, beyond the fact that it is a most creditable first attempt, and showed promise which has been fully realized. There are here a fair number of variations, and a few are pointed.

By P. F. Blake (p. 531).—1 Kt—B 6, &c. This has marks of ingenuity, and is not altogether unlike the style of the foregoing problem, but is more involved in the method of arrangement, and there is a better regard for unity.

By P. F. Blake (p. 531).—1 Kt—Q 2, K×Kt; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 6; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 6; 2 Kt (Q 6)—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Kt (Q 2)—B 4 ch, &c. A three-mover with consistent variety, constructed on good principles. Though it is soon seen that the Kt should make the key, some doubt must arise in the mind of the solver as to where it shall be placed. A curious and instructive feature is the presence of the Black Pawn at Q R 4. This is really not absolutely necessary, but its employment, under the circumstances, is probably justified, since without it the solution would be uncommonly easy.

No. 2091, "Kickums" (T.P. No. 34).—1 B—Kt 7, &c., and 1 R—K 5 ch.

No. 2092, "Smiler" (T.P. No. 35).—1 R—K 5, &c. Also 1 Kt—B 4 ch, and 1 R—R 4.

No. 2093, "Bina" (T.P. No. 36).—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.

No. 2094, "Winter" (T.P. No. 37).—1 Kt—B 7, &c.

No. 2095, "H.R.K." (T.P. No. 38).—1 R—K 4, &c.

No. 2096, "Ulidia I." (T.P. No. 39).—1 Q—B 5, &c.

No. 2097, "Ulidia II." (T.P. No. 40).—1 K—B 5, &c.

No. 2098, "Ulidia III." (T.P. No. 41).—1 Kt—R 2, &c.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J.P. (Buenos Ayres).—Thanks for additional remittance 15/-, safely received and credited.

E.J.W.W., C.W.W., C.T.B.—Many thanks for your kind favours, which are greatly appreciated.

A.J.N. (Norwich).—Please forward *Mercury* as published or we cease to exchange. The B.C.M. is posted to you regularly as issued.

W.K. (London).—Our experience is that our readers prefer real chess to stories of the kind you have sent. We return your MSS. with thanks.

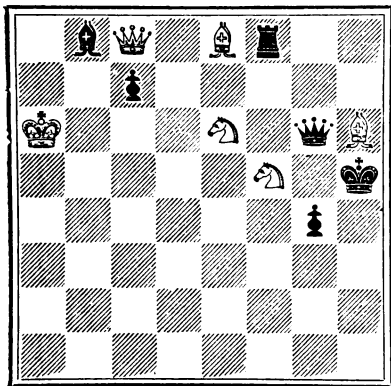


## PROBLEMS.

## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2090.  
Motto : " Clara."  
(T.P. No. 42.)

BLACK.

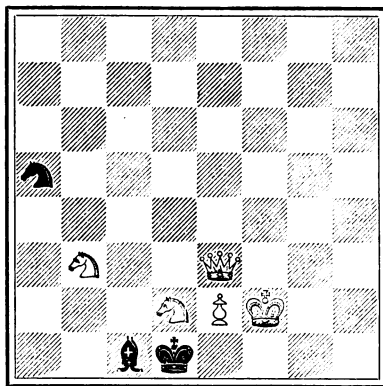


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2091.  
Motto : " Anna."  
(T.P. No. 43.)

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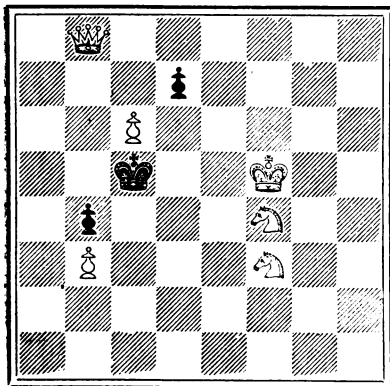


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2092.  
Motto : " Daniella."  
(T.P. No. 44).

BLACK.

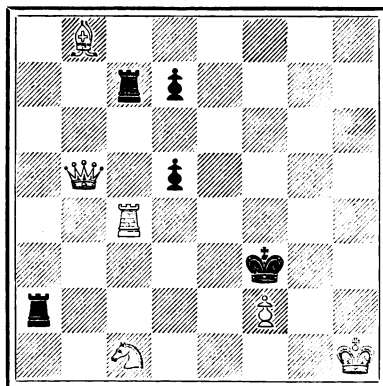


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2093.  
Motto : " Lada."  
(T.P. No. 45.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

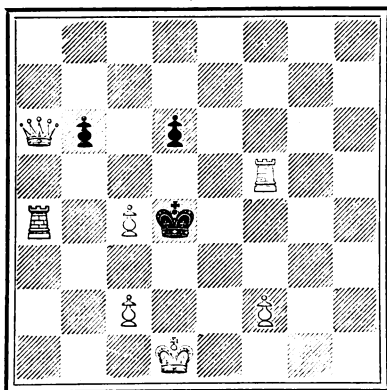


## PROBLEMS.

## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2094.  
Motto : "Lava."  
(T.P. No. 46.)

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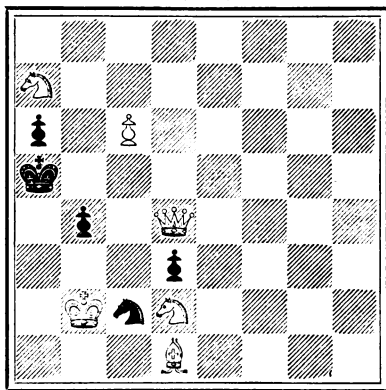


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2095.  
Motto : "Only eleven stones."  
(T.P. No. 47.)

BLACK.

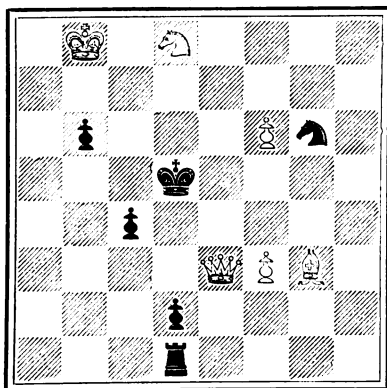


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2096.  
Motto : "Exactly twelve stones."  
(T.P. No. 48.)

BLACK.

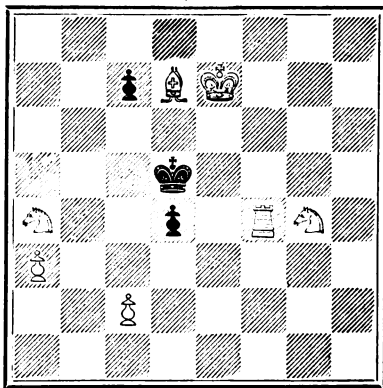


WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2097.  
Motto : "Castor."  
(T.P. No. 49.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.









DR. LASKER,  
CHESS CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

*See page 79.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

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## FEBRUARY 1907.

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### ON THE HISTORY OF CHESS IN THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

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#### II.—EUROPE.

**T**HE earliest references to chess in the Russian language occur in commentaries and additions to the Nomocanon, the collection of the ecclesiastical law of the Eastern Church. The decree of the Church to which these additions were made appears as the 42nd decree of the Sixth General Council (of Constantinople), A.D. 680.\* “A bishop, priest, or deacon addicted to dice-play or drunkenness shall either cease these habits or be deposed.” Presumably, chess was unknown in Greece at the time, or the ecclesiastics at the Council took a fairer view of the game than their successors. The earliest translations of the Nomocanon which were made into Russian show considerable variation in the rendering of the Greek *kuboi* (dice) of the original. One of Bulgar introduction has *sili*, another of Serb origin *sigi* (? dancing), another *shegi* (? jesting), while the commentary of John Zonares (D 1118 at Mount Athos), who had been commander of the bodyguard of the Emperor Alexis Comnenas, and might very well have seen his master playing chess, adds chess (*zatrikion*) to the dice. This commentary was translated into Russian between 1150 and 1200, and *zatrikion* is rendered *shachmati*. In citing the same decree, the Svodni Kormch has ‘dice, chess (*shachmati*), and tables’; while the Ustiug Kormch has only *leke*. In the Clementine Kormch, which exists in a MS. of 1282, and is probably a copy of a Russian text a century older, we read, “Do not, though invited, attend feasts and banquetings; wear a garment that extends to the ankles, and is neither many-hued nor adorned in a worldly manner; do not read forbidden books . . . do not play games of magic; do not listen to foolish fables; put away from you *leké* and *shachmaté*.”

It is mainly on these and similar passages that Sorokin relies in claiming that chess was a Byzantine introduction into Russia. We are asked to believe that Byzantine intercourse, which was mainly ecclesiastical, both introduced chess and then tried to stamp it out as contrary

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\* It was certainly in existence prior to this Council, appearing in the so-called Apostolic Canons. Cf. the 79th canon of Synod of Elvira, Spain, held in 306 A.D.



to the laws of the Church. This seems improbable, and might seem impossible had we not the references to the Greek game "tables" along with the chess. Since this game is called by a name of Greek origin, it may have been, indeed probably was, a Greek introduction. We know it was a popular game in the days of the Eastern Empire. Chess, on the other hand, appears to have been far less generally known. The salient point in the evidence as regards chess is the fact that the game is given, not a name derived from the Greek *zatrikion*, but a native name. This surely implies that the Byzantine clergy found chess already in Russia, with a Russian name, and that they tried to get rid of it, deeming it, perhaps, a relic of heathenism, or an obstacle to the spread of Christianity. Leké was pretty obviously another native game.

In Russia, chess seems to have been quite common in all ranks of society. A fourteenth century MS. of a work called "The Bee" contains a bitter complaint: "Tell me which of you has taken books in his hand, and read the writing? If you try to write, no one can read your writing. But tables and chess (*shachi*) are found in many of your houses. Of books there are none in any of your houses, except, perhaps, in a few."

We find the same intolerant hatred of games well exemplified by the Metropolitan Daniel of Moscow (appointed 1522). He groups playing on musical instruments, dice, chess, tables, drunkenness, and the singing of "diabolical songs" in one comprehensive denunciation. In another passage he puts together buffoons and chess-players. The only recreation that he seems to have allowed was the observation of the beauties of nature. A little later, Sylvester, in his "Household Government," promises that the man of dissolute life, the hunter, the poisoner, . . . the player of dice, chess or tables, whether he play himself or refrain from stopping his wife or children or servants when they play, shall all dwell in hell together. Another work of the sixteenth century fixes the penance for the terrible crime of playing chess, dice, or cards, viz. :—Not to eat with other people, not to pray with the faithful for five years; to make 150 obeisances and say 300 prayers a day; to live on bread, water, and salt. All this "because the game is derived from the lawless Chaldees, the priests of idols, and by means of this game Emperors consult with demons concerning victory: it is a temptation of Satan." And, indeed, we read a very edifying narrative in another work of "the man who did not think that there was any sin in games of chess, and other games played with pieces." The devil won a game from this depraved character, and carried him off to hell, with much violence, for the house roof seems to have collapsed in the process. It must have required some determination to be a chess-player in the sixteenth century, and yet the game seems to have been as popular as ever. This is clear from the evidence of foreigners visiting Russia, and the correspondence of the Englishman Horsey, who was in Moscow in the reign of Elizabeth. In his terse, graphic way he writes of the death of the Tsar, Ivan the Terrible, in 1584. "Brought forth, settts him downe upon his bead; calls Rodovone Bærken a gentilman whome he favored to bringe the chess board. He settts his men (all savinge the kinge which by no means he could not make stand in his place with



the rest upon the plain board) : his chieff favorett and Boris Fedorowich Goddonove and others about him. The Emperor in his lose gown, shirtt and lynen hose, faints and falls backward. Great owterie and sturr ; one sent for Aqua vita, another to the oppatheke for marigold and rose water, and to call his gostlie father and the phizicions. In the mean he was strangled and stark dead." Shortly after Horsey found Boris Fedorowich (afterwards Tsar. 1598-1605) "playenge at chess with a prince of the bloud, Knez Ivan Glinscoie." It was of the same period that Turberville wrote (1589) :—

The common game is chesse, almost the simplest will

Both give a checke and eke a mate, by practise comes their skill.

But still the opposition to chess-playing among the lower classes continued as strenuous as ever. A decree of the Tsar Alexei, 13th December, 1649, is extant, ordering the inhabitants of Siberia to cease from many wickednesses—among others from dice, chess, and cards—with the punishment of whipping and imprisonment promised for the recalcitrant.

The ballad and popular poetry of Russia probably goes back to this time. It contains many references to chess (shachmaté), ? draughts (shashke-shachmaté), and Turkish chess. M. Savenkof says that these allusions—the positions, moves, usages, and terms—are all vivid and accurate. The boyars and boyarins, princes and merchants all play chess.

To M. Sabelin we owe the discovery of the fact that the Russian Court had special craftsmen attached to it called shachmatniki for the sole purpose of making and repairing chessmen and other game-pieces (tables, saki, and birki are among the games named). One or two extracts from the original records will show the type of work required from the "chess-makers." Thus Ap. 23rd, 1667, 7 sets of chess of "fish-bone," and 2 chess boards with carved gilt edges were ordered ; 1675, 6 ivory chess sets (two to be larger, and two smaller), birki, saki, tables, and two chess boards were ordered, also a board ruled on one side for saki, on the other for birki, was supplied about the same time, There are other similar orders and references from 1616 to 1686.

In this last year a working man whose home was on the Yenisei was released by Imperial decree from imprisonment on an island. His crime, admitt'd under torture, was that, after confusing two of his pieces, the "Tsar" and "fers" at a critical point of a game of chess, he had abused the former in a moment of vexation!! One must go to China for similar cruelties. There it is recorded that an early Emperor had all the inmates of an inn executed because his dignity was insulted by their playing a game with a piece called "King" in it.

M. Savenkof thinks that this is the last record of the old national Russian chess, and that by 1700 such ruthless severity, and the strict enforcement of ecclesiastical ordinances had stamped out the game among the common people. There are still echoes of the old persecution surviving in Russia. In the more cosmopolitan towns of Russia, where there is a majority of the population of other than the orthodox faith—such as Riga, Odessa, Warsaw—chess is allowed to be played in the



restaurants and cafés. But elsewhere in Russia the old distrust survives, and the police prohibit chess-playing in the cafés, notwithstanding the number of its patrons.

From about 1700 onwards Russia began to come into closer contact with Western Europe. Down to the time of Peter the Great its affinities were rather Asiatic than European. One result of this was the introduction of the chess of Western Europe into the upper circles. Peter the Great himself seems to have been a keen chess-player, and to have chosen strong opponents when he could find them. The game was quite fashionable in the best Russian circles during the eighteenth century, and probably every boyar of that time kept a chess-set in his house. Evidence for the Western origin of this aristocratic chess is to be obtained from Imperial chess-sets of the period, which are obviously of German manufacture. The chess of the Baltic littoral, which was introduced not later than 1250, by the Teutonic Knights, was always Western in character.

While agreeing in the main with this view, that the modern Russian chess of the chess clubs and upper classes is not older than two centuries, I am not satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to establish the view that the older national chess has perished as a game. We want more patient inquiry outside the ordinary chess life of the nation. It has been recorded that it is a common practice among people who only play chess in their own domestic circle to commence the game by two simultaneous moves. There may be other peculiarities waiting to be recorded, which are survivals from the older game.

However this may be, the nomenclature of the game is a heritage of the past. The survival of this has been mightily aided by the use of carved pieces that reproduce the real name.

The King, now *korol*, but formerly *Tsar*, or *kniaz* (prince), was possibly originally called *shach*, though there is no evidence for this. *Korol* (King) is said to be a recent innovation, dating from the period of Western influence.

The Queen is still called *fers*, preserving the old Persian (Arabic, Turkish, early European) name. This word is now masculine, but in Dahl's MS. vocabulary of 1775, and generally in the works of Butrimof and Petroff it was feminine. Of course, in the Persian and Arabic game the *fers* or *fersân* was a man; but in Western Europe, in the earliest references, it had changed gender, and become feminine—doubtless due to the popular explanation of the *fers* as the Queen. Dahl's reference is interesting, as it specifically allows the Queen to move like three pieces—Rook, Bishop, and Knight—thus confirming a passage in Twiss's *Miscellanies*, in which the story of Philidor losing six games in succession to the Turkish Ambassador is told. The defeat is explained by the narrator as due in part to the fact that "the Queen had likewise the move of the Knight, as in *Russia*."

The *slone* (elephant) for Bishop, *kone* (horse) for Knight, and *pieshka* (foot soldier) for Pawn exactly reproduce the pieces of the original Indian chess.

The Rook appears as *lodya*, a boat or ship. This has puzzled historians greatly, for the ship appears in the same character in other

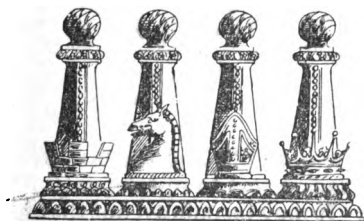


regions as widely separated from Russia as Bengal, Siam, and Java. A connection has generally been assumed, but M. Savenkof has at last solved the mystery in a satisfactory way. The chariot, and its humbler relation, the wheeled cart, were unknown in Russia until comparatively recent times. In early times the exclusive means of locomotion over the forest-covered plains of Russia were sledges or boats. We find the boat as an important military unit in the retinue of a prince; we find it carrying the wares of the merchant; we find it used in the ordinary daily life of the commonalty, and in all cases as a sledge or land vehicle, that could, when need arose, be used on water also. The boat, then, becomes the natural substitute for the chariot or car when the names of the pieces were translated into Russian. M. Savenkof gives a catena of instances of carved pieces from Russian collections showing the development of the piece from the rude, strong boat of an early seventeenth-century piece to the ships of the eighteenth, with their masts and flags bearing the St. Andrew's cross—the national flag—and to more elaborate representations of the nineteenth century.

He next discusses the probable source by which chess travelled to Russia. The view that it was brought by the Mongols is no longer tenable, for the new evidence shows it existing in Russia before the beginning of the Mongolian invasions in the thirteenth century. This gets rid of the real difficulty that advocates of the Mongol ancestry had to meet—that these invasions were ruthless and terribly destructive, and offered no period of peaceful penetration when a game could be passed on. M. Savenkof declares for an Arabic, or Persian origin, by way of the Caspian and the Volga basin, by a trade route which from the eighth century onwards was of increasing importance. Many Arabic and Persian coins of the seventh to the tenth century have, for instance, been found in the Dnieper Valley. There seems nothing, either historically or from the chess nomenclature, that is inconsistent with this theory.

An appendix giving instructions as to the collection of ethnographic data regarding chess concludes this remarkable paper. I must, in conclusion, express my indebtedness to Miss Archer, of Witham, Essex, who has furnished me with the translation upon which I have based the preceding summary of M. Savenkof's essay.

H. J. R. MURRAY.





## THE ELEMENTS OF PAWN PLAY.

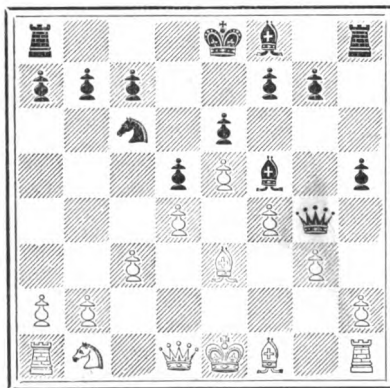
"PAWN PLAY," says Philidor "is the soul of chess," and there is no doubt that many "won games" are drawn, or lost, owing to lack of knowledge of the elementary principles which govern the play of Pawns. This is particularly noticeable in the efforts of second and third class players, for whose benefit the following article is intended; but we think many chess enthusiasts who regard themselves of first-class amateur rank may digest with profit the lessons from the examples here set forth. We divide our subject into three sections :—I. Doubled Pawns. II. Isolated Pawns. III. Passed Pawns.

Generally speaking, a Doubled Pawn constitutes an element of weakness; indeed, some master players of past days—Winawer, for example—were so satisfied that Doubled Pawns were a fundamental weakness that in certain variations of the Ruy Lopez and the Four Knights Game they endeavoured to exchange their King's Bishop for the adverse Queen's Knight, in order to double the Black Pawns on the Bishop's file, afterwards steadily endeavouring to remain with Knight *versus* Bishop for the end-game, believing that in most cases they had sufficient advantage to win.

But the Doubled Pawn is not always a disadvantage. For example Pawns on K R 6 and K R 7, with the adverse K at K B 2, are self-supporting, and will win

In the following position it is White's turn, and he plays—

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

I Q×Q

Having regard to the open file, and the fact that his Bishop cannot be dislodged from B 4, Black elects to re-take with Pawn, notwithstanding the Doubled Pawn. It may be pointed out that had White possessed another Kt, instead of his Q B, Black would, perhaps, have hesitated before playing P×Q, as, after the planting of a Kt at K 3 and B at K 2, the Black Kt P could not be defended.



The game proceeded :—

2 Kt—Q 2                      2 B—K 2  
3 B—Kt 2

With ideas of P—B 4 and B×Kt ch, breaking up Black's Q side, but we doubt its advisability. B—K 2, Kt—B sq, B—Q 2 threatening Kt—K 3, seems a better course.

| WHITE.    | BLACK.     | WHITE.      | BLACK.  |
|-----------|------------|-------------|---------|
| 4 Kt—B sq | 3 R—R 4    | 6 R—K Kt sq | 6 P—B 4 |
| 5 R—Q sq  | 4 Kt—R 4   | 7 P—Kt 3    |         |
|           | 5 P—Q Kt 3 |             |         |

Note all the while the cramping effect of the despised Doubled Pawn.

8 R—B sq                      7 R—B sq  
8 Kt—B 3

Threatening P×P, and if P×P, B—Kt 5 ch, B—Q 2, B—R 6, R—B 3, B—Kt 7, &c.

9 P×P                      9 P×P  
10 B—Q 2                      10 P—B 3

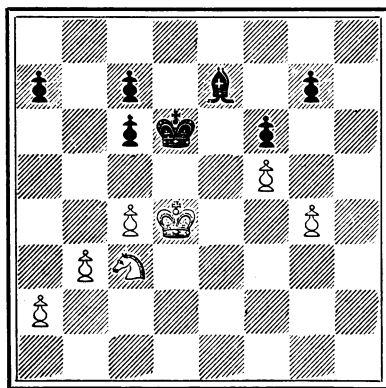
Breaking up White's centre and giving Black's Pawns full scope. If 11 P×P, P×P, Black's Pawns quickly become irresistible.

|            |          |          |          |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| 11 P—B 4   | 11 P—Q 5 | 14 R—B 2 | 14 B—B 6 |
| 12 B×Kt ch | 12 R×B   | 15 P×P   | 15 P×P   |
| 13 R—Kt 2  | 13 B—K 5 | 16 R×B   | 16 P×R   |

The Doubled Pawn has done its work well, and Black now wins easily.

The next is a typical Ruy Lopez position, where White has exchanged K B for Q Kt, and the defence has afterwards proved inadequate.

BLACK.



WHITE (TO PLAY).

1 Kt—K 4 ch                      1 K—Q 2  
2 Kt—B 5 ch !

Black dare not exchange, as he would soon lose the Q B P.



2 K—Q 3

If any other move, White plays Kt—K 6, winning a Pawn

3 P—Kt 4

3 B—B sq

4 Kt—K 6, and wins.

## II. ISOLATED PAWNS.

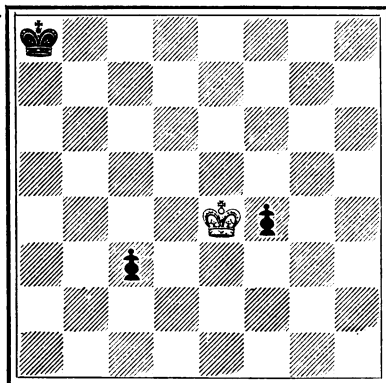
These also, in the hands of inexperienced players, are often a source of weakness. This also applies, to some extent, to master play, since, *prima facie*, the isolated Pawn is weak. The difference, however, lies in the fact that in the case of the master player there is generally some compensating freedom of position for the player who allows a Pawn to be isolated, and this often lays the foundation for a successful attack ; whereas, in the case of the novice, the weakness alone is appreciated.

The most common examples of an isolated Pawn arises in numerous positions in the Queen's Gambit, principally where Black's Q B P captures White's Q P, and White re-takes with his K P, so securing freedom for his pieces on the open K file.

It is impossible to lay down any set rules for the guidance of players in the middle game—it is essentially a matter of judgment and experience. But at the end of a game it may be noted that two isolated Pawns abreast, with one file between them, are self-protecting against the adverse K, provided that when the K goes on to the square immediately in front of one Pawn the other advances one square.

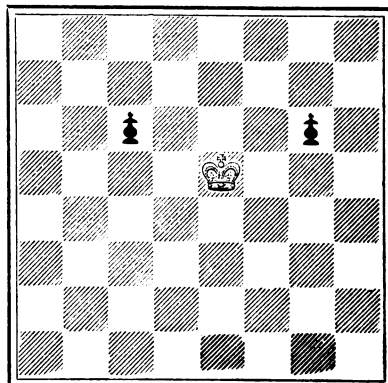
The two following positions are examples of the power of isolated Pawns, two and three files apart, respectively, against the adverse King.

I.  
BLACK.



WHITE PLAYS, AND LOSES.

II.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

In Position I. If 1 K—Q 3, P—B 6 ; 2 K×P, P—B 7 winning.

In Position II. White, with the move, can win both Pawns.

Of course, if 1 K—Q 6 or 1 K—B 6, capturing one Pawn on its third square, the other goes on and wins. If, however, 1 K—K 6, White can capture a Pawn on its fourth, or even fifth, square, and afterwards catch the other.



It should be noted that if the two Pawns, being three files apart, were differently placed, they would win against the King—*e.g.*, if they each stood on their original squares. If, then, 1 K—K 6, P—Kt 3 ; 2 K—B 6, P—B 4 ; 3 K×P, P—B 5, and wins.

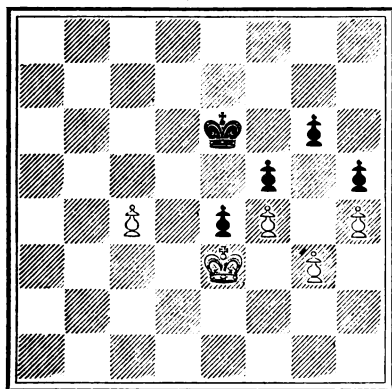
If 3 K—K 6, P—Kt 4 ; 4 K—B 5, P—B 5, and wins.

### III. PASSED PAWNS.

It is the endeavour of all players to secure these, if possible. The incentive is the knowledge that the passed Pawn probably leads to a winning ending, and has a tendency to keep one's opponent engaged in attempts to secure a compensating attack.

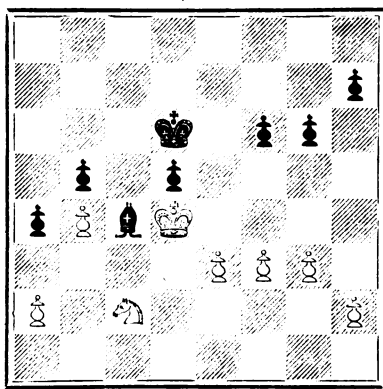
Whilst, generally speaking, the player with a passed Pawn has winning chances, success does not always follow, as will be seen from the three appended positions, all from actual play :—

I.  
BLACK.



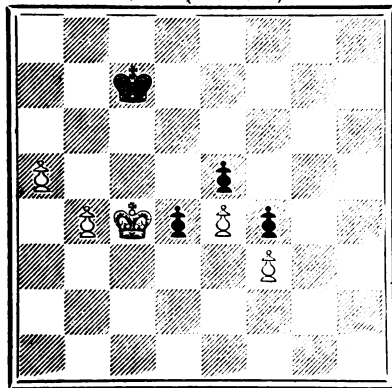
WHITE (TO PLAY).

II.  
BLACK.



WHITE (TO PLAY).

III.  
BLACK (TO PLAY).



WHITE.

In Position I. White has the inferior isolated Pawn against a passed Pawn, but he succeeds with the move in drawing, though the play is delicate.—*e.g.*, 1 K—Q 4, K—Q 3 ; 2 P—B 5 ch, K—B 2 ; 3 K—B 3 !, K—Kt 2 ; 4 K—Q 4, K—R 3 ; 5 K—B 3 !, K—Kt 2 ; 6 K—Q 4, K to B 3 ; 7 K—B 4, P—K 6 ; 8 K—Q 3, K×P, ; 9 K×P, K—B 5 ; 10 K—K 2, K—Q 5 ; 11 K—Q 2, and draws. The method is worth study, the key being to have the White K always available for B 4 when his opponent moves to B 3.

Position II. is rather more subtle, White, wishing to get his Kt—



Q B 3, as a preliminary to an attempt to win, is decoyed into 1 Kt—R 3, intending to continue Kt—Kt sq, unless Black takes the Pawn, when, of course, White would answer Kt×P ch.

Black, however, replies 1... K—B 3 (a move overlooked by White), which either gains a Pawn or obtains a dangerous passed Pawn. White has to thoroughly examine the position, with the object of obtaining a draw, and this he is able to force by the following ingenious process :—

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

White's sole object is to prevent Black from breaking through on the K side, since the White K must remain on guard to the passed Pawn.

|           |         |
|-----------|---------|
|           | 3 K—Q 3 |
| 4 P—R 4 ! |         |

The safest for drawing purposes, as White is now able to interlock any Pawns which Black may advance.

White can also play 4 P—B 4, P—Kt 4 ; 5 K—B 3 (If P—B 5 P—Kt 5, and the Black K will presently enter at K 4), K—K 3 ; 6 K—Q 4, K—B 2 ; 8 P—K R 3, P×P ; 9 P×P, K—Kt 3 ; 10 K—B 3, and draws.

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

And Black cannot force a way through, so the game is drawn.

Position III. is the well-known ending of a match-game between Messrs. Potter and Zukertort. It was Black's turn to move, and the game was given up as drawn.

White, however, has a forced win—*e.g.* :—

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

If 4... K—Q 2 ; 5 P—R 6.

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

If 6... K—R sq ; 7 K—B 6, followed by K—B 7 and P—Kt 7 ch, &c.

|            |          |                                    |
|------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| 7 K—B 6    | 7 P—Q 7  | 9 K—B 7, and mates in three moves. |
| 8 P—R 7 ch | 8 K—R sq |                                    |





## TWO KNIGHTS DEFENCE.

**T**HE following "book variation" in the Two Knights Defence is submitted by Mr. John T. D. Halford, of Pontefract, who says :—"Could I have done better by adopting 15 P—Q Kt 4 than by 15 Q×Q P, the move actually played?"

| WHITE.      | BLACK.     | WHITE.     | BLACK.     |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4     | 1 P—K 4    | 8 B—K 2    | 8 P—K R 3  |
| 2 Kt—K B 3  | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 9 Kt—K B 3 | 9 P—K 5    |
| 3 B—B 4     | 3 Kt—B 3   | 10 Kt—K 5  | 10 Q—Q 5   |
| 4 Kt—Kt 5   | 4 P—Q 4    | 11 P—K B 4 | 11 B—Q B 4 |
| 5 P×P       | 5 Kt—Q R 4 | 12 R—B sq  | 12 Q—Q sq  |
| 6 B—Kt 5 ch | 6 P—B 3    | 13 P—B 3   | 13 Kt—Q 4  |
| 7 P×P       | 7 P×P      | 14 Q—R 4   | 14 Q—Kt 3  |

It is clear that White dare not play 14 P—Q Kt 4, as Black quickly obtains a winning attack with 14... Q—R 5 ch; 15 P—Kt 3, Q×P; 16 P×B, Q×P ch; 17 R—B 2, Kt×P, threatening Kt—Kt 7 ch and B—R 6.; and if 18 Q—R 4, Kt×B; 19 K×Kt, Q×Kt, &c.

After the preparatory move for White, 14 Q—R 4, it seems to us that Black cannot safely reply Q—Kt 3—the move stated by our correspondent to be given as "book."

On the contrary, it appears necessary to retire the Bishop to Kt 3; but even then White obtains the better game, *e.g.* :—

14 Q—R 4                      14 B—Kt 3  
15 P—Q Kt 4

If 15 Kt×P, Kt×Kt! 16 Q×Kt ch, K—B sq, and Black has a fair game. If 15 Q×K P, Castles.

16 Kt×P                      15 Kt—Kt 2  
16 Q—B 2

If 16... Q—Q 2; 17 B—Kt 5.

17 Kt—K 5 dis ch, with two Pawns to the good.

If, however, we accept the continuation 14 Q—Kt 3, there appears no objection to White's gaining a piece by 15 P—Q Kt 4, *e.g.* :—

If 15 P—Q Kt 4                      15 B×P  
16 P×B                                  16 Q—Q 5  
17 Kt×P!                              17 Q×R  
18 Kt—K 5 dis ch                      18 K—B sq  
19 Q×Kt, and wins.

There is nothing for Black in the alternative 15... Q—R 5 ch, since White has a retreat for his K to B 2 *via* Q sq.

Similarly Black has nothing to hope for from 15... Kt×Kt P; 16 P×Kt, B—Q 5, since 17 P×Kt is fatal.

Perhaps Black's best course is—

15 ———                      15 B×P  
16 P×B                              16 Kt×Kt P  
17 B—R 3                          17 Kt—Q 4

There is nothing better.

18 Q×K P, and should win easily.



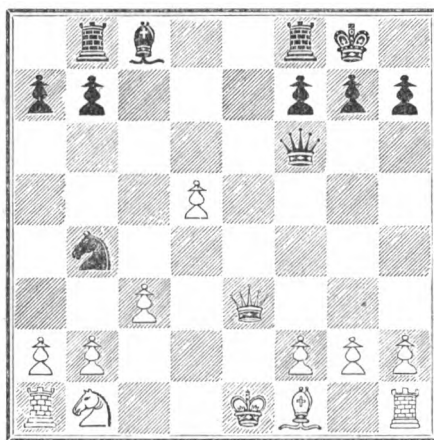
## THE SCOTCH GAMBIT.

Mr. L. Illingworth, of the Cambridge University Chess Club, asks our opinion of the following interesting variation of the Scotch Gambit.

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

Mr. Illingworth thinks White might play 17 Q×Kt P, as he does not see how Black is going to get compensation for his loss of material. On the other hand, White will have to face some attack, but he can, if necessary, give up the Bishop, castle, and rely upon his superiority in Pawns for ultimate success. The variation gives rise to most interesting positions, and but for the fact that the Scotch has waned in popularity since the introduction of 4. ., Kt—K B 3, there is no doubt this variation would be more practised. We give a diagram of the position after Black's 12th move :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black's 12th move, Kt—Kt 5, is the beginning of an ingenious attack suggested by the German master von Gottschall. Before discussing White's reply, 13 Q—Q 2, we give alternative variations suggested by Steinitz. 13 P×Kt, Q×Kt P; 14 Q—Q B 3, R—K sq ch; 15 K—Q sq, Q×B P; 16 P—K R 3, B—B 4; 17 Kt—R 3 (if 17 Q—Q 2, R—K 8 ch, and mates next move), Q R—B sq; 18 B—B 4, R—K 6; 19 Q—Q 2, Q—Kt 6, and should win. This play some of the continental masters suggested might be improved with 16 Q—Q 2, B—Kt 5 ch; 17 K—B 2, Q R—B sq ch; 18 K—Kt 2, B—K 7! 19 P—



Q 6, &c. ; but the issue is very doubtful. Instead of 19 P—Q 6, White may play 19 P—Q R 4, when the following is very strong for Black :— 19... R—B 5 ; 20 Kt—R 3 (if 20 R—R 3, Black recovers his piece with 20... Q—B 3 ch), R—Q 5 ; 21 Q—B 2, R×P ch ; 22 K—R 2, R×P ! 23 R—Q B sq, P—K R 3 ! 24 Resigns.

It is worthy of note that the whole of these moves, in exact sequence to White's 23rd, R—Q B sq, occurred in two correspondence games. In the first case, Mr. Weissmann, of Paris, directed the Black forces ; in the second instance Mr. G. J. Birks, West Hartlepool, opposed Dr. Planck, of problem fame, the *partie* being one of the games of the 1902-3 correspondence match Northern v. Southern Unions. M. Wiesmann played 23... P—Q Kt 4, not to defend the Rook, but to continue the attack by 24... P—Kt 5. Mr. Birks played 24... P—K R 3, to which there is no defence. This game, with notes on the play by Mr. J. H. Blake, will be found in *B.C.M.*, 1904, vol. xxiv., page 79.

Reverting to the moves quoted by Mr. Illingworth, we confess that, after his suggested 17 Q×Kt P, it is difficult to discover a winning line of play for Black. The best chance appears to be 17... B—B sq ; 18 Q—Kt 3, B—R 3 ; 19 Castles ! B×B ; 20 Kt—R 3 ! B×R ; 21 R×B, R—K 7 ; 22 Kt—B 4, Q—Kt 4, &c. Better play may possibly be found for White, but it appears to us unnecessary to investigate further, as we think that White's 13th move, Q—Q 2, is bad, and should lose. In support of our opinion we give the following analysis. See diagram.

13. Q—Q 2

B—Kt 5

14. B—K 2

K R—K sq ? B×B !

## P—B 3

B×P

15. Castles (1)

K×B

P×B

R×B

K R—K sq ch

Q×P

16. Q—Q 4

K—B sq ! (2)

R—Kt sq

Q—Kt 2

Q×Q

Q—R 3 ch

K R—K sq ch

K R—K sq ch

17. P×Q

K—Kt sq

B—K 2

K—Q 2

Kt—B 7

R—K 7

Kt×Q P

Q—B 5 ch

18. Kt—B 3

Q—Q sq

K—Q sq

K—Q sq

Kt×R

Kt—B 7

Q—B 7

Kt×P

19. Kt×R

and wins.

R—K sq

and wins.

B×Kt

Q R—Q sq

20. R×Kt

K—B sq

B—B 5 +

Kt—B 5

and wins.

(1) If 15 P—B 3, B×P ; 16 Castles, Q—Kt 3 ch ; 17 K—R sq, R×B+. If 17 Q—Q 4, Q×Q ch+. If in this subvariation White plays 16 P×B (instead of Castles), then follows :—16... Q—R 5 ch ; 17 K—Q sq, Kt×P, and should win, for if Q×Kt, then Q R—Q sq.

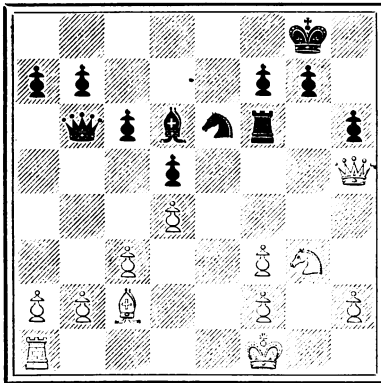
(2) If 16 K—Q sq, Kt×P wins.



## GAME ENDING.

WE take from the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* the subjoined beautiful game-ending, contested at Buda Pesth in 1903, between Messrs. Fleischmann—"Forgacs"—and Maroczy. Our contemporary describes the ending as a sparkler from Buda Pesth, and thinks it not only forms a charming specimen of the wonderfully mathematically accurate play so characteristic of the great Hungarian master, but also embodies one of the most curious mating *finales*. While on his late visit to New Orleans (1906), Mr. Maroczy handed the position and score to Mr. Charles F. Buck, Junr., of the New Orleans Chess, Checkers, and Whist Club, from whom the Chess Editor of the *Times Democrat* received it. Diagram shows the position in the game (a French Defence) after Black's eighteenth move.

White, having to play, the game continued as follows :—

| BLACK (MAROCZY).  |  | WHITE.<br>FLEISCHMANN. | BLACK<br>MAROCZY. |
|---|--|------------------------|-------------------|
|  |  | 19 R—Kt sq (a)         | 19 Q—R 3 ch       |
|   |  | 20 K—Kt sq             | 20 Q×P            |
|   |  | 21 Kt—B 5              | 21 B—R 6 ! (b)    |
|   |  | 22 Q—Kt 4              | 22 B×P            |
|   |  | 23 Kt×Kt P ! (c)       | 23 R—B 5 (d)      |
|   |  | 24 Q—Kt 3              | 24 Kt—Kt 4        |
|   |  | 25 Kt—R 5              | 25 B—R 6 ! (e)    |
|   |  | 26 Kt×R                | 26 Q×B            |
|   |  | 27 R×P                 | 27 B—Q 3          |
|   |  | 28 K—Kt 2 (f)          | 28 Q—B 4          |
|   |  | 29 Kt×P ! (g)          | 29 P×Kt ! (h)     |
|   |  | 30 Q—Kt 4 (l)          | 30 Q—Kt 3         |
|   |  | 31 R×R P               | 31 P—R 4 ! (j)    |
|   |  | 32 Q—B 8 ch            | 32 K—R 2          |
| WHITE (FLEISCHMANN).  |  | 33 R—R 8               | 33 Kt×P dis ch    |

And White resigned (k)

## NOTES BY MR J. D. SEGUIN.

(a) Brief examination will show that White stands to lose a Pawn by force, and he doubtless elected to here give up his Q R P in preference to his Q Kt P, partly because he thus keeps his Q's side Pawns united, and partly because the Black Q seems drawn dangerously out of play in making the capture. But—

(b) This pretty continuation, with its recondite consequences reaching far beyond the capture of an additional Pawn, pretty surely escaped White.

(c) A sparkling counter-stroke, however, for—

(d) If here, instead of this accurate response, Black ventures to win the Kt by 23... Kt×Kt, then would follow 24 Q—B 8 ch, Kt—K sq ; 25 Q×Kt ch (not 25 Q—Kt 4 ch, seeking the draw by repetition, for then 25... K—B sq would win for Black), K—Kt 2 ; 26 Q—K 5 ! B×



P ; 27 B—B 5, Q—Q 7 ; 28 K—R sq, B×P ; 29 R—K Kt sq ch, K—B sq ; 30 Q—Kt 8 ch, and mates in three moves.

(e) After elegant parry, now this still more elegant riposte ! And it, too, was very certainly not within the forecastings of White, who seems to have absolutely nothing better to do than to accept the R offered.

(f) Naturally, to avoid 28... , Q—B 8 ch, &c.

(g) The ingenuity of despair ! Of course, if 29... , B×Q in reply, then 30 Kt—K 7 ch, K—B sq ; 31 Kt×Q, B—Q 3 ; 32 Kt×P, and White would win !

(h) Much stronger than 29... , Q×Kt, both as maintaining the lines of Black's scheme, and also as leaving a tempting bait in the B, for—

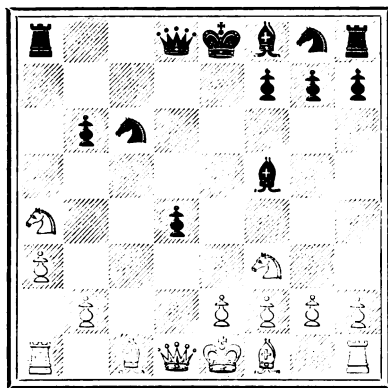
(i) If now 30 Q×B, instead, then 30... , Q—R 6 ch ; 31 K—Kt sq, Kt×P ch ; 32 K—R sq, Q—B 8, mate !

(j) Superlatively sparkling play ! The last, and a curiously essential, link in the coruscating chain of combination, which, judging from White's 31st move, seems to have remained a sealed book for him to the last.

(k) Truly a most ingenious finish ! If 34 K—R 3, then 34... , Kt—Kt 8 ch ; 35 K—R 4, B—K 2, mate. If 34 K—B sq, then 34... , Q—Kt 8 ch ; 35 K—K 2, Q—K 8 ch ; 36 K×Kt, Q—K 5, mate ; while, of course, if 34 K×Kt, then 34... , Q—K 5, mate forthwith.

### THE 3...P—Q B 4 DEFENCE TO THE QUEEN'S GAMBIT.

The diagram given last month on page 11 was incorporated in our article *minus* the necessary text—an oversight for which we humbly apologise. The point we wished to illustrate is reached thus :—



WHITE.

BLACK.

- 1 P—Q 4
- 2 P—Q B 4
- 3 Kt—Q B 3
- 4 P×Q P
- 5 P×P
- 6 Kt—R 4
- 7 Kt—B 3
- 8 P—Q R 3
- 9 P×P en pass

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

If now 10 P—K 4, B×P ; 11 Q—K 2, Q—K 2 ; 12 Kt×P, P—Q 6 ; 13 Q—K 3, Kt—Kt 5, and should win. If 10... , P×P ; 11 Q×Q ch, K×Q ; 12 B×P, R×Kt ; 13 Q—Kt 5, &c.



## SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.



WE regard the following list of competitors as gratifying evidence of increasing popularity of the study of end-games. For the match and tournament player there is certainly no more improving exercise than such a course of "mental gymnastics" as was started in our last issue; therefore we hope that club secretaries will bring the competition to the notice of their members. It has been suggested that we "might, with advantage, publish 'the lessons' on a card suitable for hanging in club-rooms and also insist that each competitor sends a coupon with the solutions." We are obliged for the suggestion, but at present have no inclination to adopt it. We prefer to rely upon the co-operation of our subscribers, who we feel sure will recommend the *B.C.M.* to their friends when favourable opportunities arise. By so doing they will 'gain the exchange,' as our principle is—More subscribers, more chess!

We repeat the positions, which were taken from the Swedish work, *Lärobok I Schack*, and append the author's names with the main-play of the solutions.

No. I., by Berger.—♔ at Q Kt 2, ♖ at K 3. ♚ at Q Kt 5, ♜ at Q B 5, ♝ at Q Kt 6 and K 7. Black to play. Solution: 1... B—Q 6; 2 R—K 7, K—B 5; 3 R—K 8, K—Q 5; 4 R×P, B×R; 5 K×P, and draws.

No. II., by Bilguer.—♔ at Q sq, ♖ at Q 8. ♚ at Q 5, ♜ at Q 4, ♝ at Q 6 and K 6. Black to play. Solution: 1... K—B 4; 2 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 5; 3 R—Kt 8 ch, K—B 6; 4 R—B 8 ch, B—B 5, and wins.

No. III., by Steinitz.—♔ at Q Kt sq, ♖ at Q R 8. ♚ at Q 7, ♜ at Q R 4, ♝ at Q R 6 and Q Kt 6. Black to play. Solution: 1... P—R 7 ch; 2 K—Kt 2, P queens ch; 3 K×Q, K—B 7; 4 R—B 8 ch (if 4 R×B, then mate in three by starting with P—Kt 7 ch, &c.), B—B 6; 5 R×B ch, K×R; 6 K—Kt sq, P—Kt 7, and wins.

Solutions were received from Messrs. P. J. Allingham, Reigate; A. Beamish, Harrow-on-the-Hill; G. I. Bastian, Barry; Mr. W. P. MacBean, London; Mr. James Bland, Bradford; Miss E. L. Corser, Reigate; Messrs. C. Coates, Manchester; A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; B. Dailly, Dundee; W. S. Esdaile, Paisley; T. A. Farron, Manchester; J. Foulds, Bradford; H. Ford, London; E. A. Greig, Rock Ferry; W. H. Gunston, Cambridge; G. H. Hill, Gainsborough; L. Illingworth, Cambridge; Alec. Jenkins, Junr., Southampton; T. Kelly, Manchester; James Longton, Keighley; W. H. S. Monck, Dublin; W. Marks, Belfast; Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester; Messrs. J. S. Pagan, Stirling; S. Robinson, Ballynahinch; P. W. Sergeant, A. N. Streatfield, C. E. C. Tattersall, London; G. A. Thomas, Southsea; "Tour du Roc," London; T. Warr, Oldham; M. Whitehead, Southsea; and "G. P. B."



Every competitor declares correctly that position No. 1 is a draw, and No. 3 a win for Black. But there is diversity of opinion about No. 2, "the most difficult and most interesting of the series." The majority of solvers furnish analysis, closely following the author's play, showing the win for Black; but some competitors assert that White can draw. Mr. W. H. Gunston submits the following variations showing the draw in case Black plays 1... K—K 5.

1... K—K 5 (if 1... P—Q 7, White draws easily with K—K 2; while if 1... K—K 4; 2 K—K sq, B—K 5; 3 R—Q 7, K—B 5; and White draws by keeping his R on the Q file). 2 R—Q Kt 8 (not R—K 8 ch, which loses by K—B 6; 3 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 7; 4 R—Q 8, K—B 7, &c.); 2... K—B 6; 3 R—Kt 2, B—B 3; 4 R—Q R 2, K—Kt 6; 5 K—K sq, and draws. If in this variation Black plays 3... B—Kt 6 ch; 4 R×B, K—B 7, White draws by 5 R—Kt sq, K—B 8; 6 R—R sq. He must not play 5 R—Kt 2 ch, which loses.

Mr. Kelly says:—"Black must play his King to the Queen's side to win." His solution reads:—1... K—B 4; 2 K—K sq (If 2 R—Q B 8 ch, K—Kt 5; 3 R—K 8, B cks.), B—B 5 (P—K 7, and P—Q 7 lead to a draw); 3 R—Q Kt 8 (If 3 R—K 8, P—K 7 ch), K—Q 5; 4 R—Kt 2, K—B 6; 5 R—R 2, P—Q 7 ch, and wins.

Mr. A. W. Daniel submits a most exhaustive analysis, which we give in full, as we think it will elucidate some of the points which several solvers have failed to grasp.

| WHITE.          | BLACK.    | WHITE.      | BLACK.           |
|-----------------|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| —————           | K—B 5 (1) | 5 R—Q 8 (4) | B—K 3 (5)        |
| 2 R—B 8 ch (2)  | K—Kt 5    | 6 K—K sq    | B—Kt 5 (6)       |
| 3 R—Kt 8 ch (3) | K—B 6     | 7 R—Q 6     | P—Q 7 ch         |
| 4 R—B 8 ch      | B—B 5     | 8 R×P       | P×R ch, and wins |

(1) On account of the Bishop's ability to command Q 8, the Queen's Pawn is obviously the one which Black must try to queen. If 1... K—K 4; 2 R—K 8 ch, K—B 5; 3 R—Q 8, B—K 5; 4 R—B 8 ch, B—B 4; 5 R—Q 8, K—Kt 6; 6 K—K sq, P—K 7; 7 R—K B 8, K—B 5; 8 K—Q 2, and draws.

(2) If 2 R—Q 6, B—B 6 ch; 3 K—K sq, K—B 6, and the Queen's Pawn advances with effect. If 2 R—K B 8, K—B 6; 3 R—B 8 ch, B—B 5; 4 R—Q 8, B—K 3! If 2 K—K sq (or B sq), B—K 3! 3 R—Q 6, B—Kt 5; 4 R—B 6 ch, K—Q 4! and wins.

(3) If 3 R—Q 8, B—B 5; 4 R—Kt 8 ch, K—B 6, and wins.

(4) If 5 R—B 7, P—Q 7! 6 R—K 7, B—Kt 6 ch; 7 K—K 2, P Queens ch, &c.

(5) A necessary move. If 5... P—K 7 ch, then K—K sq, and draws. Or if 5 P—Q 7, then 6 R—Q 3 ch! and if K or B take Rook there is stalemate.

(6) Preventing K—K 2, after the advance of the Q P.

White may play on his first move R—Q 7, when Black can reply 2... B—K 3, with the idea of establishing his King at Q B 6. Then follows 3 R—B 7 (a), K—Kt 5; 4 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B 6; 5 R—B 7 ch, B—B 5; 6 R—Q 7 (b), B—K 3! 7 R—B 7 ch, K—Q 5! 8 K—K sq, P—Q 7 ch, winning.

B 2

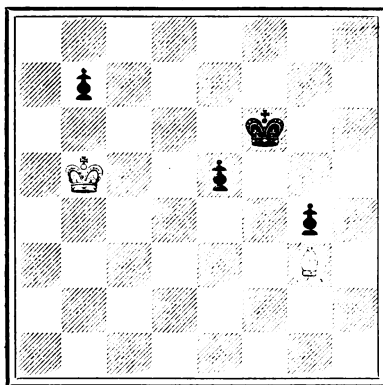


If (a) 3 R—Q 6, B—B 4! 4 R—B 6 ch, K—Q 4 winning. If 3 R—K Kt 7, K—B 6; 4 R—Kt 2, B—Kt 6 ch, &c.

If (b) 6 R—B 8, P—Q 7; 7 R—K 8, P—K 7 ch.

We consider the best solutions are those received from Messrs. Daniel, Palmer, Illingworth, and Pagan, and to each of these gentlemen we have sent a copy of Marshall's "Chess Openings." We shall also forward book prizes to Messrs. Thomas, Sergeant, and Kelly. Mr. Monck and Mr. Pagan point out that all the three positions are given in Freeborough's "Chess Endings" (pp. 146-7), with the exception that in No. 2 White has first move. We were quite aware of the fact; indeed, we amended the conditions to No 2 because we found the play of absorbing interest when Black takes first move. For our next lesson we give two interesting but not difficult positions. For the best solutions to hand not later than Feb. 21st we shall give two book prizes.

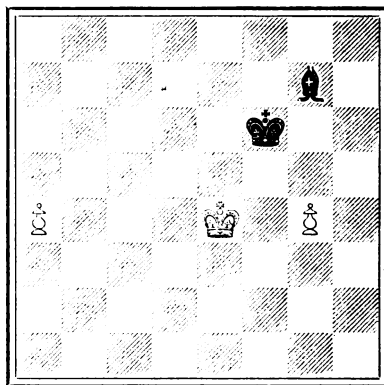
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

### CHESS LITERATURE.

The Bavarian "Schachbund," incorporating sixteen chess clubs, issued the first number of its official organ, bearing the title of *Süd-deutsche Schachblätter*, on January 1st. The new journal, to which we wish a long and prosperous career, has made its first appearance in very modest guise. Per contra, it will be published fortnightly, and costs to members of the affiliated clubs only Mks. 2.— per year! Of the sixteen pages embraced by the first number, three only are devoted to games. No doubt this department will be enlarged later, though we trust that room will always be found for a contribution from the brilliant, though audacious, pen of Paul Schellenberg, who contributes four pages of amusing chess burlesque to the first issue.



## OBITUARY.

**W**E regret to record the death of Leopold Trebitsch, which occurred on the 12th of December last, in his 65th year. His name may not be familiar to the majority of English chess players, though, indirectly, he contributed greatly to the enrichment of our library, for it was to his ardent love of chess and enterprising spirit that the international and local tourneys inaugurated of late years by the Vienna Club were primarily due. He was thirty-two years of age when he first made acquaintance with the royal game, and thereafter was an almost daily visitor at the club rooms in Vienna, spending what few free hours a singularly busy and successful commercial life allowed him—he died a multi-millionaire—in a whole-hearted enjoyment of the game that was ever an incentive and a stimulus to those around him. He was a man, sincere, upright, generous, and forceful, whose kindness and geniality endeared him to all.

## THE CHESS WORLD.

**W**E quoted last month (page 23) from the *New Orleans Times-Democrat* the following anecdote in the career of Lord Kames, the eminent Scottish jurist, which our contemporary extracted from “Scottish Men of Letters of the Eighteenth Century,” by Graham :—

“It was in 1870 that he (Lord Kames) tried a case for murder in Ayr. The prisoner was one Matthew Hay, a farmer by profession, a smuggler by practice, who had killed a man in a scramble. Kames had often played chess with this handsome, dashing, jovial fellow in taverns, and, when the verdict of guilty was given, he turned to his old companion with a leer and said, ‘That is checkmate for you, Matthee.’ Hanging in those days in Scotland was regarded as being less barbaric than a dog fight, and the carrying out of the death sentence in this manner was looked upon very lightly.”

We doubted the validity of this story, protested against the callous assertion that hanging of men was regarded in Scotland as less barbaric than a dog fight, and suggested that some of our Scotch contemporaries investigate local records for verification or otherwise. Mr. A. J. Neilson took the matter in hand, and in his chess column in the *Falkirk Herald* of January 9th states :—The anecdote, in its original and, we believe, correct form, was given by us here about ten years ago. The above may also be true or false, but it is not original, and the date of 1870 is absurd. We count 1870 as being in the nineteenth century, and not the eighteenth ; but in either century doubtless some depraved minds regarded hanging as less barbaric than a dog fight. To say that it was generally so regarded is a libel on human nature and on Scotland, as the *B.C.M.* suggests. It is very unlikely that Kames played chess “in taverns” with this fellow Hay. The original tale, identically as we



formerly gave it, was told by the able chess editor of the *Norwich Mercury* a year or two ago, and we cannot do better than append Mr. Keeble's paragraph, in which all the essentials are contained :—" We remember that a similar tale is recorded in 'The Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott,' and reference to it was made in one of the early numbers of 'The Chess Players' Chronicle' (Vol. II., Part IV., February, 1842). The great novelist attributed the saying to Lord Braxfield, and not to Lord Kames, and is said to have related the story at a dinner party given by the Prince Regent in the spring of 1815. Mr. Croker (then secretary to the Admiralty) has recorded that the party comprised the Duke of York, the Duke of Gordon (then Marquess of Huntley), the Marquess of Hertford (then Lord Yarmouth), the Earl of Fife, and Scott's early friend, Lord Melville. 'The Prince and Scott,' says Mr. Croker, 'were the two most brilliant story-tellers in their several ways that I ever happened to meet. The prince was particularly delighted with the poet's anecdotes of the old Scotch judges and lawyers, which his Royal Highness sometimes capped by ludicrous traits of certain ermined sages of his own acquaintance. Scott told, among others, a story which he was fond of telling, of his old friend the Lord Justice-Clerk Braxfield, and the commentary of his Royal Highness amused Scott, who often mentioned it afterwards. The anecdote is this :—

"Braxfield, whenever he went on a particular circuit, was in the habit of visiting a gentleman of good fortune in the neighbourhood of one of the assize towns, and staying at least one night, which, being both of them ardent chess-players, they usually concluded with their favourite game. One spring circuit the battle was not decided at day-break, so the Justice-Clerk said, 'Weel, Donald, I must e'en come back this gate in the harvest, and let the game lie ower for the present.' Back he came in October, but not to his old friend's hospitable house, for that gentleman had, in the interim, been apprehended on a capital charge (of forgery), and his name stood on the *Porteous Roll*, or list of those who were about to be tried under his former guest's auspices. The laird was indicted and tried accordingly, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Braxfield forthwith put on his cocked hat (which answers to the black cap in England), and pronounced the sentence of the law in the usual terms. Having concluded this awful form in his most sonorous cadence, Braxfield, dismounting the formidable beaver, gave a familiar nod to his unfortunate acquaintance, and said to him in a sort of chuckling whisper, 'And now, Donald, my man, I think I've checkmated you for ance.'

"The Regent is said to have laughed heartily at this specimen of Macqueen's brutal humour, and 'I'faith, Walter,' said he, 'this old big-wig seems to have taken things as coolly as my tyrannical self. Don't you remember Tom Moore's description of me at breakfast :—

"The table spread with tea and toast,  
Death-warrants and the *Morning Post*."

We would merely add that Lords Kames and Braxfield were both of the eighteenth century, the former, indeed, being born in the seventeenth. He died about ninety years before 1870! Braxfield

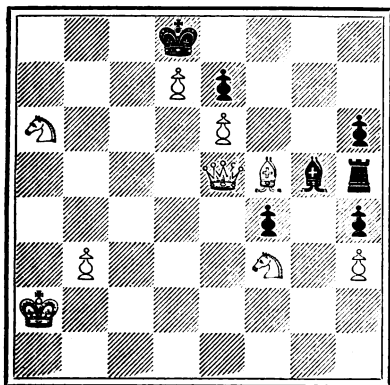


survived till about the close of the century, and the general opinion of this judge was that he was a coarse man, who took a delight in shocking the sensibilities of more refined people. It was he who thus addressed a prisoner (who had been earnestly and loudly protesting his innocence: "Ye're a verra clever chiel, man, but ye wad be nane the waur o' a guid hangin'." The "Checkmate" story is more characteristic of Lord Braxfield than of Kames, and the Scott memoirs give probably the more authentic version, though these problems of historical or biographical anecdote cannot now be verified absolutely.

We have made arrangements with Mr. R. Teichmann to annotate the whole of the games of the match between Dr. Lasker and Mr. F. J. Marshall, and we shall be glad if our readers will bring this information to the notice of their friends who do not see the *B.C.M.*

The Ostend Congress.—*The Field* of January 26th says:—The first meeting of the organising committee was held on Monday, January 21st, at the Brussels Chess Club, when the programme was discussed and adopted. It is being prepared for the press, and will be published forthwith. The Committee has entrusted Mr. Hoffer with the management of the Congress, M. Eugene de Lannay being secretary. The beginning of the Congress is fixed for May 15th, the ladies' and amateur tournaments to begin either at the end of June or the beginning of July, the Congress to close on July 15th. Entries to be sent to Mr. Hoffer, Blenheim Club, 12, St. James Square, Piccadilly, London, by the masters on or before March 15th, and by ladies and amateurs on or before April 15th. If any of our readers desire a prospectus of the Congress they should apply to Mr. Hoffer.

BLACK.



WHITE.

We take the following Capriccio, by Adolf Roegner, from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*. It may amuse some of our mathematical friends, in view of the article of Mr. Carr's, published last month, to calculate in how many ways White can give mate either on his first move or his second. We would gladly verify the solutions received, but—

"The Bird of Time has but a little way

"To fly—and Lo! The Bird is on the Wing."

We have much pleasure in recording the first match played by the new club established at Yeovil last October, chiefly through the energy of Mr. A. West, the well-known Salopian player, assisted by a



local enthusiast, Mr. H. S. Bennett. The club musters twenty members, and meets, until the end of March, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 6-30 to 10-30 p.m., at Hendford Manor Lodge. It will be seen that the team below includes Mr. E. L. Raymond, of Tonbridge, whose home is in Yeovil; and Mr. W. H. Watts, who played in the second class tournament at Southport in 1905. Mr. West is secretary of the Yeovil Club, and informs us that visitors will receive a cordial welcome. The match was played at the Literary Institute, Bath. Score:—

| BATH.              |    |    |    |    | YEOVIL.           |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|-------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Mr. A. Rumboll     | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. E. L. Raymond | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. G. R. Caple    | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. A. West       | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Rev. W. E. Poynton | .. | .. | .. | *½ | Mr. W. H. Watts   | .. | .. | .. | *½ |
| Mr. L. C. Seymour  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. E. R. Chaffey | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. W. C. Elwood   | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. H. M. Pittard | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| <hr/>              |    |    |    |    | <hr/>             |    |    |    |    |
| 3½                 |    |    |    |    | 1½                |    |    |    |    |

\* Adjudicated.

Gloucestershire v. Somersetshire.—This match in the Southern Union Counties Championship competition was contested at Weston-super-Mare on January 12th, when the visiting team won by two points. Unfortunately, Somerset was *minus* the help of its strongest player, Mr. H. C. Moore, who is also president of the County Association. Score:—

| GLOUCESTER.        |    |    |    |    | SOMERSET.          |    |    |    |    |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Mr. N. Fedden      | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. H. Parsons     | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. H. Pinkerton   | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. A. F. Morrell  | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. S. W. Billings | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. W. W. Lane     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. A. Axtell      | .. | .. | .. | *1 | Mr. O. Hunt        | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. S. W. Viveash  | .. | .. | .. | *1 | Mr. G. S. Caudwell | .. | .. | .. | *0 |
| Mr. F. R. Rickman  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. L. B. Caudwell | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. H. Byrnes      | .. | .. | .. | *0 | Mr. F. J. Poynton  | .. | .. | .. | *1 |
| Mr. G. Jacobs      | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. L. C. Seymour  | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. H. A. Wall     | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. J. B. Allison  | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Dr. F. Merrick     | .. | .. | .. | *½ | Rev. W. H. Cockett | .. | .. | .. | *½ |
| Mr. C. A. Moretti  | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Rev. C. T. Bolland | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. J. L. Daniell  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. T. J. Barton   | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. W. J. Perrett  | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. H. W. Saunders | .. | .. | .. | ½  |
| Mr. W. Hall        | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. W. H. Collins  | .. | .. | .. | ½  |
| Mr. F. C. Harding  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. W. E. Hatt     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. T. L. Sullivan | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. A. S. Page     | .. | .. | .. | ½  |
| <hr/>              |    |    |    |    | <hr/>              |    |    |    |    |
| 9                  |    |    |    |    | 7                  |    |    |    |    |

Midland Counties Union County Championship.—The match campaign of the present season was opened on January 26th. Warwickshire visited Oxford and scored 6½ games to 4½ with one position for adjudication. Staffordshire met Worcestershire at Dudley, and play finished with equal scores (5½), and two games to adjudicate. We shall publish the full score of each match in our next issue. The remaining match, Leicestershire v. Nottinghamshire, was contested at Nottingham. The visitors won by 8½ to 4½. Score:—



## LEICESTERSHIRE.

|                        |               |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. H. E. Atkins.....  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. H. Collier..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. Mason.....         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. Draycott.....   | 1             |
| Mr. A. C. Garratt..... | 1             |
| Mr. W. B. Clarke.....  | 1             |
| Mr. A. Underwood.....  | 1             |
| Mr. A. F. Atkins.....  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Lloyd.....      | 1             |
| Mr. A. A. Bumpus.....  | 0             |
| Mr. A. Wright.....     | 0             |
| Mr. W. Goodman.....    | 1             |
| Mr. S. Ward.....       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

## NOTTS.

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. J. H. Dunford.....   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. H. Woodhouse..... | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. J. Hingley.....   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. H. Melor.....     | 0             |
| Mr. G. Harvey.....       | 0             |
| Mr. T. Robinson.....     | 0             |
| Mr. T. B. Gerard.....    | 0             |
| Mr. C. Faenner.....      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. S. Dickens.....   | 0             |
| Mr. A. Beecroft.....     | 1             |
| Mr. J. H. Thornton.....  | 1             |
| Mr. A. Blood.....        | 0             |
| Mr. C. Sipman.....       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

A new chess column, conducted by Mrs. T. B. Rowland, was started on January 5th in *The Cork Weekly News*. In a short article on club life, it is stated that "The Philidorean era gave Dublin, and, indeed, Ireland, its first chess club. It was called 'The Dublin Philidorean Society,' and it met eighty-five years ago at the famous Harp Coffee House, College Green. A decade later the Belfast Chess Club, now the strongest in the North, came into existence. The third to assimilate in Ireland was Cork. Through the energy and ability of that most zealous of players, Mr. Thomas Crosbie, the Cork Chess Club was founded in 1879. It met at 35, South Mall. Mr. Crosbie was ably assisted by Mr. John Giusani, a sound, brilliant player, who acted as hon. secretary. Some years later the club moved to Crawford's Municipal School, Mr. Crosbie retaining the presidency, and Mr. D. Franklin—as genial an opponent, and as doughty a knight, as ever broke a lance—acted as hon. secretary. The latent fire thus fanned to life spread rapidly. The Limerick Chess Club was established in the Athenæum, Cecil Street, in 1885, the organisers being Mr. N. A. Brophy, a warm supporter of the game, and Mr. J. L. Copeman. The latter left the town of the Treaty Stone for the city on the Lee—a migration which was Limerick's loss and Cork's gain. In Ireland, as in England, and Scotland—and perhaps in greater degree—there has always been a spirit to keep in the intellectual flame. The darkest ages have not put out, in Ireland, the sacred fire, and in centuries gone by the supply of Hibernian votaries of chess has never failed."

Match : Leeds *v.* Manchester.—We are indebted to the Manchester captain, Mr. C. H. Wallwork, for the score of the following match, which was contested on December 22nd, at the rooms of the Leeds Club. During the interval for tea the visitors were welcomed by the Leeds president, Mr. S. R. Meredith, and Mr. Coates responded. At the close of play nine games remained for adjudication. This large number was doubtless due to the Manchester train arriving at Leeds about one hour late, owing to fog. Score :—

## MANCHESTER.

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| Rev. W. C. Palmer .. ..  | 1                |
| Mr. V. L. Wahlituch.. .. | ** $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Coates .. ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$    |

## LEEDS.

|                         |                  |
|-------------------------|------------------|
| Mr. C. W. Jeffery .. .. | 0                |
| Mr. J. Spencer .. ..    | ** $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. P. Wildman .. .. | $\frac{1}{2}$    |



|                             |     |                            |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|----------------------------|-----|
| Mr. T. Kelly .. .. .        | o   | Mr. J. B. Oates .. .. .    | I   |
| Mr. C. H. Wallwork .. .. .  | **o | Mr. I. M. Brown .. .. .    | **I |
| Mr. E. W. Ruttle .. .. .    | o   | Mr. F. Yates .. .. .       | I   |
| Mr. A. Wolstencroft .. .. . | I   | Mr. W. B. Jackson .. .. .  | o   |
| Mr. A. E. Moore .. .. .     | I   | Mr. A. C. Ivimy .. .. .    | o   |
| Mr. W. D. Bailey .. .. .    | †I  | Mr. R. C. Thorp .. .. .    | †o  |
| Mr. H. Hartley .. .. .      | †½  | Mr. S. R. Meredith .. .. . | †½  |
| Mr. G. H. Clegg .. .. .     | *½  | Mr. F. W. Darby .. .. .    | *½  |
| Mr. J. Critchlow .. .. .    | o   | Mr. A. A. Williams .. .. . | I   |
| Mr. H. Goldman .. .. .      | **½ | Mr. A. Smith .. .. .       | **½ |
| Mr. A. Waterhouse .. .. .   | *I  | Mr. H. W. Hunter .. .. .   | *o  |
| Mr. B. Copley .. .. .       | *o  | Rev. R. E. Brown .. .. .   | *I  |
| Mr. W. Francke .. .. .      | I   | Mr. A. Illingworth .. .. . | o   |
| 8½                          |     | 7½                         |     |

\* Adjudicated by the Captains.

\*\* Adjudicated by Mr. G. E. Wainwright, London.

† Adjudicated by Dr. H. Holmes, Liverpool.

The great match, Borough of Croydon *v.* Rest of Surrey, 100 boards, was played at the Public Hall, Thornton Heath, on January 12th, and proved a delightful re-union function to quite a large assemblage of Surrey chess enthusiasts. The proceedings were graced by the presence of the Mayor and Mayoress of Croydon (Mr. Councillor H. Keatley Moore and Mrs. Moore), who were introduced by Alderman N. Page, J.P., president of the Thornton Heath Chess Club. The worthy Alderman, who offered all present a most cordial welcome, said that hitherto the Borough team had not been very successful, but he hoped the best team would win. The Mayor, who had a cordial reception, said he was very pleased to find that ladies took part in that annual contest. It was very delightful to see everyone looking so graceful and happy. At the invitation of Alderman Page, the Mayor and Mayoress started the game at the first board, at which Mr. G. E. Wainwright opposed Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall. Play started about 4-30, and ceased at 7-15 p.m., when thirteen games remained for adjudication. Mr. T. F. Lawrence took the positions in hand, and, after his award, the final scores were announced—"The Rest" 55, Croydon 45. It should be stated that "The Rest" lost four games by default, owing to absence of selected players. Before the company separated, Mr. T. H. Moore thanked the Croydon officials and players for their services, and his remarks were endorsed by Mr. L. P. Rees. Special thanks were also accorded to Mrs. W. D. Childs for hospitably providing refreshments, and to the bevy of ladies who gracefully assisted her in ministering to the comfort of all the players, guests, and visitors. Mrs. Childs was ably supported by Mrs. F. W. Tapp, Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Sisley, Mrs. W. Jackson, Mrs. Hillman, Miss Adams, Miss Stoneham, the Misses Ward, and others.

The full records of all the matches is as follows :—

|              |                             |
|--------------|-----------------------------|
| 1902 .. .. . | Surrey, 34 ; Croydon, 26.   |
| 1903 .. .. . | Surrey, 37 ; Croydon, 26.   |
| 1904 .. .. . | Croydon, 50½ ; Surrey, 49½. |
| 1905 .. .. . | Surrey, 56½ ; Croydon, 43½. |
| 1906 .. .. . | Surrey, 59 ; Croydon, 41.   |
| 1907 .. .. . | Surrey, 55 ; Croydon, 45.   |



The Committee of the Northern Counties Union has just issued the programme for the annual Congress at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, which this year is intended to extend to one week—from Monday, March 4th, to Saturday, March 9th. The programme embraces three tournaments—(1) Northern Counties Individual Championship, (2) Major Tournament, and (3) Minor Tournament. The aggregate value of the prizes is nearly £20. In addition to the serious chess, there will be skittle and pool tournaments; also whist drives, dances, and other enjoyments of a social character. The entries close to the Northern secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown, Eccleshill, Bradford, on Feb. 26th.

In the current match by correspondence between the Northern Union and the London Chess League, the first finished game has gone to the credit of the North. Mr. E. J. Randall, Ilford, lost at board 30, to Mr. J. T. Stockwell, of Southport, in twelve moves! Mr Randall fell into the Tarrasch trap. For the benefit of some of our young readers we give the moves of the game.

| WHITE.        |  | BLACK.       |  |
|---------------|--|--------------|--|
| Mr. STOCKWELL |  | Mr. RANDALL. |  |
| 1 P—K 4       |  | 1 P—K 4      |  |
| 2 Kt—K B 3    |  | 2 Kt—Q B 3   |  |
| 3 B—Kt 5      |  | 3 P—Q R 3    |  |
| 4 B—R 4       |  | 4 Kt—B 3     |  |
| 5 Castles     |  | 5 Kt×P       |  |
|               |  | 6 P—Q 4      |  |
|               |  | 7 B—Kt 3     |  |
|               |  | 8 P×P        |  |
|               |  | 9 P—Q B 3    |  |
|               |  | 10 R—K sq    |  |
|               |  | 11 Kt—Q 4    |  |
|               |  | 12 Kt×B      |  |
|               |  | 6 P—Q Kt 4   |  |
|               |  | 7 P—Q 4      |  |
|               |  | 8 B—K 3      |  |
|               |  | 9 B—K 2      |  |
|               |  | 10 Q—Q 2     |  |
|               |  | 11 Castles   |  |
|               |  | 12 Resigns.  |  |

Mr. W. W. Cowan, of Wigan, has won his game for the North in 19 moves, and Mr. J. Foulds, of Bradford, has also won his game for the North.

The opening matches of the present season for the Northern Union Challenge Trophy were played on January 26th, when Lancashire met Yorkshire at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds, and Cheshire opposed Cumberland on neutral ground at the Royal Hotel, Carnforth. The engagements resulted in decisive victories for Lancashire and Cheshire, whose teams will now meet to settle which county shall have the honour of holding the trophy for the next twelve months—Cheshire having choice of place of play. The encounter at Leeds was played under the auspices of the Leeds Club, and was expected to produce a close finish; but the fight ended most decisively in favour of the Lancastrians, who scored 12 points to 5 of the games finished, and hold sufficient advantage in the thirteen positions for adjudication to give them absolute victory. The match was contested on the maximum number of boards—thirty. Unfortunately the “play-time” was reduced from 4 to 3½ hours, owing to the late arrival of the visitors’ train, and this greatly accounts for the number of games unfinished. Play started at 4-15, and ceased at 7-35, after which the teams and officials were entertained to dinner by the Leeds Club, whose president, Mr. S. R. Meredith, presided, and was supported by Mr. E. Woodhouse, president of the Yorkshire Chess Association, and donor of the “Woodhouse Cup”; Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester), captain of the Lancashire team and donor of the Northern Challenge Trophy; the Rev. W. C. Palmer (Bolton), president; Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford), hon. secretary; and Mr. G.



Howitt (Bradford), hon. treasurer of the Northern Counties Chess Union; Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester), hon. secretary Lancashire Association; Mr. C. W. Jeffery (Leeds), captain of the Yorkshire team; Mr. F. J. Lee (London), Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Surbiton), Mr. O. C. B. Brown (York), hon. treas. Yorkshire Chess Association; Mr. S. Crispin (Huddersfield), Mr. T. S. Yates (Huddersfield), and others. The visitors having to leave early, speeches were very brief, being confined to the loyal toast and a few words of welcome by Mr. Meredith, to which Messrs. Moore and Jeffery responded on behalf of their respective teams. We shall publish full score of the match next month.

In the Cheshire *v.* Cumberland contest play started shortly after 2-15 p.m.—a distinct improvement upon the 4-15 start in the companion match. Neither side was fully representative; the most notable absentee was Mr. J. Burtinshaw, the Cheshire president, who was confined to house with severe cold. The first game concluded was won by Mr. A. E. Greig, whose success was followed by a series of victories for the Cheshire side; the only Cumberland win was Mr. Needham's against Mr. Lund, the latter having left a piece *en prise*. At the close of play three games were still in progress. Two were adjudicated draws, and the other a win for Cheshire, making the final score 12½ to 2½, the match was contested on the minimum number of boards—15. After the adjudication the teams and officials adjourned to the festive table, and, before the gathering separated, Mr. J. Donaldson, vice-president Cheshire Association, proposed "Success to Cumberland Chess," a compliment which Dr. Hall acknowledged, and reciprocated with the toast of "The Cheshire Association." Both toasts were drunk with musical honours. Score:—

| CHESHIRE.                           |    | CUMBERLAND.                          |    |
|-------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|----|
| Mr. Rhodes Marriott (Sale) .. ..    | *½ | Dr. Hall (Carlisle) .. ..            | *½ |
| Mr. E. A. Greig (Rock Ferry) .. ..  | I  | Mr. R. J. Brown (Carlisle) .. ..     | 0  |
| Mr. C. Coates (Altrincham) .. ..    | I  | Mr. J. H. Brooksbank (Workington) .. | 0  |
| Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport) .. ..    | 0  | Mr. H. Needham (Workington) ..       | I  |
| Mr. A. Wolstencroft (Stockport) ..  | I  | Mr. C. Platt (Carlisle) .. ..        | 0  |
| Mr. J. Macdonald (Hoylake) .. ..    | I  | Mr. J. R. Whiting (Wastdale) ..      | 0  |
| Mr. C. H. Dunton (Port Sunlight) .. | I  | Mr. A. P. Abraham (Keswick) ..       | 0  |
| Mr. M. Sutcliffe (Stockport) .. ..  | I  | Mr. J. H. Gridale (Keswick) ..       | 0  |
| Mr. A. Slater (New Brighton) .. ..  | *½ | Mr. A. Kennard (Carlisle) .. ..      | *½ |
| Mr. W. B. Aldritt (Warrington) ..   | I  | Mr. J. W. Watson (Cockermouth) ..    | 0  |
| Mr. N. P. Milne (Stockport) .. ..   | ½  | Mr. J. E. Shipman (Brampton) ..      | ½  |
| Mr. J. S. Donaldson (Sale) .. ..    | I  | Mr. E. Hawkesworth (Carlisle) ..     | 0  |
| Mr. S. Taylor (Sale) .. ..          | I  | Canon Pollock (Cockermouth) ..       | 0  |
| Mr. H. Hartley (Northenden) .. ..   | I  | Mr. R. H. Howard (Carlisle) ..       | 0  |
| Mr. A. Waterhouse (Delamere) .. ..  | *I | Mr. G. Yeomans (Cockermouth) ..      | *0 |

12½

2½

\* Adjudicated.

Chess in Scotland.—In the senior club competition for the "Richardson" Cup, the following ties have been played since our last issue:—

At Stirling—

Edinburgh C.C. . . . . 5½ *v.* Stirling C.C. . . . . 1½

At Edinburgh—

Edinburgh C.C. . . . . \*4 *v.* Burns C.C. . . . . \*3

Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. . . . 4 *v.* Stirling . . . . . 3

\* One game adjudicated.



At Glasgow—

Athenæum C.C. . . . . \*5½ v. Central C.C. . . . . \*½  
 \* One game to be adjudicated.

The probability now is that the cup will either be won by Glasgow C.C. (present holder) or Edinburgh C.C. this season. The excellent chances of the "Burns" C.C. winning have been reduced owing to the loss with Edinburgh.

Spens Cup Tourney.—Falkirk has met Glasgow Bohemians three times, but the tie is still undecided, the first two matches having been drawn, and the third being at present under adjudication. (Since writing this, adjudication has awarded a win to the "Bohemians" by 4½ games to 2½.) Glasgow Queen's Park C.C. met Glasgow Shawlands C.C. in the semi-final, the former winning by six games to one.

Edinburgh v. Burns C.C.—This inter-club match was played at Edinburgh on 12th January. Score :—

| EDINBURGH.          |    |    |    |    | " BURNS."           |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Mr. H. Jackson      | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. A. Murray       | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. D. Simpson      | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. J. McGrouther   | .. | .. | .. | ½  |
| Mr. H. J. M. Thoms  | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. F. Krasser      | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. R. A. S. Rankin | .. | .. | .. | *1 | Mr. J. Birch, Junr. | .. | .. | .. | *0 |
| Mr. W. M. Whitelaw  | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. H. Brown        | .. | .. | .. | ½  |
| Mr. R. Tramm        | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. A. C. A. Jonas  | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. W. Tait         | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. F. Lacaille     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. J. G. Thomson   | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. R. Macdonald    | .. | .. | .. | ½  |
| Mr. F. Spence       | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. W. Esdaile      | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. D. A. Davidson  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. W. Scott        | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. C. O. Griffith  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. J. Beveridge    | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. W. L. Thomson   | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. W. Cruickshank  | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| 8½                  |    |    |    |    | 3½                  |    |    |    |    |

\* Adjudicated

Stirling v. Falkirk.—The return inter-club match was played at Stirling on 19th January, when Stirling won by 4½ games to 3½.

Fifeshire Chess League.—Leslie beat Bowhill by 4 to 3, and Townhill (Dunfermline) beat Kirkcaldy by 8 to 0.

Edinburgh Chess League.—Edinburgh Ladies' C.C. beat the East End C.C. by 3½ games to 2½, and the "B" team of Edinburgh C.C. lost to the East End C.C. by 2½ games to the latter's 3½. We give score of Ladies' match with East End :—

| EDINBURGH " LADIES' "        |    |    |    |   | EAST END.        |    |    |    |   |
|------------------------------|----|----|----|---|------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Miss F. Hutchinson, Stirling | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. J. Dingwall  | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Miss Smith Cunninghame       | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. C. Irvine    | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Miss A. Taylor               | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. J. Rendall   | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Miss M. Orrock               | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. W. Purves    | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Miss M. Forman               | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. J. Crocket   | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Miss Malcolm                 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. E. C. Mailer | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 3½                           |    |    |    |   | 2½               |    |    |    |   |

In "A" Division of the League, Edinburgh C.C. ("A" Team) defeated Portobello C.C. by 5 games to 1.

Gourock C.C.—The "Flash-Light" Tourney (for prizes presented by a former member, Mr. J. Methven, London) was played on 12th January, resulting thus :—1st, D. R. Holmes ; 2nd, A. McAlpine ; 3rd, A. McVicar.



Dundee Chess Club.—On January 1st the annual Handicap Tournament and the Challenge Shield, or Championship Tourney, closed. In the handicap Mr. C. O. Griffith won the prize given by the president, Mr. W. N. Walker. For the championship the Rev. C. M. Grant and Mr. C. B. Heath tied, and they play a deciding match; the player who scores the first three wins to be the victor.

The *Australasian* of December 29th, says in regard to the Tournament for the Championship of New Zealand:—The *Auckland Weekly News* reports that on Wednesday, Dec. 5th, Mr. F. K. Kelling, of Wellington, received a cable message from Mr. W. S. Viner, requesting to have his name entered as a competitor in the Christchurch Championship Congress of the New Zealand Chess Association. Mr. Viner passed through Melbourne a few days ago, having come eastward from West Australia in the steamship *Barbarossa*. The names of the other probable competitors for the chess championship of New Zealand are as follows:—R. J. Barnes (the champion of 1906), O. W. A. Davies, J. Edwards, A. Ellis, D. Forsyth, Rev. C. E. Fox, A. Gifford, Ven. Archdeacon Gould, H. L. James, F. K. Kelling, F. Kummer, Blake Mason, John Mason, A. Mellor, B. Parker, O. C. Pleasants, C. Sainsbury, T. Sexton, and M. S. Stewart.

Match: Gloucestershire v. Wiltshire.—These counties met at Bath on Saturday, January 26th, to decide their match in the Southern Union Counties Championship competition. Gloucestershire, whose team was comprised of nearly all Bristol players, won somewhat easily by 11 games to 5. Score:—

| GLOUCESTERSHIRE.   |    |    |    |               | WILTSHIRE.          |    |    |    |               |
|--------------------|----|----|----|---------------|---------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. N. Fédden      | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Rev. A. Gordon-Ross | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. T. J. Edwards  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. Rumboll      | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. Pinkerton   | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. A. Plaister  | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. S. W. Billings | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. C. Plaister  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. Axtell      | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. W. Briggs    | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. J. Hill     | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. F. Suttén       | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. R. Rickman  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. S. May       | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. S. W. Viveash  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. Schomberg    | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. G. Jacob       | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. A. E. Stainer   | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. H. A. Wall     | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. J. Woodrow   | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. L. Daniell  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. A. Wilkins   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. Salter      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. F. Hill      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. Hall        | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. W. Beaven    | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. F. Parsons     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. Russell      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. A. Moretti  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. Crampton     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. J. Perrett  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. R. Goudge    | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

11

5

London.—The championship of the Metropolitan Club has been won by Mr. G. A. Thomas, of Southsea, with the fine score of 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  games out of 9. Among the players defeated by Mr. Thomas were Messrs. C. S. Howell, H. W. Shoosmith, and W. P. MacBean. We hope shortly to give some examples of Mr. Thomas's skill.



At the Battersea Chess Club on January 19th, Mr. Lucien Serrailier entertained his fellow-members by opposing a strong team of sixteen simultaneously, winning  $12\frac{1}{2}$  games. This success seems to prove that his play has not deteriorated much from his sojourn in America.

The leading scores in the City of London Chess Club Championship Tournament, as we go to press, are as follows :—

|                              | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. |
|------------------------------|------|-------|--------|
| Rev. F. E. Hamond .. .. .    | 9    | 4     | 2      |
| Mr. G. E. Wainwright .. .. . | 7    | 2     | 2      |
| Mr. A. E. Mercer .. .. .     | 7    | 4     | 1      |
| Mr. H. W. Shoosmith .. .. .  | 5    | 2     | 1      |
| Mr. H. S. Barlow .. .. .     | 5    | 4     | 1      |
| Mr. E. Macdonald .. .. .     | 5    | 5     | 0      |
| Mr. C. S. Howell .. .. .     | 4    | 1     | 5      |
| Mr. E. G. Sergeant .. .. .   | 4    | 3     | 2      |
| Mr. W. Ward .. .. .          | 4    | 4     | 2      |

The players invited by the Committee of the club to take part in the Cable Match, which is now definitely fixed to take place on February 22nd and 23rd, are Messrs. Atkins, Blackburne, Burn, Lee, Lawrence, Michell, Richmond, Shoosmith, and Ward.

London Chess League.—We are indebted to the hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Moore, for the appended list of match engagements :—

| Date.   |               |                           | Where played. |
|---------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Feb. 4— | Bohemians II. | v. Westminster            | 325, Strand.  |
| " 4—    | Hampstead     | v. Ladies                 | City.         |
| " 5—    | Leyton        | v. Battersea              | City.         |
| " 5—    | Y.M.C.A.      | v. Amalgamated Press      | Y.M.C.A.      |
| " 7—    | Bohemians     | v. Insurance              | The Grid.     |
| " 7—    | Brixton       | v. Metropolitan           | Holborn.      |
| " 7—    | Hampstead II. | v. Toynbee                | —             |
| " 7—    | East London   | v. Sydenham               | City.         |
| " 11—   | Lee           | v. Ladies                 | City.         |
| " 12—   | East London   | v. Athenæum               | City.         |
| " 12—   | East London   | v. North London           | City.         |
| " 12—   | Y.M.C.A.      | v. Maurice                | Y.M.C.A.      |
| " 12—   | Ealing        | v. Local Govt. Board      | City.         |
| " 14—   | Westminster   | v. Lud Eagle II.          | Gambit.       |
| " 14—   | Brixton       | v. Insurance              | The Cabin.    |
| " 14—   | Sydenham      | v. Metropolitan           | Holborn.      |
| " 14—   | Maida Vale    | v. Wheatshaf              | The Grid.     |
| " 14—   | Bohemians II. | v. Toynbee                | —             |
| " 14—   | Leyton        | v. Hampstead              | City.         |
| " 14—   | Bromley       | v. Richmond               | City.         |
| " 18—   | Bohemians     | v. Ladies                 | City.         |
| " 19—   | West London   | v. Lee                    | City.         |
| " 19—   | North London  | v. Metropolitan           | Holborn.      |
| " 21—   | Wood Green    | v. Local Govt. Board      | City.         |
| " 21—   | Hampstead     | v. Lud Eagle              | City.         |
| " 21—   | Hampstead II. | v. Lud Eagle II.          | Gambit.       |
| " 21—   | Bohemians II. | v. Railway Clearing House | —             |
| " 25—   | Ladies        | v. Athenæum               | City.         |
| " 25—   | East London   | v. Insurance              | The Cabin.    |
| " 25—   | Bohemians     | v. Lee                    | The Grid.     |
| " 25—   | Lud Eagle II. | v. Maurice                | Gambit.       |
| " 25—   | North London  | v. Battersea              | City.         |
| " 26—   | Hampstead II. | v. Amalgamated Press      | Hampstead.    |
| " 26—   | Maida Vale    | v. Y.M.C.A.               | Gambit.       |
| " 28—   | Lud Eagle     | v. Metropolitan           | Gambit.       |
| " 28—   | Sydenham      | v. West London            | City.         |



# LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, MATCH FIXTURES, 1906-7.

Figures show the dates on which the matches are to be contested. As each match is decided, the aggregate scores will be substituted, so that the table will indicate engagements still to be fulfilled, and progress made by each club.

|                      | Hampstead. | Metropolitan. | Bohemians. | Lud.-Eagle. | West London. | N'th London. | Athenæum. | Battersea. | Brixton. | Lee.    | East London. | Sydenham and Forest Hill. | Ladies. | Leyton. | Insurance. | Won | Lost |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------|-----|------|
| Hampstead            | —          | *7½           | 12½        | 21/2/07     | 11           | 18/3/07      | 14½       | 11/3/07    | 15½      | 25/3/07 | 9½           | 4/3/07                    | 4/2/07  | 14/2/07 | 14½        | 6   | 1    |
| Metropolitan         | *8½        | —             | 12         | 28/2/07     | 14           | 19/2/07      | 15½       | 11½        | 7/2/07   | 11/3/07 | 18/3/07      | 14/2/07                   | 15      | 11½     | 13½        | 7   | 0    |
| Bohemians            | 7½         | 8             | —          | 7½          | 7½           | 14           | 25/3/07   | 8          | 8½       | 25/2/07 | 8½           | 13/12/06                  | 18/2/07 | 14/3/07 | 7/2/07     | 1   | 7    |
| Lud.-Eagle           | 21/2/07    | 28/2/07       | 12½        | —           | 18/4/07      | 7/3/07       | 17½       | 13         | 28/3/07  | 18/3/07 | 9            | 12½                       | 16      | 11½     | 31/1/07    | 6   | 1    |
| W. London            | 9          | 6             | 12½        | 18/4/07     | —            | 11½          | 31/1/07   | 13         | 11/4/07  | 19/2/07 | 21/3/07      | 28/2/07                   | 17½     | 15½     | 13½        | 6   | 3    |
| N. London            | 18/3/07    | 19/2/07       | 6          | 7/3/07      | 8½           | —            | 10½       | 26/2/07    | 9        | 11½     | 12/2/07      | 29/1/07                   | 15½     | 12      | 12         | 5   | 2    |
| Athenæum             | 5½         | .4½           | 25/3/07    | 2½          | 31/1/07      | 9½           | —         | 12½        | 19/3/07  | *8½     | 12/2/07      | 10½                       | 25/2/07 | 5/3/07  | 312/06     | 2   | 4    |
| Battersea...         | 11/3/07    | 8½            | 12         | 7           | 7            | 26/2/07      | 7½        | —          | 13       | 8½      | 24/4/07      | 9                         | 28/1/07 | 5/2/07  | 16         | 3   | 6    |
| Brixton ...          | 4½         | 7/2/06        | 11½        | 28/3/07     | 11/4/07      | 11           | 19/3/07   | 7          | —        | 9½      | 7/3/07       | 10                        | 11½     | 9       | 14/2/07    | 3   | 4    |
| Lee .....            | 25/3/07    | 11/3/07       | 25/2/07    | 18/3/07     | 19/2/07      | 8½           | *8½       | 11½        | 10½      | —       | 10½          | 9/4/07                    | 11/2/07 | 14      | 16         | 5   | 1    |
| E. London            | 10½        | 18/3/07       | 11½        | 11          | 21/3/07      | 12/3/07      | 12/2/07   | 24/4/07    | 7/3/07   | 9½      | —            | 7/2/07                    | 16½     | 15½     | 25/2/07    | 5   | 2    |
| Sydenham & Forest H. | 4/3/07     | 14/2/07       | 13/12/06   | 7½          | 28/2/07      | 29/1/07      | 9½        | 11         | 10       | 9/4/07  | 7/2/07       | —                         | 14      | 10½     | 16         | 4   | 1    |
| Ladies .....         | 4/2/07     | 5             | 18/2/07    | 4           | 2½           | 4½           | 25/2/06   | 28/1/07    | 8½       | 11/2/07 | 3½           | 6                         | —       | 6       | 7          | 0   | 9    |
| Leyton.....          | 14/2/07    | 8½            | 14/3/07    | 8½          | 4½           | 8            | 5/3/07    | 5/2/07     | 11       | 6       | 4½           | 9½                        | 14      | —       | 13½        | 3   | 7    |
| Insurance            | 5½         | 6½            | 7/2/07     | 31/1/07     | 6½           | 8            | 3/12/06   | 4          | 14/2/07  | 4       | 25/2/07      | 4                         | 13      | 6½      | —          | 1   | 8    |

\* Games left for adjudication.



CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH: LASKER *versus* MARSHALL.

**T**HE long-expected championship match between Doctor Lasker and Mr. F. J. Marshall was started in New York on Jan. 26th. The contest is one of first winner of eight games, draws not counting. The winner will receive a purse of £200, which has been raised by subscriptions, and any surplus will be divided equally between both combatants. This is a much better plan than the previous arrangement of playing for large stakes, which were mainly provided by the supporters of the respective players. The credit for breaking away from this baneful practice, which undoubtedly imparted to the match a strong element of gambling, belongs to Doctor Lasker,

and his action is worthy of all praise. He has set an excellent example, which should furnish an acceptable precedent for future matches. According to present arrangements, it is intended to play six games in New York, three in Philadelphia, two in Washington, and one in Chicago. Games will also be played at the Memphis and Kansas City Chess Clubs, and in the event of the match being still undecided, the combatants will return to New York and finish the match in that city. As the business arrangements for the contest are largely controlled by Doctor Lasker, it would appear that he expects Marshall to offer stubborn resistance. The first game was a Ruy Lopez. Marshall led off with the attack, but he adopted a variation against which Black has no difficulty in securing the better development and superior position. This is exactly what occurred. With his 13th move Doctor Lasker offered the



MT. FRANK JAMES MARSHALL.

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

temporary sacrifice of a Knight, and the outcome was the establishing of a strong Pawn centre, after which victory was simply a question of time and correct play. In the second game Marshall adopted the French Defence. The centre Pawns were exchanged early, and the game promised to develop into an interesting struggle, when Marshall, by hasty play, lost the balance of position; whereupon Lasker, playing with deadly accuracy, gradually secured the superior position, finally forcing his opponent to resign on the 52nd move. Score:—Lasker, 2; Marshall, 0.



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

The two following games were played in a recent quadrangular tournament at the St. Petersburg Chess Club. We take the record of the contest, the "notes," and the following comments from the chess column which M. Tchigorin edits in the *Novoye Vremya* :—

"The Centre Opening was played several times (1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 P—Q 4, P×P ; 3 Q×P, Kt—Q B 3 ; 4 Q—K 3). Although success in the games played rested with White (M. Eftifejeff, for instance, had two wins and two draws), I have come to the conclusion that this opening is not particularly favourable for White, on account of a certain difficulty experienced in the development of his game, resulting from the unfavourable position of the Queen on K 2 ; a difficulty that is not always overcome on the Queen's movement to Kt 3, where, as many games show, she occupies a strong position for a direct attack on the opposing King.

"In this opening Black almost invariably comes to Castle on the King's side, and White, to maintain the attack, on the Queen's. If Black, after 4. ., Kt—B 3 ; 5 B—Q 2 (or 5 Kt—Q B 3), play B—K 2, as recommended by the *Handbuch* and Messrs. The Analysts (instance, the late E. A. Schmidt), then White, by taking advantage of the fact that the Bishop on K 2 prevents Black from initiating an immediate counter-attack with P—Q 4—the R being necessarily on K sq—succeeds in playing his Q on Kt 3, and does actually obtain a strong attack.

"In their games against M. Eftifejeff, Messrs. Alapin and Tchigorin both played the Bishop to Kt 5, which changes considerably the character of the defence to Black's advantage. Actually, in the game in question, M. Eftifejeff, by the sacrifice of a Pawn, came out very well (one game he lost, the other was drawn) ; but this was owing to subsequent bad play on the part of his opponents. In the third and fourth games, after 4. ., Kt—K B 3 ; 5 B—Q 2, B—Kt 5 ; 6 Kt—Q B 3, Castles ; 7 Castles, R—K sq, M. Eftifejeff played B—Q B 4. In the game against Alapin he lost a Pawn, but pursued the attack successfully, and had, it is averred, at the end a winning position, which, however, by a weak move, was converted into a draw. In the game against me, given above, Black had an extremely advantageous, almost, indeed, a winning, position in the opening ; but lost the game through two gross mistakes."

The full record of the tournament is appended :—

|                           | (1)      | (2)      | (3)      | (4)      | Total. |
|---------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Alapin .. .. . (1)        | --       | I.O.I.½. | O.I.½.I. | I.I.I.I. | 9      |
| Tchigorin .. .. . (2)     | O.I.O.½. | --       | I.½.½.I. | I.I.I.I. | 7½     |
| Eftifejeff .. .. . (3)    | I.O.½.O. | O.½.½.I. | --       | I.O.I.O. | 5½     |
| Snosko-Borowski .. .. (4) | O.O.O.O. | O.O.O.O. | O.I.O.I. | --       | 2      |



## GAME No. 2,797.

*Centre Gambit.*

## NOTES BY M. TCHIGORIN.

| WHITE.<br>M. EFTIFEJEFF. | BLACK.<br>M. S. ALAPIN. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4                  | 1 P—K 4                 |
| 2 P—Q 4                  | 2 P×P                   |
| 3 Q×P                    | 3 Kt—Q B 3              |
| 4 Q—K 3                  | 4 Kt—K B 3              |
| 5 Kt—Q B 3               | 5 B—Q Kt 5              |
| 6 B—Q 2                  | 6 Castles               |
| 7 Castles                | 7 R—K sq                |
| 8 Q—Kt 3                 |                         |

White sacrifices a Pawn. In his match against Gunsberg at Havana in 1890, Tchigorin played 8 P—B 3, P—Q 4; 9 B—K sq. Probably 9 Q—B 2 is better; but Black has a strong counter-attack, though it is difficult to foresee the result.

## 8 R×P!

.....If 8.., Kt×P; 9 Kt×Kt, R×Kt; 10 P—Q B 3, B—B sq; 11 B—Q 3, R—K sq; 12 Kt—B 3; further P—Q 3; 13 Kt—K Kt 5, and Black's position is a dangerous one. For example—13.., P—K Kt 3 (13.., P—K R 3; 14 B—R 7 ch); 14 P—K R 4, and if P—R 3, then 15 P—R 5.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 9 B—K Kt 5 | 9 B×Kt    |
| 10 Q×B     | 10 P—Q 3  |
| 11 Kt—K 2  | 11 R—K 4? |

.....He ought to have played 11 R—K 3, then if 12 Kt—B 4, R—K 4.

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 12 P—K B 4   | 12 R—K sq  |
| 13 B×Kt      | 13 Q×B     |
| 14 Q×Q       | 14 P×Q     |
| 15 P—K R 3   | 15 K—Kt 2  |
| 16 Kt—Kt 3   | 16 P—K B 4 |
| 17 Kt—R 5 ch | 17 K—Kt 3  |
| 18 P—K Kt 4  | 18 R—K 6?  |

.....As Alapin pointed out, 18.., B—Q 2; 19 Kt—Kt 3, R—K 6; 20 R—Kt sq, Q R—K sq would have been better.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 19 K—Q 2    | 19 R—K sq    |
| 20 Kt—Kt 3  | 20 P×P       |
| 21 B—Q 3 ch | 21 K—Kt 2    |
| 22 P×P      | 22 P—K R 3?? |

.....It is certain that by 22.., B×P; 23 R×P ch, K—B sq, Black would have had an easier defence. For instance, 23 Q R—K R sq, Kt—Kt 5 (or 23.., Kt—K 2); 24 B—B 5, B—B 6; 25 R—K Bsq, B—B 3.

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 23 Kt—R 5 ch   | 23 K—B sq   |
| 24 Kt—B 6      | 24 R—K 3    |
| 25 P—Kt 5      | 25 K—K 2    |
| 26 Kt—Q 5 ch   | 26 K—Q sq   |
| 27 P×P         | 27 R—K sq   |
| 28 P—R 7       | 28 R—K sq   |
| 29 Q R—K Kt sq | 29 B—K 3    |
| 30 R—Kt 8 ch   | 30 K—Q 2    |
| 31 R×K R       | 31 R×R      |
| 32 Kt—B 6 ch   | 32 K—K 2    |
| 33 Kt—Kt 8 ch  | 33 Resigns. |

## GAME No. 2,798.

*Centre Gambit.*

## NOTES BY M. TCHIGORIN.

| WHITE.<br>M. EFTIFEJEFF. | BLACK.<br>M. TCHIGORIN. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4                  | 1 P—K 4                 |
| 2 P—Q 4                  | 2 P×P                   |
| 3 Q×P                    | 3 Kt—Q B 3              |
| 4 Q—K 3                  | 4 Kt—B 3                |
| 5 B—Q 2                  | 5 B—Kt 5                |
| 6 Kt—Q B 3               |                         |

The continuation—6 P—Q R 3, B×B ch; 7 Kt×B, Castles; 8 Castles, also presents itself.

## 6 Castles

.....6 B×B, Kt×B; 7 Kt—Q R 3, Castles; 8 P—Q B 3, Kt—B 3; 9 Castles. In both cases the move R—K sq (followed by Q—K 2) is troublesome to White.



7 Castles                      7 R—K sq  
8 B—B 4                      8 P—Q 3

..... Black does not win a Pawn by the continuation 8... B×Kt; 9 B×B, Kt×K P. The game is simply equalised by 10 Q—B 4, R—K 2! 11 B×P ch, R×B. Of course, he might have doubled the Pawn on White's Bishop's file by playing 11... K—R sq; 12 B—Kt 3, Kt×B; but he would have had to reckon with an attack on the King's wing. For example, 13 P×Kt, Kt—K 4? 14 Q—Kt 3, followed by P—K B 4 and Kt—B 3, threatening Kt—Kt 5. Hence Black would have to exchange his Kt or B for White's King's Bishop by playing either Kt—R 4 or B—K 3.

9 P—B 3                      9 P—Q R 3  
10 Q—K sq                    10 P—Q Kt 4  
11 B—Q 5                    11 Kt×B  
12 Kt×Kt                    12 B×B ch  
13 Q×B                      13 Kt—K 4  
14 Kt—K 2                    14 Kt—B 5  
15 Q—K sq                    15 B—K 3  
16 Kt (K 2)—B 4              16 P—Q B 3?

..... A great mistake, for it will be evident to everyone that the Kt should be maintained on B 5, where it had been Black's aim to place it. By 16... B×Kt; 17 Kt×B... P—Q B 3, Black either wins the King's Knight Pawn or puts White at a disadvantage: 18 Kt—B 3 (18 Kt—K 3, Q—Kt 4; 19 R—Q 3, P—Q 4, or 18 Kt—B 4, Q—B 3; 19 Kt—Q 3, Q—Kt 4 ch, and Q×P); 18... Q—R 4; 19 K—Kt sq, P—Q 4, followed by Q R—Kt sq and Q—Kt 5. The

White Queen is fixed by the threat of Q—Kt 4.

17 Kt—K 3                    17 Q—B 3  
18 Kt×Kt                    18 B×Kt  
19 Q—Q 2                    19 Q R—Q sq  
20 P—K R 4                  20 P—Q 4  
21 Kt—R 5                    21 Q—K 4

..... On playing the Q to K 4 instead of K 2, Black had in view P—K Kt 3 and P—Q 5; but at the decisive moment he played the altogether uncalled-for and inexplicable move of R—Q 3. Sometimes these absurd moves come into one's head, and are forthwith made without further consideration.

22 P—K Kt 4                  22 R—Q 3?

..... The clearly better move of 22... P—K Kt 3; 23 P—B 4, Q—K 2, would have compelled White either to lose the Pawn on his K 4, as well as, in all probability, his Q R P, or to have sacrificed the Knight without service to his attack, as Black had defences:—e.g., if 24 P—Kt 3, P×Kt; 25 P×B, then Q—R 6 ch; 26 K—Kt sq, Kt P×P; 27 K—R sq, P—B 6; 28 Q—B sq, Q×Q ch, and R×P.

23 P—B 4                    23 Q—K 2  
24 P—K 5                    24 R—Q sq  
25 Q R—K sq                25 P—Q 5  
26 P—B 5                    26 Q—B sq  
27 P—B 6                    27 P—Kt 3  
28 Kt—Kt 7                  28 P—Q 6  
29 Kt×R

And White must win.  
Black resigned a few moves later.

### GAME No. 2,799.

We take from the *Manchester Weekly Times* the score and notes of the following game, which was played at Board 5 in the match Manchester v. Liverpool:—

#### *French Defence.*

NOTES BY MR. C. H. WALLWORK.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| WHITE.              | BLACK.         |
| Mr. C. H. WALLWORK. | Mr. D. POWELL. |
| (Manchester.)       | (Liverpool.)   |
| 1 P—K 4             | 1 P—K 3        |

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



.....Unnecessary. Black should proceed with P—Q B 4 at once.

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

.....Very weakening before Castling, which, however, was evidently out of the question at this point, on account of the reply B×P ch. A better line of play was P—Q Kt 4, followed by B—Kt 2 and Kt—Kt 3, &c.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 10 P—K Kt 4 | 10 Kt—Q 5 |
| 11 P×P      | 11 P×P    |
| 12 P—K R 4  |           |

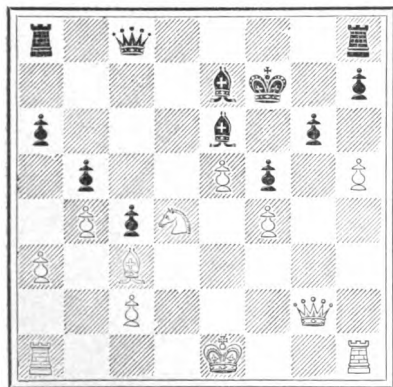
Not Kt×P, on account of Kt×K P in reply.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 13 Q×Kt   | 12 Kt×Kt ch |
| 14 Kt—K 2 | 13 Kt—Kt 3  |
| 15 P—Kt 4 | 14 B—K 3    |
| 16 Q—R 3  | 15 B—K 2    |
| 17 Kt—Q 4 | 16 P—Kt 3   |
| 18 B—Kt 2 | 17 Q—B sq   |
| 19 B×Kt   | 18 Kt—B 5   |
| 20 P—R 5  | 19 P×B      |
| 21 B—B 3  | 20 K—B 2    |
| 22 Q—Kt 2 | 21 P—Q Kt 4 |

Position after White's 22nd move :—

Q—Kt 2.

BLACK (MR. POWELL).



WHITE (MR. WALLWORK).

22 R—R 2

.....Perhaps overlooking the continuation which follows. Black, however, had no satisfactory course. If 22... Q—Q 2; 23 K R—Kt sq, K R—K Kt sq; 24 Castles, Q—Q 4; 25 Q—R 2, Q—K 5; 26 P×P ch, P×P; 27 Kt×B, K×Kt; 28 Q—R 6, K—B 2; 29 P—K 6 ch, Q×P; 30 K R—K sq, Q moves; 31 Q—R 7 ch, and wins. Or if 22... K R—Kt sq; 23 P×P ch, P×P; 24 Castles, Q (threatening 25 R—R 7 ch, R—Kt 2; 26 R—Kt sq), R—Kt 2; 25 Q R—Kt sq, and now if 25... Q—K Kt sq (to stop R—R 7); 26 Kt×B, K×Kt; 27 Q—B 6 ch, K—B 2; 28 P—K 6 ch.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 23 P×P ch | 23 P×P      |
| 24 R×R    | 24 Q×R      |
| 25 Kt×B   | 25 Q—R 5 ch |

.....Of course, if K×Kt at once, 26 Q—B 6 ch wins the Q.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 26 K—B sq    | 26 K×Kt.     |
| 27 Q×P ch    | 27 K—Q 2     |
| 28 Q×P ch    | 28 K—B 2     |
| 29 P—K 6     | 29 Q—R 8 ch  |
| 30 K—B 2     | 30 Q—R 7 ch  |
| 31 K—B 3     | 31 R—R sq    |
| 32 B—K 5 ch  | 32 K—Kt 3    |
| 33 B—Q 4 ch  | 33 K—B 2     |
| 34 Q—K 5 ch  | 34 B—Q 3     |
| 35 Q—Kt 7 ch | 35 K—B 3     |
| 36 Q—Q 7 ch  | 36 K—Q 4     |
| 37 K—K 5     | 37 Q—R 6 ch  |
| 38 K—K 2     | 38 Q—Kt 5 ch |
| 39 K—Q 2     | 39 P—B 6 ch  |

.....Evidently if Q×KP, 40 Q—Q Kt 7 mate.

- |        |             |
|--------|-------------|
| 40 K×P | 40 Q—R 6 ch |
|--------|-------------|

.....He could have prolonged the game a few moves by 40... R—Q B sq ch; 41 K—Kt 3, Q—B 6 ch; 42 P—B 3, R—B 3; 43 P—K 7, Q—Q 6; 44 Q×R ch, and wins. Or 41 Q×R, B×B ch; 42 P×B, Q—Q 5 ch; 43 K—Kt 3, Q×R; 44 Q—Q 7 ch, K—K 5; 45 Q—Q 3 ch, K×P; 46 Q—B 3, ch, Q×Q ch; 47 K×Q, K×P; 48 K—Q 4, K—Q 3; 49 P—B 4, P×P; 50 K×P, K—B 3; 51 P—R 4, and wins.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 41 K—Kt 2 | 41 Resigns. |
|-----------|-------------|



## GAME No. 2,800.

Played at the City of London Club, December 18th, 1906, in London League ("A" Division) match between Athenæum v. Battersea. A very interesting game.

*King's Knight Opening.*

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

19 B × P

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. A. SIMKINS    Mr. H. W. PIERCY  
(*Athenæum*).            (*Battersea*).

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

Of doubtful merit if properly met. It is doubtless played with the idea of tempting Black into a premature attack, and in this case it succeeds.

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

.....15.., Kt—B 4 was much better. The text move assists White to mature his scheme for the sacrifice on R 6, followed by Kt—R 5.

16 Kt—Kt 3        16 Kt—R 5  
17 B × R P

SEE DIAGRAM.

Excellent. If 17.., P × B; 18 Q × P, and there is no defence against Kt—R 5.

17 B × B  
18 Q—Kt 5        18 B—Kt 3

Obviously the same continuation was available, had Black adopted the alternative of playing either Kt to Kt 3.

19 Kt (R 5)—B 4  
20 B × Kt  
21 B—B 6 dis ch 21 B—Kt 3  
22 R—B 4        22 K R—Q B sq  
23 R—R 4        23 Kt × R

.....K—B sq would prolong matters somewhat, but White should win fairly easy by R—B sq and R × Kt.

24 Q—R 6

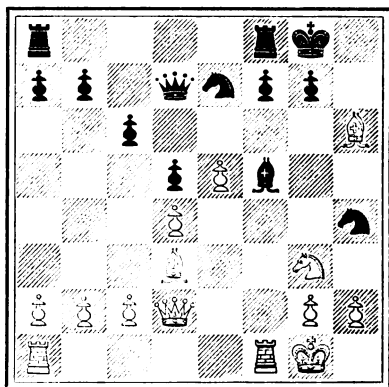
A pretty finish to a sparkling game, conducted by White with much enterprise and skill.

24 Resigns.

Position after White's 17th move :—

B × R P.

BLACK (MR. PIERCY).



WHITE (MR. SIMKINS).



## GAME No. 2,801.

The following interesting game was played in the 1906 Kent County Championship Tournament :—

*Centre Gambit.*

NOTES BY S. PASSMORE.

WHITE.

W. M. BROOKE.

1 P—K 4

2 P—Q 4

3 P—K B 4

4 Kt—K B 3

5 B—Q 3

6 Castles

7 Q Kt—Q 2

8 P—Q R 3

9 Q—K sq

10 Q—R 4

11 Kt×B

12 Q—Kt 3

13 P—K R 4

14 P—R 5

15 P—B 5

16 B—K Kt 5

17 B—K B 4

18 B×Kt

19 Kt—R 4

BLACK.

A. L. STEVENSON.

1 P—K 4

2 P×P

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B—B 4

5 P—Q 3

6 B—K Kt 5

7 K Kt—K 2

8 P—Q R 4

9 Castles

10 B×Kt

11 Kt—Kt 3

12 K—R sq

13 Q—Q 2

14 Kt—K 2

15 R—K Kt sq

16 P—B 3

17 Kt—K 4

18 Q P×B

19 P—Q Kt 4

.....The R should move from Kt sq at once, then, if Kt—Kt 6 ch, the King can move without fear of consequences.

20 K—B 2

21 R—K R sq

.....Not the best. Obviously now the White Kt must be captured when the check is given, or the exchange given up.

22 R—R 3

23 Q R—K R sq

24 K—B 3

25 Kt—Kt 6 ch

26 R P×Kt

27 R×P ch

Naturally, but although a Pawn is gained, it is doubtful if anything more than a draw should result, the Bishops being of opposite colour for the ending.

28 R×P ch

29 R—R 7 ch

30 R×R

31 R×R

32 Q—R 4

33 P—Kt 3

34 K—Kt 4

35 K—R 3

36 Q×Q ch

37 K—Kt 2

20 P—Q B 3

21 Q—K sq

.....Not the best. Obviously now the White Kt must be captured when the check is given, or the exchange given up.

22 R—R 2

23 R—Kt 2

24 B—Q 3

25 Kt×Kt

26 P—R 3

27 P×R

28 K—Kt 2

29 K—B sq

30 R—Kt 2

31 K×R

32 Q—K R sq

33 Q—R 3

34 B—K 2

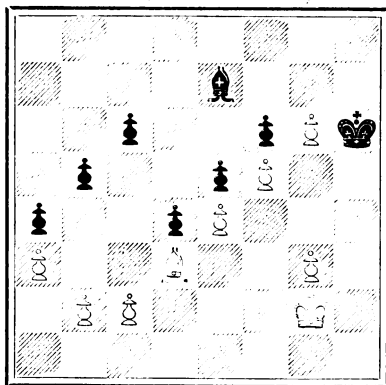
35 P—R 5

36 K×Q

Position after White's 37th move :—

K—Kt 2.

BLACK (MR. STEVENSON).



WHITE (MR. BROOKE).



## 37 P—Kt 5

.....It is certain that White cannot force a win, except by breaking through with his K to some purpose on the Q side, and it is not easy to see how this could be done had the Black Pawns remained on the two diagonals.

38 P×P

38 B×P

39 K—B sq

39 P—R 6

40 P×P

40 B×P

41 K—K 2

41 B—B sq

42 K—Q 2

42 B—Kt 5 ch

43 K—Q sq

43 B—B sq

44 K—B sq

44 P—B 4

.....Black has only to place his B (at the right moment) on the diagonal Q—B 8, K—R 3,

and his K on Kt 2 to secure a simple draw. The text move and his subsequent manœuvring prove how entirely he fails to appreciate this.

45 K—Kt 2

45 B—K 2

46 K—Kt 3

46 K—Kt 2

.....The fatal error. 46... P—B 5 ch would give the B the diagonal indicated, and still draw.

47 K—B 4

47 B—B sq

48 K—Q 5

48 K—Kt sq

49 K—K 6

49 B—Kt 2

50 K—K 7

50 B—R sq

51 B—B 4 ch

51 K—Kt 2

52 P—Kt 4

52 K—R 3

53 K—B 7

53 B—Kt 2

54 K—Kt 8

54 Resigns.

We take the following game played in the semi-final round of this season's contest for the Yorkshire County Championship from the *Sheffield Weekly News*.

GAME No. 2,802.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY MR. G. SHORIES.

WHITE.  
Mr. I. M. BROWN  
(Bradford.)

BLACK.  
Mr. J. SPENCER  
(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 B—Kt 5

4 Q Kt—Q 2

5 P—K 3

5 B—K 2

6 B—Q 3

6 Castles

7 Kt—B 3

7 P—Q Kt 3

8 P×P

8 P×P

9 Castles

9 B—Kt 2

10 R—B sq

14 Q—B 3

14 Kt—Kt 3

The early entry of the Kt at K 5, favoured by Pillsbury, has been proved premature, and should therefore be preceded by Q—B 2 and R—Q sq, as frequently played by Schlechter and Marshall. This manœuvre prevents Black from capturing the Kt when it does go to K 5, and also from retiring Kt—K sq.

.....Probably the following variation gives Black a slight advantage. It was played in a similar position between Teichmann and Swiderski at Ostend last year:—14... Kt—K sq; 15 B×B, Q×B 16 Q—B 3, Kt×Kt; 17 B P×Kt, R—Q sq; followed soon by P—K B 3, and White remains with weak centre Pawns. If White should continue in this variation, 18 Kt—R 4, then B—B 3; and if 19 B—B 2, B×Kt; 20 B×B, P—B 3, &c.

.....Black should here play R—K sq, with the intention of following with Kt—B sq and Kt—K 5, thus making his King's wing secure and enabling him to proceed with a Queen's side attack. In consequence of the variation actually adopted, his King's side became weak, and he has to remain on the defensive.

11 Kt—K 5

10 P—Q R 3

12 P—B 4

11 P—B 4

13 B—Kt sq

12 P—B 5

13 P—Kt 4

15 B×Kt

15 B×B

16 Q—R 3

16 P—Kt 3

17 Kt—K 2

17 B×Kt

18 B P×B

18 P—K B 4



..... Forced, because White is threatening 19 R—B 6, Kt—Q 2; 20 Q R—K B sq, Kt×R; 21 P×Kt, P—K R 4 (or "A"); 22 Q—R 4, and wins. ("A") 21... K—R sq; 22 R—B 4, threatening Q—R 6 (if), R—Kt sq; 23 Q×P ch, and mates next move.

19 Kt—B 4

Taking the Pawn in passing leads, after the exchange of pieces to a difficult game

19 B—B sq  
20 Q—R 6      20 R—R 2

..... White was threatening the sacrifice of the Kt at Kt 6.

21 R—B 3      21 K R—K B 2

22 Q R—K B sq      22 Q—B sq

23 Q—R 4      23 Q—K 2

24 Q—Kt 3      24 R—K Kt 2

25 P—K R 4!      25 Q—Q sq

26 Q—B 2      26 P—Kt 5

27 P—R 5!      27 Q—K sq

..... If 27... P—Kt 4; 28 P—R 6, followed by Kt—R 5.

28 P—R 6      28 K R—K B 2

29 Q—Kt 3      29 R—B sq

..... Black should not have disregarded the threat of Kt—R 5. It would be better to play K—R sq. White could not soundly sacrifice the Kt at Kt 6.

30 Kt—R 5      30 Q—K 2

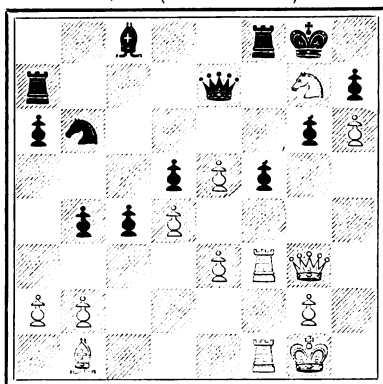
31 Kt—Kt 7

(See Diagram.)

Threatening B×P.

31 K—R sq

Position after White's 31st move:—  
BLACK (MR. SPENCER).



WHITE (MR. I. M. BROWN).

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

..... The sacrifice is not sound, as White demonstrates by his ingenious play, especially by his 37th move, which leaves the opponent without resource.

35 P×R ch      35 K×P  
36 Q—K 5 ch      36 R—B 3  
37 B×P!      37 K—B sq

..... If 37... P×B; 38 R—Kt 3 ch, K—B sq; 39 P—K 7 ch, Q×P; 40 R—Kt 8 ch, and wins.

38 B—R 3      38 R×R  
39 R×R ch      39 K—Kt sq  
40 P—Q 7      40 Resigns.

Game-Ending.—We take the following game-ending from *The People* of December 22nd last. Our contemporary does not give the names of players, or state whether the conclusion occurred in actual play.

Neat endings are always attractive, and are frequently instructive. In the following example the tactics illustrated are susceptible of wide application, and may be studied with profit:—White: K at K R sq, Q at K B 7, Rs at Q sq and K B sq, B at Q 3, Kt at K 5, Ps at Q R 2, Q Kt 2, Q B 3, and K Kt 2. Black: K at K R sq, Q at K R 3, Rs at Q R sq and Q sq, B at Q 3, Kt at K R 5, Ps at Q R 2, Q Kt 3, Q B 2, K Kt 2, and K R 2. White announces mate in eight! 1 Q—Kt 8 ch, K×Q; of course, if R×Q; 2 Kt—B 7 mate; 2 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 3 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 4 Kt×B dis ch, K—R sq; 5 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 6 Kt×R dis ch, Q—K 3; 7 B×Q ch; and 8 R—B 8 mate. Simple and conclusive.



## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

*Les Tours de Force sur l'Echiquier.*—Mr. Alain C. White, the author and compiler of this, the latest contribution to problem literature, accentuates his enthusiasm by thoroughness, regard being had to the time between inception and completion.

By the issue of the new work now under consideration, one must, if no other evidence was afforded, give Mr. White the credit of being an ardent advocate of the "Task" Problem—viz. suggested formulæ, with invitations to accomplish them. We have already given our views in relation to this method of composition, and feel somewhat gratified that Mr. White, in his Introduction, in some degree bends to our views, since he places more importance on the historic value of such contrivances than he does on the germane relations which extravagance and eccentricity have with the serious and sober side of problem art. To sum up, Mr. White believes in experimenting. Let the first attempt to achieve an object be ever so crude, so long as that attempt has a plausible motive, there is sown seed for further experiment, which, if taken up with due appreciation of artistic aims, is likely to develop into advanced effects, which in time may culminate in the production by some one of a masterpiece. This is one of the justifications claimed for the "Task" problem. Mr. White is not alone in the belief he holds, since he has a splendid following among the most popular contemporary composers. It is really astonishing to find within the limits of two moves what a vast scope there is in compositions marked out with a preliminary ground plan, and it will soon be difficult to discriminate between the ordinary composition and the "tasker." One can easily understand a composer endeavouring to produce a two-er with a maximum of mates, clean mates, flight squares, and other similar features; but the task goes bounds beyond these elementary "shows," and complicated features are brought in for illustration, with some examples of genuine worth. Mr. White points out that in the striving for "excelsior," the key-moves in the early essays may generally be feeble, and, consequently, may offend one of the rigorous demands on the composer. Two-movers which are worthless, judged by the key-move, have a lot of leeway to make up in the subsequent defence and mates, and the question must often arise as to whether the means justify the ends. In many cases it would seem a sin to relegate to the flames a work brimful of incident and good workmanship, merely because the key is worse than indifferent. Still again, Mr. White's argument comes to the rescue, since the suggestion of a scheme, if placed in the open field, may prove to be the nucleus, when intelligent minds are brought to bear upon their exploitation. The general idea is to get suggestions, and if there are opportunities for expansion or refinement let the suggestion take some shape, however rough hewn, and with cordiality invite trials on similar lines, in the hope that study and smartness on someone's part will evolve in course of time a *chef d'œuvre*.

We will quote from *Les Tours* some striking studies next month.

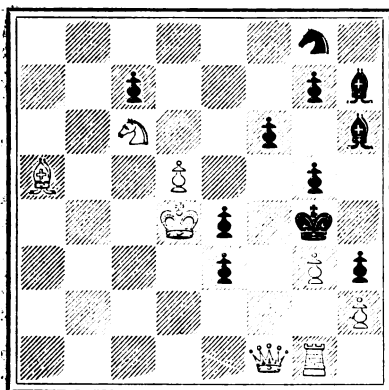


## RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM THE OLD MASTERS.

No. 15.—By W. S. PAVITT.

No. 16.—By T. SMITH.

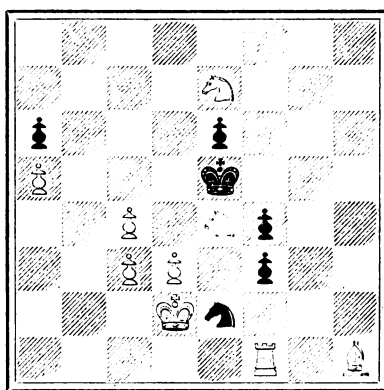
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three,

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

No. 15 solved by 1 Q—R 6, K—B or R 4; 2 P—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., K—B 6; 2 R—B sq ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c. There are not many of Mr. Pavitt's problems extant, but the few which are known are sharp and keen in their motives. Here the key-move is splendid. It is a curious block position, though not graceful in its setting. It is a pity the White Bishop is required to give but one mate, but composers in Mr. Pavitt's time did not apparently care a straw in committing such evident breaches of economy.

No. 16 solved by 1 R—Q B sq, P—B 7; 2 P—Q 4 ch, Kt×P; 3 P×Kt ch, &c. If 1., Kt—Kt 6; 2 P—Q 4 ch, K×Kt; 3 R—K sq ch, &c. Mr. T. Smith composed principally four and five movers, and always had a piquant idea to illustrate, some of his conceits being rather deep, though not intricate. The key here is in good style, and the after play, rather of the forcing order, is interesting. There is a good try by 1 R—K sq, as also by 1 B×P. The composition was a competitor in *Le Palamède Français* about 1865.

We regret to hear that Mr. Alain C. White is lying ill at Mentone, and trust that ere this issue reaches him he will be thoroughly restored.

*La Stratégie* for January have issued as a supplement, a collection of 160 problems composed by E. J. Winter-Wood, since 1886. We will notice the collection more fully next month.

In the problem on page 526 (last December) the Black Pawn should not be on the board. We quite overlooked making the correction last



month, but have written direct to those correspondents who wrote us upon the subject.

*Womanhood* intends to keep competitors busy. It announces the programme of another tourney, this time for two-movers only. Mottoes and sealed envelopes required; to be sent on or before 1st March next to Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, *Womanhood* Office, 5, Agar Street, London, W.C.

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*Western Daily Mercury* Eighth Problem Composing Tourney, for two-movers, original and unpublished, direct mates. Three problems may be sent in to C. T. Blanshard, M.A., Bewdley, England. Last day of mailing, May 1st. Each problem to be accompanied by motto and full solution; name and address in separate envelope.

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Mr. Keeble, of the *Norwich Mercury*, has announced another interesting problem competition. Mr. A. C. White has been kind enough to supply prizes of £1, 15s., 10s., and 5s. for the best two-move "task" problems which are contributed and published in the *Mercury* column during the year 1907. The affair is intended to be quite informal, and the composers' names will be given at time of publication. As no particular task is imposed, we take it that a competitor should nominate the device he claims as his special "task" idea. Address:—Chess Editor, *Norwich Mercury*, 45, London Road, Norwich.

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We learn that Mr. A. C. White and his collaborateurs—Messrs. H. W. Barry, Godfrey Heathcote, J. Keeble, W. H. Thompson, and J. C. J. Wainwright—are making such headway in the preparation of the projected Problem Anthology that it is hoped its publication will take place in about a twelvemonth's time. The work is expected to comprise at least one thousand problems, all carefully selected. This should prove the most important compilation of chess problems ever issued; the nearest approach being Alexandre's "Beauties of Chess," which, though providing more positions, contained a lot of rubbish. American *Chess Nuts* was another monumental work, but this was limited to the works of composers of the Western Hemisphere, and included many unspeakable attempts at composition.

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*Womanhood*.—The last problem tourney held by this enterprising magazine, whose chess department is capitably conducted by Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, has resulted in F. W. Gamage, of Westborough, Mass., U.S.A., taking first prize; the second going to F. W. Wynne, of Dudley, and the third to R. St. G. Burke, of Gorakhpur, India, whilst G. Heathcote, of Arnside, has been honourably mentioned in the three-move section. In the two-move class, R. G. Thompson, of Aberdeen, takes first prize; A. W. Daniel, of Bridgend, the second; Percy Osborn, of London, the third; and Alain C. White is honourably mentioned. The solvers' votes decided the respective places assigned.



The following are the first prize winners :—

By F. W. Gamage.

White : K at K B 7, Q at Q R 8, R at Q B 6, Kts at Q 4 and Q B 5, Ps at K B 2, Q Kt 3, 6, and Q R 2. Black : K at Q 4, Ps at K B 5, 6, Q 2, and Q Kt 2. Mate in three

By A. W. Daniel.

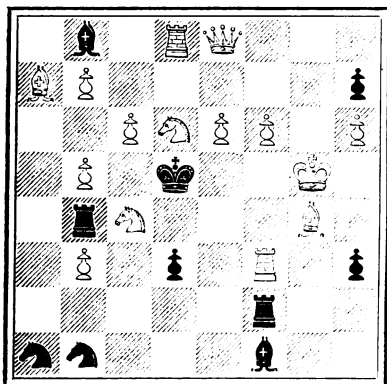
White : K at K 5, Q at K 6, Rs at Q B sq and Q sq, Bs at Q B sq and Q R 6, Kt at K B 5, Ps at K Kt 2, Q 5, Q B 3, and Q Kt 4. Black : K at K 7, Q at Q R 4, Rs at K R 4 and Q Kt 4, B at Q B 4, Kts at K R 6 and K Kt sq, Ps at K R 3, Q 5, and Q Kt 3. Mate in two.

Some time back the *Norwich Mercury* published a two-move problem by Baron F. Wardener, based on a task suggested by Mr. A. C. White, the idea being that White, by his key, caused an active White piece to be pinned, which piece is to be released by the defence which gives a mate. This is the problem referred to :—

White : K at K B 5, Q at K R 5, Rs at Q B 8 and Q R 3, Bs at K Kt sq and K B sq, Kts at K 4 and Q Kt 3, Ps at K B 7 and Q 2. Black : K at Q 6, Q at Q R 8, Rs at K 7 and Q 8, Bs at Q B 2 and Q R 7, Kts at Q B 8 and Q Kt 7, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 6, Q B 7, Q Kt 3, 5, and Q R 5. Mate in two.

In the above it will be seen that White voluntarily causes two of his pieces to be pinned.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE,  
Arnside.



Mate in two.

In the Christmas Number of the same paper Mr. Keeble gives the subjoined two-mover, which is strikingly clever, notwithstanding so much material is used for its illustration, since White, by his key move, self-pins three of his pieces which are respectively set free by Black's interference with the threat. Mr. Heathcote has composed this more in the vein of curiosity than as being a serious specimen of problem art.

Since the above was in type, and our observations on another page respecting Mr. J. D. Williams' second prize problem of the *Western Daily Mercury*, Mr. Heathcote has gone further with the task in question by his contribution to the *Norwich Mercury*. We cannot spare a diagram for this unusual composition, but give it in letterpress, as it will be an interesting study in contrast with the other problems we have alluded to.

By G. Heathcote.—Dedicated to Alain C. White.

White : K at K B 5, Q at K B 6, Rs at K B 4 and Q R 5, B at K 6, Kts at K B 8 and K 4, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 6, and Q 6. Black : K at



K R 4, Q at K Kt 2, Rs at K sq and K 8, Bs at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 8, Kt at K B 8, Ps at K R 3, Q 6, and Q B 5. Mate in two.

*Western Daily Mercury*.—The two-move problem tournaments of this paper has been brought to a close by the publication of the joint award of Baron F. Wardener and Dr. Otto Wurzburg. The prizes have been awarded to the following composers, in order named :—P. F. Blake, Liverpool ; J. D. Williams, South Australia ; F. W. Wynne, Dudley ; F. Gamage, Westborough, U.S.A. ; and P. F. Blake. Hon. mention to H. L. Schuld, Holland ; Lieut. A. A. Elhkan, Sebastopol ; C. Vincent Berry, Boxmoor ; F. Gamage and G. E. Bundick, Big Cane, U.S.A. The following are the two first positions :—

By P. F. Blake (1st prize).

White : K at K B 3, Q at Q Kt 3, R at Q 5, Bs at K R 8 and K 8, Kts at K Kt 6 and K 7. Black : K at K 3, Q at Q R sq, B at K Kt 4, Kt at Q B sq, Ps at K R 5 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

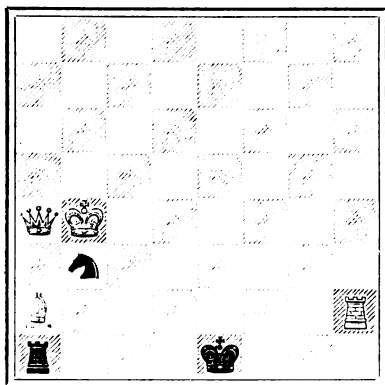
By J. D. Williams (2nd prize).

White : K at Q Kt 7, Q at Q Kt 2, Rs at K B 5 and K 8, B at Q R 8 Kts at K Kt 7 and Q B 5, P at Q 4. Black : K at Q 3, Q at K Kt 5, Rs at K B sq and Q B 8, B at K 2, Kts at Q Kt sq and 8, Ps at K R 5, K B 3, K 5, Q R 2, and 3. Mate in two.

It is singular to notice that Mr. Williams' problem has the same thematic idea as the two-mover by Mr. Heathcote, which we give on another page.

By W. A. SHINKMAN, Michigan.

Dedicated to  
Dr. Oscar Blumenthal.



White compels Black to mate  
in 423 moves.

The accompanying sui-mate is probably the most amazing composition of its kind ever attempted, providing, of course, it is sound, and we are not disposed to make such an analysis to demonstrate accuracy or inaccuracy. Never before has a composer seriously ventured a problem with so many moves, without special conditions or restrictions. We take the position from the *Liverpool Weekly Courier*, wherein Mr. Shinkman writes that he has evolved a new theory. "The principles, briefly stated, consist in a series of different manœuvres, each manœuvre requiring a greater or less number of moves. The problems belong to a class

hitherto unknown, because of their unusual characteristics ; the maximum result having been attained with the minimum of force." Mr. G. E. Carpenter is stated to have tested Mr. Shinkman's analysis, and believes it to be sound. Solutions are invited, postcards preferred !



## OBITUARY.



R. JAMES WHITE.—Mr. James White, of Leeds, we are grieved to say, has passed away at the age of 71. He was known principally as the most courteous and enthusiastic editor of the chess column, of which he was the president—



MR. JAMES WHITE.

viz., *The Leeds Mercury*. Although a capable player, especially by correspondence, he leaned towards the "poetic" side of chess, encouraging its advance in many happy ways. It is not known generally that he was a schoolmaster, and took flights of literary fancy, some of his chess stories having been translated in several languages. Mr. White composed nothing striking, although he was the author of close on 150 problems, most of them being of the sui-mate class, which were generally ideas suggested by problems he had examined in the exercise of his duty as chess editor. He delighted in chess tournaments, and carried out many with success. About 1879 he commenced the chess department of the *Leeds*

*Mercury*, and soon made that column sparkingly popular with his kindly help to the young blood of nearly a generation ago, and stimulating both solvers and composers who had made attempts and were on the brink of despair. His competitions in the *Mercury* were real events, and he always wrote with pride that they were genuine successes, thanking with unstinting praise the judges and those who had co-operated with him in achieving the results. Many of our present-time composers owe a good deal to the kindly instruction and *bonhomie* of our deceased and respected friend. As a club-man and a friend he was ever genial and pleasant, with a seeking desire of retirement; yet he held a certain grade of mastery which may be accounted for by his profession. He had a capital memory, and this we noticed on an occasion when being in his library some years ago we found his chess papers higgledy-piggledy, but he, without apparent trouble, produced what was wanted, as though everything was systematically pigeon-holed and at hand. English chess literature was the loser when he was compelled to give up (a year ago) his position as chess editor of the *Leeds Mercury*, and we fear this unexpected change on the part of the proprietors of this widely-circulated paper must have caused our deceased friend much "feeling." Since this rupture he has done nothing in the chess world, and we trust all those in this country and abroad will not be forgetful of the work he has done.



BENJAMIN GRINELL BARTON.—America is the loser by the death of this composer, which took place on 6th December last at New Orleans. His career lasted nearly half a century, his first problem appearing in the *Fiske-Morphy Chess Monthly* in 1860. Mr. Barton was not well known in this country, but he was much appreciated in the States. He was born at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on 3rd February, 1828.

The following are two positions by the deceased ; they represent a contrast in style :—White : K at K R sq, Q at Q Kt 2, R at K 4, B at Q R 5, Kts at Q 6 and Q B 6, Ps at K B 5, K 3, Q 3, and Q R 4. Black K at Q B 4, Q at K R sq, Bs at Q B sq and Q R 2, Kt at K Kt 7, Ps at K R 4, K B 2, K 2, and Q 2. Mate in three.

White : K at K Kt 5, Q at Q R 5, B at Q B 5. Black : K at K 5, P at Q 2. Mate in three.

### SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

By J. Berger (p. 40).—1 B—K 6 ! K×Kt or P ; 2 Q—Kt 5, &c. If 1., P's move ; 2 B—B 5, &c. There is no need to point out that the key is a fine one. The problem is decidedly difficult to solve, and fairly neat, but is not so pointed and profound as a good number of this composer's problems.

By J. Berger (p. 40).—1 R—Q 8, K—K 3 ; 2 Kt—K 8, R×R [If 2., R—Q 2 ; 3 P—K 4, &c.] ; 3 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1., R×R ; 2 Kt—Q 7 dis ch, K—K 3 [If 2., K—K sq ; 3 Q—K Kt 4, &c.] ; 3 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1., R—Q 3 ; 2 Kt—Q 7 dis ch, R—B 3 ; 3 Q—K Kt 4, &c. If 1., Q—B 4 ; 2 Kt—Q 5, R—K B 8 or P—K 3 [If 2., K—K 3 ; 3 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.] ; 3 Q—Kt 5, &c. This is a noteworthy illustration of the blending of two capital lines of play shown in the first two variations. The construction of this problem has often been the subject of admiration. The key is good, though not remarkable, for the reason Black threatens to spoil White's command of the position by 1., P×Kt, but the temptation to play the Rook to K R 8 is great.

By J. Berger (p. 40).—1 Kt—Kt 4, B—R 6 ! 2 Kt—B 2, P Queens ; 3 Kt—K 3, Q—Kt 5 ; 4 P—Kt 4, &c. The other variations follow as a matter of course. The strategy here is ingenious and somewhat difficult to see, the subtlety of the defence being the chief characteristic. At first sight the solution, when played over, seems fairly plain sailing, and, indeed, a solver may quite easily imagine that he has found a line in four moves ; but unless the defence is thoroughly mastered, its trickiness cannot be appreciated. This is a specimen of work where, for once in a way, this composer eschews pure mates.

By J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn (p. 44).—1 Q—B 2, B×Q ; 2 Kt (B 4)—K 5, &c. If 1., R×Q ; 2 Kt—Q 5, &c. If 1., Kt—B 3 ; 2 P—K 5 ch, &c. If 1., R×P ; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. Like the three-er we published at page 526 of our last volume, this is a double "Roman," more elegant and prettier. Mate is threatened immediately, and this tends to diminish difficulty. Our observations at page 46 of last month's issue can be in a measure applied to this position.

By J. Kohtz and C. Kockelkorn (p. 44).—1 R—R sq, R×R ; 2 K—Q 6, R—R 3 ch [If 2., any other ; 3 Kt—Kt 3 dbl ch, &c.] ; 3 B×R, &c. If 1., R×P ; 2 R—R 6, R×Kt ; 3 P—B 4, &c. If 1., R—Q 8 ; 2 Kt—Q 2 dis ch, K—B 3 ; 3 R—R 7, &c. If 1., R—Q B 8 ; 2 Kt—B 3 dis ch, K—B 3 ; 3 R—R 7, &c. If 1., others ; 2 R—R 6, &c. The principal line in this four-mover is singular and clever, the second move of White seeming futile on account of the check, since it does not appear at first sight that the Black King can be mated on his K fifth square. There are some excellent tries, which help to make the composition a little puzzling. Two of the Black Pawns are wanted to stop some dual play. It will be noticed that the scheme is to induce the Black Rook to defend on a square where it can be captured by White: this constitutes the germ of the single "Roman."

No. 2090, "Clara" (T.P. No. 42).—1 Q—Kt 7, &c

No. 2091, "Anna" (T.P. No. 43).—1 Kt—B 4, &c.

No. 2092, "Daniella" (T.P. No. 44).—1 Kt—Q 5, &c.



No. 2093, "Lada" (T.P. No. 45).—1 Q—B 5, &c.

No. 2094, "Lava" (T.P. No. 46).—1 Q—B 8, &c.

No. 2095, "Only eleven stones" (T.P. No. 47).—1 K—B sq, &c.

No. 2096, "Exactly twelve stones" (T.P. No. 48).—1 B—Q 6, &c. Solved also by 1 B—B 2.

No. 2097, "Castor" (T.P. No. 49).—1 B—K 8, &c. Also 1 R—B 5 ch, &c.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

N. M. G.—Captures and restrictive moves by White in a problem theoretically offend the canons of the art. Every patently aggressive move made by the attack is antipodal to the recognised theory that in a problem, the moves of White (the successful assailant by arrangement) shall have the apparent appearance of charity in the cause of the defence, whilst in subtleness it means quite another thing. It has been established that capturing keys are not the best keys which can be devised, but look around and scrutinize the finest problems extant, and what is the impression conveyed? On the short two-er the possibilities of a good key is great because there is no profound inter-mixing of specialised ideas; almost a similar remark can be made with three-ers; but in the case of these latter problems, to group several ideas into one presentment and get them shewn all tidy means a weakness somewhere; if it is not in the key it is in the duals, or other blemishes. In the longer problems, which, octopus-like, grasp many things, it is easily conceivable that the opening move must be made to suit the conveniences of the after-play, and the master who can hail his multiple conception with an unexpected bellman's opening ring perfectly in tune with the several harmonies, is a master indeed. You will find the finest four and five movers of modern times have key moves which cannot be classed high, for the reason as above stated; they have to be adapted as a means to emphasise their *denouements*, not forgetting the natural blend of strategies. This was not so many years ago, when problems were built on the principle of the "one-horse chaise." In those cases it often happened there was little attraction beyond the key move. Now we have the task problem fever, we shall find the key move is the last thought the composer has to trouble himself with. We can recall an instance of a four-mover problem in a solving competition in which the key was 1 R × Kt, the authors (it was a joint composition) relying upon the after-play. The composers were right in the estimate they made on the basis of difficulty; the position played havoc among the solvers. Notwithstanding this, there was a gross breach against accepted tenets, since difficulty of solution is not, as was the case fifty years ago, the principal charm of a chess problem. If you care to see problem we have just referred to, shall be pleased to send a diagram.

W. F.—We may shortly give a few cases of adaptation by Professor Berger; we have no space just now. Several other composers have taken in hand published problems, improved them, and turned them out as their own. We hardly think this method is quite fair, since the conception was not that of the "improver," and some credit might be given to the composer of the original effort. Vastly different is the case where in studying another man's work a distinct idea is suggested by the juxtaposition of certain pieces and the groundwork of one problem used for the illustration of another strategic scheme. An instance occurs to us where a composer was apparently justified in adopting the strategy of the Bristol theme and exemplifying it by other pieces. The late Mr. Healey employed a Rook in his famed three-mover, but Mr. H. F. L. Meyer saw the same idea could be manipulated successfully by using a Bishop for a similar purpose. Mr. Meyer's problem is elegant, and worth study. It is as follows:—White: K at Q Kt 4, Q at Q sq, R at K 8, B at Q Kt 2, P at Q 5. Black: K at Q Kt 2, B at Q R 3, Ps at Q Kt 3 and 4. Mate in three. Curiously enough, the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson, on seeing this position, and being unaware of Mr. Healey's "Bristol," conceived the idea of changing the Bishop movement to a corresponding key by a Rook, the consequence being he rendered himself to some reproach; but, happily, was able to dispel any suspicion on his good faith. It may be interesting to you to compare the problems. By the Rev. A. C. Pearson.—White: K at K B 2, Q at Q R sq, R at K R 2, B at K Kt 5, Kts at K Kt 7 and Q R 3, Ps at K Kt 3, K 5, Q 6, Q B 3, and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 6, B at Q B 7, Ps at K Kt 5, K 3, 7, and Q 2. Mate in three.

W. H. S. M.—Thanks for solutions, which are all correct, excepting your mate in one, in No. 2090. You will notice the Knight is pinned.

A. J. P. A. (Lisbon).—Solutions are correct, including two problems on p. 44.



## PROBLEMS.

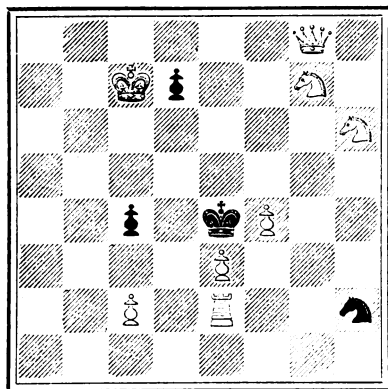
## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2098.

Motto : "Germanicus."

(T.P. No. 50.)

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WHITE.

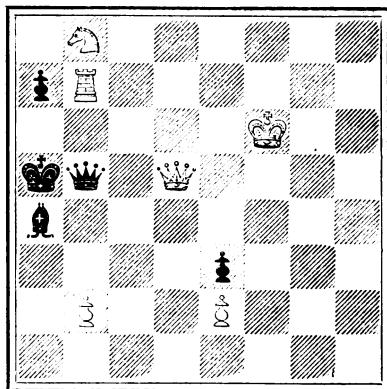
White mates in two moves.

No. 2099.

Motto : "Pollux."

(T.P. No. 51.)

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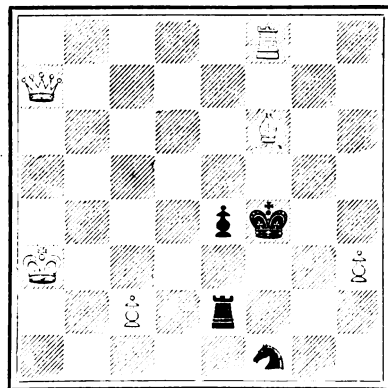
White mates in two moves.

No. 2100.

Motto : "San felice."

(T.P. No. 52.)

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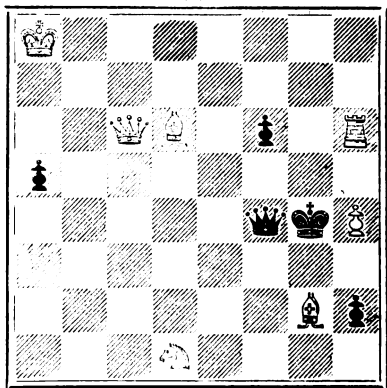
White mates in two moves.

No. 2101.

Motto : "Cothurne."

(T.P. No. 53.)

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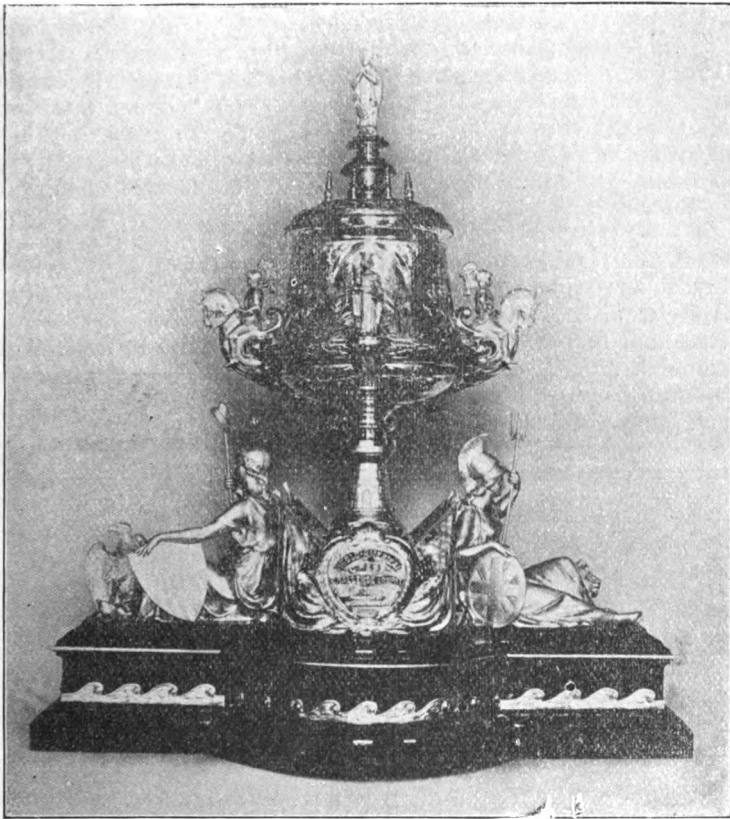
White mates in two moves.



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

—•—  
MARCH 1907.  
—•—

CABLE MATCH: GREAT BRITAIN *v.* UNITED STATES.



THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CHESS CHALLENGE TROPHY.

Presented by SIR GEORGE NEWNES, Bart., M.P.

C 1



## DAMIANO AND CARRERAS.

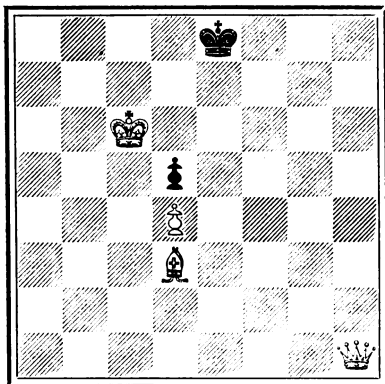
**I**N the article on "The Various Editions of Damiano," published in your June number, I pointed out that Dr. van der Linde stated there were two editions which appeared to be unknown; and I added that the so-called first edition (1512) could scarcely be the *first*, in view of the words *Nouiter Impressum* at the end.

I can now offer some evidence bearing indirectly on these points, which, if it does not prove the existence of an edition prior to 1512, goes some way towards proving the existence at one time of an edition now unknown to us.

Pietro Carreras, in his work entitled *IL GIOCO DEGLI SCACCHI*, published in MILITELLO, 1617, in eight books, gives in the seventh book a number of positions which he calls *Tratti posticci*, or *Partiti di sottilità*, from various sources. Among them are twenty-three which he takes from Damiano, and one (Ch. xxxv., p. 495), of which he says *e benché nō si sappia chi ne sia l'inuettore, nondimeno sappiamo, che il partito è imitato dal famoso Damiano* ("and although it is not known who is the inventor, yet none the less we know the position is copied (or imitated) from that of the famous Damiano"). The position (in Forsyth notation) is as follows:—"7 k 14 P P 21 Q 2 K 2 p. 7 R 4"—White to mate with a Pawn in fifteen moves, checking on the 14th move with the other Pawn, and not to move the K or take the Black P. Solution:—1 Q—B 6 ch; 2 Q—K 5; 3 R—K B sq ch; 4 Q—Q 5 ch; 5 Q—Q 4 ch; 6 Q—Q B 4 ch; 7 Q—Q B 3 ch; 8 Q—Q Kt 3 ch; 9 Q—Q sq; 10 R—K B 2; 11 R—K B 7; 12 Q—R 5; 13 Q—K B 5; 14 K R P ch; 15 K Kt P mates (if at move 13 Black Queens his Pawn, then 14 K Kt P ch; and 15 K R P mates).

I cannot find this in Damiano; nor can I find the two following positions, of which Carreras says (Ch. xxx., p. 488)—of the first—"la quale altrest ne porge Damiano," and of the second (Ch. xxxi., p. 490), "ne viè preparata da Damiano."

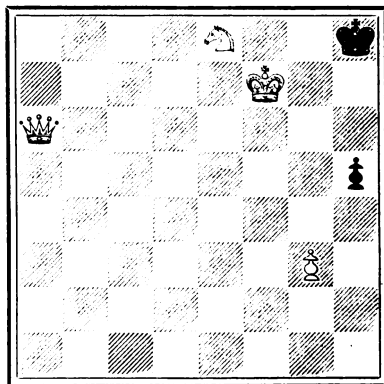
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WHITE.

White to mate with the Pawn in eight moves, without taking the Black Pawn.

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WHITE.

White to mate with the Pawn in eight moves, without taking the Black Pawn or permitting it to move.



Solutions:—1 Q—R 7; 2 B—B 5; 3 Q—Q Kt 7; 4 Q—B 7 ch; 5 B—K 4; 6 P—Q 5; 7 P—Q 6; 8 P—Q 7 mate. 1 Q—K B 6 ch; 2 Q—K R 4; 3 Kt—K Kt 7; 4 P—Kt 4; 5 P—Kt 5; 6 Kt—K B 7; 7 Q—Q 4 ch; 8 P—Kt 6 mate.

We now have three positions, two of which are directly attributed to Damiano, and the other said to be copied (or imitated) from him, none of which exist in any edition of Damiano now known to us. Whence, then, did Carreras obtain them from?

Further, of the remaining twenty-one positions, there are only four that are absolutely the same in both Damiano and Carreras; seven vary slightly, and ten considerably. All are attributed to Damiano, without any comment, save on one, in which Carreras puts a B for a R, reducing the mate from eight to five moves, *and says so*.

The paging of the following positions from Damiano is taken from the fifth (second undated) edition, which is the first to have the leaves numbered. In Carreras, it is always "Black to win"; in Damiano it is (nearly) always "White to win." For comparison, I give them all as "White to win."

Of the four positions that are the same, the first (27 Kt 1 Kt 6 k 6 R 1 R 11 K 6 White to mate in four. Solution:—1 Kt—Kt 7; 2 Kt—K 7; 3 Kt—R 5; 4 K R—K 3 mate; or, 1 Kt—Q B 7; 2 Kt—K 7; 3 Kt—Q Kt 5; 4 Q R—K 3 mate) has no White K in Damiano's position (p. 39), and no mention is made of doing without its aid; while Carreras has it at Q Kt sq, and says (Ch. v., p. 450) the mate is to be given "*senza il concorso del Ré*."

The second (2 Kt k 1 Kt 2 R 51 K 3. White to mate in six. Solution:—1 Kt—K 7; 2 Kt (K 7)—Kt 6; 3 Kt—K 6 ch; 4 Kt—K 7 ch; 5 Kt—B 6 ch; 6 R—Q B 7 mate) has no White K in Damiano (p. 48a), and nothing is said of the R only moving once; while Carreras has the White K at K sq, and says it is not to be moved (Ch. vi., p. 451), and the R "*vn sol colpo*" (one move only).

The third (2 k 14 p K 6 P 7 P 1 Kt 23 R 4. White to mate in five, with Pawn, checking with the other on the fourth move. Solution:—1 Kt—Kt 3; 2 R—Q 8 ch; 3 Kt—R 5; 4 P—Kt 6 ch; 5 P—Kt 5 mate) has no reference to the Black P in Damiano (p. 43); while Carreras says (Ch. xiii., p. 465), "without taking the Black P."

The fourth (4 k 3 R 11 K 9 Kt 6 P 1 P 24. White to mate in six with K R P. Solution:—1 Kt—B 7; 2 R—R 8 ch; 3 R—K R 8; 4 P—B 5 ch; 5 P—B 6 ch; 6 P—R 5 mate) is worded thus in Damiano (p. 48), "*El bianco al negro dara scacho con vna Pedona & scacho matto con l'altra in sei tratti*" (Italian), and "*El blanco al negro dara xaque con vn peon y xaque mate con el otro in yi lanzes*" (Spanish); White will check Black with one P, and mate with the other in six moves; while Carreras says, "*Matto del Pedone dell' ultima linea in Sei colpi con questa conuentione, che al matto del Pedone precedano due Scacchi continoui di Pedone*" (Ch. xvii., p. 469). Mate with the K R P in six moves, with this condition—that the mate be preceded by two successive Pawn checks.

Of the seven positions that vary slightly, the first (7 k R 9 kt 1 P 1 P P 4 kt 2 Kt 28 K 3. Mate in five. Solution:—1 R—R 7 ch;



2 Kt—B 6 ch ; 3 P—K 7 ch ; 4 R—B 7 ch ; 5 P—Kt 7 mate) is said in Damiano (p. 46a) to be only “mate with a Pawn in five”; but Carreras (Ch. xvi., p. 468) says, “Mate with the K Kt P in five, each move to give check, and the Black Kt's not to be taken.” Also, in Damiano, there is no White K, and the White R is at K Kt 7.

The second (2 k 15 K 7 R 7 R 7 Kt 7 P 13. White to mate with P in six. Solution :—1 R—Q 4 ; 2 R—Q 8 ch ; 3 Kt—Kt 5 ch ; 4 R—Q 3 ; 5 R—Q R 3 ch ; 6 P—B 3 mate) in Damiano (p. 50a) has all the pieces on the K B file, instead of the Q B file, as in Carreras.

The third (7 k 3 R Q 2 p 5 K 1 P 6 P 33. Mate with Kt P in ten. Solution :—1 R—Q 4 ; 2 R—K R 4, 3 R—R 5 ; 4 Q—B 7 ch ; 5 Q—Kt 6 ; 6 P—R 7 ; 7 K—Kt 6 ; 8 K—R 6 ; 9 P—Kt 6 ; 10 P—Kt 7 mate) in Damiano (p. 60a) has the pieces on the other side (k 7 p 2 Q R 3 P 1 K 6 P 38), and no mention is made of the Black P ; while Carreras (Ch. xix., p. 471) adds “*e'l Pedon bianco (nero) non potrà esser preso.*”

The fourth (k 15 P 1 P 7 K 6 R B 8 Q 3 R 6 q 9. Mate with P in six, preceded by check with other P at 5th move. Solution :—1 Q—Q 8 ch ; 2 R—R 7 ch ; 3 R—Q Kt 7 ch ; 4 Q—Kt 6 ch ; 5 Q R P × Q ch ; 6 P—B 7 mate. If 4. ., K—Kt sq ; then 5 P—R 7 ch ; 6 P × Q mate) has in Damiano (p. 51) the White Q at Q R 5, and a Kt at Q B 3 instead of a R at Q Kt 4 ; but the solution is the same as in Carreras (Ch. xxi., p. 474) ; while Carreras makes no mention of this, or of any other, difference of the sort.

The fifth (7 k 3 R 3 Kt 15 p 7 P 6 P 1 K 15. Mate with P in six. Solution :—1 P—Kt 4 ; 2 P—Kt 5 ; 3 P—Kt 6 ; 4 Kt—B 6 ch ; 5 P—Kt 7 mate. If 1. ., P × P ; then 2 Kt—B 8 ; 3 Kt—Kt 6 ; 4 P—R 5 ; 5 P—R 6 ; 6 P—R 7 mate) in Damiano (p. 54) has the pieces on the other side, and no White K (k 7 Kt 3 R 11 p 7 P 8 P 22) ; while Carreras (Ch. xxiv., p. 480) adds that the White K and R are not to be moved.

The sixth (7 k 13 K 6 Kt P Kt P 32. Mate with P in seven. Solution :—1 Kt (K 5)—B 7 ch ; 2 Kt—K 6 ; 3 Kt—B 8 ch ; 4 K—K 7 ; 5 P—R 6 ch ; 6 P—R 7 ch ; 7 P—B 6 mate) in Damiano (p. 56a) only says, “check with one Pawn and mate with the other” ; while Carreras (Ch. xxvi., p. 483) says, “two checks with one of the Pawns and mate with the other.” The pieces, too, in Damiano are on the other side (k 17 K 5 P Kt P Kt 36).

The seventh (7 k 12 P 7 K 24 p 3 R 3 R 2. Mate with P in eight. Solution :—1 R—Kt 7 ; 2 R—K B 7 ; 3 K—Q 6 ; 4 K—Q 7 ; 5 R—R sq ch ; 6 R (R sq)—R 7 ; 7 R (B 7)—Kt 7 ch ; 8 P—K 7 mate) has in Damiano (p. 58) the Q R at Q R sq, and no reference is made to the Black P ; while Carreras (Ch. xxviii., p. 486) adds that it must not be taken.

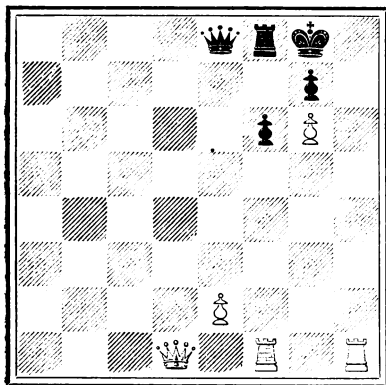
We now come to the ten positions that vary considerably, without (save in one instance) any comment from Carreras. It is possible that the foregoing small differences were made by him without his deeming it necessary to point out how he varied from Damiano ; but it is scarcely credible that the following differences should have been made by him without any comment, save in one instance, attributing, as he does,



every one of the positions given expressly to Damiano. In order to show these variations, the more important ones are given in diagrams, side by side.

Damiano, p. 19.

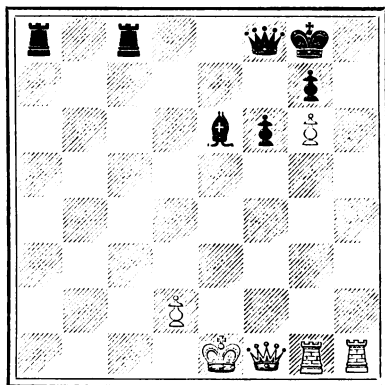
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Carreras, p. 447.

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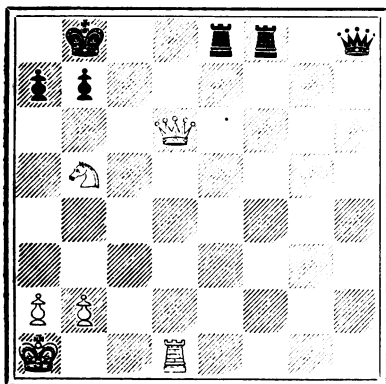
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This, the first position of the ten, is described by Damiano as a “very singular brilliancy” (*primor que es singularissimo*); the mate is in five, though he does not say so, and there is no White K. Carreras adds a R and a B, and calls it a mate in six (R—R 8 ch; 2 R—R sq ch; 3 R—R 8 ch; 4 Q—R sq ch; 5 Q×B ch; 6 Q—R 7 mate), adding, *di questo tratto ne è autore Damiano. come anco di molti altri*.

The second, it will be observed, is the so-called Philidor’s smothered mate, of which there are two other examples in Damiano, at p. 18a (3 r 2 kt k 6 p p 6 q 7 Kt 8 Q 24. Solution:—1 Q×P ch; 2 Kt—B 7 mate) and p. 44a (r r 4 k 7 p p 2 Q 9 Kt 11 q 23. Solution:—1 Q—K 6 ch; 2 Kt—B 7 ch; 3 Kt—R 6 ch; 4 Q—Kt 8 ch; 5 Kt—B 7 mate; there is another solution, as in Lucena’s similar position, p. 100. diagram 103).

Damiano, p. 22.

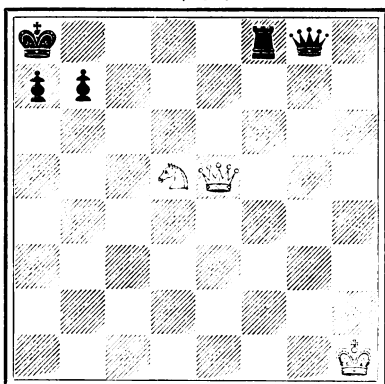
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Carreras, p. 448.

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Damiano simply calls this a "brilliancy by which to mate" (*primor para dar un mate*), and the Q is diagrammed giving the first check. Carreras calls it a mate in four, beginning with the Kt; *il ritrovamento della quale*, he adds, *viene attribuita a Damiano*.

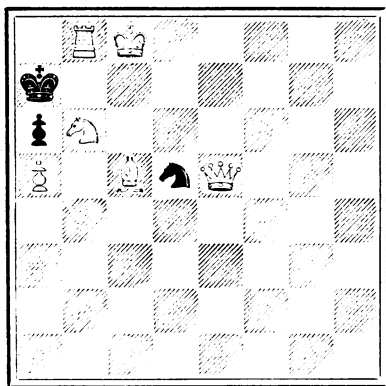
The third is a mate in four, the position, according to Carreras (p. 449), being—"k 16 R R 6 B 1 Kt 32 K 3"; the White K not to be moved, and every move a check. Solution:—1 R—B 8 ch; 2 R—R 6 ch; 3 B—B 6 ch; 4 R—Q R 8 mate. In Damiano (p. 37a) the R at Q B 6 is at Q B 7, no White K, and no conditions, save mate in four.

The fourth, as given by Carreras (p. 453) is—"5 K 2 r 11 k 1 r 1 q 3 p 7 P 8 Kt Kt 12 R 1 R 2" (mate in three—viz., 1 Kt—Kt 5 ch; 2 R—B 6 ch; 3 R—Q 6 mate). In Damiano's diagram (p. 31) there is no White K or Black Q; the Black R (Q R 2) is at K R 2, and the Black Kt at K R 3; but the mate is the same. Carreras says, *la lode del qual gioco riferiamo parimente a Damiano*; but in this he is wrong, as the position exists in the Arabic MS., No. 7,515 (Prob. vii.) in the British Museum.

The fifth is as follows, viz. :—

Damiano, p. 46.

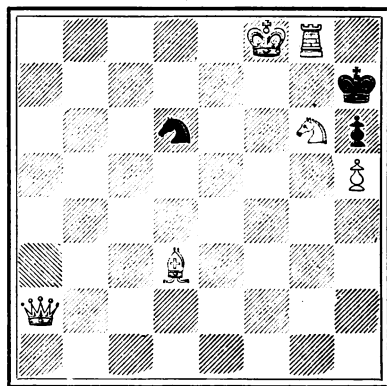
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Carreras, p. 466.

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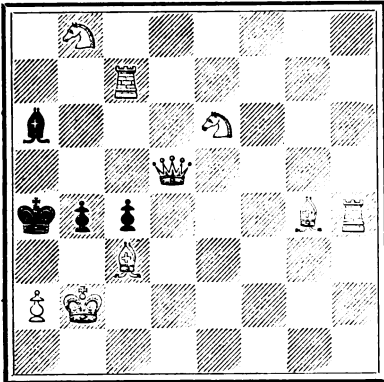
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Damiano says, "check with the Pawn and mate with the same in five." Carreras adds, "the Black Pawn not to be taken, or moved"; and, "moreover, the discovery of this is ascribed to the great Damiano" (*pure il ritrovamento di questo se' riferisce al grā Damiano*). The solution are similar. Damiano's runs—1 Q—B 7 ch; 2 R—R 8 ch; 3 Kt—Q 7 ch; 4 P×Kt ch; 5 P—Kt 7 mate.

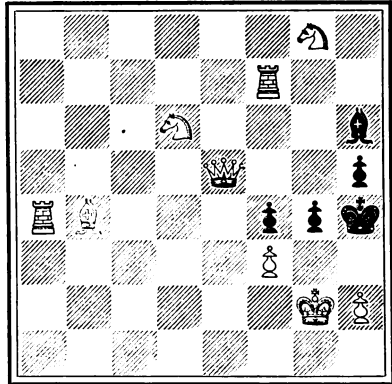
The sixth, as given by Damiano (p. 52), is—"3 k 21 R P K 1 P 5 Kt 19 p 7 B"—check with one Pawn and mate with the other in six," viz. :—1 Kt—K 6 ch; 2 R—Kt 6 (if 1., K—K sq; then 2 R—Kt 8 ch, and mate in three more); 3 R—Kt 8 ch; 4 R—K B 8; 5 P checks; 6 P mates. Carreras (p. 477) has no Black P at K R 7, or White B at K R sq. The solution is the same as above, and the position, he says, is presented by *il celebre Damiano*.

The seventh is as follows, viz. :—



Damiano, p. 53.  
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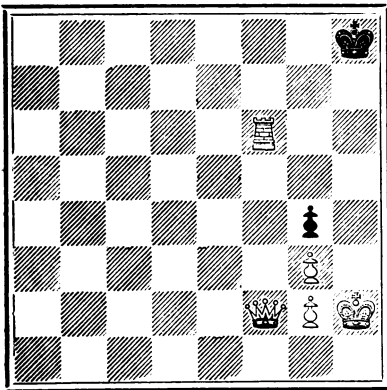
Carreras, p. 479.  
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Damiano says, "mate with the Pawn in six, checking three times running with the Pawn." Carreras adds, "with the *K R* Pawn," and that it is the "work (*opra*) of Damiano." The solutions are similar. Carreras' runs—1 B—K sq ch; 2 Q—K 7 ch; 3 Q—K 3; 4 K R P×P ch; 5 K R P×P ch; 6 P—B 5 mate.

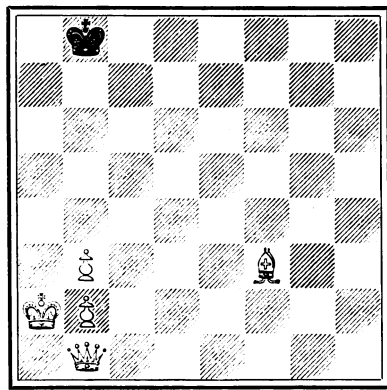
The eighth, as given by Damiano (p. 55a), is—"18 R R 8 Q 4 k 8 p 7 P 8 K 5—mate with Pawn in seven." Solution:—1 K—Kt sq; 2 K—R sq; 3 R—B 3; 4 Q—B 5 ch; 5 R—Q B 2; 6 K—R 2; 7 P—Kt 3; 8 R sq. Carreras (p. 482) has the R at Q B 5, and the White K at Q R sq, thus cutting it down to "mate in five, without (he adds) taking the Black P," which is only allowed to become a Q.

The ninth is as follows, viz. :—

Damiano, p. 57a.  
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White to check with one P and mate with the other in eight.

Carreras, p. 484.  
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WHITE.

White to check with one P and mate with the other in five.

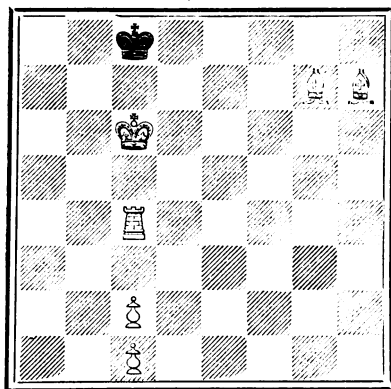
Damiano's solution is—1 R—B 8 ch; 2 Q—B 7 ch; 3 Q—Kt 8; 4 R—B 7; 5 Q—Kt 7 ch; 6 R—B 3; 7 P—Kt 4 ch; 8 P—Kt 3 mate.



Carreras' runs thus—1 Q—Q B 2 ; 2 Q—B 7 ch ; 3 Q—Kt 7 ch ; 4 P—Kt 4 ch ; 5 P—Kt 3 mate, and it is of this position that he says, *Questa battaglia e presa dalla inuentione di Damiano, il quale la termina in otto colpi, & in vece dell' Alfino vi mette il Rocco ; noi per farla parere piu acuta l'abbiamo abbreviata di tre tratti cambiandoui l'Alfino, il quale essendo di minor forza che il Rocco, rende l'impresa piu scura e difficile.* (This is Damiano's invention, finishing in eight moves, with a R instead of a B. We, in order to improve it, have cut it down by three moves by using a B, which (as it is less powerful than a R) makes it (the business) more obscure and difficult.) As he mentions this, why does he say nothing of the previous position, which he also cuts down ?

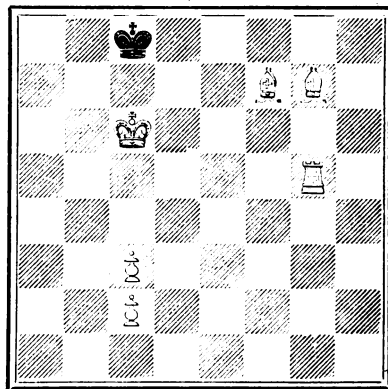
The tenth, and last, is, perhaps, the most curious of all. A diagram of Damiano's position (p. 58a) is given in the June number, p. 235. The Pawn on Q B sq is necessary to the position, as solved by him, and the same error occurs in all the known editions, including that of 1512. Carreras improves the position, but makes no reference to Damiano's mistake.

Damiano, p. 58a.  
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Carreras, p. 487.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in nine with P, the other P to check at 8th move. Damiano's solution is—1 R—Q 4 ; 2 R—Q 8 ch ; 3 B—R sq ; 4 R—Q 7 ; 5 B—Q 3 ; 6 R—Kt 7 ch ; 7 R—R 7 ch ; 8 P—B 3 ch ; 9 P—B 2 mate. Carreras' runs thus—1 R—Q 5 ; 2 R—Q 8 ch ; 3 B—Q 4 ch ; 4 B—Q R 2 ; 5 K—Q B 7 ; 6 R—Kt 8 ch ; 7 R—R 8 ch ; 8 P—B 4 ch ; 9 P—B 3 mate.

Sufficient evidence has been set forth to show that the positions Carreras, in every instance, asserts he took from Damiano vary more or less from the corresponding ones in all the known editions of Damiano. In one case only does he say he has amended Damiano's position, and this one exception may be taken as evidence that he would have referred to his amendments in other cases, had they existed. In those days chess authors did not hide their light under a bushel, as evidenced by the uncomplimentary remarks Ruy Lopez makes regarding Damiano in his criticisms of Damiano's openings. Indeed, Carreras also roundly takes Damiano to task over his solutions, which, he says,



are "explained by him obscurely and confusedly, instead of clearly (*dichiarati da lui più tosto con oscurità, e confusione, che con chiarezza*, p. 448).

Of the twenty-three positions directly attributed to Damiano, two are not to be found in any of the known editions; four are the same (save some slight differences as to conditions of mate); seven vary slightly, either in pieces or position; and ten vary considerably. It may, therefore, be assumed that the edition Carreras possessed, or had knowledge of, differed from any of the known editions, and was probably anterior to that of 1512 (with *Nouiter Impressum* at the end); as all the differences mentioned, particularly the last one (with the P at Q B sq), exist in all the known editions, including that of 1512. That being so, it bears out Dr. v. d. Linde's statement as to unknown editions, and is indirectly evidence of the existence of an edition prior to 1512.

Royal Societies' Club, St. James' Street, S.W.

ROSS PINSENT.

P.S.—Similar evidence is obtainable from Salvio's work, *Trattato dell 'Inventione et Arte Liberale del Gioco di Scacchi*, Naples, 1604; in which (*Partiti di sottilità*, pp. 161 to 186) appear five positions from Damiano.

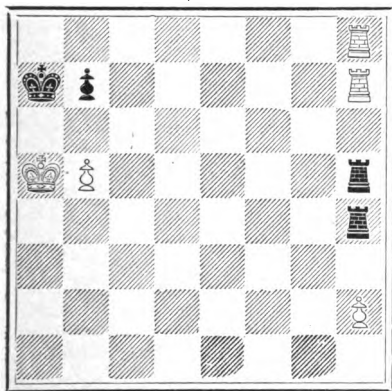
### A CHESS ODDITY.



HE appended position has been sent to us by Mr. George S. Carr, who says that the idea germinated in the course of a game which he played a long time ago, but it has never been published. It has no pretensions to rank as a problem, but it may

THE "ENCHANTED CASTLES."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

after losing his Rook, might, perhaps, save the game by the move P—Kt 6 Mate! In the next "Answers to Correspondents" the Editor said something about "pressure of work" and "a hurried examination," and intimated that the obnoxious thing was better suited for a chess magazine than for a newspaper.

be classed amongst chess trifles or oddities. Although the elements are exceedingly simple, the position has unique features, and nearly every player to whom Mr. Carr has shewn it has failed at the outset to realise this fact, and blundered accordingly.

When the position was constructed, about thirteen years since, it was sent with the key move P—R 3, for insertion in the chess column of a celebrated newspaper. In the "Answers to Correspondents" presently appeared the following:—"In reply to P—R 3, Black wins the game at once by R×R." Mr. Carr demurred to this, and suggested that White



A CHESS DITTY.

---

## I.

Of all the contrivances bad,  
That aims philanthropic profess,  
Yet make us disgusted and sad,  
There's none so annoying as Chess !  
They call it a " game,"  
But that's only a name,  
Whereby the unwise are misled ;  
It's a *science* that shatters  
Your senses to tatters,  
And whitens the hairs of your head.

## 2.

And those who would play it require,  
Beyond all the rest of mankind,  
A patience that nothing can tire,  
A calm, philosophical mind ;  
The temper it tries,  
Till feelings arise  
That can't be politely expressed ;  
Though what is half muttered,  
Or audibly uttered,  
May furnish a clue to the rest !

## 3.

For Chess is a slippery sprite,  
Unstable as water or sand :  
A weapon of counterfeit might,  
That breaks like a reed in your hand ;  
Howe'er the game wag,  
Your caution must flag  
No moment, the breadth of a hair ;  
Like Argus unsleeping,  
You're constantly keeping  
A balance 'twixt hope and despair.

## 4.

And when you have fashioned a scheme  
By desperate effort of brain,  
And fondly of victory dream,  
You find that your labour is vain ;  
One little mistake  
Suffices to make  
A wreck of the plan you pursue ;  
And now you must suffer  
Defeat from a duffer  
Who's taken it easy all through !



5.

Or, when you're a piece to the good,  
 With a game that is easy to play,  
 And you feel that you're out of the wood,  
 And your spirits are lightsome and gay ;  
 With nonchalant air  
 You loll in your chair,  
 Awaiting the close of the scene,  
 When—crash comes the thunder—  
 A terrible blunder  
 Has cost you the loss of your Queen !

6.

Or—what is more maddening still—  
 When the combat is over and done,  
 And you've lost it, in spite of your skill,  
 You find that you *ought* to have *won* !  
 You once had a chance,  
 By a dashing advance,  
 Of scoring an elegant game ;  
 Now, blighted for ever,  
 That stratagem clever  
 Is lost to the annals of Fame !

7.

But, spite of these chances unkind  
 (Their record a volume would fill),  
 I cling, with persistency blind,  
 To Chess, as my favourite still ;  
 The sorrows it brings,  
 The losses and stings—  
 All these I forget and forgive ;  
 For its wiles are so luring,  
 Its charms so enduring,  
 I shall play it as long as I live !

A. L. STEVENSON.

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### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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L.S.O. (Nijni-Novgorod).—We have despatched the Numbers for 1906. Thanks for your kind appreciation of *B.C.M.* Shall be glad of chess news from your quarter of the world.

Enquirer (Manchester).—We believe the gentleman you name was asked to play in the Cable Match as a reserve man, and declined the invitation. We think with you—that his reputation is good enough to warrant his having a definite place in the team.

W. N. S. (London).—We agree with the *Daily News*. Chess is *not* a science. Chess is an invention, and inventors are artists. An art, or a game, is the outcome of rules and regulations formulated by the human brain, and governing conditions may from time to time be altered, and the penalties attached thereto may be evaded ; but those who transgress scientific laws cannot escape punishment. Scientific laws cannot be enacted by man, but must be obeyed by him, or he will pay the penalties.



## CHESS LITERATURE.

*Mitteilungen der Berliner Schachgesellschaft*, published by Dr. M. Lewitt, Friedrichsstr, 16, Berlin.—These "Reports of the Berlin Chess Club," which began to appear in October last year, and of which seven numbers, covering sixty pages of excellent print, on excellent paper, have appeared up to now, are, we are told in the preface, destined primarily to record the special chess performances of members of the Berlin Chess Club. The secondary object has not been vouchsafed to us, but we trust that the rather numerous pages devoted to chess of a less local character will not be extended. National chess—if we may use the term—is well represented in Germany, and it is likely hardly that a new journal will improve on the existing ones; whereas there is a refreshing note of individuality in a publication that is to appear "in Zwangloser Folge"—in unconstrained sequence—and is to offer to its readers admiration, not the unattainable skill of the international chess master, but the heterodox essays of strong local talent. We wish the publication all success, and note with especial pleasure the prominence given to end-game studies and to critical positions.

## SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We repeat studies given at page 66, and append author's solutions.

No. I., from *Bilguer's Handbuch*.—♔ at Q Kt 5, ♙ at K Kt 3.

♔ at K B 3, ♙ at K Kt 5, K 4 and Q Kt 2. White to play and draw. 1 K—Kt 6, K—B 4; 2 K×P, K—K 5; 3 K—B 6, K—Q 5; 4 K—Q 6, P—K 5; 5 K—K 6, K—K 6; 6 K—B 5, K—B 6; 7 B—B 4 and draws. If 1..., K—K 3; 2 K×P, K—Q 4; 3 K—B 7, P—K 5; 4 B—B 2!, K—K 4 (if 4..., K—B 5; 5 K—Q 6, K—Q 6; 6 K—K 5, P—K 6; 7 B—Kt 3); 5 B—K 3, P—Kt 6; 6 K—B 6 (if 6 K—Q 7?, K—Q 4; 7 B—Kt sq, K—B 5; 8 K—K 6, K—Q 6; 9 K—B 5, P—K 6, &c.), K—K 3; 7 K—B 5, K—K 4, &c.

No. II.—♔ at K 4. ♙ at K Kt 4 and Q R 4. ♔ at K B 3, ♙ at K Kt 2. White to play and win. 1 P—R 5, B—B sq; 2 K—Q 5, B—R 3; 3 P—Kt 5 ch, B×P; 4 K—K 4!, B—R 5; 5 K—B 3 and wins

We found both positions fairly easy, and so described them; but, if we are to judge from the comments of some of our leading solvers, we must have been fortunate to strike the author's intention as the miner sometimes finds gold—without much effort! Every competitor but one reports correctly that No. 1 is a draw, and No. 2 a win for White; but the great majority have failed to prove the draw in No. 1, which has proved a hard nut to crack for those who have thoroughly mastered the niceties of the play required to bring about the draw.



Solutions were received from Mr. P. J. Allingham (Reigate) ; Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate) ; Messrs. C. Coates (Manchester), A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), W. S. Esdaile (Paisley), H. Ford (London), Archibald Hood (Levenshulme), Alec Jenkins, junr. (Southampton), T. Kelly (Manchester), Jas. Longton (Keighley), W. H. S. Monck (Dublin), D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester), Messrs. J. S. Pagan (Stirling), M. Whitehead (Southsea), T. Warr (Oldham), A. N. Streatfield, C. E. C. Tattersall, "Tours due Roi" (London), Jas. Bland (Bradford), A. H. Brooks (Margate), G. L. Bastean (Barry), and Ahmad Gharbo, of Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. Monck says :—" The first position is, I think, a draw ; but the variations are very numerous and intricate. White loses if he commences by winning Q Kt P with his K. He should play 1 K—B 4, trying to get his K to Q 5, compelling Black to advance the K P, opening the diagonal for the B, and leaving the advanced K P weak. The Q Kt P will have to be given up to push on the others. The K P will then Queen and be taken by the B, and the result depends on whether, at this stage, the White K will be near enough to stop the K Kt P. I think, with correct play, he will be." Several solvers send analysis showing draw starting K—B 4, but give no play beginning 1 K—Kt 6.

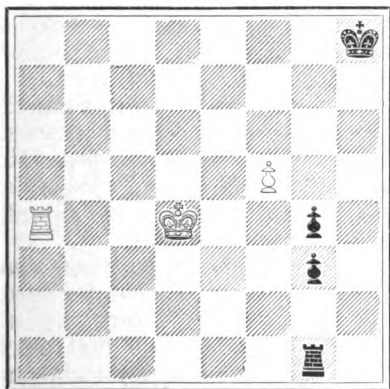
The Rev. W. C. Palmer writes :—" If you consider No. 1 easy, I should like to know what, in your opinion, is a difficult position ! " Mr. Palmer's main play is exactly the same as the first variation quoted from the author. The best solutions are from Messrs. Palmer, Daniel, Allingham, and Pagan. To these gentlemen book prizes will be sent.

For our next study we give two positions which may be described as twins. One is the composition of a noted expert composer of end-games ; the other arose in actual play between two well-known master players. We shall be glad if our solvers will state which position they think was composed and which arose in play.

We shall award two book prizes to the best solutions received, which must reach us not later than March 22nd.

No. VI.

BLACK.

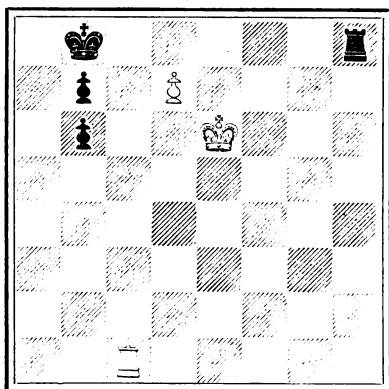


WHITE.

White to play. What result ?

No. VII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move. What result ?



## THE CABLE MATCH.

**T**HE Cable Match Great Britain *versus* the United States of America, controlled by the City of London and Brooklyn Chess Clubs, was contested on February 22nd and 23rd, the British team being located at the Savoy Hotel, London, and the American representatives at Jefferson Hall, Court Square, Brooklyn; these places being put in direct communication by the Commercial Cable Company. The match is for a trophy presented by Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., and, in accordance with the deed of gift, the handsome prize becomes the absolute property of the side winning three matches in succession. For the benefit of readers not conversant with the history of previous contests, we may point out that the first match was played on March 9th, 1895, between the Manhattan Club, of New York, and the now defunct British Chess Club, of London. In this encounter play was restricted to one day, which proved insufficient. At the close of play only two games were finished, and both were draws. D. G. Baird (New York) *v.* D. Y. Mills (London), Major Hanham (New York) *v.* F. W. Lord (London). Hardly any of the games had advanced much beyond the opening, and though advantages were claimed by both sides the match was eventually declared drawn, on the suggestion of Doctor Lasker, who acted as umpire. Next year (1896) the Brooklyn Chess Club took the place vacated by the Manhattan Club, and its officials wisely agreed with the officials of the British Club that play in future contests should extend over two days. These two organisations controlled the arrangements until the dissolution of the British Chess Club, after which event the City of London Chess Club stepped into the breach, and has since met the expenses and obligations of the contest on this side of the Atlantic. The record of each match from 1896 to 1903 is as follows:—

|                          |                             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1896—United States, 4½ ; | Great Britain, 3½.          |
| 1897—Great Britain, 5½ ; | United States, 4½.          |
| 1898—Great Britain, 5½ ; | United States, 4½.          |
| 1899—United States, 6 ;  | Great Britain, 4.           |
| 1900—United States, 6 ;  | Great Britain, 4.           |
| 1901—Drawn match.        | Each side scoring 5 points. |
| 1902—United States, 5½ ; | Great Britain, 4½.          |
| 1903—United States, 5½ ; | Great Britain, 4½.          |

In 1904 the cables were exceptionally busy with news from the seat of the war then proceeding between Russia and Japan, and the companies could not give the necessary service, except at exorbitant charges. In 1905 all arrangements were completed by the respective sides with teams assembled ready to start play when notification was received that "the Cable Company was unable to undertake the work."

During 1906 negotiations were practically abandoned, but this year it was found possible to make satisfactory arrangements, a turn of events entirely due to the fact that Washington's Birthday—a general holiday in the United States—fell on Friday, and that next day the New York Stock Exchange was closed, these happy incidents reducing the pressure of commercial news between London and New York to a minimum. With two victories standing to the credit of



America, it was necessary that the qualification of each British player should be carefully considered by the Selection Committee, and we believe this investigation was conducted most conscientiously. At the same time we have evidence that many capable critics do not entirely approve of the team selected. We have received several letters calling attention to the fact that one Northern player of acknowledged strength and repute was fully entitled to a definite place in the team ; but our correspondents must excuse us not giving space to their communications on this occasion. There is no reason to doubt the sincerity of the Committee's action, and, after all, there is something to be said in favour of the principle that those who pay the piper have the right to call the tune. Three new men appeared on the British side—Messrs. G. W. Richmond, Dr. Holmes, and G. E. Wainwright. Mr. Richmond has earned quite a high reputation in Metropolitan chess circles by defeating in London League matches nearly all the strongest of the Metropolitan players. To be placed at board No. 5 in his first International Cable Match is ample evidence of the high opinion



MR. G. W. RICHMOND.

which is held of Mr. Richmond's chess skill by the Selection Committee, and when we add that for some ten years he has "dodged" all but skittle chess as much as possible, his strength of play is simply wonderful. He will be thirty years of age in June next. He is a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries and Member of the German Federation for Insurance Science, and has written some scores of articles dealing with varied branches of insurance in different parts of the world. He has won five club tournaments, and played, in his early days, eight or nine matches, winning all ! Some time ago he told us that the game he is most proud of is a draw he secured in a simultaneous performance given by Mr. H. E. Bird some six months after he (Mr. Richmond) started playing. As second player, Mr. Richmond has a *penchant* for the Sicilian Defence, which he plays uncommonly well. This is not surprising, as he is thoroughly *au fait* with all the variations of that opening. He is a member of the Insurance Chess Club (London), and also of the Hastings Club, which he often assists in matches. Mr. Richmond's most notable public performance was at Hastings in 1904, when he won first prize in one of the sections of the first class amateurs' tournament. He tied with Mr. P. S. Leonhardt, but defeated that player in the deciding game—a Sicilian Defence, which we published in Vol. XXIV., page 487. Mr. Richmond is a chess amateur player of the best type—modest, courteous, and ever ready to assist those who labour *con amore* to forward the interests of Caissa.

Doctor Holmes is a well-known member of the Liverpool Chess Club, and was selected because of the excellent form he displayed last year at Ostend, when he won third prize in the first class amateur tournament. He was born at Mid Ville, near Boston, Lincolnshire, on July 5th, 1874, and learnt to play chess at school ; but his knowledge



of the game, and particularly of the openings, was greatly strengthened by study of the chess columns in the *Standard*. After leaving school he went to St. John's, Cambridge, but did not join the 'Varsity Chess Club. From Cambridge he went to London for professional study. He joined the Metropolitan Chess Club, won prizes in two successive winter handicaps, and was promoted to Class 1 B; meeting and defeating Mr. Herbert Jacobs in one game they played in the championship tournament. About this time Mr. Holmes played many games with Mr. R. P. Michell. After obtaining his medical degree Dr. Holmes was located for some months in Nottingham, removing later to Wigan, where he stayed four years. During this period he joined the Manchester Chess Club, but compiled a poor record in both match and tournament play. Some four years ago he settled in Liverpool; joined



Dr. H. HOLMES.

Photo by Medrington's, Ltd.,  
Bold Street, Liverpool.

the Liverpool Chess Club, and last year won the championship tournament; though he modestly attributes his success to good fortune in winning a drawn game against Mr. P. R. England, who overlooked a mate on the move. Dr. Holmes was a competitor at the Hastings Congress of 1904, and tied for third prize with Mr. F. E. Hamond in the first class amateurs' section, won by Mr. G. W. Richmond, to whom Mr. P. S. Leonhardt was second. In the Southport Congress of the British Chess Federation Dr. Holmes won first prize in Section A of the first class amateurs' contest. During the past two years he has played many games with Mr. Amos Burn, and has improved in steadiness and soundness, as a consequence of the many defeats sustained! Since he settled in the North of

England, Doctor Holmes has done excellent service in the matches promoted by the Northern Union and the Lancashire County Association. Socially he is an excellent friend, whilst in chess matters he is modesty personified. He wrote us a short time ago as follows:—"Though proud of my selection for the Cable Match, I should have had much greater pleasure in playing if the Rev. W. C. Palmer had been playing above me." We regard it a privilege that Dr. Holmes is one of our many personal chess friends.

On Saturday, February 23rd, an enthusiastic Yorkshire chess player greeted us with "*Floreat Eboracum semper. Vive la Wainwright!*" This mixing of Latin with French is hardly in accord with our sense of propriety, but the expressions undoubtedly convey some idea of the esteem in which Mr. G. E. Wainwright is held in the leading chess circles



of his native county—Yorkshire. As a chess player, he needs no introduction to our readers. He is one of the strongest of the band of British amateur players who have won their way into the front rank by sterling performances in the chess arena. At the present time Mr. Wainwright is leading in the championship tournament of the City of London Chess Club, with 12 wins out of 15 games played, and has still two games to contest. It would occupy too much of our space to give even a resumé of the records he has compiled, but we may note, *en passant*, that he has competed at every Congress of the British Chess Federation. At Hastings, in 1904, he tied with the late Mr. C. H. Sherrard for first prize in one of the sections of the first class amateur tournament. In 1905, at Southport, he competed for the British Championship, and finished with a score of 6 points; being placed in the final list above Messrs. Wahltuch, Palmer, Michell, Mackenzie, and Gunston. Last year, at Shrewsbury, Mr. Wainwright tied for third prize in the championship, and would undoubtedly have secured second place in the list but for “letting off” Mr. R. P. Michell in the eighth round. It should be stated that Mr. Wainwright was drafted into the team owing to Mr. H. W. Shoosmith not taking the position assigned to him. For many years Mr. Wainwright has been identified with Surrey chess, and he has played top board in the County team for many seasons with splendid success. A leading chess master says:—“Wainwright is a sporting chess player of the best type,” and with this opinion few will disagree. A portrait of Mr. Wainwright will be found at page 373 of Volume XXV., 1905.

Since the last match, in 1903, the Americans have suffered severe loss of strength by the death of Mr. H. N. Pillsbury and the withdrawal from active chess play of Mr. Jackson W. Showalter, both of whom occupied very high positions in all the matches they took part in. To fill the vacancies two new men were selected—Mr. M. Morgan, Philadelphia, editor and compiler of the standard work, *Chess Digest*; and Mr. E. H. Wolbrecht, of St. Louis, who won the championship tournament of the Western Chess Association at Chicago during the summer of 1906. Mr. Wolbrecht was born in St. Louis in 1872, and took up the study of chess some ten years ago. He practised persistently with the late Mr. Max Judd, and eventually won the championship of the St. Louis Club. Mr. Wolbrecht is an engineer by profession, and is at present engaged in improvement work on the Mississippi River for the United States Government.

Sir George Newnes opened the proceedings on the Friday afternoon, play being preceded by the following exchange of compliments:—“Most cordial greeting from the British team to their friendly opponents.” “American team reciprocate greeting from their formidable opponents.” Hostilities opened at three o’clock, the Americans, on the odd-numbered boards, having first move. By agreement, Mr. C. S. Howell, who has been residing in London for some months past, played Mr. R. P. Michell *vis-a-vis*, and the game, which we append, and have taken from the *Daily News*, provided a mild sensation; Mr. Michell being compelled to resign on his 21st move.



## GAME No. 2,803.

*Guioco Piano.*

WHITE.  
Mr. C. S. HOWELL  
(America).

BLACK.  
Mr. R. P. MICHELL  
(England).

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

.....A dangerous variation,  
which many players think it best  
to avoid by P—Q 4.

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

.....An unusual move, to  
which we think the disaster is to be  
attributed. Kt—R 4 is correct.  
White gets a strong attack for the  
loss of a Pawn, and at best the  
issue is doubtful.

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

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 13 Kt×B  | 13 B—B 4 |
| 14 Q—B 3 |          |

White has unquestionably a  
forced win from this point.

- 14 Q—Q 2

.....Black cannot play  
B—Kt 3, because of 15 B—Kt 5 ch,  
and if K—B sq, 16 Kt—K 6 ch,  
winning the Queen. Also if B×  
R, 15 Q×P ch, K—Q 2; 16 Q—  
K 6 ch, K—K sq; 17 B—Kt 5 ch,  
P—Q B 3; 18 Kt×B!

- 15 B—Kt 5

A pretty forcing move.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 15 Q×B      | 15 Q×B     |
| 16 Q×B      | 16 P—K B 3 |
| 17 Q R—K sq |            |

R×Kt ch would have had much  
the same effect. All is over.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 17 P×Kt      | 17 P×Kt     |
| 18 R×Kt ch   | 18 K—Q sq   |
| 19 Q×Kt P    | 19 K—B sq   |
| 20 Q—Kt 4 ch | 20 K—Q sq   |
| 21 P—Q R 4   | 21 Resigns. |

Of the games played by Cable, the British side soon had a decisive  
advantage on board 10, where Mr. Wainwright's opponent got into  
difficulties very early by losing valuable time. With his 14th move  
Mr. Wainwright won a Rook. We give the opening play:—

WHITE.  
Mr. WAINWRIGHT  
(England).

BLACK.  
Mr. ROBINSON  
(America).

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

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

Mr. Robinson went on until the game had extended to 31 moves. He  
resigned at 10 p.m.

The first Cable game actually finished was that at board No. 5,  
where Mr. Mordecai Morgan opposed Mr. Richmond, the latter defending  
with the Sicilian. Much to the surprise of everybody, Mr. Morgan got  
into "time" difficulties, and lost by default—failing to complete the  
requisite number of moves within the first hour. It seems that Mr.  
Morgan took one hour and thirteen minutes for fifteen moves, and was



under the impression that the rule did not operate till the close of the second hour. When play ceased at 11-30 p.m., the score was—British team,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; American team,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —a draw having been agreed to by Messrs. Marshall and Burn.

Play was resumed on Saturday with excellent prospects of a British victory. In four of the games the positions were quite equal, whilst Mr. Atkins and Dr. Holmes had distinctly the best of matters, and were both expected to win. But events did not quite take the course expected. Mr. Ward, in a position from which he might easily have drawn, played rather "loosely" on his 37th move, giving Mr. Bampton a chance which that gentleman made such good use of that seven moves later the game was registered a win to America. This result was followed by a draw between Dr. Holmes and Mr. Wolbrecht, the former, though having a Pawn *plus* in the ending, reaching a drawn position. Score :—3 each. The next contribution to the score sheet was the draw between Messrs. Blackburne and Voigt, offered by the latter. At one stage it was thought that the veteran British master had winning chances, but about the 40th move the position was such that neither player could hope to do more than draw. Three games were in progress when the adjournment was made for dinner, but shortly after the resumption of play Messrs. Lawrence and Hodges agreed to draw. The next result was the victory achieved by Mr. Atkins in what was undoubtedly the finest game of the series. Mr. Barry adopted the French Defence, and played 4... B—K 2 instead of the now fashionable McCutcheon variation. In the mid-game the British champion displayed excellent judgment. His play was aggressive, but the attack was never overstrained. We shall publish this fine game next month, with notes by Mr. Teichmann. The success of Mr. Atkins gave the Englishmen a clear lead, and left the final result of the match dependent upon the encounter between Mr. F. J. Lee and Mr. Fox. The former had Kt and Pawns *versus* Bishop and Pawns. Mr. Fox could make no impression on the "stonewall" tactics of his opponent, and finally agreed to draw, after previously refusing the offer. As a matter of fact, when Mr. Fox abandoned play he had none the best of matters. Final score :—Great Britain,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; United States,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

| Board. | Great Britain.                           | United States.                          | Opening.                      |
|--------|--|---|-------------------------------|
| 1      | Mr. Amos Burn .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$        | Mr. F. J. Marshall .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$  | <i>Queen's Gambit Declnd.</i> |
| 2      | Mr. H. E. Atkins .. .. 1                 | Mr. J. F. Barry .. .. 0                 | <i>French Defence.</i>        |
| 3      | Mr. T. F. Lawrence .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. A. B. Hodges .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$    | <i>Ruy Lobe.</i>              |
| 4      | Mr. J. H. Blackburne .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. Voigt .. ..                      | —                             |
| 5      | Mr. G. W. Richmond .. * 1                | Mr. M. Morgan .. .. 0                   | <i>Sicilian Defence.</i>      |
| 6      | Mr. F. J. Lee .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$        | Mr. A. W. Fox .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$       | <i>Queen's Pawn Game.</i>     |
| 7      | Mr. W. Ward .. .. 0                      | Mr. S. W. Bampton .. .. 1               | <i>Queen's Pawn Game.</i>     |
| 8      | Dr. Holmes .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$           | Mr. G. H. Wolbrecht .. .. $\frac{1}{2}$ | <i>Queen's Gambit Declnd.</i> |
| 9      | Mr. R. P. Michell .. .. 0                | Mr. C. S. Howell .. .. 1                | <i>Gioco Piano.</i>           |
| 10     | Mr. G. E. Wainwright .. 1                | Mr. A. K. Robinson .. .. 0              | <i>French Defence.</i>        |
|        | <hr/> 5½                                 | <hr/> 4½                                |                               |

\* By default.

According to the conditions of the deed of gift, the British victory has invested the contest with a new lease of life, three successive victories, draws not counting, being necessary before the trophy can be claimed as absolute property.



## THE CHESS WORLD.

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We shall esteem it a favour if those subscribers who have not yet remitted the subscription (8s.) for the current volume, will do so on an early date. American friends may send two dollars in U.S.A. note, and save the trouble of obtaining post-office order.

In the current match by correspondence now proceeding between the Southern Counties Union and the Midland Union, the Southern Union players have established a strong lead by winning  $14\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Herr Ranneforth, Editor of the *Deutsches Wochenschach*, informs us that the game-ending we quoted last month (page 87), from *The People*, first appeared in *Wochenschach* on November 25th, 1906. The position was published in *The People* on December 22nd.

The annual tournament for the championship of New Zealand was held at Christchurch, play starting December 26th, 1906. There were twenty competitors, including Mr. Crackanthorp, of Sydney, and Mr. W. S. Viner, of Perth, West Australia. Mr. Viner secured first prize with a score of  $17\frac{1}{2}$  points. It is reported that Mr. Viner intends to compete at Ostend.

We published in our December number (page 505) a position from the *Deutsches Wochenschach*, and expressed the hope that some of our end-game solvers would compete for the prizes offered. We are now pleased to state that the second prize has been won by Mr. A. W. Daniel. Herr Dyckhoff, who gave the prizes, says that Mr. Daniel missed one or two variations, but was the only competitor who showed the possibilities of Q—Q 2 as first move for White. For difficulty and beautiful variations the Marshall–Dyckhoff ending would be hard to beat.

Match: Norfolk County v. Cambridge University Chess Club.  
Played at Norwich, February 14th. Score:—

| NORFOLK.              |    |    |    |    |               | CAMBRIDGE.           |    |    |    |               |  |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|--|
| Dr. A. Crook          | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. F. R. Adcock      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. Illingworth   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. A. T. Nicholls    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. C. Bottomley  | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. J. G. Holmes      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. B. Stower        | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Rev. E. H. Kinder     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. E. Woodhouse  | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. J. G. Woods       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. R. E. H. Crosbie | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. C. H. Owles       | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. P. St. G. Kelton | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Rev. W. E. Bolland    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. M. Bee        | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. G. E. Amies       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. L. B. Saunders   | .. | .. | .. | 1             |  |
| Dr. T. L. Lack        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. G. Adams      | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Rev. J. A. Lawrence   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. G. C. Woods      | .. | .. | .. | 1             |  |
| Mr. F. Betts          | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. R. A. Hayes      | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. E. Lake           | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. K. Brownrigg  | .. | .. | .. | 1             |  |
| Mr. W. M. Broadbridge | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. F. J. Scallon    | .. | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| 8½                    |    |    |    |    |               | 5½                   |    |    |    |               |  |



An interesting match was played at Cambridge on February 2nd, when the Cambridge University Chess Club entertained the Metropolitan (London) Chess Club. The visitors won by 10 games to 6. Cambridge had the move at even-numbered boards. Score :

| METROPOLITAN.       |    |    |    |               | CAMBRIDGE.           |    |    |    |               |
|---------------------|----|----|----|---------------|----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. G. W. Richmond  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. A. Webb       | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. L. Bowles    | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. A. Stead      | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. Percival     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. W. Bowles    | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. Illingworth   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. L. James        | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. B. G. Brown      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hon. V. A. Parnell  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. C. Bottomley  | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. E. A. Michell   | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. B. H. R. Stower  | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mrs. Bowles         | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. J. F. Hybart  | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. Prichard     | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. E. Woodhouse  | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. R. P. Bovey     | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. W. H. Humphreys  | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. G. W. Cutler    | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. Lob           | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. Rodney       | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. P. St. G. Kelton | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. W. Tacon     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. W. R. Hooker  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Parkes       | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. Bethal        | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. C. Poynton   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. A. Cooper     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. W. Sidgewick | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. G. C. Woods      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <hr/>               |    |    |    |               | <hr/>                |    |    |    |               |
| 10                  |    |    |    |               | 6                    |    |    |    |               |

Kent v. Sussex.—Played in the Southern Counties Championship, at Tunbridge Wells, on January 26th, 1907. Score :—

| KENT.                 |    |    |    |   | SUSSEX.                    |    |    |    |   |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|---|----------------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Mr. O. C. Müller      | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. E. G. Reed             | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. J. C. Waterman    | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. H. E. Dobell           | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. E. L. Raymond     | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. F. W. Womersley        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. E. Cresswell      | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. J. Storr-Best          | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. J. Creevy              | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. C. Chapman        | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. J. A. Watt             | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. F. C. Bundock     | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. C. G. Skyrme           | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. W. B. Dixon       | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. A. Thrower             | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. W. M. Brooke      | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. J. W. Wright           | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. T. S. Connan      | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. E. W. Morris           | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. A. J. Prichard    | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. H. J. F. S. Stephenson | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. H. B. Hodyes      | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mrs. Herring               | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. C. F. Corke       | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. F. Brook               | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. W. B. Hamilton    | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. F. E. Purchas          | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. G. Hanson         | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. I. E. Mannington       | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. S. Baylis         | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. S. Pilch               | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 12½                   |    |    |    |   | 3½                         |    |    |    |   |

Match for the Championship of the World.—We give in the game department the six match games played in the New York series, with notes by Mr. R. Teichmann. We shall reserve general critical comment until the close of the contest, but we desire meantime to thank quite a number of kind American friends who have sent us copies of the *New York Sun*, *Brooklyn Eagle*, and other papers containing the full scores of the games, and also comments on the play by the contestants. We are glad to have these journals, notwithstanding that we receive the special mail service supplied by Lasker's *Chess Magazine* and the *American Chess Bulletin*. c 2a



The following is a summary of the results of the first section of the contest:—

| <i>Date.</i> | <i>Game.</i> | <i>Opening.</i>            | <i>No. of moves.</i> | <i>Result.</i> |
|--------------|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Jan. 26th .. | No. 1 ..     | Ruy Lopez... ..            | 50 ..                | Lasker won.    |
| Jan. 29th .. | No. 2 ..     | French Defence .. ..       | 52 ..                | Lasker won.    |
| Jan. 31st .. | No. 3 ..     | Queen's Gambit Declined .. | 43 ..                | Lasker won.    |
| Feb. 2nd ..  | No. 4 ..     | French Defence .. ..       | 46 ..                | Drawn.         |
| Feb. 5th ..  | No. 5 ..     | Queen's Gambit Declined .. | 41 ..                | Drawn.         |
| Feb. 9th ..  | No. 6 ..     | French Defence .. ..       | 21 ..                | Drawn.         |

The match Devonshire v. Gloucestershire, in the Southern Union Counties Championship, was played at Taunton on February 23rd, and resulted in favour of the Devonians by 9 points to 6, with one game for adjudication, the result of which will not affect the question of victory. The defeated county was not at full strength, but the Devon team was a strong combination. Score:—

| DEVONSHIRE.               |    |    |    |    | GLOUCESTERSHIRE.            |    |    |    |    |
|---------------------------|----|----|----|----|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Dr. R. Dunstan .. ..      | .. | .. | .. | I  | Mr. N. Fedden .. ..         | .. | .. | .. | O  |
| Mr. T. Taylor .. ..       | .. | .. | .. | O  | Mr. H. Pinkerton .. ..      | .. | .. | .. | I  |
| Mr. H. M. Prideaux .. ..  | .. | .. | .. | *I | Mr. S. W. Billings .. ..    | .. | .. | .. | *O |
| Mr. T. W. Bourne .. ..    | .. | .. | .. | *½ | Mr. F. J. Hill .. ..        | .. | .. | .. | *½ |
| Mr. A. W. Peet .. ..      | .. | .. | .. | O  | Mr. A. Axtell .. ..         | .. | .. | .. | I  |
| Mr. E. Palmer .. ..       | .. | .. | .. | O  | Mr. S. W. Viveash .. ..     | .. | .. | .. | I  |
| Mr. W. R. Rickard .. ..   | .. | .. | .. | ** | Mr. F. R. Rickman .. ..     | .. | .. | .. | ** |
| Mr. R. S. Owen .. ..      | .. | .. | .. | I  | Mr. Merrick .. ..           | .. | .. | .. | O  |
| Rev. H. Bremridge .. ..   | .. | .. | .. | I  | Mr. H. A. Wall .. ..        | .. | .. | .. | O  |
| Mr. J. E. D. Moysey .. .. | .. | .. | .. | I  | Mr. J. L. Daniell .. ..     | .. | .. | .. | O  |
| Mr. H. J. Stretton .. ..  | .. | .. | .. | I  | Mr. W. Hall .. ..           | .. | .. | .. | O  |
| Mr. Robinson .. ..        | .. | .. | .. | O  | Mr. W. J. Perrett .. ..     | .. | .. | .. | I  |
| Mr. P. Motley .. ..       | .. | .. | .. | I  | Mr. F. Salter .. ..         | .. | .. | .. | O  |
| Mr. Ellison Pearse .. ..  | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. Harding .. ..           | .. | .. | .. | ½  |
| Mr. G. F. Thompson .. ..  | .. | .. | .. | O  | Mr. H. G. Bocket-Pugh .. .. | .. | .. | .. | I  |
| Mr. J. D. Brown .. ..     | .. | .. | .. | I  | Mr. Clifford .. ..          | .. | .. | .. | O  |
| 9                         |    |    |    |    | 6                           |    |    |    |    |

\* Adjudicated. \*\* To be adjudicated.

The Ostend Congress.—British amateurs who intend to compete at Ostend, or to visit the Congress to witness the play, will be well advised to make their arrangements through official channels. The inclusive charges are 50 francs—or, say, £2. Of this sum, 20 francs is the membership fee for twelve months of the private club, where the chess-play takes place. The remaining 30 francs is for subscription to the Kursaal, in which two high-class concerts are given daily, and where dancing takes place in the evenings. Visitors have also the use of writing and reading rooms, the latter containing all the current newspapers and literary publications. The condition of membership of the private club necessitates the posting of names for election, which, naturally, entails a little time—some three days—but this is no greater hardship than obtains in this country under similar circumstances. On the score of personal expenses, Ostend is very reasonable. Good rooms in the best part of the town, with breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, can be had for 5 to 7 francs per day. We have received a letter from what we gather were a party of “short-date excursionists”



to Ostend last year, and their spokesman complains of the "three days' wait," and that they were charged 20 to 25 francs per day to enter the Salon de Jeux. We have investigated the complaint, and we are officially informed that there is no charge to the Salon de Jeux! With regard to the other matter, it is, of course, most unreasonable for anyone to think they can set aside rules and regulations which have been instituted for the purpose of preserving the privileges of membership of a private club. We have no sympathy with such people; they deserve all the inconvenience they may experience. On the other hand, it seems to us opportune to request our readers who intend to visit Ostend for the chess to write to the hon. secretary, Mr. Leopold Hoffer, Blenheim Club, 12, St. James Square, Piccadilly, London, for full particulars on all matters connected with the Congress. He will be pleased to render what service he can to any of our readers.

We give below the full record of an interesting and important masters' tournament promoted by the Vienna Chess Club. Play started on January 10th, and, after thirteen rounds, the well-known German master, Herr Mieses, secured first prize; the second falling to M. Duras; the third to M. Geza Maroczy and Herr Vidmar. This is the first time Herr Mieses has won such an important tournament, and we congratulate him most heartily upon the success. Duras, the second prize winner, did not lose a single game, and it will be recollected that he came into prominence in the Ostend Tournament of last year. Herr Vidmar gained his mastership at the German Congress held at Barmen last summer.

|                      | 1             | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             | 10            | 11            | 12            | 13            | 14            |                 |
|----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Mieses .....(1)      | —             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | I             | I             | I             | O             | I             | I             | I             | 10              |
| Duras.....(2)        | I             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | 9               |
| Maroczy .....(3)     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O             | I             | I             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I             | I             | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vidmar .....(4)      | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | I             | I             | I             | O             | I             | I             | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Tartakower .....(5)  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | —             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | I             | 8               |
| Schlechter .....(6)  | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | —             | O             | I             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Berger .....(7)      | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | —             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Martinolich .....(8) | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I             | —             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I             | I             | I             | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. Perlis .....(9)  | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O             | O             | I             | O             | I             | —             | O             | I             | I             | I             | I             | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Wolf.....(10)        | O             | O             | O             | O             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | 6               |
| Spielmann .....(11)  | I             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5               |
| Albin .....(12)      | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | 4               |
| Lowy .....(13)       | O             | O             | O             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O             | O             | O             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | I             | 3               |
| Prokes .....(14)     | O             | O             | O             | O             | O             | O             | O             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | O             | —             | 2               |

Newcastle-on-Tyne *versus* Teesside and Wearside Association.—This annual match was played on February 2nd, in the spacious rooms of the Newcastle Club, the Drawing-Room, Northumberland Street, and aroused great interest in local chess circles. Play started at 4-45, and continued until 7 p.m., when dinner was served. Mr. Short, president of the Newcastle Club, presided, and in a happy speech welcomed the visitors most cordially. Mr. J. Birks responded. After dinner play was resumed, and terminated at ten o'clock, when three



games were still in progress. These were speedily adjudicated, and the result of the contest announced in favour of Newcastle by two points majority. Last year the score was 12 to 8 in favour of Newcastle. Score :—

| NEWCASTLE.            |    |    |    |               | TEESSIDE AND WEARSIDE.               |    |    |    |               |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|--------------------------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. F. Downey ..      | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. Birks, West Hartlepool ..     | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. R. Stewart ..     | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. L. Stainsby, Saltburn ..      | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. D. Cook ..        | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. E. Parker, Sunderland ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. W. W. Robson ..   | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. G. Birks, West Hartlepool ..     | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. S. Nixon ..       | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. D. Carter, Sunderland ..         | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. T. H. Overton ..  | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. A. Smith, Durham ..              | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. S. Hill ..     | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. R. Serjeant, Sunderland ..       | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. T. H. Elstob ..   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. Errington, Saltburn ..        | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. D. Hawdon ..   | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. G. H. Peck, Saltburn ..          | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. M. M. Laserson .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. Dunbavand, West Hartlepool .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. T. J. Wright ..   | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. Birks, West Hartlepool ..     | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. O. Vipan ..    | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. M. Barnartt, Durham ..           | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. F. Ogilvie ..  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Dr. Todd, Sunderland ..              | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. S. Watson ..   | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. A. W. Welch, Stockton ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. March ..       | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. V. Sutton, W. Hartlepool ..   | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. R. Liddell ..  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. C. Rollin, Durham ..          | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. J. Radford ..  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. E. Young, W. Hartlepool ..    | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. M. Grey ..     | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. R. Fleming, Spennymoor ..     | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. R. H. Fitton ..   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Miss Lawson, West Hartlepool ..      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. Paige ..          | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. Pickard, Sunderland ..        | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. D. Gibb ..        | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. T. Gould, Middlesbro' ..         | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. T. Gault ..    | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Batty, West Hartlepool ..     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. T. Y. Carter ..   | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. Pearson, Stockton ..          | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. L. Wraith ..   | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mrs. Matthews, Ryhope ..             | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. R. Story ..       | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. Hall, West Hartlepool ..      | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. W. Conn ..        | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. G. S. Purse, Saltburn ..         | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. Kyle ..        | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. Read, Stockton ..             | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. L. F. Gleig ..    | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. J. Schofield, Stockton ..        | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| <hr/>                 |    |    |    |               | <hr/>                                |    |    |    |               |
| 15                    |    |    |    |               | 13                                   |    |    |    |               |

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The following are the completed scores of two matches in the second round of the inter-county championship contest, played respectively at St. Peter's-le-Bailey Schools, Oxford, the headquarters of the Oxford C.C., and at the Station Hotel, Dudley. The pairing in the third and semi-final round is Worcestershire v. Warwickshire and Leicestershire v. Salop. The score of the latter of these matches, played at St. George's C.C., Birmingham, February 9th, is also appended :—

| WARWICKSHIRE.       |    |    |    |               | OXFORDSHIRE.         |    |    |    |               |
|---------------------|----|----|----|---------------|----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. A. J. Mackenzie | .. | .. | .. | *1            | Mr. F. S. Smith      | .. | .. | .. | *0            |
| Mr. F. H. Terrill   | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. J. Carlyle    | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. W. Beeson       | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. A. J. Trewitt | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. J. Burgoyne  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. L. Biggs      | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. H. Hudson    | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. T. Basford    | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. Mills        | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. T. R. Hanning    | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. W. Wilder    | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Dr. Bruce            | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. Harper       | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. R. Lob           | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. A. H. Owen      | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. S. Alden         | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. R. Gittins   | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. E. Shepherd      | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. R. H. Peck      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Howes         | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. J. Davis     | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. R. Moss          | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| <hr/>               |    |    |    |               | <hr/>                |    |    |    |               |
| 7 $\frac{1}{2}$     |    |    |    |               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$      |    |    |    |               |

\* Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.



## STAFFORDSHIRE.

|                                  |                 |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. B. D. Wilmot .. .. .         | *0              |
| Mr. B. Heastie .. .. .           | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. H. E. Price .. .. .          | 1               |
| Dr. Mellor .. .. .               | 0               |
| Mr. J. H. Beebee .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. J. W. Dixon .. .. .          | 0               |
| Mr. J. Johnston .. .. .          | 1               |
| Mr. B. A. Yates .. .. .          | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. H. Thompson .. .. .          | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rev. R. G. Hunt .. .. .          | 1               |
| Mr. H. T. Perry (absent) .. .. . | 0               |
| Mr. J. Grierson .. .. .          | 1               |
| Mr. D. J. Cherrington .. .. .    | 0               |

7

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

|                             |                 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. Fred Brown .. .. .      | *1              |
| Mr. F. McCarthy .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. Frank Brown .. .. .     | 0               |
| Mr. W. A. P. Hughes .. .. . | 1               |
| Mr. A. H. Davies .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. T. Griffiths .. .. . | 1               |
| Mr. E. E. Spurshott .. .. . | 0               |
| Mr. E. E. Westbury .. .. .  | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. L. Jelf .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. E. F. Fardon .. .. .    | 0               |
| Mr. H. B. Bennett .. .. .   | 1               |
| Mr. H. G. Davey .. .. .     | 0               |
| Mr. W. G. Darby .. .. .     | 1               |

6

\* Adjudicated by Mr. Atkins.

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

|                           |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. H. E. Atkins .. .. .  | 1             |
| Mr. E. H. Collier .. .. . | 1             |
| Mr. F. Draycott .. .. .   | *0            |
| Mr. T. H. Bumpus .. .. .  | 0             |
| Mr. A. F. Atkins .. .. .  | 0             |
| Mr. A. Wright .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. A. Bumpus .. .. .  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. O. Thain .. .. .   | 0             |
| Rev. H. Chinn .. .. .     | 1             |
| Mr. W. Goodman .. .. .    | 1             |
| Mr. G. P. Golden .. .. .  | 1             |
| Mr. S. Ward .. .. .       | 0             |

6

## SHROPSHIRE.

|                              |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. J. E. Parry .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. F. Clayton .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh .. .. . | *1            |
| Mr. N. J. Roughton .. .. .   | 1             |
| Mr. G. H. Lock .. .. .       | 1             |
| Mr. J. C. Douglas .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Groom .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. W. Forrest .. .. .    | 1             |
| Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh .. .. . | 0             |
| Mr. F. Smart .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. E. Arblaster .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. J. H. Thompson .. .. .   | 1             |

6

\*Adjudicated.

British Chess Federation.—It has been definitely decided that the National Congress will be held this year at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, London, from August 12th to 24th. The programme will embrace the usual championship contests in addition to tournaments for players of first, second, and third class amateur strength. Full particulars may be had by applying to the hon. secretary of the Federation, Mr. L. P. Rees, St. Aubyns, Redhill, Surrey. This year the Congress will be held under the auspices of the London Chess League, and the officials of that society have already guaranteed about £120 for its share of the costs.

We are also able to announce that arrangements are already well advanced in regard to the Congress for 1908. Thanks to the initiative of Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood, whose efforts have been ably seconded by other Devonshire chess enthusiasts, it has been practically decided to invite the Committee of the Federation to hold the Congress at Torquay. The matter was a subject of discussion at a meeting of the Torquay Town Council on February 5th, when his Worship the Mayor said he would move that an invitation be given for the Congress to be held in Torquay in 1908. Alderman Beavis seconded the proposal, and said that they could grant the use of the Bath Saloon at a nominal charge. Councillor Wills thought they could well entertain the members of the Congress. He would be pleased to give a subscription



to any fund that might be started. The resolution was unanimously agreed to. On Friday, February 22nd, a meeting of the Committee of the Torquay Chess Club was held to decide what action the club should take in regard to the Congress. Mr. A. W. Peet (hon. secretary), who had kindly brought the subject before the Town Council, put before the meeting communications from the Chairman of the Southern Counties Union (Mr. H. E. Dobell) and Mr. L. P. Rees, and it was finally decided to endeavour to get twenty guarantors for £5 each to start the Congress Fund, and we are pleased to state that five of the gentlemen present immediately gave the suggested guarantee, and it is confidently expected that their example will be followed by other Devon chess enthusiasts. Mr. Peet was asked to communicate with the Baths and Piers Committee, to ascertain definitely if the Bath Saloon would be available at the necessary time, and the charge for use of the rooms. He was also asked to open negotiations with the County Association officials, with a view to the appointment of a treasurer to receive subscriptions to the fund from players throughout the country. A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman, Rev. H. W. Majendie, closed the proceedings.

A match between Manchester and Sheffield was played at the rooms of the Manchester Club on February 9th, when the visitors were hospitably entertained, and also decisively beaten by 13 wins and three draws. In fairness to the Sheffield Club, it should be stated that several of its leading players were absent, but in any event Manchester would prove too strong on sixteen boards—on this occasion its team included eight county players. Score :—

| MANCHESTER.         |    |    |    | SHEFFIELD.         |    |    |    |
|---------------------|----|----|----|--------------------|----|----|----|
| Mr. V. L. Wahltech  | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. G. Shories     | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. C. Coates       | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. A. O. Boardman | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. C. H. Wallwork  | .. | .. | *½ | Mr. W. H. Sparkes  | .. | .. | *½ |
| Mr. T. Kelly        | .. | .. | *1 | Mr. W. Batley      | .. | .. | *0 |
| Mr. G. Mills-Palmer | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. L. J. Lean     | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. F. Lowenthal    | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. A. T. Ripley   | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. A. Brodsky      | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. W. Knowles     | .. | .. | ½  |
| Mr. E. W. Ruttle    | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. H. H. Bromham  | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. H. E. Garstang  | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. C. A. Smith    | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. A. Eva          | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. W. Driver      | .. | .. | 0  |
| Rev. A. W. Baxter   | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. G. Breakwell   | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. J. Burgess      | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. R. Holroyd     | .. | .. | ½  |
| Dr. J. H. Gordon    | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. H. C. Loving   | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. H. Hartley      | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. F. H. Reynolds | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. G. H. Clegg     | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. J. H. Hirst    | .. | .. | 0  |
| Dr. H. Geiger       | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. R. Phillips    | .. | .. | 0  |
| 14½                 |    |    |    | 1½                 |    |    |    |

\* Adjudicated.

Last year Manchester won by 19 to 5.

On Saturday, February 23rd, a team of fifteen players of the Bradforn Club visited the Manchester Chess Club to decide the annual fixture. The visitors were minus several of their strongest players, and suffered a heavy defeat—the scores reading Manchester 9 wins to 1 loss and 5 draws. At the first board the Rev. W. C. Palmer was



opposed by Mr. J. E. Hall, and the game was finally adjudicated drawn. During the present season the Manchester Club has not suffered defeat.

Match: Wigan v. Liverpool "A" Team.—Played at the Liverpool Club on February 16th. Mr. T. W. Tate is an old member of the Leeds Club who is now settled in Wigan. Score :—

| WIGAN.                     |    | LIVERPOOL.                 |    |
|----------------------------|----|----------------------------|----|
| Dr. J. R. Marshall .. .. . | 1  | Mr. E. A. Askwith .. .. .  | 0  |
| Mr. W. W. Cowan .. .. .    | *½ | Mr. J. F. McCann .. .. .   | *½ |
| Mr. T. W. Tate .. .. .     | ½  | Mr. R. Wenham .. .. .      | ½  |
| Mr. O. Gee .. .. .         | 1  | Mr. R. G. Charlton .. .. . | 0  |
| Mr. J. James .. .. .       | 0  | Mr. T. Stainton .. .. .    | 1  |
| Dr. Hamilton .. .. .       | 1  | Mr. R. S. Bargnton .. .. . | 0  |
| Dr. Brown .. .. .          | 1  | Dr. Tate .. .. .           | 0  |
| Mr. W. H. Lown .. .. .     | *0 | Mr. E. Rotherham .. .. .   | *1 |

5

\* Adjudicated.

3

Lancashire v. Yorkshire.—We append full score of the match contested at Leeds between these counties on January 26th. When play ceased thirteen games remained for adjudication. Eight positions were settled by the respective captains, Messrs. A. E. Moore and C. W. Jeffrey, and five were submitted to Mr. J. H. Blackburne. But for bad blunders on at least two boards, the Yorkshiremen would have made a still closer fight. Score :—

| LANCASHIRE.                           |    | YORKSHIRE.                          |    |
|---------------------------------------|----|-------------------------------------|----|
| Mr. P. R. England (Liverpool) ..      | 1  | Mr. G. E. Wainwright (Redcar) ..    | 0  |
| Rev. W. C. Palmer (Bolton) ..         | 1  | Mr. G. Shories (Sheffield) ..       | 0  |
| Dr. H. Holmes (Liverpool) ..          | 1  | Mr. W. Atkinson (Hull) ..           | 0  |
| Mr. V. L. Wahltsch (Manchester) ..    | *½ | Mr. C. W. Jeffery (Leeds) ..        | *½ |
| Mr. C. H. Wallwork (Manchester) ..    | *0 | Mr. J. E. Hall (Bradford) ..        | *1 |
| Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester) ..          | *1 | Mr. A. Denham (Huddersfield) ..     | *0 |
| Mr. C. Löbel (North Manchester) ..    | ½  | Mr. J. Spencer (Leeds) ..           | ½  |
| Mr. H. E. Gardner (Liverpool) ..      | *1 | Mr. L. Denham (Huddersfield) ..     | *0 |
| Mr. G. Mills-Palmer (Manchester) ..   | 1  | Mr. F. P. Wildman (Leeds) ..        | 0  |
| Mr. J. Skillikorn (Liverpool) ..      | *0 | Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford) ..    | *1 |
| Mr. S. Keir (Lancaster) ..            | *½ | Mr. J. B. Oates (Dewsbury) ..       | *½ |
| Mr. D. Powell (Liverpool) ..          | 1  | Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford) ..       | 0  |
| Mr. W. Batley (North Manchester) ..   | 1  | Mr. H. E. Wright (Middlesbrough) .. | 0  |
| Mr. T. A. Farron (N. Manchester) ..   | *0 | Mr. E. Dale (Sheffield) ..          | *1 |
| Mr. A. Rutherford (Liverpool) ..      | *½ | Mr. E. A. Lassen (Bradford) ..      | *½ |
| Mr. T. H. Lambert (N. Manchester) ..  | 0  | Mr. G. Barron (Hull) ..             | 1  |
| Mr. H. Bateman (Liverpool) ..         | 1  | Mr. J. A. Guy (Bradford) ..         | 0  |
| Mr. S. Wellington (Liverpool) ..      | *0 | Mr. C. F. Lines (Huddersfield) ..   | *1 |
| Mr. A. Eva (Manchester) ..            | *1 | Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury) ..        | *0 |
| Mr. E. W. Ruttell (Manchester) ..     | *0 | Mr. M. Jackson (Hull) ..            | *1 |
| Mr. F. H. Crebbin (Liverpool) ..      | 1  | Mr. S. Jackson (Hull) ..            | 0  |
| Dr. J. R. Marshall (Wigan) ..         | ½  | Mr. F. Schofield (Leeds) ..         | ½  |
| Mr. J. Wahltsch (Ardwick) ..          | *0 | Mr. A. O. Boardman (Sheffield) ..   | *1 |
| Mr. J. Crawford (North Manchester) .. | 0  | Mr. F. Yates (Leeds) ..             | 1  |
| Mr. W. D. Bailey (Manchester) ..      | *0 | Mr. H. Spencer (Dewsbury) ..        | *1 |
| Mr. C. Y. C. Dawbarn (Liverpool) ..   | ½  | Mr. F. H. Wright (Wakefield) ..     | ½  |
| Mr. W. R. Thomas (Liverpool) ..       | 1  | Mr. E. Tyas (Huddersfield) ..       | 0  |
| Mr. W. W. Cowan (Wigan) ..            | ½  | Mr. F. E. Foster (Sheffield) ..     | ½  |
| Rev. A. W. Baxter (Manchester) ..     | ½  | Mr. W. H. Sparkes (Sheffield) ..    | ½  |
| Mr. W. J. Hargreaves (Burnley) ..     | ½  | Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse) ..    | ½  |

16½

\* Adjudicated.

13½



For the second year in succession the tournament for the championship of Yorkshire has been won by the captain of the Leeds Chess Club, Mr. C W. Jeffrey. There were 52 entries, a large increase on previous records, and as usual the competitors for the first two rounds were grouped into districts, the survivors then competing in a general tournament on the retire-after-defeat principle.



MR. C. W. JEFFREY.

Mr. Jeffrey played excellent chess throughout the whole of the competition. His success was well deserved, and his victory very popular.

On February 9th the Bradford Club was visited by a team from North Manchester, and a very pleasant match contested at the Bradford Conservative Club. After play both teams were entertained to dinner by the Bradford president, Mr. J. J. Oddy, who said he was delighted to have the opportunity of meeting the North Manchester players and to wish the club success, as he thought such meetings strengthened the *entente cordiale* which existed between Lancashire and Yorkshire. The visitors' president, Mr. J. Burtinshaw, acknowledged the compliment to his club in an excellent speech. Mr. C. W. Garrett proposed "Success to the Bradford Club," and Mr. John A. Guy responded. Mr. J. Walton, in an excellent speech, proposed the health of the president of the Bradford Club. The concluding lines of his peroration still ring in our ears:—

*"Excellent he as a genial host !  
 "Let us accord him a right hearty toast ;  
 "Wish him long life and real prosperity,*

#### THIRD ROUND.

Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford) beat  
 Mr. A. O. Boardman (Sheffield).  
 Mr. C. F. Lines (Huddersfield) beat  
 Mr. H. Spencer (Dewsbury).  
 Mr. A. Shackleton (Bradford) beat  
 Mr. H. R. Ibbetson (Dewsbury).  
 Mr. W. Atkinson (Hull) beat Mr.  
 A. Thomas (Bradford).  
 Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds) beat Mr.  
 F. E. Foster (Sheffield).  
 Mr. J. Spencer (Leeds) beat Mr.  
 F. P. Wildman (Leeds).  
 Mr. S. Jackson (Hull) and Mr. T. F.  
 Salt (Sheffield) drew byes.

#### FOURTH ROUND.

Mr. I. M. Brown beat Mr. S. Jackson.  
 Mr. J. Spencer beat Mr. C. F. Lines.  
 Mr. C. W. Jeffrey beat Mr. W. Atkinson.  
 Mr. A. Shackleton beat Mr. T. F. Salt.

#### FIFTH ROUND.

Mr. I. M. Brown beat Mr. J. Spencer.  
 Mr. C. W. Jeffrey beat Mr. A. Shackleton.

#### FINAL ROUND.

Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds) beat Mr.  
 I. M. Brown (Bradford).



"Along with good health, in the years to be ;  
 "And may we be spared to meet him again  
 "As now we find him—'a MAN among Men.'"

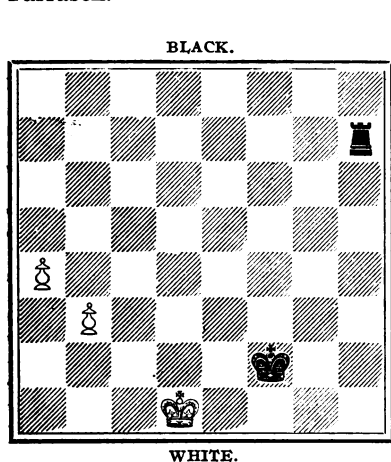
The toast was drunk with musical honours. The unfinished games were adjudicated by Mr. F. J. Lee. Score of the match :—

| BRADFORD.                     |    | NORTH MANCHESTER.                 |    |
|-------------------------------|----|-----------------------------------|----|
| Mr. J. E. Hall .. .. .        | *1 | Mr. C. Löbel .. .. .              | *0 |
| Mr. E. A. Lassen .. .. .      | 1  | Mr. A. Wolstencroft .. .. .       | 0  |
| Mr. J. A. Guy (capt.) .. .. . | *½ | Mr. A. E. Moore .. .. .           | *½ |
| Mr. I. M. Brown .. .. .       | 1  | Mr. J. Burtinshaw .. .. .         | 0  |
| Mr. G. Howitt .. .. .         | *½ | Mr. C. W. Garrett (capt.) .. .. . | *0 |
| Mr. A. Shackleton .. .. .     | ½  | Mr. W. H. Burgess .. .. .         | ½  |
| Mr. C. Quarkowsky .. .. .     | 1  | Mr. J. S. Crawford .. .. .        | 0  |
| Mr. A. Thomas .. .. .         | ½  | Mr. C. E. Collinge .. .. .        | ½  |
| Mr. H. Smith .. .. .          | ½  | Mr. W. E. Rogers .. .. .          | ½  |
| Mr. W. Shaw .. .. .           | 1  | Mr. D. R. Brooks .. .. .          | 0  |
| Mr. A. Thomas .. .. .         | *0 | Mr. F. Berry .. .. .              | *1 |
| Mr. L. A. Skelton .. .. .     | 1  | Mr. F. Lambert .. .. .            | 0  |
| Mr. P. N. Stewart .. .. .     | 0  | Mr. G. E. Panton .. .. .          | 1  |
| Mr. W. Simpson .. .. .        | 0  | Mr. W. Whitehead .. .. .          | 1  |
| Mr. W. F. Threlkeld .. .. .   | *½ | Mr. J. G. Willey .. .. .          | *½ |
| Mr. C. B. Cribb .. .. .       | 0  | Mr. C. H. Moss .. .. .            | 1  |
| Mr. H. P. Parsbo .. .. .      | 1  | Mr. J. G. Harrison .. .. .        | 0  |
| 10                            |    | 7                                 |    |

\* Adjudicated.

### GAME ENDING.

We take from the *Mitteilungen der Berliner Schachgesellschaft* the following game-ending from a game played between Fahrni and Salwe in the 1906 Nuremberg tournament. The analysis is by Doctor Tarrasch.



| WHITE.             | BLACK.             |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1 K—B 2            | 1 R—R 6            |
| 2 K—Kt 2 (a)       | 2 R—Q 6 :          |
| 3 P—R 5            | 3 K—K 6            |
| 4 K—R 3            | 4 K—Q 5            |
| 5 K—Kt 4           | 5 K—Q 4            |
| 6 K—Kt 5           |                    |
| If 6 P—R 6, K—B 3! |                    |
|                    | 6 R×P ch           |
| 7 K—R 6            | 7 K—B 3            |
| 8 K—R 7            | 8 R—Kt 2 ch        |
| 9 K—R 6            | 9 R—Kt 4 and wins. |

(a) If 2 P—R 5, R—K 6; 3 P—Kt 4, (b) K—B 6; 4 P—R 6, R—Q 6; 5 P—Kt 5, R—R 4 and wins. If (b) 3 K—Kt 2, K—B 6; 4 K—R 3, K—K 5; 5 K—Kt 4, K—Q 4 as in the main-play.



Chess in Scotland.—“Richardson” Cup Tourney, confined to the eight senior clubs, will be concluded early in March, and we hope to give the result and a summary in our April number. Meantime, the following further ties have been played :—

At Glasgow :—

|                                   |                              |     |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| Athenæum C.C. . . . .             | *5½ v. Central C.C. . . . .  | *1½ |
| * One game was adjudicated.       |                              |     |
| Glasgow C.C. . . . .              | 7 v. Central C.C. . . . .    | 0   |
| “Burns” C.C. . . . .              | 6 v. Stirling C.C. . . . .   | 1   |
| Edinburgh C.C. . . . .            | *3½ v. Athenæum C.C. . . . . | *2½ |
| * One game sent for adjudication. |                              |     |

“Spens” Cup Tourney.—The finalists in the junior contest are both Glasgow clubs—viz., Queen’s Park and the Bohemians. The deciding tie will be played on 2nd March.

Fife Chess League.—In the second round Townhill beat Leslie C.C. by 4½ to 2½. In the Ayrshire League, Dalry has beaten Ayr C.C. by 5 to 2, and Kilmarnock has also beaten Ayr by 5½ to 1½. The Ayrshire Association has arranged to play a match with Glasgow C.C. this season, at Glasgow.

Edinburgh League (‘B’ Division).—Return match played at Ladies’ C.C. on Friday, 8th February, resulted in a win for the Ladies. Score :—

#### EDINBURGH LADIES.

|                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Miss F. H. Stirling . . . . .   | 1 |
| Miss Smith Cunningham . . . . . | 1 |
| Miss A. Taylor . . . . .        | ½ |
| Mrs. Ed. Jack . . . . .         | 0 |
| Miss Malcolm . . . . .          | 1 |
| Miss M. Forman . . . . .        | 0 |

3½

#### “MOIR MEMORIAL.”

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| Mr. A. Brown . . . . .    | 0 |
| Mr. A. Kellock . . . . .  | 0 |
| Mr. J. Stoddart . . . . . | ½ |
| Mr. W. Walker . . . . .   | 1 |
| Mr. J. Innes . . . . .    | 0 |
| Mr. A. Black . . . . .    | 1 |

2½

In “A” Division of the League, Portobello scored 3½ to University Union’s 2½, with one game to be adjudicated.

The return match between the second teams of Stirling and Falkirk C.C. was played at Falkirk late in January, the home team winning by 5 to 4.

Edinburgh C.C. v. Glasgow Athenæum C.C.—Score of inter-club match played in Glasgow on 16th February :—

#### EDINBURGH.

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Mr. H. Jackson . . . . .      | 1 |
| Mr. J. H. M. Thoms . . . . .  | * |
| Mr. R. A. S. Rankin . . . . . | 1 |
| Mr. D. Simpson . . . . .      | 1 |
| Mr. W. M. Whitelaw . . . . .  | ½ |
| Mr. R. Tramm . . . . .        | 0 |
| Mr. W. Tait . . . . .         | 0 |
| Mr. D. Spence . . . . .       | 0 |
| Rev. G. Hutton . . . . .      | 0 |
| Dr. Stooke . . . . .          | ½ |
| Mr. A. Wallace . . . . .      | 1 |
| Mr. E. Shanks . . . . .       | ½ |

5½

#### ATHENÆUM.

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| Mr. J. Young . . . . .      | 0 |
| Mr. P. C. Johnson . . . . . | * |
| Mr. C. Wardhaugh . . . . .  | 0 |
| Mr. J. Macdonald . . . . .  | 0 |
| Mr. R. H. Blanc . . . . .   | ½ |
| Mr. W. M. Bremner . . . . . | 1 |
| Mr. T. McGrouther . . . . . | 1 |
| Mr. W. Gibson . . . . .     | 1 |
| Mr. T. Rutledge . . . . .   | 1 |
| Mr. J. Love . . . . .       | ½ |
| Mr. T. Lindsay . . . . .    | 0 |
| Mr. D. Connachie . . . . .  | ½ |

5½

\* To be adjudicated.



Glasgow C.C. v. Stirling County.—The sixth annual match between these teams was contested at Station Hotel, Stirling, on Saturday, 23rd February. The teams were smaller than usual, but victory again lay with the city club as below. Glasgow C.C. has won five of these matches as against the County's one victory.

| GLASGOW.            |    |    |    |    |   | STIRLINGSHIRE.     |    |    |    |    |   |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---|--------------------|----|----|----|----|---|
| Mr. J. A. McKee     | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. D. Simpson     | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. W. Gibson       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. A. U. Gray     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. J. Borthwick    | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | Mr. J. Weir        | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| Mr. J. Crum         | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. J. Mackenzie   | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. J. M. Finlayson | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | Mr. Geo. Owen      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. C. Wardhaugh    | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | Dr. Wyse           | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. C. Macdonald    | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. J. F. Sinclair | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. F. G. Harris    | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. H. W. Coster   | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. R. H. Blane     | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | Rev. G. Hutton     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. T. Rutledge     | .. | .. | .. | .. | I | Mr. D. Lindsay     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. J. Lothian      | .. | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. J. Simpson     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. T. Lindsay      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. A. M. Lupton   | .. | .. | .. | .. | I |
| <hr/>               |    |    |    |    |   | <hr/>              |    |    |    |    |   |
| 7½                  |    |    |    |    |   | 4½                 |    |    |    |    |   |

Other matches reported :—

|                   |    |    |    |    |       |                    |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|-------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Queen's Park C.C. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8½ v. | North-Western C.C. | .. | .. | .. | 2½ |
| Glasgow (2nd)     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 v.  | Ardrossan C.C.     | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Queen's Park      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 8 v.  | Central C.C.       | .. | .. | .. | 4  |

Penicuik "Cowan" Institute Chess Club.—The members of this Midlothian club recently started a subscription for a cup, and, with the assistance of the trustees of the Institute, they have been able to procure a very handsome one. It takes the shape of a Castle or Rook, with handles on each side and the name of the club on the front. Round the base are a number of shields for the names of the winners. The cup has to be played for in an annual handicap tournament and remains in the Institute, the winner getting a badge and his name engraved on the cup. The cup and badge were supplied by Fattorini & Sons, Bradford. This year's tournament has just been brought to a close, being won by Mr. Peter Simpson, who scored 14 points.

Ayrshire Association.—A match between teams representing North and South Ayrshire was played at Kilmarnock on 19th February, a good contest ending in a "draw" of 6½ games each.

London.—In the championship tournament at the City of London Chess Club the leading scores as we go to press are as follows :—

|                      | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Total. |
|----------------------|------|-------|--------|--------|
| Mr. G. E. Wainwright | 12   | 2     | 2      | 13     |
| Rev. F. E. Hamond    | 10   | 4     | 2      | 10     |
| Mr. A. E. Mercer     | 8    | 4     | 3      | 9½     |
| Mr. W. Ward          | 7    | 4     | 2      | 8      |
| Mr. H. W. Shoosmith  | 6    | 2     | 3      | 7½     |
| Mr. C. S. Howell     | 5    | 3     | 5      | 7½     |
| Mr. E. G. Sergeant   | 5    | 3     | 4      | 7      |
| Mr. H. S. Barlow     | 6    | 5     | 2      | 7      |

We regret that, owing to want of space, we are unable to publish the full score of the interesting "big" match played on February 23rd



between Kent and Essex in the series for the Metropolitan Counties Championship. Kent won by  $26\frac{1}{2}$  to  $23\frac{1}{2}$ , and having previously defeated Surrey, has now "won the rubber."

Play in the three sections of the Winter Tournament at the Ladies' Chess Club has resulted as follows:—Section I. : Mrs. Durlacher is first, and therefore secures the right to play for the Championship Cup. Section II. : winner, Miss Olive Edwards, whose success entitles her to hold the Lewis Cup. Section III., in which the winner holds the Rose-Johnson Cup, was won by Mrs. Collier. Mrs. Anderson, who competed in the British Ladies' Championship at Shrewsbury, is the holder of the championship cup, and if she wins it again this year it becomes her personal property.

The Metropolitan Chess Club has been highly successful this season, and to date of going to press all matches in the 'A' Division of the London League have been won; and the second and third team matches have resulted almost entirely in favour of the club. In one case the opponents secured a draw, and in another one game only. The Naumann Cup contest has ended in a tie between Messrs. Densham, James, and Rush, each of whom have to play each other one game. The first encounter between James and Rush ended in a draw.

London Chess League.—We are indebted to the hon. secretary, Mr. T. H. Moore, for the appended list of match engagements:—

| <i>Date.</i> |                          |                            | <i>Where played.</i> |
|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Mar.         | 4—Hampstead              | v. Sydenham                | .. City Club.        |
| "            | 4—Bromley                | v. Local Govt. Board       | .. City Club.        |
| "            | 5—Leyton                 | v. Athenæum                | .. City Club.        |
| "            | 5—Railway Clearing House | v. Amalgamated Press       | .. Euston.           |
| "            | 5—Maida Vale             | v. Hampstead               | .. Hampstead.        |
| "            | 7—Lud-Eagle              | v. North London            | .. Gambit.           |
| "            | 7—Westminster            | v. Toynbee                 | .. City.             |
| "            | 7—Brixton                | v. East London             | .. City.             |
| "            | 11—Hampstead             | v. Battersea               | .. City.             |
| "            | 11—Metropolitan          | v. Lee                     | .. Holborn.          |
| "            | 12—East London           | v. North London            | .. City.             |
| "            | 12—Hampstead II.         | v. Railway Clearing House. | .. Hampstead.        |
| "            | 12—Westminster           | v. Wheatsheaf              | .. The Cabin.        |
| "            | 13—Ibis                  | v. Local Govt. Board       | .. Mecca.            |
| "            | 14—Leyton                | v. Bohemians               | .. The Grid.         |
| "            | 18—Hampstead             | v. North London            | .. City.             |
| "            | 18—East London           | v. Metropolitan            | .. Holborn.          |
| "            | 18—Lud-Eagle             | v. Lee                     | .. Gambit.           |
| "            | 19—Brixton               | v. Athenæum                | .. City.             |
| "            | 19—Hampstead II.         | v. Westminster             | .. The Cabin.        |
| "            | 20—Richmond              | v. Ibis                    | .. The Mecca.        |
| "            | 21—East London           | v. West London             | .. City.             |
| "            | 21—Wheatsheaf            | v. Amalgamated Press       | .. The Grid.         |
| "            | 21—Maurice               | v. Lud-Eagle II.           | .. Gambit.           |
| "            | 25—Bohemians             | v. Athenæum                | .. The Grid.         |
| "            | 25—Hampstead             | v. Lee                     | .. City.             |
| "            | 28—Brixton               | v. Lud-Eagle               | .. Gambit.           |
| April        | 8—East London            | v. Battersea               | .. City.             |
| "            | 9—Sydenham               | v. Lee                     | .. City.             |
| "            | 11—Brixton               | v. West London             | .. City.             |
| "            | 11—Bohemians II.         | v. Maurice                 | .. The Grid.         |
| "            | 18—Lud-Eagle             | v. West London             | .. City.             |
| "            | 24—East London           | v. Battersea               | .. City.             |



# LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION. MATCH FIXTURES, 1906-7.

Figures show the dates on which the matches are to be contested. As each match is decided, the aggregate scores will be substituted, so that the table will indicate engagements still to be fulfilled, and progress made by each club.

|                      | Hampstead. | Metropolitan. | Bohemians. | Lud.-Eagle. | West London. | N'ith London. | Athenæum. | Battersea. | Brixton. | Lee.    | East London. | Sydenham and Forest Hill. | Ladies. | Leyton. | Insurance. | Winn | Lost |
|----------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------|------|------|
| Hampstead            | —          | *7½           | 12½        | 7           | 11           | 18/3/07       | 14½       | 11/3/07    | 15½      | 25/3/07 | 9½           | 4/3/07                    | 18½     | 15½     | 14½        | 8    | 2    |
| Metropolitan         | *8½        | —             | 12         | 28/2/07     | 14           | 14½           | 15½       | 11½        | 13       | 11/3/07 | 18/3/07      | 11½                       | 15      | 11½     | 13½        | 10   | 0    |
| Bohemians            | 7½         | 8             | —          | 7½          | 7½           | 14            | 25/3/07   | 8          | 8½       | 25/2/07 | 8½           | 7                         | 16      | 14/3/07 | 9½         | 3    | 6    |
| Lud.-Eagle           | 13         | 28/2/07       | 12½        | —           | 18/4/07      | 7/3/07        | 17½       | 13         | 28/3/07  | 18/3/07 | 9            | 12½                       | 16      | 11½     | 31/1/07    | 7    | 1    |
| W. London            | 9          | 6             | 12½        | 18/4/07     | —            | 11½           | 12        | 13         | 11/4/07  | *8½     | 21/3/07      | 28/2/07                   | 17½     | 15½     | 13½        | 8    | 3    |
| N. London            | 18/3/07    | 5½            | 6          | 7/3/07      | 8½           | —             | 10½       | 26/2/07    | 9        | 11½     | 12/2/07      | 10½                       | 15½     | 12      | 12         | 6    | 3    |
| Athenæum             | 5½         | 4½            | 25/3/07    | 2½          | 8            | 9½            | —         | 12½        | 19/3/07  | *8½     | 12/2/07      | 10½                       | 25/2/07 | 5/3/07  | 12½        | 3    | 5    |
| Battersea...         | 11/3/07    | 8½            | 12         | 7           | 7            | 26/2/07       | 7½        | —          | 13       | 8½      | 24/4/07      | 9                         | 16      | 8       | 16         | 4    | 7    |
| Brixton ..           | 4½         | 7             | 11½        | 28/3/07     | 11/4/07      | 11            | 19/3/07   | 7          | —        | 9½      | 7/3/07       | 10                        | 11½     | 9       | 14/2/07    | 3    | 5    |
| Lee .....            | 25/3/07    | 11/3/07       | 25/2/07    | 18/3/07     | *6½          | 8½            | *8½       | 11½        | 10½      | —       | 10½          | 9/4/07                    | 14      | 14      | 16         | 6    | 1    |
| E. London            | 10½        | 18/3/07       | 11½        | 11          | 21/3/07      | 12/3/07       | 12/2/07   | 24/4/07    | 7/3/07   | 9½      | —            | 8                         | 16½     | 15½     | 25/2/07    | 5    | 3    |
| Sydenham & Forest H. | 4/3/07     | 8½            | 13         | 7½          | 28/2/07      | 9½            | 9½        | 11         | 10       | 9/4/07  | 12           | —                         | 14      | 10½     | 16         | 6    | 3    |
| Ladies .....         | 1½         | 5             | 4          | 4           | 2½           | 4½            | 25/2/06   | 4          | 8½       | 6       | 3½           | 6                         | —       | 6       | 7          | 0    | 13   |
| Leyton... ..         | 4½         | 8½            | 14/3/07    | 8½          | 4½           | 8             | 5/3/07    | 12         | 11       | 6       | 4½           | 9½                        | 14      | —       | 13½        | 4    | 8    |
| Insurance            | 5½         | 6½            | 8½         | 31/1/07     | 6½           | 8             | 7½        | 4          | 14/2/07  | 4       | 25/2/07      | 4                         | 13      | 6½      | —          | 1    | 10   |







instance, 16 B—Q 2, Q—B 7 ch ; 17 K—R sq, B—R 6 ; 18 R—Kt sq, P—K R 4 ; 19 Kt—R 3, B—Kt 5 ; 20 R—K B sq ! B×Q ; 21 R×Q, R×R ; 22 R×B, R—K 7, the issue appears doubtful. The line of play actually adopted by White gives his opponent a winning advantage for the end-game.

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
|           | 16 P×B     |
| 17 R—B sq | 17 Q×R ch  |
| 18 Q×Q    | 18 R×Q ch  |
| 19 K×R    | 19 R—Kt sq |

..... The remainder needs no comment. Dr. Lasker shows his usual skill and accuracy in end-game play, and gives White no chance, although the winning process is not easy.

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 20 P—Kt 3    | 20 R—Kt 4  |
| 21 P—B 4     | 21 R—K R 4 |
| 22 K—Kt sq   | 22 P—B 4   |
| 23 Kt—Q 2    | 23 K—B 2   |
| 24 R—B sq ch | 24 K—K 2   |

|              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 25 P—Q R 3   | 25 R—R 3   |
| 26 P—K R 4   | 26 R—Q R 3 |
| 27 R—R sq    | 27 B—Kt 5  |
| 28 K—B 2     | 28 K—K 3   |
| 29 K—Kt 2    | 29 K—K 4   |
| 30 P—R 4     | 30 R—K B 3 |
| 31 R—K sq    | 31 P—Q 6   |
| 32 R—K B sq  | 32 K—Q 5   |
| 33 R×R       | 33 P×R     |
| 34 K—B 2     | 34 P—B 3   |
| 35 P—Q R 5   | 35 P—Q R 3 |
| 36 Kt—B sq   | 36 K×P     |
| 37 K—K sq    | 37 B—K 7   |
| 38 Kt—Q 2 ch | 38 K—K 6   |
| 39 Kt—Kt sq  | 39 P—B 4   |
| 40 Kt—Q 2    | 40 P—R 4   |
| 41 Kt—Kt sq  | 41 K—B 6   |
| 42 Kt—B 3    | 42 K×P     |
| 43 Kt—R 4    | 43 P—B 5   |
| 44 Kt×P      | 44 P—B 6   |
| 45 Kt—K 4 ch | 45 K—B 5   |
| 46 Kt—Q 6    | 46 P—B 4   |
| 47 Resigns.  |            |

### GAME No. 2,805.

Second game, played January 29th.

#### *French Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.  
Dr. LASKER.

BLACK.  
Mr. MARSHALL.

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

An inferior continuation. Black, by playing P—Q B 4, as in this game, obtains the superior development ; the isolated Queen's Pawn is no disadvantage.

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

..... P×P instead, would perhaps have been even better.

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 9 Q Kt—K 2 | 9 Kt—B 3       |
| 10 Kt—B 3  | 10 B—Kt 5 ch   |
| 11 B—Q 2   | 11 Castles Q R |
| 12 Castles | 12 K R—K sq    |

..... Black has an excellent position ; he threatens now, that his development is complete, to advance his King's side Pawns to a formidable attack.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13 Kt—B 4 | 13 Q—Kt 5 |
|-----------|-----------|

..... Perhaps Q—B 4 at once was better ; Black probably thought White's P—K R 3 would weaken the position. As it turns out a few moves later, the contrary is the case.

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

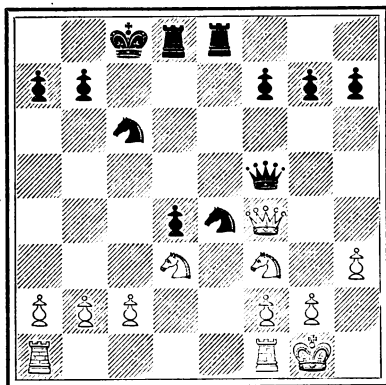


17 Q—B 4 .

Position after White's 17th move :—

Q—B 4.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (DR. LASER).

White, of course, is trying to exchange Queens, in order to prevent Black from developing his attack, and Black naturally avoids the exchange.

17 Q—Q 4

..... Black sacrifices a Pawn for the sake of avoiding any exchanges of pieces. This is perfectly sound, but it will now be seen that, had Black refrained from playing Q—Kt 5 instead of Q—B 4 at once (the White K R P being then still at K R 2), White could not possibly have taken the Knight's Pawn, on account of the answer R—Kt sq, followed by R × Kt P ch, winning.

18 Q—Kt 4 ch 18 P—B 4

19 Q × Kt P

In capturing the Pawn, Dr. Lasker must have overlooked Black's possible reply, 19... Kt—Q 7, or perhaps he thought it better to try and stand the attack on the open file with a Pawn in hand, than submit to the equally dangerous advance of Black's King's side Pawns.

19 R—Kt sq

..... Much better was Kt—Q 7 at once ; White had nothing better than Kt × Kt, after which Black, by playing R—Kt sq, would have compelled White to give up his Queen for R, Kt, and Pawn—e.g., 19... Kt—Q 7 ; 20 Kt × Kt, R—Kt sq ; 21 Q—Kt 3 (best), R × Q ; 22 B P × Q, and White will be able to make a fight of it. Saving the Queen would lose ; for instance : 21 Kt—B 4, Q—Q 3 ; 22 Q × R P or (A) Q × Kt ; 23 Q R—Q sq (or a) Q—Kt 4 ; 24 P—K Kt 3, Kt—K 4 ; 25 P—K R 4, Q—B 3 ; 26 Q—R 5, R—Kt 5, and wins ; or (a) 23 Kt—Kt 3, Q—Kt 4 ; 24 P—Kt 3, Kt—K 4 ; 25 Kt—B 5, R—Kt 2 ; 26 Kt—K 6, Kt—B 6 ch winning a piece ; or (A) 22 Q—B 7, Q × Kt ; 23 Q—K 6 ch (or a) K—Kt sq ; 24 Q—K 2 (or b), Q R—K sq ; 25 Q—Q sq, R × P ; 26 K × R, R—Kt sq ch ; 27 K—R sq, Q—R 5, and wins ; or (a) 23 R—Q sq, R—Kt 3 ; 24 Q—Kt 3, P—Q 6, and wins ; or (b) 24 Q R—Q sq, R—Kt 3 ; 25 Q—K 2, P—Q 6 ! 26 P × P, Q R—Kt sq ; 27 Q—B 3 (best), Q—R 5 ; 28 K R—Kt sq, Kt—Q 5 ; 29 Q—Q 5, Q × R P and wins. The line of play adopted by Marshall enables White to put up a sufficient defence, and after the exchange of the heavy pieces, brought about through a weak move of Black, he emerges with a winning end-game, played in his customary accurate style.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 20 Q—R 6    | 20 Kt—Q 7   |
| 21 Q × Kt   | 21 Q × Kt   |
| 22 P—K Kt 3 | 22 P—K R 4  |
| 23 Q—B 4    | 23 Q—Q 4    |
| 24 K R—K sq | 24 Q R—K sq |
| 25 R × R    | 25 R × R    |
| 26 R—K sq   | 26 R—K 5    |
| 27 Q—Kt 5   | 27 Kt—Kt 5  |
| 28 R × R    | 28 P × R    |
| 29 Q × Q    | 29 Kt × Q   |
| 30 Kt—B 5   | 30 P—K 6    |
| 31 Kt—Q 3   | 31 P—R 5    |
| 32 P × P    | 32 K—Q 2    |
| 33 K—B sq   | 33 K—K 3    |
| 34 K—K 2    | 34 P × P    |
| 35 K × P    | 35 K—B 4    |
| 36 K—B 3    | 36 Kt—B 3   |
| 37 Kt—B 5   | 37 P—Kt 3   |



|            |           |              |             |
|------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| 38 Kt—Q 3  | 38 Kt—R 4 | 46 Kt—B 5    | 46 K—Kt 3   |
| 39 Kt—B sq | 39 Kt—B 3 | 47 P—Q 5     | 47 Kt—B 5   |
| 40 Kt—K 2  | 40 K—K 4  | 48 K—K 4     | 48 Kt—R 4   |
| 41 Kt—Kt 3 | 41 Kt—Q 4 | 49 P—Q 6     | 49 Kt—Kt 2  |
| 42 P—R 5   | 42 Kt—K 6 | 50 K—Q 5     | 50 Kt—Q sq  |
| 43 P—R 6   | 43 K—B 3  | 51 P—Q 7     | 51 P—R 4    |
| 44 P—B 3   | 44 Kt—Q 8 | 52 Kt—K 7 ch | 52 Resigns. |
| 45 P×P     | 45 Kt×P   |              |             |

## GAME No. 2,806.

Third game, played January 31st.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

| WHITE.<br>Mr. MARSHALL. | BLACK.<br>Dr. LASKER. |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4                 | 1 P—Q 4               |
| 2 P—Q B 4               | 2 P—K 3               |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3              | 3 Kt—K B 3            |

..... This defence, which Dr. Tarrasch, apparently in one of his facetious moments declared to be one of the worst defences to the Queen's Gambit, leads to interesting games, where both sides have a chance to play to win. P—Q B 4 and, I believe, also P×P, equalise and simplify the game.

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

..... This move has been tried before, but never with much success.

|         |       |
|---------|-------|
| 6 B×B   | 6 Q×B |
| 7 B—Q 3 |       |

White's best continuation is—  
7 P×P, Kt×Kt; 8 P×Kt, P×P; 9 Q—Kt 3, and Black will be compelled to play P—Q B 3 instead of P×Q B 4 (as in this game), thus leaving either the Q Kt P or the Q B P weak, after White's P—Q B 4.

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

Q—B 2 first seems better, as Black would then have been forced either to weaken the Pawns before

the King or play Kt—K B 3, which move allows White to establish his Knight at K 5. For this very reason Dr. Lasker prefers Kt—B sq to Kt—B 3 on his next move, so as to be able to drive White's Kt back, when necessary, by P—K B 3.

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

These useless moves with the Queen lose valuable time, which might have been better employed. White's play in this game lacks that steadiness of purpose which we expect from a first-class player, and which alone produces great games.

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

Black has already almost a won game on the Queen's side, as White must either submit to a very weak Q B P or leave Black eventually two Pawns against one, a winning advantage for the end-game. White endeavours, therefore, to get up an attack on the King's side which, however, is doomed to failure, considering that there is no weakness yet in Black's Pawn position, and that, moreover, his Rooks are available for the defence.



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

This move only weakens the position still more; the B P cannot advance further, on account of the threatened P—K B 3.

21 B—B sq

..... A clever move. White is compelled to exchange Bishops; for if Bishop retreats Black would win the K P by P—K B 3. After the Bishops are off the board, Black will be able to plant his Knight at K 5, where it commands the game and assists the attack on White's weak spot (P at Q B 3).

- 22 B×B      22 R×B  
 23 Q—B 3      23 Q—Q 3  
 24 K R—B sq      24 R (K 2)—B 2  
 25 P—K R 3      25 P—K R 3

..... His intention is to play the Knights *via* R 2 and K B 3 to K 5. The game is practically over, as the White Q B P must fall in a few moves.

- 26 K—R 2      26 Kt—R 2  
 27 Q—R 5      27 Kt—B 3  
 28 Q—B 5

A trap (28... P×P; 29 K P×P, R×P?? 30 Q×R ch, R×Q; 31 R×R ch, K—R 2; 32 R—R 8 ch, and wins) which his astute opponent meets by laying a deeper one; but it is doubtful whether the following combination is Black's strongest continuation, as it might only have led to a draw.

28 P×P

29 K P×P

SEE DIAGRAM.

29 Kt—K 5

..... A very fine and ingenious combination.

- 30 Kt×P      30 R×Kt  
 31 Q×R ch      31 R—B sq  
 32 Q—Kt 7      32 Q×P ch  
 33 K—Kt sq

If 33 K—R sq, Kt—B 7 ch; 34 K—Kt sq, Kt×P ch wins.

- 33 Q—K 6 ch  
 34 K—R 2

If 34 K—R sq, Kt—B 7 ch; 35 K—R 2, Q—B 5 ch; 36 P—Kt 3, Q—B 4, and wins.

- 34 Q—Kt 6 ch  
 35 K—Kt sq      35 Kt—Q 7  
 36 Q×P ch      36 K—R sq  
 37 K—R sq

R—K B sq loses a Rook: 37 R—B sq, Q—K 6 ch, followed by Kt×R.

- 37 Kt—B 6  
 38 P×Kt      38 Q×R P ch  
 39 K—Kt sq      39 Q—Kt 6 ch  
 40 K—R sq      40 R—B 5  
 41 Q—Q 8 ch      41 K—R 2  
 42 R—B sq

A blunder, which loses at once. After R—B 2! winning would have been by no means an easy matter for Black, as he would probably have had no better continuation than R—R 5 ch, after which White would have kept two Rooks for the Queen, with a good chance to draw.

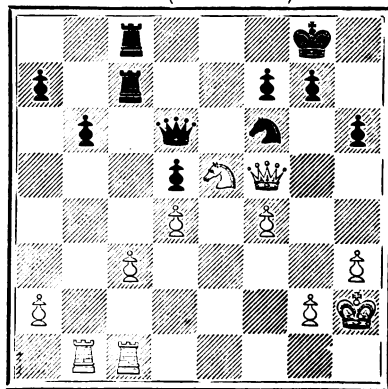
42 R—B 4

43 Resigns.

Position after White's 29th move:

K P×P.

BLACK (DR. LASKER).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).



## GAME No. 2, 807.

Fourth game, played February 2nd.

*French Defence—McCutcheon Variation.*

## NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Dr. LASKER. Mr. MARSHALL.

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

If this be White's best continuation at this point, the McCutcheon Defence must be considered absolutely sound. It is to be hoped that Dr. Lasker will find a more effective way of meeting the French Defence at his next opportunity.

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

This move is essential, as it forces Black to weaken his position, and prevents his Castling K R.

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

Probably the simplest and best answer. Otherwise Black obtains a disagreeable attack on White's Queen's and Queen's Bishop's Pawn

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
|          | 10 Kt—Q 2 |
| 11 B—Q 3 |           |

It required great courage on Dr. Lasker's part to keep his King in the centre of the board; but the sequel shows that his judgment was correct.

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

This and White's next manœuvres show a wonderful insight into the exigencies of the position. Not

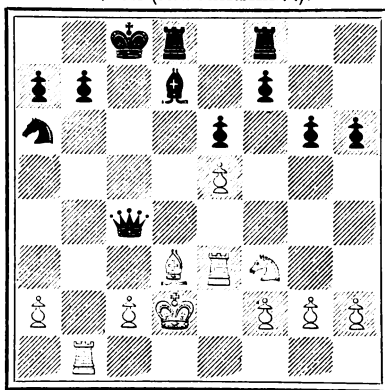
only does he succeed in rendering his King's position impregnable, but he places his Rooks into the most advantageous positions for the end-game.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
|              | 14 Q—B 2       |
| 15 R—Q Kt sq | 15 Castles Q R |
| 16 Q—Kt 4    | 16 K R—B sq    |
| 17 P—B 4     | 17 Kt—R 3      |
| 18 Q—B 3     | 18 P×P         |
| 19 Q×P       | 19 Q×Q         |

Position after Black's 19th move:—

Q×Q.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (DR. LASKER).

..... There is no good attack to be had against White's King; and Black therefore brings about the end-game, which appears to be in his favour owing to White's two isolated Pawns on the Queen's side.

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

..... Black can undertake nothing with his pieces, on account of White's continual threats of attacking and eventually winning



his K B P. For this reason he tries to play the King to K 2, where he supports this weak spot.

26 B—Kt 5      26 R—Q 4  
27 R—K 3      27 K—B 2

.....But now he sees that K—K 2 is not feasible, on account of the answer 28 B—B 6! R—Q sq; 29 R—Q R 3!

28 R—K B 4      28 P—R 3  
29 B—B 4      29 R—Q 2  
30 B—K 2

All White's moves here are excellent; he prevents Black from doubling his Rooks, as K R—Q sq would now be answered by R (K 3)—K B 3.

30 P—Q Kt 4  
31 K—Kt 3  
32 R (B sq)—Q sq  
33 Kt—Q 6 ch  
31 R—Q Kt 4  
32 P—Q R 3  
33 P—Q B 4

.....There is nothing else to be done, and the draw is now certain. Not a showy game, but full of difficulties for both players.

34 B×Kt      34 R×B  
35 R×R      35 R×R  
36 P×P      36 P×P  
37 P—Q R 4      37 R—Q 4  
38 P—B 4      38 K—R 4  
39 R×P ch      39 R×R  
40 P×R      40 K×P  
41 Drawn.

### GAME No. 2,808.

Fifth game, played February 5th.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

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

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

As pointed out in the note to the 3rd game, I prefer here 7 P×P, Kt×Kt; 8 P×Kt, P×P; 9 Q—Kt 3, followed soon by P—Q B 4.

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

This leads to a drawn position. If 10 B—K 2, P×B P (P—K 5 would not be good, on account of the weakness of the Q P); 11 B×P, P×P; 12 B P×P, and White has a good game.

11 B×B P      10 Q P×P  
11 Kt×P

12 Kt×Kt      12 Q×Kt  
13 Q—Q 4      13 Q×Q

.....13... Q—Kt 4 (in order to avoid the exchange of Queens) was not safe, White might have continued P—K R 4, and if Q×Kt P, Castles Q R, with a strong attack.

14 K P×Q      14 B—K 3

.....In the following Rook ending, Black apparently reckoned on the weakness of White's Q R P and Q B P, while his own isolated Pawn at K 3 can be easily defended by K—Q 2 and one of the Rooks on the third row. If played correctly the ending can, of course, only result in a draw.

15 B×B      15 P×B  
16 Castles      16 Castles Q R  
17 K R—K sq      17 R—Q 3  
18 R—K 3      18 R—B sq  
19 Q R—K sq      19 K—Q 2  
20 R—Kt sq      20 R—Kt 3  
21 R×R      21 R P×R  
22 R—R 3



Well played. This move in conjunction with the ensuing clever manoeuvres, by which he weakens Black's King's side Pawns, ensures the draw.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 23 R—Kt 3  | 22 P—R 3    |
| 24 P—K R 4 | 23 P—K Kt 4 |
| 25 R—Kt 6  | 24 P×P      |
| 26 R—Kt 5  | 25 P—R 4    |
| 27 P—Q R 4 | 26 R—K R sq |

27 K—R 2 would not be good, because of the answer R—Q R sq, as Black then, in capturing the Q R P, attacks White's K B P and gains time to attack the Q B P before the Rook can defend it on the 3rd row.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 28 R×P   | 27 R—Q R sq |
| 29 R×P   | 28 R×P      |
| 30 R—R 3 | 29 R—Q B 5  |
|          | 30 P—Kt 4   |

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 31 R—Q 3  | 31 P—Kt 5 |
| 32 P×P    | 32 R×Kt P |
| 33 K—B sq |           |

Necessary, before playing P—K Kt 4, in order to defend the Q P by playing K—K 2 and K 3, should Black play K—Q 3 and Q 4.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 34 P—Kt 4 | 33 R—Kt 7 |
| 35 K—Kt 2 | 34 K—K 2  |
| 36 K—Kt 3 | 35 R—Kt 5 |
| 37 P—B 4  | 36 K—B 3  |
| 38 R—K 3  | 37 R—Kt 8 |
|           | 38 P—B 3  |

..... An important precaution, as otherwise P—Q 5 sacrificing the Pawn for the sake of obtaining two passed Pawns, might bring about dangerous complications for Black.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 39 K—B 3 | 39 R—Kt 5 |
| 40 R—Q 3 | 40 R—Kt 8 |
| 41 R—K 3 | 41 R—Kt 5 |
- Drawn.

### GAME No. 2,809.

Sixth game, played February 9th.

#### *French Defence—McCutcheon Variation.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

| WHITE.      | BLACK.              |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Dr. LASKER. | Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. |

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

A deviation from the tedious continuation P—K 5. It leads to an interesting attack.

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

..... Black has no time to move his Queen, as White threatens to obtain a fine attacking position by Kt—K 2 and Castle Q R, &c.

- 8 Q×B

If P×P, Black would probably get the better game with P—Q B 4!

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 9 Kt—B 3   | 8 Kt—B 3    |
| 10 Castles | 9 R—K Kt sq |
|            | 10 Q×R P    |

..... This capture, though it leads to dangerous complications, is now probably the best, as otherwise White would play B—B 4, followed by P—Q 5.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 11 P—Q 5   | 11 P×P      |
| 12 B—Kt 5  | 12 K—B sq   |
| 13 B×Kt    | 13 P×B      |
| 14 Q×K B P | 14 Q—R 8 ch |

..... R—Kt 3 deserves consideration here.

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

With this move White accepts the draw. He might have played to win by R—Q Kt sq. For the benefit of the student, I give some variations arising from Black's



likely defences :—I. 17 R—Q Kt sq, R×P? 18 Kt—K 5, R×Kt; 19 Q—Q 8 ch, and mates in a few moves. II. 17... B—K 3; 18 K R—K sq, R—K Kt 3 (or a); 19 Q—R 8 ch, R—Kt sq; 20 Q×R P, R×Kt P! 21 R×B! P×R, Kt—K 5 and wins; or (a) 18... R—K sq; 19 Kt—Q 4, R—K Kt 3; 20 Q—K 8 ch, R—Kt sq; 21 Q×P, and White seems to have a winning attack. III. 17... R—K Kt 3; 18 Q—R 8 ch, R—Kt sq (K—K 2!; 19 R—K sq ch, R—K 3; 20 Kt—Q 4!) 19 Q×P, P—Q 5 (or a); 20 Q—R 6 ch, R—Kt 2; 21 Kt×P, B—B 4; 22

Q—B 6! and White's attack will prevail; (a) 19... B—Kt 5! 20 Kt—K 5, B—K 3; 21 Kt×Q B P? Q—Kt 3; 22 Kt—Q 4, R×P, and Black has at least as good a game as White. This last variation shows Black's best defence, and Dr. Lasker was therefore quite justified in taking the draw at once.

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
|             | 17 R×P ch |
| 18 K—K sq   | 18 R×Kt   |
| 19 Q—Q 8 ch | 19 K—Kt 2 |
| 20 Q×R ch   |           |

Draw agreed to.

### GAME No. 2,810.

Played in the current Correspondence Match, Northern Counties Union v. London Chess League.

#### *French Defence—McCutcheon Variation.*

WHITE.  
Mr. HOPWOOD  
(London).

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

BLACK.  
Mr. COWAN  
(Wigan).

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

10 Q—B 5

..... The beginning of the winning combination.

|          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 11 Q—K 2 | 11 P—B 4 |
| 12 B—Q 5 |          |

Unusual here. 5 B—Q 3 is given in Gunsberg's "Chess Openings," which advises the reply here adopted. Tchigorin v. Fox, at Cambridge Springs, tried it. Fox played P×P at once, and won. (See *B.C.M.*, Game No. 2,453.)

If 12 B—Q 3, P×P; 13 Q×P ch, K—Q sq; 14 Q—B 4, P×Kt; 15 Q×Q, P×P dis ch; 16 K—K 2, R—K sq ch; 17 Kt—K 5, R×Kt ch; 18 K—B 3, P×R, Queening; 19 R×Q, B—Q 3! and Black has three pieces for the Queen — probably sufficient to decide matters in his favour.

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

10 Kt×Kt, B×Kt; 11 Castles seems better. Of course, if B×Kt P White loses a piece.

|             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 13 P—K Kt 3 | 12 P×P        |
| 14 Q×P ch   | 13 P×Kt       |
| 15 P×Q      | 14 K—Q sq     |
| 16 K—K 2    | 15 P×P dis ch |
| 17 R×Q      | 16 P×R Q'sns. |
| 18 Kt—Q 4   | 17 R—K sq     |
| 19 Q×R ch   | 18 Kt—K B 3!  |
| 20 Resigns. | 19 K×Q        |



## GAME No. 2,811.

Played in the Kent v. Yorkshire Correspondence Match, 1906-7.

*Petroff's Defence.*

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. A. E. HARRISON  
(*Sheffield*).Mr. W. M. BROOKE  
(*Tunbridge Wells*).

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

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

It is doubtful if this exchange is advantageous to White, leaving Black free to post his Q B at Q R 3, if necessary.

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

.....Black has so far followed the line of defence advocated in Marshall's "Chess Openings," and similar to that played by Schlechter against Pillsbury at Munich, in 1900. Marshall now gives 13 R×P, B—R 3, and says Black has a good game.

- 13 Kt—Q 2

This move would have been good after 13 R×P, B—R 3; but is less advisable at this stage. The momentary blocking of both Q and B gives Black time to sacrifice a less-important Pawn and save the passed K P, which ultimately wins the game.

- 14 P×P
- 13 P—B 4  
14 B—Kt 2

.....The K P is now safe.

- 15 Q—R 4

This loses time; Q—K 2 is better.

15 Q—B 3

.....He still cannot take the K P.

- 16 Q—B 4 ch  
17 Q—K 2  
18 Q—K 3  
19 Q—Q 4  
20 Q×Q ch  
21 Kt—B 3  
22 P×B  
23 P—Kt 4
- 16 K—R sq  
17 Q R—K sq  
18 B—K R 3!  
19 P—K 6  
20 R×Q  
21 B×Kt  
22 R×P  
23 R—K 5

.....Black has now won back his Pawn, and has the better development for the ending.

- 24 P—Q R 4

He cannot play out the B, on account of R—B 7, followed by R—Kt 6 ch and P—K 7.

- 25 B—Kt 2  
26 K—Kt 2
- 24 B—Kt 2  
25 P—K 7  
26 R—Q 6

.....The game now becomes a struggle on White's part to pin the Black Bishop and exchange, and on Black's to get his B in at K R 5, which would win.

- 27 Q R—Kt sq  
28 K—B 2  
29 K—Kt 2  
30 B—B sq  
31 R—Kt 2
- 27 B—B sq  
28 R—K R 6  
29 R (R 6)—K 6  
30 R—Q 6  
31 R—Q 8

.....White cannot take the Pawn with either Rook, without losing the Bishop.

- 32 B—Q 2  
33 Resigns.
- 32 B—R 3!

.....The second time this Bishop has been offered on this square: the first time it forced the win of a Pawn, and this time a piece.



## GAME No. 2,812.

Played in 1906 Correspondence match: Northern v. Southern Unions.

*Scotch Gambit.*

## NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. W. ATKINSON Mr. E. L. RAYMOND  
(Hull). (Tonbridge).

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 6

.....5..., Kt—B 3, transposing into a well-known position of the *Giucoco Piano*, is best. The German *Handbuch*, however, pronounces the text move to be the second best, on the ground that it retards the development of White's Q Kt.

6 P—Kt 4! 6 B—Kt 3  
7 P—K 5

7 Q—Kt 3 is given as best by the authority just quoted. The text move introduces an attack much practised in the Hull district.

7 Q—K 2?

.....7..., P—Q 4 is the natural reply, and we can discover no objection to it. The move made renders a cramped game inevitable.

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

If 12 P×P, Black replies, not 12..., Q×B, but 12..., B—B 4. Black's next is to prepare for his 14th without being subject to a check by the Kt.

12 K—Q sq  
13 Q R—Q sq 13 P×P  
14 B×P 14 P—B 4  
15 Q—K 3 15 B—R 2

.....If 15..., K—B 2, the answer is 16 R—Q 6, winning the Q B P.

16 B—R 3 16 B—Kt sq  
17 B×Kt 17 R×B  
18 B×B P 18 P—Q Kt 3

.....If 18..., Q×B;  
19 Q×B P, R—R 3; 20 Kt—Q 6, B×Kt; 21 P×B, R—B 3; 22 Kt—K 5, &c.

19 Q—B sq

19 P—K 6, to be followed if 19..., P—Q 3 by 20 Kt—K 5; or if 19..., Kt—K B 3, by 20 Kt—K R 4, appears to be the shortest cut to victory at this point. Next move (which is admitted to have been a mistake) the opportunity still presents itself; White's game is however so good that the mistake merely adds piquancy to the finish.

19 R—R 4  
20 Kt—Q 6 20 B×Kt  
21 P×B 21 Q×B  
22 Q—Kt sq 22 R—R 3  
23 Kt—K 5 23 Q—K sq  
24 K R—K sq 24 Kt—B 3  
25 Kt—Kt 6 25 Q—Kt sq  
26 R—K 7 26 Kt—K sq  
27 Q—K 4 27 Kt—B 3  
28 Q—B 5 28 P—B 5  
29 Q—Q Kt 5 29 R—K R 2  
30 Kt—K 5 30 P—Kt 4  
31 Q—B 6 31 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2.813.

Played in the 1906 correspondence match, Northern v. Southern Unions.

*Ruy Lopez.*

## NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. P. F. BLAKE Mr. H. T. GROVER  
(Liverpool). (Brighton).

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

.....The whole line of defence here initiated has now been abandoned in favour of 4., B—K 2.

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

This, in combination with White's next move, constitutes Winawer's attack, which held the field for twenty years as the leading variation of the opening. 9 Kt—B 3, followed by 10 R—K sq and 11 Q—B 4 or 11 B—B 4, is preferred by present-day experts.

9 Castles  
10 R—Q sq 10 Q—K sq  
11 Kt—Q B 3 11 B—B 4

.....When White played 11 R—K sq, Lasker recommended ("Common Sense in Chess") this as a means of releasing Black's game; but here, where White has not withdrawn protection from the Kt, it is misplaced. 11., P—B 3, or even 11., P—Q 4, should be preferred.

12 Q—K 4

A developing move. as 12 B—B 4, or even (as played later) 12 B—Kt 5, would be better.

12 B×Kt

.....This exchange is not now necessary as a preliminary to the advance of the Q P—e.g., 12., P—Q 4; 13 P×P (*en pass.*), Kt×P; 14 Q×Q, R×Q; 15 Kt×P, B—Q 2; 16 Kt—R 5, B—Kt 3; 17 Kt—Kt 3, B—K B 4, recovering the Paw, with the better game.

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

.....A sign of impatience. 16., K R—K sq, followed by 17., Q—Kt 3, would admit, in some variations, of following with P—B 3 safely or even advantageously.

17 P×P 17 P×P  
18 B—R 6 18 K R—K sq  
19 Kt—Kt 3 19 B—Kt 3

.....Kt—Q 3 should be played at once.

20 P—K R 4 20 Kt—Q 3  
21 R—K 2 21 Kt—Kt 4

.....This is compromising. 21., Q—B 2 is the only safe course. White's reply prevents Black playing Q—Kt 5, and supports indirectly the advance of the K R P should Black now play Q—B 2.

22 Q—Q sq 22 Q—B sq

.....Nevertheless, the position might still have been held, though with difficulty, by 22., Q—Q 2, leaving open B—B 4 as a reply to P—R 5.

23 P—K R 5 23 R×R  
24 Q×R 24 B—B 2  
25 Q—B 3 25 Q—K 3  
26 Kt—B 5 26 Q—K sq  
27 Q—Kt 3 ch 27 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,814.

Played in the London League ("A" Division) Match Battersea v. Lee, December 11th, 1906, at board 1.

*Petroff's Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. G. WERNICK. Mr. O. C. MULLER.  
(Battersea). (Lee).

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

The best continuation is Kt×P.  
Kt—Q B 3 may also be played,  
turning into a Four Knights game.

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

It is clear that White has now  
no compensation whatever for the  
sacrificed Pawn.

8 P—K B 3 7 B—K 2  
9 R—K sq 8 Kt—B 4  
10 P—Q B 3 9 Castles  
11 P×Kt 10 Kt×B  
12 P—Q Kt 4 11 Kt—Q 2  
13 Kt—Q 2 12 Kt—Kt 3  
14 Kt—K B sq 13 B—Q 3  
15 Q—B 2 14 Q—B 3  
15 B×Kt P

..... This combination, to  
win a second Pawn, involves Black  
in great difficulties; he should,  
instead, have gone on quietly with  
his development.

16 P×B 16 Q×Kt  
17 B—K 3 17 Q—B 5  
18 Q—B 2 18 Kt—Q 2

..... With this and the  
next move, Black weakens his

position still more, and renders it  
defenceless. B—K 3 might have  
saved the game.

19 Q—Q 2 19 P—K B 4  
20 B—Q 4 20 P—Q R 4  
21 R—K 7 21 Kt—B 3  
22 Kt—K 3

Here White misses an immediate  
pretty win by 22 R×P ch, K—R  
sq; 23 R—Kt 8 ch, K×R; 24  
Q—Kt 5 ch, K—R sq; 25 B×Kt  
ch, R×B; 26 Q×R ch, K—Kt  
sq; R—K sq, and wins.

22 Q—Kt 4  
23 Kt—Kt 4

An ingenious sacrifice, which  
leads to a winning position.

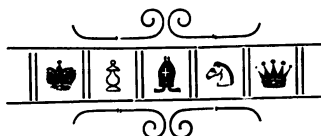
23 P×Kt  
24 Q—Kt 5 24 R—B 2  
25 B×Kt

In his eagerness to recover the  
piece, White lets victory slip once  
more; Q R—K sq instead of the  
text, would have left Black no  
escape.

25 R×R  
26 B×R 26 Q—Kt 3 ch

..... But Black fails to  
perceive that all danger is past,  
and that B—K 3 at last would  
have equalised the game.

27 B—B 5 27 Q—B 2  
28 R—K sq 28 P—K R 3  
29 Q—Kt 6 29 B—B 4  
30 Q×B 30 R P×P  
31 Q×P (Kt 4) 31 Q—Q R 4  
32 Q—Q 4 32 Q—Kt 4  
33 R—K 7 33 R—R 8 ch  
34 K—B 2 34 Resigns.





## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

## HENRY E. KIDSON.



WE have no doubt the publication of this veteran's photograph will be received with much interest. It will be remembered that in December and January we gave in our "Random Selections from the Old Masters" two of this composer's problems. Notwithstanding years, Mr. Kidson is again among us in vigorous activity, after his talents had lain dormant for a



Mr. HENRY E. KIDSON.

long period. The subject of this short sketch was born in Leeds in 1832, and in January, 1847, went to reside in York, and there he made the acquaintance of Walter Grimshaw, a youth of his own age, who subsequently proved to be one of the finest English composers of his time. They learnt chess together, but soon became fascinated with the study of problems. At that time columns devoted to chess were but few in number. In July, 1849, the first number of *Home Circle* appeared. This magazine had a successful career for some years, and devoted some of its space to chess problems. This department was under the directorship of Mr. H. C. Mott, a clerk in the Government service, and he conducted this branch of the paper with

much energy and spirit. Mr. Kidson's first efforts in composition appeared in this periodical, but were not, perhaps, distinguished for much depth of strategy. As he acquired more experience, a problem of his was honoured by a diagram in the *Illustrated London News* in 1850, which gave him considerable encouragement and ambition. Mr. Howard Staunton was then the editor of this famed chess column, as is well known to "old stagers," and he was ever ready to give a helping hand to young composers. Mr. Kidson has always felt indebtedness to his friendly advice and interest then and in after years. Problems in those days included both four and five movers, and their

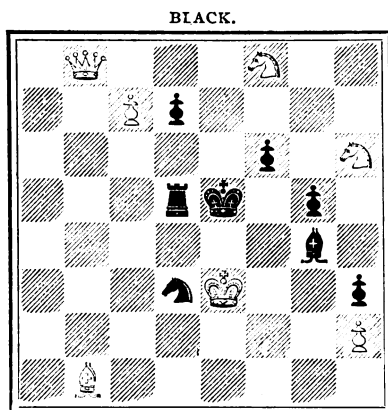


solution even extended to greater limits. Mr. Kidson deplores the sorry truth that four movers have gone out of fashion, as he remarks "there is many a fine idea that cannot be expressed in a less number of moves."

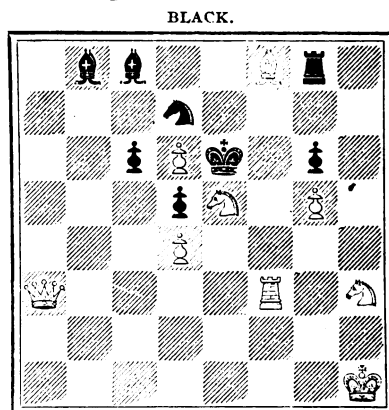
In 1857 Mr. Kidson settled in Liverpool, where he has remained to this day. In 1866 he joined the Liverpool Chess Club, and his membership subsisted until comparatively recently. During an enjoyable connection with the club, he fulfilled the offices of president, vice-president, and secretary, and often took a board in the matches of the club. He claims never to have been more than an average player, having more fondness for problems than for serious struggles over the board. It is not generally known that Mr. Frank Kidson, who composed some fine problems about twenty years ago, and who has made a mark in other pursuits, is a brother to Mr. H. E. Kidson. As an amateur artist the latter's sketches—both in oil and water—are to be met with occasionally in various exhibitions; and Mr. Kidson has often observed that an artistic instinct and faculty has distinguished many chess players.

We are able to give one of his earliest positions (*Home Circle*, 1849-1850), as well as a specially composed three-mover for our pages.

By H. E. KIDSON, Liverpool.



WHITE.  
Mate in two.



WHITE.  
Mate in three.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—*Des Deutsche Wochenschach* announces two "task" problem tournaments. The first, with four book prizes, is for the best set of three four-move problems in which the White forces are to be only K, Q, and R; K, Q, and B; and K, Q, and Kt respectively. In all the positions the Black K is to stand on d5, with the eight Black Pawns surrounding him on c4, c5, c6, d4, d6, e4, e5, and e6 squares. The second is a three-move tourney, with prizes of 32 and 21 marks and *Wochenschach* free for a year. The task is that mate is only to be given by Q and two Bishops. In the two main variations one mate is to be given by K B, and the other by Q B, both to be pure and economical,



and the Q to cover both Bishops. In both tourneys B. Hülsen will be judge, and entries must be received by March 31st, addressed H. Ranneforth, Bambergerstrasse 37, Berlin, W.

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*Liverpool Weekly Courier* First Quarterly Problem Tourney, for Three-movers.—Result :—First prize, A. C. Challenger ; second, G. J. Slater ; hon. mentions, F. W. Wynne, G. J. Slater, A. E. Hughes, and E. Henry. In the Two-move Section : First, G. J. Slater ; hon. mention, Rev. R. J. Wright, E. Millins, E. Henry, A. E. Hughes, and F. Baird. We shall not be alone in expressing pleasure at seeing Mr. Slater return to composing ; he seems to have been fallow for a long time past. His problems are always appreciated.

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*The Western Daily Mercury* announces an eighth two-move problem competition. Usual motto arrangement. Three positions may be contributed before 1st May next. Address : Mr. C. T. Blanshard, M.A., Bewdley.

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There are several matters which must be left for the future. We have to postpone reviews of Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood's *La Strategie* collection ; a Mexican collection, " Problemas de Ajedrez," the " Nederlandsche Schaakproblemen," and a collection of Franz Schrüfer, given in the *Wizner Schachzeitung*. There are other items of interest which space this month compels us to hang up, much against our wish ; but we hope to negotiate everything in due time.

---

Mr. F. W. Wynne (Hill Crest, Dudley) has asked us to mention that he is arranging a kind of International Exchange Bureau for chess columns. The subscription is one shilling per annum, and each subscriber is to furnish one chess column to be entitled to the privilege of seeing six : this means a continuity of receipt and posting on to the next member on the list. No one is to keep a paper more than two days, and the number of papers for perusal may be increased by further contributions in papers by the member. Further particulars can be had from Mr. Wynne. We fear the idea will be found better on paper than in practice ; still, the idea may be worth a trial, as it is inexpensive.

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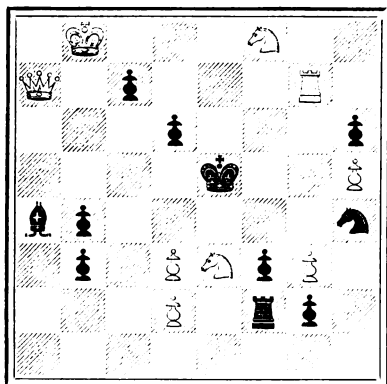
*Reading Observer*.—The recent problem tourneys of this paper have been brought to a successful issue by the publication of the studious report of the judges, Dr. C. Planck and Mr. A. C. Challenger. The two-move prizes have gone—First, R. St. G. Burke, India ; second, P. F. Blake, Liverpool ; third, Dr. E. Paloska, Bohemia ; with honourable mentions to J. van Dijk, C. V. Berry, F. A. L. Kuskop, and Max Feigl. In the three-move section P. F. Blake, Godfrey Heathcote, F. L. Kuskop (N.Z.), take the prizes respectively. Mr. Blake, however, on merit, should have taken third prize ; however, the rules of the competition prohibited a composer taking two prizes in one section—a



condition which does not appear to us to be fair when competitors are invited to compete with plural entries. Honourable mentions are given to P. H. Williams (London), F. Layard (Paris), E. E. Westbury (Birmingham), A. Corrias (Italy), and A. Paddock (Northwich). The prize-winners are capital problems, and we are pleased to give the first two on diagrams:—

By P. F. BLAKE.

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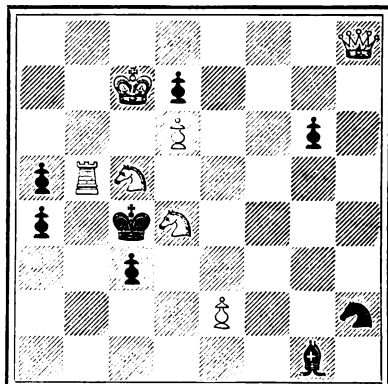


WHITE.

Mate in three.

By GODFREY HEATHCOTE.

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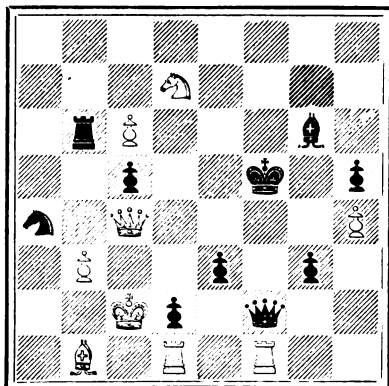
WHITE.

Mate in three.

*Les Tours de Force sur l'Echiquier.*—The following are selected from this entertaining work ; each position illustrates some pointed conceit, generally accepted as a "task" idea:—

By A. C. WHITE.

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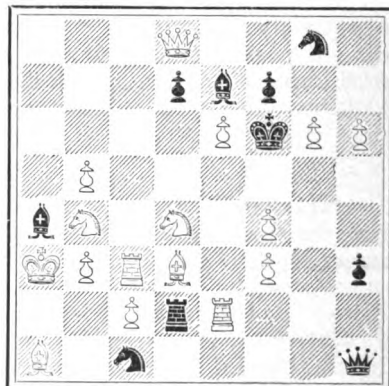


WHITE.

Mate in two.

By W. H. THOMPSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.



By A. W. Shinkman.—White : K at K Kt 2, Q at K Kt 3, Rs at K R 5 and Q Kt sq, Bs at Q 7 and Q R 7, Kts at K B 3 and Q B 2, Ps at Q 3 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q Kt 4, Q at K Kt 4, R at Q Kt 7, Bs at Q B 3 and 8, Kt at K R 8, Ps at K R 3, Q 3, Q R 3, 4, and 5. Mate in two.

By H. W. Barry.—White : K at Q R 5, Q at K B 7, Rs at K R 4, K B 5, Bs at Q Kt 8 and Q R 6, Kts at K Kt 4 and Q Kt 5, Ps at K R 2, K Kt 5, Q 5, Q Kt 6, and Q R 2. Black : K at K 5, Q at Q 7, Rs at K B 8 and Q B 8, Bs at K 8 and Q 8, Kts at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 6, K B 6, 7, K 7, Q B 6, 7, and Q R 6. Mate in two.

Mr. White's two-mover has a most ingenious key-move to a complex scheme of the White King uncovering mate in six places and permitting double check by Black. Mr. Thompson's problem comprises an idea most difficult to work out satisfactorily—namely, Black is permitted four defences to the threat made by the key-move by one Pawn, which defences are met by four different replies. Mr. Shinkman's two-er is now almost a classic ; it speaks for itself. The unpinning of White's pieces is both amusing and instructive. Mr. Barry's perpetration is a veritable timber-yard, and may well excite indignation at its monstrous setting. It is very doubtful if the idea is worth the pains bestowed upon it and the material employed. The fancy is that the Black Queen in playing, respectively blocks five of Black's squares in the King's field, calling for a distinct mate on each self-obstruction, an accomplishment never before attained.

The last selection is made more to show some of the broad schemes aimed at. There are in the collection many tasty and dainty positions which are in contrast to the above.

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*Manchester Weekly News*.—The Millins competition has resulted in Mr. A. Waterhouse, Manchester, taking the prize. Highly commended is the position of Wm. Greenwood, and those by H. F. L. Meyer and F. Baird are commended. It is rather amusing to note that Mr. Greenwood is referred to as an unknown composer, and a pat-on-the-back encouragement is given him. Mr. Greenwood is one of the oldest composers in this country, and we have some admirable specimens of his work yet to give to our readers. Who the judge of this competition is we do not know, but he evidently has not a lengthy experience. The task of this competition was a two-er, in which the two Black Rooks could give four checks. Mr. Waterhouse's problem is as follows, and is certainly superior to Mr. Greenwood's entry :—

White : K at K Kt 4, Q at Q 5, Rs at K R 2 and Q Kt sq, B at K R 6, Kts at K R 5 and K Kt 2, Ps at K R 4, K 4, and Q Kt 2. Black : K at K 7, Rs at K B 7, and K 6, P at Q 6. Mate in two.

---

The following we take from the *Norwich Mercury*, together with the problems :—

“The testimonial to Mr. Laws is now an accomplished fact. On the 14th February, Mr. Godfrey Heathcote forwarded Mr. Laws a cheque for the full amount subscribed, and the following graceful letter :—



"It is with great pleasure that I now enclose a cheque for £43 9s., your acceptance of which I ask on behalf of the subscribers named in the accompanying list. I do not claim that this testimonial is in any way an adequate recognition of your great services to chess. I ask you to look upon it rather as a proof of the friendly esteem in which you are held by your confrères in the problem world.

"May I conclude by expressing an earnest hope that the burden of ill-health which has lately weighed so heavily upon you may, before long, be lifted, and that your future chess work may be happily free from these attendant circumstances of care and anxiety which have overshadowed it these past two years.'

"To this letter Mr. B. G. Laws has sent the following reply, which it is thought desirable to make known as speedily as possible :—

"My dear Heathcote,

"Many thanks to you personally, and also to you in your character as the representative of those who have subscribed so handsomely to the testimonial which accompanied your letter of the 13th inst.

"I have the greatest pleasure in accepting this tangible recognition, not only on account of the substantial form in which the presentation is proffered, but particularly as a token of the kindly feeling and regard of my confrères, as well as friends in the chess world, some of whom are personally unknown to me.

"If one were required, this mark of esteem will certainly be an incentive to me to continue my endeavours to foster a love of the art of problem composition and promulgate its charms.

"I send you four new problems dedicated to all those who have honoured me, and trust these positions will afford some gratifying enjoyment. I have selected them as being fairly diversified in character or style. Need I ask permission to make this respectful dedication? This quartette may serve to mark an event which, apart from its spontaneity, signals an incident unique in chess problem history.

"I can hardly find words to express my thanks for the solicitude conveyed by your message respecting my health, and generally for the complimentary tribute paid to my modest attempts to advance and encourage study and research in our entrancing art of problem composition.

"I am,

"Yours very sincerely,

"B. G. LAWS."

"The following is a list of subscribers to the testimonial:—Sir John Thursby, J. W. Abbott, J. W. Allen, Mrs. W. J. Baird, H. D. O'Bernard, C. Vincent Berry, P. F. Blake, S. S. Blackburne, A. C. Challenger, W. A. Clarke, A. W. Daniel, E. N. Frankenstein, P. G. L. F., G. Heathcote, M. Heathcote, J. Keeble, S. L., per J. Macalister (including P. M. Steib, G. Walpole, T. W. Hay, R. Marshall, H. T. Bailey, T. Hulbert, W. S. Fazan, and H. Kenyon), Prof. U. Maitre, Max J. Meyer, A. J. Neilson, A. T. Nichols, D. Pirnie, Dr. C. Planck, Frank E. Purchas, W. H. Thompson, W. R. Todd, Alain E. White, P. H. Williams, E. J. Winter-Wood, Carslake Winter-Wood, R. Worters, and F. W. Wynne."

We think the time opportune to mention that though some have been under the impression that this movement was identified with the Cudmore incident of some months ago, it will be observed no mention is made by Mr. Heathcote in his appreciatory and appreciative letter of this trouble; yet we feel bound to state that sympathies were awakened by the episode, and it will not now be out of place to quote from a letter sent to our Editor by Dr. Lasker on the subject. He wrote on December 5th last :—

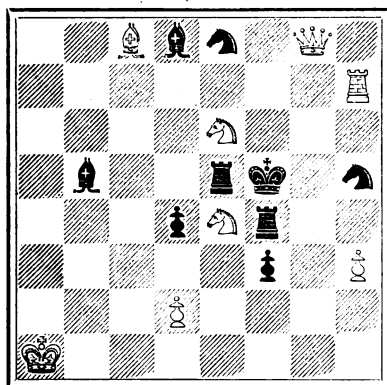


"Now that the 'Cudmore affair' has been amicably settled, I may tell you that I was 3,000 miles away when the story appeared in my Magazine. and my responsibility was merely that of the Editor. Of course, I did not wish to shield myself in the Magazine in any way, and rather accepted full responsibility, without any equivocation. I should feel obliged if you will convey to Mr. Laws my regret that the thing should have occurred, and at the same time point out how slightly I was responsible."

By B. G. LAWS.

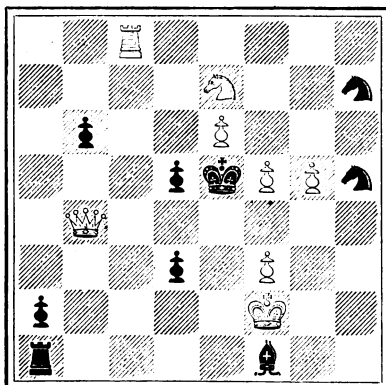
Dedicated with reciprocal regards to the subscribers to the Testimonial.

A  
BLACK.



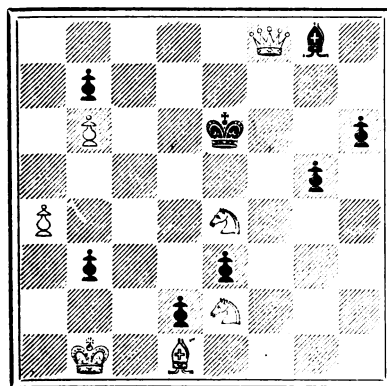
WHITE.  
White mates in two moves.

B  
BLACK.



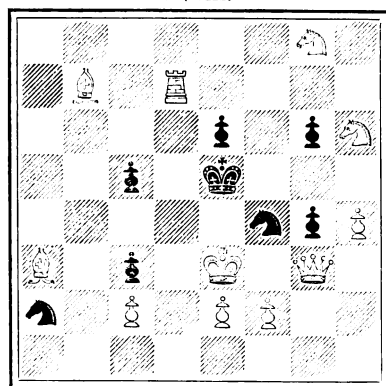
WHITE.  
White mates in three moves.

C  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White mates in four moves.

D  
BLACK.



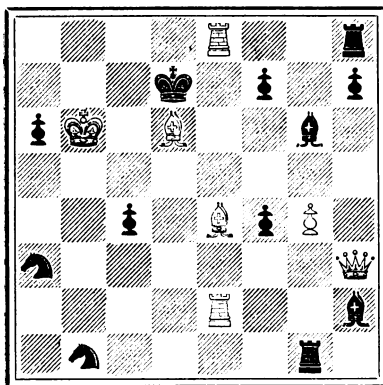
WHITE.  
White compels Black to mate in three.



## RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM OLD MASTERS.

No. 17.—By Dr. CONRAD BAYER.

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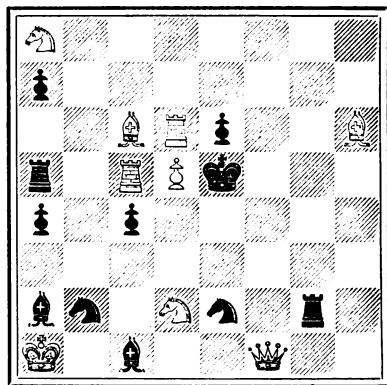


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 18.—By H. LEHNER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 17 solved by 1 Q—R 5, B×Q; 2 B—K 7, &c. If 1.., K×R; 2 B—B 5 dis ch. If 1.., R×R, or P—B 4; 2 B—B 6 ch, &c. If 1.., B×B; 2 Q×B P ch, &c. No one can but admire this splendid piece of work. The key is fine, also the second move in the main play. Although the disciples of the German school are notoriously callous respecting duals, it will be seen that in this composition efforts have been made to avoid some; indeed, it is not very apparent what all the Black pieces are wanted for. It appears to us that, like many another German problem, the economy of Black receives less consideration than it deserves. The idea to make a problem look complex by using a large contingent of ebony is wrong, and this is to-day recognised. In this position there is appreciable strategy, and that is probably all the author sought for.

No. 18 solved by 1 Q—B 3, B×Kt; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. Other variations follow as a matter of course. Beyond the main line of this effort, there is nothing to praise. It, however, shows to many that the idea, which has been illustrated in many forms in modern times, is not so fresh as may be thought. This position is not in accord with the school Herr Lehner favoured; but we know in later years he followed his own bent rather than meekly submit to the stringent rules tacitly accepted by his contemporaries. If we called him the Teutonic Loyd, we do not think we should be far out.

It will be noticed we have now in these Selections gone abroad. Next month we will cull from the works of other Continental composers.



## PROBLEMS

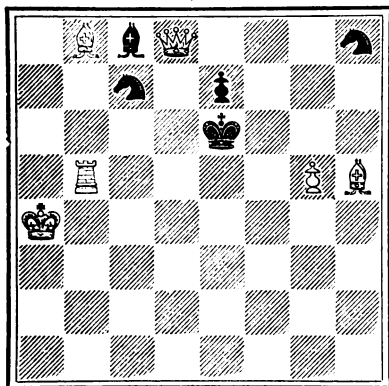
## 'B.C.M.' THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2102.

Motto : "Mimosa."

(T.P. No. 54.)

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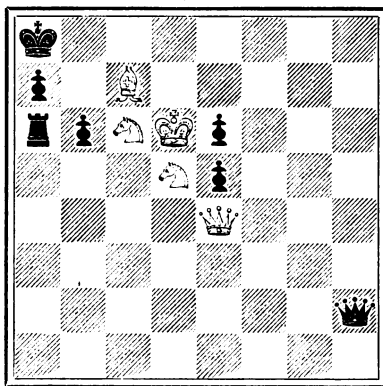
White mates in two moves.

No. 2103.

Motto : "Check to the King."

(T.P. No. 55.)

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WHITE.

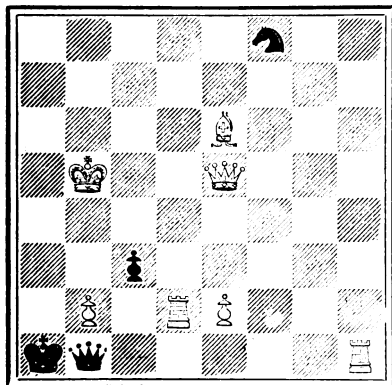
White mates in two moves.

No. 2104.

Motto : "Nelson."

(T.P. No. 56.)

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WHITE.

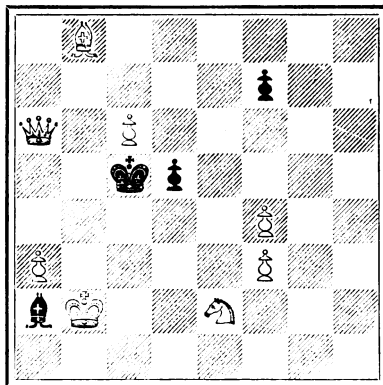
White mates in two moves.

No. 2105.

Motto : "Aurora."

(T.P. No. 57.)

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WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

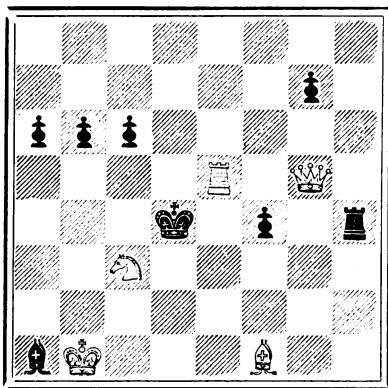


## PROBLEMS.

By N. M. GIBBINS, Haywards Heath.

No. 2106.

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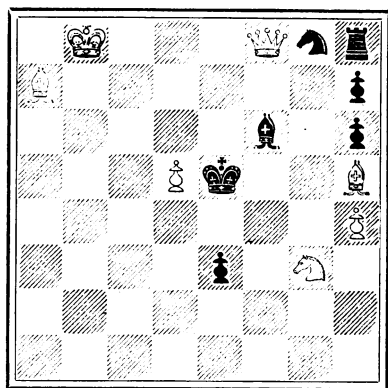


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2107.

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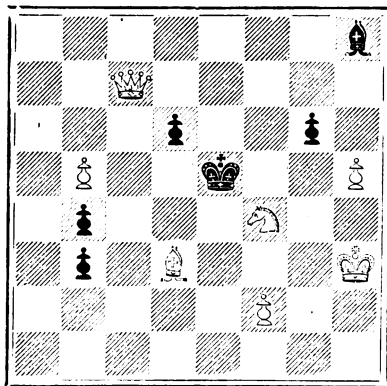


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2108.

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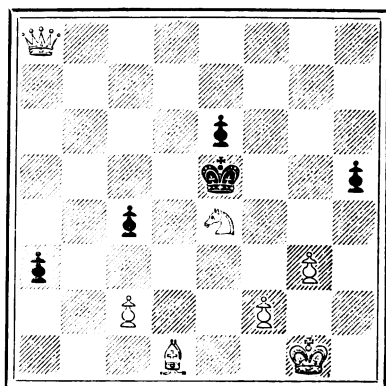


WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2109.

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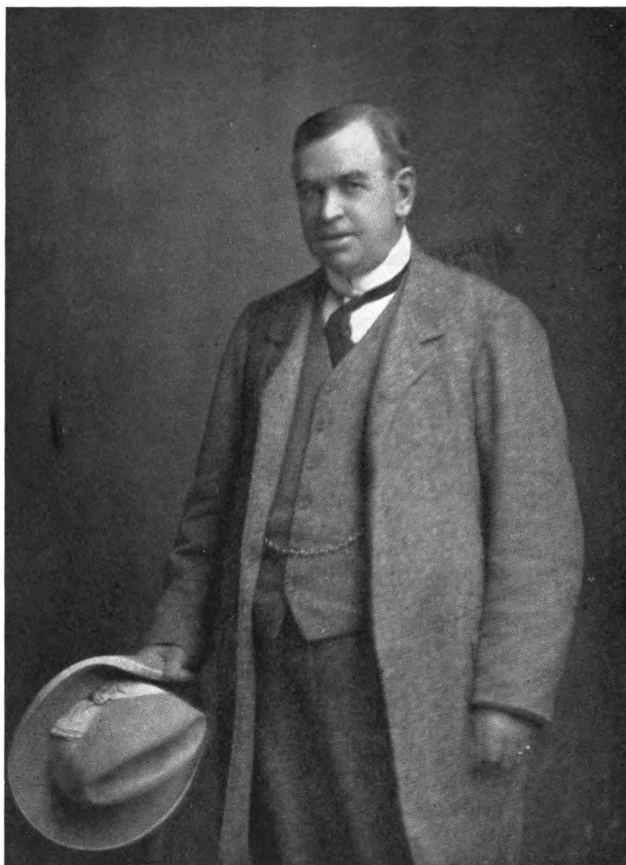
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.









The late Mr. HORACE EDWARD CHAPMAN.

*Photo by  
Harrison, Lincoln.*

*See page 162*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

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APRIL 1907.

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## CASTLING: ITS ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES.

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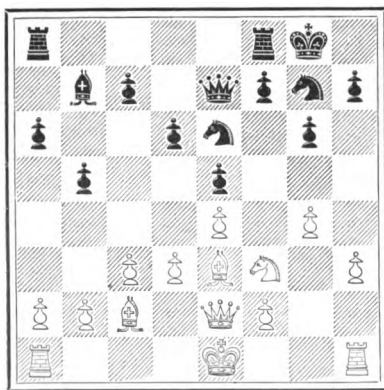
**C**ONTINUING what we hope will prove a course of useful lessons for the less experienced player, we now give some attention to Castling. First, then, it may be taken for granted that it is generally good policy to Castle early, and on the King's side. Castling takes the King out of the direct line of attack, and materially negatives the inherent weakness of the King's Bishop's Pawn. "Castle early" should, however, not be regarded as an infallible rule; indeed, before Castling—which often exercises considerable influence on the general plan of attack and defence—the player should mentally ask himself, "Is the retreat safe"? "Has the King's Knight's Pawn, or King's Rook's Pawn, been moved"? If not, then can the opponent compel one or both these Pawns to move, and thereby weaken the entrenchment? But, granting the reply to be unfavourable, it does not follow that one should not Castle early. It may be that the rapid entry of a Rook into the fray may keep the opponent occupied with defensive measures for the safety of his own game. In many gambits it is well-nigh impossible for either side to place the King in security by Castling, hence in such debuts rapid concentration of forces for attack is of paramount importance. If, in early direct attacks, where Castling has not taken place, the opponent has obtained a majority of Pawns on the Queen's side, it is often good policy to defer Castling, particularly

D I



if the King is in no immediate danger. In such circumstances it is nearly always advisable to force exchange of Queens, if possible, and then play the King to assist the side where one's Pawns are weaker than the opponent's. Very often after exchange of Queens, and other pieces, it will be found advantageous to play K—Q 2, from which position it often exercises great influence upon the fortunes of the game. With regard to Castling on the Queen's side, the primary objections are that the Q R Pawn is left undefended, also that it is much easier for the adversary to formulate an attack against the Queen's side than against the King's wing. But there are notable exceptions. For example, when the Castling player has an open Queen's file which is closed to and cannot be opened by the opponent. In such case it often happens that the force which can be brought to bear upon the opposing centre by the Castling player prevents the formation of an attack on the Queen's side, or, at any rate, sufficiently defeats such object as to enable the Castled King to be adequately safeguarded. In such games it often happens, when the opponent has already Castled on the King's side, that one's own Pawns may be rapidly advanced to the attack with success. Such possibilities should always be considered by the player intending to Castle Q R. In regard to attacks against a Castled King, the defending player should remember that three unmoved Pawns in front of King (K at Kt sq), with the aid of Knight or Bishop, at Bishop's square, can offer a very tenacious defence. Many strong players—knowing what an important influence Castling has upon the future course of the game—defer Castling as long as possible, compatible with safety, reserving the option of playing their King to either side of the board; but as such schemes require considerable experience to carry them to successful issue, we strongly recommend young players to adopt fairly simple openings, and to Castle early on the King's side. The following examples should prove of interest to the student:—

BLACK (MR. J. H. BLACKBURNE.)



WHITE (MR. W. STEINITZ) to play.

probable continuation 2 Kt—K sq ! P × K P ; 3 P × P, Kt—B 5, &c.

Here it will be noticed that there is a weakness in the defence of the Black King, owing to the advanced P at Kt 3. Seeing this, and having his K-side Pawns in a favourable position for attack, Steinitz decides that he will be able to deliver his onslaught first, and elects to Castle on the Q side. The game proceeds:—

| WHITE.        | BLACK.    |
|---------------|-----------|
| 1 Castles Q R | 1 P—Q B 4 |

Naturally proceeding to the counter-attack. Blackburne might, however, have done better, as Steinitz pointed out, by first playing 1... P—K B 4, with the



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

An excellent move, threatening B—Q 4 and Q—R 6, amongst other things.

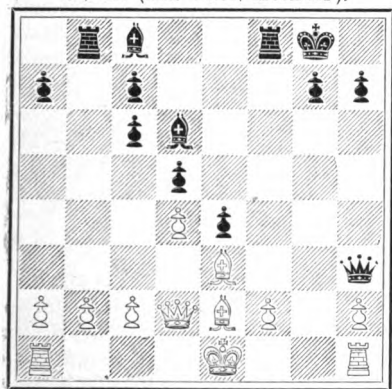
|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 6 B—Q 4  | 5 P—Q R 4 |
| 7 Q—R 6  | 6 P—B 3   |
| 8 P—Kt 5 | 7 P—Kt 5  |
|          | 8 P—B 4   |

There is nothing better. White's attack is irresistible. The game is an example of neither Kings' position being tenable, and victory going to the side which first gets home his attack.

|           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| 9 B—B 6   | 9 <sup>7</sup> Q—B 2 |
| 10 P×P    | 10 P×P               |
| 11 P—Kt 6 |                      |

Winning a piece and the game, since, if 11... Q×P; 12 B×Kt, Q×B; 13 R—Kt sq, &c.

Our second illustration is a curious one, inasmuch as White, by Castling with apparent security, really exposes his position to a fatal attack.



White here elects to Castle, as most players would. The position appears to warrant it, as the Black Q is apparently shut off, and Black has no opportunity of getting any attacking combination before White is able to seize the open K Kt file with his Rooks, and obtain a winning attack.

Let us see how White fared at the hands of Morphy.

| WHITE.        | BLACK.   |
|---------------|----------|
| 1 Castles Q R | 1 R×B P! |
| 2 B×R         | 2 Q—R 6! |

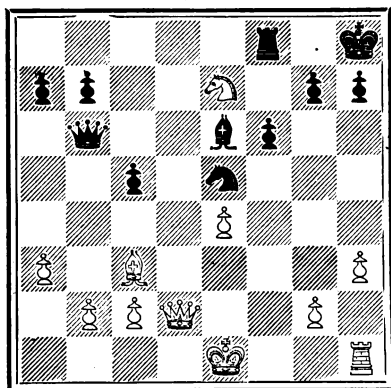
Two magnificent moves. Of course, White is mated if the Q be taken.

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

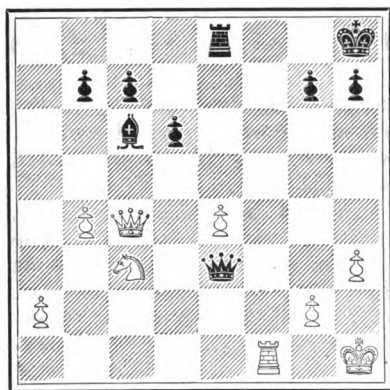


## GAME-ENDINGS.

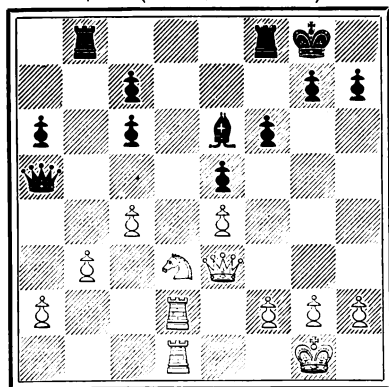
BLACK.



WHITE.



BLACK (P. S. LEONHARDT).



WHITE (X).

The annexed position occurred in a game played at the Commercial Club, at Copenhagen, in 1906.

White played 1 R—B sq, threatening B×Kt, whereupon the game proceeded:

WHITE.

- 1 ———  
2 R×P!!

BLACK.

- 1 R—Q sq  
2 P×R

(If 2.., P—R 3, 3 B×Kt!).

- |                     |             |
|---------------------|-------------|
| 3 B×Kt              | 3 P×B       |
| 4 Q—Kt 5            | 4 R—K Kt sq |
| 5 Kt×R              | 5 Q—B 3     |
| 6 Kt—K 7, and wins. |             |

A highly interesting combination.

From the same source (*Tidskrift för Schack*) we extract the appended neat finish.

Black noted that on 1.., B×P; 2 Kt×B, Q×Kt; 3 Q×Q, R×Q, White mated by R—B 8, and therefore played:

WHITE.

- 1 P—R 3

BLACK.

- 1 P—R 3

Whereupon followed:

- |               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| 2 Kt—Q 5      | 2 Q×P   |
| 3 R—B 8 ch    | 3 K—R 2 |
| 4 Kt—B 6 ch   | 4 P×Kt  |
| 5 Q—B 7 mate. |         |

White's position in the accompanying diagram, from a game recently played at the Stockholm Chess Club, appears to be remarkably solid and secure. This is how Leonhardt resolved it:

WHITE.

- 1 Kt—B 5  
2 R×R  
3 Kt—Q 7  
4 Q—K sq

BLACK.

- 1 K R—Q sq  
2 R×R  
3 B×P!  
4 R×P!  
5 Q×R!

After this third blow, White, as the *Aftonbladet* has it, 'uppgaf'—upgave.

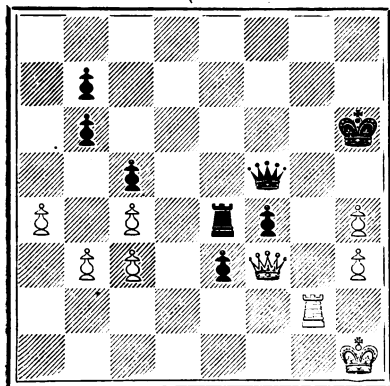


## A SAMPLE OF MODERN CRITICISM.

Under the heading, "A Sample of Modern Criticism," M. I. Tchigorin contributes the following to the *Novoye Vremya* :—

The subjoined position occurred in a tourney game at Nuremberg, 1906 :—

BLACK (DITMAR).



WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

M. Ditmar played 44... R—K 3, and, after 45 Q×Kt P, P—K 7 ; 46 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—R 4 ; 47 Q—R 8 ch, R—R 3 ; 48 Q—K 8 ch, K×P ; 49 Q×P, P—B 6 ; 50 Q—B 2 ch, K—R 4 ; 51 R—Kt 3, Black resigned.

In moving R—K 3, M. Ditmar possibly foresaw the threat of R—Kt 6 ch, after P—R 5. He may have intended to bring about an exchange of Rooks in certain eventualities, as, for instance, K—Kt sq. More probably, however, he calculated wrongly that after 45 Q×Kt P, the advance of his K P could not be stayed. In the

collected games of the Nuremberg Tourney the move 44... R—K 3 is characterised as "a gross oversight," by which Black allowed the victory to slip from his grasp. "The right continuation to an instructive attack," says Dr. Tarrasch, "is 41... R—K 2 ; 45 K—R 2, Q—B 2 ; 46 K—Kt sq, R—K 4 ; 47 K—R 2, Q—B 3 ; 48 K—R sq, R—R 4 ; 49 K—R 2, R×P ; 50 K—R sq, Q—B 4 ; 51 K—R 2, Q—R 4, and Black wins. It is further explained that Black should first play to win the P on R 4 and then challenge an exchange of Queens."

What "instruction" is to be gathered by playing eight consecutive moves on one side only, it is difficult to see. To move the King from one square to another and back again cannot be called a defence ! If upon 44... R—K 2, White play, without any particular need, be it noted, 45 K—R 2, and further Q—B 2 ; 46 K—Kt sq, R—K 4, even a tyro would continue 47 K—B sq, Q—B 3 ; 48 R—Kt 4. It would be interesting to learn the commentator's demonstration as to how the P on R 4 could be won. He would have to defend himself now by playing R—B 4, and White, by the rejoinder Q—K 4, undoubtedly secures at least a draw. If this should not content him, he might play 49 P—R 5, and it is no easy thing to show how the game would proceed.





## A CHANCE OPENING.

By M. I. TCHIGORIN.

*(From the Novoye Vremya.)*

At the Ostend Tournament last year, Herr Mieses won the following game from me :—

1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, B—B 4; 4 **Q—Kt 4, Q—B 3**; 5 Kt—Q 5, Q×P ch; 6 K—Q sq, K—B sq; 7 Kt—R 3, Q—Q 5; 8 P—Q 3, P—Q 3; 9 Q—R 4, B×Kt; 10 Q×B, Kt—R 4? 11 R—B sq! Kt×B; 12 Q—Q 7, P—K B 3; 13 Kt×K B P.

We are apt to ascribe the loss of a game to some particular weak move made in the opening; or it may seem to us that a certain move ought to have led to the defeat of our opponent. My chance move of 4.., Q—B 3, appears to be of this character. I call it a “chance” move, because I was not in form at the time of play—every one has his bad days—and the mirage of mate by Q×B P ch and Q—B 8 was before my eyes!

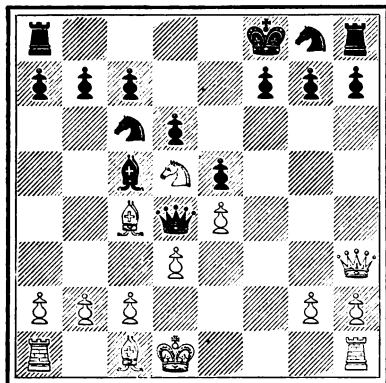
This game alone sufficed to make the annotators declare that :—1stly, Black could only (!) avoid difficulty in the development of his game by playing 3 Kt—B 3. (In the Paris Tourney of 1900 I played 3 Kt—B 3, and lost the game. Rosenthal remarks in the Handbook of the Tourney : “The right move is 3.., B—B 4.” These annotating pedagogues know as little of the “right” move as the veriest tyro). 2ndly, the move 4.., Q—B 3 is undoubtedly bad. According to one of them, 4.., K—B sq were better. Another declares 4.., P—K Kt 3 is sounder (as was played, for example, by Mortimer against Mieses). 3rdly, the move 10.., Kt—R 4 is certainly a blunder. Some pointed out a possible defence in 10.., Q—B 7, but their variations did not support the view. Others found that even on 10.., Q—B 7 White wins quite easily; 11 B—K 3, B×B; 12 Kt×B, Kt—Q 5; 13 R—K B sq, Q—K 7 ch; 14 K—B sq, Kt—B 3 (?); 15 P—B 3, &c. (Schlechter).

Actually the move 10.., Q—B 7 prevents White from getting a winning attack, and Black is left finally with a Pawn more and his King in a secure position. It was my intention to play Q—B 7 after 10.., Kt—R 4; but, unfortunately, I overlooked the reply 11 R—B sq. Perhaps I should have lost the game in any event, no matter what I played; but my analysis tends to show that the game should be won by the move I so hastily rejected.

Herr Schlechter abandons the variation with an “&c.,” and leaves it in a very interesting position. He evidently had in view 15.., Kt—B 3? when 16 P—Q 4, and did not appraise rightly the complications arising out of the following variation :—15.., Kt—B 7! 16 R×Kt! P×R; 17 Kt×Kt (if 17 Q—Q 7, then Q×Kt ch; 18 K×Kt, Q—B 7 ch; 19 K—Kt 3, Q—Kt 3 ch, &c.—a draw); 17 R—Kt sq; 18 P—K Kt 3!, P—K R 4. White has a slight material advantage, but his Kt and R will not soon come into play, and meanwhile



BLACK.



WHITE.

Black brings his two Rooks into the fray by K—K 2 and P—R 5.

But this does not represent Black's best line of play.

After 10. ., Q—B 7! 11 B—K 3, B×B; 12 Kt×B, Kt—Q 5; 13 R—K B sq, Q—K 7 ch; 14 K—B sq, Black should continue Kt—R 3, and on 15 P—B 3, R—Q sq.

(a) 16 P×Kt, P×P; 17 Q—R 4 (I can find nothing better), Q×Kt ch; 18 K—B 2, Q—K 7 ch; 19 K—Kt 3, R—Q 2; 20 Q R—K sq. I do not examine 20. ., Q×K Kt P or Q—Q 7, for after 20. ., Q—Kt 5; 21 R×P ch, K—K sq; 22 Q×Q, Kt×Q, Black has a P to

the good, and his Kt is excellently placed on K 4.

(b) 16 R—Q sq. The defence is not altogether easy. The only move to save Black is 16. ., Kt—Kt 5; 17 Q×Kt, Q×Kt ch; 18 R—Q 2 (or K—Kt sq), P—K R 4; 19 Q—Q sq, Kt—K 3!

If 20 Q—B sq, then R—R 3. The Black King is out of danger, and his surplus Pawn will probably decide the game.

Thus the result of the gross slip is—an important opening. Believe me, strong and interesting opening lines of play have often resulted from such lapses. These have been analysed by the masters and brought by them into practice.

### SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We repeat the positions VI. and VII. given last month at p. 109.

VI.—♔ at Q 4, ♖ at Q R 4, ♘ at K B 5. ♚ at K R sq,

♜ at K Kt 8, ♙ at K Kt 5 and K Kt 6. This study is the work of the celebrated end-game composer H. Rinck, of Barcelona, and White draws thus:—1 K—K 5, P—Kt 7 (if 1. ., R—Kt 8 ch; 2 K—B 6, P—Kt 7; 3 R×P or 3 R—R 8 ch, &c.); 2 R×P, R—K 8 ch; 3 K—B 6, P Queens; 4 R—R 4 ch, K—Kt sq; 5 R—Kt 5 ch, K—B sq (if 5. ., K—R sq, then R—R 4 ch, &c.); 6 R—Kt 8 ch, and draws. This is the author's solution.

VII.—♔ at K 6, ♖ at Q B sq, ♘ at Q 7. ♚ at Q Kt sq,

♜ at K R sq, ♙ at Q Kt 2 and Q Kt 3. This position is taken from a game played at Munchen, in 1905, between O. Bernstein (White) and A. Niemzowitsch (Black). White wins by 1 K—B 6, P—Kt 4 (if 1. ., R—Kt sq, then 2 R—K sq!); 2 R—B 2, P—Kt 3 (if 2. ., P—Kt 5, then 3 R—K R 2!, R×R; 4 P Queens ch, K—R 2; 5 Q—



R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; Q—K 5 ch, and the Rook is lost. If 2. ., R—Kt sq; 3 R—K 2, K—B 2; 4 R—K 8; 3 K—K 7, R—R 2 ch; 4 K—Q 6, R—R 3 ch; 5 K—Q 5, R—R 4 ch; 6 K—B 6, R—R sq; 7 R—Q 2 !, R—Q sq; 8 R—K 2 and wins.

Solutions were sent by the Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester); Messrs. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), C. Coates (Manchester), D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), "Petroff" (Wick), "A.T. B.B." (Bournemouth), M. Whitehead (Southsea), C. B. Cribb (Bradford), A. Jenkins, junr. (Southampton), P. W. Sergeant (London), J. S. Pagan (Stirling), W. H. S. Monck (Dublin), A. Ellis (Guildford), P. J. Allingham (Reigate), W. Turner (Weaste), D. L. Anderson (London), A. Hood (Levenshulme), T. Kelly (Manchester), H. Ford (London), and Miss Edith L. Corser (Reigate). With one exception, every competitor indicated the correct play by which White draws in VI.; but position VII. proved quite a teaser. Mr. Pagan writes:—"I can understand a player bringing off the draw in No. VI. over the board, but if a draw is the correct result of No. VII., then I think it must have been submitted to 'mid-night oil,' and is therefore the composition of the end-game composer."

Our esteemed friend the Rev. W. C. Palmer says:—"VII. is a regular teaser. Last month I was foolish enough to say I should like to know what in your opinion was a difficult end-game. Is No. VII. the reply? I must have spent quite six hours over it, and even now I am not certain of the correctness of my solution. Many thanks for the great pleasure I always derive from the *B.C.M.*"

Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall's solution is exactly as the play given above, with the addition of many sub-variations, and to him we have awarded one of the prizes. Miss Corser also declares the position to be a win for White, and her analysis is very little inferior to that submitted by Mr. Tattersall. We have much pleasure in awarding Miss Corser one of the prizes, and we are sure the other competitors will join in our congratulations upon her success. Several solvers declare that White can force a win, starting with 1 R—B 4, and, truth to tell, we have not been able to disprove the statement. The best of these efforts is from Mr. T. Kelly, whose analysis is as follows:—

No. VII.—This is a win for White, the initial move being R—B 4. Black has several possible replies.

A.—1. ., P—Kt 4; 2 R—K R 4, R—Kt sq; 3 K—B 7, R—Q sq; 4 K—Q 7, K—B 2; 5 R—Q 4, P—Kt 3; 6 R—Q sq, and then checks, driving away the K and winning.

B.—1. ., R—R 3 ch; 2 K—B 5, R—R 4 ch (or R—R sq; 3 R—K R 5, R—Q sq; 4 K—Kt 6, &c.); 3 K—B 6, R—R sq (if R—R 3 ch, 4 K—Kt 7); 4 R—K R 4, R—Kt sq; 5 K—B 7, R—Q sq; 6 K—K 7, K—B 2; 7 R—B 4 ch, and wins.

C.—After 1. ., R—Q sq and 1. ., R—Kt sq, attacks the R, and the win is plain.

We shall be glad if some of our friends will examine the foregoing play, and report whether correct or otherwise. If the win cannot be disproved, we shall forward to Mr. Kelly a copy of the *Year Book of Chess*, 1907.

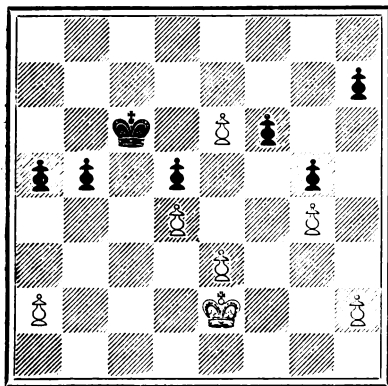


We acknowledge, with pleasure, correct solutions of positions I. and II. from Mr. Donald M. Liddell, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, U.S.A. Writing on February 17th, he remarks:—"The time-limit will rule me out, but I send the solutions. Am enjoying your journal very much, and am glad I subscribed." We consider Mr. Liddell's analysis quite equal to any sent by the prize-winners, and we shall forward him a copy of *Marshall's Chess Openings*.

The studies for next month are from actual play, and will be found interesting. For the best solutions to hand not later than April 21st we shall award two book prizes.

No. VIII.

BLACK.

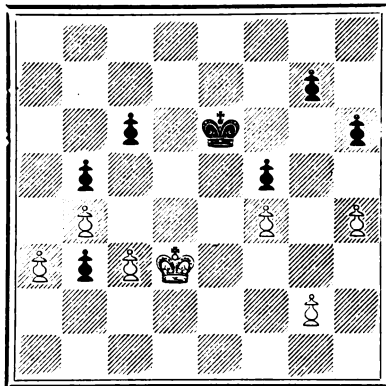


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. IX.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw.

## OBITUARY.

WE record, with deep regret, the death of an old friend and valued correspondent, Miron James Hazeltine, late chess editor of the *New York Clipper*, who passed away on February 24th, at his home, Campden Village, New Hampshire, full of years (83) and greatly esteemed by all who knew him. For nearly half-a-century—August, 1856, to within the past two years—Mr. Hazeltine edited the chess column in the *Clipper*, and his contributions displayed such rare literary ability that he was universally regarded as the brightest writer on chess in the United States. Mr. Hazeltine, who was of Teutonic descent, was born in Rumney, New Hampshire, November 13th, 1824. He first saw chess at Amherst College, Massachusetts, in 1848; but did not study the game until 1850, when he was a student at Lowell, Mass. Owing to an accident in the College gymnasium, which proved nearly fatal, Mr. Hazeltine devoted his energies to the scholastic profession and journalistic work. His first editorial connection with chess started on



February 3rd, 1855, when he opened a chess column in the *New York Saturday Courier*. He joined the staff of the *Clipper* in 1856, and the following year was co-editor, with D. W. Fiske, of the *American Chess Monthly*. In 1886-7 he wrote a series of sketches of American Chess Players for the *Macon Telegraph*, which aroused great interest and commanded wide attention, and he also edited several chess works which met with a good sale in the United States. Mr. Hazeltine evinced a keen interest in problems. Curiously enough, though not a composer himself, he virtually danced with delight when confronted with heavy master-pieces or long-linked propositions. Inferentially we have regarded him as an enthusiastic solver, but there is no proof that he publicly displayed talents in this direction. Short-measured problems he tabooed, and felt unhappy in problems exploitation with positions under four moves, and as for two-movers he held them in such disdain that he termed them "food for babes." This was also an expression used by the late Mr. H. J. C. Andrews in alluding to the simplicities of the two-mover in his time.

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It is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Horace Edward Chapman, president of the Hastings Chess Club, who passed away on March 6th after an illness of more than five months' duration. Mr. Chapman was a gentleman of most genial temperament, and highly esteemed and affectionately regarded by all who had the privilege of his society and friendship. The son of a banker, he was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and took Holy Orders, his incumbency being Donhead St. Andrew's, near Salisbury; but he subsequently withdrew from the Church, and presented the living to his Curate. From boyhood Mr. Chapman was interested in the Royal Game. At Eton he joined the chess coterie, and when at home he played chess with his father nearly every evening. After reaching manhood, Mr. Chapman's love for chess increased, and he became a liberal patron of the game and of English chess-players, some of whom he frequently invited to Donhead for rest and chess recreation. As a visitor to Hastings he joined the Hastings Chess Club about sixteen years ago and later became very closely identified with its organisation. For the past twelve years Mr. Chapman was president of the club, and supported most heartily and sympathetically every effort to develop and popularize the game. As a player he was a very capable and delightful opponent, but, owing to heart trouble, would never indulge in strenuous match play. His delight was to be associated with some master in consultation games, in which he always advocated enterprising tactics and experiments in the openings. Under his suggestion and financial support the Hastings chess festivals were inaugurated fourteen years ago, and these gatherings have since been a marked feature of the club's life and progress, the invited players including such masters as Bird, Blackburne, Gunsberg, Hoffer, Janowski, Lasker, Lee MacDonnell, Marco, Marshall, Mieses, Minchin, Napier, Pillsbury, Steinitz, Teichmann, Wayte, and others. It was mainly owing to Mr. Chapman's influence and encouragement that the Hastings Club



undertook the responsibility of the International Tournament of 1895, which proved a splendid success, gave an impetus to chess throughout the world, and helped to establish the Hastings Club in its present acknowledged position as one of the leading chess clubs in Great Britain. Mr Chapman was a member of the Executive Committee of the London International Tournament of 1899 and at the time of his death he was president of the Sussex Chess Association and vice-president of the Ostend Tournament Committee.

Mr. Chapman had resided at Warrior Square Terrace, St. Leonards, since 1904. He was a connoisseur in art, and possessed a cultivated taste, which he exercised in the collection of furniture and pictures.

The funeral took place on Friday, March 8th, at Hastings Borough Cemetery, the officers and many members attending from the chess club to express their appreciation of their late president and sympathy with the bereaved family.

The deputation from the Hastings Club comprised Messrs. H. F. Cheshire, F. J. Mann, and F.W. Womersley vice-presidents), A. G. Ginner (hon treasurer), H. E. Dobell (hon. secretary), C. G. Skyrme, T. R. Kirkpatrick, and R. Lucas. The members of the club sent a beautiful wreath principally composed of lilies of the valley. Messrs. C. G. Skyrme (president), H. J. McMahon, and H. Braund represented the St. Leonards Institute Chess Club, of which Mr. Chapman was vice-president. The club also sent a floral cross. Mr. Chapman was born in 1841.

The celebrated Hungarian chess master, J. Lowenthal, is also interred in Hastings Borough Cemetery.

## THE CHESS WORLD.

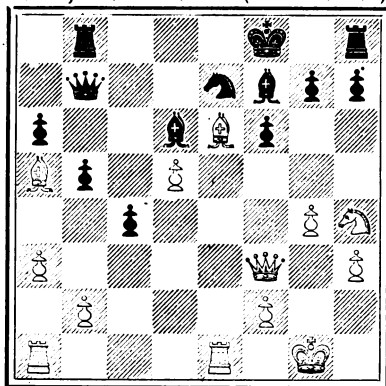
### NORTHERN COUNTIES CHESS UNION CONGRESS.

**T**HE Annual Congress of the Northern Counties Chess Union was held at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, from March 4th to 9th, and proved a great success. Hitherto the meetings have only lasted three or four days, but this year the committee decided to institute a contest for the championship of the North of England, and also to extend the duration of the Congress to one week—Monday to Saturday. This progressive policy met with reward in the shape of excellent entries and increased interest taken in the proceedings. The chess programme was as follows:—Championship Contest: First prize, £5 5s.; second, £3 3s.; third, £2 2s. Major Tournament: First prize, £3 3s.; second, £1 11s. 6d. Minor Competition: First prize, £2 2s.; second, £1 1s. These events attracted twenty-six competitors—eight, ten, and eight respectively. For Championship honours the aspirants were Messrs. C. Coates (Manchester), J. E. Hall (Bradford), C. Löbel (North Manchester), H. B. Lund (Stockport), G. Shories (Sheffield), V. L. Wahltuch (Manchester), J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln), and J. A. Woollard (Bradford).



The contest produced a most interesting struggle, being practically a race for first place between Shories and Wahlutuch, with the excitement sustained to the closing hour of play on the Saturday. Shories finished his games on the Friday with a score of six wins and one loss. Wahlutuch entered the final round, to play Woollard, with five wins to his credit. It was generally expected that Wahlutuch would equal Shories' score by winning against Woollard, but when it was seen that he was in difficulties as early as the tenth move there was quite a flutter of excitement. The opening play was White (Woollard) Black (Wahlutuch) :—1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4; 3 P—K 3, P—K 3; 4 P—Q B 4, Kt—K B 3; 5 Kt—B 3, P—Q R 3; 6 P×Q P, K P×P; 7 B—Q 3, P—B 5; 8 B—B 2, B—K Kt 5; 9 Castles, B—Q 3? and Woollard continued 10 P—K 4, P×P; 11 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 12 B×Kt, Q—B 2; 13 P—K R 3, B—R 4; 14 R—K sq, K—Q sq. There is no Castling for Black, as the drastic move B×P dis ch is threatened. 15 B—Q 2, Kt—B 3; 16 B—B 3, R—Q B sq; 17 B—B 5, R—Q Kt sq; 18 Q—K 2, P—Q Kt 4; 19 P—R 3, P—B 3; 20 P—Q 5, Kt—K 2; 21 B—K 6, Q—Kt 2; 22 B—R 5 ch, K—K sq; 23 P—K Kt 4, B—Kt 3; 24 Kt—R 4, K—B sq; 25 Q—B 3, B—K K B 2, and we have the position on the diagram :—

Position after Black's 25th move :—  
BLACK, V. L. WAHLUTUCH (MANCHESTER).



WHITE, WOOLLARD (BRADFORD).

At this stage there seems no defence against P—K Kt 5, which forces the gain of material. Woollard played 26 B×B, and the game went on 26... K×B; 27 Q R—Q sq, Kt—Kt 3; 28 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 29 R—K 6, Q—Q 2; 30 B—B 3, B—K 2; 31 Q R—K sq, Q R—K sq; 32 Q—K 3, P—Kt 4, and now, as the result of some sort of unexplainable hallucination, the Bradford player moved K—Kt 2, which he jokingly described as "a miss in baulk," and truly it proved "the losing shot"; whereas the simple R×R P would have led to an easily won ending. Wahlutuch responded with the effective 33... Q×P ch; 34 P—B 3, B—B 4; 35 R×R, perhaps the easiest way of losing; R×B would simply have prolonged the agony; 35... B×Q; 36 R×R, Q—Q 6; 37 R—R 8, Q—B 7 ch; 38 K—R sq, B—B 5; 39 K—Kt sq, B—Kt 6, and Woollard resigned. As there was no time to decide the tie between Shories and Wahlutuch, the committee, with the consent of the players, decided to divide the first and second prize money, but the question of the Championship is to be settled by a match best of three games, and in the event of all three ending in draws play will continue until one player scores a win. The first and third games will be played in Sheffield; the second in Manchester. The match is to be completed on or before June 1st, and,



failing this arrangement, the committee will fix dates and places for play.

The fight for the third prize was also very keen, and finally ended in Messrs. Lund and Coates coming out with equal scores, and dividing. One regrettable incident was the withdrawal of Mr. J. E. Hall, of Bradford, after losing four games; but it was very apparent that he was out of health, and unable to stand the strain of hard play. The form displayed by Mr. J. Wilson gave general pleasure, as he does not enjoy such opportunities for strong practice as the other competitors. Mr. C. Löbel played some fine games, but took the competition quite in a holiday spirit. With deeper analysis, of which he is fully capable, he would have reduced the total scores of some of those who finished above him.

Full score of the tournament :—

|   | Shories | Wahl-<br>tuch | Coates | Lund | Wilson | Woollard | Löbel | Hall | Total. |
|---|---------|---------------|--------|------|--------|----------|-------|------|--------|
| Mr. G. Shories, Sheffield . . . .           | —       | I             | I      | I    | I      | I        | O     | *I   | 6      |
| Mr. V. L. Wahl-<br>tuch, Manchester . . . . | O       | —             | I      | I    | I      | I        | I     | I    | 6      |
| Mr. C. Coates, Manchester . . . .           | O       | O             | —      | O    | I      | I        | I     | I    | 4      |
| Mr. H. B. Lund, North Manchester . . . .    | O       | O             | I      | —    | O      | I        | I     | *I   | 4      |
| Mr. J. Wilson, M.A., Lincoln . . . .        | O       | O             | O      | I    | —      | O        | I     | I    | 3      |
| Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford . . . .        | O       | O             | O      | O    | I      | —        | I     | *I   | 3      |
| Mr. C. Löbel, North Manchester . . . .      | I       | O             | O      | O    | O      | O        | —     | I    | 2      |
| Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford . . . .            | *O      | O             | O      | *O   | O      | *O       | O     | —    | O      |

\* By default—player retired.


The Major Tourney started on Wednesday, and attracted ten competitors, who were divided into two sections. Section I.: Messrs. A. E. Moore (North Manchester), J. J. O'Hanlon (Portadown), Dr. J. R. Marshall (Wigan), Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton), and W. Wolstencroft (Stockport). Section II.: Messrs. F. Downey (Newcastle), T. A. Farron (North Manchester), E. Brindley (Leeds), F. Schofield (Leeds), and C. W. Brigwell (Huddersfield). Messrs. Wolstencroft and Downey won their sections, and after playing one game, which ended in a draw, they agreed to divide the prizes. The section play was very keen; three games occurring between Messrs. Farron and Downey before the latter established his right to meet Mr. Wolstencroft. The latter scored a lucky win in his section against O'Hanlon. With a forced mate in four the Portadown player lost the game through transposing the order of moves. He was conversant with the correct line to follow, starting with sacrifice of Rook and finishing with Q mates. Instead of this, he tried Q sacrifice, with the intention of mating with the Rook, but overlooked that, after Q×P ch and Q×Q, his own King stood checked, and this reversal of the order of moves cost him the game.

The Minor contest started on the Thursday, the eight competitors playing in two divisions. The players were Miss Millar, Miss C. Millar (Bowden), Miss Wahl-  
tuch (Manchester), Mr. A. J. Smith (Malton), Mr.



A. Kennard (Wigton), Dr. Hamilton (Wigan), Mr. R. Hind (Preston), and Mr. C. W. Barrett (Manchester). Messrs. Kennard and Smith won their sections, and agreed to divide the prizes without playing off.

The company numbered about fifty ladies and gentlemen, who thoroughly enjoyed the chess and the social programme, which embraced two Whist Drives, Billiard Handicap, and Lightning Tournament. Mrs. Barrett, Miss Ethel Barrett, and Mrs. Brown won the whist prizes; Dr. J. R. Marshall took first prize in the billiard contest, and Mr. E. Brindley defeated Mr. G. Shories in the final round of the lightning tournament. The stewards for these events were Mr. H. L. Overton, and Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, and their services were highly appreciated. The arrangements for the serious chess were controlled by Messrs. A. E. Moore and I. M. Brown. Mr. C. Platt acted as director of play for the Minor Tournament. Among the special visitors to the Congress were Rev. N. S. Jeffrey, Vicar of Blackpool; Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport), and Mr. F. J. Lee.

Northern Counties Union Championship: Final Tie Match.—The final stage of this season's competition for championship honours amongst Northern Counties Chess organisations was reached on March 23rd, when Cheshire and Lancashire met at Chester. On January 26th Lancashire defeated Yorkshire, at Leeds, by  $16\frac{1}{2}$  to  $13\frac{1}{2}$ ; and the same day Cheshire defeated Cumberland, at Carnforth, by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . Cheshire had choice of place of play for the deciding match, and its officials also exercised their right to play the minimum number of 15 aside. This decision, while perhaps giving Cheshire a greater chance of victory, certainly tells against the maintenance of chess interest in the county, as it excludes from county honours many aspirants who have strong claims to be considered. The match took place at the Masonic Hall, Queen Street, play starting at three o'clock, and proceeding for the regulation four hours. The first three games decided were all wins for Lancashire—Messrs. Eva, Kelly, and Lobel. When play ceased the score was 7 to 3 in favour of the Lancastrians, with five games still in progress. Three of these were adjudicated, bringing the totals to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , and establishing a definite victory for the County Palatine. The positions at the two top boards will be referred to Mr. G. E. Wainwright for adjudication. After the match the teams and officials were hospitably entertained by the Cheshire Association, whose president, Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw, in a humorous speech, claimed the obvious advantage of ancient and beautiful Cheshire over Lancashire's "murky cottonopolis." Later the trophy was presented to Mr. A. E. Moore, captain of the winning side, by the Northern Union president, the Rev. W. C. Palmer, who, whilst congratulating Lancashire upon its success that day, said it would have given him equal pleasure to have handed the cup to Cheshire. Mr. A. E. Moore, in accepting the trophy, also expressed his sincere wishes that Cheshire might in the near future occupy the coveted position of champion county. 

Mr. T. A. Farron, the Lancashire hon. secretary, acknowledged the excellent arrangements made for the match. Lancashire had a very



kindly feeling towards the Cheshire Association, which year after year had just failed to win the trophy. He congratulated its members upon having recently secured the services of an honorary secretary who was working very hard to bring about a thorough organisation of Cheshire players, and he ventured to prophesy that before very long the county would be placed upon the road to success.

The Cheshire captain (Mr. Rhodes Marriott) moved a vote of thanks to the Chester Chess Club for placing the Masonic Hall at their disposal. This was supported by Mr. F. S. Cartwright (the Cheshire County hon. secretary) and acknowledged by Mr. M. Johnson, president of the Chester Club. Score of the match :—

| LANCASHIRE.         |    |    |    |               | CHESHIRE.           |    |    |    |                 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|---------------|---------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|
| Rev. W. C. Palmer   | .. | .. | .. | †             | Mr. Rhodes Marriott | .. | .. | .. | †               |
| Dr. H. Holmes       | .. | .. | .. | †             | Mr. E. A. Greig     | .. | .. | .. | †               |
| Mr. V. L. Wahltuch  | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. Coates       | .. | .. | .. | 1               |
| Mr. C. H. Wallwork  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. I. Macdonald | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. T. Kelly        | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. Wolstencroft | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. C. Lobel        | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. Brevig       | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. G. Mills Palmer | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. Burtinshaw   | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. W. Skillicorn   | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. Farnsworth   | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. W. Butler       | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. Macdonald    | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. T. A. Farron    | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. N. P. Milne     | .. | .. | .. | 1               |
| Mr. T. H. Lambert   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Slater       | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. Briggs       | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. D. Ritchie      | .. | .. | .. | *1              |
| Mr. H. Bateman      | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Rev. F. E. Hicks    | .. | .. | .. | *0              |
| Mr. S. Wellington   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. E. Collinge  | .. | .. | .. | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Arthur Eva      | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. H. Moss      | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| 8 $\frac{1}{2}$     |    |    |    |               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$     |    |    |    |                 |

\* Adjudicated.

Mr. G. E. Wainwright has won the championship of the City of London Chess Club, with the excellent score of 12 wins, 2 draws, and 2 losses. His victory is a very popular one.

Some unknown friend has sent us copies of the *New Zealand Herald*, containing interesting biographical sketches of the competitors in the recent championship tournament at Christchurch. When pressure upon our space is less severe, we hope to reproduce extracts from the articles, which we shall be pleased to supplement with a reproduction of the portrait group of the players, if our kind benefactor will further oblige by sending us the necessary picture taken during the Congress.

For the benefit of those of our readers who are interested in collecting works on chess, we give publicity to the information that many of the books possessed by the late Mr. H. J. C. Andrews are about to be disposed of. Among the volumes catalogued are complete sets of the *Westminster Papers* and the *Chess Player's Chronicle*, also many works relating particularly to problems. Intending purchasers should write Miss R. A. Andrews, 41, St. Germain's Road, Forest Hill, London, S.E., and state their requirements.



**Kent County Association Congress.**—The annual Congress of the Kent Association will be held this year at Deal, commencing on Whit-Monday, May 20th. A strong local committee has been formed, and the Stanhope Hall, which is close to the Station and the Esplanade, has been secured for the week. The programme has not yet been definitely settled, but will probably comprise the following events :—

First Class Open Tournament. Entrance fee 10s. 6d. Second Class Open Tournament. Entrance fee 5s. Kent County Championship. Contest. Entrance fee 5s. There will also be "Extra" Tournaments, with eight players in a division ; entrance fee 2s. 6d. " Knock-out " Tournament, for Whit-Monday ; Open Ladies' Tournaments, and Lightning play contests. It is also probable that Mr. J. H.



Blackburne will give exhibitions of simultaneous and consultation play. The local hon. secretary is Mr. H. H. Hartley, 2, Hamilton Terrace, Deal, who will be glad to furnish particulars of Hotels and Boarding Houses to intending competitors. The hon. secretary of the Congress is Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, Greenways, Sandhurst Park, Tunbridge Wells, who has just sent out an appeal for financial support, and will be glad to reply to any enquiries not covered by the above particulars. The annual general meeting of the County Association will take place on May 20th—Whit-Monday afternoon—and the dinner on the following Thursday. The Congress is likely to prove a great success and the Executive desires us to call special attention to the tournament for the county championship. It is hoped this contest will prove one of the chief attractions of the meeting.



Lancashire Championship.—This season's tournament for the individual championship of Lancashire has just reached the final stage, in which the following players will meet each other, and the competitor with the best aggregate score will secure first prize and the championship title :—Messrs. H. E. Gardner and F. H. Crebbin (Liverpool), Dr. J. R. Marshall (Wigan), and Mr. V. L. Wahltuch (Manchester).

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The *Cape Times* of February 27th says :—The Johannesburg C.C. has no reason to complain of "bad times." At the recent annual meeting it was announced by the president and hon. treasurer (Mr. J. W. Quinn) that the assets of the club amounted to £156, including cash in hand £124, and that there were no liabilities. During the last year the club won matches against the Stock Exchange (12 to 10), Pretoria (23½ to 12½ and 27 to 10), and Germiston 29 to 5). A match British v. Foreign was won by the former by 24½ to 21½.

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Herr Tietz, president of the Carlsbad Chess Club, informs us that, chiefly through the generosity of the Municipality of Carlsbad, an International Tournament will be held in the famous Bohemian health resort, starting Monday, August 19th, and he asks us to give British master players a cordial invitation to enter the lists. There will be nine prizes, ranging from 3,000 to 300 crowns. The tournament is expected to last at least four weeks, and the arrangements will be controlled by the Carlsbad Chess Club. The sum voted by the Municipality from the public funds for the purposes of the Congress is twelve thousand crowns.

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Match : Northern Union v. Scotland.—This contest, which is always anticipated with keen interest by both sides, will most probably be played this year at Newcastle-on-Tyne, under the auspices of the Newcastle Club, whose committee has generously offered to entertain the teams, which will probably muster 25 players on each side, and officials, to dinner. The Northern proposals will come formally before the Scottish Chess Association at the forthcoming Congress at Edinburgh. The date suggested for the match is May 18th, the Saturday before Whit-Monday. Several prospective members of the Northern team intend to make the match the opportunity of a short and enjoyable holiday in the Tyne-side district. It is hoped that Mr. Louis Zollner, Danish Consul at Newcastle, and Mr. James Graham may be induced to play for the North of England. As many of the Scottish team will have to travel a less distance than the majority of their English opponents, it is hoped that Scotland will make every effort to muster full strength—25 aside—it being the desire of the Northern Executive to include in its team ten players from north of Harrogate.

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The contest for the Woodhouse Cup, in which the Bradford, Leeds, Dewsbury, and Huddersfield clubs and the Hull and Sheffield



Associations took part, ended in a win for the last named. Since Mr. Shories came to reside in the city, the interest of local players in the game has received an impetus sufficient to overcome the lethargy which of recent years has marked Sheffield's participation in the competition and if the strongest players will maintain their enthusiasm so far as to take part regularly in "away" matches, the cup will be found in Sheffield much more frequently. The points scored were—Sheffield 14, Leeds 10, Hull 8, Huddersfield 8, Dewsbury 6, Bradford 4. For the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Trophy there was a capital fight, but Wakefield displayed the most consistent form, and fully deserved their victory.

|                    | Played. | MATCHES. |       |        |    | GAMES. |       |        | Points. |
|--------------------|---------|----------|-------|--------|----|--------|-------|--------|---------|
|                    |         | Won.     | Lost. | Drawn. |    | Won.   | Lost. | Drawn. |         |
| Wakefield .. .. .  | 10      | 6        | 1     | 3      | .. | 38     | 24    | 18     | .. 15   |
| Leeds Blenheim ..  | 10      | 5        | 2     | 3      | .. | 35     | 30    | 15     | .. 13   |
| York .. .. .       | 10      | 3        | 3     | 4      | .. | 36     | 30    | 14     | .. 10   |
| Bradford Second .. | 10      | 4        | 4     | 2      | .. | 31     | 36    | 13     | .. 10   |
| Leeds Second .. .. | 10      | 2        | 3     | 5      | .. | 33     | 35    | 12     | .. 9    |
| Farsley .. .. .    | 10      | 1        | 8     | 1      | .. | 24     | 42    | 14     | .. 3    |

The following is the score of the match Wiltshire *v.* Somersetshire, played at Trowbridge on February 16th, in the South-Western group of the competition for the Southern Union Counties Championship :—

| SOMERSET.                    |                 |                            |                 |  | WILTS.          |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|--|--|--|
| Mr. H. C. Moore .. .. .      | 1               | Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross ..  | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. Parsons .. .. .       | * $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Rumboll .. .. .     | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. West .. .. .          | 0               | Mr. J. C. Plaister .. .. . | 1               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. F. Morrell .. .. .    | 1               | Mr. H. S. May .. .. .      | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. L. C. Seymour .. .. .    | 1               | Mr. F. Sutton .. .. .      | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Rev. H. W. Cockett .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. A. Schomberg .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. O. Hunt .. .. .          | 1               | Mr. A. E. Stainer .. .. .  | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. P. H. P. Griess .. .. .  | 1               | Mr. T. Patton .. .. .      | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Rev. C. Ramsden .. .. .      | 1               | Mr. W. C. Rowe .. .. .     | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Rev. C. F. Bolland .. .. .   | 1               | Mr. W. A. Wilkins .. .. .  | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. W. J. Timperlake .. .. . | 0               | Mr. B. Spackman .. .. .    | 1               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. Righton .. .. .       | 1               | Mr. H. W. Beaven .. .. .   | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. W. Sanders .. .. .    | 0               | Rev. E. Wells .. .. .      | 1               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. H. Collins .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Rev. —. Smith .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$   |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. W. E. Hutt .. .. .       | 0               | Mr. H. Russell .. .. .     | 1               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. S. W. Baster .. .. .     | 1               | Mr. J. Compton .. .. .     | 0               |  |                 |  |  |  |  |
| 10 $\frac{1}{2}$             |                 |                            |                 |  | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |

British Federation Inter-Unit Correspondence Contests.—Play in the two matches Northern Union *v.* London League and Southern Union *v.* Midland Union is now in full swing. In the first-named match the Northern team has secured a lead of 8 points. In the companion contest the Southerners are forging ahead. The results of games already finished between the North and London are recorded below :—



| NORTHERN UNION. |                                 |         | LONDON LEAGUE.      |         |   |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|---|
| Board.          |                                 |         |                     |         |   |
| 4               | Dr. Holmes (Liverpool)          | .. .. 1 | Mr. F. P. Carr      | .. .. . | 0 |
| 6               | Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford)   | 0       | Mr. A. Emery        | .. .. . | 1 |
| 13              | Sir Walter Parratt (Windsor)    | .. 1    | Mr. E. D. Palmer    | .. .. . | 0 |
| 16              | Mr. M. Jackson (Hull)           | .. .. 1 | Mr. E. W. Osler     | .. .. . | 0 |
| 17              | Mr. P. F. Blake (Liverpool)     | .. ½    | Mr. W. H. Regan     | .. .. . | ½ |
| 21              | Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln)   | .. 0    | Mr. F. Hauff        | .. .. . | 1 |
| 23              | Dr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle)       | .. .. 1 | Mr. G. F. Hawkins   | .. .. . | 0 |
| 24              | Mr. J. Foulds (Bradford)        | .. .. 1 | Mr. P. W. Sergeant  | .. .. . | 0 |
| 30              | Mr. J. T. Stockwell (Southport) | 1       | Mr. E. J. Randall   | .. .. . | 0 |
| 32              | Mr. E. Dale (Sheffield)         | .. ½    | Mr. E. J. Brooks    | .. .. . | ½ |
| 33              | Mr. H. D. Rockett (Sheffield)   | .. ½    | Mr. W. T. Fall      | .. .. . | ½ |
| 37              | Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury)       | .. 1    | Mr. C. W. Cedervall | .. .. . | 0 |
| 42              | Mr. T. H. Overton (Jarrow)      | .. ½    | Mr. A. Beamish      | .. .. . | ½ |
| 43              | Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse)   | .. 1    | Mr. E. L. Sellon    | .. .. . | 0 |
| 45              | Mr. W. W. Cowan (Wigan)         | .. 1    | Mr. A. E. Hopwood   | .. .. . | 0 |
| 46              | Mr. S. M. Cockin (Wakefield)    | .. 1    | Mr. J. B. Shaw      | .. .. . | 0 |
|                 |                                 | 12      |                     |         | 4 |

Essex v. Norfolk.—This match decided the winner of the South-Eastern section of the Southern Counties Chess Union. It was played at Ipswich, and both sides were fairly well represented. The score at the call of time was—Essex 8 and Norfolk 6, with the game Allcock v. Adcock for adjudication. The game at board 1, between Dr. S. F. Smith and the Rev. Frank Hammond, was arranged to be played in London on a later date. We shall give next month the result of this encounter, and the award in the game Allcock v. Adcock. Score :—

| [ESSEX.                          |         | NORFOLK.            |           |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------|
| Dr. S. F. Smith (East London)    | .. .. — | Rev. F. E. Hammond  | .. .. . — |
| Mr. G. Freeman (Leyton)          | .. ½    | Dr. A. Crook        | .. .. . ½ |
| Mr. J. F. Allcock (East London)  | .. *    | Mr. F. R. Adcock    | .. .. . * |
| Mr. G. F. Williams (East London) | .. ½    | Mr. A. T. Nicholls  | .. .. . ½ |
| Mr. P. R. Gibbs (East London)    | .. ½    | Mr. J. G. Holmes    | .. .. . ½ |
| Mr. E. J. Gibbs (Plaistow)       | .. .. 0 | Mr. W. S. Daws      | .. .. . 1 |
| Rev. Father Swaby (Clacton)      | .. .. 0 | Mr. G. E. Amies     | .. .. . 1 |
| Mr. Wilson Marriage (Colchester) | .. 1    | Dr. T. L. Lack      | .. .. . 0 |
| Mr. R. Stanyon (Colchester)      | .. ½    | Mr. C. H. Oules     | .. .. . ½ |
| Mr. J. L. Burleigh (Colchester)  | .. 1    | Mr. W. Elsmere      | .. .. . 0 |
| Mr. F. W. Andrew (Leyton)        | .. 1    | Mr. E. Lake         | .. .. . 0 |
| Mr. H. Foyster (Clacton)         | .. .. 1 | Mr. S. Taylor       | .. .. . 0 |
| Mr. F. P. Reynolds (West Ham)    | .. ½    | Mr. J. Harper       | .. .. . ½ |
| Mr. H. C. Spurge (Clacton)       | .. .. 0 | Rev. J. A. Lawrence | .. .. . 1 |
| Mr. F. Richardson (Chelmsford)   | .. 1    | Mr. G. V. Grummett  | .. .. . 0 |
| Mr. A. J. Butcher (Colchester)   | .. ½    | Mr. E. E. Minns     | .. .. . ½ |
|                                  |         | 8                   | 6         |

\* To be adjudicated.

Devonshire v. Wiltshire.—This match in the Southern Union Championship was played at Taunton on March 16th, and aroused great interest. The scores of the four competing counties were so close that it was necessary that Devon not only defeat Wilts, but must win by 10½ games to 5½ to secure the majority of wins required by rule when



two or more counties make equal match scores. Devon was strongly represented, and at the close of play had recorded  $9\frac{1}{2}$  points to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , with 4 games for adjudication. Score:—

| DEVONSHIRE.         |    |    |    |    |               | WILTSHIRE.         |    |    |    |    |               |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|--------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Dr. Dunstan         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. A. Rumboll     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. T. Taylor       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. J. C. Plaister | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. H. M. Prideaux  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. S. May      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. T. Bourne       | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Schomberg   | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. G. B. Toms      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. E. Stainer  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. W. Peet      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. Frear Hill  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. E. Palmer       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. Wells       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. W. W. Rickeard  | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. Russell     | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. Ball         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. W. Beaven   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Rev. H. Bremridge   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. Smith          | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. E. D. Moysey | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. V. E. Stoker   | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. F. Tracey      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. Hey         | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. P. Motley       | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. Adams       | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Pearse       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. Gummer      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. D. Brown     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. Temple      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. M. C. Bolt      | .. | .. | .. | .. | *1            | Mr. B. Spackman    | .. | .. | .. | .. | *0            |
| 11 $\frac{1}{2}$    |    |    |    |    |               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$    |    |    |    |    |               |

\* Adjudicated.

† By default.

The appended table shows the game scores:—

|            | Som'set.        | Glos            | Devon.          | Wilts.           | Total.           |
|------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Somerset   | —               | 7               | 9               | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Gloucester | 9               | —               | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11               | 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Devon      | 7               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ | —               | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 28               |
| Wilts      | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ | —                | 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

Cambridge University v. Insurance. Played at Cambridge, March 9th. Cambridge had first move at odd boards. Full score:—

| INSURANCE.          |    |    |    |    |               | CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. |    |    |    |    |               |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. F. L. Anspach   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. A. Webb        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. A. Percival  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. D. Bannerman    | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. Illingworth    | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. N. Mongredin | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. B. H. R. Stower   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. P. C. Lazell    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. E. Woodhouse   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. W. S. Anderson  | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. Lob            | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. R. Turner    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. H. Humphreys   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. G. Glover       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. J. Hybart      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. P. Hunter    | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. P. Saunders    | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Carre        | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. A. W. Newman   | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. D. S. Anderson  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. M. Bee         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. F. F. Dixon     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. R. A. Hayes       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. H. C. Hollins   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. W. R. Hooker   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. A. Walters      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. A. Cooper      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Dr. Butler          | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. P. St. J. Kelton  | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. G. Robands   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. G. A. Adams    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. L. Garner    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. P. Watts       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. W. S. Crawshaw  | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. D. Evans       | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Vinen        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. C. Woods       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |



Midland Counties Chess Union.—A match in the semi-final round of the County Championship contest was played at St. George's Club, Birmingham, on Saturday, March 2nd, between Warwickshire and Worcestershire. The latter were weak at the top and lost by a substantial majority. Score:—

| WARWICKSHIRE.         |    |    |    |               | WORCESTERSHIRE.        |    |    |    |               |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|------------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. A. J. Mackenzie   | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. Frank Brown        | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. F. H. Terrill     | .. | .. | .. | O             | Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| Mr. W. Beeson         | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. A. T. Griffith     | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. A. H. Hudson      | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. D. Campbell        | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. F. J. Burgoyne    | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. B. Bennett      | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. R. L. Spears      | .. | .. | .. | O             | Mr. A. H. Davies       | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| Mr. J. W. Wilder      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. E. Sparshott    | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. H. Morris      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. E. Westbury     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Mackenzie      | .. | .. | .. | O             | Mr. C. W. Wilkins      | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| Mr. A. H. Owen        | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. F. L. Jelf         | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. F. Mills          | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. P. Gibbs           | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. A. Turner         | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. G. W. Darby        | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. H. E. Munns       | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. F. Fardon       | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <hr/> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |    |    |    |               | <hr/> 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  |    |    |    |               |

A second attempt to decide the semi-final tie between Shropshire and Leicestershire was made on Saturday, March 16th, the venue of play again being the St. George's C.C., Birmingham. Leicestershire considerably strengthened their team by comparison with that which did duty in the first match in February, but even the much-improved Salop team held its own, and in fact won the match after adjudication. Score:—

| SHROPSHIRE.          |    |    |                 | LEICESTERSHIRE.    |    |    |                 |
|----------------------|----|----|-----------------|--------------------|----|----|-----------------|
| Mr. J. E. Parry      | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. H. E. Atkins   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. F. Clayton       | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. E. H. Collier  | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh | .. | .. | 0               | Dr. Mason          | .. | .. | I               |
| Mr. N. J. Roughton   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ * | Mr. F. Draycott    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ * |
| Mr. G. H. Lock       | .. | .. | 0               | Mr. T. H. Bumpus   | .. | .. | I               |
| Mr. J. C. Douglas    | .. | .. | I               | Mr. A. C. Garratt  | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. E. Groom         | .. | .. | I               | Mr. A. Underwood   | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. F. W. Forrest    | .. | .. | 0               | Mr. C. Lloyd       | .. | .. | I               |
| Mr. W. E. Baddeley   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ * | Mr. A. Wright      | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 |
| Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. A. F. Atkins   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ 0 |
| Mr. F. Smart         | .. | .. | I               | Mr. J. E. Saunders | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. J. H. Thomason   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. J. P. Thain    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| <hr/>                |    |    |                 | <hr/>              |    |    |                 |
| 6 $\frac{1}{2}$      |    |    |                 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$    |    |    |                 |

\* Adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

After meeting its share of the expenses of the Shrewsbury Congress of the British Chess Federation, the M.C.C.U. has a balance of about £12, which is to be expended partly in providing further chess clocks for county matches, and partly to form a nucleus of a fund for a new County Championship Trophy.



Chess in Scotland.—Play in the “Richardson” Cup Tourney was concluded on 9th March, when the deciding match between the Edinburgh and Glasgow C.C. teams was contested in Edinburgh. A hard



encounter ended in a win for last year's cup-holders, the Glasgow C.C. team, who thus retained the cup, winning it for the sixth time in nine



years. Previous to this season, the tourney had been worked on the "knock-out" principle; but this season each of the senior clubs had to play every other. Under the old conditions, Glasgow had won five times, Edinburgh twice, and Dundee once. Under the new conditions, two points were allowed for each match won and one point for a draw, and Glasgow C.C. came in first, with 11 points out of a possible 12; "Burns" C.C. and Edinburgh C.C. tying for second place, with 9 points each. Glasgow had one "draw" with "Burns" C.C.; "Burns" C.C. lost to Edinburgh and drew with Glasgow; and Edinburgh lost to Glasgow and drew with Athenæum C.C. We give details of decisive tie:—

## GLASGOW.

|                    |    |    |    |    |               |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. J. A. M'Kee    | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Wm. Gibson     | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Jas. Borthwick | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. Crum        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. R. Longwill | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Walter Scott   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. A. J. Neilson  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |

4

## EDINBURGH.

|                     |    |    |    |    |               |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. H. Jackson      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. D. Simpson      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. R. A. S. Rankin | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. M. Whitelaw  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. H. J. M. Thoms  | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. R. Tramm        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. W. Tait         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |

3

Owing to two or three games being still undecided (under adjudication), the exact final scores of all the other clubs cannot be stated at time of writing; but these do not affect the issue. Dundee did not play, so is not eligible as a competitor next season, its place being taken by this season's "Spens" Cup winners, the Glasgow "Bohemians" C.C. Of those who played, Glasgow Central C.C. takes the lowest place, Stirling and the Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. coming next. Out of 42 games played, Glasgow C.C. won  $29\frac{1}{2}$ , "Burns" 29 (with one undecided), Edinburgh 26, and Athenæum  $20\frac{1}{2}$  (with three undecided).

"Spens" Cup Tourney.—The final tie in the contest for junior clubs was played at Glasgow on 2nd March, "Bohemians" proving the winners, as above stated. This contest is still conducted on the "knock-out" principles, the finalists scoring thus:—

## "BOHEMIANS."

|                     |    |    |    |    |               |
|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. W. Cawkwell     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. Stevenson    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. R. Blackwood    | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. S. Macdonald | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. D. Blackstock   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. W. Sharp        | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. Connor       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |

 $4\frac{1}{2}$ 

## QUEEN'S PARK.

|                    |    |    |    |    |               |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. J. C. Semple   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. W. R. Pitt     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Dr. Forrester      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Macdonald   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. W. Farquhar | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. N. Nichol   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. Martin      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

 $2\frac{1}{2}$ 

On Saturday, March 2nd, fourteen players of the Newcastle C.C. journeyed to Edinburgh to contest the annual match between the two clubs. After an enjoyable contest, the visitors won by one point. Full score:—

## NEWCASTLE.

|                  |    |    |    |    |               |
|------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. F. Downey    | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. S. Nixon     | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. W. Robson | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |

## EDINBURGH.

|                    |    |    |    |    |               |
|--------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. H. Jackson     | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. M. Whitelaw | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. H. J. Thoms    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1             |



|                           |               |                             |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. W. D. Hawdon .. .. .  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. A. S. Rankin .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. T. P. Jones .. .. .   | 0             | Mr. D. Simpson .. .. .      | 1             |
| Mr. J. S. Hill .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. J. G. Thomson .. .. .   | 0             |
| Mr. D. Cook .. .. .       | 0             | Mr. W. T. Watson .. .. .    | 1             |
| Mr. T. H. Overton .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Tram .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. T. Atkinson .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. P. Nisbet .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. F. Ogilvie .. .. . | 1             | Mr. H. S. Wallace .. .. .   | 0             |
| Mr. F. O. Vipan .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Dr. Stooke .. .. .          | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. H. V. Paige .. .. .   | 1             | Rev. G. D. Hutton .. .. .   | 0             |
| Mr. A. Sutherland .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. S. Thomson .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. Dickinson .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. E. Shanks .. .. .       | 0             |
| <hr/>                     |               | <hr/>                       |               |
| 7 $\frac{1}{2}$           |               | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$             |               |

Dundee v. Aberdeen.—Inter-club match, played at Dundee C.C. on Saturday, 16th March. Score :—

| DUNDEE.                      |               | ABERDEEN.                  |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. R. P. Fleming .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. H. A. Turriff .. .. .  | 0             |
| Mr. C. Martyn .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. London .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. B. Heath .. .. .      | 1             | Mr. F. S. Teunon .. .. .   | 0             |
| Mr. P. Moir .. .. .          | 1             | Mr. S. McCrae .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. D. Dailly .. .. .        | 1             | Dr. Scholle .. .. .        | 0             |
| Mr. R. E. Corrie .. .. .     | 0             | Mr. E. E. Stockens .. .. . | 1             |
| Mr. C. O. Griffiths .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. H. L. Forbes .. .. .   | 0             |
| Dr. Dickson .. .. .          | 0             | Mr. J. Cran .. .. .        | 1             |
| Mr. F. Watson .. .. .        | 1             | Mr. G. Milne .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. W. F. Lanchester .. .. . | 0             | Prof. Stout .. .. .        | 1             |
| Capt. Robertson .. .. .      | 1             | Mr. A. L. Murray .. .. .   | 0             |
| Mr. R. Armstrong .. .. .     | 0             | Mr. C. Grant .. .. .       | 1             |
| <hr/>                        |               | <hr/>                      |               |
| 7 $\frac{1}{2}$              |               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$            |               |

Edinburgh Ladies' Chess Club.—There was a large attendance of ladies at 21, Stafford Street, on Tuesday, 26th February, on the occasion of the presentation by Mrs. Houldsworth, the donor, of a handsome trophy for annual competition by the members of the Edinburgh C.C. Ladies' Chess Club. The trophy consists of a two-handled silver vase on a silver and ebony base, with a cover, on which stands the figure of a Chess Queen, modelled in silver, from that of an old Indian set of chess men. Miss Houldsworth, in presenting the trophy, said she hoped it would be an incentive to all the members of the club to increased study and practice of chess tactics, and so deepen and extend the members knowledge of the king of games. Miss Houldsworth then consigned the trophy to the hon. secretary, Miss Malcolm, and a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to the kind donor, on the motion of the president, Miss S. E. S. Mair.

An excellent contest is taking place for the Glasgow C.C. Championship. At present the leaders are Messrs. W. Gibson, J. Birch, and J. Crum.

Townhill C.C. has taken the leading place in the Fifeshire League Tourney this year.

Dalry C.C. (Ayrshire) Championship has been won by Mr. D. McLeod. President for next season, Mr. J. McLeod ; vice-president, Mr. J. D. Gordon ; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. D. McLeod.

Scottish Association.—The twenty-fourth annual Congress is being held at Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester's, Princes Street, Edinburgh, opening on 29th March. In the "Major" Tournament (Scottish



Championship) the first prize is 7 guineas, with "Spens Memorial" Gold Medal, and possession of cup for year; second prize, 4 guineas; third, £2 2s. "Brilliancy" prize, £2 2s. In the "Minor" Tourney, first prize is 4 guineas; second, 3 guineas; third, one guinea. "Brilliancy" prize, 1 guinea. The entry fee to the "Major" is 10s., to the "Minor" 5s. each, in addition to the ordinary "S.C.A." annual subscription of 5s. The Congress programme also includes a Lightning Handicap Tourney. The brilliancy prizes are kindly presented by Mr. W. Tait, of the Edinburgh Club.

The Scottish Ladies' Chess Association also hold their annual Congress at Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester's, Edinburgh, commencing 2nd April. There will be a Major and Minor Tourney. A match between the Ladies of Edinburgh and those of Glasgow and Stirling will also be played.

Edinburgh Chess League.—The annual Congress and dinner are to be held on Saturday, 30th March, at Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester's. The programme is:—10 a.m. to 1 p.m., short tournaments; 1-30 p.m., "Lightning" competition, open to ladies, for whom a special prize is provided; 3 p.m., Match: League v. County Associations; 6 p.m., dinner, after which the cup and other trophies will be presented to the winners.

Inter-Club Matches.—Glasgow North-Western C.C. beat Motherwell C.C. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; and a match of about 16 boards between Glasgow "Bohemians" and Glasgow Central C.C. resulted in favour of the former by one game. Queen's Park C.C. played the Athenæum C.C. on 11th March, and won by 9 games to 5; and the Glasgow North Western C.C. defeated the College Conservative Association C.C., on 19th March, by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

Ayrshire v. Glasgow C.C.—An interesting match was played at Glasgow on Saturday, 23rd March, the recently-formed Ayr County Association sending a team to try conclusions with the city club. An enjoyable meeting ended in favour of the home side thus:—

| GLASGOW.                  |               |                                       |               |  |  | AYRSHIRE. |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Mr. W. Gibson .. .. .     | 1             | Mr. A. Groener (Ayr) .. .             | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. Murray .. .. .     | 1             | Mr. D. Campbell (Dalry) .. .          | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. Crum .. .. .       | 1             | Mr. H. Brown (Ayr) .. .               | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. F. Krasser .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. J. Highet (Kilmarnock) .. .       | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. M. Finlayson .. .  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. C. Giffen (Prestwick) .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. Young .. .. .      | 1             | Mr. J. Dunlop (Kilmarnock) .. .       | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. J. Neilson .. .. . | 1             | Mr. W. G. Burgoyne (Ayr) .. .         | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. Birch .. .. .      | 1             | Mr. J. Aitcheson (Kilmarnock) .. .    | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. F. G. Harris .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. G. McConnell (Dalry) .. .         | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. M. Nichol .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. J. Clelland (Ayr) .. .            | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. T. Rutledge .. .. .   | 1             | Mr. A. Aitken (Dalry) .. .            | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. Thorburn .. .. .   | 0             | Mr. J. W. Bryson (Irvine) .. .        | 1             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. Lothian .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. W. Allan (Ayr) .. .               | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. D. Peat .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. Craig Steele (Kilmarnock) .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. T. Lindsay .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. G. B. Dunlop (Kilmarnock) .. .    | 0             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. McGlashan .. .. .  | 0             | Mr. W. D. Patrick (Dalry) .. .        | 1             |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |

An Invitation "Lightning" Tourney was played at the Glasgow "Burns" C.C. on 22nd March. Winner: Mr. F. Krasser.



London.—We notice elsewhere the success of Mr. G. E. Wainwright in winning the championship of the City of London Chess Club, and we now give the scores compiled by other competitors. Shoosmith 11½, Hammond 11, and Loman to play. Ward 11½, Barlow 10½. Sergeant 10, and Allcock to play. Howell 10, Mercer 9½, and Woon 9.

The Civil Service Chess League has been won by the Patent Office, which entered for the first time this season. The Admiralty, which won every match last season and the season before, stands only fourth. With its best team, the club is still almost invincible, but on several occasions has been without its four strongest players—Messrs. R. P. Michell, H. S. Barlow, T. B. Girdlestone, and T. Crasweller. The full League table is :—

|                           | Patent. O. | Sav. Bk. | L. Ct. Bd. | Admiralty. | A. G. D. | Stores. | Engineering | Customs. | Total. |
|---------------------------|------------|----------|------------|------------|----------|---------|-------------|----------|--------|
| Patent Office .. .. .     | —          | 1        | 1          | 0          | 1        | 1       | 1           | 1        | 6      |
| Savings Bank .. .. .      | 0          | —        | 1          | 0          | 1        | 1       | 1           | 1        | 5      |
| Local Government Bd. ..   | 0          | 0        | —          | 1          | 1        | 1       | 1           | 1        | 5      |
| Admiralty .. .. .         | 1          | 1        | 0          | —          | 0        | 0       | 1           | 1        | *3     |
| G.P.O. Acct. Genl's Dept. | 0          | 0        | 0          | 1          | —        | 1       | 1           | 0        | 3      |
| G.P.O. Stores Dept. ..    | 0          | 0        | 0          | 1          | 0        | —       | 1           | †1       | 3      |
| G.P.O. Engineering Dept.  | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 0        | 0       | —           | 1        | 1      |
| Customs .. .. .           | 0          | 0        | 0          | 0          | 1        | *0      | 0           | —        | 1      |

\* Penalised a point for winning last year. † By Default.

It is probable that next season several more clubs will enter—War Office, India Office, and Paymaster-General's Office.

With the League match *v. Lee*, played March 25th, Hampstead completed a successful season, if not so brilliant as last year. The first team, which last year won the "A" League, will not finish higher than third or fourth, and yet on actual game score results they will probably finish a good first, though losing three matches, by 9½–10½, against East London and Metropolitan, and 7–13 against Lud-Eagle. This reflects great credit on the hard-working match captain, Mr. W. M. Hardman, whose proud boast it is that in 50 matches his side has never lost a game by default through absence. The second team will also be third or fourth in the "C" League competition, having won 5 matches, lost to Toynbee Hall, drawn with Lud-Eagle 2nd and Wheatsheaf, and two matches are still awaiting adjudication results. If Hampstead win both, the club will be second. The championship this year has been won by a rising young player, Mr. W. W. Brougham. The competition was run in two sections, Mr. Brougham winning one, with a score of 5 out of 6, drawing with Mr. J. H. North, the hon. secretary, and Mr. P. W. Sergeant. Mr. J. Mahood the other, with 6½ out of 7; Mr. P. H. Coldwell, the 1906 champion, being second with 5½. In the tie match, Mr. Brougham won the first, lost the third, and won the sixth game, the remainder being drawn. In the North Competition, for players of B 1



class and downwards, Mr. W. M. Hardman won one section with  $6\frac{1}{2}$  out of 7 ; and the Rev. A. K. Cherrill the other, with  $5\frac{1}{2}$  out of 6. In the final Mr. Hardman won two games, after losing the first. The Winter Tournament attracted some 45 members, who were divided into five sections of as near as possible equal strength. In section I. Mr. Eve won with the excellent score of 7 wins out of 7 games, including victories over the winners of the sections in the championship. In section II. Dr. A. R. Cowell has won 4 out of 4. In section III. Mr. W. M. Hardman and Mr. R. L. O'Beoine both have a score of  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , with one to play. Section IV. : Mrs. Lomas leads with 4 out of 5, and Mr. J. L. Whelan has won Section V. with a score of  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . The final section will be played on handicap terms. Several simultaneous performances have been given by members of the first class, the best being by Mr. J. Mahood, with 11 victories and 1 loss ; Mr. R. C. Griffith, with 10 and 1 loss ; and Mr. P. W. Sergeant, 10 wins, 1 draw, and 2 losses.

Kriegspiel flourishes at the club, the most enthusiastic player being Mr. P. H. Williams, the problem composer. There are nearly 100 members, and an average attendance (Tuesdays and Saturdays) of 30.

#### Averages of Hampstead players in "A" League matches :—

| <i>Names</i>                  | <i>Average</i> | <i>Place</i> | <i>Played</i> | <i>Won</i> | <i>Lost</i> | <i>Drawn</i> | <i>Per Cent.<br/>of Wins</i> |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|------------------------------|
| Mr. R. C. Griffith .. .. .    | 1.6            | ..           | 11            | ..         | 5           | ..           | 3 .. 59.0                    |
| Mr. J. Mahood .. .. .         | 1.9            | ..           | 11            | ..         | 6           | ..           | 4 .. 59.0                    |
| Mr. P. H. Coldwell .. .. .    | 3              | ..           | 13            | ..         | 5           | ..           | 5 .. 50.0                    |
| Mr. F. A. Eve .. .. .         | 4.6            | ..           | 14            | ..         | 7           | ..           | 4 .. 60.7                    |
| Mr. F. W. Flear .. .. .       | 5.3            | ..           | 9             | ..         | 5           | ..           | 2 .. 66.6                    |
| Mr. L. A. Ryan .. .. .        | 5.3            | ..           | 8             | ..         | 2           | ..           | 4 .. 37.5                    |
| Mr. A. E. Beamish .. .. .     | 5.8            | ..           | 14            | ..         | 11          | ..           | 3 .. 78.5                    |
| Mr. J. H. White .. .. .       | 7.5            | ..           | 14            | ..         | 8           | ..           | 2 .. 71.4                    |
| Mr. H. G. Scantlebury .. .. . | 8              | ..           | 14            | ..         | 7           | ..           | 3 .. 68.5                    |
| Mr. J. H. North .. .. .       | 10.9           | ..           | 13            | ..         | 6           | ..           | 5 .. 53.8                    |
| Mr. H. S. Stainforth .. .. .  | 11             | ..           | 10            | ..         | 4           | ..           | 5 .. 40.9                    |
| Mr. W. W. Brougham .. .. .    | 11.3           | ..           | 11            | ..         | 5           | ..           | 2 .. 63.6                    |
| Mr. E. Martin .. .. .         | 12.5           | ..           | 6             | ..         | 5           | ..           | 0 .. 91.6                    |
| Mr. M. Copland .. .. .        | 12.6           | ..           | 13            | ..         | 6           | ..           | 4 .. 57.6                    |
| Mr. J. Mackay .. .. .         | 12.9           | ..           | 13            | ..         | 11          | ..           | 0 .. 92.3                    |
| Mr. E. Busvine .. .. .        | 13.0           | ..           | 8             | ..         | 3           | ..           | 2 .. 56.2                    |
| Mr. J. M. Cochrane .. .. .    | 14.0           | ..           | 14            | ..         | 10          | ..           | 3 .. 75.0                    |
| Mr. W. E. Bonwick .. .. .     | 14.8           | ..           | 8             | ..         | 4           | ..           | 1 .. 68.7                    |
| Mr. L. James .. .. .          | 15.7           | ..           | 12            | ..         | 5           | ..           | 2 .. 62.5                    |
| Mr. D. C. Griffith .. .. .    | 17.5           | ..           | 7             | ..         | 5           | ..           | 2 .. 71.4                    |
| Dr. A. R. Cowell .. .. .      | 17.8           | ..           | 6             | ..         | 5           | ..           | 0 .. 91.6                    |
| Mr. G. R. Sloper .. .. .      | 18.5           | ..           | 8             | ..         | 3           | ..           | 3 .. 50.0                    |
| Mr. G. W. Bedford .. .. .     | 18.6           | ..           | 10            | ..         | 7           | ..           | 1 .. 80.0                    |

Also played (in less than six matches) :—Messrs. T. R. E. Ross, E. Morgan, S. G. Boxsius, A. H. Hovell, C. James, W. M. Hardman, W. F. A. Thomas, S. Wiltshire, and H. G. Dowden.

In the 14 matches Hampstead scored 182, or 65 per cent., an excellent average.



# LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, MATCH FIXTURES, 1906-7.

Figures show the dates on which the matches are to be contested. As each match is decided, the aggregate scores will be substituted, so that the table will indicate engagements still to be fulfilled, and progress made by each club.

| Hampstead. | Metropolitan. | Bohemians. | Lud.-Eagle. | West London. | N'th London. | Athenæum. | Battersea. | Brixton. | Lee.    | East London. | Sydenham and Forest Hill. | Ladies. | Leyton. | Insurance. | Winn |
|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|---------|--------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------|------|
| —          | 9½            | 12½        | 7           | 11           | 13           | 1½        | 15         | 15½      | 13      | 9½           | 13                        | 18½     | 15½     | 14½        | 11 2 |
| 10½        | —             | 12         | 10          | 14           | 14½          | 15½       | 11½        | 13       | 11½     | *8½          | 11½                       | 15      | 11½     | 13½        | 12 0 |
| 7½         | 8             | —          | 7½          | 7½           | 14           | 25/3/07   | 8          | 8½       | 25/2/07 | 8½           | 7                         | 16      | 14/3/07 | 10         | 3 8  |
| 13         | 10            | 12½        | —           | 18/4/07      | 10½          | 17½       | 13         | 28/3/07  | *9½     | 9            | 12½                       | 16      | 11½     | 13         | 9 1  |
| 9          | 6             | 12½        | 18/4/07     | —            | 11½          | 12        | 13         | 11/4/07  | 10½     | *7½          | 10½                       | 17½     | 15½     | 13½        | 9 2  |
| 7          | 5½            | 6          | 9½          | 8½           | —            | 10½       | 15         | 9        | 11½     | 12/2/07      | 10½                       | 15½     | 12      | 12         | 7 6  |
| 5½         | 4½            | 25/3/07    | 2½          | 8            | 9½           | —         | 12½        | 13       | 10½     | 12/2/07      | 10½                       | 25/2/07 | 5/3/07  | 12½        | 5 5  |
| 2          | 8½            | 12         | 7           | 7            | 5            | 7½        | —          | 7        | 8½      | 24/4/07      | 9                         | 16      | 8       | 16         | 3 10 |
| 4½         | 7             | 11½        | 28/3/07     | 11/4/07      | 11           | 13        | 7          | —        | 9½      | 11½          | 10                        | 11½     | 9       | 12         | 6 5  |
| 7          | 8½            | 25/2/07    | *9½         | 9½           | 8½           | 9½        | 11½        | 10½      | —       | 10½          | 9/4/07                    | 14      | 14      | 16         | 6 5  |
| 10½        | *9½           | 11½        | 11          | *7½          | 12/3/07      | 12/2/07   | 24/4/07    | 8½       | 9½      | —            | 8                         | 16½     | 13½     | 15         | 6 3  |
| 7          | 8½            | 13         | 7½          | 9½           | 5½           | 9½        | 11         | 10       | 9/4/07  | 12           | —                         | 14      | 10½     | 16         | 6 6  |
| 1½         | 5             | 4          | 4           | 2½           | 4½           | 25/2/06   | 4          | 8½       | 6       | 3½           | 6                         | —       | 6       | 7          | 0 13 |
| 4½         | 8½            | 14/3/07    | 8½          | 4½           | 8            | 5/3/07    | 12         | 11       | 6       | 4½           | 9½                        | 14      | —       | 13½        | 4 8  |
| 5½         | 6½            | 10         | 7           | 6½           | 8            | 7½        | 4          | 8        | 4       | 5            | 4                         | 13      | 6½      | —          | 1 12 |

\* Games left for adjudication.



Oxford and Cambridge Matches in London.—The number and importance of the contests arranged in London this year by the Universities surpassed all previous records. The full programme, for which we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. C. E. Woodhouse, vice-president of the Cambridge University Chess Club, was as follows :—

March 19—West London Chess Club, at Brook Green Hotel.

March 20—Mrs. Bowles' Team, at Inns of Court Hotel.

March 21—Metropolitan Chess Club, at Inns of Court Hotel.

March 22—St. George's Chess Club.

March 28—Cable Match : *v.* American Universities, at Inns of Court Hotel.

March 25—'Varsity Match, at St. George's Club.

March 26—House of Commons.

March 27—City of London Chess Club, at 7, Grocers' Hall Court.

Oxford and Cambridge Universities *v.* West London Chess Club. Played at Brook Green Hotel, Hammersmith, on March 19th. Full score :—

| WEST LONDON.           |    |    |    |               | COMBINED UNIVERSITIES, Past & Present |    |    |               |  |
|------------------------|----|----|----|---------------|---------------------------------------|----|----|---------------|--|
| Mr. R. P. Michell      | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. P. W. Sergeant (Oxford)           | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. W. Ward            | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. B. J. Brown (Cambridge)           | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. W. H. Regan        | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. E. I. Carlyle (Oxford)            | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. C. Nicholls        | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. J. Rose (Oxford)               | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. H. Fairman         | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Paice (Oxford)                 | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. H. Taylor          | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. N. J. Roughton (Oxford)           | .. | .. | I             |  |
| Mr. H. J. Snowden      | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. J. G. Archbald (Oxford)           | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. E. J. Brooks       | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. B. H. R. Stewer (Cambridge)       | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. C. R. Witham       | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. E. Woodhouse (Cambridge)       | .. | .. | I             |  |
| Mr. C. E. Ford         | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. H. Humphreys (Cambridge)       | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. A. Church          | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Lob (Oxford)                   | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. R. H. Shapcott     | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. E. A. Michel (Oxford)             | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. R. Shindler        | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. Lob (Cambridge)                | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. W. Refold          | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Petrie (Oxford)                | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. W. H. Frost        | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. J. F. Hybart (Cambridge)       | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. W. Greenwood       | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. C. W. R. Hooker (Cambridge)       | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. J. W. H. Saybourne | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. J. G. Rennie (Oxford)             | .. | .. | I             |  |
| Mr. G. L. Dann         | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. A. Cooper (Cambridge)          | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. R. Hewitt          | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. P. Watts (Cambridge)           | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. J. W. Herbert      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. N. A. Hayes (Cambridge)           | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. J. W. Bryceson     | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. L. B. Benny (Cambridge)           | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. F. Church          | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. P. St. J. Kelton (Cambridge)      | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. W. H. Percy        | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. Freeman (Cambridge)            | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| <hr/>                  |    |    |    |               | <hr/>                                 |    |    |               |  |
| 15½                    |    |    |    |               | 7½                                    |    |    |               |  |

March 20th.—Mrs. Bowles' Team, 11½; Combined Universities, 11½.

March 21st.—Metropolitan Club, 13½; Combined Universities, 11½.

Combined Universities, Past and Present, *v.* St. George's Chess Club. Full score :—

| UNIVERSITIES.                    |    |    |    |               | ST. GEORGE'S.           |    |    |    |               |
|----------------------------------|----|----|----|---------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Rev. H. A. Stead (Cambridge)     | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Dr. Ballard             | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| Mr. J. R. Hanning (Oxford)       | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. F. Gover         | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| Mr. W. H. Humphreys (Cambridge)  | .. | .. | .. | I             | Rev. —, Jowitt          | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh (Cambridge) | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. J. C. Hardcastle | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. C. E. Woodhouse (Cambridge)  | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. C. Mulkin        | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. R. Lob (Oxford)              | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. L. Cooper        | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. Lob (Cambridge)           | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rev. W. Evill           | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. J. F. Hybart (Cambridge)  | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. W. Gully            | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| <hr/>                            |    |    |    |               | <hr/>                   |    |    |    |               |
| 5½                               |    |    |    |               | 2½                      |    |    |    |               |



Cable Match: Oxford and Cambridge v. Harvard, Yale, and Columbia.—The match by Cable started at one o'clock on Saturday, March 23rd, the English team being located at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, which was placed in direct communication with the residence of Professor Rice, Villa Julia, Riverside Drive, New York, where the American players were guests of the generous donor of the Rice Trophy. The arrangements for the present encounter were made by Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, chess editor of *Womanhood*, and Professor Rice, and left nothing to be desired; in many instances less than one minute was taken to transmit a move from London to New York. Mr. H. L. Bowles acted as umpire for America. The players were supplied with badges in the form of a chessboard of blue and white squares, surrounded

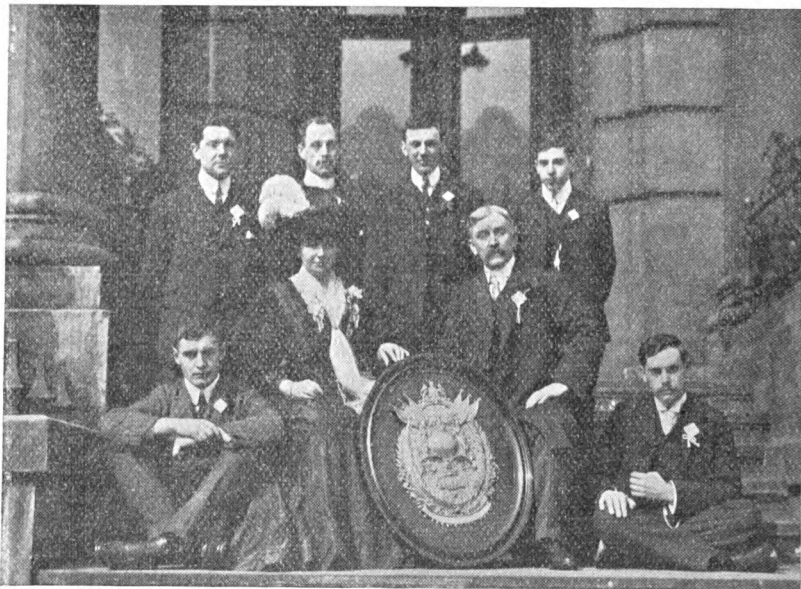


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by an edging of light and dark blue cord, as they represented Cambridge or Oxford respectively. Play commenced at one o'clock, after the usual greetings had been exchanged, and the Americans had White on the odd-numbered boards, play being governed by a time-limit of 24 moves an hour; The first result came from board 5, Mr. J. R. Hanning winning his opponent's Queen shortly after eight o'clock. At board No. 1 Mr. Rose unfortunately overlooked the win of a piece and the game ended in a draw. Mr. Greenhalgh had to face the French Defence, and should have drawn without difficulty, but he missed the correct continuation and lost. Mr. Illingworth defended the Ruy Lopez with P—Q R 3, and got into a cramped position, but managed to exchange Queens and free his game. He reached the end-game with Kt, B, and five Pawns v. two Knights and five Pawns. Later he lost one Pawn,



and finally resigned, after nine hours' hard play. Mr. Roughton adopted the Scotch game ((Kt×P), which his opponent defended with Q—R 5. The Oxonian continued with the Kt—Q Kt 5 variation, and secured a splendid game, which he conducted brilliantly, sacrificing a piece. In the ending he had two Bishops, Rook, and Pawns against two Rooks and Pawns. His opponent, however, prolonged for several hours a useless struggle, which he might have gracefully resigned. For a long time it was thought that the match would end in a victory for the English players. Games 4 and 5 were early decidedly favourable, No. 1 drawn, and with only No. 3 doubtful, the desired result seemed secured ; then Mr. Greenhalgh blundered, and resigned. Mr. Illingworth resigned immediately after Mr. Clark capitulated to Mr. Roughton, and the match rested upon the result of the encounter between Messrs. Humphreys and Blumberg, the draw being proposed by the former and accepted by Mr. Blumberg at 11-10 p.m. Thus the match ended in a draw for the third time since the inaugural contest in 1899, and the handsome trophy which is shown in our illustration still rests in possession of the English Universities. Full score :—

| OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.      |   | HARVARD, YALE, & COLUMBIA |   | OPENING.        |
|----------------------------|---|---------------------------|---|-----------------|
| Mr. H. J. Rose .. .. ½     |   | Mr. J. R. Capablanca .. ½ |   | Ruy Lopez.      |
| Baliol, Oxford             |   | Columbia                  |   |                 |
| Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh .. 0  |   | Mr. Q. A. Brackett.. .. 1 |   | French Defence. |
| Pembroke, Cambridge        |   | Harvard                   |   |                 |
| Mr. L. Illingworth .. .. 0 |   | Mr. L. J. Wolff .. .. 1   |   | Ruy Lopez.      |
| Trinity, Cambridge         |   | Columbia                  |   |                 |
| Mr. N. J. Roughton .. 1    |   | Mr. J. L. Clark .. .. 0   |   | Scotch Game.    |
| New, Oxford                |   | Harvard                   |   |                 |
| Mr. J. R. Hanning.. .. 1   |   | Mr. E. B. Burgess .. .. 0 |   | Two Kts Defence |
| New, Oxford                |   | Yale                      |   |                 |
| Mr. W. H. Humphreys .. ½   |   | Mr. H. Blumberg .. .. ½   |   | Four Kts Game.  |
| Christ's, Cambridge        |   | Columbia                  |   |                 |
|                            | 3 |                           | 3 |                 |

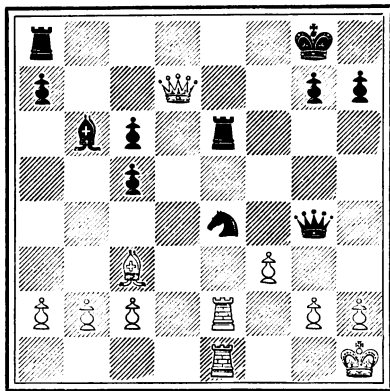
#### OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE.

The contest between the two Universities was decided on Monday, March 26th, at the St. George's Club, Saville Row, and proved one of the most interesting of the long series played since the institution of the match in 1873. The Oxford team was composed of five players who took part in the 1906 contest, and two freshmen—Messrs. Lob and James. On the Cambridge side six of the players made their first appearance on this occasion, Mr. Stower being the only representative who had played previously. The match started shortly after noon, Cambridge having first move on the odd-numbered boards, and with the exception of an interval for luncheon—1-30-2-30—play continued until 6 p.m. The first decisive result was a win for Oxford at board 6, Mr. Crosbie resigning to Mr. Petrie shortly after four o'clock. The immediate cause of resignation was loss of Queen by oversight, but it is doubtful whether the Cantab could have saved the game ; his position being difficult to defend. The next game also went to the credit of Oxford. Mr. James finally defeating Mr. H. Lob in a Guioco Piano,



in which the latter gave up a piece for Pawns. This proceeding was probably the result of over-confidence, as Mr. Lob had none the worst of matters in the early stages; indeed, his opponent had a difficult game to conduct. Cambridge scored next at board 3, where Mr. Bottomley, in a Ruy Lopez, sacrificed a piece for a Pawn and the attack, which he skilfully conducted to a successful issue. The next result was a draw between Messrs. Illingworth and Rose. At one stage the Oxford player won the exchange, but lost it again, and finally consented to the draw, when a Pawn plus. This draw, as events subsequently went, affected the score of the contest materially. Had Mr. Rose been able to force a win, Oxford would have won the match. The position was, however, somewhat difficult. Mr. Stower was the next to finish, and his victory equalised the scores— $2\frac{1}{2}$  each. Mr. Wood-

BLACK (MR. WOODHOUSE).



WHITE (MR. ARCHBALD).

house met the Ruy Lopez with 3 Kt—B 3 defence. Mr. Archbald responded with 4 Castles and the play went on 4... B—K 2; 5 P—Q 4, Kt×P; 6 Q—K 2, Kt—Q 3; 7 B×Kt, Kt P×B; 8 P×P, Kt—Kt 2; 9 R—Q sq, Castles; 10 Kt—Q 4, Q—K sq; 11 R—K sq, B—B 4. After White's 29th move P—B 3, the appended position appeared on the board:—

Mr. Woodhouse now offered the sacrifice of his Knight, with 29... Kt—Kt 6 ch, which could not be captured. Mr. Archbald played 30 K—Kt sq, which was met with 30... P—B 5 dis ch, and the White Rook was interposed at B 2.

Now the Cantab might have finished brilliantly with R×R, leaving his Queen to be taken, under penalty of mate. He missed this chance and played Q R to K B sq, which move still leads to mate if the Black Queen is captured. From this stage the game went on 32 P×Kt, Q—Kt 3; 33 B—Q 4, R—Q 3; 34 Q—R 3, B×B; 35 K—B 5, B×R, and White was in a hopeless case. The last game concluded was that between Messrs. Roughton and Humphreys, the former securing the victory by pretty play, and bringing the scores equal— $3\frac{1}{2}$  each. Cambridge has now won 21 matches, Oxford 12, and three encounters have ended in draws. The most interesting game of the match was undoubtedly the encounter between Messrs. Archbald and Woodhouse.

Score:— OXFORD.

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. H. C. Rose (Balliol) .. ..     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. N. J. Roughton (New) .. ..     | 1             |
| Mr. J. R. Hanning (New) .. ..      | 1             |
| Mr. J. G. Archbald (New) .. ..     | 0             |
| Mr. R. Lob (Worcester) .. ..       | 0             |
| Mr. R. Petrie (Balliol) .. ..      | 1             |
| Mr. C. S. James (Christ Church) .. | 1             |

$3\frac{1}{2}$

CAMBRIDGE.

|                                    |               |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. L. Illingworth (Trinity) .. .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. H. Humphreys (Christ's) ..  | 0             |
| Mr. A. C. Bottomley (Clare) .. ..  | 1             |
| Mr. C. Woodhouse (Pembroke) ..     | 1             |
| Mr. B. H. R. Stower (Queen's) ..   | 1             |
| Mr. R. E. H. Crosbie (Pembroke) .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. Lob (King's) .. ..          | 0             |

$3\frac{1}{2}$



House of Commons *v.* Combined Universities.—This contest, regarded by many chess enthusiasts as the most interesting item in the Universities' programme, was the outcome of a challenge sent on behalf of the Combined Universities to Mr. Henniker Heaton, M.P., who organised the Parliamentary Cable Match, House of Commons *versus* United States House of Representatives in 1897. After consulting some of the chess-playing members of Parliament, Mr. Henniker Heaton was deputed to accept the challenge and make the necessary arrangements for playing the match, which took place in Committee-room No. 12, the venue of the international contest of 1897. The Universities were represented by the senior officials of the respective clubs, and each player was in excellent practice, having on the previous day represented his Alma Mater in the inter-University contest. Of the Parliamentary team, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. W. W. Rutherford, and Mr. L. A. Atherley-Jones are all well known in the chess world. Mr. Law has been a supporter of Scottish chess for many years, and is, we believe, still a member of the Glasgow Chess Club. Some years ago he competed in the tournament for the championship of Scotland, and we recollect with pleasure his personal interest in the first match played in Glasgow between the Scottish Association and the Northern Counties Union. Although now-a-days engaged in the more serious business of legislating for his country, yet we have good reasons for thinking that Mr. Bonar Law is *au fait* with the chief events of the chess world. Mr. W. W. Rutherford was, within quite a recent period, a pillar of support to the Liverpool Club; indeed, it was mainly owing to his influence and help that the Liverpool Chess Club is now located in its present comfortable quarters. Mr. W. W. Rutherford has in past years played for Lancashire in county matches with marked success, and has filled high places in the county team. Mr. Atherley-Jones, Q.C., is best known in Metropolitan chess circles. A few years ago he was regarded as one of the strongest of the amateurs who were chiefly identified with the now defunct British Chess Club. In the palmy days of that club Mr. Atherley-Jones played a strong game, but we believe that of late years his opportunities for good practice have been very few. Before the match started the visitors were welcomed by the Honourable F. D. Smith, who also entertained the combatants to dinner. Play proved very one-sided, the only win scored for the House of Commons being by Mr. Bonar Law, and this game proved very exciting, first one player and then the other securing a winning advantage. Full score:—

| HOUSE OF COMMONS.     |    |    |    |               | UNIVERSITIES.                   |    |    |               |  |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|---------------------------------|----|----|---------------|--|
| Mr. A. Bonar Law      | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. J. Rose (Oxford)         | .. | .. | 0             |  |
| Mr. W. W. Rutherford  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. C. Bottomley (Cambridge) | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |
| Mr. L. Atherley Jones | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. N. J. Roughton (Oxford)     | .. | .. | 1             |  |
| Mr. C. Shaw           | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. C. E. Woodhouse (Cambridge) | .. | .. | 1             |  |
| Sir Henry Cotton      | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. J. R. Hanning (Oxford)      | .. | .. | 1             |  |
| Dr. Rutherford        | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. B. H. R. Stower (Cambridge) | .. | .. | 1             |  |
| <hr/>                 |    |    |    |               | <hr/>                           |    |    |               |  |
| 1 $\frac{1}{2}$       |    |    |    |               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$                 |    |    |               |  |



City of London Chess Club v. Combined Universities, played March 27th. Combined Universities had move at even boards. Score :—

| CITY.                        |               | UNIVERSITIES.                   |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. W. Ward .. .. .          | I             | Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall .. .. . | 0             |
| Mr. H. W. Shoosmith .. .. .  | I             | Mr. P. W. Sergeant .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. H. S. Barlow .. .. .     | I             | Mr. H. J. Snowden .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. C. S. Howell .. .. .     | I             | Mr. J. E. Paice .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. E. G. Sergeant .. .. .   | I             | Mr. A. J. Prichard .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. A. E. Mercer .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. B. Goulding-Brown .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. J. Woon .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. Illingworth .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. L. Anspach .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. N. J. Roughton .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Macdonald .. .. .     | I             | Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. J. Mortimer .. .. .      | 0             | Mr. J. R. Hanning .. .. .       | I             |
| Mr. W. E. A. Allnutt .. .. . | I             | Mr. C. E. Woodhouse .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. G. F. Williams .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. B. H. R. Stower .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. G. McLaren .. .. .       | I             | Mr. R. Lob .. .. .              | 0             |
| Mr. A. Bearnish .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Petrie .. .. .           | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. W. Montgredin .. .. . | I             | Mr. E. A. Michell .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. G. T. A. Wigram .. .. .  | 0             | Mr. H. Lob .. .. .              | I             |
| Mr. W. H. Watts .. .. .      | I             | Mr. C. S. James .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. W. A. F. Boulger .. .. . | I             | Mr. A. J. E. Hybart .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. A. Stephens .. .. .      | I             | Mr. J. G. Rennie .. .. .        | 0             |
| Mr. E. M. Jellie .. .. .     | I             | Mr. C. W. R. Hooker .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. M. G. Atkins .. .. .     | I             | Mr. P. St. G. Kelton .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. C. D. Morton .. .. .     | I             | Mr. R. A. Hayes .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. C. W. Phillips .. .. .   | I             | Mr. H. Freeman .. .. .          | 0             |
| <hr/>                        |               | <hr/>                           |               |
| 18 $\frac{1}{2}$             |               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$                 |               |

British Chess Federation Inter-Unit Correspondence Match : Southern Union v. Midland Union.—We are indebted to the Southern secretary, Mr. Arthur Schonberg, for the appended record of individual results to date, which reached us just as our last sheets were going to press :—

| SOUTHERN UNION.                         |               | MIDLAND UNION.                           |               |
|---|---------------|--|---------------|
| 4 Mr. E. L. Raymond (Tonbridge) ..      | I             | Mr. F. J. Burgoyne (Birmingham) ..       | 0             |
| 5 Mr. H. F. Cheshire (Hastings) ..      | I             | Mr. A. H. Hudson (Bournville) ..         | 0             |
| 10 Mr. Braund (Newport, I.O.W.) ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. F. Fardon (Birmingham) ..         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11 Rev. E. H. Kinder (Norwich) ..       | I             | Mr. Wilkins (King's Norton) ..           | 0             |
| 12 Mr. A. Rumboll (Bath) .. ..          | I             | Mr. A. Turner (Birmingham) ..            | 0             |
| 13 Mr. Dixon (Leighton Buzzard) ..      | I             | Mr. J. W. Wilder (Birmingham) ..         | 0             |
| 19 Mr. A. W. Peel (Kurgskerswell) ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P. (Edgbaston) .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 25 Mr. P. U. Beamish (Bristol) ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Levenstein (Birmingham) ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 26 Mr. Barker (Bury St. Edmunds) ..     | 0             | Mr. A. H. Owen (Birmingham) ..           | I             |
| 28 Mr. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells) ..      | 0             | Mr. F. W. Forrest (Shrewsbury) ..        | I             |
| 29 Mr. H. M. Prideaux (Bristol) ..      | I             | Mr. E. B. V. Hussey (Peterborough) ..    | 0             |
| 33 Mr. Arthur Smith (Brighton) ..       | I             | Mr. F. W. Shaw (Wolverhampton) ..        | 0             |
| 34 Mr. W. C. Rowe (Devizes) .. ..       | I             | Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh (Dawley) ..         | 0             |
| 35 Mr. A. G. Fellows (Watford) ..       | I             | Mr. P. A. MacMahon (Aston) ..            | 0             |
| 37 Mr. W. H. Blythe (Cambridge) ..      | I             | Mr. R. F. Allen (Birmingham) ..          | 0             |
| 38 Mr. C. F. Delcomyn (Shortlands) ..   | I             | Mr. J. G. Reeve (Birmingham) ..          | 0             |
| 43 Mr. W. H. Horsley (Canterbury) ..    | I             | Mr. J. E. Reeves (Birmingham) ..         | 0             |
| 44 Mr. J. S. Flower (Ryde, I.O.W.) ..   | I             | Mr. C. T. Blanshard (Bewdley) ..         | 0             |
| 47 Mr. J. Nicholson (Exmouth) .. ..     | I             | Dr. Llaming Burton (Longton) ..          | 0             |
| 49 Mr. F. A. Joyce (Newport, I.O.W.) .. | I             | Mr. Thos. Robinson (Newark) ..           | 0             |
| 56 Mr. H. Grover (Brighton) .. ..       | I             | Mr. J. Smith (Birmingham) ..             | 0             |
| 58 Mr. Richardson (Plumstead) .. ..     | I             | Mr. P. E. Wieppert (Birmingham) ..       | 0             |



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

We append a further instalment from the Championship Match. The score of won games as we go to press is Lasker 7, Marshall 0.

## GAME No. 2,815.

Seventh game, played February 16th.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.  
Mr. MARSHALL.

BLACK.  
Dr. LASKER.

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

..... This defence is sound enough, but it leads to rather a tedious game. White has nothing better than the continuation adopted in this game, as P—K 3 would obviously lead to an absolutely identical, and therefore even position.

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

..... At this point P—Q 5 seems to lead to a good game for Black; he would thus get rid of his isolated Pawn, with no disadvantage in position.

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

White has now succeeded in fixing Black's isolated Pawn, on Q 4; but there is little hope of winning it, as Black's pieces are all well placed for its defence.

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

..... A rash advance, considering the weakness of his second row. Probably R—Q 2 first was better, but White seems to have a slight pull in any case.

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 24 R—B 7        | 24 Kt—B 3 |
| 25 Kt (B 4)—K 6 | 25 Kt—K 4 |
| 26 R—Kt 7 ch    | 26 K—R sq |
| 27 K R—B 7      |           |

The point of White's pretty continuation. Black is forced to exchange Queens, which leaves White with rather a strong end-game.

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 28 R×Q    | 27 Q×R        |
| 29 Kt×R   | 28 Kt×Q       |
| 30 R×Kt P | 29 Kt (Q 6)×P |

A stronger continuation appears to be Kt—B 7 ch—e.g., 30 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq (not K—Kt 2, on account of 31 Kt×Kt P ch, K—Kt 3; 32 Kt×R P, R—B 2; 33 R×R, K×R; 34 Kt—Kt 5 ch! and White remains with a Pawn ahead and a won ending); 31 Kt×B P, P—K R 4 (forced, as Kt (B 7)—R 6 ch is threatened); 32 R×P, Kt—Q 8; 33 R—Q 7, and White will be able



to keep the Pawn, with chances of winning.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
|                | 30 Kt—Q 8       |
| 31 Kt—B 7 ch   | 31 K—Kt 2       |
| 32 Kt×P dis ch | 32 K—Kt 3       |
| 33 Kt×R P      | 33 R—B 2        |
| 34 R×R         | 34 K×R          |
| 35 Kt×B P      | 35 Kt (Q 8)—B 6 |

..... Necessary, before K—Kt 3. Black wins the piece still, and keeps the Queen's Pawn. The following ending is interesting, but any chance of winning for Black disappears when White succeeds in clearing off the Q R P, leaving him, if necessary, the chance of

sacrificing his Knight for Black's remaining Pawn.

- |              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 36 P—Q R 4   | 36 K—Kt 3      |
| 37 Kt—K 7 ch | 37 K×Kt        |
| 38 P—Q Kt 4  | 38 Kt—Q 3      |
| 39 K—B 2     | 39 K—Kt 2      |
| 40 K—B 3     | 40 K—B 3       |
| 41 Kt—B 6    | 41 Kt—B 5      |
| 42 P—Kt 5    | 42 P—R 4       |
| 43 P—Kt 6    | 43 Kt×Kt P     |
| 44 Kt×P      | 44 Kt (Kt 3)×P |
| 45 P—R 4     | 45 Kt—B 4      |
| 46 P—Kt 4    | 46 Kt—Q 6      |
| 47 P—Kt 5 ch | 47 K—B 4       |
| 48 Kt—B 6    | 48 Kt—K 8 ch   |
| 49 K—B 2     | 49 Drawn.      |

### GAME No. 2,816.

Eighth game, played February 19th.

#### *French Defence—McCutcheon Variation.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.  
Dr. LASKER.

BLACK.  
Mr. MARSHALL.

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

..... A deviation from the 6th game, where Marshall played R—Kt sq. There is little to be said in its favour, as White obtains the same position as if he had Castled Q R.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 10 K—Q 2  | 10 B—Q 2    |
| 11 R—K sq | 11 Q—B 5 ch |
| 12 Q—K 3  | 12 Q—Q 3    |

..... This is the drawback of the variation, that Black has to

avoid the exchange of Queens, because the end-game is always slightly in White's favour, owing to the weakness of the K-side Pawns.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 13 K—B sq   | 13 Castles Q R |
| 14 R—Q sq   | 14 K R—Kt sq   |
| 15 P—K Kt 3 | 15 Kt—Kt 5     |
| 16 Q—R 3    |                |

If 16 P—Q R 3, Kt—Q 4; 17 Q—Kt 3, B—B 3, and the position would be a little awkward for White, as he could not play B—Kt 2, on account of Kt—B 5.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 17 B—Kt 2 | 16 B—B 3 |
|           | 17 B—K 5 |

..... B—Q 4 looks tempting, but after 17... B—Q 4; 18 P—B 3, Kt×P ch; 19 K—B 2, Q—B 3; 20 R—Q 3, P—K 4; 21 R—K 3! Black would have no good continuation of the attack, and there would be no hope of extricating the Knight. If, how-



ever, White would play 21 P×P, as suggested by Dr. Lasker in his remarks to the game, it seems to me he must lose—e.g., 21 P×P, B—K 5; 22 R—Q sq, R×R; 23 R×R, Q—Q 4; 24 B—R 3 ch, K—Kt sq; 25 Kt—K sq, R—Q sq! 26 B—B sq, P—Q R 4, and there appears not to be no defence.

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

..... A grave error of judgment; with this move Black establishes a majority of Pawns for White on the Queen's side, and, besides, gives him the opportunity of breaking up the King's side Pawns by P—K B 4. For these two reasons the game becomes untenable in a few moves, and the remainder needs no comment, excepting, perhaps, that the obstinacy with which White carries on a most hopeless struggle, though, perhaps, commendable in a skittle game, appears most undignified in such an important encounter.

|               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 22 P—Q 5      | 22 Kt—K 2  |
| 23 Kt—K 3     | 23 P—B 3   |
| 24 P×P        | 24 R×P     |
| 25 K R—K B sq | 25 R—K sq  |
| 26 P—K B 4    | 26 P×P     |
| 27 R×P        | 27 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 28 R—B 3      | 28 Kt—K 4  |
| 29 R—B 2      | 29 R—R 3   |
| 30 P—Q R 3    | 30 R—Q sq  |
| 31 R×R ch     | 31 K×R     |
| 32 K—B 2      | 32 R—Q 3   |

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 33 R—B 5     | 33 Kt—Q 2    |
| 34 R—K R 5   | 34 Kt—B sq   |
| 35 P—B 4     | 35 K—Q 2     |
| 36 K—B 3     | 36 K—K 3     |
| 37 Kt—Q 5    | 37 P—Q R 3   |
| 38 P—Q R 4   | 38 R—Q B 3   |
| 39 P—R 5     | 39 R—Q 3     |
| 40 P—K Kt 4  | 40 R—B 3     |
| 41 P—Kt 3    | 41 R—Q 3     |
| 42 K—Q 4     | 42 K—Q 2     |
| 43 R—K B 5   | 43 Kt—K 3 ch |
| 44 K—K 3     | 44 Kt—Kt 2   |
| 45 Kt×P ch   | 45 K—B 3     |
| 46 R—B 2     | 46 R—Q 8     |
| 47 Kt—Q 5    | 47 R—Q Kt 8  |
| 48 R×P       | 48 R×P ch    |
| 49 K—K 4     | 49 Kt—K sq   |
| 50 R—K 7     | 50 P—R 4     |
| 51 R×Kt      | 51 P×P       |
| 52 K—K 5     | 52 R—K R 6   |
| 53 R—B 8 ch  | 53 K—Q 2     |
| 54 R—B 7 ch  | 54 K—Q sq    |
| 55 R×P       | 55 R×P       |
| 56 K—Q 6     | 56 R—R 3 ch  |
| 57 K—B 5     | 57 R—K Kt 3  |
| 58 Kt—B 4    | 58 R—B 3     |
| 59 Kt—Q 5    | 59 R—K Kt 3  |
| 60 Kt—K 7    | 60 R—K 3     |
| 61 Kt—B 6 ch | 61 K—B sq    |
| 62 R—Kt 7    | 62 R—K 5     |
| 63 K—Q 5     | 63 R—B 5     |
| 64 Kt—K 5    | 64 R—B 8     |
| 65 R×P       | 65 R—Q R 8   |
| 66 P—B 5     | 66 K—B 2     |
| 67 R—Kt 7 ch | 67 K—B sq    |
| 68 Kt—B 4    | 68 R—R 7     |

And White announced mate in five moves.

### GAME No. 2,817.

Ninth game of the match.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.  
Mr. MARSHALL.

BLACK.  
Dr. LASKER.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 B P×P

5 Kt—B 3

2 P—K 3

3 P—Q B 4

4 K P×P

5 P×P



..... Better than Kt—Q B 3, as played in the 7th game. By capturing the Pawn at once, Black keeps his King's Bishop, which he has to exchange in the other line of play; and the isolated Pawn can, as a rule, only be fixed on Q 4 by White when Black's K B is off the board, as then the advance of the Queen's Pawn can be prevented by occupying White's Q 4 with a Knight.

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

7 B—Kt 5 does not lead to a satisfactory game for White—e.g., 7... B—K 2! (not Kt—B 3; 8 B×Kt!); 8 Castles? Kt—B 3; 9 Q—Q R 4, B—Q 2, and Black obtains immediately an attack on White's Queen and King.

8 B—Q Kt 5              7 Kt—B 3  
9 B×Kt ch              8 P×P  
10 Q×Q ch              9 P×B  
11 Kt—K Kt 5          10 K×Q  
12 Castles              11 B—K 3

Perhaps 12 Kt×B ch, P×Kt; 13 B—Kt 5 would have given a better chance for the end-game, as Black's Pawns would have been all scattered, and he would not have been left with two Bishops, as in the game.

12 B—Q Kt 5  
13 Q Kt×P              13 Kt×Kt  
14 Kt×Kt              14 B—Q 4  
15 B—Q 2

Offering the draw; and it is, indeed, clear that there is no more in the game. The chances—if any—to play to win are on Black's side, who is better developed, and has two Bishops; but the two isolated Queen's-side Pawns are a great weakness.

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

21 R—Q sq ch          21 R—Q 2  
22 R×R ch              22 K×R  
23 P—Q R 3            23 B—Q 3  
24 B—K 3

To exchange Bishops at this moment would not have been good, as the Black King would have entered White's game via Q 5 and Q 6.

25 B—Q 4              24 P—Q R 3  
26 Kt—K 4              25 P—B 3  
27 P—B 3              26 B—Q B 2  
28 K—B 2              27 K—K 3  
29 B—K 3              28 K—Q 4  
30 Kt—B 3 ch          29 B—K 4  
31 Kt—R 4              30 K—K 3  
31 P—K R 4

..... Allowing some complications, but Black is never in danger of losing the balance of position. B—Q 3 would have given no chance.

32 P—Q Kt 3            32 B—Q 4  
33 Kt—B 5 ch          33 K—B 4  
34 Kt×P              34 B×Kt P  
35 Kt—B 5              35 B—Q B 5  
36 P—Q R 4            36 B×P

..... Perfectly sound, as the sequel shows.

37 P—Kt 3              37 P—R 5  
38 B—B 4

After P×P, White would have no chance of getting his passed Pawn through.

38 P—Kt 4  
39 K—Kt 2              39 B×P  
40 B×B              40 P×B  
41 K×P              41 K—K 4  
42 P—R 5

White now wins the Bishop, but there is, of course, no way of winning the game.

42 P—B 4  
43 P—R 6              43 B×P  
44 Kt×B              44 K—Q 5  
45 Kt—B 7              45 K—K 4  
46 P—B 4 ch

Drawn.



## GAME No. 2,818.

Tenth game, played in Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

*French Defence—McCutcheon Variation.*

## NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

| WHITE.<br>Dr. LASKER. | BLACK.<br>Mr. MARSHALL. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4               | 1 P—K 3                 |
| 2 P—Q 4               | 2 P—Q 4                 |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3            | 3 Kt—K B 3              |
| 4 B—K Kt 5            | 4 B—Kt 5                |
| 5 P×P                 | 5 Q×P                   |
| 6 B×Kt                | 6 P×B                   |
| 7 Q—Q 2               | 7 B×Kt                  |
| 8 Q×B                 | 8 Kt—B 3                |
| 9 Kt—B 3              | 9 Q—K 5 ch              |
| 10 K—Q 2              | 10 B—Q 2                |
| 11 R—Q sq             |                         |

A deviation from R—K sq, as played in the 8th game. The latter move seems preferable. But I doubt, in any case, that the variation constitutes a refutation of the McCutcheon Defence: Black appears to get an even game.

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
|           | 11 Castles Q R |
| 12 K—B sq | 12 P—K 4       |
| 13 B—Kt 5 | 13 Kt×P        |
| 14 Kt×Kt  | 14 P×Kt        |
| 15 R×P    | 15 Q×Kt P      |
| 16 B×B ch | 16 R×B         |
| 17 R×R    |                |

A far simpler method of arriving at the draw (and nobody will suspect Dr. Lasker of having played for more in this position) seems to be K R—Q sq; Black has, apparently, nothing better than K R—Q sq, and after the exchange of Rooks White wins the Pawn back with an absolutely even game. The continuation in the text leads to a scrambling sort of game, of a particularly disagreeable character. There is for both players always the danger of losing, and yet never a reasonable prospect of winning.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
|   | 17 Q×R ch  |
| 18 R—Q sq   | 18 Q×P     |
| 19 Q×K B P  | 19 R—B sq  |
| 20 P—R 4  |            |
| Q—Kt 7 would be answered by Q—B 5 ch, and Black would also keep the Pawn ahead. |            |
|   | 20 P—Q R 3 |

21 K—Kt sq 21 Q—R 4  
..... White threatened now to recover the Pawn by Q—Kt 7.

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 22 R—Q 3 | 22 R—K sq   |
| 23 Q—Q 4 | 23 K—Kt sq  |
| 24 Q—Q 7 | 24 Q—R 8 ch |

..... This means giving up the two Pawns on the King's side for White's K B P and Q R P. It is obvious that this reduced the chances of winning for Black to those which are given by direct attack, as the Rook ending, with three Pawns to two on the same side, is only a draw.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 K—R 2   | 25 Q—K 5    |
| 26 Q×K B P | 26 Q×P ch   |
| 27 R—R 3   | 27 Q—B 3    |
| 28 Q×R P   | 28 Q—Q 4 ch |
| 29 P—Kt 3  | 29 R—K 7    |

..... The position now looks critical for White, but Dr. Lasker's cool and well-calculated defence frustrates all attempts at a successful attack.

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 30 R—R 4    | 30 R×K B P |
| 31 Q—R 8 ch | 31 K—R 2   |
| 32 K—Kt 2   | 32 P—B 4   |
| 33 R—Q B 4  | 33 R—B 8   |
| 34 K—R 2    | 34 R—B 2   |
| 35 Q—Q B 8  | 35 P—Kt 3  |

..... A disagreeable necessity; Black's own King now becomes as much exposed as White's, and he therefore changes Queens on his next move, which practically means offering the draw, as the Rook ending cannot be won against a correct defence.

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 36 R—K Kt 4  | 36 Q—Q 2    |
| 37 Q×Q       | 37 R×Q      |
| 38 R—K B 4   | 38 P—Kt 4   |
| 39 R—B 6     | 39 R—Q 4    |
| 40 K—Kt 2    | 40 K—Kt 2   |
| 41 R—K R 6   | 41 P—Kt 5   |
| 42 R—R 7 ch  | 42 K—B 3    |
| 43 R—R 6 ch  | 43 R—Q 3    |
| 44 R—R 8     | 44 K—Kt 4   |
| 45 R—Kt 8 ch | 45 R—Kt 3   |
| 46 R—Q B 8   | 46 P—R 4    |
| 47 P—B 4 ch  | 47 P×P e.p. |
| 48 K×P       | Drawn.      |



## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

### JUDGING IN PROBLEM TOURNAMENTS.

By MAX J. MEYER.



ONE of the most important matters to be considered by a chess editor, when arranging a Tourney, is the question of judging. The prizes offered may be handsome, the entry large and representative, and the problems of high merit ; but, if an unsatisfactory award is given the whole thing will be a failure. Even when the best methods of judging are employed, an award may be given which fails to obtain general acceptance, but, at any rate, it is advisable that the possibilities of a miscarriage of justice should be reduced to a minimum.

In the early days of problem tournaments judging by the solvers was a very usual thing, but it has now been generally abandoned in favour of judging by composers of experience. Solvers are not as a rule good judges of the niceties of problem construction, and are nearly always inclined to attach too much importance to difficulty. Chess Magazines occasionally run informal competitions, in which solvers give their votes as to the favourite problems contributed during certain periods. Such competitions are found popular and attractive, for solvers enjoy exercising judicial functions, but composers who contribute to such competitions send positions likely to catch the public eye, and it is generally recognised that the prize-winners are the most popular problems, and not necessarily the best. However, even when the principle is accepted that judgment by experts is better than by solvers, there are many different ways in which the services of experts may be utilised, not all of which are equally satisfactory. Take, first of all, the plan of having a single judge. This plan is usually followed by those papers which run continuous informal tourneys, with prizes every quarter or half-year for the best contributed positions. In competitions of this nature it is almost the only possible plan, as it would be impossible for chess editors to go to the trouble of securing a bench of judges at frequent intervals. For important tourneys, however, it is not satisfactory to have a single judge. Every composer has his own particular leanings in regard to problem style, most have prejudices of some sort, and few can be said to have a perfectly open mind. It is almost too much to expect that a judge with a strong antipathy to duals would do full justice to a clever problem which fails as regards correctness, and a judge who is very strong on the point of economy and "model" mates is very liable to overlook the merits of a problem where the composer has been obliged to sacrifice this feature for the sake of representing some particular point of chess strategy. An ideal bench should, therefore, consist of two or more judges.



We will suppose that our hypothetical editor, about to run a tourney, following the arguments outlined above, has decided to employ two expert judges. This does not by any means settle everything, for there are several different methods by which two judges can exercise their functions. Firstly, they may, after consultation, issue a joint award; but this is hardly the best method. In a tournament with a large number of good entries it is almost impossible that there should be complete agreement as regards the exact placing of all the problems. In a case of disagreement, one or other judge must give way, and the one who has given way has to share the responsibility for an award of which, in some respects, he may not approve. A second method—which is rather a favourite one on the Continent—is for the two judges to place the problems independently with an umpire to decide in the case of disagreement; but, unless the two judges are men of very harmonious views, it places rather a heavy responsibility on the umpire, and it amounts practically to a three-judge decision. If more than one judge is employed, I think that the best method is for them individually to value the problems and award marks, the added result determining the bestowal of the prizes. Though not absolutely essential, it is desirable that the judges should compare notes as to their respective placing and scaling before publication. I remember a tourney in which a problem which was placed first by one judge, with full marks, was rated so low by the other (both distinguished English composers) that it failed to get into the honour list. Wide discrepancies of this kind are rather trying for the competitors who see their positions so differently valued, and could probably be avoided, to some extent, if the judges compared notes beforehand, as they frequently arise from the merits of some problem being overlooked by one of the judges, or defects rated too severely. Without sacrificing genuine opinions in the least, an interchange of views before publication would probably cause some approximation in the placing.

A few years ago a joint tournament was run by *Brighton and Hove Society* and *Das Neue Illustrierte Blatt* with two judges, one English and one foreign, the object being to discover what differences existed between the English and foreign schools of composition. In this case consultation between the judges was barred by the avowed object of the tourney, and the differences in placing were very great indeed. Since the joint tourney, the plan of having judges of different nationalities has become quite a common one. In tourneys now current, *The British Chess Magazine* has two judges, English and American; likewise the *Norwich Mercury*; *Western Daily Mercury* has, as usual, two—American and Bohemian—with English editor as umpire; *Press World* has three—English, German, and American; *American Chess Bulletin* has three—American, English, and Bohemian; *El Pais* has two American and one Mexican; and *Lasker's Chess Magazine* has gone one better by having four judges—American, English, German, and Bohemian. In cases where there are two judges of different nationality, consultation is still possible, although difficult; but with more than two it becomes impracticable. There is compensation for this, however, in the great interest of seeing the differences in view between the judging composers



of different nationalities, and, of course, composers who enter tourneys with an international bench must be prepared for fairly wide differences of opinion in the individual rating of the problems. When there are three or more judges, moreover, these individual differences become averaged, and do not affect the final result so much as when there are only two. Whenever possible, the judge or judges should be mentioned along with the announcement of any tourney, so that composers may have the opportunity of selecting such problems as they may consider will be most likely to find favour with the parties named.

It may, perhaps, not be considered inappropriate to make a few remarks here on the method of awarding points in cases where the problems are appraised in this way. It is usual to give 100 marks as maximum, but there are two ways in which the marks may be allotted. A customary method is to award a definite number of marks for difficulty, beauty, originality, accuracy, economy, and all the other points of problem construction. Now it is quite impossible for any problem to reach the highest possible standard in every one of these points, for in problem construction a system of compromise has to be followed, and if the author determines to render some particularly deep or brilliant line of strategy, it is usually necessary to sacrifice to some extent economy, absolute accuracy, or some other feature. When marks are allotted rigidly on the compartment system, the 100 therefore becomes an absolute impossible standard. In the recent *Reading Observer* tourney, for example, the first three-mover only obtained 64 marks and the second 52½—only just over half marks. Even such a masterpiece as the late Mr. A. F. Mackenzie's "Fairily fashioned fancy," which took first prize in a *B.C.M.* tourney three or four years ago, only got 66½. This is a much severer standard than obtains in any public examination. The alternative method is to view each problem as a whole, and make the 100 a maximum practically obtainable by any competitor, either by giving the full amount to the position rated highest in the tourney, whatever may be its individual merits (the view advocated by the late Mr. A. F. Mackenzie in "Chess Lyrics") or else to let the 100 be the amount obtainable only if the leading problem is an absolutely first-class production, and rate others according to the amount by which they fall short of an attainable standard of excellence, rather than by comparison with an ideal impossible of realisation. However, this is, after all, a matter of minor importance, for it is the relative excellence of the problems, as compared with one another, which has to be decided rather than an absolutely accurate weighing of each position's intrinsic merit, and it is probably immaterial to a competitor whether his problem gets 60 marks or 100, so long as it comes out first! Moreover, whether the marks are allotted according to the compartment system or not, the various points in problem construction—beauty, economy, and so forth—must all be duly considered when comparing the problems with each other. An interesting point that arises in connection with the adjudication in problem tourneys is the extent to which it is permissible for the chess editor of the paper to bring pressure to bear on the judges, should he disagree with the award. The editor has provided the prizes, and his paper is



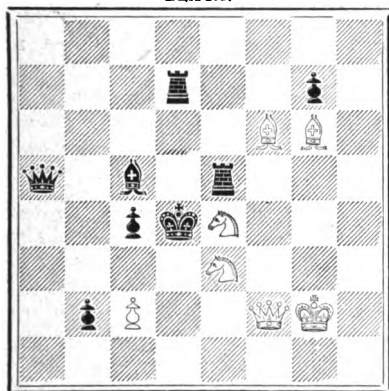
liable to suffer in popularity if an unsatisfactory award is given, so that I think he is perfectly justified in placing his views before the judges privately before publication, if he should be dissatisfied with their placing. After having done this, however, unless the chess editor has a *locus standi* as an umpire or third judge by the tourney announcement, he is bound to accept the decision of the judges, who have presumably been selected by him because he had confidence in their capacity.

In conclusion, tourney judges' labours are most arduous, and are given without reward of any kind for the sake of the Cause. It is too much to expect that awards will always meet with general agreement, and anyone is justified in expressing dissent; but, under the circumstances, the violence with which they have occasionally been assailed in the past is much to be deprecated.

## RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM OLD MASTERS.

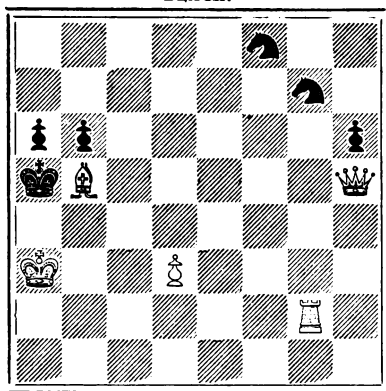
No. 19.—By DR. CONRAD BAYER.

BLACK.

WHITE.  
Mate in three.

No. 20.—By J. SEEBERGER.

BLACK.

WHITE.  
Mate in three.

No. 19 solved by 1 B—B 7, R×B 7, &c., with variations. This problem (which was one of a prize-winning set) was a great favourite. There is here a decided theme, so much cherished by the German school, culminating in a clean mate. Really speaking it has, from its second move, the characteristics of a threat two-mover. The key is good, but the lines of play, other than the leader, are indifferent in point of value.

No. 20 solved by 1 Q—R sq, P or K×B 7, &c. This is an effort which may have been the forerunner of many problems worked upon a somewhat similar plan. The key would be capital, if the Queen did not stand *en prise*; but the play is light. A modern composer would, even if he did not endeavour to extend the scheme, have worked the White Pawn off the board, as its presence spoils a principal mate. Seeberger composed a few very ingenious problems, but in England, at least, his name is now almost unknown.



## MAX J. MEYER.



FEW English composers have for so many years kept their names so continuously before the chess world as Mr. Max J. Meyer, whose portrait graces our pages this month. As a composer, editor, and judge, Mr. Meyer has proved to be a successful and popular enthusiast, and his efforts to further the Art of Chess have been



Mr. MAX J. MEYER.

(Photo by Owen & Co., Christchurch Road, Boscombe.)

accomplished under the disability of an infirmity caused by a serious accident in following his profession. He was born in 1865, and learnt the elementary principles at the age of 7! His compositions are usually bright and attractive; elegance before depth is marked in his works. A good percentage of his problems have secured tourney honours, and it will be remembered he obtained a creditable place in Sir John Thursby's Tourney a year or two ago, which was conducted in our pages, with a three-mover, under the motto of "Influenza." Mr. Meyer has done excellent service as chess editor in the *Brighton and Hove Society*, and at the present time in the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*.

His editing is careful and the matter presented to his readers always interesting. We draw special attention to the article from his pen which he has contributed to the *B.C.M.* on Tourney Judging, and his contribution some time back on Bayersdorfer gives evidence of a keen appreciation of problem points. As a solver Mr. Meyer has not attempted much, though he has won many prizes in competitions; but he prefers criticising, and has always come out well in "spotting-the-winner" contests. Mr. Meyer is in great request as a judge in problem tourneys, and his awards are arrived at after conscientious comparison, analysis, and appraising, sparing neither time nor trouble in the endeavour to let no point of merit or demerit escape detection. He is, we believe, at present engaged in adjudicating in three tourneys. Although fond of actual play, opportunity for practice is denied him, as it is impracticable for him to visit chess clubs and chess resorts for the reason before mentioned, and, though a fair player, he finds correspondence play tedious, although he has indulged in this diversion with satisfactory success. We will quote a few selections later on from his works.



## REVIEW.

Collection of Problems by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, published as a Supplement to *La Strategie*, January, 1907.

Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood has been known to us all for over twenty years last past. It will be within the memory of many that in 1886 he issued a collection of problems entitled "Chess Souvenirs." This earlier gathering of problems has now been supplemented in the present issue of much better class of work, and this is only natural. Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood has had the fortune to secure, not undeservedly, several distinctions, and as his problems have been designed to appeal to popular tastes, it is not surprising that his works are always welcome. To direct a critical searching light upon his problems, it is necessary to observe that the result proves that, like his clever sister, Mrs. W. J. Baird, his compositions have accuracy to commend them, and, further, they are emphatically more designed on the ideas of the English traditional school than on the Modern School code. Mr. Winter-Wood has occasionally composed specimens of what we may term modern work, but the great bulk of his output shows that he cares little for the strenuous lines laid down by the Modern School. He goes his own way, and why not?

This collection contains 160 problems of two and three moves. Generally speaking, they are light and attractive, and not a few are difficult to solve.

It is a pity the venture has not been issued as a separate volume, which would have been a welcome contribution, since an Englishman's best work published abroad is not calculated to inspire or create popularity. We have not space to deal with the problems themselves, but hope to make selections later.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We must ask the indulgence of our readers for several omissions this month. Several causes have co-operated in thwarting our intention to present several interesting items.

A. Corrias wishes to call attention to the similarity of our Tourney Problem No. 28 and an old two-er by the late G. B. Valle (*vide* his collection published in 1892). The latter position is as follows:—White: K at K R 5, Q at K 2, R at K B 3, Kt at K B 5, Ps at Q 4, Q B 2, and Q R 4. Black: K at Q 4, B at K R sq, Kts at Q sq and Q Kt 6, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 3, and Q B 2. Mate in two.

A. W. Mongredian points out that 1 Q—Kt 7 does not solve our Tourney Problem No. 42. 1... P—B 4 seems a good defence.

Mrs. Rowland's Two-move Tourney in the *Four-leaved Shamrock* has resulted in F. Gamage taking first prize with the following position—White: K at K B 2, Q at Q R sq, Rs at K Kt 2 and 4, B at Q 7, Kts at K R 7 and K 5, Ps at K Kt 6, Q 6, and Q B 3. Black: K at K R 6, Q at Q R 2, Rs at K R 8 and Q B 4, Bs at Q sq and Q R 5, Kt at K Kt 8, Ps at Q 4, Q B 2, 5, Q Kt 6, and Q R 4. Mate in two. The other



honours go to H. Loretto, Sligo, W. R. Todd, Crossgar, and H. Loretto, in order named.

Mrs. Rowland has undertaken a chess column in the *Cork Weekly News*, and announces a two-move tourney. Entrance 1s. First prize, the amount of entrance fees. No mottoes necessary. Address :—Mrs. F. F. Rowland, 3, Loretto Terrace, Bray, co. Wicklow, Ireland.

The following two-mover has taken first prize in the *Tidschrift for Schach* Tourney. It is a good specimen of Herr Feigl's style in two-movers :—

White : K at Q R 6, Q at Q B 6, R at K 3, B at Q Kt 5, Kts at K R 7 and K 5, Ps at Q 6 and Q B 5. Black : K at K 3, Q at Q R 8, B at Q R 7, Kts at K R 4 and K Kt 3, Ps at K B 4, Q 6, and Q R 6. Mate in two.

The British Federation announces its second tournament for three-movers :—First prize, £3 3s. ; second, £2 2s. ; third, £1 1s., with a silver medal for the best problem by a British composer. No entrance fee. Entries close September 30th. If fewer than twenty-five competitors, the tourney will be postponed. The judging will be in the hands of experienced composers, to be selected later, and a solving competition will be run in connection with the tourney, with prizes of 15s. and 10s., and silver medal for the best British solver.

Mr. A. C. White evidently delights in springing surprises upon his fellow chess admirers. He has already edited three remarkable works, and yet another is in the field, with a strange-looking name, from a English point of view, as it uses up about three-fifths of the alphabet—viz., 200 *Bauernumwandlungs-Schachaufgaben*. The work deals with the peculiar charms of Pawn promotion, and many exceptionally clever and funny schemings are given. Mr. White acknowledges the assistance accorded him in the preparation of this work by Herr Max Weiss and Mr. W. H. Thompson. There is a short introduction, and we will, as soon as convenient, refer to this interesting collection more fully. It is published by A. Stein, of Potsdam.

### SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

By F. Gamage (p. 91).—1 Kt—B 5, K×R ; 2 Kt×Q P, &c. If 1 . . , K—K 4 ; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1 . . , P×R ; 2 Q—R 4, &c. If 1 . . , P—Q 3 ; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. A rather difficult problem to solve. There are three model mates, which are excellent in their way ; we particularly like that after 1 . . , P—Q 3 ; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, K—Q 7 ; 3 Q—R 8. In itself it is not a strong feature, but combined with other features it is admirable. The give-and-take key is not commendable.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 91).—The White Rook marked as being on Q B sq should be at K B sq. 1 P—Q 6, &c. There is some unusual play here—the key is a good one, permitting, as it does, Black to give a double check ; the play of the Kt at R 6 causes three interesting mates beyond the threat. It will be seen that the King discovers mate on six squares, and this is not common in a threat two-mover.

By Baron F. Wardener (p. 91).—1 K—K 6, &c. This is, of course, a striking idea, and suggestive of further possibilities, which Mr. Heathcote and Mr. J. D. Williams (*vide* p. 92) have taken advantage of.



## PROBLEMS.

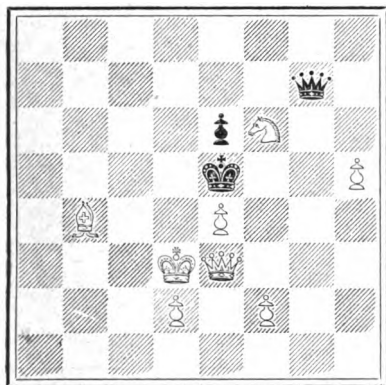
## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2110.

Motto : " Fair Play."

(T.P. No. 58.)

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WHITE.

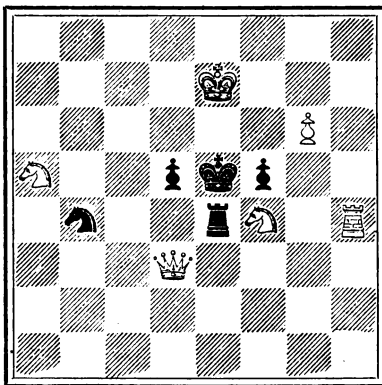
White mates in two moves.

No. 2111.

Motto : " Bluff."

(T.P. No. 59.)

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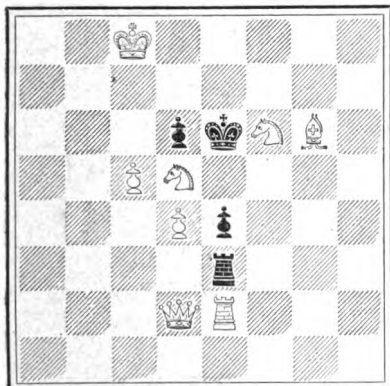
White mates in two moves.

No. 2112.

Motto : " Bondo."

(T.P. No. 60.)

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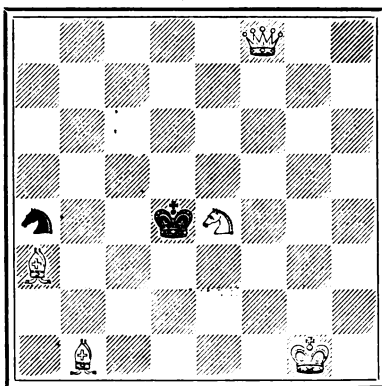
White mates in two moves.

No. 2113.

Motto : " We are seven."

(T.P. No. 61.)

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WHITE.

White mates in two moves.



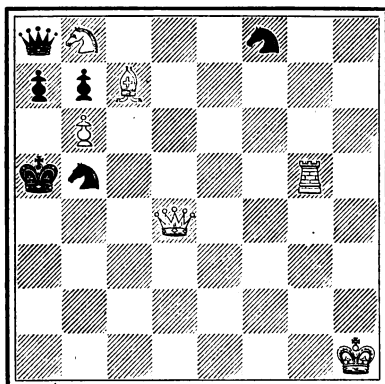
## PROBLEMS.

## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2114.

Motto : " Pensée."  
(T.P. No. 62.)

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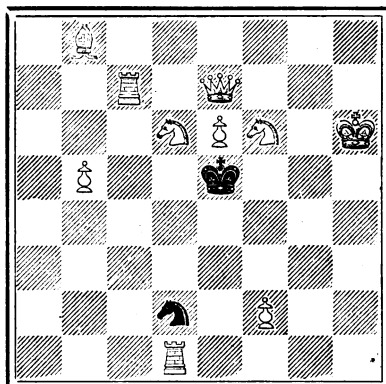
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2115.

Motto : " Malvern."  
(T.P. No. 63.)

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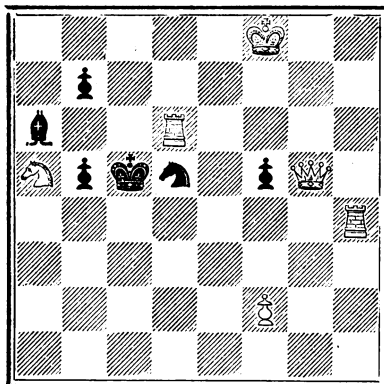
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2116.

Motto : " Mens agitat molem."  
(T.P. No. 64.)

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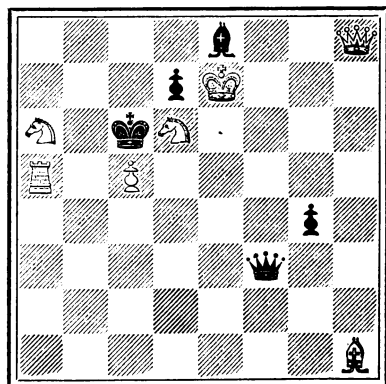
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2117.

Motto : " Gulpen I."  
(T.P. No. 65.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.









Mr. A. E. MOORE,

PRESIDENT NORTHERN COUNTIES CHESS UNION,  
1899—1906.

*Photo by Lafayette, Manchester.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MAY. 1907.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LASKER AS PERFECT STRATEGIST.

(By 'A. EMERY.)

**T**HE Championship Chess match is over at last, and Lasker enjoys the complete victory which from the beginning those who knew his play had predicted. Marshall has not won a single game—an extraordinary circumstance in a contest of this character.

The challenger, says one writer, "retires into obscurity." We are far indeed from agreeing. Marshall is a great player—a very great player. Just before this fiasco, be it remembered, he had won a first-class tournament at Nuremberg against some of the brightest spirits in chess, Dr. Lasker excepted, coming out above Dr. Tarrasch in the very city of that famous master, and distinctly superior to Schlechter, Janowski, and the pick of the younger players of the day. Other like triumphs the future doubtless holds for him. On his past achievements his fame would live long; beyond question to coming generations of players many of his games will be classic.

It is in tournament play that Marshall reveals. The late contest has made it evident that in the long-drawn match he is not in the same class with Lasker. In the presence of the Champion of the World his genius is cowed, as that of Antony in the presence of Cæsar. "Thy demon," says the Soothsayer, is

"Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable,  
Where Cæsar's is not; but near him thy angel  
Becomes a fear, as being o'erpowered."\*

Opposed to Lasker the fine qualities we have all admired in Marshall's play disappear. The fire of inspiration flickers out. The daring which was his greatest charm deserts him. He plays his first game as a

\*"Antony and Cleopatra," Act II., Scene 3. Note also the curious appropriateness of the Soothsayer's next speech:—"If thou dost play with him at any game, thou art sure to lose!"



beaten man. In the second he loses a great opportunity through sheer timidity, and Lasker's triumph is assured.

\* \* \* \* \*

That Dr. Lasker holds the field as the greatest chess-player since the days of Morphy is a mere truism long obvious to the meanest intelligence among those who follow the events of the chess world. The relative merits of the great American and of the present champion cannot be assessed. That Lasker, as we know him, would make short work of the Morphy of half a century ago—Morphy, who at his best could find no fitting opponent, save at odds—cannot for a moment be doubted. But the same might confidently be said of several players of to-day. The study of the game has made vast strides since Morphy's time, and in our chess democracy the great men stand out less distinctly than of old. What Lasker would have been able to do in Morphy's place—or Morphy with the experience and environment of Lasker—were idle speculation to follow. No serious comparison is possible.

Steinitz was a theorist who had worked out—or believed he had worked out—a new style of play which, in oracular tones, he called upon the world of chess to adopt. Lasker makes no such claim. Lasker has invented no new opening, and, in truth, he probably cares very little what kind of game others play so long as he can excel. He has from early manhood devoted practically his whole attention to the study of the game as played, and training resolutely to that end faculties wonderfully adapted for the purpose, he is seen to-day the complete chess-player. He approaches as nearly as possible in human affairs the perfect strategist of his own treatise on "Struggle."

We believe Lasker had determined in advance that Marshall should not break his score, and his confidence in his own powers is justified in the result. A similar belief was held by others. A very distinguished chess master and journalist wrote to Lasker before the contest began :—" Marshall will not win a game, and you know it."

\* \* \* \* \*

The philosophic work on "Struggle," already mentioned, is a personal revelation of great interest. Starting from the problems of the chess-board, the champion of the world seeks to lay down principles applicable to combat of every kind. The contests, however, are always joyless. The only end is victory ; there is no pleasure in the strife itself. Dr. Lasker's ideal fighter leads no forlorn hope. He follows the line of least resistance as unerringly as the lightning that leaps from crag to crag, or as the tides that ebb and flow through inlets of the sea. The constant comparison of chess with struggles which are tedious and painful is not to be taken with absolute literalness, perhaps ; but the very fact that it could be made without any sense of incongruity gives a glimpse of character.

It was not thus that Pillsbury regarded chess. The beauty of the game was to him its chief attraction—not the sense of power which victories give. Marshall delights in its opportunities for ingenious combination—when he has opposed to him neither a Lasker nor a



Tarrasch. Dr. Lasker, if his own confession can be believed, studies mainly the possibilities of "pushing towards his adversary an impenetrable wall," or of "permitting an attack which, as it can be countered with an inferior force, weakens instead of advantaging an opponent."

From this cold and somewhat mechanical strategy Marshall had not the power to drive his antagonist. Hence, as no executant really achieves greatness except when he forgets the principles on which he believes he works, we never saw Lasker at his best in the late match. Could Maroczy make the champion rise above his philosophy? or is the best hope of the chess world, after all, in the meeting of those two philosophers—Tarrasch and Lasker?

### CHESS LITERATURE.

"Struggle," by Dr. Emanuel Lasker. Lasker's Publishing Co., 116, Nassau Street, New York. Price One Dollar.

[\*] This compact little book of 95 pages—issued, it may be noted *en passant*, simultaneously in German and English—will have an especial interest for chess players the world over; not so much because it emanates from the finest of living chess strategists as because it throws an incidental light on an aspect of chess which most of us have at some time vainly sought to fix and investigate. We have all speculated, more or less desultorily, on the extent to which chess reflected the larger struggles that make up the battle of life. We have noted how it demanded of its votaries a galaxy of qualities that should cast distinction on them in the work-a-day world outside—imperturbability and resource when danger threatens, caution, foresight, courage, tenacity of purpose, and that rarest of gifts—the ability to gauge the actual position of affairs, its weaknesses and its possibilities. Yet it is seldom that the death of a chess player has a palpable effect on the Budget, and the reviewer is acquainted intimately with one ardent devotee of the game who is unpossessed of a motor-car. Our readers will therefore share our personal regret that Dr. Lasker has not devoted himself more immediately to the elucidation of this disconcerting anomaly. There are very few direct references to our pastime in this book, and what light an impecunious chess player may obtain on the point is only to be had by reflection. But such reflection shows us that outside contests—the one of business, for instance—are incomparably more complicated than that over the chess board. The pieces there are innumerable, their moves more erratic, the board is immeasurably greater, and, above all, there are hosts of uncertain factors to be taken into consideration and estimated at their approximately just value, if success is to be at least deserved. On the chess board every contingency can be foreseen and prepared for; there are no obscure or inaccessible facts to be discovered, no lurking corners from which hostile forces may move upon us. If one but take the trouble—a difficult task, admittedly—one can foresee the



course of events with certainty ; whereas, in the commercial struggle, besides the impossibility of calculating exactly the powers of all known hostile factors, there is a wide field of incalculable " chance " factors that may make our best-laid schemes gang agley. Otherwise, as we learn from the book before us, the principles underlying the struggle are identical, and the strategic rules necessary for success are the same in both. Thus a natural aptitude for chess is presumptive evidence of a natural capacity for the successful captaincy of a commercial undertaking. But, lest pride go before a fall, let us remember that there are qualities of character—such as energy and earnestness—required in the more important struggle that are not called for necessarily in the chess player. Beyond life's stern handicap and the chance element referred to above, an absence of these qualities may be at the root of many a capable player's failure in the more vital issues.

It is from its bearing on the above aspect of the game that we are chiefly concerned here with Dr. Lasker's work. Beyond this, in justice to the author's efforts, it should be said that his conception of struggle is so wide as to embrace every conflict against resistance of a body or organisation capable of regeneration and development, thus including activities of every kind, whether that of a bird's flight, a game, or the growth of a sentiment. It would be interesting to test the capacity of the author as a commercial or literary strategist by applying the principles he enunciates to the book under review, but it would take us too far afield. His main contentions are that strategy, to have its maximum effect, must be just and logical, and tactics economical and proportionate. From these principles he deduces a number of laws whose corresponding precepts may be summarised as follows :—

Effort should be proportionate to the resistance to be overcome. An action that wastes energy is tactically imperfect. Forces should move in the direction of least resistance. If a large, unwieldy force is opposed to a small but mobile one, every vulnerable point must be sufficiently guarded. There should be no attack where no advantage is. Bring pressure on your opponent's weakest points. Don't waste your main strength on work of minor value. Every manœuvre should aim to increase the effectiveness of one's forces. Abstain from unnecessary defence, &c., &c.

The propositions here implied are of the nature of truisms, and every chess player instinctively attempts to follow them. But the book is not to be disparaged because of its apparent lack of practical utility. It is true that you will not play chess better by a knowledge of the laws of struggle, any more than that you will reason better after a course of logic. It is quite possible, in fact, that you may play it worse. Dr. Lasker has succeeded in mapping out many salient features in a hitherto unexplored region, and the facts thus brought to light and co-ordinated may at any time have an important bearing on knowledge acquired in adjacent regions, and lead us ultimately to some generalisations of incalculable practical moment. Hence the work was worth undertaking, and, apart from a rather frequent ineptness of expression, has been commendably well done.



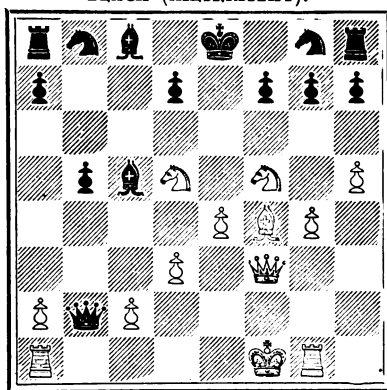
"The Chess Player's Scrap Book." Lasker's Publishing Co., 116, Nassau Street, New York. Subscription, five shillings per year.

This is a well-printed monthly of 16 pages, devoted, as its title indicates, to the collection of striking games, problems, and notes of more than current interest to chess players. It is intended to be a repository or album, of classics, and will concern itself, we are told, "exclusively with gems of the past." Whether such exclusive dealing will appeal very strongly to a people inclined to scorn yesterday as a "back number" remains to be seen. The selection of games in the first two issues, now before us, is altogether excellent, and the ample non-analytical running commentary upon them could hardly be bettered. Some of the games are necessarily, from the nature of the collection, fairly well known, but no repetition can dim the brilliance or lessen the charm of such gems of actual play as the following:—

Position after Black's 17th move:—

Q × P

BLACK (KIESERITZKY).



WHITE (ANDERSSSEN).

The game Anderssen v. Kieseritzky proceeded:—

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 18 B—Q 6!     | 18 B × R    |
| 19 P—K 5!!    | 19 Q × R ch |
| 20 K—K 2      | 20 Kt—Q R 3 |
| 21 Kt × P ch  | 21 K—Q sq   |
| 22 Q—B 6 ch   | 22 Kt × Q   |
| 23 B—K 7 mate |             |

The "Scrap Book" says:—

It is not very difficult to understand why the "Immortal Game" between Anderssen and Kieseritzky should appeal to the popular mind. Besides the enormous sacrifice of material by White, there is the rare occurrence of all the Black pieces on the board when he is mated.

The effect of the tremendous labour of the annotators of this game must ultimately result in removing it from the singularly high position in which it has been fixed. The demonstrable fact that White missed a certain draw practically removes the game from the realms of the classics.

It is a very moot question whether "skittle" games deserve the amount of attention which is bestowed upon them. It may be that irresponsibility and accident produce bewildering, dazzling, and even original positions.

"Skittle" playing, as recreation, has a useful function to perform. But, if chess is to be treated as literature, then it is incumbent that the games that are published shall be the product of much thought, of deep imagination, of a sentiment of truth; and, above all that the players shall be imbued with a feeling of responsibility, such as follows from tournament or match play.

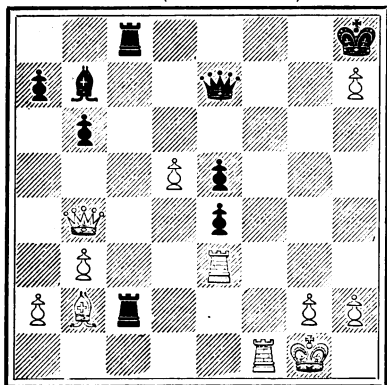
Our contemporary also publishes the following interesting note by Mr. Jas. D. Seguin, chess editor of the *New Orleans Times-Democrat*:—



In his letters from the London Tournament of 1851, published in his *La Regence*, the French chess journal of that period, Kieseritsky expressly stated that this game was a "casual partie" contested as one of a series of such parties played between Anderssen and himself during the period of the grand tournament, but not in it. The "Immortal Game" was first published in *La Regence* of July, 1851, p. 221.

Position after White's 28th move :—

Q—Kt 4  
BLACK (BLACKBURNE).



WHITE (ZUKERTORT).

The continuation of the Zukertort-Blackburne game was as follows :—

28 R (Bsq)—B 4  
29 R—B 8 ch ! 29 K×P  
30 Q×P ch 30 K—Kt 2  
31 B×P ch 31 K×R  
32 B—Kt 7 ch, and wins.

(If 28... Q×Q, White mates in seven moves :—29 B×P ch, K×P ; 30 R—R 3 ch, K—Kt 3 ; 31 R—Kt 3 ch, K—R 3 ; 32 R—B 6 ch, K—R 4 ; 33 R—B 5 ch, K—R 3 ; 34 B—B 4 ch, K—R 2 ; 35 R—R 5 mate).

The storehouse of games at the disposal of the editors is practically inexhaustible, but it is doubtful whether any treasures contained in it are quite equal to these two exquisite endings. We welcome the advent of the "Scrap Book" with pleasure, and hope to reproduce, from time to time, some of its best fare for the benefit of our readers.

## THE ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

ANALYSIS BY RHODES MARRIOTT.

**I**N the January and February numbers of the *B.C.M.* for the year 1904, I gave a lengthy analysis of a certain line of play emanating from the once formidable attack known as the "Thorold-Allgaier." My analysis did not commence until what used to be considered the best nine moves on both sides have been played, viz :—

|            |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| WHITE.     | BLACK.     | 5 Kt—Kt 5  | 5 P—K R 3 |
| 1 P—K 4    | 1 P—K 4    | 6 Kt×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  |

In my attempt to prove that B—K 5 ch was now White's best continuation, I dealt with many different lines of attack and defence, amongst the number being the following, which appeared in the tenth column of the analysis :—



10 B—K 5 ch

10 Kt—B 3

13 Kt—Q 2 !

13 Kt×P ?

11 R—B sq

11 B—K 2

14 Q×K P

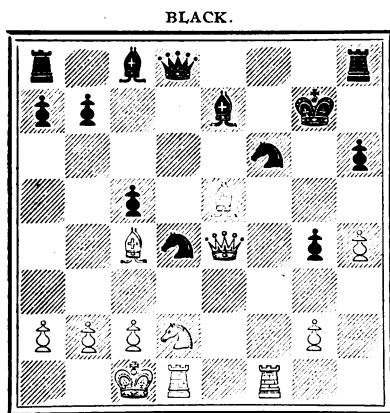
14 P—Q B 4 ?

12 Q—K 2

12 Kt—Q B 3 !

15 Castles.

Appended is a diagram of the position at this interesting stage :—



Black to play.

The two best defences appear to be Q—K sq and R—B sq, but as I have already demonstrated, their unsoundness, can any of my readers suggest a better line of play ?

An American subscriber to the *B.C.M.* has just written informing me that immediately after the publication of my article he put the lines of attack I had suggested into practice, with good results, both in correspondence and cross-board play until "last fall," when one of his opponents in reply to the diagrammed position, played 15 Kt—B 3, which "put him up a stump," and caused him to

resign on the 17th move, the game having proceeded as follows :—

15

16 B—B 3

15 Kt—B 3

16 Kt—Q 5

17 Resigns.

Notwithstanding the result of the above game, I cannot recommend Black's 15th move, for had White then taken the King's Knight with his Bishop, instead of retiring it to B 3, he ought to have won the game. In support of my contention, I append the following analysis, which, I trust, may not only interest our American friend, but also other devotees of the famous Allgaier Gambit :—

15 Kt—B 3 ? In reply to the diagrammed position.

|    | 1                       | 2                        | 3                  | 4                   |
|----|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 16 | B×Kt ch<br>B×B<br>P—R 5 |                          |                    |                     |
| 17 | Q—K sq !<br>R×B         | Kt—K 4<br>Q×Kt           | Kt—K 2<br>R×B      |                     |
| 18 | K×R (a)<br>R—B sq ch    | B×Q<br>R—B 7 ch          | K×R<br>Q—B 4 ch    |                     |
| 19 | K—Kt 2<br>R—B 7 ch      | K—Kt sq<br>R—Q 7 dis. ch | B—B 4<br>Kt—K 4 ch | Kt—B 4<br>Kt—K 4 ch |
| 20 | Q×R<br>B×Q              | K—B sq<br>R×Q ch         | K—Kt 2<br>Q—K 5 ch | K—Kt 2<br>Q—K 5 ch  |
| 21 | K×B<br>Q—Kt 6 ch        | K—K 2<br>R×R             | K—R 2<br>Kt—B 6 ch | K—R 2<br>R×Q        |
| 22 | K—B sq                  | B×R                      | K—Kt 2             | R×R                 |



|    | 1                             | 2                                     | 3  | 4  |
|----|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|
| 23 | Q—B 6 ch<br>K—Kt sq<br>Kt—K 4 | R—K sq ch<br>and White<br>should win. | Kt—K 8 dis. ch<br>K—B sq<br>Q—B 6 ch<br>K×Kt<br>Q—B 7 mate | Kt—B 6 ch<br>K—Kt 2 (c)<br>Kt—Q 7 dis. ch<br>K—R 2<br>Q×Kt ch<br>K—Kt 2<br>Q—Kt 6 ch<br>K—R sq<br>Q×P mate |
| 24 | B—Q 2 (b)<br>Q—Kt 6 ch        |                                       |  |  |
| 25 | K—B sq<br>Q—Q 6 ch            |                                       |  |  |
| 26 | K—K sq<br>Kt—B 6 ch           |                                       |  |  |
| 27 | K—B 2                         |                                       |  |  |
| 28 | Kt×B, and White should win.   |                                       |  |  |

(a) If 18 Q×Q, then 19 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 20 Kt×Q, B—K 3; 21 B×B, R—R 2; 22 Kt—B 6 ch, K—R sq; 23 R×R mate.

(b) If 24 R—R 2, then 25 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R sq ((If 25 R—Kt 2, then 26 Q—K 8 ch, K—R 2; 27 Kt—B 6 mate); 26 Kt—B 6, B—B 4; 27 Q×B, R—Kt 2; 28 Q—B 4, R—Kt 4; 29 Kt×P, and wins.

(c) If 23 K—R sq, then 24 Kt—Q 7 dis. ch, Kt—Kt 2; 25 Q—B 6, K—R 2; 26 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R sq; 27 Q×P mate.]

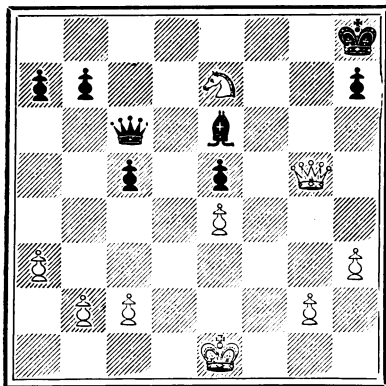
### GAME ENDINGS.



WE are indebted to Mr. W. M. Hardman, captain of the Hampstead Chess Club, for the following interesting criticism of one of the game-endings published in our last issue. Mr. Hardman writes:—

In the *British Chess Magazine* for April, 1907, on p. 156, is a game-ending, the first of the three at the top of the page, which when the moves are made as recorded leaves the annexed position, where White is said to win. Now it seems to me that White must (i.) submit to perpetual check or (ii.) submit to exchange of Queens and to the loss of Kt for Pawn, when Black will be left with Bishop and four Pawns to five Pawns, and ought—at least on adjudication—to win.

BLACK.



WHITE

White's last move was:—  
 6 Kt—K 7      6 Q×P ch  
 7 K—Q sq      7 Q—Q 5 ch  
 8 K—K sq or K 2      8 Q—K 5, and  
 this gives a perpetual; for if  
 White play K to K B sq, K B 2,  
 Q 2, or Q B sq, Black plays Q—  
 K B 5, and forces the exchange;  
 if White interpose the Queen  
 Black will do even better—e.g.,



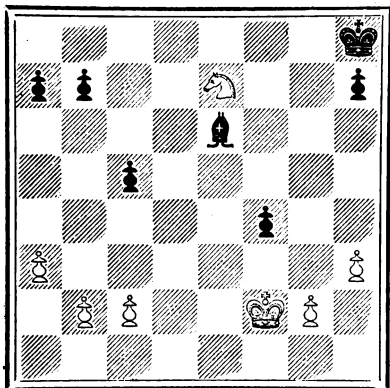
8 K—K 2, Q—K 5 ch ; 9 Q—K 3, Q×Kt P ch, and threatens either to get a perpetual, or forces exchange with a Pawn up ; or if 8 Q—Q 2, Q—Kt 8 ch, and if White interpose, then 9 Q—K sq, Q×Q ; 10 K×Q, and the White King does not reach the Black Kt in time to capture.. If the exchange is forced, as for instance, as favourable as any other to White :

7 K—B 2, Q—K B 5 ch ; 8 Q×Q, P×Q ; 9 K—B 3, K—Kt 2 ; 10 K×P, K—B 3 ; 11 P—K Kt 4, K×Kt ; 12 K—K 5, &c., and Black, as I said, ought to have the material advantage, on which the game would be given up in a match rather than sent to adjudication ; for the White Kt at K 7 has no move to avoid capture, and at the worst can only double Black's Pawns on the Q B file. It may, of course, still be a win for White. I am not judge enough to say, but it does not seem to follow directly from the point at which the extract leaves off.

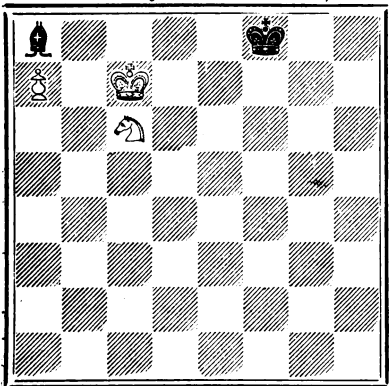
Mr. Hardman's criticism is undoubtedly sound, in so far as it shows how the threatened mate may be averted, and the game carried to a stage where it is by no means self-evident on which side the advantage lies. The *Tidschrift fur Schach*, as well as the conductor of the Black forces, must have overlooked the continuation pointed out by Mr. Hardman, as the position is closed with the words, "and White wins."

We give a diagram after 8.., P×Q, and shall be glad if some of our readers will examine the position at this stage, and report their conclusions. For the best analysis to hand not later than May 20th we offer a copy of "The Year Book of Chess, 1907," We are not quite of Mr. Hardman's opinion that Black should win.

A variation which aroused our interest was :—9 P—Q B 4, K—Kt 2 10 Kt—Q 5, B×Kt ; 11 P×B, K—B 3 ; 12 K—B 3, K—K 4 ; 13 P—Q 6, K×P ; 14 K×P, &c.



BLACK (JUDGE MAYFIELD).



WHITE (REV. DR. DOBBS).

We should like our readers to examine the appended pretty game-ending study which we have taken from *The Brooklyn Eagle*. In the position diagrammed White announced a forced win. We believe this result can be reached in two ways. For the best analysis received not later than May 22nd we offer a copy of *Social Chess*.



## SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Several correspondents have kindly furnished analysis showing that the line of play starting 1 R—B 4 does not lead to a win for White in the interesting position VII. published at page 109 of our March number. The Rev. C. W. Palmer writes:—"R—B 4 will not result in a win for White, because of 1...; R—R 3 ch; 2 K—B 5, R—R 4 ch; 3 K—B 6, R—R sq; 4 R—K R 4, R×R, and White cannot win the Rook."

This defence has also been indicated by Messrs. Tattersall, Allingham, Pagan, Mr. L. Illingworth (Cambridge), and Mr. Joseph F. McCann (Liverpool), and several other correspondents.

The two positions given last month were from actual play. No. VIII. was from the play of Pillsbury v. Gunsberg in the Hastings Tournament of 1895. No. IX. arose in a game between Mieses and Schlechter, at Cobourg, in 1904. For easy reference we repeat both studies. No. VIII.—♔ at K 2, ♕ at K Kt 2, K Kt 4, K 3, K 6, Q 4, and Q R 2. ♚ at Q B 3, ♜ at K R 2, K Kt 4, K B 3, Q 4, Q Kt 4 and Q R 4. White to move and win.

| WHITE.     | BLACK.    | WHITE.              | BLACK.      |
|------------|-----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4    | 1 P×P     | 11 K—Kt 2           | 11 P Queens |
| 2 P—Q 5 ch | 2 K—Q 3   | 12 K×Q              | 12 P—Kt 5   |
| 3 K—K 3    | 3 P—Kt 5  | 13 P—Kt 5           | 13 P—R 5    |
| 4 K×P      | 4 P—Q R 5 | 14 P—Kt 6           | 14 P—Kt 6   |
| 5 K—Q 4    | 5 K—K 2   | 15 P×P              | 15 P×P      |
| 6 K—B 4    | 6 P—Kt 5  | 16 P—Q 6 ch         | 16 K×P      |
| 7 P×P      | 7 P—R 6   | 17 P—Kt 7           | 17 K—B 2    |
| 8 K—B 3    | 8 P—B 4   | 18 P Queens ch      | 18 K×Q      |
| 9 P×P      | 9 P—R 4   | 19 P—K 7, and wins. |             |
| 10 P—Kt 4  | 10 P—R 7  |                     |             |

Position No. IX.—♔ at Q 3, ♕ at K R 4, K Kt 2, K B 4, Q B 3, Q Kt 4, and Q R 4. ♚ at K 3, ♜ at K R 3, K Kt 2, K B 4, Q B 3, Q Kt 4, and Q Kt 6. White to move and draw.

Mieses found the following deep line of play, which draws the game:—

1 P—K R 5, K—Q 4; 2 P—Q R 4, P×P; 3 P—B 4 ch, K—Q 3; 4 K—B 3, K—B 2; 5 K—Kt 3, K—Kt 3; 6 K—R 3, P—B 4; 7 P—Kt 5, K—R 4; 8 P—Kt 3, and draws.

In the following interesting variations, first published in the *Deutsches Wochensach*, Mieses demonstrated how other moves than 2 P—Q R 4 lead to loss for White:—

I.—2 P—Kt 3, P—B 4; 3 K—Q 2, P×P; 4 B P×P, K—B 5; 5 K—B sq, K—B 6, and Black wins.

II.—If 2 K—Q 2, K—B 5; 3 P—Kt 3, P—Kt 7; 4 K—B 2, P—Queens ch; 5 K×Q, K—Kt 6! 6 K—R sq, K×R P, and wins. If 5... K×B P, then follows 6 K—R 2, K—B 7; 7 P—R 4, and White draws.



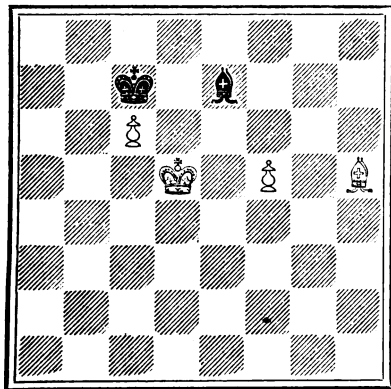
III—If 2., P—B4 ch; 3 K—B 3, K—K 5; 4 P—Q R 4, K—K 6; 5 P—R 5, P—Kt 7; 6 K×Kt P, K—Q 7; 7 P—R 6, P—B 6 ch; 8 K—Kt 3, P—B 7; 9 P—R 7, P Queens; 10 P Queens, Q—Q Kt 8 ch; 11 K—B 4, Q—B 7 ch; 12 K—Q 4, Q—B 6 ch. &c. If 8 K—R 2, P—B 7; 9 P—R 7, P Queens; 10 P Queens, Q—B 5 ch; 11 K—R 3. (If 11 K—R sq, then Q×Q Kt P), K—B 6; 12 Q—R 4, P—B 4; 13 P×P (If 13 P—Kt 5, Q—Kt 5 ch winning), Q×P ch; 14 K—R 2, Q—K B 7 ch, and mates in two moves.

Solutions were sent in by Messrs. P. W. Sergeant, C. E. C. Tattersall and H. Ford (London), Mr. A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), Miss E. L. Corser and Mr. P. J. Allingham (Reigate), Mr. A. Ellis (Guildford), Mr. J. S. Pagan (Stirling), Mr. M. Whitehead (Southsea), Messrs. T. Kelly and C. Coates (Manchester), Mr. H. L. Stokes (Wembley), Rev. R. H. Fawcett (Kingstown), Mr. W. H. S. Monck (Dublin), Mr. C. Cribb (Bradford), A. J. B. B. (Bournemouth), Mr. A. Jenkins, Jun. (Southampton), Mr. D. M. Liddle (Elizabeth, U.S.A.), Mr. Ohmad Gharbo (Alexandria, Egypt), and Mr. D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh). The best solutions are those sent by Messrs. Allingham, Tattersall, Sergeant, Liddle, and Pagan, and we shall forward to each gentleman a copy of "The Year Book of Chess, 1907" when published.

Nearly every solver mastered VIII., but the majority have failed with IX., for which reason we have given in full the play contributed by Herr Mieses to our excellent German contemporary the *Deutsches Wochensach*. We should also have liked to publish in full the analyses sent by Mr. Allingham; and also that of VIII., sent by Mr. Liddle, which is most exhaustive and covers six sheets, but considerations of space forbid.

The studies for this month are appended. We offer two book prizes for the best solutions to hand not later than May 22nd.

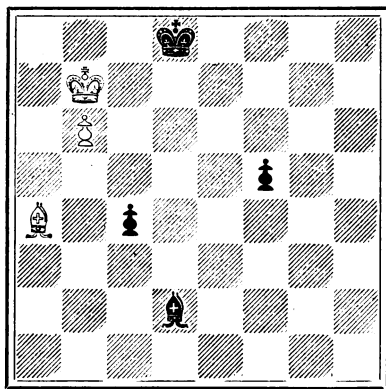
No. X.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result?

No. XI.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result?



## OBITUARY.



WE have just learned, with great regret, of the death of Mr. John Gilchrist, one of the veteran Glasgow Club players, and one of the best-known front-rank Scottish amateurs. Mr. Gilchrist passed away on Friday, 12th April, after a short illness, at his residence, Clincart, Rutherglen, in his 72nd year. He was for many years one of the strongest players and best-estimated members of the Glasgow Chess Club, in which he occupied various official posts, including that of president. He won the club championship in 1884, and was four times a winner in the annual West of Scotland Championship Tourney. Mr. Gilchrist was a very sound and correct player, and did much good service for the club in many a match, including the earlier tourneys for the "Richardson" Cup. During the last few years he had retired from match and tourney play, but was a steady visitor to the club, to enjoy the lighter amusement of "skittles" with his fellow-members. He was also one of the Committee in charge of the correspondence games recently concluded with the Liverpool C.C., and his advice (and analysis) was often of much value to the Scottish side. Mr. Gilchrist was fond of golf, and played in one or two friendly matches at golf got up between the Glasgow and "Burns" C.C. With the recent loss of Mr. Black, and now of Mr. Gilchrist, the "old guard" of the Glasgow Club—contemporaries of the late Sheriff Spens, D. Y. Mills, and Monsieur G. E. Barbier—is becoming yearly a smaller band. Mr. John Gilchrist is one whose cheery presence will be much missed at Glasgow Chess Club, and the condolences of the members will go out spontaneously to Mr. Gilchrist's bereaved relatives.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

L. F. Reyes (Carpano).—We have sent you the two books, as requested, and we are writing you fully by mail.

H. H. (New York).—The complications which have arisen in trying to carry out the plan of forwarding sheets, as suggested, are so annoying that we prefer to forward, as heretofore, so send on your instructions, and we will mail, as usual.

E. T. B. (Chicago).—Sorry for the oversight, but trust our explanation is satisfactory.

J. K.—Our issue for January this year is sold out, but we will try to procure a copy for you.


F. S. (Woolwich).—The editor of the "Year Book of Chess, 1906," informs us that he hopes the work will be ready about the middle of the present month.

F. F. W. (London).—We hope shortly to meet your wishes, and publish an article on the Petroff; perhaps next month, or in the July issue.

"Literature" (London).—It is just as well that you sent us your name and address, "as a guarantee of good faith," otherwise your epistle would have gone into the waste-paper basket, which is all it deserves. We try to conduct the *B.C.M.* to suit all chess tastes, but whether we succeed or not our readers must decide. You "want more games and more news," and you say you consider that "to publish problems is wasting space," and that "Sui-mates are an abomination." We wonder what you know of either "Self-mates" or problems. Have you ever heard of Blackburne, Berger, Anderssen, or Teichmann, all famous players, and composers of some splendid problems? We think not, or you would not give such forcible expression to your foolish opinions.




## MR. A. E. MOORE.

E have much pleasure in presenting this month a portrait of Mr. A. E. Moore, of Manchester, president of the Northern Counties Chess Union, 1899-1906, whose untiring efforts to promote the interests of chess in the North of England, and also nationally, can only be properly appreciated by those who have been intimately associated with him during the past seven or eight years in the work he has done on behalf of the Royal Game. From 1896-9 Mr. Moore was president of the North Manchester Club, and by many acts of kindness endeared himself to the members. How sincerely he has the welfare of the club at heart is shown by the many prizes he has given for competition, and by his good offices in securing for one year the services of Doctor Lasker as instructor to the club, an engagement which might have been continued had the champion of the world prolonged his stay in this country. The Lancashire County Chess Association has also experienced the beneficial influence of Mr. Moore's enthusiasm for chess. For several years he has fulfilled the duties of the onerous position of captain of the county team, and in this capacity has gained the esteem, respect, and loyalty of every county player worthy of consideration. It is also well known that the *entente cordiale* which now exists amongst the leading chess players of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and which in many cases has ripened into close personal friendship, is the outcome of Mr. Moore's tact and foresight. At the time when a breach was threatened, his influence in favour of conciliation overcame all obstacles, with most happy results. When the Northern Union was founded Mr. Moore acceded to the request of the delegates to become president, and placed his services unreservedly at the disposal of the executive committee. Last year, after serving seven times, he insisted on vacating the position, not because of declining interest, but because of his determination that the honour should be offered to other chess enthusiasts. Mr. Moore staunchly supported the Northern Union in the part which that organisation took in the founding of the British Chess Federation, indeed his determination to see the project carried to successful issue proved most helpful and encouraging to others interested in the welfare of the Federation. Mr. Moore, who has rarely missed any of the executive meetings was present at the one held at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, on April 13th, and afterwards met nearly all the Northern Committee, who had travelled to London for the purpose of being present at an enjoyable function, the chief feature of which was the presentation to Mr. Moore of his portrait, surrounded by those of his co-members of the Northern Executive, and suitably framed in gold. Mr. I. M. Brown made the presentation, which was quite a surprise to the recipient, and asked Mr. Moore to accept the gift as a mark of the affection and esteem of his fellow-members. Mr. T. A. Farron and Mr. Burtinshaw also spoke, and assured Mr. Moore that the gift was intended to constantly remind him of their high appreciation of his services and the warm place he held in their affections. Mr. Moore, who was visibly affected, said he would treasure the gift not for its intrinsic value, but for the spirit which had prompted it.



## THE CHESS WORLD.

## BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

N important meeting of the Committee of the National Chess Society was held on April 13th, at St Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, for the purpose of considering the programme for the forthcoming Congress at the Crystal Palace next August. Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., president, occupied the chair, and the delegates present were Mr. A. E. Moore and Mr. I. M. Brown, Northern Union; Mr. T. H. Moore, London League; Mr. F. W. Flear, Southern Union; and Mr. L. P. Rees, hon. secretary. The programme, which had previously been discussed by correspondence with each unit, was approved, after a slight alteration in the hours of play—viz., starting at 10 a.m. instead of 9-30, as originally proposed. The tournaments and prizes will be :—

1. British Championship.—First prize, £40; second, £25; third, £15; fourth, £7 10s. The first prize winner will hold the championship trophy and the title of British Champion for one year. The amateur making the best score against other amateurs will receive a gold medal and hold the title of British Amateur Champion for one year.

2. British Ladies' Championship.—First prize, £10; second, £7 10s.; third, £5; fourth, £2 10s. The first prize winner will receive a gold medal and hold the British Ladies' Championship trophy and title of British Lady Champion for one year.

3. Amateur Tournaments.—These tournaments will proceed for the full period of the Congress. The competitors in each tournament will, if the number renders such a course necessary, be divided into sections by the Committee, and the General Tournament Rules shall in that case read as applicable to each section as though it were a separate tournament. The first prize in each tournament or section will be—First Class, £12; Second Class, £8; Third Class, £4. Other prizes will be added, at the discretion of the Committee, according to the number of the entries.

Handicap Tournament.—Entrance fee, 2s. 6d. Competitors classed according to strength of play. Entries can be made before or during progress of competition. Period of the tournament, August 13th to August 23rd. Scoring by points, as follows :—

(a) For a win against a competitor in his own class, double the number of points that there are classes. (b) For a win against a competitor in a class higher than his own, two additional points for each class such competitor is above him. (c) For a win against a competitor in a class lower than his own, two fewer points for each class such competitor is below him. (d) For a drawn game, half the number of points he would have scored if he had won the game.

Any competitor may challenge any other disengaged competitor (unless the latter be placed more than two classes below him) to play a tournament game (unless more than two such games have been played between the two competitors), and the game shall be proceeded with



forthwith. The games shall be played on level terms ; the first move in each game shall be decided by lot, and not more than three games shall be played between any two competitors.

Prize-winners will be decided by the total scores obtained by the competitors. £2 will be added to the entrance fees and the total divided as prizes by the Committee.

Lightning Tournaments.—Special Lightning Tourneys will be held on August 14th and August 21st, at 3-15 p.m. each day. The competitors will play in sections of four players in each section ; each competitor will play one game with each other competitor in his section, won games counting 1 and draws  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The competitors making the best scores in their respective sections will be paired in rounds—one game will be played between each pair who will toss for the right of taking first or second move. The losers retire from the contest, and the winners will be again paired, and this process will be repeated until four players only remain. These four players will play off for four prizes, which will be awarded according to the final scores. In the case of drawn games in the rounds after the preliminary sections, and before the final section, the players who have had the second move shall be eligible for the next round, their opponents retiring from the contest. The time limit will be 10 seconds per move.

Problem Solving Competition.—This will start at 3-15 p.m. on Saturday, August 17th. Entrance 1s. £1 will be added to the entrance fees, and the total amount will be allocated as prizes. Four original and unpublished problems (two in two moves and two in three moves) will be submitted, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours will be allowed for solutions. Use of board and men for solving is permitted. Scoring : Three points for each correct key move, whether one or more in each problem. Two points for each separate and distinct variation arising from each key-move. One point for each dual continuation. Two points will be deducted for each incorrect claim for a key-move and one point for each incorrect variation and for each incorrect claim for a dual continuation after a correct key-move. Ties in points for solution will be decided by taking into account the time when the solutions are handed in, the earlier set taking precedence. The solutions will be examined and the points awarded by two independent experienced examiners.

Mr. Rees reported that Mr. H. E. Atkins was unable to play the deciding match against Mr. H. W. Shoosmith for the 1906 Amateur Championship gold medal, and he therefore resigned the contest. The Committee decided that, under the circumstances, the medal should be awarded to Mr. Shoosmith. Another important matter was the consideration of the best means of augmenting the permanent investment fund, to which Mr. C. D. Morton had kindly promised a donation. Mr. A. E. Moore also promised 10 guineas. After some discussion, Mr. Rees was authorised to proceed with an appeal which he had drafted, and which we believe will result in the fund receiving substantial contributions. Printed copies of the full programme for the Congress will be issued immediately, together with an appeal for financial support. Mr. Rees announced that Sir John Thursby had kindly given a donation of £50 to the prize fund.



"The British Chess Federation Year Book, 1906."—We have received from Mr. L. P. Rees, hon. secretary B.C.F., a copy of the Year Book which he has just issued for 1906. It contains a full list of the officials of the National Society a short article entitled "The Origin of Federation," portrait of the British champion, Mr. H. E. Atkins (Leicester), and the British lady champion, Mrs. Herring (Hove), the Constitution of the Federation, Third Annual Report, with full tabulated records of all the competitions at the Shrewsbury Congress; Balance Sheets, Register of Chess Resorts and other interesting matters. Thanks to Mr. Rees' kindness, we are enabled to present our readers with the portrait of Mrs. Herring, who informs us that she intends to defend her title at the forthcoming Congress at the Crystal Palace in August next. The following game was played by Mrs.



MRS. HERRING.

Herring in the 1906-7 correspondence match between Sussex and Cornwall, and is a good specimen of her play:—

GAME No. 2,819.

*Petroff's Defence.*

| WHITE.        | BLACK.             |             |                 |
|---------------|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| Mr. HOADLEY.  | Mrs. F. D. HERRING |             |                 |
| (Cornwall).   | (Sussex).          |             |                 |
| 1 P—K 4       | 1 P—K 4            | 22 R—K 2    | 22 B—Q B sq     |
| 2 Kt—K B 3    | 2 Kt—K B 3         | 23 Q R—K sq | 23 R—K 3        |
| 3 P—Q 4       | 3 Kt×P             | 24 K—R sq   | 24 R (Q sq)—Ksq |
| 4 B—Q 3       | 4 P—Q 4            | 25 Kt—Q 4   | 25 R×R          |
| 5 Kt×P        | 5 Kt—Q B 3         | 26 R×R      | 26 K—B sq       |
| 6 Castles     | 6 Kt×P             | 27 K—Kt sq  | 27 B×Kt         |
| 7 P—Q B 3     | 7 Kt—Q B 3         | 28 P×B      | 28 R×R          |
| 8 B—Q Kt 5    | 8 Q—Q 3            | 29 B×R      | 29 K—K 2        |
| 9 B—K B 4     | 9 Q—Q B 4          | 30 B—Q 3    | 30 K—Q 3        |
| 10 Q—K 2      | 10 P—Q R 3         | 31 P—K B 4  | 31 P—K R 4      |
| 11 B—Q 3      | 11 Kt×Kt           | 32 P—K B 5  | 32 K—K 2        |
| 12 B×Kt (K 5) | 12 Q—K 2           | 33 K—B 2    | 33 K—B 3        |
| 13 B—K B 4    | 13 P—Q B 3         | 34 P—K Kt 4 | 34 P—R 5        |
| 14 R—K sq     | 14 Kt—B 4          | 35 K—K 3    | 35 P—K Kt 3     |
| 15 Q×Q        | 15 B×Q             | 36 K—B 4    | 36 P—K Kt 4ch   |
| 16 B—Q 6      | 16 B—K 3           | 37 K—K 3    | 37 K—K 2        |
| 17 B×Kt       | 17 B×B             | 38 B—K 2    | 38 K—Q 3        |
| 18 Kt—Q 2     | 18 Castles         | 39 K—Q 3    | 39 P—Q R 4      |
| 19 Kt—K B 3   | 19 P—K R 3         | 40 P—Q Kt 4 | 40 P×P          |
| 20 P—K R 3    | 20 Q R—Q sq        | 41 P×P      | 41 P—Q Kt 3     |
| 21 P—Q R 3    | 21 K R—K sq        | 42 K—B 3    | 42 P—K B 3      |
|               |                    | 43 B—Q 3    | 43 P—Q B 4      |
|               |                    | 44 P—Kt 5   | 44 B—Q 2        |
|               |                    | 45 B—K 2    | 45 Drawn.       |



Baron Rothschild, of Vienna, has given £20 for two brilliancy prizes at the Carlsbad tournament in August next.

*Bohemia* End-Game Tourney.—Sets of five positions. 1st prize, Henri Rinck; 2nd to 5th prizes (*ex æquo*), W. and M. Platoff. There are some very fine specimens of work in these compositions.

Owing to heavy pressure on our space, we have been compelled to hold over several interesting articles and games. The question of postage is a serious matter; if we exceed 48 pages our postage costs are increased 50 per cent.!

We notice with pleasure that a chess club has been founded at Nice. The address is 29, Avenue de la Gare, and the president Monsieur Clerissy, asks us to say that English visitors will receive the most cordial hospitality.

Match: Swindon *v.* Cheltenham.—A team of twelve Swindon (Wilts) players visited Cheltenham on April 20th, to contest a match with the local club, and succeeded in winning by the odd game. Scores  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . The game at the top board—Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (Swindon) *v.* Mr. S. W. Billings—was won by the first-named gentleman.

In the Northern Counties Championship final between Lancashire and Cheshire the complete score is now to hand, two unfinished games having been adjudicated by Mr. G. E. Wainwright. Score:—

| LANCASHIRE.              |       |               |                           |       | CHESHIRE.     |                             |               |                               |               |
|--------------------------|-------|---------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Previous score . . . . . | 8     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Previous score . . . . .  | 4     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rev. W. C. Palmer . . . . . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. Rhodes Marriott . . . . . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. H. Holmes . . . . .  | 0     |               | Mr. E. A. Greig . . . . . | 1     |               |                             |               |                               |               |
|                          | <hr/> |               |                           | <hr/> |               |                             |               |                               |               |
|                          | 9     |               |                           | 6     |               |                             |               |                               |               |

Norfolk *v.* Essex.—In the match between these counties reported on page 171 of our last issue, we gave the result of games decided as 8 to 6 in favour of Essex, with one game to be played and one to adjudicate. We now append final score:—

| ESSEX.                    |   |                            |   |  |  | NORFOLK. |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--|--|----------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Previous score .. .. .    | 8 | Previous score .. .. .     | 6 |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. T. R. E. Ross .. .. . | 0 | Rev. F. E. Hammond .. .. . | 1 |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. F. J. Allcock .. .. . | 0 | Mr. F. R. Adcock .. .. .   | 1 |  |  |          |  |  |  |  |  |
| <hr/>                     |   |                            |   |  |  | <hr/>    |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8                         |   |                            |   |  |  | 8        |  |  |  |  |  |

The championship tournament of the Croydon Club has been won by Mr H. Ward, with a score of 14 out of 15 possible. Mr. F. A. Sisley was second with  $13\frac{1}{2}$ , and Mr. A. Ashby third with  $11\frac{1}{2}$  points. The handicap tourney resulted as follows:—First, Mr. C. Chart (received Pawn and move). Second and third prizes were divided by Mr. C. Nickels (P and move) and Mr. O. Ryley (Kt). Mr. F. B. Morris (P and move) won fourth prize.



The "Watkinson Trophy," which is competed for by clubs in the Huddersfield district, has been won outright by the Brighouse Club, whose team defeated the Meltham Club in a re-played final on April 20th. After the match, Mr. Watkinson presented the trophy to representatives of the Brighouse Club, and announced his intention to provide another cup. Each player in the final match was presented with a set of Staunton chess men.

From the *Bristol Mercury* we learn that the Bristol and Clifton Club has won the District League contest. Bristol and Cheltenham were equal as regards match points, but the first-named club retains the championship by virtue of its greater aggregate of points scored by game results. The full score is appended :—

|                  | Bristol.        | Cheltenham.    | Bath.          | Matches won. | Games won. |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------|
| Bristol .. .. .  | —               | D 5½ .. W 7 .. | W 7½ .. L 6 .. | 2½ ..        | 25½        |
| Cheltenham .. .. | D 5½ .. W 6½ .. | —              | W 3½ ..        | 2½ ..        | 21½        |
| Bath .. .. .     | L 5 .. L 4½ ..  | L 4 .. W 6½ .. | —              | 1 ..         | 20         |

W Won match ; D Drawn ; L Lost.

Norfolk and Suffolk Chess Cup.—The final match in this competition for the season 1906-7 was played at Ipswich on April 18th, between teams representing the Ipswich and Norwich clubs. After a pleasant match, a win was scored for Ipswich, which makes the fourth year in which the club has succeeded in holding the cup. Score :—

| IPSWICH.                 |   |                         |   |  | NORWICH.               |   |  |  |   |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|--|------------------------|---|--|--|---|
| Mr. J. E. Curtis .. ..   | 1 | Rev. E. H. Kinder .. .. | 0 |  | Mr. J. G. Holmes .. .. | 0 |  |  |   |
| Mr. A. J. Hamblin .. ..  | 1 | Mr. J. Harper .. ..     | ½ |  | Mr. W. S. Daws .. ..   | ½ |  |  |   |
| Mr. A. F. Vulliamy .. .. | ½ | Mr. W. Elsmere .. ..    | 1 |  |                        |   |  |  |   |
| Mr. A. James .. ..       | ½ |                         |   |  |                        |   |  |  |   |
| Mr. C. Cooke .. ..       | 0 |                         |   |  |                        |   |  |  |   |
|                          | 3 |                         |   |  |                        |   |  |  | 2 |

The season at the Plymouth Club was practically brought to a close on April 22nd, when the president, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, presented the prizes, which were won as follows :—Handicap contest, in two sections, and each section in two divisions, thirty-eight entries in all. Mr. T. Taylor, Dr. Dunstan, Mr. C. F. Cooper, and Mr. Ellison Pearce took the four prizes in the order named. In the "Plymouth Gambit" contest there was 16 competitors. Mr. C. F. Cooper won first prize and Mr. F. G. Rule took the second. Mr. Winter-Wood kindly gave prizes of one guinea each to each of these contests, and the remaining prizes were given by the Rev. H. D. Nicholson and Colonel R. D. Bennett. The competition for the Silver cup resulted in favour of Mr. N. A. Prettejohn. The president congratulated the club on its continued prosperity, for which, he said, they were in large measure indebted to their honorary secretary, Mr. George Ellis.



Cheshire Cup Competition: Season 1906-7.—Eight of the ten clubs affiliated to the County Chess Association competed this year for the handsome challenge cup. In the first round Altrincham defeated Warrington by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sale beat Whaley Bridge by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Macclesfield beat Birkenhead Y.M.C.A. by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Stockport defeated Chester by 6 to 2. In the semi-final Stockport defeated Altrincham by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sale beat Macclesfield by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . The final round between Sale and Stockport was played at Sale on Saturday, April 13th, the home team winning by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , and regaining the cup, which Stockport has held for the past two years. It is anticipated that next season Port Sunlight and Hyde clubs will also take part in the competition. Score:—

| SALE.               |    |    |               | STOCKPORT.                   |    |    |               |
|---------------------|----|----|---------------|------------------------------|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. Rhodes Marriott | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. B. Lund               | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. C. Brevig       | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. Wolstencroft          | .. | .. | *0            |
| Mr. W. A. Hawes     | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. G. Osborne               | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. S. Donaldson | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. M. Sutcliffe             | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. S. Taylor       | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. Hague                 | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. J. Barclay   | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. B. Beckwith           | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. T. Ellis     | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. H. Moss               | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. R. W. Fryer     | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. S. Cartwright         | .. | .. | 1             |
| <hr/>               |    |    |               | <hr/>                        |    |    |               |
| 4 $\frac{1}{2}$     |    |    |               | * By default. Player absent. |    |    |               |
|                     |    |    |               | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$              |    |    |               |

Further progress has been made in the correspondence match Northern Union v. London League, and the Northerners have increased their lead. The score as we go to press is:—

| NORTHERN UNION.                    |    |    |               | LONDON LEAGUE.        |    |    |               |
|------------------------------------|----|----|---------------|-----------------------|----|----|---------------|
| 4 Dr. Holmes (Liverpool)           | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. F. P. Carr        | .. | .. | 0             |
| 6 Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford)    | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. A. Emery          | .. | .. | 1             |
| 7 Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester)        | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. L. H. Lowe        | .. | .. | 0             |
| 9 Mr. W. Gledhill (Dacre Banks)    | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. B. Dixon       | .. | .. | 0             |
| 12 Mr. J. Birks (West Hartlepool)  | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. W. Markwick    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 13 Sir Walter Parratt (Windsor)    | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. D. Palmer      | .. | .. | 0             |
| 16 Mr. M. Jackson (Hull)           | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. W. Osler       | .. | .. | 0             |
| 17 Mr. P. F. Blake (Liverpool)     | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. H. Regan       | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 Mr. W. Butler (Manchester)      | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. O. Butterfield | .. | .. | 0             |
| 21 Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln)   | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. Hauff          | .. | .. | 1             |
| 23 Dr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle)       | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. G. F. Hawkins     | .. | .. | 0             |
| 24 Mr. J. Foulds (Bradford)        | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. P. W. Sergeant    | .. | .. | 0             |
| 27 Mr. W. D. Bailey (Manchester)   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. G. Wernick        | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 28 Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds)       | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. D. Mackey         | .. | .. | 1             |
| 30 Mr. J. T. Stockwell (Southport) | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. J. Randall     | .. | .. | 0             |
| 32 Mr. E. Dale (Sheffield)         | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. J. Brooks      | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 33 Mr. H. D. Rockett (Sheffield)   | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. T. Fall        | .. | .. | 0             |
| 34 Mr. S. Nixon (Newcastle)        | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. C. Mongredian  | .. | .. | 0             |
| 35 Mr. D. Cook (Spennymoor)        | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. D'Arcy Bannerman  | .. | .. | 0             |
| 37 Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury)       | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. W. Cedervall   | .. | .. | 0             |
| 38 Mr. G. Birks (West Hartlepool)  | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. P. Harwood        | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 39 Mr. T. P. Jones (South Shields) | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Harvey         | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 41 Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton)       | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. H. Ross        | .. | .. | 0             |
| 42 Mr. T. H. Overton (Jarrow)      | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Beamish        | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 43 Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse)   | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. F. L. Sellon      | .. | .. | 0             |
| 44 Mr. T. G. Hart (Withernsea)     | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. H. Brigg          | .. | .. | 1             |
| 45 Mr. W. W. Cowan (Wigan)         | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. E. Hopwood     | .. | .. | 0             |
| 46 Mr. S. M. Cockin (Wakefield)    | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. B. Shaw        | .. | .. | 0             |
| 47 Mr. J. J. Shields (Hull)        | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. C. H. Paul        | .. | .. | 0             |



The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Association was held on Saturday, April 27th, at Holland's Café, Sheffield, by invitation of the Sheffield and District Association, by whom the visitors and players were hospitably entertained to tea. The tournament attracted sixty competitors, who were grouped in sections of four, in Classes A, B, and C, and contested, as usual, for two prizes in each section. After tea, which was partaken during the interval between the first and second rounds, the business meeting was held. Mr. F. E. Foster, of Sheffield, presided. The report and financial statement were approved and adopted by unanimous vote. The former referred in detail to all the events of the year, and indicated that in the next contest for the county championship the four players left after the preliminary section play would meet each other to decide the champion of the year. The balance sheet showed a surplus of £12 17s. 3d., after an expenditure of £31 2s. 6d. In the unavoidable absence of the president, Mr. E. Woodhouse, J.P. (Leeds), Mr. W. Rea presented the Woodhouse Cup to the winners (Sheffield), and congratulated them upon their victory, which had been gained by excellent play, and was fully deserved.

Mr. Foster, in receiving the cup, said the success of the team was due to harmony, and to a determination to bring the trophy to Sheffield. At present chess in the city was very strong and healthy. A number of young players had recently come forward, and their enthusiasm and interest in the game had had a stimulating effect. He spoke of the intellectual qualities required for the successful practice of chess, and claimed for it pre-eminence among games.

Mr. J. A. Guy (Bradford) presented the *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy to Mr. Rea, who received it on behalf of his club (Wakefield), and responded in a speech which indicated that, with increased membership, his club would aim to compete for the cup. Their success during the past season had been achieved by good play and loyalty to himself as captain of the team. After the usual votes of thanks, all the retiring officers were re-elected. President, Mr. E. Woodhouse, J.P.; hon. sec., Mr. J. A. Woollard (Keighley); hon. treasurer, Mr. O. C. B. Brown (York); The meeting proved one of the most successful held for many years past, and praise of the Sheffield officials was unstinted.

Hastings Chess Festival.—The fourteenth annual Festival of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Chess Club was held at the Queen's Hotel, April 16th to 20th. The masters engaged were Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. R. Teichmann, who gave much pleasure to the numerous company of players and spectators.

The afternoons were devoted to consultation games, in each of which a strong member of the club was the ally of the master. Of the four games—a Kiezeritzky, Ruy Lopez, King's Gambit Declined and Vienna—each master won one and drew two, the only novelty being in the defence of the Kiezeritzky, which, however, did not turn out well. This form of chess is good practice for fairly skilful onlookers, as they can follow the analytical discussion without the necessity of moving the pieces, and gather hints and ideas from the practical knowledge and experience of the masters.



The evenings were devoted to other forms of chess. On Tuesday Mr. Teichmann gave a lecture on the Ruy Lopez, very ably illustrating on a display board the force and cramping effect of the Pillsbury attack, R to K sq, in the Berlin defence, which had caused the Morphy defence, P to Q R 3, to be more in favour since the Paris tournament of 1900. He, however, showed a line of play which he thought would be found satisfactory even against the Pillsbury attack. This was followed by some ingenious illustrations of end-game play, and the whole address being of special interest to the leading players of the club.

Wednesday and Thursday evenings the masters gave exhibitions of blindfold and simultaneous chess, showing the great skill and quick perception of the possibilities of the positions as they move. Out of forty-seven games they lost only one and drew six.

On Friday evening each master played two games against little coteries of the members in consultation, who did their level best to outwit the masters, but without success, as Mr. Teichmann won his two, and when time to cease play arrived Mr. Blackburne accepted a draw in each of his games.

A special feature of the display on Saturday afternoon gave great satisfaction to the members, the masters allowing their opponents to select any opening, to which they played the defence, and each master taking moves alternately. So well did Mr. Teichmann and Mr. Blackburne work together that in a little over three hours they won twenty-three and drew the other three games.

During these displays the final rounds in the Sussex county competitions were played. Mr. E. G. Reed, the past holder, again won the Sussex championship; Mrs. Sidney wrested the ladies' championship from Mrs. Herring, the present holder, and who is the British ladies' champion. For the East Sussex Queen, qualifying the winner as a first-class county player, Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick, Mr. E. R. Willitt, and Mr. G. Womersley tied, and will have to play off.

The chess week was brought to a most happy and successful conclusion on the Saturday evening, when some of the members and their friends entertained their fellow-members and the visitors with an excellent selection of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, &c., many of the numbers being greatly admired.

Chess in Scotland.—The chief event of the month has been the twenty-fourth annual Congress of the Scottish Chess Association, held in the spacious and comfortable rooms of Messrs. Ferguson and Forester, Princes Street, Edinburgh, during the Easter holiday season. The "Major" Tourney, to decide the Scottish championship, attracted a good entry, though last year's champion, Dr. R. C. Macdonald, did not enter to defend the title. The competitors were:—Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie, Birmingham; E. Macdonald, London; J. D. Chambers, Manchester; J. A. McKee, Glasgow; J. Crum, Glasgow; J. Borthwick, M.A., Glasgow; W. Gibson, Glasgow; and a Stirlingshire clergyman, who played under the pseudonym of "G. Dickson." An excellent



tourney ended in two Glasgow players taking the leading prizes, viz. :—1, Mr. W. Gibson, championship cup, with seven guineas and “Spens” memorial gold medal; 2, Mr. John Crum (the veteran ex-champion of Scotland); second prize of four guineas. Mr. E. Macdonald (London) won third prize of two guineas. Details of contest :—

## MAJOR TOURNAMENT SCORES.

|                              | 1.            | 2. | 3.            | 4. | 5.            | 6. | 7. | 8. | Total.          |
|------------------------------|---------------|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|----|----|-----------------|
| 1. Mr. E. M'Donald .. ..     | —             | 1  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0  | 1             | 1  | 1  | 0  | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2. Mr. G. Dickson .. ..      | 0             | —  | 0             | 0  | 0             | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0               |
| 3. Mr. J. Crum .. ..         | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1  | —             | 0  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1  | 1  | 1  | 5               |
| 4. Mr. W. Gibson .. ..       | 1             | 1  | 1             | —  | 1             | 0  | 1  | 1  | 6               |
| 5. Mr. J. D Chambers .. ..   | 0             | 1  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0  | —             | 0  | 1  | 0  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 6. Mr. J. A. M'Kee .. ..     | 0             | 1  | 0             | 1  | 1             | —  | 1  | 0  | 4               |
| 7. Mr. J. Borthwick .. ..    | 0             | 1  | 0             | 0  | 0             | 0  | —  | 1  | 2               |
| 8. Mr. A. J. Mackenzie .. .. | 1             | 1  | 0             | 0  | 1             | 1  | 0  | —  | 4               |

The “Minor” Tourney attracted a smaller entry of six players—viz., Messrs. J. Connor, Garelochhead; J. S. Macdonald, Glasgow; W. Cawkwell, Glasgow; D. Campbell, Dalry; R. Burrell, Edinburgh; and Dr. Stooke, Edinburgh. Of these, the last-named proved the winner, with a clean score of five wins—prize of four guineas. Messrs. W. Cawkwell and R. Burrell tied for second and third prizes of three guineas and one guinea, dividing equally. Details of play :—

## MINOR TOURNAMENT SCORES.

|                             | 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | Total. |
|-----------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|--------|
| 1. Mr. J. Connor .. ..      | —  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 0  | 1      |
| 2. Mr. J. S. M'Donald .. .. | 0  | —  | 0  | 1  | 1  | 0  | 2      |
| 3. Mr. W. Cawkwell .. ..    | 1  | 1  | —  | 1  | 0  | 0  | 3      |
| 4. Mr. D. Campbell .. ..    | 1  | 0  | 0  | —  | 0  | 0  | 1      |
| 5. Mr. R. Burrell .. ..     | 1  | 0  | 1  | 1  | —  | 0  | 3      |
| 6. Dr. C. F. Stooke .. ..   | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | —  | 5      |

On Saturday afternoon, 30th March, a “Lightning Tourney,” in which twelve players took part, was won by Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, Birmingham. Mr. W. Tait, president of Edinburgh C.C., entertained the competitors to dinner on Tuesday evening, 2nd April, and this social function was much enjoyed by those present.

The annual business meeting of the Association was held on Tuesday, 2nd April, Mr. C. Rankine-Simpson, Edinburgh, presiding over a large attendance. The chairman intimated his gift to the Association of a handsome new championship cup, to replace the one which had passed into the permanent possession of Dr. R. C. Macdonald (after three consecutive victories), and Mr. Rankine-Simpson was warmly thanked for his timely and generous gift. The treasurer's statement showed that the funds were in a prosperous state, with a credit balance of £76 4s. 10d. On the invitation of the Dundee Chess Club, it was agreed to hold next year's Congress at Dundee, and it was left to the Council to make arrangements as to date of meeting, &c. It was resolved to play a match, Scotland *v.* Northern Counties of England, at Newcastle, on Saturday, 18th May, the Scottish players' railway fares to be paid by the Association, and the Council to select the team. Other matters affecting Scottish chess were freely discussed, and it was agreed to change the time-limit in the “Spens” Cup Tourney for junior clubs from 20 to 24 moves an hour. The Council were recommended to



get the views of all the senior clubs as to whether the "Richardson" Cup Tourney should be played next season on the "League" or "Knock-Out" principle, and were left with full powers to settle the matter thereafter. Mr. W. N. Walker (Dundee) was appointed president, and Mr. D. Spankie (Dundee) vice-president. Messrs. R. E. Corrie (Dundee) and W. Gibson (Glasgow) were elected to the Executive Council, in room of Messrs. J. M. Finlayson (Glasgow) and D. Lindsay (Stirling), who retired by rotation; and the other officials were all re-elected.

Mr. William Gibson, who has this season won the Championship of Scotland, is a native of Wigtonshire, resident in Glasgow, and practising in that city as a lawyer. He is rather over thirty years of age, and does not remember when he first learnt "the moves" at

chess. His father, however, was fond of the game, though not a match-player; and no doubt Mr. Gibson was early initiated into the first principles of chess. However, he gave the subject no serious study till after he came to Glasgow, and it was only in 1900 that he first "saw the inside of a book on chess." In 1901 Mr. Gibson joined the Glasgow Chess Club, and since then his skill has steadily developed. He has made the most of the ample opportunities the Glasgow Club affords for first-class practice, and has proved an apt student. His first success was in gaining first prize in a handicap tourney, playing as a fourth class player, in 1901-2; and in the following year he repeated the same performance, after being ad-



MR. W. GIBSON, M.A.

*Photo by Turnbull & Sons, Glasgow.*

vanced to third class. In 1903-4 he played in the "Championship" of the club, meeting the other first-class entrants on level terms. In that event he scored  $5\frac{1}{2}$  wins out of a possible 10. In 1904-5 he won the West of Scotland Championship, and last year he "tied" with Mr. J. A. McKee for the club championship, losing in the play-off. This year he has again tied for the same honour with Mr. J. Birch, and has yet to play-off the tie. During the past season he has played second board for Glasgow in the "Richardson" Cup Tourney, scoring 4 wins and 2 draws out of six games played. For the last year or two Mr. William Gibson has ably discharged the duties of secretary to the Glasgow Club—an office which is no sinecure. The winter after Mr. Gibson joined the Glasgow Club, Mr. Richard Teichmann was engaged as instructor to the club for a couple of months, and Mr. Gibson attributes most of what he knows



about chess to the sound teaching of that famous master. Mr. Gibson does not pin his faith to any particular opening, but he betrays an extensive knowledge of up-to-date theory in general, which he modifies to suit his own style—essentially original and attacking. His mind is well stored with “ideas,” and he does not wait on the “other man” blundering, as a rule. Naturally a brilliant player, he has lately combined that desirable characteristic with increasing soundness and steadiness. As a match-player, he has a remarkably quick sight, and he plays with rapidity, usually having ample time to spare when the limit is 20 moves per hour. We feel sure that Mr. Gibson’s latest success is a popular one with his fellow club members, with whom he is a great favourite.

### GAME No. 2,820.

Played in the Major Championship Tournament of the Scottish Association, at Edinburgh.

#### *Queen's Pawn Game.*

WHITE.  
Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE.    BLACK.  
Mr W. GIBSON.

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

..... This Fianchetto development against the Queen's Gambit was played by Blackburne on many occasions with success; it can be recommended to those that like to avoid the book positions arising from the usual defences to the Queen's Gambit.

3 Kt—Q B 3        3 B—Kt 2  
4 P—K 4

Of doubtful value; the Q B P being already advanced to the 4th square, White will not be able to maintain his Queen's Pawn. Perhaps P—K B 4, followed by Kt—K B 3 and P—K 3, would be a suitable plan for development; Black would then have difficulties how to dispose of his centre Pawns, P—K 4 being prevented for a long time.

5 P—K R 3            4 P—Q 3

To prevent Kt—Kt 5 after B—K 3; but why not simply Kt—K B 3?

5 Castles

6 B—K 3            6 P—K 4  
7 Q—Q 2

Here White should have exchanged Pawns, so as not to leave his King's Pawn weak, and also to shut in Black's King's Bishop by his own Pawn.

8 B×P            7 P×P  
9 B—K 3        8 Kt—B 3  
10 P—B 3       9 Q—K sq  
11 P—K Kt 4    10 B—K 3

An extraordinary conception, to proceed to a direct attack in a wholly undeveloped position; it gives Black, who is ready with all his pieces for immediate action, the opportunity for a fine combination, which completely disorganises White's position and compels an early capitulation.

11 Kt—K 4  
12 P—Kt 3        12 Kt×K B Pch!

Of course, Black gets Rook and two Pawns for two minor pieces (in itself a sufficient equivalent) and a powerful attack.

13 Kt×Kt        13 Kt×K P  
14 Kt×Kt        14 B×R  
15 Kt—Q 4       15 P—K B 4



- .....Very energetic and strong,  
and giving White no time to re-  
cover from the first blow.
- |              |          |             |             |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 16 Kt—K Kt 5 | 16 B×Kt  | 21 Castles  | 21 Q—K 4    |
| 17 Q×B       | 17 P—B 5 | 22 Q—Q 3    | 22 Q R—K sq |
| 18 B—Kt 2    |          | 23 R×P      | 23 P—K R 3  |
|              |          | 24 B×B      | 24 P×Kt     |
|              |          | 25 B—Q 7    | 25 P×R      |
|              |          | 26 B×R      | 26 Q×B      |
|              |          | 27 Q×Q P    | 27 Q—K 5    |
|              |          | 28 P—K R 4  | 28 P—B 6    |
|              |          | 29 Resigns. |             |
- Ingenious (P×B ; 19 Kt×B,  
and Black cannot retake), but of  
no avail.
- |          |          |                |  |
|----------|----------|----------------|--|
| 19 B—Q 2 | 18 P—B 3 | 19 B×K Kt P ch |  |
| 20 B—K 4 | 20 B—B 4 |                |  |
- An interesting game ; Black's  
play is of the highest order all  
through.

Scottish Ladies' Chess Association.—The annual Congress was also held at Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester's, Edinburgh, commencing 2nd April. The Ladies' "championship" cup was again won by Miss F. H. Stirling, Edinburgh ; and the "Minor" championship cup by Miss E. S. Gibb, Glasgow. The "Cranston" trophy was won by Miss S. E. S. Mair, Edinburgh ; and the S.C.A. medal by Miss Smith Cunningham. A "Lightning" Tourney, in which gentlemen also took part, was played during the Congress, with nineteen entries ; Miss F. H. Stirling winning the first prize for ladies, and Mr. H. K. Handasyde the first prize for gentlemen. A small match was played between teams representing the Edinburgh Ladies' Clubs and the combined ladies' clubs of Glasgow and Stirling, resulting in a draw. Miss Mair presided over the annual business meeting held on Saturday, 6th April. Satisfactory reports of the work being done by the Ladies' Association were submitted and approved. It is proposed to form ladies' clubs in Inverness and other Northern centres. The Association will remain affiliated to the S.C.A., and will again enter for the "Spens" Cup Tourney next season.

Edinburgh League had a successful one-day Congress at Messrs. Ferguson and Forrester's on Saturday, 30th March. A "Lightning" handicap tourney was played, the winners being—In Gentlemen's Section : 1st prize, Mr. R. Tramm ; 2nd, Mr. J. D. Chambers. In Ladies' Section : 1st prize, Miss Taylor. A match between the League and the Counties was then contested, but the sides were small, the Counties not being strongly represented, and the League won by eight games to two. In the evening a large and representative company of Scottish players, both ladies and gentlemen, were entertained to dinner by the League, and a pleasant social and musical evening was spent. Dr. C. F. Knight presided, and the various trophies and prizes of the League were presented to the winners. The Edinburgh Club won the "Knight" cup and championship, this having previously been held by the Working Men's C.C. In the junior division the "B" team of the Working Men's C.C. captured the chief prize.

The Glasgow C.C. Championship Tourney has resulted in a tie between Messrs. W. Gibson and J. Birch, and this will be played off to decide the winner. Mr. J. Borthwick has won the Glasgow Athenæum C.C. Championship for the third time, and Mr. Chas. Macdonald that of the Queen's Park C.C., Glasgow.



The Edinburgh C.C. Championship Tourney, in which seven players took part, has been won by Mr. Wm. Whitelaw, who scored  $5\frac{1}{2}$  games out of a possible 6.

Midland Union.—The Shrewsbury Congress Committee held its final meeting on Monday, April 22nd, at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P., presiding. It was formally agreed to devote the balance in hand to the provision of a county championship trophy. A design for this, in the form of a large bronze and enamelled shield has been prepared by Mr. G. W. Hughes, hon. secretary of the Congress Committee, and of the Warwickshire Chess Association.

M.C.C.U. County Championship : Final Tie.—Played at the Music Hall, Shrewsbury, on Saturday, April 20th, in the room occupied by the B.C.F. champion tourney last summer. Both sides were well represented, though not quite at full strength. After a very close encounter, and some  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours' play, only seven games were terminated, giving  $3\frac{1}{2}$  each. What advantage there was in the remaining games lay apparently with Warwickshire, who thus appeared likely to win ultimately. Three of the five games left were adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne, and gave the visiting team victory by a single point. Score :—

| WARWICKSHIRE.       |    |    |    |                 | SHROPSHIRE.          |    |    |    |                 |
|---------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|
| Mr. A. J. Mackenzie | .. | .. | .. | *1              | Mr. J. E. Parry      | .. | .. | .. | *0              |
| Mr. F. H. Terrill   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. F. Clayton       | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. H. Hudson    | .. | .. | .. | * $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh | .. | .. | .. | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. J. Burgoyne  | .. | .. | .. | 0               | Mr. N. J. Roughton   | .. | .. | .. | 1               |
| Mr. F. Feeny        | .. | .. | .. | 1               | Mr. G. H. Lock       | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. A. Bolus        | .. | .. | .. | 1               | Mr. J. C. Douglas    | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| Mr. J. W. Wilder    | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. F. W. Forrest    | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. H. Owen      | .. | .. | .. | * $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. E. Baddeley   | .. | .. | .. | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. Mills        | .. | .. | .. | 0               | Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh | .. | .. | .. | 1               |
| Mr. R. F. Allen     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. F. S. Smart      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. P. A. MacMahon  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. J. H. Thomason   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. P. T. Kerr   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. C. Groom         | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| <hr/>               |    |    |    |                 | <hr/>                |    |    |    |                 |
| 6 $\frac{1}{2}$     |    |    |    |                 | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$      |    |    |    |                 |

\*Adjudicated by Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

The important International Amateur Tournament which started at Ostend during Easter holidays was brought to a successful close on April 13th. The first prize was won by Mr. G. Shories, of Sheffield, who repeated his success of last year, when he took first prize with a score of 15 points. Most of the competitors on the present occasion were from Great Britain, whose representatives secured eight prizes. The *Field*, from which we take the tabulated record of play, says:—

"The tournament was really a strong one. Johner played last year amongst the masters at Ostend and Nuremberg; Leussen is one of the foremost players of Holland; Kagan is an imaginative player, full of resource and originality; Eljaschoff took the first prize at Ostend last year in the second class; and Schosberger is a talented young amateur from Vienna, who will take rank amongst the younger Vienna masters—Tartakover, Vidmar, and Martinolich.



"The English representatives are well known. Shories has taken three first prizes in succession, and is now entitled to enter the masters' tournaments. Shoosmith is only half a point below the score of the first prize winner. Cole was within an ace of first honours; he has made rapid strides since the Southport Congress of the B.C.F., when he was third in the amateur Class A. It will be seen from the score that he lost only one game, but he is guilty of a large number of draws, owing, chiefly, to over-caution and over-estimation of the opponent. If he were endowed with only a share of Kagan's confidence, he would have turned draws into wins. Middleton had to fight against a bad start, owing to lack of practice; but he soon recovered, and has the proud satisfaction of having inflicted defeat on three of the prize-winners."

Thanks to the courtesy of the proprietors of the *Sheffield Weekly News*, and the kindness of its genial chess editor, Mr. W. Batley, we are enabled to give a recent portrait of Mr. Shories, who has been domiciled



MR. G. SHORIES.

in Sheffield for the past two or three years. Mr. Shories is a native of Berlin, in which city he was born in 1874. He took up chess seriously in 1895, but his first notable success in English chess circles was winning first prize in the 1903 Open Tournament at the Kent County Congress at Canterbury. Next year he played a match with Mr. R. Loman, which ended in a draw. In 1905 he competed at the Barmen Congress of the German Chess Association, and won first prize in the B tournament. Last year he won first prize at Ostend in the Amateurs' contest, and first prize at Shrewsbury in one of the sections of the first-class Amateurs' tournament of the British Chess Federation. This year, in addition to his present success, he came out equal with Mr. V. L. Wahltsch in the Blackpool tournament for the

championship of the North of England. We understand that Mr. Shories is remaining on the Continent to take part in the Ostend Masters' Tournament this month, and that he also intends to compete in the Carlsbad Tournament next August.

The prizes were apportioned according to the Tietz system, but it may be noted that a contest amongst the twelve highest scorers, under the usual system of counting points, shows that Shories and Shoosmith would have kept their positions; but Leussen would have been third, while Johner and Cole tie for fourth and fifth prizes, followed by Kagan and Middleton. According to the Tietz system, only those who win more than half their games are prize-winners. Consequently Shories, Shoosmith, and Leussen would have been the only winners in the list of the twelve, the others having only won half and less of their games.



|                    | Shories.      | Shoosmith. | Johner.       | Leussen.      | Cole.         | Kagan.        | Middleton.    | Schosberger.  | Loman.        | Dr. Smith.    | Paley-Hughes. | Terrill.      | Eljaschoff.   | O'Connor.     | W. Gibson.    | Michell.      | Kulesza.      | A. J. Smith. | Zaff.         | Total.           | Winners agst each other. | Results. |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------------|--------------------------|----------|
| Shories .....      | —             | 1          | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 0             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 1st      |
| Shoosmith .....    | 0             | —          | 1             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 14               | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 2nd      |
| Johner .....       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0          | —             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 13               | 6                        | 4th      |
| Leussen .....      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1          | 1             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 13               | 7                        | 3rd      |
| Cole .....         | 0             | 0          | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6                        | 4th      |
| Kagan .....        | 0             | 0          | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | 1             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 5th      |
| Middleton .....    | 1             | 0          | 1             | 1             | 0             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 5th      |
| Schosberger .....  | 0             | 1          | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 6th      |
| Loman .....        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0          | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1            | 1             | 10               | 4                        | 8th      |
| Dr. Smith .....    | 0             | 0          | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1             | 1             | —             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 10               | 4                        | 8th      |
| Paley-Hughes ..... | 0             | 0          | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$          | 7th      |
| Terrill .....      | 0             | 0          | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  | 3                        | 9th      |
| Eljaschoff .....   | 0             | 0          | 0             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1             | 0             | 1             | —             | 1             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 9                |                          |          |
| O'Connor .....     | 0             | 0          | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | 0             | —             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1            | 1             | 8                |                          |          |
| W. Gibson .....    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0          | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 1             | —             | 0             | —             | 0             | 1            | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5                |                          |          |
| Michell .....      | 0             | 0          | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             | —             | 1             | 1            | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  |                          |          |
| Kulesza .....      | 0             | 0          | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | —             | 0            | 1             | 2                |                          |          |
| A. J. Smith .....  | 0             | 0          | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | —            | 0             | 2                |                          |          |
| Zaff .....         | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0          | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1            | —             | 2                |                          |          |

The six masters chosen by the executive committee to compete at Ostend, starting May 15th, in a championship tournament of four rounds, each player having first move twice, are Messrs. Burn, Janowski, Maroczy, Marshall, Schlechter, and Tarrasch. The prize money is 10,000 francs, divided on the Tietz system, and a gold medal and diploma for the winner. The committee has also announced its intention of trying to arrange a match between the winner of this contest and Dr. Lasker for the championship of the world. In addition to the above important event, the programme also embraces a masters' tournament for thirty competitors, with 12,000 francs in prize money; also a lady's championship contest, with 1,500 francs for prizes, and a gold medal for the winner. There are also contests for amateurs of Classes A, B, and C strength of play. In all cases the prize money will be awarded according to the Tietz system. The masters' contests start May 15th, the other events on June 20th.

London.—The annual general meeting of the City of London Chess Club will be held on Friday, May 10th, and on the following Tuesday the annual dinner will take place at the Trocadero Restaurant, when the British players in the recent Cable Match will be guests.

At the annual dinner of the Metropolitan Club, which took place on April 17th, the hon. secretary, Mr. J. W. Wright, was presented with a testimonial, as a token of appreciation from his fellow members. Mr. Wright, who has acted as secretary of the club for the past nine years,



stated that during the seventeen years of its existence the Metropolitan had played 496 matches, and had lost 83 only. Reference was made of the record compiled by Mr. E. G. Sergeant, who learnt his chess in Newcastle-on-Tyne. In five years he has played in 49 matches without losing a game. Mr. H. L. Bowles presided at the dinner. Eleven members of the club visited Hastings on April 13th, to contest the annual match with that club. The result was a close fight, the scores being Metropolitan 6, Hastings 5.

Patent Office Chess Club.—The Patent Office Chess Club's first season has been a very successful one. In addition to winning the Civil Service Chess League, the club has been fortunate in winning a large proportion of its other matches, as shown in the following table:—

|                      | Played. | Won. | Drawn. | Lost. | Per cent of wins. |
|----------------------|---------|------|--------|-------|-------------------|
| League matches .. .. | 7       | 6    | 0      | 1     | 85·7              |
| League games .. ..   | 85      | 45   | 16     | 24    | 62·3              |
| All matches .. ..    | 18      | 15   | 0      | 3     | 83·3              |
| All games .. ..      | 209     | 112  | 32     | 65    | 61·2              |

The club has a membership of 80, of whom over 40 have taken part in matches. A handicap tournament has been held, for which there were 61 entries, divided into eight sections, the final round now being in progress. The results seem to justify the hope that in a few years' time the club will develop into one of considerable strength. The hon. secretary is Mr. H. Harding, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C.

The London County Council Chess Club has had what may be considered a successful season, although the matches in the "Early" Division have not all been won. Numerically one of the strongest clubs in London, having a membership of about 140, the match record might, perhaps, have been better. The Inter-Departmental Tournament proved most interesting. Seven teams, representing six departments, entered. The holders (the Executive Officers) were defeated by the Architects, who, in their turn, succumbed to the Comptrollers. This makes the sixth time the Comptrollers have won the tourney. The handicap tournament is not yet decided. The section winners are Messrs. Cave, Stow, and Willis. The championship tourney is entering upon the final stage. There were sixteen entrants, divided by ballot into two sections. The committee decided that the two top men in each section should form a final section, and play-off for the prize and title of "champion." The finalists are Messrs. Cave, Stow, Wells, and Player. The new headquarters—Slater's Restaurant, 393, Strand—are much appreciated by the members.

From the *Stratford Express* of April 27th we learn that the Leyton Chess Club Championship Tournament produced a keen competition, and until quite late in the struggle the issue was doubtful. Mr. O. G. Reid, who has so successfully helped his club in all its engagements, did very well in the preliminary rounds, but ultimately Messrs. Osler and Hawkins drew away, and finished with equal scores. In the play-off—a very long Scotch, in which Mr. Osler had the attack—there was some exciting play. In the end Mr. Osler's experience and tenacity enabled him to score. Mr. Hawkins is to be congratulated upon the excellent



performance of extending a player of Mr. Osler's calibre. The Leyton Chess Club also is to be congratulated upon the quality of the chess players it has produced. Mr. Hawkins is one of quite a large number of young players, consistent adherents of Leyton, who, through the advantages offered by that club, have practically risen from Rook players to considerable strength.

Mr. R. Teichmann is back again in London, and we hear that he intends to compete in the forthcoming Ostend Masters Tournament.

We are indebted to Mr. F. C. Denyer for the appended averages compiled in the League matches by the members of the Athenæum Club. Mr. W. H. Watts heads the list with the excellent average of 72.7, which, considering his place in the team—board No. 4—is a fine record. Players who took part in fewer than six matches are not included. The club obtained 132 points out of a possible 280. The general individual average is 45.36. The contest for the club championship ended in favour of Mr. J. W. Morling, who until recently was closely identified with Northamptonshire county chess. The handicap tourney is still in progress.

|                    |    |    |    | Average<br>Place. | No. of Games<br>Played. | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Average. |
|--------------------|----|----|----|-------------------|-------------------------|------|-------|--------|----------|
| Mr. P. Healey      | .. | .. | .. | 1                 | 11                      | 3    | 6     | 2      | 36.4     |
| Mr. F. P. Carr     | .. | .. | .. | 2.1               | 12                      | 5    | 6     | 1      | 45.8     |
| Mr. J. W. Morling  | .. | .. | .. | 3.4               | 14                      | 3    | 4     | 7      | 46.4     |
| Mr. W. H. Watts    | .. | .. | .. | 4                 | 11                      | 8    | 3     | —      | 72.7     |
| Mr. W. A. Simkins  | .. | .. | .. | 4.8               | 11                      | 3    | 5     | 3      | 40.9     |
| Mr. G. M. Hollis   | .. | .. | .. | 5.9               | 14                      | 4    | 3     | 7      | 53.6     |
| Mr. A. P. Roskrugé | .. | .. | .. | 6.9               | 14                      | 5    | 5     | 4      | 50       |
| Mr. I. Foster      | .. | .. | .. | 7.9               | 10                      | 3    | 6     | 1      | 35       |
| Mr. E. L. Parsons  | .. | .. | .. | 9.4               | 14                      | 5    | 5     | 4      | 50       |
| Mr. J. J. Oulett   | .. | .. | .. | 11.3              | 13                      | 5    | 3     | 5      | 57.7     |
| Mr. G. W. Dane     | .. | .. | .. | 11.4              | 13                      | 4    | 7     | 2      | 38.5     |
| Mr. C. E. Green    | .. | .. | .. | 13.2              | 12                      | 4    | 4     | 4      | 50       |
| Mr. T. F. Popkin   | .. | .. | .. | 13.8              | 6                       | 1    | 5     | —      | 16.7     |
| Mr. J. F. Amery    | .. | .. | .. | 14.2              | 12                      | 3    | 6     | 3      | 37.5     |
| Mr. W. R. Taylor   | .. | .. | .. | 14.5              | 13                      | 4    | 9     | —      | 30.8     |
| Mr. O. Pawsey      | .. | .. | .. | 14.6              | 8                       | 4    | 4     | —      | 50       |
| Mr. F. W. M. Ross  | .. | .. | .. | 14.8              | 6                       | 1    | 5     | —      | 16.7     |
| Mr J. Pritchard    | .. | .. | .. | 15.2              | 6                       | 2    | 4     | —      | 33.3     |
| Mr. R. H. Thompson | .. | .. | .. | 16.1              | 14                      | 5    | 2     | 7      | 60.7     |
| Mr. F. C. Denyer   | .. | .. | .. | 17.4              | 12                      | 6    | 2     | 4      | 66.7     |
| Mr. H. A. Salter   | .. | .. | .. | 18                | 13                      | 8    | 3     | 2      | 69.2     |
| Mr. G. Johnson     | .. | .. | .. | 19.4              | 8                       | 3    | 5     | —      | 37.5     |

London Chess League.—We are unable to complete the tabulated record of the London League "A" Division contest. Owing to some misunderstanding, the East London Club did not fulfil its engagement with the Battersea Club, whose team assembled at the place appointed for the match.



# LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, "A" DIVISION, MATCH FIXTURES, 1906-7.

Figures show the dates on which the matches are to be contested. As each match is decided, the aggregate scores will be substituted, so that the table will indicate engagements still to be fulfilled, and progress made by each club.

|                     | Hampstead. | Metropolitan. | Bohemians. | Lud.-Eagle. | West London. | N'th London. | Athenæum. | Battersea. | Brixton. | Lee. | East London. | Sydenham and Forest H.II. | Ladies. | Leyton. | Insurance. | Lost |
|---------------------|------------|---------------|------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-----------|------------|----------|------|--------------|---------------------------|---------|---------|------------|------|
| Hampstead           | —          | 6½            | 12½        | 7           | 11           | 13           | 14½       | 15         | 15½      | 13   | 9½           | 13                        | 18½     | 15½     | 14½        | 11 3 |
| Metropo'ar          | 10½        | —             | 12         | 10          | 14           | 14½          | 15½       | 11½        | 13       | 11½  | 10½          | 11½                       | 15      | 11½     | 13½        | 13 0 |
| Bohemians           | 7½         | 8             | —          | 7½          | 7½           | 14           | 5½        | 8          | 8½       | 10½  | 8½           | 7                         | 16      | 10½     | 10         | 4 9  |
| Lud.-Eagle          | 13         | 10            | 12½        | —           | 8            | 10½          | 17½       | 13         | 14½      | 10½  | 9            | 12½                       | 16      | 11½     | 13         | 11 2 |
| W. London           | 9          | 6             | 12½        | 12          | —            | 11½          | 12        | 13         | 13½      | 10½  | 10½          | 10½                       | 17½     | 15½     | 13½        | 12 2 |
| N. London           | 7          | 5½            | 6          | 9½          | 8½           | —            | 10½       | 15         | 9        | 11½  | 8½           | 10½                       | 15½     | 12      | 12         | 7 7  |
| Athenæum            | 5½         | 4½            | 14½        | 2½          | 8            | 9½           | —         | 12½        | 7        | 10½  | 9            | 10½                       | 14      | 6½      | 12½        | 6 8  |
| Battersea....       | 5          | 8½            | 12         | 7           | 7            | 5            | 7½        | —          | 13       | 8½   | 24/4/07      | 9                         | 16      | 8       | 16         | 4 9  |
| Brixton ..          | 4½         | 7             | 11½        | 5½          | 6½           | 11           | 13        | 7          | —        | 9½   | 11½          | 10                        | 11½     | 9       | 12         | 7 6  |
| Lee .....           | 7          | 8½            | 9½         | 9½          | 9½           | 8½           | 9½        | 11½        | 10½      | —    | 10½          | 9½                        | 14      | 14      | 16         | 6 7  |
| E. London           | 10½        | 9½            | 11½        | 11          | 9½           | 11½          | 11        | 24/4/07    | 8½       | 9½   | —            | 8                         | 16½     | 15½     | 15         | 7 4  |
| Sydenham & Forest H | 7          | 8½            | 13         | 7½          | 9½           | 5½           | 9½        | 11         | 10       | 10½  | 12           | —                         | 14      | 10½     | 16         | 7 6  |
| Ladies .....        | 1½         | 5             | 4          | 4           | 2½           | 4½           | 6         | 4          | 8½       | 6    | 3½           | 6                         | —       | 6       | 7          | 0 14 |
| Leyton.. ..         | 4½         | 8½            | 9½         | 8½          | 4½           | 8            | 13½       | 12         | 11       | 6    | 4½           | 9½                        | 14      | —       | 13½        | 5 9  |
| Insurance           | 5½         | 6½            | 10         | 7           | 6½           | 8            | 7½        | 4          | 8        | 4    | 5            | 4                         | 13      | 6½      | —          | 1 12 |



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME No. 2,821.

Eleventh game, played at Chicago.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.—Dutch Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

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

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

..... This move is recommended by Tchigorin; it is undoubtedly much better than P×P, which would give White a strong attacking position.

6 B×Kt

Owing to this perfunctory treatment of opening play, which is characteristic of Marshall in nearly all his match games, Black succeeds almost at once to equalise the game. There must be a better way of continuing the game.

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

..... In spite of the isolated Pawn, Black has the better end-game with his two Bishops and the open Queen's Bishop's file.

13 P—Q R 3

There is no point whatever in this move, and it gives Black the chance, later on, to break up the White Queen's side.

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

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 18 Kt—R 4 | 18 B—B 2    |
| 19 Kt—B 4 | 19 P—Q Kt 4 |

..... Fine play, and forcing an advantage. White could not play Kt×Q P, on account of 21 Q Kt×Q P, B×Kt ch; 22 Kt×B, Kt×Q P, with a winning game.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 20 Kt—B 3 | 20 P—Kt 5!  |
| 21 P×P    | 21 Kt×Kt P  |
| 22 Kt—Q 3 | 22 P—Q R 4  |
| 23 P—Kt 4 | 23 B—Q Kt 3 |
| 24 Kt×Kt  | 24 P×Kt     |
| 25 Kt—R 4 | 25 P—Kt 6   |
| 26 P—B 3  | 26 B—R 2    |
| 27 K—Q 2  |             |

Black threatens, of course, R—B 5, and White gives up the Pawn at once, in order to remain with Knight against Bishop.

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

By this well-timed move White increases his chances of drawing the game.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 38 R—R 7 ch | 37 K—B 2    |
| 39 P×P      | 38 K—Kt 3   |
| 40 K—B 2    | 39 P×P      |
| 41 R—Q 7    | 40 R—K R sq |
| 42 K—K 3    | 41 R—Q R sq |
| 43 K—Q 2    | 42 R—R 7    |
| 44 K—B 3    | 43 R×P      |
|             | 44 R—Kt 8   |



- 45 R×P      45 P—B 4  
 46 R—Q 8      46 P—B 5  
 47 R—K B 8      47 B—B 4

..... It is all of no use, as the White Knight arrives in time to sacrifice himself for the dangerous Pawn, thus leaving an ending of Rook and Bishop against Rook,

which, according to the present state of the theory of the game, is a draw.

- 48 Kt×P      48 P—B 6  
 49 Kt—Q 2      49 P—B 7  
 50 R—Kt 8 ch      50 K—B 2  
 51 R—Kt 2  
 Drawn.

### GAME No. 2,822.

Game twelve, played March 19th, at Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A.

#### *French Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

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

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

..... This capture is now no better than it would have been on the 3rd move. I prefer here Kt—Q B 3.

- 6 Kt×P      6 P×P  
 7 Kt×Kt ch      7 P×Kt

..... This is obviously forced (Q×Kt? 8 B—Kt 5!).

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

There is really no reason whatever why White should not take this Pawn. With only one solitary Rook available for the attack, and Black's own King in a dangerous position in the centre, White need apprehend no danger from the open file.

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

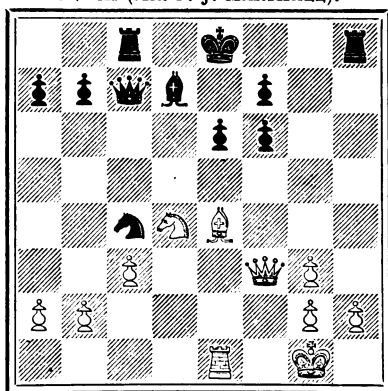
White has a strong attack; Black's King is in a very awkward position, and it is difficult to see how he can defend his Pawns.

18 B×B

19 B P×B

Position after White's 19th move :—  
 B P×B.

BLACK (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).



WHITE (DR. LASKER).

19 Kt—K 4

..... This loses outright, but the game could not be saved in any case.

- 20 Q×P      20 R×P

..... We must assume this to have been desperation, because, considered as a combination, it would be too poor. E 3



- |                |                  |             |                 |
|----------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 21 B—B 5       | 21 R—R 4         | 32 P—R 4    | 32 P—R 4        |
| 22 R×Kt        | 22 Q—Q sq        | 33 Kt—K 5   | 33 R—B 5 ch     |
| 23 Q×Q ch      | 23 K×Q           | 34 K—Kt sq  | 34 B—K sq       |
| 24 P—K Kt 4    | 24 R—Kt 4        | 35 Kt—B 4   | 35 P—Kt 4       |
| 25 Kt—B 3      | 25 R—Kt 2        | 36 P×P      | 36 B×P          |
| 26 B—Q 3       |                  | 37 Kt×P     | 37 B—Q 2        |
|                |                  | 38 P—Q Kt 4 | 38 P—B 4        |
|                |                  | 39 Kt—Kt 3  | 39 R (B 5)—Kt 5 |
|                |                  | 40 Kt—Q 4   | 40 P—B 5        |
|                |                  | 41 R—K 4    | 41 R (Kt)—Kt 3  |
|                | 26 R×Kt P        | 42 P—B 4    | 42 K—Q 3        |
| 27 K—B 2       | 27 K—K 2         | 43 P—B 5 ch | 43 K—Q 4        |
| 28 Q R—K sq    | 28 Q R—K Kt sq   | 44 Kt—B 3   | 44 R—B 3        |
| 29 B—B sq      | 29 B—B 3         | 45 R—Q 4 ch | 45 K—B 3        |
| 30 P—Q Kt 3    | 30 R—K R sq      | 46 K—K 5 ch | 46 Resigns.     |
| 31 R (K 5)—K 3 | 31 R (R)—K Kt sq |             |                 |
- The rest is silence, or, at least would be, if Marshall had yet learnt when to resign.

GAME No. 2,823.

Game thirteen, played March 21st, at Memphis, Tenn., U.S.A.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. F. I. MARSHALL.

Dr. LASKER.

- 1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

.....Tchigorin's favourite  
defence.

- $3 \text{ } P \times P$

This immediate capture is unusual, and probably inferior. Kt—K B 3 is a good continuation.

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

.....By this advance Black obtains at least an even game.

- 7 P×P                      7 Kt×P  
8 B—Kt 5 ch            8 Q Kt—Q 2  
9 Q—Kt 3

The idea of this move is not clear; the Queen is exposed to the attack of Black's minor pieces on this square.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 10 B—Q 2 | 9 B—Kt 5   |
| 11 B×Kt  | 10 Castles |
|          | 11 B×B     |

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 12 Castles | 12 B—K 3   |
| 13 Q—B 2   | 13 Q—R 4   |
| 14 Kt—K 4  | 14 B—K 2   |
| 15 Kt—Kt 3 | 15 Q—Q B 4 |

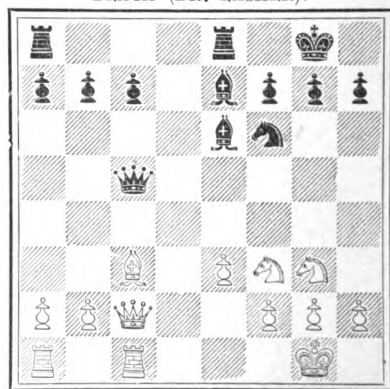
..... Black has again already the better game : two Bishops, the majority of Pawns on the Queen's side, and, moreover, the better development for attack.

- 16 B—B<sub>3</sub>      16 K R—K sq  
 17 K R—Q B sq

Position after White's 17th move :—

K R—Q B sq.

BLACK (DR. LASKER).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).



This and the next four or five moves of White are open to criticism. He should have played P—K 4 as soon as possible, and taken up a strong defensive position. The following attacking manoeuvres with the two Knights only lead to loss of time and ground.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 18 Kt—Kt 5  | 17 B—Q 4  |
| 19 Kt—B 5   | 18 B—B 3  |
| 20 P—Q Kt 4 | 19 B—B sq |

A weakening move, but what else can White do? Black threatened to win a piece by Kt—K 5. P—K B 3 would be met by R×P.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 21 P—B 3 | 20 Q—Q 4 |
|          | 21 B—Q 2 |

.....By this and the next move Black succeeds in weakening White's King's side Pawns. Dr. Lasker's conduct of this game is beyond praise.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 22 P—K 4 | 22 B×Kt    |
| 23 P×B   | 23 P—K R 3 |

.....Again very well played. By the temporary sacrifice of a Pawn Black obtains command of the board.

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 24 B×Kt       | 24 P×Kt   |
| 25 R—Q sq     | 25 Q—Kt 4 |
| 26 B×P (Kt 4) | 26 B×P    |
| 27 Q×P        | 27 Q×P    |

.....Of course, White cannot now capture Black's Q Kt P, as B—B 4 ch would win a piece.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 28 B—R 4    | 28 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 29 B—B 2    | 29 R—K 7    |
| 30 R—Q 8 ch | 30 R×R      |
| 31 Q×R ch   | 31 B—B sq   |
| 32 Q—Q sq   |             |

Necessary, as Black threatened Q—B 7; but White's game is lost, as the isolated Queen's Rook's Pawn is bound to fall sooner or later, which gives Black two passed Pawns.

32 Q—K 4

33 B—Q 4

Making it easy for Black, but, in any case, it was only a question of time.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 34 B×B       | 33 B—B 4    |
| 35 K—R sq    | 34 Q×B ch   |
| 36 Q—K Kt sq | 35 Q—K B 7  |
| 37 R×R       | 36 R×P      |
| 38 Q—Q sq    | 37 Q×R      |
| 39 Q—Q 8 ch  | 38 Q—B 5    |
| 40 P—R 4     | 39 K—R 2    |
| 41 Q—Kt 5    | 40 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 42 P—R 5     | 41 P—Kt 5   |
| 43 P—R 6     | 42 P—Kt 6   |
| 44 Q—B 5 ch  | 43 P×P      |
| 45 Q—K 5     | 44 K—Kt sq  |
| 46 P—B 4     | 45 P—Q R 4  |
| 47 P—B 5     | 46 P—R 5    |
| 48 P—B 6     | 47 K—R 2    |
| 49 K—R 2     | 48 K—Kt 3   |
| 50 K—Kt sq   | 49 Q—R 5 ch |
| 51 Q—K 4 ch  | 50 Q×P      |

White, as usual, misses the right moment to resign.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 52 Q—Q Kt 4 | 51 Q—B 4    |
| 53 Q—Kt 7   | 52 K—R 2    |
| 54 K—R 2    | 53 Q—B 4 ch |
| 55 Q—Q 7    | 54 Q—B 5    |
| 56 Q—B 5 ch | 35 P—Kt 7   |
| 57 P—Kt 4   | 56 K—Kt sq  |
| 58 P—Kt 5   | 57 P—R 6    |
| 59 Resigns. | 58 Q—R 5 ch |

### [ GAME No. 2,824.

Fourteenth game, played at Memphis.

*French Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

- |             |                     |
|-------------|---------------------|
| WHITE.      | BLACK.              |
| Dr. LASKER. | Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. |
| 1 P—K 4     | 1 P—K 3             |
| 2 P—Q 4     | 2 P—Q 4             |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3  | 3 Kt—K B 3          |

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

..... Remarkably feeble play. Kt—Q B 3 was the natural continuation, which would have given Black a good game.



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

.....To prevent B—K Kt 5, which would win the isolated King's Pawn. But, meanwhile, White develops his game most favourably.

II B×B P

White has now an ideal position, and there can be no doubt that, even with the best play, Black's game could not be saved.

II B×P ch

.....Unintelligible.

12 K×B      12 P—K R 4

.....If Black had played Q—B 2 ch, and then resigned, he would have left room for the charitable explanation that he was under the impression he would recover the piece when he played B×P ch. By the way he continues the game, however, he exposes himself strongly to the suspicion that the capture was intended as a sacrifice and part of an almost childish plan of attack.

13 B—B 4      13 Kt—Kt 5 ch  
 14 K—Kt sq    14 P—K Kt 4  
 15 B—K 5      15 R—Kt sq  
 16 B×Kt      16 P×B  
 17 Kt—K 4      17 Kt—Q 2  
 18 Q×P      18 Kt×B  
 19 P×Kt      19 K—B sq  
 20 Q R—Q sq    20 Q—B 2  
 21 Kt—B 6      21 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,825.

Fifteenth and final game, played at Everett House, New York, April 6th to 8th, 1907.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.      BLACK.  
 Mr. F. J. MARSHALL,    Dr. LASKER.

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

At this point I should have preferred Q—B 3, after which White would undoubtedly have had the better development. In positions of this kind the White Q R ought to be at Q Kt sq and the K R at Q B sq.

12 Q—R 4 ch  
 13 R—B 3

Probably better was again Q—B 3. The end-game, resulting from the exchange of Queens, appears to be slightly in White's favour, owing to the Black Queen's side Pawns being exposed to attack on the open files.

13 Kt—Q 2  
 14 Kt—Q 2

It required many bad moves to get a hopeless game after 17 moves with White. Simply P×P, and if Kt—Kt 3, then Q—R 3 would have equalised.

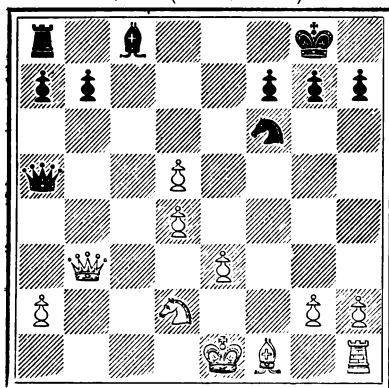
14 P—Q B 4  
 15 P×Q P      15 P×P  
 16 P×P      16 R—K sq ch  
 17 R—K 3      17 R×R ch  
 18 P×R      18 Kt—B 3



Position after Black's 18th move:—

Kt—B 3.

BLACK (DR. LASKER).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

19 B—K 2

Now, of course, White is in great difficulties. The organising effect of Black's Queen on White's game is almost comical seeing that Black had no other piece to assist. White appears to have been hypnotised by the move Q—R 4 ch.

19 Kt—K 5

20 Q—Q 3

Why not, at least, Q—Kt 2, followed by B—Q 3? There is good reason to think that he might

then still have escaped without loss. The text leads to the loss of the exchange.

20 B—B 4

21 Castles

21 Kt—Kt 6

22 R×B

22 Kt×R

23 P—K 4

23 Kt—K 2

24 P—Q R 3

The only hope was to utilise the centre Pawns before the Black Rook came into play; therefore he should have left the Q R P to his fate, and played P—Q 6 at once.

24 R—Q B sq

25 P—Q 6

25 Kt—Kt 3

26 Kt—B 4

26 Q—K Kt 4

27 B—B sq

27 P—Kt 4

28 Kt—R 5

28 Kt—B 5

29 Q—K Kt 3

29 Q—B 3

.....A subtle move, which wins the game. White must lose his Pawn at Q 6 (his last hope), as Kt—K 7 ch, followed by R—B 8 ch, and mate was threatened

30 Q—K 3

30 Q×P (Q 6)

31 B×P

31 Q—Q Kt 3

32 B—B 4

32 Kt—K 3

33 B×Kt

33 P×B

34 Kt—Kt 3

34 P—K 4

35 K—B 2

35 R—Kt sq

36 Kt—B 5

36 P×P

37 Q×P

37 R—Q B sq

38 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,826.

Played in the Cable Match, Great Britain v. United States.

*French Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. H. E. ATKINS.

Mr. J. F. BARRY.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 3

2 P—Q 4

2 P—Q 4

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 B—Kt 5

4 B—K 2

5 P—K 5

5 K Kt—Q 2

6 B×B

6 Q×B

7 Kt—Kt 5

7 Kt—B sq

.....Q—Q sq, or even Kt—Kt 3, is probably better; in either

case the Knight can be played to Q R 5, attacking White's Q Kt P, and then, after P—Q Kt 4, back again to Kt 3.

8 P—Q B 3

8 P—Q R 3

9 Kt—Q R 3

9 P—Q B 4

10 Kt—B 2

10 Kt—B 3

11 P—K B 4

11 Kt—Q 2

12 Kt—B 3

12 R—Q Kt sq

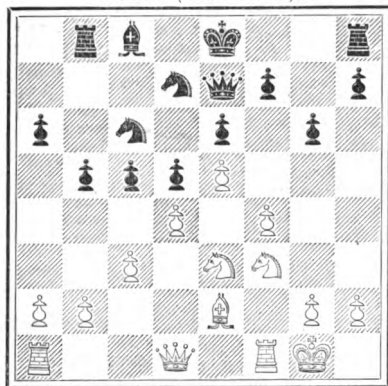
.....To guard the Knight's Pawn at Kt 4, and thus enable the Rook's Pawn to advance.



- 13 B—K 2      13 P—Q Kt 4  
 14 Castles      14 P—Kt 3  
 15 Kt—K 3

Position after White's 15th move :—  
 Kt—K 3.

BLACK (MR. BARRY).



WHITE (MR. ATKINS).

- 15 P—Q R 4

.....As Black has apparently made up his mind not to Castle, I think he should now have played P—K R 4, to stay White's advance for a little while. If White should play then P—K R 3 and P—K Kt 4, he might answer R P×P and Kt P×P, exposing the White King to some danger, whilst the Black King could then be played to Q B 2, uniting the two Rooks.

- 16 P—K Kt 4      16 B—R 3  
 17 P—B 5      17 P—B 5  
 18 Q—Q 2      18 Kt—Kt 3

.....Perhaps leaving the Kt at Q 2, and playing K—Q sq and B 2, would have been better.

- 19 P×K P      19 P×P  
 20 Kt—Kt 2      20 K—Q 2  
 21 Kt—Kt 5      21 Q R—K B sq  
 22 R—B 6

This disagreeable move would not have been available if Black had his Kt at Q 2 and the King at Q B 2.

- 22 Kt—Q sq  
 23 Q R—K B sq      23 P—R 3  
 24 Kt—B 4

A fine combination, which wins the game.

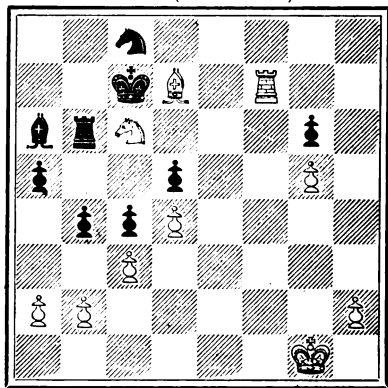
- 24 R×R  
 25 P×R      25 Q×P  
 26 Q Kt×K P      26 Q—K 2  
 27 Kt×Kt

Simple and good. The ensuing end-game should be won rather easily.

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

Position after Black's 38th move :—  
 K—B 2.

BLACK (MR. BARRY).



WHITE (MR. ATKINS).

- 39 B×Kt dis ch

Up to this point Mr. Atkins' conduct of the game could not easily have been surpassed. But from now traces of nervousness are discernible in his play, due probably to the weight of responsibility which he felt with regard to the great issue depending on the result of the game. As a consequence,



in his anxiety not to give even the slightest chance, he seems to miss now and then the most forcible continuation. At this junction, for instance, it appears that 39 B—K 8 ch, K—Q 3; 40 R—B 6 ch, K—B 2; 41 Kt—K 5, followed by B×P, would have won the game in a few moves.

39 K×B  
40 Kt—K 7 ch 40 K—Kt sq  
41 R—B 6 41 R—Kt 2  
42 Kt×Q P

Here, again, Kt×Kt P, or R×Kt P, seems to be a shorter cut to victory.

42 P×P  
43 Kt×P 43 K—R 2  
44 R—B 2 44 R—R 2  
45 R—B 4 45 R—Q Kt 2  
46 Kt—Q sq 46 P—B 6  
47 Kt×P 47 R×P  
48 R—B 2 48 R—Kt 5  
49 R—Q 2 49 R—B 5  
50 Kt—K 2 50 R—R 5  
51 K—B 2 51 B×Kt

.....If now B—B 5, 52 Kt—B 3, R—R 6? 53 R—B 2, B—Q 6; 54 R—B sq, followed by K—K 3 and Q 2, winning easily.

52 K×B 52 R—R 6  
53 K—B 2 53 R—R 6  
54 K—Kt 2 54 R—R 6

.....If R—R 4, 55 K—B 3, R×Kt P? 56 R—Q Kt 2, and the Queen's Pawn wins; or 55... K—Kt 3; 56 R—Q B 2, followed by K—K 4, &c.

55 P—Q 5 55 K—Kt 2  
56 P—Q 6 56 K—B sq  
57 P—Q 7 ch 57 K—Q sq  
58 P—K R 4 58 R—Q B 6  
59 K—R 2 59 R—B 2  
60 K—Kt 3 60 R×P  
61 R×R ch 61 K×R  
62 P—R 4 62 K—K 3  
63 K—Kt 4 63 K—B 2  
64 K—B 4 64 Resigns.


The White King marches to the Queen's side, and captures the R P.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

### JUDGING IN PROBLEM TOURNAMENTS.

By C. PLANCK.

N the April number of the *British Chess Magazine* appears an article by Mr. Max J. Meyer dealing with this difficult subject. Since the views expressed by the writer in some respects differ from my own, the following remarks may, perhaps, be of interest to your readers. There are two important questions for consideration: Firstly, By what means ought the relative merits of competing problems to be measured? Secondly, In what way can the different estimates of the arbiters be best united to form the final result? In regard to the first question, I have always held that the only rational method is to mark to an ideal standard. It is true, in practice (as Mr. Meyer points out), that the various features of merit recognized by the æsthetic code conflict more or less one with another; but we are not justified in assuming that such is of necessity the case. It is conceivable that in the ideal problem all these features may exist together in perfection, and seeing the impossibility of demon-



strating the reverse (or, at least, of determining how nearly perfection can be attained), we are bound to assume that such is the case. If by the "practically attainable" Mr. Meyer implies the highest standard, which has yet come under notice, the judge will be landed in a dilemma when (as may well happen) he is confronted by a work which reaches a higher standard. If, on the other hand, the "practically attainable" refers to an ideal standard, it is only the rational view put in other words. The alternative methods suggested are unworkable, because, in the nature of things, we have no means of determining what is and what is not an "attainable standard of excellence," nor of deciding what is "an absolutely first-class production"; while the viscious system of assigning a maximum to some problem which is reckoned "the best," and marking the other competitors to that standard is open to grave objections. The idea of scaling the problems on various heads, if it is to have any meaning, should be at least of some assistance to a judge in arriving at his conclusions. It is therefore unreasonable to ask him to decide which is the absolutely best position before commencing this process. In the recent tourney of the British Chess Federation the judges were instructed to follow this method. My colleagues can hardly object to my divulging what actually occurred, seeing that it was practically indicated in the report. The problems were measured against an ideal, the highest score (as it happened) amounting to just 50 per cent., and then all the scores were doubled. To an intelligent competitor such a method is most unsatisfactory, because it gives him no means of determining what is the absolute value of his work in the estimation of the judges: a problem which receives 100 per cent. in one tourney may be worth only 50 per cent. to the same judges in another competition. It was from such considerations as these that I wrote in *The Chess Problem* (1887):—

"We have stated that a judge should estimate the score of each position "by assigning the maximum to the finest problem he is able to conceive, "and then comparing each problem with his ideal. And here it is "amusing to see 95 per cent., and even more, assigned by certain judges "to competing positions. We may be wrong; but we could not bring "ourselves to credit any *real* problem which has ever come under our "notice within 20 per cent. of our *ideal*."

The percentages actually scored by tourney prize-winners are (as might have been anticipated) rather *higher* than those obtained by leading candidates in competitive honours examinations *in a single subject*; for the theory of chess-problem construction is young, whether we view it on its scientific or artistic sides. The present-day methods of marking in examinations may be traced to the principles evolved in the Mathematical Tripos during the first half of the last century. It may safely be said that no Senior Wrangler ever scored as much as 40 per cent. of the absolute maximum. Our public examinations, which your correspondent refers to, even when competitive, are in a different category. Though often difficult, considered as a whole, they are of comparatively low standard in their several parts, so that a strong candidate, in his own subject, may secure a large percentage of marks.



Turning to the second question, How are the judges' opinions to be combined in a single award? At one time I was strongly of opinion that the judges ought not to consult, but experience has convinced me that this method frequently fails in practice. If the scaling is worked to an ideal, the judge with the lowest ideals will award higher marks, and so secure undue power. On the other hand, if they are ordered to scale to a maximum measured by the value attached to the "best problem," the judge with a crank will often place one of his favourites first, thus marking the remainder to a lower standard, and so reducing his power over the award as between problems outside his particular hobby. I am convinced that the best method is to allow the arbiters to consult without restriction, and issue a joint award. There is no reason why the judges should explain exactly how they arrived at agreement, in fact it is best for all that such matters should be considered private. Judges, in my experience, do not "give way in case of disagreement," unless convinced of error. The alternative method of "splitting the difference" has usually to be employed. It will, I think, not be considered as divulging judicial secrets when I say that in most of the tournaments in which I have adjudicated during the last ten years, although the award was joint, yet the methods suggested by Mr. Meyer in his article, p. 193, lines 17-21, were actually adopted. But I do not agree with him that the consultation is "not absolutely essential." I am certain that it is the most essential factor in the whole process. I cannot call to mind a single instance in which the final result, after consultation, was not, to my mind, preferable to any of the individual results. It has repeatedly happened as between two arbiters, A and B, and two problems, X and Y, that A has reckoned X better than Y, and B has held the reverse opinion. The only way out of the difficulty—viz., bracketting X and Y, has been decided on, and then, at the last moment, A writes B that he has been thinking the matter over, and has come to the conclusion that he was wrong. I may say that I have been A and B about equally often in the above illustration. This consultation has latterly come to be, in my mind, by far the most important process in making the award, though it is, of course, very laborious, and, in an important tourney, may mean the writing of 20 or more long letters on either side, unless personal interviews are possible. Yet these I consider less satisfactory in many respects. At the same time, I do not believe that anything is gained by making such differences and adjustments public property. On the contrary, there are psychological reasons pointing in the opposite direction.

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## REVIEW.

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### NEDERLANDSCHE SCHAAHPROBLEMEN.

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This interesting and important national collection contains 366 problems. It is quite nicely got up. The diagrams, two on a page are neat and well spaced, and at the end of the volume are useful reference tables, showing at a glance the number of positions of each class and



the number of honoured problems representing each composer. Best of all, almost every problem is dated. This feature is one for which the editor deserves very high praise, as, in spite of its obvious value for the student it is generally absent. To some it may seem a defect that in the solution index key-moves only are given. It were certainly better to give continuations, at least in the case of four-movers. A much more serious defect has arisen, probably from careless proof-reading. There are many misprints. Through the kindness and industry of Mr. A. C. White I am able to add to this article what I hope is a complete list of such errors.

The problems date from 1859 to 1906. Very few are of earlier date than 1880, and a relatively small number are earlier than 1890. Possibly the pioneers are rather poorly represented, but my impression is that the problem developed somewhat late in Holland. Of the leading Dutch composers now living, only two could be called veterans. Dr. ("Mr.") Van Heycopten Ham and H. Mendes da Costa. Most of them seem to have obtained excellence only within the last ten years. The collection is, indeed, even more full of promise than of achievement. It includes a high proportion of honoured positions, largely from the tourneys of the Dutch (Netherlands) Chess Association (N.D.S.).

Generalizations concerning a national style can only be approximately correct. The modern Dutch style, I judge, is very neat and precise, like the old Dutch garden. It is a little finnickish, perhaps, a little inclined to insist over much on form. A high degree of unity is insisted on, great stress is laid on the quality of the mates; there is a very scrupulous avoidance of duals, and piquant keys are much valued. All this is good; but, on the other hand, continuations tend to be obvious—that is, to lack subtlety. In the mass, these Dutch problems strike me as particularly easy. They are piquant and pleasant, artistically constructed, and often graceful; but they are rather lacking in the higher strategic qualities, and are rarely built on the grand scale. At worst they are rather trivial. They show a strong tendency towards the use of few pieces.

There are 166 two-ers and 154 three'ers, and this preponderance of the two-mover is characteristic, and would certainly not appear in any representative collection from Germany or Austria. But the Dutch style suits the two'er, and I think the two'ers of this volume are, on the whole, nearer the ideal than the three'ers. It is noteworthy that Holland—almost alone among Continental countries—produces two-move specialists. H. van Beek, B. J. M. Markse, and J. van Dijk all belong to this category. Van Dijk is certainly the most accomplished of a number of excellent two-move composers. Selection is difficult, but the following are fairly representative of the best work in the collection:—

By A. van Eelde.—White: K at Q R 5, Q at K R 8, Kts at Q Kt 5, Q B 4, B at K 8, P at K 2. Black: K at Q 4, Kt at K B 5, Ps at K B 4, Q B 4. Mate in two.

By J. D. van der Werf.—White: K at K R 2, Q at Q 7, Rs at K Kt 4, Q R 5, B at Q Kt 6, Kt at K B 7, Ps at K Kt 2, K 2, Q 2,



Q 5, Q B 5, Black : K at Q 5, Bs at Q 8, Q Kt sq, Ps at K B 5, Q 6, QKt 7, Q Kt 6, Q Kt 2. Mate in two.

By A. G. L. Westenberg.—White : K at K R 6, Q at Q 8, R at K Kt sq, Bs at Q B sq, Q R 6, Kts at K R 3, Q B 5, Ps at K R 5, K B 4, K 7, Q B 2, Q B 6. Black : K at K B 6, R at Q B 5, B at Q 4, Ps at K B 4, Q B 6. Mate in two.

Of the three-move composers J. Colpa is foremost ; but there is much excellent work by J. Cauveren, J. van Eelde, L. A. Kuyers, H. M. da Costa, L. N. de Jong, and others, and perhaps No. 168, by A. Adama, which took first prize in the *B.C.M.* in 1887, is the very finest problem in the volume. The relatively early three'ers of F. Herben are interesting. As good examples I may instance the following :—

By L. A. Kuyers.—White : K at K R 6, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q Kt 3, Kt at K B 6, P at Q 3. Black : K at Q 5, Ps at K R 4, K B 4 and 5, Q B 4. Mate in three.

By J. Colpa.—White : K at K R 3, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q B 6, B at K R 2, Kt at Q B 5, Ps at K B 3, K 2, Q 2, Q B 3, Q Kt 2. Black : K at Q 5, Q at K R 3, B at Q 4, Kt at Q R 3, Ps at K R 5, K B 3, Q Kt 5, Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

By C. C. W. Mann.—White : K at Q R 3, Q at K R sq, R at Q 6, B at Q 8, P at Q 2. Black : K at K B 5, B at Q R 5, Ps at Q 4, Q Kt 6. Mate in three.

By P. H. J. Ortman.—White : K at Q 6, B at K B 8, Kts at K B 6, K B 3, P at K Kt 5. Black : K at K B 5, P at K B 4. Mate in three.

Of four-movers there are only 45, and they are, for the most part, of a rather light order. In a large proportion of them the White Queen is not used. I cannot pretend to have examined them all, but there are some very good ones, and among these I may mention Nos. 321 (Kuyers) 325 (Colpa), 326 (H. W. Cornelis), 332 and 334 (Heycopten Ham), and 364 (Da Costa). And to these I may add the following, as being certainly one of the best :—

By L. A. Kuyers.—White : K at Q Kt 8, Q at K B 2, Kts at K R 4, Q 7, Ps at K R 2, K R 3, K 3, Q Kt 2. Black : K at K 5, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, K B 2, Q B 4, Q Kt 2, Q Kt 4, Q R 4. Mate in four.

In conclusion, it is to be noted that the volume contains only a very small number of sui-mates, and presumably the Dutch composers have as yet, given little attention to this branch of their art.

List of Errors.—(a) In the Diagrams : No. 9, Q h 8 should be White. No. 19, White P omitted at a5 ; No. 22, Black Kt at b2 should be at c2 ; No. 133, White P omitted at c3 ; No. 138, Black Q omitted at e7 ; No. 161, B at b6 should be a White P ; No. 181, White P omitted at c5 ; No. 186, Q h5 should be White ; No. 188, B h5 should be a Black R. No. 240, White B omitted at b8 ; No. 242, Black P omitted at g6 ; No. 268, R h2 should be Black. ; No. 318, Black P omitted at d3 ; No. 323, K h2 should be Black R ; No. 347, White P omitted at h2 ; No. 364, White P omitted at f2. (b) In Solutions : No. 5, key is Q c6 ; No. 98, key is Q c7 ; No. 189, key is Q b3 ; No. 338, the key is Kt—d6.



FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Mr. A. W. Daniel writes that he is, unfortunately, not responsible for the first prize two-er in *Womanhood*. In error, we gave him the distinction which is really due to Mr. R. G. Thomson, of Aberdeen. Mr. Daniel writes with feeling :—"How ironical that when my name does become hidden under a shower of eulogistic comments that the problem referred to is the creation of some more ingenious brain than mine!" We are sorry for the mishap, but the incident does not lessen our appreciation of either composer.

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The Two-move Tourney of *Womanhood* seems to be flagging in interest, since an extension of period for entries has been made to the 10th instant.

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Announcement is made of the result of the recent three-move tourney held by *Aftonbladet*, and Mr. P. F. Blake has won the first prize, the other prize-winners being :—2nd, F. Gamage ; 3rd, P. Pedersen-Horne ; 4th, A. E. Strömberg ; 5th, G. Chocholous ; 6th, J. Colpa ; 7th, M. Feigl. This is a thoroughly cosmopolitan prize list, consisting as it does of an Englishman, an American, two Scandinavian composers, a Bohemian, a Dutchman, and an Austrian. The following composers come after the prize-winners with hon. mention, in order of merit :—1, G. J. Slater ; 2, J. Kotrc ; 3, K. Erlin ; 4, J. Kerles ; 5, J. Jespersen ; 6, L. Vetesnik ; 7, E. Palkoska. The judges were L. Collijn, F. Englund, and R. Sahlberg. Later on we hope to give some selections from this prize list.

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We wish specially to draw attention to the settled programme of our new problem tourney, which has been instituted under the generous auspices of our esteemed contributor Mr. J. W. Allen. We hope a hearty response will be made, and should this be the case the possibility of the prizes being increased in point of numbers is not unlikely.

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In our current Two-move Tourney we find we have not mentioned the names of the judges. They are Dr. C. Planck and Mr. Alain C. White.

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*Tiro e Sport* (Portugal).—The prizes in this competition has been awarded to A. A. Baldaque da Silva, F. José Ramos, L. L. L. Masearenhas, and M. Carvalho, in order named. The problems are not of high order.

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*Liverpool Courier* Three-move Tourney.—Usual motto arrangements. Three prizes : 1, a silver cup, value £3 3s., with diagram of problem and winner's name engraved thereon ; 2, 30s. ; and 3, 20s. No competitor may send more than two positions, which must be original and unpublished. The judges will be Dr. C. Planck and Mr. A. C. Challenger. Entries for the United Kingdom close June 30th, and for abroad on August 31st.



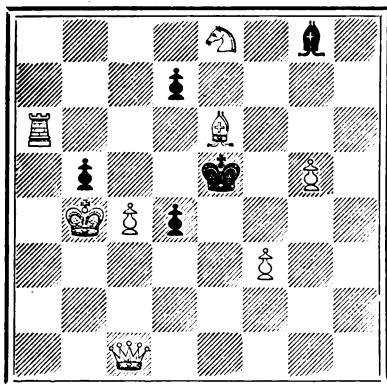
The *Irish Weekly Times* announces a problem tourney for two movers. Usual motto arrangements. One shilling entrance fee, and first prize winners take the entrance money.

W. Marks secured both the prizes in the half-yearly competition of the *Football and Field* for two-ers and three-ers. Unluckily his three-mover was found to be anticipated by Dobrusky and Kotrc, and A. C. Challenger comes in for the honour.

*Chess Problem Anthology*.—Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, through ill-health, which all will deplore, has been compelled to withdraw from co-operation in this important work. Mr. J. W. Allen has joined Mr. A. C. White and his colleagues. The acquisition is a valuable one, as our readers know Mr. Allen is well versed in the subject.

MAX J. MEYER.—According to promise, we present specimens of this composer's skill. We regret that space will not allow us to give them all on diagrams.

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WHITE.

Mate in two.

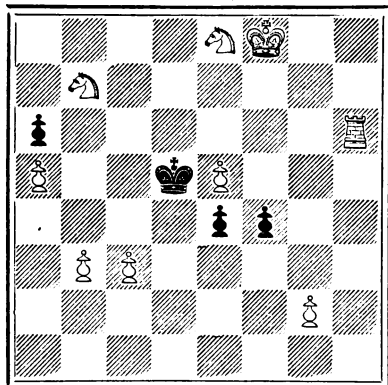
White : K at Q Kt 8, Q at K Kt 5, R at Q 7, B at K R sq, Ps at K B 6 and Q B 5. Black : K at K 3, Rs at K R 2 and 3, B at K sq, Kt at K Kt sq. Mate in two.

White : K at Q Kt 4, Q at Q R 5, B at K R 6, Kts at K Kt 2 and 5, P at K 2. Black : K at Q 5, Kts at K R 5 and K B 6, Ps at K B 4 and Q 3. Mate in two.

White : K at K R 8, B at Q 5, Kts at K R 6 and K B 7, P at K B 4. Black : K at K Kt 3, P at K R 6. Mate in three.

White : K at Q sq, Q at K B 7, Bs at K 3 and Q B 8, Kt at K R 6, Ps at Q 2, 6, Q Kt 3, and Q R 4. Black : K at K 5, B at K B sq, Kts at K R 2, K Kt 2, Ps at K R 6, K Kt 4, 5, K 2, Q 6, and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.



"B. C. M." FOURTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY FOR FOUR-MOVE MINIATURES.—1. Competitors may contribute with one, two, or three positions, each bearing the stipulation: "White to play and mate in four moves." 2. In no position are the aggregate forces to number more than twelve men. 3. Entries must be original, and any position published before its appearance in the *B. C. M.* as a competitive entry will be ineligible. 4. Each entry must have a distinguishing motto, and be accompanied by full solution, together with a separate sealed envelope (bearing the distinguishing motto as a superscription), enclosing the name and address of the composer. 5. Entries must be received by us not later than the 31st December, 1907, from composers residing in Europe, and not later than 31st January, 1908, from composers residing in other parts of the world. Address: B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N. Prizes (kindly presented by Mr. J. W. Allen): First, £2 10s.; second, £1 10s.; third, £1. Judges: Dr. C. Planck, Mr. A. C. White, and Mr. W. H. Thompson.

## SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

By G. Heathcote (p. 91).—1 K—B 4, &c. This is a remarkable piece of work. There is no need to add anything to what we said on reproducing it.

By G. Heathcote (p. 91).—1 K—K 5, &c. This is really an extraordinary composition; it caps everything. To place the White K in such a position that he voluntarily pins four of his own pieces, which in turn get released by movements of the defence, is short of phenomenal.

By P. F. Blake (p. 92).—1 K—B 2, &c. A pleasing two-mover of its kind, but it is not in Mr. Blake's best form; the variations are neatly knitted together, but there is left behind the feeling that something is wanted. It may be worth while to mention that the two White Bishops could have been White Pawns by a rearrangement; it is true a dual would have been let in (but this blemish, with added Black force, could be eradicated), and the position would lose some of its apparent complexity. We will explain ourselves by the following:—White: K at Q B 7, Q at K Kt 7, R at K 5, Kts at Q 3 and Q Kt 4, Ps at Q 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 5, Q at K R 7, B at Q Kt 4, Kt at K B 7, Ps at K R 3 and Q R 3. Mate in two. Dual after 1., Q—R 8.

By J. D. Williams (p. 92).—1 K—B 8, &c. A very clever illustration of the self-pinning device. Here White, by the key move, pins three of his pieces. The key is not so difficult as it is seen the covered-up Bishop can be of no use until the White King is moved.

By B. G. Barton (p. 94).—1 R—K 6, followed by 2 Kt—K 4 ch, &c. This is not a happy specimen of this deceased author's work. We took it from a contemporary, who referred to it as a fine study; but we have been disappointed with it. The selection was hastily made on our part.

By B. G. Barton (p. 94).—1 Q—Q 2, K—B 6; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 4; 2 Q×P, &c. &c. If 1., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. A pleasing miniature, but the key is very dominating.

By H. F. L. Meyer (p. 95).—1 B—R 8, K—R 2; 2 Q—Q R sq ch, &c. If 1., K—B 2; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. A skilful presentment of the "Bristol" theme with the Bishop. The key-move is elegant and surprising, especially to the novice.

By Rev. A. C. Pearson (p. 95).—1 R—R 8, K—K 5; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. This does not embrace all the points of the "Bristol," but its general relation to Mr. Meyer's and Mr. Healey's problems is interesting.

No. 2098, "Germanicus" (T.P. No. 50).—1 Kt—K 6, &c.

No. 2099, "Pollux" (T.P. No. 51).—1 K—Kt 7, &c.

No. 2100, "San felice" (T.P. No. 52).—1 Q—K Kt 7, &c.

No. 2101, "Cothurne" (T.P. No. 53).—1 Q—B 4, &c.



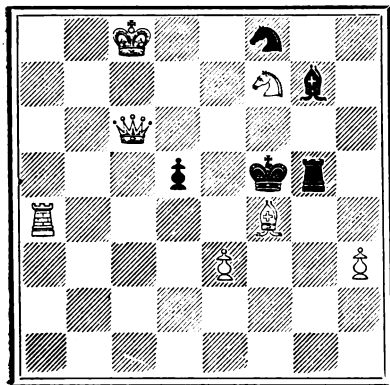
## PROBLEMS.

## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2118.

Motto : " Gulpen II."  
(T.P. No. 66.)

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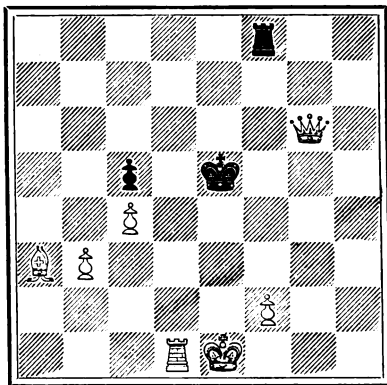
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2119.

Motto : " Entente Cordiale."  
(T.P. No. 67.)

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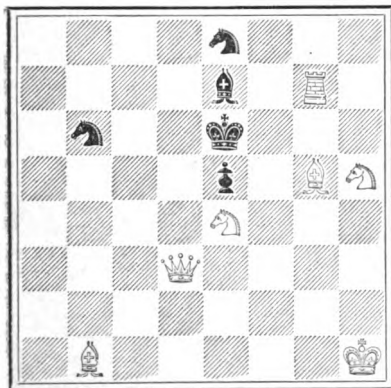
WHITE

White mates in two moves.

No. 2120.

Motto : " Sybil."  
(T.P. No. 68.)

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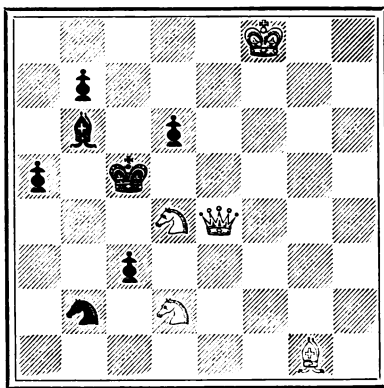
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2121.

Motto : " Rembrandt I."  
(T.P. No. 69.)

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WHITE.

White mates in two moves.



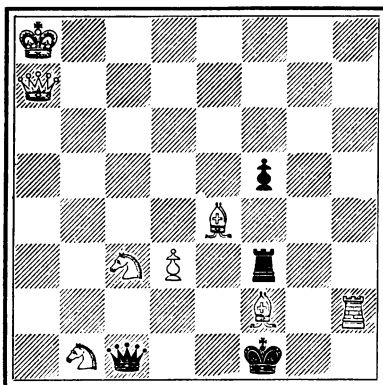
## PROBLEMS.

## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2122.

Motto : " Rembrandt II."  
(T.P. No. 70.)

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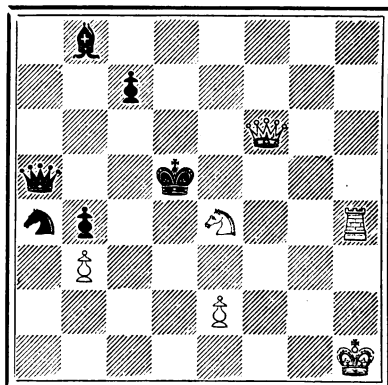
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2123.

Motto : " Ad hoc."  
(T.P. No. 71.)

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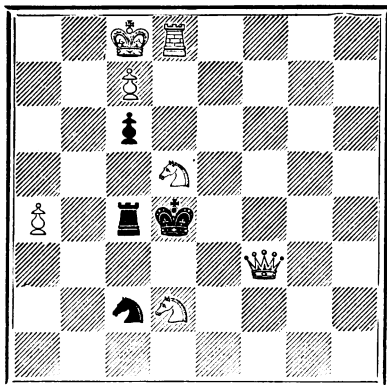
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2124.

Motto : " Gulpen III."  
(T.P. No. 72.)

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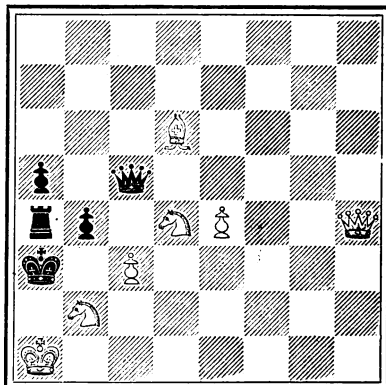
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2125.

Motto : " Marion."  
(T.P. No. 73.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

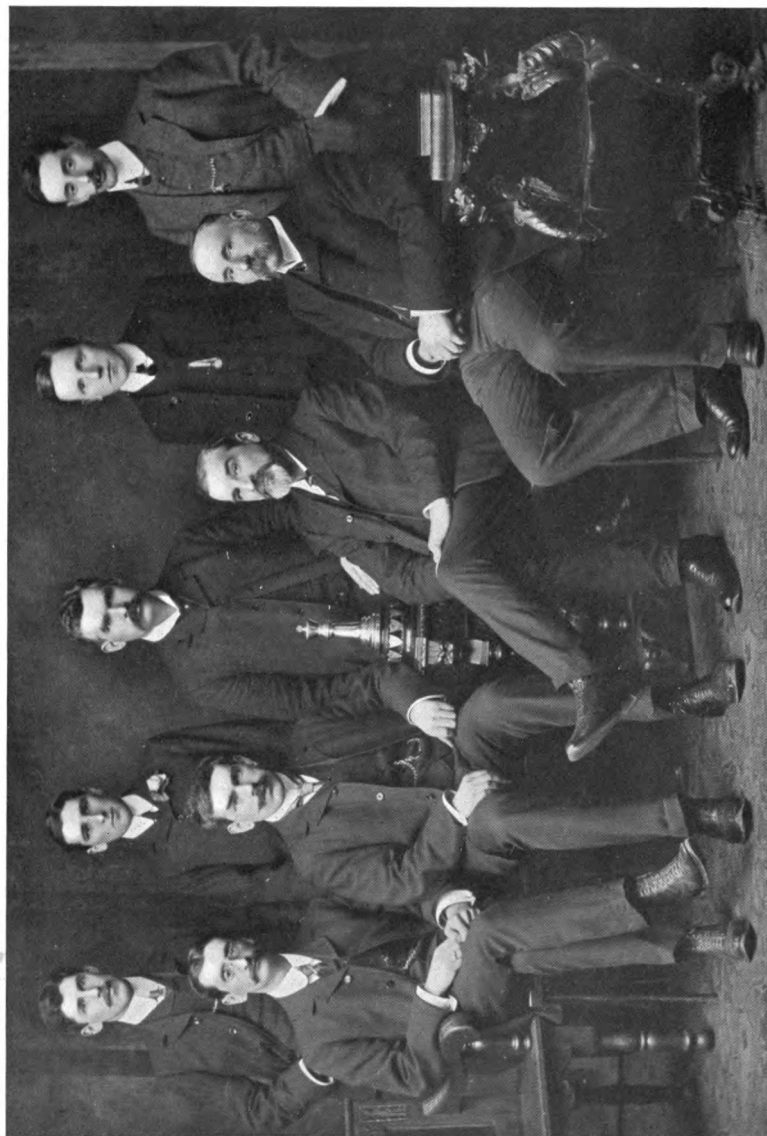
White mates in two moves.







# LISBURN CHESS CLUB TROPHY TEAM, 1907.



WM. A. MUSSSEN.

R. C. BANNISTER.

T. R. McCLUGGAGE.

R. CAMPBELL.

J. ELLIS.

J. GLOVER.

J. J. O'HANLON.

R. BANNISTER.

Dr. FRIER.

*Photo by Henry,  
15, Donegal Place, Belfast.*

*See page 263.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JUNE. 1907.

## A VARIATION OF THE KIESERITZKY GAMBIT.

BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

(From the *Novoye Vremya*.)

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—Kt 2; 8 P—Q 4, Castles; 9 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—R 4; 10 Kt—  
K 2.

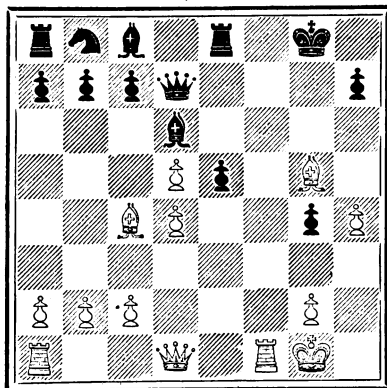
The counter-attack 10...P—Q B 4, first adopted by Zukertort in a tourney game against Steinitz at Vienna in 1882, is considered the best continuation for Black. The move 10...R—K sq is accounted weak, and is instanced in the handbooks by an interesting game between Blackburne and Mieses, as follows:—11 Q Kt×P, B×Kt? 12 Kt×Kt, B—Kt 6 ch; 13 K—B sq, R—K 8 ch; 14 Q×R, B×Q; 15 B—Kt 5, Q—Q 3; 16 R×B, B—Q 2; 17 R—K 5, Q—Kt 5; 18 B—Q 3, Q×Kt P; 19 B—R 6, Q—R 8 ch; 20 K—K 2, Q×R; 21 R—Kt 5 ch and mates in two moves. The books do not tell us, and I for my part cannot discover, how White should continue to his advantage if Black, after 10...R—K sq; 11 Q Kt×P, play simply 11...Kt×Kt! 12 B×Kt, **P—K B 3**. The "Handbuch," it is true, gives variations pertinent to this position, but neither these nor Blackburne's game demonstrate the weakness of 10...R—K sq. By continuing 13 P—Q 6 ch, K—R sq; 14 B—B 7, White wins the Rook, but loses a Kt and B for it.

F I



Matters fall out a little different on the defence 7... **B—Q 3**. After the same moves : 8 P—Q 4, Castles ; 9 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—R 4 ; 10 Kt—K 2, R—K sq ; 11 Q Kt×P, Black wins the Kt by 11... Kt×Kt ; 12 B×Kt, P—B 3 ; 13 Castles ! P×Kt ; 14 B—K Kt 5, Q—Q 2, but is left with a very cramped position, from which, however, it would seem a way out is to be found.

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WHITE.

The following single line of play will throw some light on the position See diagram.

15 Q—Q 2

N. Preti's A B C Guide (3d. edition, 1906, revised by Janowski) concludes a variation with this move and the remark : " White has a good position, but is a piece down."

15 P—K 5 !

To parry the threat of 16 B—B 6. If now 16 B—B 6, P—K 6, or 16... Q—B 7 ; 17 B—K 5, Q—R 4.

16 R—B 6

16 B—R 6 would be useless, in view of Q—K 2. A variation in the " Handbuch " proceeds 16 Q R—K sq, P—Kt 6 (?) ; 17 B—B 6, Q—Kt 5 ; 18 B—K 2, Q—Kt 3 ; 19 P—R 5, and White wins.

A very naive defence, this, for a book citation ! White is under no compulsion to bare his chest for the stroke in this way. To the move 16 Q R—K sq, there is a good and self-evident reply in Q—Kt 2 ; 17 B—B 6, Q—Kt 3, followed by Kt—Q 2 or B—K B 4, according to White's move.

17 Q R—B sq  
18 R—B 7

16 Q—Kt 2  
17 Kt—Q 2  
18 Q×R

18... Q—Kt 3 would not be good :—19 B—R 6, P—K 6 ; 20 B×P, R—B sq ; 21 B—Q 3, Black, having lost an important Pawn, is now obliged to give up his Queen for two Rooks. If 21... Q—R 4, then 22 R×R P, R×R ch ; 23 K×R, Q—K sq ; 24 B—R 6.

19 R×Q  
20 B—R 6  
21 Q—Kt 5  
22 Q—R 5 ch  
23 B—Kt 5

19 K×R  
20 P—Kt 6  
21 R—K Kt sq  
22 R—Kt 3  
23 K—Kt 2

The Black King is now already out of danger, and two Rooks and Kt against Q give good hopes of victory. White cannot prevent P—R 3 and Kt—B 3, or, in the event of B—Q 8, Kt—B sq.

Thus the value of the defence 10... R—K sq remains still undetermined. It is certainly not condemned by Blackburne's game, nor by the other variations cited in the handbooks.



## THE GERMAN CHESS UNION.

FROM AN HISTORICAL SKETCH BY PAUL SCHELLENBERG.

*(Ranneforth's Schack Kalender, 1907.)*

**W**HEN we look back to the time when chess life in Germany—hitherto only localised—was beginning to enlarge its borders, it is the Berlin Chess Society which occupies the front rank; to it belongs the honour of having prepared and levelled the ground on which, later on, such a gigantic structure as the German Chess Union could be erected. To that society belonged a whole series of distinguished men, whose names are not forgotten to-day—Bilguer, Bledow, Hanstein, von der Lasa, Mayet, Mendheim, Nathan, von Oppen, &c. All these laboured to spread an interest in chess. In 1846 they founded the first German chess organ—the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, a publication which stands out by itself among the chess literature of all countries, having existed nearly sixty years. The same Society sent Adolf Anderssen to London in 1851, to give him an opportunity of extending his fame to the world—a fame already well established in Germany. For nearly three decades after that Anderssen remained in the Fatherland, its wounded hero, and the most brilliant star of the German chess firmament.

He did not live, however, to see the founding of the German Chess Union, for he died shortly before that, on March 13th, 1879. But his immortal name is closely connected with that event, as, without him, the idea of such a chess union would, perhaps, have never been realised.

Anderssen was born in 1818, and began chess at the age of nine—i.e., in 1827. The Leipzig “Augustea,” which in the second half of the last century was a stronghold of chess intellect, in order to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of that event in an unusual and particularly worthy manner, invited the master there, and instituted the memorable Anderssen Festival in honour of his fifty years’ activity in chess, and with this Festival they combined the first international tourney. It was at this Congress that the thought took shape of organising German chess life by forming a Union and instituting tourneys of that kind in regular succession. An attempt had been made to do this at a previous Congress—that of the West German Chess Union at Barmen, 1869. Everywhere the movement met with the most enthusiastic reception, even the two existing Associations of that time joining in—the West German Association, which had existed since 1862, and the Mid-German Chess Union, founded 1871. In October, 1877, a provisional committee was formed, and notices sent all over the world. So it was that the Anderssen Congress became the nucleus of the German Chess Union.

But the seed thus sown would probably not have reached maturity without the careful and practical culture of the excellent gardener found in the person of Hermann Zwanzig, at that time secretary of the Augustea. We have no space here to descant properly on the indispensable services of this man, but will merely remark that Zwanzig was a cultivator of the first rank, and, in an incredibly short time, the young



plant shot up and mightily increased under his care. His eminent talent in organising, his marching straight and firmly towards the goal, and last, but not least, the fortunate circumstance that his occupation was one which demanded travel, bringing him into personal contact with the separate Associations; all these things made him quickly overcome all obstacles, and secured for him the measure of importance and authority essential to the success of the new enterprise.

A general meeting was held in the summer of 1879, at Leipzig, at which the statutes and the first union tourney were discussed. Though death has carried off many who took part in that Congress, we hope to reckon many of those famous names for a long time yet with us—notably Rudolf von Gottschall, the chairman, and president of the Augustea; and, to mention only a few others, the masters Metger, Riemann, Schallopp, Schottländer, Schwede, &c.

From that time on the meetings of the union were held with tolerable regularity every two years at various places. Zwanzig, as general secretary and sole manager, conducted seven of them. Then a great misfortune befel the union. He died suddenly, of heart failure, on January 6th, 1894, at the age of fifty-seven. The Chess Union was left an orphan. The members and the affiliated Associations were filled with anxiety about the future. However, very soon, and quite unexpectedly, Dr. Max Lange, a great master in former times, came to the rescue. For some time past he had almost foresworn chess, but at this critical moment his sympathies with the game were aroused afresh. With truly youthful enthusiasm he sprang into the breach, took over the management, and conducted three more Congresses—viz., Leipzig, 1894; Eisenach, 1896; and Cologne, 1898; when—just like Zwanzig—the old man with the scythe prepared a sudden death for him too. On December 8th, 1899, he died of an apoplectic stroke. Even at the Eisenach Congress he was thinking of retiring. At Cologne he was supported by Dr. Trimborn, who, after Lange's death, took over the management. At Cologne, 1898, it was decided to bring the new statutes, drawn up by Friedländer and Schwan, before the next meeting. These were provisionally accepted at Munich, 1900, and led to a reorganisation of the Union, which in future was governed by a committee of five; the first members of which consisted of Dr. Trimborn, of Cologne, president; Dr. Gebhardt, of Coburn, vice president; secretary, Mr. Schwan, of Kleve; treasurer, Dr. Tausch, of Munich; and Mr. Schellenberg, of Dresden.

It would not only be ungrateful, but even absurd, to underrate Lange's services to the union. He made great sacrifices of time, labour, and money; besides that, his great name endowed it with a special éclat. All the same, his efforts were not very successful; the reason being that he went in for rather too much red tape, the result of which was often to offend people rather than promote the interests of the union. A number of members, several of them important and influential, resigned; and, which was quite as bad, several left through sheer indifference. It was no wonder then, that Dr. Trimborn, on taking over the presidency, did not find his task altogether agreeable. For a long time he tried, to the best of his ability, to master the difficul-



ties ; but, when in the summer of 1901 he changed his residence from Cologne to Manderscheid, he could no longer combine the management of the Chess Union with his professional duties. So he resigned the office, which was taken on by Prof. Gebhardt at the next general meeting. This change marks an important turning-point in the history of the German Chess Union. The era of Gebhardt will be inscribed for all time in the annals of the union in letters of gold.

Rudolf Gebhardt, born at Gotha, July 21st, 1859, comes of an old Thuringian professional family. He studied classical philology at Jena, Leipzig, and Berlin. Since 1887 he has been teaching at the famous Casimir Institute at Coburg, of which he was at one time a pupil himself. He gradually rose to the top of this institution, of which he is now the Principal. Gebhardt is one of those highly-favoured natures that know how to utilise their talents and capacities in any direction, without being indebted to any one else for support. This is a great art ; and it needs the art, too, of employing your time. How Gebhardt does it is certainly his secret. For we have only to consider that, besides his trying profession of teacher, he fills a considerable number of positions in public offices, institutes, and societies, to understand that his own town, too, enjoys no small share of his stimulating and productive power. And this man, whom you would think of as a mere dried-up professor, spares an hour or so in the evening for cheerful companionship ; a good example of the classical *carpe diem* in more than one direction ! It is perfectly astonishing that, burdened with all these occupations, he had the courage to undertake the management of the German Chess Union at this particularly critical stage, and still more so that he brought all his powerful personality to bear on it, to save it from the total ruin which threatened.

What difficulties and opposition had to be overcome ; what an amount of indefatigableness, patience, and endurance ; what an expenditure of energy and diplomatic skill had to be made ; what an amount of distrust had to be met, and how many undeserved insults swallowed, to arrive at such a consummation, only he can rightly judge of and estimate who, like the writer of these lines, has been constantly brought in contact with the president, and been able closely to watch his doings. We can understand the demands made on his industry, and power of work, when we learn that for every year, for five years, he has written in person some 500 letters in connection with the Union, some of them even compendious pieces of composition, the text of which had to be scrupulously exact. But he did not act solely through correspondence, knowing full well how much more can be attained by direct personal influence ; therefore during those five years he willingly and joyfully devoted the greater part of his vacations, both in summer and winter, to travel all over Germany, whether to conduct Congresses or procure new members for the union. We might confidently affirm of him that no friend of the Royal Game was ever animated with a higher or purer ideal.

Gebhardt's provisional rule lasted scarcely a year. At Hanover, 1902 he was definitely appointed president by a large majority ; J. Metger, of Kiel, being elected vice-president at the same time, an office,



however, which H. Ranneforth, of Berlin, took over at the Coburg Congress, 1904. In two years' time Ranneforth's place was taken by F. Malthan, of Barmen. The office of secretary, too, underwent a change, for Schwan retired in 1902, and C. Schröder, of Nuremberg, was appointed in his place.

Since 1906 the officers have been :—President, Prof. Gebhardt, of Probstgrund, Coburg ; vice-president, F. Malthan, of 86, Fischertaterstr., Barmen ; secretary, C. Schröder, of 17, Kesslerplatz, Nuremberg ; treasurer, Dr. Tausch, of 9a, Kaulbachstr., Munich ; and Paul Schellenberg, of 24, Luettichaustr., Dresden.

At Hanover, 1902, the 25th anniversary of the union was celebrated, and the statutes proposed at Munich were finally adopted, in accordance with which legal rights were granted to the Union, and it was placed upon the Coburg Register of Societies.

The tremendous impetus that the union acquired through Prof. Gebhardt's presidency can be best illustrated by statistics of its growth for the last five years.

October, 1901 :—

|                       |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |          |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----------|
| 36 Associations, with | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1,091 | Members. |
| Unaffiliated          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 10    | „        |
| Total                 |    |    |    |    |    |    | 1,201 | „        |

October, 1906 :—

|                        |    |    |    |    |    |    |       |          |
|------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|----------|
| 110 Associations, with | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3,400 | Members. |
| Unaffiliated           | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 92    | „        |
| Patrons                | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 34    | „        |
| Total                  |    |    |    |    |    |    | 3,526 | „        |

Prof. Gebhardt may look back, indeed, with pride to such results ; but we, too, may look with pride at him, and wish nothing better than that good fortune may long maintain him at the head of the German Chess Union. We can give no better expression of our recognition of his unselfish exertions, and our gratitude for his unceasing labours, than by making a vow that we will stand by him faithfully, and support him in his continued exertions, directed towards the prosperity and the success of the union to the best of our ability.—C. T. B.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. (Hunslet).—Please send your postal address. We wish to write you.

D. M. (Edinburgh), and others.—We have done our best to make matters clear for you in regard to the Dobbs *v.* Mayfield end-game.

R. T. (Ostend).—Very sorry to hear of your indisposition. Hope it has passed away. The second letter you refer to has not arrived.

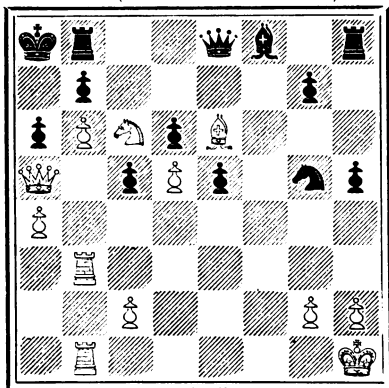
F. J. M. (Ostend).—Send us a reliable address. Communications sent to you have (1) been returned or (2) not been answered.

Dr. E. L. (New York).—Always pleased to help in the way of notices when the matter warrants the space required. You will see we have culled from *Scraps* again. Your good wishes are reciprocated.

H. K. (London).—Your offer of extra payment to insert your advertisement in our text matter is declined, without thanks. The very thought of such a thing is offensive to us. The *B.C.M.* is not run as a " money-making machine."



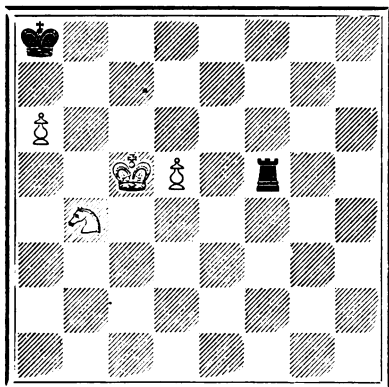
BLACK (MR. C. Y. C. DAWBARN).



WHITE (DR. H. HOLMES).

The following position is from a game contested in the second round of the recent tournament for the championship of Lancashire. At the stage shown by the diagram it was Mr. Dawbarn's turn to move, and he played Kt × B, whereupon Dr. Holmes mated in nine moves, as follows:—1 Q × P ch, P × Q; 2 P—Kt 7 ch, R × P; 3 R × R, Q × Kt; 4 P × Q, B—K 2; 5 R (Kt sq)—R 6, Kt—B 2; 6 R × Kt, R—K sq; 7 R × P ch, K—Kt sq; 8 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B sq; 9 R—R 8, mate.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. Can he win?

Mr. W. Timbrell Pierce submits the appended position, which occurred in a recent game he played. He had to be content with a draw, but wonders whether any of our solvers can demonstrate a win. We offer a copy of "Minor Tactics of Chess" for the best analysis received not later than June 20th, and we shall ask Mr. Pierce to award the prize. The appended play may prove helpful to those solvers who tackle the position.

If 1 Kt—B 6, R × P, ch, draws. If 1 Kt elsewhere, K—R 2; 2 Kt—Kt 4 draws. Try 1 K—B 6, K—R 2! (to prevent

Kt from moving); 2 P—Q 6, R—B 3 (not R—B 5, for then 3 P—Q 7, R × Kt; 4 P Queens winning); 3 K—B 7, R—B 5; 4 P—Q 7, R × Kt; 5 P Queens, R—B 5 ch drawing. (a) 4 Kt—Q 3, R—B 2 ch!; 5 P—Q 7, R × P ch, and draws. If 1 K—Kt 6, R—B 3 ch; 2 K—B 7, R—B 5; 3 Kt—B 6, R—B 4; 4 P—Q 6, R—Q 4; 5 Kt—Kt 4, R—Q 5, &c.

We are disappointed with the attempts to prove the win in the position quoted last month from *The Brooklyn Eagle*.—♔ at Q B 7, ♙ at Q B 6, ♘ at Q R 7, ♚ at K B sq, ♜ at Q R sq—which arose in the final stage of a Rice Gambit played by correspondence



between one of our subscribers, the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs (White), of Brownsville, Tennessee, U.S.A., and another American player, Judge Mayfield (Black). We suggested that White had two ways to force the win, and our conclusions have since been verified by the solutions published by *The Eagle*, which gives the following play :—

1 K—Q 7, K—B 2; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, K—B 3; 3 K—Q 6, K—B 4 (if 3... B—Kt 2; 4 K—B 7, B—R sq; 5 K—Kt 8, B moves; 6 Kt—Q 7 ch, and wins); 4 Kt—Q 7, K—K 5 (if 4... B—R 8; 5 K—B 7, B—R sq; 6 K—Kt 8, and wins); 5 Kt—Kt 6, B—Kt 2; 6 K—B 7, and wins.

If 1... B—Kt 2; 2 Kt—K 5, B—R sq; 3 K—Q 8, B—R 8; 4 K—B 7, B—R sq; 5 K—Kt 8, B—R 8; 6 Kt—Q 7 ch, and wins.

There is a second solution, equally interesting, beginning with 1 Kt—R 5, as follows :—

1 Kt—R 5, K—K 2; 2 K—B 8, K—K sq (the position is now identical with one in "Freeborough's End Games," of the existence of which the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs was not aware until his attention was called to it); 3 Kt—B 4, K—K 2; 4 K—Kt 8, K—Q sq; 5 Kt—R 5, K—Q 2; 6 Kt—Kt 7, K—B 3; 7 K×B, K—B 2; 8 Kt—Q 6, and wins. If 3... B—Q 4; 4 Kt—Q 6 ch, followed by Kt—Kt 7, wins. If 2... K—K 3; 3 Kt—B 4, B—R 8; 4 K—Kt 8, K—Q 2; 5 Kt—R 5, B—R sq; 6 Kt—Kt 7, and wins.

1... K—K sq; 2 Kt—B 4, K—K 2; 3 K—Kt 8, K—Q sq; 4 Kt—R 5 or Q 6, K—Q 2; 5 Kt—Kt 7, and wins.

To create an ending with a single solution, and to eliminate the 1 K—Q 7 key, the Rev. Gilbert Dobbs suggested placing the Black King on B 2.

Several of our correspondents confess that the position has baffled them completely, and, for their benefit, we supplement the foregoing analysis with the following comments by Mr. Chas. W. Phillips, of Chicago, with our acknowledgments to No. 3 of Lasker's "Scrap Book," wherein this criticism of the ending appears.

Elementary Bases.—(1) To win, White must Queen the Pawn.

(2) To Queen the Pawn, White must win or block out the Bishop.






(3) By a well-known principle, Knight and Pawn do not win where the King is in the corner and the Knight is compelled to check the other King on each move. With these things in mind, let us take the pieces bodily, and examine two or three of the winning and drawing positions. Trying different arrangements, we soon reach the following (No. 2) :—White K at Q Kt 8, Kt at Q Kt 7, P at Q R 7. Black K at Q 2, B at Q R sq. White with the move draws. If Black has to move, White wins. How can we bring about the position with Black to move? White's last move might well be Kt from R 5. Then, What was Black's preceding move? Let us try K from Q 8. Then White Kt must have moved. We thus arrive at this position (No. 3) :—White K at Q Kt 8, Kt at Q B 4, P at Q R 7. Black K at Q sq, B at Q R sq. Here White forces the previous position, winning. We are now near enough to our original problem to try to connect it with our winning position—as the Simplon tunnel was bored, from opposite ends and united in the middle. To put the Kt where we want it, we play in the original position, Kt—R 5.









Now Black must take the K file or lose, and also to prevent Bishop from moving we gain an advantage first by moving K—B 8. Black K moves to K sq. Now we gain the necessary time by moving Kt—B 4, because Bishop cannot move, on account of K—Kt 8 and Kt—R 5. For the same reason Black K must move to K 2. Now we attack Bishop with King. Black must play K—Q sq, and we have the winning position No. 3. The best solutions we have received are from Mr. H. J. Thoms, of Murrayfield, Midlothian, and Mr. J. Campbell Douglas, Shrewsbury, to whom we have sent a copy of "Social Chess."

## SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

We repeat the positions given last month :—

No. X.— at Q 5,  at K R 5,  at K B 5 and Q B 6.  
 at Q B 2,  at K 2.

This position is by Salvioi, and White wins thus :—1 B—B 3, K—Q sq ; 2 K—K 6, B—Kt 5 ; 3 P—B 6, B—R 4 ; 4 P—B 7, B—Kt 5 ; 5 K—B 6, B—B 6 ch ; 6 K—Kt 6, B—Kt 5 ; 7 K—Kt 7, and wins.

No. XI. is a study by J. Behting.— at Q Kt 7,  at Q R 4,  at Q Kt 6,  at Q sq,  at Q 7,  at Q B 5 and K B 4. White draws as follows :—1 K—R 6, K—B sq (If 1.., B—K 6 ; 2 K—Kt 5, P—B 6 ; 3 K—B 4, B—Q 7 ; 4 K—Q 3, K—B sq ; 5 B—B 6, and draws) ; 2 K—R 7, B—K 6 ; 3 K—R 8, B×P ; 4 B—K 3 ! &c.

Solutions were received from Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester), Mr. A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), Mr. P. J. Allingham (Reigate), Mr. A. Jenkins (Southampton), Mr. C. Cribb (Bradford), Mr. W. H. S. Monck (Dublin), Mr. D. M. Liddle (Elizabeth, U.S.A.), and Mr. D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh).

No one gave the exact solution of the Savioli position, but the majority strike into the same line of play, starting 1 K—K 6. We cannot give all the solutions and variations received, but we quote Mr. Palmer's, whose analysis reads : "Win for White." 1 K—K 6, B—Kt 5 ; 2 B—K 8, K—Q sq ; 3 P—B 6, B—Q 7 ; 4 P—K B 7, B—R 3 (a) ; 5 K—B 6, B—B sq ; 6 K—Kt 6, K—B 2 ; 7 K—R 7, K—Q 8 ; 8 K—Kt 8, B moves ; 9 P—B 8=Q, B×Q ; 10 K×B, and wins. (a) If 4.., B—K 6 ; 5 K—B 6, B—Q 5 ch ; 6 K—Kt 6, B—K 4 (b) ; 7 K—R 7, K—K 2 ; 8 K—Kt 8, and wins. If 6.., K—K 2 ; 7 P—B 7, and wins. Messrs. Daniel, Coates, Tattersall, Allingham, Liddle, and Miss Corser all give 1 K—K 6, &c.

The best analysis of XI. is sent by Mr. Tattersall, and we give his solution in full :—

1 K—R 6, to prevent B—Kt 5, and at the same time be ready to keep the Black King away from Q Kt sq. Black has now seven replies. (a) 1.., B—Kt 5 ; 2 K—Kt 5, and wins either Bishop or Pawn. (b) 1..,

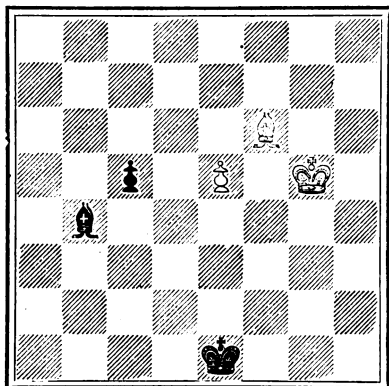


B—K 6; 2 K—Kt 5, P—B 6; 3 K—B 4, B—Q 7; 4 B—B 2, P—B 5; 5 B—K 4, P—B 6; 6 K—Q 3, P—K B 7; 7 B—Kt 2, and White's Pawn keeps the Black King employed. (c) 1. . . , B—K 8 or elsewhere; 2 P—Kt 7, B—Kt 6; 3 B—B 2, and wins the Pawn. (d) 1. . . , P—B 6; 2 B—B 2, and Black must lose the Pawn and the game. (e) 1. . . , P—B 5 (loses); 2 P—Kt 7, K—B 2; 3 K—R 2, B—K 6 ch; 4 K—R 8, &c. (f) And lastly the crowning variation 1. . . , K—B sq; 2 K—R 7, B—K 6; 3 K—R 8! B×P (B—B 5 loses a Pawn); 4 B—Kt 3! P—B 6 (P×B, and White is stalemate); 5 B—K 6 ch, and wins the Pawn. If White play K—R 7 before the Black King has moved to B sq, Black wins by B—K 6. Or if 1 K—B 6, K—B sq wins. A most puzzling study, as a stalemate seems very remote. Mr. C. S. Howell, who played for America in the cable match, sends the play (f) and (b), and says:—"I am not sending solution in competition, which would be unfair, in view of the fact that the ending is not new to me. I solved it several years ago. Can you tell me who is the author?"

We consider the solutions sent by Miss Corser and Mr. Tattersall the best received, and have forwarded to each a copy of *Social Chess*. To Mr. Palmer we award a copy of *Minor Tactics of Chess*.

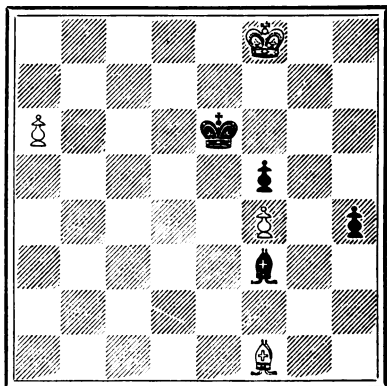
The positions for our next lessons are appended, and we offer two book prizes for the best solutions received not later than June 21st.

No. XII.



White to play. What result?

No. XIII.



White to play. What result?

### OBITUARY.

The Carlisle Club lost on May 4th an esteemed member in its vice-president, Mr. J. J. Wilkinson, B.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge. Although a born mathematician, Mr. Wilkinson was not a strong player, probably because he did not study chess seriously till late in life. His enthusiasm, however, which never waned, and his constancy in attendance at the club, made him an ideal member. In character, courtesy, and appearance he was a fine old English gentleman. He joined the Carlisle Club in 1895.



The *Weekly Irish Times* of May 25th records, with deep regret, the death, on May 10th, of Mr. Thomas Long, B.A., T.C.D., one of the oldest and best-known chess players in Ireland, late Registrar, Board of Works. He was identified with the game from the Philidorian era, about the time of "the thirties," when the first chess club in Ireland was founded through his organisation. It was called the Dublin Philidorian Society, and met in the then famous Harp Coffee House. From thence it migrated to Clare Street, and afterwards settled in the Leinster Chambers, Dame Street. In Dublin the Victorian Chess Club was started about 1860, Mr. Long being a prominent member. Ultimately this club coalesced with the Dublin Athenæum, in Anglesea Street. At this time Mr. Long was the prime mover in organising the interesting matches by telegraph between Dublin and London in 1862. In 1867 Mr. Long founded the City and County of Dublin Chess Club, Molesworth Street, of which he was a prominent member for many years. He was president of the St. Patrick's Chess Club, which came into existence in 1885. During the same year was held the second Irish Congress, of which Mr. Long was president. After this Mr. Long partly retired from chess, after presenting the world with what became a standard work, "Long's Peeps at the Chess Openings." Such a splendid record in honour and praise of chess will ever be remembered and cherished with pride and pleasure by all devotees of the Royal game.

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## THE CHESS WORLD.

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Efforts are being made to establish an annual contest for the championship of Cork, and Sir Horace Plunkett has kindly offered to give a trophy. There are four clubs in Cork, and quite a number of enthusiastic players. Twenty competitors are required.

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The *Liverpool Weekly Courier* describes the contest Northern Union v. Scotland as "a match of £25 aside!" This is probably the effect of reading the following paragraph on problems, which the *Courier* reproduces from the *Norwich Mercury*:—"Are you living where beer and intellect are at war, and Bacchus aided by King Barleycorn has the ascendancy over Caissa, whose subject you are? Procure a chess problem somewhere, if you cannot find a living antagonist, and play with your invisible foe unto your heart's content."

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Proposed Middlesex County Chess Association.—Mr. F. W. Flear, The Coves, Woodside Grange Road, Finchley, London, asks us to state that an effort is being made to establish a Chess Association for the County of Middlesex, and that a meeting for this purpose will take place on June 1st, at the City of London Chess Club. It is hoped that all chess clubs in Middlesex will affiliate, and that chess players who are not attached to clubs will join. Communications from those interested in the project should be addressed to Mr. Flear, as above.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

I read with much pleasure the full and able criticism of "Struggle" in the May issue of the *British Chess Magazine*, and if I venture to make any remarks thereon, it is done to suggest rather than assert.

Mr. A. Emery says:—"The contests, however, are always joyless." In my opinion, life is a continued struggle for joy. Joy is at least the *ultimate* aim of all effort. And this "machee" of joy is subject to the general principles of all machees. The same mistakes as occur on the chess-board recur in it. There is premature "attack," when the desire for joy that prompts the action of the individual is not justified in a moral sense. And there is the same premature "defense," which is the source of so many errors on the chess-board, and in life shows itself in a thousand varieties—for instance, a puritanic attitude in respect to joy. I hinted at this subject in the analysis of the mental process on pages 51-57.

The reviewer of the book comments on the lack of success of chess masters in practical life. He argues that the masters of strategy should be able to achieve success in business if my contention—that all contests follow the same strategic laws—is correct. I think that men like Zukertort and Steinitz would have been great in any enterprise if they would have ardently devoted themselves to it. They did achieve their purpose. Probably they never tried to gain wealth, or, at least, they did not try hard, and chess-players—this reproach cannot be withheld—were content to buy their success as cheaply as they could. A starving man can, of course, not make a fair bargain. They were the victims of circumstance—like Mozart and Beethoven. Does it denote any great business qualities in Paderewski that he makes a hundred times more money than some of his predecessors no less distinguished in their day?

Yours very respectfully,

New York, May 14th, 1907.

EMANUEL, LASKER.

Our readers will be interested in the foregoing letter from Doctor Lasker, which we submitted to Mr. Emery and append his reply. We shall return to the points in the latter portion of Doctor Lasker's letter at a later date.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DEAR SIR,

I said that in Dr. Lasker's philosophy there is no room for the joy of strife. After searching for the "hint" in pages 51-57 of his little book, I remain of the same opinion.

Dr. Lasker's ideal struggler is *ex hypothesi* a fighting machine in perfection. A sense of pleasure in the battle itself would mar his efficiency. It would be a disturbing element, and an offence against the law of economy.

Yours truly,

London, May 27th.

A. EMERY.



Many of our readers are aware that since its first successful tour in Scotland, in 1899, it has become quite a custom with the Hastings Club to arrange a tour in alternate years. In 1901 Ireland was visited, Germany in 1903, Belgium, Holland, and Denmark in 1905. This year the tour is through Switzerland, and we are indebted to Mr. H. E. Dobell for full particulars. The party will leave Hastings on June 28th, and visit Lucerne, Basle, Zermatt, Geneva, Berne, Interlaken, Grindelwald, and other places of interest; starting back for home on July 15th. The chess engagements are as follows:—July 2nd, *versus* Basle; July 3rd, *versus* Zurich; July 10th, *versus* Geneva; July 11th, *versus* Lausanne; July 12th, *versus* Berne. The cost of the full trip is £14 14s. The tour is open to all members of the club, but the match team is limited to twelve players.

The tournaments promoted by the Cheshire County Association were brought to a close on May 13th, when the final round of Class 'B' was played between Mr. C. H. Moss (Stockport) and Mr. A. Waterhouse (Delamere), and resulted in favour of Mr. Moss, whose success is very popular at the Stockport Club, of which he was quite recently elected president. Mr. Moss is also a member of the North Manchester Club. Mr. Waterhouse is a member of the Manchester Club, and has more than a local reputation as a problem composer. The number of competitors was twenty-seven, and the contest has proved so popular that next season it is very probable that a contest will also be started for players of Class 'C' strength. The final for the county championship was between Mr. C. Coates (Altrincham) and Mr. A. Greig (Rock Ferry); the former winning after a previous drawn game. Mr. Coates is playing excellent chess this season. It will be recollected that he took part in the Northern championship tournament at Blackpool.

Devon County Cup.—The final match in this season's contest for the Devon Cup was played on May 25th, at Teignmouth, between the Plymouth and Exeter clubs. Plymouth had first move on the odd-numbered boards, and won a well-contested match by one point. Score:—

| PLYMOUTH.            |    |    |    |               | EXETER.             |    |    |    |               |
|----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|---------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Dr. Dunstan          | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. Palmer       | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. T. Taylor        | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rev. H. Bremridge   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. N. A. Prettyjohn | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. J. Stretton  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. E. D. Moysey  | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. G. F. Thompson  | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Colonel Bennett      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. L. Noake     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. G. Rule       | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. L. Pattinson | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| <hr/>                |    |    |    |               | <hr/>               |    |    |    |               |
| 3 $\frac{1}{2}$      |    |    |    |               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$     |    |    |    |               |

Ostend Invitation Tournament.—At the last moment Maroczy found himself unable to play, and the directors invited Tchigorin to take his place. The result of the first round was:—Janowski and Tarrasch, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Schlechter, 3; Burn, 2; Tchigorin and Marshall, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$



After (Saturday's) play on the 25th ult., the scores stood :—Tarrasch, 6 ; Janowski,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  ; Schlechter,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  ; Marshall and Burn,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ; Tchigorin and Marshall having an adjourned game.

Ostend Masters' Tournament.—After playing six rounds Johns was indisposed, and retired (his score being cancelled). The scores on the 25th ult. (eight rounds) were :—

|                   |                |                   |                |                       |                |
|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Bernstein .. ..   | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | Leonhardt .. ..   | 2              | Shoosmith .. ..       | 3              |
| Blackburne* .. .. | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Marco .. ..       | 5              | Shories .. ..         | 3              |
| Billecard .. ..   | $\frac{1}{2}$  | Metger .. ..      | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | Snosko-Borowski .. .. | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| E. Cohn .. ..     | $5\frac{1}{2}$ | Mieses .. ..      | $6\frac{1}{2}$ | Spielmann* .. ..      | 4              |
| W. Cohn .. ..     | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Mortimer .. ..    | 3              | Suchting .. ..        | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Duras .. ..       | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Niemzovitch .. .. | 6              | Swiderski .. ..       | 5              |
| Forgacs .. ..     | $4\frac{1}{2}$ | Perlis .. ..      | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Tartakower .. ..      | 4              |
| Jakob .. ..       | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Rubinstein* .. .. | $3\frac{1}{2}$ | Teichmann .. ..       | 4              |
| John .. ..        | 5              | Salwe .. ..       | 6              | Van Vliet .. ..       | 2              |
| Lee* .. ..        | $1\frac{1}{2}$ | Scheve .. ..      | $2\frac{1}{2}$ |                       |                |

\* Adjourned game.

We take the following very sensible comments on "The Progress of Chess in England" from the *Bristol Times and Mirror*. We presume that the writer is Mr. W. Cook, editor of the "Chess Player's Compendium" :—

Although some of the smaller newspapers have been pointing to the paucity of players who indulge in our favourite pastime, there was never a period when more chess was played in London and the provinces. It is true we have no international champions, none of sufficient prowess to come out on top in international tourneys, for the day is gone when Englishmen are unwise enough to make chess the business of life. Its rewards are too precarious. Many of our expert amateurs are quite efficient practitioners, but they are not prepared to become professionals and devote the whole of their time to tourney or match play.

Professional chess may be as lucrative an occupation for a proficient as any other of the learned professions, but only for a time, and a very short time indeed—probably something like five or ten years—then what ? One has not built up a practice, and one would be totally unfitted for ordinary business, and, alas ! there are no old-age pensions ! Why, you can almost reckon on your fingers all the Englishmen who have made enough out of chess to become liable to the Income-tax authorities since that beneficent tax was first imposed. Many others in years gone by have tried it, and been nearly starved into doing something else. Chess is unlike other pastimes, there is barely any gate-money, and to witness an important match is worse than sitting out an old-fashioned sermon. With all this, there never was a time when there were more clubs, club members, matches and tourneys, while outside the magic circles may be found thousands in our own country who indulge in "parlour play" and thousands more who find a constant source of entertainment in solving the problems that appear in our newspaper chess columns, although a large majority of these solvers never trouble to send in their solutions, for they do not appreciate the delight it would give the chess editor to receive them.



Ulster Chess Trophy.—We have much pleasure in presenting as our frontispiece this month an excellent group of the leading members of the Lisburn Chess Club, winners this year of the Ulster chess trophy. As will be seen from the appended tabulated record, the competing clubs contest two matches with each other. The trophy has been competed for since 1894, in which year the Victoria Club (Belfast) was successful. In 1895 Holywood secured the trophy. Victoria won again in 1896, but in the four succeeding years, 1897–1900, the Belfast Club proved successful. Since 1901 the trophy has not rested two years with the same club. The record reads:—1901, Victoria; 1902, Warrington; 1903, Belfast; 1904, Warrington; 1905, Belfast; 1906, Strandtown; and now the Lisburn Club has carried off the honours—an excellent performance, considering this is the club's first appearance in the competition.

| Clubs.             | (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) | Total. |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|--------|
| Belfast (1) . . .  | —   | ½-1 | 0-1 | 0-1 | 1-1 | 1-0 | 6½     |
| N. Belfast (2) . . | ½-0 | —   | 1-1 | 0-0 | 1-1 | 1-1 | 6½     |
| C. Pyblian (3) . . | 1-0 | 0-0 | —   | 0-0 | 1-1 | 0-0 | 3      |
| Lisburn (4) . . .  | 1-0 | 1-1 | 1-1 | —   | 1-1 | 1-1 | 9      |
| Strandtown (5) . . | 0-0 | 0-0 | 0-0 | 0-0 | —   | 1-½ | 1½     |
| Victoria (6) . . . | 0-1 | 0-0 | 1-1 | 0-0 | 0-½ | —   | 3½     |

The two matches Belfast *v.* Lisburn were not played. On the first occasion Belfast was unable to raise a team. The second time Lisburn scratched, having already won the trophy. The Lisburn Club was only founded last year—February 27th, 1906. Its officials are:—President, Mr. R. Bannister; vice-presidents, Dr. J. L. Rentoul, captain T. R. McCluggage; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. C. Bannister, Kornerville, Lisburn. The club musters about thirty members. Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, champion of Ulster, plays board No. 1. Mr. H. G. Cole is also a member, and often assists in matches at board No. 2. Both these gentlemen are well-known competitors at the meetings of the British Chess Federation. Mr. Cole took part in the International Amateur Tournament at Ostend last month, and we believe it is the intention of Mr. O'Hanlon to compete in the forthcoming amateur contest at the Belgium Mecca of chess. We wish him every success. The Rev. R. Fulton and Mr. H. G. Cole played in most of the trophy matches, but, unfortunately, both gentlemen were unable to be present when the portrait group was taken.

Southern Counties Union Championship.—The important match between Devon and Kent was played at Salisbury on May 11th, and resulted in a heavy defeat of the Devonians by 13 games to 3. Score:—

| KENT.                         |   |                            |   |  | DEVON. |  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------|---|--|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Mr. O. C. Müller . . . .      | 1 | Dr. Dunstan . . . . .      | 0 |  |        |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. C. Waterman . . . .    | 1 | Mr. T. Taylor . . . . .    | 0 |  |        |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. E. L. Raymond . . . . .   | 1 | Mr. H. M. Prideaux . . . . | 0 |  |        |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. W. B. Dixon . . . . .     | 1 | Mr. G. B. Toms . . . . .   | 0 |  |        |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. E. Cresswell . . . . .    | ½ | Mr. T. W. Bourne . . . . . | ½ |  |        |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor . . . . | 1 | Mr. A. W. Peet . . . . .   | 0 |  |        |  |  |  |  |



|                            |               |                             |               |
|----------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. C. Chapman .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Palmer .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. C. Bundock .. .. .  | 0             | Mr. W. Ball .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. T. S. Connan .. .. .   | 0             | Rev. H. Bremridge .. .. .   | 1             |
| Mr. W. M. Brooke .. .. .   | 1             | Mr. J. E. D. Moysey .. .. . | 0             |
| Mr. R. F. B. Jones .. .. . | 0             | Mr. E. A. Robinson .. .. .  | 1             |
| Mr. A. I. Prichard .. .. . | 1             | Rev. F. Tracey .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. D. W. Earle .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. P. Motley .. .. .       | 0             |
| Mr. B. W. Hamilton .. .. . | 1             | Mr. M. C. Bolt .. .. .      | 0             |
| Mr. H. G. Sturton .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. J. D. Brown .. .. .     | 0             |
| Mr. W. T. Walford .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. H. Palmer .. .. .       | 0             |
| <hr/>                      |               | <hr/>                       |               |
| 13                         |               | 3                           |               |

Devon v. Cornwall.—This county match was played on May 3rd, at Plymouth. Both teams were representative, and Devon won by  $13\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . Score:—

| DEVON.                       |               | CORNWALL.                   |               |
|------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. T. Taylor .. .. .        | 1             | Dr. Dunstan .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. C. F. Cooper .. .. .     | 1             | Mr. A. Menninick .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. H. M. Prideaux .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. S. Y. Williams .. .. .  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. G. B. Toms .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. Mason Fox .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. N. Peet .. .. .       | 1             | Mr. H. W. Hamlyn .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. N. A. Prettejohn .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. Pascoe .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. F. Tracey .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Davey .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. H. Bremridge .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. Boxhall .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. E. D. Moysey .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. A. N. Newton .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. E. Palmer .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. E. T. Jenkin .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. R. D. Bennett .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Garby .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Pearse .. .. .        | 0             | Mr. A. Mayne .. .. .        | 1             |
| Mr. H. Tonkin .. .. .        | 1             | Mr. W. E. Grenfell .. .. .  | 0             |
| Mr. A. Stoneman .. .. .      | 0             | Dr. C. H. Butlin .. .. .    | 1             |
| Rev. A. H. Hare .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. D. Bain .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. J. Smith .. .. .        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. Carpmal .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. G. Rule .. .. .       | 0             | Mr. F. G. Mead .. .. .      | 1             |
| Mr. J. A. Moyle .. .. .      | 1             | Mr. R. Lean .. .. .         | 0             |
| Mr. G. N. Howard .. .. .     | 1             | Mr. F. Nicholls .. .. .     | 0             |
| Rev. H. D. Nicholson .. .. . | 0             | Mr. John Hodge .. .. .      | 1             |
| Mr. F. B. Langdon .. .. .    | 1             | Mr. D. M. Taylor .. .. .    | 0             |
| Mr. E. B. Clark .. .. .      | 1             | Rev. A. Leakey .. .. .      | 0             |
| <hr/>                        |               | <hr/>                       |               |
| 13 $\frac{1}{2}$             |               | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$             |               |

\* Adjudicated.

Southern Union v. Midland Union.—In the current match by correspondence the Midland team has reduced the gap between the scores, but its defeat is practically certain. Next month we hope to give the complete record of this contest and the companion match, Northern Union v. London League.

| SOUTHERN UNION.                  |   | MIDLAND UNION.                   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| 1 Mr. W. H. Gunston (Cambridge)  | 0 | Mr. H. E. Price (Birmingham)     | 1 |
| 2 Mr. O. C. Muller (Catford)     | 1 | Mr. F. H. Terrill (Birmingham)   | 0 |
| 4 Mr. E. L. Raymond (Tonbridge)  | 1 | Mr. F. J. Burgoyne (Birmingham)  | 0 |
| 5 Mr. H. F. Cheshire (Hastings)  | 1 | Mr. A. H. Hudson (Bournville)    | 0 |
| 7 Mr. F. W. Flear (Finehley)     | 0 | Rev. E. Gates (Kettering)        | 1 |
| 8 Mr. R. C. Griffith (Hampstead) | 0 | Mr. J. S. Burlingham (Peterboro) | 1 |



|   |               |   |               |
|---|---------------|---|---------------|
| 9 Mr. H. A. Webb (Cambridge) ..         | 0             | Mr. A. T. Griffith (Malvern) ..           | 1             |
| 10 Mr. Braund (Newport, I.O.W.) ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. F. Fardon (Birmingham) ..          | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 11 Rev. E. H. Kinder (Norwich) ..       | 1             | Mr. Wilkins (King's Norton) ..            | 0             |
| 12 Mr. A. Rumboll (Bath) ..             | 1             | Mr. A. Turner (Birmingham) ..             | 0             |
| 13 Mr. Dixon (Leighton Buzzard) ..      | 1             | Mr. J. W. Wilder (Birmingham) ..          | 0             |
| 19 Mr. A. W. Peet (Kingskerswell) ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J. P. (Edgbaston) .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 22 Mr. G. M. Norman (Bury) ..           | 0             | Dr. Irvine (Birmingham) ..                | 1             |
| 24 Mr. A. I. Prichard (Lee) ..          | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. Goodman (Hinckley) ..              | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 25 Mr. P. U. Beamish (Bristol) ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Levenstein (Birmingham) ..         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 26 Mr. Barker (Bury St. Edmunds) ..     | 0             | Mr. A. H. Owen (Birmingham) ..            | 1             |
| 28 Mr. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells) ..      | 0             | Mr. F. W. Forrest (Shrewsbury) ..         | 1             |
| 29 Mr. H. M. Prideaux (Bristol) ..      | 1             | Mr. E. B. V. Hussey (Peterborough) ..     | 0             |
| 31 Colonel Kensington (Hove) ..         | 1             | Mr. H. Cayley (Kettering) ..              | 0             |
| 32 Mr. R. G. Drake (Torquay) ..         | 1             | Mr. F. E. Rice (Wolverhampton) ..         | 0             |
| 33 Mr. Arthur Smith (Brighton) ..       | 1             | Mr. F. W. Shaw (Wolverhampton) ..         | 0             |
| 34 Mr. W. C. Rowe (Devizes) ..          | 1             | Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh (Dawley) ..          | 0             |
| 35 Mr. A. G. Fellows (Watford) ..       | 1             | Mr. P. A. MacMahon (Aston) ..             | 0             |
| 36 Mr. A. Schomberg (Melksham) ..       | 0             | Mr. G. Pinson (Birmingham) ..             | 1             |
| 37 Mr. W. H. Blythe (Cambridge) ..      | 1             | Mr. R. F. Allen (Birmingham) ..           | 0             |
| 38 Mr. C. F. Delcomyn (Shortlands) ..   | 1             | Mr. J. G. Reeve (Birmingham) ..           | 0             |
| 39 Mr. A. Mayne (Penryn) ..             | 0             | Mr. F. J. Richardson (Aston) ..           | 1             |
| 40 Mr. J. Parkinson (Bournemouth) ..    | 1             | Mr. H. J. Ball (Birmingham) ..            | 0             |
| 42 Dr. Pollard (Upper Tooting) ..       | 1             | Mr. L. A. Dutton (Birmingham) ..          | 0             |
| 43 Mr. W. H. Horsley (Canterbury) ..    | 1             | Mr. J. E. Reeves (Birmingham) ..          | 0             |
| 44 Mr. J. S. Flower (Ryde, I.O.W.) ..   | 1             | Mr. C. T. Blanshard (Bewdley) ..          | 0             |
| 45 Mr. R. F. Barlow (London) ..         | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. W. Best (Stourbridge) ..           | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 47 Mr. J. Nicholson (Exmouth) ..        | 1             | Dr. Llaming Burton (Longton) ..           | 0             |
| 49 Mr. F. A. Joyce (Newport, I.O.W.) .. | 1             | Mr. Thos. Robinson (Newark) ..            | 0             |
| 52 Mr. H. D. Osborne (Gosport) ..       | 1             | Mr. J. Solari (Dudley) ..                 | 0             |
| 55 Rev. E. Wells (Salisbury) ..         | 1             | Mr. A. March (Birmingham) ..              | 0             |
| 56 Mr. H. Grover (Brighton) ..          | 1             | Mr. J. Smith (Birmingham) ..              | 0             |
| 57 Dr. Letchworth (Bournemouth) ..      | 0             | Mr. P. Vaughton (Birmingham) ..           | 1             |
| 58 Mr. Richardson (Plumstead) ..        | 1             | Mr. P. E. Wieppert (Birmingham) ..        | 0             |

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

'Chess in Scotland.—Mr. W. Gibson, Glasgow, Scottish champion, has been awarded the special prize of two guineas (kindly presented by Mr. W. "Tait," Edinburgh, as a "brilliancy" prize for competition at the recent S.C.A. Congress) for his game with Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, Birmingham. Mr. "Tait" also presented a "brilliancy" prize of one guinea in connection with the Minor championship, but the S.C.A. have not found any game worthy of an award being made, so, in accordance with the conditions, are holding it over for competition again next season.

For the second consecutive year, Mr. J. A. McKee, of Glasgow C.C. has won the West of Scotland championship cup, and should the same player win it again next season it becomes his own property.

Glasgow Chess Club Championship Tourney ended in a tie between Messrs. W. Gibson and J. Birch. These players contested a short match of two games up to decide the event, and Mr. J. Birch won by two games to one, there being two draws. Mr. Birch's victory over the new Scottish champion must be considered a very meritorious one, and we congratulate him on it. Mr. Birch also is well known as one of the best players of the "Burns" C.C., Glasgow. He is now captain of the

F2



first team of Glasgow C.C., *ex officio*, as holder of the "Outram" championship cup and "Spens" Memorial gold medal.

The match between Scotland and the Northern Counties of England (being played at Newcastle, on "N.C.C.U." territory) will be found reported elsewhere in the Magazine.

Glasgow *v.* Liverpool C.C.—This interesting annual fixture has been arranged, we believe, to be played at Liverpool on Saturday, 8th June.

Stirling C.C. Championship has this season been won by Mr. Thos. Lupton, and the Falkirk C.C. Championship by Mr. J. Weir—for the second successive year. We understand that the Stirling Club will only support the continuance of the "League" system of play in the "Richardson" Cup Tourney if the teams are reduced to five a-side, but will approve of playing seven a-side if the "Knock-Out" system is adopted. A seven a-side tourney on "Knock-Out" principles would, we think, be generally popular, and should enable all the clubs concerned to take part. If Stirling and Portobello favour that plan, there is no reason why a city club like Dundee should not do so too. We don't exactly know the views of Dundee, but it is a pity to see this club out of the contest.

Greenock C.C. annual meeting was held on 29th April, Mr. R. Porter (president) in the chair. The first prize in President's Tourney was won by J. Currie. Handicap Tourney: First prize won by R. Porter. Mr. P. O'Donovan has been elected president for the ensuing year; secretary, Mr. J. G. Pratt.

"North-Western" C.C., Glasgow, also closed its season lately. President, Mr. D. Murchie, in the chair. The club reports having won five out of six matches played. A tourney for the president's prize was won by Thos. Winstone. Secretary, Mr. T. Crone; address, Blythswood Halls, Great Western Road, Glasgow.

Portobello C.C. (Edinburgh) held its annual meeting on 14th May. Out of five League matches played, the club won two, lost one, and drew two. In the "Spens" Cup contest Portobello was defeated by Motherwell in the second round. The club advocates the "knock-out" system next season in both the "Richardson" and "Spens" cup tournaments, and upholds the retention of the number of players aside at seven. President, Mr. James Russell, S.S.C.; secretary, Mr. T. Adams.

Edinburgh Ladies' Club.—The annual meeting was held on 7th May, when there was a large attendance, presided over by Miss S. E. S. Mair. The meetings this season have been so well attended that it was decided to meet three times a week next winter, and a feature of the new arrangements is that a gentlemen's guest day should be held once a month. The club became affiliated to the Chess League, and played twelve matches in Division 'B,' taking quite a fair place amongst the other competing clubs. The silver trophy, which was lately presented to the club by Miss Houldsworth for annual competition, was presented by the donor to Miss Smith Cunninghame, who is the winner this year. The same lady also won the club medal and the Scottish Chess Association medal. Miss S. E. S. Mair won the Cranston Trophy, playing the



finals *v.* a member of the Stirling Club. Miss F. Hutchinson Stirling, who is a vice-president of the club, won the Ladies' Championship for Scotland for the third year in succession.

Glasgow Ladies' Chess Club.—The annual meeting was held at Cameron's Tea Rooms, 122, St. Vincent Street, on May 15th, when there was a large attendance of members, Mrs. Gibb, president, being in the chair. The secretary read a report of the past season's proceedings, which showed a large increase in the membership of the club and a satisfactory financial condition. The prizes were then presented, the Ladies' Association medal being won by Mrs. Gibb, and gold bracelet, presented by the president, by Miss Ethel A. Smith. Mrs. Munro, who is vice-president, won the second prize in the annual championship congress. The minor championship was won by the secretary, Miss Ellison S. Gibb.

The Edinburgh Club is at present contesting two games by correspondence with Munich (Bavaria) Chess Club. We give the moves made to the time of our going to press.

Game I.—White (Munich). Black (Edinburgh). Muzio Gambit.  
 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—K Kt 4;  
 4 B—B 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Castles, P—Q 4; 6 B×P, P×Kt; 7 Q×P,  
 Kt—K B 3; 8 Q×P, B—K 2.

Game II.—White (Edinburgh), Black (Munich). Ruy Lopez.  
 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3;  
 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 Castles, B—B 4; 6 P—B 3, B—R 2; 7 B×  
 Kt, Q P×B; 8 Kt×P, Kt×P; 9 Q—K 2.

It is surely a novelty in a correspondence match between clubs to play a Muzio Gambit. The defence to the Ruy Lopez is also uncommon.

Northern Counties Union *v.* Scotland.—The match between the Northern Union and Scotland—a fixture always anticipated by both sides with great interest—was played on May 18th at the Drawing Room Café, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, the combatants and officials being guests of the Newcastle Club, whose hospitality and excellent arrangements for play rendered the encounter one of the most enjoyable and most successful of the series which has been contested. Both teams were very representative, Mr. A. J. Mackenzie travelling from Birmingham, Mr. J. D. Chambers from Sale, and Dr. Macdonald from Wick to help their side. The English team was not as strong as it might be possible to raise, but it consisted of players in good hard match practice, and was as representative as could be got for this occasion, when ten men from north of Harrogate were included in the team, and furnished a splendid result, scoring  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points out of 10 possible! Play started at 3-15, continued till 7-15, and was governed by a time-limit of twenty moves an hour. During the first two hours' play the Northern Union held the advantage, being for a short time three points in front, but later the Scotchmen scored heavily, and when play ceased held the advantage of four points *plus*, with five positions to adjudicate. Two of these gave the Northern Union  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points, but it was finally decided to submit the remaining three games to Mr.



H. E. Atkins, whose award makes the final scores Scotland 14, Northern Union 11. Score:—

| SCOTLAND.                        |          | NORTHERN UNION.                    |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Dr. R. C. Macdonald (Glasgow)    | .. *1    | Mr. C. Coates (Cheshire)           | .. .. *0 |
| Mr. W. Gibson (Glasgow)          | .. .. *0 | Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Yorkshire)      | .. .. *1 |
| Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham) | .. 1     | Mr. W. Atkinson (Yorkshire)        | .. .. 0  |
| Mr. J. A. M'Kee (Glasgow)        | .. .. 1  | Mr. H. B. Lund (Cheshire)          | .. .. 0  |
| Mr. H. Jackson (Edinburgh)       | .. .. 0  | Mr. F. Downey (Northumberland)     | .. 1     |
| Mr. J. Russell (Glasgow)         | .. .. 1  | Mr. D. Powell (Lancashire)         | .. .. 0  |
| Mr. J. Birch (Glasgow)           | .. .. 1  | Mr. H. E. Wright (Durham)          | .. .. 0  |
| Mr. D. Simpson (Edinburgh)       | .. .. 1  | Mr. J. A. Woollard (Yorkshire)     | .. 0     |
| Mr. J. Crum (Glasgow)            | .. .. 1  | Mr. S. Keir (Lancashire)           | .. .. 0  |
| Mr. W. M. Whitelaw (Edinburgh)   | .. ½     | Mr. A. Wolstencroft (Cheshire)     | .. ½     |
| Mr. A. Murray (Glasgow)          | .. .. 1  | Mr. J. A. Guy (Yorkshire)          | .. .. 0  |
| Mr. H. J. M. Thoms (Edinburgh)   | .. 0     | Mr. J. Birks (Durham)              | .. .. 1  |
| Mr. J. D. Chambers (Cardiff)     | .. .. 0  | Mr. Geo. Wright (Northumberland)   | .. 1     |
| Mr. A. J. Neilson (Glasgow)      | .. .. *½ | Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire)       | .. .. *½ |
| Mr. R. A. S. Rankin (Edinburgh)  | .. 1     | Mr. T. H. Lambert (Lancashire)     | .. .. 0  |
| Mr. J. M'Grouther (Glasgow)      | .. .. ½  | Mr. J. B. Oates (Yorkshire)        | .. .. ½  |
| Mr. J. M. Finlayson (Glasgow)    | .. .. 0  | Mr. I. M. Brown (Yorkshire)        | .. .. 1  |
| Mr. J. Macdonald (Glasgow)       | .. .. ½  | Dr. Hall (Cumberland)              | .. .. ½  |
| Mr. J. Young (Glasgow)           | .. .. ½  | Mr. A. E. Moore (Lancashire)       | .. .. ½  |
| Mr. C. Macdonald (Glasgow)       | .. .. 0  | Mr. W. W. Robson (Northumberland)  | .. 1     |
| Mr. D. Spankie (Dundee)          | .. .. 0  | Mr. J. S. Hill (Northumberland)    | .. 1     |
| Mr. F. G. Harris (Glasgow)       | .. .. 0  | Mr. T. P. Jones (Northumberland)   | .. 1     |
| Mr. C. Wardhaugh (Glasgow)       | .. .. 1  | Mr. D. Gibb (Northumberland)       | .. 0     |
| Mr. F. Lacaille (Glasgow)        | .. .. ½  | Mr. T. H. Elstob (Northumberland)  | .. ½     |
| Mr. R. Burrell (Edinburgh)       | .. .. 1  | Mr. T. H. Overton (Northumberland) | .. 0     |
| 14                               |          | 11                                 |          |

\* Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

After the match the players and officials were entertained to an excellent dinner by the Newcastle Chess Club, whose genial president, Mr. R. Short, presided, and gave all the guests a most cordial welcome. The toast list comprised His Majesty the King, "The Scottish Chess Association," proposed by Mr. A. E. Moore, and responded to by Mr. D. Spankie; "The Northern Union," proposed by Mr. J. M. Finlayson, and acknowledged by Mr. T. H. Lambert; "The Newcastle Chess Club," submitted by Mr. I. M. Brown, and responded to by Mr. F. Downey. After the loyal toast had been honoured, Mr. Short gave all a most cordial welcome, and said he had experienced such pleasure in connection with the match that he would probably journey to Scotland next year to witness the next encounter. He assured all the visitors that the members of the Newcastle Club were pleased to have the present match contested in their city, which he hoped might be selected as the place of meeting on some future occasion.

Mr. Moore congratulated the Scotch team upon its well-merited victory, and said the Northerners would try hard to recover their laurels in Scotland next year. He wished the Scottish Association every prosperity and success. The present match, in his opinion, had proved one of the most enjoyable of the six which had been contested, thanks to their friends in Newcastle.

Mr. Spankie responded, and kept the company in roars of laughter with a speech brimming over with wit and humour.



Mr. Finlayson, in submitting the toast of "The Northern Union," acknowledged the kind references made by Mr. Moore to the loss sustained by Scottish chess by the death of the late Mr. Black, and finally concluded with an excellent poetical quotation, praising chess as a solace to the human mind in the battle of worldly affairs.

Mr. Brown said, before asking those present to honour the toast of "The Newcastle Club," he would ask Mr. Short to kindly convey to the committee and members of the club the thanks of the Northern Union, and the united thanks of both teams, for the excellent arrangements made for playing the match and the splendid hospitality they had received. He also referred to the support in men and organising which the Newcastle Club gave on the occasion of the matches North *v.* South of England in 1893 and 1894, contests which were really the starting point of the efforts to place chess affairs in England on a democratic basis, and which culminated in the British Chess Federation of to-day.

Mr. Downey, in reply, said one pleasing feature in connection with the match and the entertainment of the teams was the general support which had been forthcoming; even old-time members who were not now engaged in the fighting line had given their share of help. As for the club, he thought it was probably as active now as at any time in its career, and it had many young players coming on. They were somewhat removed from the busy chess centres of such counties as Lancashire and Yorkshire, but they were no less enthusiastic in their love of chess.

Mr. A. Murray, the Scotch secretary, proposed the health of the Chairman, which was drunk with musical honours; followed with "Auld Lang Syne," at 10-30 p.m. After this the majority of the company adjourned to the Grand Hotel, and finally separated in the wee sma' hours, the train for Scotland being timed to depart shortly after 3 a.m.

This is the sixth match, and the full record now stands:—

|                       |                   |     |                |     |
|-----------------------|-------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| 1901—Glasgow .. ..    | Northern Union .. | 8½  | Scotland .. .. | 16½ |
| 1902—Manchester .. .. | Northern Union .. | 15½ | Scotland .. .. | 6½  |
| 1903—Edinburgh .. ..  | Northern Union .. | 16  | Scotland .. .. | 9   |
| 1904—Southport .. ..  | Northern Union .. | 10  | Scotland .. .. | 6   |
| 1905—Glasgow .. ..    | Northern Union .. | 14  | Scotland .. .. | 11  |
| 1907—Newcastle .. ..  | Northern Union .. | 11  | Scotland .. .. | 14  |

Northern Counties Union *v.* London Chess League.—The score in this correspondence match as we go to press is—Northern Union, 26½; London League, 13½. Games unfinished on June 1st will be adjudicated

## NORTHERN UNION.

|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 4 Dr. Holmes (Liverpool) .. ..       | 1 |
| 5 Mr. R. Marriott (Sale) .. ..       | ½ |
| 6 Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford) ..   | 0 |
| 7 Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester) .. ..    | 1 |
| 8 Mr. H. Doyle (Egremont) .. ..      | 1 |
| 9 Mr. W. Gledhill (Dacre Banks) ..   | 1 |
| 10 Mr. H. E. Wright (Middlesbro') .. | 1 |
| 12 Mr. J. Birks (West Hartlepool) .. | ½ |
| 13 Sir Walter Parratt (Windsor) ..   | 1 |
| 14 Rev. A. Firth (Harrington) .. ..  | ½ |
| 15 Dr. Lowenthal (Liverpool) .. ..   | 0 |

## [LONDON LEAGUE.

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Mr. F. P. Carr .. ..     | 0 |
| Mr. W. P. MacBean .. ..  | ½ |
| Mr. A. Emery .. ..       | 1 |
| Mr. L. H. Lowe .. ..     | 0 |
| Mr. A. Howell .. ..      | 0 |
| Mr. W. B. Dixon .. ..    | 0 |
| Mr. G. A. Felce .. ..    | 0 |
| Mr. F. W. Markwick .. .. | ½ |
| Mr. E. D. Palmer .. ..   | 0 |
| Mr. J. H. Dixon .. ..    | 1 |
| Mr. C. Hammond .. ..     | 1 |



|                                       |               |                             |               |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 16 Mr. M. Jackson (Hull) .. ..        | 1             | Mr. E. W. Osler .. ..       | 0             |
| 17 Mr. P. F. Blake (Liverpool) ..     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. H. Regan .. ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 Mr. W. Butler (Manchester) ..      | 1             | Mr. H. O. Butterfield .. .. | 0             |
| 19 Mr. C. G. Bennett (Pateley Bdg.)   | 0             | Mr. T. B. Girdlestone .. .. | 1             |
| 20 Rev. S. Walker (Dewsbury) ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. W. Fulford .. ..     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 21 Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln) ..   | 0             | Mr. F. Hauff .. ..          | 1             |
| 23 Dr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle) .. ..    | 1             | Mr. G. F. Hawkins .. ..     | 0             |
| 24 Mr. J. Foulds (Bradford) .. ..     | 1             | Mr. P. W. Sergeant .. ..    | 0             |
| 26 Mr. T. H. Storey (Liverpool) ..    | 0             | Mr. R. F. Barlow .. ..      | 1             |
| 27 Mr. W. D. Bailey (Manchester) ..   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. G. Wernick .. ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 28 Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds) .. ..    | 0             | Mr. D. Mackey .. ..         | 1             |
| 29 Mr. W. R. Thomas (Liverpool) ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Aston .. ..          | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 30 Mr. J. T. Stockwell (Southport) .. | 1             | Mr. E. J. Randall .. ..     | 0             |
| 32 Mr. E. Dale (Sheffield) .. ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. J. Brooks .. ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 33 Mr. H. D. Rockett (Sheffield) ..   | 1             | Mr. W. T. Fall .. ..        | 0             |
| 34 Mr. S. Nixon (Newcastle) .. ..     | 1             | Mr. E. C. Mongredian .. ..  | 0             |
| 35 Mr. D. Cook (Spennymoor) .. ..     | 1             | Mr. D'Arcy Bannerman .. ..  | 0             |
| 37 Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury) .. ..    | 1             | Mr. C. W. Cedervall .. ..   | 0             |
| 38 Mr. G. Birks (West Hartlepool) ..  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. P. Harwood .. ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 39 Mr. T. P. Jones (South Shields) .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. R. Harvey .. ..         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 41 Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton) .. ..    | 1             | Mr. A. H. Ross .. ..        | 0             |
| 42 Mr. T. H. Overton (Jarrow) .. ..   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Beamish .. ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 43 Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse) ..   | 1             | Mr. E. L. Sellon .. ..      | 0             |
| 44 Mr. T. G. Hart (Withernsea) .. ..  | 0             | Mr. H. Brigg .. ..          | 1             |
| 45 Mr. W. W. Cowan (Wigan) .. ..      | 1             | Mr. A. E. Hopwood .. ..     | 0             |
| 46 Mr. S. M. Cockin (Wakefield) ..    | 1             | Mr. J. B. Shaw .. ..        | 0             |
| 47 Mr. J. J. Shields (Hull) .. ..     | 1             | Mr. C. H. Paul .. ..        | 0             |
| 48 Mr. R. J. Brown (Carlisle) .. ..   | 0             | Mr. H. Wreets Smith .. ..   | 1             |
| 50 Mr. O. R. Boardman (Sheffield) ..  | 1             | Mr. F. W. Coggan .. ..      | 0             |

26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Kent Chess Congress.—The annual Congress of the Kent County Chess Association was held this year at Deal during Whit week, May 20th–25th, in the St. George's Hall, Park Street. The Congress was managed by a committee formed of five members of the local chess club—Messrs. Ingram Godfrey (president Deal Chess Club), Rev. F. C. Wright (chairman), J. Watts, G. B. Cottew, W. H. Howell, together with the hon. secretary of the Kent Association, Mr. W. M. Brooke, and Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, of the Tunbridge Wells Chess Club, who acted as conductor and the hon. secretary of the Congress; and Mr. H. H. Harley, of the Deal Chess Club, who filled the post of local secretary. The Congress was opened by the Mayor of Deal, Alderman Chapman. The largest attendance of members and visitors, as usual, was on Whit-Monday, when, in addition to the regular tournaments, a special knock-out tournament was arranged for the benefit of those who could only spare one day. This was played in two sections, won respectively by Messrs. F. A. Richardson (Maidstone C.C.) and C. Hardebeck (Tunbridge Wells C.C.). A lightning tournament attracted 32 entries, the four prize-winners being Dr. S. F. Smith, Mr. C. Chapman, Mr. J. C. Waterman, and Mr. L. C. G. Dewing. A simultaneous exhibition was also given by Mr. C. S. Howell (late champion of the Brooklyn C.C., U.S.A.) against twenty-three opponents. Mr. Howell won 16, drew 2 (Mrs. Durlacher and Mr. G. R. Cottew), and lost 5 (Mr. W. M. Brooke, Rev. W. G. Evill, Mr. L. F. Maguire, Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis, and Mr. F. A. Johnson).



The annual general meeting of the Association was held on Whit-Monday, in the afternoon. The Council's report on season 1906-7 showed a most successful season, Kent having won all her county matches and headed the South-Eastern Section of the Southern Counties Chess Union, and defeated Devon in the final round ; having still to meet the winners of Essex *v.* Norfolk ; and also winning the Metropolitan Counties Championship for the third consecutive time. Three correspondence matches have been played against Yorkshire, Cornwall, and Sussex, the former having been lost by 22 to 28, the others won by 17½ to 13½ and 19½ to 10½ respectively. A slight falling off in membership was reported, owing to a decrease in some of the clubs in East Kent, and a hope was expressed that the present Congress would stimulate interest in chess in this part of the county. A balance in hand of over £6 showed the finances to be in a healthy condition. Last year's officers were all re-elected, viz. :—President, Sir William Hart-Dyke, Bart., ; chairman of Council, Major-General Hutchinson, C.B. ; match captain, Mr. C. Chapman ; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. M. Brooke. Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson was elected on the Committee of the Council.

The annual Congress Dinner was held in the Royal Hotel on Wednesday, May 22nd, at 7-30 p.m. The chair was taken by Mr. W. W. White, the Mayor of Deal being the guest of the evening. The toasts included His Majesty The King, "The Kent Chess Association," "The Borough of Deal," "The Visitors," "The Congress Committee," "The Ladies," "The Chairman," and the speakers were Messrs. W. W. White, W. M. Brooke, the Mayor of Deal, Mr. H. W. Bridges, Rev. F. C. Wright, Mr. J. F. Allcock, Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson, Dr. F. S. Smith, and Mrs. Lewis. Some charming songs were given by Miss Chapman, Mrs. Sidney, and Mr. H. W. Bridges, and a most pleasant evening was spent.

The Congress was brought to a conclusion on Saturday, May 25th, by the presentation of prizes by Mrs. Patterson, wife of the Rector of Deal, the Rev. R. Patterson, M.A., who kindly took the chair at the proceedings. The county cup goes to Tunbridge Wells and the county championship depends upon an unfinished game between the Rev. W. E. Evill, of Canterbury, and Mr. Cecil Hammond, of London. Mr. G. A. Thomas, of Southsea, took the first prize in the Open Tournament, the second prize going to Mr. J. C. Waterman, champion of the Hastings C.C. The second-class open tournament was won by Mr. L. C. G. Dewing, of Maidstone C.C. ; Mrs. Herring taking second prize. The three prizes in the extra tournament went to—1st, Mr. H. Stanford (Maidstone C.C.) ; second and third divided between Mrs. Oakley (Ladies C.C.) and Mr. T. R. Pickering (Sydenham). After the prizes had been presented, including a copy of the photograph of the Congress taken on the opening day to each of the five winners against Mr. Howell at his simultaneous performance. Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson was presented, by the hon. secretary of the Association, on behalf of the Congress members, with a bracket containing photographs of the Tunbridge Wells Congress of 1906 and the Deal Congress of 1907, both of which were most efficiently organised and managed by Mr. Stevenson, whose



ability and tact in this direction have been of conspicuous advantage to the Association. A silver cigarette-case was also presented to the local hon. secretary, Mr. H. H. Harley, who lent useful assistance both before and during the meeting and collected the local subscriptions to the Congress Fund.

The tournament for the county championship was productive of one or two incidents, both curious and amusing. At the commencement of the last round the Rev. W. E. Evill and Mr. C. Hammond were leading, with equal scores of 4 points, and were playing at adjacent boards against Messrs. C. F. Corke and W. M. Brooke respectively. Towards the close of play Mr. Evill, seeing that Mr. Hammond's game appeared to be inevitably lost, agreed to a draw with Mr. Corke, no sooner than which Mr. Brooke made an extraordinary oversight, which enabled Mr. Hammond to draw the game, and involved Messrs. Evill and Hammond in two more exceedingly hard-fought games, the first of which was drawn and the second unfinished and left to be finished subsequently by correspondence. In another game in this tournament the time-honoured trap—1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—Q 5; 4 Kt×P, Q—Kt 4—was brought off successfully. The game continued:—5 Kt—Kt 4, P—Q 4; 6 P—K B 3, P×B; 7 P—Q B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 8 P—Q 4, Q—Kt 3, and by the 21st move White had won three Pawns for the piece, and had a forced win at the 41st move, which he overlooked, and finally lost, after fifty moves.

## FIRST-CLASS OPEN TOURNAMENT.

|                                 | 1             | 2             | 3             | 4 | 5             | 6             | 7             | Total.          |
|---------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.—Mr. G. A. Thomas .. .. .     | —             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5               |
| 2.—Mr. J. C. Waterman .. .. .   | 0             | —             | 1             | 1 | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3.—Mr. F. Westby Gibson .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | 1 | 0             | 1             | 1             | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 4.—Dr. S. F. Smith .. .. .      | 0             | 0             | 0             | — | 1             | 1             | 1             | 3               |
| 5.—Miss Finn .. .. .            | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0 | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2               |
| 6.—Mr. J. F. Allcock .. .. .    | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | 1             | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 7.—Mr. P. H. O'Connor .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

First prize, value £5 5s. ; second prize, value £3 3s.

## COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

|                               | 1             | 2             | 3 | 4             | 5 | 6 | 7             | Total.          |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---|---|---------------|-----------------|
| 1.—Rev. W. E. Evill .. .. .   | —             | 1             | 1 | 0             | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 2.—Mr. C. Hammond .. .. .     | 0             | —             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 1             | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 3.—Mr. R. F. Barlow .. .. .   | 0             | 0             | — | 1             | 1 | 1 | 1             | 4               |
| 4.—Mr. W. M. Brooke .. .. .   | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | —             | 0 | 1 | 0             | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5.—Mr. A. N. Bottrill .. .. . | 0             | 0             | 0 | 1             | — | 0 | 1             | 2               |
| 6.—Mrs. Roe .. .. .           | 0             | 0             | 0 | 0             | 1 | — | 1             | 2               |
| 7.—Mr. C. F. Corke .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0 | 1             | 0 | 0 | —             | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

First prize, value £2 2s. ; the winner to hold the challenge cup, with the title of chess champion of the county ; second prize, a Silver Rook.



SECOND-CLASS OPEN TOURNAMENT.—1, Mr. L. C. G. Dewing, 6½; 2, Mrs. Herring, 5½; 3, Mr. L. F. McGuire, 4½; 4, Mrs. Sidney, 4; 5, Mr. H. W. Bridges, 3½; 6, Mr. H. Hicks, 2; 6, Mr. W. Waterhouse, 2; 8, Mrs. Innes, 0. First prize, £2 2s.; second prize, £1 1s.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT.—1, Miss Watson, 3; 1, Miss Abraham, 3; 3, Mrs. Rentoul, 2; 4, Mrs. Crichton, 1; 4, Mrs. Joughin, 1. First prize, Silver Queen; second prize, Wedgewood bowl.

EXTRA TOURNAMENT.—1, Mr. H. Stanford, 7½; 2, Mrs. Oakley, 6; 2, Mr. F. R. Pickering, 6; 4, Mr. N. H. Hartley, 5½; 4, Mr. F. A. Johnson, 5½; 6, Mrs. W. W. White, 5; 7, Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis, 4; 8, Mrs. Durlacher, 3; 9, Mr. C. S. Kent, 2½; 10, Mr. W. H. Howell, 0. First prize, £2 2s.; second prize, £1 1s.; third prize, 10s. 6d.

WHIT-MONDAY KNOCK-OUT TOURNAMENTS won by Messrs. C. Hardebeck and F. A. Richardson.

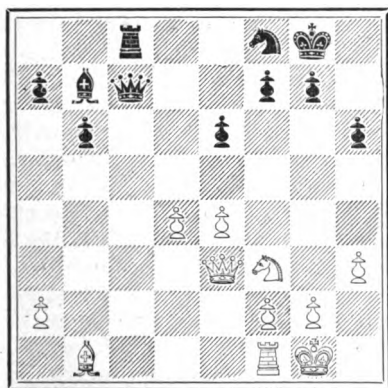
The annual contest for the Silver Knight Trophy presented in 1891 by the proprietors of the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, to encourage chess play in Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire, this year attracted 128 competitors. The contest is a handicap, with odds ranging from Pawn and move to Rook, and the handicapping is done by a committee comprised mainly of members of the Newcastle Club, in whose rooms most of the games are contested. The salient points of the rules are:—

The winner holds the Silver Knight for twelve months. The last eight players remaining in the contest each receive a gold medal. Players are drawn by ballot in pairs. The best of two games decides each heat. All games must be contested *vis-a-vis*. Any player may claim to enforce a time-limit of 20 moves an hour.

The players who reached the final stage were Mr. Jas. Birks, West Hartlepool, and Mr. T. P. Jones, of South Shields, both Class I. The fight for supremacy was very keen, three games being necessary before Mr. Birks resigned to his more youthful opponent. The first and second games were drawn, after some hard fighting; but the third ended in favour of Mr. Jones, after thirty-six moves. The opening was a Queen's Gambit Declined, the following being the position after Black's 20th move:—

The game went on:—

BLACK (MR. T. P. JONES).



WHITE (MR. JAS. BIRKS).

- | Mr. JAS. BIRKS. | Mr. T. P. JONES. |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 21 P—K Kt 4     | 21 P—Kt 4        |
| 22 P—K R 4      | 22 Q—K B 5       |
| 23 P×P          | 23 Q×P ch        |
| 24 K—R sq       | 24 Q—R 4 ch      |
| 25 Kt—R 2       | 25 P×P           |
| 26 R—Kt sq      | 26 P—B 3         |
| 27 P—K B 4      | 27 Kt—R 2        |
| 28 Q—Q Kt 3     | 28 R—K sq        |
| 29 P—B 5        | 29 Q—K 7         |
| 30 R—Kt 4       | 30 Kt—B sq       |
| 31 Kt—B 3       | 31 K—Kt 2        |
| 32 R—Kt 2       | 32 Q—B 8 ch      |
| 33 K—R 2        | 33 P×P           |
| 34 Q—K 3        | 34 Kt—Kt 3       |
| 35 R—Kt sq      | 35 R—R sq ch     |
| 36 Resigns.     |                  |



White's 21 P—K Kt 4, followed by the sacrifice of the Pawn, and the offer of the Bishop, appears to have been a deliberate effort to force a win in a drawn position; but such tactics will not avail against Mr. Jones, who is a fine player. In the current match Northern Union *versus* London League he succeeded by splendid play in drawing a game which the majority of amateurs would have abandoned as hopeless. In this case he brought on his own trouble by adopting an inferior defence to the Ruy Lopez—3... Kt—Q 5.

Mr. T. P. Jones is a native of South Shields, and reached his 30th birthday in February last. He took up the study of chess in 1891,



MR. T. P. JONES.

Photo by W. H. Warren, 63, Fowler Street, South Shields.

and digested Staunton's Handbook, Morphy's games, and other works for about two years before playing in club or public chess. He joined the South Shields Literary Society's Chess Club, and subsequently won first prize in the club's handicap. He competed for the *Chronicle* Trophy in 1894—5 and 1895—6; reached the semi-final, and, conceding Pawn and move, lost to the ultimate winner on each occasion. Early in 1897 business took Mr. Jones to Londonderry, and he was practically out of chess until two years ago, when he returned to the North of England, and re-joined the Newcastle Club. He entered the Trophy Competition again in 1905—6, but lost in the third round to Dr. C. Todd, of East Boldon; and this season, playing in Class I., he has won the trophy, beating the following gentlemen:—Mr. J. Birks (Class I.), Mr. F. J. Farrell, Junr. (Class IV.), Newcastle; Mr. G. H. Balshaw (Class IV.), Whitley Bay; Mr. E. S. James (Class IV.), Newcastle; Mr. G. Robson (Class III.), Newcastle; Mr. H. B. Rumball (Class IV.), Newcastle; and Mr. E. Doherty (Class IV.), Wallsend. Mr. Jones is secretary of the South Shields Chess Club, and he modestly informs us that he is indebted to his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Fred Downey, for "many a valuable chess hint."

There was a large assemblage of Trophy competitors and other interested spectators at the Newcastle Chess Club on Saturday, May



5th, to witness the final game, on the conclusion of which Mr. Jones was heartily congratulated upon his success. Mr. Birks also received hearty recognition of the gallant fight he had made throughout the competition.

Mr. James Birks is a native of Shropshire, but nearly all his life has been spent in Yorkshire and Durham. His parents removed to Sheffield when he was about three years of age, and it was in the cutlery city that he received his first lessons in chess, when about seventeen years of age,



MR. JAS. BIRKS.

Photo by H. Waller Thompson, 54, Whitby Street, West Hartlepool.

this is the fifth time he has secured one of the medals which is given to the last eight players in the competition, and the second time he has reached the final. The previous occasion was in 1893, when he met and defeated Mr. F. E. Hamond, who was then residing in the North of England. In this year's contest Mr. Birks has met some strong players of their class. His first four opponents received the odds of Rook. He then defeated Mr. E. Parker, of Sunderland, Class I., and Mr. A. R. Fleming, Class II. (winner of the trophy last year), and finally succumbed to Mr. Jones, a player to whom it was no disgrace to lose. Mr. Birks's style is brilliant, attacking, and suitable to conceding odds. As a correspondence player he has taken part in nearly all the important matches organised in the North of England, and has compiled a splendid record. We believe his percentage of wins in some fifty important games played by correspondence is nearly

his tutor being a companion. In 1872 Mr. Birks removed to West Hartlepool, where he has since resided, and where in the early days of his citizenship he enjoyed excellent practice with Mr. W. Park, the strongest player of that day in the district, and progressed so rapidly that he soon proved too strong for all the local players. To obtain further practice, Mr. Birks joined the Newcastle Club about 1891, since which time he has played with good success in most of its important matches. He has competed in all the *Chronicle* Trophy contests, and



90 per cent. ! Mr. Birks does not devote all his leisure time to chess ; he is a deep thinker on many important questions which concern the welfare of the country. He is the author of "State and Municipal Socialism," "Trade Unions : their Claims and their Methods," "Trade Unionism in relation to Wages," which expose in trenchant style and with sound argument the weaknesses of many Trade Union methods.

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Lancashire News.—In this season's contest for the Lancashire County Championship, Mr. V. L. Wahltuch (Manchester) and Mr. F. H. Crebbin (Liverpool) have made equal scores, and we presume will now play a match to decide the question of title.

The Liverpool Club championship tournament has resulted in favour of Dr. Holmes, after a tie with Mr. H. E. Gardner. We hear that Dr. Holmes is likely to enter for the British championship this year, and that Mr. Antony Dod also intends to compete.

The annual meeting of the Manchester Ladies' Chess Club was held on May 14th, at the Club Room, Parker's Restaurant, St. Ann's Square, when the president, Mrs. Brodsky, presented the prizes to the winners. Waterhouse Shield (Handicap), Mrs. Nasmith ; second class prize, Mrs. Oldham ; third class, Mrs. Stroeger. There was no contest for the silver rose bowl, which is to become the personal property of the lady winning it three times in succession. The subscription to the club is one guinea, and the honorary secretary Mrs. Oldham, 33, Demesne Road, Whalley Range, will be glad to furnish rules on application. The club meets October to June, from 3 to 7 p.m. every Tuesday.

The Wigan Club tournaments have just been concluded. The champion this year is Mr. W. Warren Cowan, who won all his games. He also won the handicap from scratch, and holds the "Sir Francis Powell" Cup for the second year in succession. Dr. Hamilton and Mr. Lown (Class III.) and Mr. Taberner (Class IV.) tied for second place. The prize in Tournament "B" was won by Mr. Taberner. Mr. Cowan has been match captain of the Wigan Club for the last three years. Two of its members—Dr. J. R. Marshall and Mr. W. H. Lown—this year won their way into the finals of the Lancashire County tourneys, in Classes 'A' and 'C' respectively. The club will shortly be located at the Royal Hotel, and any visitor to Wigan will receive a cordial welcome there any Thursday evening.

The annual meeting of the Southport Club took place on May 11th, at the new rooms, Bath Buildings, Promenade. The report showed a slight falling off in the membership—41 to 36. The decrease was attributed to the fact that some members had left Southport, and others objected to meet at an hotel. Seven matches were contested during the year, and two were won, one drawn, and four lost. The championship tournament, with ten competitors, ended in a tie, Messrs. Greenham, Waterhouse, and Rigby making 8 points each. To decide the tie, a "double game tourney" will be played. In lieu of the usual handicap, a "special openings" competition was arranged, and the winners were—Class 'A,' Mr. J. T. Rigby ; Class 'B,' Mr. C. C. Clarke.



Mr. J. H. Wellard was elected president, and Mr. J. T. Rigby was re-elected hon. secretary. The club meets in summer from 7 to 11 p.m. on Fridays, and twice a week in winter. Five new members were elected at the annual meeting.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and District Chess League was held on May 18th, at the Manchester Club, the president, Mr. C. J. Roberts, in the chair. The report and financial statement were satisfactory; there is a balance in hand, and during the year more clubs had joined the society. The trophies were presented to the winning clubs, and it was decided that the League members should take part in a tournament, with members of the Manchester Club, for a "Dust Memorial Cup," kindly presented by Mr. Jas. Burgess, the Manchester club's president. The winners of the various prizes are:—"A" League: 1st, Lancashire College Settlement. 'B' League: Jewish Working Men, Gorton, and Rusholme. 'C' League: Stockport, St. Margaret's, and Manchester Y.M.C.A. Mr. Roberts was re-elected president of the League, and Mr. J. T. Nicholls hon. secretary, in place of Mr. W. B. Newell, who was unable to continue in office.

Yorkshire County Tournaments.—The three tournaments promoted annually by the Yorkshire Association have this year attracted an aggregate entry of 84 competitors. Class 'A,' county championship, 48, Class 'B' 18, Class 'C' 18. The players are divided into district preliminary contests, and the four players left in 'A' play off with each other to decide the prize of £4 4s. and the championship. Hitherto it has been a case of "sudden death" throughout the competition. The present arrangement is far more satisfactory.

Yorkshire v. Kent.—These old postcard antagonists have just concluded another tussle, stoutly fought throughout, and ending in a win for the broad-acred shire by 22 games to 16, and 12 draws. Play started on October 1st, and terminated on April 30th. Only one game was unfinished, and this was adjudicated a draw by Mr. Blackburne. Score:—

## YORKSHIRE.

## KENT.

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Mr. H. E. Wright (Middlesbrough) . . . . . 1   | Mr. O. C. Muller (Catford) . . . . . 0        |
| Rev. S. Walker (Dewsbury) . . . . . 0          | Mr. E. L. Raymond (Tonbridge) . . . . . 1     |
| Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford) . . . . . 0      | Mr. R. C. Griffith (London) . . . . . 1       |
| Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford) . . . . . 0         | Mr. C. Chapman (Sevenoaks) . . . . . 1        |
| Mr. J. B. Oates (Dewsbury) . . . . . 1         | Mr. W. B. Dixon (Leighton Buzzard) 0          |
| Mr. J. J. Shields (Hull) . . . . . 0           | Mr. C. H. Lorch (London) . . . . . 1          |
| Mr. J. Foulds (Bradford) . . . . . 1           | Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor (Plumstead) . . . . . 0 |
| Mr. W. H. Sparkes (Sheffield) . . . . . ½      | Mr. F. Aston (London) . . . . . ½             |
| Mr. G. Barron (Hull) . . . . . 1               | Mr. H. C. Sturton (London) . . . . . 0        |
| Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury) . . . . . 1          | Rev. W. E. Evill (Canterbury) . . . . . 0     |
| Mr. A. E. Harrison (Sheffield) . . . . . 0     | Mr. W. M. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells) 1          |
| Mr. H. Spencer (Dewsbury) . . . . . 1          | Mr. R. F. B. Jones (Dover) . . . . . 0        |
| Mr. H. D. Rockett (Sheffield) . . . . . 1      | Mr. A. R. Ropes (London) . . . . . 0          |
| Mr. S. Jackson (Hull) . . . . . 1              | Mr. P. R. Gibbs (London) . . . . . 0          |
| Mr. J. Crake (Hull) . . . . . ½                | Mr. A. I. Prichard (Lee) . . . . . ½          |
| Mr. J. Bland (Bradford) . . . . . 1            | Mr. R. F. Barlow (Penge) . . . . . 0          |
| Mr. S. M. Cockin (Wakefield) . . . . . 0       | Mr. F. C. Bundock (Rochester) . . . . . 1     |
| Mr. J. Charlesworth (Huddersfield) . . . . . ½ | Mr. F. A. Richardson (London) . . . . . ½     |



|  |  |
|--|--|
| Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton) .. .. ½      | Mr. C. F. Delcomyn (Shortlands) .. ½   |
| Mr. J. A. Liversedge (Huddersfield). 0 | Mr. C. H. Richardson (Plumstead). 1    |
| Mr. W. C. Wilson (Keighley) .. .. 1    | Mr. G. B. Browne (Lee) .. .. 0         |
| Dr. Lock (Hull) .. .. 1                | Mr. L. C. G. Dewing (London) .. 0      |
| Mr. A. Thomas (Bradford) .. .. 1       | Mr. H. W. Wickham-Hore (Tent'den) 0    |
| Mr. F. Huckvale (Leeds) .. .. 0        | Mr. G. Hanson (Woolwich) .. .. 1       |
| Mr. A. Shackleton (Bradford) .. ½      | Mr. W. H. Horsley (Canterbury) .. ½    |
| Mr. T. F. Salt (Sheffield) .. .. 0     | Hon. V. A. Parnell (Sittingbourne).. 1 |
| Mr. A. B. Shaw (Sheffield) .. .. 1     | Mr. A. N. Bottrill (Herne Bay) .. 0    |
| Mr. W. F. Threlkeld (Wakefield) .. ½   | Mr. W. F. Marchant (Canterbury) .. ½   |
| Mr. T. G. Hart (Hull) .. .. 1          | Mr. C. H. May (Bromley) .. .. 0        |
| Mr. W. Rea (Wakefield) .. .. 1         | Mr. F. R. A. Jarvis (London) .. 0      |
| Mr. A. Illingworth (Leeds) .. .. 0     | Mr. W. T. Hurley (Rochester) .. 1      |
| Mr. R. C. Swinn (Hull) .. .. 1         | Mr. A. W. Read (Sydenham) .. .. 0      |
| Mr. F. W. Darby (Harrogate) .. ½       | Mr. F. Shrubsole (Faversham) .. ½      |
| Mr. W. E. Jackson (Leeds) .. .. 1      | Mr. E. E. Stokens (Aberdeen) .. 0      |
| Mr. H. W. Hunter (Leeds) .. .. 1       | Mr. W. H. Charlton (Hythe) .. .. 0     |
| Mr. E. J. Adams (Hull) .. .. ½         | Mr. F. J. Cooke (Hythe) .. .. ½        |
| Mr. H. H. Bromham (Sheffield) .. ½     | Rev. C. E. Hughes (Southampton). ½     |
| Mr. P. Chignell (Hull) .. .. 1         | Mr. J. Drusques (Sidcup) .. .. 0       |
| Mr. W. Skirrow (Leeds) .. .. ½         | Mr. W. P. Berry (Lydd) .. .. ½         |
| Mr. W. Knowles (Sheffield) .. .. 0     | Mr. W. Waterhouse (Lee) .. .. 1        |
| Mr. W. Flint (York) .. .. 0            | Mr. H. J. Stone (Canterbury) .. 1      |
| Mr. H. Hellawell (Brighouse) .. 1      | Mr. H. M. Clements (Canterbury) .. 1   |
| Mr. E. P. Dutton (Hull) .. .. 1        | Mr. H. J. Quarrell (Sevenoaks) .. 0    |
| Mr. A. Drake (Sheffield) .. .. ½       | Rev. S. T. Courtney (Beckenham) .. ½   |
| Mr. J. Ellis (Keighley) .. .. 1        | Rev. A. Willink (Canterbury) .. 0      |
| Mr. F. Newsome (Dewsbury) .. .. 0      | Mr. S. Roe (London) .. .. 1            |
| Mr. H. A. Smith (Wakefield) .. ½       | Mr. S. Whitehead (Horsham) .. ½        |
| Mr. W. H. Jones (Wakefield) .. 0       | Mr. F. Ford (London) .. .. 1           |
| Mr. Chas. Olley (Sheffield) .. .. 0    | Mr. W. H. Wiles (Greenwich) .. 1       |
| Mr. H. Thompson (Woking) .. .. 0       | Mr. E. Marchant (Canterbury) .. 1      |
| Total .. .. 28                         | Total .. .. 22                         |

The report presented at the fifty-fourth annual meeting of the City of London Chess Club, held May 10th, showed the club to be stronger, both financially and in playing strength, than at any previous period of its history. The surplus in hand is £152 15s. 7d. Mr. Eschwege was elected president. The winners of the tournaments were:—Championship, Mr. G. E. Wainwright; Mocatta Cup, Mr. F. W. Flear; Russell Cup, Mr. C. Roberts; Murton Cup, Mr. P. R. Gibbs.

At the annual dinner of the club on May 14th, Mr. Herbert Jacobs submitted the toast of "The Anglo-American Cable Match Teams," to which Mr. C. S. Howell responded for the American side and Mr. G. E. Wainwright for the British players. Both referred to the somewhat weird experience of playing against unseen opponents three thousand miles distant. Mr. Howell related that on one occasion Mr. Voigt, of Philadelphia, had a photograph of his opponent placed in front of him whilst the game was being contested, and not until he had seen the physiognomy of his antagonist could he settle in his own mind his prospects of success.

London Chess League.—From the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* we take the following tabulated record of the results of play in the 'A' Division of the London League.



|    |                |    | Won. | Lost. | Drawn. | Score. | Games.           |
|----|----------------|----|------|-------|--------|--------|------------------|
| 1  | Metropolitan.. | .. | 13   | ..    | 1      | ..     | 13½ .. 174½      |
| 2  | West London    | .. | 12   | ..    | 0      | ..     | 2 .. 167½        |
| 3  | Lud-Eagle      | .. | 11   | ..    | 1      | ..     | 2 .. 11½ .. 171½ |
| 4  | Hampstead      | .. | 11   | ..    | 0      | ..     | 3 .. 10 .. 182   |
| 5  | Sydenham       | .. | 7    | ..    | 1      | ..     | 6 .. 8½ .. 148½  |
| 6  | East London    | .. | 8    | ..    | 0      | ..     | 6 .. 8 .. 147½   |
| 7  | North London   | .. | 7    | ..    | 0      | ..     | 7 .. 7 .. 141    |
| 8  | Brixton        | .. | 6    | ..    | 1      | ..     | 7 .. 6½ .. 129½  |
| 9  | Lee            | .. | 6    | ..    | 0      | ..     | 8 .. 6 .. 148    |
| 10 | Athenæum       | .. | 6    | ..    | 0      | ..     | 8 .. 6 .. 127    |
| 11 | Battersea      | .. | 5    | ..    | 0      | ..     | 9 .. 5 .. 142½   |
| 12 | Leyton         | .. | 5    | ..    | 0      | ..     | 9 .. 5 .. 127½   |
| 13 | Bohemians      | .. | 4    | ..    | 1      | ..     | 9 .. 4½ .. 129   |
| 14 | Insurance      | .. | 1    | ..    | 1      | ..     | 12 .. 1½ .. 95½  |
| 15 | Ladies         | .. | 0    | ..    | 0      | ..     | 14 .. 1 .. 68½   |

Our contemporary says:—One point is taken from the score of Hampstead, winners last season; one point is added to the score of Sydenham and Ladies' Clubs, which last season were in a lower division. The match Battersea *v.* East London is credited to Battersea by default, as the East London Club, owing to some misunderstanding, did not turn up. The matter has, however, not yet been officially decided.

The half-yearly meeting of the Council of the London League was held on May 16th, at the City of London Chess Club. The president, Mr. C. E. Biaggini, was in the chair, and there was a large attendance of delegates. The various items of the agenda were very thoroughly discussed, and the meeting showed, by its keenness, how great an interest is taken in the affairs and well-being of the League.

The accounts proved very satisfactory, there being a small balance in hand, after payment of all expenses and provision for the various division prizes. The distribution of the latter had, however, to be deferred, owing to a difference of opinion as to their relative values, the meeting ultimately deciding on an old plan which the officials had replaced by another they deemed better.

An Executive Committee of seven members was elected to deal with the matters arising between the half-yearly meetings, and it was commissioned to overhaul and revise the rules, and submit their revision to a special meeting of the Council for adoption. These rules have been in force many years, and, through continual alteration and addition, have become somewhat ambiguous.

Amongst many suggestions which were *not* adopted was that by the North London Club, to rescind the rule compelling all first division matches to be played in the City; and a proposal by Lud-Eagle to divide the 'A' Division into two sections, similar to the plan in force in the English Football League. This proved by far too radical a change to be acceptable at the first hearing, but it gained many prominent supporters, and in some quarters there is little doubt that, sooner or later, some system of the kind will be necessary to curtail the large



and growing number of League matches. Mr. C. E. Biaggini was re-elected president and Mr. T. H. Moore was re-elected hon. secretary.

Mr. H. V. Buttfield, the popular secretary of the North London Club, has been compelled to resign, through pressure of business engagements, and he is succeeded by Mr. H. V. Crane, who was formerly secretary. Mr. C. Hepworth, for many years treasurer, has also decided to give up office, and Mr. C. E. Harris has taken his place.

The twenty-second annual general meeting of the Hampstead Chess Club was held at the club rooms, Stansfield House, High Street, on Saturday, May 25th, Mr. P. H. Coldwell in the chair. The secretary's report showed a membership of over 90, and stated that, though the club were only fourth in the 'A' Division of the London Chess League, its score of games 182 out of 280, was the highest for the season, and the three draws secured by its opponents in the match with the Ladies' Chess Club recorded the low-water mark yet reached in the series of annual competitions of the League. The Second Team, playing in the 'C' Division, had been somewhat unlucky to draw as many as four matches, but were yet third in the competition. At the same time, continued success in the League had been accompanied by increased vigour in the club's internal competitions. The Championship, now started, had 19 entrants, and the Summer Handicap Tournament already over thirty names on the list. The treasurer reported a small but increasing surplus, and stated that accumulated League prize money had been spent on new sets of men, and the club had now thirty sets of one pattern, all interchangeable. Mr. D. C. Griffith, founder and father of the club, whose unavoidable absence occasioned general regret, was elected president by acclamation, and the names of Messrs. P. H. Coldwell, J. Fleming, and R. C. Griffith, who have all taken an active interest in the club since the year of its formation, were added to the list of vice-presidents; Mr. J. H. North, to whose energy in the onerous office of secretary since 1894 the present prosperity of the club is mainly due, took over the vacant treasurership; and was succeeded as secretary by Mr. W. W. Brougham, the present champion of the club, who may count on the loyal support of the members in the difficult task he has undertaken. Handsome donations towards the accumulating funds for the trophies for the championship and North Competition were made in the name of the president and by the treasurer. The club meets every Tuesday and Saturday through the summer months. Visitors and new members are always welcome, and all information will be given by the honorary secretary, Mr. W. W. Brougham, 23, Ulysses Road, West Hampstead, N.W.

The members of the West London Chess Club have good reason to congratulate themselves on their club's excellent performance in the 'A' Division of the London Chess League. In the season 1905-6 West London finished fifth, and as in the ensuing summer Mr. H. Rosenbaum, who had played in fine form throughout the winter, left England for the United States, it did not seem probable that any improvement on the record of 1905-6 would be effected. The club had, however, the great good fortune to enlist the services of Messrs. W. Ward and A. Stephens, so that it took the field



in 1906-7 with high hopes, which were justified by the course of events. Two matches only—*versus* Metropolitan and Hampstead—were lost, and finally it became clear that the second place in the League table might be attained if Lud-Eagle were defeated. It may be admitted that many members of the West London Club (being of a meek and modest spirit) did not expect to vanquish that formidable and strangely named bird of prey ; but, as a matter of fact, the match ended in favour of the Western men by twelve to eight.

A glance at the appended table of individual averages will show that a large proportion of the players won a handsome majority of their games. Of those who played a sufficient number to qualify for the two prizes which the club offers every year to the players with the highest proportionate scores, Mr. R. H. Shapcott stands first, with a percentage of 75.00 ; Mr. R. P. Michell second, with 73.07 ; and Mr. Paul third, with 72.22. There were eight members who did not miss a single one of the fourteen League matches. Of these, Messrs. W. Ward, E. J. Brooks, and A. Stephens attained a percentage of 67.86, and Messrs. P. W. Sergeant and A. Church were not far behind, with 64.28 each. The collective score stands as follows :—Games played, 280 ; won, 130 ; lost, 75 ; drawn, 75 ; percentage won, 59.82.

In friendly matches the club did equally well, winning seven, drawing two, and losing one out of ten. The solitary loss was to Oxford University, at Oxford. and was atoned for by a handsome victory in London over the Combined Universities, Past and Present, in a 23-board match. In addition to the contests with the 'Varsities, home and away matches were played with the Hastings Chess Club, the former being drawn and the latter won. This success was particularly gratifying, as it was the first time that West London had succeeded in defeating the Hastings Club on their own ground. The collective score in friendly matches was :—Games played, 112 ; won, 50 ; lost, 35 ; drawn, 27 ; percentage won, 56.69.

One regrettable circumstance, detracting from the general satisfaction caused by a prosperous season, was that the match captain, Mr. Ralph Eastman, had necessarily to absent himself from many of the club's triumphs on account of an injury received in a carriage accident. He was, nevertheless, able to conduct most of the correspondence, and Mr. C. E. Ford, the vice-captain, did the rest of the work with conspicuous zeal and success.

The usual "continuous" tournament lasted through the winter, and, in addition, two handicap "knock-out" tourneys at 40 moves an hour were played. Mr. H. J. Snowden was the donor of the prizes in the "knock-out" contests, which were won by Messrs. W. Ward and H. Fairman.

Simultaneous exhibitions were given by Messrs. W. Ward, P. W. Sergeant, and R. P. Michell. The championship tourney will be held during the summer, as in former years, so as not to interfere with the crowded winter match programme.

The full score of the match with the Lud-Eagle Chess Club, and a table of individual averages in the League matches, are appended :—



## WEST LONDON.

## LUD-EAGLE.

Board.

|    |                     |    |    |    |    |               |                       |    |    |    |    |               |
|----|---------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------|
| 1  | Mr. W. Ward         | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. T. B. Girdlestone | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 2  | Mr. R. P. Michell   | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. S. Barlow      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 3  | Mr. P. W. Sergeant  | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. A. W. Curnock     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 4  | Mr. W. H. Regan     | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. L. Anspach     | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 5  | Mr. C. Nicholls     | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. Munzing (sub.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 6  | Mr. R. Paul         | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. A. W. Mongredien  | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| 7  | Mr. E. T. A. Wigram | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. W. S. Fazan       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 8  | Mr. H. J. Snowden   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. Hauff          | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| 9  | Mr. E. J. Brooks    | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. W. Bishop (sub.)  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 10 | Mr. A. Stephens     | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. C. D. Morton      | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 11 | Mr. E. I. Carlyle   | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. Detmold        | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 12 | Mr. L. Illingworth  | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. S. Ward (sub.) | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 13 | Mr. C. R. Witham    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. W. B. Pigg        | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| 14 | Mr. G. R. Snowden   | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. W. S. Daniells    | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 15 | Mr. C. E. Ford      | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. T. H. Moore       | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| 16 | Mr. G. C. Lambert   | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. Christie       | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| 17 | Mr. A. Church       | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. J. Merrill     | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 18 | Mr. H. E. Williams  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. E. C. Mongredien  | .. | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| 19 | Mr. R. H. Shapcott  | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. R. Turner      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| 20 | Mr. G. T. Dann      | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Hopwood        | .. | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

12

8

Table of individual averages in League matches, tabulated according to playing strength :—

|                     | Games<br>Played. | Points<br>Scored. | Percentage<br>Won. |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. W. Ward         | 14               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 67.86              |
| Mr. R. P. Michell   | 13               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 73.07              |
| Mr. P. W. Sergeant  | 14               | 9                 | 64.28              |
| Mr. W. H. Regan     | 14               | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 53.57              |
| Mr. C. Nicholls     | 14               | 8                 | 57.14              |
| Mr. R. Paul         | 9                | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 72.22              |
| Mr. E. T. A. Wigram | 7                | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 64.28              |
| Mr. H. J. Snowden   | 14               | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 39.26              |
| Mr. E. J. Brooks    | 14               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 67.86              |
| Mr. A. Stephens     | 14               | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 67.86              |
| Mr. E. I. Carlyle   | 5                | 2                 | 40.00              |
| Mr. G. R. Snowden   | 6                | 3                 | 50.00              |
| Mr. C. R. Witham    | 13               | 7                 | 53.84              |
| Mr. C. E. Ford      | 13               | 8                 | 61.54              |
| Mr. R. Eastman      | 6                | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 41.67              |
| Mr. G. C. Lambert   | 12               | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 45.83              |
| Mr. A. Church       | 14               | 9                 | 64.28              |
| Mr. H. E. Williams  | 12               | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 62.50              |
| Mr. R. H. Shapcott  | 12               | 9                 | 75.00              |
| Mr. W. Reffold      | 7                | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 78.57              |
| Mr. G. T. Dann      | 9                | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 50.00              |
| Mr. W. H. Frost     | 10               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 45.00              |
| Mr. H. Fairman      | 7                | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$   | 78.57              |
| Mr. J. D. Smith     | 5                | 2                 | 40.00              |

Also played (in less than five matches) :—Messrs. J. W. Bryceson, W. Greenwood, F. W. Herbert, R. Hewitt, L. Illingworth, H. A. Macgregor, J. W. H. Saybourne, R. Shindler, H. A. Taylor.

Received and under Review :—"The Second International Chess Master Tournament, at Ostend, 1906," by G. Marco. The Games of the Match, Lasker v. Marshall, annotated by Dr Tarrasch



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME No. 2,827.

Played in the current correspondence match, Northern Union v. London League.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

## NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.  
Dr. HOLMES.

BLACK.  
Mr. F. P. CARR.

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

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

.....Not good at this point ;  
White gets the better game by  
replying P×P.

- 7 B—Q 3  
8 B×P

- 7 P×P  
8 P—Q Kt 4

.....Before advancing these  
Pawns on the Queen's side, Black  
should have Castled.

- 9 B—Q 3  
10 Castles  
11 Q—K 2

- 9 B—Kt 2  
10 P—Q B 4  
11 Q—B 2

.....Again Black ought to  
have Castled, to be followed by  
Q—Kt 3 or R 4. The Bishop's  
Pawn should not be advanced  
further until the attack with the  
Pawns would result in some  
immediate gain.

- 12 Q R—B sq  
13 B—B 2  
14 P—K 4

- 12 P—B 5  
13 R—Q B sq  
14 P—Kt 5

.....Now, of course, Black  
is in difficulties, as he cannot  
Castle, on account of P—K 5.

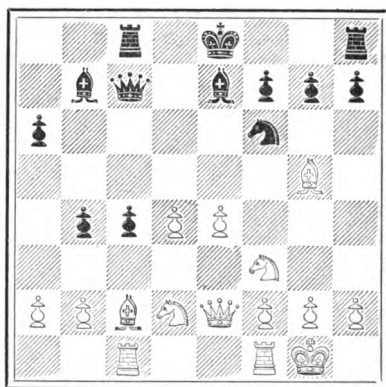
- 15 Kt—Kt sq  
16 Q Kt—Q 2

- 15 Kt—Kt 3

Position after White's 16th move :—

Q Kt—K 2.

BLACK (MR. F. P. CARR).



WHITE (DR. HOLMES).

16 Q—Q 2

.....Black's position is  
now extremely difficult ; Castling  
could be met by P—K 5, with a  
very dangerous attack on the King.

- 17 Kt—K 5  
18 Q Kt×P  
19 Kt×Kt

- 17 Q×P  
18 Kt×Kt  
19 Kt—Q 2

.....This loses forthwith, but  
a remedy is difficult to find. If  
19., Castles ; 20 P—K 5, Kt—  
Q 4 ; 21 K R—Q sq, Q—R 2 ; 22  
B×B, Kt×B ; 23 R—Q 7 would  
win, apart from other useful con-  
tinuations.

- 20 B—Q R 4  
21 K R—Q sq  
22 R×R  
23 B×Kt ch

- 20 B×B  
21 R×Kt  
22 Q—Kt 3  
23 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,828.

Played at Blackpool in the recent tournament for the championship of the North of England.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY G. SHORIES.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH. Mr. G. SHORIES.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 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 |

.....In actual play this has proved superior to Kt—K B 3.

- 4 Kt—B 3

P×Q P, and then Kt—B 3, is preferable to this; but probably the best move is P—K 3.

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

.....Black has now slightly the best of the position, in consequence of White's forced moves.

- 14 P—K Kt 3 14 Castles  
15 B—B 4

As White cannot very well Castle on the Queen's side, he should develop the K B, and lose no time in Castling K R.

- 15 Q—K 2

.....This move threatening B—Kt 5 ch, was probably overlooked by White.

- 16 B—Kt 2

White must now give up the privilege of Castling. He has no time to play 16 P—Q R 3, on account of R—Q sq, followed, if 17 B—K 2, by B—R 6; or, if 17

B—Kt 2, by R—Q 6; 18 Q—B 2, P—K Kt 4; 19 B—Q 2, B×P ch; 20 K×B, P—K 6 ch, &c.

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

.....There was no necessity for this hazardous sacrifice of the exchange. Black has already the better position, and the inactivity of White's K R should prove fatal. The simple P—K R 3, followed by Q R—Q sq, would have been quite sufficient.

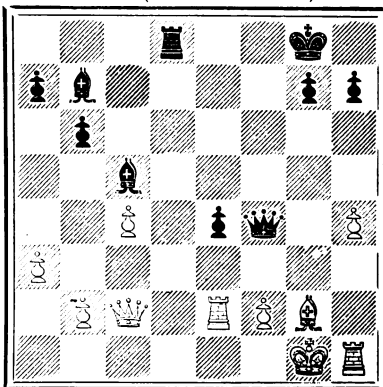
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 22 B—Kt 5  | 22 Q—K B 2 |
| 23 B×R     | 23 R×B     |
| 24 K—Kt sq | 24 P—B 5   |
| 25 P×P     |            |
|            | 25 Q×K B P |
| 26 R—K 2   |            |

If 25 K—R 2, P—K 6.

Position after White's 26th move:—

R—K 2.

BLACK (MR. G. SHORIES).



WHITE (MR. V. L. WAHLTUCH).



If 26 B×P, R—Q 7; 27 B×P ch, K—B sq, and White has no continuation.

26 P—K 6

27 B×B  
Best.

27 R—Q 7

28 Q—K 4

The only move. If 28 R×R, P×R; 29 R—R 2, Q—Kt 5 ch, and wins.

28 Q×Q

29 B×Q

29 P×P ch

.....29... R×R; 30 P×P, B×P ch; 31 K—B sq, R×Kt P,

is better, leaving Black with a Pawn ahead, and should win. The text move gave White an opportunity of forcing a draw.

30 K—B sq

This move is fatal. White should have played 30 R×P, with a probable draw, because if 30... B×R ch; 31 K—B sq, R×P; 32 R—R 2, forcing the exchange of Rooks, and leaving Bishops of different colours.

30 R—Q 8 ch

31 K—Kt 2

31 R—Kt 8 ch

32 K—R 2

32 P—B 8=Kt ch

33 K—R 3

33 R—Kt 6 mate.

### GAME No. 2,829.

The following interesting game was contested in the recent championship tournament at the Metropolitan (London) Chess Club :—

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY C. S. HOWELL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. SHOOSMITH. Mr. C. S. HOWELL.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

2 P—K 3

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—K B 3

4 B—Kt 5

4 Q Kt—Q 2

5 P—K 3

5 B—K 2

6 Kt—B 3

6 Castles

7 Q—B 2

7 P—B 3

8 R—Q sq

A recent innovation, I believe. The idea seems to be to prevent Black from playing P—Q B 4, and to delay B—Q 3 until Black has committed himself to some particular line of defence. It appears, however, that Q sq is not as good a post for the R as Q B sq.

8 R—K sq

..... Making room for Kt—B sq, and preparing for P×P, in case White plays, or taking a file if White precedes B—Q 3 with P×P, to which the reply would be K P×P.

9 B—Q 3

9 P×P

10 B×P

10 Kt—Q 4

..... Not generally liked, because it enables White to advance his K P; but, on the

other hand, after P—K 4 White's Q P is weak, and his chances of a King's side attack none too good.

11 B×B

11 Q×B

12 P—K 4

12 Kt—B 5

13 P—K Kt 3

13 Kt—K Kt 3

14 Castles

14 P—K 4

15 B—K 2

More conservative than P—Q 5, and probably better, as P—Q 5 would give Black a free, open game—for instance, 15 P—Q 5, Kt—Kt 3; 16 B—K 2, P×P; 17 P×P, Q—B 4 or P—K B 4, &c.

16 Kt×P

15 P×P

17 P—B 3

16 Kt—B 3

18 R—Q 2

17 B—Q 2

19 K R—Q sq

18 Q R—Q sq

20 K—Kt 2

19 B—B sq

20 P—Q R 3

..... Black's 20th move was made under time pressure, and was the result of an attempt to find a non-committal move. Kt—R 4 at once seems better; but, on the other hand, P—Q R 3 actually induced Kt—Q R 4, and finally resulted in the exchange of White's active Q Kt for Black's rather inactive Q B, which was not to Black's disadvantage, except that it temporarily loses the Q file.



- 21 Kt—R 4      21 Kt—R 4  
 22 Kt—Kt 6    22 Q—Kt 4  
 23 Kt×B        23 R×Kt

.....There seems to be nothing in the checks.

- 24 K—R sq      24 Kt—K 2

.....To keep White's Kt out of B 5. White is playing for possession of the Q file, and Black to keep White occupied until he can oppose a Rook on the Q file.

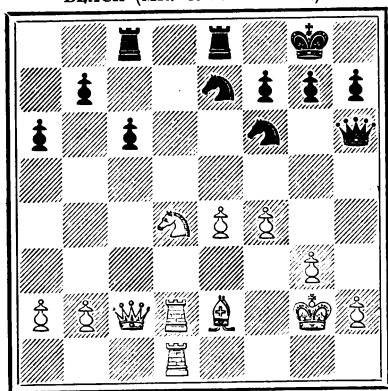
- 25 P—K B 4    25 Q—R 3  
 26 K—Kt 2.

B×Kt was worth consideration, but White is playing to win, and B×Kt was likely to lead to an even game—i.e., 26 B×Kt, Q×B; 27 K—Kt 2, Q—Q R 4, followed by Q R—Q sq.

26 Kt—B 3

Position after Black's 26th move: —  
 Kt—B 3.

BLACK (MR. C. S. HOWELL).



WHITE (MR. H. W. SHOOSMITH).

- 27 B—B 3

It is but fair to note that Mr. Shoosmith was much pressed for time from this point to his 40th move, having to make thirteen moves in about thirteen minutes. B—B 3 is not good. 27 Kt—B 3 seems much better, and an even game might have resulted. Black has three Pawns to two on the Queen's side, but would be kept too much occupied to use them. The game, so far, has been the reverse of the usual in the Queen's Gambit Declined; White has had

the Q side attack, and Black the King's side.

- 27 P—K Kt 4!

.....Taking advantage of White's lack of time by playing a strong move difficult to answer without exhaustive analysis.

- 28 P×P

If 28 P—B 5, P—Kt 5; 29 B—K 2, Q—K 6; and White is in difficulties; 28 P—K 5 suggests itself, although Black would get a good game by Kt (B 3)—Q 4 in reply.

- 28 Q×P

- 29 Kt—K 2      29 Kt—Kt 3

.....Threatening Kt—R 5.

- 30 K—R sq      30 Kt—K 4  
 31 Kt—Kt sq

B—Kt 2 would be answered by Kt (B 3)—Kt 5, and White's game would soon collapse.

- 31 Kt×B

- 32 Kt×Kt      32 Q—K 6  
 33 K—Kt 2    33 Q×P  
 34 Q×Q        34 R×Q  
 35 P—K R 3    35 Q R—K sq  
 36 K—B 2

Black's 35th move was played to induce this, and White had no time to see this trap.

- 36 R—Q R 5

- 37 P—Q Kt 3

Losing the exchange, but the game could not be saved.

- 37 Kt—K 5 ch

- 38 K—Kt 2

There is nothing better.

- 38 Kt×R

- 39 P×R

R×Kt would enable White to last longer, but with the exchange and a Pawn down White could not hope to draw.

- 39 R—K 7 ch

- 40 K—Kt sq    40 Kt×Kt ch

- 41 Resigns.

White has lost through time pressure, owing to taking too much time on his 21st to 25th moves. The game emphasises the danger of not proportioning time more evenly over one's moves.



## GAME No. 2,830.

The following game, which we take from *The People*, was probably the best played by Mr. G. E. Wainwright in the recently concluded tournament for the championship of the City of London Chess Club, which, as our readers are aware, was won by Mr. Wainwright :—

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. W. WARD. Mr. WAINWRIGHT.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 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 |

..... At least as good as Kt—K B 3.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 4 P×Q P | 4 K P×P |
| 5 P—K 4 |         |

A strong move emanating from Marshall, and leading, as a rule, to lively and complicated positions.

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

..... At the Ostend Tournament Janowski and Tarrasch, when confronted with this position, selected B—Kt 5 ch.

- 7 B—K Kt 5

We do not like this. 7 B—K B 4 or B—Q Kt 5 ch appear far superior.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 8 Q—R 4 ch | 7 B—B 4    |
| 9 B×Kt     | 8 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 10 B—Kt 5  | 9 Q×B      |
|            | 10 Q—Q 5   |

..... Excellent !

- 11 K Kt—K 2

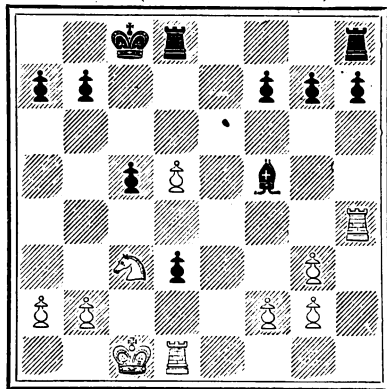
White has no adequate reply. For example : 11 Q×Q would be met by P×Q ; 12 B×B ch, K×B ! &c.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 12 B×Q         | 11 Q×Q         |
| 13 Kt—Kt 3     | 12 B—Q 3       |
| 14 R P×B       | 13 B×Kt        |
| 15 Castles Q R | 14 Castles Q R |
| 16 B—B 2       | 15 Kt—K 4      |
| 17 B×Kt        | 16 Kt—Q 6 ch   |
| 18 R—R 4       | 17 P×B         |

Position after White's 18th move :—

R—R 4.

BLACK (MR. WAINWRIGHT).



WHITE (MR. WARD).

18 P—Q Kt 4

..... Excellent again ! White has nothing better than to annex the Pawn.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 19 Kt×P     | 19 R×P      |
| 20 R—Q B 4  | 20 K R—Q sq |
| 21 P—Q Kt 4 | 21 P—Q 7 ch |

..... Well timed !

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 22 K—Kt 2    | 22 B—Q 6   |
| 23 K—Kt 3    | 23 B×R ch  |
| 24 K×B       | 24 R—K 4   |
| 25 P×P       | 25 R—K 8   |
| 26 Kt—B 3    | 26 R×R     |
| 27 Kt×R      | 27 K—B 2   |
| 28 K—B 3     | 28 K—B 3   |
| 29 K—B 2     | 29 K×P     |
| 30 P—R 3     | 30 K—Kt 4  |
| 31 Kt—B 3 ch | 31 K—B 5   |
| 32 Kt—Q sq   | 32 R—Q 6 ! |

..... A neat finish. If now 33 Kt—Kt 2 ch, K—Q 5 ; 24 Kt×R, P—Q 8 ch (Queens) 25 K×Q, K×Kt.

- 33 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,831.

Played at the City of London Chess Club in the Championship Tournament.

*Two Knights Defence.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.  
Mr. H. S. BARLOW.BLACK.  
Mr. P. HEALEY.

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

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

if 18 P—K R 3, B×P; 19 R×B P, R×R; 20 Q×R, B—Q 2 would have given more chance.

- 19 P×P            19 B—R 6  
20 P×P            20 B×R  
21 K×B

White has too many Pawns for the exchange, and should win.

21 Q—R 5

An obsolete variation, which gives Black the better game.

22 R—Kt 3

6 Kt×B

Without this counter-attack, White's position would have been rather dangerous. But now Black is compelled to exchange Queens, as R—B 2 or B 3 would be met by B×P.

.....6..., P—K R 3; 7 Kt—K B 3, P—K 5; 8 Q—K 2 Kt×B; 9 P×Kt, B—Q B 4, &c., as given in all the books, is good for Black.

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

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

The difference in White's favour is now obvious; he has gained this excellent post for his Knight.

.....But this allows White to take up the very position he wants. After K—B sq, White would have had some difficulty to win the game. He cannot get the Bishop to K 3, nor can he move the King away from B sq.

- 9 P—Q Kt 3  
10 Q—B 3      10 Kt×Kt  
11 Kt×Kt      11 Q—R 5  
12 Kt×B ch    12 P×Kt  
13 P—Q Kt 3    13 Castles  
14 B—R 3      14 Q—K 2  
15 Castles (KR) 15 P—K B 4  
16 Q R—K sq    16 P—B 5  
17 Q—B 3      17 P—B 6

- 28 B—K 3      28 R—Q 8 ch  
29 K—K 2      29 R—K R 8  
30 P—Q R 4    30 R×P  
31 P—R 5      31 P×P  
32 P—B 5

.....Perhaps an advance of the King's Knight's Pawn would have assisted the attack. Black is, of course, seriously hampered by his weak spot—the Pawn at Q 3.

- 18 R—K 3      18 P—K 5

Now, of course, these two passed Pawns are irresistible.

.....Probably overlooking White's ingenious sacrifice of the exchange. Perhaps B—Kt 5, and

- 32 R—R 4  
33 R—K 2  
34 R—Q 8 ch    34 K—B 2  
35 P—Q 6      35 R—K sq  
36 P—B 7      36 R—Q B 4  
37 R×R          37 R×P ch  
38 K—Q 3, and wins.



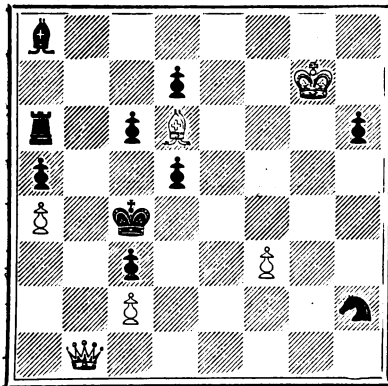
## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

## RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM OLD MASTERS.

No. 21.—By O. GELBFUHS.

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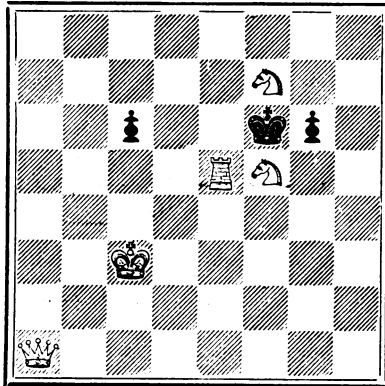


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 22.—By N. SARDOTSCH.

BLACK.

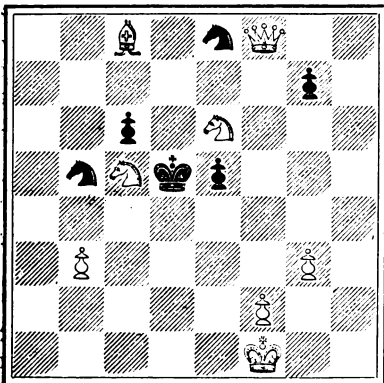


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 23.—By ROBERT BRAUNE.

BLACK.

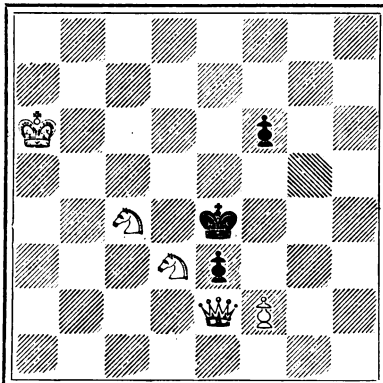


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 24.—By Lieut. H. SZABO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.



No. 21 solved by 1 K—R 7, B moves ; 2 Q—K Kt sq, &c., with other variations of not much account. Here we find a clever key and an ingenious main play. It has the appearance of a block position, but in reality the key opens up a threat. This composer is, we believe, quite unknown to modern English composers ; but he composed some really first-rate positions. He was better known as a player in the seventies. Some of his works in the problem line are brimful of point, and are generally most creditable ventures.

No. 22 solved by 1 Q—K Kt sq, P×Kt ; 2 Kt—Q 8, &c., with variations. This is a neat piece of manipulation, but Sardotsch has created some fine conceits, and was regarded as an accomplished composer. Some of his problems are marked by depth and elegance ; the position presented is in his lighter vein. He died some ten years ago.

No. 23 solved by 1 Kt—K 4, K×Kt ; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c., with pretty variety. This is a graceful study, and of a style which has taken the fancy of modern executants ; but it must not be overlooked that this three-mover is over thirty years of age, consequently it compares well with many of the prize problems of to-day. It is pleasing to note that Herr Braune has renewed his interest in problems, after allowing his enthusiasm to lie dormant for many years.

No. 24 solved by 1 Kt (Q 3)—K 5, P×Kt ; 2 Kt×P (K 3), &c., and variations. This frail-looking position has points, and is generally speaking, interesting ; but it does not in any way compare with the composer's lengthier efforts, which are marked with piquant strategy. Lieut. Szabo was at his best in four and five movers, some of which are remarkable for depth and brilliancy of conception and execution.

H. Strick von Linsehoten, of Nassau-Dillenhurgstraat, The Hague, writes that No. 20, by J. Seeberger, can be solved by 1 Q—K 5. He remarks :—" It is very curious that this cook has so long escaped the vigilance of solvers." It comes to this—that there may be many problems which have never been thoroughly tested are paraded as sound and exemplary exhibitions of the problem art which, with proper scrutiny, are ruthlessly failing. This does not apply to modern efforts so much as it does in the case of problems composed years ago, because now there are solution competitions, and the number of solvers have increased enormously. Still, the modern solver is not that painstaking disciple to deal with heavy calibre as in times of yore, without an incentive.

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FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We regret, through inadvertence, Mr. J. W. Allen was not credited last month as the writer of the capital Review of the *Nederlandsche Schaahproblemen*. We offer Mr. Allen our apologies for the omission.

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Mr. Keeble, in the *Norwich Mercury*, points out that our Fourteenth Problem Tourney can hardly be termed a competition for miniature compositions, as the miniature problem is now generally understood to be a position with only seven pieces. We do not remember ever having seen a definition of the expression "miniature problem," but are



willing to recognise that Mr. Keeble is right, and that "Lightweight," though not a dignified expression, as applied to chess, is more *apropos*.

*Les Tours de Force sur L'Echiquier*.—Mr. A. C. White has supplemented this work by a contribution to the *Norwich Mercury*, which comprises some task positions which excel some of those which he quoted as the best specimens available, and also notifying a few corrections which are necessary. Mr. White proposes to deal with the matter more fully in the September issue of *La Strategie*. We mention this for the information of those who are interested in the subject and would like to complete their copy of the work.

*Aftonbladet* Problem Tourney.—As promised last month, we quote the principal prize problems.

1st.—By P. F. Blake, Liverpool.

White : K at K B sq, Q at Q B 8, Bs at K B 4 and Q Kt 3, Kts at K 5 and Q Kt 5, Ps at K Kt 3, 7, K B 6, and Q B 5. Black : K at K 5, R at K sq, B at Q R 2, Kts at Q sq and Q Kt sq, Ps at K R 2, 4, K B 6, 7, K 2, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

2nd.—By F. Gamage, Westborough, U.S.A.

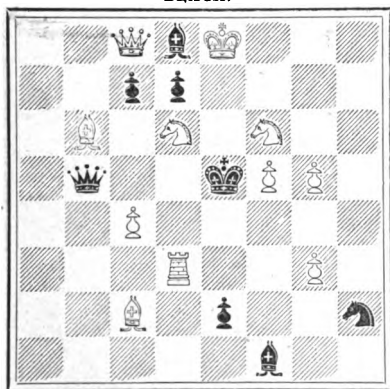
White : K at K R 6, Q at K sq, R at Q Kt 7, B at K B 3, Kts at K R 7 and Q B 8, Ps at K Kt 3, 4, Q B 3, and Q R 2. Black : K at K 3, B at K 7, Kts at Q 4 and Q R 8, Ps at Q 6, Q R 2 and 4. Mate in three.

3rd.—By P. Pedersen-Horne, Middelfart.

White : K at Q sq, Q at K R 7, Kts at K B 5 and Q 6, Ps at K R 5, Q 3, and Q 4. Black : K at Q 4, R at Q Kt 3, B at Q Kt 2, Kt at Q Kt sq, Ps at Q Kt 6 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

By R. TEICHMANN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

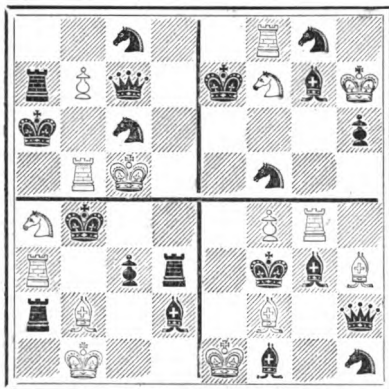
Mate in two.

Mr. W. H. Thompson has exploited a "task" idea, the motive being that in a threat two-mover Black can frustrate the menaced key by four movements of one Black Pawn. This fancy presents many difficulties to illustrate satisfactorily, and so far the examples which have been produced, though showing considerable ingenuity fail very much on points. We have been favoured by Mr. R. Teichmann with an experiment of his own, which strikes us as being unusually clever, notwithstanding a few harmless duals, though one may count heavily against the position.



By Mrs. W. J. BAIRD.

Come, bring in all together.  
All covered dishes!  
Royal cheer, I warrant you.  
*Simon of Athens*.—iii., 6, 55.

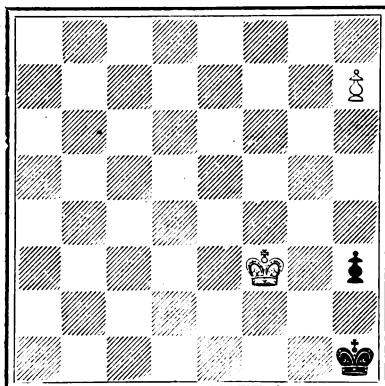


The above position represents four problems, each to be solved in its own division. The following conditions apply to all: 1. White played last, retract his move. 2. White plays. 3. Black plays so as to enable—4. White to mate.

*Bauernumwandlungs*.—*Schachaufgerben*.—The following positions are selected from this entertaining collection, the compilation of Mr. A. C. White. In every problem in this assembly the Pawn promotion is the chief characteristic, and the variety of devices based on this feature is really surprising, from the simple to the complex. There are a few specimens of sui-mate strategy, but in this class of problem structure and scheming there are greater opportunities of taking advantage of the peculiar effects of the promoted Pawn.

By A. BARBE.

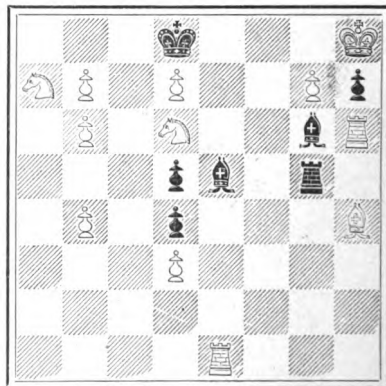
BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in three.

By J. PAUL TAYLOR.

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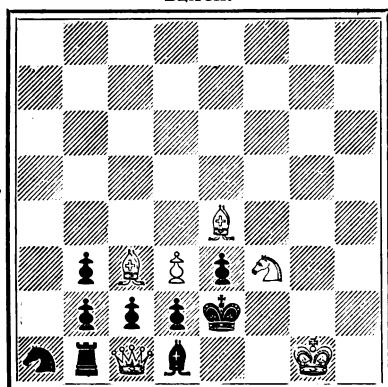


WHITE.  
Mate in three.



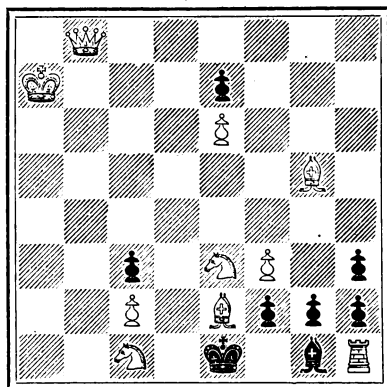
By W. A. SHINKMAN.

BLACK.

WHITE.  
Mate in three.

By W. HENNEBERGER.

BLACK.

WHITE.  
Mate in three.

## SOLUTIONS.

By H. E. Kidson (p. 144).—1 Q—Kt 4, &c. Seeing that this two-mover was composed nearly fifty years ago, it reflects great credit on the skill of the author, and a promising augury of what was to come. The key is somewhat of a comprising nature, but the variations have more attractions than one sees in many a modern composition.

By H. E. Kidson (p. 144).—1 R—B 7, Kt×Kt; 2 P—Q 7, &c. If 1., R—R sq; 2 R—K 7 ch, &c. The idea illustrated is sharp and clever. It is a pity immediate mate is threatened.

By P. F. Blake (p. 146).—1 R—Q 7, Kt—Kt 3 or P—B 4; 2 R×P (Q 3), &c. If 1., Kt—B 4; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1., P—Q 5 or K—B 3; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1., B×R; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. A charming combination of ideas. The key is good and the construction admirable.

By G. Heathcote (p. 146).—1 Kt—B 2, K×R; 2 Q×P, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1., B×Kt; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1., B—K 6; 2 R×P, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—R 3 ch, &c. An elegant three-mover, with pretty effects produced by strict economy. Though one feels an impulse to move the K Kt for the key, the defence of K×R seems at first to crush the attack. The variety is not considerable, but decidedly good.

By A. C. White (p. 146).—1 R—Q B sq, &c. A remarkable key to a threat problem. The idea illustrated is the White King uncovering mate by moving respectively to six adjacent squares, combined with permitting Black to give double checks which are not possible in the original setting, and this achieved by "threat" strategy.

By W. H. Thompson (p. 146).—1 R—B 6, &c. The design of this position is that Black is to thwart a menaced mate in four different ways by the movement of a Pawn, necessitating four different rejoinders on the part of White. The task appears a difficult one to accomplish, and though the presentment here does not look tidy, there is a display of ingenuity.

By W. A. Shinkman (p. 147).—1 Q—Kt 4, &c. The way in which Black unpins White's three pieces and permits them, in their turn, to give mate is most clever and amusing. Doubtless this position gave the suggestion to the extension of the idea so capitally worked out by Mr. Heathcote's two problems which we have recently published; in these latter two-movers the White pieces are not pinned originally, but the King moves, and so self-pins his body guards.



## PROBLEMS.

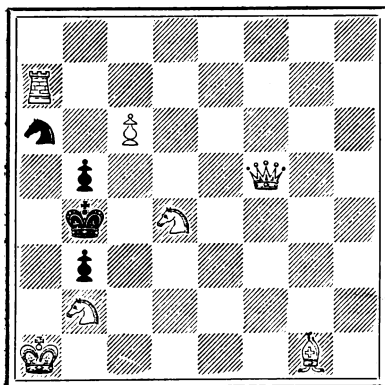
## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2126.

Motto : " Resistis. "

(T.P. No. 74.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

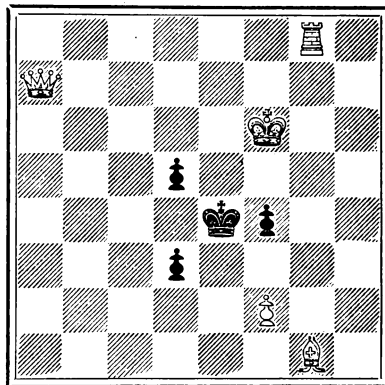
White mates in two moves.

No. 2127.

Motto : " Sperare licet. "

(T.P. No. 75.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

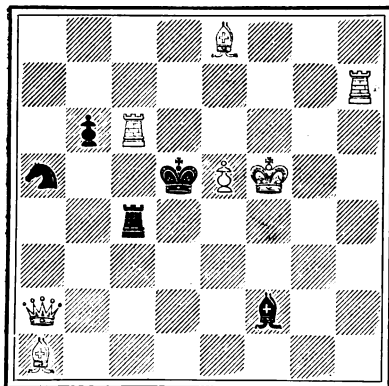
White mates in two moves.

No. 2128.

Motto : " Caissa I. "

(T.P. No. 76.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

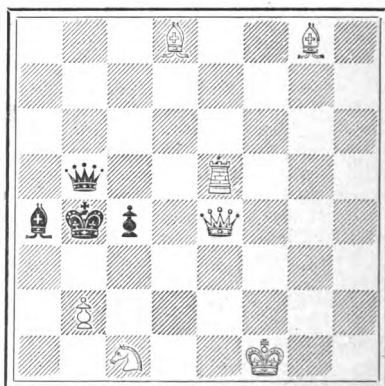
White mates in two moves.

No. 2129.

Motto : " Caissa II. "

(T.P. No. 77.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.



## PROBLEMS.

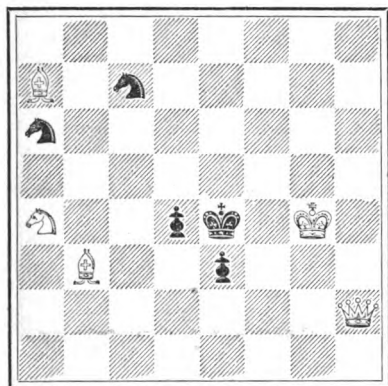
## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2130.

Motto: "Caissa III."

(T.P. No. 78.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

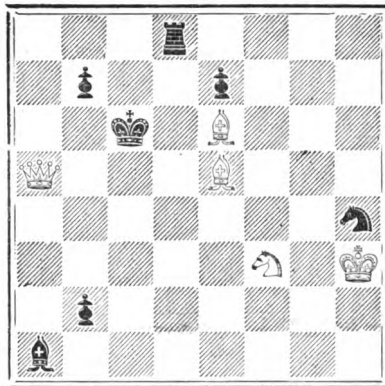
White mates in two moves.

No. 2131.

Motto: "Elpis."

(T.P. No. 79.)

BLACK.



BLACK.

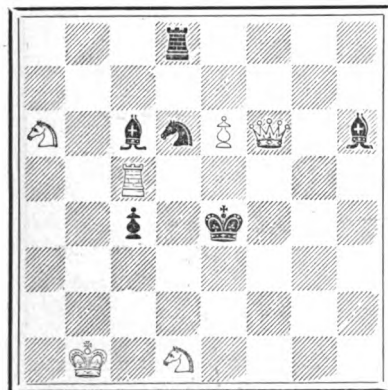
White mates in two moves.

No. 2132.

Motto: "Rhiü."

(T.P. No. 80.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

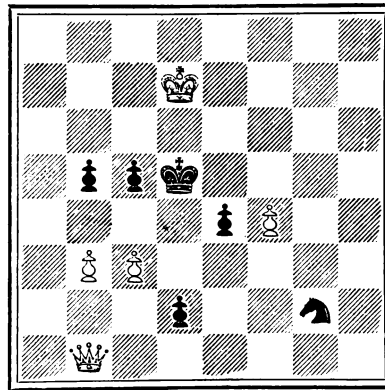
White mates in two moves.

No. 2133.

Motto: "Pirie."

(T.P. No. 81.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

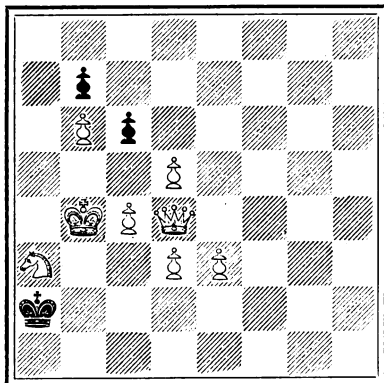


## PROBLEMS.

No. 2134.

By A. W. DANIEL, Bridgend.

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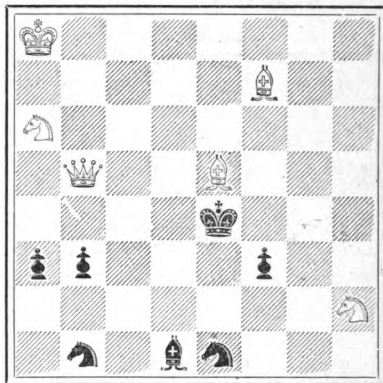
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2135.

By A. G. FELLOWS, Watford.

BLACK.



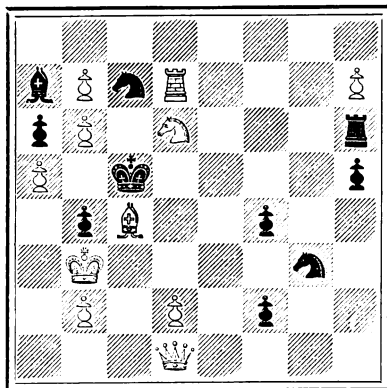
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2136.

By F. W. WYNNE, Dudley.

BLACK.



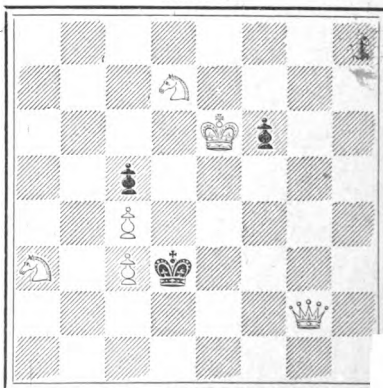
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2137.

By Rev. GILBERT DOBBS,  
Brownsville, U.S.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.









The Victor of Ostend.



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JULY. 1907.

## THE PETROFF DEFENCE.

**T**HIS interesting phase of the King's Knight's Opening<sup>1</sup> is of very ancient lineage. It is mentioned in the Gottingen MS. (1490); also by Damiano (1512), and by later writers, Selenus, Cozio, and Ponziani. Its present-day title and popularity are, however, the results of the labours of two famous Russian players—Petroff and Jaenisch, who flourished during the first half of last century. The opening is often described as “The Russian Defence,” a compliment to Petroff, “the lion of Russian chess,” who introduced it in some of his important games. The Petroff is often adopted by players who are not familiar with the attacks which arise in the Ruy Lopez, Evans, and the Guioco Piano, and to-day there lingers in the mind of many a player who has to direct the Black forces a feeling of respect for the two Russian analysts.

In the Quadrangular Tournament at St. Petersburg in 1895 the late Mr. H. N. Pillsbury played 2... Kt—K B 3 six times. Steinitz also devoted considerable study to the opening, and published much interesting analysis, with the intention of proving that “3 P—Q 4 a move hitherto almost ignored, yields the first player the superior position.”

Commenting upon the Petroff in his “Chess Openings,” Gunsberg says:—“The best that can be said for Black is that in some of the variations he obtains a position analagous to the French, but with one or two moves behind. The only difference is that Black limits to a very narrow scope White's choice of attack. By playing the Petroff he avoids the more dangerous variations in the French, but the sacrifice of time is serious.”

In the days when Staunton was a power in English chess the adequacy of the Petroff was gravely questioned; indeed, Cochrane, one of the most brilliant and most talented of the band of amateur players of the time, evolved a plan of attack which was thought capable of demolishing the defence. But though subsequent analyses failed to substantiate this theory yet present-day theorists are almost unanimously of opinion that White will obtain the superior position. Notwithstanding this, there are many players to-day who are interested in the Petroff, and for their pleasure and benefit we devote a few pages to what is undoubtedly an interesting opening. We deal first with the play adopted by Cochrane.

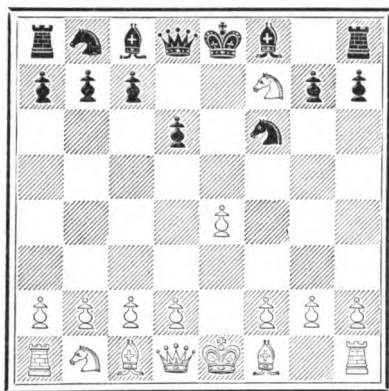
| WHITE.     | BLACK.     | WHITE.      | BLACK.          |
|------------|------------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 P—K 4    | 1 P—K 4    | 3 Kt×P      | 3 P—Q 3         |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt×K B P, | and we have the |

following diagram:—

G I



BLACK.



WHITE.

The theory of this attack is certainly peculiar. Staunton, who held an opinion strongly in its favour, is careful to explain that "if White attempt to set up any very fierce assault upon the Black King he will assuredly fail," and goes on to give the following guiding principles:—"The proper course," he says, "here appears to be for White to bring out his pieces, Castle on the Queen's side (this is very essential), and then push on rapidly with the King's wing Pawns; these Black can stem only with his pieces, and the exposed position of his King will

prevent his arranging any counter-attack."

With these ideas in view, he proceeds thus with his analysis:—

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

Here, unfortunately, he leaves off with the remark that "White will advance the Pawns on the King's side, with a fine position."

We agree in a measure with this statement, but, apart from improvements in Black's moves 8 to 10, which will be presently submitted, we venture to think that White's superiority of position is certainly not worth the piece sacrificed.

Let us look a little further. Suppose—

11 P—Q B 3

12 P—K B 4

There is nothing better.

12 P—Q 4

13 P—K 5

13 Kt—K 5

14 Kt × Kt

Again White appears to have no option, since he dare not allow his Kt to be taken on Q B 3, and to retreat would lose invaluable time.

14 P × Kt

15 P—Q 5

This appears to be the alternative to P—K Kt 4, in which case, after 15 P—K Kt 4, Kt—R 3; 16 P—B 5, Q—R 4; 17 P—Q R 3, P—Q Kt 4 seems to lead to an easy win for Black.

15 P × P

16 Q—Kt 5

16 Q—Q 2

17 Q × Q

17 Kt × Q

18 R × P

18 Kt—Kt 3!

and White dare not play 19 B × Kt, on account of the Black Rooks each attacking an important Pawn; whilst if 19 R—Q 4, B—B 4; 20 R × P, B × B ch; 21 R × B, R × P, and should win.



In addition to this, it will be found that at move 8 Black can avoid many of the complications, and greatly improve his game, by Kt—Q B 3, and after 9 B—K 3, Q—Q 2, White's prospects are not rosy.

The sacrifice is not without its merits. There are many pitfalls in the variation, and for a casual game between players who like exciting situations, with scope for combinative ingenuity, we recommend its adoption. At the same time, we hasten to assure the friends of the Petroff that were it to stand or fall by Cochrane's variation, they might rejoice in having a rosy alternative to a dull defence to the Ruy Lopez.

Following on the distrust of this line of attack came a growing belief in the strength of a quiet retreat of the Kt on White's 4th move, and the following is a typical variation fashionable forty years ago. It will be noticed that most of the salient points of the attack, as played to-day, are here seen; the early advance of White's Q B P, in order to break up the opposing centre, being especially noteworthy.

| WHITE.     | BLACK.     | WHITE.          | BLACK.     |
|------------|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4    | 1 P—K 4    | 6 B—Q 3         | 6 B—K 2    |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 7 Castles       | 7 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 Kt×P     | 3 P—Q 3    | 8 P—Q B 4       | 8 B—K 3    |
| 4 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt×P     | 9 Q—Kt 3 or P×P |            |
| 5 P—Q 4    | 5 P—Q 4    |                 |            |

White's two last moves are very strong, and though Q—Kt 3, which prevents 9.., P×P, on account of the ingenious 10 Q×Kt P, Kt—R 4; 11 Q×Kt. P×B; 12 B—Q 2! winning, seems preferable, the alternative—P×P gave Lowenthal sufficient positional advantage to enable him to secure one of his few victories over Morphy. The weakness of the defence was soon amended, and the retreat of the Black K Kt to B 3, immediately upon the advance of White's Q B P, and the early Castling of the Black King, tended to equalize the position.

This modern improvement runs as follows :—

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

Play as White may he cannot establish any superiority—*e.g.* :—

9 P×P

If 9 P—B 5, P—Q Kt 3; 10 P—Q Kt 4, P—Q R 4; 11 P×Kt P, R P×P; 12 P×P. Q×P, and Black has the better game.

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

Unfortunately, this variation does not lead to positions of any great interest, nor is it conducive to those complications which are necessary to enable one strong player to out-general another, and the probable draw is not sufficiently alluring to competitors anxious to make good tournament scores.

Much more interest springs from attempts of Black to obtain a counter-attack in the true spirit of the Petroff by B—K Kt 5—*e.g.* :—

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



4 Kt—K B 3      4 Kt×P      9 P—Q B 3  
 5 P—Q 4      5 P—Q 4

The idea of this is to tempt Black to an advance of his K B P. If  
 9 P—Q B 4, Kt—B 3, threatening Kt×Q P.

9 P—B 4

10 P—Q B 4

More powerful now, since in many variations involving exchanges  
 Black's K B P remains *en prise*.

10 Q—Q 3

Threatening an ingenious sacrifice, as will be seen.

11 P×P

11 B×Kt

12 P×B

If 12 Q×B, Kt×P; 13 Q—K 3, Q×Q P; 14 Kt—B 3, Q—Q 2;  
 15 B×Kt, P×B; 16 Q×P, Kt—B 3; 17 B—Kt 5, Castles Q R;  
 18 B×B, K R—K sq, with an even game. If 17 Kt—Q 5, Castles  
 Q R; 18 Kt×B ch, Kt×Kt; 19 Q×Kt, Q×Q, and wins.

12 Kt×K B P

13 K×Kt

13 Q×P ch

14 K—B sq

14 Castles (K R)

15 P×Kt

15 Q—R 8 ch

16 K—B 2

If 16 K—K 2, Q—Kt 7 ch; 17 K—K 3, B—Kt 4 ch; 18 P—B 4,  
 B×P ch; 19 K×B, P—Kt 4 ch; 20 K moves P or R mates.

16 B—R 5 ch

17 K—K 3!

17 Q R—K sq, ch, and should win.

The foregoing is an example of a number of likely counter-attacks  
 at Black's command in this form of the Petroff. The following, played  
 in the National Tournament of the City of London Chess Club, well  
 exemplifies another :—

| WHITE.            | BLACK.            | WHITE.     | BLACK.     |
|-------------------|-------------------|------------|------------|
| Mr. R. TEICHMANN. | Mr. W. E. NAPIER. | 6 B—Q 3    | 6 B—K 2    |
| 1 P—K 4           | 1 P—K 4           | 7 Castles  | 7 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3        | 2 Kt—K B 3        | 8 R—K sq   | 8 B—K Kt 5 |
| 3 Kt×P            | 3 P—Q 3           | 9 P—Q B 3  | 9 P—K B 4  |
| 4 Kt—K B 3        | 4 Kt×P            | 10 P—Q B 4 | 10 B—R 5!  |
| 5 P—Q 4           | 5 P—Q 4           | 11 B—K 3   |            |

Curious as it may seem, after this move a drawn game is forced.

11 P—B 5

From this point to the end the variation had been thoroughly  
 analysed in the United States previous to the game.

|         |            |         |         |
|---------|------------|---------|---------|
| 12 B×Kt | 12 P×K B   | 14 R×P  | 14 B×Kt |
| 13 B×P  | 13 Castles | 15 P×B! |         |

If 15 Q×B, Kt×P; 16 Q—Q 3, Kt—K 3, and wins, because of  
 the dual threat of mate and Kt or R×B.

15 B×P ch

Suggested by Pillsbury, and draws easily.

|           |             |          |           |
|-----------|-------------|----------|-----------|
| 16 K×B    | 16 Q—R 5 ch | 18 R×R   | 18 Q—R 3! |
| 17 K—K 3! | 17 R×B      | 19 Q—Q 2 |           |

The only defence to the threats of R—K sq ch or R—K B sq.

19 R—K B sq



20 K—K 4      20 Q—Kt 3 ch  
 21 K—K 3      21 Q—R 3, and draws.

There are many other similar lines of play leading to refined attacks all more or less sound, but at least yielding delightful uncertainty and prolific in combination. Perhaps White's best method to avoid them is by varying his eighth move, thus :—

8 P—B 4

Black can now retire his Kt—B 3 with equality—*e.g.*, if 9 P×P, Kt×P, but any attempt to obtain a rapid King's side attack by B—K Kt 5 appears to recoil on his own head—*e.g.* :—

8 B—K Kt 5

9 Kt—B 3 !      9 Kt×Kt

What else can Black do, unless he retreat the Kt, and give up all idea of attack ? P—B 4 is certainly not permissible, in the face of the reply Kt×P.

10 P×Kt      10 Castles

The position is most peculiar, and White is able to obtain a great advantage, as shewn by Steinitz.

| WHITE.     | BLACK.     | WHITE.                       | BLACK.     |
|------------|------------|------------------------------|------------|
| 11 R—Kt sq | 11 R—Kt sq | 14 B—K B 4                   | 14 Q—Q sq  |
| 12 R—K sq  | 12 R—K sq  | 15 P—Q 5                     | 15 Kt—R 4. |
| 13 P×P     | 13 Q×P     | 16 B—Q Kt 5, with advantage. |            |

If 12.., B—K 3 ; 13 Q—B 2, P—K R 3 ; 14 B—B 5, B×B ; 15 Q×B, P×P ; 16 P—Q 5, Kt—R 4 ; 17 P—Q 6, P×P ; 18 R×B, and wins.

There appears to be no satisfactory alternative for Black, except the early retirement of Kt—K B 3. Any attempt to attack or bring about complications only results in disadvantage. At the same time, if Black be content only to seek a drawing variation, there appears to be no great difficulty, therefore the net result of an examination of this branch of the Petroff is that the resulting positions shew no advantage to either side.

There still remains for analysis two most important phases of the opening. First :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K B 3 ; 3 Kt×P, P—Q 3 ; 4 Kt—K B 3, Kt×P ; 5 Kt—B 3 ; and 1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K B 3 ; 3 P—Q 4 ; and also a once formidable alternative, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K B 3 ; 3 B—B 4.

With this last we will deal first, and two variations must suffice. In one White simply tries to develop an attack at the cost of a Pawn ; in the other he sacrifices a Rook for an attack which thirty years ago was considered perfectly sound and satisfactory.

| WHITE.        | BLACK.     | WHITE.     | BLACK.      |
|---------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4       | 1 P—K 4    | 7 R—K sq   | 7 P—B 3     |
| 2 Kt—K B 3    | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 8 B—K Kt 5 | 8 P—Q 3 (b) |
| 3 B—B 4       | 3 Kt×P     | 9 B—R 4    | 9 Kt—Q 2 !  |
| 4 Kt—B 3      | 4 Kt×Kt    | 10 Kt—Q 4  | 10 P—Q 4    |
| 5 Q P×Kt      | 5 P—K B 3  | 11 Kt—B 5  | 11 Q—B 2    |
| 6 Castles (a) | 6 Q—K 2    | 12 B—Q 3   | 12 Kt—B 4   |

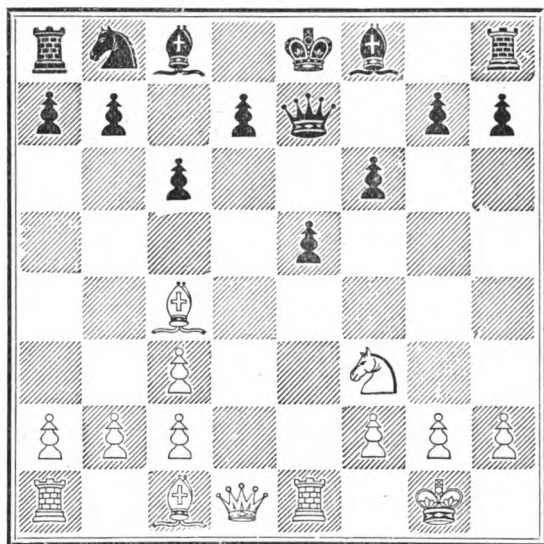
And Black has the better game.



- (a) White dare not play 6 Kt×P, on account of the reply Q—K 2.  
 (b) White is threatening R×P!

In the second place, we must consider the sacrifice which was so greatly feared by devotees of the Petroff some thirty years ago. The position after Black's 7th move is as follows :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

Continued :—

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

Here Black has excellent opportunities of going wrong, as any move but this—the invention of Steinitz—leads to a winning attack for White. For example, suppose 9... Q—Q 3; 10 Q—K 2, B—K 2; 11 R—Q sq, Q—B 2; 12 Kt×P, P—Q 4; 13 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 14 Kt×Kt P, P×Kt; 15 Q×R ch, K—Q 2; 16 R—K sq, B×B; 17 Q—K 8 ch, K—Q 3; 18 Q—K 5 ch, and mates or wins the Q.

| WHITE.        | BLACK.    | WHITE.      | BLACK.    |
|---------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| 10 Q—K 2      | 10 P—Q 4  | 15 Q—K 8    | 15 Q—Q 3  |
| 11 Kt×P       | 11 B—K 3  | 16 Q—B 7 ch | 16 Q—Q 2  |
| 12 Kt—Kt 6    | 12 K—Q 2! | 17 B—B 4 ch | 17 K—Kt 3 |
| 13 R—K sq (a) | 13 P×Kt   | 18 B—K 3 ch | 18 B—B 4  |
| 14 Q×B ch     | 14 K—B 2  |             | and wins. |

(a) If 13 Kt×R, Q×B wins.

This is the continuation given by Steinitz, but it appears to us that on his 15th move White has a much stronger move at his disposal. So strong, indeed, that Black's early plan of defence requires amendment. Suppose, instead of 15 Q—K 8, White plays

15 B—B 4 ch!

Black has only one likely looking move. Since 15... K—Kt 3 (losin



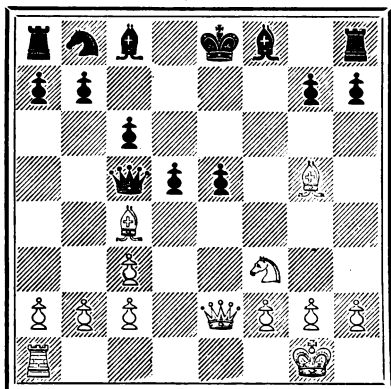
the Q) or any other move of the K (leading to mate) may be at once discarded.

15 B—Q 3  
 16 P—Q Kt 4 16 Q×B  
 17 Q×B ch 17 K—Kt 3  
 18 Q—B 7 ch, and mates next move.

Position after Black's 10th move :—

P—Q 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

One alternative, which, although it involves the giving up of the Black Queen, in some variations appears to give the defence at least equality after White's 11th move, Kt×P, in the appended position is :—

WHITE.

BLACK.

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

If 17... Castles; 18 Kt×P, &c.  
 18 Kt×B 18 R—K sq  
 and wins.

White may vary on his 15th move, thus :—

15 Q—R 6 15 B—K 3  
 16 Q—Kt 7 16 R—B sq, and wins.

Again, White may continue :—

14 B×B !

In answer to which it seems impossible for Black to do more than draw, *e.g.* :—

14 P×Kt  
 15 Q—R 5 ch 15 Q—Kt 3

After which White can force a draw by perpetual check.

An inferior alternative is—

14 Q—K 3  
 15 Q—R 5 ch 15 P—Kt 3  
 16 Q—R 4 16 P×Kt  
 17 R×Q 17 B×R  
 18 B—Q 6, and wins.

Black cannot improve with

|           |                |             |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|
| 16 Q—B 2  | 20 R×B ch      | 20 K—Q 2    |
| 17 B—K 3  | 21 R—K 7 ch    | 21 K—Q sq ! |
| 18 Q—Kt 2 | 22 R×Q dis. ch | 22 R×Q      |

18... Q—Q B 2 is worse.  
 19 Kt×Kt P 19 P×Kt 23 B—K 7 ch, and wins.

Other interesting variations follow, *e.g.* :—



Suppose

| WHITE. |           | BLACK. |         | WHITE. |         | BLACK. |        |
|--------|-----------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|--------|
| 12     | B × B     | 12     | Q × Q B | 15     | Kt × R  | 15     | P × B  |
| 13     | Q—R 5 ch  | 13     | K—Q sq  | 16     | Kt—B 7  | 16     | B—K 3  |
| 14     | Kt—B 7 ch | 14     | K—B 2   | 17     | Kt—Kt 5 | 17     | Kt—Q 2 |

For if 18 R—K sq, Black replies B—Kt 5!

Again, if

|    |         |    |        |
|----|---------|----|--------|
| 12 | Kt—Kt 6 | 12 | P × Kt |
| 13 | R—K sq  | 13 | Q—Q 3! |

Threatening mate in two.

|    |         |    |       |
|----|---------|----|-------|
| 14 | P—K R 3 | 14 | Q—K 3 |
| 15 | Q—Q 2   |    |       |

Q × Q or B × B are useless.

|    |       |    |                  |
|----|-------|----|------------------|
| 16 | R × Q | 15 | P × B            |
|    |       | 16 | B × R, and wins. |

Space compels us regretfully to leave this variation, and examine a few positions springing from

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

At this point Black has only two good replies—viz., 5... Kt × Kt and Kt—K B 3. 5... P—Q 4, involving the loss of a Pawn by the reply Q—K 2, is unsound. First, then

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

and we have equality.

If ...

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

And we have the deadly dull form of the French Defence, where the Pawns are exchanged on the third move.

A pretty game, which shows that there is scope for enterprise even here, was played some three or four years ago between Mr. P. S. Leonardt and Mr. H. W. Shoosmith, and is well worth consideration :—

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

A serious weakening of his King's side, upon which White plays throughout the game. B—K 3, followed by Kt—Q 2 and P—B 3, was much sounder. Black's scheme evidently was to prevent 12 B—K Kt 5 after the exchange of Pawns which follows.

|    |         |    |        |
|----|---------|----|--------|
| 10 | Castles | 10 | P—B 4  |
| 11 | P × P   | 11 | B × P  |
| 12 | B—K B 4 | 12 | Q—Kt 3 |

Much better to develop either by Kt—B 3 or B—K 3.



13 Q—Q 2                      13 R—K sq

Black dare not play 13... Q×Kt P, on account of 14 Q R—Kt sq, Q—R 6 (or Q×R P); 15 B×P, P×B; 16 Q×P, B—K 2; 17 Kt—R 5, and wins. If 16... Kt—K 5, 17 Kt—Kt 5.

14 Q R—K sq                      14 B—B sq

15 P—B 3                          15 B—K 3

16 B—Kt sq

This excellent move keeps up the pressure just as Black is apparently releasing himself.

16 Q Kt—Q 2

17 Q—B 2                          17 Q R—B sq

18 Kt—K 5                          18 B—Q 3

19 Kt×Kt                          19 B×Kt

20 Kt—R 5

Threatening mate in three.

20 Kt—K 5

21 R—Q sq !                      21 B—K 3

Overlooking White's design, but there was no adequate defence.

22 B×B                              22 Q×B

23 Q×Kt                            23 Resigns.

There now remains for consideration the most fashionable attack of to-day—3 P—Q 4.

Various writers and theorists had contended that 3 Kt×P led to an advantage for White, and the chess world generally had remained satisfied to discard the Petroff on that ground. It remained for Steinitz, in his "Modern Chess Instructor," published in 1889, to disturb these theories, and prove that the second player had nothing to fear from that variation. At the same time, he contended that the strongest line of play at the disposal of White is 3 P—Q 4, and endeavoured to shew that by this means—and this means alone—White acquired an advantage in the opening. Many of the variations he gave were so complicated and of such a thoroughly Steinitzian character that, for the purpose of practical play, they were almost useless. The chess world was perfectly content to admire the resource and ingenuity which allowed early sorties of the White King, and eagerly watched the Titanic struggles of the then world champion to extricate his King from a very labyrinth of entanglements. But there it stopped, with the result that much most able analysis was not generally tested, because so encumbered with bizarre variations.

It will be our purpose to try to place before our readers the general design of Steinitz, and to disentangle the play which is of practical utility from the idiosyncrasies of the latter-day Steinitz which are supposed to underlie the principles of what has been described as the Modern School. We say "supposed" advisedly, because we hold that there are no such fundamental peculiarities.

The only difference between the "Old" and the "Modern" methods seems to be a desire for soundness in tactics—a factor not apparent in many of the games of an earlier period. That the needless sacrifice of a Pawn or disintegration of position allowed in



the early stages, although more than balanced by brilliant mid-game combination, no longer appeals, is due to the scientific trend of to-day. It is this which deprives a player of unqualified satisfaction upon winning a game if at any time he ought to have lost against accurate opposition. Therefore in the best games of the modern school brilliancy is accompanied by soundness, not only of the winning combination but the strategy and tactics of the whole game, which cannot be said of the older masters.

To proceed with our analysis :—

| WHITE. |          | BLACK. |           | WHITE. |                 | BLACK. |         |
|--------|----------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------------|--------|---------|
| 1      | P—K 4    | 1      | P—K 4     | 6      | K—Q sq          | 6      | P—Q 4   |
| 2      | Kt—K B 3 | 2      | Kt—K B 3  | 7      | P×P <i>e.p.</i> | 7      | P—K B 4 |
| 3      | P—Q 4    | 3      | P×P       | 8      | P×P             | 8      | Q×P     |
| 4      | P—K 5    | 4      | Kt—K 5    | 9      | Kt×P            |        |         |
| 5      | Q—K 2    | 5      | B—Kt 5 ch |        |                 |        |         |

Steinitz marks Black's 5th move, B—Kt 5 ch, with a query, and he gives a note after 9 Kt×P stating that White has the better game.

We do not propose to attempt to investigate much further. The position is too Steinitzian for our taste, and the movement of the White King and his liability to attacks after

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
|            | 9 Q—Q 3     |
| 10 P—Q B 3 | 10 Kt—Q B 3 |

being much too speculative for our liking.

The simple continuation 5 Q×P appears to give White all the pull he can reasonably expect without incurring any dangers, and it is with a consideration of this variation that we shall close this article. Here is a typical example :—

| WHITE. |          | BLACK. |          | WHITE. |                 | BLACK. |       |
|--------|----------|--------|----------|--------|-----------------|--------|-------|
| 1      | P—K 4    | 1      | P—K 4    | 5      | Q×P             | 5      | P—Q 4 |
| 2      | Kt—K B 3 | 2      | Kt—K B 3 | 6      | P×P <i>e.p.</i> | 6      | Kt×P  |
| 3      | P—Q 4    | 3      | P×P      | 7      | Kt—B 3          |        |       |
| 4      | P—K 5    | 4      | Kt—K 5   |        |                 |        |       |

This move appears to be best, and it will be noticed that although Black can readily develop his pieces they are not happily placed for combinative effect, and White gets great scope with his Rooks. Also, though apparently in the midst of dangers, the White Queen is perfectly safe, and exercises a strong influence on Black's game.

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

And White has much the best of it.

Another strong method for White is :—

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



Otherwise Kt—Kt 5 might be awkward.

14 K Kt—Kt 5 14 B × Kt  
15 Q × B 15 P—K B 4

And White again stands best.

The peculiarity we have mentioned is apparent, and in the endeavour to make use of his already developed pieces Black finds his difficulty. The whole seems to shew a defect in the strategical arrangement of his game, consequent upon the inherent weakness of the opening against 3 P—Q 4.

The following are the opening moves of a game played between Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. G. E. Bellingham at Hastings in 1904, and illustrate the Queen's side movement alluded to in the previous variation :—

| WHITE.     | BLACK.     | WHITE.              | BLACK.   |
|------------|------------|---------------------|----------|
| 1 P—K 4    | 1 P—K 4    | 5 Q × P             | 5 P—Q 4  |
| 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 6 P × P <i>e.p.</i> | 6 Kt × P |
| 3 P—Q 4    | 3 P × P    | 7 B—K B 4           |          |
| 4 P—K 5    | 4 Kt—K 5   |                     |          |

Also a strong move, although we prefer the chances arising from Q—B 4, which seems to give White a greater pull.

|          |          |                |            |
|----------|----------|----------------|------------|
| 8 Q—Q 2  | 7 Kt—B 3 | 10 B—Q 3       | 10 Castles |
| 9 Kt—B 3 | 8 B—K 2  | 11 Castles K R | 11 R—K sq  |
|          | 9 B—K 3  | 12 K R—K sq    | 12 B—B 3   |

Here Q—Q 2, followed by Q R—Q sq, was preferable.

13 B × Kt 13 P × B

This weakness is forced, as if 13.., Q × B ; 14 Kt—Kt 5, Q—Q 2 ; 15 Q—B 4, Q R—B sq ; 16 Q R—Q sq, &c.

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

And though not very pronounced, White still has a pull. The complete score of the game, with notes by Mr. J. H. Blackburne, will be found at page 479 of our Volume XXIV. (1904).

An attempt to Castle Q R leads to no better result, as is seen in the following :—

|           |            |                  |            |
|-----------|------------|------------------|------------|
| 7 Kt—B 3  | 7 B—Q 2    | 10 B—K 3         | 10 Castles |
| 8 B—Q 3   | 8 Kt—B 3   | 11 Castles (Q R) | 11 P—B 3   |
| 9 Q—K B 4 | 9 Q—K 2 ch |                  |            |

Move by move the difficulty of getting Black's pieces to act in combination is clearly shewn, whilst those of White are already extremely well posted.

12 K R—K sq 12 Q—B 2 14 Q—Q R 4 14 Kt—B sq  
13 K—Kt sq 13 K—Kt sq 15 B—Q B 4

And again White stands best.

Finally, as a simple means of avoiding dangerous complications, and also of retaining the advantage of the first move, we unhesitatingly recommend 3 P—Q 4 followed with 5 Q × P as the best attack against the Petroff Defence.



## REVIEWS.

“Der Schachwettkampf Lasker—Marshall, im Fruhjar, 1907.” Mit Erläuterungen herausgegeben von Dr. Tarrasch. Nurnberg, Dr. Tarraschs Selbstverlag.

This pamphlet of 54 pages is published at Nurnberg, Dr. Tarrasch being his own publisher, in this instance. It will be sent post-free for 2s. 2d. The annotation of the games is of an exhaustive character; the principles of sound play are critically applied with the utmost rigour; and it may be said that a study of the games of Marshall's last two matches, under Dr. Tarrasch's guidance, goes far towards being in itself a liberal chess education. The extraordinary statement which has been circulated as to a resolution said (no authority is given for the assertion) to have been formed by Dr. Lasker before the match is not mentioned; but Dr. Tarrasch incidentally deals it a very damaging blow by showing that on several occasions during the match Marshall had at command winning continuations! The pamphlet closes with a short survey of the course of the match and a few remarks upon the characteristics of the players. Here it were rather to be wished that the criticisms upon the loser had been less pitiless in their incisiveness. The estimate of Dr. Lasker's play, whilst highly interesting, is not one which will find general acceptance as being completely impartial.

The upshot of Marshall's two matches is to render it more than ever desirable that Dr. Lasker and Dr. Tarrasch should be brought together in a championship struggle. We are now having two (or even three) International Masters' Tournaments a year. Without at all undervaluing these events, it may safely be said that the chess world would willingly spare one of them if that sacrifice might be the price of a match, without which the next generation will say that the career of neither master was complete.

“Das II. Internationale Schachmeisterturnier in Ostende, 1906.” Mit Genehmigung des Turnierkomitees herausgegeben von Georg Marco. 1 Heft, Ausgegeben am 11 Mai, 1907. Wien. Im Verlage der Wiener Schachzeitung, 1907.







The book of the games of the second Ostend Tournament is being published by subscription; and in parts, similarly to the book of the Vienna (1898) Tournament. The first part, now before us, contains 64 pages and 76 games; presumably the complete work will consist of four or five parts. The price is 8 kronen. Subscriptions should be sent to the “Verlag der Wiener Schachzeitung, Wien VIII., Alserstrasse, 51.” Owing to the rapid manner in which, last year, one tournament succeeded another, comparatively few of these Ostend games found publication in Great Britain. A glance through this first part shews that there were played a great many very fine and sparkling games. The notation is Herr Marco's contribution to the much-discussed question of an international notation. The squares









are indicated by the formula—usually called algebraic—of letters and figures, in vogue in Germany ; but the chief objection always urged to the universal adoption of this notation is that the names (and therefore the initial letters) of the pieces differ, according to language. Herr Marco meets this by substituting for the initial letter of each piece its printed symbol, as used in printing diagrammed positions. It may be freely conceded that he has overcome the objection, so far as print is concerned ; unfortunately, his solution leaves the objection intact, so far as relates to written communication (which includes communication by telegraph). However, that does not concern us here ; the notation is in print simplicity itself ; the print is of the clearest ; and no reader can ever be under any misapprehension as to the piece to be moved. The notes to the games are mostly by Herr Marco, and are of the suggestive rather than the exhaustive order. The increasing number of players whose preference in chess literature is for collections of games should certainly add this one to their respective libraries.

### SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

**T**HE two positions given last month were taken from the Swedish work, "Lärobok I. Schach." No. XII. is by A. Troitzky, the celebrated Russian composer of end-games. No. XIII. is by the Swedish composer, S. Hjelström. We repeat the positions :—

XII.— at K Kt 5,  at K B 6,  at K 5,  at K 8,  at K Kt 5,  at Q B 4. White to play. Black draws !

XIII.— at K B 8,  at K B sq,  at K B 4 and Q R 6,  at K 3,  at K B 6,  at K R 5 and K B 4. White to play and win.

The Troitzky position has proved too difficult for the majority of our solvers ; in fact, only three of the solutions received will pass muster, and these are from Messrs. C. E. Tattersall (London), T. P. Jones (South Shields), and W. H. S. Monck (Dublin). For the benefit of those who have failed to grasp the niceties of the play required to force the draw, we give the author's solution in full :—

1 P—K 6. (If 1 B—K 7, then follows 1. . . B—R 4 ; 2 B×P, B—Q sq ch ; 3 K—Kt 6, K—K 7 ; 4 K—B 7, K—Q 6 ; 5 K—K 8, K—K 5 ! 6 P—K 6, K—Q 4 ; 7 K—Q 2, B—B 3 ; 8 B—K 7, B—K 4 ; 9 B—B 8, B—B 3 ; 10 B—Kt 7, B—Kt 4 ; 11 B—R 6, B—B 3, &c.)

1. . . P—B 5 ! 2 B—B 3 ch ! B×B ; 3 P—K 7, B—B 3 ch !! (If 3. . . B—Q 7 ch ? 4 K—B 5, P—B 6 ; 5 P Queens ch, K—Q 8 ; 6 Q—R 4 ch, K—B 2 ; 7 K—K 4, together with K—Q 3, and Black loses) ; 4 K×B, P—B 6 ; 5 P Queens ch, K—Q 7 ! (If 5. . . K—Q 8, then 6 Q—R 5 ch, K—B sq ; 7 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—B 7 ; 8 Q—K 5 ! K—Kt 6 ;



9 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—R 7; 10 Q—B 4 ch, K—Kt 7; 11 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 7; 12 K—K 5, and wins).

6 Q—Q 7 ch. (Note that if the White King did not occupy B 6, White could win as follows :—6 Q—Q 8 ch, K—B 8; 7 Q—K Kt 5, ch, &c.) 6.., K—B 8. (Now White is unable to check next move, and Black gains time to advance his Pawn); 7 K—K 5, P—B 7; 8 Q—Q Kt 5! K—Q 8; 9 Q—Kt 3, K—Q 7; 10 Q—R 2 (If 10 Q—Kt 2, K—Q 8; 11 K—Q 4, P Queens, &c.). 10.., K—B 6! (If 10.., K—Q 8, White wins thus :—11 K—Q 4, P Queens; 12 K—Q 3!!); 11 Q—R sq ch, K—Q 7; 12 Q—Kt 2, K—Q 8; 13 Q—Kt 3, K—Q 7; 14 Q—R 2, K—B 6, and draws.

Mr. Tattersall remarks :—"The draw is not easy to find, and for a long time one has the impression that White should win."

The author's solution of No. XIII. is as follows :—

1 K—Kt 7, K—Q 4 (If 1.., B—K 5; 2 K—Kt 6, B—Q 4; 3 K—Kt 5, B—K 5; 4 K×P, K—B 2; 5 K—Kt 3, and follows with B—K 2, winning); 2 K—Kt 6 (If 2 P—R 7, then follows 2.., K—B 4; 3 B—R 3! K—Kt 3; 4 B×P, K×P and draws); 2.., K—B 4; 3 K—Kt 5 (If 3 K×P? K—Kt 3; 4 K—Kt 5, P—R 6; 5 B×P, and Black draws); 3.., K—Kt 3 (If 3.., P—R 6, 4 B×P, K—Kt 3; 5 B—B sq!! &c.); 4 K×R P, B—K 5; 5 K—Kt 5, B—B 7 (If 5.., K—B 3; 6 K—B 6, K—Q 3; 7 B—R 3, B—Q 6; 8 P—R 7, B—K 5; 9 B×P, B—R sq; 10 B—Q 3, K—B 2; 11 K—K 5, followed with B—K 4, and wins); 6 K—B 6 (If 6 B—R 3, then Black will reply B—Q 6! leading to a draw); 6.., B—K 5; (If 6.., K—B 4; 7 P—R 7, B—K 5; 8 B—Q 3! &c.); 7 K—K 5, B—B 7; 8 K—Q 4 (If 8 B—R 3, B—Q 6; 9 B×P, B×P; 10 K—Q 6, B—K 7! 11 B—K 4, B—Kt 5; 12 B—Q 5, B—B 4! 13 B—K 6, B—Q 6, and draws); 8.., B—K 5; 9 B—Q 3, B—B 3; 10 K—K 5, B—Q 2; 11 B×P (If 11 K—Q 6, B—B sq; 12 B—B 4, K—R 2; 13 K—B 7, leading to a win). 11.., B—Kt 4; 12 B—B 8, B—Q 6; 13 P—B 5, B×P, K×B, and wins.

Opinions are greatly divided on this study. The majority declare that White can win, but several of the more experienced solvers state that Black can draw. Mr. Allingham says :—"I found XIII. elusive and very interesting. Black in many variations nearly gets a draw." On the other hand, Mr. Tattersall submits the appended analysis "Drawn game." 1 K—Kt 7, K—Q 3; 2 K—B 6, K—B 2; 3 K×P, K—Kt 3; 4 K—Kt 5, P—R 6; 5 B×P, K×P; 6 P—B 5, K—Kt 3; 7 P—B 6, B—Q 4; 8 K—Kt 6, K—B 2; 9 K—Kt 7, K—Q 3; 10 B—B 5, K—K 4; 11 B—Kt 6, K—B 5!! 12 B—B 7, B—B 3; 13 B—B 4, B—K sq; 14 B—Q 3, K—Kt 4, reaching the key square and drawing. The draw is obscure. If White wastes time in attempting to defend K B P instead of marching straight to the Queen's side he loses the game. In actual play few players would draw."

In the limited time at our disposal we have not been able to satisfy ourselves as to the correctness of the claims that "Black draws." and shall, therefore, be glad if our readers will again examine this very instructive study, and favour us with their views.

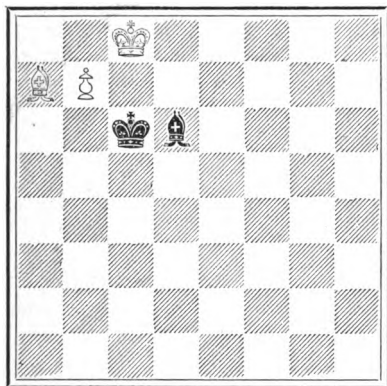
Solutions to both positions were submitted by Miss Corser (Riegate), "W. W." (Hunslet), Messrs. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), P. J.



Allingham (Reigate), W. T. Pierce (Guildford), A. Jenkins, Junr. (Southampton), A. W. Daniel (Brdgend), T. P. Hughes (South Shields), D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), D. M. Liddle (Elizabeth, U.S.A.), and M. Whitehead (Southsea). The best contributions, in our opinion, are from Messrs. Jones, Tattersall, Daniel, and Allingham, and to each of these gentlemen a prize will be sent.

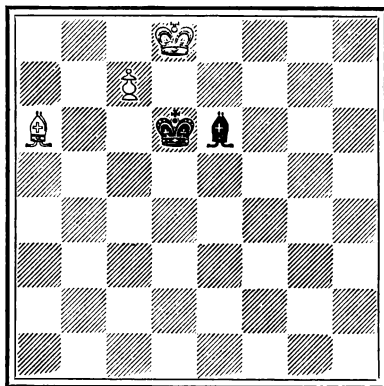
For the best solutions of the two appended positions, to reach us not later than first post on July 20th, we offer two book prizes.

XIV.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play. What result?

XV.  
BLACK.



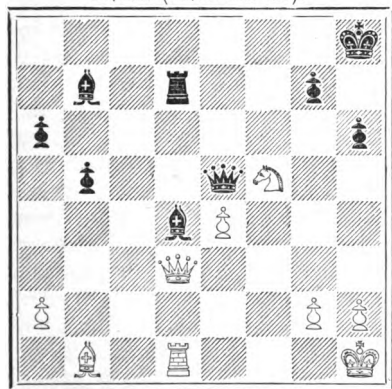
WHITE.  
White to play. What result?

### "CHESS HALLUCINATION."

We take the following interesting diagrams, and comments, from a recent issue of the *Hastings and St. Leonard's Observer*. The chess editor is Mr. F. W. Womersley.

No. 1.

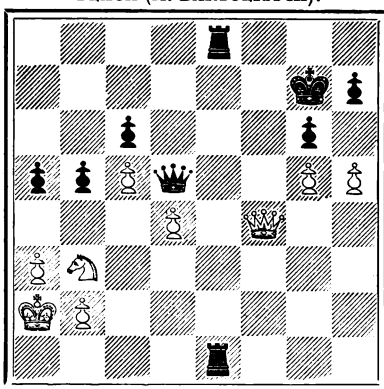
BLACK (HERR MARCO).



WHITE (HERR POPIEL).

No. 2.

BLACK (M. BARTOLITSCH).



WHITE (M. ABKIN).



A correspondent enquires, with reference to one of our notes last week, if "hallucination" is an euphemism for a ——. Well, yes, it means a blunder, but with the special characteristic of a mental perception of something which has no reality, probably arising from nervous tension. We give a couple of chess illustrations, of the phenomena, from which he will appreciate the difference of phrase.

No. 1 from the International Tournament of 1902 at Monte Carlo. It was Black's turn to move, and he resigned! under the hallucination that he had a lost game. As a fact, if he had played B—Kt 8 he would have won!

No. 2 from the National Tournament at St. Petersburg, 1903. Black played P—Q R 5, and White resigned! Another hallucination, as Abkin had a certain draw by P—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq, Q—B 8 ch!

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### OBITUARY.

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The death is announced of the Archbishop (R.C.) of Port of Spain, Trinidad. His Grace, the Most Reverend Patrick Flood, was an enthusiastic chess player, and gave a hearty welcome to the Rev. J. F. Welsh, when he became Bishop of Trinidad. They constantly played together, and always had a "Battle of Bishops" when travelling in company in Coastal Steamers round the Islands. The personal relations of the Archbishop and Bishop were most cordial and pleasant. There is plenty of chess strength in Trinidad but the enthusiasm requisite for a successful club is limited unfortunately to four or five members.

It is with very deep regret that we have to record the death of Mr. Samuel Wright, President of the Lancashire County Chess Association, and Honorary Treasurer of the Liverpool Chess Club, of which he was a member for over fifty years, being elected in 1853. By the death of Mr. Wright the Liverpool Club has lost one of its staunchest supporters, who throughout his long membership took a most active interest in its welfare. For no less than thirty-four years Mr. Wright held official positions. For fourteen years he was honorary secretary; fourteen years honorary treasurer; two years librarian; twice vice-president, and twice president. During the whole of this long period he enjoyed the confidence of all the members, who presented him in 1898 with a portrait of himself, as a token of their esteem, regard, and appreciation of his services to the club.


Mr. Wright took up the Presidency of the Lancashire Association in 1901, and was re-elected to this position at each subsequent annual meeting. As President he supported the best interests of county chess, and he maintained the highest traditions of an English gentleman. His death is deeply deplored by all his colleagues on the County Executive, whose sympathy with Mr. Wright's family has been expressed in a letter of condolence on their great loss. Mr. Wright was a Vice-President of the Northern Chess Union, and on more than one occasion expressed his approval of the part taken by the Northern delegates in the founding of the British Chess Federation.



## THE OSTEND CHESS CONGRESS OF 1907.

## IMPRESSIONS AND SOUVENIRS.

BY JAMES MORTIMER.

N contributing to the classic pages of the *British Chess Magazine* a brief random review of the Ostend Congress, I accede to a request addressed to me as a "bottom-rock sportsman." In conferring upon me this flattering epithet, I suspect that the Editor of the *B.C.M.* was indulging his *penchant* for playful sarcasm. Indeed, this agreeable interpretation of his critical views concerning my exploits (?) as a "master" is confirmed by the soothing remark which follows—that sportsmen of the type mentioned are "probably better appreciated in Yorkshire than anywhere else in the universe." It is well known the world over that the chief virtue of the true Yorkshireman is his sturdy determination in the face of disaster, and his simple but beautiful faith in the motto: "Never say die." My ambition as a juvenile aspirant to chess honours led me to hope that, at the close of the Ostend Tournament, I should attain the dazzling position of top dog. Alas! As the late Mr. R. Burns shrewdly observed to an intimate friend, "The best laid schemes of mice and men are frequently frustrated"—or words to that effect. It is known to the thousands of sympathisers who read the *B.C.M.* that the writer of these lines commenced by playing a few (shall I say ?) immortal games, in which his opponents were crushed to impalpable powder, and that he then suddenly went out of business.

The rest, so far as I am personally concerned, is a melancholy procession of zeros, which my pen declines to chronicle, even as an object-lesson to our over-confident woodshifters and embryo Morphys.

I trust this personal exordium will be indulgently forgiven. Some sort of apologia appeared to me necessary before venturing to review the organisation and proceedings of the Ostend Chess Congress of 1907 ; in point of the nations represented, the many distinguished players engaged, and the large sum (nearly £2,000) distributed in prizes, the most notable chess competition ever yet held. As this article is written for publication before the final adjournment of the Congress, I must necessarily confine myself to a description of the *fait accompli*.

It is a pleasure to state that the entire proceedings of the Congress have been conducted without the slightest hitch from the 16th of May, when the two great tournaments commenced, until their close, on June 25th, and the few days still remaining to be devoted to the conclusion of the Ladies' Championship and the competitions of amateurs divided into three separate classes—first, second, and third—will no doubt be marked by a similar smoothness and harmony. For this pleasant state of affairs the players are, one and all, indebted to the efforts of the Executive Committee, whose active members are M. Pécher, president ; M. Eugene de Lannoy, secretary ; and Mr. L. Hoffer, director and general manager of all the tournaments. The labours of the two last named gentlemen, entrusted with the control of the numerous details



involved in the practical direction of the various tournaments, have been arduous and difficult in the extreme, and to them rightly belongs the lion's share of credit for the complete success of the Congress. M. de Lannoy, the secretary, has shared with Mr. Hoffer the management of the daily meetings during a period of nearly two months, and, *mirabile dicta!* not even Mr. \* \* \*, or Monsieur Chose, or Herr X. has had occasion to utter the slightest word of complaint. This, in an assemblage composed of more irritable geniuses than all the vatums the world has produced up to date, is, indeed, a statement which nothing but my striking likeness to little George Washington (often noticed at Hampstead, where I reside when in London) would induce the general reader to believe. Those who are acquainted with the diplomatic talents of the chess editor of *The Field* will credit my assertion without difficulty.

The Championship—composed of six players, all winners of previous international tournaments—resulted in a remarkably close and interesting struggle for the final supremacy between Dr. Tarrasch, Herr Schlechter, M. Janowski, and, at a period when too late, Mr. Frank J. Marshall. This competition was arranged to be played in five rounds, each player meeting all the others four times.

In the early rounds M. Janowski took the lead, which he maintained during a considerable period, closely followed by Dr. Tarrasch and Herr Schlechter, who remained on nearly equal terms throughout the contest. Marshall, possibly influenced by the saddening recollection of his recent defeat in the match with Lasker, played at first with little of his usual confidence, dash, and imagination, and lost or drew several games. Burn, the British representative, made a bad commencement, and was apparently entirely out of form. So, too, was M. Tchigorin, the last of the six, whose final score in twenty games was only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points; Burn being next above, with a score of 8.

It is said that in the game of chess luck plays no part whatever. That is a fallacy. In both the championship and the masters' tournament at Ostend chance, or luck, has been a conspicuous factor, as I shall here proceed to prove. Dr. Tarrasch undoubtedly owed his victory in the championship to two slices of good fortune in his favour. In his second round with Schlechter the game at a certain period became complicated, though apparently this position was one of equality, and the Doctor, not feeling well, proposed a draw. To this suggestion Schlechter good-naturedly agreed, without due examination of the board. Subsequently it was fully demonstrated by the Vienna master himself that, had the game been played out, he would have won it, and, consequently, the championship, as he was only half a point behind Dr. Tarrasch at the finish.

Another instance of the Doctor's luck occurred in the final round. At this stage Janowski required to win his last game in order to tie with Tarrasch for first place. In the previous three rounds Janowski had scored twice against Marshall, and had lost one game only with the American. Marshall, however, had now recovered all his characteristic dash and enterprise, and played this last game for all he was worth, conscious that to win it would place him on a level with Janowski and



add substantially to the money value of his prize. Thus nerved for the conflict, he soon had the Franco-Polish champion in his grip, and again Tarrasch had the luck to witness the discomfiture of the only rival he now had to fear.

No such thing as luck in the game of chess ! What nonsense ! I have been myself unlucky enough to suffer from insomnia during the greater part of this tournament, and, as it happens, am the direct cause of luck to others. Thus I ought to have defeated Bernstein, Mieses, and Niemzowitch, having winning positions with all these prize-winners, and an easy draw with Rubinstein. It was their good luck that I was too much fatigued to avail myself of the advantages I had secured, and thus lost my opportunities—and my games. I hope these four specimens of how-not-to-do-it will be recorded next month in the pages of the *B.C.M.* as monuments of imbecility, and an imperishable reminder to the chess-players of future generations that “a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.”

The end of the Masters' Tournament, like the championship, was in doubt until the last game had been played, and the first prize hinged upon an adjourned game between Teichmann and Rubinstein, in which the former had won a minor piece in exchange for two Pawns. This struggle was not decided until the day after the last round was finished, when the scores of the leaders were as follows:—Bernstein and Rubinstein, each 19½ ; Mieses and Niemzowitch, each 19 ; Forgacs, 18½ ; Teichmann and Salwe, each 17 ; Marco, 16½ ; John and Tartakover, each 16 ; E. Cohn, Snosko-Borowski, and Spielmann, each 15. As regarded the suspended contest between Teichmann and Rubinstein it will be seen that Teichmann's victory won for him the sixth prize ; whilst Rubinstein, had he been able to secure a draw, would have won the tournament instead of sharing first and second honours with Dr. Bernstein.

In this memorable Ostend Chess Congress of 1907 many of the world's most famous players were competitors in the two principal tournaments. In the contest for the championship were included Tarrasch, Schlechter, Janowski, Marshall, Burn, and Tchigorin. Dr. Lasker's American engagements prevented him from competing, and Herr Maroczy declined to take part in the tournament.

Of the thirty masters, Blackburne and Teichmann are the most widely known in the chess world, and both rank in the list of special prize winners, having won more than half their games. Mieses also deservedly ranks high. It is, however, the young players who have come to the front, and are certain to be heard of in the immediate future of chess. The most prominent of these youthful experts are Bernstein (24), Rubinstein (26), Niemzowitch (20), and E. Cohn (23). Other young players who have greatly distinguished themselves in the Ostend Tournament of 1907 are Tartakover, Duras, Dr. Perlis, and Snosko-Borowski.

The prizes in all the tournaments were distributed in accordance with the “Tietz” system, which was fully described some years ago in the *British Chess Magazine*. Under this method of dividing prize money, every player who wins even a single game receives a propor-



tionate prize. To cite a practical example, the prizes in the championship, amounting to 12,000 francs, were awarded as follows :—Tarrasch (score  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ), 2,603 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs ; Schlechter (12), 2,277 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs ; Janowski and Marshall (each  $11\frac{1}{2}$ ), each 1,950 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs ; Burn (8), 779 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs ; and Tchigorin ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ), 438 $\frac{1}{2}$  francs.

A strong effort will now be made to arrange a match for the world's championship between Lasker (the present holder) and Dr. Tarrasch, and a tempting prize will be offered to these two great players, who would certainly be better matched than Janowski and Lasker, had the former won first place, as was on the cards at the end. Janowski is a brilliant tournament player, but is not so strong in matches, and was beaten a couple of years ago by Marshall, who, in his turn, has recently been defeated by Lasker. If the Ostend promoters of chess can bring together Lasker and Tarrasch, they will deserve the thanks of all interested in the Royal game throughout the world.

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## THE CHESS WORLD.

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The Ladies' Chess Club has decided to affiliate with the recently founded Middlesex County Association.

The championship of the Leeds Club has been won by Mr. C. W. Jeffrey, who tied with Mr. J. Spencer, and won the deciding match with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  points out of 3. Mr. Jeffrey also won the club handicap with the splendid score of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  points out of a possible 20.

The *Falkirk Herald*, one of the best of our exchanges, is making a feature of portraits and biographical sketches of leading players and composers. The series started with the portrait of a well-known Yorkshire chess enthusiast, followed with portraits of Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood and Dr. R. C. Macdonald, together with ample records of their chess achievements.

The Lancashire championship has been won by Mr. V. L. Wahl'tuch, of Manchester, who defeated Mr. F. H. Crebbin, of Liverpool, in a deciding game, rendered necessary because both made equal scores in the final pool of four players. At one stage of the deciding game Mr. Crebbin had a winning position, but he failed to take advantage of his opportunity, and finally lost. Class B : The first and second prizes were divided by Messrs. J. van Sommer (Liverpool), R. W. Houghton (Ardwick), and Dr. J. Mackenzie (Burnley), who met each other in the final stage, and made equal scores. In Class C the first prize was won by Mr. A. Grosse (Manchester), and the second by Mr. W. H. Lown (Wigan).

Liverpool v. Glasgow.—The annual match between these powerful clubs was played at Liverpool, on June 8th, and resulted in a draw. Score :—

| LIVERPOOL.     |    |    |    |    |   | GLASGOW.        |    |    |    |   |  |
|----------------|----|----|----|----|---|-----------------|----|----|----|---|--|
| Dr. Holmes     | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. J. A. M'Kee | .. | .. | .. | 1 |  |
| Mr. J. Cairns  | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. W. Gibson   | .. | .. | .. | 1 |  |
| Mr. E. Spencer | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. H. Jackson  | .. | .. | .. | 0 |  |



|                           |               |                             |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. M. Kaiser .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. Borthwick .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. D. Powell .. .. .     | *1            | Mr. A. Murray .. .. .       | *0            |
| Dr. Shaw .. .. .          | 1             | Mr. W. Scott .. .. .        | 0             |
| Mr. E. A. Askwith .. .. . | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. J. Neilson .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. H. Crebbin .. .. . | 0             | Mr. J. D. Chambers.. .. .   | 1             |
| Mr. W. R. Thomas .. .. .  | 1             | Mr. J. M. Finlayson .. .. . | 0             |
| Mr. H. Bateman .. .. .    | 0             | Mr. J. Macdonald .. .. .    | 1             |
| Mr. H. Kearne .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. Wardhaugh .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| <hr/>                     |               | <hr/>                       |               |
| 5 $\frac{1}{2}$           |               | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$             |               |

\* Adjudicated.

The Manchester Club championship tournament was brought to a close at the beginning of last month, and resulted in Mr. T. Kelly winning first prize; Mr. C. H. Wallwork second, and Mr. C. Coates third. Mr. Kelly has thus repeated the Rev. W. C. Palmer's performance of last year in winning the two principal tournaments of the Manchester Club—the Bateson Wood Handicap and the championship. The Rev. W. C. Palmer did not compete in either event this year. Mr. Kelly won nine games out of nine, and scored a tenth by forfeit. A Summer Tournament is now in progress at the club, in two sections—one for afternoon and one for evening play.

We have much pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to the progress which the British Correspondence Chess Association is making. From a recent communication received from the hon. secretary, Mr. F. de Mattos Harding, 21, Fermor Road, Forest Hill, London, we learn that the society now numbers 51 members, resident in England and Ireland. Since last August 168 games have been played, or are in progress, exclusive of special tourneys, of which there are two—one for the Association Cup (24 entries) and the other for a Silver Queen and other prizes (33 entries). There are also three prizes for the ordinary annual Competition (greatest percentage of games won during the year), and further tourneys under consideration.

The portrait of Mr. A. E. Moore, which appeared in our issue for May, has evidently aroused some pleasant memories in the mind of Dr. Lasker. In the latest issue of his magazine he writes:—"In helping to establish the Lancashire Chess Association, the Northern Counties Union, and the British Chess Federation, Mr. Moore has given an impetus to chess in England, the benefit of which will be appreciated for a long time. Mr. Moore, fortunately, does not concern himself altogether with the showy side of chess. His interest in the North Manchester Club does not in any way diminish with the addition of his duties in the larger sphere. Personally, he is a charming companion, with such an exuberance of good-natured fun, that it is difficult to deny that to his personal influence is due the firm foundation of the splendid organizations which now circumscribe the whole of the country."

The Middlesex County Chess Association was formed on the 1st June at a very representative meeting held at the City of London Club. Mr. C. E. Biaggini presided. Mr. R. P. Michell—a strong player who



has represented England in the cable matches with America—was elected the first president; and Mr. Fredk. W. Flear, of The Coves, Woodside Grange Road, North Finchley, was appointed hon. secretary and treasurer. There are about fifty local clubs in the county, and a number of these have already affiliated. It is proposed to compete in the Southern Counties Chess Union, and also in the Metropolitan Counties' contest of fifty players aside. A number of other events will be arranged, and special interest will be taken in the smaller clubs in the general development of chess strength and good-fellowship in the county.

House of Commons v. Press Gallery.—On Friday, June 21st, an interesting chess match was played at the House of Commons between eight members of Parliament and eight representatives of the Press. An interesting contest was finally won by the journalists. Score:—

| PRESS GALLERY.                            |    |    |   | HOUSE OF COMMONS.          |    |    |   |
|---|----|----|---|----------------------------|----|----|---|
| Mr. E. Emery ( <i>Daily News</i> )        | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. W. Clough, M.P.        | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. Amphlett ( <i>The Times</i> )         | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. Atherley-Jones, M.P.   | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. B. F. Bussy ( <i>Glasgow Herald</i> ) | .. | ½  | 1 | Dr. Rutherford, M.P.       | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. Brodribb ( <i>The Times</i> )         | .. | .. | 1 | Sir J. Randles, M.P.       | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. J. Turner ( <i>The Times</i> )        | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. Wardell, M.P.          | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. H. Bussey ( <i>Morning Post</i> )     | .. | .. | 1 | Sir H. Cotton, M.P.        | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. Roberts ( <i>The Scotsman</i> )       | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. Ridsdale, M.P.         | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. F. Grant ( <i>Press Association</i> ) | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. W. W. Rutherford, M.P. | .. | .. | 1 |
| <hr/>                                     |    |    |   | <hr/>                      |    |    |   |
| 4½  |    |    |   | 3½                         |    |    |   |

The twelfth annual meeting of the Ladies' Chess Club was held on June 11th, at the rooms, 30a, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, Mrs. W. W. White in the chair. The hon. secretary reported an increase in membership, and the club is not discouraged by the result of the efforts of its team in the matches in the 'A' Division of the London League. The total games won in the fourteen matches is up to expectations, but it is hoped to increase the total next season. The hon. treasurer's statement showed a substantial balance in hand. Miss Hooke won the championship cup; Mrs. Anderson, who held it for two years in succession, was only half a point behind Miss Hooke. Lady Newnes was elected president, Miss Hooke hon. secretary, Mrs. Anderson hon. treasurer, Mrs. Russell match captain, and Miss Ellen Sparks hon. tournament secretary. The club will be closed for the summer months, but will re-open on September 2nd.

Kent Chess Association.—Lewis Cup Tournament.—This cup, which was presented to the Kent Chess Association in 1900 by the Rev. Dr. L. Elwyn Lewis, in memory of his late father, the Rev. Lewis W. Lewis, who may justly be called the "father" of the Association, has been won this year by the Woolwich Chess Club. The cup was intended for competition among the second teams of the clubs competing for the county cup and the first teams of smaller and weaker clubs unable to compete for the county cup; but a glance at the list of winners reveals the fact that this latter class has an indisputable advantage over the former, as Lee II. is the only second team that has ever held the cup,



and that in 1902 and 1904. On the other five occasions it has been won by first teams, as on the present occasion, and it would be greatly to the interest of Kentish chess if a cup were devoted entirely to the competition of second teams.

The Woolwich Club is to be congratulated on its victory this year. It has defeated three of the strongest teams competing—viz., Lewisham, Sydenham II., and Sevenoaks (holders for 1906). The club is an amalgamation of the Woolwich Borough and Woolwich Conservative Chess Clubs, and in its present form should be able to make a good fight in the County Cup Tournament, and it is to be hoped that Woolwich, Sevenoaks, and Lewisham will all soon be found in the latter competition.

The contest for the Surrey County Championship has been won by Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, and the challenge cup now becomes his personal property; the present victory being his third consecutive win. The following interesting game is from this season's contest:—

GAME No. 2,832.

Played at Thornton Heath, in the Surrey Championship Competition.

*Queen's Pawn Game.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.  
MR. C. E. C. TATTERSALL. MR. U. B. UBER

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

..... This advance is not commendable, when Black has not yet established a majority of Pawns on the Queen's side.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 9 B—B 2  | 9 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 10 B—Q 2 | 10 P—K R 3 |

..... A weakening move, which should have been omitted, especially since the K B P has been moved already.

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

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 15 Kt—B 4 | 15 Q—Kt 4? |
|-----------|------------|

..... Black's game is already hopeless, as both his King's and Queen's wing are compromised.

- |             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 16 P—Q R 4! | 16 P×P |
| 17 R×P      |        |

A strong combination, to which Black has no satisfactory reply.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 18 Q×B ch | 17 B×R   |
| 19 Kt×K P | 18 K—B 2 |
| 20 Q×P ch | 19 K×Kt  |
|           | 20 K—Q 2 |

..... If K—K 2, 21 Q—B 7 ch, K—K 3; 22 Q—B 6 ch, and wins.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 21 Q—Q 5 ch | 21 B—Q 3  |
| 22 Q×B ch   | 22 K—B sq |
| 23 Q—K 6 ch | 23 K—Q sq |
| 24 R×P      |           |

Winning easily. White's play in this game shows great energy and ingenuity.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 25 Q—Q 5 ch  | 24 Q—Kt 5   |
| 26 Q—Kt 7 ch | 25 K—K 2    |
|              | 26 Resigns. |

The Southern Counties Chess Union.—The annual meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union was held on the 15th June, at the City of London Chess Club. Mr. H. E. Dobell presided, and a large number



of delegates were present, including those of Middlesex, the newly affiliated county. The annual report was presented by Mr. A. Schomberg, the hon. secretary ; and Mr. I. E. Mannington made the financial statement. Kent was reported as the champion county in the annual counties' contest. Mr. Fredk. W. Flear was elected president for the coming year ; Mr. Leonard P. Rees, vice-president ; and Mr. I. E. Mannington, hon. secretary and treasurer. The Executive Committee and representatives on the Executive and Council of the British Chess Federation were also appointed.

The retiring hon. secretary, Mr. A. Schomberg, was thanked for his services rendered in the past to the Union. On the motion of the Rev. A. Gordon Ross, it was unanimously agreed to approach the British Chess Federation with a view to the arrangement of next year's Federation Congress at some suitable place within the area of the Southern Counties Union, and the matter was referred to the Executive.

Mr. J. F. Allcock, on behalf of Essex County, raised the question, by the direction of his Association, relating to the more convenient grouping of the Home and Eastern Counties in the annual contest for the championship. Mr. Allcock received general support. A further question concerning the cost for the hire of clocks was also raised. In reference to the County Championship, Kent County, which had defeated all its opponents, was declared to be the winner without playing Norfolk, which county won the the North Eastern section, after the time fixed for the playing of matches had expired. The question of re-grouping the competing counties was considered at a meeting held on June 22nd, when the following sections were arranged:—South Eastern : Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, and Buckinghamshire ; Central Section : Surrey, Essex, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire ; North Eastern : Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Bedfordshire, and Huntingdonshire ; South Western Section : Devonshire, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Wiltshire, Somersetshire, Monmouthshire, and Dorsetshire. Arrangements were made for the purpose of avoiding ties, and it is hoped to get each annual contest completed more expeditiously than in the past. It is evident that the new year now entered upon will be full of good organising work, and we may congratulate the hon. secretary upon the prospect.

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Chess in Scotland.—Glasgow Chess Club held its annual meeting on May 30th, Mr. James Borthwick, M.A., president, in the chair. The reports submitted were extremely satisfactory, showing the club to be in a strong position, after a highly successful season. Prize-winners :—Championship : 1, Mr. James Birch ; 2, Mr. W. Gibson ; 3, Mr. J. Crum. Minor Championship : 1, Mr. J. M. Nichol ; 2, Mr. R. H. Blane. Knock-Out Handicap : 1, Mr. Charles Macdonald ; 2, Mr. R. Walker, M.A. Summer Handicap : 1, Mr. A. Murray ; 2, Mr. C. Wardhaugh, M.A. West of Scotland Championship : Mr. J. A. M'Kee. Team Captains : 1st Team (*ex-officio*), Mr. J. Birch ; 2nd Team, Mr. J. M. Nichol. A long discussion on club business ensued, and it is interesting to note that next season the time-limit in all the championship events will be twenty-four moves per hour instead of twenty, as in the past.



The Glasgow Club also votes for a return to the "knock-out" system in the "Richardson" Tourney, with teams of seven aside. Office-bearers elected :—Hon. president, Mr. Robert Pirrie ; president, Mr. Wm. Service, M.A. ; hon. secretary, Mr. W. Gibson ; hon. treasurer, Mr. A. J. Neilson ; hon. librarian, Mr. C. Wardhaugh, M.A.

Glasgow *v.* Liverpool annual match, played at Liverpool on 8th June, is reported elsewhere in the Magazine.

It has been suggested that a match by telephone might be played next season between the premier clubs of Glasgow and Birmingham ; but the proposal has not yet been officially considered by either club, we believe

Burns C.C. (Glasgow) favours the "knock-out" system, with teams of seven aside, for the "Richardson" Cup Tourney ; while Edinburgh and the Glasgow Athenæum and Central clubs vote for the League system, with seven aside. The Edinburgh Working Men's C.C. supports the League system, on condition that the teams are reduced to five aside.

Essex County Chess Association.—The annual meeting of this county association was held on Friday, the 14th ult., at the City of London Chess Club. Mr. J. F. Allcock, one of the acting vice-presidents, took the chair. There were present representatives from the East London, Southend, Ilford, Leyton, and Plaistow Chess Clubs, and other unattached members. The secretary, Mr. P. R. Gibbs, read the report and financial statement. The latter showed a deficit of over £7. The report was encouraging, for, although it did not recount a series of brilliant successes, it suggested marked improvement on the achievements of the previous season. In the Southern Counties Championship, under circumstances which placed the county at a great disadvantage with regard to its opponent, it drew the first match with Norfolk, but lost in the replay. In the triangular competition of Metropolitan counties, Essex won one match by a substantial figure and lost the second by a bare point. The correspondence match with Devonshire, although lost, showed an improved score for Essex. The officers were re-elected. These included: President, the Earl of Warwick ; acting vice-presidents, Messrs. J. F. Allcock and G. F. Williams ; secretary and treasurer, Mr. P. R. Gibbs. A motion to inaugurate a county championship was enthusiastically received, and a representative committee, consisting of Messrs. P. R. Gibbs (East London), W. H. Avery (Southend), F. W. Markwick (Leyton), E. W. Osler (West Ham), and C. E. Wood (Ilford), was appointed to draw up rules and conduct the championship, entries for which shall close on October 8th. The main points upon which the competition is to be based were thoroughly discussed. These are to be framed, with the idea of obtaining as large an entry as possible, and the importance of the competition is to be recognised by giving to the winner the right to top board in county matches. The grievance which Essex labours under in being compelled to play the county match with Norfolk on a day other than Saturday was ventilated. A resolution was unanimously passed by which the Association will withdraw from the competition unless some arrange-



ment can be made allowing some chance of playing the required number of boards. Although there was keenness on the part of members to win the match, it seems some forty players wrote the secretary expressing their regret at being unable to give up the whole of an ordinary week-day for the match.

**Essex Trophy Competition.**—The most important competition in Metropolitan Essex is that held under the auspices of the County Association for the coveted possession of the Silver Rook. Instituted in 1903 to encourage friendly rivalry between clubs in all parts of the county, the competition has always been keen. East London, Ilford, and Leyton invariably fight hard for the first place in the Metropolitan section, and have at one time or another all obtained the honour; in fact the result in 1903 was a drawn fight, in which all these three clubs participated, and a replay was necessitated. Southend, on the other hand, has no serious opponent, and this year, Clacton withdrawing, walked over. This year Leyton won the Metropolitan section for the first time, defeating both East London and Ilford—a somewhat unexpected result, as, although Leyton is perhaps stronger than Ilford, East London is certainly, on paper, considerably stronger than Leyton. In the final, Southend obtained by the toss a geographical advantage, an advantage which experience has proved on three occasions to be a winning one. In fact, since the commencement of the struggle, visitation has ever implied loss. But on this occasion, with the exception of their top board, Mr. Geo. Freeman, an exception which might possibly have altered the result, the Leyton team was representative, and it was, as the *Southend Standard* remarks, “the strongest combination of skilled match-players the local club has yet met in these competitions on its own ground.” Southend obtained the move on the odd boards, and, as will be seen by the score, in each case won. The first and third boards, however, gave the adjudicators considerable trouble; for, although the Leyton players were in each case something down in material, the question of win or draw entailed much analysis. Clever wins were scored early in the match by Mr. Shephard and Mr. Victor Rush. Mr. Hawkins made an ill-calculated sacrificial move which involved him in difficulties, and allowed his opponent, the veteran player Mr. E. B. Gittins, by careful and characteristic play, to hold on and finally wear out the premature attack. Mr. O. G. Reid, this year's winner of the Leyton Handicap Continuous Tournament, one of a number of young chess players who will be heard of later, played a good game, and obtaining a slight advantage slowly but surely converted the advantage into a win. Boards two and six were carefully contested, but, in spite of interesting possibilities which seemed probable at one period or another, both games were ultimately drawn by agreement. Score and previous results:—

| SOUTHEND.         |    |    |    |               | LEYTON.             |    |    |    |               |
|-------------------|----|----|----|---------------|---------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. F. Nettleton  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. W. Osler     | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. E. A. Shaw    | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. W. Markwick  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. Roberts    | .. | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. G. Hofmeyer     | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. M. C. Barton  | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. Victor Rush     | .. | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. E. B. Gittins | .. | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. G. F. Hawkins   | .. | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. H. J. Teakle  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |



|                           |   |                        |   |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|---|
| Mr. R. E. Shepard .. .. . | 1 | Mr. R. Harvey .. .. .  | 0 |
| Mr. H. K. Money .. .. .   | 0 | Mr. O. G. Reid .. .. . | 1 |

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PREVIOUS RESULTS.—1903, Southend beat East London. 1904, East London beat Southend. 1905, Ilford beat Southend. 1906, Southend beat East London. 1907, Southend beat Leyton.

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

### THE OSTEND TOURNAMENTS.

**I**N the Invitation Tournament the position of the six masters was given in the June number of the *B.C.M.* up to and including the play on Saturday, May 25th. These scores, here repeated, are:—Tarrasch 6, Janowski 5½, Schlechter 4½, Marshall and Burn 2½, and Tchigorin 1½, with an adjourned game against Marshall.

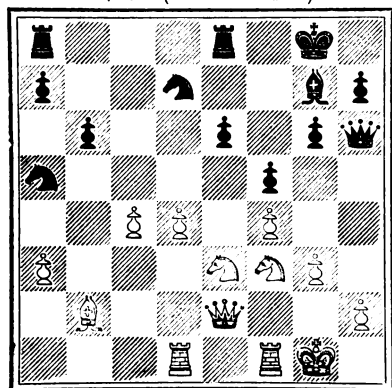
The second tourney was concluded on Wednesday, May 29th, by the playing off the adjourned games. Tarrasch—Tchigorin and Tchigorin—Marshall, both parties ending in draws. The half-way stage, therefore, found Tarrasch still in possession of the lead with 7, Schlechter 6, Janowski 5½, Marshall 4½, Burn 4, Tchigorin 3. It is noteworthy that each competitor scored exactly the same in the second tourney that he did in the first, with the exception of Marshall, whose second score was double his former one.

An incident occurred in this second tourney in the game between Schlechter and Tarrasch which has perhaps been made too much of in the newspaper reports. Tarrasch, who had played rather weakly, felt unwell, and offered a draw, which the compassionate Schlechter, though having the best of the position, accepted. Now, having regard to the final position of the two players, the point becomes of interest. Could Schlechter have won the game? That our readers may form their own judgments, this historical position is subjoined:—

Position after White's 23rd move:—

Kt (from Kt 5)—B 3.

BLACK (DR. TARRASCH).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

There is little doubt that Schlechter's last move was weak. Mr. Hoffer suggests, instead, B—B 3, followed by Q—B 3, in which case the Doctor could not have conscientiously offered the draw.

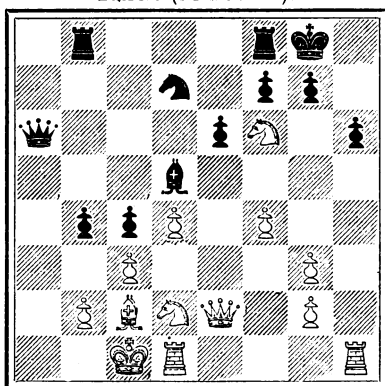
The most striking incident in the third tourney was the first defeat of Dr. Tarrasch, which was accomplished by Tchigorin, after a long struggle of 96 moves. This, it may be here said, was the only victory gained by the Russian in the tournament.

Marshall won against Tchigorin by a sensational sacrifice, leading to an attack which carried his opponent fairly off his feet, and caused him to miss the correct



counter-stroke, which would have won.

BLACK (TCHIGORIN).



WHITE (MARSHALL).

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 21 —           | 21 Kt × Kt   |
| 22 Q—K 5       | 22 Q—R 4     |
| 23 Kt × P      | 23 Q—R 3     |
| 24 R × P       | 24 P × P     |
| 25 Q R—R sq    | 25 P × R     |
| 26 R × P       | 26 P × P ch  |
| 27 K—Q 2       | 27 Kt—K 5 ch |
| 28 B × Kt      | 28 B × B     |
| 29 Q—R 8 mate. |              |

On the following day the American found an opportunity to make a fierce attack on Burn's King, finally effecting a mate in the centre of the board.

The fourth and final tourney commenced on June 6th. Dr. Tarrasch entered upon it with a score of 10 points, Schlechter and Janowski each totalled 9, Marshall 7, Burn 5½, and Tchigorin 3.

In the first round Janowski scored a pretty win from Burn in what should to all appearance have been a level game. Schlechter also beat Tchigorin, and as the leader could only manage to draw against Marshall his advantage in the score had fallen to half a point. Worse luck was in store for Tarrasch, as next day he went down before Burn, mainly by his own unusually weak play. Janowski had a piece of good fortune in scoring from Tchigorin on time limit, as at the moment he had none the best of the game. Marshall won from Schlechter in fine style.

The next day's play caused no alteration in the positions of the three leaders—Tarrasch—Janowski, and Schlechter—Burn ending in draws. Marshall, however, took a point at the expense of Tchigorin, who again outran his clock. He had a lost game, however, at the time.

Naturally there was much excitement as the players faced each other in the semi-final round. As it happened, all three games were adjourned, and the committee properly decided that these should be completed on the next day (Tuesday), leaving a clear sheet for the final round on Wednesday.

The outcome of the play was that Tarrasch took vengeance on his old Russian enemy, and Janowski and Schlechter, as it were, cut each other's throats by scoring half a point each. Marshall, on the other hand, playing a Centre Counter Defence, defeated Burn.

The contest in the final round was watched with great interest by the masters in the great tournament, who themselves had an "off" day.

The three leaders were in rather a curious position. Dr. Tarrasch, with 12½ points, opposed Schlechter; and Janowski, with 11½, had to meet Marshall. There was thus a possibility of a tie for first place. The games were adjourned, Schlechter having practically a won game and Janowski's position very unfavourable. On Thursday morning Marshall won, thus drawing up into tie for third place, and bringing his score in the fourth round to 4½ points out of 5—a truly wonderful performance, both as regards the actual wins and the fine style in which



they were achieved. Without resuming the adjourned game with Schlechter, Dr. Tarrasch resigned, and the great struggle was over.

The following is the score, arranged in order of merit :—

|                             | Dr. Tarrasch.                           | Schlechter.                | Janowski.                  | Marshall.                            | Burn.                                 | Tchigorin.       | Total First<br>Tourney. | Total Second<br>Tourney. | Total Third<br>Tourney. | Total Fourth<br>Tourney. | Grand Total.    |
|-----------------------------|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Dr. Tarrasch (Germany)...   | —                                       | $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}10$ | $\frac{1}{2}1\frac{1}{2}1$ | $\frac{1}{2}1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}10$                      | $1\frac{1}{2}01$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$          | $3\frac{1}{2}$           | 3                       | $2\frac{1}{2}$           | $12\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C. Schlechter (Germany)...  | $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}01$              | —                          | $11\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ | $1010$                               | $1\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}1\frac{1}{2}$ | $1\frac{1}{2}11$ | 3                       | 3                        | 3                       | 3                        | 12              |
| D. Janowski (France)...     | $\frac{1}{2}0$                          | $00\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}$ | —                          | $1010$                               | $1111$                                | $1\frac{1}{2}1$  | $3\frac{1}{2}$          | 2                        | $3\frac{1}{2}$          | $2\frac{1}{2}$           | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| F. J. Marshall (America)... | $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}101$ | $0101$                     | —                          | $0\frac{1}{2}11$                     | $1\frac{1}{2}11$                      | $1\frac{1}{2}$   | $1\frac{1}{2}$          | 3                        | $2\frac{1}{2}$          | $4\frac{1}{2}$           | $11\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Amos Burn (England)...      | $0\frac{1}{2}01$                        | $\frac{1}{2}0\frac{1}{2}1$ | $0000$                     | $1\frac{1}{2}00$                     | —                                     | $\frac{1}{2}111$ | 2                       | 2                        | $1\frac{1}{2}$          | $2\frac{1}{2}$           | 8               |
| M. I. Tchigorin (Russia)... | $0\frac{1}{2}10$                        | $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}00$ | $00\frac{1}{2}0$           | $\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}{2}00$           | $\frac{1}{2}000$                      | —                | $1\frac{1}{2}$          | $1\frac{1}{2}$           | $1\frac{1}{2}$          | 0                        | $4\frac{1}{2}$  |

The division of the prize money was as follows :—Tarrasch £104, Schlechter £91, Janowski and Marshall £78 each, Burn £31, Tchigorin £17.

Dr. Tarrasch has added one more to his long list of victories, and though in such a close contest the first four have almost equally distinguished themselves as chessplayers, yet the Doctor stands out by reason of his great nerve and resolution, which qualities have just sufficed on this occasion to give him the victor's crown.

The chess world would look with much interest at any negotiations for a match between " the two philosophers," Drs. Lasker and Tarrasch, which may be entered into, and there will be a general and fervent hope that such *pourparlers* may not be prolonged to tedium.

Schlechter has played most consistently, scoring three points in each of the four tourneys. Of his three losses, one was to Dr. Tarrasch and two to Marshall.

Janowski has produced some beautiful games. His style, scientific and, withal, enterprising, is always attractive. He did not score well against the three other leaders, making only 4 points out of 12. On the other hand, he seems to have taken the measure of Amos Burn, whom he defeated four times.

Marshall, after a bad start, showed what a fine tournament player he is by some elegant and forceful play during the last week. He made even games against the leaders, and his full score would thus seem more valuable than that of Janowski.

The subjoined game is one of the American's best efforts :—

### GAME No. 2,833.

#### Queen's Gambit Accepted.

Score and notes from *The People*.

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. MARSHALL.

Herr C. SCHLECHTER.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

2 P×P

3 P—K 3

... Usually avoided as inferior. Probably Schlechter indulged in it to take his opponent out of ground too familiar.



Kt—B 3 prevented P—K 4 ;  
preferable.

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

Indicative of very different ideas to those in vogue formerly. White invites Black to establish a majority of Pawns on the Queen's side, confident of compensation in the centre.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 10 B—R 2 | 9 P—Q Kt 4 |
|          | 10 B—Kt 2  |

..... And Black declines the offer.

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

Development being completed, White at once embarks on direct attack.

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

..... A doubtful, though tempting, advance.

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

See Diagram.

- 21 Kt—Kt 5

Excellent ! Black must capture ; otherwise Q—R 5 would decide matters speedily.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 22 R×B       | 21 Q×Kt     |
| 23 P—K R 4 ! | 22 K R—Q sq |

A beautiful surprise in true Marshall vein.

- 23 Q—Kt 5

..... Compulsory. Of course , if Q×P, then 24 B×P ch, and Q—Kt 2 ch, winning.

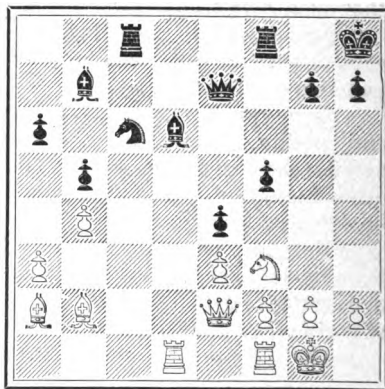
- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 24 Q—Q 2  | 24 R×R    |
| 25 Q×R    | 25 R—Q sq |
| 26 Q—B 7  | 26 B—R sq |
| 27 B—Kt 3 | 27 P—B 5  |

..... Desperation ! But there is nothing to be done.

Position after Black's 20th move :—

K—R sq.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

Burn has done moderately well. It has been said that the merit of his play deserved a better result, as he threw away several games which he should have won or drawn. But others did the same, and, surely, the merit of play in such a long tournament must be gauged only by results. Anyhow, to score eight games in such company is not a bad performance for a man nearing his 60th year.



Tchigorin still retains many of the characteristics which made him one of the greatest players when in his prime, but once more has shewn his inability to cope with the subtleties of modern tactics. The length of the strain must have been against him, as in the fourth tourney he failed to register even a drawn game.

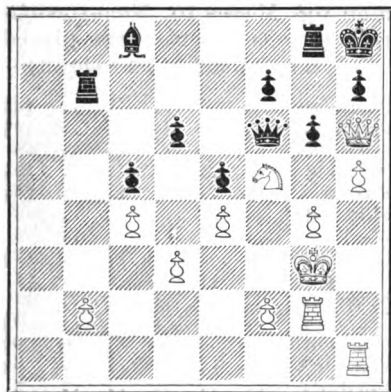
## THE MASTERS' TOURNAMENT.

Play in this tournament continued throughout the month with varying fortunes. Such mutation might naturally be expected in a competition of such a heterogeneous crowd of masters of all styles of play, from the plodding Swiderski to the brilliant Mieses, and of all ages from the boy Niemzowitch (who, on account of his youth, was not admitted to the precincts of the Club Privé) to the aged Mortimer, compeer of Morphy. ♖ ♗ ♘ ♙

It goes without saying, therefore, that there have been remarkably brilliant games played, also some remarkably dull ones; that many blunders have been made, and many other curious happenings.

One of these latter was in the fourth round, Von Scheve and Rubinstein having brought their forces into the following position:—

BLACK (RUBINSTEIN).



WHITE (VON SCHEVE).

suggesting 1 P—Kt 5, Q×P ch; 2 Q×Q, P×Kt; 3 Q×R ch, K×Q. White should win still, but some people are never satisfied.

Almost from the first Mieses took the lead, and, though he was just overhauled once or twice, it was only for a short time, and he maintained his position at the head of the list throughout the greater part of the contest. Though occasionally he has had a hard grind to save a game, yet his play has been generally in his usual easy and graceful style. The quality of his play is that, apparently without effort on his part, positions seem to arise of their own accord in which something can be done. Then Mieses does it.

An example of this was when the following position arose in the 17th round, Mieses being White and Snosko Borowski Black:

Though most people would think that Scheve had here none the worst of the game, it occurred to him to play for a brilliant draw, which he effected thus:—1 Q×P ch, K×Q; 2 P×P dis ch, K×P; 3 R—R 6, with perpetual check.

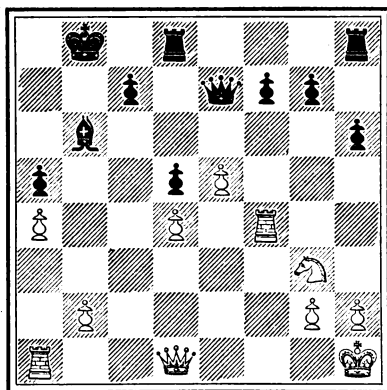
Now Dr. R. C. Macdonald, writing to the *Falkirk Herald*, points out the better line of play for White:—1 P—Kt 5, Q—Q sq; 2 Q×P ch, K×Q; 3 P×P dis ch, K×P; 4 R—R 6 ch, K×P; 5 K—B 3 mate.

But here the stern critic of the *Bradford Observer Budget* spoils the Doctor's combination by



Position after Black's 20th move :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mieses now sees his way, and continues in his happiest vein :—

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

But though the Leipsic player does not appear to labour his games greatly, yet he probably felt the strain of the work, for the last few days of the tournament were evil ones for him. Losing to

Van Vliet, Billcard and Salve, he was passed in the 20th round by Dr. Bernstein and Rubinstein, both of whom maintained and even improved their form as the tourney drew to a close.

At the conclusion of the round the leaders were Rubinstein 19½ (with an adjourned game), Dr. Bernstein 19½, Mieses 19, Niemzowitch 19, Forgacs 18½, Teichmann 17. The adjourned games were played off on Tuesday, and the full score of the tournament is as follows :—

|                         |     |                    |     |
|-------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|
| Rubinstein .. .. .      | 19½ | Blackburne .. .. . | 14½ |
| Bernstein .. .. .       | 19½ | Perlis .. .. .     | 13½ |
| Mieses .. .. .          | 19  | Swiderski .. .. .  | 13  |
| Niemzowitch .. .. .     | 19  | Suchting .. .. .   | 12½ |
| Forgacs .. .. .         | 18½ | Shories .. .. .    | 12½ |
| Teichmann .. .. .       | 18  | Billcard .. .. .   | 12  |
| Duras .. .. .           | 17½ | W. Cohn .. .. .    | 12  |
| Marco .. .. .           | 16½ | Leonhardt .. .. .  | 11½ |
| Salve .. .. .           | 16½ | Metger .. .. .     | 11  |
| Tartakower .. .. .      | 16  | Scheve .. .. .     | 11  |
| John .. .. .            | 16  | Lee .. .. .        | 9½  |
| E. Cohn .. .. .         | 15  | Shoosmith .. .. .  | 9½  |
| Snosko-Borowski .. .. . | 15  | Van Vliet .. .. .  | 8½  |
| Spielmann .. .. .       | 15  | Mortimer .. .. .   | 5   |

Previous to the tournament, British chess opinion would have probably selected as likely for the top places Mieses, Teichmann, Rubinstein, Bernstein, and Marco, considering their past performances, and, on the whole, the prediction would have been fairly well justified.

But other stars have arisen, and it would seem as though our notions as to who are the strongest masters will have to be considerably revised.

A notable matter in this contest has been the success of many of the youngest of the competitors. Niemzowitch (the boy outside) has played some of the brightest chess in the tourney, and has held a high position throughout. Tartakower just escaped being shut out of the



Kursaal through the age limit, and Rubinstein, Bernstein, Duras, Spielmann, Borowski, and E. Cohn are all under 26. Verily, youth will be served, even at chess.

England was represented by four men of mature years—Blackburne, Mortimer, Lee, and Van Vliet, and by two young men—Shories and Shoosmith. These latter are of first-class amateur strength, as understood in this country—that is, there may be a score players equally strong, but not many stronger. Their lowly positions on the list have rather surprised British chess players, who looked for them to hold their own fairly well among these Russian and Austrian lads. Of course, there are excuses. Shoosmith was taken ill (it was said he had drunk Ostend water neat, and he an experienced angler, too). But there are other excuses required, not perhaps for Blackburne, who now and then gives a touch of his old quality; but for Lee, who can stand any amount of hard play; for Shories, the successful amateur; for Van Vliet, and for Mortimer, who, though he went off in fine style at the beginning of the tourney, has, for the most part dwelt at the bottom of the list.

We take the scores and notes to the three following games from *The Field*.

### GAME No. 2,834.

#### *Queen's Gambit Accepted.*

#### NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. M. D. JANOWSKI.

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

Kt—K B 3 is generally played here, to prevent the reply of P—K 4 or Q B 4.

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

..... A venturesome move, but Janowski is known to court danger.

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

Frustrating Black's design of Kt—B 3, threatening Kt—K Kt 5.

10 R×B

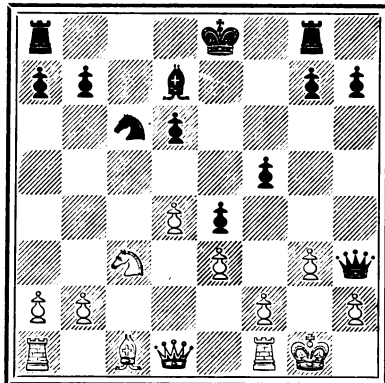
- 11 Kt—B 4

Getting rid of the second dangerous piece, and leaving Black with a weak Q P.

- 11 B—Q 2  
12 Kt×B ch    12 P×Kt

Position after Black's 12th move :—  
P×Kt.

BLACK (M. D. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

- 13 P—Q Kt 4

G 3



Black having to Castle Q R, White begins to attack at once. Obviously this Pawn cannot be captured, because of 14 Q—Kt 3. The text move provides also an outlet for the Bishop.

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

.....Black overlooked entirely the effect of the unmasking of the

Bishop, but even if he had seen it it was not easy to find a valid defence.

- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| 20 P—Kt 5                | 20 Kt—K 2  |
| 21 Kt×Kt                 | 21 R×Kt    |
| 22 Q—Q 5                 | 22 Q R—K 3 |
| 23 B×P ch                | 23 K—R sq  |
| .....If 23..., R×B, then |            |
| 24 Q—Kt 8 ch.            |            |

- 24 R—B 7

The whole game is typically Marshall.

24 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,835.

#### Queen's Pawn Opening.

##### NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

|                  |              |
|------------------|--------------|
| WHITE            | BLACK.       |
| Herr SCHLECHTER. | Mr. A. BURN. |

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

.....Whatever the reason for this move might be, it is loss of time. R—K sq and the withdrawal of B to K B sq might be considered, as the subsequent manœuvre of Kt—K 2, &c., could still be played.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 12 P—Kt 3   | 12 Kt—K 2    |
| 13 P—B 5    | 13 B—Kt sq   |
| 14 P—Q Kt 4 | 14 Q—K sq    |
| 15 R—K sq   | 15 P—Q R 3   |
| 16 B—B 2    | 16 B—B 3     |
| 17 Kt—K 5   | 17 B×Kt      |
| 18 P×B      | 18 Kt—Q 2    |
| 19 Kt—B 3   | 19 Kt—K Kt 3 |
| 20 P—Q R 4  |              |

White develops in the Zukertort style, in vogue in the eighties.

- |               |
|---------------|
| 20 P—Kt 3     |
| 21 P×P        |
| 22 Kt(Q2)×K P |

.....No doubt an injudicious capture. The attack becomes irresistible after clearing the diagonal of the B at Kt 2.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 23 P—B 4  | 23 Kt—B 5   |
| 24 B—R sq | 24 Q—Q sq   |
| 25 Q—R 5  | 25 Q—R 4    |
| 26 P—B 5  | 26 P×P      |
| 27 Kt×P   | 27 K R—K sq |
| 28 R—B sq |             |

Schlechter disdains the gain of the exchange with 28 Kt—K 7 ch, judging rightly the attack to be worth more.

- |          |
|----------|
| 28 P—B 3 |
| 29 B—Q 4 |
| 29 R—K 4 |

.....The position was analysed after the conclusion of the game, the verdict being that it is untenable by Black. The text move was necessary, because of 30 Kt—R 6 ch, which wins right off.

- |              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| 30 B×R       | 30 P×B |
| 31 Kt—K 7 ch |        |

Burn admitted that this pretty game was the only one in which he had been outplayed.

31 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,836.

*Four Knights Game.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Dr. TARRASCH.

M. D. JANOWSKI.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—B 3

3 Kt—B 3

4 B—Kt 5

4 B—Kt 5

5 Castles

5 Castles

6 P—Q 3

6 P—Q 3

7 B—Kt 5

7 Kt—K 2

.....Janowski has the courage of his opinion. He maintains that Black should get the best of it with this form of defence, in spite of his experience against Schlechter.

8 Kt—K R 4

Nor does he endorse this move (Schlechter's).

8 P—B 3

9 B—Q B 4

9 B—Kt 5

.....This is an improvement upon 9... B—K 3, which he played against Schlechter. But it is still open to question. The best move giving Black the possibility of resistance is 9... P—Q 4 previous to the text move.

10 P—B 3

10 B—K 3

11 B×Kt

11 P×B

12 B×B

12 P×B

13 P—B 4

13 Kt—Kt 3

14 Kt×Kt

14 P×Kt

15 Q—Kt 4

15 Q—K sq

*See Diagram.*

.....His position is certainly better than the one he had with Schlechter at this stage ; but that is all. The improvement is only comparative, as he had a lost game with Schlechter.

16 P—B 5

16 P×P

17 P×P

17 B×Kt

18 P×B

18 K—Kt 2

19 R—B 3

19 R—R sq

20 P×P

20 Q—K 2

21 P—K R 4

21 P—Q 4

22 Q R—K B sq

22 Q R—K B sq

23 P—R 5

23 R—R 3

24 Q R—K B 2

24 K R—R sq

25 Q—B 5

To make room for the advance of the Kt P. White's game plays itself now.

26 P—Kt 4

25 Q—Q 3

27 P—Kt 5

26 Q—K 2

28 Q×R ch

27 P×P

A pretty and forcible final combination.

29 R×R

28 R×Q

30 P—R 6 ch

29 Q×R

31 R×Q

30 K×R P

32 K—Kt 2

31 K×P

33 P×P

32 P—K 5

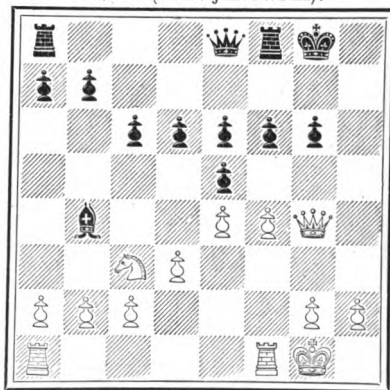
34 K—Kt 3

33 P×P

34 Resigns.

Position after Black's 15th move :—

BLACK (M. D. JANOWSKI).



WHITE (DR. TARRASCH).

## GAME No. 2,837.

*Queen's Pawn Game.*NOTES FROM *The Yorkshire Post*.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. MARSHALL.

Herr C. SCHLECHTER.

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

G 3a



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

.....R—Q sq was preferable.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 12 Q R—B sq | 12 Q—Kt 3 |
|-------------|-----------|

.....Losing time. Q—Kt 5 or Q—Q 3 should have been played.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 13 Kt—Q R 4 | 13 Q—Kt 5     |
| 14 P—K R 3  | 14 P—K R 3    |
| 15 P—R 3    | 15 Q—Q 3      |
| 16 Kt—B 5   | 16 Q R—Kt sq  |
| 17 Q—K 2    | 17 B—B 4      |
| 18 B×B      | 18 Kt×B       |
| 19 K R—Q sq | 19 Kt(B4)—K 2 |
| 20 P—K 4    | 20 P—Q Kt 3   |
| 21 P—K 5    | 21 Q—Q sq     |

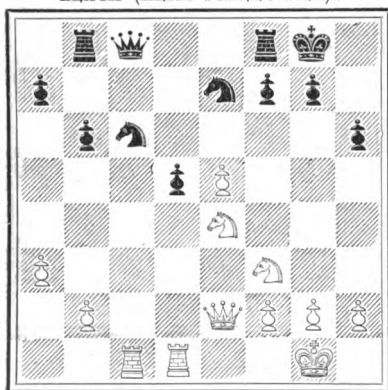
.....The only move to avoid the loss of the exchange.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 22 Kt—K 4 | 22 Q—B sq |
|-----------|-----------|

Position after Black's 22nd move :—

Q—B sq.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

- 23 Kt—B 6 ch

For this move Marshall is deserving of the highest praise. This is chess indeed ; there is not another player in the tournament who would have ventured upon

such an obscure sacrifice. As long as Marshall can play such games he need not mind other players scoring a point or so more than he does.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 24 P×P   | 23 P×Kt    |
| 25 Q—Q 2 | 24 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 26 Q×R P | 25 Q—K 3   |
| 27 R×Kt  | 26 Q×P     |

Clever again. His object, of course, is to play Kt—Kt 5.

27 Q×P

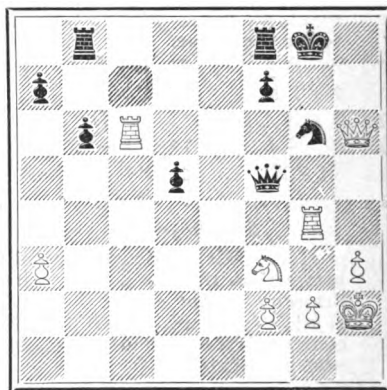
.....He gets his Queen shut out, but if Q—Kt 2, White can afford to exchange Queens, followed by R×Q P.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 28 R—Q 4    | 28 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 29 K—R 2    | 29 Q—B 4     |
| 30 R—K Kt 4 |              |

Position after White's 30th move :—

R—K Kt 4.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

30 Resigns.

.....Black has absolutely no reply. If R—Kt 2, 31 Kt—R 4, Q—K 4 ch ; 32 P—B 4, Q—R sq ; 33 Kt×Kt, Q×Q ; 34 Kt×R dis ch, Q—Kt 2 ; 35 R×Q ch, K×R ; 36 R—B 8, P—Q 5 ; 37 R—Q 8, P—Q 6 ; 38 Kt—Q 7, P—Q 7 ; 39 Kt—K 5, and wins. But there was probably a quicker win still.



## GAME No. 2,838.

*Queen's Gambit Accepted.*

Notes from the  
*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Threatening, of course, 25 Kt—  
Q 5 ! and then 26 Kt × R.

| WHITE.         | BLACK.          |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Mr. AMOS BURN. | M. D. JANOWSKI. |
| 1 P—Q 4        | 1 P—Q 4         |
| 2 P—Q B 4      | 2 P × P         |
| 3 K Kt—B 3     | 3 K Kt—B 3      |
| 4 P—K 3        | 4 P—B 4         |
| 5 B × P        | 5 P—K 3         |
| 6 Kt—B 3       | 6 P—Q R 3       |

..... This and the following  
two moves initiate a line of defence  
much favoured by Janowski in  
this opening.

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

Naturally, menacing Kt × Kt P,  
followed by B × Kt P ch, Kt—  
K 5, &c., in certain contingencies,  
and thus forcing Black to forego  
his usual 9..., Q—Q 2 at this stage.

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

..... This finessing with the  
Rook leads to the weakening of  
White's centre, as will be noted ;  
but it ultimately costs Black R for  
Kt.

|               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 19 P—B 4      | 19 R (R4)—Q B 4 |
| 20 R—Q 2      | 20 P—Kt 3       |
| 21 R (B)—Q sq | 21 Q—B 2        |
| 22 Kt—Kt 3    | 22 R—B 5        |
| 23 B—Q 3      | 23 R—Kt 5       |
| 24 R—B 2      |                 |

|             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| 25 Kt—Q 4   | 24 Q—Q sq        |
| 26 P × P    | 25 P—K 4         |
| 27 P—Q Kt 3 | 26 Kt × P        |
|             | 27 R (Kt 5) × Kt |

..... The Rook, manifestly  
must now be given up for the Kt,  
but (*nota bene*) White's capturing  
P blocks his Queen's file—an  
essential link in Black's adroit  
scheme.

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 28 P × R   | 28 Kt (K4)—Kt 5 |
| 29 P—K R 3 |                 |

Which proves elegantly fatal,  
but it is hard to suggest anything  
satisfactory. If, *e.g.*, 29 P—  
K Kt 3, then 29..., Kt × B ; 30  
Q × Kt, Kt—Kt 5 ! 31 Q—K 2,  
Q × P ch ; 32 K—B sq, Kt—K 6  
ch ; 33 K—K sq, R—K sq ! with  
an overwhelming attack.

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

..... The culminating coup !  
After which, indeed, White might  
well have resigned.

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 34 P—Q 5       | 34 Kt × Q   |
| 35 K × Kt      | 35 B—Kt sq  |
| 36 Kt—K 2      | 36 R—K sq   |
| 37 R—B 6       | 37 R—K 4    |
| 38 R(Q)—Q B sq | 38 B—R 2 ch |
| 39 K—B 3       | 39 Q—R 4 ch |
| 40 P—Kt 4      | 40 Q—R 6 ch |
| 41 Kt—Kt 3     | 41 R × P    |
| 42 B—B sq      | 42 Q—R 5    |
| 43 B × B       | 43 R—Q 3    |
| 44 Kt—K 4      | 44 B × R    |
| 45 R × B       | 45 R × R    |
| 46 B—Q 4       | 46 P—B 4    |
| 47 Resigns.    |             |



## GAME No. 2,839.

*King's Gambit Declined.*Notes from *The People*.

## NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
M. I. TCHIGORIN. Herr C. SCHLECHTER.

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

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

Kt×R is obviously impossible.

.....Theoretically the gambit should be accepted; practically the better policy is to elude an opening in which, presumably, the opponent is well posted.

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

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 26 Q—B 3       | 25 R—B 3   |
| 27 Kt×B ch     | 26 P—K R 3 |
| 28 R (K 2)—B 2 | 27 R×Kt    |

Threatening R×P.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 29 Q—R sq | 28 P—Kt 4      |
| 30 Q—Q sq | 29 R (K 3)—B 3 |

.....Emanating from Dr. Tarrasch. White may, of course, double the hostile Pawns rather badly, but Black would have ample compensation in the general freedom of his position.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 8 B—Kt 5  | 8 P—Q R 3 |
| 9 B×Kt ch | 9 P×B     |
| 10 P×P    | 10 P×P    |
| 11 B—Kt 5 |           |

Not Kt×P, because of Q—Q 5.

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

.....Not, as would appear, a measure of defence, but the initial move of direct attack on the King.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 16 P—Q Kt 3 | 16 R—B 2      |
| 17 Q—B 2    | 17 B—Kt 3     |
| 18 Kt—Kt 2  | 18 Q R—K B sq |
| 19 Kt—Q R 4 | 19 B×B        |
| 20 Q×B      | 20 P—Q B 4    |

.....Preventing the releasing P—Q 4.

It is curious that White can do absolutely nothing to stave off the assault. He can only await events.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 31 Kt—Kt 2     | 30 K—Kt 3  |
| 32 Q—B 3       | 31 P—K R 4 |
| 33 R—Q 2       | 32 Q—K 3   |
| 34 Q—B 2       | 33 P—Kt 5  |
| 35 Q—R 4       | 34 K—Kt 2  |
| 36 Kt—R 4      | 35 R—Kt 3  |
| 37 Kt—B 3      | 36 Q—Q 3   |
| 38 R (Q 2)—B 2 | 37 Kt—B 3  |
|                | 38 P—Kt 6  |

.....Winning the Queen for two Rooks, and in so doing leaving White in an indefensible position.

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

.....An excellent game on Black's part.

46 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,840.

*Sicilian Defence.*Score and notes from *The Hereford Times*.

NOTES BY L. VAN VLIET.

WHITE.

Mr. G. SHORIES.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—Q 4

4 Kt×P

5 Kt—Q B 3

6 B—Q 3

7 Kt×Kt

8 Castles

9 B—K Kt 5

.....Rather risky. B—K 2 is safer; but then that spells going back.

10 B×Kt

11 P×P

12 Q—B 3

13 B—Kt 5 ch

14 B—B 6

15 Q—B 4

16 Q—R 6 ch

17 Kt×P ch

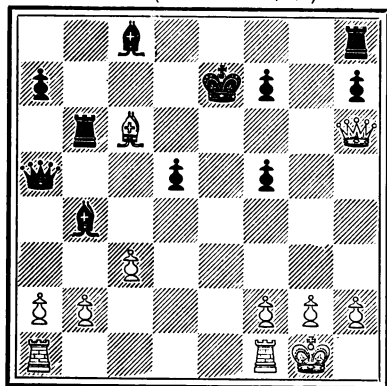
The sacrifice is not sound. White was, however, in some difficulty. If, for example, 17 Q—Kt 5 ch, then K—Q 3, and White must lose a Pawn, probably more.

17 P×Kt

18 P—Q B 3

Position after White's 18th move :—

BLACK (MR. VAN VLIET).



WHITE (MR. SHORIES).

BLACK.

Mr. L. VAN VLIET.

1 P—Q B 4

2 P—K 3

3 P×P

4 Kt—K B 3

5 B—Kt 5

6 Kt—Q B 3

7 Kt P×Kt

8 P—Q 4

9 Q—R 4

18 R×B

.....The only move. If B—Q 3, White wins by 19 R—K sq ch, B—K 3; 20 R×B ch, P×R; 21 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c.

19 Q×R

20 K R—K sq ch

21 P—Q Kt 4

19 B—Q 3

20 B—K 3

21 Q—Q sq

.....Q×Q P was threatened, which now is impossible, as Black would reply B×P ch.

22 Q R—Q sq

Threatening R×P.

23 Q—R 6

24 P—K R 3

25 Q—Q 3

26 Q—Q 4 ch

27 Q—R 4 ch

28 R—Q 3

29 Q R—K 3

22 K—B 3

23 Q—B 2

24 R—Q sq

25 R—Q B sq

26 B—K 4

27 K—Kt 2

28 K—R sq

29 B—Kt 2

.....Better was first K—Kt 2.

.....B×P would be wrong, as the following would happen :—

30 R—Q B sq, P—Q 5; 31 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 32 R—Kt 3 ch, &c.

30 R—Kt 3

31 Q—B 4

32 Q—Q 2

33 R—B 3

34 R—Q B sq

30 Q—Q sq

31 R—B 5

32 P—B 5

33 Q—B 2

34 P—Q 5

.....There, perhaps, B—K 4 first, was beter.

35 R—Q sq

36 R×P

35 R×B P

.....If R×R, then P×R; 37 Q—Q 8 ch, Q×Q; 38 R×Q ch, B—B sq; 39 R×B ch, K—Kt 2; 40 R—Q 8, P—B 7, and wins.

36 R—B 7

37 Q—K sq ?

A slip, of course; but White was lost in any case.

37 Q×R

And White resigned.



We take the scores and notes of the two following games from *The Field*.

GAME No. 2,841.

*Four Knights Game.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
M. NIEMZOWITSCH. Herr LEONHARDT.

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

Converting the opening into a Scotch game, with the Berlin Defence.

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

A novelty, which takes the opening out of the usual groove, giving White at the same time plenty of scope.

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

.....7... Q P×Kt might be considered, but Black played to win a Pawn.

- |           |        |
|-----------|--------|
| 8 Castles | 8 B×Kt |
| 9 P×B     | 9 Q×P  |

..... White giving up the Pawn voluntarily, Black should consider seriously the advisability of its capture.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 10 R—Kt sq | 10 Castles |
| 11 P—Q 5   | 11 Q—K 4   |
| 12 P—Q B 4 | 12 R—K sq  |

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 13 B—Q 3  | 13 P—Q 3 |
| 14 B—Kt 2 |          |

A splendid position at the expense only of a doubled Pawn.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
|          | 14 Q—R 4  |
| 15 Q—Q 2 | 15 Kt—K 5 |

..... Better, or rather compulsory, was 15... Kt—Kt 5, followed by Kt—K 4.

- 16 Q R—K sq

White is now provided by Black with a simple and effective plan, namely, to move his forces on the open file.

- 16 B—B 4

..... 16... P—K B 4 would be answered advantageously by 17 B×Kt, R×B; 18 R×R, P×R; 19 R—K sq, &c.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 17 Q—B 4 | 17 Q—Kt 3 |
| 18 R—K 3 |           |

A pretty final combination, the sequel of the original play of utilising the open file.

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

Winning the Knight by force.

- 21 Resigns.

GAME No. 2,842.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.  
WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. SHOOSMITH. M. NIEMZOWITSCH.

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

It would probably be better to keep the opening close, because the defence (Tchigorin's) is now in the position of a Philidor's Defence, but White is in a less favourable position because of the advanced Q B P restricting the action of the K B.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
|          | 5 B—K 2   |
| 6 B—Q 3. | 6 Castles |



7 Castles

7 P×P

.....Black, with excellent judgment of position, takes advantage of White's P—K 4 by weakening his centre, with the intention of a counter-attack on the K P, and this plan he consistently carries out.

8 Kt×P

8 R—K sq

9 P—Q Kt 3

9 Kt—K 4

10 B—B 2

10 P—Q R 3

.....Showing his hand again, viz. : eventually P—Q B 4 or P—B 3 and Q—B 2, with an advance on the Queen's side.

11 B—Kt 2

11 B—Q 2

12 P—K R 3

12 B—K B sq

13 P—B 4

A weak move. This Pawn would have been handy to defend the K P.

14 Q—B 3

13 Kt—Kt 3

15 Q R—K sq

14 P—B 3

16 Q—Q 3

15 P—Kt 4

17 K—R sq

16 Q—B 2

18 B—Kt sq

17 Q R—Q sq

19 Kt—Q sq

18 P—Kt 5

19 B—B sq

.....To make room for the manœuvre of Kt—Q 2 and B 4.

20 Q—K B 3

20 Kt—Q 2

21 Kt—B 5

21 Kt—B 4

22 P—Kt 4

Now only White seems to become cognisant of the fact that the situation is critical; but, instead of mending the position, he weakens it with the advance.

21 Kt—K 3

23 Q—Kt 3

23 B—Kt 2

24 P—K R 4

It is difficult to suggest a remedy against the threatened P—Q 4, White's King being exposed and the position full of weak points.

24 P—Q 4

25 P—K 5

25 P—B 4

.....Obviously.

26 P×P

26 R×P

27 K—Kt sq

27 R—Q 7

28 Kt (B 5)—K 3

28 Q—B 3

.....A very pretty game, played in superior style by Black

29 Resigns.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

### A PROPOSAL TO CLASSIFY CHESS PROBLEMS.

BY JUR. DR. EMIL, PALKOSKA.

(Prag. III, 564.)



At the present time, when so many varieties of chess problems are put forward, it would be most desirable to bring out a classification of the existing ones, in order to not only offer those interested in the game a complete and easily referred-to collection of what has already appeared, but also to prevent, perhaps, quite innocently published repetitions of same, and thus guard the original authors' copyrights. This would form a basis for a successful and continued growth of chess problems.



In order to arrive at this result, however, the proposed classification would, above all, have to possess a virtue which is missing in all hitherto published works of this description—*i.e.*, the virtue of ready reference.

The wish has often been expressed that chess problems should be classified according to the respective ideas by which they are governed ; but, so far everybody appears to have been intimidated by the almost superhuman amount of work which this would involve.

In order to simplify this, it has occurred to me, as a further means of identification, to take the number and value of the white figures appearing in these problems, and for the following reasons :—

There is no doubt that the solution of the idea governing a great number of chess problems is closely associated with the number and value of the white figures used in same, and even when this is not the case the aforesaid white figures supply a suitable and certain means of identification, which could be used for the required ready reference, and, in consequence, I would suggest that chess problems (mate in two, three, or four moves, as well as games to a finish and stale mates) should be placed in separate collections, according to the number and value of the white figures appearing in same. (The white King and the number of white Pawns not to be taken into consideration.)

For one person to form this collection would, I admit, be impossible, but I am of opinion that the nature of the work would admit of any number of collaborators, so that what would be an impossibility for one would, according to the proverb, “divide and impera,” be possible for the many.

My suggestion is that any particular chess expert interested in this scheme might, for instance, devote himself to collecting and classifying, according to the idea governing same, those problems in which, as regards the white figures, besides the King, only Pawns appear ; another would deal with those in which the Queen was also used ; a third, again, would give his attention to those in which the King, Queen, and White Pawns appear ; yet another, say, Queen and Knight, and so on.

Working on this system, it should be possible, in time, to arrive at a finished classification, and, in order to take the first step towards this desirable end, I have resolved to collect and classify all problems in which, besides the King and white Pawns, a Rook appears ; but though I have already a good deal of material on hand, I should esteem it a favour, in order to make the work as exhaustive as possible, if all chess problem inventors would be good enough to forward me any examples of the kind I have mentioned, including, of course, any original ones of their own.

From my present collection I am quoting the problems below as examples :—

By J. W. Abbott.—White : K at K B 2, Q at K B 6, B at K R 7. Black : K at K Kt 5, P at K Kt 4. Mate in two.

By Otto Wurzburg.—White : K at Q B 5, Q at K B 3, B at Q 8, P at K Kt 2. Black : K at K Kt 8, P at K R 6. Mate in three.

By Rev. J. Jespersen.—White : K at Q Kt 4, Q at K B 3, B at Q Kt 6, Ps at K Kt 2, K 3, and 4. Black : K at K Kt 8, P at K R 5. Mate in four.



## THE REV. G. MCARTHUR.

**I**T does not follow that a popular man of to-day is the only one to whom some recognition should be given. Chess enthusiasts are ever glad and willing to encircle men of distinction among the devotees of chess, and in this regard we are pleased to give the biography of a problem composer who, though probably unknown to the present generation of problemists and composers, stood well to the fore in the early transition stage of the art when "on active service." Some of his problems—and it is a pity there are not more—show a deep insight into the possibilities of construction, and, supplemental to his excellent photograph which we have secured, we feel certain an

account of his career will be read with interest. Seeing his great age, one cannot expect a position composed for the occasion of this notice; but we give some samples showing what he could do, and they certainly deserve study.

The Rev. George McArthur was born in the county of Aberdeen in February, 1829, and is thus in his seventy-ninth year. He prosecuted the regular four years' course of study at King's College, Aberdeen, graduating as Master of Arts in 1850, having gained prizes or had honourable mention in every class, and awarded the highest prizes given at graduation. The next five years of his life were largely taken up with theological studies in connection with the



THE REV. G. MCARTHUR.

United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and in 1856 he was ordained to the pastoral charge of a small congregation in his native county. In 1863 he took charge of the Mathematical Classes in the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen. Afterwards, for several years, he occupied the post of Mathematical Master in the Aberdeen Grammar School. In 1872 the work for which undoubtedly he was best fitted arose—viz., in literature. An engagement was made with Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh, who at the time were meditating an up-to-date and thoroughly revised edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; he was the very first person employed in the preparation of that edition (the ninth), and continued on it during the entire course of its production, from January, 1872, to February, 1889. The department specially entrusted to his care was



a very important and responsible one—*videlicet*, that of revising editor, the whole of the proofs passing through his hands.

Immediately on the completion of these seventeen years' labours, a similar employment awaited him in an unexpected way. The compilers of the "Century Dictionary" (then in progress) found they needed an addition to their staff, but knew of no one in America possessing the special qualifications requisite whose services were available. They communicated with English publishers, and Mr. McArthur being sought out and applied to, went out to New York in May, 1889, to find the very kind of work congenial to him, the critical editorial revision of the final proofs, extending over considerably more than half of the Dictionary. After this our subject found employment on three other American dictionaries, in the preparation and adjustment of "copy." In an anxiety to overtake all the work of his department on the "Century Dictionary," and on its companion volume, the "Century Cyclopedia of Names," he often read for ten or eleven hours a day. This strain affected his eyesight, and eventually led to his retirement from the work. So Philadelphia, where he had been employed for about eighteen months, was left, and he returned to Scotland in June, 1896. Since that time, by reason of family connections, his residence has been mostly in the outskirts of London; and he is still occupied more or less with literary revision.

Of his connection with chess there is not much to be told. He learned the moves when at college (about 1848), and from the first was much interested in problems—at the outset as a solver, of course. He was stimulated to composition by correspondence with a very intimate friend, long deceased, who, though no composer, was a good critic and expert solver. In those times the most important chess column, as we know from dates, was that of the *Illustrated London News*, under the editorship of Howard Staunton. Mr. McArthur offered some of his problem attempts about 1856, and the first of his productions were published at the end of that year. Later they were accepted with considerable frequency down to about 1864. In February, 1858, a batch of problems was sent to Mr. McArthur by Mr. Staunton to examine and report on, which was followed by, from first to last, about five hundred more. A record is extant of these voluntary labours down to November, 1863. Mr. McArthur was successful in two British Chess Association problem tournaments, standing first at Cambridge, in 1860, for a single position, and fourth at London, in 1862, for a set of six. The devotion to problems held in common led to personal acquaintance with two other well-known composers—Signor Rosario Aspa and Mr. W. S. Pavitt. The office of secretary of the Edinburgh Chess Club was admirably filled by Mr. McArthur, and in that capacity he took charge of the Eastern team in various contests between the East and West of Scotland. When in America he was admitted to the membership of the Brooklyn Chess Club, and joined the Franklin Club on going to Philadelphia. Much pleasant intercourse ensued with American players, most of all with the late Mr. C. A. Gilberg, the genial president of the Brooklyn Club. Since returning to this country he has, he tells us, had almost nothing to do with chess, beyond scanning the



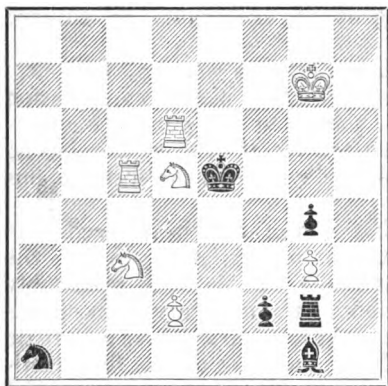
pages of the *B.C.M.* for tidings of former personal acquaintances or for mention of old familiar names, and dipping occasionally with unaccustomed feet into some of the shallowest waters of the *B.C.M.* problems.

Mr. McArthur is well represented in "English Chess Problems" of 1876.

The Cambridge prize problem referred to is :—

White : K at K R 7, Q at K B 3, Bs at Q 2 and Q 7, Ps at K Kt 5 and Q 3. Black : K at K 2, Rs at K R 8 and Q R 6, Ps at K R 7, K 4, Q B 4, Q Kt 2, and Q R 2. Mate in three.

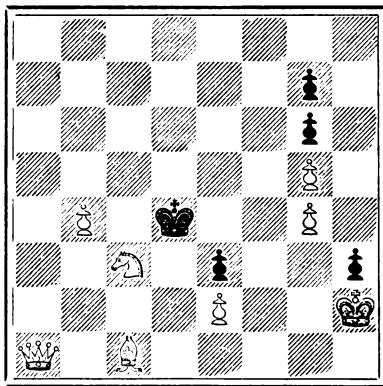
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

## TWO-MOVERS AND THEIR EFFECT UPON PROBLEM COMPOSITION.

MANY problemists have during the past few years shown a sorry appreciation of the science of strategy and the art of construction in their application to chess problems. Stagnation, if not, indeed, deterioration, in strength and depth, which are important characteristics of problems is noticeable, and this notwithstanding that permanent models of the highest grade exist, and are conveniently available for study and comparison. There seems to have been created of late a kind of morbid sensation for theatrical effects, the processes by which *denouements* are reached being based on wanton disregard of those established canons which are of paramount signification in affording directions for operations with the object of inducing work calculated to invoke some measure of admiration. No one is justifiably so imbued with art that mere imagination is sufficient for mere self-gratification and that the results go no further than his own ken. An artist with pen, pencil, and pigments, the writer of poetry, or the composer of music gets no satisfaction from his labours unless his endeavours have been analysed



and critically commented upon by the class of enthusiasts for which he has catered, since, if he panders solely to his own delights, he is little short of being a monomaniac, or, to put it more mildly, afflicted with a species of mental aberration.

The literature of Problem Construction is considerable in volume ; some of it abounds with hazy generalities, whilst a few writers with sharpened acumen of the subject show by their penned lines that the novitiate composer of the present day has advantages pressed upon him which were unknown in the days of yore. The result of all that has been written for helpful guidance and the precepts which have appositely illustrated their writings in explanation of standard doctrines seem so much vapour with a large contingent of executants or embryo composers.

It was thought years ago that the two-mover was "played out," but development and evolution brought about by clever manipulation of combined attack and defence prove that there are wondrous opportunities yet left for the designer and constructor, if the composer has no higher ambition. The fountains are still playing and the spring seems still vigorous.

Without gainsaying the fact that charm can be infused into compositions whose chief characteristics or properties are to give the solver with *débonnaire* inclinations as much trouble as is reasonably possible to elucidate the truths declared by the arbitrary propositions of a composer, yet to bring constructional art up to a degree of artistic merit and worth, it is obvious that the method to produce final meritorious effect must be consistent throughout. Thoroughness is essential for successful composing.

A problem is really a work which should excite admiration by reason of the ingenious causes which have been devised to bring about the issue leading to the ultimatum, whether these are of descriptive nature, display of fancy, originality of thought, beauty of conception, or perfection of construction. The touch of the artistic hand should be present, as it were, from "réveille to lights out"—from key to mate.

It is manifest that the two-mover, with all its enticements of crispness and easy mastery, is usurping the appointed dignity of three and four movers. There can be no question that the longer problems are pre-eminently superior in many respects to the virtues of the two-mover, since, in the finest masterpieces of, say, the three-mover, one often has to encounter in a position the beauties and intricacies of the bi-move genus—a point overlooked by many a disciple of the two-mover,—added to which there are other admirable characteristics. Unfortunately, the cry of the modern solver is "something easy." A little teasing gives some zest, but involved complications and profound issues are, it seems to be thought, fit pabulum only for the chess savant ; the present craze is for the light or burlesque opera—the grand is too heavy.

When light is let into the laboratory of the composer who has rudimentary and crude notions of construction, he is happily awakened to ideals which have been set for him, and if his desire is to accomplish a worthy product, born of bright imagination, assisted by skilful



manipulation, then he has everything in his favour to achieve that success which should be his ambition.

Two-movers are now no innovation, and there is no telling what advances are in prospect in this section of compositions, because, unfortunately, at the present time they are, in a sense, more popular than ever. The best specimens of to-day are manifestly improvements upon what have hitherto been accomplished, but this gain has been secured at the cost of negligence of the more lasting and staple merits of longer problems wherein there is room for real chess strategy and tactical play and opportunities better afforded for distinguished exhibitions of the technics of the constructive art.

The drift of the foregoing remarks is to point out that flippant exercises in construction represent careless and idle thought, though they may be developed and displayed by clever engineering minds. What is wanted is the recorded result of sober study; let the imaginative and constructive power be equally cultivated, and then we shall no longer see the chess organs flooded by what the late Mr. Frank Healey amusingly termed "Donkey puzzles." Of course, in his best days the two-mover was a poor concern; many efforts were built on the principle "cat to catch the mouse," laboured and awkward by reason of the conglomeration of artificial variety; and perhaps he was more justified in tabooing the two-mover in his halcyon days than he would have been to-day.

Perhaps when the chess problem world is wearied with the "task" problem in its connection with two-movers there will be a revival of interest in three-movers, and then we may find superficial brightness will give place to sterling problem strategy, which it is impossible to conceive can be satisfactorily illustrated in positions which require less than three moves for their accomplishment. Mr. S. Loyd's motto of many years ago—"Three is the charm"—still holds good.

## REVIEW.

"Coleccion de los Prinieros Problemas de Ajedrez." Published by the Editorial Catholic Company, Mexico.

We mentioned the appearance of this little *brochure* some time back, and now make reference to it more for reason of the interesting Spanish introduction than for the selection of fifty problems which is embraced therein. The writer of the preface, Andres Sandoval, evinces much enthusiasm in the subject, as our translated excerpts will show. He says that although the collection is small, it contains problems by famous composers, among them being Loyd, Mackenzie, Barry, Shinkman, and others, as well as by Dr. Vallejo and other Mexican composers, and goes on to say:—

"What has caused us to present this first collection has been the attempt to excite amongst our countrymen an enthusiasm for this branch of the grand game. . . . The pleasure of composing problems has been known for a long time; but, excluding the ancient



authors, it is clear that the principal initiators of the movement were D'Orville and Anderssen (a notable player), who presented the first collection in 1842. . . .

A general reference to celebrated exponents of the world is made, and then home composers are dealt with. "In Mexico, it must be confessed, there have been few authors in this difficult art, but these few have demonstrated their ability with brilliant productions, celebrated at home and abroad, as also their talents as chess players. . . . Without doubt, in Mexico there is no want of admiration for chess nor of true masters. Amongst our masters we count Dr. Herrera of Durango, author of elegant and well-combined problems; Dr. Joaquin L. Vallejo, who composed the celebrated problem called 'The Two Knights,' published in Europe, which we are pleased to include in this collection, and who has produced a great number of finished compositions; and Messrs. J. L. Galvan, J. Rivera Fuentes, José Fernandez, Arturo Flores, of Manuel de la Torre, composer and beautiful player, whose compositions the press have reproduced with praise. We hope that the enthusiasts of the art will help us to create a pleasurable desire for the game amongst those who have the time, both noble and pleasant in all circles. If we succeed in awakening a desire for the cult, we shall be recompensed for our humble efforts."

Apparently it seems to be the hope and intention that further issues of the work will be issued, and we trust encouragement may lend its good offices to this end.

There are some fourteen problems by native composers, and we select the three below, including the "Two Knights Problem," which has an apparently unobserved dual.

There are several misprints, but they do not seriously interfere with the value of the work. We notice that a four-er by Dr. Gold, given as dedicated to Andres Sandoval, is a position which was published in the *London Figaro* over a quarter of a century ago, and, if we mistake not, is unsound.

By Dr. Joaquin L. Vallejo.

White: K at K 2, Q at Q 6, Kts at K B 4 and K B 7. Black: K at K 5, Kts at K Kt 5 and Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

By Andres Sandoval.

White: K at Q Kt sq, Q at K Kt 7, R at K R 5, Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R 7, Kt at Q 5, P at Q R 5. Black: K at Q B 5, Ps at Q 3, Q Kt 5, and Q R 3. Mate in two.

By Jos M. Guerra Cisneros.

White: K at K R 6, Q at Q 2, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 4 and K 6, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, Q B 2, 6, and Q Kt 5. Black: K at K 5, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 2, K 4, Q 3, Q B 2, 5, and 6. Mate in three.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Dr. Palkoska's article on the "Classification of Chess Problems" will, we feel confident, be read with interest. To carry out such a scheme must necessarily entail immense work, and no wonder he invites co-operation. When simple positions are to be dealt with, the task must be small as compared with complex positions. The undertaking is, we fear, larger than the Doctor bargains for.



We take it that only positions which lay claim to fair merit will be classified.

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Another scheme, not directly concerned with problems, is that of Mr. A. C. White. He is temporarily, through the medium of the *Norwich Mercury*, publishing a list of all the known chess columns of this country. The list is a large one, and when completed will, doubtless, prove useful to future historians and writers on chess subjects; it certainly will be a useful reference. Later on Mr. White proposes to issue it in a permanent form. If any of our readers can supplement the list, they can communicate either with Mr. A. C. White or Mr. J. Keeble, of the *Norwich Mercury*.

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This venture suggests a "Who's who" in the problem world. It would be interesting to have such a work, but it would mean tremendous work at the outset to gather together all names worthy to be included, especially if authentic facts, brief as they may be, should be a characteristic. To apply such a scheme to players would be, it seems, too big an order.

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With great regret we learn of the death of Dr. J. Dobrusky, who for years held premier position amongst Bohemian composers. He was 54 years of age. He had suffered from heart trouble for many years, and had a sudden seizure while engaged in court (he was an advocate by profession), which terminated fatally in a very short time. His first problem—a three-mover—was published in 1871, and, encouraged by the appreciation with which it was received, he very shortly tried his hand in tourney competition, and met with gratifying success from the very first. We will refer to this noted problem master next month.

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*Sydney Morning Herald* Twelfth Tourney.—The result of Mr. Young's award is as follows:—First prize, A. Charlick; first special prize, A. Charlick; second ditto, J. D. Williams, with other honours. We have not room now for giving the positions, but will refer to the tourney next month, as there are a few points which have some interest.

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International Two-move Tourney of the Chess Academy of Viareggio.—Mr. A. C. White has given his award, with an elaborate report, on this tourney. The result is highly satisfactory to this country, as will be seen by the honours gained. First, K. G. Gavrelow (Russia); second, third, fourth, Godfrey Heathcote (Arnside); fifth, H. L. Schuld (Olanda); sixth, E. Ferber (Germany); hon. mentions: First, and 2nd, G. J. Slater (Liverpool); third, P. F. Blake (Liverpool); fourth, E. Ferber; fifth, C. V. Berry (Boxmore); M. Grünfeld (Russia); seventh, P. H. Mikkelsen (Denmark). Special prize for Italian composers goes to A. Corrias, and hon. mention to C. Guarini. We will quote early some of these clever two-movers. The White Knight was not allowed to figure in the problems.



*B.C.M. Fourteenth Problem Tourney.*—We have to acknowledge the receipt of three entries to this competition—viz., “Pro Rege” I. II., and III.

Intending competitors will please note that we shall be glad to have their entries, so as to make an early start, and we should not be justified in doing so until we have a good fund of positions as a foundation. When we are in a position we will announce the particulars of a solving competition connected with this interesting tourney.

We have not many tourney problems in our Thirteenth Tourney in the larder to serve out, and shall be glad to receive original contributions for ordinary publication. Our supporters will readily understand that whilst a big competition is running we are somewhat handicapped in presenting many originally contributed problems.

“Random Selections from the Old Masters” will be resumed next month.

### SOLUTIONS.

By H. W. Barry (p. 147).—1 Q—K Kt 6, &c. This is an extraordinary setting—a sort of freak problem. It accomplishes the motive, but at an unwarrantable cost.

By A. Waterhouse (p. 147).—1 Q—K B 5, &c. The feature of this is Black's four checks with his Rooks. This is perhaps the best specimen of this task we have seen, but the idea is not a happy one, and, carried out as it is here by the capture in each case of the checking piece, it fails in interest to a large degree.

By B. G. Laws (p. 149).—1 R—K 7, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 149).—1 R—B 2, P—Q 5; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1.. P×R; 2 Q—B 3, ch, &c. If 1.., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 149).—Solved by 1 Q—Kt 7; 1 Q—K 8 ch, and 1 Kt (K 2)—Kt 3.

By B. G. Laws (p. 149).—1 B—B 8, P—B 5; 2 B—Q 6 ch, K—Q 4; 3 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1.., Kt moves; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, K—B 4; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1.., P—Kt 4; 2 P—R 5, any; 3 Q×Kt ch, &c.

No. 2102 (T.P. No. 54).—“Mimosa.” 1 R—Q 5, &c.

No. 2103 (T.P. No. 55).—“Check to the King.” 1 Kt—Q 4, &c.

No. 2104 (T.P. No. 56).—“Nelson.” Two solutions. 1 Q—R 8, &c., and 1 Q—Q 5, &c.

No. 2105 (T.P. No. 57).—“Aurora.” 1 Kt—Q 4, &c.

No. 2106, by N. M. Gibbins.—1 Q—K 7, K×Kt; 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c. If 1.., P—B 6; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. If 1.., P—B 4; 2 R—K 3, &c. If 1.., P—R 2; 2 R—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1.., others; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c. A very satisfactory problem. There are three good lines leading to very pretty mates. The construction is happy and free from laboured padding.

No. 2107, by N. M. Gibbins.—1 K—Kt 7, K×P; 2 B—B 7 ch, &c. If 1.., K—K 2; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1.., P moves; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1.., B moves; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. Another interesting effort in somewhat similar style to No. 2106. It is a little unfortunate there is a short mate after 1.., K—B 5. We think it probable this could have been avoided. The key is somewhat easy, because the sacrifice of the Queen is so patent.

No. 2108, by N. M. Gibbins.—This can be solved, as pointed out by Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson, by two keys—viz., 1 P×P and 1 Kt×P ch.

No. 2109, by N. M. Gibbins.—Mr. G. S. Johnson points out six solutions, the keys being:—1 B×P; 1 Q—R 5 ch; 1 P—B 4 ch; 1 P—K B 3; 1 B—B 3; and 1 P—Q B 3.

By G. B. Valle (p. 197).—The White Rook should be at Q B 3, and not K B 3. 1 R—B 6, &c. Comment on this position is out of place, since Tourney Problem No. 28 is concerned, and the matter is one for the judges.



## PROBLEMS.

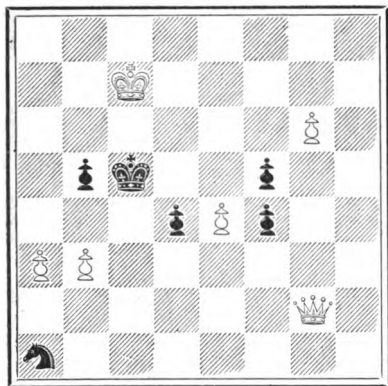
## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2138.

Motto : " Solly."

(T.P. No. 82.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

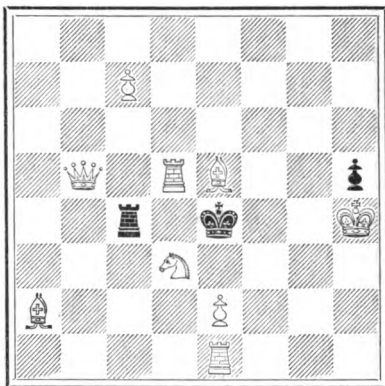
White mates in two moves.

No. 2139.

Motto : " Home."

(T.P. No. 83.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

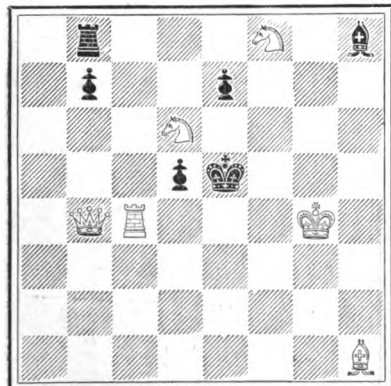
White mates in two moves.

No. 2140.

Motto : " No strife, no gain."

(T.P. No. 84.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

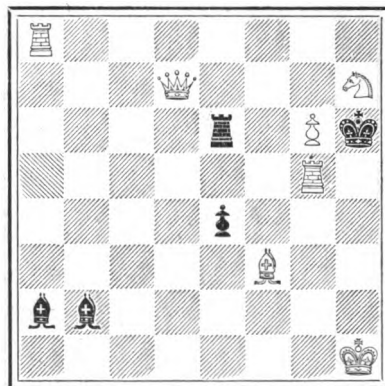
White mates in two moves.

No. 2141.

Motto : " Merry Moments."

(T.P. No. 85.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.



## PROBLEMS.

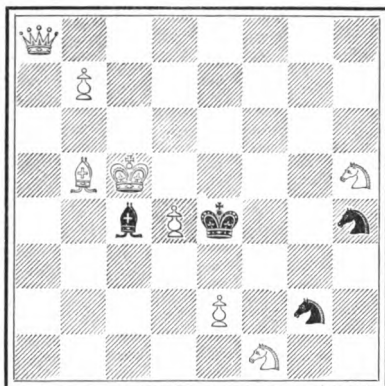
## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2142.

Motto : "Light Artillery."

(T.P. No. 86.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

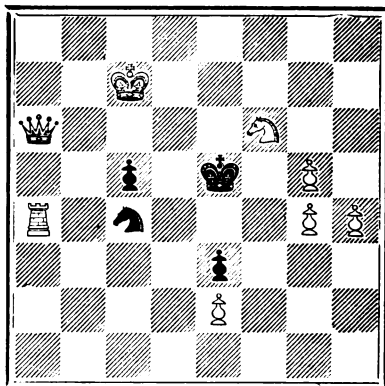
White mates in two moves.

No. 2143.

Motto : "A step."

(T.P. No. 87.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

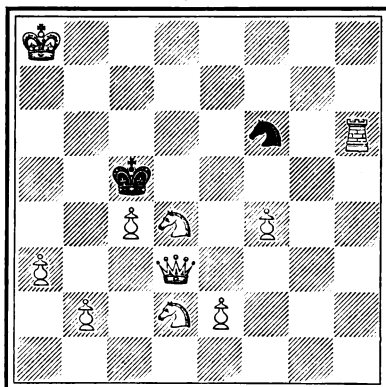
White mates in two moves.

No. 2144.

Motto : "The Flight."

(T.P. No. 88.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

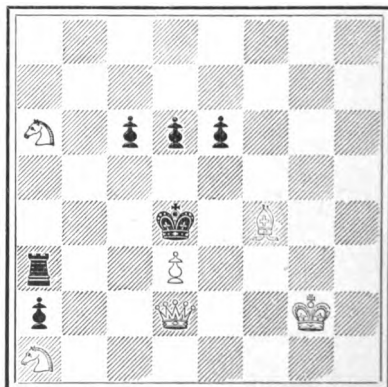
White mates in two moves.

No. 2145.

Motto : "Teci teci Kumelini."

(T.P. No. 89.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.









MR. H. J. R. MURRAY.

*Photo by Kidd & Baker, Cambridge.*

*See page 360.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

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AUGUST. 1907.

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## HINTS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF THE THEORY OF CHESS.

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**I**T is, I believe, a general feeling among players of our time that, although Chess is the most ancient of games, and has been played by all races and nations, it has been reserved for our generation, and, for choice, the younger part of it, to play the game better than it has ever been played before. Of course, it is not my intention to deny that such is the case, partly because I have no wish to belittle myself and partly because, being the heirs of the ages in this as in other matters, we ought to play better chess than did our forefathers; but yet I think it can be shown, by a review of chess literature, that we have added really very little to the stock of knowledge already transmitted to us, and that, in many cases, "our new thoughts have thrilled dead bosoms."

It is obvious that it is impossible, within our limits, to review adequately the whole of the chess literature of the world. I shall, therefore, confine myself mostly to shewing how the theory of the Openings has been developed.

Lucena's work—partly on Love and partly on Chess—was published in 1495. It contains 67 pages of Love and 170 pages of Chess. We have nothing to do with the Love, and may say that in the Chess section there are ten openings and about 150 end-games, very badly engraved and printed. The first game is the Damiano Gambit, in which it is shewn that White can play 3 Kt×P; but that if Black reply 3 Q—K 2, White gets very little out of it. The second game is an ordinary Guioco Piano. The third, a trap, *e.g.* :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 3, P—Q B 3; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—K R 3, whereupon, of course, White takes the Pawn and loses his Knight.

H I



The fourth game is a Petroff. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 Kt×P, Kt×P; 4 Q—K 2. White, of course, wins a Pawn.

The fifth game is a Centre Counter; the sixth a Van't Kruys; the seventh a Bishop's Opening, in which White is made to lose his Queen by downright bad play. The eighth, a Ruy Lopez, from which it appears that Black should get the better game, *e.g.* :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, K Kt—K 2; 4 B×Kt, Kt×B; 5 P—Q B 3, P—Q 4. Modern analysis gives 4 P—Q 4 as White's better move, without, however, shewing that White gets a much better game against this defence than against more orthodox ones. The ninth is a Bishop's Opening, badly played by Black.

Lucena's principal contribution to theory consists in his observation that if in reply to 1 P—K 4 Black should play any other than the K P or Q P two squares, White should play 2 P—Q 4. We shall see later that if Philidor had borne this in mind when analysing the Sicilian Defence, or Macdonnell had remembered it when playing the attack against that defence in his matches with La Bourdonais, that the Englishman (or, rather, Irishman) would not have lost so many games. Damiano, who succeeded Lucena, has laid down the axiom that you should not move the Rook's or Knight's Pawns in front of the K after Castling. Here, in Lucena, we have Philidor's idea of the value of centre Pawns, which later writers have approved, foreshadowed; and Steinitz's pet aversion—the movement of wing Pawns—hinted at by Damiano.

Writers from this time forward to Greco seem to have only tried for variations leading to an early mate. Indeed, and until Philidor's time, I have been unable to find any specimens of games which would indicate the skill of sixteenth and seventeenth century players in that part of the game where the middle game turns to an ending and proceeds as such.

Salvio (1604) gives the Kieseritzky Gambit as follows :—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, Q—K 2—a defence which is both safe and simple. His analysis of the Muzio Gambit is quite useless to modern players, because he adopts the Italian method of Castling. Similarly, in analysing the Fegatello variation of the Two Knights Defence, he makes White play R to K sq in Castling, which gives White an easy win.

Carrera (1617) seems to be the first writer who has attempted anything like a systematic analysis of the ending. In addition to the usual "critical situations," with which the old writers filled more than half of their books, and freely borrowed of each other, Carrera shews the difference between drawn and won games with only a few pieces or Pawns on the board. He declares Rook and Bishop against Rook to be a win, but does not attempt to prove it.

Greco (1615) probably wrote the most animated treatise which had appeared up to his time. The lively old Italian never seems to have had the heart to spoil a promising attack by endeavouring to elaborate an accurate defence. For example :—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—B 3, Kt—B 3; 5 P—Q 4, P×P; 6 P×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 7 Kt—B 3, Kt×K P; 8 Castles, Kt×Kt; 9 P×Kt, B×P; 10 Q—Kt 3, B×R; 11 B×P ch, K—B sq; 12 B—K Kt 5, Kt—K 2; 13 Kt—K 5, B×P; 14 B—Kt 6, P—Q 4; 15 Q—B 3 ch, B—B 4; 16 B×B, B×Kt; 17 B—K 6 ch, B—B 3; 17 B×B, and wins. Black, of course, should play 8..., B×Kt. This variation was revived by Steinitz in the Hastings Tournament of 1895.

Another equally animated and unsound attack in the King's Gambit is as follows:—1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—K Kt 4; 4 B—B 4, B—Kt 2; 5 P—Q 4, P—Q 3; 6 Kt—B 3, P—Q B 3; 7 P—K R 4, P—K R 3; 8 P×P, P×P; 9 R×R, R×R; 10 Kt—K 5, P×Kt; 11 Q—R 5, Q—B 3; 12 P×P, Q—Kt 2; 13 P—K 6, Kt—K B 3; 14 P×P ch, K—B sq; 15 B×P, Kt×Q; 16 B—Q 6 mate.

It is not to be expected of Greco that he should spoil this brilliant finish by making Black play 14..., K—K 2. This variation was, if I remember rightly, revived some few years ago by Mr. Kaiser.

We are now, in this hasty review of the development of the theory of the game, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, and just before the advent of Philidor, Lolli, Del Rio, and Ponziani. Let us, then, before proceeding farther, note briefly the state of its theory at that time. The earliest opening which has been examined is the Giuoco Piano. As development rather than immediate attack is the leading feature of that opening, it is not surprising that its main principles should have been seized and established at an early date. The King's Gambit, first mentioned by Lopez (1561), has its main line of defence established by Salvio (1604). Who first discovered the best defence to this Gambit, as now played—*i.e.*, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—K Kt 4; 4 B—B 4, B—Kt 2, &c.—I have not been able to trace. Lopez makes Black play Kt—K 2 on his third move, and supports the Gambit Pawn with a good piece in a bad place. But the whole idea of the defence to the King's Gambit, as given by Salvio, who was only 40 years later than Lopez, and as played to-day, seems to indicate to me a wonderful effort of chess genius. Black's K Kt P goes to a square where, on general principles, it ought never to go on the third move; and the K B, instead of developing on the Q side, as in almost all other openings, goes to K Kt 2, and then, with P—K R 3, Black's game is at least playable. Paoli Boi, who was contemporary with Salvio, may have found this line of defence, or he may not. Anyhow, it is against all the general principles, both ancient and modern, but should enable Black to win.

The Queen's Gambit had been analysed, and it had been shewn by Damiano (1512) that Black cannot maintain the Gambit Pawn with advantage.

Several Irregular Openings had been noticed. For instance, Lucena (1495) has a Double Fianchetto; but these seem to have been regarded more as instances of possible freaks than anything else.

As regards the Endings, it may be said that the value of the "opposition" had been found, and that our usual stock draws, such as



Q against B P at the seventh, or wins, such as the Kt and B mate, were known. The only important difference between the early eighteenth and early twentieth century opinion was that it was then held—e.g., by Carrera, that R and B against R should win ; whereas we hold that in general that ending should result in a draw.

Middle game-mating positions had been abundantly illustrated in and by the "critical situations." "Subtleties," or "*Primores*," as they were variously called. Philidor's legacy, for example, has been handed down to us by him from Damiano, who had published it two hundred years before Philidor was born.

There can be no doubt of the importance of Philidor's work, because he was the first to insist upon the value of Pawn position. "The very life of the game," was his own definition of Pawn play, and all his analysis is directed to the management of Pawns and the establishment of them in a good position or the prevention of such establishment. But it should be borne in mind that Philidor did not play his Pawns as we do for the purpose of securing the better position in the ending, or, at least, he did not say so. In the eighteenth century, players looked to the middle game, and not the opening, for the chance of securing a winning end-game advantage. Philidor used, or tried to use, his Pawns so as to obstruct the adversary's development, and had no views regarding the value of unmoved Pawns as such. Indeed, his passion for keeping freedom of action for his Pawns led him frequently into preferring K 2 as a good square for the K Kt instead of K B 3, where it is almost always better placed. But, for all that, Philidor's is a stimulating and instructive book, as may be seen from the following specimen game :—

| WHITE.  | BLACK.     |  |              |
|---|------------|--|--------------|
| 1 P—K 4   | 1 P—K 4    | 12 Kt—B 3  | 12 Kt—B 3    |
| 2 B—B 4   | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 13 B—K 3   | 13 Kt—K Kt 5 |
| 3 P—Q 3   | 3 B—B 4    | 14 P—K R 3   | 14 Kt×B      |
| 4 Kt—K B 3  | 4 P—Q 3    | .....The Kt is compelled to take at once or retreat, which is better than leaving it to take or otherwise, at discretion.  |              |
| 5 P—B 3   | 5 Castles  | 15 P×Kt  | 15 P—K R 3   |
| .....If Black had played 5... B—K Kt 5; 6 Q—Kt 3 will win; or if 5... B—K 3; 6 B×B, P×B; 7 Q—Kt 3 should be played. |            | .....To prevent 16 Kt—K Kt 5, which would either win a Pawn or enable White to double his Rooks. "It is proper to observe that whoever can double his Rooks on an open file almost always has an advantage." |              |
| 6 P—Q R 4   | 6 P—Q R 4  | 16 P—K Kt 4  | 16 P—K Kt 4  |
| 7 Castles   | 7 B—K 3    | 17 R—B 2   | 17 Q—Q 2     |
| .....If 7... B—K Kt 5; 8 P—Q 4, B×Kt; 9 P×B, to bring the Rook on to the open file.                                 |            | 18 Q R—K B sq  | 18 K—Kt 2    |
| 8 B×B   | 8 P×B      | .....White must try to compel Black to advance his K P, so as to enable him to get a Kt into K B 5. Black, on the other hand, will endeavour to double his Rooks and advance the Q B P.                      |              |
| 9 Q—Kt 3  | 9 Q—Q B sq |  |              |
| 10 P—Q 4  | 10 P×P     |  |              |
| 11 P×P  | 11 B—Kt 3  |  |              |
| .....If 11... B—Q Kt 5, 12 Q—B 2.   |            |  |              |

Here the student is not only told how to play the opening, but what to do with the middle game.



Steinitz could not have told us more than we are told in this last note of the value of creating a "hole" for the Kt, or of the value of advancing the Q side Pawns. I cannot help feeling that there is room for a new chess book written upon these lines—*i.e.*, giving fewer variations than is now the fashion and more instruction as to what to do with those given where they leave off. I shall, perhaps, shew how little the theory of Pawn play was understood by its first advocate by the following example of the Sicilian Defence :—

| WHITE.   |          | BLACK. |          |    |            |
|--|----------|--------|----------|----|------------|
| 1  | P—K 4    | 1      | P—Q B 4  | 7  | B—K 3      |
| 2  | P—K B 4  | 2      | Kt—Q B 3 | 8  | Q—Q 2      |
| <p>..... Here Philidor says that Black might play P—K 4, and White could not take, on account of check with the Queen. This is to say that 2 P—Q B 4 is a good way of declining the King's Gambit.</p> |          |        |          | 9  | P×P        |
|  |          |        |          | 10 | B×B        |
| 3  | Kt—K B 3 | 3      | P—K 3    | 11 | Kt—R 3     |
| 4  | P—B 3    | 4      | P—Q 4    | 12 | P—K Kt 3   |
| 5  | P—K 5    | 5      | P—K B 4  | 13 | P—R 4      |
| 6  | P—Q 4    | 6      | Kt—K R 3 | 14 | P×P        |
|  |          |        |          | 15 | Kt—K Kt 5  |
|  |          |        |          | 16 | Kt—B 2     |
|  |          |        |          | 17 | Kt—Q 4     |
|  |          |        |          | 18 | B—K 2      |
|  |          |        |          | 19 | Castles    |
|  |          |        |          | 7  | Q—Kt 3     |
|  |          |        |          | 8  | Kt—B 2     |
|  |          |        |          | 9  | B×P        |
|  |          |        |          | 10 | Q×B        |
|  |          |        |          | 11 | P—K Kt 4   |
|  |          |        |          | 12 | P—K R 4    |
|  |          |        |          | 13 | P×B P      |
|  |          |        |          | 14 | R—K Kt sq  |
|  |          |        |          | 15 | Kt—R 3     |
|  |          |        |          | 16 | Kt—Kt 5    |
|  |          |        |          | 17 | K—K 2      |
|  |          |        |          | 18 | B—Q 2      |
|  |          |        |          | 19 | Q R—Q B sq |

Philidor dismisses the game as level. La Bourdonnais improved upon the defence first by playing P—K B 3, and not K—B 4, for Black ; and, second, by exchanging Pawns himself in the centre, and so getting his Q Kt to Kt 5. Had Philidor remembered the simple maxim of Lucena, *i.e.*, to play P—Q 4 in reply to any other first move of Black's than K or Q P two squares, he would soon have found the modern idea of the opening ; but he wanted to get the White P to K 5, and even in the present game thinks it rather well placed.

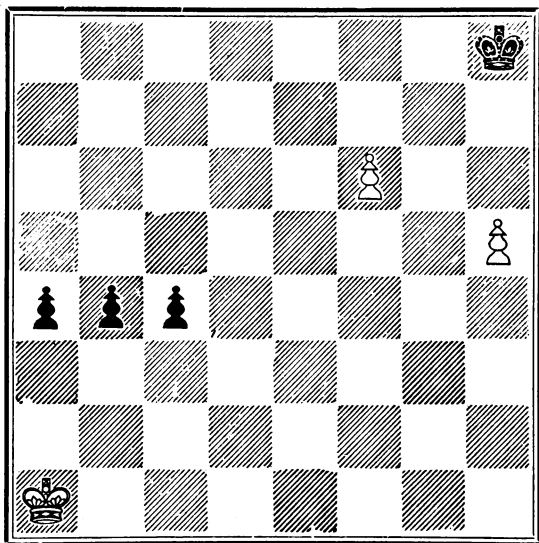
Lolli and Del Rio wrote in collaboration. The latter published a small treatise in 1750, which the former republished in 1763, with elaborate variations and notes. The interest of this book is greatly diminished for modern readers by their adoption of the Italian method of Castling. In parenthesis, I may remark that, considering how many really able works have been published in which that method is used, it is surprising that it should not have been generally adopted, instead of falling completely out of use, as is the case. I note one curious opening, which is as follows :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 B—B 4, B—B 4 ; 3 P—Q B 3, Q—Kt 4. This odd-looking move has the approval of so recent an authority as Jaenisch, who continues : 4 Q B 3, Q—Kt 3, &c. The obvious comment is that if it is a good move for Black, why not for White, who might play 3 Q—Kt 4 instead of 3 P—Q B 3 ? Our authors consider the sacrifice of the Kt in the Fegatello variation of the Two Knights Defence as unsound, and recommend the following :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4 ; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3 ; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3 ; 4 Kt—Kt 5, P—Q 4 ; 5 P×P, Kt×P ; 6 P—Q 4. Steinitz has adopted this move, with acknowledgments, in his "Modern Chess Instructor," and prefers it.



These writers devote a good deal more attention than had been given hitherto to Pawn endings; eleven pages being devoted, for instance, to the following :—White : K at K 5, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 5, and K B 5. Black : K at K 2, Ps at K R 2, and K Kt 2. White wins with or without the move.

Ponziani (1769) was to begin with, like Del Rio, an anonymous Modenese. Also he, like his compatriots, Castles in the Italian way. Ponziani's most useful, or, at least, most able, contribution to our stock of knowledge is in the ending; but I quote the following opening, which may be useful to odds-givers and others :—1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 P—Q 4, Kt×P; 4 P×P, B—B 4; 5 Q—Kt 4, &c. Among Ponzani's endings it is hard to choose, but I give a few.

BLACK.



WHITE.

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN.

On another diagram he repeats this position with the White K on Q Kt sq instead of Q R sq, and shows that White then loses, with or without the move. This clearly foreshadows Szen's famous problem of the three unmoved Pawns on the one side against three unmoved Pawns on the other side, which, by the way, had been imperfectly analysed by Greco and partly corrected by Lewis.

Here are three others, which are not unworthy of Troitsky. White : K at K 7, B at K B 6, Kts at Q R 4 and K Kt 7. Black : K at Q B, R at K Kt sq, Ps at Q R 6 and K R 2. White wins by 1 K—B 7. If 1... R—Q sq; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, K—B 2; 3 3 B×R ch, K×B; 4 Kt—K 6 mate. There are other variations. Again White : K at Q B sq, R at K B 2, B at K sq. Black : K at K R 3, R at K 2, B at K B 2, Ps at K Kt 3, Q 6, Q B 7, and Q Kt 5. White draws



by 1 R—R 2 ch, K—Kt 2 ; 2 B—B 3 ch, &c. Or, lastly, White : K at K R 7, B at K sq, Ps at K B 7 and K Kt 6. Black : K at K B 3, R at Q Kt sq, Kts at Q 4 and K Kt 7. White draws by 1 B—Kt 3. If 1. ., Kt—K B 5 ; 2 B×Kt, Kt×B ; 3 P—B 8 (Q), R×Q ; 4 P—Kt 7, R—B 2 ; 5 K—R 6. Other variations have a similar stalemate idea.






Ponziani lays down a sound rule which should be useful to adjudicators to this effect. That in an ending without Pawns the advantage of a minor piece does not constitute a win.






Allgaier's work (1795) is chiefly remarkable for the following weird opening :—1 P—K 4, Kt—K B 3 ; 2 P—K 5, Kt—K 5 ; 3 P—Q 3, Kt—B 4 ; 4 P—Q 4, Kt—K 3 ; 5 P—Q 5, Kt—B 4 ; 6 P—Q Kt 4, K Kt—R 3 ; 7 P—Q R 3. After giving a good deal of careful thought to this line of play, I have come to the conclusion that it must be intended as a joke.

We are now at the beginning of the nineteenth century, which, as compared with the others, has been more remarkable for active play and a systematic record of it than the others. I hope to skim over some of the bewildering mass of its records in another article.—A. C.

### SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

**T**HE two positions we gave last month have not proved so difficult as the majority of the previous studies. Solutions have reached us from nineteen competitors, and each one correctly declares that No. XIV. is a win for White and No. XV. a draw. We repeat the positions and append the author's solutions :—

XIV.— at Q B 8,  at Q R 7,  at Q Kt 7,  at Q B 3,  at Q 3. White to play and win. Solution :—1 B—Kt 8, B—B 4 ; 2 B—B 4, B—R 2 ; 3 B—K 3, &c.

XV.— at Q 8,  at Q R 6,  at Q B 7,  at Q 3,  at K 3. This is taken from *Dufresnes Handbuch*, and the draw is reached thus :—1 B—B 8 (best), B—Q 4 ; 2 B—Q 7, B—Kt 2 ; 3 B—R 3, B—R 3 ; 4 B—Kt 2, K—K 3 ; 5 B—B sq, B—Kt 2 ; 6 B—K 2, K—Q 3 ; 7 B—Kt 4, B—R 3, and draws.

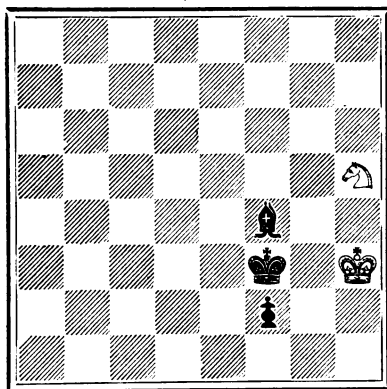
Solutions were sent in by Mr. C. Cribb (Bradford), Rev. A. B. Baxter (North Berwick), Mr. E. Howard Flear (London), Mr. C. Coates (Manchester), Mr. T. P. Jones (South Shields), Mr. W. Walker (Hunslet, Leeds), Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester), Mr. D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), Mr. W. H. F. Oxley (London), Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), Mr. A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), Mr. A. Jenkins, Junr. (Southampton), Mr. Jas. Longton (Keighley), Mr. M. Whitehead (Southsea), Mr. J. S. Pagan (Stirling), M. Ahmad Gharbo (Alexandria), C. H. Hatheway, hon. sec. Manhattan Chess Club, New York, and Mr. W. H. S. Monck (Dublin). There is so little difference in the quality of all the solutions that we have decided to send to each competitor a copy of "The Games of the St. Petersburg Tournament, 1895-6."



For the best solutions of the following studies, to reach us not later than August 20th, we offer two book prizes.

## XVI.

BLACK.

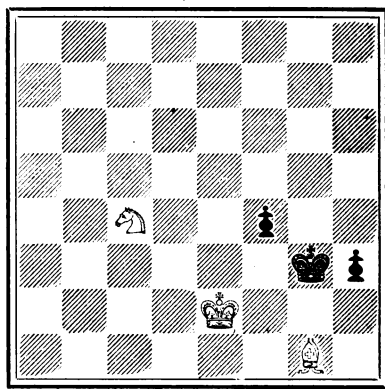


WHITE.

White to play. What result ?

## XVII.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result ?

Position XIII. is still a bone of contention. Mr. P. J. Allingham writes: "I still hold that White wins." Mr. Tattersall says: "I believe the author correctly claims a win for White. I quite overlooked the move K—Kt 4 instead of K×P at once."

On the other hand Mr. A. W. Daniel submits the following play, in the belief that Black can draw:—1 K—Kt 7, K—Q 3; 2 K—B 6, K—B 2; 3 K—Kt 5, P—R 6; 4 B×P, B—K 7; 5 P—R 7, K—Kt 2; 6 B×P, K×P; 7 B—R 7, K—Kt 2; 8 P—B 5, B—B 5!; 9 P—B 6, K—B 2; 10 K—Kt 6, K—Q 3; 11 K—Kt 7, K—K 4; 12 B—Kt 6, B—Q 4; 13 B—B 7, B—B 3; 14 B—R 5, B—Q 4, and draws. Mr. A. Jenkins (junr.) has also sent in a most exhaustive analysis, covering twelve folios, to prove the draw, but he does not touch on the leading line of play: 1 K—Kt 7, K—Q 4; 2 K—Kt 6, K—B 4; 3 K—Kt 5, K—Kt 3; 4 **K×R P!**, the effect of which Mr. Tattersall overlooked.

Mr. W. T. Pierce has awarded to Mr. T. King Parks, of Walkden, the prize offered for the best analysis of the game-ending we published at page 255 of our May number. The winner's solution is appended:—

White's best effort is 1 K—B 6, followed by 3 K—Q 5! but Black draws in all variations.

1 K—B 6, K—R 2; 2 P—Q 6, R—B 3; 3 K—Q 5, R—B sq; 4 P—Q 7, K—Kt 3! (a); 5 K—K 6, R—K R sq! (b); 6 K—K 7, R—R 2 ch. Drawn.

(a) If 4... R—K R sq; 5 K—B 6, K—Kt sq; 6 K—Kt 6 wins.

(b) If 5... K—B 2; 6 K—K 7, R—K R sq; 7 Kt—Q 5 ch wins.

This variation requires extremely careful play by Black, but White cannot force a win.



## THE ROYAL GAME.

**T**WO forces, equal in their power and might,  
 Castle and Queen and Bishop, King and Knight,  
 And Pawns that in the thickest of the fray,  
 Can often turn the issue of the day ;  
 Truly 'tis mimic warfare and mock strife,  
 Yet very like the actual war of life.

For though the King is Lord of all the host,  
 He scarce more power than a Pawn can boast ;  
 Shut in by stern restrictions he must stand,  
 Checked by the movements of the hostile band ;  
 And earthly Monarchs learn in varied way  
 That he who rules must in his turn obey.

The Queen, who holds and wields a two-fold power,  
 Can work redemption at th' eleventh hour ;  
 With rapid movement needful succour bring,  
 Disperse the foes that cluster round the King ;  
 So too in life—a woman's wit can plan,  
 Many a device to aid a hard-pressed man.

And Knights and Bishops, each in diverse way,  
 Can make or mar the fortunes of the day,  
 While Castles oft will screen the King's retreat,  
 Turn seeming victory to dire defeat ;  
 In life's arena oft we note the same,  
 None can foretell the chances of the game.

Strange changes on the mimic field are seen,  
 As when a Pawn becomes a stately Queen,  
 Endued with power to guard, and royal state,  
 Averting by her aid the dreaded "mate."  
 So men with certainty can never say  
 They shall not rule who only serve to-day.

For many a man has entered life's stern race  
 With no advantages of rank or place,  
 Yet steadily and surely gaining ground  
 Among the winners has ere long been found,  
 With power to help and may be to defend  
 Those who at first had scorned to call him friend.

A Royal Game ? Yea, truly, and a test  
 Which of the players plan and reason best ;  
 In Chess or Life men must be quick to take  
 Advantage of the openings others make,  
 With due observance of the laws of play ;  
 Then honour to the man who wins the day.

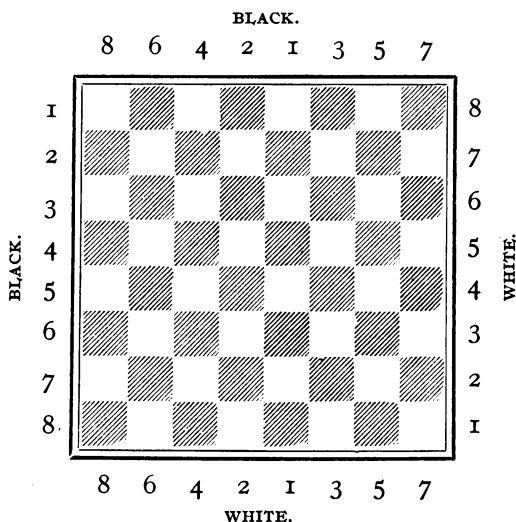


## A NEW INTERNATIONAL CHESS NOTATION.

**T**HE following description of a new chess notation, the invention of Mr. Arthur Bray, of Sheffield, has been sent to us, for publication, by Mr. W. H. Sparkes, hon. secretary Sheffield Chess Association, who "considers it a great improvement upon the present somewhat cumbersome notation." We have submitted it to practical tests with admirable results, and our experience is supported by that of other players. We shall now be glad if our readers will give the notation a trial and report their experience and opinions of it.

In scoring a game of chess there are several systems of notation in use, the principal being the English, French, and German methods, and each one has to be thoroughly mastered before works on chess in either language can be profitably studied. With a view to simplifying the notation, the following system is suggested. Every move is indicated by figures only, so that it can be used in any country where the Arabic numerals are known, thus making it an universal method. Perhaps the greatest benefit of such a method would be in the recording of international correspondence or cable matches.

It is proposed to number the squares of the board as below :—



The squares are numbered by combining these figures, therefore White King's square is 11, White Queen's square 21, King's 2nd 12, &c. The files are counted as at present from each player across the board from 1 to 8, so that White King's 1st is Black King's 8th, or 18.

In scoring a game the pieces are numbered as follows :—

|               |    |    |    |    |    |    |   |
|---------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| King          | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| King's Bishop | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 |



|                |         |        |
|----------------|---------|--------|
| King's Knight  | .. .. . | 5      |
| King's Rook    | .. .. . | 7      |
| Queen          | .. .. . | 2      |
| Queen's Bishop | .. .. . | 4      |
| Queen's Knight | .. .. . | 6      |
| Queen's Rook   | .. .. . | 8      |
| Pawn           | .. .. . | 9 or 0 |

Should it be necessary to distinguish any particular Pawn, 0 is used, with the number of the piece to which it belongs, thus :—K P=10, Q P=20, K B P=30, Q B P=40, K Kt P=50, Q Kt P=60, K R P=70, Q R P=80.

The moves are scored by taking the number of the piece and the square to which it is moved, so that P to K 4 is 914. When one piece takes another, *two* numbers only are necessary, as P×P=99, K Kt×P=59. When check is given, prefix 0—*e.g.*, K Kt×P check=059.

There are three arbitrary signs for Castling and Pawn taking Pawn *en passant* :—

|                                   |         |      |
|-----------------------------------|---------|------|
| Castles King's side               | .. .. . | 00.  |
| Castles Queen's side              | .. .. . | 000. |
| Pawn takes Pawn <i>en passant</i> | . . .   | 90.  |


To show the difference in scoring, a short game is appended from Morphy's Games (Bohn's series) between Messrs. Morphy and Anderssen.

| WHITE (MR. MORPHY). |          |               |                | BLACK (HERR ANDERSEN). |           |               |      |
|---------------------|----------|---------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------|---------------|------|
| Ordinary Notation.  |          | New Notation. |                | Ordinary Notation.     |           | New Notation. |      |
| 1                   | P—K 4    | ..            | 914            | .. ..                  | P—K 4     | ..            | 914  |
| 2                   | P—K B 4  | ..            | 934            | .. ..                  | P×P       | ..            | 99   |
| 3                   | Kt—K B 3 | ..            | 533            | .. ..                  | P—K Kt 4  | ..            | 954  |
| 4                   | B—B 4    | ..            | 344            | .. ..                  | B—K Kt 2  | ..            | 352  |
| 5                   | Castles  | ..            | 00             | .. ..                  | P—Q 3     | ..            | 923  |
| 6                   | P—Q B 3  | ..            | 943            | .. ..                  | Kt—Q B 3  | ..            | 643  |
| 7                   | Q—Kt 3   | ..            | 263            | .. ..                  | Q—K 2     | ..            | 212  |
| 8                   | P—Q 4    | ..            | 924            | .. ..                  | Kt—K B 3  | ..            | 533  |
| 9                   | Kt×P     | ..            | 59             | .. ..                  | K Kt×P    | ..            | 59   |
| 10                  | B×P ch   | ..            | 039            | .. ..                  | K—Q sq    | ..            | 121  |
| 11                  | Kt×Kt    | ..            | 55             | .. ..                  | Q×Kt      | ..            | 25   |
| 12                  | B×P      | ..            | 49             | .. ..                  | B—K R 6   | ..            | 476  |
| 13                  | P×B      | ..            | 94             | .. ..                  | Kt×P      | ..            | 69   |
| 14                  | Kt—Q 2   | ..            | 622            | .. ..                  | Kt—K 7 ch | ..            | 0617 |
| 15                  | K—B 2    | ..            | 132            | .. ..                  | Q×B ch    | ..            | 024  |
| 16                  | K×Kt     | ..            | 16             | .. ..                  | Q—Kt 4    | ..            | 254  |
| 17                  | Q R—K sq | ..            | 811            | .. ..                  | B—R 3     | ..            | 373  |
| 18                  | Q—Q 5    | ..            | 225            | .. ..                  | R—K sq    | ..            | 711  |
| 19                  | K—Q sq   | ..            | 121, and wins. |                        |           |               |      |

The duplicate scoring of this game will no doubt demonstrate to your readers the extreme simplicity and accuracy of the new method. It will be noticed that the King's and Queen's pieces are clearly distinguished throughout the game.



MR. H. J. R. MURRAY.

 Presenting to our readers the portrait of Mr. H. J. R. Murray, we gladly embrace the opportunity to publicly express to him our grateful thanks for the many valuable contributions to the literature of chess, which he has given to the world through the medium of the pages of the *B.C.M.*

Mr. Murray is undoubtedly the most eminent living authority on the history of chess, and when the work on which he is engaged is published, we predict for it an unqualified and world-wide success.

Mr. Murray was born in Camberwell, on June 24th, 1868, and is the eldest son of Dr. J. A. H. Murray, the famous English scholar, and Editor of the great Oxford English Dictionary. He was educated at Mill Hill School, whence he obtained, in 1886, an open Mathematical Exhibition at Baliol College, Oxford, and obtained at the University a First Class in the Final Mathematical School in 1890. He did not begin to play chess until after he had taken his degree. For ten years—1891-1900—Mr. Murray was engaged in teaching, holding posts at Taunton, Carlisle, and Ormskirk. From 1896 to 1900 he was Head Master of Ormskirk Grammar School. Since 1901 Mr. Murray has been on the Board of Education's staff of Inspectors, and is at present one of His Majesty's Inspectors of Secondary Schools for the district of Essex, Cambridge, and Suffolk. At Taunton he made the acquaintance of several chess enthusiasts, the strongest player being Mr. A. S. Haslam, whom Mr. Murray describes as one of the best end-game players he has met. During the two years he was at Taunton Mr. Murray advanced from the odds of Rook to even play. At Carlisle he was one of a small circle of players who kept up practice of the game during the temporary eclipse of the City Club, and he was a member of the resuscitated club. At Ormskirk he helped to found a chess club, of which he was captain from 1896 to 1900. Since he left Ormskirk Mr. Murray has not had many opportunities of play, beyond occasional correspondence games, and now has rarely time even for this recreation.

Mr. Murray's interest in the history of chess was aroused in 1893, but it was only after he was deprived of the opportunity for club play that he took up the subject thoroughly. His first contribution to the history and literature of the game we had the privilege of publishing, and this article was noticed by the late Baron von der Lasa, and was quoted in his *Forschungen* (1897). To a beginner in the field of chess historical research, as Mr. Murray was at that time, this encouragement, coming from such a notable authority as Baron von der Lasa, was highly appreciated. About 1900 Mr. Murray started a friendly correspondence with Mr. J. G. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., and he says:—"To this gentleman I owe a debt of gratitude that cannot be measured. He placed the resources of his valuable library at my service and has continually helped me with sound criticism and suggestion." Mr. Murray is most thorough in all his investigations, and as he aspires to give to the world a reliable history of chess, it is not surprising that he soon recognised that the serious historian of the game must be the master of many languages, above all Arabic. To the study of Arabic



he has devoted much time, and his knowledge of this language enabled him to make his most notable discovery of the chess work of Allajlaj, a Muhammadan chess master of the tenth century. The fascinating story of the recovery of these oldest recorded games of chess we published in November, 1903, Vol. XXIII., page 441.

During the last seven years nearly every volume we have published has been enriched with articles of absorbing interest from Mr. Murray's pen, and we are very pleased to announce that he has promised to write for us an article dealing specially with the great Howard Staunton.

### SOUTHERN COUNTIES CHESS UNION.



WE have much pleasure in supplementing our last month's report of the annual meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union by presenting our readers with portraits of the newly-elected president (Mr. Frederick W. Flear)

and hon. secretary (Mr. Isaac E. Mannington), and we congratulate the members of the Union in securing the official services of two such ardent chess enthusiasts. Mr. Flear has taken an active interest in the game for nearly thirty years—first in connection with the North London Club, and later as a member of the City of London and Hampstead Chess Clubs. He enjoys match and tournament contests. During the season just closed he played with success in many of the London League matches, and he won the "Mocatta Cup" tournament at the City of London Chess Club. He competed in the Hastings and Southport Congresses of 1904 and 1905, in the First Class Amateur tournaments, and



MR. FREDERICK W. FLEAR.

*Photo by Evans, St. Alban's Studio,  
25, Alma Road, St. Albans.*

though not amongst the prize-winners acquitted himself with credit. But his interest in chess is not confined to personal pleasure. He took a very active part in the formation of the British Chess Federation, and his excellent advice and sound arguments proved of great service during the drafting of the constitution. Mr. Flear is at the present time a member of the Executive of the National Chess Society, and is very highly esteemed by all his co-delegates. He is a



born organiser—one of those who reduce chaos to method and system. Quite recently he rendered further splendid service to chess by taking the initiative in the formation of a County Association for Middlesex, whose players are under deep obligation to his services as first honorary secretary. With Mr. Flear at the helm the new society will soon begin to make history. We append two specimens of Mr. Flear's skill as a player :—

### GAME No. 2,843.

Played at the City of London Chess Club, July, 1907.

#### French Defence.

- | WHITE.           | BLACK.           |
|------------------|------------------|
| Mr. F. W. FLEAR. | Mr. A. STEPHENS. |
| 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 P—K 5          | 5 K Kt—Q 2       |
| 6 B×B            | 6 Q×B            |
| 7 P—B 4          |                  |

An unusual move. Kt—Q Kt 5 or Kt—B 3 could have been played.

- |   |           |
|---|-----------|
|   | 7 Kt—Kt 3 |
| .....P—Q R 3 would, perhaps, have been better. Black wished to play later Kt—Q B 5. |           |
| 8 Kt—B 3  | 8 P—Q R 3 |
| 9 B—Q 3   | 9 P—Q B 4 |
| 10 P×P  | 10. Q×P   |
| 11 Q—Q 2  | 11 Kt—B 3 |
| 12 P—Q R 3  |           |

To prevent Kt—Kt 5, which would dislodge the White Bishop from its strong position, and also threatening to drive the Black Queen by P—Q Kt 4.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
|                | 12 B—Q 2       |
| 13 P—Q Kt 4    | 13 Q—K 2       |
| 14 Castles K R | 14 Castles K R |

.....This is a losing move. Black might have played Kt—B 5 or P—K R 3, or even P—K B 4.

See Diagram.

- 15 Q—B 2

From this point the game appears to be lost, for Black must either suffer the loss of the Knight at Kt—Kt 3, or meet the strong attack of B×K R P ch.

15 Kt—B 5

.....Black decides to take the heroic course. He might have played P—B 4 or P—K R 3.

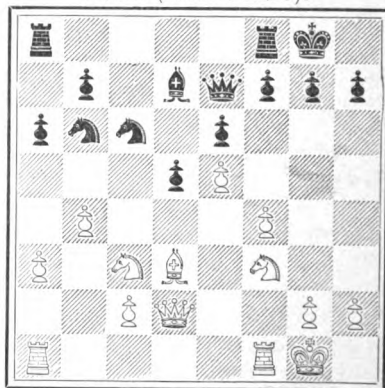
- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 16 B×KRP ch               | 16 K×B    |
| 17 Kt—Kt 5 ch             | 17 K—Kt 3 |
| .....This move is forced. |           |
| 18 Q—Kt 3                 | 18 P—B 4  |
| 19 K Kt×P d.c.            | 19 K—B 2  |
| 20 Kt—Kt 5 ch             | 20 K—K sq |
| 21 Kt×P                   | 21 Q—Q sq |
| 22 P—K 6                  | 22 B—B sq |
| 23 Q R—Q sq               | 23 Q—Q 3  |

.....Hoping, perhaps, that White will play Kt—B 6 ch, winning Queen, but at the cost of two more pieces.

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 24 Q—Q B 3                                | 24 P—Kt 4   |
| 25 Q×P                                    | 25 R—R 2    |
| 26 Kt—B 6 ch                              | 26 R×Kt     |
| 27 Q×K R                                  | 27 Q—B sq   |
| .....No doubt wishing to exchange Queens. |             |
| 28 Q—Kt 6 ch                              | 28 K—K 2    |
| 29 Kt—R 7                                 | 29 K Kt—K 4 |
| 30 P×Kt                                   | 30 Resigns. |

Position after Black's 14th move :—

BLACK (MR STEPHENS).



WHITE (MR. FLEAR).



## GAME No. 2,844.

Played at the City of London Chess Club, in the 1907 contest for the Mocatta Cup.

*Centre Gambit.*

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. H. D'O. BERNARD. Mr. F. W. FLEAR.

A good move, preparatory to an attack on the Black King's position.

1 P—K 4  
2 P—Q 4  
3 P—K B 4

1 P—K 4  
2 P×P

17 K Kt—Kt 4  
18 K—R sq

White prefers an attacking game—Q×P, followed by 3... Kt—Q B 3; 4 Q—K 3 is more usually played, or the Danish Gambit is played: 3 P—Q B 3, &c.

A loss of time. White might have advanced one of his King's side Pawns or have played his K Kt forward. \*

3 Kt—Q B 3  
4 Kt—K B 3

19 B—Kt 2

..... Perhaps the only good move here.

Not, perhaps, best. The Bishop was better placed on the other diagonal.

5 P—K 5      5 B—Q B 4

..... B—Q Kt 5 ch might have been stronger.

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

19 P—Q R 4  
20 Kt—B 6  
21 P×B  
22 Kt×R P  
23 Kt×Kt  
24 R×P  
25 Q×P

..... Black now emerges from a difficult position.

Well devised to keep Black's Bishop out of play.

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

26 R×P      26 R—B 5  
27 Kt—Kt 5      27 Q—R 5  
28 K R—K 3      28 R×R  
29 Q×R      29 Q×B P

And wins.

..... The plurality of Black's Pawns is now sufficient, White's strong attack having evaporated.

Mr. Mannington did not take up chess seriously until 1895, when he was residing at Preston, in Lancashire. He joined the local club, worked his way to first class, and played top board in matches for two seasons. He left Preston in 1899, and settled in business in Hastings.



He joined the club ; did not play much that season ; but the following winter, after some hard fighting, he won his right to a position in the first class. In matches Mr. Mannington has been fairly successful. Three years ago he won the club match prize. Tournament play is, however, not his forte. On one occasion he reached the final stage in one of the Hastings Club's cup tourneys, tieing with Mr. H. F. Cheshire and Mr. H. E. Dobell, but was defeated in the play-off. Mr. Mannington jokingly says "Defiance, not defence," is rather his game. He has taken part in three of the tours organised by the Hastings Club, and in the German trip of 1903 he had the best match record. Soon after going to Hastings Mr. Mannington was elected hon. secretary of the Sussex Association, an office he has retained continuously since the day of his first election. He is very much interested in the work, which



MR. ISAAC E. MANNINGTON.

*Photo by Bromfield, Trinity House,  
44, Robertson Street, Hastings.*

must be gratifying to the members of the Association, as we know that the county of Sussex is rather difficult to organise : Hastings and Brighton so overshadow the other chess centres. Mr. Mannington's enthusiasm for chess is of the broadest character. In addition to local county work, he is keenly interested in the Southern Counties Union, and has only missed one of its meetings during the last five years. Now that he has accepted the onerous position of hon. secretary, we are sure the members will soon see signs of his activity as an organiser ; indeed, he has already set the ball rolling with a challenge to the Northern Union for a match by correspondence, and there is every probability that the *defi* will be accepted.

Mr. Mannington is also a strong supporter of the British Chess Federation, to which he has rendered good service as hon. auditor, and we suppose that he will now come into closer touch with the work of the National Society, by virtue of his position of secretary of the S.C.C.U. The following game, which appeared originally in the *Hastings and St. Leonard's Observer*, shows what Mr. Mannington, who was born close to Hastings, is capable of in play when he gets a chance for brilliancy :—



## GAME No. 2,845.

Played in a match between the Ibis (London) and Hastings Chess Clubs.

*Centre Counter Opening.*

WHITE.  
Mr. MANNINGTON.    Mr. W. BERESFORD.

1 P—K 4

2 P×P

1 P—Q 4

2 Q×P

17 Kt×P ch

18 Kt×R ch

19 Q—Kt 6

20 Kt—Q 7

16 P×Kt

17 K—R 2

18 K—R sq

19 B—Kt 5

..... Players of an active style now play Kt—K B 3 instead of taking the Pawn.

3 Kt—Q B 3

4 P—Q 4

5 B—Q B 4

6 Kt—B 3

7 B—Q 2

8 P—Q 5

9 Kt×P

3 Q—Q R 4

4 Kt—K B 3

5 P—K 3

6 B—Kt 5

7 P—Q B 4

8 P×P

White here misses a pretty finish in two moves. *e.g.*, 20 Q—R 7 ch, Kt×Q; 21 Kt—Kt 6 mate.

21 R×B!

22 R—K 8 ch

23 Q×R ch

20 B×Kt

21 Kt×R

22 R×R

23 Resigns.

..... As mate follows in five moves.

White has obtained the greatly superior development, and soon uses his power.

Position after White's 12th move —  
K R—K sq.

BLACK (MR. BERESFORD).

9 B×B ch  
10 Q×B  
11 Castles (Q R)  
12 K R—K sq

See Diagram.

Commencing a very pretty combination, culminating in victory.

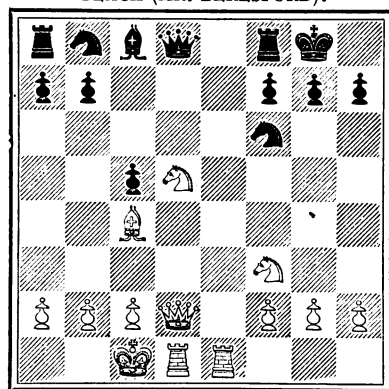
12 Kt—Q B 3  
13 Kt—K 7 ch!  
14 Q—Kt 5  
15 Kt—R 4  
16 K Kt—K 6 ch

12 Kt—Q B 3

13 K—R sq

14 Q—Kt 3

15 P—K R 3



WHITE (MR. MANNINGTON).

## THE CHESS WORLD.

"Ireland" v. Kent. Correspondence Match.—Mr. H. G. Cole, of "Rockmount," Rathfriland Road, Newry, Ireland, asks us to announce that he is organising a team of fifty Irish players for a contest against Kent, play to start in October next. Strong Irish players, duly qualified, whether resident in Ireland or not, are eligible, and should write without delay to Mr. Cole for further particulars, which he will be pleased to furnish. Mrs. T. B. Rowland also announces in the weekly *Irish Times* chess column that she is raising a team for a correspondence match against Devonshire. Play to start on October 14th.

H 2



The hon. secretary of the Tours Chess Club, L'Echiquier Tourangeau, Place due Palais de Justice, Tours, France, asks us to make known to our readers that English visitors passing through Tours will be heartily welcomed by the members of the local club. The chess cercle is presided over by Monsieur Baucher, a talented amateur, who played against Morphy, and who, despite his weight of years (89), still plays an excellent game. Meetings of the Cercle take place daily from 5 to 7 p.m. To make certain of being provided with opponents, intending visitors should first write to the hon. secretary, Commandant Pierrefitte, at the address given above.

Cumberland.—This year's competition for the championship of Cumberland was concluded recently, and resulted in favour of the County Association secretary, Dr. S. H. Hall, of Carlisle, who takes the prize offered and holds the Higgins trophy for the ensuing year.

The full record of play is appended :—

First Round.—Mr. R. J. Brown (Carlisle) beat Mr. R. J. Howard (Carlisle); Canon Pollock (Brigham) beat Mr. B. Green (Cockermouth); Mr. J. H. Brooksbank (Workington) beat Mr. H. Needham (Workington); Dr. Hall (Carlisle) beat Mr. W. Day Metcalfe (Carlisle); Mr. J. W. Watson (Cockermouth) beat Mr. G. Yeomans (Cockermouth); Mr. C. Platt (Wetheral) w.o. v. Mr. A. R. Davis (Carlisle); Rev. A. D. Firth (Harrington) and Mr. A. Kennard (Wigton), byes.

Second Round.—Mr. J. W. Watson beat Canon Pollock; Dr. Hall beat Mr. A. Kennard; Rev. A. D. Firth beat Mr. J. H. Brooksbank; Mr. R. J. Brown w.o. v. Mr. C. Platt.

Third Round.—Dr. Hall beat Rev. A. D. Firth; Mr. R. J. Brown beat Mr. J. W. Watson.

Final Round.—Dr. Hall beat Mr. R. J. Brown.

From our esteemed contemporary *La Strategie* we take the following tabulated record of a tournament recently concluded at the famous Café de la Regence, Paris. Messrs. Marshall and Tartakower were specially invited to compete with the other six competitors, all well-known leading amateurs of the *L'Union Amicale du Cafe de la Regence*. Monsieur E. M. Antoniadi, who shares the honour of first place with Mr. Marshall, is one of the strongest of Parisian amateur players. Next month we hope to give his portrait and some particulars of his chess achievements :—

|                            | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6             | 7             | 8             | Total          |
|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Mr. F. J. Marshall .. .. 1 | — | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1             | 1             | 1             | 6              |
| M. E. M. Antoniadi .. .. 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1             | 1             | 1             | 6              |
| M. Tartakower .. .. 3      | 0 | 0 | — | 1 | 1 | 1             | 1             | 1             | 5              |
| M. De Villeneuve .. .. 4   | 0 | 1 | 0 | — | 1 | 1             | 1             | 0             | 4              |
| M. Pape .. .. 5            | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | — | 0             | 1             | 1             | 2              |
| Mr. G. Lazard .. .. 6      | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 2              |
| M. Weinstein .. .. 7       | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | 1             | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |
| M. Hagen .. .. 8           | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | $1\frac{1}{2}$ |



Telegraphic Match : New South Wales *versus* Victoria.—The twenty-sixth match by telegraph between these States was played on June 3rd, the respective teams being located in Melbourne and Sydney. Play started shortly after ten o'clock in the morning ; was adjourned from 1 to 2 p.m. ; continued from 2 to 6 p.m. ; adjourned from 6 to 7 p.m., and closed at 10 p.m. When play ceased seven games were in progress, but it was agreed to score 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10 as draws, and to refer the other two to Mr. Henry Charlick, of Adelaide, whose award did not disturb the lead of one game which New South Wales had secured. Score :—

| NEW SOUTH WALES. |                       |    |    |                 | VICTORIA.            |    |    |    |                 |
|------------------|-----------------------|----|----|-----------------|----------------------|----|----|----|-----------------|
| 1                | Mr. S. Crakanthorp    | .. | .. | 0               | Mr. G. Gundersen     | .. | .. | .. | 1               |
| 2                | Mr. J. L. Jacobsen    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. E. B. Loughran   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 3                | Mr. A. Bunyan         | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. H. E. Grant      | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 4                | Mr. L. S. Crakanthorp | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. J. G. Witton     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 5                | Mr. W. H. Jones       | .. | .. | 1               | Mr. F. Dierich       | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| 6                | Mr. B. J. Hill        | .. | .. | *1              | Mr. E. Ockenden      | .. | .. | .. | *0              |
| 7                | Mr. T. M. Bradshaw    | .. | .. | 1               | Mr. M. H. Read       | .. | .. | .. | 0               |
| 8                | Mr. H. T aylour       | .. | .. | *0              | Mr. T. A. Thompson   | .. | .. | .. | 1               |
| 9                | Mr. R. Walshe         | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. A. G. Rainey     | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| 10               | Mr. H. B. Bignold     | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. A. J. B. Haldane | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
|                  |                       |    |    | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |                      |    |    |    | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

\* Adjudicated by Mr. Henry Charlick.

Match : Wiltshire *v.* Hampshire.—This annual outdoor match was contested in splendid weather on July 13th, in the gardens of the residence of Mr. Parker, Castle Street, Salisbury, president of the Sarum Club, who with Mrs. Parker and their two daughters, entertained the teams and other friends. The match was most enjoyable, and might have ended in a victory for Wilts had not Mr. Watson, with an easily won position, dropped into a perpetual check ! General regret was expressed at the unavoidable absence of the Bishop of Trinidad (better known to many *B.C.M.* readers as the Rev. J. F. Welsh, of Warminster), who had hoped once again to have taken a board in this enjoyable match, he being at present in England for a holiday. Messrs. Elwell and Schomberg, on behalf of the players, thanked Mr. Parker and his family for their kindness and hospitality. Last year success rested with Wilts. Score :—

| WILTSHIRE.                    |    |    |               | HAMPSHIRE.                        |    |    |               |
|-------------------------------|----|----|---------------|-----------------------------------|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. A. Rumboll (Calne)        | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. H. Blake (Southampton)     | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. B. N. Adams (Sarum)      | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. F. J. H. Elwell (Southampton) | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. Schomberg (Devizes)    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. Parkinson (Bournemouth)    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. Hey (Melksham)         | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. Spencer Clarke (Bournemouth)  | .. | .. | 1             |
| Sir F. Cunningham (Devizes)   | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. W. C. Kenny (Southampton)     | .. | .. | 1             |
| Dr. Cole (Devizes)            | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. J. Bennett (Bournemouth)   | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. W. H. Beaven (Trowbridge) | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. Target (Southampton)       | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. G. Prater (Sarum)      | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. A. Tomson (Southampton)       | .. | .. | 0             |
| Dr. Ward (Codford)            | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. D. McIntyre (Bournemouth)     | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. A. Watson (Sarum)         | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. B. George (Bournemouth)    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. G. Bailey (Melksham)   | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. G. H. Barclay (Andover)       | .. | .. | 1             |
| Rev. G. Watson (Devizes)      | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. W. Veitch (Southampton)       | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. C. Adams (Devizes)        | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. G. M. Frean (Bournemouth)     | .. | .. | 0             |
| Rev. E. S. Barker (Swindon)   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. A. Waldron (Bournemouth)   | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Matthews (Sarum)          | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. E. Weedon (Southampton)    | .. | .. | 0             |



“The Royal Game.”—We are indebted to Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse) for the verses we give on page 357, and he informs us that the authoress is Miss Frances A. Manks, of Highfield, Elland, Yorkshire.

The lessons to be learned from the power of the pieces, and the general good sense expressed in the verses are excellent, though, perhaps, at times the descriptive language might be improved. The lines appeared originally in the chess column of the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*, under the *nom de guerre* “Francis,” but one or two slight errors occurred owing to Miss Manks not seeing her lines in type before publication.

To our friendly and, we hope, encouraging criticism, Miss Manks sent us the following reply:—

SUCCESS.

As water to a land that is athirst,  
And as the haven to a storm-tossed barque,  
As light to men who labour in the dark,  
So is success to those who at the first  
Meet bitter failure, yet, as though accurst,  
Strive, seemingly in vain, to reach the mark  
Of their ambition; for those who embark  
Upon the quest of Fame, feel growing thirst  
For recognition; and the pulse beats fast  
When struggle ends no longer in defeat,  
But as by worthy victor in the strife  
The brimming cup is lifted, and at last  
The parched lips drink a draught both full and sweet,  
For true success is as the wine of Life.

FRANCIS.

The amateur tournaments promoted in connection with the Ostend Congress resulted as follows:—Tourney A. 12 competitors. Prize fund, £120. Winners:—First, Heilmann, 9½ points, 808fr.; second, Rotlevy, 8 points, 536.15fr.; third and fourth (tie), Grommer and Kagan, 7½ points each, 446fr. each; fifth, Danichewsky, 6½ points, 256fr.; sixth, F. Brown, 6 points, 174.50fr.

The other competitors received:—Schosberger, 5 points, 76.50fr.; Dr. Smith and Paley-Hughes, 4½ points each, 60fr. each; Miller, 4 points, 61.50fr.; O'Hanlon, 2 points, 31.50fr.; and O'Connor, 1 point, 16.50fr.

In B tournament only six players entered, and they divided the prize money in the following order of merit:—Geus, of Holland, 1188.50fr.; Haertel, 299.50fr.; Illingworth, 166.50fr.; Dickinson, 150.50fr.; and two other competitors, 116.50fr. and 83.50fr.

Only four competitors entered for the C contest, and the great proportion of the prize money (1020fr.) was in the nature of a gift of 481fr. each to Messrs. Mehrländer and Patay. Judging from Mr. Hoffer's comments in *The Field*, competitions B and C are regarded by the promoters as failures. Mr. Hoffer says:—“The disproportion in the amount of prizes is due to the small number of entries in contests which were suitably endowed in the expectation of a maximum of twenty competitors in each event. No proviso having been made in the programme that the prizes would be conditional upon the number of entries, and the majority of the competitors not having been amenable



to argument or reason, the committee carried out the conditions as set forth in the programme."

For the Ladies' Tournament there were eleven competitors all from England, except one. Miss Finn and Mrs. Curling finished with equal scores of 9 points each, and will play a deciding match for the gold medal offered for the highest score. The rewards were distributed as follows :—Mrs. Curling and Miss Finn, 440fr. each ; third, Mrs. Herring, 231fr. ; fourth, Miss Jansen, 179fr. ; fifth, Mrs. Roe, 129fr.

The non-prize-winners received :—Mrs. Oakley, 23fr. ; Miss E. Hunt and Mrs. Rentoul, 18fr. each ; Miss M. Hunt, 12fr. ; Mrs. Stevenson, 9fr. ; and Mrs. Latham, 5fr. Each lady also received a souvenir in the shape of Brussels lace of equal value.

The reports we published last month regarding the re-grouping of the counties competing for the Southern Union Championship have brought us evidence that in Norfolk—in official circles—dissatisfaction and disappointment has been caused by the action of the Southern Union Executive. We are told that instead of Norfolk being the culprit, that county is really the victim. In March the secretary of the S.C.C.U. wrote the Norfolk Association secretary saying that as Norfolk was the only competitor in the N.E. Section, it would have to play Kent in the final. The same week a letter was received from the Kent captain suggesting arrangements for the contest. Then Essex stepped in and claimed to play, which resulted in the match Essex *v.* Norfolk being contested. This, after waiting some time for adjudication of unfinished games, ended in a draw, and the re-play took place on May 30th, when Norfolk won. After this the S.C.C.U. Committee awarded the championship to Kent, because the rules require that the final match in the competition shall be played not later than May 31st. The opinion prevailing in Norfolk is that "it would have been more sportsmanlike to have granted time of grace, particularly as the delay was caused by Essex's late entry, and was no fault of Norfolk, whose players are very much annoyed at the treatment received, and disappointed, as they were keen on winning the championship, and had good chances, for the team is much stronger this season."

Other grounds of complaint are that Norfolk was not consulted, nor informed of the re-arrangement ; which will virtually deprive the county of section play. This is unfortunate, as county associations exist chiefly for the playing of matches. "To group Norfolk with counties which have no chess organisation, or do not use them if in existence, is like cutting Norfolk players out of the chess world."

Those who have the best interests of the game at heart will regret the unfortunate turn of events, due, it seems to us, to laxity in carrying out the rules and regulations of the competition, and will join us in hoping that the Norfolk officials will heartily support the newly-appointed president and hon. secretary of the Southern Union. We are certain both gentlemen will use their best endeavours to organise so that teams to represent some of the other counties—Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire—will enter the competition, and put to test Norfolk's ability to again win the section.



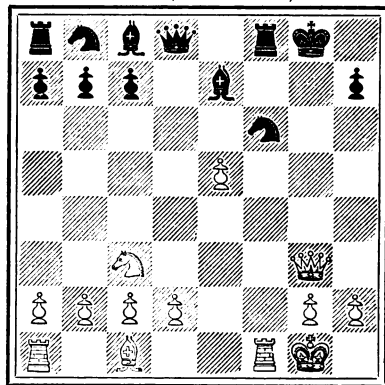
Correspondence Match : Edinburgh *v.* Munich.—The two games to which we referred in the June number have been suspended until October, Edinburgh having deposited sealed moves with the honorary secretary of the City of London Chess Club. The record of play to the time of adjournment is appended :—

## GAME No. 1.

*Muzio Gambit.*

| WHITE.<br>MUNICH. | BLACK.<br>EDINBURGH. |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 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 Castles         | 5 P—Q 4              |
| 6 B×P             | 6 P×Kt               |
| 7 Q×P             | 7 Kt—K B 3           |
| 8 Q×P             | 8 B—K 2              |
| 9 B×P ch          | 9 K×B                |
| 10 P—K 5          | 10 R—B sq            |
| 11 P×Kt           | 11 B×P               |
| 12 Kt—B 3         | 12 K—Kt sq           |
| 13 Q—Kt 3 ch.     |                      |

Position at the adjournment :—  
BLACK (EDINBURGH).



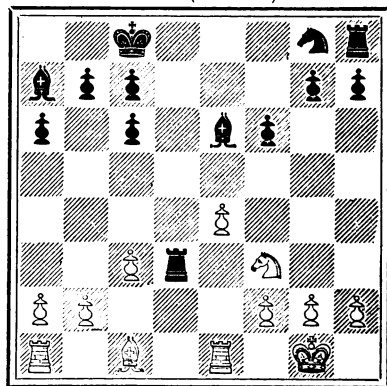
WHITE (MUNICH).

## GAME No. 2.

*Ruy Lopez.*

| WHITE.<br>EDINBURGH. | BLACK.<br>MUNICH. |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 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—B 4           |
| 6 P—B 3              | 6 B—R 2           |
| 7 B×Kt               | 7 Q P×B           |
| 8 Kt×P               | 8 Kt×P            |
| 9 Q—K 2              | 9 Q—Q 4           |
| 10 P—Q 3             | 10 Q×Kt           |
| 11 Q×Kt              | 11 Q×Q            |
| 12 P×Q               | 12 B—K 3          |
| 13 Kt—Q 2            | 13 Castles Q R    |
| 14 Kt—B 3            | 14 P—B 3          |
| 15 R—K sq            | 15 R—Q 6          |

Position at the adjournment :—  
BLACK (MUNICH).



WHITE (EDINBURGH).

During July and August there is not much of very special interest to record regarding the Scotch clubs, but we shall resume our usual reports in October issue.



The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* of June 23rd reports in its chess column of that date a most interesting account of a professional engagement which Doctor Lasker fulfilled at the New Orleans Chess Club during the week ending June 22nd. On Tuesday, June 18th, Doctor Lasker lectured before an assemblage of representative chess-players, and for more than an hour held the closest attention of his audience as he fluently expounded the Principles of Chess. The *Times-Democrat*, from which we quote, says :—

In the course of his address Dr. Lasker laid down four rules as fundamental and essential to successful play, declaring them to be of great assistance not only in games with opponents of equal skill, but also against adversaries of superior ability, who may chance to neglect these four points.

I. Make it your object to achieve development of your game by aiming at the mobility and activity of your pieces.

II. In seeking development in even position you should not make a material sacrifice of force. Experience has shown that gambits are unsound.

III. If your opponent makes an attack when you have an even development, calmly pursue your development, disregarding his attacks as much as is possible, and after having thus attained superior development, reply to his attack by a counter-attack, instead of assuming merely defensive manœuvres.

IV. Abstain from attack, the intent of which would be to obtain an advantage, as long as you have no more than equal development with that of your adversary.

On Friday evening, June 21st, Dr. Lasker again lectured to an audience that was both large and enthusiastic, his subject being the "Chess Philosophy of Paul Morphy." This address, naturally, was of peculiar interest locally.

Paul Morphy's success, according to Dr. Lasker, was due to the scientific application of logical principles to a game where contending forces of equal strength confront each other, and his victories were due not to subtle combinations or natural intuition, but to a gradual development of forces that crushed his opponent with cumulative effect. This rather controverts the popular belief that Morphy was a genius, and owed his phenomenal success solely to superior natural gifts and powers of intuition.

"What is a genius?" asked the lecturer. "Is it a man gifted with a mysterious power which enables him to divine the truth without effort?" No.

"Paul Morphy's life illustrated the idea that genius is the capacity to take infinite pains, added to the knowledge of how to achieve ends with small effort."

Moreover, Dr. Lasker declared that Morphy must have formulated for himself these two axioms :—

1. Results depend on rational causes—namely, the effect of the action of pieces, such as mobility, activity, and consequently features susceptible of study.

2. Where one player has achieved a superiority of these effects of



chess pieces he is aided in his combinations to such an extent that, no matter how subtle the combinations of his opponent, he must be victorious if he does his tactical work correctly.

In conclusion, the lecturer remarked :—

“ Paul Morphy’s games constitute a beautiful bequest to the chess world, and give aim and purpose to the modern chess master ; they have magnetized chess and taught players to develop their game to the fullest extent and then await the opportune moment for aggressive play.”

After the address Dr. Lasker was heartily applauded, and was warmly congratulated by many of his audience, who pronounced the effort well worthy of the champion’s great reputation as a lecturer.

The Hastings Club Tour in Switzerland.—We take the following account (abbreviated) of the biennial holiday of the members of the Hastings Club from the local *Observer*. The party (fifteen) left on Friday, June 28th, had a fair passage of the Channel, and travelling *via* Amiens, Laon, Châlons, and Basle reached Lucerne on the Saturday. This charming city and its environs, trips on the lake, Tell’s Chapel, the mountains Rigi and Pilatus occupied the attention of the party until Monday night, when the first match of the tour was played against the Lucerne Club, the visitors winning by five games. From Lucerne they went to Basle, where they were well received by the members of the chess club, whose team defeated the Hastings contingent by a majority of two points. On Wednesday, July 3rd, Zurich was visited, and from the summit of Uetliberg the party had a splendid view of the city and its lake. In the evening a match was played against the Zurich Chess Club, and ended in the second victory, the visitors scoring  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points to their opponents  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . After the match the party returned to Lucerne. On Thursday morning they started *via* the Lake of Lucerne to Fluelen and Andermatt, and enjoyed the splendid scenery ; the wildness and grandeur of the Furka Pass being very impressive. Some of the party—Mr. Dobell, the Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, and others—elected to make almost the whole of this trip on foot. Snow had fallen a few days previously, and the season was so belated that the Pass had only been open three days when Mr. Dobell signed the visitors’ book, on the 5th of July, his record being the first entry since the 9th of previous September. On Saturday an early start was made to Brique, and then on to Zermatt. The views of mountain scenery were not nearly so clear as those of the previous day, but one great delight was the immense profusion and variety of wild flowers. The villages were characteristic of the country, the houses being nearly all of wood, unpainted, and built in the chalet style ; churches only of stone.

Three days were spent at Zermatt, from whence expeditions were made on foot or by train to the Gornergrat and Riffelalp, which afforded magnificent views of the many high snow-capped mountains. Occasional mists intervened, and the Matterhorn persistently retained his cap until the descent, when he doffed the voyageurs farewell with bare head.

On Tuesday, July 9th, they journeyed from Visp down the Rhone Valley, and on to Bex and Villeneuve. The near mountains were



flecked with snow, and there were occasional glimpses of higher snow-clad mountains in the background, notably the Dent du Midi, and from the terrace in front of the hotel overlooking Lake Geneva a panorama of the lake, and after the sun sank below the horizon the roseate hues on the snow-clad mountains was most beautiful.

Next day a trip down the lake to Geneva, where the party received a cordial welcome from members of the chess club, who conducted them round the city, and in the evening played a very tough match, the result being a tie. Thence to Lausanne, and a further encounter over the boards, which was in favour of the tourists by 3 games.

On the Friday Berne was reached, and the House of Parliament and other buildings, as well as the scenery, gave the party much pleasure and the very strong team of players, headed by P. Johner, of international repute, gave the visitors a thorough beating in the final match of the tour.

After Berne the party returned to Lucerne, *via* Zug, Interlaken, and Grindelwald, and there broke up, each for his own home or further travel. Before starting on the tour there was some doubt as to the success of the chess team, but as holiday and change were the first consideration, it was decided to risk the chess. The players of Switzerland seemed about equal to the chess skill of ordinary English clubs, and the results of play showed the Hastings Club not inferior, by winning three, losing two, and drawing one of the matches.

The score of the players is appended :—

|                                | Lucerne.      | Basle.        | Zurich.       | Geneva.       | Lausanne.     | Berne.        |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Mr. H. F. Cheshire .. .. .     | I             | I             | O             | I             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross .. .. . | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. H. E. Dobell .. .. .       | I             | O             | I             | O             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. G. Skyrme .. .. .       | I             | I             | I             | I             | I             | O             |
| Mr. J. Chandler .. .. .        | I             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. J. Mann .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O             | O             |
| Mr. W. D. Wight .. .. .        | I             | O             | O             | O             | —             | O             |
| Mr. O. Knoke .. .. .           | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | O             |
| Mr. D. C. Carmichael .. .. .   | I             | I             | I             | O             | O             | O             |

Northern Counties Chess Union.—The eighth annual general meeting was held on July 20th, at the rooms of the North Manchester Club, Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, representatives being present from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire. The chair was taken by Mr. A. E. Moore. The report and balance sheet for the year were presented and adopted. The latter showed a surplus of £27 7s. 8d. The report stated that the year had been one of satisfactory progress, the chief events being the successful Congress at Blackpool last March; the match against Scotland at Newcastle, in May, which was lost by three games; and the correspondence match against the London League, which was won by a majority of 15 games. The election of



officers resulted as follows :—President, Mr. J. Burgess (president of the Manchester Club) ; vice-presidents, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart. (Burnley), Mr. A. E. Moore, and Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester). Dr. Holmes and Dr. J. H. Shaw (Liverpool), Mr. Thos. Kay, J.P., and Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport), Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln), Mr. R. Short (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. F. Downey (South Shields), Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton), Mr. L. Gaunt (Farsley), Mr. F. E. Foster (Sheffield), Rev. Canon Pollock (Cockermouth). Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds), Dr. J. R. Marshall (Wigan), Rev. N. S. Jeffrey (Blackpool) ; Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield), Sir Walter Parratt (Windsor), and Mr. B. L. Dorman (London) ; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Howitt ; hon. secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown, of Bradford.

All the officials were elected by unanimous votes. Messrs. Moore and Brown stood sponsors for Mr. Burgess, and both assured him that his acceptance of the presidency would give pleasure to all chess players in the Northern Union, and even beyond its borders. After his election Mr. Burgess took the chair, and said he would be glad to help in the work of the Union, and as evidence of this we may say that he consented to serve as one of the Northern delegates to the British Chess Federation, along with Messrs. Moore, Farron, Burtinshaw, Howitt, and Brown. Considerable discussion took place with regard to the Congress for next year and the future contests for the individual championship, but it was finally decided to refer these matters to the Executive Committee. All the gentlemen just named were present at the meeting, with the addition of Mr. J. A. Woollard, Yorkshire County secretary ; Mr. F. S. Cartwright, hon. secretary Cheshire Chess Association ; and Mr. Rhodes Marriott (Cheshire).

It is a fact worthy of note that the president and every one of the vice-presidents of the Northern Union are all capable chess players ; indeed, we are sure that a full team of officers of the Northern Union could, in point of numbers, defeat in a cross-board match the *bona fide* "officers' team" of any other chess organisation in the world.

Northern Counties Union *v.* London Chess League.—The final score in this correspondence match is—Northern Union, 32½ ; London League, 17½. The number of players was reduced from 60 to 50 a-side, on the request of the London League secretary. We also give the full score of the companion match, Southern Counties Union *v.* Midland Union, in which 60 players were engaged on each side.

| NORTHERN UNION. |                                     | LONDON LEAGUE.             |   |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|---|
| 1               | Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester) *1   | Mr. A. E. Tietjen .. .. *  | 0 |
| 2               | Mr. W. Atkinson (Hull) .. .. ½      | Mr. F. L. Anspach .. .. ½  |   |
| 3               | Mr. G. Shories (Sheffield) .. .. ½  | Mr. A. Curnock .. .. ½     |   |
| 4               | Dr. Holmes (Liverpool) .. .. 1      | Mr. F. P. Carr .. .. 0     |   |
| 5               | Mr. R. Marriott (Sale) .. .. ½      | Mr. W. P. MacBean .. .. ½  |   |
| 6               | Mr. J. A. Woollard (Bradford) .. 0  | Mr. A. Emery .. .. 1       |   |
| 7               | Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester) .. .. 1   | Mr. L. H. Lowe .. .. 0     |   |
| 8               | Mr. H. Doyle (Egremont) .. .. 1     | Mr. A. Howell .. .. 0      |   |
| 9               | Mr. W. Gledhill (Dacre Banks) .. 1  | Mr. W. B. Dixon .. .. 0    |   |
| 10              | Mr. H. E. Wright (Middlesbro') .. 1 | Mr. G. A. Felce .. .. 0    |   |
| 11              | Mr. S. Keir (Lancaster) .. .. *0    | Mr. J. Mahood .. .. *1     |   |
| 12              | Mr. J. Birks (West Hartlepool) .. ½ | Mr. F. W. Markwick .. .. ½ |   |
| 13              | Sir Walter Parratt (Windsor) .. 1   | Mr. E. D. Palmer .. .. 0   |   |
| 14              | Rev. A. Firth (Harrington) .. .. ½  | Mr. J. H. Dixon .. .. ½    |   |



|    |                                  |    |    |                |                       |    |    |    |   |
|----|----------------------------------|----|----|----------------|-----------------------|----|----|----|---|
| 15 | Dr. Lowenthal (Liverpool)        | .. | 0  | Mr. C. Hammond | ..                    | .. | .. | .. | I |
| 16 | Mr. M. Jackson (Hull)            | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. E. W. Osler       | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 17 | Mr. P. F. Blake (Liverpool)      | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. W. H. Regan       | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 18 | Mr. W. Butler (Manchester)       | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. H. O. Buttfeld    | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 19 | Mr. C. G. Bennett (Pateley Bdg.) | .. | .. | 0              | Mr. T. B. Girdlestone | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 20 | Rev. S. Walker (Dewsbury)        | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. F. W. Fulford     | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 21 | Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln)    | .. | .. | 0              | Mr. F. Hauff          | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 23 | Dr. S. H. Hall (Carlisle)        | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. G. F. Hawkins     | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 24 | Mr. J. Foulds (Bradford)         | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. P. W. Sergeant    | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 25 | Mr. J. Wahltuch (Prestwich)      | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. G. Hofmeyer       | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 26 | Mr. T. H. Storey (Liverpool)     | .. | .. | 0              | Mr. R. F. Barlow      | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 27 | Mr. W. D. Bailey (Manchester)    | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. G. Wernick        | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 28 | Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds)        | .. | .. | 0              | Mr. D. Mackey         | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 29 | Mr. W. R. Thomas (Liverpool)     | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. E. Aston          | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 30 | Mr. J. T. Stockwell (Southport)  | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. E. J. Randall     | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 31 | Mr. E. Parker (Sunderland)       | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. W. Gooding        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 32 | Mr. E. Dale (Sheffield)          | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. E. J. Brooks      | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 33 | Mr. H. D. Rockett (Sheffield)    | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. W. T. Fall        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 34 | Mr. S. Nixon (Newcastle)         | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. E. C. Mongredian  | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 35 | Mr. D. Cook (Spennymoor)         | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. D'Arcy Bannerman  | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 36 | Mr. G. Barron (Hull)             | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. W. A. F. Boulger  | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 37 | Mr. G. Pollard (Dewsbury)        | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. C. W. Cedervall   | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 38 | Mr. G. Birks (West Hartlepool)   | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. P. Harwood        | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 39 | Mr. T. P. Jones (South Shields)  | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. R. Harvey         | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 40 | Mr. J. Crake (Hull)              | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. F. Smith          | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 41 | Rev. J. L. Peach (Malton)        | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. A. H. Ross        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 42 | Mr. T. H. Overton (Jarrow)       | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. A. Beamish        | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 43 | Mr. C. W. Roberts (Brighouse)    | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. E. L. Sellon      | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 44 | Mr. T. G. Hart (Withernsea)      | .. | .. | 0              | Mr. H. Brigg          | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 45 | Mr. W. W. Cowan (Wigan)          | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. A. E. Hopwood     | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 46 | Mr. S. M. Cockin (Wakefield)     | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. J. B. Shaw        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 47 | Mr. J. J. Shields (Hull)         | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. C. H. Paul        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 48 | Mr. R. J. Brown (Carlisle)       | .. | .. | 0              | Mr. H. Wreets Smith   | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| 49 | Mr. F. H. Crebbin (Liverpool)    | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. J. Eley           | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| 50 | Mr. O. R. Boardman (Sheffield)   | .. | .. | 1              | Mr. F. W. Coggan      | .. | .. | .. | 0 |

32½

17½

\* Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

## SOUTHERN UNION.

|    |                                 |   |
|----|---------------------------------|---|
| 1  | Mr. W. H. Gunston (Cambridge)   | 0 |
| 2  | Mr. O. C. Muller (Catford)      | 1 |
| 3  | Mr. F. J. Elwell (Southampton)  | 1 |
| 4  | Mr. E. L. Raymond (Tonbridge)   | 1 |
| 5  | Mr. H. F. Cheshire (Hastings)   | 1 |
| 6  | Mr. G. A. Thomas (Southsea)     | 0 |
| 7  | Mr. F. W. Flear (Finchley)      | 0 |
| 8  | Mr. R. C. Griffith (Hampstead)  | 0 |
| 9  | Mr. H. A. Webb (Cambridge)      | 0 |
| 10 | Mr. Braund (Newport, I.O.W.)    | 1 |
| 11 | Rev. E. H. Kinder (Norwich)     | 1 |
| 12 | Mr. A. Rumboll (Bath)           | 1 |
| 13 | Mr. Dixon (Leighton Buzzard)    | 1 |
| 14 | Mr. Bourne (Newton Abbot)       | 1 |
| 15 | Mr. H. G. Sturton (Lee)         | 1 |
| 16 | Mr. Friedberger (St. Leonard's) | 1 |
| 17 | Mr. P. H. O'Connor (Plumstead)  | 0 |
| 18 | Mr. C. E. Jackman (Stroud)      | 0 |
| 19 | Mr. A. W. Peet (Kingskerswell)  | 1 |
| 20 | Rev. W. E. Evill (Canterbury)   | 1 |
| 21 | Mr. W. S. Daws (Norwich)        | 1 |
| 22 | Mr. G. M. Norman (Bury)         | 0 |

## MIDLAND UNION.

|                                       |    |   |
|---------------------------------------|----|---|
| Mr. H. E. Price (Birmingham)          | .. | I |
| Mr. F. H. Terrill (Birmingham)        | .. | 0 |
| Mr. F. E. Westbury (Birmingham)       | .. | 1 |
| Mr. F. J. Burgoyne (Birmingham)       | .. | 0 |
| Mr. A. H. Hudson (Bournville)         | .. | 0 |
| Mr. J. W. Morling (Northampton)       | .. | 1 |
| Rev. E. Gates (Kettering)             | .. | 1 |
| Mr. J. S. Burlingham (Peterboro')     | .. | 1 |
| Mr. A. T. Griffith (Malvern)          | .. | 1 |
| Mr. E. F. Pardon (Birmingham)         | .. | 1 |
| Mr. Wilkins (King's Norton)           | .. | 0 |
| Mr. A. Turner (Birmingham)            | .. | 0 |
| Mr. J. W. Wilder (Birmingham)         | .. | 0 |
| Mr. E. Toon (Burton)                  | .. | 0 |
| Mr. C. Hanson (Burton)                | .. | 0 |
| Mr. E. Hanson (Burton)                | .. | 0 |
| Dr. Mack (Kettering)                  | .. | 1 |
| Mr. P. O. James (Wellingborough)      | .. | 1 |
| Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P. (Edgbaston) | .. | 1 |
| Mr. J. T. Eachus (Wellington)         | .. | 0 |
| Mr. H. B. Bennett (Malvern)           | .. | 1 |
| Dr. Irvine (Birmingham)               | .. | 1 |



|   |  |
|---|--|
| 23 Mr. E. Palmer (Exeter) .. .. ½         | Dr. Wilks (Birmingham) .. .. ½         |
| 24 Mr. A. I. Prichard (Lee) .. .. ½       | Mr. W. Goodman (Hinckley) .. .. ½      |
| 25 Mr. P. U. Beamish (Bristol) .. .. ½    | Mr. A. Lævenstein (Birmingham) .. ½    |
| 26 Mr. Barker (Bury St. Edmunds) .. 0     | Mr. A. H. Owen (Birmingham) .. .. 1    |
| 27 Mr. E. W. Morris (Uckfield) .. .. ½    | Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh (Dawley) .. .. ½  |
| 28 Mr. W. M. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells) 0   | Mr. F. W. Forrest (Shrewsbury) .. .. 1 |
| 29 Mr. H. M. Prideaux (Bristol) .. .. 1   | Mr. E. B. V. Hussey (Peterborough) 0   |
| 30 Mr. R. Satchwill (Liskeard) .. .. 0    | Mr. A. W. Kidner (Islip) .. .. .. 1    |
| 31 Colonel Kensington (Hove) .. .. 1      | Mr. H. Cayley (Kettering) .. .. .. 0   |
| 32 Mr. R. G. Drake (Torquay) .. .. 1      | Mr. F. E. Rice (Wolverhampton) .. .. 0 |
| 33 Mr. Arthur Smith (Brighton) .. .. 1    | Mr. F. W. Shaw (Wolverhampton) .. 0    |
| 34 Mr. W. C. Rowe (Devizes) .. .. .. 1    | Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh (Dawley) .. .. 0  |
| 35 Mr. A. G. Fellows (Watford) .. .. 1    | Mr. P. A. MacMahon (Aston) .. .. .. 0  |
| 36 Mr. A. Schomberg (Melksham) .. .. 0    | Mr. G. Pinson (Birmingham) .. .. 1     |
| 37 Mr. W. H. Blythe (Cambridge) .. .. 1   | Mr. R. F. Allen (Birmingham) .. .. 0   |
| 38 Mr. C. F. Delcomyn (Shortlands) .. 1   | Mr. J. G. Reeve (Birmingham) .. .. 0   |
| 39 Mr. A. Mayne (Penryn) .. .. .. 0       | Mr. F. J. Richardson (Aston) .. .. 1   |
| 40 Mr. J. Parkinson (Bournemouth) .. 1    | Mr. H. J. Ball (Birmingham) .. .. 0    |
| 41 Mr. G. E. Amies (Norwich) .. .. 1      | Rev. H. J. Kelsall (Moreton) .. .. 0   |
| 42 Dr. Pollard (Upper Tooting) .. .. 1    | Mr. L. A. Dutton (Birmingham) .. 0     |
| 43 Mr. W. H. Horsley (Canterbury) .. 1    | Mr. J. E. Reeves (Birmingham) .. .. 0  |
| 44 Mr. J. S. Flower (Ryde, I.O.W.) .. 1   | Mr. C. T. Blanshard (Bewdley) .. .. 0  |
| 45 Mr. R. F. Barlow (London) .. .. ½      | Mr. A. W. Best (Stourbridge) .. .. ½   |
| 46 Mr. I. E. Mannington (Hastings) .. 1   | Mr. N. W. James (Wellingborough) .. 0  |
| 47 Mr. J. Nicholson (Exmouth) .. .. 1     | Dr. Llaming Burton (Longton) .. .. 0   |
| 48 Mr. G. W. Cutler (Exeter) .. .. 0      | Mr. F. Smart (Shrewsbury) .. .. 1      |
| 49 Mr. F. A. Joyce (Newport, I.O.W.) 1    | Mr. Thos. Robinson (Newark) .. .. 0    |
| 50 Rev. B. N. Adams (Salisbury) .. .. ½   | Mr. W. J. Darby (Derby) .. .. ½        |
| 51 Mr. P. N. Kilminster (Gloucester) .. 1 | Mr. J. Penzer (Kingswindsford) .. .. 0 |
| 52 Mr. H. D. Osborne (Gosport) .. .. 1    | Mr. J. Solari (Dudley) .. .. .. 0      |
| 53 Rev. F. Tracy (Totnes) .. .. .. 1      | Mr. Hickinbotham (Birmingham) .. 0     |
| 54 Mr. J. E. D. Moysey (Totnes) .. .. 0   | Mr. W. Spencer (Birmingham) .. .. 1    |
| 55 Rev. E. Wells (Salisbury) .. .. 1      | Mr. A. March (Birmingham) .. .. 0      |
| 56 Mr. H. Grover (Brighton) .. .. 1       | Mr. J. Smith (Birmingham) .. .. 0      |
| 57 Dr. Letchworth (Bournemouth) .. 0      | Mr. P. Vaughton (Birmingham) .. .. 1   |
| 58 Mr. Richardson (Plumstead) .. .. 1     | Mr. P. E. Wieppert (Birmingham) .. 0   |
| 59 Mr. E. E. Chant (Hove) .. .. 1         | Mr. H. W. Chester (Birmingham) .. 0    |
| 60 Mr. D. Mackey (Finchley) .. .. ½       | Mr. S. Smith (Stourbridge) .. .. ½     |

British Chess Federation Congress.—The total number of competitors for the various tournaments is 94. In the British Championship the players will be Messrs. H. E. Atkins (holder), H. W. Shoosmith, R. P. Michell, G. E. Wainwright, W. Ward, J. H. Blackburne, A. J. Mackenzie, Dr. Holmes, J. H. Blake, E. G. Sergeant, T. Kelly, and Rev. W. C. Palmer. Ladies Championship: Mrs. Herring (holder), Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. Sydney, Miss Gooding, Miss Cunninghame, Miss Lawson, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Houlding, Miss Hooke, Miss Watson and Miss Abraham. First-class Amateur Tourney—12 players. Second class—24 players in two sections. Third class—30 players in three sections. The total amount of prize money offered is £175 10s. The Congress opens on Monday, August 12th, and continues until the 24th, when the prizes will be distributed. The Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross presided at the meeting of the Selection Committee, which was attended by representatives of the London League, and the Northern and Southern Unions. The annual meeting of the Federation will be held at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, on October 19th.



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME No. 2,846.

Played in the Ostend Championship Tournament.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

Score and Notes from *The People*.

Position after White's 21st move :—

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRANCE.

P—K 5.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).

WHITE.

BLACK.

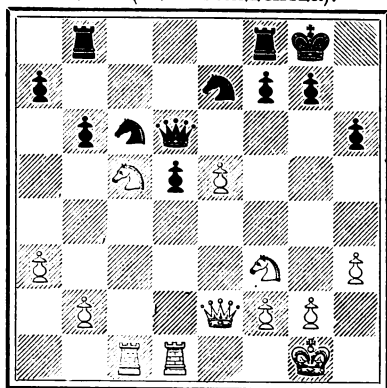
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. Herr SCHLECHTER.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 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 |

..... Analysts have bestowed plentiful attention on this move, but the verdict is still open.

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

Lasker's continuation, and the present favourite. P—K 4 has much to recommend it.



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

21 Q—Q sq

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

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 22 Kt—K 4    | 22 Q—B sq |
| 23 Kt—B 6 ch |           |

A beautiful surprise, quite in Marshall's best style.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 24 P×P   | 23 P×Kt    |
| 25 Q—Q 2 | 24 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 26 Q×R P | 25 Q—K 3   |
| 27 R×Kt  | 26 Q×P     |

The necessary sequel. Of course, if Black captures, there would be Kt—Kt 5, with forced mate.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 28 R—Q 4    | 27 Q×P       |
| 29 K—R 2    | 28 Q—Kt 8 ch |
| 30 R—K Kt 4 | 29 Q—B 4     |
|             | 30 Resigns.  |

..... There is no defence. The variations are instructive, and well repay examination.

6 B—Kt 5

5 Kt—Q B 3

We prefer B—B 4, but there is little to choose.

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

..... Inferior to Q—Kt 5.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 13 Kt—Q R 4 | 13 Q—Kt 5      |
| 14 P—K R 3  | 14 P—K R 3     |
| 15 P—R 3    | 15 Q—Q 3       |
| 16 Kt—B 5   | 16 Q R—Kt sq   |
| 17 Q—K 2    | 17 B—B 4       |
| 18 B×B      | 18 Kt×B        |
| 19 K R—Q sq | 19 Kt(B 4)—K 2 |
| 20 P—K 4    | 20 P—Q Kt 3    |
| 21 P—K 5    |                |



## Games from the Masters' Tournament at Ostend.

## GAME No. 2,847.

*Double Lopez.*

## NOTES BY J. MORTIMER.

| WHITE.<br>Herr SALWE. | BLACK.<br>Mr. MORTIMER. |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4               | 1 P—K 4                 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3            | 2 Kt—K B 3              |
| 3 Kt—B 3              | 3 Kt—B 3                |
| 4 B—Kt 5              | 4 B—Kt 5                |
| 5 Castles             | 6 Castles               |
| 6 P—Q 3               | 5 P—Q 3                 |
| 7 Kt—K 2              | 7 Kt—K 2                |
| 8 Kt—Kt 3             | 8 P—B 3                 |
| 9 B—R 4               | 9 Kt—Kt 3               |
| 10 P—B 3              | 10 B—R 4                |
| 11 P—Q 4              | 11 B—B 2                |
| 12 B—Kt 3             | 12 B—Kt 5               |
| 13 P—K R 3            | 13 B—Q 2                |
| 14 P×P                | 14 P×P                  |
| 15 B—Kt 5             | 15 Q—K 2                |
| 16 Kt—R 5             |                         |

This move is the commencement of a strong attack by White against the Black King's side.

16 Q R—Q sq  
17 Q—B sq 17 K—R sq  
..... Probably the best in the circumstances.

18 R—K sq 18 B—Kt 3  
..... The Bishop is now more useful at Kt 3, and compels White to play R—K 2 as a precautionary measure.

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

..... The attack being now at an end, the Bishop resumes the offensive.

|             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 26 K—Kt 2   | 26 R(Q3)—Q sq   |
| 27 P—B 3    | 27 R—Kt 3       |
| 28 R—Q 2    | 28 R(Qsq)—Kt sq |
| 29 Q—K sq   | 29 Q—B sq       |
| 30 Q R—Q sq | 30 R—Kt 4       |

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 31 Q—K 2 | 31 Q—Kt 2  |
| 32 Q—Q 3 | 32 P—K R 4 |

.... With the object of inducing White to play P—R 4, the sacrifice of the Rook being quite sound and determined upon by Black.

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 33 P—K R 4  | 33 R×P     |
| 34 P×R      | 34 B×P     |
| 35 R—K B sq | 35 P—K B 4 |
| 36 K—R 2    |            |

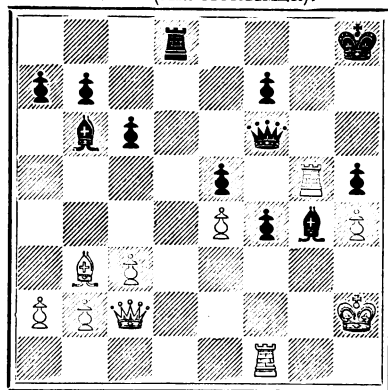
If 36 P×P, P—K 5, with a winning position.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
|           | 36 P—B 5  |
| 37 R—Kt 2 | 37 Q—B 3  |
| 38 Kt—B 5 | 38 R—Q sq |
| 39 Q—B 2  | 39 B×Kt   |
| 40 R—Kt 5 | 40 B—Kt 5 |

Position after Black's 40th move :—

B—Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. MORTIMER).



WHITE (HERR SALWE).

..... The correct and winning move was here B—K 6, to which there was no good reply, Black threatening to win White's Queen, or, after Q moves, to shut out the R at Kt 5, &c. B—Kt 5 at this juncture was premature.

|                 |          |
|-----------------|----------|
| 41 Q—Kt 2       | 41 P—B 6 |
| 42 Q—Kt 3       | 42 B—K 6 |
| ..... Too late. |          |
| 43 R×B          | 43 P×R   |



|             |            |  |             |
|-------------|------------|--|-------------|
| 44 Q×P      | 44 P—B 7   | 51 Q—Kt 5 ch   | 51 K—R 2    |
| 45 K—R 3    | 45 B—Kt 3  | 52 Q×R   | 52 Q—B 6 ch |
| 46 B—B 4    | 46 Q—Kt 2  | 53 K—R 2   | 53 Q—B 5 ch |
| 47 P—R 4    | 47 P—R 3   | 54 K—R 3   | 54 Q—B 6 ch |
| 48 P—R 5    | 48 B—R 2   | 55 K—R 2   |             |
| 49 Q—R 5 ch | 49 K—Kt sq | And Black can draw. He played B—K 6, and lost the game by forced exchange of Queens. |             |
| 50 B×P ch   | 50 Q×B     |  |             |

## GAME No. 2,848.

## Scotch Game.

Score and Notes from  
*Manchester Weekly Times.*

| WHITE.<br>Herr MIESES. | BLACK.<br>Herr FORGACS. |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 P—K 4                | 1 P—K 4                 |
| 2 Kt—K B 3             | 2 Kt—Q B 3              |
| 3 P—Q 4                | 3 P×P                   |
| 4 Kt×P                 | 4 Kt—B 3                |
| 5 Kt×Kt                | 5 Kt P×Kt               |
| 6 P—K 5                |                         |

That this move is premature at this stage has been frequently demonstrated. But a player like Mises must to a large extent be a law unto himself. Has he not on innumerable occasions confounded the theorists by winning brilliant games at the most unsound (theoretically) of all openings, the Danish Gambit.

6 Q—K 2

.....Kt—K 5 or Kt—Q 4 may also be played, the former being probably the better move.

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

.....Play so far has proceeded on well-defined lines. From this

point Black takes up the running strongly.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13 Kt—Q 2 | 13 B—Kt 5 |
| 14 B—Q 4  |           |

White's position is uncomfortable, and this move does not really mend matters. There does not seem to be anything better than B—Kt 2, with the object of getting the K side pieces into play. Black however, threatens Kt—K 6, and the text move was no doubt made to prevent that.

14 Q R—K sq

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 15 P—Q R 3                                      | 15 R×P |
| .....A beautiful move, brilliantly followed up. |        |

|        |            |
|--------|------------|
| 16 B×R | 16 B×Kt ch |
|--------|------------|

17 K—Q sq

Of course, if 17 Q×B, Q×B ch, winning the Q R.

17 B—B 6

.....Now White loses his Q B too. At this point he might, indeed, resign.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 18 R—B sq   | 18 B×B       |
| 19 Q—K B 2  | 19 Kt—K 6 ch |
| 20 K—K 2    | 20 B—Q 5     |
| 21 Q—B 3    | 21 B—Kt 2    |
| 22 Q—Kt 3   | 22 Q—K 2     |
| 23 K—Q 3    | 23 P—B 4     |
| 24 K—Q 2    | 24 Kt—B 4    |
| 25 Resigns. |              |

## GAME No. 2,849.

*The Field*, from which we take the following game and notes, says that M. Duras has submitted it for a brilliancy prize.

## Queen's Pawn Opening.

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

| WHITE.<br>Mr. LEE. | BLACK.<br>M. DURAS. | 2 Kt—K B 3 | 2 P—Q B 4  |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 P—Q 4            | 1 P—Q 4             | 3 P—K 3    | 3 Kt—Q B 3 |
|                    |                     | 4 P—B 4    | 4 P—K 3    |
|                    |                     | 5 Kt—B 3   | 5 Kt—B 3   |



6 P—Q R 3

6 P—Q R 3

7 B—Q 3

6 P—Q R 3 by White, as well as by Black, is only played with the intention of continuing Q P×P, B×P; P—Q Kt 4, followed by B—Kt 2, otherwise the advance of the Q R P at this stage is loss of time.

7 Q P×P

..... Black follows the logical sequence of his P—Q R 3.

8 B×B P

8 P—Q Kt 4

9 B—Q 3

9 B—Kt 2

10 Castles

10 P×P

11 P×P

11 B—K 2

12 R—K sq

12 Castles

13 P—R 3

Another wasted move. Presumably he wants to play B—K 3, and fears Black's Kt—Kt 5. An unnecessary precaution, as Black would not play Kt—K Kt 5 because of P—R 3, when he would have to take the Bishop, strengthening White's isolated Pawn, or to withdraw it with loss of time.

14 B—K 3

13 B—Q 3

15 K Kt.—Q 2

14 Kt—K 2

There is no need to remove this Knight. B—Kt 5 might be played instead, and at the earliest opportunity B or Kt—K 4.

16 Kt(Q 2)—K 4

15 Kt(K 2)—Q 4

16 Kt(B 3)×Kt

17 Kt×Kt(K 4)

17 P—B 4

18 Kt—B 5

18 B—Kt 5, followed by Kt—B 5, or Kt×B, would have been better.

19 P×B

18 B×Kt

20 P—B 6

19 P—K 4

This seems a needless sacrifice of a valuable passed Pawn. There is plenty of time for R—Q B sq, threatening P—B 6. 20 P—B 3 could not be played, because of 20.., Kt×B; 21 R×Kt, Q—Q 5, threatening P—B 5.

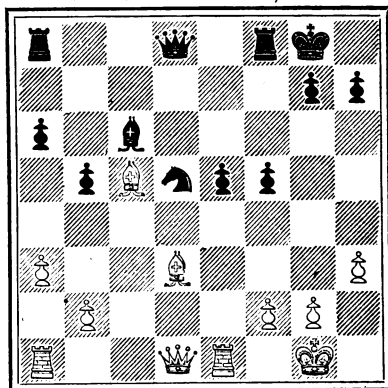
20 B×P

21 B—Q B 5

Position after White's 21st move :—

B—Q B 5.

BLACK M. DURAS).



WHITE (MR. LEE).

21 Q—Kt 4

..... A surprise move for White, no doubt.

22 Q—B sq

White can no more save the game, having no means of preventing Kt—B 5.

23 P—K Kt 3

22 Kt—B 5

24 B×R

23 Q—R 4

24 B—B 6

..... If 24.., Q—B 6, White would have sacrificed the Q and remained with Rook and Bishop for the Queen.

25 P—K R 4

If 25 Q—K 3, or B—B sq, then 25.., Kt×P ch, and wins.

26 Q—B 3

25 Kt×B

27 B—B 5

26 Kt×R

28 Q×P

27 Kt—Kt 7

29 Q—B 7

28 R—K sq

30 B—Q 4

29 P—B 5

31 R—Q B sq

30 Q—Kt 5

32 Resigns.

31 Kt×P

If 32 K—R 2, then 32.., Kt—B 4 wins.



## GAME No. 2,850.

*Irregular Opening.*Score and Notes from *The People*.

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE.  
Herr MIESES.BLACK.  
Herr E. COHN.

1 P—Q R 3

Andersen's opening. If Black replies with P—K 4, White continues 2 P—Q B 4, playing the Sicilian Defence with an important move in hand.

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

Contrary to the theory of the Queen's Pawn Opening, but White has his own ideas.

|             |            |
|-------------|------------|
|             | 5 P—K 3    |
| 6 Kt—B 3    | 6 P—B 4    |
| 7 Q—K 2     | 7 Kt—B 3   |
| 8 Castles   | 8 B—K 2    |
| 9 P×P       | 9 B×P      |
| 10 P—K 4    | 10 Castles |
| 11 P—Q Kt 4 |            |

Overlooking Black's reply. Better would be P—K 5, though we would still prefer Black's game.

11 Kt—Q 5

12 Q—K sq

The only move to stave off the loss of a Pawn.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
|            | 12 P×P      |
| 13 Kt×P    | 13 Kt×Kt ch |
| 14 P×Kt    | 14 B—Q 5    |
| 15 R—Kt sq | 15 Kt—Q 4   |
| 16 B—K 3   |             |

Not P—Q B 3, because of Kt×P!

16 P—K 4

..... Best! The attack in this position is of more value than the gain of a Pawn.

17 R—Q sq

*See Diagram.*

17 Q—R 5

18 K—R sq

18 B—R 4

19 B—K 2

19 Q R—B sq

..... Preventing P—Q B 4, for then R×P would win.

20 B×B

20 P×B

21 R×P

21 Kt—B 5

..... Threatening immediate destruction with Q—R 6.

22 Kt—Kt 3

Not 22 Q—Q 2, for then would follow Kt×B and R×Q B P.

22 Kt×B

23 Q×Kt

Obviously, if Kt×Kt, Black forces mate, commencing with B×P ch.

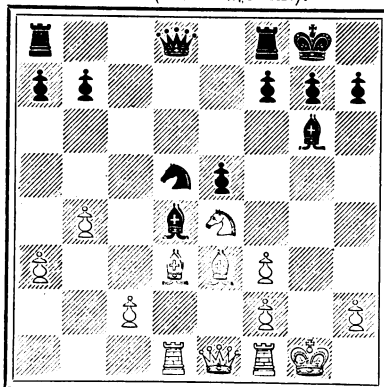
|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
|             | 23 Q×R      |
| 24 Kt×B     | 24 K R—K sq |
| 25 Q—Kt 5   | 25 Q—K 4    |
| 26 Q×Q      | 26 R×Q      |
| 27 Kt—B 4   | 27 R—K B 4  |
| 28 Kt—K 2   | 28 R×P      |
| 29 P—B 3    | 29 P—Q R 3  |
| 30 R—Q sq   | 30 R×K B P  |
| 31 Resigns. |             |

An excellently played game on Black's part.

Position after White's 17th move :—

R—Q sq.

BLACK (HERR E. COHN).



WHITE (HERR MIESES). H 3



## GAME No. 2,851.

Match: Ladies v. Bohemians.—Played in the London Chess League ('A' Division).

*English Opening.*

NOTES BY H. W. SHOOSMITH.

| WHITE.                  | BLACK.                              |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Mrs. FAGAN<br>(Ladies). | Mr. H. W. SHOOSMITH<br>(Bohemians). |
| 1 P—Q B 4               | 1 P—K B 4                           |
| 2 P—K 3                 | 2 Kt—K B 3                          |
| 3 P—Q Kt 3              | 3 P—K 3                             |
| 4 B—Kt 2                | 4 B—K 2                             |
| 5 Kt—Q B 3              | 5 Castles                           |
| 6 Q—B 2                 | 6 P—Q Kt 3                          |
| 7 Kt—B 3                | 7 B—Kt 2                            |
| 8 P—K R 3               |                                     |

Loss of time. 8 P—Q 4 and B—Q 3, followed by Castles Q R, would have been better.

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

Now Castling Queen's side is dangerous, by reason of White's advanced Pawns. 15 Castles K R might have been played.

15 Kt—Q sq

.....Freeing the Bishop's Pawn.

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 16 Q R—K Kt sq | 16 P—K 4 |
| 17 P—Q 5       |          |

Obviously, if 17 Q×P, 17 P—K 5 wins a piece.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 17 P—K 5  |           |
| 18 Kt—Q 4 | 18 B×Kt   |
| 19 B×B    | 19 P—B 3  |
| 20 P×P    | 20 Kt×P   |
| 21 B—B 3  | 21 Kt—K 4 |
| 22 B—Q 2  |           |

22 B×Kt, followed by 23 K—Kt sq, should have been played. After the text, Black's game "plays itself."

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
|             | 22 R—Q B sq |
| 23 Q—Kt 3   | 23 P—Q 4    |
| 24 K—Kt sq  | 24 P×P      |
| 25 Q—R 2    | 25 K—R sq   |
| 26 B—Q B 3  | 26 Kt—Q 6   |
| 27 B—Q sq   | 27 P—B 5    |
| 28 B—Q 4    | 28 P×P      |
| 29 B×K P    | 29 Q—K 4    |
| 30 P—K Kt 4 | 30 P—Q R 4  |
| 31 B×Kt P   | 31 P×P      |
| 32 P—Q R 4  | 32 B—Q 4    |
| 33 R—Kt 3   | 33 P—B 6    |
| 34 Resigns. |             |

## GAME No. 2,852.

Match: Bohemians v. Lud-Eagle.—Played in the London Chess League ('A' Division).

*English Opening.*

NOTES BY H. W. SHOOSMITH.

| WHITE.   | BLACK.                      |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Mr. WESTBY-GIBSON<br>(Bohemians).                        | Mr. ANSPACH<br>(Lud-Eagle). |
| 1 P—Q B 4  | 1 P—Q B 4                   |
| .....Not good. 1 P—K 3 is one of the best replies to the |                             |

English opening 1 P—K B 4 may also be played.

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

.....2... P—K 3; 3 Kt—K B 3; and 4... P—Q 4 should be the line of defence aimed at.



- |   |              |   |              |
|---|--------------|---|--------------|
| 3 P—K 3   | 3 P—K 3      | 18 B×Kt   | 18 B×B       |
| 4 P—Q 4   | 4 Kt—K B 3   | 19 P—K 5!   | 19 Q B×Kt    |
| 5 P—Q 5!  | 5 K P×P      | 20 P×B  | 20 Q P×K P   |
| 6 P×P   | 6 Kt—Q R 4   | .....After this Black's position is hopeless. 20.., B—K 2 would probably have saved the game.   |              |
| 7 P—K Kt 3  |              | 21 P—Q 6  | 21 Q R—Kt sq |
| 7 P—Q 6 would have given White a winning advantage.   |              | 22 B×Kt   | 22 R×B       |
| 8 B—K Kt 2  | 7 P—Q 3      | 23 Q—Q 5  | 23 R—Q 2     |
| 9 K Kt—K 2  | 8 B—Q 2      | 24 P×K P  | 24 R—K sq    |
| 10 Castles  | 9 B—K 2      | 25 R—K B 5  | 25 R×Q P     |
| 11 P—Q Kt 3   | 10 P—Q Kt 4  | .....Allowing White to finish the game prettily.  |              |
| 12 Kt—K 4   | 11 P—Q Kt 5  | 26 P×R  | 26 B×Q R     |
| 13 B—Q Kt 2   | 12 Kt—Q Kt 2 | 27 Q×P ch   | 27 K—R sq    |
| 14 Kt—Q 2   | 13 Castles   | 28 P—Q 7  | 28 R—K Kt sq |
| 15 Kt—Q B 4   | 14 B—Q Kt 4  | 29 Kt—K B 4   | 29 B—Q 5 ch  |
| .....Black should make some attempt to get rid of the B at Q Kt 2, before White has time to advance his centre Pawns. 15.., Kt—K sq, followed by B—B 3, might have been played. |              | 30 K—B sq   | 30 Q—Q Kt 3  |
| 16 P—K 4  | 16 P—Q R 5   | .....If 30.., P—R 3, then 31 Kt—Kt 6 ch, followed by 32 Kt—K 7. If 30.., B—K 6; 31 Kt—K 6 wins. |              |
| 17 P—K B 4  | 17 P—R 6     | 31 P—Q 8=Q  | 31 Q×Q       |
|   |              | 32 Kt—Kt 6 ch   | 32 Resigns.  |

## GAME No. 2,853.

Game played by correspondence in the match Southern Union v. Midland Union.

*Centre Gambit.*

NOTES BY A. G. FELLOWS.

- | WHITE.                           | BLACK.                                 |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Mr. MACMAHON<br>(Midland Union). | Mr. A. G. FELLOWS<br>(Southern Union). |
| 1 P—K 4                          | 1 P—K 4                                |
| 2 P—Q 4                          | 2 P×P                                  |
| 3 B—Q B 4                        | 3 Kt—K B 3                             |
| 4 P—K 5                          | 4 P—Q 4                                |
| 5 B—Kt 3                         | 5 Kt—K 5                               |
| 6 Kt—K 2                         | 6 B—Q B 4                              |
| 7 P—K B 3                        | 7 Kt—K Kt 4                            |
| 8 Kt×P                           | 8 Kt—K 3                               |
| 9 Kt—B 5                         | 9 P—Q B 3                              |
| 10 P—Q B 4                       | 10 P—Q 5                               |
| 11 Kt—Q 2                        |  |

This move is an obvious mistake, shutting out the Queen's Bishop and closing to the King's Knight the retreat to R 6.

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
|  | 11 P—K Kt 3 |
| 12 Kt—Kt 3   | 12 Kt—Q 2   |
| .....Winning a Pawn, as the presence of the White Knight on Queen's second prevents the advance of the Bishop's Pawn to the rescue.    |             |
| 13 Q—K 2   | 13 Kt—B 5   |
| 14 Q—K 4   |             |
| It would have been better for White had he given up the King's Pawn. There would then have been a chance of attack on the King's file. |             |
|  | 14 Kt×P ch  |
| 15 K—B 2   | 15 Kt—K 6   |

.....Black now has a fine open game, whereas White Queen's side is hopelessly closed in.



16 B—R 4

If 16 P—K 6, Kt—B 3; 17 P×P ch, K×P; 18 Q—B 4. 18..., P—Q 6 winning the Queen.

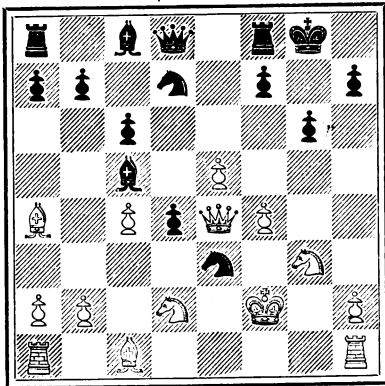
16 Castles

17 P—B 4

Position after White's 17th move—

P—B 4.

BLACK (MR. FELLOWS).



WHITE (MR. MACMAHON).

1

17 P—B 4

..... This is the commencement of a decisive combination analysed before played. If 18 P×P e.p., Kt×P. If 18 Q—Q 3, Q—R 5.

18 Q—B 3 18 Kt×K P

..... This sacrifice is perfectly sound, as will appear later.

19 P×Kt 19 P—B 5

..... This move unmasks a powerful battery at one blow. White is obliged to move the Kt or lose all hope of saving the game.

20 Kt (Kt 3)—B sq

If 20 Kt—K 4, B—K Kt 5; if 20 Kt—K 2, B—K Kt 5; 21 Q—K 4, Q—R 5 ch!

20 B—K Kt 5  
21 Q—K 4 21 Q—R 5 ch

22 K—Kt sq 22 P—B 6

23 Kt×P 23 R×Kt

24 Kt—Kt 3 24 Q R—K B sq

..... This move was made without due examination; there was a mate in two by R×Kt ch.

25 B×Kt 25 P×B

26 P—Kt 4 26 B—Q 5!

27 Resigns.

If 26 Q×B, R×Kt ch. The mate is unavoidable.

## GAME No. 2,854.

Played in the Correspondence Match Northern Union v. London League.

*Ponziani Opening.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.  
Mr. W. B. DIXON  
(London League).

BLACK.  
Mr. W. GLEDHILL  
(Northern Union).

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—B 4

3 B—B 4

4 P—B 3

4 Kt—B 3

5 P—Q 4

5 B—Kt 3

..... P×P is necessary here.

The text move should have been refuted by 6 Kt×P, Kt×Kt; 7 P×Kt, Kt×P; 8 Q—Q 5, &c.

6 B—K Kt 5

6 P—K R 3

7 B—R 4

7 P—K Kt 4

8 P×P

8 Kt—K R 4

9 B—K Kt 3

9 Kt×B

10 R P×Kt

10 P—Kt 5

11 Kt—Q 4

11 Kt×P

12 B—K 2

It is now apparent that White has obtained no advantage by his continuation, but B—Kt 3 ought to have been played now, with probably an even game.

13 Kt—Q 2

12 P—Q 4

14 Kt×P

13 P×P

15 R—R 5

14 P—K B 4

16 Q×B

15 B×Kt

16 Q×Q



17 P×Q                    17 K—B 2  
 18 Castles                18 K—Kt 3  
 19 Q R—R sq            19 Kt—K B 2  
 20 Kt—B 5                20 Kt—Kt 4  
 21 P—B 4                21 Kt—K 3  
 22 Kt—Q 3

There was no good reason for giving up the Pawn; but, in any case, Black seems to have the better chance now.

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

It would have been better to bring the other back into the game by K R—R sq.

28 Kt—K 7

.....The decisive move, breaking up White's game altogether.

29 R—K sq                29 Kt×Kt P  
 30 R—K R 4              30 P—K R 4  
 31 R—K 3                31 Kt—K 5  
 32 B×Kt                  32 P×B  
 33 R×K P                33 R—Q 7 ch  
 34 K—R 3                34 B—Q 4

.....Black conducted a difficult opening and middle game with much ingenuity.

35 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,855.

Played in the Birmingham Championship Tournament.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE.                    BLACK.  
 Mr. BILLINGTON. Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE.

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

A premature attack, instead of which White should have gone on with his development, as, for instance, B—K 3.

8 B—K 2  
 9 P—B 4 ?                9 Kt—Q 2 !

.....This well-timed move refutes White's attack.

10 Kt×B                    10 B—R 5 ch  
 11 K—B sq                11 P×Kt  
 12 Q—Kt 4                12 Q—K 2  
 13 P—K Kt 3              13 B—B 3  
 14 K—Kt 2                14 P—K R 4  
 15 Q—Q sq                15 P×P

16 B×P                    16 P—K Kt 4  
 17 B—K 3                17 Q Kt—K 4  
 18 B×Kt ch               18 K×B  
 19 B—Q 4                19 P—R 5  
 20 B×Kt                  20 B×B  
 21 P—K Kt 4              21 Q R—K B sq  
 22 R—K B sq            22 R×R  
 23 Q×R                    23 R—K B sq  
 24 Q—K 2                24 Q—B 3

.....The conclusion of a remarkable combination. Black foresaw long ago that he had a won end-game, and changed off as many pieces as he could, and by his last move he compels White also to change the remaining two pieces, as Q×P (after B×Kt) and Q—B 5 are threatened.

25 R—K B sq              25 Q×R ch  
 26 Q×Q                    26 R×Q  
 27 K×R                    27 B×Kt  
 28 P×B                    28 K—B 3  
 29 K—K 2                29 K—Kt 4  
 30 K—Q 2                30 K—R 5  
 31 K—B sq                31 K—R 6  
 32 K—Kt sq              32 P—Kt 4 !  
 33 P—Q 4



If White only moved the King to R sq and Kt sq, Black would likewise win by advancing his Q R P and Q Kt P.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
|            | 33 P—Q 4   |
| 34 P—K 5   | 34 P—B 3 ! |
| 35 K—R sq  | 35 P—R 4   |
| 36 K—Kt sq | 36 P—R 5   |
| 37 K—R sq  | 37 P—Kt 5  |

See Diagram.

- 38 P—B 4

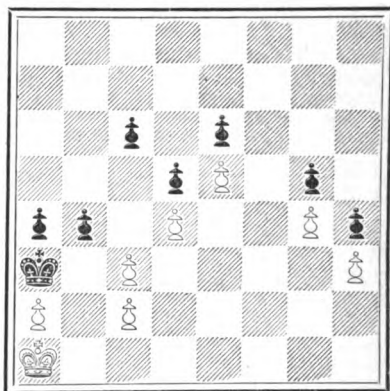
The game is lost. If 38 P×P, K×P; 39 K—Kt 2, P—R 6 ch, and wins.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
|            | 38 P×P      |
| 39 K—Kt sq | 39 P—B 6    |
| 40 K—R sq  | 40 P—Kt 6   |
| 41 K—Kt sq | 41 P×R P ch |
| 42 K—R sq  | 42 K—Kt 5   |
| 43 K×P     | 43 P—R 6    |
- and wins.

Position after Black's 37th move:—

P—Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. MACKENZIE).



WHITE (MR. BILLINGTON).

### GAME No. 2,856.

Played at Brighton 22nd June, 1907.

*Vienna Game.*

NOTES BY W. T. PIERCE.

11 Kt—Q 4

WHITE.  
Mr. W. T. PIERCE.

BLACK.  
Mr. LEAN.

Rather risky.

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

.....P—Q 4 is better.

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

White's game is well developed, all pieces in play, and he can Castle either side.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
|                | 9 P—Q Kt 3 |
| 10 Castles K R | 10 B—Kt 2  |

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 12 Q—Kt 5 | 11 Kt—R 4 |
|           | 12 Kt—Q 3 |

.....P—Q R 3 is less showy, but more effective.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 13 P×Kt     | 13 Q×B ch      |
| 14 K—R sq   | 14 Castles Q R |
| 15 Q R—K sq | 15 Q—Kt 4      |

.....Or Q—R 6; 16 B—Q 5, P—B 3; 17 P×Q, P×Q; 18 R×P, and ought to win.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 16 Kt—B 3 | 16 Q—B 5   |
| 17 P×P    | 17 Q×B P   |
| 18 B—Q 5  | 18 Q—B 4   |
| 19 B×B ch | 19 Kt×B    |
| 20 Q—R 6  | 20 K—Kt sq |



.....If Q—R 4; 21 Q—B 4 ch,  
Q—B 4; 22 Q—B 4, with a good  
attacking game.

28 P—B 5!

Position after White's 28th move :—

21 R—K 5      21 Q—K B sq  
22 Kt—Q 4      22 Kt—B 4  
23 Q—Kt 5

R×Kt is not sound, for after  
Q×R; 24 Kt—Kt 5, Q—B 3; 25  
Q×R P ch, K—B sq; White can  
only draw by 26 Q—R 6 ch, K—  
Kt sq; 27 Q—R 7 ch, &c.

24 P—Q Kt 4      23 P—Kt 3  
25 Q—R 6      24 Kt—Kt 2  
25 Kt—Q 3

.....Necessary to prevent Kt—  
Kt 5.

26 P—B 4

The winning coup.

26 R—K sq

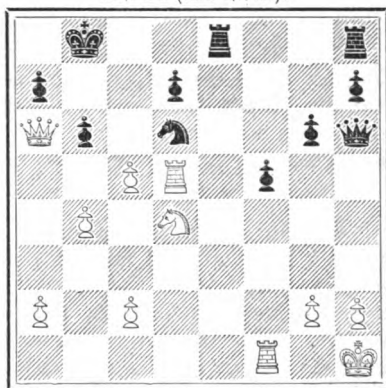
.....Black makes a last vigorous  
attempt to get free, but too late.

27 R—Q 5      27 Q—R 3!

.....Very crafty! for if 28 R×  
Kt, Black would reply Q—B 5!  
winning the exchange and saving  
the game.

P—B 5.

BLACK (MR. LEAN).



WHITE (MR. W. T. PIERCE).

28 Resigns.

.....Black resigned with the  
remark that White wins in every  
variation. This is so, but I  
imagine he overlooked the force of  
Kt—K 5, which compels White to  
defend himself before forcing the  
game, thus :—28..., Kt—K 5! 29  
Kt—K 2! P—K Kt 4 (or R—K 2;  
30 P×P, P—Q 3; 31 P×P ch,  
&c.); 30 R×Q P, Q—Q B 3; 31  
Q×R P ch, K—B sq; 32 P×P,  
winning.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We regret, through a misunderstanding,  
a few hundred impressions were run off without the problem pages  
being revised in proof. The machine was fortunately stopped in time  
to correct some imperfections in the typography. One curious error  
occurs at page 345, in the seventh line of the second paragraph, the  
words, "permanent form. I fancy our" should read, "permanent  
form. If any of our"——.



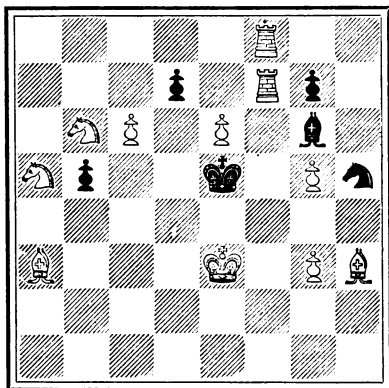
"The Year Book of Chess" contains some interesting matter for problemists, as original problems by Messrs. Heathcote, Wynne, Markwick, Todd, Andrews, and others are given, and competitions for composers and solvers announced. For further particulars write Mr. E. A. Mitchell, 31, Earl's Court Square, London, S.W.

Entries for the British Chess Federation Second Three-move Tourney close the 30th of next month. It is announced that Messrs Max J. Meyer, B. G. Laws, and R. Collinson will adjudicate the competing positions. The prizes are good, and as no entrance fee is exacted the entries ought also to be good.

Captain Julius A. Kaiser, of Philadelphia, has won the first prize in the "International Solving Contest" conducted in *Lasker's Chess Magazine*, and the Editor writes that "we have very great pleasure in bestowing upon him the title of 'Champion problem solver of the world.'" This is just a little rich, unless *L.C.M.* is adopting humorous methods. Captain Kaiser may be qualified to prove himself to be without a compeer, but the mere winning a competition, in which *only three-movers* were the bones of contention, demonstrates nothing. It is a little amusing that Doctor Lasker appoints himself universal patron of chess honours and undertakes the rôle of regulating championships.

By EUGENE WOODARD,  
Hicksville, N.Y.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

The problem by Mr. R. Teichmann, which we published last June, has brought the annexed two-mover. The idea illustrated is that Black has four distinct moves by one Pawn, each of which thwarts a threatened mate, and each of these defences lead to four separate mates.

Mr. Woodard's problem is a very simple rendering, and as such has merit; but in point of ingenuity Mr. Teichmann's effort is much more interesting.

It should be borne in mind that the defending Pawn's movements are more difficult to introduce satisfactorily into a "threat" problem than in a "block" position. The first attempts by Mr. W. H. Thompson were, we under-

stand, merely experimental, and made with the object of satisfying the composer that the idea was a tractable one, and capable of development. Mr. Teichmann has skilfully shown that in no case is the object



Pawn captured, which materially adds to the interest of the design and its accomplishment.

According to *Lasker's Chess Magazine*, 10 per cent. of prize-winning problems of the last ten years are defective. It is not quite obvious what this statement means, but if unsoundness is intended we think the writer errs in making such a statement; but if mere ordinary defects are alluded to, then the ascribed percentage is underrated.

The letter following explains itself, still we would like to add the veteran writer knew the late Mr. J. G. Campbell (probably the most skilled British composer of his time) in the fifties at Storey's Rooms, in Rathbone Place, and was associated with him up to the time of his death. Mr. Abbott was his executor, and had his chess papers, &c.; but the problem referred to in the subjoined letter was not among the deceased's MSS., and, moreover, Mr. Abbott remarks, with good reason, the style is not that of Campbell.

"DEAR MR. LAWS,

"In an article on problem classification in the July number of the *B.C.M.* a problem is attributed to me which I never composed. It is evidently quoted from Blumenthal's 'Chess Miniatures' (first series), in which Problem No. 17 bears my name, but of which I know nothing. In this connection, however, I beg to call attention to No. 221 in the second series of Blumenthal's collection, which is attributed to J. G. Campbell. It will be seen this problem is identically No. 17 of the first series, with a further move added—a curious circumstance in itself, but rendered still more curious by the fact that I can confidently assert that particular problem was no work of Mr. Campbell.

"I can offer no explanation of how these things come to be, but it is strange that such mistakes should be made with both Mr. Campbell and myself.

"I am, yours faithfully,

"J. W. ABBOTT.

"July 10th, 1907."

The problem referred to above as being the composition of Mr Campbell is:—White: K at K B 2, Q at Q Kt 2, B at K R 7, Kt at K 5. Black: K at K R 4, B at K Kt 5, P at K Kt 4. Mate in three. Key-move: 1 Kt×B. We quite agree with Mr. Abbott that this is not likely to be a composition of Mr. Campbell's.

*B.C.M.* Fourteenth Problem Tourney.—Entries are coming in more slowly than we like, but this is not surprising. There is, however, time for an invasion, though we can hardly expect a heavy list, seeing that the claim on composers for two-movers crushes enterprise in nobler achievements. We have acknowledged three problems, and now add to our receipts 4, "Neat"; 5, "Mag"; 6, "A Royal application."



There are several interesting items we cannot deal with this month. Limit as to space comes into account, and if our recent promises are not redeemed now they will be later on.

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Mr. P. F. Blake has called our attention to some coincidences in connection with the *Aftonbladet* problem tourneys. Although the prizes have been distributed, Mr. Blake thinks the matter should have some mention, since, if not taken up, there is no knowing where the practice will end. It appears a three-er by Mr. F. W. Wynne which won a prize in 1904 in *Football and Field*, was also entered in the *Aftonbladet* fifth competition (*vide B.C.M.*, Vol. xxiv., p. 494), and A. Corrias entered the annexed problem in this tourney, as also in the *Norwich Mercury*—*videlicet*: White: K at Q sq, Bs at K B 4 and K B 7, Kts at K Kt 5 and Q 4, Ps at K R 2, 3, Q 2, and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 6, R at K R 2, Kt at Q R 3, Ps at K B 6, K 4, Q 4, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three. In the *Norwich Mercury* the pieces are one rank higher.

---

In the sixth *Aftonbladet* Tourney the following was awarded sixth prize. By J. Colpa, of Leiden. White: K at K R sq, Q at Q 2, R at K 8, B at K B 8, Kt at Q 5, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 6, K B 3, K 6, Q 7, Q B 2, and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 4, Q at Q Kt 7, R at Q Kt sq, and Q R 2, B at K R 7, Kts at K Kt 7 and 8, Ps at K Kt 2 and 4, K B 4, and Q B 3. Mate in three. This same position appears also at Problem No. 1,004 of the *Reading Observer* column. We think some explanations should be forthcoming from the composers.

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The result of the third problem tourney held by *Skakbladet* is announced as follows:—1st prize, Dr. E. Palkoska; 2nd, F. W. Wynne; 3rd, A. Ursic; 4th, L. Vetesnik and A. Zeman; 5th, P. Pedersen-Horne. Hon. mention to Dr. E. Palkoska, K. Erlin, S. Herland, K. Erlin, and E. G. Schultz, in order named. Judges: J. Möller and N. Hoeg.

---

The prize-winners in *Munchner Post* two-move tourney are:—1st, K. A. L. Kubbel; 2nd, F. Matouschek; 3rd, M. Grünfeld. Hon. mention to F. Cervenka, F. Matouschek, Baron von Wardener, Dr. E. Palkoska, K. A. L. Kubbel, V. Marin, A. Ursie, and F. W. Wynne. Herr Kubbel, of St. Petersburg, is only about fifteen years of age.

---

A correspondent has written asking if it is under a new code that it is stated that problems by old masters are improved by the fact that the positions having more than one solution—that is, that they are unsound. He tells us that a contemporary makes this asservation, and is perplexed. Our imagination quite fails us in this matter. A chess problem is a proposition with only one method to demonstrate its terms. If there happens to be an alternative, then, as a problem, it



no longer exists as such. To say that a position is better because there are various ways of attaining the end prescribed is absurd. There must be a mistake somewhere.

*Sydney Morning Herald* Twelfth Tourney.—The “prize” problem is as follows :—

By A. Charlick, Rose Park, S.A.

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

The “special” prize goes to the same composer. It is as hereunder :—

White : K at Q sq, Q at K Kt sq, R at Q R 6, Bs at K 2 and Q R sq, Kts at K R 5 and K B sq, P at K R 3. Black : K at K B 4, B at K R 3, Kts at K R 7 and K Kt sq, Ps at K R 2, K 5, Q 4, and 7, and Q R 7. Mate in two. It seems curious the composer did not use a Black Bishop at K R 2 instead of the Pawn. It would have had the additional effect of creating a variation quite as good as some of the others in the problem.

We have skimmed the award of Mr. F. J. Young, of Hobart, and feel disappointed. We are not disposed to condemn his judgment, but feel that it should be pointed out that he seems to have peculiar notions. For instance, he says the “prize” problem which we quote above is a “semi-block.” There is no halving matters. It is a block problem pure and simple. As for the “first prize special,” the judge seems to have quaint ideas, stating that he considers it by the same author as the “prize” problem, as it has a “marked resemblance,” and congratulates him for the production of two such excellent positions. This is really an extraordinary conclusion. He further states that the White King is useful only to stop a cook by 1 B—Q 4. We wonder why it did not occur to him that the Pawn *checking by promotion* had nothing to do with the White King, and that the White King was wanted where it is, simply to block the advanced Q P. As a matter of fact, the Black Q R P could be at Q Kt 6 with the White Q B at Q Kt 2. We cannot help observing this problem is a weak version of several other two-movers, and in the hands of some judges would have been ruled out on originality test. Another remarkable ruling by Mr. Young is that in a threat two-mover (given third honourable mention)—namely, a two-er by Mr. P. F. Blake, is damaged by the drawback that the threatened mate answers to no fewer than seventeen (we think this should read sixteen) possible moves of Black. This is almost astounding. Is Mr. Young setting a new code? If in a two-mover the key menaces a certain mate, it surely cannot matter how many moves Black may have to ignore that attempt to give him his quietus, so long as there are other features which create stirring interest. Mr. Young may be a special adept in the theory of chess openings, but we cannot regard him as an expert in problem lore, since there are other points in his award which are open to criticism. We may also add



that we have before us a composition entered in this tourney which must have been among the forty-two which Mr. Young "summarily dismissed as not being up to tourney form," according to his report, but which is unmistakably superior to several of the positions he discusses as being worthy of final consideration. This is one more instance where the one man judge system is of doubtful value, especially when that adjudicator is not a seasoned composer himself.

Two of our ordinary problems are of special interest. No. 2,158, by Mr. F. T. Hawes, was composed recently, on the twenty-first anniversary of the author's birthday. It is a work which shows promise, and we should like to have further specimens. No. 2,161, by Mr. A. W. Daniel, was contributed, but not published in the German Task competition, the announcement we made some months back, wherein the Black King had to be completely hemmed in by his eight Pawns.

### REVIEW.

"The Twentieth Century Retractor and Chess Novelties," by Mrs. W. J. Baird. Published by Henry Sothorn & Co., 140, Strand, and 37, Piccadilly, London. There is only a limited number on the market, and the present price is 10s. 6d.

The popularity of Mrs. Baird's previous work, "Seven Hundred Chess Problems," issued by the same firm of publishers, is almost sufficient to ensure some gratifying measure of success in this new venture—and venture it is to a degree—whether warranted, we will not hazard an opinion, since the perversions of chess with which the talented authoress has had the courage to stir and stimulate the problem world, are not such that we and the generality of our readers "cotton to," though in saying this we are aware that admiration abounds for the ingenuity which has evolved the modern craze and the methods which perfection necessitates.

We regard it as a distinctive honour to our country that an English woman has proved herself not only in matters of problem composition the Amazon of the Hemisphere, but that she has shown throughout her career indomitable sportive instincts in accepting challenges which generally only the sterner sex are expected to entertain. Mrs. Baird has accomplished notable records, and deserves more credit than our pen can give her; and if she has, after establishing an indisputable reputation (for Mrs. Baird can hardly be classed as an executant of the first order of masters), elected to prosecute fanciful conceits and odd contortions of chess, that is her concern, but it is sufficient to say that her works are not only superior to any other lady composer but much more "classy" (to use a vernacular expression) than many a composer who has won his spurs. We will touch upon this new work next month, and give some quotations. In the meantime we will say that the work has been produced in a sumptuous style, and every credit is due to the taste shown in its general "get up." It is a splendid twin sister to Mrs. Baird's first work. There is an attractive portrait of the authoress, which adds much to the charm of possessing such a handsome record.



## SOLUTIONS.

By F. Gamage (p. 197).—1 Kt—Q 3, &c. A somewhat laboured and constrained position, designed to bring about one or two effective mates. The White Queen has been delegated a small office, and her employment is hardly justified.

By Max Feigl (p. 198).—1 Q—Kt 2, &c. This is a good two-mover; it is not crowded with variety, but the principal mates are brought about ingeniously, and economy is paramount. There are duals which can be pardoned in a threat problem of this class, though they annoy, seeing the objects sought. Still, as we have remarked, more than once Continental composers snap their fingers at such small blemishes.

No. 2110, "Fair Play" (T.P. No. 58).—1 K—K 2, &c.

No. 2111, "Bluff" (T.P. No. 59).—1 Q—K Kt 3, &c.

No. 2112, "Bondo" (T.P. No. 60).—1 Q—Q 3, &c.

No. 2113, "We are Seven" (T.P. No. 61).—1 Kt—Q 2, &c.

No. 2114, "Pensée" (T.P. No. 62).—1 Kt—R 6, &c.

No. 2115, "Malvern" (T.P. No. 63).—1 Q—R 7, &c.

No. 2116, "Mens agitat molem" (T.P. No. 64).—1 R—Q 4, &c.

No. 2117, "Gulpen I." (T.P. No. 65).—Two solutions. 1 R—Kt 5 and Q—Kt 2, &c.

By A. van Elde (p. 242).—1 Q—R 4, &c.

By J. D. van der Werf (p. 242).—1 P—K 4, &c.

By A. G. L. Westenberg (p. 243).—1 Kt—K 6, &c.

By L. A. Kuyers (p. 243).—1 R—R 3, &c.

By J. Colpa (p. 243).—1 Q—K B 7, &c.

By C. E. W. Mann (p. 243).—1 B—B 7, &c.

By P. H. J. Ortman (p. 243).—1 B—Kt 7.

By L. A. Kuyers.—1 Kt—B 5 (Threat); 2 K—B 7, &c. If 1., K—Q 4; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1., K—Q 6; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1., P—B 3; 2 Q—Q 2, &c.

The variation of the above five problems we must leave our solvers to work out, leaving Mr. Allen's general remarks of these positions to give zest to studying their merits.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 245).—1 Kt—Q 6, &c. An uncommon key, leading to pleasant and artistic finishes. There are two model mates, also uncommon.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 245).—1 P—K 6, K—B 3; 2 Kt—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 R—R 5 ch, &c. There is not much second move variety here, but the key and changing positions of the Black King causing pretty mates, are pretty features, seeing the simplicity of the affair.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 245).—1 P—B 7, &c. A tricky piece of play, the position being neatly constructed. The variations are brought about very nicely, and though built on somewhat conventional lines after the key, there is some freshness about the the presentment. There are two model mates.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 245).—1 Q—R 8, &c. A slender piece of work. The key is pretty, but altogether the business is light.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 245).—1 Kt—Q 6, K×Kt or P moves; 2 B—B 7, &c. If 1., K—B 3; 2 Kt—Kt 8 ch, &c. An effort in small numbers.—a miniature. This is an attempt to obtain pretty effects at a minimum of expenditure. The two principal mates are quite charming, and the key is good.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 245).—1 Q—B sq, P—Kt 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1, K—Q 4; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. If 1., K—K 4; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1., P×P; 2 Q—R sq ch, &c. If 1., P—K 3; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. A well-varied problem, the merits of which were discussed in our pages by the judges when awarding it a prize in Sir John Thursby's notable three-move tourney.

No. 2118, "Gulpen II." (T.P. No. 66).—1 B—K 5, &c.

No. 2119, "Entente Cordiale" (T.P. No. 67).—1 R—Q 4, &c.

No. 2120, "Sybil" (T.P. No. 68).—1 B—B 6, &c.

No. 2121, "Rembrandt I." (T.P. No. 69).—1 Q—Q 8, &c.

No. 2122, "Rembrandt II." (T.P. No. 70).—1 Q—R sq, &c.

No. 2123, "Ad hoc" (T.P. No. 71).—1 Kt—B 5, &c.

No. 2124, "Gulpen III." (T.P. No. 72).—1 R—Q 7, &c.

No. 2125, "Marion" (T.P. No. 73).—1 Q—Kt 3, &c.



## PROBLEMS.

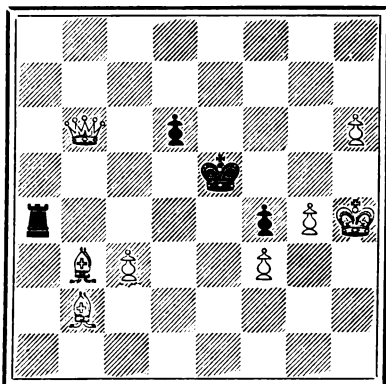
## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

No. 2150.

Motto : " Folly."

(T.P. No. 90.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

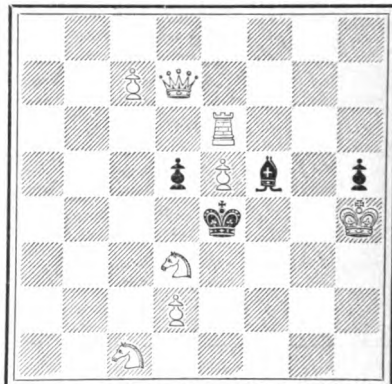
White mates in two moves.

No. 2151.

Motto : " Four Queens."

(T.P. No. 91.)

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WHITE.

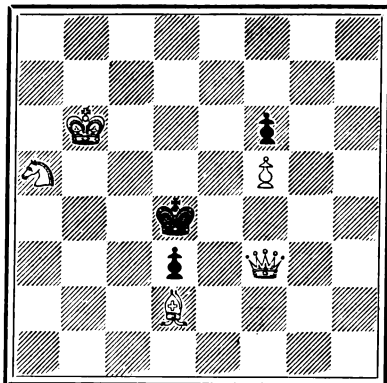
White mates in two moves.

No. 2152.

Motto : " Modestia."

(T.P. No. 92.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

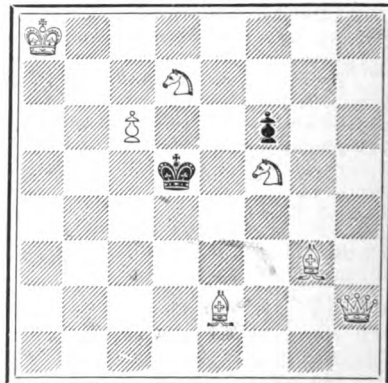
White mates in two moves.

No. 2153.

Motto : " Cavallo."

(T.P. No. 93.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

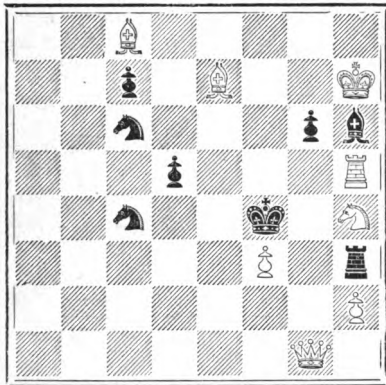


## PROBLEMS.

No. 2154.

By WM. GREENWOOD,  
Sutton Mill.

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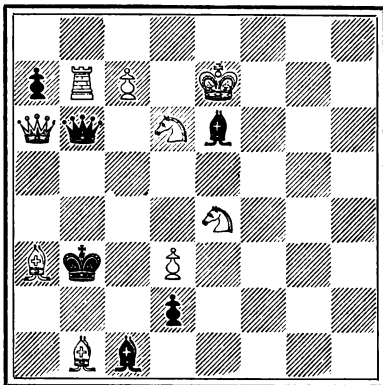
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2155.

By ARTHUR E. GRIMSHAW,  
Leeds.

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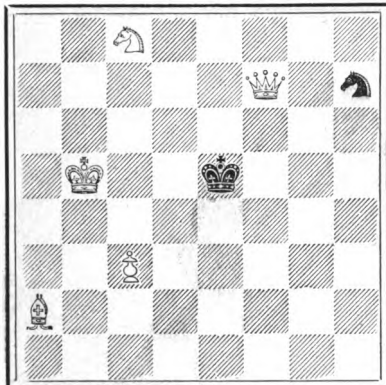
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2156.

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

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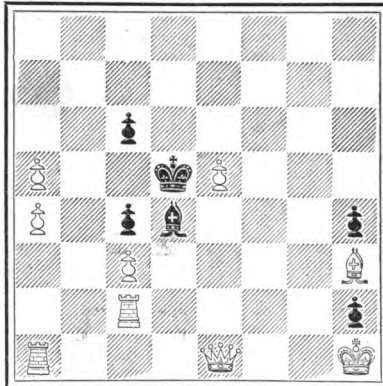
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2157.

By W. J. WOOD, Earlsfield.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

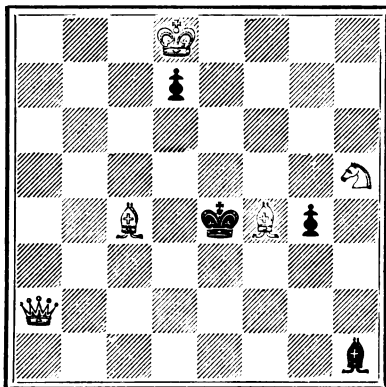


## PROBLEMS.

No. 2158.

By F. T. HAWES,  
Sydney, N.S.W.

BLACK.



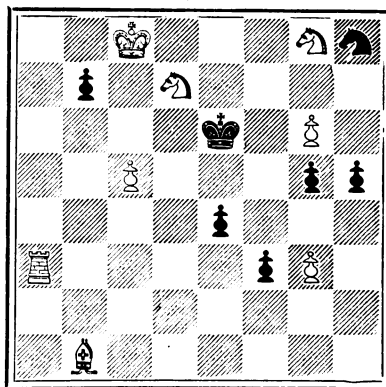
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2159.

By the Rev. GILBERT DOBBS,  
Tenn., U.S.A.

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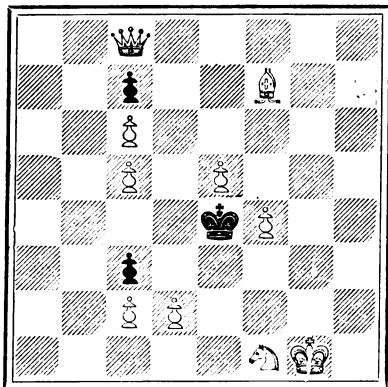
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2160.

By N. M. GIBBINS,  
Haywards Heath.

BLACK.



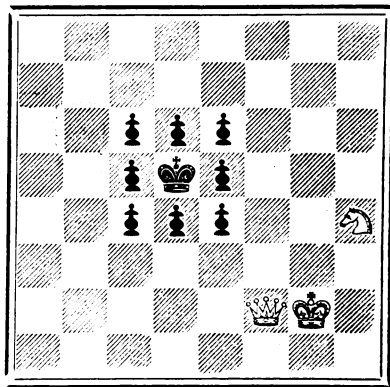
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 2161.

By A. W. DANIEL, Bridgend.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.









Dr. HERMANN NEUSTADTL.

*Photo by  
J. F. Langhams,  
Prague.*

*See page 409.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER 1907.

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## SOME NINETEENTH-CENTURY CHESS BOOKS AND CHESS PLAYERS.

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### I.



CONTINUING my brief sketch of chess theory of last month, I may note that the first book of any consequence published in the nineteenth century was that of Sarratt (1808). This work is divided into two volumes, the first teaching the attack and the second defence. The result is that volume two is mostly occupied in unsaying what has been said in volume one, and shews that even at this time analysis of the Openings did not proceed upon any logical system, although made with increasing accuracy. At the end of his second volume Sarratt gives the following opening :— 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 P—Q Kt 4, P×P; 3 P—Q R 3, P×P; 4 B×P, P—K 3, &c. He says that it was played by two Sicilian players. This, the Wing Gambit, was copied by Sarratt, as I am informed by Mr. H. J. R. Murray from the MS. of the 16th century, and occurs in some of the unpublished games by Greco, which goes to show that it is not exactly new.

Lewis (1831-2) published a work in two volumes, the first being of an elementary character and the second more advanced. This is chiefly interesting as containing the first mention of the Evans Gambit. Here is one of the early variations :—

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 Castles, Kt—B 3; 7 Kt—Kt 5, Castles; 8 P—K B 4. This attack is not easily met. If 8..., P×P; 9 P—Q 4, P—K R 3; 10 Q B×P, P×Kt; 11 B×Kt P, P—Q 3; 12 B×Kt, P×B; 13 Q—R 5, followed by R—B 4. Or if 8..., P—Q 3; 9 P—Q 3, P—K R 3; 10 P—B 5, P×Kt; 11 Q B×P, followed by Q—K sq and K—R 4 and R—K B 3 and R 3. The accepted defence is 8..., P—Q 4; 9 P×Q P, Kt×P; 10 B—R 3,



Kt×P; 11 R×Kt, Q×Kt; 12 R—K B sq, B—Kt 3 ch; 13 K—R sq, Kt—Q R 4; 14 B×R, Kt×B; 15 B—R 3, B—K 3, threatening B—Q 4, which can only be prevented at the cost of a Pawn. This form of attack might, however, be tried against the Sander's Defence without its being combined with the sacrifice of a piece, as was done by G. B. Fraser.

George Walker, who lived into our own times, was, with the possible exception of W. N. Potter, the most entertaining and animated writer on the game which our country has produced. I cannot resist quoting freely from the vivacious pages of the fourth edition (1846) of his "Art of Chess Play."

"The attack is more difficult to acquire than the defence, and is last learned; though the crowd think otherwise.

"The player receiving the Rook can hardly be classed at all. Chess begins where he leaves off.

"Counter-attack is the very soul of the game, and the word ought to be engraved on the margin of the chess board.

"You sacrifice when you abandon purposely . . . with inadequate moral compensation a piece or Pawn."

This quaint phrase describes the majority of sacrifices very correctly.

"Do not offer to give odds to a stranger, for fear he should be able to give you the Rook—such things have been.

"I often see bad players dash so hastily at a move that I cannot but think that they are afraid of the pieces running away.

"One of the peculiar beauties of chess is that if two beginners are equally matched, they feel *quite* the same interest in the game as if they were thoroughly learned in its mysteries.

"To play twice or thrice a week is more improving than to play daily; the science requiring time for digestion. An hour to an hour and a half is the fair average time of duration for a game. Two such games are chess enough for one day."

Steinitz, on the contrary, holds that it is better to play once a day for an hour than once a week for six hours.

In the opening "the greatest possible number of pieces must be set in motion in the fewest possible moves." This is one of the obvious rules which everyone recommends to everyone else and neglects himself.

Walker gives the following simple-looking directions for performing the Knight's tour, which I have not tested, but which, perhaps, will be tried by those who care for games of patience. "Place the Knight on any square of the board you like, and begin by moving him to that square of the board from which he would command the fewest points of attack; observing that if, on any two or more squares his power would be equal, you may play him indifferently to any of such squares. Place a counter on each square as he occupies them in rotation, and consider subsequently such squares as not to be included in your calculation. Continue to move the Knight on this principle, and he will traverse the sixty-four squares in as many moves."

Walker's book, although extending to nearly 400 closely printed pages, contains no reference to the Ruy Lopez.



The French and Sicilian defences are treated as different phases of the same opening, neither having, as yet, been found to contain any special characteristics of its own. In the Queen's Gambit Declined I find the following :—1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4 ; 2 B—B 4, P—Q B 4 ; 3 P×P, Q Kt—B 3 ; 4 K Kt—B 3, P—K B 3. These are the moves of the Mason—Steinitz game of the 1883 Tournament, in which Steinitz, being Black, claimed his second move and subsequent line of play as a novelty. However, Black's second move was as old as Ponziani, and had been played by Macdonnell against La Bourdonnais.

Of later works it is hardly necessary for me to speak.

Staunton's Handbook was avowedly modelled upon the German work of the same name, but whereas the latter has been kept up to date in successive editions, the former has always remained as first printed. Its value, however, has been demonstrated by its forty years of popularity. Later books have been almost completely in the nature of compilations, analysis having become the province of players who want to keep something in reserve for actual play.

But the nineteenth century has differed from the others chiefly in the number and variety of great players which it has produced and in the ample records we possess of their play.

To be sure, it opened with little or no promise for chess. The death of Philidor left the world bereft of its one master ; Atwood and Verdoni being players to whom he gave odds. There was, however, one of the most remarkable players of any time already arrived at man's estate at the beginning of the century, although he does not appear to have learnt the game at that time. I refer to M. Deschapelles.

This extraordinary player volunteered as a young man in the French Army against the Prussians in the war of the Revolution. In an early engagement he fell before the charge of the enemy's cavalry. One slashed open his skull ; another cut at his face ; a third kindly chopped off his right hand, and the rest rode backwards and forwards over his body. These crude surgical operations seem to have had a miraculous effect upon his mind. Upon his unexpected recovery to health he was transferred to the commissariat, and here had leisure to learn games. He became one of the finest Polish draughts and whist players in Europe ; sorting, playing, and gathering his tricks with his one left hand. His skill as a billiard player was more than respectable, and as a chess player he learnt the moves and became first rate in *four days*.

M. Guillaume Le Breton Deschapelles was not the kind of man to cloak himself with modesty. He relates that he entered Berlin with the French Army after Jena. Here, after parading his magnificence for some time at the chess club, he offered the odds of a Rook and to play for any stake named. He played three games, winning two and drawing one. He did not, he says, "expect much from them ; Berlin is so cold. Besides, for twenty years I gave the Pawn and two moves to the first players in Europe."

Later in life, when the Napoleonic wars were over, and Louis Philippe had come to the throne, Deschapelles took to gardening. Of course, he raised finer melons than any other grower, and his fruit



frequently went to the King's table. About this time Walker, in *Bell's Life*, threw some doubts upon the Berlin story; whereupon Deschapelles fired up, and, although he had not played chess for fifteen years, issued a challenge to the British Isles to produce a player who would take Pawn and two from him and play a match for £500! The challenge was accepted, and Perigal, the secretary of the London Chess Club, was sent over to arrange preliminaries. He came back gasping that "M. Deschapelles is the greatest chess player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest billiard player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest whist player in France; M. Deschapelles is the greatest pumpkin-grower in France; and M. Deschapelles is the greatest liar in France."

Poor Perigal did not understand that there is a class of men who are undoubted braggarts, but whose boasting does not amuse us as it should, because they have an annoying way of being able to support their pretensions.

The match fell through. The British players insisted that they were the challenged party, and would not admit that they were so reduced as to have to issue a challenge as third-class players.

Deschapelles, on the other hand, declared that the challenge came from those who disputed the accuracy of his Berlin story, and so negotiations were broken off. He lived to about seventy years of age, despite the attentions of the Prussian cavalry. But, if only he had kept his right hand! We should, in that case, have heard little of his triumphs at chess or whist, but of tales of his romantic and adventurous life in the wars there would have been hardly any end.

Dumas would have been provided with a real live hero far exceeding in interest his own D'Artagnan. Europe would have been the stage and the world the spectator; and all three of the Musketeers would have been eclipsed by and summarized in the brilliant, swaggering, daring, sensational M. Guillaume Le Breton Deschapelles.

There are very few specimens of his play recorded, but I give one. Deschapelles gives Lewis the odds of Pawn and move:—

### GAME No. 2,857.

(Remove Black's K B P.)

| WHITE.<br>LEWIS.  | BLACK.<br>DESCHAPELLES. | 6 B—Q 3                           | 6 P—K Kt 3    |
|---|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 1 P—K 4   | 1 Q Kt—B3               | 7 K Kt—K2                         | 7 B—R 3       |
| 2 P—Q 4   | 2 P—K 4                 | 8 Q Kt—Q 2                        | 8 Kt—B 3      |
| ..... P—Q 4 is now more<br>generally played.                                      |                         | 9 Kt—K B 3                        | 9 Castles     |
| 3 P—Q 5   | 3 Q Kt—K 2              | 10 Kt—Kt 3                        | 10 B—Kt 5     |
| 4 B—K Kt 5  | 4 P—Q 3                 | 11 P—K R 3                        | 11 B×Kt       |
| 5 B×Kt  | 5 Q×B                   | 12 P×B                            |               |
| ..... This exchange does not<br>improve White's game, and frees<br>that of Black. |                         | Of course, if Q×B, Kt×Q P,<br>&c. |               |
|   |                         | 12 B—B 5                          |               |
|   |                         | 13 Q—K 2                          | 13 R—B 2      |
|   |                         | 14 Q—K B sq                       | 14 Q R—K B sq |



|              |           |                              |
|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| 15 Q—Kt 2    | 15 K—R sq | centre. If 21 P—Q B 4, Q—R 4 |
| 16 P—K R 4   | 16 Q—Q 2  | wins a Pawn.                 |
| 17 Q—R 3     | 17 Q—R 5  | 21 P—R 5                     |
| 18 P—B 3     | 18 Q—R 4  | 22 P×B                       |
| 19 K—K 2     | 19 Q—Kt 3 | 23 R—R 2                     |
| 20 Q R—Kt sq | 20 P—B 3  | 21 B×Kt                      |
|              |           | 22 P×R P                     |
|              |           | 23 R—K 2                     |

.....Black plays this part of the game in good style. If 21 P×P, P×P, opening the Q Kt file and threatening to come on in the

.....But this misses the win. Kt—Kt 5 left White with no resource. After this White should have won, but by weak play allowed a draw.

The contests of La Bourdonnais, who was Deschapelle's pupil, with Macdonell, must be made the subject of a separate paper.—A. C.

### THE PETROFF DEFENCE.

In reference to our article of July, Mr. W. T. Pierce writes to point out that, after the moves 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—K B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt×P; 4 Kt—B 3, Kt×Kt; 5 Q P×Kt, P—K B 3; 6 Castles, Q—K 2; 7 R—K sq, P—B 3, he was the first to discover that White could sacrifice his R. He gave an analysis of this variation in the sixth and seventh volumes of the "Huddersfield College Magazine" (1876 and 1877), and also examined 8 R×P, P×R; 9 B—K Kt 5, and the important move Q—B 4, a defence which we unwittingly described as the invention of Steinitz.

Mr. Pierce also directs our attention to the fact that in the *B.C.M.* for 1890, page 327, he showed the error in the Steinitz analysis, and, after 10 Q—K 2, P—Q 4; 11 Kt×P, B—K 3; 12 Kt—Kt 6, K—Q 2; 13 R—K sq, P×Kt; 14 Q×B ch, K—B 2, suggested 15 B—B 4 ch! with analyses of Black's replies, B—Q 3, K—Kt 3, and Q—Q 3, which we here repeat.

I. 15... B—Q 3; 16 P—Q Kt 4, Q×B (or B×B; 17 P×Q, B×P ch; 18 K—B sq, P×B; 19 P—K Kt 3;—or 16... Q—Kt 3; 17 Q×B ch, K—B sq; 18 R—K 7, &c.); 17 Q×B ch, K—Kt 3; 18 Q—B 7 ch, K moves; 19 Q—R 5 mate.

In reference to the variation 15... K—Kt 3, which he thinks presents some difficulties, he gives:—

II. If 15... K—Kt 3; 16 Q—B 8! (not B—K 3, because of the reply Q×B; 17 Q×Q ch, B—B 4, and then P×B), Q×B; 17 B×Kt, and Black will not find it very easy to free his game. Also after 15... K—Kt 3, White can play 16 B—Q 3, threatening B—K 3, with greater effect. If 16... Q—R 4; 17 P—Q Kt 4, and then Q—B 8 ought to win. If Q—K 2; 17 Q×Q, B×Q; 18 R×B, and White will pick up the K Kt P, and remain with three united passed Pawns for the loss of the exchange only. If P—Q 5; 17 Q—Kt 3 wins.

III. If 15... Q—Q 3; 16 B×Q ch, B×B; 17 Q×K Kt P, and ought to win.

Mr. Pierce's researches in this opening also dealt with the moves 11... Q—Q 3, and 11... B—K 2. To the first he suggested White might play 12 B—Q 3 or 12 R—K sq; and to 11... B—K 2, he gave

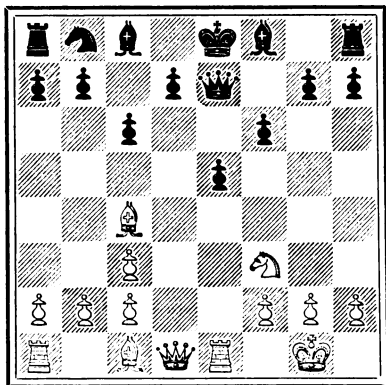


the continuation : 12 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3 ; 13 Kt×P, P×Kt ; 14 Q×R ch, K—Q 2 ; 15 Q—Kt 7, K—Q sq ; 16 Q—B 8 ch, K—Q 2 ; 17 Q—B 7, K—Q sq ; 18 R—K sq winning. If in this variation Black play 12.., K—Q sq, White will play 13 B—K 3, Q—R 4 ; 14 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

We give a diagram of the position after Black's 7th move, and we reproduce the analysis referred to for the benefit of students interested in this variation of the King's Knight's Defence to the King's Bishop's Opening. Taking the position at the stage shown by the diagram Mr.

BLACK.

Pierce says :—



WHITE.

Mr. W. H. S. Monck, of Dublin, made two valuable suggestions. The first is that after 8 R×K P, P×R ; 9 B—K Kt 5, Q—B 4 ; 10 Q—K 2, P—Q 4 ; 11 Kt×P, Black can safely play 11.., P×B, leaving White to do his worst with the discovered check. In answer to this ingenious move it will never do for White to attempt to win the Queen, nor to play 12 Kt—Kt 6 dis ch, but he can play either 12 Q—R 5 ch or 12 R—K sq.

Firstly :—

|              |                 |             |          |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------|----------|
| 12 Q—R 5 ch  | 12 P—Kt 3       | 16 Q—B 7 ch | 16 K—Q 3 |
| 13 Kt×P      | 13 P×Kt         | 17 R×Q ch   | 17 P×R   |
| 14 Q×P ch    | 14 K—Q 2        | 18 Q—B 6 ch |          |
| 15 R—Q sq ch | 15 Q—Q 4 (best) |             |          |

And White ought to win.

Secondly :—12 R—K sq, B—K 2 (If 12.., B—K 3 ; 13 Kt—K B 7 (best), Q—Q 4 ; 14 Kt×R, and White will win) ; 13 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3 (If 13.., K—Q sq ; 14 Kt—B 7 ch will win) ; 14 Kt×K Kt P, &c.

Mr. Monck's second suggestion is, perhaps, even more important. He thinks Black may safely play on his 9th move Q—Q 3, and after 10 Q—K 2, B—K 2 ; 11 R—Q sq, exchange the Q for the R, having two Rooks for her Majesty ; 11.., Q×R ch ; 12 Q×Q, P—Q 4. At this point, as Mr. Monck shows, if White reply 13 Kt×K P, his best move, Black cannot safely take either Bishop, on account of 14 Q—R 5 ch, &c. Black's best defence is, therefore, 13.., B—K B 4. Mr. Monck now gives the following continuation :—14 B×B, K×B ; 15 Q—K 2, B—K 3 ; 16 B—Kt 3 or Q 3, and considers the game equal. This may be so ; but how if White play 14 Q—K 2 ? Black cannot now with safety take either Bishop, and his best move apparently is 14.., B—K 5 ; and White can now play 15 B×B, K×B ; 16 P—B 3 or B—Q 3 with greater advantage than in the previous case ; although the balance seems pretty even.

"But the best analysis," says Mr. Pierce, "is to be found on page 76 of the seventh volume of the "Huddersfield College Magazine,""



in which he gave the results of a series of games played between Mr. W. H. S. Monck and himself, and from which both players concluded that the sacrifice of the R is perfectly sound, and will in the majority of cases win. Black may, however, if he play the best moves, secure a draw or equal game.

For the benefit of our readers, we reproduce the principle lines of defence adopted by Mr. Monck in the series of games played to test the soundness of the sacrifice of the Rook on the 8th move :—

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

This move is slightly better than 9 Q—B 4, which will be given in another game.

10 Q—K 2      10 B—K 2

Black may here try 10 P—Q Kt 4, see variation A.

11 R—Q sq

White may also play 11 B×B, see variation B.

11 Q—B 2

11 Q×R ch will also equalise the game, thus :—12 Q×Q, P—Q 4 ; 13 Kt×P, B—K B 4 ; 14 Q—K 2, B—K 5 ; 15 B×B, K×B ; 16 P—B 3 or B—Q 3, &c., even game.

12 B×B      12 P—Q 4

If 12 K×B, White soon obtains the advantage by 13 Kt×P, &c.

13 Kt×P

13 B—K Kt 5 is bad, as Black replies 13 B—K Kt 5, with the better game.

13 B—K 3

Black may also play 13 Q×B, followed by 14 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3 ; 15 Kt×Kt P, B—Kt 5 ; 16 Q×B, P×Kt ; 17 Q—B 8 ch, Q—Q sq ; 18 R—K sq ch, K—B 2 ; 19 Q—K 6 ch, K—B sq ; 20 R—K 3, R—R 2 ; 21 Q×Kt P, Q—Q 2 ; 22 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq ; 23 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq, even game.

14 Kt—Kt 6

This seems the only move, for if 14 Q—R 5 ch, Black obtains a good game, thus :—K×B, 15 Kt—Kt 6, P×Kt ; 16 Q×R, Q—K 4 ; 17 B—Q 3, K—B 2, &c.

14 P×Kt

Black may also play 14 Q—Q B sq. For example :—15 Kt×R, K×B ; 16 B—Q 3, Black can here play P—K Kt 3, Kt—R 3, and Kt—Q 2. First, P—K Kt 3 ; 17 B×P, Q×Kt ; 18 R—K sq, Q—K B 3 ; 19 B×K R P, Kt—R 3 ; 20 P—K B 4, and White should win. Secondly, 16 Kt—R 3 ; 17 R—K sq, Kt—B 2 ; 18 P—K B 4, Q×Kt ; 19 P—B 5, P—K Kt 3 ; 20 P×B, &c. Lastly, 16 Kt—Q 2,



17 B—B 5, Kt—B 4; 18 Q—K 3, Kt—K 5; 19 B×Kt, P×B;  
20 Q×K P, Q×Kt; 21 Q—Q Kt 4, ch, K—B 3; 22 Q—K B 4 ch,  
and White can at least secure a draw.

|               |            |                                  |             |
|---------------|------------|----------------------------------|-------------|
| 15 Q×B        | 15 Q×B     | 19 P—K Kt 4                      | 19 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 16 Q—B 8 ch   | 16 K—B 2   | 20 R—Q 4                         | 20 P—K Kt 4 |
| 17 Q×R        | 17 P×B     | 21 R—Q 8                         | 21 P—Q Kt 5 |
| 18 Q—Q B 8 ch | 18 P—Q R 4 | 22 R—K R 8, and the game is even |             |

## VARIATION B.

|         |             |
|---------|-------------|
| 11 B×B  | 11 Q×B      |
| 12 Kt×P | 12 P—K Kt 3 |

If 12 P—Q 4, White replies 13 Q—R 5 ch, K—Q sq; 14 Kt—B 7 ch, K—B 2; 15 Kt×R, P×B; 16 Q×P, Q—K B 3; 17 R—K sq, Kt—R 3; 18 Q—Kt 8, P—Q Kt 4; 19 Q—K 8, Kt—B 4 or B—Kt 2; 20 Q—R 5, &c.

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

Or if K—Q sq; 16 Kt×R, P×B; 17 Kt—B 7 ch, K—B 2; 18 R—K 7 ch, B—Q 2; 19 Kt—R 6, &c.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 16 Kt×R ch | 16 K—B sq |
|------------|-----------|

Or 16 K—B 3; 17 B—Q 3, B—Kt 5; 18 R—K 8, B—Q 2; 19 R—K B 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 20 R—K B 7 ch, K×Kt; 21 R×P ch, K—Kt sq; 22 P—K R 4, &c.

|          |           |             |            |
|----------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 17 B—Q 3 | 17 B—Q 2  | 19 R—K 7 ch | 19 K×Kt    |
| 18 B×P   | 18 K—Kt 2 | 20 P—K B 4  | 20 P—Q B 4 |

21 P—B 5, and White's Pawns are a full equivalent for the piece.

## VARIATION A.

10 P—Q Kt 4

Another defence is 10 P—K R 3, see variation (a).

11 R—Q sq

White may also venture 11 B—Q Kt 3, see variation (b).

11 P×B

This is stronger than 11 Q×R, for which see variation (c).

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 12 R×Q    | 12 B×R   |
| 13 Kt×P   | 13 B×Kt  |
| 14 Q×B ch | 14 K—B 2 |

15 Q—B 5, and White can at least draw.

## VARIATION (c).

|             |             |                    |              |
|-------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 12 Q×Q      | 11 Q×R ch   | 16 Q×B ch          | 16 K—B 2     |
| 13 Kt×K P   | 12 P×B      | 17 Kt—B 7          | 17 R—K Kt sq |
| 14 Q—B 3    | 13 P—K Kt 3 | 18 Kt—R 6          | 18 R—R sq    |
| 15 Q—B 7 ch | 14 B—K 2    | 19 B—B 6, winning. |              |
|             | 15 K—Q sq   |                    |              |



## VARIATION (b).

11 B—Q Kt 3      11 B—K 2  
 12 B×B

White may also here play 12 R—Q sq, then if Q—B 2, 13 B×B, to which if Black reply 13 P—Q 4, White plays 14 Kt×P, and the position is nearly the same as one already examined. If Black reply 13 K×B, then follows 14 Kt×P, P—Q 4; 15 Kt×Q B P ch, K—Q 2; 16 Kt—K 5 ch, K—K 3, &c.

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

18 P—K R 4, and the game seems pretty equal.

## VARIATION (a).

10 P—K R 3  
 11 B—B 4      11 B—K 2

It will be well here to show the effect of 11 Q—K 2; the game will then probably be continued by 12 Kt×P, P—Q 4; 13 Q—R 5 ch, K—Q sq; 14 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

12 B×K P

12 Kt×P is also satisfactory, thus :—Q—K B 3; 13 Q—R 5 ch, P—K Kt 3; 14 Kt×Kt P, R—R 2; 15 Kt×B dis ch, &c.

12 Q—Kt 3  
 13 Kt—R 4      13 Q—R 2

If Q—Kt 4, then 14 B—Q 6, Q×Kt; 15 R—K sq, and wins.

|             |             |                 |            |
|-------------|-------------|-----------------|------------|
| 14 B—Q 6    | 14 P—K Kt 4 | 19 B×P ch       | 19 K—Q 2   |
| 15 R—K sq   | 15 P×Kt     | 20 B—K 6 ch     | 20 K—K sq  |
| 16 Q—R 5 ch | 16 K—Q sq   | 21 B—B 5 dis ch | 21 K—B 2   |
| 17 B×B ch   | 17 K—B 2    | 22 Q—K 7 ch     | 22 K—Kt sq |
| 18 Q—K 5 ch | 18 P—Q 3    | 23 Q—B 8 mate.  |            |

The following analysis shows the result of Black's playing

9 Q—B 4  
 10 Q—K 2      10 P—Q 4

Black may also try 10 P—K 5, and 10 P—K R 3, for which see variations (A) and (B).

11 Kt×P      11 P×B  
 12 Q—R 5 ch

Previously it is stated that White can also play R—K sq, but if Black reply 12 B—K 3, he will apparently get the better game, thus : 13 Kt—B 7 (best), Q—K B 4 (better than Q—Q 4); 14 Kt×R, K—Q 2; 15 P—KR 3, Kt—R 3; 16 P—K Kt 4, Q×B; 17 Q×B ch, K—B 2, &c.

12 P—Kt 3  
 13 Kt×Kt P      13 Q×B



The result of  $P \times Kt$  is given previously.  $B-Kt 5$  would be followed by  $14 R-K sq ch, B-K 2$ ;  $15 Q \times B, P \times Kt$ ;  $16 B \times B$ , and White will win; if in this variation Black play  $14 Q-K 2$ , then follows  $15 R \times Q ch, B \times R$ ;  $16 Q \times B, P \times Kt$ ;  $17 Q-B 8 ch, K-B 2$ ;  $18 Q \times R, B \times B$ ;  $19 Q-R 7 ch, K$  moves  $20 Q \times Q Kt P$ , and wins.

|                    |                   |                             |            |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 14 $R-K sq ch$     | 14 $K-Q 2$        | 18 $R-K sq ch$              | 18 $K-Q 2$ |
| 15 $Q \times Q$    | 15 $P \times Kt$  | 19 $Q-B 7 ch$               | 19 $K-Q 3$ |
| 16 $R-Q sq ch$     | 16 $K-K 3 (best)$ | 20 $Q-B 6 ch$               | 20 $K-B 2$ |
| 17 $Q \times P ch$ | 17 $K-K 2 (best)$ | 21 $Q \times R$ , and wins. |            |

#### VARIATION (A).

|                    |            |             |            |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|------------|
|                    | 10 $P-K 5$ | 12 $R-K sq$ | 12 $P-Q 4$ |
| 11 $Q \times P ch$ | 11 $B-K 2$ | 13 $Q-K 5$  | 13 Castles |





The answer to  $13 K-Q 2$  is  $14 B \times B$ , &c., and to  $13 Kt-Q 2$ ;  $14 Q \times Kt P$ , with an easy won game in both cases.


|                 |                   |                        |                 |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 14 $B \times B$ | 14 $Q \times K B$ | 17 $Q-K 8$             | 17 $Q \times Q$ |
| 15 $B \times R$ | 15 $Q-K Kt 5$     | 18 $R \times Q$        | 18 $B-Q 2$      |
| 16 $Kt-Kt 5$    | 16 $Q-Q 2$        | 19 $R-Q 8$ , and wins. |                 |

#### VARIATION (B).

|                    |                 |                            |              |
|--------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------|
|                    | 10 $P-K R 3$    | 16 $Kt-B 7 ch$             | 16 $K-B 2$   |
| 11 $P-Q Kt 4$      | 11 $Q \times B$ | 17 $Q-K 8$                 | 17 $Kt-Q 2$  |
| 12 $Q \times Q$    | 12 $P \times B$ | 18 $Q-Q 8 ch$              | 18 $K-Kt sq$ |
| 13 $Kt \times K P$ | 13 $P-Q 4$      | 19 $R-K 8$                 | 19 $Kt-Kt 3$ |
| 14 $Q-K 2$         | 14 $R-R 2$      | 20 $R \times B$            |              |
| 15 $R-K sq$        | 15 $K-Q sq$     | White mates in four moves. |              |






### SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

XVI.—This position was taken from *Chess Studies*, by Horwitz and Kling.— at K R 3.  at K R 5,  at K B 6,  at K B 5,

 at K B 7.

White to play and draw.  $1 Kt-Kt 3, B-K 7$ ;  $2 Kt-B sq, K-K 7$ ;  $3 K-Kt 2, B-K B 5$ ;  $4 K-R sq, K-B 6$ ;  $5 Kt-Kt 3$ , &c.

Mr. Tattersall's solution reads:— $1 Kt-Kt 3, K-K 6$ ;  $2 Kt-B sq, K-Q 6$ ;  $3 K-Kt 2, K-K 7$ ;  $4 K-R sq, K-B 6$ ;  $5 Kt-Kt 3$ . There is nothing to be done. If Black does not move his King at first, the Knight will move from Kt 3 to B sq and back until he does, and then White plays  $K-Kt 2$ , as above. Drawn game.

XVII.—By Dr. Tarrasch.— at K 2,  at Q 4,  at K Kt sq,  at K Kt 6,  at K B 5, and K R 6.

White to play and win.  $1 B-R 2 ch, K \times B$ ;  $2 K-B 2, K-R 8$ ;  $3 Kt-K 5, K-R 7$ ;  $4 Kt-Kt 4 ch, K-R 8$ ;  $5 K-B sq, P-B 6$ ;  $6 K-B 2, P-R 7$ ;  $7 K-B sq, P-B 7$ ;  $8 Kt \times B P$  mate.



We amplify the foregoing main-play with the following solution, which was sent by Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester). A win for White :—

1 B—R 2 ch    1 K—Kt 7  
 .....If K—Kt 5; 2 K—B 2,  
 K moves; 3 K—B 3, White gains  
 the Pawns, and then mates with  
 B and Kt—a long process.

2 K—K sq !

Other moves draw. 2 B×P,  
 P—R 7, &c. 2 Kt—K 5 (Kt—  
 Q 2 has the same result), K×B;  
 3 K—B 2, P—B 6; 4 Kt—Kt 4 ch,  
 K—R 8; 5 K—B sq, P—B 7 !  
 If 4 Kt×P, K—R 7. White has  
 to exercise care to have the two  
 Kings in the position necessary for  
 the ultimate mate, remembering  
 that the Kt cannot gain a move.

2 K—R 8

.....Or P—B 6; 3 Kt—K 3  
 ch, K—R sq; 4 K—B sq, P—B 7  
 (or K×B; 5 K—B 2, &c.); 5 K×

Mr. Kelly also points out that White can win by the following play, which has probably escaped the author. Perhaps the Editors of *Larobok I Schack*, from which we took this position, will note in future editions the dual method of winning. Besides B—R 2 ch, White can win by moving the Kt, *e.g.* :—

1 Kt—Q 2    1 P—R 7  
 .....If K—Kt 7; 2 Kt—B 3,  
 K—R 8; 3 B—R 2, K—Kt sq;  
 4 B×P, K—R 8; 5 Kt—R 2, K—  
 Kt 7; 6 B—Q 6, K—Kt 8 or R 8;  
 7 K—B 3. Ultimately the Rook  
 Pawn falls, and then B and Kt win  
 against the King. Also if 1.,  
 P—B 6 ch; 2 Kt×P and wins in  
 simple fashion.

P, K×B; 6 Kt—Kt sq ch, K—  
 R sq; 7 K—B sq, and mates next  
 move. If 3., K—B 6; 4 K—  
 B sq, winning the Pawns and the  
 game, as mentioned in the first  
 note.

3 K—B sq

If K—B 2, Black takes the B  
 and draws, as already explained.

3 K×B

.....Or P—B 6; 4 K—B 2,  
 K×B; 5 Kt—K 3, &c.

4 K—B 2

Now we have the position which  
 would have occurred had Black  
 taken the B on his first move.

4 K—R 8

5 Kt—K 5    5 P—R 7  
 6 K—B sq, and mates in two  
 moves.

2 Kt—B sq ch    2 K—Kt 7  
 3 B×P    3 P—B 6 ch  
 4 K—K sq    4 P—B 7 ch

.....If K—R 8, B moves away,  
 and afterwards the Pawn falls.

5 K—K 2    5 K—R 8  
 6 B—K 5    6 K—Kt 2  
 7 B—Q 4, and wins.

No. XVI. was correctly solved by all the competitors except three, but only Mr. T. Kelly found the two solutions to No. XVII. The author's key-move, B—R 2, ch, was sent by Mr. W. H. S. Monck (Dublin), Mr. J. E. Parry (Shrewsbury), Mr. W. Walker (Hunslet, Leeds), Mr. A. H. E. Johnson (Liverpool), Mr. T. King Parks (Walkden), R. J. W. (Crawshawbooth), Mr. A. L. Stevenson (Cheltenham). Mr. J. S. Pagan (Stirling), Mr. Jas. Longton (Keighley), Mr. P. Lawrence (Reading), Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), Mr. M. Whitehead (Reigate), Mr. C. Coates (Manchester), Mr. S. G. Gunning (Belfast), Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), Mr. T. P. Jones (South Shields), and Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester); but only the three last-named gentlemen gave the play 1 B—R 2 ch, K—Kt 7; 2 K—K sq.

The solution starting 1 Kt—Q 2 was sent by Mr. C. Cribb (Bradford), Mr. D. Macfarlane (Prestwich), Mr. Ahmad Gharbo (Alexandria), Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester), Mr. W. H. F. Oxley (London), Mr. A. W.



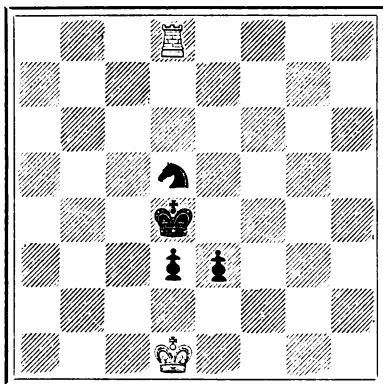
Daniel (Bridgend), and the Rev. A. J. B. Baxter, who erroneously claims that Black can draw.

We shall forward prizes to Messrs. Kelly, Tattersall, and Jones.

For the best solutions of the following positions, to reach us not later than September 20th, we offer two book prizes.

No. XVIII.

BLACK.

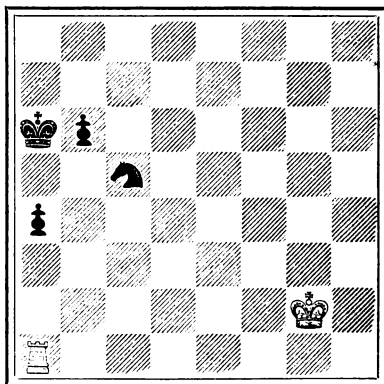


WHITE.

White to play. What result ?

No. XIX.

BLACK.



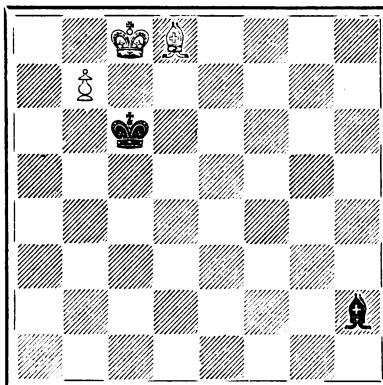
WHITE.

Black to play. What result ?

As an example of the interest which our studies are arousing, we give the following interesting note (crowded out last month) which accompanied the solutions sent in by Mr. Chauncey H. Hatheway, hon. secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York :—

No. XIV. is, as you doubtless know, the end of the winning position in Berger's No. 386. "Theorie und Praxis der Endspiele."

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

The Berger position, of which I enclose a diagram, is one of the most difficult of the Bishop and Pawn *versus* Bishop endings, and is well worth a place in your series.

The solution follows :—

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 1 B—K R 4  | 1 K—Kt 3 |
| 2 B—B 2 ch | 2 K—R 3  |
| 3 B—B 5    |          |

This is the winning move ; the Black B must be kept from going to his Q 3.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 4 B—K 7    | 3 B—K 4  |
| 5 B—Q 8 ch | 4 K—Kt 3 |
| 6 B—B 6    | 5 K—B 3  |
| 7 B—Q 4    | 6 B—R 7  |
| 8 B—R 7    | 7 B—B 5  |
|            | 8 B—Q 3  |

And the position is the same as your No. XIV.



Position XIII.—Mr. Tattersall writes :—

Mr. Daniel's analysis in the last *B.C.M.* seems to be defective. Instead of 14 B—R 5, White can win with 14 B—R 2, B—K sq ; 15 B—Kt sq, any ; 16 B—Kt 6. But Black can prevent this at move 12. by 12... K—B 5 ; 13 B—B 7, B—Kt 4 ; 14 B—R 2, B—K sq ; 15 B—Kt sq, K—Kt 4 ! So we must go further back to find the win. At move 7 White should play (instead of B—R 2) 7 B—Kt 6 ! K—Kt 2 ; 8 P—B 5, B—B 5 ; 9 P—B 6, K—B 3 ; 10 K—R 6, K—Q 3 ; 11 K—Kt 7, K—K 4 ; 12 B—B 7, B—Kt 4 ; 13 B—R 2, B—K sq ; 14 B—Kt sq ! &c., winning.

#### DR. HERMANN NEUSTADTL.

**D**R. H. NEUSTADTL, whose portrait appears as our frontispiece, is one of the shining lights in the chess firmament of Prague, in which city he was born on April 2nd, 1862. He was nineteen years of age before he began to take a keen interest in chess, but he progressed so rapidly that two years later, in 1883, he divided with Von Scheve and Löwenthal the second, third, and fourth prizes at the Nuremberg Tournament. Dr. Tarrasch, then a medical student, was first by half a point. In 1885 he won the third prize at Hamburg, and in 1886 secured first place in the Bavarian Tournament at Munich. The following year, 1887, he was in poor health, but divided with Barnes the fifth and sixth prizes at the Frankfurt Congress. He has done much to enrich our knowledge of the Evans, the Blackmar, and the Steinitz Gambits. In the International Correspondence Tournament conducted by M. Janowski in the *Monde Illustré*, to test the Rice Gambit, Dr. Neustadtl won the second prize. He drew his game against the Amsterdam, Besançon, Brussels, and Marseilles clubs, who were represented in the contest, and he won against all the other competitors. His love of the game is evidenced by the fact that he has a library of upwards of 400 volumes on chess, inclusive of many rare works. In addition to his success as a player, Dr. Neustadtl has achieved a world-wide reputation as a composer of end-game studies, many of which are classic. We submit several splendid examples of his skill, and urge our readers to carefully study each position before referring to the published solution. Each position is a masterpiece which will amply repay for all the time that may have to be devoted to it before the correct winning *modus* is found. In connection with the end-game, Dr. Neustadtl introduced to the chess world, through the medium of the *Vienna Schachzeitung* (August, 1906), a novel method of pre-determining the winner in a Pawn race to Queen. If two Pawns—one White, one Black—stand at home, that is to say, White at K R 2 and Black at Q R 2, then  $2+7=9$  is taken as the expression of equality. As, however, one has the move, it will reach the goal one move ahead. It follows, therefore, that if at any moment the sum of the square-numbers on which the respective Pawns stand, reckoned from White's side, is greater than 9, White will Queen first. If, on the other hand, the sum be less than 9, the Black Pawn

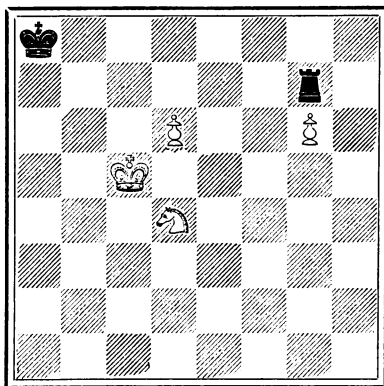


wins the race. Thus the difference  $x-9$  or  $9-x$  indicates by how many moves the winner will Queen in advance of his opponent. When, however, one of the Pawns can utilize his first move privilege of leaping a square the difference between  $x-9$  and  $9-x$  must, of course, be diminished by 1. Beginners are advised not to be so elated when putting this knowledge into practice as to overlook the position of the opposing King or a sudden end may overtake his Pawn in mid career ! Dr. Neustadt holds high rank in the medical profession, and since 1893 has practised as a consulting physician at Carlsbad. His recreations are chess and music.

## No. I.

From Frankfort *Schachblatt* (1894).

WHITE.



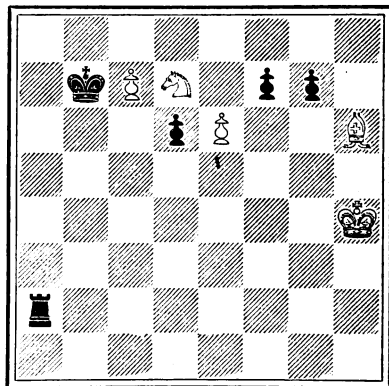
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White moves and wins.

## No. II.

From *Wiener Schachzeitung* (1906).

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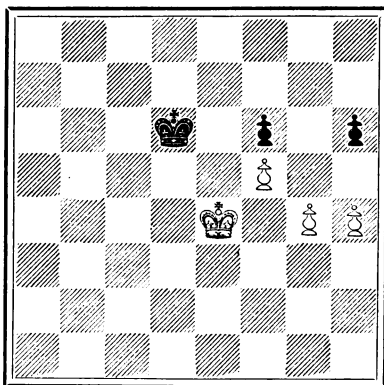


WHITE.

White moves and wins.

## No. III.

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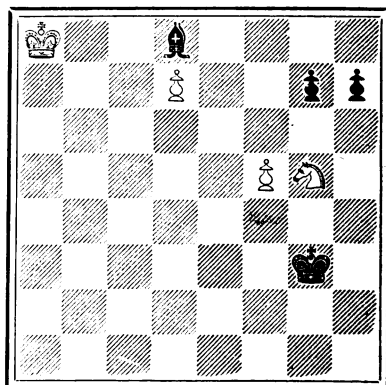


WHITE.

White moves and wins.

## No. IV.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White moves and wins.



No. I.—1 Kt—K 6, R×P; 2 P—Q 7, R—Kt sq; 3 Kt—B 7 ch, K—Kt 2; 4 Kt—K 8, R—Kt 4 ch; 5 K—B 4, R—Kt 5 ch; 6 K—B 3, R—Kt 6 ch; 7 K—Q 2, R—Kt 7 ch; 8 K—K 3, R—Kt 6 ch; 9 K—K 4, R—Kt 5 ch; 10 K—K 5, R—Kt 4 ch; 11 K—K 6, R—Kt 3 ch; 12 K—K 7, and wins.

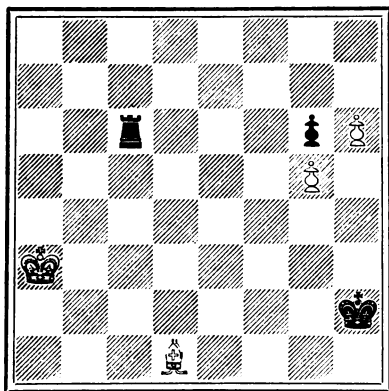
No. II.—1 Kt—Kt 6, K×P; 2 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—Q sq (best); 3 P×P, R—B 7; 4 B—Kt 5 ch, K—Q 2; 5 Kt—B 6 ch, P×Kt (best) (If K—K 2, 6 Kt—Kt sq wins easily); 6 B—R 6! R—R 7 ch; 7 K—Kt 4, R×B; 8 P—B 8 (Q), and wins.

No. III.—1 K—Q 4, K—B 3; 2 K—B 4, K—Q 3; 3 K—Kt 5, K—Q 4! (3... K—K 4; 4 K—B 5, P—R 4 [or 4... K—B 5; 5 K—Q 5, K×P; 6 K—K 6]; 5 P×P, K×P; 6 K—Q 5, and wins); 4 K—Kt 6, K—Q 3; 5 K—Kt 7 (If now 5 P—R 5, White *loses* by 5... K—K 4; 6 K—B 6, K—B 5; 7 K—Q 6, K×P; 8 K—K 6, K—Kt 4), K—Q 2; 6 P—R 5, K—Q 3; 7 K—B 8, K—K 4; 8 K—Q 7, K—B 5; 9 K—K 6, and wins.

No. IV.—1 P—B 6 (1 Kt—Q 6 would be of no use, on account of 1... B—K 2; 2 Kt×P, K—Kt 5), P×P (Forced. If 1... B×P, White wins easily by 2 Kt—K 7 ch, followed by 3 Kt×B); 2 Kt—Q 6, B—K 7 (or 2... B—R 4; 3 K—Kt 7, and wins); 3 Kt—Q 4, B—Q sq! 4 Kt—B 6, B—B 2 or Kt 3; 5 K—Kt 7, and wins.

No. V.

BLACK.

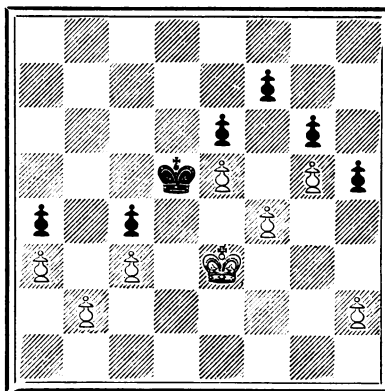


WHITE.

White moves and wins.

No. VI.

BLACK (M. PORGES).



WHITE (DR. NEUSTADTL).

White to play and win.

No. V.—1 B—R 5, K—Kt 6 (or 1... P×B; 2 P—R 7, R—K Kt 3; 3 P—R 8 (Q), R×P; 4 Q—B 6, and wins); 2 B×P, K—B 5; 3 P—R 7, R—B sq (or 3... R—B 6 ch; 4 K—Kt 4, R—K R 6; 5 B—R 5, R×B; 6 P—Kt 6, and wins); 4 B—K 8, R×B; 5 P—Kt 6, and wins.

Position VI. is from a tournament game played at Prague, April 3rd, 1901, Dr. Neustadtl being opposed by M. Porges. It is one of the most intricate and instructive Pawn endings we have ever seen from



practical play. If Black plays the best moves, the winning process is very difficult to find even by analysis.

The play embodies five different phases, which may be described as follows :—

Phase I.—White forces Black to push his K R P to K R 6.

Phase II.—White gains the hostile K R P.

Phase III.—White forces the Black King into the corner.

Phase IV.—White Queens one of his Pawns.

Phase V.—White gives mate, in spite of Black's having Queened a Pawn also.

The play is so intricate that solvers will find it to their advantage to go right through the main play before examining the sub-variations.

Phase I.—1 K—B 3, K—B 3 (Black must be ready to occupy the B 4 whenever the White King marches to K 4, and to occupy Q 4 whenever White plays K—K 3); 2 K—B 2 (White's aim is now to bring about the same position as after the first move, but Black to move); K—B 4; 3 K—K 2, K—B 3; 4 K—B 3 (now Black must give way), K—B 4; 5 K—K 4, P—R 5 (forced, otherwise the White K would enter into Black's game *via* Q 4); 6 K—K 3, K—B 3; 7 K—B 2, K—Q B 4; 8 K—Kt 2, K—Q 4; 9 K—B 3, P—R 6 (Phase II.); 10 K—K 3, K—B 4; 11 K—B 2, K—Q 4; 12 K—B 3, K—B 3; 13 K—Kt 3, K—Q 4; 14 K×P, K—K 5 (Phase III.); 15 K—Kt 4! (K—Kt 3 would only draw. K—K 6! 16 P—R 3. For reasons which will be obvious later on, White must have the choice of moving his K R P one or two squares, according to circumstances. Black having spoiled this possibility, may now safely attack the Pawns on the Q's wing), 15.., K—Q 6 (15.., K—K 6 would be of no use, on account of 16 K—Kt 3, K—K 5 [If K—Q 6, then 17 K—B 3]; 17 P—R 4, K—B 4; 18 K—B 3; 16 K—B 3! the only move to win. (16 P—R 4 would be answered by K—K 6; 17 K—Kt 3, K—K 5), 16.., K—B 7; 17 K—K 2 (Again the only road to victory. Supposing 17 P—R 4, K×P; 18 P—R 5, K×B P! 19 P—R 6 [no better is 19 P×P, P×P; 20 P—B 5, Kt P×P; 21 P—Kt 6, K—Kt 7; 22 P—Kt 7, P—B 6; 23 P Queens, P—B 7], K—Kt 7; 20 P—R 7, P—B 6; 21 P Queens, P—B 7. (The game is drawn now, because White cannot give a check at Q Kt 3. He is bound to give perpetual check), 17.., K×P; 18 K—Q 2, K×P (or 18.., K—Kt 6; 19 P—R 4, K×P; 20 P—R 5, K—Kt 7; 21 P—R 6, P—R 6; 22 P—R 7, P—R 7; 23 P—R 8 (Q), P—R 8 (Q); 24 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—R 2 [or K—R 3; 25 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R 2; 26 K—B 2]; 25 K—B 2, and mates in a few moves); 19 K—B 2, K—R 7 (Phase IV.); 20 P—R 3! (This subtle move wins. If at once P—R 4, the game would be drawn, because in the moment of White Queenening a P at K B 8 he would not be able to give mate at K R 3, this square being protected by the King), 20.., P—R 6 (or King moves); 21 P—R 4, K—R 8 (or King moves to R 7); 22 P—R 5 (or in case of Black having moved his K at 20 and 21; 22 P—B 5 White will obtain a Queen, and be able to stop the Black B P), 22.., P×P; 23 P—B 5, P—R 5; 24 P—Kt 6, B P×P (otherwise 25 Kt P×B P); 25 P—B 6, P—R 6; 26 P—B 7, P—R 7; 27 P—B 8 Queens, P—R 8 Queens; 28 Q—R 3 mate.



## MR. E. M. ANTONIADI, F.R.A.S.



R. E. M. ANTONIADI, F.R.A.S., was born in Constantinople in 1871, of Greek parents, and was taught chess by his brothers while very young. He began studying the theory of the game with Staunton's *Handbook* in 1888, and later on with *Morphy's Games*. While in Constantinople he took part in four private tournaments, in which some of the strongest players of that city at the time—Ch. R. Edwards, Grümberg, and Schandler—also played, with the result that he came off first in all four contests.



MR. E. M. ANTONIADI, F.R.A.S.

In 1893 he went to France, winning several games of Sittenfeld and Janowsky, although losing the majority with both these players, and ten years later he began to study the game seriously, going through the games played at the various tournaments since the famous Hastings Congress, when the analytical work of Dr. Tarrasch had obtruded itself on his mind as transcending anything ever written on the game. He has thus slowly examined most of the games annotated by the famous German champion, trying to see deeply into any position without touching the pieces, and to find the *coup juste*. After this theoretical training his position judgment increased

rapidly, so that he came off victorious in his encounters with all the Parisian amateurs, with the exception of Janowski, Taubenhau, and Clerc, with whom he could not obtain a meeting.

In 1905 he tied, it will be remembered (*vide B.C.M.* for 1905, p. 261) for first honours with Clérissy and the strong English amateur, J. M. Lee, in the Café de la Régence Championship Tourney, losing two games only out of fourteen played. But his best success is undoubtedly his performance in the recent tournament of the Régence, when he beat Marshall and Tartakower, and lost, through illness, only to M. de Villeneuve, in a winning position in which he had the advantage of two passed Pawns and the exchange. It was this unexpected loss that enabled Marshall to tie with him at the conclusion of the tournament, when a tie-match of three games resulted in the victory of Marshall by 2 points to 1, Marshall winning the first game, the two others having resulted in draws. As Mr. Antoniadi had played another draw with Marshall before the tournament, the result of his encounter with the American champion is equality—one win each and three draws.

Mr. Antoniadi attributes his success entirely to his studies of Tarrasch's works. The impression he has derived from his enquiry is that the immortal Paul Morphy, whom he calls the Newton of chess,



was unquestionably the most wonderful chess genius the world has ever seen, and that he would have beaten very easily the players of all times. In his mind the "modern school" of Steinitz is a synonym of "lack of genius," nothing more.

### GAME No. 2,858.

Game played in the International Tournament of the Café de la Régence, Paris, 1907.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE.                      BLACK.  
Mr. MARSHALL.      Mr. E. M. ANTONIADI.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 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 Kt—K 5   |

.....An old defence, which has been successfully revived by Dr. E. Lasker in his match with Marshall. Its chief disadvantage lies in the consolidation of White's cluster of centre Pawns.

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

.....With the idea of defending the K R Pawn with Kt—B sq after Castling, and removal of the K Rook.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 10 Kt—B 3  | 10 Castles |
| 11 Castles | 11 R—K sq  |

.....To make room for the Knight. However, White's plan of attack modifies the defence contemplated by Black. Dr. Tarrasch in his analysis of this game in the *Berliner Lokal Anzeiger*, considers that 11..., P—Q B 4 was much stronger at this juncture. But it will be seen later on that the Rook at K sq is very useful to Black.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 12 P—B 4 | 12 P×P     |
| 13 B×P   | 13 Kt—Kt 3 |

14 Q—B 2

A favourite move with Marshall in the Queen's Gambit Declined.

14 B—B 4

.....An interesting way of developing the Q side, and superior to 14..., Kt×B, which would have left White with Knight against Bishop for the end game, when the Knight very often proves more useful than the Bishop. The move in the text looks somewhat dangerous, but Black foresaw that the Knight could defend the weakened aisle without interfering with the development.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 15 Q×B      | 15 Kt×B   |
| 16 K R—B sq | 16 Kt—Q 3 |

.....The Knight is now a powerful factor in the defence.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 17 Q—B 5     | 17 P—Q B 3  |
| 18 Q R—Kt sq | 18 Kt—K 5   |
| 19 Q—B 2     | 19 Q R—Q sq |
| 20 Kt—K 5    | 20 Kt—Q 3   |
| 21 Q—R 4     | 21 Kt—Kt 4  |
| 22 R×P       |             |

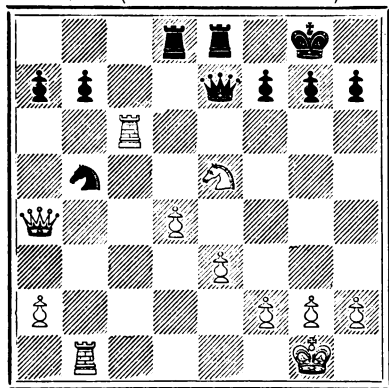
Marshall considered this erroneous sacrifice for twenty-five minutes without seeing Black's obvious and forcible counter-sacrifice, which wins the game. Of course, after 22..., P×R; 23 Kt×P, Q—K 5; 24 Q×Kt, White stands better than Black.

(See Diagram, p. 415.)



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

BLACK (MR. E. M. ANTONIADI).



WHITE (MR. F. J. MARSHALL).

22 Kt × P

23 P × Kt

Forced, as the attacked Rook has no move; 23 R—B 4 being answered by 23.., P—Q Kt 4; while 23 R—B 3 or B sq loses the exchange.

23 P × R

24 P—K R 3

The Knight cannot take the Q B Pawn, on account of the mate at K 8, and 24 Q × B P is answered by 24.., R × P.

24 R—Q 3

.....The beginning of the end. With the isolated King, the division and unsupported positions

of the White forces, the game cannot be defended.

25 Kt × Q B P 25 Q—K 5

..... A formidable move, which attacks at once all the weak spots of White. The counter-attack is now irresistible.

26 R—Q B sq 26 R—Kt 3

27 P—Kt 4

Obviously, 27 P—Kt 3 is met by 27.., R × P ch; 28 P × R; 28.., Q—K 6 ch; and 29.., Q × R.

27 P—K R 4  
28 Q—B 2 28 Q—B 6

.... Offering back the exchange, for if 29 Kt—K 5, then 29.., R × Kt; 30 P × R; 30.., Q × R P, and wins.

29 Q—Kt 3

This leaves the Rook undefended.

29 Q—B 5  
30 Q—Q B 3 30 P × P  
31 Kt—K 5 31 P × P dis ch

.... Offering again the exchange, the acceptance of which would have lost, as follows :—32 Kt × R, Q—Kt 4 ch; 33 Q—Kt 3 (otherwise mate at Kt 2), Q × R ch; 34 K—R 2, P × Kt; 35 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—R 2; 36 Q × P; 36.., Q—R 3, and wins.

32 K—R sq 32 Q—Kt 4  
33 Resigns.

## REVIEWS.

"The Handbook of Chess," of which Part II. appeared three years ago and Part I. within the last eighteen months, has now been completed with the addition of Part III., and the whole work has been issued in one volume. In the light of the latest theories on the openings, the author has deemed it advisable to modify some of the sections of Part II., which are now superseded by newer and more up-to-date sections in Part III. The earlier parts having dealt in sufficient detail with the game from a purely instructive point of view, the new matter now provided is entirely tabular, consisting of the most presently



popular lines of play in the openings, illustrated in games from recent international tournaments, the Lasker-Marshall match, and other important contests. There are 63 pages of this matter, which will be found ample enough for all practical purposes. Altogether the volume comprises about 300 pages, and published by the author (Rev. W. Chinn, B.D., Water Orton, Birmingham; or may be had from Whitehead & Miller, 15, Elmwood Lane, Leeds) at the ridiculously low price of eighteenpence, post free, it must be conceded to be a perfect marvel of cheapness. The work should command a large sale, which it certainly deserves.

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“The Year Book of Chess, 1907.” Edited by E. A. Michell. London: 31, Earl’s Court Square, S.W. Price 3/9, post free.

Since the discontinuance some twelve or thirteen years ago of Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Rowland’s “Chess Player’s Annual and Club Directory,” there has been no publication of this character in English. The “Annual” was mainly a club directory; its other contents were “side shows.” The scope of its successor (now under notice) is much greater; the Directory (in reduced form) is still prominent; but the main feature is the record and review of the principal chess events of 1906, accompanied by a selection (about 150 in all) of the best games from the several Masters’ Tournaments played last year, with notes collated from various sources. There is also a Problem section, which will be enlarged in future issues. Other features are:—Articles—“On Odds,” by Mr. G. W. Richmond; on “The Ostend Tournament,” by Mr. Gunsberg; on “Some Chess Celebrities I have met,” by Mrs. Bowles; and a “Memorial” notice of the late H. N. Pillsbury, by Mr. Hoffer; there are also tables of statistics and averages. The selection of games is very well made, but its value would be enhanced by an index of players’ names, and Openings—a necessary adjunct of every such collection. In the preparation of the Club Directory we regret to find that Mr. Michell has not received in all quarters the support to which his enterprise entitled him. Taking the last edition of Mrs. Rowland’s “Annual” as a basis, he sent out enquiries to every club secretary therein named, and, where no reply was received, assumed the old particulars to be still correct. This was placing too much faith in the secretarial variety of human nature; in other words, quite a number of ex-secretaries have been too indifferent either to pass on the enquiry to their respective successors or to send Mr. Michell a post-card giving that successor’s address. It cannot be too well understood that the inclusion in the Directory of correct particulars is in the best interests of every single chess club in the country; and every club secretary who did not receive the enquiry form alluded to should make a point of communicating with Mr. Michell in time for the next edition of the “Year Book,” which it is hoped to publish punctually in January next. That every club whose secretary has sent particulars will subscribe for a copy of the “Year Book” should go without saying.



## OBITUARY.

**T**HE Dublin Chess Club has sustained a severe loss in the death of Mr. R. Fitzmaurice Hunt, though for some time past, owing to age and failing health, he had not been as regular an attendant as in previous years. He had attained his eighty-fourth year—the same age that was attained by the Rev. Dr. Salmon, the last president of the club, who was his uncle. Whether Mr. Hunt owed his knowledge of chess to the distinguished relative we are unable to say, but he was known as an exponent of the game half a century ago, and was, we believe, the oldest member of the Dublin Chess Club, the highest offices in which he would, no doubt, have filled but for his own unwillingness to accept them. On the occasion of Paul Morphy's visit to London, Mr. Hunt made his acquaintance, and became his personal friend; and it was Mr. Hunt who introduced the famous American to the St. George's Chess Club, of which he was then a member. He always spoke with great admiration of Morphy both as a chess player and as a man. He admired brilliancy in chess, though his own play was rather solid than brilliant, and he was, we believe, stronger in defence than in attack. He always picked out and encouraged young players of promise at the club, and when Mr. W. H. K. Pollock was a member of it, Mr. Hunt probably contested more games with him than any other member. And when Mr. Pollock decided on devoting his talents to chess (a choice which Mr. Hunt regretted) there can be no doubt he had learned lessons from Mr. Hunt's strong and steady defence, which proved useful to him in his subsequent career and prevented him from indulging in many unsound sacrifices. Mr. Hunt was a general favourite at the club. He knew how to win and how to lose, and always held a high rank among its best players; and to have been the personal friend of Morphy, and it might be said the preceptor of Pollock, is a distinction that has fallen to the lot of few chess players. Mr. Hunt's place in the club will not be easily filled.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. W. (Chicago).—1879 was the year of the seventh annual match between Oxford and Cambridge. Mr. W. H. Gunston, who played board 1 for Cambridge, and defeated Mr. W. M. Gattie, Christ Church, Oxford, is still "in the flesh" and in active chess practice, as you will see from our report of the British Chess Federation Congress, at the Crystal Palace, London. Mr. Kinder, who played board 2 for Oxford, is, as you surmise, now the Rector of Beedon, Norfolk. Both gentlemen are on our list of subscribers, and we hope to have their support for many years to come.

F. J. (Montreal).—The English translation of the Latin Chess Poem, to which you refer, was made by the late Dr. Howe, sometime Head Master of the High School of your city. We have always understood that the original MSS. was found in the library of the Einsiedeln Convent, and that it is supposed to date back to the tenth or eleventh century. This high antiquity is however very doubtful. The late Baron von der Lasa was of opinion that the poem could not claim such ancient origin, and he supported his conclusions from internal evidence in the poem itself. You will find the translation by Dr. Howe in the October issue of the *Huddersfield College Magazine* for the year 1878.

The lines:—"If games e'er meet with Heaven's indulgent smile,  
"There's one the cares of Earth may well beguile,"  
are the opening ones of Dr. Howe's translation.



## THE CHESS WORLD.



WE are constantly receiving evidence that the *B.C.M.* is highly appreciated in chess circles which are thousands of miles distant from the source of its publication, but not for a long time has any incident connected with our chess labours given us so much pleasure as the following account of an interesting experience which happened quite recently to our friend Mr. Walter Penn Shipley, of Philadelphia. Señor Sanabria is also one of our subscribers, and we hope before long to receive from him further particulars of the Caracas Club and the leading players of Venezuela. Mr. Shipley says:—

“Since I last wrote you, I have had a trip to the West Indies, getting as far as Caracas, Venezuela. My wife and little boy accompanied me on the trip, and we spent two days at Caracas. The city is thoroughly Spanish throughout, and a spirit of revolution seemed to be in the air. At the hotel—one of the best in the place, we had quite a pleasant experience. The head clerk, Eduardo Calcano Sanabria by name, and a Venezuelan by birth, spoke good English, and when I registered he looked at me, and then stated that he thought he knew me. This rather surprised me, but he followed it up by stating that he believed I was a chess player. I told him I did play chess, but had no recollection of ever having met him before. He said no; he had never been in the United States, but had known of me for years; had played over many of my games, and had seen my picture in the chess magazines. He then asked me if I would go with him in the evening to the chess club, of which he was the secretary. I consented with pleasure, and was to meet him at the hotel between eight and nine. He was a little late in keeping his appointment, but explained that he had been home, his home being some distance from the hotel, in order to run over his chess library; that he had brought with him a book, and if I had no objections he would like to take it to the chess club, as it contained my picture. He then produced a copy of the *B.C.M.* that had my portrait as the frontispiece. It really seemed very strange, so far away from home, to find anyone that had ever heard of me before. It only shows how far the brotherhood of chess extends.

“I had a pleasant evening at the club, playing one game with a Dr. Yannes, which I was fortunate enough to win. Dr. Yannes, my host explained, to me, was third best player in Caracas. I think he was just a little handicapped at the start of the game, with *my great reputation* (?) exploited by the *B.C.M.*, all of which Señor Sanabria went over with the various members of the club before the game began. The latter part of the game the Doctor played quite well, but allowed me to obtain decided advantage in the opening. I played the defence to a Vienna, defending with P—K B 4, after I had brought out my Q Kt and captured his B P, leading very much in the same line of play as that brought out in the regular K Gambit in the Vienna Gambit Tournament. I do not remember seeing published a game in which the defence P—K B 4 was played in the Vienna Opening. I played it with some success about two years ago in one of our local tournaments. The Doctor evidently had never seen the move before, and was handicapped by the novelty.



"The club at Caracas seemed to be in a flourishing condition, and had about seventy members. There were about fifteen or twenty present the evening I was there."

We cannot allow the opportunity afforded us in presenting the portraits of Dr. Neustadt!, and Mr. E. M. Antoniadi to pass, without expressing, to each gentleman, our sincere thanks for the kind way in which each responded to our request for portrait and particulars of his chess achievements. Greater courtesy and kindness we have never experienced.

Correction.—Two errors crept into our record of the correspondence match Southern Union *versus* Midland Union, though they do not affect the respective totals, 37 and 23. At board 41, the encounter between the Rev. H. J. Kelsall (Morton) and Mr. G. E. Amies (Norwich) was won by the former gentleman. At board 38 the game between Mr. Delcomyn (Shortlands) and Mr. J. G. Reeve (Birmingham) ended in a draw.

Among the seventy-five games which are published in the first part of the book of the Second Ostend Congress is a drawn battle, presenting sundry changing phases. It was fought by Herr Marco and Herr Duras; and in the last of a long series of interesting notes Herr Marco points out that in games of chess "chance often governs almost as much as in games of roulette." Nor, he continues, is there anything surprising in this. "Allowing for the pressure of the time limit, the probability that in any given critical position a chess master will select the best move, or, at least, a good move, may be put at 0.9. Again, the probability that the correct moves both for White and Black will be made 5, 10, 20 . . . 50 times in succession will be the 10th, 20th, 40th, . . . 100th successive powers of 0.9. With the help of a table of logarithms, it is easy to show that the values of such powers of fractions diminish very rapidly, and the probability of continuously finding the correct move diminishes in quite an alarming way. Now, take into account—physical weakness, exhaustion after a protracted struggle, tendency to lightheartedness when in a favourable position, tendency to dejection when in a critical position, and it will become evident that absolute correctness is an ideal after which everybody strives, but to which nobody attains, or ever will attain."—*The Australasian*.

Correspondence Match : Hampshire *v.* Devonshire.—Thanks to the courtesy of the respective secretaries, the Rev. H. Bremridge and Mr. H. J. Penwill, we are able to give the full score of this contest, play in which started November 1st, 1906, and ceased on May 1st, when the score stood Hampshire 26, Devon 25, with 9 games for adjudication. An effort was made to settle the match, but the discussion proved futile. Devon claimed five wins and four draws, Hampshire one win and seven draws; the remaining game being conceded as a win for Devon. Finally the eight positions in question were referred to Mr. J. H. Blackburne, who awarded one win to each side, and declared the remaining six positions to be draws, which made the scores equal and the match drawn. Score :—



## HAMPSHIRE.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Mr. J. H. Blake (Southampton) ..       | 1               |
| Mr. F. J. H. Elwell (Southampton) ..   | 1               |
| Mr. G. A. Thomas (Portsmouth) ..       | 1               |
| Mr. R. F. Barlow (London) ..           | 0               |
| Mr. W. H. Curtis (Bournemouth) ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. F. N. Braund (Isle of Wight) ..    | 1               |
| Mr. W. R. Neve (London) ..             | 0               |
| Mr. J. S. Flower (Isle of Wight) ..    | 0               |
| Mr. G. Berry (Bournemouth) ..          | 0               |
| Mr. H. W. Daws (Isle of Wight) ..      | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. Parkinson (Bournemouth) ..      | *1              |
| Rev. H. S. Wansbrough (Portsmouth) ..  | 1               |
| Dr. T. H. Letchworth (Bournemouth) ..  | 1               |
| Mr. H. D. Osborn (Portsmouth) ..       | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. S. D. Caws (Isle of Wight) ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. H. Targett (Southampton) ..        | 1               |
| Mr. F. A. Joyce (Isle of Wight) ..     | 1               |
| Mr. H. S. Hewett (Isle of Wight) ..    | 0               |
| Mr. S. J. Beer (Southampton) ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. G. H. Barclay (Andover) ..         | 0               |
| Lieut. M. J. Prentice (Southampton) .. | 1               |
| Mr. S. W. May (Winchester) ..          | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. Turner (Andover) ..             | 1               |
| Prof. E. L. Watkin (Southampton) ..    | 0               |
| Mr. G. M. Frean (Bournemouth) ..       | 0               |
| Mr. W. Veitch (Southampton) ..         | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. E. A. Betts (Isle of Wight) ..     | 0               |
| Mr. R. G. Starks (Basingstoke) ..      | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. Clark (Andover) ..              | 0               |
| Mr. H. J. Penwill (Southampton) ..     | 1               |
| Rev. C. W. Combs (Isle of Wight) ..    | 0               |
| Mr. N. Elkington (Southampton) ..      | 1               |
| Mr. W. J. J. Eaton (Andover) ..        | 0               |
| Mr. J. Slatter (Portsmouth) ..         | 1               |
| Rev. C. E. Hughes (Southampton) ..     | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. L. Larter (Basingstoke) ..      | 0               |
| Mr. W. Clarkson (Isle of Wight) ..     | 1               |
| Mr. C. Parsons (Andover) ..            | 1               |
| Mr. A. J. Taylor (Isle of Wight) ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. W. H. Hewett (Isle of Wight) ..    | 1               |
| Mr. F. G. Binning (Southampton) ..     | 1               |
| Mr. W. Jackson (Southampton) ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. H. Phillips (Selsey) ..            | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mrs. Knapp (Portsmouth) ..             | 0               |
| Mr. F. J. Tinkler (Southampton) ..     | 0               |
| Mr. H. A. Way (Portsmouth) ..          | 0               |
| Mr. C. Richardson (Petersfield) ..     | 0               |
| Mr. A. W. Dix (Winchester) ..          | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. H. W. Yorke (Andover) ..          | 0               |
| Mr. L. C. Whetham (Basingstoke) ..     | 0               |
| Mr. J. R. Waldron (Southampton) ..     | 0               |
| Mr. G. Spreadbury (Portsmouth) ..      | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. C. F. Bridger (Southampton) ..     | 1               |
| Mr. C. T. Clarke (Isle of Wight) ..    | *0              |
| Mr. H. McSweeney (Winchester) ..       | 1               |
| Mr. H. Morse (Isle of Wight) ..        | 0               |
| Mr. A. Lunt (Petersfield) ..           | 1               |
| Mr. E. W. Way (Portsmouth) ..          | 1               |
| Mr. E. E. Weedon (Isle of Wight) ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. L. N. Clarke (Southampton) ..      | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |

## DEVON.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Mr. H. L. Bowles (London) ..             | 0               |
| Mr. H. Erskine (Essex) ..                | 0               |
| Mr. W. T. Pierce (Guildford) ..          | 0               |
| Mr. T. W. Bourne (Newton Abbot) ..       | 1               |
| Mr. H. D'O. Bernard (London) ..          | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. W. Peet (Kingskerswell) ..        | 0               |
| Mr. E. Palmer (W. Clyst) ..              | 1               |
| Rev. Pollard (London) ..                 | 1               |
| Rev. A. Baker (London) ..                | 1               |
| Mr. G. W. Cutler (Exeter) ..             | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. S. Robinson (Ireland) ..             | *0              |
| Dr. Achard (London) ..                   | 0               |
| Mr. T. Macgrath (Liverpool) ..           | 0               |
| Rev. T. H. Moyle (Lincoln) ..            | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. R. S. Owen (Tiverton) ..             | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rev. H. Bremridge (Winkleigh) ..         | 0               |
| Mr. J. B. Shaw (Lewisham) ..             | 0               |
| Mr. A. Beamish (London) ..               | 1               |
| Mr. R. G. Drake (Paignton) ..            | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. J. E. D. Moysey (Totnes) ..          | 1               |
| Mr. G. Breese (London) ..                | 0               |
| Mr. G. F. Thompson (Exeter) ..           | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. G. F. Pollard (Reigate) ..           | 0               |
| Rev. C. F. Bolland (Bridgwater) ..       | 1               |
| Mr. W. F. Gardiner (Barnstaple) ..       | 1               |
| Rev. G. P. A. Blomefield (Exmouth) ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mrs. Bowles (London) ..                  | 1               |
| Mrs. Maguire (London) ..                 | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. Langdon (Devonport) ..            | 1               |
| Mr. G. W. Howard (Plymouth) ..           | 0               |
| Mr. C. J. Meads (Dartmouth) ..           | 1               |
| Rev. W. F. McMichael (Ilfracombe) ..     | 0               |
| Colonel Bennett (Plymouth) ..            | 1               |
| Rev. Preb. Wodehouse (Barnstaple) ..     | 0               |
| Mr. H. G. Phillips (Plymouth) ..         | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rev. A. H. M. Hare (Babbicombe) ..       | 1               |
| Mr. M. C. Bolt (Dawlish) ..              | 0               |
| Rev. H. R. Kruger (Exbourne) ..          | 0               |
| Mr. B. N. O. Prettejohn (Kingsbridge) .. | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. R. L. Condry (Totnes) ..             | 0               |
| Rev. J. J. Smith (Devonport) ..          | 0               |
| Mr. W. J. May (Devonport) ..             | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Mr. A. W. Newton (Truro) ..              | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Major Shewell (Honiton) ..               | 1               |
| Mr. W. E. Nicole (London) ..             | 1               |
| Mr. C. H. Taylor (Kent) ..               | 1               |
| Mr. H. Mansfield (Morchard Bishop) ..    | 1               |
| Mr. G. Ellis (Devonport) ..              | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. Jones (Torquay) ..                   | 1               |
| Mr. J. A. Moyle (Totnes) ..              | 1               |
| Rev. W. H. Bagley (Barnstaple) ..        | 1               |
| Mr. W. H. Maunder (London) ..            | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Rev. H. C. Briggs (Torquay) ..           | 0               |
| Mr. W. P. Hems (Exeter) ..               | *1              |
| Mr. C. E. Egan (Ilfracombe) ..           | 0               |
| Mr. C. W. Bartlett (Beer) ..             | 1               |
| Mr. E. B. Clarke (Devonport) ..          | 0               |
| Mr. E. A. Pryer (Axminster) ..           | 0               |
| Mr. E. J. Coles (Devonport) ..           | $\frac{1}{2}$   |
| Miss Hunt (Barnstaple) ..                | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |



## BRITISH FEDERATION CONGRESS.

**I**T fell to the lot of the London Chess League to have the honour of organizing the fourth annual Congress of the Federation, and the Crystal Palace was chosen by their officials as the field of operations. When the venue became known, there were sundry head-shakings by many members of the Federation, who thought that Londoners, at all events, would find little attraction in the idea of spending twelve days in going to and from a place so familiar to them.

Still, as out of ninety-six competitors thirty-four were described as residing in London, and, of course, many others were from outlying districts, it cannot be imputed to the members of the London League that they have been lacking in their support of the meeting.

The location of the Congress was the fine suite of rooms of the School of Art, which, situated in annexe of the main gigantic building, are free from all noise and bustle ; while in three directions splendid views of the scenery of the grounds were obtainable to any player who raised his eyes from the chequered board, while all the time the pure air from the Surrey hills fanned his fevered brow.

And here it may be at once acknowledged that the rooms were ideal, and that the courtesy of the Palace officials, from the general manager downward, did much to make the visit of the chess players in every way agreeable.

There was little formality about the opening ceremony, which took place soon after five o'clock on Monday, August 12th. In the absence of Mr. Atherley Jones, M.P., the members of the Federation were welcomed by Messrs. T. H. Moore and J. W. Wright, of the London League ; and Mr. L. P. Rees having acknowledged the kind reception, play in the various tournaments commenced without delay.

There were in all ninety-six entries in the tournaments, eighty-nine of whom competed, viz. :—In the British Championship, 12 ; Ladies' Championship, 12 ; First Class Amateurs, 12 ; Second Class, 24 (in two sections) ; Third Class, 29 (in three sections). There were altogether nineteen lady competitors.

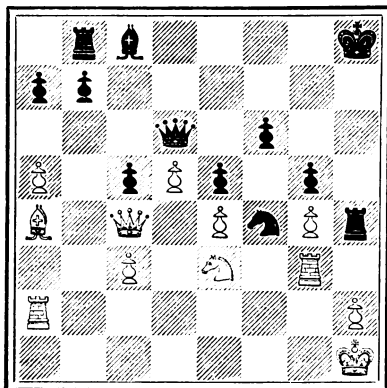
The competitors in the Championship Tournament were Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester), H. E. Atkins (Leicester), J. H. Blackburne (London), R. P. Michell (London), H. W. Shoosmith (Brighton), W. Ward (London), A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham), G. E. Wainwright (London), J. H. Blake (London), E. G. Sergeant (London), Dr. Holmes (Liverpool), and Thos. Kelly (Manchester), the four last-named players making their first appearance on this occasion as contestants for championship honours.

Among interesting incidents of the first week's play in the championship section were the defeat of Atkins by Mackenzie in the first round. The champion had pushed a vigorous attack on the King's side, but, contrary to his usual habit, had neglected to secure his communications. The consequence was that the Birmingham player's King was enabled to flee to safety, and an officer of the assailing party was cut off and lost. Whereupon Atkins resigned.



Position after White's 30th move :—

BLACK (ATKINS).



WHITE (MACKENZIE).

Continued :—

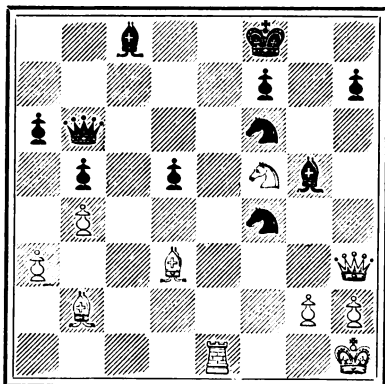
- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 31 B×P     | 30 P—Kt 4    |
| 32 B—R 4   | 31 P—R 3     |
| 33 R—Kt sq | 32 R—Kt 8 ch |
| 34 K×R     | 33 R×R ch    |
| 35 R—Kt 2  | 34 B×P       |
| 36 K—Kt 2  | 35 Kt—R 6 ch |
| 37 K—Kt sq | 36 Kt—B 5 ch |
| 38 K—Kt 2  | 37 Kt—R 6 ch |
| 39 K—Kt sq | 38 Kt—B 5 ch |
| 40 K—B sq  | 39 Kt—R 6 ch |
| 41 R—Kt 6  | 40 B—B sq    |
| 42 K—K sq  | 41 R—B 5 ch  |
| 43 P—Q 6   | 42 Q—B 2     |
| 44 R—Kt 8  | 43 Q—K R 2   |
| 45 K—Q sq  | 44 Q—R 5 ch  |
|            | 45 Resigns.  |

It will be noticed that at White's 40th move he refuses to draw, which, playing again in the sequence to Kt sq, would have given his opponent the right to claim.

The most notable point of the early rounds was the fine form displayed by Mr. G. E. Wainwright, the champion of the City of London Club. Mr. Wainwright is well known as a player of attacking procivities, quick to see and courageous to embark on a promising combination. Although on occasion he can mask an attack as well as Atkins, yet his style is best suited by an open game. His charming combination against Sergeant, which won the Queen for three minor pieces, will be found in the game department; but a fine ending is seen in the following position, from the second round, Mr. Blake being the victim :—

Position after Black's 31st move :—

BLACK (BLAKE).



WHITE (WAINWRIGHT).

Continued :—

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 32 Q—Kt 3   | 32 Kt×B      |
| 33 B—Q 4    | 33 Q—B 3     |
| 34 Q×B      | 34 B×Kt      |
| 35 Q—R 6 ch | 35 K—Kt sq   |
| 36 B×Kt     | 36 Kt—B 7 ch |
| 37 K—Kt sq  | 37 Resigns.  |

Mr. Wainwright's original idea was 32 Q×P, and if Kt×Q; 33 B—Kt 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 34 R—K 8 ch, Kt—B sq; 35 R×Kt ch, K—R 2, &c.; but, as nothing further is left in the combination, it had to be rejected. Truly, as Zukertort used to say, "The most beautiful chess is that which is played *off* the board."



Blackburne also distinguished himself in the first week's play, the only game he lost during that time being to Blake, after rejecting a draw. A similar ending occurred in the ninth round in his game with Atkins; in both cases the draw was obviously the only result he had to expect, and the strange chess blindness with which the veteran was smitten on these two occasions probably cost him the British Championship of 1907-8. Those who knew Blackburne in his best days are always looking for what they call "a touch of his old quality."

Such a "touch" he administered on at least two occasions. Ward had, rather incautiously, defied the master of the Scotch game by defending in the old-fashioned way by 4... B-B 4, whereupon he was treated to 5 Kt-Kt 5, a move which Blackburne had played probably before Blumenfeld, its reputed inventor, was born. Ward played 5... B×B; 6 P×B, Q-R 5 ch; 7 P-K Kt 3. Instead of retreating Q-Q sq. with a safe game, Ward went in for winning the Rook with Q×K P; Kt-Q B 3, Q×R. With a few bright and trenchant moves the old master soon had Black's King at his mercy and the gratified spectators remarked to each other, "A touch of his old quality." Once more, against Dr. Holmes, Blackburne had been pushing a fierce attack, which reached a stage that promised victory, except for one important matter. The position was complicated, and the master had twelve moves to make in seven minutes. But his previous cogitation had not been in vain, for he had everything cut and dried, and the smiling doctor was smartly mated with half a minute to spare. Whereupon the spectators again remarked to each other, "A touch of his old quality."

The commencement of the second week's play found Wainwright and Blackburne practically equal at the head of the table, for though Wainwright had  $4\frac{1}{2}$  points on the sheet and Blackburne 4, yet the latter had an adjourned game with Sergeant, which he could easily draw. Atkins and Shoosmith were each  $3\frac{1}{2}$ , Michell and Kelly 3, Palmer, Blake, and Sergeant  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Mackenzie 2, and Holmes and Ward  $1\frac{1}{2}$  each—Blake and Mackenzie with an adjourned game.

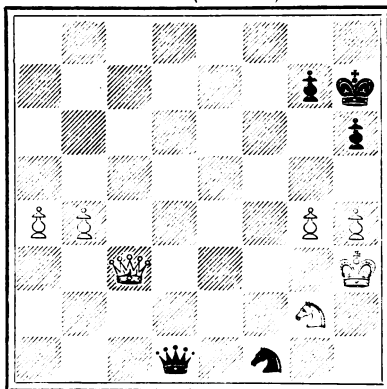
Perhaps somebody had been giving Wainwright cautious advice, or the sense of responsibility began to weigh, for, beginning with Saturday, he lost four games in succession, in some of which he displayed almost timorous tactics, and Blackburne became leader. But his position was soon challenged.

Atkins had started badly, losing, as we have seen, his first game; then, after several draws, he began to make up lost ground, and by his victory over Blackburne, under circumstances mentioned above, drew level with the leader with 6 points and two games to play. By losing to Shoosmith, Blackburne's chance was clearly gone, and Atkins scoring  $1\frac{1}{2}$  points more became British Champion for the third time in succession—a performance which once again proves that he is distinctly, if only slightly, superior to all the competitors he has met in these tournaments. Perhaps his best game was the one in which he defeated Michell in the tenth round, but his conclusion with Dr. Holmes was a bright ending to a well-played *parti*.



Of the gallant quartette having  $6\frac{1}{2}$  points to each of their names, Michell played soundly and consistently throughout; and Sergeant must be congratulated on his capital performance on his first appearance in these contests. The same may be said of Kelly, who is also a new-comer, and who won several fine games. By the way, in Kelly's game with Palmer, which was won by the former after over eighty moves, the following curious position occurred:—

BLACK (PALMER).



WHITE (KELLY).

Here Mr. Palmer, after moving Q—K 7, discovered that he had missed a remarkably pretty forced win by P—R 4, threatening Q×P mate, and if P×P, Q—Q 2 mate. Q—Q 3 at once wins also for Black, though not so elegantly. However, the opportunity was lost, for Kelly, though unwitting of danger, played P—R 5.

Shoosmith, who also scored 6 points, is an accomplished player, and was unfortunate in missing a prize. He is rather given to subtleties and over-refinements, and frequently finds that his

clock will not allow him to work them out as he intended.

Blake has played some of the prettiest games, both wins and losses, in the contest. With four or five Queen's Pawn Openings every round, one grows weary of that respectable *début*, and it was a relief to see the different class of game produced by Blake's Vienna, when he had the move.

The play of the other four—Palmer, Ward, Holmes, and Mackenzie—has fallen short of their reputations, though the Warwickshire champion may console himself with the fact that he has beaten Atkins and drawn with Blackburne.

The Ladies' Championship produced a keen contest. Many of the competitors appear annually in this tournament, and as their relative strength is well known, it was judged that there would be a race for premier honours between Mrs. Herring, the present champion, and Mrs. Anderson, with Mrs. Houlding somewhere in the vicinity. This is not quite what happened, though near it. Mrs. Herring held the lead till the eighth round, when Mrs. Anderson displaced her; but Mrs. Houlding, who defeated both these ladies and Mrs. Bowles in the last three rounds, brought her score to 8 points, which could only be equalled by the lady champion defeating Miss Lawson. After a prolonged contest, Mrs. Herring secured the point and tied with Mrs. Houlding for first and second prizes. A short match will be arranged to decide the possession of the title and trophy. Mrs. Anderson followed the winner closely, with the score of  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

In the First Class Amateur Tournament the first prize seemed in the nature of a gift to Mr. Shories, of Sheffield, last year's winner; and so it proved, as he scored ten out of eleven games played, and lost the



other on time-limit to Mr. O'Hanlon, being under a misapprehension as to the room in which his adjourned game was to be continued. He had had no knowledge of where the adjourned games were to be played, having, in fact, won all his previous encounters easily at the morning sitting. Mr. Shories is a German, and so is debarred from competing for the championship, otherwise his appearance in the major event would have been interesting.

A good fight for second place resulted in Mr. H. B. Uber, of South Norwood, gaining it with 8 points; Mr. E. D. Palmer, of London, being third, with  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Mr. W. H. Gunston, of Cambridge, who last year played in the championship tournament, and who was expected to do well, could get no nearer than fourth, with  $6\frac{1}{2}$ .

In the Second Class section a good contest ended in a tie between Mr. T. J. Edwards, of Bristol, and Mr. B. Heastie, of Stafford, with 8 points each. Section B was won with ease by Mr. F. D. Yates, of Leeds, with  $9\frac{1}{2}$  points.

In Section B the Rev. A. P. I. Hurlbert, of Birmingham, after a close fight, won by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; and in Section C Messrs. L. F. McGuire, of London, and A. P. T. Kerr, of Birmingham, each won their first ten games, and meeting each other in the final round drew, and divided first and second prizes. The winner in Section D was Mr. S. Pilch, of Brighton, who, after an indifferent start, passed his rivals, Captain Gayer and Mr. D. G. T. Dixon, by one point.

A lightning tourney was played on Wednesday, the 14th August. There were fifty-two competitors, who played in four sections, of which the several winners were G. Shories, Rev. W. C. Palmer, F. R. Adcock, and A. P. T. Kerr. These played off at a later date for the four prizes, and finished in the order named.

A second lightning tourney, played on August 21st, with forty-eight competitors, was won by I. Gunsberg; 2nd, O. C. Müller; 3rd and 4th, G. Shories and C. E. C. Tattersall, equal.

To meet the growing popularity of this frivolous style of chess, two gentlemen—Messrs. J. Johnston, of Stirling, and Mr. L. P. Rees, the Federation secretary—had devised electric attachments to clocks which could be timed to ring at the expiration of every 10 seconds (or, in fact, at any intervals that might be required). Curiously enough, each inventor had worked independently of the other. Both clocks were tried, and both did their duty well, albeit their appearance as they were tinkling away on the floor was distinctly uncanny.

On Saturday the 17th, the problematists had a field day. Four original problems were provided, two in two moves, by Mr. P. R. Williams; and two in three moves, by Mr. G. Heathcote and Mr. Max J. Meyer. For the solving competition seventeen experts entered, and for the cracking of the four nuts  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours were allowed. The winner proved to be the clever Hanley solver, Mr. J. W. Dixon, who also occupied this position last year at Shrewsbury and the year before at Southport—a fine triple performance. Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall took the second prize, and the well-known chess editor and composer, Mr. John Keeble, the third. The veteran H. F. I. Meyer was a close runner-up.



The continuous handicap which ran throughout the meeting was, as at Shrewsbury, extremely popular. There were fifty-two participants, who played nearly 900 games with each other, the scoring being by a system of points for each game won. The winners were :—1st, £3, A. P. T. Kerr, Birmingham, Class VI., 1,158 points ; 2nd, £2, P. A. McMahon, Aston, Class VI., 907 points ; 3rd, 30s., F. B. Yates, Leeds, Class IV., 775 ; 4th, £1, C. Wardhaugh, Glasgow, Class IV., 663 ; 5th, 15s., Rev. A. P. L. Hulbert, Birmingham, Class VI., 615 ; 6th, 10s., E. G. Wainwright, Surbiton, Class VII., 603 points.

The first prize winner, Mr. Kerr, is a young gentleman who seems to have a special aptitude for the game, as his successes in the above, the third class, section B, and the lightning tourney would indicate.

The concluding meeting of the Congress was held on Saturday morning, August 24th, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., president of the Federation, presiding. He was supported by Mr. Starr, general manager of the Crystal Palace Company ; Mr. Bootham, assistant manager ; Mr. F. W. Flear, president Southern Counties Union ; Mr. Dobell, treasurer of the Federation ; Mr. L. P. Rees, secretary, and others.

The president congratulated the London League and the Federation generally upon another successful annual Congress. He owned that he was disappointed that their old friend Blackburne had not won the championship—and the meeting by loud applause shewed that this feeling was general—at the same time, he gave all honour to Mr. Atkins, who had for the third time in succession become British Champion. Sir John then presented to Mr. and Mrs. Rees, on behalf of the competitors, a silver salver, as a token of recognition not only of Mr. Rees' splendid powers of organization, but also of the tact and courtesy displayed by both, which had done so much towards the success of the Congress. The president made an appeal to those chess lovers outside the Federation for subscriptions towards a permanent endowment fund which is now being formed, and which already has reached £300.

Sir John then presented the prizes to the successful competitors, while the meeting applauded each recipient ; Atkins, Blackburne, and the ladies receiving special recognition.

Mr. F. W. Flear proposed a vote of thanks to the officers of the London League, giving special praise to the stewards. Mr. T. H. Moore responded. The thanks of the meeting were also given to Sir John Thursby, as chairman, on the motion of Mr. H. E. Dobell.

The Congress was thoroughly enjoyed by all who took part in it. The manifold attractions of the immense Palace were explored by the members during the intervals of play, and lawn tennis in the afternoon was very popular, at which some ladies and gentlemen seemed to exhibit more skilful combinations with racquet and ball than they had done over the chessboard in the morning.

The displays of fireworks which were given on Thursday and Saturday evenings are, of course, world famous. These occurred when many tournament games were in progress, and in many cases play was



postponed. Many ardent spirits, including ladies playing for the championship, preferred to calmly continue their strategy, though rockets, bombs, and other pyrotechnic devices were bursting all around the glass room in which they were playing.

## BRITISH CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

|   | Palmer. | Blake. | Ward. | Kelly. | Mackenzie. | Shoosmith. | Holmes. | Sergeant. | Wainwright. | Blackburne. | Atkins. | Michell. | Total.          |
|---|---------|--------|-------|--------|------------|------------|---------|-----------|-------------|-------------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester .. .. .   | —       | 1      | 0     | 0      | 1          | 0          | 1       | 1         | 1           | 1           | 1       | 0        | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. H. Blake, Surbiton .. .. .       | 0       | —      | 1     | 1      | 1          | 1          | 1       | 1         | 1           | 1           | 1       | 0        | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. Ward, London .. .. .             | 1       | 1      | —     | 0      | 1          | 0          | 0       | 0         | 0           | 1           | 0       | 0        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester .. .. .        | 1       | 0      | 1     | —      | 0          | 1          | 1       | 1         | 1           | 0           | 1       | 1        | 6               |
| Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, Birmingham .. .. . | 0       | 0      | 0     | 1      | —          | 0          | 1       | 0         | 0           | 1           | 1       | 0        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. H. W. Shoosmith, Brighton .. .. .   | 1       | 0      | 1     | 0      | 1          | —          | 0       | 0         | 1           | 1           | 1       | 1        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dr. H. Holmes, Liverpool .. .. .        | 0       | 0      | 1     | 0      | 0          | 1          | —       | 0         | 0           | 0           | 0       | 1        | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. G. Sergeant, London .. .. .      | 1       | 1      | 1     | 1      | 1          | 1          | 1       | —         | 0           | 0           | 0       | 1        | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. G. E. Wainwright, London .. .. .    | 1       | 1      | 1     | 1      | 1          | 0          | 1       | 1         | —           | 0           | 0       | 0        | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. H. Blackburne, London .. .. .    | 1       | 0      | 1     | 1      | 1          | 0          | 1       | 1         | 1           | —           | 0       | 0        | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. H. E. Atkins, Leicester .. .. .     | 1       | 1      | 1     | 1      | 0          | 1          | 1       | 1         | 1           | 1           | —       | 1        | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. R. P. Michell, London .. .. .       | 1       | 1      | 1     | 0      | 1          | 1          | 0       | 1         | 1           | 1           | 0       | —        | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

## BRITISH LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

|   | Roe. | Hooke. | Bowles. | Herring. | Anderson. | S. Cunningham. | Gooding. | Houlding. | Lawson. | Watson. | Sidney. | Abraham. | Total.          |
|---|------|--------|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|----------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|-----------------|
| Mrs. A. S. Roe, London .. .. .          | —    | 1      | 1       | 1        | 0         | 1              | 0        | 0         | 1       | 1       | 0       | 1        | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miss A. Hooke, London .. .. .           | 0    | —      | 1       | 1        | 0         | 1              | 1        | 0         | 1       | 1       | 0       | 0        | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mrs. Rhoda Bowles, London .. .. .       | 0    | 0      | —       | 0        | 1         | 1              | 0        | 0         | 1       | 0       | 1       | 1        | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mrs. F. D. Herring, Hove .. .. .        | 0    | 1      | 1       | —        | 1         | 1              | 1        | 0         | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1        | 8               |
| Mrs. G. Anderson, London .. .. .        | 1    | 1      | 1       | 1        | —         | 1              | 1        | 0         | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1        | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miss S. Cunningham, Edinburgh .. .. .   | 1    | 0      | 0       | 0        | 0         | —              | 0        | 0         | 1       | 1       | 0       | 1        | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miss A. M. Gooding, Cheltenham .. .. .  | 1    | 1      | 1       | 0        | 0         | 1              | —        | 0         | 1       | 1       | 0       | 1        | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mrs. M. Houlding, Newport .. .. .       | 1    | 0      | 1       | 1        | 1         | 1              | 1        | —         | 0       | 0       | 1       | 1        | 8               |
| Miss A. Lawson, West Hartlepool .. .. . | 1    | 1      | 0       | 0        | 1         | 1              | 0        | 1         | —       | 0       | 0       | 1        | 5               |
| Miss G. Watson, Hastings .. .. .        | 0    | 1      | 0       | 0        | 0         | 0              | 1        | 1         | 1       | —       | 0       | 1        | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mrs. E. H. Sidney, Hove .. .. .         | 1    | 1      | 0       | 0        | 0         | 1              | 1        | 0         | 1       | 1       | —       | 1        | 7               |
| Miss E. Abraham, Herne Bay .. .. .      | 0    | 1      | 0       | 0        | 1         | 0              | 0        | 0         | 0       | 0       | 0       | —        | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ |



## FIRST-CLASS AMATEUR TOURNAMENT.

|  | King-Parks.   | Shories. | Block.        | Gunston.      | O'Hanlon.     | Crum.         | Billings.     | Gibbs.        | Palmer. | Brown. | Uber.         | West. | Total.         |
|--|---------------|----------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------|--------|---------------|-------|----------------|
| Mr. T. King-Parks, Walkden .. .. .     | —             | 0        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0       | 0      | 0             | 1     | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. G. Shories, London .. .. .         | 1             | —        | 1             | 1             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1       | 1      | 1             | 1     | 10             |
| Mr. T. Block, London .. .. .           | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0        | —             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0       | 0      | 1             | 1     | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridge .. .. .   | 1             | 0        | 1             | —             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0       | 1      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0     | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, Portadown .. .. .  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0        | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0       | 0      | 0             | 0     | 2              |
| Mr. John Crum, Kilmacolm .. .. .       | 1             | 0        | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0       | 1      | 0             | 0     | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. S. W. Billings, Cheltenham .. .. . | 1             | 0        | 1             | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | 1             | 0       | 0      | 0             | 0     | $5\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. P. R. Gibbs, London .. .. .        | 0             | 0        | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | 1             | —             | 1       | 0      | 0             | 0     | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. D. Palmer, London .. .. .       | 1             | 0        | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1             | 0             | —       | 1      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0     | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. Frank Brown, Dudley .. .. .        | 1             | 0        | 1             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0       | —      | 1             | 1     | 5              |
| Mr. H. B. Uber, S. Norwood .. .. .     | 1             | 0        | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1       | 1      | —             | 1     | 8              |
| Mr. A. West, Yeovil .. .. .            | 0             | 0        | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1       | 0      | 0             | —     | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |

## SECOND CLASS.—SECTION A.

|                                      | 1  | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8 | 9 | 10            | 11            | 12            | Tl.            |
|--------------------------------------|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Mr. A. Stephens, London .. .. .      | 1  | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | 6              |
| Mr. J. Macalister, London .. .. .    | 2  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7              |
| Mr. C. Wardaugh, Glasgow .. .. .     | 3  | 0             | 0             | —             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1 | 1 | 0             | 0             | 0             | $4\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. T. J. Edwards, Bristol .. .. .   | 4  | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0 | 1 | 0             | 1             | 1             | 8              |
| Mr. A. L. Densham, Croydon .. .. .   | 5  | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | —             | 1             | 0 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 6              |
| Mr. W. Gooding, London .. .. .       | 6  | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | 0             | —             | 0 | 1 | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 6              |
| Mr. R. Hirst, London .. .. .         | 7  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1             | — | 1 | 0             | 0             | 0             | 5              |
| Mr. J. K. M. Lupton, London .. .. .  | 8  | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0 | — | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0              |
| Mr. H. Pinkerton, Bristol .. .. .    | 9  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 1 | 1 | —             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5              |
| Mr. B. Heastie, Stafford .. .. .     | 10 | 1             | 1             | 1             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1 | 1 | 1             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8              |
| Rev. W. E. Evill, Canterbury .. .. . | 11 | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $7\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. E. Wells, Salisbury .. .. .     | 12 | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1 | 1 | 1             | 0             | —             | 3              |

## SECOND CLASS.—SECTION B.

|  | 1  | 2 | 3             | 4 | 5             | 6 | 7             | 8             | 9 | 10            | 11            | 12            | Tl.            |
|--|----|---|---------------|---|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Mr. A. Axtell, Bristol .. .. .         | 1  | — | 1             | 1 | 1             | 0 | 1             | 0             | 0 | 0             | 0             | 1             | 5              |
| Mr. A. Kirby, Croydon .. .. .          | 2  | 0 | —             | 1 | 1             | 0 | 1             | 1             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 8              |
| Mr. John Lewis, Blaina .. .. .         | 3  | 0 | 0             | — | 0             | 0 | 1             | 1             | 0 | 0             | 0             | 0             | 2              |
| Mr. H. Ford, London .. .. .            | 4  | 0 | 0             | 1 | —             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0 | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4              |
| Mr. Philip Flower, London .. .. .      | 5  | 1 | 1             | 0 | —             | 1 | 1             | 0             | 0 | 1             | 1             | 0             | 7              |
| Mr. H. Brigg, London .. .. .           | 6  | 0 | 0             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | —             | 1             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1             | 5              |
| Mr. F. A. Joyce, Isle of Wight .. .. . | 7  | 1 | 0             | 0 | 1             | 0 | 0             | —             | 0 | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. C. Todd, Worthing .. .. .       | 8  | 1 | 0             | 0 | 1             | 1 | 0             | 1             | — | 1             | 0             | 1             | 6              |
| Mr. A. Louis, London .. .. .           | 9  | 1 | 0             | 1 | 1             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0 | —             | 0             | 0             | $6\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. D. Yates, Leeds .. .. .         | 10 | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1             | 0 | 1             | 1             | 1 | 1             | —             | 1             | 9              |
| Rev. G. D. Hutton, Edinburgh .. .. .   | 11 | 1 | 1             | 1 | 0             | 0 | 0             | 0             | 1 | 0             | —             | 0             | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. R. Adcock, Norwich .. .. .      | 12 | 0 | 0             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1 | 0             | 1             | —             | 6              |



## THIRD CLASS.—SECTION A.

|  |    | 1             | 2  | 3             | 4             | 5             | 6             | 7  | 8             | 9             | 10            | 11            | 12 | Tl.             |
|--|----|---------------|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|-----------------|
| Mrs. Collier, London .. .. .           | 1  | —             | O  | O             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O  | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | IF | 2               |
| Mrs. Joughin, London .. .. .           | 2  | I             | —  | O             | O             | O             | O             | O  | O             | O             | O             | O             | IF | 2               |
| Rev. A. P. L. Hulbert, Birmingham .. . | 3  | I             | I  | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | I  | I             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | IF | 9               |
| Mr. E. J. Fairchild, S. Norwood .. .   | 4  | I             | I  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | I             | O             | O  | I             | I             | I             | I             | IF | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. M. C. Barton, Croydon .. .. .      | 5  | I             | I  | O             | O             | —             | I             | I  | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | IF | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Major F. H. Rawlins, Ampthill .. .. .  | 6  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I  | O             | O             | O             | —             | I  | I             | I             | I             | O             | IF | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh, Dawley .. .. .   | 7  | I             | I  | O             | I             | O             | O             | —  | O             | I             | O             | O             | IF | 5               |
| Mr. G. E. Pantom, Manchester .. .. .   | 8  | I             | I  | O             | O             | I             | O             | I  | —             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | IF | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. R. Pickering, London .. .. .    | 9  | I             | I  | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | O  | I             | —             | O             | O             | IF | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. A. Michell, London .. .. .      | 10 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | —             | I             | IF | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. P. A. MacMahon, Birmingham .. .   | 11 | I             | I  | I             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I  | I             | I             | O             | —             | IF | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. C. Birch, Croydon .. .. .       | 12 | OF            | OF | OF            | OF            | OF            | OF            | OF | OF            | OF            | OF            | OF            | —  | 0               |

## THIRD CLASS.—SECTION B.

|                                       |    | 1             | 2             | 3             | 4             | 5  | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             | 10            | 11            | 12 | Tl.              |
|---------------------------------------|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|------------------|
| Mrs. Kershaw, London .. .. .          | 1  | —             | O             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I  | O             | I             | O             | O             | O             | O             | I  | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Mr. L. F. McGuire, London .. .. .     | 2  | I             | —             | I             | I             | I  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I             | I             | I             | I             | I  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miss B. Hunt, Barnstaple .. .. .      | 3  | O             | O             | —             | O             | I  | O             | O             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | IF | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Mr. J. T. Eachus, Rhyl .. .. .        | 4  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I             | —             | O  | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O             | I             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | IF | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Mr. O. V. Veli, London .. .. .        | 5  | O             | O             | O             | I             | —  | O             | O             | OF            | O             | O             | IF            | 2  |                  |
| Mr. A. P. T. Kerr, Birmingham .. .. . | 6  | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I             | I  | —             | I             | I             | I             | I             | I             | IF | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. J. Smith, Malton .. .. .       | 7  | O             | O             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I  | O             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | O             | I             | IF | 6                |
| Mr. C. Collier, London .. .. .        | 8  | I             | O             | I             | I             | I  | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | O             | O             | I             | IF | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Mr. W. R. Todd, Crossgar .. .. .      | 9  | I             | O             | I             | O             | IF | O             | O             | I             | —             | I             | I             | IF | 7                |
| Mr. O. Knoke, London .. .. .          | 10 | I             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | I  | O             | I             | O             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I             | 7  |                  |
| Mr. A. L. Pinto, London .. .. .       | 11 | I             | O             | I             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I  | O             | O             | O             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | IF            | 5  |                  |
| Mr. C. H. Richards, Tredegar .. .. .  | 12 | O             | O             | OF            | OF            | OF | OF            | OF            | OF            | OF            | OF            | OF            | —  | 0                |

## THIRD CLASS.—SECTION C.

|                                       |    | 1  | 2  | 3  | 4  | 5  | 6  | 7             | 8  | 9             | 10 | 11 | Tl.             |
|---------------------------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|---------------|----|---------------|----|----|-----------------|
| Mr. D. T. G. Dixon, London .. .. .    | 1  | —  | I  | I  | I  | O  | O  | I             | I  | I             | I  | IF | 8               |
| Mr. M. S. Pinto, London .. .. .       | 2  | O  | —  | O  | O  | I  | O  | O             | I  | I             | I  | IF | 5               |
| Mr. S. Pilch, Brighton .. .. .        | 3  | O  | I  | —  | I  | I  | I  | I             | I  | I             | I  | IF | 9               |
| Miss E. Hunt, Barnstaple .. .. .      | 4  | O  | O  | I  | O  | —  | O  | I             | O  | O             | O  | IF | 3               |
| Captain H. W. Gayer, Thetford .. .. . | 5  | I  | O  | O  | I  | —  | I  | I             | I  | I             | I  | IF | 8               |
| Mr. C. W. Perry, Birmingham .. .. .   | 6  | I  | I  | O  | O  | —  | O  | I             | I  | I             | I  | IF | 6               |
| Mrs. L. James, London .. .. .         | 7  | O  | I  | O  | I  | O  | I  | —             | I  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | I  | IF | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Miss F. Brewster, London .. .. .      | 8  | O  | O  | O  | I  | O  | O  | O             | —  | O             | I  | IF | 3               |
| Rev. Robert Bee, Garthorpe .. .. .    | 9  | O  | O  | O  | I  | O  | O  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | O  | —             | O  | IF | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. H. B. Bilbrough, Redhill .. .. .  | 10 | O  | O  | O  | I  | O  | O  | O             | I  | I             | —  | IF | 4               |
| Rev. P. MacLoughlin, Tuam .. .. .     | 11 | OF | OF | OF | OF | OF | OF | OF            | OF | OF            | OF | —  | 0               |



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 2,859.

*Scotch Gambit.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
 Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN. Mr. W. WARD.  
 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  
 ..... Better is 4... Kt—K B 3.  
 5 B—K 3 5 Q—B 3  
 6 Kt—Kt 5

A good example of this variation is a game played between Blumenfeld and Cohn in the 1904 Tournament for the Championship of Berlin, and won by White in twenty-four moves. The idea is that the attack compensates for the weak Pawns.

6 B×B

7 P×B

..... In the fourth Russian National Tournament Blumenfeld also played this variation against Hellbach, and the game went on 7... Q—Q sq (Schlechter thinks 7... K—Q sq better); 8 Q—Kt 4, P—K Kt 3; 9 Q—B 4, P—Q 3; 10 B—B 4, Kt—K 4; 11 Castles, B—K 3; 12 B×B, P×B; 13 Q Kt—B 3, K—Q 2; 14 Q R—Q sq, K—B sq; 15 Q×Kt, Resigns. In the recent tourney at Ostend the same variation was played between Doctor Bernstein and Swiderski, the latter playing his Q back to Q sq after 8 P—Kt 3, whereupon followed 9 Q—Kt 4, K—B sq; 10 Q—B 4, P—Q 3; 11 Q Kt—B 3, Kt—K 4; 12 Castles, B—Kt 5; 13 B—K 2, P—K R 4; 14 B×B, P×B; 15 Kt—Q 5, P—Kt 4, and Black eventually got a good game, with fair prospects of success; but later (on the 25th move) he lost by oversight, owing to time pressure.

7 Q—R 5 ch  
 8 P—K Kt 3 8 Q×K P  
 9 Q Kt—B 3 9 Q×R

..... He cannot prevent either Kt×P ch or Kt—Q 5, so elects to get what compensation he can in the shape of material.

10 Kt×B P ch 10 K—Q sq  
 11 Q—Q 6

Threatening mate in two moves!

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

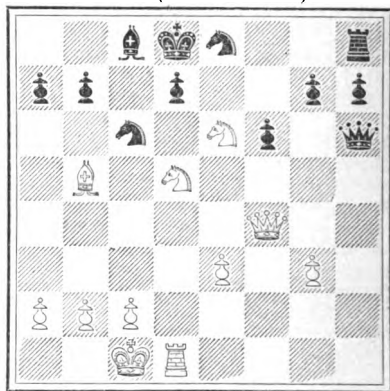
Now White's superiority of position is manifest.

14 Kt—K 4  
 15 Kt—Q 5 15 Q×P  
 16 B—Kt 5 16 Kt—B 3  
 17 Kt (R8)—B 7 17 Q—R 3  
 18 Kt—K 6 ch

Winning by force.

Position after White's 18th move :—

BLACK (MR. W. WARD).



WHITE (MR. J. H. BLACKBURN).

18 P×Kt  
 19 Kt—Kt 6 d ch 19 K—K 2  
 20 Kt×B ch 20 K—B sq  
 21 Q—B 3

Q×Q or B×Kt would win, but not so artistically as the text play.

21 Kt—K 4  
 22 Q—K 4 22 Q—Kt 3  
 23 Q—Q Kt 4 ch 23 Resigns.

..... If 23... K—B 2; 24 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt sq; 25 B×Kt, Q—R 3; 26 B—B 7 ch, Kt×B; 27 Q—K 8, mate.



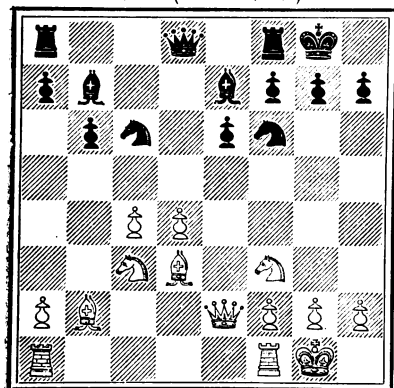
## GAME No. 2,860.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

| WHITE.<br>Rev. W. C. PALMER. | BLACK.<br>Dr. H. HOLMES. |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 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 Q—K 2                     | 10 P×Q P                 |
| 11 K P×P                     | 11 P×P                   |
| 12 P×P                       |                          |

Position after White's 12th move :—  
P×P.

BLACK (DR. HOLMES).



WHITE (REV. W. C. PALMER).

12 Kt×P

.....An injudicious capture.  
Doubtless Black failed in his forecast of the attack, which now follows :—

|           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 13 Kt×Kt  | 13 Q×Kt  |
| 14 Kt—Q 5 | 14 Q—B 4 |
| 15 B×Kt   | 15 P×B   |

.....!15 B×B would be answered with 16 Q—R 5, winning.

16 Q R—Q sq

If Black had replied to the text move with 16... P×Kt, then 17 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R sq; 18 Q—B 5 winning.

16 K R—Q sq

.....16 K—R sq seems to offer better chances of making a fight of it.

17 Q—Kt 4 ch 17 K—R sq

.....Now if 17... K—B sq, there follows 18 B×P!

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

.....A beautifully played game on Mr. Palmer's part.

We take the notes to the two following games from *The Manchester Guardian* :—

## GAME No. 2,861.

*Ruy Lopez.*

| WHITE.<br>Mr. H. E. ATKINS. | BLACK.<br>Dr. HOLMES. |            |            |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4                     | 1 P—K 4               | 6 P—Q 3    | 6 P—Q 3    |
| 2 Kt—K B 3                  | 2 Kt—Q B 3            | 7 P—B 3    | 7 Castles  |
| 3 B—Kt 5                    | 3 P—Q R 3             | 8 Q—K 2    | 8 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 4 B—R 4                     | 4 Kt—B 3              | 9 B—Kt 3   | 9 Kt—R 4   |
| 5 Castles                   | 5 B—K 2               | 10 B—B 2   | 10 P—B 4   |
|                             |                       | 11 P—K R 3 | 11 Q—B 2   |
|                             |                       | 12 P—Q 4   | 12 B—Q 2   |



13 P—Q 5

This move certainly blocks Black's game, but it also shuts out White King's Bishop from its legitimate diagonal of attack from Kt 3 to K B 7. Here, however, this does not apply, as the Bishop is already shut out, and the only chance for the Bishop now to come in is on the diagonal he occupies.

13 Kt—K sq

14 Kt—R 2

14 P—B 4

15 P—K B 4

When P—Q 5 has been played, it is usually a race between the two players as to who shall be first to play P—K B 4; White would not allow Black to steal a march on him, and, under the circumstances, Black gains very little by this move, which, moreover, tends to expose his King's side.

15 B P × P

16 B P × P

16 R × R ch

17 Kt × R

17 P × P

18 B × P

18 B—Q 3

19 Kt—Kt 3

19 Kt—K B 3

20 B—Kt 5

White takes advantage of the position to develop his Queen's side pieces. Black should have tried to reduce White's forces as much as possible by exchanges,

which would have relieved the pressure on his King's side.

20 R—K B sq

21 Kt—Q 2

21 P—B 5

22 B × Kt

22 R × B

23 B—B 3

He only retires momentarily, in order to bring a third minor piece over to the King's side, with the Queen's Rook to follow.

23 Kt—Kt 2

24 Q Kt—K 4

24 R—B sq

25 R—K sq

25 R—K sq

26 R—K B sq

26 B—Q B sq

27 Kt—Kt 5

27 P—R 3

28 B—R 5

28 R—B sq

29 B—B 7 ch

29 K—R sq

30 Q—R 5

30 B—K 2

31 Q—Kt 6

White has five pieces in active play, and can well afford to give up a piece to get to close quarters with Black's King. It is instructive to note the uselessness of the three moves made by Black's Queen's Knight in this game.

31 B × Kt

32 Kt—R 5

32 R—Kt sq

33 B × R

33 K × B

34 Q—K 8 ch

34 K—R 2

35 R—B 8

35 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,862.

*Queen's Pawn Game—2 Kt—K B 3.*

WHITE.  
Mr. SERGEANT.

BLACK.  
Mr. WAINWRIGHT.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—K B 3

3 P—Q B 4

3 P—K 3

4 Kt—B 3

4 P—B 3

5 P—K 3

5 B—K 2

6 B—Q 3

6 Castles

7 Castles

7 P × P

8 B × B P

8 P—Q Kt 4

..... This move can be played in order to gain time to play B—Kt 2, provided care is taken not to let the Queen's Bishop's Pawn hang back too long.

9 B—Q 3

9 B—Kt 2

10 Q—K 2

10 P—Q R 3

11 R—Q sq

11 P—B 4

12 P × P

12 Q—B 2

..... There are two possible explanations of Black's play. One is that he thought he could later on regain the Bishop's Pawn, and the other is that by playing Q—B 2, with Kt—Kt 5 to follow, he would secure for himself a very strong attack if White stops to play P—Q Kt 4 to defend the Pawn.

13 P—Q Kt 4

13 Kt—B 3

14 P—Q R 3

14 Kt—Kt 5

15 B—Kt 2

15 B—R 5



....Of course, this move admits of an easy superficial reply in P—Kt 3, which puts an end to the covetous design of Black's Queen on White's King's Rook's Pawn. But it opens the diagonal for Black's Queen's Bishop. The latter circumstance, would however have been a minor evil.

16 P—R 3      16 Kt—Q 5

.....Black brings tremendous energy to bear on the attack without counting the cost.

17 K P×Kt      17 B×Kt  
18 Q×B      18 B×P ch

.....There is nothing in Black's playing Q—R 7 ch, as the King has a flight square by way of K 2.

19 K—B sq      19 Kt—R 7 ch  
20 K×B      20 Kt×Q  
21 K×Kt      21 Q R—Q sq  
22 Kt—K 4      22 P—B 4  
23 Kt—Q 6      23 R×Kt

.....Showing desperate courage; it leaves White with three pieces for the Queen, yet he could not possibly hope to do anything while the Knight was planted there.

24 P×R      24 Q×P  
25 R—K sq

The natural instinct for development should have prompted White to play Q—B sq, or else the instinct of safety should have induced him to play K—B 2.

25 Q—Q 4 ch  
26 Q×Kt P  
26 K—K 3      26 Q—Kt 4 ch  
27 R—K 2      27 P—B 5  
28 K—B 2      29 Q—R 5 ch  
29 R—K Kt sq      30 Resigns.

White must now lose the Bishop, after which Black's Pawn superiority would easily assert itself.

### GAME No. 2,863.

Score and Notes from *The Field*.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY L. HOFFER.

| WHITE.                | BLACK.      |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| MR. G. E. WAINWRIGHT. | DR. HOLMES. |
| 1 P—Q 4               | 1 P—Q 4     |
| 2 P—Q B 4             | 2 P—K 3     |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3            | 3 Kt—K B 3  |
| 4 B—Kt 5              | 4 Q Kt—Q 2  |
| 5 P—K 3               | 5 B—K 2     |
| 6 B—Q 3               | 6 P—Q Kt 3  |
| 7 P×P                 | 7 P×P       |
| 8 B—Kt 5              |             |

Moving a developed piece twice is not advisable, unless for some better reason than the one White had in view.

8 B—Kt  
9 B×K Kt      9 B×B  
10 Q—B 3      10 P—B 3

.....To provoke this advance, which shuts in the Bishop, was probably White's intention; but Black need not have done it. He could have driven off the Bishop with 10... P—Q R 3; 11 B—R 4,

P—Q Kt 4; 12 B—Kt 3, Kt—Kt 3, &c.

11 B—R 4      11 Q—K 2  
12 K Kt—K 2      12 Castles (K R)  
13 Castles (K R)      13 K R—Q sq

.....Occupying the open file seems preferable.

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

.....P—Kt3 instead seems indicated.

17 Q R—Kt sq      17 Kt—B sq  
18 Kt—B 5      18 K—R sq  
19 P—Q R 3

A good move. He has to drive the Queen off the diagonal in order to play the intended Kt to R 6.

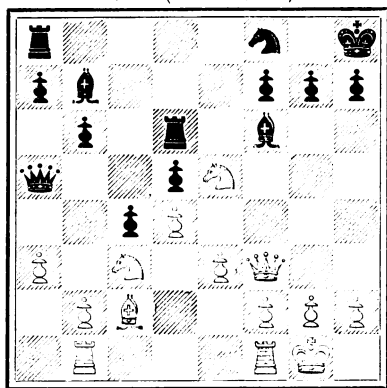
19 Q—R 4  
20 Kt—R 6      20 R—Q 2  
21 Kt—Kt 4      21 R—Q 3  
22 Kt—K 5



Position after White's 22nd move :—

Kt—K 5.

BLACK (DR. HOLMES).



WHITE (MR. G. E. WAINWRIGHT).

22 K—Kt sq

..... If 22., B × Kt, then  
23 P × B, followed by Q × B P.

23 Kt × Q B P 23 P × Kt

24 Q × B 24 K R—Q sq  
25 Q—B 3 25 P—Q Kt 4  
26 Kt—K 4 26 B—K 2  
27 Q—R 5 27 Q—Kt 3  
28 P—Q Kt 4 28 P—Q R 4

..... Not a good move, this  
Pawn being lost a few moves later.

29 Kt—B 5 29 R—Q 3  
30 Q—B 3 30 R—R 2  
31 P × P 31 Q—Kt sq

.... Obviously the Pawn cannot  
be re-taken.

32 P—Kt 3 32 R—K B 3  
33 Q—Q 5 33 R × R P  
34 P—Q R 4 34 P—Kt 5  
35 Q × Q B P 35 Q—B sq  
36 K R—B sq 36 B × Kt  
37 P × B 37 R × Q B P  
38 Q × R

This settles a well-played game  
on the part of Wainwright.

38 Q—R 6  
39 Q—Q 5 39 Resigns.

The following interesting game was played at board 26 in the recent correspondence match Midland Union v. Southern Union. Had there been a prize for the longest announced mate, Mr. Owen's record would have been very difficult to beat. We are indebted to him for the score and notes, and have sent him a copy of the *St. Petersburg Tournament Games* as a slight acknowledgment of our appreciation of his play.

GAME No. 2,864.

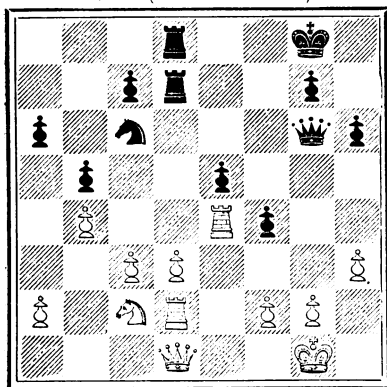
*King's Bishop's Opening.*

| WHITE.              | BLACK.         |             |                |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Mr H. R BARKER.     | Mr. A. H. OWEN |             |                |
| (Bury St. Edmunds). | (Birmingham).  |             |                |
| 1 P—K 4             | 1 P—K 4        | 12 Q × B    | 12 Q R—Q sq    |
| 2 B—B 4             | 2 B—B 4        | 13 Kt—R 3   | 13 R—Q 2       |
| 3 Kt—K B 3          | 3 Kt—Q B 3     | 14 Q R—Q sq | 14 K R—Q sq    |
| 4 P—Q B 3           | 4 Kt—K B 3     | 15 R—Q 2    | 15 Q—Q 3       |
| 5 Castles           | 3 Castles      | 16 K R—Q sq | 16 Q—Kt 3      |
| 6 P—Q 3             | 6 P—Q 4        | 17 Q—K 2    | 17 P—K R 3     |
| 7 P × P             | 7 Kt × P       | 18 Kt—B 4   | 18 R—K 2       |
| 8 B × Kt            | 8 Q × R        | 19 R—K sq   | 19 P—Q Kt 4    |
| 9 B—K 3             | 9 B—K Kt 5     | 20 Kt—K 3   | 20 P—Q R 3     |
| 10 B × B            | 10 Q × B       | 21 P—Q Kt 4 | 21 P—K B 4     |
| 11 P—K R 3          | 11 B × Kt      | 22 Q—Q sq   | 22 R (K 2)—Q z |
|                     |                | 23 Kt—Q B 2 | 23 P—K B 5     |
|                     |                | 24 R—K 4    |                |



Position after White's 24th move :—  
R—K 4.

BLACK (MR. A. H. OWEN).



WHITE (MR. H. R. BARKER).

24 Q×R

..... Black with this move announced mate in 25 or less. White replied, I resign after your 36th move. Of course, I could vary the form of checks, and drive your King to shelter; but this would be as futile as unsportsmanlike.

|             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 25 P×Q      | 25 R×R   |
| 26 Q—Kt 4   | 26 R×Kt  |
| 27 Q—K 6 ch | 27 K—R 2 |

..... If White checks again at B 5, Black plays K—R sq, and saves the Kt.

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 28 Q×Kt  | 28 R—Q 8 ch |
| 29 K—R 2 | 29 R×K B P  |

..... If R at B 7 plays to B 8, White plays P—K Kt 3.

|             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 30 Q—K 6    | 30 R (B 7)—B 8 |
| 31 Q—B 5 ch | 31 K—Kt sq     |
| 32 Q—K 6 ch |                |

If Q plays 32 Q—B 8 ch, K—B 2; 33 Q×P ch, K—B 3; 34 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt 4; 35 P—R 4 ch, K×P; 36 P—Kt 3 ch, P×P ch; 37 K—Kt 2, R—B 7 mate.

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
|             | 32 K—B sq |
| 33 Q—B 5 ch | 33 K—K sq |
| 34 Q×P ch   | 34 K—Q sq |
| 35 Q—Q 5 ch |           |

If 35 Q—Q 4 ch, R×Q; 36 P×R, R—R 8.

|            |                |
|------------|----------------|
| 36 P×R     | 35 R×Q         |
| 37 P—R 3   | 36 R—Q R 8     |
| 38 P—Kt 4  | 37 K—Q 2       |
| 39 K—Kt sq | 38 R—R 7 ch    |
| 40 P—K R 4 | 39 K—Q 3       |
| 41 P—Kt 5  | 40 K×Q P       |
| 42 P×P     | 41 K—K 5       |
| 43 K—B sq  | 42 P×P         |
| 44 K—K sq  | 43 K—B 6       |
| 45 K—Q sq  | 44 K—Kt 7      |
| 46 K—B sq  | 45 P—B 6       |
| 47 K—Kt sq | 46 P—B 7       |
| 48 Any     | 47 R—K 7       |
|            | 48 P—Q's mate. |

### GAME No. 2,865.

A very interesting specimen of the Two Knights Defence. Played at Clifton (Bristol) June, 1906.

#### *Two Knights Defence.*

| WHITE.        | BLACK.              |
|---------------|---------------------|
| Señor MAÑANA. | Mr. H. M. PRIDEAUX. |
| 1 P—K 4       | 1 P—K 4             |
| 2 B—B 4       | 2 K Kt—B 3          |
| 3 K Kt—B 3    | 3 Kt—B 3            |
| 4 Kt—Kt 5     | 4 P—Q 4             |
| 5 P×P         | 5 Kt—Q R 4          |
| 6 B—Kt 5 ch   | 6 P—B 3             |
| 7 P×P         | 7 P×P               |
| 8 B—R 4       | 8 P—K R 3           |
| 9 Kt—K B 3    | 9 P—K 5             |

|              |          |
|--------------|----------|
| 10 Kt—K 5 ?  | 10 Q—Q 5 |
| 11 B×P ch    | 11 Kt×B  |
| 12 Kt×Kt     | 12 Q—B 4 |
| 13 Kt×P      | 13 R×Kt  |
| 14 Castles ? |          |

Kt—B 3 was the best move.

|           |            |
|-----------|------------|
|           | 14 B—Kt 5  |
| 15 Q—K sq | 15 Q×Q B P |
| 16 Q—K 3  | 16 B—Q B 4 |
| 17 P—Q 4  | 17 Kt—Q 4  |

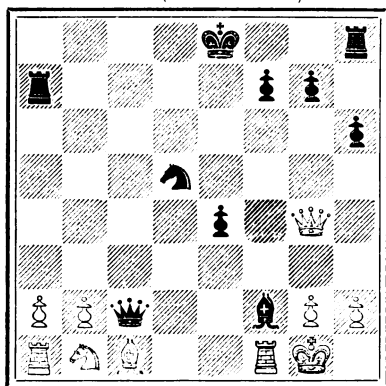


18 Q—K Kt 3    18 B×P  
19 Q×B            19 B×P ch

If 20 R×B, Q×B ch; 21 R—B\_sq, Q×R, and wins.

Position after Black's 19th move:—

BLACK (M. PRIDEAUX).



WHITE (SENOR MAÑANA).

20 K—R sq

20 P—K 6  
21 Q×P

Again, Kt—B 3 should have been played. Black's best then is probably 21 Kt—K 2, threatening to advance the B P.

21 P—K 7  
22 Q×R ch

If 22 Q—K 5 ch, Kt—K 2; 23 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—Q 2; 24 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—K 3, and wins.

22 K—Q 2  
23 R—K sq    23 Q—Q 8  
24 B—Q 2    24 B×R  
25 Kt—B 3    25 Q×R  
26 Q—Q 4, and Black mates in four moves.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—It will be noticed that the last instalment of our Thirteenth Problem Tourney is given this month. The award will be given in due course, but some time must necessarily elapse, since we have undertaken to give the judges a list of the problems which are unsound or are disqualified, as well as to suggest to them that certain positions, by reason of their obvious inferiority, cannot come into serious reckoning. The judges, we must observe, have had every position under consideration, and the assistance we render in their voluntary work is only intended to relieve them of superfluous analysis.

Some months back we were asked to supply a sample of "Yankee devilment" of modern chess problem schemes. Our correspondent seemed to imagine that the weirdness and sauciness of American composition was dead, since Loyd and Shinkman had practically ceased to startle the problem world with singular ventures or daringly absurd confections. We had to warehouse this request, but the accompanying five-mover seems to come in handy as an illustration. It is delightfully American in style, but is of a stamp which cannot, unluckily, inspire universal admiration. This specimen, we must remark, is not given



as a fair illustration of what Mr. Teed is capable of, but it shows to what lengths certain American composers will go to create a mild sensation. There is absolutely nothing in the problem, but the amusement it may create. Although a five-mover, it is easier to solve than many a two-mover.

From the *American Chess Bulletin*.—By F. M. Teed. White : K at K Kt sq, R at Q B sq, Kt at Q Kt 3, Ps at K B 3, 4, and 5. Black : K at K 8, Kt at Q 8, Ps at K 7 and Q 4. Mate in five.

---

We notice with some satisfaction that *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* has made some pertinent anticipatory remarks concerning our statements respecting the alleged chess problem solving championship "given away" by Dr. Lasker. In a long article the Editor says :—"Whether his (Captain Kaiser) premiership bestowed upon him by the chess champion (that is Dr. Lasker), himself a marvellous solver, will be generally accepted throughout the problem world is another matter, upon which much light will be shed by the opinions expressed in the various exchanges which will come to hand in the course of the next few weeks." We will make no further comment than that our contemporary is apparently in agreement with the observations we made on the subject in our last issue.

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Concerning the "Task trouble," of which we gave an illustration by Mr. R. Teichmann in our June issue, which unfortunately has, as will be seen by the solutions printed this month, a condemning flaw, we are surprised to see in a recent issue of the *Norwich Mercury* a position attributed to Mr. Daniel which is really a correction of Mr. Teichmann's problem. As Mr. Daniel is a contributor to our pages, the inference is he must have seen Mr. Teichmann's two-mover. This being so we think that Mr. Daniel might have acknowledged the source of the original conception of his position. Those who take an old problem in hand and improve it by skilful treatment are really indebted to the original composer's work for the result. This is Mr. A. W. Daniel's adaptation, we cannot call it by any other name :—

White : K at K 8, Q at Q B 8, Rs at K B 2 and Q 2, B at Q Kt 6, Kts at Q 6 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K B 5 and Q B 4. Black : K at K 4, Q at Q Kt 4, B at Q sq, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at K B 2, 3, Q 2, and Q B 2. Mate in two. To give Mr. Daniel due credit, we give what is a neat presentiment of the similar task as a "block" problem, taken also from the *Norwich Mercury* :—White : K at K Kt 6, Q at Q 8, B at Q R 4, Kts at K B 4 and K 6. Black : K at K 4, Ps at K 2 and Q 2. Mate in two. This is almost a Miniature and Task problem combined.

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We have only the following acknowledgments to make in our new Tourney :—7, "Alice"; 8, "Hard Work."



Coincidences are always interesting subjects, but one of the most remarkable we have met with is a sui-mate position recently published as Mr. F. Baird's, which is really the composition of that fine composer, Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright. We cannot understand this case, and can only suggest that memory not being up to par, a copy of an old problem has been registered and the recorder years after has regarded the transcript as his own work. Mr. A. C. White has called attention to this incident. We were quite cognisant of Mr. Wainwright's position of 1883, but had not noticed Mr. Baird's duplication. The position is :—White : K at Q R 2, Q at Q R 6, R at K R 5, B at K sq, Kts at K 5 and Q B 7, Ps at K 6, Q Kt 2, and Q R 3. Black : K at Q R 4, B at K B sq, Kt at Q 7, P at K 2, Self-mate in six moves, viz. :—1 Kt—K 8 ; 2 Kt—K Kt 4 dis ch ; 3 Kt—Q 6 ; 4 Kt—K 3 ; 5 Kt—B 4 ch ; 6 P—Kt 4 ch, &c.

British Chess Federation (Crystal Palace).—The solving "over-the-board" competition took place on Saturday, the 17th ult. The result was :—1, J. W. Dixon ; 2, C. F. C. Tattersall ; and 3, J. Keeble. Below we give two of the problems submitted, which were to our knowledge experimentally solved in four minutes, carefully timed, and every variation indicated, but the analysis not written out. Mr. Williams' two-er took about ten seconds to fix up its points, including the dual. Mr. Meyer's position, being a three-er, required more time, as quiet second moves generally make a solver pause. The positions are interesting, and are as follows :—

By P. H. Williams.—White : K at Q sq, Q at K R 3, Rs at K Kt 7 and Q Kt 5, Bs at Q Kt 7 and Q R 7, Ps at Q 2 and 6. Black : K at K Kt 8, Q at K B 7, B at K Kt 3, Ps at K R 2, K 4, Q 2, and Q B 3. Mate in two. Note.—There are no Knights, an unusual feature in two movers.

By Max J. Meyer.—White : K at K Kt 6, Q at K Kt 8, R at K 6, Kt at Q B 4, Ps at K B 5, Q B 2, Q Kt 2, and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 5, B at Q R 7, Ps at K B 6, 7, Q 4, Q R 2 and 3. Mate in three.

Some time ago we made the remark that there was no professionalism connected with chess problems. A case is recorded by the *Reading Observer* which is both sad and humorous. A young man was sentenced for purloining a book, and he declared to the magistrate that his chief source of income was winning prizes for solving chess problems. We should imagine he would be better catered for under enforced hospitality of H.M. than ever he could enjoy by his own efforts as a solver. The case is too funny for words and too serious to contemplate. There are some people who want looking after—even, apparently, problem solvers !

Speaking of professionalism, a rather incongruous incident has occurred in reference to our last paragraph of page 390. Our original correspondent has disclosed the identity of our contemporary, and says.



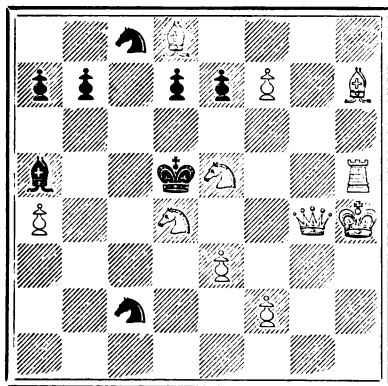
he has been satisfied that there was no need for the fuss we made. Two other writers (one anonymous) have written to say that the organ appeals only to chess amateurs, and our remarks are far too severe. Now we have had an opportunity of seeing for ourselves what was stated in our contemporary, and more than ever are we emphatic, notwithstanding our correspondents' protests. First of all, no excuse can validly be made because a chess department is devoted to chess amateurs for a stupidly wrong statement. The positions given are not end-games in the accepted term, as one writer asserts; and, were they so, it would be a comical new axiom that a position is better for containing flaws, and this is the top and bottom of the lesson to amateurs; but the fact is otherwise, since we find the positions presented are problems composed and originally offered as such. They are all familiar to us. Secondly, it is amazing that shelter for misstatements should be made because amateurs alone are provided for, and therefore elementary matter is all that is wanted. Have our correspondents given the matter a moment's thought? Some of the finest players are amateurs, and every problem composer is an amateur, and many expect to be treated with more substantial pabulum than, as the late Mr. H. J. C. Andrews once not very originally remarked, "milk for the babes." Our contemporary has, by the way, not lodged any challenge.

Three of our problems this month are contributed by old English veterans. It is not often one can coax old stagers to run into print, but we hope the problems by Messrs. Abbott, Greenwood, and Kidson will be enjoyed.

## RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM OLD MASTERS.

No. 25.—By LANSQUENET.

BLACK.

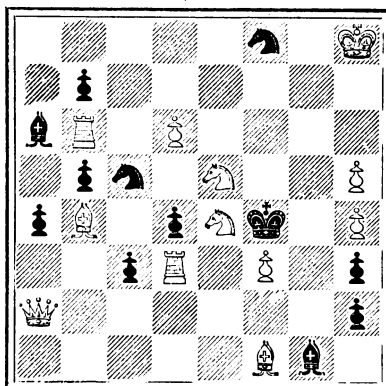


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 26.—By LANSQUENET.

BLACK.

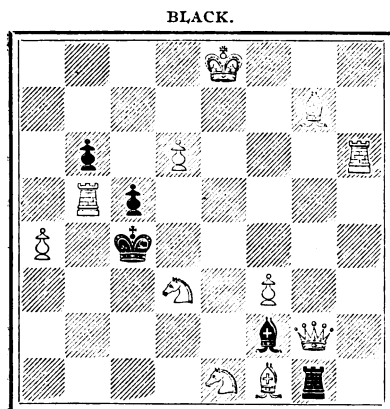


WHITE.

Mate in three.



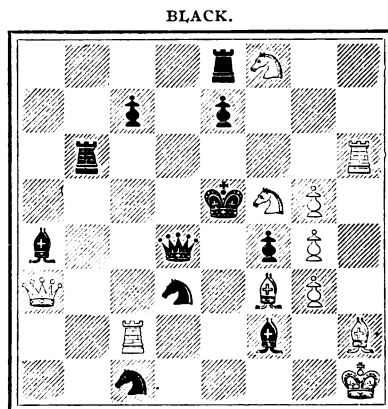
## No. 27.—By LAMOUROUX.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

## No. 28.—By LAMOUROUX.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 25 solved by 1 Kt—B 5, K×Kt; 2 Q—K B 4 ch, &c., with variations. Although this position received a tourney distinction, we feel we have not made a happy selection in this case. M. Lasquet composed some curious problems forty years and more ago, notable chiefly for bold ideas, regardless of the method of achieving the result. Key-move checks are to be met in his short compositions, yet his problems were reckoned at one time as masterpieces. He was almost a veteran when Pradignat made his mark as the present premier French composer.

No. 26 solved by 1 R—K 3, K×R; 2 Q—Q 2 ch, &c., with variations. This is a heavy-looking problem, and suffers from bad economy; but there are points in it. One would expect from a French composer something light and breezy, but, curiously enough, the best-favoured composers of France seem to have indulged in boards busily laden with pieces. Naturally, there are many exceptions, and Lansquet has given to the world some frail and interesting morsels, which, however, do not aspire to high dignity.

No. 27 solved by 1 B—R sq. This is a two-mover which possibly may have been the pioneer of many a more complex composition of modern date. It will be seen there is the germ of two-move strategy, which has been amplified times out of number since this was published. The position speaks for itself.

No. 28 solved by 1 Q—Kt 2, Q×Q; 2 R—B 7, &c. It was quite a fashion at one time in three-ers and four-ers for a key to threaten immediate mate, the composer relying upon the second move as the strength of his conception. This really is but an improvement or development of an earlier style, when checks prefaced the real strategical key. Lamouroux has composed some capital problems, and his efforts in the self-mate department of chess are especially good, seeing the date in which he worked.



REVIEW (*Continued*).

## TWENTIETH-CENTURY RETRACTORS AND CHESS NOVELTIES.

In resuming our review of this glorified work, we feel abashed in the admission that we have not had time or sufficient enthusiasm to make time to master all the Retractors presented ; still we are convinced that this class of work will not long remain popular, because chess is chess, and problem admirers recognize the "touch and move" rule. For an occasional plunge of humour such as at Christmastide one enjoys unconventional innovations and the more *outré* and eerie the intrigue the more seasonable they are supposed to be ; but a chess problem solver is slow in cultivating a taste or appreciation for that which is foreign to his teachings and antagonistic to tradition. If the door is to be thrown wide open for the admission of unorthodox diversions, there is no knowing to what lengths extremists may go. Mrs. Baird has made her own code, which seems at times arbitrary and at times convenient. For instance, we find in some of her positions a certain piece has to mate on a certain square, that a certain move must give check in others, in some "No Queens" allowed, and in several cases a particular outline is demanded. This looks like a comfortable way of "burking" a cook. We wonder what a solver would think of a problem in the ordinary form with similar reservations ; they might be tolerated, but would not be reckoned as true chess. The conditions of Mrs. Baird's fancies are not uniform, since there are strange varieties. In some cases Black has to retract his last move and make another in its stead, whilst in others White has to retract his move and let Black proceed with retraction, which is decidedly not chess. It becomes the "beg pardon" order, and takes one back to school games, when the call of "feignits" was a temporary relief or protection. There is in one of the stipulations no less than nine terms ; a few in eight, whilst in some there are only three. Elaboration is shown in changing the conditions of the same position, and it is most singular what a fund of variety the authoress has ingeniously extracted from her material—in some instances the miscellany is splendidly in evidence. A peculiar feature—at least it may seem so to many—is the twin positions—that is, two positions similar in setting which have strangely different solutions. This is really not remarkable, but doubtless is the result of a searching analysis for "cooks," as composers in the ordinary way know. Some of these Retractors have had their initial forms contoured by familiar outlines such as hearts, circles, anchors, crosses, or their finals resemble similar picturesque shapes. Each effort is assigned a name, more or less appropriate ; but in some cases the appellation is as difficult to decipher or reconcile as the solution itself.

The book finishes up with Direct-Mate Fantasies and Letter Problems. In this section Mrs. Baird shows remarkable ingenuity, since she has illustrated her outlines (with only two or three exceptions) without the aid of "dead-heads," but in no instance can we find that there is even a passable problem. At this we are not surprised, for the simple fact, "it can't be done at the price." The clever way in which



she has treated this kindergarten department is almost amazing, especially when it is to be placed to her credit that on one diagram she has crowded in no fewer letters than five. In creating this record, device has been resorted to in dividing the board into sections some times irregular, a daring novelty, but it is not devoid of charms. The almost forgotten work of Schmoiff, published in 1867, should not be lost sight of, as it contained in diagram form the whole alphabet and other devices; the problems being of varying lengths. There were also monograms, but the two works cannot be contrasted.

One essential feature of Mrs. Baird's "Retractor and Chess Novelties" is the Shakespearean quotations. These quotations give the work a peculiar distinction. In very many cases they are enjoyably *apropos*, and we are sure this characteristic has helped to render the chess work more acceptable than had the positions been rendered bald, without the colour of the Immortal Bard's assistance. He little thought to what ends his epigrams and delightful sallies of wit would be used for! Mrs. Baird obviously is a great admirer of Shakespeare, but must have had a great lift up from either Mrs. Cowden Clarke's or other Concordance to furnish the appropriate quotations.

We can only hope that Mrs. Baird's farewell has been made precipitately, and that she will return later on to legitimate composition, in which she has so well established an enduring fame. She has every encouragement; the world admires her accomplishments as a composer more than her skill at eccentricities—and even the latter are well worth sampling when a change from hum-drum chess is welcome. We can heartily recommend the work for what it purports to be. It is a splendid memorial of chess frivolities, and painstaking effort to please those who at times delight in humorous diversions or crave for bizarre novelties.

## SOLUTIONS.

By P. F. Blake (p. 291).—1 Q—R 3, P—K 3; 2 Kt—Kt 4, &c. If 1... P—R 5 (Threat); 2 Kt—Q 3, &c. If 1... P×Q B P; 2 B—Q sq, &c. If 1... K P×P; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1... Kt—K 3; 2 B×Kt, &c. Truly a splendid work. Every variation is interesting, and particularly fine are the four first, each leading to cleverly devised mates. The key is a capital one, and there is a pronounced element of difficulty. It is one of the best three-movers we have seen for years. Mr. Blake's first prize problem in the *Reading Observer* Tourney, published a few months back, was a fine composition, but we prefer the *Afton-bladet* problem.

By F. Gamage (p. 291).—1 Q—Q Kt sq, K—K 4, Kt—B 2, or B—B 8; 2 Q—Kt 5, &c. If 1... P—R 3; 2 Q—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1... P—R 5; 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. If 1... 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. If 1... Kt (R 8) moves; 2 Q—Kt 3, &c. If 1... B×B or Q 8; 2 Q×P, &c. An uncommon class of problem, which improves on acquaintance. It is certainly difficult to solve. The three mates when the Knight is pinned are curious, though not particularly pretty. It is somewhat singular that the White Queen in the course of the solution occupies five squares on the Q Kt file. There are one or two very close tries, which are cleverly met.

By J. Colpa (p. 291).—The White Pawn on R's file should be at K R 5. 1 Kt—B 6, Q—Q 4; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1... Q—R 6; 2 P—B 4 ch, &c. If 1... K×Kt; 2 B—K 7 ch, &c. If 1... P—B 5; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—Q 6 ch, &c. Rather difficult, and especially rendered so by the unexpected play after K×Kt. Some of the play is pretty, but the setting is unattractive.



## PROBLEMS.

## "B.C.M." THIRTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

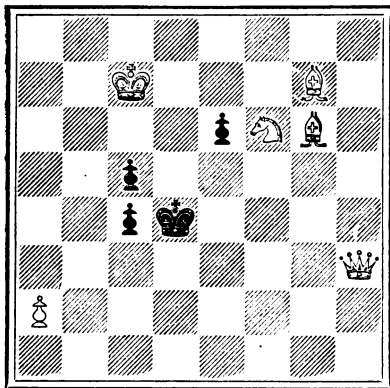
No. 2162.

Motto :

'Ultra posse nemo tenetur.'

(T.P. No. 94.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

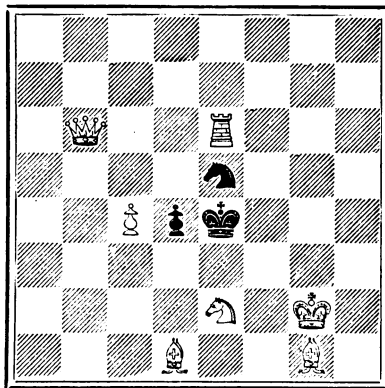
White mates in two moves.

No. 2163.

Motto : "Desert Pea."

(T.P. No. 95.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

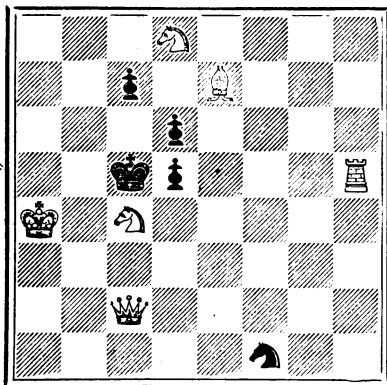
White mates in two moves.

No. 2164.

Motto : "Fairy Fancy."

(T.P. No. 96.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

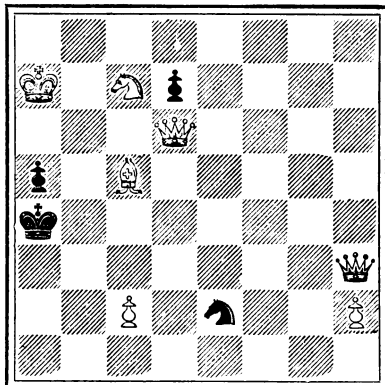
White mates in two moves.

No. 2165.

Motto : "Adelaide I."

(T.P. No. 97.)

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WHITE.

White mates in two moves.



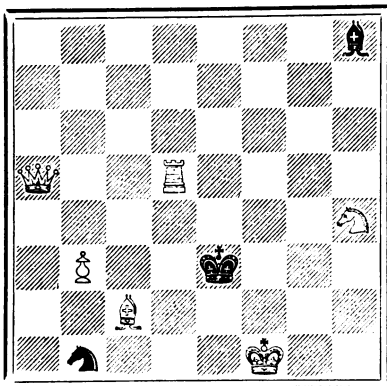
## PROBLEMS.

*B.C.M. 13th Problem Tourney.*No. 2166. *The last.*

Motto : " Adelaide II."

(T.P. No. 98.)

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WHITE.

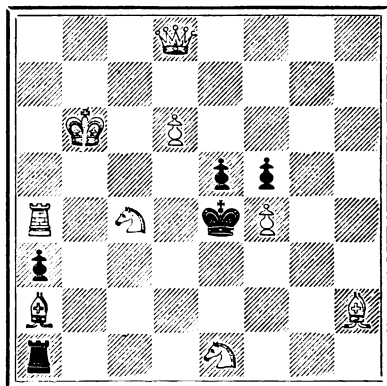
White mates in two moves.

No. 2167.

By WM. GREENWOOD,

Sutton Mill.

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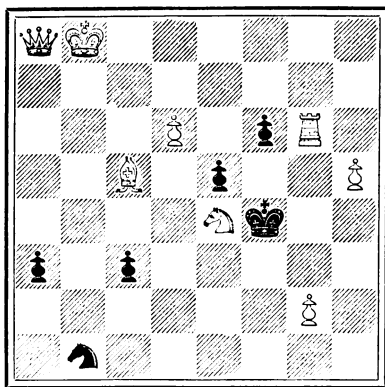
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2168.

By J. W. ABBOTT, London.

BLACK.



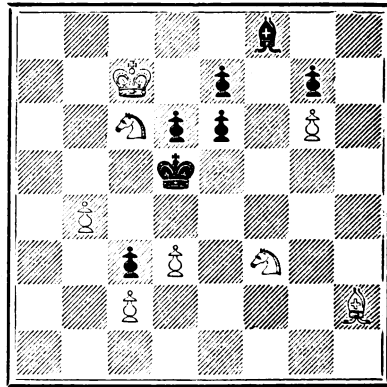
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2169.

By H. E. KIDSON, Liverpool.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.







## CARLSBAD TOURNAMENT, 1907.



Standing : Niemzowitsch, Wolf, Mises, Cohn, Johner, Leonhardt, Salve, Vidmar, Berger, Spielmann, Dus-Chotimirsky, Tartakower, Olland,  
Sitting : Rubinstein, Marco, Fahndrich, Tchigorin, Schlechter, Hoffer, Tietz, Maroczy, Janowski, Neustadt, Drobny, Marshall.

*Photo by M. Adler, Carlsbad.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

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OCTOBER, 1907.

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PARSLOE'S IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, 1795

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A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE MUZIO GAMBIT.

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“**P**ARSLOE'S COFFEE-HOUSE, next door to the Thatched House in St. James' Street.” How remote it all sounds from the chess world of to-day ! And yet for more than thirty years it was the head-quarters of London chess, and was one of the two *foci* of the chess world of the closing eighteenth century. It was there that the “Chess Club”—the first properly organised chess club that was formed in England—was founded in 1774, under the influence of the famous Philidor. Before that year there had been only chess resorts, first at Slaughter's Coffee-House, in St. Martin's Lane ; and later, in 1770, at the Salopian Coffee-House, in Charing Cross, where London players felt their way towards the organisation that four years later made Parsloe's its head-quarters. Twiss, writing in 1787, describes it in its palmiest days in his *Chess* (Vol. I., p. 164) :—“The number of members is limited to a hundred, as in the Chess-club at Paris ; and the members of the one are admitted into the other, without being ballotted for. The terms of the subscription are three guineas. Soon after the institution several zealous members made a subscription among themselves in order to defray Mr. Philidor's expences and enable him to attend them during the winter. The best players are Count Bruhl, the Hon. Henry Conway, Lord Harrowby, Mr. Bowdler, and Mr. Jennings. These gentlemen give Mr. Philidor the two first moves, for which they receive a *Knight*, and are then a match for him. Among the Ladies he was not met with a first or even a second-rate player.”

K I



It was here that Philidor gave those annual exhibitions of blindfold play which seemed so phenomenal to his contemporaries, now playing three opponents simultaneously and now two blindfolded and one *à voir*. It was here that he played his last games of chess, in the very year of which I am to write. His presence was the attraction of the club, and after his death it gradually declined in importance. Possibly it was too exclusive in its membership; neither Sarratt nor Lewis would seem to have been admitted within its circle, and the foundation of the old "London Chess Club," in 1807, at Tom's Coffee-House, in Cornhill, probably only hastened its decay, until somewhere about 1825 the club died of senile decay.

To the list of members that Twiss gave in 1787 we must add in 1795 Joseph Wilson, Cotter, the introducer of the Allgaier Gambit in England, Col. Etherington, who had played with M. de Legalle in France, Maseres, Verdoni, who essayed to fill Philidor's mantle after his death; Leycester, and the Rev. George Atwood. It is to this last member that we owe all the specimens of play of the period that we possess—not the least important being the games played by Philidor which George Walker published in 1835, and included in his *Chess Studies* in 1844.

The Rev. George Atwood (born 1746, died 1807), after a very distinguished career at Cambridge (where he was scholar and Fellow of Trinity, third Wrangler, and 1st Smith's Prizeman, and was elected F.R.S. 1776), had come up to London in 1784 to hold the sinecure appointment of "Patent Searcher of the Customs," with a salary of £500 a year. This post was given him by William Pitt, who had been one of his Cambridge pupils, and Atwood earned his salary by performing for Government all the calculations connected with the revenue. In this work he excelled. He was also an accomplished musician. He took Orders with his Fellowship, but he never had any Church preferment. To his contemporaries he must have appeared as a hard-working Civil Servant; to his successors he is remembered as the inventor of an ingenious piece of apparatus for the performance of experiments on the attractive force of the earth, which, still known as "Atwood's Machine," is an essential part of the equipment of every physical laboratory.

I do not know in what year he joined the chess club, but already, in 1787, he was recording games in his note books—fifteen of which passed after his death in 1807 into the possession of his friend Joseph Wilson, and after Wilson's death were offered for sale in London in 1833. The volume that I have seen has every appearance of having been intended as the rough draft of a projected work on the Openings, with a tabular arrangement similar to that adopted by Allgaier. The basis of the tables is provided by the openings contained in Philidor's works, but these are everywhere amplified by variations and experiments derived from actual play at the chess club. As these are generally dated, it is possible to discover what openings were being played in a particular year, and I have chosen the first two months of 1795 because it was just at this time that Atwood was most industrious in his record.

Philidor is, of course, the dominant figure throughout the volume,



and every novelty had to be put to the test of actual trial against the great master. His counter-play was anxiously awaited, eagerly noted, thoroughly canvassed, and became the starting-point of fresh analysis. In all this the members do not impress one greatly by their play. To modern players Philidor's replies will often look inferior also, but he could always rely on the fear that his name inspired, and he was always ready with a new move when the old one was losing its terrors. After all, novelty is the chief recommendation for many a line of play.

But this position of Philidor's is no surprise to us. He easily overshadowed his contemporaries, who were, after all, very ordinary players. What is surprising is to find that the principles of play that he laid down in his text books were not more followed. It has generally been supposed that it was owing to the influence of J. H. Sarratt that the more open play and more attacking openings which we associate with the Italian masters came into vogue in England. In particular the re-introduction of the Muzio Gambit has been ascribed to Sarratt—to whom we certainly owe its extraordinary misnomer. This is, however, not the case, and Atwood's papers show that the chess world was excited in the beginning of 1795 by the introduction of this brilliant gambit by Wilson. He probably obtained it from a MS. collection of Greco's games compiled in 1623 for Nicholas Mount Stephen, which he had bought in 1763. This volume is now in the possession of Mr. J. G. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A.

One of Wilson's earliest attempts resulted in the following game :—

### MUZIO GAMBIT.—JANUARY, 1795.

WHITE.

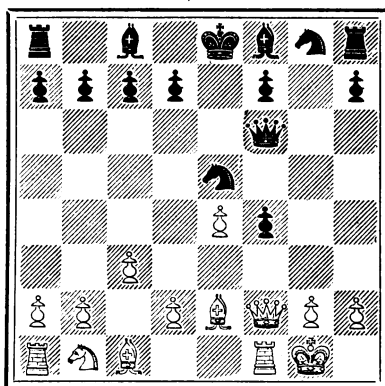
- 1 P—K 4
- 2 P—K B 4
- 3 Kt—K B 3
- 4 B—B 4
- 5 Castles
- 6 Q×P
- 7 P—B 3
- 8 Q—B 2
- 9 B—K 2

BLACK.

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

Position after White's 9th move :—

B—K 2.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

See Diagram.

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 10 B—Q sq   | 9 P—B 6           |
| 11 P—K R 3  | 10 Kt—R 3         |
| 12 P—K Kt 4 | 11 R—K Kt sq      |
| 13 P×Kt     | 12 Kt (R 3)×P     |
| 14 K—R sq   | 13 R×P ch         |
|             | 14 R-R 5 ch wins. |

A suggested emendation at move 9, B—Kt 3, was met by 9... Kt—Q 6! Weak play, all of this, with no sign of any appreciation of the necessity of hard attack for White. Another game played in the earlier part of January ran 8 P—Q 4, Kt×P; 9 B×P ch, Q×B; 10



P×Kt, B—R 3; 11 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K 2; 12 P—K 5, P—Q B 3; 13 Kt—K 4. Whereupon Black replied with the colossal blunder of 13... P—Q 4, and lost his Queen. Despite this, 5 Castles fell out of favour, probably from the threatened check on Q 4; and on January 12th Wilson was trying 5 P—Q B 3 in its place—a move quite typically eighteenth century. We have fragments of several games, which I may conveniently summarise thus: 5 P—Q B 3, P×Kt; 6 Q×P, B—R 3; 7 P—Q 4 [or 7 Castles, Kt—Q B 3; 8 P—Q 4, Q—B 3; 9 P—K 5, Q—Kt 2; 10 P—K Kt 3, Kt—Q sq; or 7 P—K Kt 3, played by Philidor on January 17th, which seems to have led to the abandonment of 5 P—Q B 3], Q—R 5 ch; 8 P—Kt 3, P×P; 9 Q×P ch, K—Q sq; 10 B×B, P—Kt 7 dis ch; 11 K—K 2, Kt×B, and wins. Or 5 P—Q B 3, P×Kt; 6 Q×P, Q—B 3; 7 P—Q 4 [or 7 Castles, P—Q 3; 8 P—Q 4, B—R 3; 9 P—K Kt 3, B—K 3], Kt—B 3 [or 7... P—Q 3; 8 Castles, B—K 3]; 8 B×P, P—Q 3; 9 Castles, B—R 3; 10 Q—K 3, Kt—Q sq.

On January 18th, Wilson, who seems to have had a fine faith in the capabilities of his new gambit, brought in a new continuation on the 5th move:—5 P—Q 4, which is generally associated with the names of two later analysts, Koch and Ghulam Kassim. With this move the defence evidently proved more difficult of discovery. We have the beginnings of two games played on that day by Wilson, Atwood playing the defence. One of these ran:—5 P—Q 4, P×Kt; 6 Q×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 7 P—B 3, Q—R 5 ch; 8 P—Kt 3, P×P; 9 Q×P ch, K—Q sq; 10 P×P winning either Queen or Bishop, says Atwood—a very hasty judgment. Atwood had thought well of the defence, for he makes this note against it: “A different defence to be tryd against Philidor.” Apparently the trial proved unsuccessful, for at a later date he made the sorrowful addition: “N.B.—This fails.” The other game began 6... B—R 3; 7 P—K Kt 3, P—Q B 3; 8 P×P, Kt—K 2. To this Atwood gives the correction 7 Castles, Q—B 3; 8 P—K 5, Q—Kt 2; 9 B×P, B×B; 10 Q×B, Kt—K R 3 as being the “True Defence.” This occurred in a game with Wilson early in February. Before he came to this conclusion other defences had been tried. For instance, there is 6... P—K R 4, “to be tryd against Philidor,” and 6... P—Q 3, which failed because Wilson continued 7 Castles, B—R 3; 8 B×P, B×B; 9 Q×B. Another game, 2nd February, 1795, ran as follows:—5 P—Q 4, P×Kt; 6 Q×P, Q—B 3; 7 P—K 5, Q—B 3; 8 B—Q 5, Q×P; 9 B×Kt P, B—Kt 5 ch; 10 K—B sq, Q—B 5 ch; 11 K—B 2, Q×P ch; 12 K—B sq, Q—B 5 ch; 13 K—B 2, B—B 4 ch; 14 K—K sq; 15 Q—Kt 5 ch, and wins the B on Kt 7.

Later trials led to a new conclusion. “Whenever White plays P—Q 4 at the 5th move, Black must play Kt—Q B 3 the succeeding move, and afterwards B—R 3.” This is illustrated by two games against Philidor played February 8th and February 9th respectively. These began thus:—I. 1—4 as before; 5 P—Q 4, P×Kt; 6 Q×P, Kt—Q B 3; 7 P—B 3, B—R 3 [7... Q—K 2, “a new defence to be tryd”]; 8 B×P (B 4) [8 P—K Kt 3, and 8 Castles are noted for trial], Q—B 3 [8... P—Q 3; 9 B×B, Kt×B; 10 Q—B 4, Kt—R 4



"seems to be good"] ; 9 B×Q B P, Q×Q ; 10 P×Q, Kt—K B 3, and Black seems out of his difficulties. II. (February 9th) 1—6 as in the previous game ; 7 P—B 3, Q—B 3 ; 8 P—K 5, Kt×K P ; 9 P×Kt, Q×P ch ; 10 K—Q sq, Q—B 3 ; 11 R—K sq ch, B—K 2 ; 12 B×P, (B 4) ; P—Q 3 ; 13 Q—K 3. Black is still very cramped, and should have done better by the return of the piece.

This is the extent of the treatment of the Muzio, and no later experiments with this opening appear in the note book. On February 11th Atwood and Wilson were playing a sober Philidor's Defence (Walker, *Chess Studies*, No. 290). On February 12th Atwood played Philidor, Philidor giving Q Kt for the move, and threw the game away by a bad oversight (Walker, 266). The following day they played two more games at the same odds, both of which Atwood won. The first is No. 265 in Walker's *Chess Studies*, the second was a short game hitherto, I believe, unpublished :—

### PHILIDOR (GIVING Q Kt) v. ATWOOD.

*Remove White's Q Kt.*

WHITE.

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

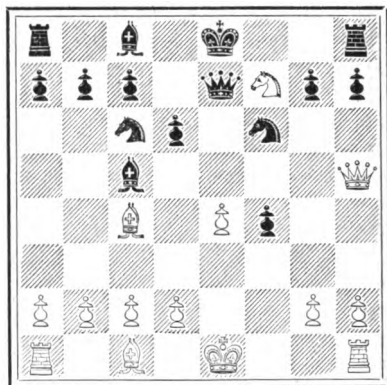
BLACK.

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

Position after Black's 7th move :—

Kt—B 3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

*See Diagram.*

- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 8 Kt×QP db ch | 8 K—Q sq            |
| 9 Kt—B 7 ch   | 9 K—K sq            |
| 10 Q—B 3      | 10 Kt—Q 5           |
| 11 Q×B P      | 11 Kt×P ch          |
| 12 K—B sq     | 12 R—K B sq         |
| 13 R—Q Kt sq  | 13 Kt×K P           |
| 14 B—Q 3      | 14 R×Kt wins Queen. |

Even Homer nods at times, it seems, or had Philidor his bad days, like the rest of us ? Next week the chess club had a fresh excitement, for Philidor had advertised the first of his blindfold performances of the year for Saturday, February 21st, at 2 p.m., when he was to play two games simultaneously before the lady and gentlemen members of the club and any strangers who were prepared to pay five shillings for their tickets of admission to the club for the sitting.

H. J. R. MURRAY.





# SOME NINETEENTH-CENTURY CHESS BOOKS AND CHESS PLAYERS.

## II.

**I**N 1836 was published "A Selection of Games at Chess actually played in London by the late Alexander Macdonnell, Esq." Selected and arranged by William Greenwood Walker. This 8vo. volume of 280 pages is a fine monument alike to the genius of the player whose games are recorded and to the faithful hero-worship of the compiler. Greenwood Walker was the secretary of the Westminster Chess Club, where he spent as much as five or six hours a day patiently recording the moves of Macdonnell's games, and it is solely to his industry that we owe the first complete record of a match between two great players.

George Walker, to whom he was not related, says of him that "we could well have spared a better—aye, many a better—man," and with this cryptic epitaph we will, for the present, leave him.

Alexander Macdonnell, the hero of the book, was born in Belfast, the son of a physician in that town, in 1798.

For some years he managed a large estate in Demarara, and afterwards was appointed Secretary to the Committee of West India Merchants, with the special business of watching their Parliamentary interests. He wrote "various works on political economy distinguished, as might be expected, for their originality of thought and depth of research," which are now as much forgotten as though they had not been distinguished in any way, and he played some games at chess by which he is remembered.

Macdonnell's chess instructor was William Lewis, who retired from serious chess so soon as he was unable to give his pupil Pawn and move.

The former at once became acknowledged as the best British player, and during the last few years of his life specially distinguished himself in giving odds. His talent in this direction is well shewn in the following remarkable game, in which, as White, he gives the odds of Q Kt :—

*(Remove White's Q Kt.)*

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



No criticism of Black's play could help us to find how White comes to inaugurate this wonderful combination. "This game," says Greenwood Walker, "was first published in the *Morning Post* newspaper, and is allowed to be one of the finest specimens of play on record," which is all that can be said about it.

In 1834 La Bourdonnais paid his second visit to London. On his arrival, efforts were at once made to arrange a match between the two great players; and as Macdonnell declared himself ready to play upon any terms and in any manner, no serious difficulty was found in settling details. But we must briefly introduce the visitor. Louis Charles Mahé de la Bourdonnais was born in 1795. He came of good family, his grandfather having been the Governor of Mauritius, mentioned in "Paul and Virginia." He was educated in the College of Henri IV., but did not take up any regular profession. His small paternal estate was lost in some building speculations, and so chess became at once his passion and his living. Like Macdonnell, he became the successor of his tutor, Deschapelles; and, like Philidor, he sometimes performed out of Paris.

The first match was for twenty-one games, draws not counting, and was won by La Bourdonnais by sixteen to five, with four drawn games. The friends of Macdonnell were much more concerned about this result than he was himself. He regarded La Bourdonnais as the finest player of his time, and one who had had the advantage of practice with the best players; but supposed that he might come up to him with practice.

A second match was arranged of nine games, won by Macdonnell by five to four. Other matches resulted in wins to La Bourdonnais by six to five, eight to three, and seven to four. A sixth match was not finished, being left in favour of Macdonnell at five to four.

The exact number of games played is uncertain. Greenwood Walker puts them at 84, George Walker at 85, and the "Dictionary of National Biography" at 88. The second figure is probably the correct one, La Bourdonnais winning 46 to 26, with 13 drawn.

Their chief interest to ourselves lies in the fact that they mark the beginning of what is known as Modern Theory, La Bourdonnais adopting it against Macdonnell's old school strategy. It may be said at once that the Englishman's persistency in playing P—K 5 in the French Defence, and in accepting the Queen's Gambit, was not generally approved by his friends. George Walker wrote a letter of remonstrance to him on the subject, in reply to which he said that he could not mend his opening, and all the books showed that the defence got the better game. However, he did not play the French Defence himself, and only once offered the Queen's Gambit, which La Bourdonnais declined.

All of these matches were played in the summer and autumn of 1834. Play usually began about mid-day and lasted until six or seven at night. Macdonnell was the slower player, and has been known to take an hour and a half or longer on a single move. La Bourdonnais, though much quicker and impatient of slow play, sometimes took three-quarters of an hour to a move. At the end of a sitting the Frenchman would have a short meal, and then proceed to consume



the rest of the evening in playing all-comers. The Englishman would frequently retire exhausted, and sometimes spend many hours of the night pacing the room.

The following selections from the games played does not pretend to be representative or to include all the best, but they give some indication of the quality of the play, and may stimulate our readers to make a closer acquaintance with them :—

5th Game.—Macdonnell has the move. 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—Q B 3, P—Q 4; 5 P—K 5, P—K B 3. The attack is upon the lines recommended by Philidor (see *B.C.M.* for August, p. 353). With this move, however, La Bourdonnais improves upon Philidor's play. 6 Kt—Q R 3, Kt—R 3; 7 Kt—B 2, B—K 2; 8 P—Q 4, Castles; 9 B—Q 3, P—B 5; 10 B—K 2, B—Q 2; 11 Castles, P—Q Kt 4; 12 Kt—K 3, P—Q R 4; 13 K—R sq, P×P; 14 B P×P, Kt—B 4; 15 P—K Kt 4, Kt×Kt; 16 B×Kt, B—K sq. There is no use in regarding White's play as risky. Attack is with him a necessity. 17 Q—Q 2, B—Kt 3; 18 Kt—Kt 5, B×Kt; 19 B×B, Q—Q 2; 20 P—K R 4, P—Kt 5; 21 K—R 2, P×P; 22 P×P, P—R 5; 23 P—R 5, B—K 5; 24 P—R 6, P—Kt 3; 25 B—B 6, Q R—Kt sq; 26 B—Kt 7, Q—K 2; 27 K—Kt 3, R×R; 28 R×R, P—R 6; 29 R—B 6, Kt—R 4; 30 B—Q sq, Kt—Kt 6; 31 Q—K B 2, Kt—B 8; 32 B—R 4, Kt—Q 6; 33 Q—K B sq, P—Kt 4; 34 B—B 2, Kt—B 4; 35 P×Kt, B×B; 36 P—B 6, B—R 5; 37 P—B 7, R—K sq; 38 Q—B sq, Q×P; 39 Q×Kt P, B—B 7; 40 B—B 8 dis. ch, B—Kt 3; 41 B×P, Q—Q 2; 42 B—Q 6, P—Q 5; 43 Q—B 4, Q—B sq; 44 Q×P, Q—B 3; 45 Q—R 7, and wins.

Black's play, especially of the Q-side Pawns, is quite in the most approved modern style, and it would never do to admit that there is anything wrong in his strategy. We must suppose, therefore, an error in tactics, and, indeed, it seems that 24... R×R; 25 R×R, P—Kt 3; 26 B—B 6, R—K B sq; 27 B—Kt 7, R×R; 28 B×R, Q—K B 2 would have been safer, but from the 30th move onwards White's play is irreproachable.

The next specimen of this opening has a very different result. 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—Q B 3, P—Q 4; 5 P—K 5, P—K B 3; 6 Kt—R 3, Kt—R 3; 7 Kt—B 2, Kt—B 2; 8 P—Q 4, Q—Kt 3; 9 Kt—K 3, P×Q P; 10 B P×P, Kt—B 5 ch; 11 K—B 2, P×P. White's excursion with the K is forced. 12 B P×P, Castles; 13 K—Kt 3, Q—B 2; 14 P—K R 4, K Kt×P; 15 P×Kt, Kt×P; 16 K—R 3, Kt×Kt; 17 P×Kt, P—Q 5; 18 Kt—Kt 4, P—K R 4; 19 Kt—B 2, Q—K 4; 20 B—Q 3, B—Q 3; 21 Kt—K 4, B—B 2; 22 K—Kt 2, B—Q 2; 23 P—B 4, Q—B 4; 24 Kt—Kt 5, B—B 3 ch; 25 K—Kt sq, Q—Kt 5 ch; 26 Q×Q, P×Q; 27 R—R 2, B—Q 4; 28 P—R 5, R×P; 29 B×R, B×B; 30 Kt—K 4, B—K 6 ch; 31 K—Kt 2, R—K B sq; 32 R—K B sq, R—B 4; 33 K R—R sq, R—K 4. Black, who played the whole game with great spirit, won in fifty moves. White loses time. His 28th move leads to nothing, and might have been better used by playing R—K B 2, followed by B—K 2 and Q R—B sq. as opportunity offered.



Another game of the same kind runs as follows :—1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 P—K B 4, P—K 3; 3 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 4 P—Q B 3, P—Q 4; 5 P—K 5, P—K B 3; 6 Q Kt—R 3, K Kt—R 3; 7 Kt—B 2, Q—Kt 3; 8 P—Q 4, P×Q P; 9 B P×P, B—Kt 5 ch; 10 Kt×B, Q×Kt ch; 11 K—B 2, Castles; 12 P—Q R 3, Q—Kt 3; 13 K—Kt 3, Kt×Q P; 14 Kt×Kt, Q×Kt; 15 Q×Q, Kt—B 4 ch; 16 K—R 3, Kt×Q. This game extended to 80 moves, and was eventually drawn, although Macdonnell did not succeed in winning back his Pawn. But the question may well be asked, Could he have drawn against the best players of our time? It is only by the consideration of such questions as these that any estimate can be made of the relative strength of players of different generations; since we must assume that seventy years of analysis has improved our knowledge of the openings. I venture to think that in a match between any of the best players of to-day, Black, with this position, would demonstrate a win, and, without refusing the credit which is due to Macdonnell for his patient defence, we may regard him as fortunate in not having to conduct it against Zukertort, Steinitz, or Lasker.

I give one more specimen of this opening. 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 P—K B 4, Kt—Q B 3; 3 P—Q B 3, P—K 3; 4 K Kt—B 3, P—Q 4; 5 P—K 5, P—B 3; 6 B—Q 3, Kt—R 3. White's 6th move is an improvement introduced by him late in these contests, this being the 81st game. 7 B—B 2, Q—Kt 3; 8 Castles, B—Q 2; 9 K—R sq, B—K 2; 10 P—Q 4, P—B 4; 11 P—Q R 3, P—R 4; 12 P—R 3, Kt—B 2; 13 P—Q Kt 3, P—K R 4; 14 R—K sq, P—Kt 3; 15 B—K 3, Kt—R 3; 16 Q Kt—Q 2, P×P; 17 P×P, K—B 2; 18 R—R 2, Q R—Q B sq; 19 Q—K 2, K—Kt 2; 20 Kt—Kt 5, Kt—B 2; 21 Kt×Kt, K×Kt; 22 Q—B 2, K—Kt 2; 23 Kt—B 3, Kt—Q sq; 24 Kt—R 4, Kt—B 2; 25 Q—Kt 3, R—R 3; 26 B—B 2, B×P; 27 B×P, K P×B; 28 R×B, B—K 3; 29 K R—R sq, Q—Kt 5; 30 R—R 4, Q—B 6; 31 Q×Q, R×Q; 32 R×P, R×Kt P; 33 Kt—B 3, R—R sq; 34 R—R 8, R—Q B sq; 35 R×R, B×R; 36 R—Q B sq, B—K 3; 37 R—Q B 7, R—Kt 3; 38 Kt—Kt 5, K—B sq; 39 Kt×B ch, R×Kt; 40 R×P, Kt—Q sq. White won.

Although we may allow that Macdonnell manages this form of attack remarkably well, there are few, I fancy, would care to revive it. There was no need, for example, for Black to move his K side Pawns about as in this last game.

Let us look at some of the Queen's Gambits, in which La Bourdonnais was White. 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P×P; 3 P—K 3, P—K 4; 4 B×P, P×P; 5 P×P, Kt—K B 3; 6 Kt—, Q B 3, B—K 2; 7 Kt—B 3, Castles; 8 P—K R 3, Q Kt—Q 2; 9 B—K 3, Kt—Kt 3; 10 B—Kt 3, P—B 3; 11 Castles, K Kt—Q 4.

Macdonnell was very fond of getting his two Knights together in this way, and did not mind wasting a few moves on this rather useless manoeuvre. 12 Q—K 2, P—K B 4; 13 Kt—K 5, P—B 5; 14 B—Q 2, P—K Kt 4. This is one of those bad moves which a bad player cannot make. It is too unexpected. 15 Q R—K sq, K—Kt 2; 16 Kt×Kt, Kt×Kt; 17 Kt×P, P×Kt; 18 B×Kt, Q×B; 19 Q×B ch, R—B 2; 20 Q—Kt 4, B—B 4; 21 R—K 5, Q—Q 2; 22 P—Q 5, P×P; 23



Q—Q 4, K—R 3. Black has no defence. K—Kt sq would be met by 24 B—B 3, threatening R—K 8 ch among other things. 24 P—K R 4, B—K 3; 25 K R—K sq, R—K sq; 26 R×Kt P, Q R—K B sq; 27 Q—K 5, B—Kt 5; 28 mate in two.

It was of this game that Mery sang—

*La Revanche de Waterloo.*

Labourdonnais vainquer, sortie de cette guerre,  
Fut sacre roi de France et roi de l'Angleterre  
Par le droit des échecs.

The following game (the 50th) was the gem of the series :—1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P×P; 3 P—K 4, P—K 4; 4 P—Q 5, P—K B 4; 5 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 6 B×P, B—B 4; 7 Kt—B 3, Q—K 2; 8 B—K Kt 5, B×P ch; 9 K—B sq, B—Kt 3; 10 Q—K 2, P—B 5; 11 Q R—Q sq, B—Kt 5; 12 P—Q 6, P×P; 13 Kt—Q 5, Kt×Kt. An unexpectedly bold course, which, however, is in a manner forced, for if 13.., Q—Q sq; 14 Q—K sq, threatening Q—Kt 4 or R 4 gives a very strong attack. 14 B×Q, Kt—K 6 ch; 15 K—K sq, K×B; 16 Q—Q 3, R—Q sq; 17 R—Q 2, Kt—K 6 ch; 18 Q—Kt 3, B—R 4; 19 P—Q R 3, Q R—B sq; 20 R—K Kt sq, P—Q Kt 4! 21 B×P, B×Kt; 22 P×B, Kt—Q 5; 23 B—B 4, Kt×P ch; 24 K—B 2, Kt×Q R; 25 R×P ch, K—B 3; 26 R—B 7 ch, K—Kt; 3; 27 R—Q Kt 7, Kt (Q 7)×B; 28 P×Kt, R×P; 29 Q—Kt sq, B—Kt 3; 30 K—B 3, R—B 6; 31 Q—R 2, Kt—B 5 dis ch; 32 K—Kt 4, R—K Kt sq; 33 R×B (to avoid mate), P×R; 34 K—R 4, K—B 3; 35 Q—K 2, R—Kt 3; 36 Q—R 5, Kt—K 6 wins.

With this fine game I will close. Macdonnell, on his day, seems to have been irresistible; but every day was not his day, La Bourdonnais being a much more consistently good player.

The series of matches ended abruptly by each player going home, and were never renewed. In the following year (1835) Macdonnell died. Five years later Mr. Ries, who was then the proprietor of the Divan, invited La Bourdonnais to make a third visit to London. He came, but it was his last effort, and in the December of 1840 he too, died. Both are interred in Kensal Green Cemetery.—A. C.

## GEORGE WALKER ON THE RUY LOPEZ.

### A SWEEPING CONDEMNATION.

**M**R. W. BATLEY, of Sheffield, writes :—All chess players who are interested in the history of the game must be grateful to "A. C." for the excellent articles which he has recently contributed to the *B.C.M.* I am looking forward with pleasure to his future papers. Those who know George Walker's works will agree with "A. C." in his description of that



writer as entertaining and animated. Your correspondent quotes from the fourth edition (1846) of Walker's "Art of Chess Play." I have a copy of the third edition (1841) of "A New Treatise on Chess," which I take to be substantially the same work. It contains most of the maxims quoted by "A. C.," and several other sage pieces of advice which may amuse your readers. For instance :—

"When your game is really desperate do not protract a surrender too long, but give up with as good grace as possible. The wisest man is inwardly chagrined on losing at chess, but the fool only allows this feeling to be perceived by his adversary."

"When looking over a game do not be too forward to criticize the moves as they are made; few players will feel comfortable under this species of annoyance. If you are a superior player, you may venture sometimes to pass your opinion; but it is better to wait till called on to do so. If you are a worse player, hold your tongue; your remarks will mostly be wrong, but should you by chance once out of a thousand times be in the right the better player will not thank you for proclaiming his error, but will rather wish you turned out of the room for your gratuitous impertinence."

"Chess immediately upon dinner is highly injurious to digestion. Chess late at night will act upon some constitutions like strong coffee—heating the frame almost to fever and banishing sleep altogether."

Walker gives much elaborate and useful information on the value of the different pieces, but does not always avoid the obvious.

"The King's Bishop is slightly better than the Queen's, for a time, in particular openings, and *vice versa*," is one of his statements.

"A. C." points out that Walker's fourth edition contains no reference to the Ruy Lopez. This is very curious, for in the earlier work, from which I am quoting, there is an "analysis" of this opening. It is not called the Ruy Lopez, but is given as one of the inferior variations of the King's Knight's Opening. White's third move is condemned outright. Walker's examination of the *debut* is very brief, and, in the light of later discoveries, very funny. I transcribe it in full :—

## WHITE.

## BLACK.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. K. P. two.   | 1. The same.                    |
| 2. K. Kt. to B. third   | 2. Q. Kt. to B. third (best).   |
| 3. You may occasionally, for variety, now safely play K. B. to K 2; and if Black move B. to Q. B. 4, take P. with Kt. K. B. to Q. Kt. fifth (weak). | 3. K. B. to Q. B. fourth.       |
| Your third move was weak, as Black may safely let you win K. P.   |                                 |
| 4. B. takes Kt.   | 4. Q. P. takes B.               |
| 5. Kt. takes P.   | 5. B. takes K B. P. ch. (best). |
| 6. K. takes B.  | 6. Q. to her fifth ch.          |
| 7. K. to B.   | 7. Q. takes Kt.                 |

Black's game is slightly preferable.

In such disrespect did Walker hold an opening about whose strength volumes have since been written!



## RUY LOPEZ.

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

I am endeavouring to revive this old "classical" defence, but it will, apparently, never be restored to popular favour until it has been adopted successfully by some of our first-rate players. Here are a few more *pros* and *cons* :—

5 P—B 3

Or he may play first 5 Castles, then might follow P—Q 3; 6 P—B 3, B—R 2; 7 P—Q 4, B—Q 2; 8 P×P, P×P; 9 B×Kt, B×B; 10 Kt×P, Q×Q; 11 R×Q, B×K P; 12 R—K sq, P—K B 4; 13 K—B sq, Kt—B 3; 14 P—B 3, B×Kt, and Black's game seems to me preferable.

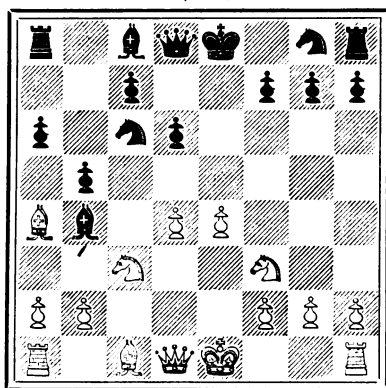
6 P—Q 4  
7 P×P  
8 Kt—B 3

5 P—Q 3  
6 P×P  
7 B—Kt 5 ch  
8 P—Q Kt 4!

Position after Black's 8th move :—

P—Q Kt 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

P—Kt 3; 16 Q—R 6, with a fine game), Castles; 12 B—Kt 3, B—Kt 5; 13 Q—Q 3, B×Kt; 14 Q×B, Kt—Kt 3; 15 B—Q 2, Q—Q 2; 16 Q—Kt 3, K—R sq; 17 B—B 2, Q R—K sq; 18 Q R—K sq, Q Kt—K 2; 19 P—K B 4, &c., Black's game is very cramped and dangerous, as he cannot play P—K B 4 without loss.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 9 B—Kt 3   | 9 B—Kt 5! |
| 10 Castles | 10 B×Q Kt |
| 11 P×B     | 11 Q—B 3  |
| 12 B—Kt 5  | 12 Q—Kt 3 |

And the position is complicated.

W. T. PIERCE.



## SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Position XVIII. was taken from *Bilguer's Handbuch*.—♔ at Q sq.

♙ at Q 8, ♚ at Q 5, ♜ at Q 4, ♝ at Q 6 and K 6. White to play and draw. White has several lines of play which lead to the draw, but the main variation is 1 K—K sq, P—Q 7 ch; 2 K—K 2, K—B 5; 3 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 6; 4 R—Q 8, Kt—B 6 ch; 5 K×K P, and draws. Or 1 R—Q 7, P—Q 7; 2 R—Q 6, K—K 4; (If 2... K—K 5; 3 K—B 2, Kt—Kt 5 ch; 4 K—B 3, &c.) 3 R—Q B 6, K—K 5 4 R—Q B 2, K—Q 6; 5 R×P ch! and draws.

Mr. Kelly says :—

White draws without difficulty. In the first place by K—K sq, to which Black may reply in various ways.

A.—1... K—B 5; 2 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 6; 3 R—Q 8, Kt—Kt 5 or B 5; 4 R×P, Kt×R; 5 K—K 2. If 3... P—Q 7 ch; 4 K—K 2.

B.—1... K—K 5; 2 R—K 8 ch, K—B 6; 3 R—B 8 ch, Kt—B 5; 4 R—B 7, K—Kt 6; 5 R—Kt 7 ch, K—R 7; 6 R—K 7, P—K 7; 7 R—K 3, K—Kt 7; 8 R×P.

C.—1... P—Q 7 ch; 2 K—K 2, K—B 5; 3 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 6; 4 R—Q 8, Kt—B 6 ch; 5 K×P.

D.—1... P—K 7; 2 K—Q 2, K moves; 3 R checks.

Secondly, by 1 K—B sq, K—K 5; 2 K—Q sq, Kt—B 6 ch; 3 K—K sq, Kt—K 7 (if Kt—Kt 8, R checks K away, and then goes to K or Q file); 4 R—K 8 ch, K—B 6; 5 R—Q 8, Kt—B 5; 6 R—B 8.

Thirdly, by R—Q 7. Then, if K—K 5, 2 R—Q 8, Kt—B 6 ch; 3 K—K sq. The following is given by Freeborough :—1 R—Q 7, P—Q 7; 2 R—Q 6, K—K 4 (If ... K—K 5; 3 K—B 2, Kt—Kt 5 ch; 4 K—B 3); 3 R—Q B 6, K—K 5; 4 R—B 2, K—Q 6.; 5 R×P ch, P×R.

Position XIX. is from *Berger's Theorie und Praxis der Endspiele*.—

♔ at K Kt 2, ♙ at Q R sq, ♚ at Q R 3, ♜ at Q B 4, ♝ at Q Kt 3 and Q R 5. Black to play and win. Main play :—1... K—Kt 4; 2 K—B 3, Kt—Kt 6; 3 R—K R sq, P—R 6; 4 R—R 2, K—Kt 5; 5 K—K 3, P—Kt 4; 6 R—Q B 2, (a) Kt—B 4; 7 K—Q 2, (b) Kt—K 5 ch; 8 K—B sq, Kt—B 6! 9 R—K R 2, K—Kt 6, and wins. (a) If 6 K—Q 3, then follows 6... P—R 7; 7 R×P, Kt—B 8 ch! winning the Rook. (b) If 7 K—Q 4, then 7... Kt—R 5; 8 K—Q 3, K—Kt 6; 9 R—B sq, P—R 7; 10 K—Q 2, P—Kt 5, &c. The foregoing comprises the whole of the play given by Professor Berger, who remarks that Black wins because the White King is too far away.

Solutions were sent in by Mr. T. King Parks (Walkden), Mr. A. Jenkins, Jun. (Southampton), Mr. D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), Mr. A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), Mr. T. P. Jones (South Shields), Rev. A. J. B. Baxter (North Berwick), Mr. Whitehead (Southsea), and Mr. Kelly (Manchester).

We fear that the difficulties presented by No. XIX. have proved too much for many of our regular solvers. Mr. Kelly, who intimates



that he has not had time to thoroughly examine the position, says :—  
 “Freeborough describes this as a win for Black, on the authority of Berger ; but I do not think the variation given represents White’s best play. I am unable to find more than a draw.”

1. ., K—Kt 4 ; 2 K—B sq, Kt—Kt 6 ; 3 R—R 2, K—Kt 5 ;  
 4 K—K sq, P—R 6 ; 5 K—Q sq, Kt—Q 5 ; 6 K—B sq, K—Kt 6 ;  
 7 K—Kt sq, Kt—Kt 4 (If 7. ., Kt—B 3, R—R 2 to check the King  
 away) ; 8 K—R sq, Kt—B 6 ; 9 R—R 2, P—Kt 4 ; 10 R—R 4.

It seems to us that 2. ., Kt—Kt 6 is not a good move. It should  
 be reserved, in case White moves on the Knight’s file. We have not,  
 so far, been able to discover how White can defeat the following —

1. ., K—Kt 4 ; 2 K—B sq, K—Kt 5 ; 3 K—K sq, K—B 6 !  
 playing, as far as possible, with King and Rook’s Pawn alone. If now  
 4 K—Q sq, K—Kt 7, and wins easily. If 4 R—Kt sq, then Kt—Kt 6,  
 and wins. If 4 R—R 2, K—Kt 6 ; 5 R—R 2, P—R 6, and the eighth  
 rank will afford a refuge from the checks. If 4 R—B sq ch, K—Kt 7 ;  
 5 R—B 4, K—Kt 6 ; 6 R—B sq, P—R 6, and wins. Mr. A. W. Daniel  
 sends an analysis on which he claims that Black can win, starting  
 with 1. ., K—R 4 ; but asserts that “If 1. ., K—Kt 4, with the idea  
 of sacrificing the Kt P, White will draw, thus :—2 R—Kt sq ch, K—  
 B 5 ; 3 R×P, P—R 6 ; 4 R—Kt sq, Kt—Kt 6 ; 5 K—B 2, K—B 6 ;  
 6 K—K 2, K—B 7 ; 7 R—Q sq, Kt—B 8 ch ; 8 K—K sq, K—Kt 8 ;  
 9 R—Q 2, drawn.”

Mr. T. King Parks claims that the position is drawn. Starting  
 with 1. ., K—R 4, his main variation reads :—1. ., K—R 4 ; 2 K—B 2,  
 P—Kt 4 ; 3 K—K sq, P—Kt 5 ; 4 K—Q sq, P—R 6 ; 5 R—R 2, K—  
 R 5 ; 6 K—B sq, P—Kt 6 ; 7 R—Q 2, and draws.

Mr. Tattersall’s solution is much more exhaustive than any  
 received, and mainly as follows :—

|   |  |                                 |   |
|---|--|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 | $\frac{K-Kt\ 4}{}$                     |                                 |   |
| 2 | $\frac{K-B\ 3}{K-Kt\ 5}$               | $\frac{R-Kt\ sq\ ch}{Kt-Kt\ 6}$ | $\frac{K-B\ sq}{K-Kt\ 5}$   |
| 3 | $\frac{K-K\ 3\ (a)}{K-B\ 6}$           | $\frac{K-B\ 2}{K-B\ 5}$         | $\frac{K-K\ sq}{K-B\ 6}$  |
| 4 | $\frac{R-B\ sq\ ch}{K-Kt\ 7}$          | $\frac{R-Kt\ 2}{P-Kt\ 4}$       | $\frac{R-B\ sq\ ch}{K-Kt\ 7}$ $\frac{K-Q\ sq}{K-Kt\ 7}$                     |
| 5 | $\frac{R-B\ 4}{K-Kt\ 6}$               | $\frac{K-K\ sq}{K-B\ 6}$        | $\frac{R-B\ 4}{K-Kt\ 6}$ $\frac{R-B\ sq}{P-R\ 6}$                           |
| 6 | $\frac{R-B\ sq}{P-R\ 6}$               | $\frac{R-R\ 2}{Kt-B\ 8}$        | $\frac{R-R\ 4}{P-R\ 6}$ $\frac{R-B\ 2\ ch}{K-Kt\ 6}$                        |
| 7 | $\frac{R-Kt\ sq\ ch}{K-B\ 6}$          | $\frac{R-R\ 3\ ch}{K-Kt\ 7}$    | $\frac{R-R\ 3\ ch}{K-Kt\ 7}$ $\frac{K-B\ sq}{P-R\ 7}$                       |
| 8 | $\frac{R \times P}{P-R\ 7\ and\ wins}$ | $\frac{R-R\ 3}{P-R\ 6,\ \&c.}$  | $\frac{R-R\ 2\ ch}{K-Kt\ 8\ (b)}$ $\frac{R-Kt\ 2\ ch}{K-R\ 6,\ and\ wins.}$ |



(a) If 3 K—K 2, Kt—Kt 6 ; 4 R—Q Kt sq, P—R 6, &c.

(b) 9 R—R 6, P—R 7 ; 10 R×P ch, K—B 7, and wins.

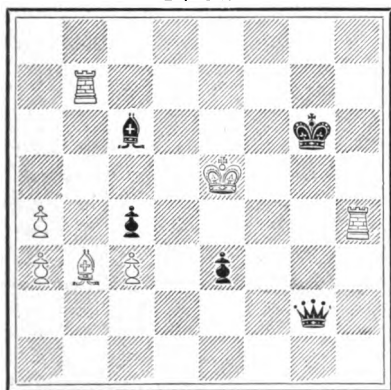
We have awarded the two prizes to Messrs. Tattersall and Jones.

On September 17th we received from Señor Sanabria, of Caracas, Venezuela, correct solutions of positions XVI. (draw) and XVII. (Kt—Q 2). In his letter, which is dated August 27th, Señor Sanabria expresses the hope that some extension of time will be granted to competitors resident in such distant regions as Venezuela. This request is so reasonable that we have decided to give an extra book prize each month for the best solutions received from residents outside Europe and the British Isles. Solutions to reach us not later than the 21st of the month following the date of publication of the positions submitted for study. We hope this arrangement will encourage some of our American subscribers to take part in the competition, which, we are glad to know, is giving pleasure to many chess enthusiasts both at home and abroad. We are constantly receiving letters of approval from friends of the *B.C.M.* who examine the positions but do not wish to compete for the prizes. For the best solutions of the appended studies received not later than October 21st from Europe and the British Isles we offer two book prizes. For other countries one book prize for best solutions received not later than November 21st.

As the solutions are not difficult, correct results in the fewest number of moves will influence our award. In the event of the number of competitors warranting an increase of prizes, we shall not hesitate to give additional rewards.

XX.

BLACK.

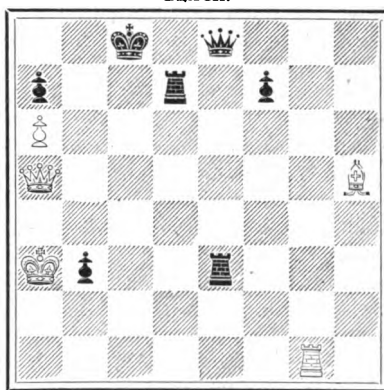


WHITE.

White to play. What result ?

XXI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play. What result ?

Position XIII.—Mr. A. W. Daniel writes :—" Mr. Tattersall's amendment seems correct. I confess to having overlooked the flank attack commencing at move 14 in his analysis."



## THE CHESS WORLD.

### CARLSBAD INTERNATIONAL TOURNAMENT, 1907.

**T**HROUGH the efforts of that well-known patron of chess, Herr Victor Tietz, who is a member of the Town Council of Carlsbad, 12,000 kronen was voted for the purpose of holding an International Chess Tourney in that town. This generous gift on the part of a Municipality is unique in the history of chess congresses, and, considering the brilliant success of the tournament, deserves to be gratefully remembered by the whole chess world. With the exception of the world's champion, Dr. Lasker, and of Dr. Tarrasch, almost every chess master of note took part in the contest. It is regrettable that England failed to send a representative. Mr. Burn, who had notified his intention to compete, withdrew his name.

The tournament was opened on Monday, the 20th of August, in the spacious rooms of the Kurhaus. After shaking hands with the masters present, Councillor Tietz proceeded to the balloting for the tournament, whereupon the pairing was decided according to Berger's tables. The ensuing election of a Board of Arbitrament resulted in the unanimous appointment of Messrs. Hoffer, Fähndrich, Drobny, Marco, and Dr. Neustadt. Play began next day, and the games were followed with great interest by a large concourse of spectators. Among the notable guests present were the Duke of Alba, de Osma, Finance Minister of Spain; several officers of high rank, Herr Schottländer, Dr. von Gottschalk, and many others, among whom figured many charming representatives of the fair sex. The Congress proceeded in perfect harmony, so that the Court of Arbitrators had no cases for consideration. Small disputes relating to time were settled by Herr Tietz, who directed the whole tournament with rare tact and much sacrifice of time and labour.

The first prize of 3,000 kronen and a silver goblet was won by Herr Rubenstein, of Lodz (Russia), and the remaining prizes were won as follows:—Second prize, 2,000 kronen, M. Geza Maroczy (Buda-Pesth); third prize, 1,400 kronen, Herr P. S. Leonhardt (Stockholm); fourth prize, 1,000 kronen, and fifth prize, 800 kronen, M. Niemzowitsch (Riga) and Herr C. Schlechter (Vienna); seventh prize, 500 kronen (given by Professor Rice), and eighth prize, 400 kronen, divided by M. O. Duras (Prague) and Herr Teichmann (London); ninth prize, 300 kronen, M. Salwe (Lodz); tenth prize, 250 kronen, M. Wolf (Tagerndorf); eleventh prize, 200 kronen, and twelfth prize, 150 kronen, divided by Mr. F. J. Marshall (New York) and M. Dus-Chotimirski (Moscow). The nine remaining players each received a consolation prize of 100 kronen. Baron Albert Rothschild gave a brilliancy prize of 500 kronen. Of this, Herr Maroczy received 300 kronen for a game against Tartakower; Herr Leonhardt (against Tartakower) and E. Cohn (against Tchigorin) each received 100 kronen. The brilliancy prize of 100 kronen given by Herr H. von



Mattoni, proprietor of the well-known watering-place, Grosshübel-Sauerbrunn, was won, *ex æquo*, by Mieses (against Tartakower) and Janowski (against Berger). The following table shows the result of the twenty-one days of play.

|                     | Dr. Rubenstein. | G. Maroczy.   | P. S. Leonhardt. | Niemzowitsch. | C. Schlechter. | Vidmar.       | O. Duras.     | R. Teichmann. | Salwe.        | H. Wolf.      | Dus-Chotimirsky. | F. J. Marshall. | Spielmann.    | Tartakower.   | D. Janowski.  | Prof. Berger. | J. Mieses.    | M. I. Tchigorin. | Dr. Olland.   | E. Cohn.      | Johner.       | Total.           |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Dr. Rubenstein....  | —               | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 15               |
| G. Maroczy.....     | $\frac{1}{2}$   | —             | 0                | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| P. S. Leonhardt.... | $\frac{1}{2}$   | 0             | —                | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0              | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| A. Niemzowitsch.... | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| C. Schlechter.....  | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | 0             | —              | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Vidmar.....         | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 12               |
| O. Duras.....       | 0               | 0             | 0                | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | 0             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| R. Teichmann.....   | 0               | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| G. Salwe.....       | 0               | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 11               |
| H. Wolf.....        | 0               | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dus-Chotimirsky.... | 0               | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0                | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —                | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10               |
| F. J. Marshall..... | 0               | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | —               | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 10               |
| R. Spielmann.....   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0                | $\frac{1}{2}$   | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| S. Tartakower.....  | 0               | 0             | 0                | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$  | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 9                |
| D. Janowski.....    | 0               | 0             | 0                | 0             | 0              | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0                | $\frac{1}{2}$   | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Prof. Berger.....   | 0               | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | 0             | 0              | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0                | 0               | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| J. Mieses.....      | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0                | 0             | 0              | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| M. I. Tchigorin.... | 0               | 0             | 0                | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Dr. Olland.....     | 0               | 0             | 0                | 0             | 0              | 0             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —                | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| E. Cohn.....        | 0               | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$    | 0             | 0              | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 5                |
| P. Johner.....      | 0               | 0             | 0                | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  |

M. Rubenstein's success in this tourney, which, by reason of the many strong players, is probably the strongest ever played, is quite remarkable. To come out of a contest against so many chess giants with 75 per cent. of games won, without having been favoured by happy chances, proves an extraordinary ability. We believe that Herr Rubenstein, who shortly before had divided the first and second prizes with Dr. Bernstein in the Ostend Tourney, has a great chess career before him. His style is position play pure and simple, but is governed by clear objective judgment. He does not make the best of an attack, but avoids all dangerous and complicated continuations. Hence most of his games appear dry to the superficial observer. But the expert knows how to appraise such great talent and sound strategy.

The second victor, Herr Maroczy, also gave numerous proofs of his consummate mastery of the game. He only lost to Leonhardt, when he fell into a weak variation of the Guico Piano. Of the ten games wherein he had the move, he brought no less than eight to a successful issue, and some in classic style. If on the last day but one he had won against Dus-Chotimirski, as he should have done, he would have paired with Rubenstein for the first prize.



Herr Leonhardt, fresh from his Copenhagen victory, showed that he did not owe this to chance. His play, especially in the second half of the tourney, was extremely strong, and he accomplished the brilliant feat of winning his last six games.

Herr Schlechter did not play so successfully on this occasion as usual, and his games were not free of oversights. Of course, he gave sufficient demonstration of his interesting and fine style of play. The success of Niemzowitsch, a young Russian student, is very fine, and thoroughly justified. Herr Niemzowitsch has real talent, and, with corresponding depth, should become a prominent master.

Herr Vidmar is a sound and talented player, and for a time occupied the first place. His delicate constitution and, possibly, some excitement at his success, account for his subsequent falling off. If his profession of engineer leaves him time for a future chess contest, we shall expect to find him occupying one of the first places.

Herr Duras played some fine games in this tourney, but was specially favoured by fortune. Teichmann suffered a contrary fate, and threw away quite a number of points and half-points. He had an easily won game against Duras, but lost it through a colossal blunder, and the same occurred in a game of his against Vidmar. Otherwise, he would have stood good chances of the first prize.

Herr Salwe was indisposed in the last rounds. Had he not been so, his great ability at the game, which, however, is not combined with any special book knowledge, would have secured him a higher place. Wolf is a master from whom a game is not easily won; his drawn games numbered no less than 11.

In his first game with Mieses, Marshall overlooked a piece. This unfortunate circumstance had a decided influence on his play in this tourney. Dus-Chotimirski overcame the nervousness that had affected him earlier, and showed himself worthy to participate in such a contest.

Of the non-prize winners, Tchigorin and Janowski should be mentioned. The Russian is not in good health, and was not equal to the strain of four weeks' play. The French champion scorns a draw out and out, and lost many points on this account. He played the last rounds without any ardour, as his prospects were no longer good.

Through the kindness of Dr. Hermann Neustadt, we are enabled to present as our frontispiece this month an excellent photo group of the majority of the competitors and the chief officials of the tournament. The likeness in every case is excellent, and the picture reflects much credit on the artist, M. Adler, of Carlsbad, from whom copies can be purchased.

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Manchester and District Chess League.—The various clubs which form the Manchester and District Chess League have begun their preparations for the winter session. In the five separate divisions into which the various teams are classified, 44 entries have been made, 7 being in the A Section, 11 in B, 12 in C, 8 in D, and 6 in E. The most important—the A Section—comprises the Ardwick, Altrincham, Rochdale, Stockport, Lancashire College Settlement, Jewish Working Men's, and Y.M.C.A. clubs.



From *The Australasian* we learn that at the quarterly meeting of the Council of the New Zealand Chess Association it was resolved that in future in championship games the time-limit shall be two hours for the first 36 moves. It was also decided that play in the next New Zealand Championship Congress shall begin on Easter Monday, 1908. Notice was subsequently given that at the September meeting of the Council a resolution would be moved to repeal or to suspend the rule that requires competitors for the championship of New Zealand to have been residents in New Zealand for six months. Our contemporary also reports that the Championship of the Melbourne Chess Club has been won by Mr. H. E. Grant, with 15 points out of 16 games. Mr. G. Gundersen, previous holder of the title, took second prize, with a score of 12 points.

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Dr. Lasker informs us in a letter dated New York, September 14th, that he will be in England during November and the succeeding months, and is making arrangements with chess clubs to engage in simultaneous or consultation play with their members, and to lecture on various subjects, chess and life, the chess philosophy of Paul Morphy, the openings, etc. In this way he thinks the members will not only spend a pleasant evening, but the interest of chess will be served by making it better known and understood. Clubs interested and desirous of securing the services of Dr. Lasker should communicate with him at 71, Chiswell Street, London, E.C., stating approximate date they would like him to visit them, so that he may arrange his programme. His charge for small clubs will be two guineas for a *seance* consisting of lecture and play.

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Manchester Chess Club.—At the annual meeting of the members of this club, held on Tuesday, September 24th, a satisfactory balance sheet and report was presented by the committee. Mr. J. Burgess was re-elected president for the tenth time, and the following appointments were also made :—Vice-presidents, R. Marriott, Dr. A. Brodsky, W. Lancaster ; treasurer, B. Goodfellow ; secretaries, W. D. Bailey, T. Kelly ; tournament secretary, J. W. Maunder ; auditor, H. E. Garstang ; librarian, T. Kelly ; committee, J. Sherratt, M. Sutcliffe, C. Coates, A. Briggs, H. Hartley, G. Mills Palmer, J. W. Dudley, C. H. Wallwork. The prizes in the various tournaments were presented to the winners, Mr. T. Kelly taking the Bateson-Wood cup, the championship cup, in addition to the second prize in the summer tournament. Mr. S. A. Brisbane took the junior handicap cup. The other prize-winners were Messrs. Eames, Lund, Sutcliffe, Wallwork, Coates, Skinner, Maunder, Milne, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Mills Palmer, and Lund.

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Chess and Music.—There are many affinities between chess and music, and the list of great musicians who are also proficient in chess is quite large. Professor Adolph Brodsky, the violin virtuoso, once



explained this fact. According to him, playing music is not a matter of thinking, but of emotion ; so to occupy his brains the musician plays chess, and what better could he do ? Chess players reciprocate ; as a rule they are very fond of music. Steinitz never entered upon the solution of a four-mover or any intricate position without humming the march from Tannhäuser. Tarasch can listen to the monologues of Wotan (unabridged) without falling asleep. On the other hand, there are some musicians not interested in chess, and Wagner was one of them. Many years ago, when the public had not yet been converted to believe in the "leitmotives," Wagner was told by a mutual friend that the celebrated chess player Steinitz was one of his greatest admirers. To which the meister replied, "Very nice of him ; but I'm afraid he knows just as much about music as I do about chess."—*Johannesburg Sunday Times*.

London Chess League.—The usual half-yearly meeting of the Council to receive entries and of club secretaries to arrange fixtures was held at the City of London Chess Club on Thursday, the 19th ult. There was a large attendance, many clubs which do not compete in the League being represented.

For the First or 'A' Division, 20 boards, there were fifteen entrants, viz. :—Athenæum, Battersea, Brixton, Bohemians, East London, Hampstead, Ladies, Lee, Leyton, Lud-Eagle, Metropolitan, North London, Stock Exchange, Sydenham, and West London. This is the same number as last season, Stock Exchange taking the place of Insurance, and it was generally agreed that it entailed too many matches to be comfortably played in one section. A proposal was made to reduce the number to thirteen, but though, under the rules, the Council has power to do so, it was felt that such a course would be manifestly hard upon the two clubs rejected, and the proposal was negatived.

The 'C' Division, 8 boards, had eight entries, viz. :—Bohemians II., Harlesdon, Hampstead II., Lud-Eagle II., Northampton Institute, Toynbee Hall, Westminster, and Wheatsheaf.

The Early Division, 10 boards, attracted only six clubs, viz. :—Bromley, Ealing, Local Government Board, Metropolitan Water Board, Ibis, and Wood Green.

A strong effort was made to revive the 'B' division, 12 players a-side, but without success. This, coupled with the overcrowding in the premier section, points to a redistribution of the clubs in the not distant future. The following members were elected as delegates to the Council of the British Chess Federation : Messrs. Carr, Plummer, Tietjen, Wright, and the president and secretary of the League. At page 470 we give a list of the League fixtures for this month.

Yorkshire.—During the past month several of the leading clubs have held their annual meetings. On September 6th the members of the WAKEFIELD CLUB met at the Jap Café. The report presented stated that 15 matches had been played, with 10 wins, 1 loss, and 4



draws. The Silver King Tournament was won by Mr. S. M. Cockin, after a tie with Messrs. Wright and Bridgeman. In the Handicap Mr. Wright secured first prize and Mr. W. Rea second. To commemorate the club's success in winning the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* trophy last season, vice-president Mr. H. Booth presented to the club ten new chess boards, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to him for his very useful gift. Mr. A. E. Brotherton, M.P., was re-elected president. Mr. H. A. Smith was re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer.

We learn, with regret, that, owing to ill-health, Mr. W. Rea, of Wakefield, is shortly resigning the important Government post he holds in that city, and removing to Cleethorpes, where he has family relatives and many personal friends. Mr. Rea is a member of the Civil Service, and has served his country for the long period of 42½ years—his certificate of appointment is dated May 22nd, 1865! His health gave way in May last, and, on the advice of his doctor, he is giving up business and active chess play and going to take a long rest for both mind and body. He is an old subscriber to the *B.C.M.*, and in a personal letter to us he writes: "It grieves me very much to give up chess, but I dare not venture among chess players just yet, as I fear the temptation would be too great. I hope, however, I shall not altogether sever from Yorkshire chess, especially in its social side."



MR. W. REA.

In an appreciative notice of the services which Mr. Rea has rendered to Yorkshire chess, the *Bradford Observer Budget* says:—Though of late years Mr. Rea has confined his activities to the Wakefield Club, he formerly played a big part in Yorkshire chess affairs. He was hon. secretary of the West Yorkshire Chess Association for some years, and in that capacity was chief organiser of the Yorkshire teams which played Lancashire in 1883 and 1884. About eighty players a-side engaged in those contests, and though that number has many times been exceeded since, no encounter of the same magnitude had ever been arranged before. The very first match ever attempted by

telephone was between Wakefield and Bradford, somewhere about the same time, and this was partly due to the initiative of Mr. Rea. We join most sincerely in the wish expressed by our contemporary that Mr. Rea will be speedily restored to health and strength, and we are sure these sentiments will be shared by all who have the privilege of Mr. Rea's friendship, which we have enjoyed for many years past.

On September 7th a meeting of the Committee of the YORKSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION was held at the Leeds Club, when arrangements were made for playing the third and subsequent rounds of the County



Tournaments. It was also decided to accept a challenge from the Sussex Association for a match by correspondence on fifty boards. Another important matter was an alteration in the rules governing the *Yorkshire Observer* Trophy competition, so that a player may take part in two matches for the Woodhouse Cup, for major clubs, without being disqualified for the trophy contest. Much to the regret of the Association members, it was announced that the hon. treasurer, Mr. O. C. B. Brown, of York, had resigned office, owing to continued ill-health. Mr. Threlkeld, of Wakefield, was elected to fill the vacancy. A resolution thanking Mr. Brown for his services was passed, and specially recorded on the minutes.

On Thursday, September 12th, the annual meeting of the BRADFORD CLUB was held at the Mecca Café, Brook Street. The report for the year was presented and the prizes presented to the winners. Silver King, Mr. J. E. Hall. Silver Rook Handicap, Mr. G. Lee. During the year thirty-five new members joined the club. The accounts showed a surplus of £5. Mr. Harold Smith was elected president, Mr. A. Fattorini hon. treasurer, and Messrs. A. Shackleton and F. Walton joint hon. secretaries. The club meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 7 p.m.

The members of the LEEDS CHESS CLUB held their annual meeting on September 19th. The report recorded a satisfactory increase of eighteen new members, and indicated that the attendance on club nights had greatly improved. During the year forty matches had been played, with fairly satisfactory results. The club also had control of the arrangements for the match Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire, and entertained the respective teams. The social side had been well catered for in two very successful Whist Drives. After an expenditure of £58 17s. 3d., the accounts showed a small surplus. The Club Championship was won by Mr. C. W. Jeffrey, who also secured first prize in the Handicap, with the fine score of 97½ per cent. Mr. S. R. Meredith was re-elected president. Mr. A. C. Ivimy hon. secretary, and Mr. C. W. Jeffrey captain. The club meets at the Mecca Café, Park Row, on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. During this season there is to be special catering for those players who have not yet reached the ranks of the first class.

The active season at the HUDDERSFIELD CHESS CLUB started on September 14th, when those present were entertained to tea, *a la forchette*, by the President, Mr. C. F. Lines. Later in the evening a match was played between sides chosen by the President and the Captain. The list of players included two famous Yorkshire chess veterans, Mr. John Watkinson and Mr. T. S. Yates. The former at third board, on the Captain's side, won a pretty French Defence. Mr. Yates also proved successful, defeating Mr. W. U. Rothery at the fourth board on the president's side, which suffered defeat by 7 games to 3. At our request, Mr. Watkinson has kindly favoured us with the score of the game referred to. It will be of interest to many of our readers as evidence that it was played by the old *B.C.M.* editor and founder after more than a quarter of a century's retirement from active play and in his seventy-fifth year.



## GAME No. 2,866.

*French Defence.*

| WHITE.            | BLACK.           |                       |             |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| Mr. J. WATKINSON. | Mr. W. HALSTEAD. | 13 B×Kt               | 13 Q×B      |
| 1 P—K 4           | 1 P—K 3          | 14 Q×P ch             | 14 K—Kt sq  |
| 2 P—Q 4           | 2 P—Q 4          | 15 B—K Kt 5           | 15 Kt—K 5   |
| 3 P×P             | 3 P×P            | 16 Q—Kt 4             | 16 P—K R 4  |
| 4 Kt—K B 3        | 4 B—Q 3          | 17 Q—R 4              | 17 Kt×B     |
| 5 B—Q 3           | 5 B—K 3          | 18 Q×Kt               | 18 B—Kt 5   |
| 6 Castles         | 6 Kt—K 2         | 19 R—K 3              | 19 B×Kt     |
| 7 Kt—Q B 3        | 7 Q Kt—Q 2       | 20 R×B                | 20 Q—Q 2    |
| 8 Kt—K Kt 5       | 8 Q Kt—K B 3     | 21 Q R—K sq           | 21 Q R—K sq |
| 9 Kt×B            | 9 P×Kt           | 22 K R—K 3            | 22 R×R      |
| 10 Q—K 2          | 10 Q—Q 2         | 23 R×R                | 23 P—Q B 3  |
| 11 R—K sq         | 11 Kt—Q B 3      | 24 R—K 7              | 24 R—K sq   |
| 12 B—Q Kt 5       | 12 Castles (Q R) | 25 Q—K 5 ch and wins. |             |

The annual meeting of the Hastings Chess Club was held on September 18th, when Mr. H. F. Cheshire presided. The report, which first referred to the great loss the club had sustained by the death of the late president, Mr. Horace Chapman, gave a *resume* of the events of the year, and a list of prize-winners in the various tournaments which had been contested. Results:—Championship of the Club: a tie (to be played off) between Mr. J. C. Waterman and Mr. E. E. Middleton, Jun. Chapman Cup: First, Mr. H. E. Dobell; second, Mr. A. G. Ginner and Mr. H. J. F. S. Stephenson (a tie). Ladies' Championship: First, Miss Ruchon. Silver King: First, Mr. G. Womersley; second, Mr. E. A. Lewcock. Third Class Championship: First, Mr. J. C. Hartmann; second, Mr. H. Dowsett. Queen Preliminary: First, Mr. R. Owen; second, Mr. W. H. Atkins, Jun. Four Lives: First, Mr. W. H. Atkins; second, Mr. R. Lucas. Progressive: First, Mr. H. F. Cheshire; second, Mr. P. F. Barrett and Mr. G. Womersley (tie). Third Class Preliminary: First, Mr. S. Maddison; second, Mr. H. W. Eaton. Two Knights: Mr. H. F. Cheshire and Mr. H. Bonham (tie). Evans Accepted: First, Mr. R. Owen; second, Mr. W. Hall. Evans Declined: First, Mr. A. A. Pearce; second, Mr. R. Owen. Steinitz: First, Mr. R. Owen; second, Miss Waters and the Rev. G. Forrester (tie). Vienna: First, Mr. R. Owen; second, Mr. H. F. Cheshire.

Messrs. G. Womersley and T. R. Kirkpatrick go into the first class, the former being captain of the second team for the ensuing season. Messrs. Hartmann and Owen go into the second class, the former being captain of the third team. Miss Ruchon retains the captaincy of the ladies' team. The captaincy of the club is dependent upon the championship tie.

The balance sheet submitted by the hon. treasurer, Mr. A. G. Ginner, showed a deficit of £7 14s. 5d. There had been a falling-off of over £10 in subscriptions.



The report and financial statement were passed, on the proposal of the chairman. Seconded, Mr. Owen.

The next business was the election of officials for the year. Mr. Bradley Martin, Junr., was elected president by unanimous vote, on the proposal of Mr. H. F. Cheshire; seconder, Mr. H. E. Dobell. The club is fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Bradley Martin Junr. He has genuine enthusiasm for the game, though he has not previously been definitely associated with any chess organisation. On the proposal of Mr. Angelo Lewis, all the vice-presidents were re-elected, with the addition of Mrs. Chapman, Mr. H. E. Dobell, and the Bishop of Trinidad (Rev. J. F. Welch). Mr. Lucas was elected hon. treasurer, *vice* Mr. A. G. Ginner, who asked to be relieved of the duties of office. Mr. H. E. Dobell having previously intimated his intention to resign the position of hon. secretary—after twenty years' continuous service—Mr. F. W. Womersley proposed that Mr. F. R. Kirkpatrick should be the new hon. secretary, and the proposal met with unanimous approval. Mr. F. J. Mann was appointed correspondence secretary, and Mr. Barrett tournament secretary. An appreciative notice of the services which Mr. Dobell has rendered to the Hastings Club will be found in our review of the Sussex Chess Association report.

We have received from Mr. Isaac E. Mannington, hon. secretary of the Sussex Chess Association, a copy of the annual report for 1907 which he has just issued to the members in the form of a neatly printed *brochure* of 26 pages, every one of which is full of interesting information. Besides lists of the various officials, affiliated clubs, digest of the work of the Association, particulars of alteration in county championship contest, report of delegates to Southern Union, there are copious references to many other subjects of interest to Sussex chess players, such as the Brighton and District League contest; list of winners of the various prizes and trophies offered for individual competition; full scores of all county matches played during the year; summary of constitution of British Chess Federation, and its rules governing play by correspondence.

Prizes are offered by the Association for the most brilliant games played by members in any county event—correspondence or otherwise—and for 1906–7 entries were received from Mr. F. E. Purchas, Mr. H. I. Lanchester, and Colonel Kensington. The games were submitted to Mr. H. F. Cheshire, who awarded the prize to Colonel Kensington for the following encounter. He remarks:—“The game is a fine one, and exceedingly interesting. That it should be close pressed by its rivals is no detriment to it, but rather hard lines on them.”

#### GAME No. 2,867.

Match:—Sussex *v.* Cumberland.

#### *Centre Counter Opening.*

| WHITE.             | BLACK.        | 2 P × P    | 2 Q × P    |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|------------|
| Colonel KENSINGTON | Mr. C. PLATT  | 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Q—Q sq   |
| (Sussex).          | (Cumberland). | 4 P—Q 4    | 4 P—K 3    |
| 1 P—K 4            | 1 P—Q 4       | 5 Kt—B 3   | 5 Kt—K B 3 |



- |              |             |           |              |
|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|
| 6 B—Q 3      | 6 P—Q R 3 ? | 27 P—Kt 6 | 27 P×P       |
| 7 Kt—K 5     | 7 B—Q 3     | 28 P×Kt P | 28 Q—K 2     |
| 8 P—B 4      | 8 P—B 3     | 29 B×R    | 29 R×B       |
| 9 Castles    | 9 Q Kt—Q 2  | 30 R—B 7  | 30 Q—Kt 4 ch |
| 10 Q—K 2     | 10 Q—Kt 3 ? | 31 K—R sq | 31 P—K 4     |
| 11 Kt—B 4 !  | 11 Q—B 2    | 32 R×P ch | 32 K—R sq    |
| 12 Kt×B ch   | 12 Q×Kt     | 33 Q—R 7  | 33 Q×Kt      |
| 13 B—K 3     | 13 Castles  | 34 Q×B    | 34 Kt—K 6    |
| 14 P—K Kt 4  | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |           |              |
| 15 P—Kt 5    | 15 Kt—Q 4   |           |              |
| 16 Kt—K 4    | 16 Q—K 2    |           |              |
| 17 B—Q 2     | 17 P—K B 4  |           |              |
| 18 Kt—Kt 3   | 18 P—B 4    |           |              |
| 19 Q R—K sq  | 19 K R—K sq |           |              |
| 20 B×K B P ! | 20 Kt—B sq  |           |              |
| 21 Q—B 2     | 21 Q—Q sq   |           |              |
| 22 B—K 4     | 22 P×P      |           |              |
| 23 Q×P       | 23 B—Kt 2   |           |              |
| 24 Kt—R 5    | 24 Q—B 2    |           |              |
| 25 P—B 5     | 25 Q R—Q sq |           |              |
| 26 B—R 5 !   | 26 Q—B 2    |           |              |
- .....34... Q—R 3 would have staved off the immediate mate, but would have lost a piece after the reply R—K B 7, threatening P—Kt 7 ch, and also B×Kt. Black's position being altogether indefensible.
- 35 R—Kt 8 ch    35 K×R
- .....And mate in two.
- 36 Q—B 7 ch    36 K—R sq
- 37 P—Kt 7 mate.



Mr. H. E. DOBELL.

*Photo by Sydney Shaw,  
Robertson Street, Hastings.*

and to all with whom he has been associated in the chess world. As a player, Mr. Dobell is a first-class chess amateur and has held the championship of his club on several occasions, and been leader of his county, for which he has rendered splendid service in inter-county

K 2a



matches; his other chess activities include his interest in the Southern Counties Union and the National Chess Federation.

Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick is taking the position as secretary to the club, and will have every aid from Mr. Dobell—now a vice-president—and all his fellow-members, and the club will, no doubt, continue the successful course it has run for the past twenty-five years.

## LONDON CHESS LEAGUE.

### FIXTURES FOR OCTOBER, 1907.

#### "A" DIVISION.

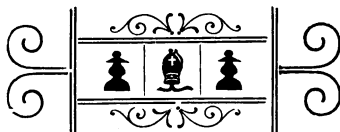
|                       |                      |  |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| Mon., 14—Bohemians    | .. v. Lud-Eagle      | .. Gambit Café, 6, Budge Row, E.C.     |
| Mon., 14—Lee          | .. v. North London   | .. City of London Chess Club.          |
| Thur., 17—Battersea   | .. v. East London    | .. City of London Chess Club.          |
| Mon., 21—East London  | .. v. Lee            | .. City of London Chess Club.          |
| Mon., 21—North London | .. v. Stock Exchange | .. Ye Mecca, 8, King's Arms Yard, E.C. |
| Thur., 24—Battersea   | .. v. Bohemians      | .. The Grid, 136, Cheapside.           |
| Thur., 24—Hampstead   | .. v. West London    | .. City of London Chess Club.          |
| Thur., 24—Leyton      | .. v. Metropolitan   | .. Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn, W.C.  |
| Fri., 25—Brixton      | .. v. Ladies         | .. City of London Chess Club.          |
| Mon., 28—Athenæum     | .. v. Lud-Eagle      | .. Gambit Café, 6, Budge Row, E.C.     |
| Tues., 29—Lee         | .. v. Sydenham       | .. City of London Chess Club.          |
| Thur., 31—Brixton     | .. v. North London   | .. City of London Chess Club.          |
| Thur., 31—Leyton      | .. v. Stock Exchange | .. Ye Mecca, 59, Chancery Lane, E.C.   |

#### "C" DIVISION.

|                             |                         |                                    |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Thur., 10—Northampton Inst. | v. Toynbee              | .. 28, Commercial St., E.          |
| Mon., 14—Lud-Eagle II.      | .. v. Northampton Inst. | .. Gambit Café, 5, Budge Row, E.C. |
| Thur., 17—Bohemians II.     | .. v. Harlesden         | .. The Grid, 136, Cheapside.       |
| Wed., 23—Hampstead II.      | .. v. W heatsheaf       | .. 79, Farringdon St., E.C.        |
| Wed., 30—Northampton Inst.  | v. W heatsheaf          | .. 79, Farringdon St., E.C.        |
| Thur., 31—Bohemians II.     | .. v. Lud-Eagle         | .. The Grid, 136, Cheapside.       |

#### EARLY DIVISION.

|               |                         |                                      |
|---------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Wed., 16—Ibis | .. v. Local Gov. Board. | .. Ye Mecca, 59, Chancery Lane, E.C. |
| Wed., 30—Ibis | .. v. Wood Green        | .. Ye Mecca, 59, Chancery Lane, E.C. |





## GAME DEPARTMENT.

The four following games were played in the British Championship Tournament, at the Crystal Palace.

GAME No. 2,868.

*Queen's Gambit Accepted.*

NOTES BY T. KELLY.

| WHITE.<br>Mr. T. KELLY.<br>(Manchester.) | BLACK.<br>Mr. R. P. MICHELL.<br>(London.) |
|--|---|
| 1 P—Q 4                                  | 1 P—Q 4                                   |
| 2 P—Q B 4                                | 2 P×P                                     |
| 3 Kt—K B 3                               | 3 P—K 3                                   |
| 4 P—K 3                                  | 4 Kt—K B 3                                |
| 5 B×P                                    | 5 P—Q R 3                                 |
| 6 Castles                                | 6 P—Q Kt 4                                |
| 7 B—Q 3                                  | 7 B—Kt 2                                  |
| 8 P—Q Kt 3                               | 8 Q Kt—Q 2                                |
| 9 B—Kt 2                                 | 9 B—K 2                                   |
| 10 Kt—B 3                                | 10 Castles                                |
| 11 Q R—B sq                              | 11 P—B 4                                  |
| 12 Kt—K 2                                | 12 R—B sq                                 |
| 13 Kt—Kt 3                               | 13 Q—Kt 3                                 |
| 14 Q—K 2                                 | 14 P×P                                    |
| 15 Kt×P                                  | 15 Kt—B 4                                 |

.....If 15..., Kt—K 4, the reply is Kt (Q 4)—B 5.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 16 B—Kt sq | 16 K R—Q sq |
| 17 Kt—B 3  | 17 Kt—Q 4   |

.....It is indiscreet to allow the Kt to be pinned. Kt (B 4)—K 5 might be played.

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 18 B—Q 4 | 18 P—Kt 3 |
|----------|-----------|

.....To guard against Q—B 2, which was dangerous in several variations. If 18..., P—Kt 5, the attack might be continued with 19 Kt—K 5, Kt—B 3; 20 Kt—R 5. Black cannot then play Kt×Kt, because of B×P ch.

|           |
|-----------|
| 19 Q—Kt 2 |
|-----------|

Kt—K 5 is probably stronger. If, then, P—Kt 5, 20 Kt—Kt 4.

19 Q—R 4

.....Time pressure may be the cause of this move. P—Kt 5 should be played.

|          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 20 P—K 4 | 20 Kt—Kt 5 |
|----------|------------|

21 B—B 3

Not 21 P—Q R 3, Kt (Kt 5)—Q 6. Also inferior is 21 B×Kt, B×B; 22 R×B, R×R; 23 P—Q R 3.

|           |                 |          |
|-----------|-----------------|----------|
| 22 K B×Kt | 21 Kt (B 4)—Q 6 | 22 K R×B |
| 23 Kt—K 5 |                 |          |

The exchange might be won at once by P—Q R 3.

|        |          |            |
|--------|----------|------------|
| 24 R×R | 23 Q R×B | 24 B—K B 3 |
| 25 R×R |          |            |

Black would recover his losses after 25 P—B 4, Q—Kt 3 ch; 24 K—R sq, Q—Q 5.

|            |           |         |
|------------|-----------|---------|
| 26 Kt—B 6  | 25 Kt×R   | 26 B×Kt |
| 27 Q×B     | 27 Q—Q 7  |         |
| 28 P—K R 4 | 28 P—Kt 5 |         |
| 29 Q—Kt 5  |           |         |

White could win by advancing the Pawn—e.g., 29 P—R 5, B—Kt 4; 30 P—R 6, Q×P; 31 R—Q sq, Q—B sq; 32 Kt—K 2, threatening Kt—B 4 or B sq.

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

The game would have been simplified by R—Q sq, forcing the exchange of Queens, after which winning was easy.

|           |             |          |
|-----------|-------------|----------|
| 32 R—R sq | 31 B—Kt 4   | 32 B—K 7 |
| 33 Kt×B   | 33 Kt×Kt ch |          |
| 34 K—R 2  | 34 Q—Kt 7   |          |

.....Q—Q 5 gains a Pawn, but does not save the game. White replies R—K B sq, and if then Q×K P, R—Q sq.

|             |           |  |
|-------------|-----------|--|
| 35 R—Q sq   | 35 Kt—B 6 |  |
| 36 R—Q 8 ch | 36 K—Kt 2 |  |

White mates in three moves.



## GAME No. 2,869.

## Vienna Opening.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE.  
Mr. J. H. BLAKE.  
(*Surbiton.*)BLACK.  
Mr. T. J. KELLY.  
(*Manchester.*)

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

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

..... This treatment of the defence has for its chief aim to counter White's P—B 4 with P—Q 4.

- 5 B—Q 2

A good—and perhaps preferable—alternative is 5 B—K Kt 5, still with an eye to P—K B 4.

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

White can, of course, retain the P by 10 B—Kt 5 ch, or 10 Kt—B 3; but should he afterwards wish to Castle K R, he might have either to submit to Black posting a Kt at K B 5 or to play the undesirable P—K Kt 3 to keep the Kt out. The text move is sound.

10 K Kt×P

..... He takes with this Kt in order to be able to meet 11 Q—K Kt 5 with Kt—Kt 3.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 11 P×P         | 11 P×P     |
| 12 Castles Q R | 12 P—Q B 3 |
| 13 Kt—B 3      | 13 Kt×Kt   |

..... This is the right moment for returning the P by Castling, accepting the exchange of the minor pieces, and then playing Q—B 2; the game would then be practically even.

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

..... Mr. Kelly afterwards came to the conclusion that he should have Castled here.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 16 P—B 4  | 16 Castles |
| 17 P—B 5! | 17 Kt—B 5  |
| 18 R×P    | 18 Kt—R 4  |

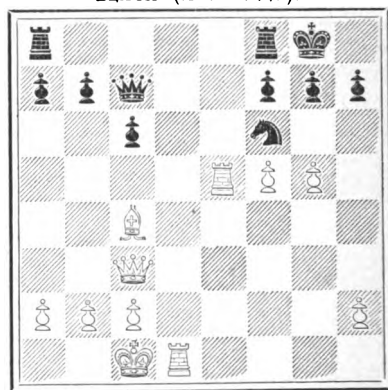
..... 18... Q R—Q sq is met by 19 Q R—K sq, and Black's difficulties are in no way lessened.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 19 P—K Kt 4 | 19 Kt—B 3 |
| 20 P—Kt 5   |           |

Position after White's 20th move:—

P—Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. KELLY).



WHITE (MR. BLAKE).

20 Q R—K sq

..... Black did not play 20... Kt—Kt 5, as he anticipated that 21 R—K 4, Kt—B 7; 22 R—R 4, Kt×R; 23 Q—B 3 would yield White a winning attack; but that is not the case. Black continues: 23... Q—K 4; 24 Q—R 5, Q×P ch; 25 K×Kt, Q R—Q sq ch; 26 B—Q 3, R×B ch.; 27 P×R, Q—Kt 8 ch; 28 K—Q 2, Q—Kt 7 ch, and draws, as the White K dare not emerge from the shelter of the Pawn. But so complicated a continuation is not to be reckoned on the 20th move under a 20 moves per hour time limit! Furthermore, White



intended meeting 20..., Kt—Kt 5 with 21 R—K 2, and the Black Kt is then in serious difficulties. Then Black has also to examine 20..., Kt—Q 2. If White were then to play 21 R—K 7, Black gets a playable game by Q—B 5 ch and Kt—Kt 3. White would, however, answer 21 R—K 4, this time with good effect.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 21 R×R      | 21 Kt×R     |
| 22 P—Kt 6   | 22 Q—B 5 ch |
| 23 K—Kt sq  | 23 Kt—Q 3   |
| 24 P×B P ch | 24 K—R sq   |

.....If 24..., Kt×P; 25 B×Kt ch, K×B (...R×B; 26 R—Q 8 ch and 27 Q—Kt 3 ch); 26 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—B 3; 27 Q—K 6 ch, K—Kt 4; 28 Q—K 7 ch, R—B 3; 29 Q×P ch, K×P; 30 Q×P ch, and should win. The text move, however, leads to yet more certain disaster.

25 B—K 6

Much better than 25 R—Kt sq, which can be fully met by 25..., Kt×P at B 4; 26 B—K 6, Q—Q 5! White is now threatening 26 Q—B 5!

- |               |
|---------------|
| 25 Kt×P (B 2) |
| 26 B×Kt       |
| 26 Q×B P      |
| 27 B—Kt 5     |
| 27 Q—B 7      |
| 28 P—Q R 4    |

Judging that the value of the open files will be greater than that of the threatened Pawn.

- |           |             |             |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| 28 Q×R P  | 29 Q—K B 3! | 29 Q—Kt sq  |
| 30 Q—R 5  | 30 R—B 3    | 30 R—B 3    |
| 31 R—K sq | 31 P—K Kt 3 | 31 P—K Kt 3 |
| 32 Q—R 4  | 23 Q—K B sq | 23 Q—K B sq |
| 33 R—K 8  | 33 R—B 8 ch | 33 R—B 8 ch |
| 34 K—R 2  | 34 Resigns. | 34 Resigns. |

### GAME No. 2,870.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

#### NOTES BY T. KELLY.

- | WHITE.<br>Mr. T. KELLY.<br>( <i>Manchester.</i> ) | BLACK.<br>Mr. W. WARD.<br>( <i>London.</i> ) |
|---|--|
| 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 Kt—K 5                                     |
| 7 B×B   | 7 Q×B  |
| 8 B—Q 3   | 8 Kt×Kt                                      |
| 9 P×Kt  | 9 P×P  |
| 10 B×P  | 10 Kt—Q 2                                    |
| 11 Castles  | 11 P—K 4                                     |
| 12 Q—B 2  | 12 P—K 5                                     |

.....It is better to exchange Pawns.

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

The Rook should go to Q B sq, or R—Kt 2 might be played, preparing to double the Rooks.

15 P—Q Kt 4

.....This is weakening, and unnecessary.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 16 B—B sq   | 16 B—B 4    |
| 17 P—Q B 4  | 17 P—Q R 3  |
| 18 Kt—Kt 3  | 18 K R—B sq |
| 19 K R—B sq | 19 Q—Q 3    |
| 20 P—B 4    |             |

A great error. P—Kt 3, followed by P—K R 3, if Kt—Kt 5 parried Black's attack and left White free to continue his operations on the other wing.

20 Kt—Kt 5

.....P—Kt 4 is strong, but not as good as the line of play selected by Mr. Ward.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 21 Q—Q 2   | 21 P—Kt 4 |
| 22 P—K R 3 |           |

As the lesser evil, P—Kt 3 should be played.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 23 Q×Kt | 22 Kt×P |
|         | 23 P×P  |



24 Q—K sq      24 Q—Kt 3

....Giving White time. Black ought to win by playing K—R sq, and doubling the Rooks on the King's Knight's file.

25 K—R 2

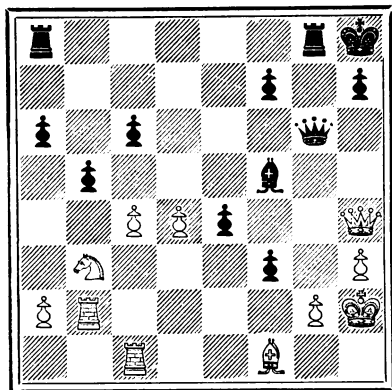
Q—R<sub>4</sub> is certainly superior.

|    |        |    |           |
|----|--------|----|-----------|
| 26 | Q—R 4  | 25 | K—R sq    |
| 27 | R—Kt 2 | 26 | P—B 6     |
|    |        | 27 | R—K Kt sq |

Position after Black's 27th move :—

R—K Kt sq.

BLACK (MR. W. WARD).



WHITE (MR. T. KELLY).

28 Q—B 2

One danger to be guarded against is P—K 6. If White played 28 Q—B 4, he could not survive the following onslaught:—28... B×P; 29 K×B, Q—R 4 ch; 30

Q—R 4, Q—B 4 ch; 31 K—R 2,  
R—Kt 4; 32 Q—K sq (or K—  
Kt sq, Q R—Kt sq; 33 Q—R 2,  
R—Kt 6), Q R—K Kt sq; 33 R—  
B 3, Q—B 5 ch; 34 K—Kt sq,  
R—R 4.

28  $B \times P$ 

..... Played under the misapprehension that after P×B the Queen could be forced away from guarding the K Kt sq. Against 28., Q—Q 3 ch; 29 K—R sq, R—Kt 6, White would find it difficult to make a good defence.

|                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 29 $P \times B$    | 29 $P-B$ 4        |
| 30 $P \times P$    | 30 $R P \times P$ |
| 31 $Kt-Q$ 2        | 31 $Q-Kt$ 4       |
| 32 $R-K$ sq        | 32 $R-R$ 6        |
| 33 $Kt \times K$ P | 33 $P \times Kt$  |

..... A little better is 33... Q-B 5 ch; 34 Kt-Kt 3, P-R 4; 35 K-R sq, R x Kt; 36 R-K 8 ch, R-Kt sq; 37 R x R ch, K x R; 38 Q-K sq, and White should win.

|                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 34 $R \times P$     | 34 $Q-B 4$      |
| 35 $Q-R 4$          | 35 $R-R 2$      |
| 36 $R-B 4$          | 36 $Q-K 3$      |
| 37 $Q-B 6$ ch       | 37 $Q \times Q$ |
| 38 $R \times Q$     | 38 $K R-R$ sq   |
| 39 $R \times Q B P$ | 39 $R \times P$ |
| 40 $R(B 6)-B 2$     | 40 $R(R 7)-R 5$ |
| 41 $P-Q 5$          | 41 $R-Q 5$      |
| 42 $R-Q 2$          | 42 $R \times R$ |
| 43 $R \times R$     |                 |

And White won. Black tried to get the Q P, because if the Rooks were then exchanged, B and R P might be insufficient to win.

GAME No. 2,871.

### Vienna Opening.

NOTES BY J. H. BLAKE.

WHITE.  
Mr. J. H. BLAKE,  
(Surbiton.)

1 P—K 4

BLACK.  
Mr. SHOOSMITH,  
(Brighton.)

1 P—K 4

$$2 \text{ Kt} - \text{Q B } 3$$
$$3 \text{ B} - \text{B} 4$$

4 P-Q 3

5 P—B 4

6 P—B 5

$$2 \text{ Kt} - \text{K B}_3$$

3 B—B 4

4 P-Q 3

5 Kt—B<sub>3</sub>

6 Kt—Q R 4



.....Mr. Teichmann prefers 25 Kt—R 5  
6...., Kt—Q 5.

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

.....11... Q—Kt 3, or 11... Q—Q 2, challenging White to exchange his other B, would be better. In allowing the pin to remain effective, Mr. Shoosmith afterwards stated that he had omitted to take account of the fact that White can bring both Knights in succession to K R 5.

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| 12 Kt—Kt 3   | 12 Castles Q R |
| 13 Kt—R 5    | 13 P—K R 3     |
| 14 B—R 4     | 14 Q R—K Ktsq  |
| 15 Kt—K 2    | 15 P—Q 4       |
| 16 Q Kt—Kt 3 | 16 B—Kt 3      |
| 17 Kt×Kt     | 17 P×Kt        |
| 18 Kt—R 5    | 18 R—Kt 4      |

.....By 18... Q—B 2, Black might for the moment suffer less loss, but it would be at the cost of a ruinously bad position.

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 19 B×R         | 19 R P×B |
| 20 Castles Q R |          |

Black's Q side is amply protected; his weakness is still on the King's wing. White's right line, therefore, is to aim at opening the K R file and doubling Rooks upon it, or alternatively to get a passed K R P.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 21 P—R 4   | 20 K—Kt sq  |
| 22 Kt—Kt 3 | 21 R—Kt sq  |
| 23 Q—K 2   | 22 P—K Kt 5 |
| 24 Q—Q 2   | 23 Q—B sq   |
|            | 24 Q—B 4    |

.....Black is manœuvring to get possession of the diagonal from his K R 3 to Q B 8 with either Q or B, preferably the latter; his present move threatens 25... Q—B 7.

K—Kt sq at once was an equally satisfactory way of dealing with the threat; the Kt and Q have to return to their present positions later on, before the K side advantage can be made effective.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
|            | 25 Q—K 2  |
| 26 Q—R 6   | 26 B—Q sq |
| 27 K—Kt sq | 27 P—Q 5  |

.....27... P—B 4, keeping up the pressure on White's K P, offers better chances of hampering White.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 28 Q—Q 2   | 28 P—R 4  |
| 29 Kt—Kt 3 | 29 P—B 4  |
| 30 P—R 5   | 30 P—R 5  |
| 31 P×P     | 31 P×P    |
| 32 P—R 6   | 32 Q—K sq |
| 33 K—R 2   | 33 Q—Kt 4 |
| 34 P—R 7   | 34 R—R sq |
| 35 Q—R 6   | 35 P—B 5  |
| 36 Q—Kt 7  | 36 Q—K sq |
| 37 Kt—R 5  | 37 P×P    |
| 38 P×P     | 38 P—R 6  |
| 39 Kt×P    | 39 B×Kt   |

.....39... Q—R 5 is plausible, and required care in answering; but given that condition leads to nothing. 39... Q—R 5; 40 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—R 2 (best); 41 P—Q Kt 3, Q—Kt 5; 42 Q×K P, (if) B—Kt 3; 43 Kt×B, K×Kt; 44 Q×R, Q—B 6; 45 Q×P ch, Q×Q; 46 P—R 8 Queens and wins.

|             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 40 Q×B      | 40 P×P    |
| 41 Q—Q 6 ch | 41 K—R sq |
| 42 Q—Kt 4   |           |

42 Q—Kt 6 would have saved a move presently.

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
|               | 42 P—B 3    |
| 43 K×P        | 43 Q—Q 2    |
| 44 R—R sq ch  | 44 K—Kt sq  |
| 45 Q—Kt 6     | 45 P—Kt 6   |
| 46 K R—Q B sq | 46 Resigns. |



## GAME No. 2,872.

Played in London League match, Metropolitan v. Hampstead.  
*Sicilian Defence.*

NOTES BY G. E. SERGEANT.

| WHITE.<br>Mr. MAHOOD<br>(Hampstead). | BLACK.<br>Mr. E. G. SERGEANT<br>(Metropolitan). |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1 P—K 4                              | 1 P—Q B 4                                       |
| 2 Kt—K B 3                           | 2 Kt—Q B 3                                      |
| 3 P—Q 4                              | 3 P×P   |
| 4 Kt×P                               | 4 Kt—B 3  |
| 5 Kt—Q B 3                           | 5 P—K 3   |
| 6 K Kt—K 5                           |   |

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 8 Kt×B     | 8 P—Q 4    |
| 9 P×P      | 9 P×P      |
| 10 B—Q 3   | 10 Castles |
| 11 Castles | 11 B—Kt 5  |
| 12 P—B 3   | 12 B—K 3   |
| 13 K—R sq  | 13 P—K R 3 |
| 14 Q—K sq  |            |

The first move of some weak play, which enables Black to gain a decisive advantage. He might have played B—K B 4.

This move, although frequently played by eminent players, has been denounced by Dr. Tarrasch. Better moves are Kt×Kt, B—K 2 or P—Q R 3—the latter having been played by Mr. Barry in the cable match game which he won against Mr. Blackburne.

6 B—Kt 5  
 7 P—Q R 3

Kt—Q 6 ch leads to no very good result. Black simply moves his King forward. Dr. Tarrasch won a very pretty game in a few moves against an adversary who, in this position, replied 7 B—K B 4.

7 B×Kt ch

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 14 P—Q 5     | 14 Kt—K 4   |
| 15 Kt—K 4    | 15 Kt×Kt ch |
| 16 Kt×Kt ch  | 16 Q×Kt     |
| 17 B—K 4     | 17 Q R—B sq |
| 18 P—K B 4 ? | 18 B—B 5    |
| 19 R—B 2     |             |

This move loses outright. R—K Kt sq would, apparently, only have lost a Pawn.

|             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 19 Kt—Kt 5  | 20 P—Q Kt 3  |
| 20 K R—K sq | 21 Q—Q 2     |
| 21 Kt×R ch  | 22 Q×Kt      |
| 22 R×B      | 23 P×B       |
| 23 P—Q 6    | 24 R—Q Kt sq |
| 24 P×P      | 25 Resigns.  |

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Reverting to our remarks at page 437 last month, it is only fair to Mr. Daniel that we should state he expressly wished it to be known that his contribution to the *Norwich Mercury* was based on Mr. Teichmann's two-mover, and we find Mr. Keeble, in publishing the solution, mentions the fact.

The following are the remaining positions submitted in the solving competition of the B.C.F. We gave the other two at page 438. Mr. Heathcote's three-er is a splendid problem, notwithstanding the duals.

By P. H. Williams.—White: K at K R 3, R at K R 5, Bs at K Kt 6 and Q R 7, Kts at Q B 2 and Q Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 6, K 5, Q 5, Q B 6, and Q Kt 7. Black: K at K B 5, Q at Q R 3, Rs at K R 8 and K 8, B at K R sq, Kts at Q 7 and Q B 6, Ps at K R 7, K 7, Q B 4, and Q R 5. Mate in two.



By Godfrey Heathcote.—White : K at K 2, Q at K R 2, R at Q B 4, B at Q B 5, Kts at K B 8 and Q B 8, Ps at K B 4 and 6. Black : K at Q 4, Rs at Q Kt 4 and Q R sq, B at Q R 4, Kts at Q 7 and Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 4, Q Kt 2 and 5. Mate in three.

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We take the subjoined interesting paragraph from the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*, referring to the subject which we have before alluded to in our pages :—

“ Dr. Palkoska is a prominent member of the refined and polished Bohemian school of composers. While he admires the striking and chessy ideas of the best Anglo-American problemists, he is pained by their frequent lack of purity and economy, and he is partial to re-modelling other composers’ work to what he considers more artistic positions. Some three years ago he published in *Checkmate* six problems thus re-set, and in some of his ‘improved’ versions the original ideas were considerably emasculated.

“ It is possible that Dr. Palkoska intends to be complimentary to those composers whose work he alters, but it is hardly likely that they will accept his manipulations as flattery. It is as though a man tells a story, and another says :—‘ Your leading idea is not a bad one, but don’t you think it would have been better expressed thus, &c.’ Dr. Palkoska is a very fine problem composer, and his time would be more profitably spent in original work.”

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Messrs. Meyer and Barry have issued their award in the *Norwich Mercury* Problem Tourney, which was instituted by Mr. A. C. White. Each competitor had, as it will be remembered, to contribute a two-er with at least one model mate and a three-er embodying a similar feature, though the strategy was not necessarily to be the same. The first prize was awarded to Mr. P. F. Blake for his set. The other honour winners in the tourney were as follows :—Second and third prize sets, tie between F. Gamage (U.S.A.) and A. Corrias (Italy) ; fourth prize set, F. W. Wynne (Dudley) ; sets by W. Geary, F. A. L. Kuskop, A. Corrias, S. Herland, G. Heathcote, H. Cudmore, and Rev. J. Jespersen were highly commended, and special mention made of miniature sets by E. J. Winter-Wood and V. Kosek. The best and second best two-movers were composed by G. Heathcote and F. W. Wynne, and three-movers by P. F. Blake and A. Corrias ; but, as the prizes for individual problems were only given to those who had not taken set prizes, the second prize for two-ers goes to F. A. L. Kuskop, of New Zealand ; and the prizes for three-ers to W. Geary (London) and S. Herland (Roumania).

We will give some of the prize problems next month.

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*Liverpool Courier* Tourney.—Result :—Three-movers : First, G. Heathcote ; second, G. J. Slater. Hon. mention, A. C. Challenger. Two-movers : First, G. J. Slater. Hon. mention, F. W. Wynne and E. Millins. Mr. Heathcote’s problem is, as usual, very clever. White : K at Q B 7, Q at K 8, R at K R 3, Bs at K B 4 and Q Kt sq, Kt at



Q 3, Ps at K Kt 2, 7, and Q Kt 6. Black : K at Q 5, R at Q R 2, B at K Kt 8, Kts at K Kt 3 and Q 8, Ps at K B 4, Q 4, Q Kt 2, 6, and 7, and Q R 4. Mate in three.

One must welcome Mr. Slater in his fresh activity. His two-er will be much admired ; it has several nice points.

White : K at K 2, Q at K Kt 7, R at Q B 7, B at K B 2, Kts at K Kt 8 and K B 8, Ps at Q B 4. Black : K at Q 3, Q at Q R sq., R at Q Kt 2, B at Q sq., Kts at K R 8 and Q R 3, Ps at K Kt 3, 4, Q Kt 5, and Q R 2. Mate in two.

*Revue D'Echecs.*—The prizes in this three-move competition go to—First, E. Pradignat ; second and third, G. Heathcote ; fourth, F. Gamage. Hon mention : L. A. Kuijers, B. Lester, Kuijers, and S. Herland. We congratulate Mr. Heathcote on his achievement not only in this tourney but in other recent events. The following are the three chief positions :—

By E. Pradignat.—White : K at K Kt 8, Q at Q R 6, Kts at K 4 and Q B 5, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 4, 5, K B 4, K 3, Q B 2 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q 4, R at K Kt 7, Bs at Q 3 and Q R 7, Ps at K B 7, K 2, and Q B 6. Mate in three.

By G. Heathcote.—White : K at Q R 8, Q at K Kt 2, B at Q Kt 6, Kts at Q B 4 and 8, Ps at K B 3 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 4, Bs at K Kt sq and Q R 8, Kt at Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, K 3 and 6, Q B 6, Q Kt 5, and Q R 4. Mate in three.

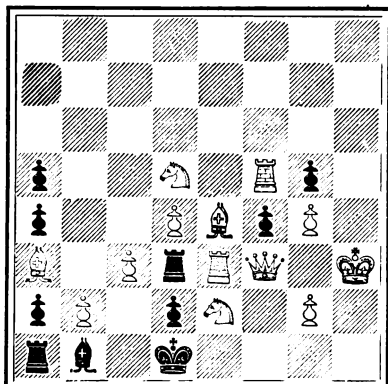
By G. Heathcote.—White : K at K R 8, Q at K R 3, B at Q B 5, Kt at K 6, Ps at Q 3 and Q B 2. Black : K at K 4, Kt at Q R 4, Ps at K R 2, Q B 2, Q Kt 2 and 6. Mate in three.

#### RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM OLD MASTERS.

No. 29.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

BLACK.



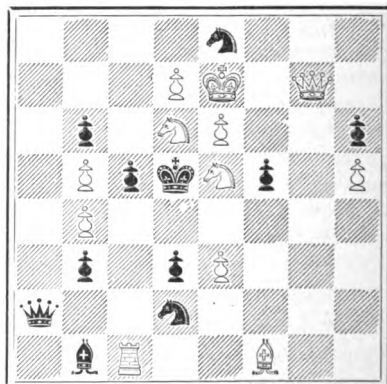
WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 30.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.



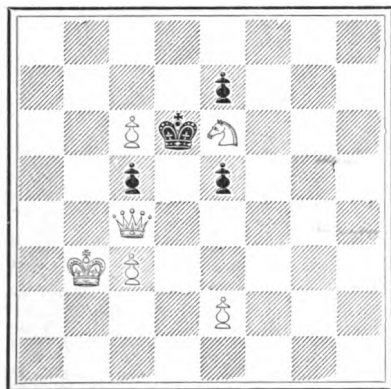
No. 29 solved by 1 R—B 8, P×R ; 2 Q—B 7, &c. If 1... K—B 7 ; 2 B×R ch, &c. This and the companion problem are ponderous indeed, and are introduced here so that students may compare these problems with those by the same author composed in recent years. We fancy there is another simplified version of No. 29 which carries out the piquant idea with less lumber.

No. 30 solved by 1 Kt—Kt 4, Kt—B 5 ; 2 Q—R sq, &c. If 1... Kt×Q ; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... P×Kt ; 2 B—Kt 2 ch, &c. If 1... Q—R 8 or Kt—B 6 ; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. A massive piece of work, with a profound mainplay, notwithstanding the key is rather poor and threatens immediate mate. M. Pradignat was in his early days very fond of building up three-ers from a two-move block idea and weaving into the scheme some show of variety which invariably was not so remarkable as the leader.

### SELECTIONS FROM MR. E. J. WINTER-WOOD'S COLLECTION.

The following are four typical problems by this prolific composer. He affects a somewhat easy style, and his works have many admirers. We are sure the accompanying positions will interest those solvers to whom they are unknown.

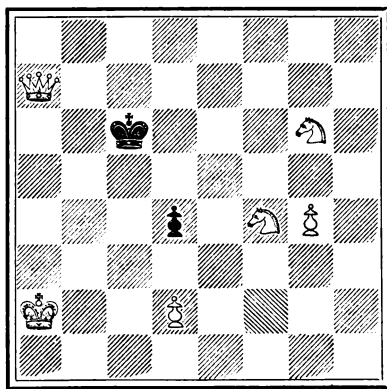
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

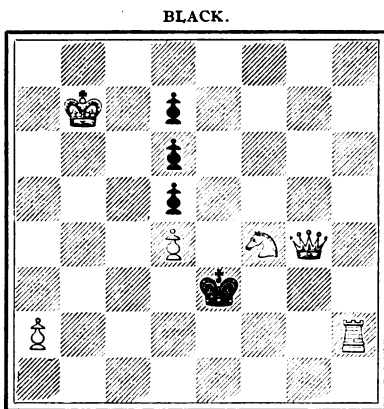
Mate in three.

White : K at Q Kt 6, Q at K B 4, R at Q R 3, Kts at K 3 and 5, P at K B 5. Black : K at Q 5, B at Q Kt 6, Ps at K 5, Q 3, and 4. Mate in two.

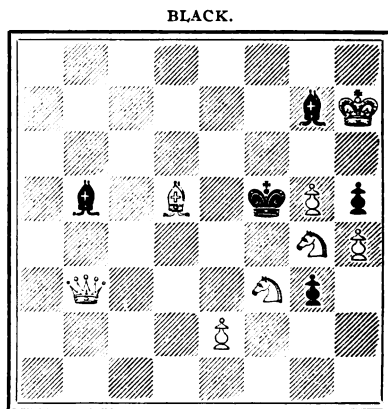
White : K at Q Kt 8, Q at K Kt 2, R at K B 8, Kt at Q 5, Ps at K R 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 4, Ps at K Kt 6, K B 4, 5, and Q 3. Mate in three.



This master was probably the finest exponent of the Bohemian art—particularly distinguished are his four-movers. We reproduce a few of his problems, which will show that not only was he an adept in the principles of his school, but he appreciated diversions therefrom.



WHITE.  
Mate in three.



WHITE.  
Mate in three.

The first of the above three-movers is an old favourite ; the key-move is very fine, and the variety good and rather unexpected. In the second position one finds the model mate very much in evidence ; it is a striking illustration of this feature. There are duals, but Continental composers do not worry themselves over much respecting such blemishes, and where the principal lines are not affected, take no measures to eradicate them.

One would almost expect to find that the next trifles were by Mr. W. A. Shinkman.

White : K at K R 2, Q at Q R sq, R at K Kt 2. Black : K at K B 5, B at Q R 7, Ps at K B 4 and K 5. Mate in three.

White : K at K B 8, R at K B 5, B at Q R sq, Ps at K R 4, K B 3, Q 5, and Q B 4. Black : K at K Kt 3, Ps at K B 5 and Q 3. Mate in three.

Here are two excellent four-movers. The key-moves are not special, but the beautiful play is worthy of study.

White : K at K Kt 5, R at K B 5, B at K 2 and 7, Kts at Q 4 and 5. Black : K at K 5, B at Q R 7, Kts at K sq and Q 2, Ps at Q Kt 6 and Q R 4. Mate in four.

White : K at K B sq, Q at Q Kt 3, R at Q B 4, B at Q 4, Ps at K Kt 6 and Q R 4. Black : K at Q 4, Kt at Q Kt 5, P at K Kt 2. Mate in four.

"B.C.M." FOURTEENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following further entries have come to hand —9, "Sub Haec" ; 10, "Quod expedit" ; 11, "Chatham" ; 12, "Frena" ; 13, "Erutainim."



## SOLUTIONS.

By R. Teichmann (p. 291).—1 Q—R 6, &c. This position yields to 1 Q×Q P, which is a pity. As a ready remedy, we would suggest a Black Kt at K R sq and a B Pawn at K B 2, when 1... Q—B 4 would be an effective defence.

By Mrs. W. J. Baird (p. 292).—"C." 1 White P retracts to Kt 6; 2 White P×Q; 3 Black Kt—Kt sq; 4 White P×Kt (Kt), mate. "O." 1 White Kt retracts to Kt 5; 2 White R—B 6; 3 Black B—B sq; 4 White R—K 6, mate. "O." 1 White B retracts to B sq, leaving Kt; 2 White Kt×P; 3 Black Kt—B 5; 4 White Kt×R, mate. "K." 1 White R retracts to R 4; 2 White K×B; 3 Black Q—Kt 7 ch; 4 White B×Q, mate. Much ingenuity is shown in devising this amusing effort. It will be seen that when all four sections reach their respective mating positions, the pieces spell "Cook."

By A. Barbe (p. 292).—1 P—R 8 (R), K—R 7; 2 K—B 2, &c. If 1... K—Kt 8; 2 R×P, &c. If 1... P—R 7; 2 R—R 8, &c. A pretty trifle, and may well lay claim to being the most elementary or simple three-mover extant—in the same manner as is claimed for Mr. E. B. Cook's two-er, which is White : K at Q B 2, P at K R 7. Black : K at Q R 8. Mate in two.

By J. Paul Taylor (p. 292).—1 P—Kt 8 (Kt), K—K 2; 2 P—Q 8 (Kt), &c. This problem was composed for the novelty of promoting three White Pawns to Knights; beyond this feature there is no charm in it.

By W. A. Shinkman (p. 293).—1 B—K 5, P (Q 7)×Q (R); 2 B—Kt 6, &c. If 1... P (Q 7)×Q (Q, B, or Kt); 2 B—Kt 3, &c. If 1... P (Kt 7)×Q or R×Q; 2 Kt—Q 4 ch, &c. A clever idea, but very artificially produced. The White Queen could just as well have been a Rook. The chief mate is elegant and unexpected.

By W. Henneberger (p. 293).—1 Kt—B sq, P×Kt (R); 2 Q×P, &c. If 1... P×Kt (Q, B, or Kt); 2 Q—K 5, &c. A little puzzling and funny. The key is not very good, as it curtails Black's liberty, and it is obvious the Kt cannot move to any other square than B sq.

No. 2126, "Resistis" (T.P. No. 74).—1 Q—K 4, &c.

No. 2127, "Sperare licet" (T.P. No. 75).—1 Q—R 3, &c.

No. 2128, "Caissa I." (T.P. No. 76).—1 B—Q 4, &c.

No. 2129, "Caissa II." (T.P. No. 77).—1 Q—Kt 7, &c.

No. 2130, "Caissa III." (T.P. No. 78).—1 B—Q Kt 8, &c.

No. 2131, "Elpis" (T.P. No. 79).—1 B—Q 6, &c.

No. 2132, "Rhiu" (T.P. No. 80).—1 R—Q 5, &c.

No. 2133, "Pirie" (T.P. No. 81).—1 Q—Kt sq, &c.

No. 2134, by A. W. Daniel.—1 Q—R 8, P—B 4 ch; 2 K—B 3, &c. If 1... P×P; 2 Q—R sq, &c. A simple device, which many a tyro would regard as tricky. It is, however, an old dodge. It is a pity so many White Pawns are wanted.

No. 2135, by A. G. Fellows.—1 B—Kt 3, K moves; 2 Q—B 4, &c. If 1... B—K 7; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1... Kt—Q 7; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1... Kt (K 8) moves; 2 B—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q... B 4 ch, &c. There are some pleasing mates, but none economical. The key is pretty easy, but some of the variations are not so taking.

No. 2136, by F. W. Wynne.—1 Q—B 3, K—Q 5; 2 K×P, &c. If 1... R×Kt; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... B×P; 2 R×Kt ch, &c. A nice piece of strategy which appears to have been loosely treated. The key is plain, but the sacrifice is quite refreshing.

No. 2137, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 Kt—Kt sq, K×P; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c. If 1... K—K 6; 2 Kt×P (B 3), &c. If 1... P—B 4; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c. A dainty little problem, with pretty features. It is to be deplored that the key is a give-and-take, since the solver sees in an instant the White Pawn must not go.

By J. W. Abbott? (p. 338).—1 Q—R 8, &c. We have already stated that Mr. J. W. Abbott disclaims the authorship of this position.

By O. Wurzburg (p. 338).—1 B—R 4, P×P; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1... K moves; 2 B—B 2, &c. If 1... P—R 7; 2 Q—B 2 ch, &c. It will be seen that the idea of the previous problem is here ingeniously illustrated in a three-move guise. The other play is, unfortunately, of a very secondary nature.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 338).—1 B—Q 8, P—R 6; 2 B—R 4, and proceed as in the position above. If 1... K moves; 2 B×P, and 3 B—B 2 or Kt 3 accord-



ingly. We cannot say whether the three-er is but a slice of this four-er or whether the latter is an extension. Whichever way it may be, the newer version cannot be regarded as a very original effort.

By Rev. G. McArthur (p. 341).—1 B—Kt 5, K—K 3; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1... K—Q 3, 2 Q—B 7, &c. If 1... K—Q sq, R—B 8, or R—R 3; 2 Q×P, &c. It is a pity the Bishop has to be removed from *en prise* which threatens immediate mate. Anyhow, the first two variations are both neat and interesting. In later years the ideas expressed in this position have been extended or adapted to modern construction.

By Rev. G. McArthur (p. 341).—1 R—Q 7, K—Q 5; 2 R—Kt 5, &c. If 1... K—K 3; 2 R—K 7 ch, &c. If 1... R×P, P Queens, &c.; 2 Kt—B 4 dis ch, &c. The key is weak—that is, it is too strong, and so is the second move of the chief variation. There is one nice mate, which is, however, marred by the presence of the Q R; but then such matters did not, at the time this position was composed, come into calculation. The two variations are fairly interesting.

By Rev. G. McArthur (p. 341).—1 P—Kt 5, K—B 5, B—R 3, K—Q 5 (If 2... K—Kt 6; 3 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c.); 3 Q—Q Kt sq, &c. If 1... K—B 4; 2 B—R 3 ch, K—Kt 3 (If 2... K—B 5; 3 Q—Q sq, &c.); 3 B—Q 6, &c. If 1... K—K 4, 2 Q—R 7, K—B 5 (If 2... K—K 3 or Q 3; 3 B×P, &c.); 3 Q×P ch, &c. A very good four-mover. The key is good, and the quiet lines of play render the problem difficult. It is true the Black King has nothing to assist him, but he is allowed unusual freedom, and it is to be noticed that White's pieces at the commencement are not in positions where they can be made forthwith aggressive.

By Dr. J. L. Vallejo (p. 344).—1 Kt—K 6, Kt—Q 4; 2 Q—K 5 ch, &c. If 1... K—B 4; 2 Kt—Kt 7 ch or Kt—Q 4 ch, &c. The idea here presented is, of course, very old; but it is given without Pawns, and in this way would be prettily effective were it not for the irritating dual. We quoted this three-er as it seems to have been regarded as a favourite.

By Andres Sandoval (p. 344).—1 Q—K Kt 2, &c. A very decent key, with few diverting features. It offers an interesting study to the young composer to find out the best method of getting rid of the dual mate by Queen after 1... P—Kt 6.

By J. M. G. Cisneros (p. 344).—1 P—B 5, P—B 3; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1... K×P; 2 Kt—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1... P×Kt; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... P×Q; 2 P—B 3 dis ch, &c. If 1... P—Q 4; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. Not an attractive key, artistically considered, and the general after-play, though apparently well varied, is not marked with observance of economy. The sacrifice of the Queen is a pretty feature.

No. 2138, "Solly" (T.P. No. 82).—1 Q—K 2, &c.

No. 2139, "Home" (T.P. No. 83).—1 Q—K 8, &c.

No. 2140, "No strife, no gain" (T.P. No. 84).—1 Kt—B 8, &c.

No. 2141, "Merry moments" (T.P. No. 85).—1 P—Kt 7, &c.

No. 2142, "Light Artillery" (T.P. No. 86).—1 Q—K Kt 8, &c.

No. 2143, "A step" (T.P. No. 87).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c.

No. 2144, "The flight" (T.P. No. 88).—1 Q—R 7, &c.

No. 2145, "Teci teci Kumelini" (T.P. No. 89).—1 Kt—B 7, &c.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. C. D. (Calcutta).—Thanks for problems. The three-er seems to have no solution. Try 1... K×Kt; 2 Q—B 5 ch, P interposes. The two-mover we hope to use soon.

G. S. Johnson (Cobham).—All your solutions have been correct, and we thank you for still continuing to point out cooks to our tourney problems.

F. O. (Manchester).—Obliged for pointing out the further coincidence. Respecting the P×P *en pass* three-mover, we expect both versions will be found to be by the same composer. Both matters are a little unsatisfactory.

E. A. F. (British Guiana).—Glad to receive your solutions, which are correct. When we next start a solution tourney, we hope you will compete.

H. Lawton (Woodseats).—We have heard nothing more concerning the problem tourney you refer to; we fancy the magazine has suspended publication. Thanks for your problem and kind observations.

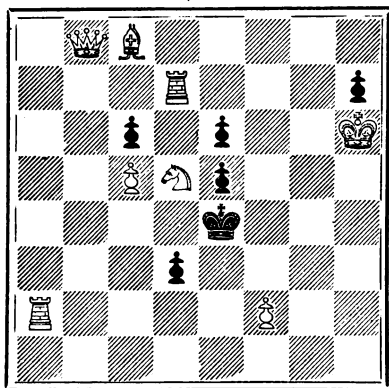


## PROBLEMS.

No. 2170.

By A. G. FELLOWS,  
Watford.

BLACK.



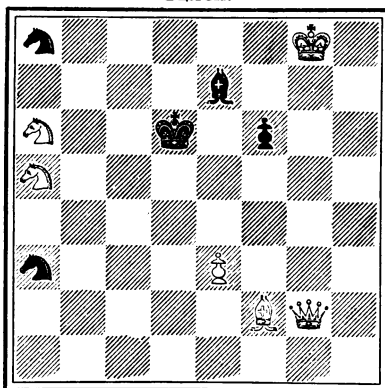
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2171.

By the Rev. GILBERT DOBBS,  
Brownsville, Tenn, U.S.A.

BLACK.



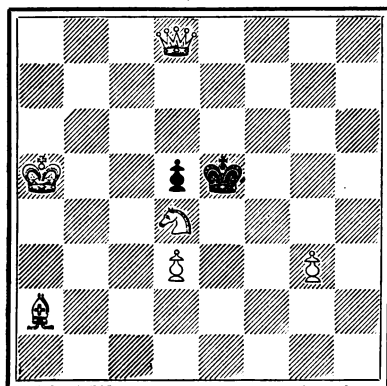
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2172.

By F. FRANCIS,  
Shepherds Bush.

BLACK.



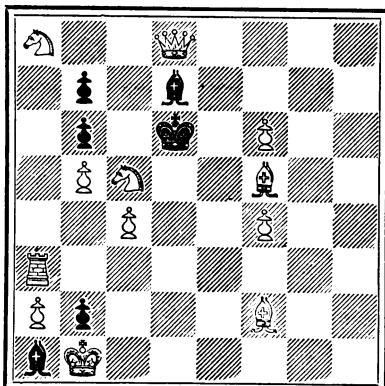
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2173.

By G. H. CLUTSAM.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in  
eight moves.

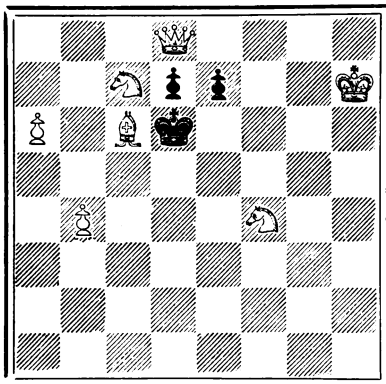


## PROBLEMS.

No. 2174.

By A. W. DANIEL,  
Bridgend.

BLACK.



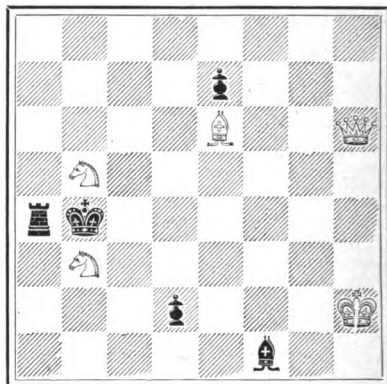
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2175.

By WM. GREENWOOD,  
Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



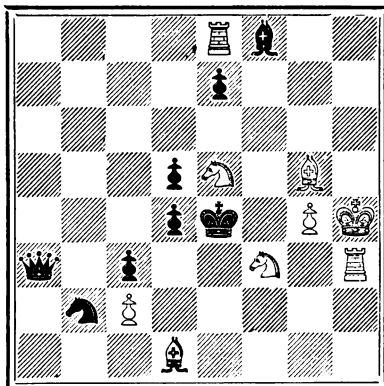
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2176.

By H. E. KIDSON,  
Liverpool.

BLACK.



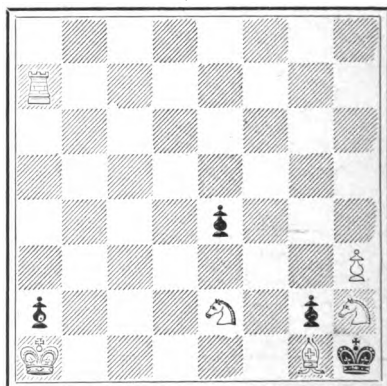
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2177.

By HOWARD LAWTON,  
Woodseats.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.









MR. E. J. WINTER-WOOD,  
PRESIDENT DEVONSHIRE CHESS ASSOCIATION, 1907.

*See page 502.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1907.

## THE ADVANCE OF P—K R 3.



OPINIONS regarding the strength or weakness of playing Pawn to King's Rook's third are so conflicting that the task of reducing the move to one of principles is not easy. In the days before Steinitz became an accepted authority on chess P—K R 3 was played in nearly all games, by both players, and generally at an early stage. Even in the Evans Gambit, in which rapidity of attack and gain of "time" are all-important, the move P—K R 3 was adopted, but as the opponent usually replied P—K R 3 at once, consideration was less urgent than in these days, when the loss or gain of *tempo* often means winning or losing the game. Doubtless the chief reason why the move was so readily adopted in the days of La Bourdonnais, Macdonnell, Morphy, and Anderssen was the disinclination to submit to the "pin" of Kt by the adverse Bishop on Kt 5. At that time attack was everything, and in the striving for rapid victory minor weaknesses of position were treated lightly, or more often still ignored altogether. One of the most striking features revealed by an examination of a large number of games of the period we speak of is the insecurity of the defence of both sides. Perhaps it would be more correct to say apparent insecurity, as the ingenuity displayed in many games by both players in repelling attack was little short of marvellous. We have met with few examples where precautions sufficient to repel by their own inherent soundness a slow deliberate attack were taken. The games, for the most part, consisted of mutual batterings; victory generally resting with the side which first forced a breach in the opposing ranks.

L I



With the advent of Steinitz methods began to undergo change. In his match with Anderssen, Steinitz showed that against sound defence precipitate attack would not avail. Following the teachings of the famous Bohemian, players began to consider seriously before weakening their defences. "Holes" were discussed and considered, and the "pin" of the Kt by the adverse Bishop on Kt 5 was gradually regarded as much less objectionable than the preventative move—P—K R 3. From these beginnings was evolved the so-called "Modern School," whose teachings eventually went to the other extreme and ran riot in bizarre defences, which reached climax in a correspondence match between Steinitz and Tschigorin. After this contest came reaction, and matters gradually righted themselves, until now the *dicta* that P—K R 3 is a source of weakness is subject to exceptions. Primarily the objections to early advance of P—K R 3 are that after Castling the Pawn often becomes a target for attack, and offers the opponent many opportunities for a winning sacrifice. Again, if P—K R 3 is followed by P—K B 4, a very dangerous "hole" is created at K Kt 3.

Of course, if a player has not Castled, and he sees a favourable chance of a King's side attack, then P—K R 3, followed with P—K Kt 4, may prove excellent tactics; but he who adopts such attacks must consider well the dangers of the resulting "holes" at his K R 4 and K B 4.

Such a plan is likely to be successful in the P—Q 3 variations of the Ruy Lopez, which were, indeed, those selected by Steinitz to put into practice his revolutionary theories in his match against Blackburne.

The preliminary moves are worth notice.

#### *Ruy Lopez.*

| WHITE.       | BLACK.            |           |          |
|--------------|-------------------|-----------|----------|
| W. STEINITZ. | J. H. BLACKBURNE. | 4 B—R 4   | 4 Kt—B 3 |
| 1 P—K 4      | 1 P—K 4           | 5 P—Q 3   | 5 P—Q 3  |
| 2 Kt—K B 3   | 2 Kt—Q B 3        | 6 P—B 3   | 6 B—K 2  |
| 3 B—Kt 5     | 3 P—Q R 3         | 7 P—K R 3 |          |

White has planned a King's side attack, and plays this move to prepare for P—K Kt 4 after his opponent has Castled.

|         |           |
|---------|-----------|
|         | 7 Castles |
| 8 Q—K 2 | 8 Kt—K sq |

Now Black threatens P—B 4, opening the file for his Rook, with a fine game. White's reply is imperative, if he wish to keep the attack, and the example well shews the advantage in this variation of an early advance of the K R P.

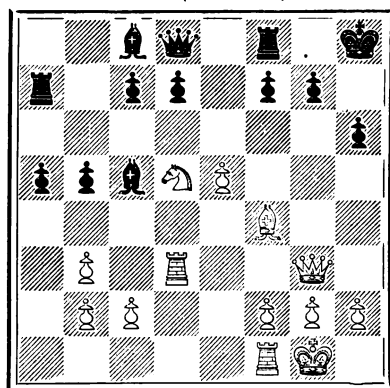
|             |            |            |             |
|-------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| 9 P—K Kt 4! | 9 P—Q Kt 4 | 12 Kt—B sq | 12 Kt—Q sq  |
| 10 B—B 2    | 10 B—Kt 2  | 13 Kt—K 3  | 13 Kt—K 3   |
| 11 Q Kt—Q 2 | 11 Q—Q 2   | 14 Kt—B 5  | 14 P—K Kt 3 |

This advance establishes the first serious weakness in Black's game, which was ultimately won by Steinitz, who made a successful advance on the King's side after Castling Queen's Rook.



The next example is from a game between Captain Mackenzie and S. Winawer, and shews the advanced K R P as the cause of all the trouble.

BLACK (WINAWER).



WHITE (MACKENZIE).

Of course, if 5... Q-R 2; 6 Q-B 6 ch, followed by R chs, also wins the Q.

Continued :—

1 Kt—B 6!

Taking advantage of Black's weakness in masterly fashion. Of course, Black dare not capture the Knight, as White would play Q—R 4, and win at once. The whole scheme would be impracticable but for the advanced P at R 3.

1 B—K 2

2 B×P!

Again excellent. If 2... P×B, 3 Q—B 4 wins.

2 B×Kt

3 P×B 3 Q×P

4 B×P ch 4 Q×B

5 Q—R 4 ch 5 K—Kt sq

6 R—Kt 3, and wins.

Another example :—

In this position it was White's turn to move, and he should have drawn with 1 K—R sq. Since if 1... P—Kt 5; 2 B—K 2, B×P (If 2... R×K P, P—B 3, &c.); 3 P—Kt 3, Q—R 3 (If 3... B×P; 4 K—Kt 2 winning); 4 Q—Q 5 (not P×R, on account of B—Kt 6), &c.

White, however, elected to play 1 P—K R 3, and so created a weakness that cost the game, e.g. :—

1 P—K R 3 1 P—Kt 5

2 P×P

If 2 B×P, R (Kt sq)×B; 3 P×R, R×B P; 4 R×R, Q×R ch; 5 K—R sq, Q—R 5. Mate.

5 K—Kt sq 5 Q—B 5

6 R—K sq 6 R×P ch

7 K×R 7 Q—R 7 ch

3 P—Kt 5 2 P—K R 4  
4 K—R 2 3 R×Kt P  
4 R—R 5 ch

And mates next move.

In concluding this brief glance at a most interesting subject, we advise young players never to be afraid of the "pin" of the Kt by the Bishop, and to hesitate before advancing P—K R 3, unless to prepare for a King's side attack.



## SELECTED END-GAME STUDIES.

Studies XX. and XXI., given last month, are the compositions of O. Duras, the noted amateur player who competed in the Carlsbad and Ostend International Tournaments. We repeat the positions :—

XX.—♔ at K 4, ♖ at K R 4 and Q Kt 7, ♜ at Q Kt 3, ♙ at Q B 3, Q R 3, and Q R 4, ♚ at K Kt 3, ♗ at K Kt 7, ♞ at Q B 3, ♟ at K 6, and Q B 5.

White draws as follows :—1 R—K Kt 4 ch, Q×R; 2 B—B 2 ch, K—R 4; 3 R—K R 7 ch, K—Kt 4; 4 R—K Kt 7 ch, K—R 4; 5 R×Q, K×R; 6 B—Q sq ch, B—B 6; 7 B—K 2, B×B; 8 K—K 4, B—Q 6 ch; 9 K×P, K—B 4, and White draws, for Black can never get at the B P (and at the same time stop the Rook Pawns) without giving up his own Pawn, and White cannot force the Rook Pawns. If White tries to prevent the adverse King from getting in front of the Rook Pawns, he can be stalemated by Black, thus :—10 K—Q 4, K—K 3; 11 K—B 5, K—Q 2; 12 K—Kt 6, K—B sq; 13 K—R 7, K—B 2, and the White King cannot get out; but if in this position Black takes his King round to attack the B P, White can move K—Kt 6, and then advance the Pawns, either recalling the Black King at once or winning if he delay. If Black once gets in front of the Pawns, White cannot win, and so the latter has no motive to play otherwise than as above. Equally, Black will not attack the B P, for the advancing Rook Pawns can always save it.

XXI.—♔ at Q R 5, ♗ at Q R 5, ♜ at K R 5, ♖ at K Kt sq, ♙ at Q R 6, ♚ at Q B sq, ♗ at K sq, ♞ at Q 2 and K 6, ♟ at K B 2, Q Kt 6, and Q R 2.

White wins as follows :—1 R—B sq ch, K—Kt sq; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—R sq; 3 B—B 3 ch, R×B; 4 Q—K 4 ch, Q×Q; 5 R—B 8 mate.

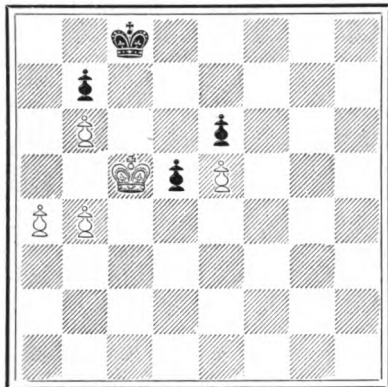
Solutions were sent by the following competitors —Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester); Messrs. A. M. Erickson (Damman, Norway), C. E. Tattersall, W. Kirk, C. S. Howell, W. M. Hardman (London), A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), C. Coates (Manchester), T. P. Jones (South Shields), Rev. A. J. B. Baxter (Edinburgh), W. H. S. Monck (Dublin), P. J. Allingham (Reigate), J. S. Pagan (Stirling), J. A. J. Drewitt (Wadham College, Oxford), A. Jenkins (Southampton), D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), T. King Parks (Walkden), and Theodore Becu (Cuckfield). Every solver gives the correct play to mate in five in XXI., but several competitors failed with XX. Some declare the position to be a win for White, while others state that Black wins. After careful consideration we have awarded a book prize to Messrs. Tattersall, Drewitt, and Allingham. The published solution was sent by Mr. Drewitt. Messrs. Tattersall and Allingham both give an alternative variation, starting 8., B—Q 8, the former continuing thus :—9 K×P, B×P; 10 K—Q 4, B—Kt 4; 11 P—R 4, B—R 3; 12 K—B 5, K—B 5; 13 K—Kt 6, B—B sq; 14 K—



B 5, B—K 3; 15 P—R 5, K—K 5; 16 P—R 6, B—Q 4; 17 P—R 7, K—K 4; 18 P Queens, B×Q; 19 K×P, and draws.

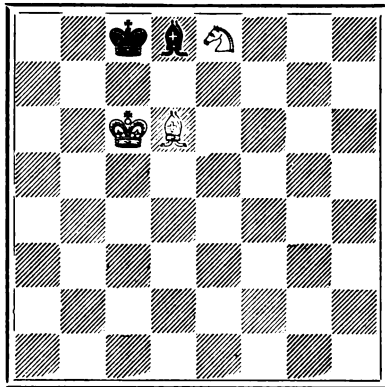
Appended are the Studies for next month. Solutions from British Isles and Europe to reach us not later than November 21st. Two book prizes for best solutions. Solutions from other countries to reach us not later than December 21st. One book prize.

XXI.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play. What result?

XXII.  
BLACK.



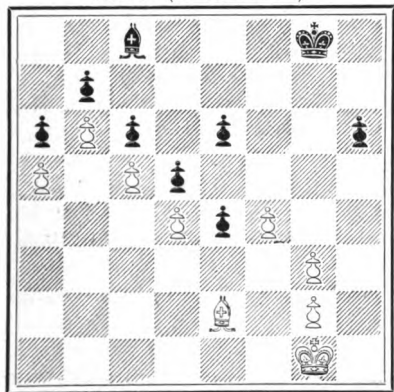
WHITE.  
White to play. What result?

### GAME ENDING.

The appended position occurred in a Queen's Gambit game played in Vienna between the two gentlemen whose names are given.

Beginners will be inclined to consider the positions equal. The instructive continuation shows that White wins :—

BLACK (A. STRASSER).



WHITE (R. HILMER).

- |                                 |           |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| 1 P—K Kt 4                      | 1 K—Kt 2  |
| 2 K—R 2                         | 2 K—Kt 3  |
| 3 K—R 3                         | 3 K—B 3   |
| 4 K—R 4                         | 4 K—Kt 3  |
| 5 P—Kt 3                        | 5 B—Q 2   |
| Or the White King advances.     |           |
| 6 B×P!                          | 6 B—B sq  |
| 7 B—K 2                         | 7 B—Kt 2  |
| If the B moves, P—R 6 is fatal. |           |
| 8 K—R 5,                        | and wins. |

The hopeless position of Black is evident at a glance; his Bishop is paralysed by the threat of sacrifice by P—R 6, and his passed Pawn on K 5 is valueless, the King being unable to come to its help. On the other hand, the White King, after P—Kt 5, can travel by R 3 into the enemy's camp and press back the opposing forces everywhere. (*Wiener Schachzeitung*.)



## REVIEW.

Das Schachspiel, an mehr als hundert Musterpartien berühmter Meister erläutert von Oskar Cordel, Verfasser des "Führer durch die Schachtheorie." Mit zahlreichen Stellungsbildern. Potsdam : A. Stein's Verlagsbuchhandlung.

This book of 252 pages is intended primarily for the beginner, but contains much that is suited to the needs of the advanced player. Herr Cordel has in his own land a high reputation as an analyst ; his chief researches have been made in the Kieseritzky Gambit (which on that account he desires to rename the "Cordel Gambit"), but he is well qualified to speak with authority on all the openings. After some 20 pages on the rudiments, the openings are dealt with by means of over a hundred games, selected from the match and tournament play of the last sixty years ; each game represents a leading variation, the principal offshoots of which are dealt with in the notes. The author claims that his standpoint with regard to the openings is in many respects in advance of that taken by contemporary works, and we are disposed to think the claim to be not entirely without justification. The correction of proofs has left a little to be desired ; the paging of the games in the Index not being always correct, and in one of the earliest games Black is made to Castle on the 4th move and bring out his King's Knight on the fifth ! However, the notes are very suggestive, and not overdone ; the student is not burdened with too many variations of any opening ; and no player with a moderate knowledge of German will regret adding this little volume to his chess library. The price is two shillings.

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 OBITUARY.

The *Field* of September 28th records the death of M. Eugene Pecher, president of the Brussels Chess Club, at the age of sixty-five years. Our contemporary says :—M. Pecher was an ardent devotee of the game, and an amateur of no mean powers. He has crossed swords with every master on his periodical visits to Paris, and the continental chess centres ever since the sixties. Every great event attracted M. Pecher, and we had opportunities of meeting him at Vienna, Berlin, Munich, Monte Carlo, and various other places. A leading citizen of Brussels and Ostend, he was chiefly instrumental in bringing about the Ostend Congresses, and at the latter place he was lavish in hospitality. On the last occasion these social functions were interrupted owing to his failing health, but he was nevertheless a constant visitor at the rooms during the congress, and the games which he watched proved a great solace to the suffering invalid.





## THE CHESS WORLD.

British Chess Federation.—The annual general meeting of the British Chess Federation was held at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, London, on October 19th, when there was an excellent assemblage of officials and delegates, including Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., president; Mr. L. P. Rees, hon. secretary; Mr. H. E. Dobell, hon. treasurer; and Mr. I. E. Mannington, hon. auditor. The various constitutional units were represented as follows:—Northern Union: Messrs. J. Burgess, president, A. E. Moore, T. A. Farron, J. Burtinshaw, and H. L. Overton. Messrs. I. M. Brown and G. Howitt were prevented from attending by pressure of important business matters. Southern Union: The Bishop of Trinidad, Mr. C. D. Morton (trustee B.C.F.), Rev. A. G. Gordon-Ross, Messrs. S. Passmore, W. W. White, F. W. Flear, and Schomberg. Midland Union: Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, and Mr. F. J. Burgoyne. London Chess League: Messrs. T. H. Moore, F. P. Carr, W. P. Plummer, C. E. Biaggini, and A. E. Tietjen.

Sir John Thursby presided during the greater portion of the meeting, and when he was compelled to leave the business proceeded under the chairmanship of Mr. C. D. Morton. Mr. Rees presented the committee's report for the year, in which it was announced that the Second Problem Tourney had attracted thirty-five composers, who had submitted fifty-seven problems, which will be published in the *British Chess Magazine* at the rate of eight per month, commencing on January next. The judges are:—Messrs. B. G. Laws, Max J. Meyer, and R. Collinson. The Crystal Palace Congress was described as a complete success, and the committee was gratified to report that Mr. F. G. Naumann, of Cranleigh, Surrey, first president of the Federation, and Mr. C. D. Morton, of Tadworth Court, Surrey, have consented to act with Sir John O. S. Thursby as trustees under the deed establishing the Permanent Invested Fund, and have each added the sum of £50 to the president's gift of £100, which, with donations of £10 each from Mr. A. E. Moore and Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, makes a total of £220 already received before any definite appeal has been made. This sum has been invested in the purchase of India 3 per cent. Stock. The trustees propose to at once issue a special autograph letter to the principal chess patrons and supporters, with full details of the objects of the fund, while the committee urge that the increase of this fund be the subject of a special effort by each member of the council and by all supporters of the Federation.

During the year arrangements were made with the proprietors of twenty-four restaurants in sea-side and inland holiday towns to provide facilities for chess play in their respective establishments and to receive Federation literature for the information of their customers. Framed notices of the Federation are also exhibited in these restaurants, of which a register is kept and published, giving the names and addresses. The statement of accounts presented by Mr. H. E. Dobell showed a current balance of over £40 surplus. The retiring officers were thanked



for their services, and all re-elected. The agenda of new business comprised many subjects of interest, including the Congress for 1908, proposed contest to determine the English Champion County, inter-unit correspondence matches, register of clubs, &c. In regard to next year's Congress no definite result was reached. An invitation has been received from the Southern Union, and a suggestion from Scotland, that the Congress be held in Edinburgh during and at the forthcoming Exhibition. After some discussion, the matter was adjourned for further negotiations. We hope these will prove successful, and that the subject will be dealt with officially by the Scottish Chess Association, the members of which we hope will decide that the time has now arrived when their organisation should become a constitutional unit of the Federation.

The present year promises to prove one of considerable activity in several directions, and we understand that every effort will be made to advance the Permanent Fund, subscriptions to which may be sent to Mr. H. E. Dobell, whose address is 21, Robertson Street, Hastings.

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The annual meeting of the Sussex Association was held at the Hastings Chess Club on October 5th, Mr. H. F. Cheshire presiding. The report and balance sheet, which we reviewed last month, were presented and adopted. Mr. H. E. Dobell was elected president, and Mr. I. E. Mannington was re-elected hon. secretary.

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The annual meeting of the Cumberland Association was held on October 9th, when the Rev. Canon Pollock presided. Owing to financial reasons, it was decided, after a long discussion, not to compete in the next contest for the Northern Counties Championship, but to reserve the effort for the following year. Mr. Charles Platt was elected hon. secretary *pro tem.*, vice Dr. S. H. Hall, who was unable to continue in office.

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We have received the first number of a new chess magazine, entitled *De Schaak Courant*, which is published at Binckhorststraat 110, s'Gravenhage, and dated September, 1907. The editor is the well-known Dutch player, J. W. Te Kolste, and his first issue consists of 24 pages of varied chess fare suited to the wants of the learner and the advanced player. We wish the new venture success. The subscription is six kronen.

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Mr. C. G. Skyrme, president of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Institute Chess Club, has presented the members with a beautiful silver cup, to be held by the winner of the championship tournament. The trophy is of Queen Anne design, and has been greatly admired. At the annual meeting of the club, which was held on October 8th, Mr. Skyrme was re-elected president and Mr. T. H. Cooper was elected hon. secretary. It is probable that Dr. Lasker will visit the club during his forthcoming tour.



In a criticism of the play of Rubinstein, winner of the Carlsbad Tournament, Mr. W. E. Napier, in the *Pittsburgh Despatch*, says, in reference to the *partie* in which the Russian master defeated Herr Teichmann :—"In this game the newly-risen champion displays the first quality of greatness at chess—that is, a comprehensive view of the board. It matters very little whether the moves made were good or bad ; the real point of the game is that Rubinstein wins all over the board, pressing his advantage on King's side, Queen's side, and in the centre."

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The *Manchester Weekly Times* of October 12th records that on Friday, October 4th, a presentation of a camera and outfit for colour photography, with suitable inscription, was made on behalf of past and present members of the Manchester Grammar School Chess Club by Mr. Paton, the head master, to Mr. H. G. Willis, as a slight recognition of his long services to the game of chess in the school. Several speakers spoke in very high terms of Mr. Willis, who, by his constant patience and kindness, has won the love of the many chess players whom he has encouraged since 1884.

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The officials of the British Correspondence Chess Association have issued a Year Book for 1907. The pamphlet comprises 20 pages, in which are embodied full particulars of the Society, Constitution, Report, Rules, Programme for 1907-8, and a selection of annotated games. The forthcoming engagements include a match *versus* the "Pillsbury" National Correspondence Association, the head-quarters of which are at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. If any of our readers wish to become members of the British Correspondence Chess Association, they should apply for terms of membership to the hon. secretary, Mr. F. de Mattos-Harding, "The Hatch," Crantock, Newquay, Cornwall.

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The eighteenth annual meeting of the Cheltenham Club was held at the Queen's Hotel on October 9th, Mr. J. T. Agg-Gardner in the chair. A satisfactory report and balance sheet was submitted, the finances showing a surplus of £4 1s. 2d. The tournaments had been well patronised. The cup contest was won by Dr. Mason, the Junior Cup by Rev. H. E. Noott, and first prize in the handicap by Mr. W. S. Branch. The "special opening" prize was won by Mr. S. W. Billings. Mr. Agg-Gardner and Mr. Billings were re-elected president and hon. secretary respectively. The club meets on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, at the Queen's Hotel, from 7 to 11 p.m. During Dr. Lasker's forthcoming tour in England it is hoped to make arrangements with him to pay a professional visit to Cheltenham.

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On Wednesday afternoon, October 16th, the annual meeting of the Wiltshire County Association was held at the Woolpack Hotel, Trowbridge, Mr. Rumboll in the chair. The financial statement showed a surplus of £5 7s. 11d. Mr. Schomberg's report for the year



referred in detail to all matters of interest, including Mr. Blackburne's visit, records of the matches against Gloucestershire, Somersetshire, Devonshire, and Hampshire, Silver Queen contest, won by Miss L. B. Schomberg, and finally appealed for continued and more enthusiastic efforts to promote the interests of chess in the county. Mr. Parker, of Salisbury, was re-elected president, and Messrs. Watson and Schomberg re-elected hon. treasurer and hon. secretary. Letters regretting inability to attend were read from the Bishop of Trinidad, Sir F. Cunningham, Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Mr. Hill, and Mr. Borrowdale.

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The thirty-sixth annual general meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Club was held on October 5th, at the Queen's Hotel, Clifton, Mr. W. Hall presiding. The report recorded that ten matches had been played during the year, and the club had for the third time won the District League Cup. The usual tournaments were contested, with the following results :—Championship Cup : First, Mr. H. Pinkerton ; second, Mr. H. C. Parsons ; third, Mr. O. Hunt. In the Handicap, Mr. F. R. Rickman was first, Mr. H. G. Barnes second, and Mr. H. Pinkerton third. In the Junior Cup contest, Messrs. Maggs and Whitting made equal scores, and tied for first place. Mr. W. Hall was re-elected president and Mr. A. E. Maggs was elected hon. secretary. The financial statement showed an adverse balance of £3 10s., but this was immediately cleared off by donations from members present.

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The Plymouth Club annual meeting was held on September 30th, when the president, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, occupied the chair. The report indicated that some progress had been made during the year ; there was a credit balance of £4, an experience never previously enjoyed during the twenty years of the club's existence. The membership stood at 57, the same as the previous year, seventeen members having replaced an equal number who had resigned. A notable success in match play was the winning of the Bremridge Cup, which was previously held by the Exeter Club. The prizes in the tournaments were won as follows :—Silver cup, Mr. N. A. Prettyjohn ; Plymouth Gambit, Mr. C. F. Cooper ; Handicap (1) Mr. T. Taylor, (2) Dr. Dunstan, (3) Mr. C. F. Cooper, (4) Mr. Ellison Pearse. Mr. Winter-Wood was re-elected president and Mr. G. Ellis re-elected hon. secretary. The president again generously offered the first prizes for the forthcoming Handicap and the Plymouth Gambit tournaments.

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The Gloucester County Association annual meeting took place at the Queen's Hotel, Clifton, Bristol, on October 12th, when the chairman of the committee, Mr. N. Fedden, presided. The report reviewed the year's work, the chief item being the matches *versus* Somersetshire, won by 9 to 7 ; Wiltshire, won by 11 to 5 ; and Devonshire, lost by 9½ to 6½. Details were also reported of the Gloucestershire Chess League Championship contests, in which the winner of the First Division was the Bristol and Clifton Club. With regret, it was stated that the Junior clubs do not support the League, which offers two beautiful



silver cups for annual competition ; but the committee is sure that if the advantages of such contests were realised by the smaller clubs they would compete, and thus create additional interest in chess in the county. The balance sheet showed a small surplus. The Lord Mayor of Bristol (Mr. A. J. Smith) was elected president and Mr. H. G. Bockett-Pugh was elected hon. secretary.

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Birmingham and District.—The annual meeting of the Midland Institute organisation took place on Tuesday, October 15th, some forty members accepting the invitation to tea of Mr. F. Mills, the outgoing president. As a result of the new rule, by which players may become members of the chess club without previously being subscribers to the Institute, about twenty new members have been gained, most of them well-known local amateurs, so that the playing strength of the club has been very considerably increased. It is intended that matches with the leading provincial clubs shall be a feature of future programmes. The accounts show a balance in hand of about £15. The following officers were elected for the ensuing season :—President, Councillor J. Chapman ; vice-president, Mr. W. J. Partridge ; hon. secretary, Mr. W. H. Wood ; librarian, Mr. F. Mills. Following the meeting, twenty-one simultaneous games were played by Mr. J. H. Blackburne, who won 11, drew 5, and lost 5 to Messrs. Feeny, Hanbury, Allen, and Davidson, and the Rev. A. P. Lacy Hulbert. We regret to hear, on the authority of the *Liverpool Weekly Courier*, that the St. George's Club is defunct.

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The annual meeting of the Lancashire Association was held at the North Manchester Club, Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, on October 12th, Rev. W. C. Palmer presiding. The report was most satisfactory, the only item for regret being the death of the late esteemed president, Mr. S. Wright, of Liverpool. During the year four clubs had become affiliated, raising the number to 32. Reference was also made to the county tournaments, the results of which we have previously noticed ; the success of the county in again winning the Northern Union championship, and the need for consideration of a scheme to provide an inter-club competition. The hon. treasurer (Rev. W. C. Palmer) reported a surplus of £30 16s. 5d., but pointed out that during the coming season the county would have to entertain Yorkshire on the occasion of the annual match, and further support would be required. Mr. H. E. Gardner, of Liverpool, was elected president, and Mr. T. A. Farron and the Rev. W. C. Palmer were re-elected hon. secretary and treasurer respectively. Several schemes for increasing interest in chess are under discussion by the new committee. One proposal is to raise a second team to challenge a second team of Yorkshire County. Mr. A. E. Moore was unanimously re-elected captain, and congratulated upon the results of the past season in regaining the Northern Championship.

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Southern Counties Championship.—The match between Hampshire and Sussex was played on September 28th, at Chichester. Both counties were well represented, and the keen struggle which was anticipated was fully realised. Score :—



| SUSSEX.                         |    |    |               | HAMPSHIRE.                         |    |    |               |
|---------------------------------|----|----|---------------|------------------------------------|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. E. G. Reed (Brighton)       | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. J. H. Blake (Southampton)      | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. P. Mollard (Arundel)     | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. G. A. Thomas (Portsmouth)      | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. H. E. Dobell (Hastings)     | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. J. H. Elwell (Southampton)  | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. T. Durant (Worthing)        | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. Spencer Clarke (Whitchurch)    | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. J. A. Watt (Hastings)       | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. E. Draycott (Portsmouth)       | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. A. J. Field (Worthing)      | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. F. A. Joyce (Newport, I.O.W.)  | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. N. E. Hill (Brighton)       | .. | .. | 1             | Dr. T. H. Letchworth (Bournemouth) | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. J. Storr Best (Brighton)    | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. W. C. Kenny (Southampton)      | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. Castle Leaver (Brighton)    | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. J. S. Flower (Ryde)            | .. | .. | 0             |
| Mr. C. J. A. Wade (Henfield)    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rev. H. S. Wansbrough (Portsmouth) | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. Creevy (Uckfield)        | .. | .. | 0             | Mr. E. Clayton (Portsmouth)        | .. | .. | 1             |
| Mr. H. J. Stephenson (Hastings) | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. Asher (Southampton)         | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. J. W. Wright (Hastings)     | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. H. D. Osborn (Portsmouth)      | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. F. E. Purchas (Brighton)    | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. G. Wood (Portsmouth)           | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. H. A. Stead (Uckfield)     | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. D. H. H. Wassell (Petersfield) | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Col. Kensington (Hove)          | .. | .. | 1             | Mr. H. J. Penwill (Southampton)    | .. | .. | 0             |
| <hr/>                           |    |    |               | <hr/>                              |    |    |               |
| 8 $\frac{1}{2}$                 |    |    |               | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$                    |    |    |               |

\* Adjudicated by Mr. H. E. Atkins.

The members of the Newcastle Club held their annual meeting (the sixty-first) on October 10th, when the president, Mr. T. R. Short, occupied the chair. The printed report which has been kindly sent to us by the hon. secretary, Mr. S. Nixon, is very comprehensive, and deals with all the events of a busy year. The membership has improved from 112 to 119. The club championship is still retained by Mr. T. H. Overton. In the Winter Handicap, Messrs. Robson and Overton tied for first and second prizes, (3) Mr. J. Bealton, (4) Mr. S. Nixon, (5) Mr. J. F. Ogilvie. Two matches were played, Tees-side Association being defeated by 15 to 13 and Edinburgh by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The club also entertained the teams, and made the arrangements for the match Scotland *v.* Northern Union, and received the thanks and congratulations of both sides upon what was undoubtedly a brilliant success. The second team contested ten matches, winning five and losing five. The contest for the Robson medal was won by Mr. Vipian, closely followed by Mr. Farrell. Mr. Short was re-elected president, Mr. Nixon re-elected hon. secretary, and Mr. T. Y. Carter hon. treasurer, *vice* Mr. R. Stewart, who was unable to again accept office. A special tribute was paid to the services Mr. Stewart had rendered the club during the eight years he was treasurer. During the current season Dr. Lasker will be invited to visit the club to lecture and play simultaneous games. At the close of the meeting a match was played between teams chosen by the president and hon. secretary, the former's side winning by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Yorkshire.—The match season is now in full swing. For the Woodhouse Cup the competing clubs are Sheffield (holder), Bradford, Leeds, Hull, Huddersfield, and Dewsbury. In the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Trophy contest for minor clubs and second teams of major clubs the competitors are :—York, Leeds Blenheim, Farsley, Leeds II., Sheffield II., and Bradford II. Wakefield, the winner last year, is not competing. In the first round, York, Leeds Blenheim, and Leeds second proved winners. In the second round, which was contested on October



26th, the successful club was Farsley. Leeds Blenheim *v.* York was drawn. Sheffield II., 4; Leeds II., 3, and one game to adjudicate. In the first round of the Cup contest, Bradford defeated Sheffield by 5½ to 4½, Leeds won against Huddersfield, and Hull scored 10 to 0 against Dewsbury.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Sheffield and District Association was held on September 27th, at Holland's Café, Fargate, Sheffield. The report was very satisfactory. The Woodhouse Cup had been won "by consistent sound play, real determination, and genuine *esprit de corps*," thanks very much to the efforts of the hon. match secretary, Mr. W. H. Sparkes, and the captain, Mr. G. E. Shories. The League championship had been won by the Sheffield Club, and the Sheffield City Individual championship by Mr. E. Dale. During the year the Association had entertained the Yorkshire County Association on the occasion of the annual general meeting of that Society. A suggestion to amalgamate the Sheffield Association with the Sheffield Club was discussed, but it was eventually decided to postpone any decision until after the report of a sub-committee which was appointed to confer on the subject with representatives of the Sheffield Club. Colonel Vickers was re-elected president, Mr. W. H. Sparkes match secretary, and Mr. H. Holroyd general hon. secretary, *pro tem.*

The annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Club took place on October 4th. The president, Rev. E. H. Kinder, presided over a good assemblage of members. The report reviewed the work of the year and recorded the results of the tournaments. Championship Dr. A. Crook. Handicap (1) Mr. J. Harper, (2) Mr. J. H. Rees, (3) Mr. G. H. Edwards, (4) Mr. G. V. Grummett. Muzio Gambit Tournament: (1) Mr. F. Elsmore, (2) Mr. F. Betts. Knock-Out 'ournament: (1) Mr. A. T. Nicholls, (2) Mr. F. R. Adcock. Special attention was directed to the fact that the present is the jubilee year of the club's existence, and the hon. secretary also intimated that a four-year lease of new rooms in Exchange Street Buildings had been arranged, the lease of the present quarters having expired on September 29th. After the adoption of the report and balance sheet, Dr. Arthur Crook was elected president and Mr. G. E. Amies was re-elected hon. secretary. The opening of the new rooms and the celebration of the club's jubilee took place on October 10th, when Dr. Crook was "At Home" to about 100 members and county chess friends. The rooms were tastefully decorated, and the chief attraction was a blindfold *séance* and a simultaneous exhibition by the veteran English master, Mr. J. H. Blackburne. In the *sans voir* match he was opposed by (1) Rev. E. H. Kinder, (2) Mr. W. S. Daws, (3) Mr. G. M. Broadbridge, and (4) Mr. D. O. S. Davis. Games 1 and 3 Mr. Blackburne lost, 2 he won, and 4 he agreed to draw, after thirty-three moves. In the evening the veteran encountered 28 opponents. He was in good form, winning 19, drawing 8, and losing one, to the Rev. E. H. Kinder, who, by winning two games in one day from Mr. Blackburne, enjoyed a rare experience, and probably established a record. It was nearly midnight before the proceedings terminated, the closing function being a vote of thanks to Dr. Crook, on the



proposal of the Rev. Mr. Kinder. The new president, in responding, expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet so many chess friends, and he hoped the interests of the game in the county would be furthered by their meeting that day.

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The annual meeting of the South Norwood Club was held on Wednesday, October 2nd, at the new head-quarters, Stanley Hall, and, to the delight of the members, their esteemed president, Captain Beaumont, was able to preside, and was accorded a most cordial welcome. The report for the year stated that seven matches had been contested. Results :—Two won, one drawn, four lost. The membership and the finances were considered to be satisfactory. Captain Beaumont submitted the report and balance sheet for approval, and also took the opportunity to express the pleasure which it gave him to be present at the meeting. After the report and balance sheet had been passed, Captain Beaumont was unanimously re-elected president, on the proposal of Mr. Alderman Hillier, and he assured the members that he was very proud of the honour of being their president. Messrs. Stanley B. Baxter, Hillier, Wickham-Jones, F. W. M. King, G. Percival, and W. F. Stanley were re-elected vice-presidents. Mr. F. Bailey was re-elected match captain, and Mr. Stanley Budd was re-elected hon. secretary. After the election of officials, Captain Beaumont distributed the prizes for the various contests played during the year. The winners were :—Championship cup and medal, Mr. H. B. Uber. Handicap Cup, Mr. G. E. Parsons ; second, Dr. Rose ; third, Mr. J. W. Sutherland ; fourth and fifth, Mr. J. S. Budd and Mr. A. W. Fuller, *ex æquo* ; sixth, Mr. E. A. Mullins. Continuous Tournament.—Mr. J. S. Budd, percentage of wins '826, first prize ; Mr. J. W. Sutherland, '798, second ; Mr. A. W. Fuller, '782, third ; Mr. F. J. I. George, special prize for playing most games in this tourney.

After further business had been transacted, the attention of members was called to the fact that ladies were now to be admitted to membership of the club, and Mr. Hillier said he had the honour of proposing the first two—Mrs. and Miss Pitman. Other ladies were nominated, also several gentlemen, so that the season opens full of promise. A hearty vote of thanks to Captain Beaumont concluded the meeting.

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The annual general meeting of the Bath Chess Club was held on September 23rd, at the Institution, Terrace Walks, where the club meets. The president, Dr. E. J. Cave, presided. The report presented by the hon. secretary, Mr. J. H. Collins, stated that eight new members had been elected during the year, bringing the total number to 42. Two tournaments had been played, each attracting twelve competitors. The Open Handicap was won by Mr. H. C. Moore, the second and third prizes being divided by Messrs. A. Taylor and L. C. Seymour. Mr. H. C. Moore also won the championship for the fifth consecutive time, his record being the splendid one of 19 wins out of 20 possible. The prizes were, however, awarded according to a previously arranged



sealed handicap, and the first went to Mr. A. S. Page, with  $21\frac{1}{2}$  points ; Mr. Moore and Mr. W. R. Ridley dividing the second prize, with 21 points each. During the year six matches were played, and resulted in three wins and three losses. Reference was made to the loss which the club has sustained by the death of Mr. William Crowther McMichael, who for nearly forty years had been a prominent supporter of local chess, and who, though nearly 80 years of age, retained to within a few days of his death a keen and active interest in the game. The balance sheet showed a small surplus, which was considered very satisfactory, in view of the many improvements which had been carried out during the year, including improved ventilation of the club-room, purchase of chess boards, timing clocks, revision and reprinting of rules, &c.—all evidence of the vitality of the club, which has now existed for 29 years. After the passing of the report and balance sheet, Dr. Cave was re-elected president and Mr. J. H. Collins was re-elected hon. secretary. A very interesting and pleasing function which took place at the meeting was the presentation to the late hon. secretary, Mr. R. W. Giles, who is going to North America, of a handsome dressing case, which bore the following inscription :—" Presented to Robert W. Giles by members of the Bath Chess Club on the occasion of his leaving England, as a token of their esteem, after a membership of thirteen years, and in recognition of his services during the  $9\frac{1}{2}$  years in which he filled the office of hon. secretary and treasurer.—Sept. 23rd, 1907."

Dr. Cave, in making the presentation, said it was felt by everyone who had discussed the subject that Mr. Giles could not be allowed to leave England without carrying with him some slight token of the esteem in which he was held by the members of the Bath Chess Club. They had known him as one strenuous in the fight, magnanimous in victory, philosophical in defeat, and as one at all times distinguished by that kindness and courtesy which more than any other quality led them to esteem him as the best secretary the club had ever known. The committee had exercised a power it possessed, and had elected Mr. Giles an honorary member of the club.

Mr. Giles, in the course of his reply, said that as a means of remembering the club no gift was necessary, for he would never forget the many pleasant and profitable evenings spent in that room, and at the old Athenæum, safely out of mischief and enjoying the company of a circle of friends, who were, as chess players, intellectual giants. He felt sincerely how very gracious the gift was, seeing that there was not one of the subscribers whose hopes and plans he had not cruelly and wantonly frustrated across the board at some time or another. He should value the present for its intrinsic worth, and also because of the pride and gratification it would afford him in showing it to his friends, and because it was some proof that his efforts to please everybody during his secretaryship could not have been wholly unsuccessful.

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The annual meeting of the Bromley Chess Club was held on Sept. 27th, at the new head-quarters, Victoria Chambers, High Street Bromley, Kent, under the chairmanship of the president, Mr. C. F



Delcomyn. Mr. D. W. Earle, match captain, reported that of eighteen matches contested five had been won and thirteen lost. Various adverse circumstances had contributed to bring about this poor record, but he confidently anticipated a decided improvement during the coming season. The hon. secretary's report stated that the membership stood at 45—three less than the previous year. The tournament for the Championship Cup and medal had been won by Mr. D. W. Earle, who also won first prize in the handicap contest; Mr. J. Paul Taylor securing the second prize. Mr. Delcomyn was re-elected president and Mr. R. P. Gardner was elected hon. secretary *vice* Mr. Yeates, who resigned the post after nine years' valuable service, as he was leaving Bromley. After the presentation of the prizes, Mr. Delcomyn said that before they separated he had a very pleasing duty to perform, and that was to ask Mr. Yeates to accept a silver salver which had been subscribed for by the members to mark their appreciation of his services to the club, which he founded nine years ago.



Mr. Yeates was leaving them with a record of nine years' hard work—nine years of work, for which they were very grateful—and he thought that he would hardly be surprised to hear that their gratitude should take a tangible form, and that they should present to him something which he could keep in his family. He thought that it would gratify Mr. Yeates to learn that all the members responded generously. He never knew a case in which the members came forward so readily, and he thought that that was the strongest proof they could have of

his popularity, and of the high esteem they all had for him. Their testimonial took the form of a silver salver, with an inscription, and an address, which would be handed to him later, when all the signatures had been appended to it. In the name of the Bromley Chess Club, he asked Mr. Yeates to accept the salver. The salver, of which, by the kindness of the proprietors of the *Bromley and District Times*, we are able to give an illustration, is 64 ounces in weight and 16½ inches in diameter, and the inscription is bordered by beautifully engraved chessmen.

In acknowledging the gift, Mr. Yeates said his chief regret in leaving Bromley was that he should have to give up the secretaryship of the club. When they founded the club, nine years ago, they started with seventeen members. They got thirty-eight in the following year. The most memorable year was 1900, when lady members were admitted.



This had helped to the success of the club. In 1902-3 the number of members rose to fifty, and in 1904 they reached their maximum number, fifty-four. Last season there was a reduction, the number falling to forty-five. Of the original members, there were only four or five left. But he had counted up the number of those who had been, or were, members, and found that it was 130. He thanked them all most sincerely and heartily for their past kindness, and especially for the kind words which had been used by the president, and for their splendid gift.

Mr. Earle, in graceful terms, acknowledged the services which Mrs. L. W. Lewis had rendered as hon. secretary of the Testimonial Committee. In the course of her reply, Mrs. Lewis said the Bromley Chess Club was one of the few clubs which had pursued the enlightened policy of allowing ladies to join. For that reason she felt that any little thing she could do for the club was a great pleasure to her. There was one thing which would soften the regret of the members, and that was that though they were losing the valuable services of Mr. Yeates as secretary, he was not going to sever his connection with the club, and that they would at times have his presence and advice.

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The annual meeting of the Devon County Association took place at Exeter on September 28th. Mr. J. I. Pengelly presided. The report presented by the hon. secretary, the Rev. Henry Bremridge, congratulated the members on the prosperity and increased interest displayed. The membership had risen from 275 to 303. Of eight matches contested five had been won, two lost, and one drawn. Cornwall was defeated twice, and victories were achieved against Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. The losses were to Kent and Somerset. Two matches were played by correspondence, the opponents being Hampshire and Essex. The encounter against Hampshire ended in a draw, 30 points each. The match against Essex was not reported, being still in progress.

The hon. treasurer, Mr. G. W. Cutler, presented his statement of accounts and balance sheet, showing a surplus of £13 17s. 8d. The expenditure for the year amounted to £44 5s. 0d. and the receipts to £44 14s. 6d. In the previous year the expenditure was £35 4s. 10d. To meet increased expenses of £8 9s. 8d. and still present an increased surplus is splendid testimony to the services which Mr. Cutler is rendering in the interests of the Devon County Chess Association. He explained that the increased expenditure was the result of the large number of matches played. In the previous year match expenses were £3 18s. 5d.; this year £12 6s. 6d. He said that the more successful the county was in matches the larger would be their expenditure, and he appealed to the members to all do their utmost to increase the resources of the Association by enlisting recruits. He was sure the membership could be largely increased if each member would bear the Association in mind and work for it. To show the necessity for a constant influx of new subscribers, he stated that 228 members had dropped out since the society was founded; 531 was the total of those who had joined, and 303 was the present number.



On the proposal of the chairman, the report and balance sheet were unanimously adopted. The election of officials resulted as follows :—President, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood ; chairman of Council, Mr. J. I. Pengelly ; match captain, Mr. T. Taylor (Teignmouth) ; hon. secretary, Rev. H. Bremridge ; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. W. Cutler.

After the meeting the opening of the season was signalled with a match between teams representing the North *versus* South of the county, which, after a pleasant contest, resulted in favour of the North. Full score :—

| NORTH.               |    |    |    |   | SOUTH.              |    |    |    |   |
|----------------------|----|----|----|---|---------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Mr. T. W. Bourne     | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. A. W. Peet      | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Rev. H. Bremridge    | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. J. E. D. Moisey | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. H. M. Prideaux   | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. H. J. Stretton  | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. J. A. Moyle      | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. F. B. Langdon   | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. H. J. Mansfield  | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Dr. Thompson        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. A. W. Weekes     | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Rev. J. Copleston   | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Rev. A. H. M. Hare   | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Major H. W. Shewell | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Rev. W. E. Durham    | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Rev. J. S. Martin   | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. H. Taylor        | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. F. A. Bath      | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Miss Hunt            | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mrs. Shattock       | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Miss E. Hunt         | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. G. F. White     | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. C. E. Parry      | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. W. Blackmore    | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. A. E. Ridd       | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Miss M. Shattock    | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. H. J. Waterfield | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. C. G. Baker     | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. R. E. Dudley     | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. S. W. A. Moyle  | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. G. F. Thompson   | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Dr. Butlin          | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. E. S. Shapcott   | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Miss Pigg           | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| <hr/> 10½            |    |    |    |   | <hr/> 6½            |    |    |    |   |

The *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, in referring to the newly elected president, says :—Sir Edgar Vincent's retirement from the presidency is, of course, much to be regretted ; but in Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood the Association has a most worthy successor. It is impossible to estimate the amount of good Mr. Winter-Wood has done for the cause, but his reputation as a composer and solver of problems is world-wide, while as a player he was one of the strongest in his day. Even if for no other reason his connection with chess in the county is sufficient qualification, for he is president of the Paignton and Plymouth clubs, and a vice-president of the Torquay Chess Club. Added to this, he yields to none in his affection for the pastime, and his ever-ready help and experience will be at the Association's disposal. Lastly, but not least, he is a Devonian, and a real good sort. May the association long have such a leader. The future then will occasion no anxiety, rather will the great reputation already made by the county be worthily upheld, and, if possible, still further enhanced. We emphasise, with pleasure, the foregoing testimony to the services which Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood has rendered to the cause of chess, and we hope that he will be president of the Devonshire Chess Association for many years to come. He has already signalled his accession to the position by a most welcome gift. In a letter received by Mr. George W. Cutler, he wrote :—" By wireless telegraphy I have just heard that a silver cup or trophy would be acceptable to the Association. If this is correct, I shall have much pleasure in presenting, say, a five-guinea one."



Chess in Scotland.—Glasgow Chess Club Championship is this season being divided into three graded sections, for the first time. Formerly the club has had a Major and a Minor championship tourney, but it has now been found desirable to institute an "Intermediate" competition, intended to relieve the pressure of entries in the Major, and to give those who are considered rather strong for the Minor a new contest. Good prizes are offered to each section, while the entry money is small. In November the club will have the usual three-day visit from Mr. J. H. Blackburne. Entries for the West of Scotland Championship Cup Tourney close on 2nd November. This contest, managed by Glasgow C.C., is open to chess players in the West of Scotland, the entry fee being 5s.

The Queen's Park Chess Club entered on its thirty-fourth season on the 3rd of October, when Mr. R. E. Farquhar presided. The office bearers were elected as follows:—Hon. president, Dr. E. Duncan; president, Mr. J. A. McKee; secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. M. Nicholl.

Glasgow Bohemians C.C. held a successful "Lightning" Tourney during October. Mr. T. C. Rutledge winning first prize. This club expects to have a good season, and has a membership of about 100. The Bohemians play in the senior "Richardson" contest this year.

The clubs paired in the "Richardson" Cup Tourney (League system) are:—Edinburgh, Glasgow, Burns, Athenæum, Bohemians, Glasgow Central, Edinburgh, Working Men's C.C., and Stirling C.C. The first round was due on 26th October.

Falkirk C.C.—Some of the members travelled to Ayr, on a holiday in October, and won a friendly match with Ayr C.C. by a good majority. There was an excellent turn-out at this club's opening meeting, when twenty-two players took part in a match President *v.* Vice-President. The president's (Rev. G. D. Hutton) side won.

A numerous attended meeting of the Edinburgh Chess League was held on Wednesday, October 2nd, when a constitution was adopted, and the rules revised and added to. The financial report was satisfactory. Owing to the increase in the number of affiliated clubs, it was found necessary to form a Division (C), and a prize for it was offered and accepted. It was resolved that all new clubs enter Division C, and win the prize, before being promoted to B; the same rule to apply to Divisions A and B. Entries to be sent to the hon. secretary before 31st October. The championship of the League is to be played for by members of affiliated clubs, and all names must be sent to the hon. secretary by the players themselves on or before 1st December. The competition to be finished before the third Monday in March. The ballot in Division A gave the clubs the following numbers:—1, Edinburgh University Union; 2, Parkside; 3, Edinburgh; 4, Philosophical; 5, Edinburgh Working Men; 6, Portobello. (Odds visit less odds and greater evens. Evens visit less evens and greater odds). In Divisions B and C each club plays two games with every other club.

The officials for 1907-8 are:—Hon. president, Sir Robert Cranston, K.C.V.O.; president, Dr. Charles Frederick Knight; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. F. Cruickshank, 15, Gladstone Terrace, Edinburgh. Mr. J. G. Thomson, president of the Edinburgh Chess Club, has



been elected a vice-president of the League.

Thanks to the courtesy and kindness of the proprietors of the *Falkirk Herald*, to whom we now express our indebtedness, we are enabled to have the pleasure of presenting our readers with a portrait of Mr. John D. Chambers, one of the oldest members of the Glasgow Chess Club and of the Scottish Chess Association, an amateur who has done yeoman service in the cause of Caissa. The portrait was published in the *Falkirk Herald* of September 11th, together with the following notice from the pen of the chess editor, Mr. A. J. Neilson :—"The Apostle of Chess," as he is designated throughout Scotland. Mr. J. D. Chambers has formed over a score of chess clubs, and he has initiated



MR JOHN D. CHAMBERS.

over a thousand pupils into the mysteries of the royal game. He began chess when only six years of age! In 1886 he succeeded in winning the West of Scotland Challenge Cup, and the following year repeated the achievement. He came out first in the Scottish Association Correspondence Tourney, 1886, defeating in the final round Mr. John Court, one of the strongest Scotch amateurs. In 1888 he secured first place in the Glasgow Chess Club handicap, in which all the leading players of the club took part. At the Congress of the Scottish Association, 1891,



he won all his games, securing the Championship of Scotland for 1891-2. He also took the prize offered by Mr. D. Y. Mills for best game played. At the present date Mr. Chambers is actively engaged in promoting chess in Wales. He plays first board for the South Wales Chess Association, and so far has succeeded in winning all his games. He also plays a large number of simultaneous games, winning nearly all, and playing at the average rate of 160 moves an hour—being up to date the record for speed. The photo is by Mr. Long, Cardiff, himself a good chess player of Wales.

The annual meeting of the Cheshire Association was held on October 26th, at the Queen Hotel, Chester, Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw (Stockport) presiding over a well-attended meeting. The report and financial statement were submitted by the hon. secretary, who recorded a successful year's work and an increased cash surplus. The membership had improved, the affiliated clubs having increased from five to eleven. The county tournaments had been well supported. For the championship fifteen players competed, as against six the previous year. For Class B, a new competition, the entries numbered twenty-seven. The inter-club competition for the county challenge trophy was won by the Sale Club. During the year the Association had received from Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw the gift of a handsome silver cup, to be competed for annually in the championship contest, and to become the property of the player who wins on any three occasions. The officials elected for 1907-8 are :—President, Mr. M. Johnson, Chester ; vice-presidents, Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw and Mr. J. S. Donaldson, Sale ; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. F. S. Cartwright, 85, Wellington Road, North, Stockport, re-elected. Delegates to Northern Union : Messrs. M. Johnson, C. Coates, and F. S. Cartwright. The newly-elected president presented the prizes, as follows :—County Championship. Burtinshaw Cup, and illuminated certificate (framed), Mr. Charles Coates ; second prize, value £1 is., Mr. E. A. Greig. Class B : First prize, Mr. C. H. Moss ; second, Mr. A. Waterhouse. It was decided to compete for the Northern Counties Championship, and also to enlarge the scope of the county tournaments by including a contest for players of Class C strength. After the meeting those present were entertained by the Chester Chess Club. It is probable that the annual meeting next year will be at Port Sunlight.

The Cable Match : On October 15th, the secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club sent a formal challenge to the City of London Chess Club for possession of the Newnes Trophy, the match to be held at such times and under such conditions as may be agreed upon. *The Brooklyn Daily Eagle* says :—"The question of dates will arise in the course of time. It will prove more difficult of solution for the reason that Washington's Birthday will fall on a Saturday instead of on a Friday, as was the case this year. The cable company, as is well known, will not give the use of its cables on two successive business days."



LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, 'A' DIVISION, MATCH FIXTURES AND RESULTS, 1907-8.

|                                      | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      | W. D. L. |
|--------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1 Athenæum ..                        | —       | 10.iii. | 26.iii. | 12.xii. | 28.i.   | 10.ii.  | 25.ii.  | 20.i.   | 7.i.    | 3½      | 12.xi.  | 26.xi.  | 2.xii.  | 3.iii.  | 18.ii.  |          |
| 2 Battersea ....                     | 10.iii. | —       | 7½      | 6.ii.   | 7*      | 31.iii. | 17.i.   | 18.xi.  | 9.iv.   | 7.xi.   | 26.xi.  | 6.xii.  | 2.iii.  | 21.ii.  | 24.iii. |          |
| 3 Bohemians ..                       | 26.iii. | 12½     | —       | 2.i.    | 9.i.    | 14.xi.  | 21.i.   | 20.ii.  | 19.xii. | 3       | 4.xi.   | 30.i.   | 13.i.   | 13.ii.  | 5.iii.  | 1        |
| 4 Brixton ...                        | 12.xii. | 6.ii.   | 2.i.    | —       | 2.iii.  | 6.iv.   | 14      | 11.xi.  | 19.iii. | 30.iii. | 19.ii.  | 31.x.   | 21.xi.  | 5.xii.  | 28.xi.  |          |
| 5 East London .                      | 28.i.   | 10*     | 9.i.    | 2.iii.  | —       | 16.xii. | 11.ii.  | 10*     | 13.ii.  | 2.xii.  | 16.i.   | 12.xi.  | 4.xi.   | 3.ii.   | 21.xi.  |          |
| 6 Hampstead ..                       | 10.ii.  | 31.iii. | 14.xi.  | 6.iv.   | 16.xii. | —       | 1.xi.   | 16.iii. | 3.xii.  | 20.ii.  | 30.i.   | 5.iii.  | 23.iii. | 16.i.   | 12½*    | 1        |
| 7 Ladies .....                       | 25.ii.  | 17.i.   | 21.i.   | 6       | 11.ii.  | 1.xi.   | —       | 29.xi.  | 9.xii.  | 19.xi.  | 2.xii.  | 5.xi.   | 17.ii.  | 15.xi.  | 17.xii. |          |
| 8 Lee .....                          | 20.i.   | 18.xi.  | 20.ii.  | 11.xi.  | 9*      | 16.iii. | 29.xi.  | —       | 30.iii. | 16.xii. | 2.iii.  | 9       | 9.xii.  | 13½     | 4.ii.   |          |
| 9 Leyton .....                       | 7.i.    | 9.iv.   | 19.xii. | 19.iii. | 13.ii.  | 3.xii.  | 9.xii.  | 30.iii. | —       | 25.xi.  | 7½      | 24.ii.  | 31.x.   | 8.xi.   | 12.iii. |          |
| 10 Lud-Eagle ...                     | 16½     | 7.xi.   | 17      | 30.iii. | 2.xii.  | 20.ii.  | 19.xi.  | 16.xii. | 25.xi.  | —       | 16.iii. | 9.iii.  | 3.ii.   | 23.i.   | 9.i.    | 1        |
| 11 Metropolitan .                    | 12.xi.  | 26.xi.  | 4.xi.   | 19.ii.  | 16.i.   | 30.i.   | 2.xii.  | 2.iii.  | 12½     | 16.iii. | —       | 11.ii.  | 23.i.   | 21.xi.  | 27.ii.  | 1        |
| 12 North London                      | 26.x.i. | 6.xii.  | 30.i.   | 31.x.   | 12.xi.  | 5.iii.  | 5.xi.   | 11      | 24.ii.  | 9.iii.  | 11.ii.  | —       | 9*      | 19.xii. | 23.i.   | 1        |
| 13 Stock Exch'ge<br>14.4.14.14.14.14 | 2.xii.  | 2.iii.  | 13.i.   | 21.xi.  | 4.xi.   | 23.iii. | 17.ii.  | 9.xii.  | 31.x.   | 3.ii.   | 23.i.   | 9*      | —       | 17.iii. | 14.xi.  |          |
| 14 Sydenham ...                      | 3.iii.  | 21.ii.  | 13.ii.  | 5.xii.  | 3.ii.   | 16.i.   | 15.xi.  | 6½      | 8.xi.   | 23.i.   | 21.xi.  | 19.xii. | 17.iii. | —       | 10.xii. |          |
| 15 West London                       | 18.ii.  | 24.iii. | 5.iii.  | 28.xi.  | 21.xi.  | 6½*     | 17.xii. | 4.ii.   | 12.iii. | 9.i.    | 27.ii.  | 23.i.   | 14.xi.  | 10.xii. | —       | 1        |

\* Games awaiting adjudication.



Ireland *versus* Kent.—A few months ago we announced that Mrs. T. B. Rowland was raising a team of Irish players to contest a match against Devonshire, and that Mr. H. G. Cole was organising a team of 70 Irish representatives for a correspondence match with Kent, the champion county of the Southern Union. The latest number of *The Four-Leaved Shamrock* gives Mrs. Rowland's team in alphabetical order, and below we have pleasure in publishing full list of the pairing in the other contest, and with the co-operation of the captains, Mr. W. M. Brooke and Mr. Cole, we hope to publish monthly reports of the progress of this contest in which play started on October 7th, under a time-limit of 48 hours. From the list of names it will be seen that both teams are very representative. In this connection Mr. Cole asks us to state that he is greatly indebted to Dr. F. C. Martley, hon. secretary of the Dublin Chess Club, for valuable assistance. The Irishmen have a stiff task to face in tackling Kent, whose team includes nine men who assisted to defeat Devonshire by 13 points to 3 last May in their tie-match in the contest for the Southern Counties Union Championship.

## IRELAND.

## KENT.

|                                     |    |    |  |
|-------------------------------------|----|----|--|
| 1 Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester)         | .. | .. | v. Mr. O. C. Müller (London).                |
| 2 Mr. W. E. Thrift (Dublin)         | .. | .. | v. Mr. J. C. Waterman (Bury St. Edm'ds).     |
| 3 Mr. F. U. Beamish (Bristol)       | .. | .. | v. Mr. E. L. Raymond (Tonbridge).            |
| 4 Mr. J. Mahood (London)            | .. | .. | v. Mr. R. C. Griffith (London).              |
| 5 Mr. W. H. S. Monck (Dublin)       | .. | .. | v. Mr. C. Chapman (Sevenoaks).               |
| 6 Mr. H. Doyle (Cumberland)         | .. | .. | v. Mr. W. B. Dixon (Leighton Buzzard).       |
| 7 Mr. H. G. Cole (Fermoy)           | .. | .. | v. Col. Tillard (Southborough).              |
| 8 Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon (Portadown)    | .. | .. | v. Mr. F. C. Bundock (Surrey).               |
| 9 Mr. H. Thomas (Belfast)           | .. | .. | v. Rev. W. E. Evill (Canterbury).            |
| 10 Dr. F. C. Martley (Dublin)       | .. | .. | v. Mr. W. M. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells).       |
| 11 Mr. James Doyle (Dublin)         | .. | .. | v. Mr. H. G. Sturton (Lee).                  |
| 12 Mr. R. Archer (Cork)             | .. | .. | v. Mr. A. R. Ropes (Kensington).             |
| 13 Mr. H. Twomey (Bolton)           | .. | .. | v. Mr. R. F. B. Jones (Dover).               |
| 14 Mr. P. W. Sergeant (London)      | .. | .. | v. Mr. P. R. Gibbs (London).                 |
| 15 Mr. W. H. Baker (Dublin)         | .. | .. | v. Mr. A. L. Stevenson (Cheltenham).         |
| 16 Mr. James West (Westport)        | .. | .. | v. Mr. L. C. G. Dewing (London).             |
| 17 Mr. J. W. Carey (Belfast)        | .. | .. | v. Mr. C. L. Delcomyn (Shortlands).          |
| 18 Mr. W. H. Dowse (Dublin)         | .. | .. | v. Mr. F. A. Richardson (London).            |
| 19 Mr. R. Varian (Dublin)           | .. | .. | v. Mr. G. Hanson (Woolwich).                 |
| 20 Mr. T. Coleman (Cork)            | .. | .. | v. Mr. P. W. Knowles (Folkestone).           |
| 21 Mr. W. H. Burns (Cork)           | .. | .. | v. Mr. C. H. C. Richardson (Plumstead).      |
| 22 Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor (London)   | .. | .. | v. Mr. W. H. Horsley (Canterbury).           |
| 23 Mr. J. Creevey (Sussex)          | .. | .. | v. Mr. A. L. Densham (Croydon).              |
| 24 Mr. H. W. Hart (Cheshire)        | .. | .. | v. Hon. V. A. Parnell (London).              |
| 25 Mr. G. J. Belcher (London)       | .. | .. | v. Mr. W. T. Hurley (Rochester).             |
| 26 Mr. A. Beamish (London)          | .. | .. | v. Mr. H. W. Wickham Hore (Hastings).        |
| 27 Mr. C. J. Barry (Dublin)         | .. | .. | v. Rev. C. E. Hughes (Ryde).                 |
| 28 Mr. D. Middleton (Dublin)        | .. | .. | v. Mr. E. Keane (Woolwich).                  |
| 29 Rt. Rev. Mgr. Murphy (Maryboro') | .. | .. | v. Mr. C. H. May (Bromley).                  |
| 30 Mr. C. Johnston (Portadown)      | .. | .. | v. Mr. F. R. A. Jarvis (London).             |
| 31 Mr. T. R. McCluggage (Lisburn)   | .. | .. | v. Mr. H. J. Stone (Canterbury).             |
| 32 Rev. R. Fulton (Lisburn)         | .. | .. | v. Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson (Tunbridge Wells). |
| 33 Mr. R. Olley (Belfast)           | .. | .. | v. Mr. R. Leigh (Abbey Wood).                |
| 34 Mr. S. G. Gunning (Belfast)      | .. | .. | v. Mr. F. J. Cooke (Hythe).                  |
| 35 Mr. W. W. Cowan (Wigan)          | .. | .. | v. Mr. J. Churchill (Shortlands).            |
| 36 Mr. J. O'Hara (Dublin)           | .. | .. | v. Mr. F. Shrubsole (Faversham).             |
| 37 Mr. T. MacGrath (Liverpool)      | .. | .. | v. Capt. McCanlis (Blackheath).              |
| 38 Mr. L. F. McGuire (London)       | .. | .. | v. Mr. W. P. Berry (Lydd).                   |



|                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 39 Mr. J. McGuire (London) .. ..     | v. Mr. W. H. Wiles (Greenwich).           |
| 40 Mr. J. Edgar (Dublin) .. ..       | v. Mr. W. P. Lees (Catford).              |
| 41 Mr. W. J. Berryman (Barnsley) ..  | v. Mr. H. H. Harley (Deal).               |
| 42 Mr. N. G. Peterson (Dublin) ..    | v. Mr. A. W. Read (Sydenham).             |
| 43 Rev. P. MacLoughlin (Dunmore) ..  | v. Mr. S. P. Lees (Catford).              |
| 44 Mr. R. L. Clarke (Sligo) .. ..    | v. Mrs. Roe (Wandsworth).                 |
| 45 Mr. C. S. Agnew (Waterford) ..    | v. Mr. J. B. Shaw (Lewisham).             |
| 46 Dr. R. W. Leslie (Belfast) ..     | v. Mr. G. B. Browne (Lee).                |
| 47 Mr. T. Marcus (Belfast) .. ..     | v. Maj.-Gen. Hutchinson (Blackheath).     |
| 48 Mr. C. Heaviside (Dublin) ..      | v. Mr. F. de M. Harding (Cornwall).       |
| 49 Dr. W. Frier (Waringstown) ..     | v. Mr. E. E. Stockens (Aberdeen).         |
| 50 Mr. G. Bright (Portadown) ..      | v. Mr. J. Drucquer (Guildford).           |
| 51 Mr. J. Acheson (Portadown) ..     | v. Mr. W. F. Marchant (Canterbury).       |
| 52 Mr. A. F. Falkiner (Dublin) ..    | v. Mr. E. Marchant (Canterbury).          |
| 53 Mr. W. N. Foster (Belfast) ..     | v. Rev. P. Wolfers (Margate).             |
| 54 Mr. M. P. Crozier (Kilkenny) ..   | v. Mr. A. J. Jennings (Greenwich).        |
| 55 Mr. D. C. Devine (Sligo) ..       | v. Mr. T. L. Hutchings (Gillingham).      |
| 56 Mr. A. P. Morgan (Monaghan) ..    | v. Rev. E. Griffiths (Ramsgate).          |
| 57 Mr. R. H. Parke (Monaghan) ..     | v. Rev. S. T. Courtney (Beckenham).       |
| 58 Mr. J. Good (Cork) .. ..          | v. Mr. F. Wickenden (Tunbridge Wells).    |
| 59 Mr. R. Freestone (Castlebar) ..   | v. Rev. A. Willink (Canterbury).          |
| 60 Mr. S. Robinson (Ballynahinch) .. | v. Mr. F. E. Douse (Maidstone).           |
| 61 Mr. H. Loretto (Sligo) .. ..      | v. Mr. H. J. Quarrell (Sevenoaks).        |
| 62 Mr. T. E. Wethers (Lisburn) ..    | v. Mr. O. Knofe (Upper Norwood).          |
| 63 Mr. J. N. Armstrong (Dundalk) ..  | v. Rev. A. W. Leighton Barker (Tent'den). |
| 64 Mr. R. C. Bannister (Lisburn) ..  | v. Mr. C. S. Kent (Paddock Wood).         |
| 65 Mr. H. G. Small (Dublin) ..       | v. Mr. H. M. Clements (Canterbury).       |
| 66 Mr. W. J. F. West (Belfast) ..    | v. Rev. H. P. Brewer (Canterbury).        |
| 67 Mr. A. W. Hutton (Belfast) ..     | v. Rev. H. Falloon (Dover).               |
| 68 Mr. H. P. Pinkerton (Belfast) ..  | v. Mr. F. Foreman (Tunbridge Wells).      |
| 69 Mr. E. K. Dixon (Castlebar) ..    | v. Mrs. Oakley (Streatham).               |
| 70 Mr. W. H. Williamson (Belfast) .. | v. Mrs. Craig (Westcliff).                |

Cornwall v. Devonshire.—These counties met at Truro, on Friday, October 25th, to contest their annual match. Nineteen players were engaged on each side, but Devonshire lacked the services of several strong players, and finally suffered a heavy defeat by 14 games to 9. The full score is appended:—

| CORNWALL.                 |               | DEVON.                   |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. H. Pascoe .. ..       | 0             | Mr. T. Taylor .. ..      | 1             |
| Mr. C. M. Fox .. ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. F. Cooper .. ..   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. S. Y. Williams .. ..  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. W. Bourne .. ..   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Rev. A. Baker .. ..       | 1             | Rev. H. Bremridge .. ..  | 0             |
| Mr. W. H. Hamlyn .. ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. Rowe .. ..        | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. Menhinick .. ..    | 1             | Mr. Ellison Pearse .. .. | 0             |
| Mr. C. R. Trethewy .. ..  | 1             | Col. R. D. Bennett .. .. | 0             |
| Mr. C. E. T. Jenkin .. .. | 1             | Mr. W. May .. ..         | 0             |
| Captain W. Hooper .. ..   | 1             | Rev. G. B. Berry .. ..   | 0             |
| Dr. Butlin .. ..          | 1             | Mr. F. B. Langdon .. ..  | 0             |
| Mr. A. Mayne .. ..        | 1             | Mr. W. Ward .. ..        | 0             |
| Mr. N. Tonkin .. ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Tozer .. ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. E. Grenfell .. ..  | 0             | Mr. T. Whitby .. ..      | 1             |
| Mr. F. D. Bain .. ..      | 1             | Mr. J. Moyle .. ..       | 0             |
| Mr. T. G. Mead .. ..      | 1             | Mr. G. Ellis .. ..       | 0             |
| Mr. F. Carpmael .. ..     | 1             | Mr. E. B. Clark .. ..    | 0             |
| Mr. W. G. Treweeke .. ..  | 0             | Mr. N. Rundle .. ..      | 1             |
| Mr. W. Tangye .. ..       | 1             | Miss Whitby .. ..        | 0             |
| Mr. R. Leen .. ..         | 1             | Mr. W. C. Hill .. ..     | 0             |



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

We take from the *Notts Guardian* the comments on the five following games, played in the Carlsbad International Tournament.

## GAME No. 2,873.

A game full of interest and instruction fitly describes the nature of the appended encounter between two of the foremost amateur and professional players at the Carlsbad Tournament. The amateur was victorious. His courage is of a high order, and the question arises, What is courage? The success which attends a display of courage does not necessarily prove the means by which it was gained. Courage, unless well tempered and restrained by the result of experience, may become recklessness or ill-judged impetuosity which no success will condone, for on closer examination it will mostly be found that the success was caused by some fortunate error of omission on the part of the defending player, or some other cause which made success possible. Amateurs are, as a rule, less careful than professional players in attack. The latter draw upon a very large experience of play, and therefore generally refrain from making any move which compromises their position without some very good and remunerative reasons for doing so. This is the only safe course to adopt, and we cannot point to a better example of such tactics than the game won by Vidmar. His move of P—K Kt 4, beloved by players of a former generation like the Rev. G. A. MacDonnell, won him the game, but we trust to have made it sufficiently clear in our notes that the move was a too dangerous one on general grounds, that it should not have been made by an experienced player, and in reality should have lost the game. The fact that Teichmann, by a couple of weak moves under time pressure threw the game away, should make no difference to students of the game desiring to benefit by experience.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

## NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.

| WHITE.       | BLACK.          |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Herr VIDMAR. | Herr TEICHMANN. |
| 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 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 B—Kt sq   | 11 Kt—K 5       |
| 12 B—B 4     | 12 Kt×Kt        |
| 13 R×Kt      |                 |

The object of this opening is to establish a superiority of Pawns on the Queen's wing. The King's side attack is merely an incident which has arisen in the course of practice of this opening, and which seems to have entirely obscured the legitimate object of White's

opening play. Black is quite justified in establishing a preponderance of Pawns on the Queen's wing, made possible by White's manœuvres with his Bishops, which causes him to lose two moves, one with each Bishop, in playing B—K B 4 and B—Q Kt sq respectively. But Black must bear in mind his weak point on K—R 2, and should accordingly devote all his energies now to the defence of that weak point. If he succeeds in defending this point, the attack will take care of itself in the end game. The Pawn on K R 2, which White can attack with Kt, B, Q, and R, in due course, can be defended by Kt—B sq, Kt—B 3, and P—K 3. We think the latter move the more preferable now, as Black should not give White facilities for playing Kt—B 5 or Kt—Kt 5.

|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
|             | 13 P—B 5    |
| 14 K—R sq   | 14 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 15 P—K Kt 4 |             |



From the foregoing note it may be gathered that Black ought to have left the Queen's side alone for a time, and confined his activity to the King's wing. Black's play gives White an opportunity for very daring and original strategy, by which he tries to force the attack.

|            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 16 R—B sq  | 15 P—Kt 5  |
| 17 R—Kt sq | 16 P—Q R 4 |
| 18 R—Kt 3  | 17 R—K sq  |
| 19 R—R 3   | 18 Kt—B sq |
| 20 Kt—K 5  | 19 R—R 3   |
|            | 20 B—Q 3   |

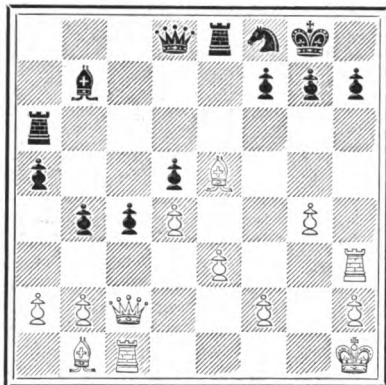
..... B—B sq would also have proved the useful move here, as it threatens P—B 3 at once, endangering White's K—Kt P.

|          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 21 Q—B 2 | 21 B×Kt |
| 22 B×B   |         |

Position after White's 22nd move :—

B×B.

BLACK (HERR TEICHMANN.)



WHITE (HERR VIDMAR).

22 R×B

..... A player cannot indulge his imagination unrestrainedly to the extent of playing P—K Kt 4 while Black has a Bishop on Q Kt2 in direct line with the White King,

without exposing himself to the possibility of an ingenious sacrifice, as embodied in Black's move. The worst of criticism against such manoeuvres indulged in by comparatively "fresh" players is that it has often to be raised against successes achieved by such bold play.

|          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| 23 P×R   | 23 P—Q 5 dis ch |
| 24 P—B 3 | 24 P×P          |

..... Black overlooks the best move at his disposal—namely, P—Q 6, which would establish a very powerful Pawn position. White could not play 25 Q×B P on answer to that move, owing to Black's reply of R—B 3. We think P—Q 6, which also would have liberated Black's Knight, would have sufficed to enable Black to establish a winning attack.

|            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 25 R—Q sq  | 25 Q—B 2    |
| 26 K—Kt sq | 26 R—K Kt 3 |

..... The attack on the King's R P could have been dissipated once for all by P—Kt 3. We do not like the move of R—Kt 3, and we can only account for Black's play by his being in time difficulties. White's threat of R×R P was not worth considering, as the Rook could have been left severely alone.

|          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 27 Q—K 2 | 27 R×P ch |
|----------|-----------|

..... The final mistake, which crowns with triumph White's aggressive move of P—K Kt 4.

|          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 28 P×R   | 28 Q—B 3    |
| 29 R×K P | 29 Resigns. |

..... After a series of checks the White King would get into safety, but Black, nevertheless, might have held on a little longer. If Q—R 8 ch, 30 K—B 2, Q×P ch; 31 K—K sq, Q—Kt 8 ch; 32 K—Q 2.



## GAME No. 2,874.

*Queen's Pawn Game.*

NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.

|              |                 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| WHITE.       | BLACK.          |
| M. JANOWSKI. | Herr LEONHARDT. |

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

Transforming the game into a stonewall attack, against which a counter-attack on the Queen's wing is the best defence.

7 P—B 4  
8 Q—B 3

Of course, this move stops Black for the moment from playing P—B 5, on account of B×B P; but before Black has Castled on the King's side the move of the Queen does no good, in fact, it does harm, for it prevents the natural development of the K Kt, and it encourages Black, and leaves the field clear for him to operate on the Queen's side.

|           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
|           | 8 Q Kt—Q 2     |
| 9 P—B 3   | 9 Q—B 2        |
| 10 Kt—R 3 | 10 Castles Q R |

..... Certainly. — All White's pieces are congested on the King's side now, to his own disadvantage, and Black is too strong on the Queen's wing to fear any danger there.

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

..... The tables are completely turned, and White's move of R—Kt sq is rather feeble, as he cannot hope to carry on an assault with Black's pieces all focussed on the King's side in a threatening manner.

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

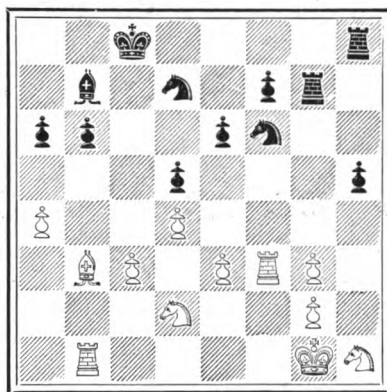
The position is getting very precarious, the text move entails an obvious disadvantage in the shape of bad doubled Pawns. In positions of this kind it serves well sometimes to take the bull by the horns. P—R 4 would have been our choice. It would have compelled Black to do one thing or the other. P×P or P—Kt 5; there was nothing in Kt—R 2.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
|            | 17 B×B    |
| 18 Q×B     | 18 Q×Q    |
| 19 P×Q     | 19 P×P    |
| 20 B×P     | 20 R×P    |
| 21 Kt—R sq | 21 R—Kt 2 |
| 22 R—B 3   |           |

Position after White's 22nd move :—

R—B 3.

BLACK (HERR LEONHARDT).



WHITE (MONSIEUR JANOWSKI).

22 K—Q sq

..... Black's move of R—Kt 2 and K—Q sq shows that he possesses finely balanced judgment. His weak point is his



K B P; he wants to make this perfectly secure before proceeding further to exploit the weakness of the position of White's Pawn; such careful play may be contrasted with the futility of White's manœuvre of R—Kt sq and P—Kt 3, which, while neglecting his own defence, resulted in nothing but the weakening of his own Pawns.

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

If Kt—R sq, then Kt—R 4.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
|            | 26 P×P   |
| 27 Kt—R sq | 27 B—B 3 |
| 28 R—R 4   |          |

Kt—Q 2 was preferable.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
|           | 28 Kt—K 5 |
| 29 B×Kt   | 29 P×B    |
| 30 R—R sq | 30 B—Q 4  |

.....R—Kt 4, followed by R—Q R 4, would have been good play.

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| 31 R—K R 3    | 31 R—Q B sq  |
| 32 R—R 3      | 32 P—B 4     |
| 33 R×P        | 33 R×R       |
| 34 Kt(R sq)×R | 34 Kt—B 3    |
| 35 K—B 2      | 35 B—B 5     |
| 36 K—K sq     | 36 Kt—Q 4    |
| 37 K—Q 2      | 37 R—K Kt sq |

.....To this move there is no defence. White, instead of moving his King, ought to have tried to post his Knight on K B 4.

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 38 K—K sq | 38 R×Kt |
|-----------|---------|

.....Elegant play; he gets at least a piece and two Pawns for the Rook.

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 39 Kt×R | 39 Kt×K P |
|---------|-----------|

.....Threatening Kt—B 7.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 40 K—Q 2     | 40 Kt×P     |
| 41 R—R sq    | 41 P—K 6 ch |
| 42 K—B 2     | 42 P—B 5    |
| 43 R—K Kt sq | 43 P—B 6    |
| 44 K—Q sq    | 44 P—K 7 ch |
| 45 K—Q 2     | 45 P—B 7    |
| 46 Resigns.  |             |

## GAME No. 2,875.

### French Defence.

#### NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.

WHITE.  
M. G. MAROCZY.

BLACK.  
M. RUBINSTEIN.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4     | 1 P—K 3    |
| 2 P—Q 4     | 2 P—Q 4    |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3  | 3 P×P      |
| 4 Kt×P      | 4 Kt—Q 2   |
| 5 Kt—K B 3  | 5 K Kt—B 3 |
| 6 Kt×Kt ch  | 6 Kt×Kt    |
| 7 B—Q 3     | 7 P—B 4    |
| 8 P×P       | 8 B×P      |
| 9 Castles   | 9 Castles  |
| 10 B—K Kt 5 | 10 B—K 2   |
| 11 Q—K 2    | 11 Q—B 2   |
| 12 Q R—Q sq | 12 R—Q sq  |
| 13 P—B 4    | 13 B—Q 2   |

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 14 B—Q 2  | 14 Q R—B sq |
| 15 B—B 3  | 15 B—K sq   |
| 16 Q—B 2  | 16 P—K R 3  |
| 17 Kt—K 5 | 17 Kt—Q 2   |
| 18 Kt×Kt  | 18 B×Kt     |
| 19 Q—K 2  | 19 B—Q B 3  |
| 20 Q—Kt 4 | 20 B—B sq   |
| 21 P—B 4  |             |

Black's opening moves gave him a good defence, though we should consider it safer on Black's part to have contented himself with B—K 2 instead of P—B 4. Then, again, if it was his intention to post the Q B on the cross diagonal, we should have preferred P—Q Kt 3 and B—K 2. Black has lost time with his Bishop, and

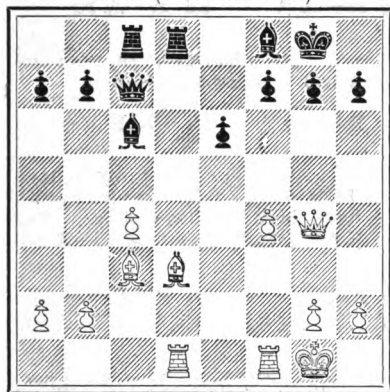


he has now to face a serious possibility of attack.

Position after White's 21st move :—

P—B 4.

BLACK (M. RUBINSTEIN).



WHITE (M. MAROCZY).

21 R×B

..... This move tells a very significant tale—a tale of long-sighted judgment, as well as moral courage. It would have been but a poor defence to the threatened P—B 5 to have played P—B 4. Black instinctively feels that White's disposition of his forces is such that if the attack were allowed to go on it would become very formidable. He therefore has the courage to make the sacrifice, coupled with a keen insight into the future possibility of equalising matters by gaining one or two Pawns.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 22 R×R      | 22 B—K 5   |
| 23 R—Q 2    | 23 Q×Q B P |
| 24 K R—Q sq |            |

As P—B 5 is no more one of the possible continuations, the Rook is now well placed on Q sq. The threat is, of course, R—Q 8, with a view to pinning the Bishop defending the mate on Kt 7. Different players would, however, treat the game differently. A good many experts would content themselves for the present with having won the exchange, and

would have played a non-committal move, such as P—Q R 3, calculated above all things to protect White in his material possessions before proceeding to further attacks.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 25 P—K R 3 | 24 B—Q 4 |
| 26 Q—Kt 6  | 25 P—B 4 |
| 27 R×B     | 26 Q×B P |

The object of this combination was to get rid of one of Black's domineering Bishops, but White's calculations were not quite sound. He probably overlooked the full effect of Black's check on K 6.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 28 K—R sq | 27 Q—K 6 ch |
| 29 Q×B P  | 28 P×R      |
| 30 R×P    | 29 R—Q sq   |
| 31 K—R 2  | 30 Q—B 8 ch |
| 32 B—K 5  | 31 B—Q 3 ch |

This, no doubt, must have been foreseen by Black, who provides an excellent defence, which prevents White from realising his intention of winning Black's Q R P.

32 B—B 2

..... The only move, as against anything else, Q—K 6 ch should win.

33 R×R ch

The check at K 6 now would not profit him in the least.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 34 Q—Q 7  | 33 B×R    |
| 35 B—Kt 3 | 34 Q—Kt 4 |

We cannot help thinking that there was still some scope left for White's efforts; anyway, B—Kt 8 might have been tried, as surely the draw could be had at any time. It would have done no harm if it had done no good.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 36 Q×Q    | 35 Q—K 2    |
| 37 B—K 5  | 36 B×Q      |
| 38 K—Kt 3 | 37 K—B 2    |
| 39 K—B 4  | 38 P—K Kt 3 |
| 40 K—K 4  | 39 K—K 3    |
|           | 40 P—K R 4  |

Drawn.



## GAME No. 2,876.

*Ruy Lopez*

NOTES BY I. GUNSBURG.

24 B—K 3      24 R—K sq

WHITE.  
M. G. MAROCZY.BLACK.  
Herr COHN......Aiming at the counter-  
attack by means of P—B 4.

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

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

25 B—Q 2      25 P—B 4

.....The better way to have  
obtained the object in view would  
have been to have played B—  
Q sq instead of playing R—K sq.

26 P×P      26 P×P  
27 Kt—Kt sq

This move gives Black an oppor-  
tunity to lessen the pressure of  
White's pieces by B—Kt 4, of  
which, however, he does not avail  
himself.

.....At this point Tarrasch  
usually plays Q—B 2.

12 P—Q R 4      12 R—Kt sq  
13 R P×P      13 R P×P  
14 P—Q 5      14 Kt—Q R 4  
15 Q Kt—Q 2      15 Kt—K sq  
16 Kt—B sq      16 Kt—Kt 2  
17 Kt—Kt 3      17 P—Kt 3  
18 Q—K 2      18 B—Q 2  
19 B—R 6      19 Kt—Kt 2  
20 R—R 7      20 Q—B sq  
21 P—Kt 3      21 Kt—Q sq  
22 K R—R sq      22 P—B 3  
23 K—R 2      23 Kt—B 2

27 P—K 5  
28 Kt—R 5      28 Kt—K 4

.....This move unnecessarily  
gives a new line of aggression to  
White's Q B on R 6.

29 Kt×Kt      29 K×Kt  
30 Q—R 5      30 K—R sq  
31 P—B 3      31 Kt—Q 6

.....P×P would have been  
the minor evil, for if 32 Kt×P,  
Kt×Kt ch; 33 P×Kt, R—B sq,  
as White threatened R×B, followed  
by B×P, &c.

.....We never believe in the  
defence to the Ruy Lopez which  
enables White to obtain the open  
Rook's file in consequence of  
Black's playing P—Q Kt 4, and  
this game fully bears out our un-  
favourable opinion of this defence.  
Black's pieces have but very little  
scope of action, and it would be  
strange indeed if White did not  
succeed in gaining some advantage  
on the Queen's side.

32 P×P      32 P×P  
33 R—K B sq      33 R—B sq  
34 R—B 7      34 R×R  
35 Q×R      35 Q—Q sq  
36 B—R 6      36 B—K B 3  
37 R×B      37 B—K 4 ch  
38 P—Kt 3      38 Q—Kt sq  
39 Kt—K 2      39 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,877.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.

| WHITE.<br>M. RUBINSTEIN. | BLACK.<br>Herr TEICHMANN. |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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 Q—B 2                  | 7 P—Q Kt 3                |
| 8 P×P                    | 8 P×P                     |
| 9 B—Q 3                  | 9 B—Kt 2                  |
| 10 Castles Q R           |                           |

One can hardly recommend this move. All that Black need do is to take care of his King's side by such a manoeuvre as R—K sq, Kt—B sq, or in any other manner calculated to secure his safety, and in course of time his superior forces and development must tell against White's exposed Queen's wing.

|            |           |
|------------|-----------|
|            | 10 P—B 4  |
| 11 P—K R 4 | 11 R—B sq |
| 12 K—Kt sq |           |

White feels already the pressure of Black's superior development, and he is bound to lose time by getting his King off the exposed file, nor do we see any future prospects for White to continue his attack. Though, as before said, we should have preferred on Black's part to strengthen the defence of the King's wing, there seems to be no harm in Black's more aggressive tactics.

|           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
|           | 12 R—K sq |
| 13 P×P    | 13 R×P    |
| 14 Kt—Q 4 |           |

*See Diagram.*

14 Kt—K 5

..... We confess our disappointment with the result of this game. It is not Teichmann's usual habit

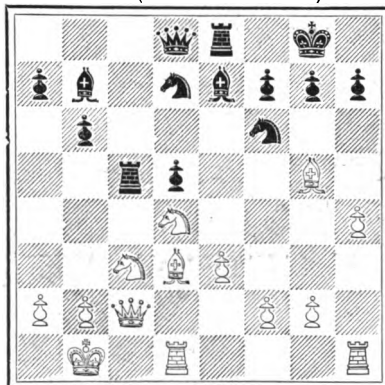
to rush too hastily to the attack. By means of this move, Black opens up the Queen's file for White's Rook, and launches into a complication resulting to White's advantage. We should have made the whole course of play impossible by playing P—B 5 earlier, which would have tied up White's position in a manner from which he could not easily have relieved himself by P—K 4, and Black's attack would, we think, have proceeded at a quicker rate on the Queen's wing than White's uncertain advance on the King's side. Black winds up with a blunder, as he allows White to get two Rooks and a Knight for the Queen.

|                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 15 B×Kt        | 15 P×B      |
| 16 Kt(Q4)—Kt 5 | 16 B—R 3    |
| 17 Q—R 4       | 17 B×Kt     |
| 18 Kt×B        | 18 B×B      |
| 19 P×B         | 19 R—K 2    |
| 20 R—Q 4       | 20 Q—R sq   |
| 21 P—Q Kt 4    | 21 R—B sq   |
| 22 Kt—Q 6      | 22 P—Kt 4   |
| 23 Kt×R        | 23 Resigns. |

Position after White's 14th move :—

Kt—Q 4.

BLACK (HERR TEICHMANN).



WHITE (M. RUBINSTEIN).



## GAME No. 2,878.

*Centre Counter Opening.*

Notes from the  
*Deutsche Schachzeitung.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Herr C. SCHLECHTER. Herr J. MIESES.

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

.....9... Q—K B 5 might also be considered.

- 10 Kt—K B 3    10 Kt—K Kt 5

.....The text move is premature. Black should first develop his King's side with P—K 3, together with B—Q Kt 5 and K R—K sq.

- 11 Castles Q R    11 Kt×B

.....Black should have waited until White played P—K R 3 before taking the Bishop.

- 12 Q×Kt    12 P—K 3

.....Through this plausible developing move Black is immediately at a disadvantage. A better line seems to be P—K Kt 3, threatening B—K R 3.

- 13 Kt—K 5

Decisive. Black dare not exchange Knights, because after 14 P×Kt, R×R ch; 15 R×R, P—Q B 4 (still the best); 16 Kt—Q Kt 5, followed by Kt—Q 6.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
|             | 13 Q—K B 4 |
| 14 P—K Kt 4 | 14 Q—B 3   |
| 15 Kt—K 4   | 15 Q—K 2   |

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 16 Kt×Kt | 16 P×Kt    |
| 17 R—Q 3 | 17 Q—K R 5 |

.....If 17... P—K B 4, White could force a pretty win, thus:—  
18 Kt—Q B 5, P×P; 19 R—Q B 3, together with R—Kt 8!

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 18 Q—B 3    | 18 P—K R 4 |
| 19 R—Q B 3! |            |

Inferior would be 19 Q×P, because of Q×P; 20 P—K B 3, Q—K B 4.

- 19 R×P

.....If 19... Q×Kt P; 20 Q—Q 3, with the threat Q—R 6 ch, &c.

- |            |        |
|------------|--------|
| 20 R×P     | 20 P×P |
| 21 R×P ch! |        |

If White had played the apparently strong move Q×P, Black could have replied 21... Q—R 3 ch! 22 K—Kt sq, Q×R P!! guarding his Q B Pawn.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
|             | 21 K×R    |
| 22 Q—B 3 ch | 22 K—Kt 2 |

.....This move of the King hastens the end. K—B sq was better play, but not sufficient to equalise.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 23 Q×R      | 23 B—K 2  |
| 24 Q—Q 7 ch | 24 K—Kt 3 |

.....If 24... K—B sq; 25 R—Q sq, with the threat R—Q 3. If 25... R—Q sq; 26 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—B 2; 27 R×R, B×R; 28 Q—K 5 ch, &c.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 25 P—Q R 4     | 25 R—Q sq    |
| 26 P—R 5 ch    | 26 K—R 3     |
| 27 Q—B 6 ch    | 27 K×P       |
| 28 P—Q B 3     | 28 R—Q Kt sq |
| 29 K—B 2       | 29 B—R 6     |
| 30 P—Q Kt 4 ch | 30 Resigns.  |



## GAME No. 2,879.

Played in the tenth round of the British Championship Tourney.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. MACKENZIE  
(Birmingham).Mr. WAINWRIGHT.  
(London).

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

White's game seems preferable  
at this point.

- 16 P—K Kt 4  
17 P—Kt 5  
18 P—R 5  
19 K—Kt sq  
20 P—K 4  
21 P×P  
22 P—K 5  
23 P—Kt 6

Probably more preparatory  
moves were first necessary, such as  
Kt—K 2, Q R—B sq, and K R—  
Kt sq.

- 24 Kt—K 2

The variation 24 Q—B sq, B—  
K B 4; 25 B×R P ch, P×B; 26  
Q×P, B×B ch; 27 R×B, Q—  
B 4 does not lead to much for  
White.

- 25 Kt—Kt 3  
26 B—B 5  
27 B×P

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

- 15 P—Q Kt 4  
16 Q—Q 2  
17 P—K B 4  
18 K R—B sq  
19 P—Q R 3  
20 B P×P  
21 B—Q 3  
22 B—K 2

- 23 P—R 3

- 24 P—B 4  
25 P—B 5  
26 P—Kt 5!

If Q R—K B sq, P—K Kt 6, and  
if 28 P×P, P×P; 29 Q—Q 3,  
Q—R 5, and wins.

- 27 P×B  
28 B×B ch  
29 Q R—B sq

.....If Kt×P, Q—Q 2!

- 30 R—B 7  
30 Kt—Kt 4

.....He scarcely dare play  
R×R, on account of P×P ch,  
followed by Q—Kt 6, &c.

- 31 K R—K B sq

A bold venture, which leaves  
White a R behind. R—K Kt sq  
was an alternative.

- 31 Kt×R  
32 P×Kt ch  
33 R×R  
34 Q—Kt 6 ch  
35 P—K 6

Possibly Q×P at first was better  
and seems to give drawing chances.  
If K—K sq; 36 P—K 6, and if  
Q—Kt 2; 37 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—  
Q sq; 38 P—R 6, &c.

- 35 Q—K sq  
36 Q×R P ch  
37 Kt—B 5  
38 Q—Kt 6 ch  
39 P—R 6  
40 P—R 7

- 35 Q—K sq  
36 K—Kt sq  
37 Q—B sq  
38 K—R sq  
39 R—K sq  
40 P—Kt 6!

.....Of course, White cannot  
now move his Kt *via* R 6 to B 7,  
and Black must win.

- 41 P×P?  
42 K—B sq  
43 K—Q 2  
44 Resigns.

- 41 P×P  
42 R—B sq ch  
43 Q—B 3

With a P on Q Kt 5 there was  
the following curious possibility :—  
44 Q×Q, B×Q; 45 K—Q 3, R—  
K sq; 46 Kt—Q 6, R×P; 47  
Kt—B 7 ch, K×P; 48 Kt—Kt 5  
ch, B×Kt, stalemate. L 3



## GAME No. 2,880.

Played in the first round of the British Championship Tourney at the Crystal Palace.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*—1., Kt—K B 3.

NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE Mr. H. E. ATKINS  
(Birmingham). (Leicester).

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

By various transpositions the opening has led into a familiar variation.

9 B—Q 3 8 Castles  
10 P×Kt 9 Kt×Kt  
11 B×P 10 P×P  
12 Castles 11 Kt—Q 2  
13 Q—K 2 12 P—K 4  
14 P—K 4 13 P—Q B 4  
14 K—R sq 14 K—R sq

....It seems better to exchange Pawns here, to prevent White establishing a strong passed Q P.

15 P—Q 5 15 Q—Q 3  
16 Kt—Q 2  
Partly to reply P—B 3 to P—B 4

17 P—Q R 4 16 P—B 3  
The beginning of a useful Queen's side pressure.

18 P—K Kt 4 17 P—K Kt 4  
19 B—Kt 3 18 K R—Kt sq  
20 Kt—B 4 19 Kt—B sq  
21 Kt—K 3 20 Q—Q 2  
22 P—R 5 21 Kt—Kt 3

Delaying, as also at 24, the development of the Q B.

23 Q—B 4 22 Kt—B 5  
Q—K B 3 would probably lead eventually to trouble from Black Rook at K R 6.

23 Q—Q 3

24 B—R 4 24 P—R 4  
25 P—B 3 25 R—Kt 2  
26 K—R sq 26 R—R 2  
27 R—R 2 27 P×P  
28 P×P 28 R—Kt sq  
.....R—R 6 at once seems rather better.  
29 R—B 3 29 R—R 5  
30 R—Kt 3 30 P—Kt 4  
.....If P—Kt 3, then P—R 6.  
31 B×P 31 P—R 3  
32 B—R 4 32 R—Kt 8 ch  
33 R—Kt sq 33 R×R ch  
.....Q—Kt sq might have been considered.

34 K×R 34 B×P  
.....R—R 6! is a useful alternative.

35 R—Q Kt 2! 35 Kt—R 6 ch  
36 K—Kt 2 36 Kt—B 5 ch  
37 K—Kt sq 37 Kt—R 6 ch  
38 K—Kt 2 38 Kt—B 5 ch  
39 K—Kt sq 39 Kt—R 6 ch  
40 K—B sq

Either party might have claimed a draw by repetition of moves here. White was satisfied with his chances, and only wanted to get to his 40th move to vary, so as to prevent the claim and get time for further examination. Mr. Atkins appears to have been under some misapprehension as to the operation of the rule.

40 B—B sq  
.....The sealed move. White expected B—B 6, when there are some mating chances, but only against weak play.

41 R—Kt 6 41 R—B 5 ch  
42 K—K sq 42 Q—B 2  
.....41... or 42..., Q—B sq, threatening P—B 4, has its points.

43 P—Q 6 43 Q—K R 2  
44 R—Kt 8 44 Q—R 5 ch  
45 K—Q sq 45 Resigns.

.....Black's checks come quickly to an end, and White's Q, R, and B will soon mate.



## GAME No. 2,881.

The following splendidly contested game was played recently by correspondence.

*Evans Gambit.*

## NOTES BY DR. ALLINGHAM.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. G. ELLIS Dr. H. R. ALLINGHAM  
(Plymouth C.C.). (Redhill 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×Kt P    |
| 5 P—B 3    | 5 B—R 4     |
| 6 Castles  | 6 Kt—K B 3  |
| 7 P—Q 4    | 7 Castles   |
| 8 P×K P    | 8 K Kt×K P  |
| 9 B—Q 5!   | 9 K Kt—B 4! |

.....Best move; if, instead, 9.., B×P; 10 B×K Kt, B×Q R; 11 B×P ch, K×B; 12 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 13 Q—Kt 4, P—K B 4; 14 P×P *e.p.*, K×P (best, for 14.., Kt—K 4 loses); 15 Kt—K 4 ch, K—B 2; 16 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 17 Q—R 7 ch, B—Kt 2; B—R 6 or B—Q Kt 2 probably winning.

## 10 Kt—K Kt 5!

A powerful attacking move, superior to 10 B—R 3.

## 10 Q—K 2

.....Probably the best defence; of the alternatives 10.., P—K Kt 3; or 10.., Kt—K 3 may be played, but are unsatisfactory. For fuller analysis, *vide B.C.M.*, 1895, p. 286.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Q—Q B 2  | 11 P—K Kt 3 |
| 12 P—K B 4! | 12 B—Kt 3   |
| 13 K—R sq   | 13 P—Q 3    |
| 14 P—K B 5  | 14 Q Kt×P   |
| 15 P—K B 6! |             |

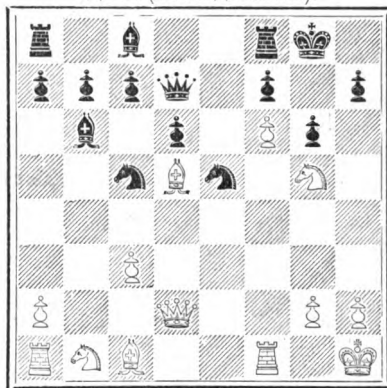
If, instead, 15 P×P, R P×P; 16 Kt×P, R×Kt; 17 B×R ch, Kt×B? 18 Q×Kt P ch, K—B sq; 19 B—R 6 ch, K—K sq; 20 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—Q 2; 21 R×Kt winning. But if Black play 17.., K—Kt 2 (above), then 18 B—Kt 3, B—K B 4; 19 Q—Q 2, Q—K R 5, or 19.., Kt—K Kt 5, with a strong attacking game.

## 16 Q—Q 2

Threatening Kt×R P and Q—K R 6, &c.

Position after White's 16th move:—

BLACK (DR. ALLINGHAM).



WHITE (MR. ELLIS).

## 16 Q—Q Kt 4

.....The defence in this game turns on this move; if—*e.g.*, 16.., Kt—K 3; 17 Kt×R P, K×Kt; 18 Q—R 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 19 R—B 4, with winning chances.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 17 P—Q B 4   | 17 Kt×B P  |
| 18 Q—K B 4!  | 18 Kt—K 4  |
| 19 Kt—Q B 3? | 19 Q—Q 6   |
| 20 Kt×K R P! | 20 R—K sq! |
| 21 B—Q 2     |            |

White must free the Q from the defence of the K R.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 22 P—K R 3 | 21 Kt—K Kt 5 |
|            | 22 Q—K B 4   |

.....Here 22.., K×Kt; 23 P×Kt, R—K R sq; 2 B×B P! and White must mate next move.

## 23 Q—K Kt 3?

If 23 Q—Q B 4, the play is very complicated—*e.g.*, 23.., Kt—B 7 ch; 24 R×Kt, Q×R; 25 B×P ch, K×Kt; 26 B×R, B—K 3! &c.



23 Q—K R 4  
 24 Kt—K Kt 5 24 Kt—K 4  
 25 Q R—K sq 25 B—K 3

.....It is possible 25..., B—Q 2  
 might serve better.

26 R—K B 4! 26 Kt(QB4)—Q 6  
 27 B×B! 27 Kt×R(KB5)

.....If 27..., R×B; 28 Kt×  
 R, P×Kt; 29 P—B 7 ch, K—  
 Kt 2; 30 R×Kt, Kt×R; 31 R—  
 R 4, Q—B 4; 32 B—R 6 ch, and  
 White must win. And if at 29...,  
 K—B sq, the result is the same.

28 B×Kt! 28 R×B  
 29 Kt×R 29 P×Kt  
 30 B×Kt 30 Q P×B  
 31 R×K P 31 B—K B 7  
 32 Q—Q 3

A neat reply. If 32 R×Q,  
 B×Q; 33 R—Kt 5, B—B 5; 34  
 R×P ch, K—B 2; 35 R—Kt 4,  
 B—K 4; 36 Kt—K 4, R—Q sq,  
 and a difficult end-game, probably  
 a draw.

32 Q—K R 3  
 33 R—K B sq  
 34 B—Kt 6  
 35 B—Q 3  
 36 K—R sq  
 37 P—B 7

Probably best. White can  
 scarcely do more than draw now.

37 Q—Kt 2  
 38 Kt—Q 4! 38 Q—K B 3

.....Of course, 38..., Q×Kt  
 loses the Q.

39 R×R ch 39 B×R  
 40 Kt—K 6

This forces the draw, but 40  
 Kt—K B 3, B—Q 3; 41 Q—K 8  
 ch, &c., is a draw.

40 Q—Q R 8 ch  
 41 K—R 2 41 Q—K 4 ch  
 And Black draws by perpetual  
 check.

If, here, 41..., B—Q 3 ch; 42  
 Q×B, and White wins.

### GAME No. 2,882.

Played in the City of London Chess Club Championship Tournament.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY R. TEICHMANN.

WHITE. BLACK.  
 Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. C. J. WOON.

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

.....This Pawn exchange is  
 wrong in all cases where Black  
 cannot prevent the advance of  
 White's King's Pawn afterwards.

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

11 Kt—Q 2 11 B—Kt 2  
 12 P—K 4 12 B—B 5

.....There is no gain in  
 this operation. The Black King's  
 Bishop is an important piece for  
 the defence in nearly all forms of  
 the Queen's Gambit.

13 Kt—K B 3 13 B×B  
 14 Q R×B 14 Castles  
 15 P—K 5 15 P—Q R 3

.....P—Q B 4, or Q—K 2,  
 followed by P—Q B 4, was indi-  
 cated.

16 K R—Q sq 16 P—Q Kt 4

.....After this the Queen's  
 Bishop's Pawn remains fixed and  
 weak on the open file.



- |            |              |             |
|------------|--------------|-------------|
| 17 B—Q 3   | 17 Kt—Q Kt 3 | 31 R—B 5 ch |
| 18 B—Kt sq | 18 Kt—Q 4    |             |
| 19 Q—K 4   | 19 P—Kt 3    |             |
| 20 Q—Kt 4  | 20 Q R—B sq  |             |
| 21 Kt—Kt 5 | 21 K—Kt 2    |             |
| 22 P—K R 4 | 22 Q—K 2     |             |
| 23 R—B 5   |              |             |

By this simple move White prevents most effectually the advance of the Q B P

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 24 R—Q 3 | 23 K R—K sq |
|          | 24 P—K B 4  |

..... Futile, but there is no valid defence. Black should have played R—K sq much earlier, and left his Knight at Q 2, in order to play it to K B sq in case of need.

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 25 P×P <i>e.p.</i> | 25 Kt×P    |
| 26 Q—Kt 3          | 26 Q—Q 3   |
| 27 R—K 5           | 27 B—Q 4   |
| 28 R(Q3)—K 3       | 28 P—Q B 4 |
| 29 Kt×R P          |            |

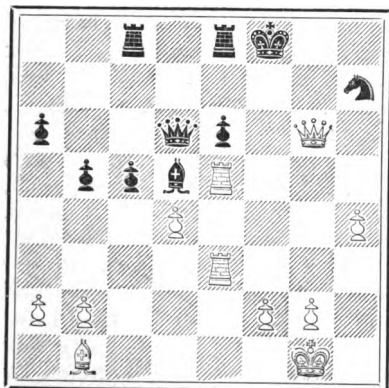
This combination should win the game outright.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
|              | 29 Kt×Kt  |
| 30 Q×Kt P ch | 30 K—B sq |

Position after Black's 30th move :—

K—B sq.

BLACK (MR. C. J. WOON).



WHITE (MR. G. E. WAINWRIGHT).

But, surely, Q×Kt at once was much stronger; White would then threaten mate in two moves by R—Kt 3, &c., and neither Q—K 2 nor R—K 2 would have been a defence; and if 32... R—B 2, then 33 R×B! would win a piece; and if 32... Q—B 2; 33 Q—R 8 ch, K—K 2 (or *a*) 34 Q—Kt 7 ch, K—Q 3 (or *b*); 35 R×B ch, K×R (best); 36 R—K 5 ch, K×P; 37 Q—Kt 5, and wins. (*b*) 34... K—Q sq; 35 R×B ch, P×R; 36 R×R ch, K×R; 37 B—Kt 6 ch, K—Q sq; 38 Q—B 8 ch, K—Q 2; 39 B—B 5 ch, and wins. (*a*) 33... K—B 2; 34 R—B 5 ch! K—K 2 (P×R? 35 R×R!); 35 Q—Kt 7 ch, and wins, as in the other variations. The continuation adopted by White in the game though probably also good enough to win, gives unnecessary chances.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 32 R—B 7 ch | 31 K—K 2  |
| 33 R×Kt     | 32 K—Q sq |
| 34 R—Kt 3   | 33 P×P    |

R—K sq much better.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 35 K—R 2    | 34 R—B 8 ch |
| 36 Q—B 6 ch | 35 R—B 8    |
| 37 R—R 8    | 36 K—B sq   |
| 38 Q×R ch   | 37 R×R      |
| 39 Q—R 7 ch | 38 K—Kt 2   |
| 40 P—B 3    | 39 K—Kt 3   |
| 41 B—Q 3    | 40 Q—B 5    |
| 42 P—Q Kt 4 | 41 R—Q 8    |
|             | 42 R—Q B 8  |

..... I fail to see the objection to Q—B 8; as a matter of fact this move would force a draw—*e.g.*, 42... Q—B 8; 43 R—Kt 8 (or anywhere else), Q—B 5 ch, and the Rook must interpose again, allowing the draw; because if 44, P—Kt 3? R—R 8 ch, and mates in two moves.

- |                      |          |
|----------------------|----------|
| 43 Q—R 8             | 43 P—K 4 |
| 44 Q—Q 8 ch          | 44 K—B 3 |
| 45 B—Kt 6, and wins. |          |



## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

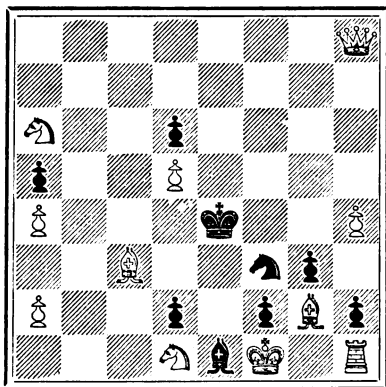
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to  
Mr. B. G. LAWS, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

## RANDOM SELECTIONS FROM OLD MASTERS.

No. 31.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

BLACK.



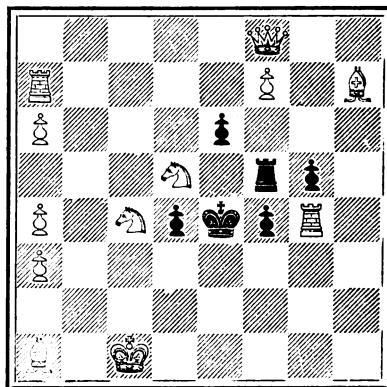
WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 32.

By E. PRADIGNAT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

No 31 solved by 1 B—Kt 7 ! K—B file ; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1... K—Q 6 ; 2 Q—R 7 ch, &c. If 1... K×P ; 2 Q—K 8, &c. The key here admittedly is fine, and the strategy good ; but what of the construction ? Pradignat seems to have defied the law of economy, even as understood in his early days, and fearlessly added to his board apparently the most convenient material handy. Mr. W. H. Thompson has supplied us with another version of this position, brought up to date, as it were, by the author, who probably did not feel proud of his earlier effort. The improvement is well worth study. White : K at Q sq, Q at K R 8, Bs at K R sq and Q B 3, Ps at K R 2, 4, K B 2, 5, Q 5, and Q R 4. Black : K at K 5, R at K B 6, Ps at Q 3 and 6. Mate in three. Key : 1 B—Kt 7.

No. 32 solved by 1 Kt—K 5, P×Kt ; 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. If 1... K×Kt (K 5) ; 2 Kt—B 6, &c. If 1... K×Kt (Q 5) ; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, &c. This is a peculiar problem. The key move, although a sacrifice, is not in good form, but the after-play causes uneasiness. The idea is fair, but the construction is annoyingly barbarous. The composer in later years has seemingly acknowledged this hobbledoy method of construction (with apologies for the expression), or he would not have trimmed some of his earlier works up, and presented them in revised forms. Look at the following position, which has gained by the pruning knife :—White : K at Q Kt 5, Q at Q Kt 8 ; R at K R 4,



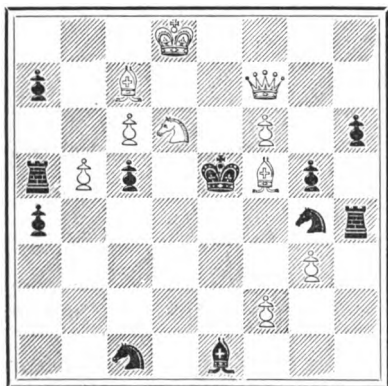
B at K R 6, Kts at K B 5 and K 5, Ps at Q 3 and Q B 6. Black : K at K B 5, R at K Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 5 and K B 3. Mate in three. Key : 1 Q—Kt 8.

Mr. Thompson, in a letter to us, makes an appreciative comment in connection with Pradignat. "Has any other composer in the history of problems showed himself so brilliantly adaptable to changed methods?" We confess we cannot point to another composer who has so distinguished himself in this respect. The nearest approach is, probably, in this country, Mr. G. J. Slater; but he has not been so consistently active as has Monsieur Pradignat, though probably Slater composed during a ten years' spell some twenty years back more problems than any one. Mr. W. A. Shinkman is another composer who has the aptitude of adapting his genius to any class of construction, yet he has always leaned to streaks of fancy and revelled in bizarre fancies.

Referring to our remarks at page 479, that Pradignat had issued a simplified version of No. 29 in this series, Mr. W. T. Thompson has come to our rescue and supplied a copy of the problem we had in mind. It is this :—

White : K at Q R 3, Q at Q 3, R at K 3 and Q 6, B at K 4, Kts at K Kt 4 and K 2, Ps at K Kt 6 and Q B 2. Black : K at K B 8, R at K B 6, B at K 4 R 8, Ps at K R 7, K Kt 6, K B 7, K 4, and Q 5. Mate in three. This problem was honourably mentioned in a Frankfort tourney. Our No. 29 was one of a set in the Paris Tourney of 1878-9, and it is curious that a revised version was accepted and honoured in 1895 in the *Frankfurter Schachblatt* Tourney.

By MAX FEIGL.



Mate in three.

ITALIAN CONGRESS THREE-MOVE PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The award is as follows —1st, Max Feigl; 2nd, Valentin Marin; 3rd, Rev. J. Jespersen; 4th, J. J. Colpa; 5th, K. Erlin, with R. Braune, F. Guazzo, G. Schultz, J. J. Colpa, K. Erlin, J. Stubenranch, and F. Binder honourably mentioned, in order named. Herr Feigl's problem is very fine, the three quiet second moves being most cleverly brought about, two of the defences being quite subtle. It is well worthy of a diagram.

*Munchner Post* Two-move Tourney.—We referred to this event in our August number. We now give the prize positions for interesting comparison.



First prize, by K. A. L. Kubbel.—White : K at K Kt 6, B at Q Kt 5, Kts at Q 6 and 7, Ps at K B 2, K 3, 5, and Q B 2. Black : K at Q 4, B at Q R 5, Kt at Q 7, Ps at K B 3 and K 3. Mate in two.

Second prize, by F. Matouschek.—White : K at Q 7, Q at Q R 8, B at K Kt 4, Kt at K B 6, Ps at K Kt 3, K B 2, K 6, and Q 6. Black : K at K 4, B at K Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 3, Q 5, and Q B 4. Mate in two.

Third prize, by M. Grunfeld.—White : K at Q sq, Q at K B 3, R at K Kt 2, B at K 2, Kt at Q B 8, Ps at K 3 and Q R 3. Black : K at Q B 4, B at K R 4, Ps at K Kt 5, Q R 3, and 5. Mate in two.

The first two-er is a most creditable performance for one so young, the five model mates are a little surprising, seeing the little force used. As for the second, this, though neat in itself, appears based too much on conventional lines, and we feel sure will not be appreciated so much as the third position, which strikes us as being singularly clever. Five out of the six mates are decidedly good, considering the key and other factors.

Since the above was in type the *Hampstead and Highgate Express* has received a communication from Mr. W. H. Thompson pointing out that this two-er is an exact reproduction of a problem by J. J. Colpa, published in 1904.

“THE YEAR BOOK OF CHESS” (1908).—Mr. E. A. Michell, the editor of this useful work, announces open competitions for two-ers and three-ers, to be received by him not later than November 15th next. Positions must be sent on diagrams, and, of course, must be original and previously unpublished. Mr. P. H. Williams will be the judge, or with Mr. Michell, will appoint a committee of about three other judges. Prizes for best three-movers, £3 3s.; and £2 2s. for best two-mover. Address Mr. E. A. Michell, 31, Earl’s Court Square, London, S.W.

In 1907 the prize was awarded to the three-mover below :—

By F. W. Wynne.—White : K at K R 4, Q at Q R sq, Rs at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 3, Bs at K Kt 2 and K 3, Kt at K 4, Ps at K R 7, K Kt 3, Q 2, 5, and Q Kt 2. Black : K at K B 4, Rs at K R sq and Q R 5; Kt at Q B 8, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, K 4, Q 3, 6, Q B 2, Q Kt 5, and Q R 7. Mate in three.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Problem No. 2,173.—Mr. W. T. Thompson, who seems to solve everything he sees, informs us that this problem has a variety of solutions. This seems due to the fact that there is a Black Bishop at Q R 8. It is true that the diagram is quite in accord with the author’s MS., as sent to us many months ago; but we feel certain it is merely a clerical error, as the Bishop is unnecessary. Our solvers will perhaps eliminate this piece from the diagram.

Problem No. 2,177.—Mr. Howard Lawton writes that he intended the White King to stand at Q Kt sq and the Black Q R Pawn at Q Kt 7.



Our diagram agrees with that which he sent us. The alteration, we find, stops a cook.

---

Mr. Alain C. White has, according to previous announcement, supplemented in *La Strategie* his "Les Tours de Force" by 58 new positions. Fifty-two of these deal with the "Queen's Cross" fancy, which is a subject that cannot appeal to many, since the idea of the White Queen giving a maximum of mates in a two-mover becomes rather monotonous when repeated by so many ventures, notwithstanding some are remarkable displays. The other specimens include some extraordinary positions.

---

*The Devon and Exeter Gazette* have started a Solving Competition for two-movers, with good prizes. In the event of a tie, a three-mover, specially composed by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood, is to be used to make havoc amongst the dead-heat competitors. We could name a goodly number of our correspondents who would like to scramble over Mr. Winter-Wood's "separator." Address Chess Editor of the paper at Exeter.

---

*Western Daily Mercury*.—The two-move composing tourney, with Dr. Otto Würzburg and Baron F. Wardener as judges, is as follows:—1st prize, A. W. Daniel; 2nd, A. Charlick; 3rd, F. Gamage; 4th, Dr. E. Palkoska; 5th, P. F. Blake; and hon. mentions, G. E. Bundick, A. Petrousek, G. J. Slater, P. F. Blake, Rev. J. Jespersen, and Rev. G. Dobbs. Mr. Daniel's position is:—White: K at Q R 8, Q at Q R 6, R at K R 5, B at Q Kt sq, Kts at K Kt 5 and Q B 6, Ps at K 3 and Q B 5. Black: K at Q 4, Q at K R 8, R at Q B 8, B at K Kt 2, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 5. Mate in two. This paper has announced a new two-move problem competition (its ninth tourney), with the same judges as above.

---

The following most ingenious three-move arrangement, taken from the *Norwich Mercury*, will delight those who are interested in Task Problems. It is a fine specimen of the idea that White has to vary his play according as Black promotes a Pawn to Q, R, B, or Kt.

By G. Heathcote.—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at K B 5, R at K R sq, B at Q 4, Kts at Q B sq and 2, Ps at Q 3, Q R 3 and 4. Black: K at Q Kt 8, Ps at K R 7, Q 4, Q Kt 7, Q R 4, and Q R 7. Mate in three.

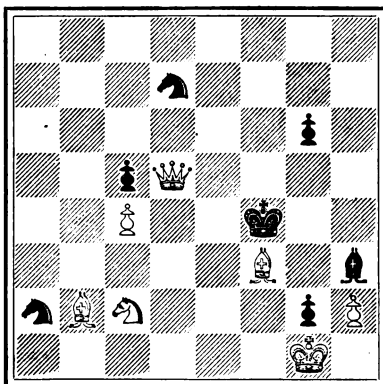
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As mentioned in our last issue, we give a few of the prize problems in the recently closed *Norwich Mercury* Tourney (see page 477). It is necessary to show the two problems of the sets in order that the carrying out of the terms may be appreciated.



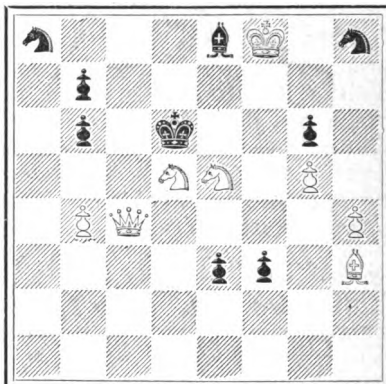
## FIRST PRIZE SET.

By P. F. BLAKE, Liverpool.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in two.

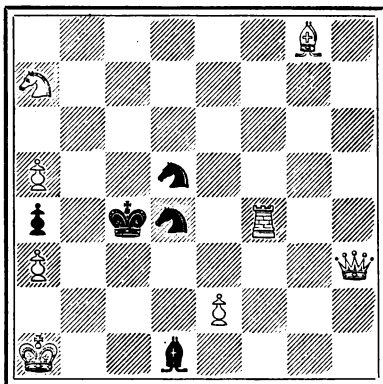
By P. F. BLAKE.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in three.

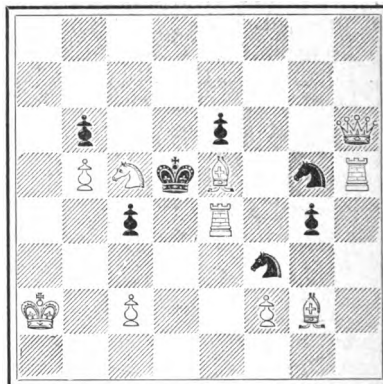
SECOND PRIZE SET (*ex aequo*).

By F. GAMAGE,  
Westborough, U.S.A.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in two.

By F. GAMAGE.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in three.

The finest two-mover in the competition was by Mr. G. Heathcote, which is as follows:—

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



Mr. Heathcote's three-mover is well worth studying, because it beautifully brings out in it the chief "model mate" features shown in the two-er; but it lost points because in an important variation there was a surprise dual, though this variation did not affect the prescribed duplication.

By G. Heathcote.—White : K at K B 5, Q at Q R sq, R at Q R 5, Bs at Q B 5 and Q R 6, Ps at Q B 2. Black : K at Q 4, B at K B 7, Kts at K Kt 8 and Q R 7, Ps at K B 6, K 7, Q B 2, 3, 6, and Q Kt 6. Mate in three. Had the dual (which our solvers will discover in a principal line of play) not existed, this set would have taken first place. We sympathise with the author.

The prize for best three-mover was awarded to the subjoined pretty problem :—

By W. Geary.—White : K at Q Kt 8, Q at K B 7, Bs at K B 3 and K sq, Kt at Q 7, Ps at K Kt 6 and Q Kt 2. Black : K at K 5, B at Q Kt 8, Ps at K Kt 2 and K 4. Mate in three.

Concerning our observations at page 438, in reference to the six-move sui-mate by Mr. F. Baird, which was stated to be the composition of Mr. J. C. J. Wainwright, we learn from Mr. Baird that he had never seen the earlier position, which, it seems, was published in the *Detroit Free Press*, 1883. In justice, we quote from a letter written to Mr. Baird by Mr. A. C. White, which will save further explanation :—  
 "I was sorry to see Mr. Laws' remarks in connection with your six-move sui-mate. I sent Wainwright's position to *Falkirk Herald*, thinking it would interest their solvers, and never meant to imply that the positions were identical, as they are not. Coincidences, with slight variations, as in this case, are always of interest to me; exact duplicates are of no interest at all, as neither can add anything to the other."

We think it will be interesting to students to compare this six-mover with a crude piece of work taken from *Brentano's Chess Magazine*, January, 1882. It will be seen that there is no similarity in the compositions, excepting the movement of the White King to K R 2, the subsequent influence given to Black's Q B, and the final P×P en pass. movement.

By E. E. Burlingame, Elmira.

White : K at K R sq, Q at Q R sq, B at Q R 2, Kts at K R 7 and K Kt sq, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 2, K B 4, Q B 2, and Q B 5. Black : K at K R 4, B at Q R sq, Kts at K 6 and Q Kt 2, Ps at K R 3, 5, K Kt 2, and Q R 3. Self-mate in nine. The solution is very easy, and in great part uninteresting; the point is in moves 3 and 9. It is solved by 1 B—B 7 ch; 2 Q—K 5 ch; 3 K—R 2 (P—R 4 best); 4 Kt—B 8; 5 Kt—K 6; 6 Kt—Q 4; 7 Kt—Kt 3; 8 Kt× at R sq, Kt moves; 9 P—Kt 4 ch, &c.



"B.C.M." Fourteenth Problem Tourney.—We have to acknowledge the following further entries :—14, "Analogie"; 15, "We are seven"; 16, "Au réservoir"; 17, "Ne quid nimis"; 18, "Laissez aller"; 19, "Play the men"; 20, "Pioneer."

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## REVIEW.

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"Terms and Themes of Chess Problems," by S. S. Blackburne, of Christchurch, New Zealand. Published by Messrs. Geo. Routledge & Sons, Ltd., London.

We have been favoured by Mr. S. S. Blackburne, through Messrs. Routledge & Sons, with an early copy of this unique problem publication. Mr. Blackburne, who was, it will be remembered, at one time the popular chess editor of the *Canterbury Times*, N.Z., issued some years back a compact pamphlet dealing with the chief points in the nomenclature of problem technicalities, intitled "Problem Terms and Characteristics." This little venture proved so successful that the author was induced to place before the problem world a more pretentious work, covering a much larger area of the subject. This idea has resulted, after some years of study and exploitation, in the conception of the present and latest contribution to problem literature. That it will be a welcomed addition to the problemists' library is certain, since it not only elucidates many moot points of long-standing dubitation with composers who have composed, one may say blindly to ideals which they have set themselves, or in imitation of a certain composer, which they have made sovereign objects, but it will be a useful auxiliary to such knowledge that has already been acquired in a perfunctory sort of manner in dissevering hazy and alternative expedients. Mr. Blackburne's work is a comprehensive illustrated glossary, and is the most complete effort in this direction yet made. The general composer may well raise his hands in astonishment with the many technical expressions which are here assembled and explained, and the ordinary chess player may be dumfounded in seeing there are no less than ninety-six terms discussed; but the fact remains—the art of composing has its nice refinements.

The work does not end at dealing with simple "terms," but treats with "themes." This latter feature is a most delightful subject, and one which has been surveyed by Mr. Blackburne with clever generality, since to deal with a wide and varying subject such as problem composition, cannot be exhaustively treated in the limited compass of one volume. Mr. Blackburne has, however, brought into focus all the chief and popular ideas, and has in plain spoken words explained such beauties, tactics, strategies, and difficulties which are to be encountered, and he respectively, by his industry, has been able to give tangible and intellectual illustrations to "point his moral." We must defer a few further remarks upon this most interesting volume, beyond saying that it has been produced most artistically and in every way does credit to the author, printers, and publishers.



## OBITUARY.

We regret to learn the death of a well-known Canadian composer and editor, Mr. Charles F. Stubbs, who was born in Taunton, England, in April, 1853, and died on 18th August last. For the past twenty-four years he conducted a chess column in *The Globe*, St. John, N.B., evincing much interest in his work. He composed some highly creditable problems, especially two-movers, and in 1890 published a volume of Canadian chess problems, numbering 206, of which he contributed 29. In 1904 he issued, through G. H. Walcott, a selection of 100 of his compositions. The following are chosen from his works as typical of his style :—

White : K at Q R sq, Q at Q B 5, Rs at K 3 and Q Kt 2, Bs at K 2 and Q 4, Kts at K Kt 3 and Q 6. Black : K at K B 5, Rs at K Kt sq, and K B sq, Bs at K R sq and K sq. Mate in two. This is admittedly an adaptation of Mr. Taverner's well-known problem, and Mr. Wainwright, in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, thinks that it was Mr. Stubbs' last effort. It is peculiar in the fact that no Pawns are used.

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

White : K at K B sq, Q at Q Kt 6, Bs at Q Kt 6, and Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 2 and Q B 3. Black : K at K Kt 4, P at K Kt 5. Mate in three.

## SOLUTIONS.

By Eugene Woodard (p. 388).—1 R—K 7, &c.

By A. Corrias (p. 390).—1 Kt—K 4, Kt × K Kt ; 2 B—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K × Q Kt ; 2 B—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P × K Kt ; 2 B—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P × B ; 2 Kt—Q B 6, &c. If 1..., R × B or others ; 2 Kt—B 2 ch, &c. A wonderfully varied three-er, bearing in mind that only minor pieces are used by White. The mates are very pretty and cleverly brought about. The Black Rook seems to be placed on the board to make two of the mates model.

By J. Colpa (p. 390).—The White Pawn marked as K—R 4 should be at K R 5. 1 Kt—B 6, Q—Q 5 ; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q—R 6 ; 2 P—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K × Kt ; 2 B—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5 ; 2 Kt—Kt 4 ch, &c. There is a big show here, which the results hardly seem to justify. The key is but ordinary, but the principal play is ingenious. The continuation after 1..., K × Kt is by no means obvious but the mate is curious.

By A. Charlick (p. 391).—1 B—B 3, &c. A very good two-er, in a popular style. The key is nicely adapted, and the removal of the Bishop from an *en prise* position is not a great fault since a mate is ready if the Bishop is captured by the Queen's Pawn. There is no attempt at purity, but several of the mates are interesting.

By A. Charlick (p. 391).—1 B—B 4, &c. There is very little here but what has been illustrated before. The key is good, but that is part and parcel of the scheme.

No. 2150 (T.P. No. 90).—"Folly." 1 Q—Kt 4, &c.

No. 2151 (T.P. No. 91).—"Four Queens." 1 R—K B 6, &c.

No. 2152 (T.P. No. 92).—"Modestia." 1 B—Kt 4 and 1 K—B 6, &c.

No. 2153 (T.P. No. 93).—"Cavallo." 1 Q—R 3, &c.

No. 2154, by W. Greenwood.—1 R—K 5, &c. A skilful rendering of an old idea. There is one model mate.

No. 2155, by A. E. Grimshaw.—1 Kt—Q Kt 5, &c. A strategic key, which in many problems leads to scanty variety. The key opens up to Black the



opportunity of giving four checks, but in each case White answers with a capture—not nearly so artistic as when the mates are managed without.

No. 2156, by Dr. J. J. O'Keefe.—1 Q—B 2, Kt—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1... Kt—Kt 4; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 B—Kt sq, &c. Elegant, but the conceit of the self-block with Kt is an old favourite. The setting offers suggestions for amplification.

No. 2157, by W. J. Wood.—1 R—Q sq, K—B 4; 2 P×B ch, K—Q 4; 3 R×P, &c. If 1... P—B 4; 2 B—Q 7, P—R 6; 3 R—Q 3, &c. A smart little arrangement, the two sacrifices of the Rooks being very pleasing.

No. 2158, by F. T. Hawes.—1 B—K Kt 8, &c. A very creditable attempt, and we should like to see some further specimens. The key is good and the whole arrangement neat.

No. 2159, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 R—R 4, K—B 4; 2 R×P, &c. If 1... K—Q 4; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1... Kt×P; 2 B—R 2 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 R×P ch, &c. Though easy to solve, this has some pretty points.

No. 2160, by N. M. Gibbins.—1 P—Q 4, K×Q P; 2 Q—Kt 7, K—K 5 or K×P; 3 Q—Kt 4 ch or Kt—Kt 3 acc., &c. If 1... K×B P; 2 Q—K Kt 8, K—B 4; 3 Q—Kt 3, &c. If 1... K—B 6; 2 Q—B 5, K—K 7; 3 B—R 5 ch, &c. It is a great pity this pretty problem is spoiled by the following solution, sent by Mr. G. Stillingfleet Johnson:—1 Q—Q 8; K×P; 2 Q—R 4 ch, K×P or K—B 4; 3 P—Q 4 ch or Kt—K 3 ch acc., &c. If 1... K—B 6 or K—B 4; 2 Q—R 4, K moves; 3 P—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1... P×P; 2 Q×P, K—K 5; 3 Kt—R 2, &c.

No. 2161, by A. W. Daniel. 1 Kt—Kt 6, P—K 6; 2 Q—B 3 ch, P—K 5; 3 Q—R 5 ch, &c. If 1... P—B 6; 2 Q—R 2 ch, P—B 5; 3 Q—R 5 ch, &c. There is not much charm in eccentric positions of this character, and they depend for their attraction upon the amusing and curious manner they are presented.

By F. M. Teed (p. 437).—1 P—B 6; 2 P—B 5; 3 P—B 4; 4 Kt—Q 4, &c. This is more amusing than clever. It is certainly most easy to solve. One might class it with the American freak positions.

By A. W. Daniel, after R. Teichmann (p. 437).—1 Q—R 6, &c. We cannot add anything to what we have said concerning these two problems.

By A. W. Daniel (p. 437).—1 B—B 6, &c. This is a little flimsy. The idea is, however, illustrated in a somewhat delicate manner, though the Black Pawn is captured in one variation, which is not the case in the previous two-mover. It is a pity the key-move cuts off a flight square.

By P. H. Williams (p. 438).—1 R—Kt sq, &c. This problem was doubtless constructed more for the purpose of tripping up solvers, as there are some seemingly good opening moves (and the dual is one likely to be missed), than for an exhibition of skill; yet there are some points in the arrangement.

By Max J. Meyer (p. 438).—1 Q—Q 8, K—B 4; 2 R—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... K×Kt; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1... B×Kt; 2 Q—B 7, &c. If 1... others; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c. A very nice three-er, the two sacrifices of the Rook being quite piquant, and for the purpose for which the problem was used the two quiet continuations are good and might easily make a solver pause.

No. 2162 (T.P. No. 94).—"Ultra posse," &c. 1 Q—R 6, &c.

No. 2163 (T.P. No. 95).—"Desert pea." 1 B—K 3, &c.

No. 2164 (T.P. No. 96).—"Fairy fancy." 1 B—Kt 5, &c.

No. 2165 (T.P. No. 97).—"Adelaide I." The White Queen at K R 3 should be Black. 1 Q—Q sq, &c.

No. 2166 (T.P. No. 98).—"Adelaide II." 1 R—Q 4, &c.

No. 2167, by W. Greenwood.—1 B—K Kt sq, &c. A give-and-take key, which is rendered a trifle easy by reason of the open Black check. The variations are interesting and duals nicely held under control. It is a pity the Queen is not a little more busy.

No. 2168, by J. W. Abbott.—1 Q—R 4, K—B 4; 2 Kt—Kt 5, &c. If 1... P—B 4; 2 Kt—B 2 dis ch, &c. If 1... Kt—Q 7; 2 Kt×Kt dis ch, &c. A rather difficult three-mover to solve, owing, possibly, to there being no accentuated idea, though the chief line has attractions and the second move unexpected. There are some close tries which are deceptive.

No. 2169, by H. E. Kidson.—1 B—K 5, P×B; 2 Kt—Q 2, &c. In Mr. Kidson's light style; indeed, he calls it a trifle. It is a class of problem which has almost gone out of date. We have others of better calibre by this veteran composer.

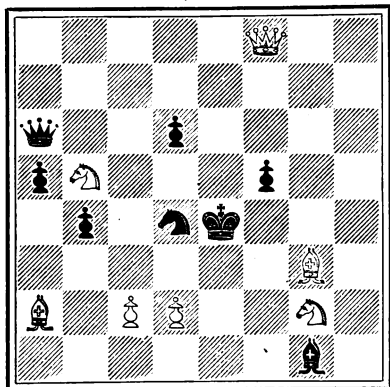


## PROBLEMS.

No. 2178.

By H. F. W. LANE, Shipley.

BLACK.



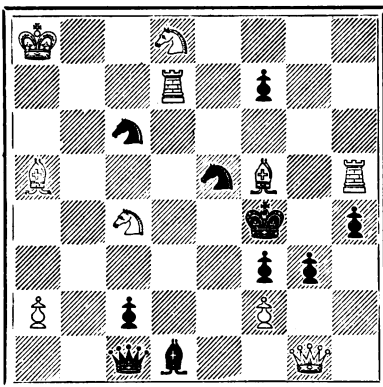
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2179.

By the Rev. GILBERT DOBBS.

BLACK.



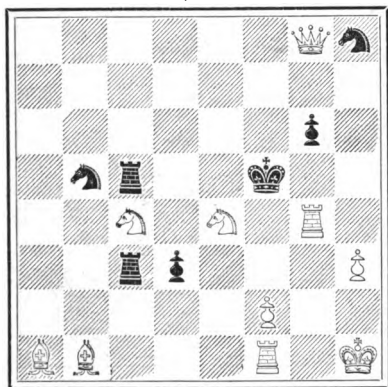
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 2180.

By W. GREENWOOD, Sutton Mill.

BLACK.



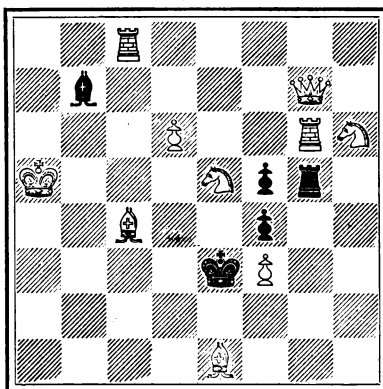
WHITE.

White mates in two moves

No. 2181.

By H. W. BARRY, Boston, Mass.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

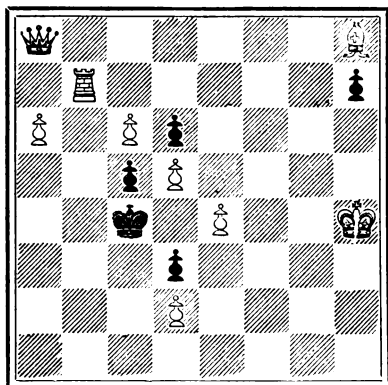


## PROBLEMS.

No. 2182.

By F. GAMAGE,  
Westborough, Mass.

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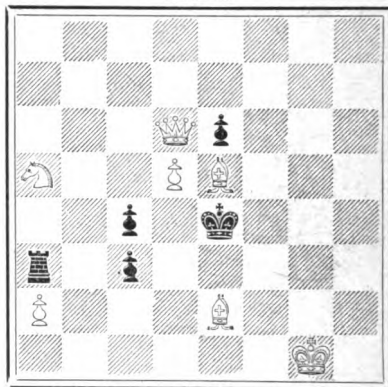
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2183.

By C. HORNE, London.

BLACK.



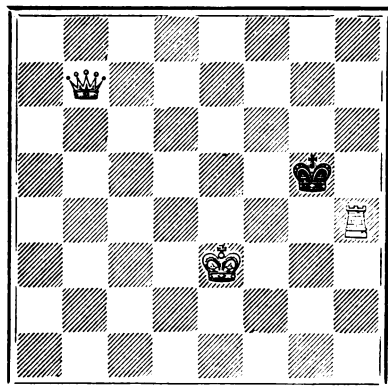
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2184.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



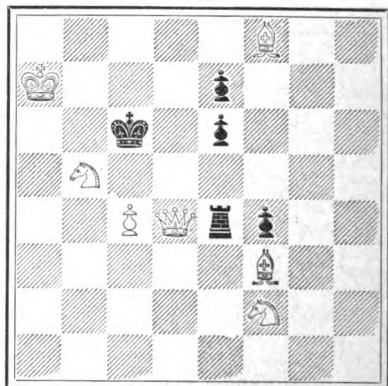
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 2185.

By J. KEEBLE, Norwich.

BLACK.



WHITE.

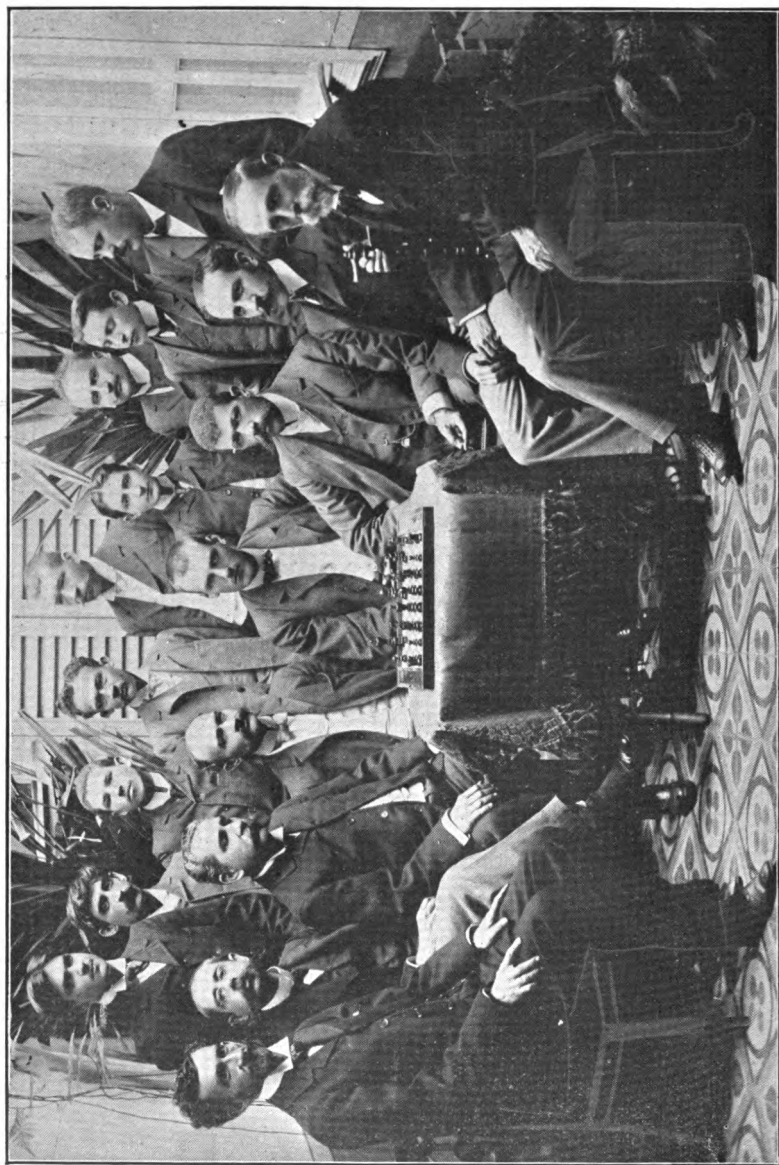
White compels Black to mate in seven moves.







SOUVENIR OF THE CARACAS CHESS CLUB, VENEZUELA.



Standing : F. Ayala, E. L. Sucre, G. Lovera, E. Arrieta, M. Lores, M. Ayala, L. R. Borges, A. T. Key, L. Rivero.  
Sitting . P. T. Vegas, J. Ravard, R. Pittaluga, C. Cerizier, J. F. Esser, C. P. Gentil, E. C. Sanabria, S. Soublette.

*Photo by Salas & Marshall, Caracas.*



# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.


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## DECEMBER, 1907.

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### THE CARACAS CHESS CLUB, VENEZUELA.

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N our September number we gave some interesting particulars of a short visit made by Mr. Walter Penn Shipley, of Philadelphia, to the Caracas Chess Club, and we intimated that we hoped to receive from the hon. secretary, Señor Eduardo Sanabria, some account of the club and the leading players of Venezuela. Thanks to his kindness, we are now able to present a portrait group of some of the leading players of the club, which we supplement with extracts from Señor Sanabria's letter.

He writes " . . . I enjoyed very much the September *B.C.M.*, containing the account of Mr. Shipley's visit, and wish I could make him understand how deeply we all regretted not having previous knowledge of his coming, so that we might have prepared a reception worthy of him! However, during his short stay, we were able to fully appreciate his geniality and sound common sense as a chess player. On our way to the club Mr. Shipley informed me that he would not play that night, as he had to make arrangements for leaving early the following morning for Valencia and Porto Cabello. Nevertheless, on entering the club rooms he made straight for a vacant chair opposite to Dr. Yanes. Decidedly Mr. Shipley 'fears no foe!' He played a novel and interesting defence to a Vienna, defeating the Doctor in about eighteen moves! I think there is no reason to hesitate in stating that the two leading chess players in Venezuela are Dr. Rafael Ruiz and Señor Rafael Pittaluga, as proved on several occasions in tournament and match play. We have another strong player in Mr. Martin Ayala (eighteen years of age), who is at present travelling with his parents in the United States. He has lately contested some fine games with leading members of the Manhattan Chess Club, and last year he won a game against Mr. F. J. Marshall in a simultaneous exhibition given at that club. There undoubtedly exists in Venezuela a widespread devotion to chess, and to give an idea of its extent I may add that we have prominent players who are statesmen, lawyers, medical doctors, engineers, and generals. Several matches have been

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played from time to time with the chess club of La Guaira (our nearest port), the total result being, so far, about even. The principal and most distinguished members of the La Guaira C.C. are Mr. Carlos Perret Gentil, Mr. Luis Rivero Escudero, and Dr. Alberto Splieth.

"I forward a group of our leading players, which was taken when we had the pleasure of entertaining Herr J. F. Esser. I am very sorry that Dr. Rafael Ruiz does not appear in the group, but this was owing to his absence from town. I shall, however, be pleased to send you his portrait, and that of Mr. R. Pittaluga, at the first opportunity. I also enclose a position which arose in a consultation game played by El Valle (White) and "La Linterna Magica" (Black). In this position Black abandoned the game as a draw, but White held they could win. The chief conductor of White (El Valle) was Dr. R. Ruiz. If you find the position interesting and worthy of a place in your Selected End-Game Studies, I shall be very glad. Very soon I hope to send you some specimens of Venezuelan play, in the meantime may I ask you to say that the Caracas Chess Club will at any time highly appreciate a visit of one of the chess masters."

### END-GAME STUDY.

We take the following captivating End Study from the pages of the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, where it is ascribed to H. Keidanz :—

White :  on Q R 6,  on Q 3,  on K B 7,  on Q Kt 3, Q B 2, Q B 4, K 2, and K R 4.

Black :  on K 5,  on Q B 4,  on Q Kt 5, Q B 6, Q B 3 and K R 4. White plays and wins.

1 Kt—Kt 5 ch      1 K—B 4 (a)  
2 R—B 3 ch      2 K—K 4

If K—Kt 5, White wins Queen at once by R—B 4 ch, and similarly if K—K 3, R—B 6 ch, &c.

3 R—B 6 !!

A deep and surprising move. Let Black play as he will, he must lose his Q, and White wins by his Pawns superiority.

(a.)

1 .....      1 K—K 4  
2 R—Q 6 !!

White wins the Queen in every variation.

Quite charming is :—

2 .....      2 K—B 4 (b)  
3 R—B 6 ch      3 K—K 4  
4 P—K 3 !!

Black loses by being compelled to move.

(b.)

2 .....      2 Q—B 7  
3 R—K 6 ch      3 K—Q 5  
4 K—Kt 6, and wins.

A fine study of lasting value.



## THE SCOTCH GAMBIT.



THE October issue of *Lasker's Chess Magazine* contains the following comments on the play in the game Blackburne v. Ward, which appeared in our September number, p. 430 :—  
Recently two games were played which stirred the interests of theorists in the Scotch Gambit. The impetus came from a game played in Russia between young Mr. Blumenfeld and the veteran Helbach.

| WHITE.<br>BLUMENFELD.        | BLACK.<br>HELBACH. | WHITE.<br>BLUMENFELD. | BLACK.<br>HELBACH. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1 P—K 4                      | 1 P—K 4            | 4 Kt×P                | 4 B—B 4            |
| 2 Kt—K B 3                   | 2 Kt—Q B 3         | 5 B—K 3               | 5 Q—B 3            |
| 3 P—Q 4                      | 3 P×P              | 6 Kt—Q Kt 5           | 6 —————            |
| 6 Kt—Q Kt 5 is the new move. |                    |                       |                    |

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

Had Black played Q—K 2, White would still have left his Bishop *en prise*, and replied Q Kt—B 3, obtaining sufficient advantage to win.

|             |        |
|-------------|--------|
| 12 B×B      | 12 P×B |
| 13 Q Kt—B 3 |        |

He might have decided the game by 13 Kt×P ch, Q×Kt ; 14 Q—B 8 ch winning the exchange.

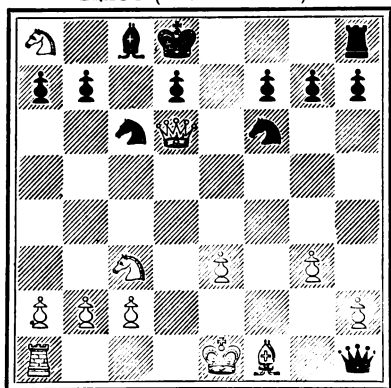
|             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
|             | 13 K—Q 2    |
| 14 Q R—Q sq | 14 K—B sq   |
| 15 Q×Kt     | 15 Resigns. |

This game created a consternation among those relying on tabulated variations. It was something like a chessic earthquake to see the trusted defence to the Scotch Gambit demolished in short order by a move that had been overlooked, though its point is very obvious. The feeling which naturally accompanies the apparent collapse of things thought stable was intensified by a victory of the veteran Blackburne over a formidable opponent in the recent British Championship Tourney. The question arose, Is the defence B—B 4 to the Scotch Gambit unsound? If that were so, the philosophers of the chess board might, indeed, tremble. A recognised principle of theory lays down that a loss is to be attributed to a move relatively weak in activity. Yet, on the surface, the play of Black in the two games was sound, and his loss almost inevitable. Theory seemed at variance with experience. But this appearance cannot long withstand analytical test. Theory comes out victorious; unscathed from the ordeal. By careful examination of every move of Black in the two games it can be shown that Black has two methods of meeting the attack. To begin with, Mr. Helbach went altogether wrong with his 7th move,—Q—Q sq, he quietly submitted to an attack that is not sufficiently motivated, and from this lack of enterprise he naturally suffered. Ward's idea of counter-attack is right, but Ward weakened after having found the right move a number of times in succession—no easy task in a position



presenting unexpected difficulties. After White's 12th move the position was as follows :—

BLACK (MR. W. WARD).



WHITE (MR. J. H. BLACKBURNE).

The preliminary moves were :—

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

Here Mr. Ward played Kt—K sq—not a bad move, but one which at least complicates and leaves his Queen out of play. **Q—B 6**, instead, would have forced White to at once declare his intentions. With **Q—B 6** Black not only prevents Castling, but threatens Q×P ch, followed by the powerful Q—K 4. This threat cannot be sufficiently parried. The game might proceed :—

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 13 Q—B 7 ch | 13 K—K 2     |
| 14 K—Q 2    | 14 Kt—K 5 ch |
| 15 Kt×Kt    | 15 Q×Kt      |

And now **Q—K 4**, whatever White may do, will liberate Black. Nor is the result different if White omits the check on B 7, and plays K—Q 2 at once. If after 13.., K—K 2, White plays 14 Q—B 4, then 14.., Q×Q; 15 Kt P or K P×Q, P—Q 3; 16 Kt—B 7, B—K 3, with the storm and stress over, and a draw likely.

But even admitting Ward's 12th move, Kt—K sq, Black is not lost; but his 13th move, P—B 3, must be condemned. In this position Black must strive for quick action to guard his many weaknesses and to take advantage of those of White. P—B 3 is too slow. The bull had to be taken by the horns. Vigorous action with the Queen was essential. Hence—

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

And Black stands ready to parry such attacks as White can make, even at the cost of a few Pawns. A winning attack does not appear to exist. If, for instance,

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 17 Kt—Q 5 | 17 Q—Q 3 |
|-----------|----------|

Black threatens R—K B sq, followed by Kt—B 3, which, finally, would effectually drive away the besieging force. As a *resume*, we must come to the conclusion that Ward's defence, with the variance of his 12th or 13th move, is competent to meet Blumenfeld's attack.



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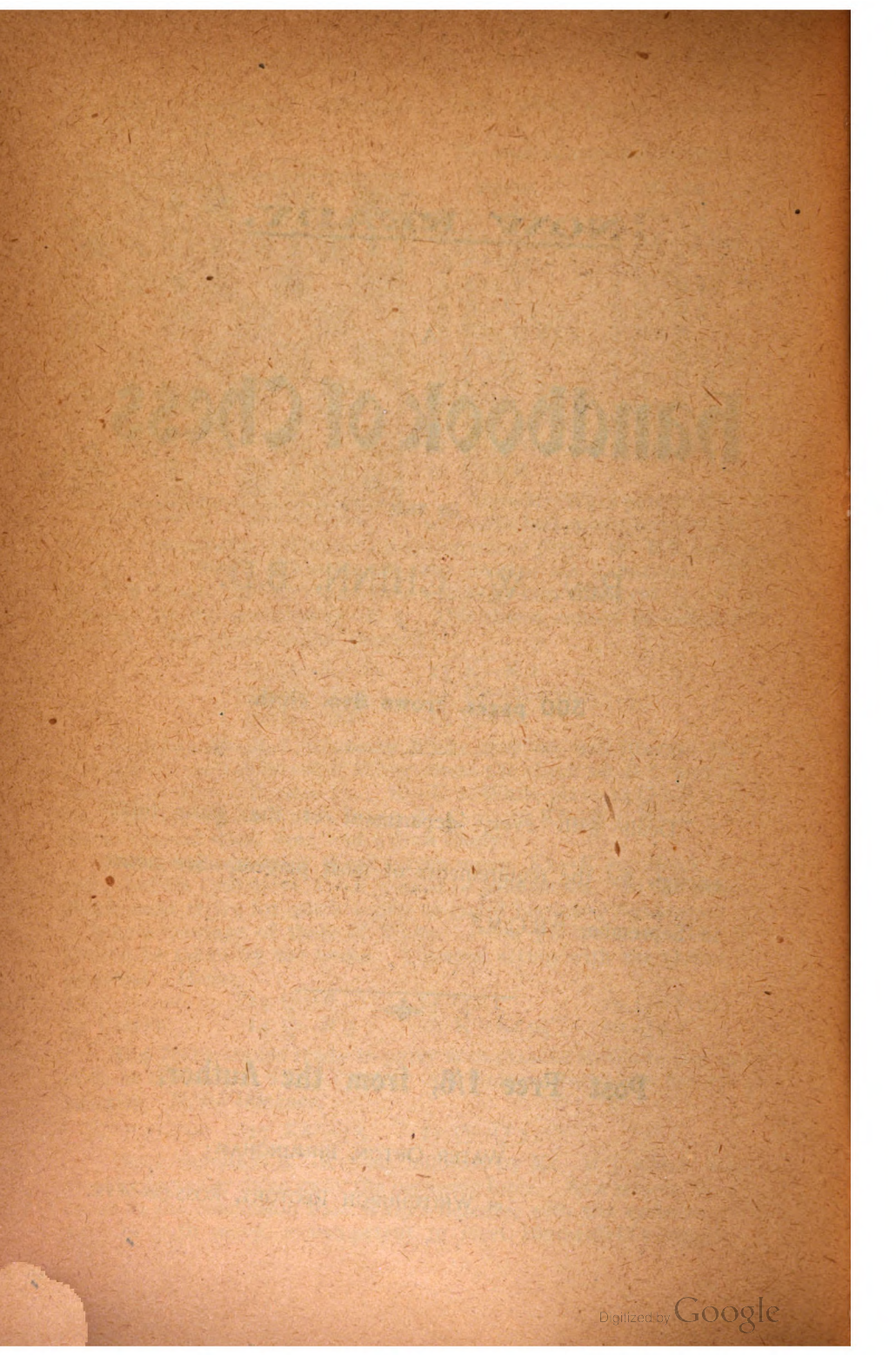


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“The fact that there is no reference to my solution of Selected End-Game XX., in the November *B.C.M.* leads me to think that it has been overlooked. This is perhaps explained by the fact that I did not claim to have demonstrated a win for Black, which could only be done (if at all) by a very large amount of analysis. But the same amount of analysis would be required before it could be properly adjudicated a draw, and I think this extended analysis would, if made, result in proving a win for Black. At least, this was the result of the variations which I tried. My solution begins :—1 R—Kt 4 ch, Q×R ; 2 B—B 2 ch, B—K 5! After this move I think White cannot prevent Black from Queening—e.g., 3 B×B ch, K—Kt 4 ; 4 R—Kt 7 ch, K—R 5 (your solver gives K—R 4. This, if persisted in, would enable White to draw by playing 5 R—R 7 ch, ; 6 R—R 7 ch, and so on alternately. But I suppose Black would try K—R 5 sooner or later) ; 5 R×Q ch, K×R, and White cannot prevent the Pawn Queen-ing. If 6 B—B 5 ch, K—Kt 6. The Bishop cannot be brought to command the square at K 7, over which the Pawn must pass in order to Queen. White must be contented with winning Black's Pawn at Q B 5, and is left with Bishop and three Pawns against Queen. I believe the Queen will win. At all events, I ask the prize-winners to prove that White can draw against this defence, which they seem to have overlooked. They do not seem to have noticed that the sacrifice of Black's Bishop renders it impossible for White to stop the advance of Black Pawn to Queen.”

The point raised by Mr. Monck is very interesting. We took the position from Halpern's *Chess Symposium*, which gives the author's solution as follows:—1 R—Kt 4 ch, Q×R; 2 B—B 2 ch, K—Kt 4; 3 R—Kt 7 ch, K moves; 4 R×Q, K×R; 5 B—Q sq ch, B—B 6; 6 K—Q 4, B×B; 7 K×K P, B×P; 8 K—Q 4, B—Kt 6; 9 P—R 4, B×P; 10 K×P, and draws. After the moves cited by Mr. Monck 1 R—Kt 4 ch, Q×R; 2 B—B 2 ch, B—K 5; 3 B×B ch, K—Kt 4; 4 R—Kt 7 ch, K—R 5; 5 R×Q ch, K×R, the position is as given on the appended diagram.



White proceeds :—6 P—R 5, P—K 7 ; 7 P—R 6, P—K 8=Q ; 8 P—R 7, Q×P ch ; 9 K—K 6 ! (8... Q—Kt 6 ch is no better), and Black cannot prevent White's Pawn Queenening ; but he may play 9... Q×P ; 10 P Queens, Q×Q ; 11 B×Q, and White draws easily. Or 9... Q—K 6 ; 10 P Queens, K—B 5 ; 11 K—Q 7, Q×B ; 12 Q—Q Kt 8 ch, and draws with reasonable care. The foregoing variation is from the solution submitted by Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, whose analysis was the best received. Mr. Howell and others also pointed out this play, but our readers will quite understand that on account of considerations of space it is not always convenient for us to print all the exhaustive lines of play in connection with our studies.

We repeat positions XXI. and XXII., which should have been numbered 22 and 23, as was obvious. XXII. (21).—By M. Jacoby.





 at Q B 5,  at K 5, Q Kt 4, Q Kt 6, and Q R 4,  at Q B sq,  at K 3, Q 4, and Q Kt 2. White to play and win. This position


appeared originally in the Belgian journal *Revue D'Echecs* as the ending of a game played in Brussels, with the following solution :—

| WHITE.      | BLACK.    | WHITE.           | BLACK.        |
|-------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| 1 P—R 5     | 1 K—Kt sq | 8 K—B 5          | 8 K—R sq      |
| 2 P—Kt 5    | 2 K—B sq  | 9 K—Q 6          | 9 K—Kt sq (b) |
| 3 P—R 6     | 3 K—Kt sq | 10 K×P           | 10 P—Q 5      |
| 4 K—Kt 4    | 4 K—R sq  | 11 K—B 7         | 11 P—Q 6      |
| 5 K—B 3     | 5 K—Kt sq | 12 P—K 6         | 12 P—Q 7      |
| 6 K Q 3 (a) | 6 K—R sq  | 13 P—K 7         | 13 P—Q 8=Q    |
| 7 K—Q 4     | 7 K—Kt sq | 14 P—Q 8=Q mate. |               |

(a) Gaining the “tempo.”

(b) If 9... P—Q 5 ; 10 K—B 7 wins.

XXIII. (22).—This position is by the famous problem composer Jan Kotrc.— at Q B 6,  at Q 6,  at K 8,  at Q B sq,

 at Q sq. White wins thus :—1 B—Kt 3, B—K 2 ; 2 B—B 7, B—B sq ; 3 Kt—B 6, B—K 2 ; 4 Kt—Q 5, B—B 4 ; 5 K×B and wins. With a few exceptions correct solutions to both positions were sent in by the following competitors :—Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester), Mr. J. S. Pagan (Stirling), Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall (London), Mr. A. P. C. Kerr (Birmingham), Mr. J. A. J. Drewitt (Wadham College, Oxford), Mr. C. S. Howell (London), Mr. W. H. S. Monck (Dublin), Mr. W. T. Pierce (Guildford), Mr. G. M. Norman (Bury), Mr. J. Wilson (Lincoln), Mr. A. M. Ericksen (Drammen, Norway), Mr. Edward Miksch (Prague), Mr. T. P. Jones (South Shields), Mr. M. Whitehead (Southsea), Mr. H. V. Crane (London), Mr. A. W. Daniel (Bridgend), Mr. P. J. Allingham (Reigate), Miss E. L. Corser (Reigate), Mr. D. Macfarlane (Edinburgh), Mr. Arthur S. Fish (London), Mr. C. Coates (Manchester), and Mr. F. J. Welsh (Bexhill-on-Sea).

The best solutions are from Messrs. Palmer, Tattersall, Allingham, Howell, Drewitt, Wilson, Jones, Pagan, Daniel, Coates, Ericksen, and Kerr, whose efforts are so equal in merit that we have increased the prizes to five and decided their destination by ballot, which has



favoured Messrs. Howell, Daniel, Wilson, Kerr, and Palmer. In forwarding his solutions, Mr. Palmer says of the positions :—" They are both good, and I enjoyed them more than many of the previous ones, not merely because I could solve them, but because the solutions are demonstrably correct." We are glad to have this expression of opinion, but our experience is that if difficulty does not play considerable part in the solutions of our studies, we have a very knotty problem to solve in deciding the prize-winners. Notwithstanding this, we will bear in mind the point raised by Mr. Palmer, as our chief object is to promote a desire for study of end-games, particularly among players who take part in matches and tournaments.

For the benefit of those who have not thoroughly mastered XXIII., we give Mr. A. W. Daniel's solution *in extenso*. White to play and win :

1 B—Kt 3, B—K 2 ; 2 B—B 7, B—B sq or Kt 5 or R 6 ; 3 Kt—B 6, B moves ; 4 Kt—Q 5, and the double threat is fatal. If 1... B—Kt 4 ; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, K moves ; 3 Kt—B 7 ch, and wins the Bishop. If 1... B—R 4 ; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—Kt sq ; 3 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 2... K—Q sq ; 3 Kt—Kt 7 ch, &c. Other moves of the Bishop will not win, as Black would be able to draw with 1 B—R 5, e.g., 1 B—K 5, B—R 5 ! 2 B—B 7, B—K 2 ; 3 Kt—Kt 7, B—Q sq ! 4 B—Q 6, B—B 3 ; 5 Kt—K 6, B—R 5 ; 6 B—B 7, B—K 2 ; 7 Kt—B 4, B—Q sq ; 8 B—Q 6, B—B 2 ! and draws. If 1 Kt—Kt 7, Black may at once reply B—B 2, compelling a retreat of the Bishop.

In the foreign section solutions of XX. and XXI. have reached us from Mr. Ahmad Gharbo (Alexandria, Egypt), Mr. Rufus Pratt (Washington D.C., U.S.A.), Mr. Charles Edward Chandler (Chillicote, Ohio, U.S.A.), Mr. John E. Watson (Meridian), Mr. Walter K. Battle (New York), Mr. Harry Brown (Chicago), Mr. Bert H. Bullivant (St. Louis), Mr. S. F. Thompson (Boston), and Mr. J. Gordon Gibson, of Oakes Home, Denver.

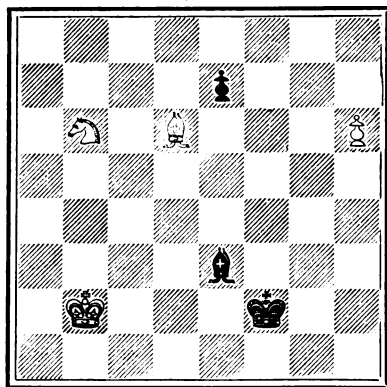
Mr. Pratt says :—" I do not know how nearly accurate my solutions are, but I enjoy trying the positions, and wish to thank you for extending the time so that foreign solvers may submit their solutions." Mr. Chandler writes :—" I have been for a year solving the end games, and am now glad to be able to join in the contest." Mr. Chandler's solutions are the best, and to him we have forwarded a copy of Marshall's " Chess Openings." He completely mastered XXI., his solution including the special line of play indicated by Messrs. Tattersall and Howell.

For the best solutions of the two following positions, to reach us from British Isles and Europe not later than December 21st, we offer two book prizes. Solutions from other countries to reach us not later than January 21st. One book prize.

In response to our request for the name of author of XXV., Mr. Greig wrote :—" The position is from an actual end game played some years ago—I rather think in a match between Lancashire and Yorkshire—and adjudicated a draw. The late Mr. F. E. Spedding shewed it to me, saying it was a win for White. After a futile attempt I laid it aside, and forgot about it until I came across the diagram last year. I make it a win, but may be wrong."



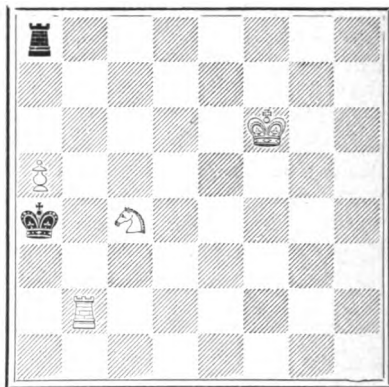
XXIV.  
By T. KING PARKS.  
(Walkden.)  
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

XXV.  
Submitted by E. A. GREIG  
(Liverpool).  
BLACK.



WHITE.

Black to play. What result ?

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### "LASKER AS A PERFECT STRATEGIST."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE."

DEAR SIR,

I am surprised to see myself pilloried in *Lasker's Chess Magazine* for a statement alleged to have been made in the *British Chess Magazine* of May last, to the effect that Mr. Marshall lost the second game of his match with Dr. Lasker through "sheer stupidity." Anyone looking up the reference will see that I did not write, nor did you, Sir, pass for publication, anything so absurd, so impertinent, and so offensive. Alluding to Marshall's play at the grand crisis of the game, I did use the word "timidity," but it is clear from the context that what is intended is merely a degree of caution contrasting with the bold and free tactics by which Mr. Marshall made his great reputation.

To found personal attacks on words wrested from their surroundings is unfair enough, but to substitute for such words changelings of different meaning, and still proceed to personal application is to push injustice well-nigh to its extreme.

It is possible the act in this case was not intentional. For one thing, the paragraph was in part quoted from the *Australasian*. For another, the alteration is just such as a tired writer, accustomed to "journalese," might easily be guilty of in a moment of carelessness. To the maker of copy "sheer" seems almost to require "stupidity" after it, just as "crass" calls urgently for "ignorance" to follow. Still, I think the Editor of *Lasker's Chess Magazine* might at least be requested in future to "verify his quotations."

Yours, &c.,  
A. EMERY.

London, November 11th, 1907.



MR. W. M. BROOKE, HON. SECRETARY KENT CHESS ASSOCIATION.

**T**HE County of Kent has recently come into such prominence, that we are sure our readers will be pleased to see the portrait of its energetic hon. secretary, Mr. W. M. Brooke, and to read the following account of his achievements and work in the chess arena. Mr. Brooke was born at Wimbledon in 1861, and though most of his life has been spent in England, he is of Irish descent, his family having been settled in Ireland for several generations.

He has been fond of chess ever since his boyhood days, but had no connection with chess organisations until 1894, in which year he returned to England, after a stay of two years in Colorado, U.S.A. During the time he was in the United States Mr. Brooke

became interested in problems, and from 1892 to 1900 was a regular solver of the positions published in the *Times* (weekly edition). After returning to England he became an enthusiastic player. Between 1894 and 1899 he was a member of the Hampstead, Shortlands, and West Norwood Clubs; also a frequent visitor to "Simpson's," in the Strand, London, and improved rapidly in strength by practice with Messrs. Bird, Van Vleit, and Fenton, who used to play regularly at "the famous Divan." In 1899 Mr. Brooke settled at Pembury, near Tunbridge Wells, and joined the Tunbridge Wells Chess Club, which was then starting its second season. For this club he has done excellent service in contests for the Kent Association Challenge Cup, his average place in the team



MR. W. M. BROOKE.

*Photo by Lankester, Tunbridge Wells.*

being fourth board. In 1902 the fourth annual Congress of the Kent Association was held at Tunbridge Wells. Mr. Brooke acted as secretary, and, thanks largely to his efforts, the meeting proved a brilliant success. For two seasons—1903–5, he was hon. secretary and match captain of the Tunbridge Wells Club, and in 1905 he tied for the club championship with Mr. T. S. Connon, who won the deciding contest. During recent years Mr. Brooke has done yeoman service for



Kent in correspondence contests, being director of the Kent forces in matches against Essex (4), Norfolk, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Sussex, and Yorkshire, and has had the satisfaction of reporting victories against all these counties, with the exception of Yorkshire. At the present time he has charge of a team of seventy players who are engaged in a match with a team representing Ireland. In 1903 Mr. Brooke was elected to the Committee of the Council of the Kent Association, and the following year he was elected county hon. secretary and treasurer, and still retains these official positions. The Kent Association has been fortunate in having many good secretaries, but none better than Mr. Brooke, who accepted office at a very difficult time. He does not pose to the gallery, nor make a great show, but devotes his energies to hard work, and it is to his credit that since he became secretary the Kent Association has reached its highest state of organisation, and last season accomplished its greatest achievement by winning the Southern Counties Union championship contest. This success is ample evidence of the vitality of the Association, and it is Mr. Brooke's ardent desire that energy and progress shall be manifest in all parts of the county. Naturally, most activity tends to gravitate towards the London end of Kent but in some of the watering-places on the coast there is plenty of good chess material, which only needs organising to produce strong and flourishing clubs. Mr. Brooke won the Kent Championship in 1906, and has played in the county team since 1902. As a player, he has done better in matches than tournaments, but perhaps best of all in correspondence play. The Kent Association is fortunate in having such a man as Mr. Brooke at the helm. He is a charming character and personality, with infinite tact, and has endeared himself to quite a host of Kent chess-players. His favourite hobby in addition to chess, is music; he is an amateur organist of some repute.

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## OBITUARY.

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It is with deep regret that we announce the death of Mr. W. M. Gattie, of London, who died at Bournemouth on November 17th, in his fifty-second year. Mr. Gattie was a graduate of Oxford, and represented his University no less than five times in the annual matches with Cambridge. The last occasion was in 1881, when he headed the Oxford team and defeated Mr. J. F. Sugden. During the eighties Mr. Gattie was recognised as one of the strongest of Metropolitan amateur players, and he rendered excellent service in matches for the St. George's Chess Club, of which he was a leading member, contemporary with the late Rev. W. W. Wayte, Rev. A. B. Skipworth, and Mr. J. I. Munchin. Mr. Gattie was a close student of the theory of chess, and possessed a wide knowledge of the openings, which enabled him to render valuable help in assisting to prepare for publication the Book of the London International Tournament of 1883. During recent years indifferent health prevented his indulging in hard play, but he competed in the recent amateur tournament at Ostend.



We take from the *Süddeutsche Schachblätter* for November the following notice of the death of the German chess master, Max Harmonist, which appeared originally in Doctor Tarrasch's chess column in the Berlin *Lokal-Anzeiger* :—

On the 16th of October Max Harmonist, the royal dancer, who for many years was a well-known personality among the chess players of Berlin, passed away, after a long illness, at the age of 42. In the year 1880 a young fellow turned up at the chess room of the Café Royal, who, scarcely knowing the rudiments of the game, astonished the frequenters of the Café by his rapid progress, and deservedly earned the title of "the little Morphy." His name was not known to anyone nor the fact that he belonged to the Corps de Ballet of the Royal Opera. In the following year he won the first prize in a tournament of the Berlin Chess Congress, and soon was ranked with the strongest players in Berlin. In 1885 he competed at the Hamburg Congress, and was successful in carrying off the first prize, and with this the title of Master in the German Chess Association. Next he tried his luck in the international tournaments at Frankfort, 1887, and Breslau, 1889; but his play was not sufficient to achieve more than a *succes d'estime*, notwithstanding several brilliant performances. He refrained from any further participation in important tournaments, although by his brilliant talents he far surpassed the majority of the *Dii minorum gentium*. He played an occasional game in the Café Kaiserhof, where he was a daily visitor. But besides following his duties as royal dancer, by which he earned his livelihood, he entered another field of activity. Without any higher education, he still possessed a keen desire for improvement, which he fostered by diligent reading. He acquired, little by little, a real sound judgment on everything connected with the theatre, and his genuine good nature, wit, and his charming *bonhomie* made him popular with everyone. He soon became one of the notable characters in the Café Kaiserhof, and to the end of the eighties the young literary aspirants met him there to receive the help his knowledge and experience could offer them. He knew everybody, and everybody knew him and valued his opinions. When Madame Duse came for the first time to Berlin, it was he who made use of the striking expression, "a revelation," in describing her activity—a description which met with general acceptance. Some years ago the first symptom of paralysis appeared, to which he has now fallen a victim. The chess players of Berlin, in fact all who had occasion to know him intimately, will long retain a kindly remembrance of his original personality.

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It is with sincere regret that we have to announce the death of Dr. Wahltuch, of Manchester, father of Mr. V. L. Wahltuch, who passed away on November 25th, after a long and severe illness, borne with great fortitude. He will be greatly missed by a large circle of readers of the Manchester *Weekly Times*, of which journal he was for many years chess editor. The sad news only reached us after we had gone to press, and we must therefore defer further notice until our next issue.



## THE CHESS WORLD.

**T**HE Subscription for Volume XXVIII., 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.* All communications to be addressed : *British Chess Magazine*, 15, Elmwood Lane, Claypit Lane, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.

It is reported in Parisian chess circles that efforts are being made to arrange a return match between Mr. F. J. Marshall and M. Janowski. Play to take place in the United States, probably in New York.

Some of our American exchanges report that Doctor Lasker has been compelled to abandon his intended visit to England. The reason given is that important business demands his presence in New York for some time to come.

Devonshire *v.* Essex.—The match by correspondence between these counties has resulted in a win for Devon by  $31\frac{1}{2}$  to  $28\frac{1}{2}$  points. When the “play-time” expired eight games were left for adjudication. The award gives Devon a majority of three games.

Owing to severe indisposition, we have recently had to curtail, or defer, close attention to many important matters connected with our chess labours. For this reason we ask the indulgence of several correspondents whose queries and communications have not yet been replied to. We hope shortly to be in a position to give personal attention to these arrears, which we regret but cannot control.

Correspondence Match : Ireland *v.* Kent.—Four games have been finished in this contest, two wins to each side. Score :—

| IRELAND. |                                 |    |   | KENT.                               |    |   |  |
|----------|---------------------------------|----|---|-------------------------------------|----|---|--|
| Board    |                                 |    |   |                                     |    |   |  |
| 32       | Rev. R. Fulton (Lisburn) ..     | .. | 1 | Mr. R. H. S. Stevenson (Tun. Wells) | 0  |   |  |
| 36       | Mr. J. O'Hara (Dublin) ..       | .. | 0 | Mr. F. Shrubsole (Faversham)        | .. | 1 |  |
| 38       | Mr. L. F. McGuire (London) ..   | .. | 1 | Mr. W. P. Berry (Lydd) ..           | .. | 0 |  |
| 54       | Mr. M. P. Crozier (Kilkenny) .. | .. | 0 | Mr. A. J. Jennings (Greenwich)      | .. | 1 |  |
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Competition which "Queen's Knight" (Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood) is running in his column. He has a fine corps of solvers, and a bountiful prize list.

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Mr. H. G. Cole, of Fermoy, Co. Cork, directs our attention to one or two points in connection with our games last month, which will probably interest some of our readers. We have not yet been able to look into the cases cited:—"Page 513—Gunsberg's note. P—Q R 3 would lose the exchange by B—B 4 ch. Page 519—22 B×P ch would have been a good move, apparently overlooked by both players. Page 520—Q—B 7, threatening Kt—B4, seems to give White a good chance of winning."

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We have endeavoured to trace the issue of the *Australasian* containing the paragraph quoted by Doctor Lasker (referred to in Mr. Emery's letter, see page 540), but have not been successful. In any event, we shall be greatly surprised if it is proved that the chess editor of our Australian contemporary is at fault. We have sufficient knowledge of him to state now that we are positive he would not "journalise" to such an extent as to intentionally misrepresent another writer.

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Cheshire Challenge Cup.—In the first round, to be played on or before December 21st, Whaley Bridge is drawn against Romiley. The other clubs have each a bye. In the second round, to be played on or before January 25th, the draw is:—Macclesfield v. Stockport, Chester v. Birkenhead Y.M.C.A., Sale v. Warrington, Whaley Bridge or Romiley v. Port Sunlight. The first-named clubs have choice of place, but, by order of the Council, the Port Sunlight match is to be played at Manchester, unless otherwise mutually agreed.

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We have to thank Mr. T. R. Kirkpatrick, 2, Wellington Place, Hastings, hon. secretary of the Hastings Chess Club, for the programme of the thirty-two match engagements arranged for the present season. The club meets officially every Wednesday and Saturday, from 3 to 11 p.m., at the Queen's Hotel, but the room is open for play every afternoon (Sundays excepted). In addition to a silver cup for the player making the highest score in first class matches, we notice that the lady and gentleman having the greatest excess of wins over losses are to have free membership of the club next season.

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The annual meeting of the Norfolk County Association took place at the rooms of the Norwich Club, Exchange Buildings, on October 23rd, when the chair was occupied by the president, Rev. E. H. Kinder. After the adoption of the report and balance sheet, which had been printed and circulated among the members, the Rev. E. H. Kinder was re-elected president, and Mr. A. T. Nichols, 163, Earlham Road, Norwich, hon. secretary and treasurer. Among the gentlemen elected vice-presidents of the Association are Dr. A. Crook, Mr. F. W. Wilson, and the Rev. F. E. Hamond. We are glad to see that it was decided that the county remain affiliated to the Southern Union.



Our thanks are due to Mr. G. W. Cutler, hon. treasurer Devon County Association, for a copy of the Year Book which he has compiled and issued to the members. In a neatly printed *brochure* of 26 pages he presents a faithful record of the work accomplished by the Association for the year ending September 30th, 1907, including full scores of all matches played, hon. secretary's annual report, hon. treasurer's balance sheet, report of the annual meeting, which we noticed last month, and much other information of general interest. This is the sixth year of publication of the Devon Year Book, and there need be no fear for the success of chess in Devonshire while its officials include such workers for the cause as Mr. Cutler, Rev. H. Bremridge (hon. secretary), and the recently-elected president, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood.

Liverpool *v.* North Manchester.—Played at Eberle Street, Liverpool, on Saturday, November 9th, and resulted in a draw. Score :—

| LIVERPOOL.        |    |    |    |    | NORTH MANCHESTER.   |    |    |    |    |
|-------------------|----|----|----|----|---------------------|----|----|----|----|
| Dr. Holmes        | .. | .. | .. | *1 | Mr. C. Löbel        | .. | .. | .. | *0 |
| Mr. E. Spencer    | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. H. B. Lund      | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. H. E. Gardner | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. A. Wolstencroft | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. P. F. Blake   | .. | .. | .. | *0 | Mr. T. A. Farron    | .. | .. | .. | *1 |
| Mr. D. Powell     | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. T. H. Lambert   | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Dr. J. H. Shaw    | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. T. King-Parks   | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. E. A. Askwith | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. A. E. Moore     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. S. Wellington | .. | .. | .. | 0  | Mr. H. Bateman      | .. | .. | .. | 1  |
| Mr. W. R. Thomas  | .. | .. | .. | *0 | Mr. J. Burtinshaw   | .. | .. | .. | *1 |
| Mr. J. D. Harris  | .. | .. | .. | *½ | Mr. H. Farnsworth   | .. | .. | .. | *½ |
| Mr. J. F. M'Cann  | .. | .. | .. | 1  | Mr. J. Crawford     | .. | .. | .. | 0  |
| Mr. H. Kearne     | .. | .. | .. | ½  | Mr. G. Osborne      | .. | .. | .. | ½  |

6

\* Adjudicated by Mr. Amos Burn.

6

Manchester *v.* Birmingham.—This match was played at Manchester on Saturday, November 16th. The home club placed in the field an exceedingly strong team, and out of twelve games the visitors won one only, losing eight and drawing three. The last match between the Manchester Club and the Midlanders was in 1904, when the team which had visited London in Whit week stopped at Birmingham on the return journey and defeated the St. George's Club with a score of 3 wins, 2 losses, and 4 draws. Score :—

| MANCHESTER.         |    |    |    |   | BIRMINGHAM.         |    |    |    |   |
|---------------------|----|----|----|---|---------------------|----|----|----|---|
| Mr. T. Kelly        | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. A. J. Mackenzie | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. V. L. Wahltuch  | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. H. E. Price     | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Rev. W. C. Palmer   | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. E. E. Westbury  | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. E. Spencer      | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. H. M. Francis   | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. C. Coates       | .. | .. | .. | 0 | Mr. A. P. T. Kerr   | .. | .. | .. | 1 |
| Mr. C. H. Wallwork  | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. R. F. Allen     | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. R. Marriott     | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. H. Powell       | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. G. Mills-Palmer | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. W. H. Silk      | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. F. Lowenthal    | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. F. Mills        | .. | .. | .. | 0 |
| Mr. H. Bateman      | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. G. E. Sherwin   | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. T. A. Farron    | .. | .. | .. | ½ | Mr. C. H. Knight    | .. | .. | .. | ½ |
| Mr. A. Brodsky      | .. | .. | .. | 1 | Mr. E. Shorthouse   | .. | .. | .. | 0 |

9½

2½



Hampshire v. Kent.—This match in the Southern Union Championship was contested at the City of London Club on November 2nd. Hampshire was, unfortunately, minus the services of several strong players, who were unable to make the journey to town, and lost two games by default, owing to the players missing the train. Score :—

| KENT.                                |               | HAMPSHIRE.                           |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. O. C. Müller (Lee) . . . .       | *1            | Mr. J. H. Blake (Southampton) . .    | *0.           |
| Mr. J. C. Waterman (Tenterden) . .   | 0             | Mr. F. J. H. Elwell (Southampton) .  | 1             |
| Mr. E. L. Raymond (Tonbridge) . .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. E. Haydon (London) . . . .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. B. Dixon (Canterbury) . .     | 1             | Mr. Spencer Clarke (Whitchurch) . .  | 0             |
| Mr. E. Cresswell (Bromley) . . . .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. E. Draycott (Portsmouth) . .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. P. H. J. O'Connor (Plumstead) .  | 1             | Dr. T. H. Letchworth (Bournemouth)   | 0             |
| Mr. C. Chapman (Sevenoaks) . . . .   | 1             | Absent . . . . .                     | 0             |
| Rev. W. E. Evill (Canterbury) . .    | 0             | Mr. W. R. Neve (London) . . . .      | 1             |
| Mr. T. S. Connon (Tunbridge Wells) . | 1             | Mr. W. C. Kenny (Southampton) . .    | 0             |
| Mr. A. J. Pritchard (Lee) . . . .    | 1             | Mr. G. Wood (Portsmouth) . . . .     | 0             |
| Mr. B. W. Hamilton (Lewisham) . .    | 1             | Mr. G. R. Sloper (London) . . . .    | 0             |
| Mr. W. M. Brooke (Tunbridge Wells)   | 1             | Mr. G. H. Barclay (Andover) . . . .  | 0             |
| Mr. J. H. Eastwood (Lee) . . . .     | 0             | Mr. R. G. Stark (Basingstoke) . .    | 1             |
| Mr. W. J. Walford (Lydenham) . .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. D. H. H. Wassell (Petersfield) . | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. C. F. Corke (Sevenoaks) . . . .  | 1             | Mr. H. J. Penwill (Southampton) . .  | 0             |
| Mr. G. Hanson (Woolwich) . . . .     | 1             | Absent . . . . .                     | 0             |
| 11 $\frac{1}{2}$                     |               | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$                      |               |
| * Adjudicated.                       |               |                                      |               |

Southern Union Championship : Gloucestershire v. Wiltshire.—This match, the first in this season's competition, was contested on October 28th, at the rooms of the Bath Chess Club. After a pleasant contest, the Wiltshire team suffered defeat by four points. Score :—

| GLOUCESTERSHIRE.                      |                 |                                       |                 | WILTSHIRE. |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------------|--|--|--|
| Mr. N. Fedden (Bristol) . . . .       | 0               | Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (Swindon) .    | 1               |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. S. W. Billings (Cheltenham) . .   | 0               | Mr. A. Rumboll (Calne) . . . .        | 1               |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. Pinkerton (Bristol) . . . .    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Rt. Rev. Dr. Welsh (Warminster) . .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. C. Barnes (Bristol) . . . .    | 1               | Mr. C. A. Plaister (Swindon) . . . .  | 0               |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. Templar (Bristol) . . . .      | 1               | Mr. J. C. Plaister (Swindon) . . . .  | 0               |            |  |  |  |
| Dr. Mason (Cheltenham) . . . .        | 1               | Mr. A. Schomberg (Devizes) . . . .    | 0               |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. S. W. Viveash (Bristol) . . . .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. H. S. May (Marlborough) . . . .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. Axtell (Bristol) . . . .       | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. A. E. Stainer (Swindon) . . . .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. Byrnes (Bristol) . . . .       | 1               | Mr. W. A. Wilkins (Trowbridge) . .    | 0               |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. F. R. Rickman (Bristol) . . . .   | 1               | Dr. Cole (Devizes) . . . .            | 0               |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. C. E. Jackman (Stroud) . . . .    | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. E. Fear Hill (Trowbridge) . . . . | $\frac{1}{2}$   |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. A. Foxwell (Cheltenham) . .    | * $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rev. E. Wells (Salisbury) . . . .     | * $\frac{1}{2}$ |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. L. Daniell (Bristol Y.M.C.A.). | 1               | Dr. Ward (Codford) . . . .            | 0               |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. W. Hall (Bristol) . . . .         | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. H. W. Bevan (Bradford) . . . .    | $\frac{1}{2}$   |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. G. Bockett-Pugh (Stroud) . .   | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. H. Russell (Swindon) . . . .      | $\frac{1}{2}$   |            |  |  |  |
| Mr. F. F. Fryer (Bristol) . . . .     | $\frac{1}{2}$   | Mr. C. M. Gummer (Melksham) . .       | $\frac{1}{2}$   |            |  |  |  |
| <hr/>                                 |                 |                                       |                 |            |  |  |  |
| 10                                    |                 | 6                                     |                 |            |  |  |  |
| *Adjudicated.                         |                 |                                       |                 |            |  |  |  |

Southern Counties Chess Union : Wiltshire v. Devon.—The match took place on Wednesday, November 20th, at Yeovil, Wiltshire winning by 2 points. A correspondence match (36 a-side) has commenced between Devon and Wiltshire. Score :—

| WILTS.                        |               | DEVON.           |               |
|-------------------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|
| Mr. A. Rumboll (Calne) ..     | 0             | Dr. Dunstan ..   | 1             |
| Mr. A. Schomberg (Devizes) .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. Taylor .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |



|                                   |               |                           |               |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Mr. W. Naish (Salisbury) .. ..    | 0             | Mr. H. M. Prideaux .. ..  | 1             |
| Dr. Cole (Devizes) .. ..          | 0             | Mr. A. F. Morell .. ..    | 1             |
| Mr. F. E. Young (Salisbury) .. .. | 1             | Mr. A. W. Peet .. ..      | 0             |
| Dr. Ward (Codford) .. ..          | 1             | Mr. E. Palmer .. ..       | 0             |
| Mr. A. Watson (Salisbury) .. ..   | 1             | Mr. J. D. Brown .. ..     | 0             |
| Mr. H. W. Beaven (Bradford) .. .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. T. Whitby .. ..       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. A. G. Baily (Melksham) .. ..  | 0             | Mr. R. S. Nicole .. ..    | 1             |
| Mr. S. Pochin (Devizes) .. ..     | 1             | Dr. Butlin .. ..          | 0             |
| Mr. C. M. Gummer (Melksham) .. .. | 1             | Mr. J. A. Moyle .. ..     | 0             |
| Rev. J. G. Watson (Devizes) .. .. | 1             | Mr. G. W. Cutler .. ..    | 0             |
| Mr. A. J. Phillips (Pewsey) .. .. | *0            | Mr. J. E. D. Moysey .. .. | 1             |
| Mr. Stokes (Salisbury) .. ..      | 1             | Mr. H. J. Day .. ..       | 0             |
| Mr. M. Hill (Trowbridge) .. ..    | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. E. Parry .. ..     | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. H. House (Melksham) .. ..  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Rev. J. S. Martin .. ..   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |

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\* By default.

The publication of the portrait and sketch of the chess career of Mr. John D. Chambers, which we reproduced from the *Falkirk Herald*, has brought us a strong protest from Mr. A. H. N. Reddaway, president of the South Wales Chess Association. The head and front of the matter appears to us to be the following statements, which we faithfully copied from our contemporary the *Falkirk Herald* :—" At the present date Mr. Chambers is actively engaged in promoting chess in Wales. He plays first board for the South Wales Chess Association, and so far has succeeded in winning all his games." Mr. Reddaway says that he " is desired by the Association to state that Mr. Chambers has never played in one of its matches, as no person not a resident within ten miles of a town where a club is can play with any club in such matches." We have made some enquiries regarding the statements in question, and are informed that the facts as published by our Scottish contemporary were supplied by Mr. Chambers, who has doubtless " mixed up " the South Wales Chess Association with some other organisation or club. Mr. Reddaway must excuse us giving his letter in full, as it deals with challenges between individual players, which we decline to discuss.

Berlin Jubilee Tournament.—To commemorate the eightieth anniversary of the Berlin Chess Society, its officials arranged a special tournament for twelve leading players, the chief prizes being £25, £15, and £10. Play started on October 5th, and finished on the 28th. As will be seen from the full record of the contest, which we give below, the first prize was won by Herr Teichmann, whose success will give much pleasure to quite a host of his English friends. We believe this is the first occasion that he has secured chief honours in such an important contest, but his failure hitherto has been mainly due to breakdown of his health. Herr Teichmann enjoys an international reputation as one of the soundest and best informed of the present generation of theorists and master players. Herr Spielmann, who won the third prize, lost four games in succession, and then won the remaining seven ! Messrs. Leonhardt and Przopiorka received £6 5s. each, and Herr Cohn £2 10s. We hope shortly to give some games from the tournament. Result :—



|                       | 1  | 2             | 3             | 4 | 5             | 6             | 7             | 8             | 9             | 10            | 11 | 12 | Tl.             |
|-----------------------|----|---------------|---------------|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----|----|-----------------|
| R. Teichmann .....    | 1  | —             | 1             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1  | 1  | 9               |
| E. Post .....         | 2  | 0             | —             | 0 | 1             | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0             | 1             | 1  | 1  | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| R. Spielmann .....    | 3  | 0             | 1             | — | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 1  | 1  | 7               |
| P. S. Leonhardt ..... | 4  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1 | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1  | 1  | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| D. Przepiorka .....   | 5  | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0 | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 0             | 1  | 1  | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| E. Cohn .....         | 6  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 0 | 0             | —             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 1             | 1             | 1  | 1  | 6               |
| E. Heilmann .....     | 7  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0  | 1  | 5               |
| Th. v. Scheve .....   | 8  | 0             | 0             | 1 | 1             | 0             | 0             | —             | 1             | 0             | 0  | 1  | 5               |
| H. Caro .....         | 9  | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | —             | 1             | 1  | 0  | 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| W. Cohn .....         | 10 | 0             | 0             | 0 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 1             | $\frac{1}{2}$ | 0             | 1             | —             | 0  | 1  | 4               |
| B. Schallopp .....    | 11 | 0             | 0             | 0 | 0             | 0             | 1             | 1             | 0             | 1             | —  | 1  | 4               |
| C. Moll .....         | 12 | 0             | 0             | 0 | 0             | 0             | 0             | 0             | 1             | 0             | 0  | —  | 1               |

Midland Union.—The annual meeting was held on November 9th, at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, when Mr. G. H. Lock, of Shrewsbury, presided. After the adoption of the report and balance sheet, the following officials were elected :—President, Lord Leigh ; vice-president, Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P. ; hon. secretary, Mr. Percy Gibbs ; hon. treasurer, Mr. F. McCarthy. The rules of constitution, which have stood for two years, were revised ; but it was thought that the time was not yet ripe for the principle of “ county ” affiliation to entirely take the place of “ club ” affiliation, as is desired in some quarters. The counties in the championship contest were re-grouped as follows :—First section, Warwickshire, Staffordshire, and Salop ; second section, Leicestershire, Worcestershire, and Oxfordshire. Each county has to play the other two counties in its section, and the winner of each section contest the final tie. If two counties tie on match results, the match scores will decide the tie. It was unanimously decided to support three new projects submitted by the British Chess Federation for (a) a correspondence contest on slightly altered lines, (b) an English county championship, and (c) the British amateur championship. With regard to the first, the London League, finding it impracticable to continue in the contest, it is proposed that the three Unions shall raise teams as heretofore, each player to contest two games simultaneously, against, of course, players in the other two Union teams respectively. The Midlands, however, would advocate a slight reduction in the number of the teams, say, to forty instead of sixty. In reference to the English county championship contest, the Federation suggests that the second Saturdays in September, October, and November be reserved for three matches contested by the champion counties of the Northern, Midland, and Southern Unions. The Midland executive would prefer that each Union should take a bye in turn, and thus save a match each year, a consideration worth attention in the case of matches rather difficult to arrange for a number of reasons. As to the third scheme, the Federation will try to arrange for a contest between the four players ranking as the leaders of their respective “ units,” these to be ascertained in such manner as the “ unit ” may itself determine.



Manhattan v. Brooklyn.—After a long interval—13 years—these clubs met at the Manhattan Club on November 5th to contest a match on twenty-five boards. In the two previous encounters only eight players were engaged on each side, and Brooklyn proved victorious. On this occasion the Manhattan team won by 5 points majority. It is stated that the adoption of the greater number deprived Brooklyn of the services of some of its strongest players. Mr. W. E. Napier, in his column in the *Pittsburgh Despatch*, says :—" Brooklyn laboured under a severe disability in having many of its strongest players absent when play was called. No one seriously doubts that when its forces are earnestly mustered there is no more formidable team in the country than that of Brooklyn, but it is no match for the Manhattan Club in the subtle arts of treaty; and thereby hangs a tale." On the other hand, the *Brooklyn Eagle* intimates that " the losers, however, are taking the defeat in good part, satisfied that they gave a good account of themselves and were instrumental in bringing about one of the biggest and most successful local events of recent years. At the same time, they promise the Manhattans a warm reception should the latter decide, as it is understood they will, to invade Brooklyn next year. Score :—

| MANHATTAN.                   |               |                              |               |  |  |  |  |  |  | BROOKLYN. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|-----------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Mr. J. S. Jones .. .. .      | I             | Mr. A. C. Cass .. .. .       | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. D. G. Baird .. .. .      | O             | Mr. H. Helms .. .. .         | I             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. S. Meyer .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. H. Taft .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. M. Hanham .. .. .     | I             | Mr. E. W. Labaire .. .. .    | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. E. Delmar .. .. .        | I             | Mr. C. Curt .. .. .          | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. G. Simonson .. .. .      | O             | Mr. H. Zirn .. .. .          | I             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. M. Phillips .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. M. Coleman .. .. .    | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. R. Raubitscheck .. .. .  | I             | Mr. H. M. Barrett .. .. .    | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. C. B. Isaacson .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. W. G. Bixby .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. L. B. Meyer .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. C. A. Lawrence .. .. .   | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. Ettlinger .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. A. E. Swaffield .. .. .  | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. G. Ascher .. .. .        | O             | Dr. J. R. Taber .. .. .      | I             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. G. Koehler .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. M. Smith .. .. .         | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. F. T. Llewellyn .. .. .  | O             | Mr. R. Goldsmith .. .. .     | I             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. H. Rosenfeld .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. G. W. Jones .. .. .      | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. M. Ayala .. .. .         | I             | Mr. S. B. Chittenden .. .. . | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. C. M. Saulson .. .. .    | I             | Mr. R. Colwell .. .. .       | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. J. Halpern .. .. .       | O             | Mr. F. Rose .. .. .          | I             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. A. Pulvermacher .. .. .  | I             | Mr. E. B. Heal .. .. .       | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. G. E. Northrop .. .. .   | O             | Mr. W. J. Perlman .. .. .    | I             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. W. J. Rosenstein .. .. . | I             | Mr. J. J. Spowers .. .. .    | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. W. D. Cohn .. .. .       | I             | Dr. H. J. Coyne .. .. .      | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. S. G. Ruth .. .. .       | I             | Mr. L. J. Wolff .. .. .      | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. S. Froeblich .. .. .     | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. G. A. Neff .. .. .       | $\frac{1}{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mr. F. H. Sewall .. .. .     | I             | Dr. S. T. King .. .. .       | O             |  |  |  |  |  |  |           |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Chess in Scotland.—The " Richardson " cup tourney, open to the eight qualified senior clubs, started on 26th October, when the first round was played. Each club plays every other entrant, with teams of seven a-side. One result of these new conditions (started last year) has been that in each season a club has retired, unable to conform to the regulations, which involve more matches, with larger sides, also more travelling than under the old system. Last season Dundee dropped out, and this season Stirling has followed suit, leaving seven clubs



playing. In the first round Bohemians had a bye, consequently ; and in the second Edinburgh Working Men's had the same in turn.

First Round Results :—Edinburgh beat Glasgow by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ; Glasgow Athenæum beat Edinburgh Working Men by 6 to 1 ; Glasgow Burns beat Glasgow Central by 6 to 1.

Second Round Results :—Edinburgh beat Athenæum by 5 to 2 ; Glasgow beat Central by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ; " Burns " beat Glasgow Bohemians by 5 to 1, with one adjourned game. The most important of the above results, as it has a bearing on the final issue of the tourney, was the defeat of the cup-holders (Glasgow) by Edinburgh in the first round.

" Spens " Cup Tourney, open to those clubs outside the " Richardson " event, is also in progress. On " Knock-Out " system, seven a-side teams. There are eight entries, we believe, and we note the following results :—Townhill (Dunfermline) beat Portobello by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ; Falkirk beat Glasgow North-Western by 7 to 0 ; and the Ladies' Chess Association beat Motherwell by 4 to 3.

For the West of Scotland Cup Tourney nine players are entered this season.

This season the Stirling Ladies' C.C. meets in Unionist Club Rooms, on Wednesdays and Thursday afternoons, between three and six o'clock. President, Mrs. J. B. Richardson ; joint secretaries and treasurers, Miss Ure and Miss Fisher, 37, Snowden Place, Stirling.

Dr. C. F. Knight, Portobello, has been elected hon. president of the Edinburgh Working Men's C.C.

Edinburgh League has accepted a challenge from Fifeshire Association to a match of twenty a-side, and is arranging to play at Kirkcaldy on 11th January.

Mr. W. G. Burgoyne's prize for the Ayrshire championship has been won by Mr. A. Groener, Ayr.

Fifeshire League.—Leslie drew with Bowhill, each scoring  $3\frac{1}{2}$  games.

Glasgow Athenæum v. Queen's Park inter-club match was played at Queen's Park on 11th November, the first-named winning by 12 games to 6. Gibson v. McKee, at first board, resulted in a draw.

Masters' Visits.—During the month Mr. J. H. Blackburne visited the Scotch clubs, spending three days each with Glasgow and Dundee, and one day each with " Burns " and Stirling. The veteran was in excellent form, and played some remarkably pleasing games in simultaneous and consultation meetings. Mr. F. J. Lee also spent about three weeks at the Glasgow clubs, giving the Burns C.C. a week's instruction and playing off-hand games in the Glasgow Club. He has gone over to Ireland, we believe.

Other matches :—

|                      |   |                |
|----------------------|---|----------------|
| Central C.C. . . . . | $5\frac{1}{2}$ v. Queen's Park C.C. . . . . | $3\frac{1}{2}$ |
| One game unfinished. |   |                |

|                             |                              |   |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| 2nd Team, Central . . . . . | 8 v. North-Western . . . . . | 3 |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---|

Glasgow Chess Club has now hung in the club room the Memorial photo of the late Mr. William Black, finely enlarged and elegantly framed. The picture forms an admirable companion to the other of the late Sheriff Spens.



London.—The first annual meeting of the Middlesex County Chess Association was held on Oct. 26th, at the City of London Chess Club. The president, Mr. R. P. Michell, presided, and representatives of many affiliated clubs were present. The annual report was read by the hon. secretary, Mr. F. W. Flear, and was a satisfactory record of substantial progress. The financial statement showed a small surplus. The retiring officers were re-elected, a number of vice-presidents elected, and the executive committee for the new year appointed.

It is satisfactory to note that twenty-eight local clubs have affiliated, having a total membership of over 1,000. An inter-club contest, for affiliated clubs not competing in the 'A' Division of the London Chess League, is now being played in two sections. An individual championship contest has been inaugurated, and the following players have entered :—Messrs. A. Beamish, F. P. Carr, F. W. Flear, R. C. Griffith, C. S. Howell, E. O. Jones, MacBean, A. E. Mercer, R. P. Michell, A. W. Mongredien, W. H. Regan, and W. Ward.

Sussex having challenged Middlesex to a correspondence match of thirty a-side, a team has been selected, with Mr. T. R. E. Ross as leader.

With regard to the contest in the Southern Counties Chess Union and the Metropolitan Counties contest, the match captain, Mr. A. W. Mongredien, is now busily employed in obtaining strong teams worthy to compete with such old-established county associations as Surrey, Essex, and Kent.

The hon. secretary, Mr. F. W. Flear, The Coves, Woodside Grange Road, North Finchley, will be glad to hear from any player who is qualified, either by birth or residence in Middlesex, who would like to become an individual member of the association.

We acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of the match cards of the following clubs :—**THE LADIES.**—Meets on Monday, Saturday, and Thursday, from 3 till 10 p.m. Address : 30a, Sackville Street, Piccadilly, W. London. Hon. secretary, Miss Hooke. **WEST LONDON.**—President, Mr. R. P. Michell ; hon. secretary, Mr. H. E. Williams, 11, Flanchford Road, Shepherd's Bush, W. Meets every Monday and Friday evening throughout the year, from 6 to 12 p.m. Address : Brook Green Hotel, Brook Green, Hammersmith, W. **LEYTON CLUB.**—Meets on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 7 to 10-15 p.m., at the National Schools, High Road, Leyton (close to Midland Station). Hon. secretary and match captain, Mr. F. W. Markwick, 337, Capworth Street, Leyton, E. Competes in the London League 'A' Division and in the East London League also Essex County Trophy Competition. Subscription, 5s. **THE ATHENÆUM CLUB.**—Hon. secretary, Mr. F. C. Denyer, 102, Highbury Hill, N. Meets Wednesdays and Saturdays, 7 to 11 p.m., at The Athenæum, Camden Road, N. **METROPOLITAN CLUB.**—Meets daily, Sundays excepted, from 4 to 11 p.m., at the Inns of Court Hotel, Holborn. President, Mr. H. L. Bowles ; hon. secretary, Mr. J. W. Wright. **PATENT OFFICE CHESS CLUB.**—Hon. secretary, Mr. W. Harding, 25, Southampton Buildings, W.C. Meets Tuesdays and Fridays, in the Patent Office Refreshment Rooms, from 5 to 9 p.m. **CLAPHAM CLUB.**—Hon. secretary, Mr. H. W. Piercy, 78, Grantham



Road, Clapham. Meets at the Gauden Hotel, opposite Clapham Road Station, on Friday evening, from 7-30 to 11 p.m. Subscription, 5s. The club holds the Surrey County Trophy, and is defending its title in the present season's contest. NORTH LONDON meets each Thursday, at 7-30 p.m., at the Amherst Club, Amhurst Road, London, N. Subscription 10/6; hon. secretary and match captain, Mr. H. V. Crane, St. Martin's House, 92, Stamford Hill, N. One of the neatest and most artistic of the cards we have seen is that of the IBIS CLUB, now in its thirty-seventh season. The club meets at Ye Mecca, Chancery Lane, on Wednesdays. The hon. secretary is Mr. G. Clinton, and letters addressed 142, Holborn Bars, E.C., will reach him. The club is competing in the Early Division of the London League.

The Hampstead Chess Club opened the winter season with a score of 34 to 16 in a 50-board match with the Stock Exchange, whose players, though somewhat rusty after the summer's rest, made a much better fight than the score would seem to show. In the 'A' Division of the League a good start was made with a victory at  $13\frac{1}{2}$ — $6\frac{1}{2}$  over a West London team, when Mr. T. R. E. Ross got a creditable win from Mr. R. P. Michell; equivalent value by default was given by the Ladies for the two games lost to them, and the Bohemians' score consists of drawn games. In the 'C' Division the second team lost to Wheatsheaf and to Toynbee at 3 to 5, and beat the Bohemians at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and friendly matches have been won with the local branch of the Y.M.C.A., with University College School, now settled in Hampstead, and with the Wembley Club. A team visited Oxford on November 9th, and made a draw of 5 all with the University Club, and an internal match ended in a victory for the Married over the Single. The club has become affiliated to the newly-formed Middlesex County Association, from whose club competition it is barred.

The Summer Tournament ran from the first meeting in May to the last in September, and had 40 entries, with an average attendance of nineteen. 314 games in all were played, though the start of the championship and the attractions of Kriegspiel tended to diminish the number. The prize-winners were:—In the 'A' Class—Mr. C. James and Mr. Nesbitt; in the 'B'—Rev. A. K. Cherrill and Mr. Hughes; in the 'C'—Mr. Sturridge and Miss McLeod. Consolation prizes were taken by Mr. Layton, C.i., for the best score against the winners, and by Mr. Lehmann, C.i., for the greatest number of games played.

The club has to regret the loss of Messrs. Rowney, Ryan, and others—in particular of the Rev. A. K. Cherrill, who has been constant in attendance and in support of the teams since the earliest days of the club, and is accompanied by the good wishes of his fellow-members in his retirement to a Cornish Vicarage. There has, however, been a substantial increase on the total of last year's membership, and as the Hampstead Station on the Hampstead Tube, opened this summer, is within three minutes' walk of the club's rooms, it is hoped that this route to the City and West End will soon bring the club into touch with an extended area. The new secretary, Mr. W. W. Brougham, is putting commendable energy into the discharge of his duties, and will give any information about the club on application. His address is 45, Agamemnon Road, West Hampstead, N.W.



# LONDON CHESS LEAGUE, 'A' DIVISION, MATCH FIXTURES AND RESULTS, 1907-8.

|                   | 1       | 2       | 3       | 4       | 5       | 6       | 7       | 8       | 9       | 10      | 11      | 12      | 13      | 14      | 15      | W. | D. | L. |
|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----|----|----|
| 1 Athenæum ..     | —       | 10.iii. | 26.iii. | 12.xii. | 28.i.   | 10.ii.  | 25.ii.  | 20.i.   | 7.i.    | 3½      | 5       | 26.xi.  | 2.xii.  | 3.iii.  | 18.ii.  |    |    | 2  |
| 2 Battersea ....  | 10.iii. | —       | 7½      | 6.ii.   | 9       | 31.iii. | 17.i.   | 5½      | 9.iv.   | 5½      | 26.xi.  | 6.xii.  | 2.iii.  | 21.ii.  | 24.i.   |    |    | 4  |
| 3 Bohemians ..    | 26.iii. | 12½     | —       | 2.i.    | 9.i.    | 2½      | 21.i.   | 20.ii.  | 19.xii. | 3       | 5       | 30.i.   | 13.i.   | 13.ii.  | 5.iii.  | 1  |    | 3  |
| 4 Brixton ...     | 12.xii. | 6.ii.   | 2.i.    | —       | 2.iii.  | 6.iv.   | 14      | 9       | 19.iii. | 30.iii. | 19.ii.  | 8*      | 8½      | 5.xii.  | 28.xi.  | 1  |    | 2  |
| 5 East London .   | 28.i.   | 11      | 9.i.    | 2.iii.  | —       | 16.xii. | 11.ii.  | 11      | 13.ii.  | 2.xii.  | 16.i.   | 12½     | 10½*    | 3.ii.   | 7*      | 4  |    | 1  |
| 6 Hampstead ..    | 10.ii.  | 31.iii. | 17½     | 6.iv.   | 16.xii. | —       | 18      | 16.iii. | 3.xii.  | 20.ii.  | 30.i.   | 5.iii.  | 23.iii. | 16.i.   | 13½     | 3  |    | 5  |
| 7 Ladies .....    | 25.ii.  | 17.i.   | 21.i.   | 6       | 11.ii.  | 2       | —       | 29.xi.  | 9.xii.  | 2½      | 2.xii.  | 6       | 17.ii.  | 7       | 17.xii. |    |    | 2  |
| 8 Lee .....       | 20.i.   | 14½     | 20.ii.  | 11      | 9       | 16.iii. | 29.xi.  | —       | 30.iii. | 16.xii. | 2.iii.  | 9       | 9.xii.  | 14½     | 4.ii.   | 3  |    | 2  |
| 9 Leyton .....    | 7.i.    | 9.iv.   | 19.xii. | 19.iii. | 13.ii.  | 3.xii.  | 9.xii.  | 30.iii. | —       | 9*      | 7½      | 24.ii.  | 7½      | 9½*     | 12.iii. |    |    | 2  |
| 10 Lud-Fagle ...  | 16½     | 14½     | 17      | 30.iii. | 2.xii.  | 20.ii.  | 17½     | 16.xii. | 9*      | —       | 16.iii. | 9.iii.  | 3.ii.   | 23.i.   | 9.i.    | 4  |    |    |
| 11 Metropolitan . | 15      | 26.xi.  | 15      | 19.ii.  | 16.i.   | 30.i.   | 2.xii.  | 2.iii.  | 12½     | 16.iii. | —       | 11.ii.  | 23.i.   | 17      | 27.ii.  | 4  |    |    |
| 12 North London   | 26.x.i. | 6.xii.  | 30.i.   | 7*      | 7½      | 5.iii.  | 14      | 11      | 24.ii.  | 9.iii.  | 11.ii.  | —       | 10      | 19.xii. | 23.i.   | 2  | 1  | 1  |
| 13 Stock Exch'ge  | 2.xii.  | 2.iii.  | 13.i.   | 11½     | 8½*     | 23.iii. | 17.ii.  | 9.xii.  | 12½     | 3.ii.   | 23.i.   | 10      | —       | 17.iii. | 7       | 2  | 1  | 2  |
| 14 Sydenham ...   | 3.iii.  | 21.ii.  | 13.ii.  | 5.xii.  | 3.ii.   | 16.i.   | 13      | 6½      | 9½*     | 23.i.   | 3       | 19.xii. | 17.iii. | —       | 10.xii. | 1  |    | 2  |
| 15 West London    | 18.ii.  | 24.iii. | 5.iii.  | 28.xi.  | 12*     | 6½      | 17.xii. | 4.ii.   | 12.iii. | 9.i.    | 27.ii.  | 23.i.   | 13      | 13      | —       | 2  |    | 1  |

\* Games awaiting adjudication.



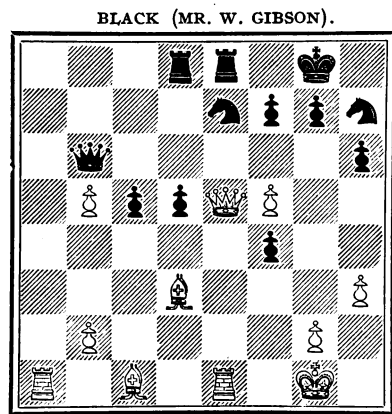
Ten clubs are competing in the current competition of the London Civil Service Chess League :— Customs, G.P.O. North, G.P.O. Engineering, G.P.O. Stores, India Office, Local Government Board, Patent Office, Paymaster-General's Office, Savings Bank, and London County Council, the L.C.C. having been admitted to the League by special resolution. Next month we hope to give further report.

West London v. Cambridge University.—Played at Cambridge, November 19th. Score :—

| WEST LONDON.         |    |    |    |               | CAMBRIDGE.              |    |    |    |               |
|----------------------|----|----|----|---------------|-------------------------|----|----|----|---------------|
| Mr. W. Ward ..       | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. W. H. Gunston ..    | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. R. P. Michell .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. A. Webb ..       | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. E. J. Brooks ..  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. Illingworth ..   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. H. Regan ..   | .. | .. | .. | O             | Mr. R. Stower ..        | .. | .. | .. | I             |
| Mr. C. E. Ford ..    | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. C. E. Woodhouse ..  | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. G. C. Lambert .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. H. Lob ..           | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. R. Shindler ..   | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. C. W. R. Hooker ..  | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Rev. J. Hamilton ..  | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. L. P. Saunders ..   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. E. T. Gerty ..   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ | Mr. J. H. Morrison ..   | .. | .. | .. | $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Mr. W. Frost ..      | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. P. St. G. Kelton .. | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. W. Reffold ..    | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. R. A. Hayes ..      | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| Mr. F. W. Herbert .. | .. | .. | .. | I             | Mr. J. M. Bee ..        | .. | .. | .. | O             |
| 9 $\frac{1}{2}$      |    |    |    |               | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$         |    |    |    |               |

### GAME-ENDING.

Mr. Blackburne is now touring in Scotland, and last week, playing simultaneously at Glasgow, had the following ending against Mr. W. Gibson, the Scottish champion. Note the accuracy of play, the grasp of complicated combination, the profundity of idea displayed by the veteran; and then, reflecting alike on the efflux of his years and strenuous chess career, you will wonder that so much intellectuality remains—*Hastings and St. Leonards Observer*.



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

And White mates in three moves.



## GAME DEPARTMENT.

GAME No. 2,883.

A GAME OF VICISSITUDES.

*Irregular Opening.*

The following is one of the games contested during the second International Congress at Ostend. The score and the notes, which are by Herr Marco, are from the first part of the Book of the Congress. We are indebted to Mr. Thomas Harlin, of Melbourne, for translation of the Notes on the play.

WHITE.  
Herr DURAS.

- 1 P—K 3  
2 P—K B 4  
3 Kt—K B 3

.....3... P—Q B 4 would have been preferable. White's rapid development now having a sinister aspect.

- 4 P—Q 4 !  
5 B×P  
6 B—Q 3  
7 Q×B

Threatening Q—Kt 5. Black now remains far behind in his development. However, that does not hurt him, since it devolves upon him to block the game.

- 8 Castles  
9 P—B 5

White forces an open file, and Black's position becomes critical.

- 10 B—Kt 5

A fine continuation, although an obvious one. White sacrifices a Pawn and obtains a dangerous attack. If White had played 10 Q×P (?), Black would have gone on quietly with his development.

- 11 B×Kt  
12 R—K sq ch

BLACK.  
Herr MARCO.

- 1 P—Q 4  
2 P—Q 5  
3 P×P

- 4 Kt—K B 3  
5 B—B 4  
6 B×B

- 7 P—Q B 3  
8 P—K 3

- 9 P×P

- 10 B—K 2  
11 B×B  
12 K—B sq

.....To defend what he has won; the Pawn on Black's K B 4 is there merely to have something to give in exchange for the White Pawn on White's Q 4. Nevertheless, there would have been more forethought in 12... B—K 2. Then, in case of 13 Q—K 2, Black would have played 13... P—K 3, making himself safe, although in a roundabout way.

- 13 Q×P  
14 Kt×B

- 13 B×Q P ch

After this Black can adequately defend himself, and, indeed, can quickly increase his material advantage. On the other hand, if White had played 14 K—R sq, Black would soon have found himself in a very tight place. If, for example, 14... B×Kt P, White's reply would have been 15 Kt—Q B 3, winning in brilliant style, as follows:—15... B×R (if 15... B×Kt; 16 Q R—Q sq is a winning move); 16 Kt—K 5, Q—Q B 2 (best; if 16... Q—K 2, White mates in three; if 16... Q—K sq, White wins by 17 Kt—Kt 6 ch, followed by Q—Q B 5 ch; and 16... P—K B 3 would prove unsatisfactory, because of 17 Q—K 6, P×Kt; 18 R—K B sq ch, Q—B 3; 19 R×Q ch, P×R; 20 Q×P ch, K—Kt sq; 21 Kt—K 4. If now 21... P—K R 3, White can force mate in four; and if 21... Kt—R 3; 22 Kt—Q 6, any; 23 Q mates); 17 Kt×K B P. Then if (I.) 17... B×Kt; 18 Kt—Q 6 ch, and White mates next move. If (II.) 17... Kt—



Q 7; 18 Kt—Kt 5 ch, and White wins. If (III.) 17... P—K Kt 3; 18 Q—K B 6, B×Kt; 19 Q×B, K R—Kt sq (if 19... K×Kt; 20 Q×R is inevitable a win); 20 Kt—Kt 5, Q—Q 3 (White threatens Q—K B 6 and also Kt—K 6 ch); 21 Kt×R P ch, K—B 2; 22 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—B sq; 23 Q—B 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 24 Q—B 7 ch; K—R 3; 25 P—R 4, R—R sq; 26 R—K 7. Black must now sacrifice his Queen, unless he prefers the happy dispatch, for example, by 26... K—R 4; 27 Q—B 3 ch, K×P; 28 Kt—R 4, &c.

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

..... Black has now surmounted his difficulties, and soon obtains a winning position. May it not be suggested, then, that in the game of chess luck counts for much?

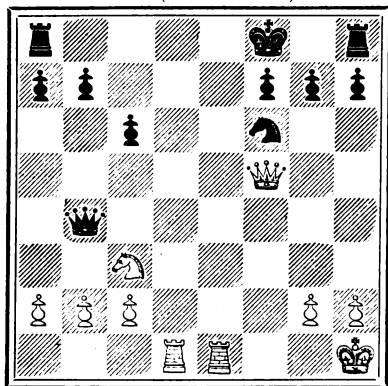
17 Q R—Q sq

White has certainly a well-developed game, but he is threatening nothing.

17 Q—Q Kt 5

Position after Black's 17th move:—

BLACK (HERR MARCO).



WHITE (HERR DURAS).

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 18 P—Q R 3    | 18 Q×Kt P  |
| 19 Q—Q B 5 ch | 19 K—Kt sq |
| 20 R—Q Kt sq  | 20 Q×B P   |
| 21 R×Kt P     | 21 P—K R 4 |
| 22 Q—K 7!     |            |

White speculated, naturally enough, on 22... R—K B 8; 23 Q×R ch. Fortunately for Herr Marco, however, he saw the crafty design in time.

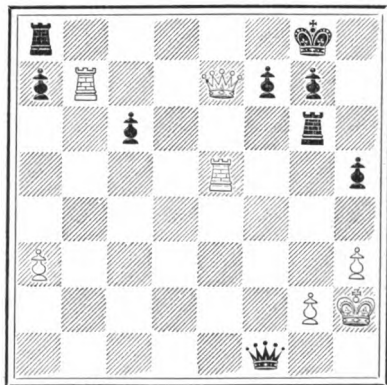
- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
|            | 22 Q—Kt 3! |
| 23 Kt—K 4  | 23 Kt×Kt   |
| 24 R×Kt    | 24 Q—B 4   |
| 25 K—Kt sq | 25 R—R 3   |

..... At last the Black King's Rook comes into play; White's attack has been beaten off; and, as a consequence of White's ruthless handling of his Pawns, his game is hopeless. There is no counting, however, on the fortune of war.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 26 R—K 5   | 26 Q—B 5    |
| 27 P—K R 3 | 27 Q—Q 5 ch |
| 28 K—R 2   | 28 Q—B 5 ch |
| 29 K—Kt sq | 29 Q—Q 5 ch |
| 30 K—R 2   | 30 Q—B 5 ch |
| 31 K—R sq  | 31 Q—B 8 ch |
| 32 K—R 2   | 32 R—K Kt 3 |

Position after Black's 32nd move:—

BLACK (HERR MARCO).



WHITE (HERR DURAS).

33 R—K 2

Obviously Black has the best of it.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
|            | 33 Q—B 5 ch  |
| 34 K—R sq  | 34 R—Q 3     |
| 35 R—Kt sq | 35 Q R—Q sq? |

M 2a



.....Under the delusion that mate is threatened by ..R—Q 8 ch, and, consequently, that the Q R P is safe.

36 Q×Q R P    36 R—Q 8 ch  
37 R—K sq

The delusion is destroyed.

37 R(Q 8)—Q 7  
38 R—K B sq    38 Q—Q B 5  
39 R—B 2       39 R—Q 8 ch  
40 R×R          40 R×R ch  
41 K—R 2       41 Q—Q 4

.....Black's game is good enough, but his hopes of winning have shrivelled up.

42 Q—Kt 8 ch    42 K—R 2  
43 Q—B 7        43 P—K B 4 ?

.....Dissatisfaction over a win that has been completely thrown away is often the cause of a really bad mistake. Black's proper move was 43.., P—K B 4; the Pawn could not be captured because of 44.., Q—Q 5.

44 Q—K B 4    44 K—Kt 3  
45 R—B 3 !

Herr Marco had overlooked this obvious move.

45 Q—K 5  
46 R—Kt 3 ch    46 K—R 2  
47 Q—Kt 5

Both King and Rook are now in deadly peril.

47 Q—Q 5

....If 47.., R—Q 2; then 48 R—K 3; 48 Q×R P ch.

48 Q×R P ch

Herr Marco had counted on this variation as without danger. It is worthy of note that neither player observed with 48 Q×B P ch, K—Kt sq; 49 Q—K 6 ch, K—R 2; 50 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 51 Q—K 8 ch, K—R 2; 52 Q×R P ch, K—Kt sq; 53 Q—K 8 ch, K—R 2; 54 Q—Q 3, White might have won two Pawns, and then made his game secure.

48 K—Kt sq  
49 Q—K 8 ch    49 K—R 2

....And the game now resulted in a draw. But any unbiassed chess friend will have come to the conclusion that in a game of chess chance rules almost as often as in a game of roulette. Nor is there anything surprising in that; the probability that in a given critical position a chess master will select the best move (or, at least, a good move) may be put, even under the pressure of a time-limit, at 0.9. On the other hand, the probability that the correct moves, both for White and for Black, will be made 5, 10, 20, .... 50 times in succession will be the 10th, 20th, 40th, .. 100th successive power of 0.9. With the help of a table of logarithms, it is easy to show that the values of these powers diminish very rapidly, and the probability of always finding the correct move diminishes in a very alarming way. Now consider physical weakness; exhaustion after a protracted struggle; tendency to light-heartedness when the position is favourable; tendency to dejection when the position is critical, and it will be clear that absolute correctness is an ideal at which everybody aims, but which nobody attains, or ever will attain.

## THE PHILIDOR DEFENCE.

### A BAD EXAMPLE.

#### GAME No. 2,884.

(From the *Schwabischer Postbote*.)

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



## GAME No. 2,885.

*Ruy Lopez.*

Recently, when on his way from Nuremberg to Ostend, Dr. Tarrasch spent an evening at the Cologne Chess Club, where he contested and won three consultation games. One of the three was not finished till three o'clock in the morning; each of the other two was finished by two o'clock. The following is the game that was longest protracted. Its ending more particularly will be found to be beautifully played by the winner. The score and the notes are from the *Wiener Schachzeitung*, which cites from the *Krefelder Zeitung*, the chief editor of which is Herr W. Therkatz. White, Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch (Nuremberg); Black, Herr Krasins (Cologne), Herr W. Therkatz (Krefeld), and Dr. Ulrich (Neuss).—*The Australasian*.

WHITE.  
DR. TARRASCH.

1 P—K 4  
2 Kt—K B 3  
3 B—Kt 5

BLACK.  
THE ALLIES.

1 P—K 4  
2 Kt—Q B 3  
3 P—Q R 3

..... So long as it has not been demonstrated that after 4 B×Kt, for example, White will obtain the better game, fault cannot be found with a preference for this defence over the logical rejoinder 3... Kt—K B 3, because by reason of the threat of ..P—Q Kt 4 at an opportune moment White's choice of lines of attack is diminished.

4 B—R 4  
5 Castles

4 Kt—K B 3  
5 P—Q 3

..... A cramped position results from Black's choice of a defence. First of all, the development of the King's Bishop is obstructed. The favourite defence of former days—5... Kt×P—has now fallen into disrepute, because replies to theoretical innovations in many of the variations of the White attack are still waiting to be discovered. As is well known, the continuation after 5... Kt×P, is 6 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3, P—Q 4, &c.

6 P—Q 4

6 P—Q Kt 4

..... In his match with Schlechter, at Munich, in 1900, Pillsbury tried 6... B—Q 2, with good effect. Again, Rosenthal recommends 6... P×P; 7 Kt×P, B—Q 2, as stronger than the continuation in the game under consideration.

7 B—Kt 3

7 B—K 2

..... The Black Allies were too cautious; in the Paris Tourney of 1900 Sterling played 7... B—Kt 5 against Didier. Black's best prospect lies in 7... Kt×Q P; 8 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 9 P—Q B 3, P×P; 10 Kt×P, B—K 3; 11 B×B, P×B; 12 Q—Kt 3, Q—Q 2; 13 P—Q R 4, R—Kt sq; 14 P×P, P×P, &c.

8 P—Q R 4

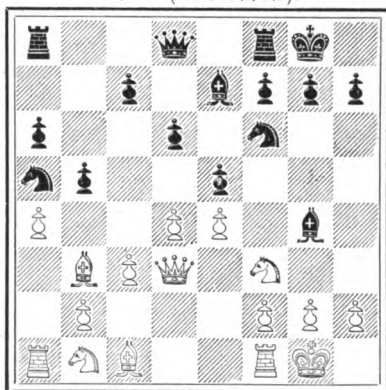
A very strong move at this point.

8 B—Kt 5  
9 P—Q B 3  
10 Q—Q 3!

9 Castles  
10 Kt—Q R 4

Position after Black's 10th move:—

BLACK (THE ALLIES).



WHITE (DR. TARRASCH).

..... Black's combination misses its mark. The White Bishop which is attacked retires



to another good diagonal, and the contemplated advance at a later stage of the Q B P does not turn out well. The Knight comes back into the game, but only with great danger.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 B—B 2    | 11 B×Kt     |
| 12 Q×Kt     | 12 P—Q B 4  |
| 13 Q—Q 3    | 13 P—B 5    |
| 14 Q—K 2    | 14 P×Q P    |
| 15 P×P      | 15 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 16 R—Q sq ! |             |

Admirably well played; the masked attack on the White Queen after the exchange, by and bye, of the White King's Pawn makes the Allies in the Black camp far from comfortable.

16 Q—B 2

..... Better, perhaps, to have chosen 16... Kt—Q Kt 5, with the object of taking off the dangerous King's Bishop. The continuation might have been 17 P—K 5, Kt×B; 18 Q×Kt, Kt—K sq; 19 Kt—B 3, Kt—B 2, &c.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 17 P×P      | 17 P×P     |
| 18 R×R      | 18 R×R     |
| 19 Kt—B 3   | 19 R—Kt sq |
| 20 B—Kt 5   | 20 P—R 3   |
| 21 B×Kt     | 21 B×B     |
| 22 Kt—Q 5 ! | 22 Q—Q sq  |
| 23 Q—K 3    |            |

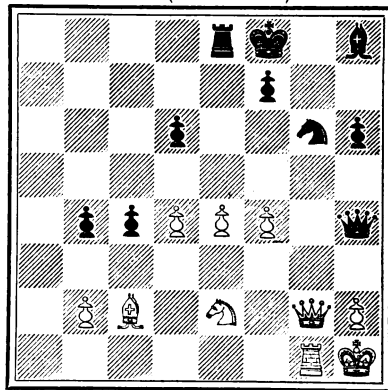
If 23 P—K 5, then 23... P×P; 24 Q—K 4, P—Kt 3, and Black seems to escape from his troubles.

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
|               | 23 P—Kt 4 |
| 24 P—K Kt 3 ! | 24 B—Kt 2 |

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

Position after Black's 32nd move :—

BLACK (THE ALLIES).



WHITE (DR. TARRASCH).

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 33 P—K 5 | 33 Kt×K B P |
|----------|-------------|

..... If the Black Allies had penetrated the beautiful design of their clever opponent, they would by means of an earlier advance of their Q Kt P, have materially reduced the efficiency of the dangerous King's Bishop.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 34 Q—Kt 8 ch | 34 K—K 2  |
| 35 P×P ch    | 35 K—Q sq |
| 36 B—R 4     |           |

And the Black Allies resigned.

### GAME No. 2,886.

Played 9th September, 1907, at Carlsbad, in the Masters' Tournament. A brilliancy prize was awarded to the winner of this game. The notes, which appeared originally in our French contemporary, *La Strategie*, are taken from the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.

In reference to White's 11th move, P—B 4, *The Field* says :— With this move White gives up a Pawn, getting, however, more than adequate compensation in development. So much so that had the Pawn been given up designedly the combination would have enhanced



the value of the game considerably. However, Cohn need not have made the confession that giving up the Pawn was accidental, and nobody would have been the wiser for it.

### *Queen's Pawn Opening.*

WHITE.  
E. COHN.

BLACK.  
TCHIGORIN.

1 P—Q 4

1 Kt—K B 3

.....Tchigorin has often tried some novel defence in this opening and in the Queen's Gambit game, but with little success.

2 P—Q B 4

2 P—Q 3

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 Q Kt—Q 2

4 P—K 4

Inferior to 4 P—K 3.

4 P—K 4

5 K Kt—K 2

He cannot maintain his centre Pawn. See the preceding note.

5 B—K 2

.....P—Q B 4 would have compelled White to have taken one of the Pawns or to have advanced P—Q 5.

6 P—K Kt 3

6 Castles

7 B—Kt 2

7 R—K sq

.....Seeing that there is no immediate utility in playing this Rook, beyond making room at K B sq for the B or Q Kt, the alternative move, Kt—K sq, followed by P—K B 4, can be suggested.

8 Castles

8 B—B sq

9 P—K R 3

9 P×P

10 Q×P

Tchigorin expected 10 Kt×P.

10 Kt—K 4

.....The position of Black is a little crowded, but not bad. He ought to have played 10... P—K Kt 3, followed by B—K Kt 2. The move in the text is a false step, which immediately gives the advantage to White.

11 P—B 4

Sacrificing a Pawn for a strong attack.

11 P—B 4

.....He disorganises his game, the Queen's Pawn becomes weak, and he loses time. Better seems the move 11... Kt—Kt 3.

12 Q—B 2

12 Kt×B P

13 P—Kt 3

13 Kt—Q R 4

.....The move 13... Kt—Kt 3, though gaining time, would have prevented the sortie of the Queen. The development of Black is about as bad as it can be.

14 B—Kt 2

14 Kt—B 3

.....He has played this Knight four times, during which White has obtained a very strong position.

15 Q R—Q sq

Threatening P—K 5.

15 Q—R 4

16 P—K Kt 4

16 Kt—Q 5

.....He tries to free his game by giving up the Pawn which he won, but it is now too late.

17 Kt×Kt

17 P×Kt

18 P—Kt 4

.....Good! If he had played at once 18 Q×P, then Black could have replied with Q—B 4, forcing the exchange of Queens. If 18 R×P, with P—Q 4, threatening 19... B—Q B 4.

18 Q×Kt P

19 R×P

19 Q—R 4

20 P—Kt 5

20 Kt—Q 2

.....A preferable continuation seems to be 20... Kt—R 4, followed by 21 P—K Kt 3.

21 Kt—Q 5

21 Q—Q sq

There is nothing better.



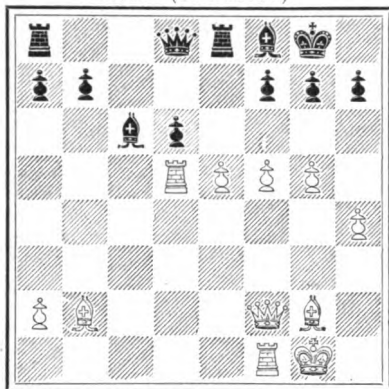
- 22 P—K R 4    22 Kt—Kt 3  
 23 P—B 5    23 Kt×Kt  
 24 R×Kt    24 B—Q 2  
 25 P—K 5!    25 B—B 3

.....If 25..., P×P; 26 K R—Q sq, R—K 2; 27 P—B 6 wins a piece.

Position after Black's 25th move :—

B—B 3.

BLACK (TCHIGORIN).



WHITE (E. COHN).

- 26 P—K 6

Decisive.

- 26 P×P

.....If 26..., B×R; 27 B×B, P×P; 28 P—B 6, P×P; 29

P×P, K—B 2; 30 Q—K 2 winning easily.

- 27 P×P    27 Q—K 2

.....Forced, for if 27..., B×R; 28 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 29 B×B (threatening P—K 7), R—K 2; 30 Q—B 5 (threatening B—K 4), K—Kt sq; 31 B—K 4, P—K Kt 3, 32 Q—B 7 ch, and mate next move.

- 28 Q—B 7 ch    28 K—R sq  
 29 R(Q5)—K B 5    29 Q×Q

.....29..., Q×K P would cost a piece by 30 Q×B ch, R×Q; 31 R×R ch, &c.

- 30 P×Q    30 R—K 7  
 31 R(B sq)—B 2    31 R×R  
 32 R×R    32 P—Q 4  
 33 B—Q 4    33 P—K R 4

.....To prevent the advance of the K R P, but the isolation of his own K R P creates a new danger.

- 34 P—Kt 6

Threatening R—B 5.

- 34 B—Q 2  
 35 R—K 2    35 B—Q 3  
 36 B—R 3!    36 B—Q Kt 4  
 37 R—K 6    37 Resigns.

.....The loss of a piece is inevitable. If, for example, 37..., B—B sq; 38 R—K 5, &c., and if 37..., B—B 2; 38 B—Q B 5, &c.

## GAME No. 2,887.

### Sicilian Defence.

The following interesting and particularly instructive *partie*, played September 14th, 1907, in the nineteenth round of the recent Carlsbad International Tournament, between P. S. Leonhardt, of Stockholm, Sweden, and G. Tartakower, of Vienna, Austria, was awarded the second prize for brilliancy (*ex-æquo* with E. Cohn's win from Tchigorin in the same round). The annotations are our own.—*New Orleans Times Democrat*.

WHITE.    BLACK.  
 P. S. LEONHARDT.    S. TARTAKOWER.

- I P—Q 4

So the initial move of White necessitates the naming of the *début*; but, as will be noted, Black's reply and White's second

move convert the opening forthwith into a genuine Sicilian Defence.

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



.....4... P-K Kt 3, at once, is now held inferior, because of the strong attack initiated by 5 P-Q B 4, introduced by Marozcy.

5 Kt-Q B 3 5 P-K Kt 3  
.....Still more unfavourable, if possible, is the Fianchetto here, as leading directly into the grooves of a well-known and brilliant attack occurring in a game E. Post *v.* Swiderski, in the fifth round of the Ostend Congress of 1906. Black seems to have nothing better than the usual 5... P-Q 3, &c.

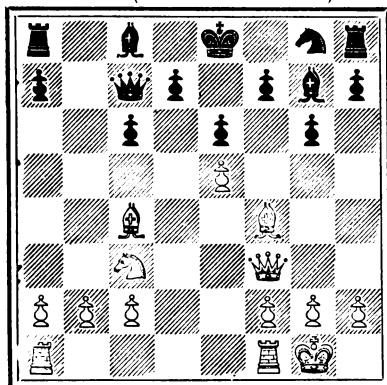
6 Kt×Kt 6 Kt P×Kt  
7 P-K 5 7 Kt-Kt sq  
.....Considering the manifest danger following this line of play, 7... Kt-R 4 succeeded, if, *e.g.*, 8 P-K Kt 4, by 8... Kt-B 2, and then P-K 3, duly, would appear preferable.

8 Q-B 3!  
This is the striking coup introduced by Herr Post in his game above mentioned.

8 B-K Kt 2  
.....In that *partie* Swiderski tried, instead, 8... Q-R 4, the speedy conclusion being 9 B-K B 4, B-K Kt 2; 10 B-B 4, P-B 3; 11 P-K 6! Kt-R 3; 12 Castles (Q R), Q-Q B 4; 13 P×P ch, B×P; 14 Q-K 2! Kt-B 4; 15 R×B! K×R; 16 Q-K 6 ch, and Swiderski resigned.

9 B-Q B 4 9 P-K 3  
10 B-B 4 10 Q-B 2  
11 Castles K R!

Position after White's 11th move :—  
BLACK (HERR TARTAKOWER).



WHITE (HERR LEONHARDT).

The elegance of the sacrifice of the K P involved in this move has the additional quality of perfect soundness, as the sequel shows.

11 B×P  
12 Kt-Kt 5! 12 Q-Kt sq  
13 B×B 13 Q×B  
14 Q R-Q sq 14 P-Q 4  
15 K R-K sq 15 Q-Kt sq

.....Not 15... Q-B 3... obviously, for then 16 Kt-B 7 ch, K-Q sq; 17 Q-K Kt 3, and wins.

16 B×P! 16 B P×B  
17 Q×Q P 17 B-Kt 2

.....He has, seemingly, absolutely no saving move. 17... K-B sq, instead, suggested by onlookers, after the game, as a feasible defence, was shown by Leonhardt to be unavailing against 18 Q-B 5 ch, followed by 19 Kt-B 7! &c.

18 Kt-Q 6 ch 18 K-B sq  
19 Q-K 5 19 B-Q 4  
20 Q×R 20 Q×Kt  
21 P-Q B 4!

Applying the misericorde! The game is practically over at this early stage, and the rest of the moves need no comment.

21 R-K sq  
22 P×B 22 P-K 4  
23 Q×R P 23 Kt-B 3  
24 Q-R 8 ch 24 K-K 2  
25 Q-R 4 25 K-B sq  
26 R-K 3 26 K-Kt 2  
27 R-K R 3 27 Kt-R 4  
28 P-K Kt 4 28 Kt-B 5  
29 Q-R 6 ch 29 K-B 3  
30 R-K B 3 30 K-K 2  
31 Q-Kt 7 31 K-Q sq  
32 Q×B P 32 R-B sq  
33 Q-Q Kt 7 33 Kt-K 7 ch  
34 K-Kt 2 34 R×R  
35 K×R 35 Kt-Q 5 ch  
36 K-Kt 2 36 Q-K B 3  
37 P-Q 6! 37 Q×Q P  
38 R-Q B sq 38 Q-K 3  
39 Q-Kt 8 ch 39 K-K 2  
40 R-B 7 ch 40 K-B 3  
41 Q-Q 8 ch 41 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,888.

A brilliancy prize was awarded to the winner of this game in the Carlsbad Tournament. Notes from the *Hereford Times*.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
M. D. JANOWSKI. Professor BERGER.

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

Quite sound; White has a Queen's Gambit Accepted position, with a Pawn ahead.

- 4 P—K 3      3 P—K 3

It would be a mistake to attempt to maintain the Pawn by P—Q Kt 4, as Black, with P—Q R 4, &c., would ultimately have the better of the game.

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

..... There appears to be no good reason for this weakening advance.

- 14 P—Kt 5    14 Kt—B 4  
15 B—K B 3    15 Kt—Q 6  
16 B×B      16 Kt×Q B  
17 Q—Kt 3    17 Kt×B  
18 Q×Kt (Kt 2) 18 Q—B 3

..... Preventing Kt—B 6.

- 19 Q—R B sq    19 Q R—B sq  
20 Q—Kt 3    20 Q—R 3  
21 P—Kt 3    21 B—B 4  
22 Kt(Q2)—B 3

If now Kt—B 6, Black can dislodge the piece by Kt—K 2. It has been suggested that Black could, in reply to 22 Kt—B 6, venture Kt×K P; but this seems erroneous, on account of Kt—K 7 ch ultimately.

- 22 Q—R 4

- 23 K—Kt 2    23 Kt—B 3

..... He now lets the Kt in very effectively; evidently an aberration. Kt—K 2 was the right move.

- 24 Kt—B 6    24 K—R sq  
25 K R—Q sq    25 P—R 3  
26 R—B 4    26 Kt—Q 4  
27 R—K R 4    27 Q—Kt 3  
28 Kt(B 6)—K    28 Q—R 2  
29 P—K 4    29 Kt—K 2  
30 R—Q 7    30 Q R—K sq  
31 Kt—Kt 5

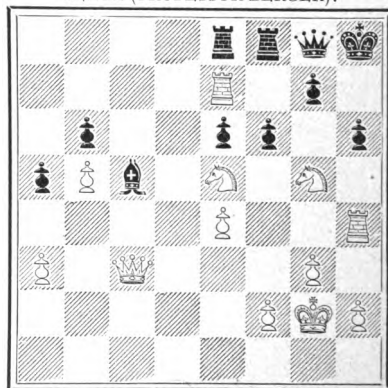
White has taken remarkable advantage of his opponent's error on the 23rd move. Games of this kind always afford a very valuable chess lesson for those students who observe as well as see.

- 31 Q—Kt sq  
32 Q—B 3    32 P—B 3  
33 R×Kt

A beautiful conclusion. If either B or R×R, 34 Kt—Kt 6 mate. If P×Kt (K 5), 34 R×P ch, P×R; 35 Q×P ch, &c. And if P×Kt (Kt 5), then 34 R×P ch, P×R; 35 Kt—Kt 6 mate; White's move, 32 Q—Q B 3, was a deep and very fine trap.

## 33 Resigns.

Position after White's 33rd move :—  
BLACK (PROFESSOR BERGER).



WHITE (M. D. JANOWSKI).



Four brilliancy prizes were offered in connection with the last New Zealand Championship Tournament, and the adjudicator, Mr. F. Hollins, of Huirangi, and late of Birmingham, has awarded first prize to Mr. Crackanthorp for the following game:—

## GAME No. 2,889.

*Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit.*

NOTES BY G. S. CARR.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. GIFFORD. Mr. CRACKENTHROP.

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 Q—K 2 4 P—Q 3

..... This is probably as good a reply for Black as any other. P×P is more compelling, and limits White's choice of a fifth move to Q×P and B×Kt. See analysis in *B.C.M.*, Vol. 24, Aug., 1904, page 423.

5 P—Q 4 5 P×K P  
6 B×Kt ch

White's correct move here would seem to be P—Q 5. Then, if 6..., P×Kt; 7 Q×B P, with the better game.

7 Q×P 6 P×B  
7 Kt—B 3

..... A fine move, taking full advantage of the opportunity. The Pawn which White has planned to win may be regarded as a lure.

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

..... A comparison of positions shews at once that the game is virtually won by Black. To gain a Pawn White has lost four moves in the way of development, and enabled Black to dispose his forces for an irresistible attack. It

affords, at any rate, a useful lesson in the art of playing your opponent's game.

12 Castles 12 Castles  
13 P—K R 3

A more hopeful move at this juncture would be P—K B 3—the usual and obvious way in this position of turning the tables on your adversary; but even then 13..., Kt—R 4 comes and if White ventures 14 P×P, then 14 B×P ch will win.

13 K—R sq

..... What need for this? Kt—R 4 would soon bring matters to a crisis, seeing that Black has a Queen, a Rook, two Bishops, and a Knight each ready to spring at the right moment upon the fortress of the doomed King.

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

Probably overlooking the double check which follows.

20 Kt—K 7 ch  
21 K—B sq 21 R×P ch  
22 K×R 22 Q—B 6 mate

..... A smart finish. But it would be difficult to be otherwise than brilliant under such provocation.





## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

THREE-MOVE PROBLEM TOURNEY OF "EL PAIS."—About two years ago Mr. H. W. Barry and I were asked to act as judges in an international three-move problem tourney organised by a Mexican paper, *El Pais*. Sr. Sandoval, the chess editor, was known to us only through his friend Sr. Guerra, who had been a correspondent of mine for some time. We were anxious to do all in our power to encourage the spread of the poetry of chess in Mexico, and we gladly accepted the post. Prizes were offered by the proprietors of the paper, and I did what I could to give publicity to the announcement. For several months the paper was sent to me regularly, and I received copies of nineteen of the competing three-movers. Then I heard nothing more of the venture, and my letters of inquiry remained unanswered. I can give no explanation of the reason for this, and must leave my readers to make their own interpretations. I am unwilling to have the tourney end in this *fiasco*, and the problem editor of the *British Chess Magazine* has very kindly offered me the use of his influence to wind up the matter. The nineteen competing positions which I have received copies of will be republished, and the authors are asked to send me their names. If any composers contributed positions not included in this number they are requested to send me copies thereof and full particulars. When I have all the data, I will ask Mr. Barry to make an adjudication, an award will be published and souvenirs distributed, instead of the advertised prizes. I hope all chess magazines and columns will give publicity to this notice, and, where possible, reprint the problems in notation for identification, so as to help me to bring the tourney to a speedy conclusion.

ALAIN C. WHITE, care of Numa Preti,

1st November, 1907.

72, Rue Saint Sauveur, Paris 2e, France.

BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION SECOND PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have pleasure in announcing that we shall publish the competing positions of this competition, starting in our next issue. Although the writer is one of the judges, only the printed proofs will be first seen by him—not even a MS. There are fifty-seven positions, which we shall publish at the rate of eight each month. The judges are as previously announced—Messrs. Collinson, Meyer, and Laws.

The solving competition in connection with this is stated below. Solutions to be forwarded to us at 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., not later than the last day of the month in which the positions appear.

The method of scoring points shall be as follows :—

(A) 3 points for the key move of each sound problem.

(B) 1 point for each dual continuation. [ F F ]



- (c) 3 points for a correct claim that a problem has no solution or has more than one key move, or is an impossible position, in which case no other points will be awarded in respect to this problem.

- (d) 1 point deducted for each incorrect claim.

The Federation medal will be awarded to the competitor who is a British subject and who takes the highest position in the final scores, as compared with other competitors, likewise British subjects. Further adequate prizes will be given by the Federation.

All points not covered by these rules shall be referred to the Executive Committee of the Federation, whose decision shall be final.

The prizes are :—First, £1 ; second, 15s. ; and third, 10s. ; the silver medal, as explained above, going only to a British subject.

**CHESS PROBLEM SOLVING CHAMPIONSHIP.**—We have been honoured by *Lasker's Chess Magazine* with some quotations from the remarks we made upon this subject. It appears that Dr. Lasker disowns the rôle credited to him, but that the *Magazine* alone is responsible ; yet it is singular in one passage the Doctor's name is mentioned as accepting responsibility. We were, naturally, unaware of the nice distinction. However, it matters little, since the points we raise will apply to the one equally as to the other. To start with, we are told that some four-movers were given to the solvers ; we should like to know the percentage, but this may be considered a detail. We certainly understood that the problems to be submitted were the entries in a three-move problem tourney inaugurated by *L.C.M.* Apparently, however, we were misinformed. The chess world would consider it nonsense if the management of old-established German, French magazines, or even ourselves, should individually take upon itself to dictate to the world that a championship should be awarded by the administrators of the magazine who made the offer. It is just possible that the finest solver living may never have seen a copy of *Lasker's Chess Magazine* nor heard of its challenge or invitation. It means this, and can go no further—that the winner of the Lasker competition is no more than the winner of an ordinary solution competition such as has been founded by *L.C.M.* and many another chess organ. As we have said before, the winner *may* actually be the greatest expert alive, but we expect more proof than has been given us to recognise him as such. It will be remembered that in the competition run by the *American Mirror of Sports* the event was largely advertised, and competitors received gratis copies of the problems, which enabled many to participate. This was more sportsmanlike than the *L.C.M.* Indeed, the whole of the problems were published in two English papers almost concurrently, and the same thing may have been done elsewhere.

The suggestion made by *Lasker's Chess Magazine* demonstrates that the position taken up is considered insecure, since the following paragraph needs no comment :—

“And now, instead of argument, a practical suggestion ! Let the *British Chess Magazine* arrange a competition for the solving championship, and let Mr. Laws frame its regulations.



From the result of our just-concluded competition we are inclined to believe that Mr. Kaiser, if he enters, will make good his claim to the title he has earned, any change in conditions notwithstanding."

As a challenge to make a proposition, we will at once say that we cannot assume the responsibility of laying down dicta to regulate the rules of such a more or less important question. In the near future we may make a suggestion, and we postpone further discussion of the subject. We will conclude these remarks by saying that in any competition for the solving championship of the world, the "papers" or "propositions" must not be only baby two-movers, but sturdy three-movers and profound four-movers; even five-movers should come into the counting. A true solver should have mastery over all that a composer can present, and though we should like to reckon in suimates, we fully recognise that objection might be raised to the inclusion of such ventures. *L.C.M.* curiously misunderstands our remark when we agreed that the three-mover was probably the best form of problem presented in modern times, but we never said it was the best article to give for expert solving exercises. We should be silly to do so, as it does not require a genius to solve a three-mover. A four-mover of a high order requires far more skill in solving than the most profound three-mover ever composed, and it must not be forgotten that its estimate in comparative difficulty has been computed at four times that of the three-mover.

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#### REVIEW (*Continued*).

"Terms and Themes of Chess Problems." By S. S. Blackburne.

This educating work has much to commend itself, not only to the novitiate but to the advanced student. It deals with many interesting and, we may say, curious points. In the first place, the elementary terms are explained in simple language in such a way that the interested tyro cannot fail to understand them. It is beyond our space to deal with the many points which have been treated by the writer; he has even gone so far as to explain terms which are now obsolete, and he has created, or one may say coined, expressions to meet certain contingencies; possibly an acceptance of his new terms may be acknowledged; he certainly has some reason for his suggestions.

One thing which makes the volume particularly inviting is that in every case where he has afforded information by quotations, he has given a short notice, bringing out the history or salient points of the composer's career whose problems he presents as examples, and these brief notes are really interesting.

When dealing with the Themes of Chess Problem strategy, he has had to confine himself to comparatively a small compass (about 80 pages) to the complex subject of themes. It is obvious that such a subject cannot be exhaustively treated in the limits to which he is prescribed.

The work should for years to come commend itself to all who are interested in the problem art.

There are, unfortunately, a few slips, but they are not serious. The most noticeable are that Mr. Blackburne gives Herr Meyer the



credit of being the inventor of the German notation,—this notation was probably in use before Herr Meyer was born. That Ober-Lieutenant P. H. Klett is dead, which is, happily, not the fact; and though probably not a mistake, one problem (a four-mover) has been rendered twice when one illustration would have sufficed. There is also a four-mover (unfortunately by the writer) given to illustrate a certain idea which has been known for some years to be unsound. These are, after all, small matters, and it must be taken generally that the work of Mr. Blackburne is most excellent, and should be in the hands of every one who has acquaintance with the art of problems, whether as a composer, solver, or admirer.

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FACTS AND TRIFLES.—In connection with the *El Pais* problems which we are publishing, Mr. A. C. White desires to offer a souvenir volume to the solver who proves the largest number to be unsound. This means one cook to a position will suffice to be demonstrated or proof of no solution.

Mr. A. C. White is spending the winter in France, and desires, for the present, all communications to be addressed c/o M. Numa Preti, 72, Rue Saint-Sauveur, Paris, 2e.

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*Hampstead and Highgate Express*—Mr. G. Heathcote and Mr. Challenger have given their award in this two-move competition. C. Vincent Berry, J. D. Williams, A. Charlick, Rev. G. Dobbs, F. A. L. Kuskop, and A. W. Daniel respectively take the six prizes, whilst A. Charlick, Rev. G. Dobbs, H. L. Schull, G. J. Slater, P. F. Blake, and J. D. Williams are in order named honourably mentioned. Eight of the honours go abroad and four are secured by English composers. The first two positions are :—

By C. Vincent Berry.—White : K at Q R 7, Q at Q B 3, R at K sq, B at K Kt 4, Kts at K 6 and Q Kt 4, Ps at K Kt 2 and K 5. Black : K at K 5, Q at K 6, R at K R 4, Kt at Q Kt 2, Ps at K B 5, Q B 4, and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

By J. D. Williams.—White : K at K B 8, Q at K Kt 2, Rs at K R 3 and Q R 3, B at Q Kt 4, Kts at K sq and Q R 5, Ps at K B 7 and Q B 2. Black : K at Q 5, Q at Q Kt 8, Rs at K R 5 and Q B 3, Bs at K R 2 and K Kt 8, Kt at Q Kt 7, Ps at K 4, Q 3, and Q B 2. Mate in two.

---

*Vienna Schachzeitung* Self-mate Tourney.—This was started under the generous patronage of Mr. A. C. White, who, with Herren Hasselkus and Fischer, adjudicated. First prize, Szymon Methal, of Warsaw; second, Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, of Brownsville, U.S.A.; third, Wolfgang Pauly, of Bucharest; fourth, Eugen Ferber, of Lutzelstein; fifth, Dr. Otto Dotterweich, of Bamberg; and sixth, P. A. Larson, of Ronne.

The two first positions are uncommonly fine, and we reproduce them :—

By Szymon Methal.—White : K at Q R 5, Q at K B 3, R at Q 2, B at Q B 2 and 7, Kts at K 5 and Q Kt 8, Ps at K B 4, Q Kt 2, and Q R 2. Black : K at Q B 4, Q at K Kt 4, Rs at K R 6 and K Kt 3,



B at K 2, Ps at K R 5, K Kt 5, K 3, and Q Kt 4. Self-mate in three.

By Rev. Gilbert Dobbs.—White : K at K R 4, Q at K Kt 7, Rs at K sq and K 7, Bs at K Kt 2 and Q Kt 8, Kts at K B 6 and Q 4, Ps at Q 7 and Q B 3. Black : K at K 4, Q at K 3, R at Q 3, B at K 7, Kt at K Kt 5, P at K Kt 6. Self-mate in three.

*Tidskrift for Schach*.—The two following problems have been awarded prizes respectively in the two and three move sections. They are interesting works :—

By F. W. Wynne.—White : K at Q Kt 4, Q at K Kt sq, R at K B 6, B at K R 4, Kts at Q 6 and Q B 7, P at Q B 3. Black : K at K 4, Rs at K 8 and Q 6, B at K Kt 7, Ps at K Kt 3, 5, Q 2, Q B 5, and Q Kt 6. Mate in two.

By C. E. Modin.—White : K at K R 5, Q at Q R sq, R at K 4, Kts at Q B 7 and Q R 3, Ps at K Kt 2, Q Kt 3 and 4. Black : K at K B 4, R at Q R 3, B at Q B sq, Ps at K R 2, 3, K B 5, Q 3, and 4. Mate in three.

Dr. E. Palkoska was accorded second prize, and hon. mentions were given to the Rev. J. Jespersen, E. E. Westbury, and C. G. Gavrilon, for two-movers ; and in the three-move section the Rev. J. Jespersen took second prize, and the third went to K. Neilsen, with hon. mention to the Rev. J. Jespersen, S. Herland, and E. G. Schultz.

*Football and Field* Half-Yearly Competition has resulted by Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood's award in the two appended positions getting the coveted honours in their different classes :—

By A. W. Daniel.—White : K at Q R 5, Q at K B 3, Rs at K 2 and 6, Kts at K 4 and Q B 5, Ps at K R 3, K B 6 and Q B 3. Black : K at Q 4, Rs at K R 4 and K B 8, Bs at K Kt 8 and Q R 5, Kts at K R 2 and K B 7, Ps at K R 3, K B 2, Q B 5 and 7. Mate in two.

By F. Gamage.—White : K at Q B 8, Q at Q R 6, Bs at K R 5 and Q Kt 8, Kt at K 5, Ps at K B 6, Q B 3 and 4. Black : K at K B 4, Ps at K R 5, 7, K Kt 2, and Q R 2. Mate in three.

*Skakblad* Three-move Tourney.—Dr. E. Palkoska, F. W. Wynne, A. Ursic, Vetesnik and Zemen (joint), and Pedersen-Horne take the five prizes in order quoted. Dr. Palkoska's three-mover has a fine key move, which reminds us of a classic by P. Klett, though it is distinguished in its actual strategical meaning.

By Dr. E. Palkoska.—White : K at K B 7, Q at Q B 6, B at Q R 3, Kt at K Kt 3, Ps at K R 2, 5, K Kt 2, Q 2, Q B 3, and Q Kt 3. Black : K at K 4, R at Q 6, Kt at K B 7, Ps at K Kt 5, Q 3, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

*B.C.M.* Fourteenth Problem Tourney.—The following further entries are to hand :—21, "Ambitiosa recidet ornamento"; 22, "Such problems should be dedicated to Dr. Osler!"; 23, "Be true to your standard"; 24, "United even weak ones win!"; 25, "Triplicity"; 26, "Lapageria"; 27, "Strategy."



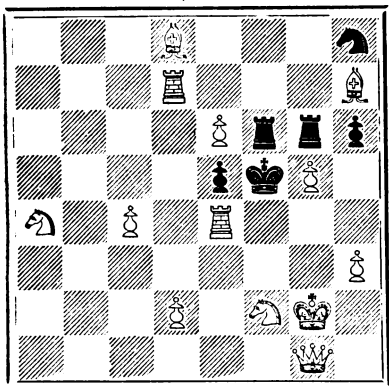
## PROBLEMS.

EL PAIS PROBLEM TOURNEY (published by request).

No. 2186.

"Do it now."

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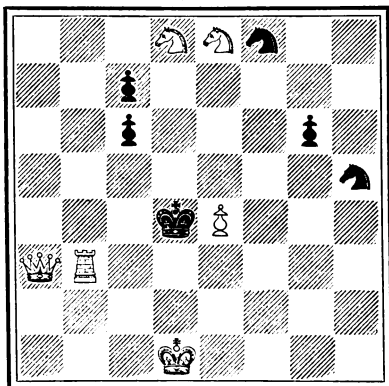
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White mates in three moves.

No. 2187.

"Caramba."

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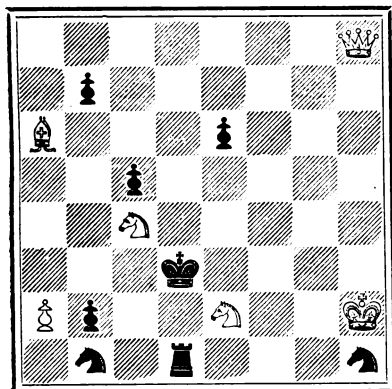
WHITE.

White mates in three moves

No. 2188.

"Eldorado."

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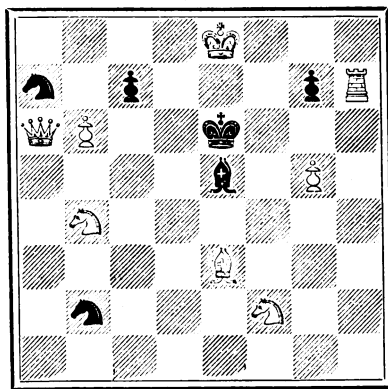
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White mates in three moves.

No. 2189.

"Mercurio."

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves



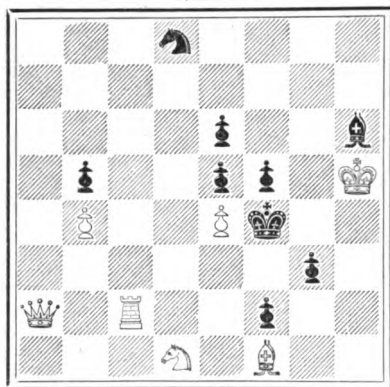
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## EL PAIS TOURNEY.

No. 2190.

"Lamina Damascena."

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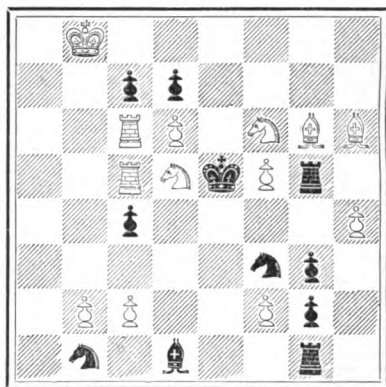
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No. 2191.

"Sic itur ad astra."

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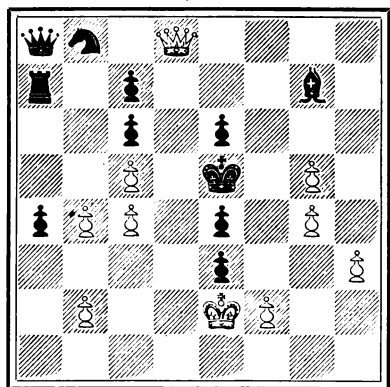
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No. 2192.

"Complexity in Simplicity."

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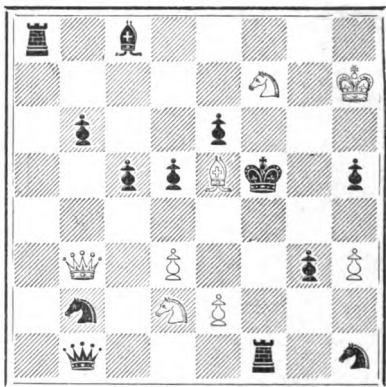
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No. 2193.

"Pro Aris et Focis."

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WHITE.

White mates in three moves.







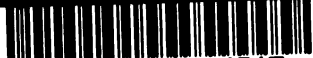








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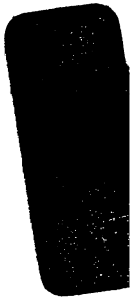


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