



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



# *The British chess magazine*

~~6-23~~

4204

2105

v. 23.

**COOK**

**LIBRARY OF  
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY**

**PRESENTED BY  
THE ESTATE OF**

**EUGENE B. COOK**

**CLASS OF 1850**









THE

# British Chess Magazine.

---

VOLUME XXIII., 1903.

---

LONDON: TRUBNER & CO.,  
Dryden House, 43, Gerrard Street, Soho, London, W.

LEEDS: WHITEHEAD & MILLER, 38, PARK CROSS STREET.



# INDEX.

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

### GAMES.

*(The numbers refer to the pages throughout.)*

Albin *v.* Pillsbury, 223  
Allies *v.* Marshall, 29  
Assūlī *v.* Allajlāj, 446, 448  
Barry *v.* Blackburne, 207  
Bellingham *v.* Hymes, 205  
Biaggini *v.* Bowles, 109  
Blackburne *v.* Amateur, 392  
Blackburne *v.* Macdonald, 34  
Blackburne *v.* No. 6, 307  
Borofski *v.* Bernstein, 510  
Bobroff and Bojarkoff *v.* Tchigorin, 512  
Boxins *v.* Ginner, 215  
Brooke *v.* Allingham, 358  
Brooke *v.* Tietjen, 39  
Brunton *v.* Passmore, 335  
Carr *v.* Palmer, 345  
Carroll *v.* Atkinson, 78  
Cheshire *v.* Lean, 359  
Chotimirski *v.* Salve, 480  
Curnock *v.* Physick, 84  
Delmar *v.* Lasker, 28  
Demester *v.* Harvey, 357  
Dobell *v.* Cheshire, 514  
Dod *v.* Mills, 311  
Dod *v.* Palmer, 482  
Dunstan *v.* Jackson, 393  
Fähndrich and Schlechter *v.* Fleissig and  
Marco, 248, 254

Fawcett *v.* Gunston, 430  
Finlayson *v.* Howitt, 312  
Fleissig and Marco *v.* Fähndrich and  
Schlechter, 251  
Friedberger *v.* Bolland, 347  
Griffith *v.* Erskine, 38  
Gunsberg *v.* Weiss, 332  
Gunston *v.* Carr, 389  
Hammond *v.* Tillard, 133  
Hayward *v.* Bundock, 37  
Houghttelling *v.* Cornell, 376  
Jackson *v.* Dunstan, 360  
Jones *v.* Gunston, 429  
Kaldegg *v.* Zeissl, 391  
Keir *v.* Elwell, 361  
Kelly *v.* Wahlutuch, 88  
Kieff *v.* St. Petersburg, 12, 113  
Lasker and Rice *v.* Maróczy and Hoffer,  
256  
Lasker *v.* Tchigorin, 379 (5)  
Lawrence *v.* Pillsbury, 202  
Lines *v.* Shaw, 79  
Lipschütz, Finn, and Hymes *v.* Lasker,  
Delmar, and Redding, 27  
Louis *v.* Mahood, 86  
Lund *v.* Braund, 40  
Macdonald *v.* Smith, 81  
Mackenzie *v.* Morling, 34

Mahood v. Stevens, 36  
 Manlove v. Doyle, 346  
 Manson v. Griffin, 513  
 Marco v. Pillsbury, 223  
 Maróczy v. Moreau, 180  
 Maróczy v. Schlechter, 222  
 Maróczy v. Tchigorin, 266  
 Maróczy v. Wolf, 272  
 Marshall v. Atkins, 204  
 Marshall v. Burgoyne, 23  
 Marshall v. Maróczy, 267  
 Marshall v. Swiderski, 267  
 Marshall v. Teichmann, 177  
 Michell v. Wainwright, 431  
 Mieses v. Albin, 181  
 Mieses v. Maróczy, 181  
 Mieses v. Marshall, 180  
 Mieses v. Pillsbury, 180  
 Mieses v. Taubenhaus, 182  
 Mills v. Schott, 80  
 Mortimer v. Gunston, 428  
 N. N. v. Zybin, 197  
 North v. Crane, 78  
 Palmer v. Cairns, 35  
 Palmer v. Carr, 132  
 Palmer v. Wainwright, 430  
 Peach v. Buttfield, 375  
 Pillsbury v. Albin, 225  
 Pillsbury v. Bernstein, 108  
 Pillsbury v. Bowles, 26  
 Pillsbury v. Chapman and Brooke, 308  
 Pillsbury v. Marco, 184  
 Pillsbury v. Marshall, 125, 321  
 Pillsbury v. Schlechter, 180  
 Pillsbury v. Swiderski, 318  
 Pillsbury v. Wolf, 129  
 Rabinovitch v. Schiffers, 508

Reggio v. Mieses, 223  
 Salve v. Tchigorin, 512  
 Schlechter v. Gunsberg, 320  
 Schlechter v. Marshall, 223  
 Schlechter v. Mieses, 318  
 Schlechter v. Pillsbury, 128, 356  
 Schlechter v. Tarrasch, 127  
 Schlechter v. Tchigorin, 319  
 Shields v. Hopper, 130  
 Snosko Boroskoi v. Benjko, 509  
 Stockwell v. Brooke, 273  
 Tarrasch v. Schlechter, 271  
 Tarrasch v. Teichmann, 178  
 Taubenhaus v. Moreau, 183  
 Taubenhaus v. Reggio, 180  
 Tchigorin v. Bernstein, 511  
 Tchigorin v. Lovtski, 510  
 Tchigorin v. Marshall, 478  
 Tchigorin v. Pillsbury, 85  
 Teichmann v. Marco, 270  
 Teichmann v. Maróczy, 268  
 Teichmann v. Mieses, 269  
 Teichmann v. Taubenhaus, 223  
 Thomas v. Carr, 390  
 Tietjen v. Anspach, 31  
 Tietjen v. Butler, 31  
 Tietjen v. Fraser, 32  
 Wainwright v. Lambert, 432  
 Ward v. Loman, 83  
 Ward v. Wildman, 82  
 Webb v. Cheshire, 135  
 Webb v. Fawcett, 133  
 Welsh v. Ringwood, 374  
 Wright v. Woon, 131  
 Yurevitch v. Levitski, 481  
 — v. —, 300 (7)

## END-GAMES AND GAME-ENDINGS.

Cable Match, 208  
 Chess Studies and End-Games, from *La Stratégie*, 55, 103, 154, 196, 247, 299, 336, 373, 414, 459, 493  
 Horwitz and Kling, 10  
 Locock, C. D., by, 139

Ponziani's 47th Position, 62  
 Stalemates, various, 283—287  
 Troitzky, by, from *La Stratégie*, 55, 103, 154, 196, 247, 299, 336, 373, 414, 459, 493

## OPENINGS.

Allgaier Gambit, 248, 251, 254, 513  
 Bird's Opening, 393, 481  
 Caro-Kann Defence, 178

Centre Counter Gambit, 79, 80, 432  
 Centre Gambit, 180  
 Danish Gambit, 180 (2), 181 (2), 345

Evans Gambit, 133, 135, 215, 273, 391  
 Four Knights' Game, 28, 78  
 French Defence, 180, 509  
 French Defence—Gledhill Attack, 31 (2),  
 32, 109, 374, 375, 376  
 Games at Odds, 88, 197  
 Giuoco Piano, 78, 133, 358, 428, 429  
 Irregular Defence, 510  
 Kieseritzky Gambit, 307, 320  
 King's Bishop's Gambit, 83, 130, 268, 269  
 318, 321, 356, 478  
 King's Gambit Declined, 85, 511  
 King's Knight's Gambit, 267, 318  
 Max Lange's Attack, 12  
 Mujannah Opening, 446  
 Muzio Gambit, 266, 267, 300, 319, 392  
 Petroff's Defence, 223 (2), 308, 332  
 Queen's Counter Gambit, 132  
 Queen's Gambit, 23, 81, 225

Queen's Gambit Declined, 26, 125, 127,  
 129, 177, 180, 204, 205, 311, 430 (2),  
 482  
 Queen's Pawn Opening, 35, 38  
 Queen's Pawn Opening—Dutch Defence,  
 347, 360  
 Rice Gambit, 256, 379 (5)  
 Ruy Lopez, 29, 36, 82, 183, 184, 222,  
 223, 270, 271, 272, 312, 335, 346,  
 357, 359, 361, 389, 390, 431, 480, 508  
 512, 514  
 Sayyāl Opening, 448  
 Scotch Game, 37, 40  
 Sicilian Defence, 34 (2), 39, 108, 202, 207,  
 223, 510  
 Two Knights' Defence, 512  
 Three Knights' Game, 223  
 Vienna Opening, 84, 182  
 Zukertort's Opening, 86, 131

## PROBLEM DEPARTMENT.

PROBLEM WORLD: by B. G. Laws.

41, 89, 136, 185, 226, 274, 322, 362, 394, 433, 483, 517.

Adolph Bayersdorfer, as Problem Composer  
 and Critic, 89 (reviewed by Max J.  
 Meyer)

An Appeal in *Brighton Society*, 141

Anderssen's 3-move classic, 140

*B.C.M.* Eleventh International Problem  
 Tourney—Judges' Report, 226, 274,  
 324, 364

*B.C.M.* Eleventh Problem Tourney—The  
 Patron and Judges, 193

*B.C.M.* Gold Medal, 397

*Birmingham Town Crier*, 41, 488

Branch, W. S., 278, 325

Bull, C. A. L., 236, 277

*Canterbury Times*, 520

*Checkmate*, 140

*Checkmate curiosities*, 437

*Danske Skakopgaver*, 94

Development of the Chess Problem Com-  
 petition, 239

Development of the Chess Problem, Notes  
 on, by J. W. Allen, 185, 237, 275,  
 322, 362, 394, 437, 484

Duals—Short Mates, 43

End-game Studies (!) by C. D. Locock,  
 139

Errata and Corrigenda, 94, 140, 191, 274,  
 277, 325, 326, 327, 364, 396, 399,  
 437

Facts and Trifles, 41, 94, 140, 189, 236,  
 277, 325, 364, 396, 437, 488, 519

F. Bonner Feast, Dr., 41, 278, 488

In Honour of the King and Queen, 278

'King in the Corner' Problems, Collection  
 of, 438

*Leisure Hour* Tourney, Remarks on, 43

Longest Sui-mate (Shinkman), 140

Lloyd's "Walking Match," 278

Mackenzie's Problems, Collection of, 141,  
 189, 438, 488

Max J. Meyer, 140, 141, 239

"Method in solving three-move chess  
 problems" (H. N. Fellows), 191

"Model" mate defined, 94

"Modern Chess Problem, The" (P. H.  
 Williams), 94, 324, 363, 395, 434

New Year Wishes, 41  
*New York Clipper's* 2,400th Problem, 140  
*Norwich Mercury* 'Spotting the Favourites'  
 Competition, 364, 487  
 Notes on the Development of the Chess  
 Problem, by J. W. Allen, 185, 237,  
 275, 322, 362, 394, 437, 484, 517  
 Novel Problem Tourney conditions, 435  
 Original Positions watered down, 278, 365  
 Our Solution Tourney Result, 236  
 "Ping Pong," 396  
 Problem Coincidences, 521

Problem Composition—Restriction in  
 variety, 522  
 "Problem Idea and its Development," 365  
 Pure and Economical mates, 94  
 "Spotting the Favourites," 364, 487  
 "Twentieth Century Retractors" (Mrs.  
 W. J. Baird), 136 (4), 398, 489, 491  
 (2), 492 (2)  
 "Über das Wesen des Schach-problems,"  
 by Arthur Gehlert, 326  
 Westbury, E. E., 278, 488  
 White, Alain C., 141, 189, 438

## PROBLEM AND SOLUTION TOURNEYS.

*B.C.M.* "All-in" and Special Solution  
 Tourneys, 42, 95, 236, 277  
*B.C.M.* "All-in" Solution Tourney closed,  
 43  
*B.C.M.* Eleventh International Problem  
 Tourney—Judges' Report, 226, 274,  
 324, 364  
*B.C.M.* Eleventh Solution Tourney Result,  
 236, 277, 397  
*B.C.M.* Twelfth Problem Tourney, 363,  
 397, 433, 483, 519  
*Aftonbladet*, 237, 397, 435  
*Armeeblatt*, 397, 519  
*Birmingham News*, 436  
*Brighton Society*, 140, 190, 239  
*Chachmatnoje Obozrenije*, 94, 138  
*Checkmate*, 187, 437  
 Commonwealth International Problem  
 Tourney, 93  
*Football and Field*, 366, 520  
*Hampstead and Highgate Express*, 41, 138,  
 396, 521  
*Knowledge*, 188  
*Leeds Mercury*, 137

*Leisure Hour*, 43, 435  
*Literary Digest*, 366, 437  
*Lloyd*, 120 chess problems, 519  
*Louisiana Purchase* and Seventh American  
 Chess Congress Problem Tourney, 486  
*Manchester Weekly Times*, 190  
 Netherlands Chess Association, 237, 278,  
 365, 397  
*Nordiske Schackforbund*, 436  
*Norwich Mercury* Christmas Competition,  
 486  
*Norwich Mercury* 'King in the Corner'  
 Two and Three-move Tourneys, 365,  
 438, 486  
*Reading Observer* Coronation Tourney, 189  
*Rivista Scacchistica Italiana*, 237, 398  
*Schachmatnoje Obozrenije*, 94, 138  
*Sydney Morning Herald*, 365, 434  
*Wedrowiec*, 436  
*Western Daily Mercury*, 396, 437  
*Western Morning News*, 488  
 Williams' "Miniature" Tourney, 236, 363,  
 397, 433, 483

## PROBLEMS.

*B.C.M.* Eleventh Problem Tourney Prize  
 Problems, 279, (4), 280 (4), 328 (4)  
 Anderssen, 140, 485 (3), 486 (2)  
 van Dijk Azn, 397  
 Baird, Mrs., "Twentieth Century Retractors,"  
 136 (4), 398, 491, 492  
 Bayersdorfer, 92 (4), 93 (2)  
 Berry, 138  
 Blake, 137, 138, 279 "Ping Pong" (*vide*  
 p. 364), 366.

Bone, 323 (4)  
 Brede, 395 (2)  
 Brock, 437  
 Browne, 523  
 Bull, 236, 277, 368, 400  
 Cauveren, 397  
 Charlick, 48, 96  
*Checkmate*, from, 140 (3), 437 (2), 438  
 Chocholous, 227  
 Cochine, 138 (2) (*vide* p. 191)

- Crum, 278 (2) "E" and "A"  
 Daniel, 96, 368, 400, 524  
 Del Rio, 186, 187, 237  
 Dobbs, 143, 144, 439  
 D'Orville, 394 (4)  
 English, 140  
 Erlin, 365, 398  
 Erlin and Nemo, 364  
 Feast, 137, 143  
 Feigl, 138, 398  
 Fellows, 96, 144, 436, 523  
 Gamage, 439, 524  
 Geary, 188  
 Gold, 140  
 Greenwell, 48  
 Hawkins, 440  
 Healey, 140  
 Heathcote, 188, 280 "Atalanta," 365  
 Hood, 440  
 Jespersen, 189 "E.A.," 366  
 Kling, 518 (2)  
 Koch, 239  
 Kohltz and Kocklekorn, 95 (2), 190  
 de Kolste, 365  
 Kuiper, 518  
 Lane, 188, 368 (*vide p.* 396)  
 Lasker, 488 (2)  
 Laws, 189, 240, 278 (*vide p.* 365)  
 Lewis, 239, 277 (3)  
 Locock, 524  
 Lolli, 187  
 Loyd, 278, "The Walking Match"  
     (*vide p.* 399)  
 Lucena, 237  
 Mackenzie, 137, 279 (2), 'A fairily-fashioned  
     fancy' and 'The Merry-go-round,'  
     325, 365, 434  
*Manchester Weekly Times*, from, 190  
 Mendheim, 238, 276 (2)
- Meyer, 328 "Influenza"  
 Milford, 439  
 Moller, 279 "As you like it"  
 Nemo-Weiss, 280 "Nelson"  
 Norman, 47  
 N.R.S., 440  
 Osborn, 435, 524  
 Palkoska, 397  
 Pauly, 188  
 Pradignat, 366  
 Prideaux, 138  
 Schiffer, 280 "Nolens volens," 328 "Qui  
     vive?"  
 Shinkman, 240  
 de Silva, 278 "E 7"  
 Skalik, 278 (*vide p.* 365), 397 (2)  
 Slater, 189, 227  
 Sparke, 47, 192, 523  
 Stalemate Problems, 283—287  
 Stamma, 186 (3)  
 Stevenson, 47  
 Sumner, 192  
 Teed, 140  
 Thompson, 137, 138, 366  
 Thursby, Sir J. O. S., 190  
 Van Dyk, 360  
 Vetesnik, 280 "3-drag," 328 "Uppgift"  
 Wainwright, 438 (2)  
 Wash, 144, 192, 368  
 Weinheimer, 398  
 Westbury, 328 "Albion"  
 White, 47, 143, 192, 400 (*vide p.* 437), 440  
 Williams, 48, 400, 434 (4)  
 Winter-Wood, E. J., 96  
 Wright, 189 "The Orb and Cross," 240,  
     365 "Black King in the Corner"  
 Wynne, 48, 143, 144, 188, 240, 436, 439,  
     523

---

## SOLUTIONS AND CRITICISMS.

- B.C.M. Tourney and General Problems*,  
     44—46, 141, 191, 228—235, 326, 366,  
     399, 438, 523, 524  
*End-game Studies*, by C. D. Locock, 367  
 Loyd's "Walking Match," 399
- Ponziani's 47th Position, 62  
 Retractors, 45, 141, 326, 491, 499  
 Troitzky's Chess Studies and End-games,  
     58, 110, 157, 199, 255, 301, 337, 378,  
     419, 476, 496

---

## MISCELLANEOUS.

- Allgaier Gambit, 248  
 American International Tournament, 468  
*B.C.M. Eleventh Problem Tourney*, 193
- Blackburne on Tour, 420, 463  
 Blackburne *v.* Marshall, 420, 476, 497  
 Brighton Chess Week, 505

British Chess Federation, 59, 112, 210, 314,  
349, 377, 413, 420, 460, 497  
Cable Match, 114, 202  
Café de la Régence, 500

## CHESS IN :—

America, 61, 61, 516  
Bath, 67, 113  
Birmingham, 21, 64, 119, 467  
Bournemouth, 516  
Bradford, 74, 117, 258  
Brighton, 385, 473, 505  
Bristol, 465  
Cambridge, 121  
Capetown, 384  
Chatham (New Club), 501  
Cornwall, 113  
Derby, 63  
Devon and Cornwall, 97, 145, 163,  
219  
Dublin, 503  
Dudley, 118  
Essex, 61  
Exeter, 67  
Felixstowe, 210  
France, 386  
Frome, 120  
Hastings, 209, 384, 467  
Huddersfield, 66  
Ipswich, 516  
Ireland, 113  
Leeds, 117  
Leicester, 119  
Liverpool, 16, 115, 170, 384, 469  
London, 23, 68, 120, 121, 171, 214,  
314, 426, 474, 497, 502  
Manchester, 15, 65, 212, 258, 499, 500  
Moscow, 164  
Newcastle, 464  
New Zealand, 117  
Norwich, 15, 113, 465  
Nottingham, 20  
Oxford, 21  
Paris, 240, 384, 500  
Plymouth, 67  
Russia, 384  
Scotland, 16, 64, 123, 169, 216, 264,  
315, 420, 423, 464, 469, 506  
Southend-on-Sea, 502  
Suffolk, 516  
Taunton, 120  
Thetford, 119  
Warminster, 499  
West of England, 97, 145  
Yorkshire, 74, 116, 166

Chess Freaks, 369  
Cheshire County Association, 211, 422, 501  
Cheshire Championship, 501  
Chess Handbook, 106

Chess in Parliament, 14  
Chess Regulations in Central Italy, 339,  
371  
Chess Studies and End-games,—by M.  
Troitzky, 55, 103, 154, 196, 247, 299,  
336, 373, 414, 459, 493  
Chess World, 14, 59, 160, 209, 257, 340,  
384, 420, 460, 497  
Correction of Game-ending, 62

## CORRESPONDENCE :—

British Chess Federation, 338, 413  
Chess Regulations in Central Italy, 339  
Monte Carlo Tournament, 339  
M. Tchigorin and the Rice Gambit,  
338

Cumberland Association, 466  
Damiano's Chess Treatise, 166  
Devon Congress, 219  
Devon County Association, 97, 143, 163,  
464  
Devon Schools' Competition, 464  
Distribution of a Tourney Fund, 50  
English Chess in the Early Eighteenth  
Century, 1  
Essex County Association, 465  
Essex County Trophy, 61, 502  
French Defence—Gledhill Attack, 9, 109,  
374  
Hanover Tourney Brilliancy Prizes, 163  
Hastings Chess Festival, 262  
Hastings Club German Tour, 314, 401  
Hertford Association, 465  
Hints to Students, 13  
Isle of Wight Championship, 257, 302  
Inter-Universities' Match, 175  
Kent County Association, 163, 303  
Kieff Tournament, 422  
Lancashire Chess Association, 341, 420,  
470  
Lasker v. Marshall (challenge), 314, 342,  
385, 424  
Lasker v. Tarrasch (challenge), 499

## LITERARY NOTICES AND REVIEWS :—

*Berlin Lokalanzeiger*, 113  
British Chess Code, 494  
*Chess Digest*, 198  
*Chess Traps and Stratagems*, 58, 111  
*Demonstration Chess Board*, 419  
*Devon County Yearbook*, 421  
*Durban Club (S.A.) Report*, 421  
*Guildhall Chess Player's Recorder*, 13  
*Hints to Students*, 13  
*Modern Chess Primer*, 153, 406  
*Monte Carlo Tournament*, 382  
*New Collapsible Chess Board*, 458  
*Selected Chess Endings*, 494  
*Sussex Chess Association Report*, 421

Living Chess, 25  
 London Chess League Fixtures, 1903-4,  
 426, 502

Mason, Mr. Jas. (Subscription for), 505

**MATCHES:—**

Aberdeen *v.* Dundee, 216  
 Birmingham *v.* Birmingham Y.M.C.A.  
 21

Cable Match, 114  
 City of London *v.* Oxford University,  
 121

City of London *v.* Oxford and Cam-  
 bridge, 174

Cheshire *v.* Cumberland, 79

Croydon *v.* Rest of Surrey, 69

Denbighshire *v.* Shropshire, 211

Devonshire *v.* Cornwall, 67

Devonshire *v.* Gloucestershire, 67

Devonshire *v.* Wiltshire, 120, 516

England *v.* America (Inter-Universi-  
 ties), 176

Essex *v.* Cambs, 120

Essex *v.* Hertfordshire, 15, 500

Glasgow *v.* Edinburgh, 65

Gloucestershire *v.* Somerset, 120

Gloucestershire *v.* Wiltshire, 166

Hampstead *v.* Hastings, 215

Hastings *v.* Berlin, 405

Hastings *v.* Berlin Association, 406

Hastings *v.* Cologne, 402

Hastings *v.* Dresden, 405

Hastings *v.* Nuremberg, 404

Hastings *v.* Wiesbaden, 403

Huddersfield *v.* North Manchester, 66  
 164

Isle of Wight *v.* Portsmouth, 423

Isle of Wight *v.* Southampton, 423

Kent *v.* Devon, 68

Kent *v.* Essex, 172

Kent *v.* Hants, 19, 516

Kent *v.* Sussex, 472

Lancashire *v.* Cheshire, 219

Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire, 74

Leeds *v.* Manchester, 117

Leicestershire *v.* Derbyshire, 63

Leicestershire *v.* Nottinghamshire, 21

Leicestershire *v.* Warwickshire, 119

Liverpool *v.* Manchester, 503

Liverpool "A" *v.* North Manchester,  
 115

Liverpool Central *v.* North Manches-  
 ter, 16, 65

Liverpool *v.* Glasgow, 170

London League Matches, 24, 69, 122,  
 171, 426, 502

Lud-Eagle *v.* Metropolitan, 172

Manchester *v.* Bradford, 117

Manchester *v.* Manchester and District  
 League, 212

Metropolitan *v.* Athenæum, 24

Metropolitan *v.* North London, 24

Midland Counties Union *v.* City of  
 London, 260

Newcastle *v.* Edinburgh, 123

New South Wales *v.* Victoria, 386

Nightingale Lane *v.* South Norwood,  
 174

Norfolk *v.* Cambs, 119

Northern Counties Union *v.* Scottish  
 Chess Association, 309

Northern Counties Union *v.* Southern  
 Counties Union, 71, 113, 342, 285

North Manchester *v.* Liverpool Cen-  
 tral, 16, 65

North *v.* South of Ireland, 385, 463

Oxford University *v.* Wilts Oxonions,  
 164

Oxford *v.* Cambridge, 175

Scottish Chess Matches, 17, 64, 123,  
 169, 170, 507

Somerset *v.* Devonshire, 67

Surrey *v.* Cambridge, 261

Surrey *v.* Gloucestershire, 260

Surrey *v.* Hertfordshire, 114

Surrey *v.* Kent, 165

Surrey *v.* Sussex, 19, 61,

Sussex *v.* Hants, 472

Sussex *v.* Kent, 20

Stirlingshire *v.* Glasgow, 169

Tyneside *v.* Tees-side, 18

United States *v.* England (Cable  
 Match), 209

Warminster *v.* Salisbury, 210

Warwickshire *v.* Oxfordshire, 21

West London *v.* Cambridge University,  
 121

West London *v.* Oxford and Cam-  
 bridge, 174

Wilts *v.* Somerset, 19

Worcestershire *v.* Leicestershire, 259

Worcestershire *v.* Shropshire, 165

Worcestershire *v.* Staffordshire, 118

Max Lange Attack, 12, 113

Midland Counties Union, 20, 63, 118, 165,  
 210, 259, 473, 504

Missing MS. (by Rev. Lewis Rou), 386.

Monte Carlo Tournament, 15, 62, 116, 160,  
 339, 340, 516

Mr. Harry Bateman, 315

Muzio Gambit, 300

National Chess Federation, 59, 112, 210,  
 314, 349, 377, 413, 420, 460, 497

Netherlands Tournament, 385

New Zealand Championship, 117

Northamptonshire Association, 464

Northern Counties Inter-County Cham-  
 pionship, 163, 217

Northern Counties Union, 16, 74, 167, 309, 311  
 North *v.* South Correspondence Match, 162, 209  
 Novel Cable Match (Proposed), Europe *v.* America, 163

#### OBITUARY :—

R. T. Bland, 257  
 F. C. Carroll, 200  
 Sir Edwin Gaunt, 383  
 J. I. Minchin, 57  
 C. J. Newman, 302  
 Philip George Sandford, 383  
 Hon. Robert Steel, 340  
 Samuel Tinsley, 158  
 Seth Ward, 57

Obituary, 57, 58, 158, 200, 257, 302, 340  
 Oldest Recorded Games of Chess — a Discovery, 441, 477  
 Pawn and Move Handicap, 197  
 Petroff Defence, 49, 156, 329  
 Plymouth Congress, 415  
 Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, 516

#### PORTRAITS AND ILLUSTRATIONS :—

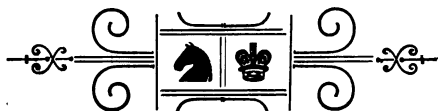
Mr. C. T. Blanshard, 153  
 Mr. H. L. Bowles, 149  
 Mrs. Bowles, 149  
 Rev. H. Bremridge, 100  
 Mr. F. C. Carroll, 200  
 Mr. Philip J. Dancer, 146  
 Essex Association Trophy, 502  
 Mr. W. H. Gundry, 101  
 Hastings Club at Nuremberg,—a souvenir group, facing 404  
 Hastings Club Touring Team, facing 401  
 Rev. Prebendary P. Hedgeland, 147  
 Mr. C. J. Lambert, 99  
 Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire match, 76  
 Mr. C. D. Locock, 195  
 Dr. C. Planck, 194

Southern Union Congress, Plymouth, —a group, facing 416  
 Mr. A. S. Stoneman, 151  
 Mr. T. Taylor, 145  
 Sir John Omerod Scarlett Thursby, Bart., facing 193  
 Mr. Carslake Winter Wood, 98

Rice Gambit, 256, 379  
 Ruy Lopez, 195  
 Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit, 241, 289, 333, 337  
 Ruy Lopez—New line of attack, 27  
 Scottish Chess Association, 340, 389  
 Sicilian Defence, 3, 108  
 Simpson's Divan, 115  
 Solutions to Chess Studies and End-games, 58, 110, 157, 199, 255, 301, 337, 378, 419, 476, 496  
 South African Championship, 258  
 Southern Counties Union, 19, 119, 165, 260, 314, 341, 415, 501  
 Stalemate, 281  
 Surrey Association Trophy, 173  
 Surrey *v.* Sussex—a correction, 61  
 Sussex Association, 471  
 Tchigorin on his Critics, 477

#### THE PROFESSOR :—

A Sketch, by A. L. Stevenson, 407, 450  
 Theory of the Russian Game, 49, 156, 329  
 Time Tests in Telegraphic Matches, 386  
 To our Subscribers, 492  
 Tournament in South Wales, 164  
 Universities' Cable Match, England *v.* America, 175  
 Vienna Gambit Tourney, 163, 265, 316  
 Dr. Wahlutuch (Manchester), presentation to, 499  
 Wilts County Cup, 210  
 Wiltshire Association, 464  
 Womanhood Correspondence Tourney, 113, 384  
 World's Championship, 314, 342, 385, 424, 499  
 Yorkshire Chess Association, 166, 213, 258








## BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1903.

## ENGLISH CHESS IN THE EARLY EIGHTEENTH CENTURY.

 HESS-PLAYERS who have also interested themselves in the political literature of the earlier half of the eighteenth century will doubtless remember that curious paper, 'A Short Essay on the Game of Chess,' in the Tory journal the *Craftsman* [No. 376, 15th September, 1733]. The essay is, in truth, written with a political purpose, and the chess-technicalities and terms are all intended to be interpreted in an allegorical and political sense. It accordingly laid itself open to attack, on the ground both of politics and of chess, and the challenge was soon accepted. On the 21st September, 1733, a pamphlet, dated from Slaughter's Coffee House, appeared in reply to it. Its title was 'A Letter to the *Craftsman* on the Game of Chess, occasioned by his Paper on the Fifteenth of this Month,' and it has generally been ascribed to Lord Hervey. This pamphlet is to a certain extent also political, and in the Whig interest, but, as might be expected from a work which emanated from the headquarters of London chess-players, it endeavours to criticise and correct the chess language of the *Craftsman*. But the pamphlet is itself often in error in its references to chess, and, although no criticism of it appeared in print, a very able one was compiled by the Rev. Lewis Rou, the pastor of the Huguenot Church in New York from 1710 until his death in 1750. It would appear that Rou, who was a keen chess-player,\* had his attention called to the pamphlet by William Cosby, the Governor of New York, and he wrote his reply in deference to the Governor's wish. His treatise, 'Critical Remarks upon the Letter to the *Craftsman* on the Game of Chess occasioned by his Paper of the 15th of Sept., 1773, and dated from Slaughter's Coffee-house, Sept. 21st,' was dated 'New York, y<sup>e</sup> 13th of December, 1734.' The MS. of this work was still in existence in New York in 1858, but since then all track of it has been lost. 'Notes and Queries,' July 19th, 1902, contained a long letter over the signature W.F., the object of which was to discover the present location of this MS., which has an additional interest for American chess players as being the earliest known composition on chess to be written in the New World. The letter in 'Notes and Queries' has now been reprinted, with valuable additions and comments, under the title of—'The Lost Manuscript of the Reverend Lewis Rou's. Critical Remarks' [Florence, The Landi Press, 1902]: and it is to be hoped that the revived interest in the question will lead to the recovery of

\* Cadwallader Colden, who wrote a series of 'Letters on Smith's History of New York' soon after Rou's death, says of Rou, 'The game of Chess was the only amusement he took, and perhaps was too fond of it. It was said that he wrote a treatise on it.'

the work, which seems to have been one of considerable ability and knowledge. The fullest description of Rou's work is to be found in 'The Book of the First American Chess Congress (1859), pp. 340—345. In the present pamphlet, W.F. gives a shorter description of the MS., and suggests a number of possible places where the missing work may exist in original or in copy. Since presumably Governor Cosby would have received a copy of the work, it is possible that Rou's work may yet be discovered in this country. Cosby belonged to an Irish family (Cosby of Stradbally), and his elder daughter married Lord Augustus Fitzroy, and was the mother of the third Duke of Grafton.

The 'supplementary comments' contain much interesting matter relative to London chess life in the first half of the 18th century. From about 1700 to 1770 the centre of chess activity in London was 'Slaughter's Coffee House,' sometimes called 'Old Slaughter's' to distinguish it from a rival of the same name which also stood in St. Martin's Lane. 'Old Slaughter's' was only demolished about 1843-4. Here the chess-playing Lord Sunderland, of whom Twiss has many anecdotes to tell, and Lord Godolphin came for their chess. Captain Joseph Bertin made it his headquarters, and his 'Noble Game of Chess' [London, 1735] was 'sold only at Slaughter's Coffee House, in St. Martin's Lane.' Here from 1725 onwards could be found the great mathematician, Abraham de Moivre [B. 1667, D. 1754], who for the last thirty years of his life lived on 'the petty sums he gained in explaining to the more curious visitors of Slaughter's, the mysteries of mathematical and chess problems.' Even the great Sir Isaac Newton would occasionally look in to drag de Moivre away from his chess to more serious work. It was doubtless at Slaughter's that Alexander Cunningham (D. 1730) first made famous the Three Pawns' Gambit, which since Stamma's time has been called by the name of the Cunningham Gambit. Here too in all probability was played in 1747 the match between Stamma and the rising French player, Philidor, in which the latter first gave decisive proof of his great skill at chess. Other noted names of the same period, associated with Slaughter's, are those of Sir Abraham Janssen, Baronet [D. 1765], Dr. Cowper, and M. Salvador. Sir Abraham was considered both by Philidor and by Count Bruhl, to have been the best English player that had ever lived, and Philidor could only give him the odds of Pawn for the move. He is also remembered in connection with the Duke of Rutland's enlarged chess, on a 10 x 14 board, with 28 men aside, which had a certain vogue for a time as a result of Sir Abraham's influence.

About 1770, Slaughter's Coffee House—for some reason or other—was deserted by chess players, and its place as a chess-resort was taken by the 'Salopian Coffee House,' which was still in existence in 1804 in Charing Cross. The Salopian was soon superseded, for in 1774, under the influence of Philidor, the first English chess club was formed, meeting in a house in St. James' Street.

The problem of the authorship of the original essay in the *Craftsman*, and of the Whig rejoinder, is also discussed with much acumen in the present pamphlet, and W.F. shows that it is practically certain that the former was not written by Bolingbroke, as has been sometimes supposed, and that it is at least doubtful whether Lord Hervey had anything to do with the reply.

H.J.R.M.

## THE SICILIAN DEFENCE.

(From the *Western Daily Mercury*.)

HIS defence, whose only weakness is that in the end game it is apt to leave Black's Q side Pawns insufficiently supported, demands care on the part of White, who is tempted to premature attack.

Like the Queen's Gambit it is a game of slow and cautious development, "abounding in many transpositions" (Cook). Gunsberg says: "If White contents himself with steady development he will derive the best advantage from Black's timid and retarded defence." Mason says: "The late Louis Paulsen spent a great deal of labour in endeavouring to establish its validity, but with very indifferent success." The author of *The Chess Games of Greco*, under the pseudonym of "Prof. Hofmann," says that this defence is as old as Polerio's time, the end of the 16th century.

The essential moves are 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; when White can reply 2 (a) B—B 4, (b) P—Q B 3, (c) P—Q 4, (d) P—Q Kt 4, (e) P—K Kt 3, (f) Kt—Q B 3, (g) Kt—K B 3.

(a) 2 B—B 4:—The reply to this is 2... P—K 3, threatening ... P—Q 4, with a strong centre; and if White follow with 3 Kt—Q B 3, then 3... Kt—K 2. (a) is therefore inferior, and has been avoided by masters of late years.

(b) 2 P—Q B 3. Alapin's continuation, aims at establishing a P centre. Black must break this up at once. This he effects best by the counter-attack 2... P—Q 4; when 3 P—K 5 is forced, as the Q Kt cannot now develop at B 3 (see game Albin-Napier, Monte Carlo, 1902, given in Cook's *Compendium*). (b) is therefore not the best move. It has the merit, however, of forcing on Black a certain line of play, perhaps taking him out of his depth.

(c) 2 P—Q 4 is a strong move. The reply is 2... P × P, when White plays 3 Kt—K B 3. Notice that the Black P cannot be maintained. The game continues 3... P—K 3; 4 Kt × P, Kt—K B 3 (not P—K 4, else Black would lose a move; besides, the Q B P being gone, the P at K 3 is the only one left to support the P at Q 4); 5 B—Q 3, a developing move, and White has a good game. In the Cable Match, 1900, Barry won with (c) against Atkins.

(d) P—Q Kt 4, Greco's Wing Gambit, a favourite of slashing players like Bird.

W means White won; B, Black; D, drawn.

Match, New York v. Philadelphia, 1900. W.

WHITE. DE VISSER.	BLACK. SHIPLEY.	8 Castles	8 P—Q 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4	.....Here P—Q 3 is necessary.	
1 P—Q Kt 4	2 P × P	The extra P is soon lost now, and	
3 P—Q R 3	3 P—K 4	White has an open file for his R.	
4 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—Q B 3	7 P × P	9 Kt × P
5 P × P	5 B × P	10 Kt × P	10 Kt—Q 5
6 B—B 4	6 Kt—B 3	11 Q—Q 3	
7 Q—K 2	7 Castles	If 11 Q—K 4, Kt—K B 3: 12 Q—	
		Q 3.	

11 Kt—B 5 .....Black loses two pieces  
 12 Q—K 4 12 Kt(B5)—K 7 ch for the R over this. "12 ..., B—K 3  
 is good, and safe" (Bachmann).

With (d) then Black ought to win, if he can "stand the racket."

(e) 2 P—K Kt 3, "a safe method of avoiding the ordinary variation" (Guest).

Moscow, 1899. W.

WHITE. ALEXEYEFF.	BLACK. SCHIFFERS.	
2 P—K Kt 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	mar the activity of the B in the rat hole.
3 B—Kt 2	2 Kt—B 3	8 P—K 4 ?
4 Kt—K 2	4 P—K 3	9 K—R 2
5 P—Q 3	5 P—Q 4	10 Kt × P
6 Kt—Q 2	6 B—K 2	11 B × Kt
7 Castles	7 Castles	12 B × Kt
8 P—K R 3		9 P × P
		10 Kt × Kt
		11 P—B 4
		12 P × B

Generally in this opening P—K B 3  
 is best for White to prevent the advance  
 of the Kt; but here that move would

.....White has made good use  
 of his "rat." Black's Q side is now  
 very weak. His 8..., P—K 4 was  
 unsound; he should have developed  
 his Q B at Q 2, followed by R—B sq.

(e) is certainly a strong continuation, though perhaps not quite so strong as (f) or (g). The chief objection to it seems that, after Kt—K 2, there is rather a deadlock.—(f) 2 Kt—Q B 3, the object being, of course, to prevent 2..., P—Q 4.

Black can reply (a) P—K Kt 3, (b) Kt—Q B 3, (c) P—K 3.

(a) 2..., P—K Kt 3 was played by Blackburne in one of his match games with Zukertort, 1881. The latter replied 3 P—K Kt 3, and they both established their Bishops in the rat-hole. The game was still even, at the 20th move (Cook).

(b) 2..., Kt—Q B 3 has been played lately with the following results: White won 3 times, drawn 1, Black 0. White wins: Match, 1897, Tchigorin-Schiffers: Monte Carlo, 1901, Janowski-Blackburne; Moscow, 1901, Tchigorin-Schiffers. Drawn game: Paris, 1900, Maroczy and Showalter v Burn and Mieses. White's best reply is 3 Kt—B 3.

(c) 2..., P—K 3, shows the following results since 1897: Black won 4 times. White once.

(1) Match, 1897. B.

WHITE. WALBRODT.	BLACK. JANOWSKI.	
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 P—K 3	6 B—Kt 2
3 P—K Kt 3	3 P—Q 4	6 P × P
4 P × P	4 P × P	7 Q × P
5 P—Q 4	5 Kt—K B 3	8 Q—Q R 4
		7 Kt—B 3
		8 P—Q 5!

.....8 Q—Q sq is the right  
 move. The game was lost at the  
 14th move by an oversight which cost  
 White a piece.

(2) London, 1899. B. (Lasker 1st, Janowski 2nd, Cohn 10th.)

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

As in (1), a similar game, 8 Q—Q sq  
 is best.

## (3) Vienna, 1898. W.

WHITE. TARRASCH.	BLACK. JANOWSKI.	5 Kt × P 6 Kt(Q4)—Kt 5	5 Kt—B 3 6 P—Q 3
3 Kt—B 3 4 P—Q 4	3 Kt—Q B 3 4 P × P	.....B—Kt 5 is better; the text move shuts in the K B.	

## (4) Monte Carlo, 1901. B. (Janowski 1st, Schlechter 2nd, Scheve and Tchigorin 3rd, Alapin 5th, Mieses 6th.)

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

## (5) Augsburg, 1900. B.

WHITE. THREE STRONG PLAYERS.	BLACK. MIESES.	9 B—K 3 10 B—Kt 5 ch 11 B × B ch 12 P—K B 4 13 P × P	9 P—Q 3 10 B—Q 2 11 Q × B 12 P × P
6 Kt × Kt 7 P—K 5 8 Kt × Kt	6 Kt P × Kt 7 Kt—Q 4 8 B P × Kt		

In game (4) White has slightly the advantage; in (5) the positions are equal,

(g) 2 Kt—K B 3. Now, although White does not prevent 2 ... P—Q 4 by this move, yet Black does not play it, else 3 P × P, Q × P; 4 Kt—B 3, Q—Q sq; 5 P—Q 4! and all the object of the move ...P—Q B 4, viz., to prevent White establishing a centre, is frustrated.

Of 14 games played with (g) White won 6. Black 4. drawn 4.

It is to be noted that, so far, this year 2 Kt—K B 3 is the only continuation adopted by masters. Of 5 games this year, White won one, Black one, three drawn. A sixth game, played in October in New York, was unfinished. Here also Lasker played 2 Kt—K B 3 against Showalter. Two replies to 2 Kt—K B 3 are possible for Black, (a) ...Kt—Q B 3, and (b) ...P—K 3. Between 1898 and 1902 inclusive (a) has been played five times, White winning three times, Black once, and one drawn.

(1) Consultation, Paris, 1900. W. Brody and Rosen v. Pillsbury and Fazy.

WHITE.	BLACK.	4 P—Q 4 5 Kt × P 6 B—K 2 7 B—K 3 8 Castles 9 P—K R 3	4 P × P 5 P—Q 3 9 P—K Kt 3 7 B—Kt 2 8 B—Q 2 9 Q—R 4?
2 ——— 3 Kt—B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—B 3		
.....“Leads to a difficult game” (Mason).			

## (2) Monte Carlo, 1901. W.

WHITE. SCHLECHTER.	BLACK. BLACKBURN.
2 ———	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 Kt(Q4)—Kt5 6 B—Kt 5  
7 B—K B 4 7 P—K 4

.....This advance of the K  
P is not good; it is true that it loses a  
move to White, but the P is necessary  
for the defence at K 3.

## (3) Cable Match, 1901. W.

WHITE. PILLSBURY.	BLACK. BLACKBURN.
7 P—Q R 3	7 B × Kt ch
8 Kt × B	8 P—Q 4
9 B—K Kt 5	
9 P × P, P × P is best.	
10 Kt—K 2	9 P—Q 5 10 Q—R 4 ch

11 B—Q 2 11 Q—Kt 3  
12 Kt—Kt 3 12 P—K R 4  
13 B—Q 3 13 P—R 5  
14 Kt—K 2 14 P—R 6

.....Bad; 14 .., P—K 4 is the  
right reply.

15 P—K Kt 3 15 P—K 4

## (4) Match, 1901. D

WHITE. LASKER.	BLACK. LIPSCHUTZ.
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P × P
5 Kt × P	5 Kt—B 3
6 P—Q R 3	

away partially with Black's weakness  
on the Q side.

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

It is doubtful whether this is superior  
to Kt (Q 4)—Kt 5 (Bachmann). On  
principle, a purely defensive move for  
White is bad.

.....He cannot take *e.p.*, or  
the K B P would fall.

11 Kt—B 2 11 Q—Kt 3  
12 Q—B 3

Black threatens ..., Kt—K 6, &c.  
White has been kept on the defensive  
ever since move 6.

7 Kt × Kt

Pillsbury plays this sometimes. It  
should prove inferior, because it does

6 B—K 2

## (5) Essex v. Cambridge, 1902. B.

WHITE. W. H. GUNSTON.	BLACK. W. WARD.
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P × P
5 Kt × P	5 B—Kt 2
6 B—K 3	6 P—Q 3
7 B—K 2	7 Kt—B 3
8 Castles	8 Castles
9 P—K B 4	

10 R—Kt sq

Perhaps Q—Q 3, giving up the Kt  
P, is better (Mason).

10 Kt × P !  
11 Kt—Q 5 ? 11 B × Kt  
.....Getting three pieces and  
a P for the Q.

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

A risky move: the B at K 3 is left  
weak.

9 Q—Kt 3

.....Nearly a piece ahead.

(b) 2..., P—K 3 has been played nine times, 1898 to 1902 inclusive, White and Black each winning three times, 3 drawn.

(1) Consultation, 1901. W.

WHITE. POLLNER and JUREVITCH.	BLACK. CLEMENZ and SCHIFFERS.	10 B—B 3	10 Castles
2 —	2 P—K 3	11 R—K sq	11 Kt × Kt
3 B—K 2	3 P—Q 4	12 Q × Kt	12 B—K 3
4 P × P	4 P × P	13 Q R—Q sq	
5 Castles	5 Kt—K B 3	Simpler is 13. K R—Q sq, then if 13 ..., Q—R 4: 14 P—Q R 3, Q R— Q sq; 15 P—Q Kt 4!	
6 P—Q 4	6 Kt—B 3		13 Q—R 4
7 Kt—B 3	7 P × P	14 Kt × P	14 Kt × Kt
8 Kt × P	8 B—K 2	15 B × Kt	15 K R—Q sq
9 B—K B 4	9 P—Q R 3	.....Q R—Q sq is necessary.	

(2) Match, 1902. W.

WHITE. NAPIER.	BLACK. MILLS.	P—K 4
3 P—Q 4	3 P × P	.....If 7..., P × P; 8 Kt × P, and Black gains nothing by taking either Kt.
4 Kt × P	4 Kt—K B 3	8 Kt × Kt
5 B—Q 3	5 Kt—B 3	8 P × Kt
6 B—K 3	6 P—Q 4	9 Castles
7 Kt—Q 2		9 P—Q 5

The idea is to rob Black of all the Q side play, arising from his B—Q Kt 5.

.....Bad: it leaves him weak on White squares, blocks his own Black B, and loses all chance of attack in the centre (Napier).

(3) Cable Match, 1902. D.

WHITE. HYMES.	BLACK. MILLS.	6 B—Q 2
3 Kt—B 3	3 P—Q 4	7 Kt × B
4 P × P	4 P × P	7 Q × Kt
5 B—Kt 5 ch	5 Kt—B 3	8 Castles
.....If 5 ..., B—Q 2; 6 Q—K		8 B—K 2
2 ch would win the advanced P.		9 P—Q 4
6 Kt—K 5		9 P × P
		10 B × Kt
		10 P × B
		11 Q × P
		11 B—B 3

Q—K 2 ch would still be good, followed by Kt—K 5.

.....Black is safe enough now, and can expect at least a draw.

(Mason.)

(4) Hanover, 1902. D.

WHITE. SUECHTING.	BLACK. MIESES.	9 Q—K 2!	9 P—Q R 3
3 P—Q Kt 3	3 P—Q 4	10 Kt—B 3	10 Kt—B sq
4 P × P	4 P × P	.....Black must proceed cautiously if he is to Castle.	
5 B—Kt 5 ch	5 B—Q 2	11 Kt—K 5	11 Q—Q 3
6 B × B ch	6 Kt × B	.....Not 11..., Kt—K 3 at once, because of 12 Kt × P, followed by Q × Kt ch, if K × Kt.	
7 Castles	7 K Kt—B 3	12 B—Kt 2	12 Kt—K 3
8 R—K sq ch	8 B—K 2		

## (5) Paris, 1900. B.

WHITE. SHOWALTER.	BLACK. MIESES.
3 P—Q 4	3 P × P
4 Kt × P	

The moves up to here are the same as in (2).

4 Kt—Q B 3

5 Kt—Q B 3      5 Kt—B 3  
6 Kt × Kt

This capture of the Kt is bad, developing Black's game. Better is 6 Kt (Q 4)—Kt 5, &c., as in games (b) (8) and (9), and (a) game (2).

6 Kt P × Kt

## (6) Cologne, 1898. W.

WHITE. POPIEL.	BLACK. JANOWSKI.
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—K B 3
4 P—Q 4	4 P × P
5 Kt × P	5 B—Kt 5
6 B—Q 3	6 Kt—B 3

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

Equal game.

## (7) Consultation, 1898. B.

WHITE. ALLIES. <i>Three strong amateurs at Augsburg.</i>	BLACK. JANOWSKI.
--	---------------------

5 —      5 Kt—B 3

.....Knights before Bishops.  
In the last game B—Kt 5 led to a win for White, or, at best, an equal game.

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

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

If 20 P—K B 4, 20..., P—K 6;  
and 21..., P—Q 5 !.

20 B × Kt

.....And Black wins another Pawn.

## (8) Monte Carlo, 1901. B.

WHITE. MARCO.	BLACK. MIESES.
6 Kt(Q4)—Kt5	6 B—Kt 5
7 P—Q R 3	

Kt—Q 6 has been found to be un-

favourable for White (Hoffer).

7 B × Kt ch  
8 Kt × B      8 P—Q 4  
9 P × P      9 P × P

Equal game.

## (9) Hanover, 1902. D.

WHITE. DR. OLLAND.	BLACK. MIESES.
8 —	8 Castles
9 B—Q 3	9 P—Q 4

10 Castles      10 P × P  
11 Kt × P      11 Kt × Kt  
12 B × Kt      12 P—K 4

It appears from the above that, in the Sicilian Defence, 2 Kt—K B 3 is best; and 2..., P—K 3 the best reply.

The next analysis will be the Ruy Lopez.

## FRENCH DEFENCE.—THE GLEDHILL ATTACK.

**I**T is reported that Mr. Pillsbury has discovered a simple method of dealing with this attack, in the case where the second player accepts the Pawn, by which Black extricates himself from his difficulties, and also retains his numerical superiority. To attempt to contravert the dictum of the brilliant American, the following analysis is submitted with some diffidence. Though the play given does not absolutely disprove that Black can hold the Pawn, it is believed it shows that White maintains his superiority of position with reasonable prospects of victory.

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

This is Mr. Pillsbury's variation. He proposes to reserve the Q Kt for R 3, should White play Kt—Kt 5, and if, instead, B—Q Kt 5, B—Q 2. In other cases, it is understood his defence would be P—B 3.

White may now continue with 9 B—K 3, the result being probably a drawn game. 9 K Kt—Kt 5 appears to be a more promising move.

9	K Kt—Kt 5	9	Kt—R 3
10	B—K B 4		

A good game may be obtained, too, by 10 B—K 3.

Here Black has the choice of five replies, namely, 10 P—K Kt 3, 10 P—Q Kt 3, 10 P—B 3, 10 B—Q 2, and 10 Q—B 3. Other moves can be demonstrated as quite ineffective. The two first named may be disregarded, being of very doubtful utility.

## VARIATION I.

11	Castles	10	P—B 3
12	B—K 2	11	B—Q 2
13	Kt × Q P	12	K—B 2 ♚
14	R × P	13	P × Kt

R × B follows, and White should win.

If Black's 11th move be K—B 2 instead of B—Q 2, then 12 B—Q B 4 with similar sacrificial play.

It seems not unlikely that in the above variation, instead of 12 B—K 2 12 Kt × Q P at once is practicable.

## VARIATION II.

11	Castles	10	B—Q 2
----	---------	----	-------

Threatening 12 R × P, if 11 Q—Kt 3 or B 3. If 11 P—B 3, the position becomes, of course, the same as in Variation I.

12 B—Q 3

11 R—B sq

12 Q—R 4

As good a move for the Q as any at this point, and what other moves are available?

13 P—Q R 3

White will play K R—K sq, and, at least, Black's numerical superiority will disappear.

## VARIATION III.

11 Castles

10 Q—B 3 !

11 B—Kt 5

Preventing R x P. Black would gain nothing by 11 Q—Kt 3.

12 B—Q 6

12 B—R 4

If 12 B x B; 13 Kt x B ch, K—B sq; 14 Q Kt—Kt 5. And if 12 B x Kt; 13 Kt x B or P x B.

13 B—R 3

Is there any satisfactory continuation for Black? If 13 B—Kt 3; 14 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—Q sq; 15 Kt x Q P!

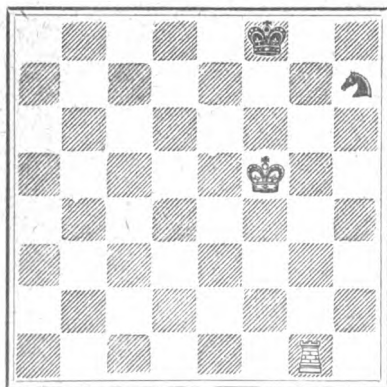
It may be conceded that this variation, 10 Q—B 3, secures greater freedom of action to the defence than the others; but, if possible, it is difficult to discern a *modus operandi*, justifying Mr. Pillsbury's contention.

W. G.

## CORRECTIONS: HORWITZ AND KLING.

(No. 1) page 105.

BLACK.

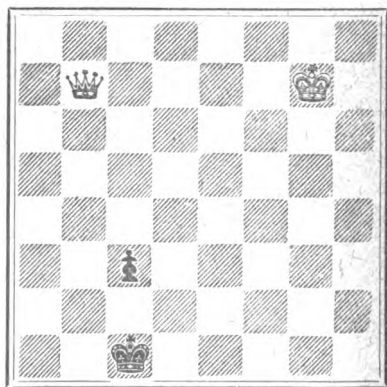


WHITE.

White to move and win.

(No. 2) page 156.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

No. 1.—The solution given is 1 K—Kt 6, K—Kt sq; 2 R—Kt 2, K—R sq (a); 3 K—B 7 wins.

(a) 2..., Kt—B sq ch; 3 K—B 6 dis. ch, K—R sq (R 2); 4 K—B 7 wins.

Another way is 1 K—K 6, K—K sq; 2 R—Kt 8 ch, Kt—B sq ch; 3 K—B 6, &c.

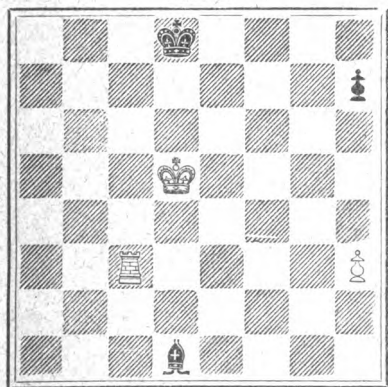
No. 2.—The solution given is 1 K—B 6, K—Q 8; 2 K—K 5. P—B 7; 3 Q—Kt 3, K—Q 7; 4 Q—R 2, K—Q 8; 5 K—Q 4, K—Q 7; 6 Q—Kt 2, K—Q 8; 7 K—Q 3 wins. But 4..., K—B 6! draws. Black's first move is faulty, for White could then win easily by 2 Q—Kt sq ch, K—Q 7; 3 Q—Kt 4, K—Q 6; 4 K—K 5, &c.

The right play is—1 K—B 6, P—B 7; 2 K—K 5, K—Q 8; 3 Q—Q 5 ch, K—K 7; 4 Q—B 4 ch, K—Q 8; 5 Q—Kt 3, K—Q 7; 6 Q—R 2, K—B 6! (a); drawn game.

(a) (Published, we believe, in *Boys' Own Paper*.) Not 6..., K—Q 8; 7 K—K 4, P—B 8=Q; 8 K—Q 3 wins.

(No. 3) page 104.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move and win.

The solution given by Horwitz and Kling, depends upon moves of Black King, the Bishop being at last compelled to interpose on first rank against checks of Rook. To the first moves, 1 K—Q 6, K—K sq, the authors append "or (A)"—but did not give the variation, which is of great interest, and has been supplied by Mr. James Mason, as follows:—

1 K—Q 6                      1 B—R 4  
2 R—R 3                      2 K—K sq

.....2..., K—B sq; 3 R—B 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 4 R—R 5, B—Kt 3; 5 R—Q B 5, and White will keep K on Q B file, while his K goes over to attack Black P; R will then combine

in attack, Black K being too far to hinder Queening of R P, after R has been exchanged for B and P.

3 K—K 6.                      3 B—B 2 ch  
.....3..., K—B sq; 4 K—B 6, and wins P, as K must go back to K sq; or 3..., K—Q sq; 4 R—R 8 ch wins P.

4 K—B 6                      4 B—Kt 3  
.....4..., B—Q 4; 5 R—K 3 ch, K—Q 2; 6 R—K 7 ch wins P; if 5..., K—B sq (or Q sq), then 6 R—Q 3 wins B.

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

.....7..., K—B sq; 8 P—R 5, B x P; 9 R x P, &c.; 8..., B—Q 6 being met by 9 R—Q 7, and 8..., B—K 5, by 9 R—B 7 ch, &c. Or 7..., K—Q sq; 8 R x B, &c.

8 P—R 5!                      8 B—B 7

.....8..., K—Q sq; 9 R—Kt 3, B—Kt 8; 10 R—Kt sq, B—B 7; 11 R—Q B sq, B—K 5; 12 R—K sq, B—B 7 (12..., B—B 6; 13 P—R 6, B—R 4; 14 R—K Kt sq, &c.); 13 R—K 2, B—Kt 8; 14 K—K 6, K—B sq; 15 R—K sq, B—Q 6 (—B—R 7 ch; 16 K—B 6, and wins P); 16 R—Q B sq ch, and K must go to Kt file, whereupon White combines on P as shown in (A).

9 R—Q B 7                      9 B—Kt 8  
10 R—B sq                      10 B—Q 6

.....10..., B—R 7; 11 R—Q R sq, B—B 5; 12 R—R 8 ch, and wins Pawn.

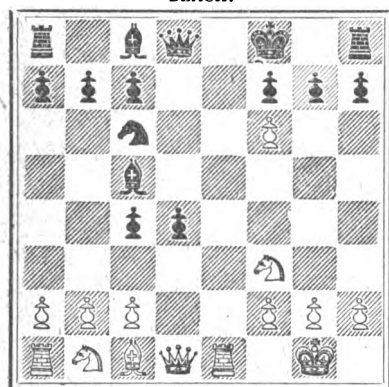
11 R—K sq ch                      11 K moves  
12 R—Q sq wins.                      E.E.C.

## THE MAX LANGE ATTACK.

**T**HE variation commencing 8... K—B sq in the Max Lange Attack is the subject of two test correspondence games being played between Kieff (White) and St. Petersburg (Black). The opening moves are:—1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—B 4, Kt—B 3; 4 P—Q 4, P×P; 5 Castles, B—B 4; 6 P—K 5, P—Q 4; 7 P×Kt, P×B; 8 R—K sq ch, K—B sq. This last is the move to be tested.

Position after Black's 8th move:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

10 B—R 6 ch  
11 Q Kt—Q 2

Both games are continued—

9 B—Kt 5      9 P×P

M Tchigorin, in the *Novoe Vremya*, says that Black intended in one game to try 9... Q—Q 2; but it was found to be bad, for after 10 B—R 6, Black has no defence. If 10... P×B; then 11 Q—Q 2, Kt—K 2; 12 Q×R P ch, K—K sq; 13 Q—Kt 7, R—B sq; 14 Kt—Kt 5, Q—Kt 5; 15 P—K R 3, and White wins. If 10... R—K Kt sq; then 11 Kt—Kt 5, Q—B 4; 12 Q—R 5, Q—Kt 3 (if 12... B—K 3, then 13 R×B); 13 Kt×R P ch, and mate in two moves.

10 K—Kt sq

This move was adopted by Kieff because in reply to 11 Kt—Q B 3, Black obtains a good defence by 11... B—B sq (11... B—K 3, and 11... B—Kt 5 appear to be bad); and if 12 Kt×P, B×B; 13 Kt×Kt, Q×Q; 14 Kt—K 7 ch, K—Kt 2; 15 Q R×Q. B—K 3; and if 16 K Kt—Q 5, Q R—Q sq; 17 Kt×Q B P, then B—Q 7; 18 R×B, B×Kt, &c.

11 ———  
12 B×B  
13 Kt×B P

11 B—B sq  
12 K×B  
13 R—Kt sq

At this point the Kieff players could not decide whether 14 Q—Q 2 or Q—Q 3 were better, and so each were adopted in a separate game.

I.

14 Q—Q 3

14 R—Kt 2

If 14... Q—Q 4, then 15 Q R—Q sq, B—R 6; 16 Q—R 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 17 Kt—K 3, &c.

15 Q R—Q sq  
16 Kt—R 4 (best)  
17 Kt—Q 2  
18 Q—K Kt 3

15 B—R 6  
16 Q—Q 2  
17 Q—Kt 5  
18 Q×Q

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

White to move.

## II.

14 Q—Q 2	14 Q—Q 4
15 Q—R 6 ch	15 R—Kt 2
16 Q Kt—Q 2	

If 16 R—K 8 ch, K × R; 17 Q × R, Q × Kt; 18 R—K sq ch, B—K 3!; 19 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—Q 2; 20 Q × R, Q × B P; 21 Q—R 8, P—Q 6; 22 Q × R P, and either B × R P or 23..., P—K B 4; 24 Q—R 6, Q × Kt P; 25 R—Q sq, Kt—Kt 5 can follow to the advantage of Black.

16 —	16 B—B 4
17 Q × B P	17 B × P
18 Q R—B sq	18 P—Q 6
19 R—K 4	19 Q—Q 3

White to move.

Abridged from *Novoe Vremya*.

## CHESS LITERATURE.

THE "GUILDHALL CHESS PLAYER'S RECORDER." Size, 6½ in. × 4 in.

Tollitt & Harvey, 79, Gresham Street, Guildhall, London, E.C.

Price 1/-, post free 1/3.

This is a useful little book of 130 pages, containing 65 diagrams and space for recording games. It is clear that the aim of the publishers has been to minister to the requirements of the player, and how far success has attended their efforts may be gathered from the fact that a game of 50 moves can be recorded on each page with ease and comfort.

"Hints to Students."—At page 527 of our last number, we quoted from the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury* a short article under the above heading. Since then Mr. James Mason has written us, pointing out that the matter has been "lifted" from his work, "Principles of Chess," 4th ed. (1902), page 322. This is of course most unfair to Mr. Mason, as readers of the *B.C.M.*, and others who may see the quotation elsewhere, and who may also purchase the book, may be inclined to hold him accountable for doubtful authorship—*generally*. The new edition of "Principles of Chess" is still selling, and quotation from it, wrongly attributed, may be really injurious. Since the foregoing was set in type, we have been informed that the chess editor of the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury* has stated that he extracted the article some time ago from a foreign exchange, which gave no information of the source. As we (*B.C.M.*) have from time to time suffered from this sort of "extraction without acknowledgment," we regret that our contemporary has not furnished details, so that the real culprit might receive the castigation which is richly deserved.



### CHESS IN PARLIAMENT.

**A**N account of chess doings in Parliament during the Session which has just closed, must be something like the famous chapter on 'Snakes in Ireland.' Chess in Parliament has always been as much exaggerated, almost, as the story of Mark Twain's death, thanks to the descriptive writer of the popular magazine, who never minimises the importance of his subject, lest the editor should return his "copy." The amount of chess enthusiasm among M.P.'s may be gauged from the fact that although there are two cups for inter-parliamentary contests on view in the smoking room, one has never been played for, and the other only once some years ago, when a match with the American Legislature ended in a draw. The Parliamentary championship only exists in the fertile imagination of the lobbyist, and for the last three years even the match which used to be played with the gentlemen of the Press has been discontinued.

For making these revelations I fear I shall be classed among those tiresome people who underrate anything they find overrated, and call their effusion "the truth about"—something or other. The fact is Parliamentary chess is at as low an ebb as it can possibly be. The new rules, which give a long interval for dinner in the best part of the evening, and positively encourage members on the most important nights to go home early, and return late for the division, are much against chess-playing at Westminster, even if the inclination existed. And the two or three members interested in the game are rather patrons of chess than players. There is only one, I think, Mr. F. Wilson, who is seen in, say, a county team. The others preside at dinners, or distribute prizes, are generous with subscriptions—fulfil in fact a very useful as well as an ornamental, part in chess life—but they cannot give enthusiasm where it does not exist.

In the Reporters' Gallery there has been a fair amount of activity, and two small level tournaments and a handicap have been played. Four or five boards are generally going at about ten o'clock at night. There are five or six journalists who are or have been members of strong chess clubs, about as many more who play a fair, if not always an absolutely scientific game, and at least a dozen whose "skittling," if not absolutely edifying to others, gives decided pleasure to the chief actors, which is, after all, the main thing. It is not, I think, a bad proportion for a body of men numbering considerably less than two hundred. At all events the reporters are sorry a match cannot be arranged with the members. They are inclined to think they could win, and that easily.

D. Y.

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

Dr. Crook, of Norwich, visited the Cromer Club on December 18th, and engaged 19 of the members simultaneously, winning 18 and drawing one—a very good performance.

Mr. T. A. Farron, hon. sec. Lancashire Association visited the Manchester Social Club on December 12th, and delivered a most interesting and instructive lecture on the Max Lange attack, before about 30 members. During the course of his remarks, Mr. Farron pointed out the importance of recognising when the play transposed the game from one opening to another. He gave examples from the Giuoco, Petroff, Scotch, and Two Knights' Defence. After discussing several variations, he advised his hearers to play the attack, and also defend against it; this being the true method of improvement, and one which would not fail to give increased pleasure to the contestants.

A friendly match between teams representing the counties of Hertfordshire and Essex, was played at the City of London Chess Club, on December 6th, with following result:—

ESSEX.				HERTFORDSHIRE.			
Dr. Smith	...	...	1	Mr. W. Ward (absent)	...	...	0
Mr. A. Emery	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Braund	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Allcock	...	...	1	Mr. L. U. Jeans	...	...	0
Mr. C. Hammond	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Flear	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Erskine	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Fellows	...	...	0
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	0	Rev. W. Jowett	...	...	1
Mr. G. Freeman	...	...	0	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	1
Dr. Bonnefin	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. W. Marfleet	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Hanks	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Barrett	...	...	0
Mr. L. J. Zaak	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	...	...	0
Mr. G. F. Williams	...	...	1	Mr. A. Cliff	...	...	0
Mr. G. J. Gibbs	...	...	1	Mr. F. Dickens	...	...	0
Rev. J. Howell	...	...	1	Mr. T. N. Saunders	...	...	0
Dr. Argles	...	...	1	Mr. R. G. McKinlay	...	...	0
Mr. C. Roberts	...	...	1	Mr. H. A. Slade	...	...	0
Rev. J. H. Manly	...	...	0	Mr. W. A. Cumming	...	...	1

We have received from M. A. de Rivière a second circular, issued by the committee of the Monte Carlo International Tourney, stating that it will definitely take place there during the months of February and March. "The prevailing opinion," says the circular, "is that it will be well to make it a two-round tourney, with 14 entrants only." Inasmuch, however, as 20 certain entries have already been received, the final decision upon this point, and upon others of less interest, was to be reserved till the end of December. The following are the entries that have been sent in: America, Delmar, Marshall, Napier, Pillsbury; Austria, Marco, Maróczy, Schlechter,

Wolf; England, Burn, Gunsberg, Mason, Teichmann; France, Col. Moreau, Taubenhaus; Germany, Dr. E. Lasker, Mieses, Dr. Tarrasch. Italy, Reggio; Russia, Schiffers, Tchigorin. It will be seen that if the two-round system be adopted, six of the above must retire, and in that event the Tourney managers have a very invidious task before them in making the selection. In addition to those named, other masters have applied for admission, but had to be refused. The first prize at Monte Carlo will probably be a work of art, together with 4,500 frs., £180. The second prize will be 2,500 frs., or £100. The other prizes will be determined by a pro rata of the points made. The drawn games, reckoned as one-half, will be made use of to form a sum equally devisible. The final programme will be issued this month.

North Manchester v. Liverpool Central.—This match was played at Liverpool, on Saturday, November 29th, and resulted in a draw. Score:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.		LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.	
Mr. C. Lobel ... ..	½	Dr. J. H. Shaw ... ..	½
Mr. T. A. Farron ... ..	1	Mr. T. van Gelder ... ..	0
Mr. F. H. Halley ... ..	½	Mr. W. Skillicorn ... ..	½
Mr. W. B. Shaw ... ..	0	Mr. T. H. Storey ... ..	1
Mr. H. B. Lund ... ..	½	Mr. N. Clissold ... ..	½
Mr. C. W. Garrett ... ..	0	Mr. W. J. Crosby ... ..	1
Mr. J. Burtinshaw ... ..	½	Mr. J. Bradley ... ..	1
Mr. A. E. Moore ... ..	0	Mr. A. Slater ... ..	1
Mr. W. H. Burgess ... ..	½	Mr. T. W. Corlett ... ..	½
Mr. H. Rosenbaum ... ..	1	Mr. G. A. Bates ... ..	0
Mr. D. C. W. Earle ... ..	1	Mr. J. W. Broadbent ... ..	0
Mr. J. Hughes ... ..	0	Mr. A. Rimmer ... ..	1
Mr. E. Gunsow ... ..	1	Mr. A. H. Packwood ... ..	0
Mr. E. W. McBride ... ..	½	Mr. F. H. Crebbin ... ..	½
Mr. H. L. Overton ... ..	0	Mr. E. A. Askwith ... ..	1
Mr. H. W. Riley ... ..	½	Mr. J. A. Buchanan ... ..	½
Mr. K. C. Ross ... ..	1	Mr. J. Gibson ... ..	0
Mr. T. L. Agar, M.A. ... ..	½	Mr. G. Mahon ... ..	½
Mr. C. H. Moss ... ..	½	Mr. G. Hall ... ..	½
Mr. F. S. Cartwright ... ..	0	Mr. J. L. Miles ... ..	1
Mr. E. Pauton ... ..	1	Mr. H. Henshall ... ..	0
Mr. J. Beard ... ..	1	Mr. T. Seed ... ..	0
Mr. G. Rigby ... ..	0	Mr. P. M. Miles ... ..	1
Mr. W. C. Alexander ... ..	1	Mr. E. Ludake ... ..	0
Capt. Evans ... ..	0	Mr. G. Rose ... ..	1
12½		12½	

Northern Counties Chess Union.—The executive of the Northern Counties Union met at Dyson's Restaurant, Manchester, on December 20th, for the purpose of arranging the season's programme. Mr. A. E. Moore (president) occupied the chair. For the "Moore" Challenge Trophy four counties entered. The ballot resulted as follows: First round, Yorkshire v. Lancashire, at Bradford; Cheshire v. Cumberland, in Cheshire. Second round: Yorkshire or Lancashire v. Cheshire or Cumberland, in Yorkshire or Lancashire. The first round may be played on any date that

may be agreed upon not later than January 31st, but failing agreement the official date is January 17th. It was decided to hold another tournament at Blackpool, commencing on Wednesday, March 4th, and concluding on March 7th. There will be a first-class tournament, with two prizes of the respective values of three guineas and a guinea and a-half; a second-class tournament, with prizes of two guineas and one guinea; consolation tournaments, lightning tournaments, and other competitions.

A challenge to the Union from the City of London Club to a match of from twelve to twenty players a-side, at some convenient half-way meeting place, was favourably considered, but the number suggested was deemed to be altogether inadequate to the occasion, and it was decided that, provided the teams were increased to not less than 100 a-side, with 150 as the maximum, the challenge would be accepted.

In the competition for the Northern Counties Individual Championship the players qualified to compete under the championship rules of their respective counties are:—Mr. A. Dod (Lancashire), Mr. H. B. Lund (Cheshire), the Rev. Father Firth (Cumberland), and the winner of the Yorkshire Championship at present undetermined. To these will be added a representative from each of the other four counties in the area of the Union, viz.:—Northumberland, Durham, Westmorland, and Lincolnshire.

Chess in Scotland.—This has been a busy month with cup ties and friendly matches, and it is impossible with our limited space to give detailed scores. Outstanding matches were Edinburgh *v.* Dundee, in which Edinburgh won by 8 games to 1. The Glasgow Club beat Burns by 10 to 8, and also beat Edinburgh by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . In the latter match the first five boards counted for the Richardson Cup, and Glasgow won by 4 to 1. The finalists for this cup are now the Glasgow Club and the Burns, and the match is being anticipated with great interest. The cup is held at present by the Glasgow Club, and naturally the Burns Club is anxious to have its name also engraved upon it. They have already thrown out the Dundee and Falkirk Clubs, and if they beat Glasgow in the final they will have fairly earned the cup. The Glasgow team has been sensibly weakened this year by the fact that Mr. J. R. Longwill elected to play for Helensburgh Club in this competition. We append full scores of Burns *v.* Dundee and Glasgow *v.* Helensburgh.

## MATCH RESULTS (RICHARDSON CUP TIES).

Falkirk ... ..	3½	Perth ... ..	1½
Burns (Glasgow) ... ..	3½	Dundee ... ..	1½
Glasgow C.C. ... ..	4	Helensburgh ... ..	1
Stirling ... ..	2	Edinburgh ... ..	3
Falkirk ... ..	1½	Burns ... ..	3½
Glasgow ... ..	4	Edinburgh ... ..	1

## BURNS C.C.

Mr. John Russell ... ..	½
Mr. A. Murray, Junr. ... ..	1
Mr. F. Krasser ... ..	½
Mr. J. Birch, Junr. ... ..	½
Mr. H. Brown ... ..	1

3½

## DUNDEE C.C.

Mr. H. J. Thomas ... ..	½
Mr. H. T. Baxter ... ..	0
Mr. P. Moir ... ..	½
Mr. D. Spankie ... ..	½
Mr. C. B. Heath ... ..	0

1½

GLASGOW C.C.				HELENSBURGH C.C.			
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	Mr. J. R. Longwill	...	...	...
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	Mr. F. Lacaille	...	...	...
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	Mr. E. Lacaille	...	...	...
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	Mr. J. R. K. Law	...	...	...
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	Mr. T. Brash	...	...	...
			4				1

## SPENS CUP TIES.

Paisley	...	...	...	...	Uddingston	...	...	...	...	2
Portobello	...	...	...	...	Cabin	...	...	...	...	3
Athenæum (Glasgow)	...	...	...	...	Queen's Park	...	...	...	...	3
Queen's Park	...	...	...	4½	Cabin	...	...	...	...	½
Paisley	...	...	...	...	Gourock	...	...	...	...	4
Hillhead	...	...	...	4	Motherwell	...	...	...	...	1

## ORDINARY MATCHES.

Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	8	Dundee	...	...	...	...	1
Burns (Glasgow)	...	...	...	...	8½	Stirling	...	...	...	...	3½
Queen's Park (Glasgow)	...	...	...	...	7½	Athenæum (Glasgow)	...	...	...	...	5½
Athenæum	...	...	...	...	5½	Gourock	...	...	...	...	5½
Burns	...	...	...	...	8½	Queen's Park	...	...	...	...	5½
Paisley	...	...	...	...	9	Gourock	...	...	...	...	6
Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	5½	Stirling	...	...	...	...	3½
Edinburgh Insurance Club	...	...	...	...	7	Portobello	...	...	...	...	2
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	10	Burns	...	...	...	...	8
Queen's Park	...	...	...	...	8½	Stirling	...	...	...	...	7½
Glasgow	...	...	...	...	8½	Edinburgh	...	...	...	...	3½

Match: Tyneside v. Tees-side.—The annual match between the Newcastle C.C. and the Durham and Tees-side Chess Association was played on Saturday, December 20th, at the Savoy Restaurant, Dean Street, Newcastle. Play started at 5 p.m., and at 6-30 an adjournment was made for dinner. Mr. Hanks, in proposing the health of the Tees-side Association, said he hoped that from year to year they would cement that friendship which at present existed between the clubs. Mr. Birks replied for the Tees-side players, and said it was a great pleasure to him to play annually in this match, which had now been in force for about 20 years. He also said that they had lately incorporated the Sunderland Club into their Association. At 7-30 play was resumed, Mr. Wraith, on the Newcastle side, being the first to secure a victory. All the games were concluded by 9-30, when it was found that Newcastle was victorious by 11½ games to 7½. Full score:—

NEWCASTLE.				TEES-SIDE.			
Mr. W. D. Hawdon	...	...	...	Mr. James Birks	...	...	...
Mr. J. P. Mollard	...	...	...	Mr. H. E. Wright	...	...	...
Mr. George Wright	...	...	...	Mr. E. Parker	...	...	...
Rev. W. E. Bolland	...	...	...	Mr. G. Birks	...	...	...
Mr. R. Stewart	...	...	...	Mr. A. Griffin	...	...	...
Mr. S. Nixon	...	...	...	Mr. G. D. Carter	...	...	...
Mr. T. Atkinson	...	...	...	Mr. A. W. Welch	...	...	...
Mr. R. Scott-Blair	...	...	...	Mr. F. J. Snaith	...	...	...
Mr. S. C. Lockerby	...	...	...	Dr. Burnett	...	...	...
Mr. T. O. Gjemre	...	...	...	Mr. C. V. Sutton	...	...	...

Mr. M. M. Laserson ... ..	0	Mr. H. Edwards ... ..	1
Mr. T. H. Elstob ... ..	1	Mr. J. E. Young ... ..	0
Mr. W. W. Robson ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. C. Wardale ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Flint ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Gelder ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. O. Vipan ... ..	1	Mr. J. J. Farrell ... ..	0
Mr. J. F. Ogilvie ... ..	1	Mr. H. W. Downes ... ..	0
Mr. J. W. Fingland ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Miss Lawson ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Hank ... ..	1	Mr. C. Lee ... ..	0
Mr. H. L. Wraith ... ..	1	Mr. W. Lord ... ..	0
11 $\frac{1}{2}$		7 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Southern Counties Union Inter-Counties' Championship.—Two matches in this season's competition were contested on November 22nd, when Surrey beat Sussex, and Kent defeated Hants. We append full scores.

SURREY.		SUSSEX.	
Mr. G. E. Wainwright, Guildford ...	1	Mr. E. G. Reed, Brighton ...	0
Mr. A. Curnock, Battersea ...	1	Mr. R. E. Lean, Brighton ...	0
Mr. H. N. Malan, Epsom ...	0	Mr. H. W. Shoosmith, Brighton ...	1
Mr. A. E. Teijnen, Nunhead ...	1	Mr. H. W. Butler, Brighton ...	0
Mr. H. H. Moore, Brixton ...	0	Mr. F. W. Womersley, Hastings ...	1
Mr. H. W. Johnson, Peckham ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. Durant, Worthing ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Anspach, Camberwell ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Regan, Hastings ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone, Balham ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Aubrey Walker, Hastings ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. S. Barlow, Battersea ...	1	Mr. J. Chandler, Lewes ...	0
Dr. Dunstan, Balham ...	1	Dr. Planck, Hayward's Heath ...	0
Mr. L. P. Rees, Redhill ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. M. Norman, Brighton ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Greenwell, Richmond ...	1	Mr. J. A. Watt, Hastings ...	0
Mr. A. W. Fisher, Camberwell ...	1	Mr. J. Creevy, Uckfield ...	0
Mr. C. Redway, Richmond ...	1	Mr. F. E. Purchas, Brighton ...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham, Redhill ...	1	Mr. F. Brook, Brighton ...	0
Mr. T. R. Harley, Dulwich ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Maim, Hastings ...	$\frac{1}{2}$
11 $\frac{1}{2}$		4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

KENT.		HANTS.	
Mr. O. C. Muller ... ..	1	Mr. J. H. Blake ... ..	0
Mr. E. L. Raymond ... ..	1	Mr. E. Seymour ... ..	0
Mr. H. G. Sturton ... ..	1	Mr. T. Crassweller ... ..	0
Mr. C. Chapman ... ..	0	Mr. T. E. Haydon ... ..	1
Mr. E. Creswell ... ..	1	Mr. W. C. Kenny ... ..	0
Mr. E. Provis ... ..	1	Mr. F. A. Joyce ... ..	0
Mr. G. A. Felce ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Neve ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. F. B. Jones ... ..	1	Mr. E. Clayton ... ..	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon ... ..	0	Mr. J. S. Flower ... ..	1
Mr. J. H. Eastwood ... ..	1	Mr. A. Asher ... ..	0
Mr. A. L. Stevenson ... ..	0	Mr. F. Loyd ... ..	1
Mr. W. M. Brooke ... ..	0	Mr. A. Sloper ... ..	1
Mr. H. Butler ... ..	0	Mr. G. Wood ... ..	1
Mr. A. R. Ropes ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. H. Wassall ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. E. Evill ... ..	0	Mr. J. Dupre ... ..	1
Mr. G. F. Whiteman ... ..	1	Mr. W. Bowyer ... ..	0
9		7	

Wiltshire v. Somersetshire.—The match between these counties was contested at Swindon (Wilts), on November 22nd. Somerset was unfortunately short of three players, and therefore lost three points by default.

The total scores were  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in favour of Wiltshire, but of the games actually contested Wiltshire won 5 to Somerset 3—with 5 draws. The visiting team included eleven players from Bath, but the Wiltshire contingent was drawn from eight towns. Last year the match resulted in a draw. Score:—

WILTS.				SOMERSET.			
Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Swindon	...	0		Mr. H. C. Moore, Bath	...	...	1
Mr. A. Rumboll, Calne	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. T. H. D. May, Bath	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. A. Plaister, Swindon	...	1		Dr. E. J. Cave, Bath	...	...	0
Rev. J. F. Welsh, Warminster	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. F. J. Lee, Bath	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. C. Plaister, Swindon	...	0		Mr. G. B. Caple, Bath	...	...	1
Mr. A. Schomberg, Devizes	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. F. R. Hill, Bath	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. J. Woodrow, Salisbury	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. F. I. Hill, Bath	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Sutton, Salisbury	...	1		Mr. L. T. Knight, Bath	...	...	0
Mr. B. W. G. Borradaile, Mere	...	1		Mr. I. B. Allison, Burrowbridge	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Beaven, Bradford	...	*0		Mr. F. J. Backhouse, Taunton	...	...	*1
Rev. A. Law, Chippenham	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. A. J. Wilkie, Bath	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Crompton, Bradford	...	1		Mr. J. B. Turpin, Bath	...	...	0
Mr. A. Watson, Salisbury	...	1		Mr. A. F. Collins, Bath	...	...	0
Capt. Atkinson, Bradford	...	1		Absent	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Welsh, Warminster	...	1		Absent	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Stainer, Swindon	...	1		Absent	...	...	0
<hr/>				<hr/>			
$10\frac{1}{2}$				$5\frac{1}{2}$			

\* Adjudicated.

Sussex met Kent, at the Hastings and St. Leonards Club, on December 13th, and after an interesting match, in which neither side was at full strength, Sussex won by 9 to 7. Last year these counties met in London, and the result was a draw. Score:—

SUSSEX.				KENT.			
Mr. E. G. Reed	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Shoosmith	...	1		Mr. H. G. Sturton	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. Maulove	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	1		Mr. H. Luntley	...	...	0
Mr. I. M. Friedberger	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Mr. R. F. B. Jones	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Castle Leaver	...	0		Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	1
Mr. J. A. Watt	...	*0		Mr. A. L. Stevenson	...	...	*1
Mr. G. M. Norman	...	*1		Mr. A. R. Rogers	...	...	*0
Mr. J. Creery	...	1		Mr. C. W. Knowles	...	...	0
Mr. I. E. Purchas	...	1		Mr. G. F. Whiteman	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Mann	...	0		Mr. C. F. Delcomyn	...	...	1
Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	1		Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	0
Mr. H. R. Mackeson	...	$\frac{1}{2}$		Capt. W. McCaulis	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Chandler	...	0		Rev. W. E. Evill	...	...	1
Mr. A. G. Ginier	...	*1		Mr. A. T. Scoble	...	...	*0
Mr. H. W. Hore	...	0		Mr. G. A. Youngman	...	...	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
9				7			

\* Adjudicated.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The two county matches in the first round were duly contested on November 29th. At Nottingham (City Café), Leicestershire with some difficulty managed to get two ahead of the home team. The play was distinguished by a smart draw in 12 moves,

secured by Mr. T. Marriott against Mr. H. E. Atkins, the Leicester captain, the result of the sacrifice of the exchange in an ordinary looking position. The full score was:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.													NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.												
Mr. H. E. Atkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. Marriott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. H. Collier	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Dunford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Mason	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. N. Derbyshire	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Draycott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. J. Hingley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. H. Bumpus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. L. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. C. Garratt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. H. Woodhouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. B. Clark	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. B. Gerard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Greig	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. H. Mellor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Moore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Mellor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. F. Atkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Thornton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. A. Bumpus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Beecroft	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Underwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rev. J. A. Mitchell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>													<hr/>												
7½													5½												

At Oxford, Warwickshire disposed of their opponents without much difficulty by 8 to 4. The visiting team was not strong, while the home team were short of a few undergrads, the Varsity team having a match the same day with Cheltenham. Score:—

WARWICKSHIRE.													OXFORDSHIRE.												
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. S. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. McCarthy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dr. R. G. Lynam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. F. Lewis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. J. Carlyle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. L. Spears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Robinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. Bowley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Turner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Feeny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. L. Biggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. E. Davison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rev. K. Lake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. J. Burgoyne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. J. Harlock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Mills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. B. Hardy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. H. Owen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. L. Parker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. R. Gittins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Shepherd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<hr/>													<hr/>												
8													4												

The next round is:—Leicestershire v. Derbyshire, at Derby; Warwickshire v. Northamptonshire, at Birmingham; Worcestershire v. Staffordshire at Dudley (probably); and Herefordshire v. Salop, at Hereford. To be played on or before Saturday, January 31st, 1903.

Birmingham and District.—One of the best contested friendly matches played here for a long time was that between the Birmingham C.C. and the Y.M.C.A., at the Midland Institute, on November 25th. With boards 2, 3, 4 undecided, the visitors left off 7½ to 6½, but after a fortnight's delay the Birmingham Chess Club managed to gain a winning majority in the end. Score:—

BIRMINGHAM C.C.													Y.M.C.A.												
Mr. W. Bridgwater	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. John Hilton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. S. Carey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. B. D. Wilmot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. L. Spears	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. F. Lewis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. J. Spence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. O. Egger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. P. Derrington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mr. F. Feeny ... ..	1	Mr. A. Turner ... ..	0
Mr. S. J. Levi ... ..	0	Mr. C. W. Wilkins ... ..	1
Mr. J. B. S. Hornby ... ..	0	Mr. F. J. Burgoyne ... ..	1
Mr. G. E. Sherwin ... ..	1	Rev. J. H. Robison ... ..	0
Mr. F. L. Ball ... ..	0	Mr. F. R. Gittins ... ..	1
Mr. F. Mills ... ..	1	Mr. S. Shipway ... ..	0
Mr. W. H. Silk ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. W. Wilder ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Shorthouse ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. G. Darby ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. B. Buswell ... ..	0	Mr. O. H. Hawley ... ..	1
Mr. R. Austin ... ..	1	Mr. R. J. Boardman ... ..	0
Mr. W. H. Eyles ... ..	0	Mr. G. Pinson ... ..	1
Mr. M. Daino ... ..	0	Mr. N. J. Margetts ... ..	1

9

8

\* Adjudicated by Mr. Bellingham.

† Adjudicated by Mr. Atkins.

In the Birmingham and District League contests, which are getting highly interesting, St. George's 'A' team managed in the return match to reverse the 4 to 2 defeat by the Bohemians, and have beaten Walsall by 5 to 1. Walsall also lost heavily to the Bohemians. Sparkhill are doing very well, and stand third to St. George's and the Bohemians. The Handsworth 'tail' has so far out-balanced the strength of the top boards. In the second division the Bohemian II. has secured the lead, while Westminster is so far fairly secure at the head of Table III.

Some important friendly matches have resulted as follows: Birmingham C.C. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Handsworth 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sparkhill 6, Erdington 2; St. George's 8, Y.M.C.A. 2.

The most important local event of the month has been the visit of Mr. F. J. Marshall, who altogether gave five exhibitions of his skilful and daring play. He opened at the St. George's Club, where he encountered a strong mixed team of 16, winning 14 and drawing 2, a very fine performance, his best of the whole. On the next evening, Tuesday, December 9th, he played 18 games at the Birmingham Chess Club, winning 12, drawing 4, and losing to Messrs. Hornby and Forrest (Shrewsbury). On Friday, also at the Birmingham C.C., he played four consultation games with the following results: Board 1 (St. George's), *v.* Messrs. McCarthy, Price, and Mackenzie, Marshall won in fine style, having defended Lopez with 3..., P—B 4. Board 2 (Birmingham C.C.), Messrs. Lewis and Feeny drew a Queen's Gambit, declined by them with 2..., P—K 4. Board 3 (Y.M.C.A.), Messrs. Carey and Wilkins lost easily, after a slip in the opening (Lopez). Board 4 (Birmingham C.C.), Messrs. Hornby, Ball, senr., and Leigh drew. The honours thus lay distinctly with the senior club. At the Y.M.C.A., on Saturday, Mr. Marshall undertook to play Black at 21 boards, taking the move also in a further (consultation) blindfold game. This task was a bit too much for him, the team including numerous strong visitors whom the master had probably not reckoned with. He lost to Messrs. Wood, Good, Hilton, Wilder, and Wilkins two due to slips. He drew 6 and won 10, losing the blindfold game *v.* Messrs. Carey and Bonney. On the following Tuesday, he played 17 games at the Oratory C.C., winning 14 and losing 3 to Messrs. Carey and Feeny (consulting), Feeny and Bonney (consulting), and Terry Lee. The American expert has quite gained the good opinion of Birmingham chessists, and a further visit before Monte Carlo is not improbable.

## GAME No. 2,247.

Played in a simultaneous performance at the Birmingham V.M.C.A.

*Queen's Gambit Accepted.*

WHITE.		BLACK.		11	B × P ch	11	K—Q sq
Mr. MARSHALL.	Mr. F. J. BURGOYNE.			12	Castles Q R	12	K—B 2
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	13	Q—B 2	13	Q—R 4
2	P—Q B 4	2	P × P	14	P—Q 5	14	P—B 4
3	Kt—K B 3	3	Kt—K B 3	15	P—Q 6 ch !	15	B × P
4	Kt—B 3	4	B—B 4	16	R × B	16	K × R
5	B—Kt 5	5	P—B 3	17	Q—Q 2 ch	17	K—K 2
6	B × Kt	6	K P × B	18	Kt—Q 5 ch	18	K × B
7	P—K 4	7	B—Kt 5	19	Q × Q	19	P—Kt 3
8	B × P	8	B × Kt	20	Q—R 4	20	Kt—K 4
9	P × B	9	Kt—Q 2	21	P—B 4	21	Kt—Q 6 ch
10	Q—Kt 3 !	10	Q—Kt 3	22	K—Kt sq	22	Resigns.

After his engagements in Birmingham, Mr. Marshall visited the North Manchester Club, on Thursday, December 18th, where Lasker, Janowski, Mieses, and other masters have given exhibitions of simultaneous play, and he established a record by playing twenty-two games in the remarkably short time of two hours, winning 19 games, drawing 2, and losing 1 only. At the Manchester Club, next evening, he met nineteen opponents, of whom he beat 13, drawing with 1, and losing to 4. Mr. Marshall has returned to Bradford, and letters addressed to Bradford Chess Club, Mecca Café, Brook Street, will find him. He intends to make Bradford his head-quarters until his departure for Monte Carlo.

London.—The hon. secretary of the Clapham Club, Mr. H. W. Piercy, 78, Grantham Road, Clapham, sends a copy of match card for the eleventh season, 1902-3—with 17 fixtures. The club—which is the holder of the "Beaumont" Cup, and also winner of "C" division of the 1900-1 London League Competition—meets on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 8-0 p.m., at the "Gauden" Hotel, opposite Clapham Road Station, S.W.

On Monday, December 1st, Mr. H. N. Pillsbury visited the Hampstead Chess Club, and played ten games simultaneously, three members consulting at each board. A large number of members and visitors were present, and one and all spent an enjoyable and instructive evening. The single player won 8 drew 1, and lost 1.

The Ladies' Chess Club has removed to the Marlborough Rooms, 35, Old Bond Street, at which address the club has secured very charming and spacious rooms, giving ample accommodation for match playing and other large gatherings. On Saturday, Dec. 13th, Mr. Gunsberg visited the club and gave a simultaneous exhibition, playing 25 games against members and visitors, the result being 23 wins, 2 draws, and 1 loss to the Master. Miss Finn was the successful player who scored her game; Mrs. W. W. White and Miss Read drew. The Ladies have been again successful in their second League match, defeating London School Board by 5½ to 4½.

On December 20th the Bow and Bromley Club was encountered, and the Ladies won by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . The Winter Tournament of the club has just concluded, resulting as follows:—Winner of "A" section, Mrs. Bowles; "B" section, and winner of the "Lewis" Cup, Miss Beadon; "C" section and winner of the "Rose Johnson" Cup, Mrs. Boyden Barrett.

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

Nov. 19th ...	Brixton ...	11	Bohemians ...	9
Nov. 19th ...	Athenæum ...	11	North London ...	9
Nov. 20th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	14	Lee .. ...	5
One game undecided.				
Nov. 20th ...	West London ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	East London ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Nov. 24th ...	Insurance ...	11	Brixton ...	9
Nov. 27th ...	Metropolitan ...	$10\frac{1}{2}$	North London ...	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 1st ...	Lee ...	beat	East London	
Dec. 1st ...	Lud-Eagle ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Hampstead ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 2nd ...	West London ...	13	Brixton ...	7
Dec. 3rd ...	Insurance ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	Bohemians ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 10th ...	Metropolitan ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	Athenæum ...	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 11th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	17	North London ...	3
Dec. 11th ...	Battersea ...	12	Lee ...	8
Dec. 15th ...	Hampstead ...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	East London ...	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 16th ...	Athenæum ...	$11\frac{1}{2}$	West London ..	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Dec. 17th ...	North London...	11	Bohemians ...	9

Match played at Kohler's Restaurant, Wool Exchange, on Thursday, November 29th, 1902. Full score:—

METROPOLITAN.					NORTH LONDON.				
Mr. J. Mortimer ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. W. Trenchard ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. O. C. Muller ...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. G. A. Hooke ...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. E. G. Sergeant ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. J. Stevens ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Breeze ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. E. Booth ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. E. Hayden ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. V. Crane ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. L. Bowles ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. E. Biaggini ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. N. Braund ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. V. Butfield ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Bowles ...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. J. Randall ...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. F. Dickinson ...	...	...	...	*1	Mr. J. Savage ...	...	...	...	*3
Mr. W. H. Eastwood ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Connery ...	...	...	...	1
Mrs. R. Bowles ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. H. Barrett ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. J. Allnutt ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. A. Shearer ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Kelisher ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. F. Chambers ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Briant Harley ...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Child ...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. F. Cornwall ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. H. Swinstead ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Tripp ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. J. Hicks ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. W. Wright ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Herty ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Bailey ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Cowper ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Baxter ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. R. Taylor ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. F. Bradford ...	...	...	...	0
10 $\frac{1}{2}$					9 $\frac{1}{2}$				

\* Adjudicated.

Match played at Athenæum Chess Club, December 10th, 1902. Full score:—

METROPOLITAN.					ATHENÆUM.				
Mr. J. Mortimer ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. S. Passmore ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. Shories ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. T. Heppell ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. E. Hamond ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Greenwell ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. P. Carr ...	...	...	...	1

Mr. H. L. Bowles...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. A. H. Carson ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. M. Fox ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Van Andel...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. N. Braund ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Carson ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Bowles...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Boff ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. E. Webb ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Wagner ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Eastwood ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Luke ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. M. Shaw Stuart ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Healey ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Theo. Kelisher ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Bush ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. F. Cornwall ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. D. Knight ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Dickenson ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. M. Carson...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Briant Harley...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Simkins ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Tripp...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. E. Cadby ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. R. Baker ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. Mattingley ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. House ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. W. Wright ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. M. Hollis ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Landlaw ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Larner ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
11 $\frac{1}{2}$					8 $\frac{1}{2}$				

A highly -successful exhibition of Living Chess was given at the Borough Road Polytechnic, London, on Saturday, November 29th. The proceedings were started by young men of the gymnasium, who to military drill plaited the board with alternate strips of crimson and white material, the performance being very creditable to Mr. Davis, the gymnasium instructor. While the living pieces were assembling, the audience were entertained by Mr. Sinclair with some excellent songs. This gentleman is a new tenor, possessing a voice remarkable for its purity and power and with a rendering conspicuously artistic. This was followed by the entrance of the living pieces, who advanced one at a time on either side of the board to their respective places, being accompanied by appropriate selections on the pianoforte by Dr. Elwyn Lewis, hon. sec. Kent County Chess Association. The costumes and mounting of the pieces were highly creditable to Messrs. C & W. May, who supervised this part of the arrangements. Particularly conspicuous were the two Queens. Mrs. H. N. Pillsbury represented the Black Queen in crimson velvet and gold, and Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles the White Queen resplendent in silver and gold. The two Kings, Messrs. Chubb and Purcell, looked as if they had stepped out of the Hampton Court pictures; and the heralds, Messrs. Cornwall and Greenwell, whose duty it was to announce the moves and see to the movement of the pieces on the board, acted their parts to the life; indeed, all the pieces that took part—Bishops, Knights, Rooks, and Pawns—were charmingly complete in every detail, and acted their parts with grace and precision.

The game was played between Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, the famous American champion, and Mr. H. L. Bowles, president of the B.P.C.C. Contrary to the usual course in such exhibitions, the game was not pre-arranged, the players having decided that it should be an original game over the board. The sequel shewed their judgment was fully justified, as an extremely lively game resulted, which gave many remarkably pretty situations, and apart from a spectacular point of view, proved to be a notable game of chess, particularly having regard to the rapidity of the play and the conditions under which the game was conducted, the rate of play being about sixty moves per hour for each player. The game is as follows:—





In the *Schachzeitung*, Dr. Svenonius writes on a new line of attack in the Ruy Lopez, in the variation 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 Castles, Kt×P; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3, P—Q 4; 8 P×P, B—K 3; 9 P—B 3, B—B 4; 10 P—Q R 4, R—Kt sq; 11 P×P, P×P; and now Dr. Svenonius suggests 12 Kt—Q 4, Kt×P; 13 B—K B 4. He analyses the variations in favour of White. M. Tchigorin, in the *Novoe Vremya*, however, corrects the main variation 13..., Kt—B 5; 14 B×Kt, Kt P×B; 15 Kt—B 6, Q—B 3; 16 B—K 3!, R—B sq; 17 Kt—Q 2, B×B; 18 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 19 P×B, and White gets the best game with 20 R—B 4. M. Tchigorin, however, questions Black's last moves, and points out that at move 18 he should play 18..., Q—R 5; and he adds, "nobody will doubt that retaining the extra Pawn, as in the variation 19 P×B, Q×Kt, or in the variation 19 Kt—Kt 3, B—B 4 or Kt 3, Black has undoubtedly the advantage both in numbers and position."

This and the following game were played at the Manhattan Club, New York, during Doctor Lasker's recent engagement there.

### GAME No. 2,249.

#### *Petroff Defence.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Messrs. S. LIPSCHUTZ, Dr. LASKER,  
J. FINN, and Mr. E. DELMAR, and  
E. HYMES. Mr. J. D. REDDING.

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

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

.....13..., P—Q B 5; 14 B—B 2 or K 2; 14..., P—K B 5; to cramp White's position and to attempt an attack on the King's side looks better than the process Dr. Lasker and his simplifying allies here adopt.

- |        |          |
|--------|----------|
| 14 P×P | 14 B—B 3 |
|--------|----------|

..... White threatens to take command of the Q's side, and though moved contrary to our idea of the principles of chess, this Bishop proves eventually to be well placed here.

15 B—B 3 ..... We prefer White's development, but to get more at this stage than a drawn game from the variation adopted is doubtful.

16 P—K B 4 16 B—Q 2  
 17 Q—Q 2 17 K R—K sq  
 18 K—R sq 18 Q R—Kt sq  
 19 K R—K sq 19 P—K Kt 3  
 20 Q—K B 2

Both sides manœuvre to get some point from which to start aggressively, but few combinations are possible, as the chief fighting forces in the Petroff, the Knights, have all been exchanged.

21 Q R—Q B sq 20 Q—Q Kt 3  
 22 B—K 2 21 K—B 2  
 23 B—B 3 22 B—Q Kt 4  
 24 Q—Q 2 23 P—Q B 3  
 25 B—Q Kt 4 24 Q—R 3  
 26 R × R 25 R × R ch  
 26 B—Q 6

..... Not 26.... Q × P on account of Q—K 3. If 27 Q × Kt P, Q—K 6 ch; 28 K—Kt 2, Q—Q 7 ch; 29 K—R 3, Q—Q 6, threatening the Rook and Bishop with mating chances.

27 B—Q 6 27 R—K sq  
 28 R × R 28 K × R  
 29 B—K 5 29 B—K 2

.....All this is very fine, but the game might have been given up as a draw before this stage.

30 P—Q R 3 30 Q—B 5

31 P—R 3 31 B—K 5  
 32 B—K 2 32 Q—Kt 6  
 33 K—Kt sq 33 Q—K Kt 6  
 34 B—B sq 34 B—R 5  
 35 Q—K 2 35 K—B 2  
 36 Q—R 6 36 Q—B 7 ch  
 37 K—R 2 37 B—K 2  
 38 P—Q Kt 4 38 P—R 3  
 39 Q—K 2 39 B—R 5  
 40 Q—R 6 40 B—Kt 6 ch  
 41 K—R sq 41 P—Kt 4

.....Discarding the draw and playing to win is in this case really weak play.

42 Q × P ch 42 K—Kt 3  
 43 Q—R 6 43 B × P  
 44 B × B 44 P × B  
 45 Q × P ch 45 K—Kt 4  
 46 Q—B sq 46 K—R 4  
 47 K—R 2 47 P—B 6  
 48 Q—B 7 48 P × P  
 49 Q—B 7 ch 49 K—Kt 4  
 50 Q—Kt 7 ch 50 K—B 5  
 51 Q—B 7 ch 51 K—B 6  
 52 Q—B 3 ch 52 Q—K 6

.....Obviously fatal, but it seems the Black allies were determined to win or die.

53 B × P ch 53 K—B 7  
 54 Q × Q ch 54 K × Q  
 55 P—Kt 5 55 P—B 5  
 56 P—Kt 6 56 B × B  
 57 P—Kt 7 57 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,250.

#### *Four Knights' Game.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.  
Mr. E. DELMAR.

BLACK.  
Dr. E. LASKER.

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 P—Q 3  
 6 Kt—K 2 6 Castles

7 P—B 3 7 B—R 4  
 8 B × Kt

8 Kt—Kt 3 first to form some idea before giving up this valuable Bishop, a very important piece in this variation, was better.

9 Q—R 4 8 P × B  
 10 P—Q 3 9 B—Kt 3

Though it appears White played to win a Pawn (at B 6), this is bad procedure, with the Q Bishop not developed. If 10 Q×Q B P, R—Kt sq; 11 P—Q 3, B—Q 2; 12 Q—B 4, B—Kt 4; 13 (if Q×B, B×B P ch, and wins the Q) Q—Kt 3, B×Q P, and should win. If after 10 Q×Q B P, R—Kt sq; 11 Q—B 4, B—Kt 2; 12 P—Q 3, P—Q 4, with a strong game.

11 Kt—Kt 3 11 Kt—K sq  
10 B—Q 2

.....To open his King side for action.

12 Q—B 2  
Kt—B 5; 12...., B×Kt; 13 P×B, Q—B 3; 14 Q—K Kt 4, &c. If 12...., P—K Kt 3; 13 Kt—R 6 ch, K—Kt 2; 14 P—Q 4, to be followed by Q—Q sq or Q—B 2, should Black play P—Q B 4, was better.

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

All this play with the Q for the sake of a Pawn or two is bad. It is easily seen that Black has the best game, and White not much choice.

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

.....This seems waste of time. Why not 23 Kt—R 6 ch; 24 K—R sq, Kt×B P ch; 25 R×Kt, Q×Q; 26 P×Q, &c. (not R×R ch, seeming to win a piece on account of R×R), and if Black now play P×Q, R—B 8 mate?

24 Q—K 3 24 P—Q 5  
25 Q—K 4

25 Q—Q 2 should have been played here if Black continue 25...., Kt—K 7 ch; 26 K—R sq, Q—R 4; 27 Kt—B 3, R×Kt; 28 Q×Kt. If after 25 Q—Q 2, 25...., R—B 3; 26 P—K B 3, and White has still some chances of getting away from the attack.

25 Kt—R 6 ch  
26 K—R sq 26 Kt×P ch  
27 R×Kt 27 Q×Q  
28 P×Q 28 R×R  
29 Kt—Q 3

Of course, after this, it is plain sailing for Black.

29 R—K 7  
30 P×P 30 R×K P  
31 Kt×P 31 R×P  
32 P—Q Kt 3 32 R—K sq  
33 Kt—B 4 33 R—Q 6  
34 Kt×Kt P 34 R×P  
35 Kt—B 4 35 R—Kt 5  
36 Kt—Q 6 36 R×P  
37 R—Q B sq 37 R—R sq  
38 P—R 3 38 R—Q 5  
39 Kt—Kt 5 39 R—Q 6  
40 Kt—B 7 40 R—Q B sq  
41 R—B sq 41 R—Q B 6  
42 Kt—Kt 5 42 R—B 8  
43 K—Kt sq 43 P—R 5  
44 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,251.

Played at the Birmingham Chess Club on the occasion of the recent visit of Mr. F. J. Marshall. White: Messrs. A. J. Mackenzie, McCarthy, and Price. Score and notes from *Birmingham Daily Post*.

*Ruy Lopez.*

WHITE.  
ALLIES.

BLACK.  
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

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

3 B—Kt 5 3 P—B 4

.....Schliemann's Counter Gambit. Mr. Marshall had previously engaged to play this variation.

4 Kt—B 3

Said to be the best continuation. Other good moves are P—Q 3 and Q—K 2; but P—Q 4 and B × Kt are considered inferior.

5 P—Q 3

6 Castles

7 Kt—Q 5

8 B—Q B 4

9 P—B 3

10 P × Kt

4 Kt—B 3

5 B—Kt 5

6 Castles

7 Kt × Kt

8 P—B 5

9 B—Q 3

B × Kt ch would have been better. White intended to plant the Kt on K 4, but did not properly reckon with ...Q—R 5, which gains the attack for Black.

11 Kt—Q 2 ?

12 Q—B 3

10 Kt—R 4

11 Q—R 5 !

12 P—Q Kt 3

.....Laying an elaborate trap to allow Q × R, upon which Black would be able to advance his P—K B 6. The Allies went into it with their eyes open, trusting that with their Q on Q 7, commanding an important diagonal, they might be able to wriggle out of the attack.

13 Kt—K 4

14 P × Kt

15 P—Q 6

16 Kt—B 6 ch

13 Kt × B

14 B—K 2

15 P × P

*See Diagram.*

Possibly Kt × P was better. But the time-limit of 18 moves began to press very hardly, as it did also towards the end of the second hour.

17 Q—Q 5 ch

18 Q × R

19 Q × B ch

20 Q × Q P

16 R × Kt !

17 K—B sq

18 P—B 6 !

19 K—B 2

If P × P, Q—R 6 !

21 B—K 3

20 P × P

If K × P, mate follows by ...Q—K 5 ch; P—B 3, Q—K 7 ch, &c.

22 K × Q

If R × Q, Black wins a piece.

23 K—K sq

24 Q—B 5 ch

25 K—Q 2

26 Q—Q 3

27 K—B 2

28 P—Q R 4

29 P—R 5

30 P × P

31 P—Kt 7

32 K—Kt sq

33 Q × P ch

34 P—Kt 4 ?

21 P × R (Q) ch

22 Q × Q B P ch

23 R—Kt 3

24 K—Kt sq

25 Q—K Kt 5

26 Q—K 3

27 R—Kt 7

28 P—Q 4

29 B—B 4 !

30 B × B

31 R × P ch

32 Q—Q Kt 3

33 K—R sq

There was no way of even temporarily saving the game except by P Queens.

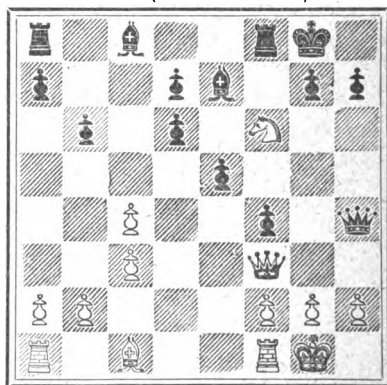
35 Resigns.

34 Q—Kt 3 ch

Position after White's 16th move:—

Kt—B 6 ch.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (THE ALLIES).



## GAME No. 2,252.

Played in the county match, Surrey v. Sussex, December, 1902.

*French Defence—The Gledhill Attack.*

NOTES BY W. GLEDHILL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. A. E. TIETJEN, Mr. H. W. BUTLER,  
*Surrey. Sussex.*

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

.....Probably the best move  
in declining the proffered.

- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| 7 P × P | 7 Kt × B P |
|---------|------------|

.....The alternative capture,  
7 Kt × P, continued by 8 Kt × Kt, Kt ×  
Kt; 9 Q—Kt 3, leaves White with  
a good game.

- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| 8 B—K 3 | 8 P—K Kt 3 |
|---------|------------|

.....The advance of this Pawn,  
or of its companions, is not to be  
commended. Black should aim to  
Castle Q. Here Q—Kt 3 might well  
have been played; then should White  
have Castled.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 9 Castles | 9 P—Q R 3 |
|-----------|-----------|

.....Unintelligible, unless to  
be followed promptly by P—Q Kt 4,  
and the deployment of the Q B.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 10 P—K R 4 | 10 P—B 4 |
| 11 Q—Kt 3  |          |

Generally, Black's K P may be per-  
mitted to stay where it is, but here  
there is something in favour of 11 P ×  
P e.p., Q × P! Observe that Black's  
next move should have been 11 Kt—  
K 5.

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

Continuing the crippling check at R  
5. White's position is now rich in  
opportunities of attack. 14 R × Q P  
or R × B P (the latter preferably) is  
feasible.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 15 R × R P   | 14 B—Kt 2  |
| 16 Q—Kt 6 ch | 15 R × R   |
| 17 Q × R     | 16 Q—B 2   |
| 18 Q—R 2     | 17 Kt—B sq |
| 19 Kt—Kt 5   | 18 P—Kt 4  |
| 20 B—R 5 ch  | 19 Q—K 2   |
|              | 20 K—Q 2   |

.....White mates prettily in  
four moves or wins the Q.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 21 Kt × Q P  | 21 P × Kt |
| 22 P—K 6 ch  | 22 K—Q sq |
| 23 B—Kt 6 ch |           |

## GAME No. 2,253.

Played during November last in a London league match, 'A' Division,  
board No. 1: Chess Bohemians v. Lud-Eagle.

*French Defence.—The Gledhill Attack.*

NOTES BY W. GLEDHILL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. A. E. TIETJEN, Mr. F. L. ANSPACH,  
*Chess Bohemians. Lud-Eagle.*

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

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



accordingly. Compare No. 2,173—*Passmore v. Cole (B.C.M., vol. xxii, p. 289).*

8 Q—Kt 3      8 Kt (K 4)—B 3

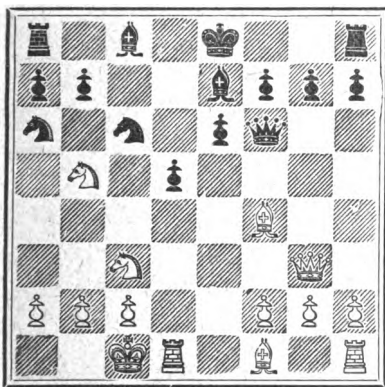
.....[It has been stated that this move 8 K Kt—Q B 3 is recommended by Mr. Pillsbury as the correct way of meeting the Gledhill attack after capturing the Pawn, and the present game is therefore doubly interesting as showing that the American master was anticipated by Mr. Fraser, whose opponent follows the line of play indicated by Mr. Gledhill.—*ED. B.C.M.*]

9 K Kt—Kt 5      9 Kt—R 3  
10 B—K B 4      10 Q—B 3  
11 Castles      11 B—K 2 ?

Position after Black's 11th move:—

B—K 2.

BLACK (MR. FRASER).



WHITE (MR. TIETJEN).

12 R × P

Brilliancy already! Perhaps 11..., Q—Kt 3 would have been better. The attacking plan of campaign is in self-working order, and about all that should be reasonably desired.

12 P × R  
13 Kt × Q P      13 Q—Kt 3  
14 Q Kt—B 7 ch      14 Kt × Kt

15 Kt × Kt ch      15 K—Q sq  
16 Kt × R      16 Q × Q  
17 B × Q      17 B—K 3

.....With a disheartening outlook—by correspondence; nothing much in position, and a solid Pawn behind.

18 P—Q R 3      18 B—Q B 4  
19 Kt—B 7      19 K—K 2  
20 Kt × B      20 P × Kt  
21 B—Q B 4      21 K—B 3  
22 R—K sq      22 P—K 4  
23 B—Q 5

Properly reducing—for the right sort of Bishops in the ending.

23 B—Q 3  
24 P × B  
25 R—Q B sq  
26 R—B 2  
27 K—B 4  
28 P—B 4  
29 B—K 2  
30 P—R 4  
31 P—R 5  
32 B—B 3  
33 P × P ch  
34 P—R 6

.....All in a struggle to turn the tables. Sooner or later, and in the nature of things, the superior force should prevail.

35 P × P      35 P—K 5 dis ch  
36 K—Kt 3      36 P × P  
37 P—B 5      37 K—K 5  
38 K—B 4      38 B—K 4  
39 P—B 6      39 B × P  
40 P—Kt 5      40 B—B 5  
41 R—R 4 !      41 P—Kt 4  
42 B × P      42 R—B sq  
43 B—B 2      43 B—Q 3  
44 P—Kt 6 !      44 K—B 4  
45 K—Kt 5      45 B—K 4  
46 P—Kt 7      46 R—K R sq  
47 R—R 8      47 Resigns.

A 3

## GAME No. 2,255.

Played at the Liverpool Club, October 25th, in a simultaneous performance given by Mr. Blackburne. Score and notes from the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury*.

*Sicilian Defence.*

## NOTES BY E. MACDONALD.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. BLACKBURNE. Mr. E. MACDONALD.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 1 P—K 4      | 1 P—Q B 4  |
| 2 Kt—K B 3   | 2 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 3 P—Q 4      | 3 P × P    |
| 4 Kt × P     | 4 P—K 3    |
| 5 Kt—B 3     | 5 Kt—B 3   |
| 6 Kt(Q4)—Kt5 | 6 B—Kt 5   |
| 7 Q B—B 4    | 7 Kt × P   |

.....The only satisfactory continuation in reply to 7 B—B 4, and a line of play which usually results in the gain of two minor pieces for the Q R.

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 8 Kt—B 7 ch | 8 K—B sq |
| 9 Q—B 3     |          |

If 9 Kt × R, then Q—R 4; 10 B—Q 2, Kt × B; 11 Q × Kt, P—Q 4; 12 Castles, P—Q 5, with a good game.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 10 Castles | 9 P—Q 4     |
| 11 P × Kt  | 10 Kt × Kt  |
|            | 11 B—R 6 ch |

## 12 K—Q 2

K—Kt sq would have been less disastrous for White, e.g., 12 K—Kt sq, R—Q Kt sq; 13 Kt—Kt 4, P—K 4; 14 R × P, Q—Kt 3; 15 K—R sq, P × B; 16 Kt × B, &c.

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

.....If Q × Kt, of course White replies R × B.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 17 R—K 3    | 17 B—K Kt 5 |
| 18 P—K R 4  | 18 Q—R 4    |
| 19 R—K 8 ch |             |

The only move to save the Queen.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 20 Q—K 3 ch  | 19 K × R    |
| 21 B—Q 3     | 20 Q—K 4    |
| 22 P × Q     | 21 Q × Q ch |
| 23 R—Q Kt sq | 22 K—Q 2    |
|              | 23 R × Kt   |

and wins.

## GAME No. 2,256.

Match: Birmingham v. Northampton, November 1st. Played at board No. 1. Score and notes from the *Birmingham Daily Post*.

*Sicilian Defence.*

## NOTES BY A. J. MACKENZIE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. A. J. MACKENZIE. Mr. J. W. MORLING.

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

.....Unusual here. Kt—B 3 is best, though B—Kt 5 is also played. The old P—Q R 3 seems now to be regarded as unnecessary.

- |           |         |
|-----------|---------|
| 6 B—K 2   | 6 B—K 2 |
| 7 Castles | 7 B—B 3 |

.....A lost move, since he has to retire next move to defend the Q P.

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| 8 K Kt—Kt 5 | 8 B—K 2 |
| 9 B—K B 4   |         |

Forcing on the K P and leaving the Q P very weak—also a “hole” at Black’s Q 4.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 10 Kt—Q 5! | 9 P—K 4    |
|            | 10 R—Kt sq |

.....If ...P × B, White could safely win the exchange. In certain similar variations of the Sicilian, Black can afford to give up the exchange, getting in return a fine attack.

11 Kt × B

Better than checking. Black is under the disagreeable necessity of retaking with the King to save the Q P again.

11 K × Kt

12 B—K 3

12 P—Q R 3

.....A natural-looking move at first sight, but White's reply shows its weakness. Black's game is now resignable; he can at best get two pieces for the Q.

13 B—Kt 6 !

See Diagram.

13 Q—Q 2

.....Of course, if ...Q × B, Q × P ch, K—K sq; 15 Kt—B 7 ch, and Black must give up his Q for the Kt.

14 B—Kt 4

14 P—B 4

15 B × P

15 Q—K sq

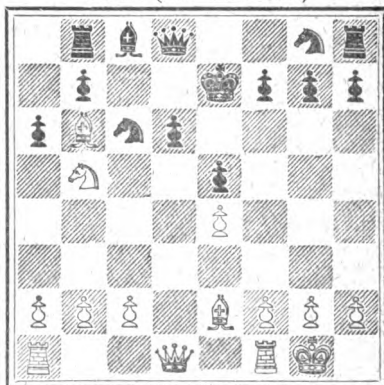
16 Kt × P !

16 Resigns.

If ...Q—B sq; 17 B—B 5 !, Q—B 3; 18 Kt × B ch, K—B 2; 19 Q—Q 5 ch, and mates next move.

Position after White's 13th move:—  
B Kt 6 !

BLACK (MR. MORLING.)



WHITE (MR. MACKENZIE).

## GAME No. 2,257.

Played November 22nd, in the match between Liverpool and Manchester.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Rev. W. C. PALMER,  
Manchester.Mr. J. CAIRNS,  
Liverpool.

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

2 P—Q B 3

3 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—B 4 ?

4 Kt—K B 3

Or 4 Q—Kt 3, why not? It seems as though Black should not be able to afford so much as a Pawn for the sake of getting out his Queen Bishop.

5 B—B 4

4 P—K 3

6 P—K 3

5 Kt—Q 2

7 Q—Kt 3

6 K Kt—B 3

7 Q—B sq

..... Altogether, on this occasion, Mr. Cairns plays a most difficult game. Of course the natural move here would be 7..., Q—Kt 3; avoiding attack as far as possible, even at cost of drawing !

8 R—B sq !

8 P × P

9 B × P

9 Kt—Kt 3

10 Castles

10 B—K 2

11 Kt—Q Kt 5 !

11 Kt × B

..... Alternative 11..., Q Kt—Q 4 might prove no better; and yet it is not so evidently unsatisfactory.

12 Kt—B 7 ch

12 K—B sq

13 Q × Kt

Better than taking the Rook. Mr. Palmer fully realises his advantage in maintaining the attack as follows.

14 Kt—Q Kt 5

13 R—Q Kt sq

15 Kt—Q 6

14 R—R sq

16 B × B ch

15 B × Kt

17 Kt—K 5

16 K—Kt sq

18 B—Kt 4

17 Kt—K 5

19 P—B 3 !

18 P—B 3

20 P—K 4

19 Kt—Kt 4

20 P × Kt

21 P × B	21 P × Q P	..... A considerably prolonged
22 P—B 4 !	22 Kt—K 5	resistance might be offered. With
23 P × P	23 Kt—B 3	this, loss comes suddenly,—as in the
24 K R—K sq !	24 P—K R 3	text, or through 30 P=Q, R×Q; 31
25 P—K 7 ch	25 K—R 2	R—B 7+, &c., perhaps a less artistic
26 Q—Q 3 ch	26 P—K Kt 3	finish.
27 Q × Q P	27 Kt—Q 4	29 R × Kt !
28 R—K 5	28 Q—Kt 5	30 Q × P
		31 P—K 8 (Q)
		29 P × R
		30 Q—B 4
		31 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,258.

North London v. Hampstead, London Chess League, "A" Division.  
 Played at Amherst Club, Hackney, 8th November, 1902. Board No. 3.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.  
 Mr. J MAHOOD. Mr. STEVENS.

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

A *Piano* sort of *Lopez*, not so tame as it looks. But there is not much contest over immediate or minute opening advantage; and it soon comes to a quite lively game.

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

.....Chancing the open file, &c. Of course, if 12 Q × Kt. Kt × Q P; there would be gain of a Pawn.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 12 P × B     | 12 P—Q R 3  |
| 13 B—R 4     | 13 P—Q 4    |
| 14 P—K 5     | 14 Kt—K sq  |
| 15 B—B 2     | 15 P—B 4    |
| 16 P—Q R 3   | 16 P—K Kt 3 |
| 17 B—R 6     | 17 Kt—Kt 2  |
| 18 P—B 4     | 18 P—Kt 3   |
| 19 K—R sq    | 19 R—B 2    |
| 20 K R—Kt sq | 20 K—R sq   |
| 21 B × Kt ch |             |

White has it—very nearly—as follows. But there is just a slight flaw in the combination,—so that, *per se*, it is unsound.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 22 Kt × P | 21 R × B    |
| 23 R × R  | 22 P × Kt   |
| 24 Q—R 5  | 23 K × R    |
|           | 24 Kt × Q P |

.....And here Black has it; this momentary support of Bishop Pawn seems all important. If, for instance, 24...., R—K B sq; 25 R—K Kt sq+, K—R sq; 26 Q—R 6, &c., although he might not lose, perhaps, winning would be certainly difficult.

- |               |           |
|---------------|-----------|
| 25 R—Kt sq ch | 25 K—R sq |
| 26 Q—B 7      |           |

Mr. Mahood says, "This looks a strong move, but if Black *now* replies B—Kt 4, White's game is lost."

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 27 B × P | 26 Kt—K 3 ? |
|          | 27 B—Kt 4   |

.....To prevent mate—and also R—Kt 8+, &c., loss of Queen. Still, the right continuation should favour White. Thus if 28 Q × Q, R × Q; 29 B × Kt, R—K 2; 30 B × P, Black Bishop could hardly escape. In the actual play, 28...., B × P; 29 Q—Kt 4, &c., with several other variations, may well repay examination.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 28 Q—R 5 ? | 28 P—Q 5 |
| 29 R × B   |          |

Or 29 B × Kt, Q × B; 30 Q × B, with good prospects. At the end, White blunders. He should have played 30 P—B 3. Then 30...., Kt × R; 31 P × Kt, P—R 3; 32 P—K R 4, he would still have chances of winning.

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 30 R—Kt 2 ? | 29 Q—B 3 ch   |
| 31 Resigns. | 30 Q × R ch ! |

## GAME No. 2,259.

*Scotch Game.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. E. G. HAYWARD. Mr. F. C. BUNDUCK.

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

.....A "trappy" variation :  
 7... Kt×Kt; 8 P—K 5!, Q×K P ?;  
 9 P×Kt, B×P; 10 Kt—B 4, and  
 catches the Bishop—for a total of three  
 Pawns. But, in this, 8... Kt—B 7;  
 9 Q×Kt, Q×K P; would be an  
 improvement for Black. Again, 7...  
 B×Kt; 8 P×B. Kt×P; 9 P—K 5!,  
 Q×K P; 10 Kt—B 4, and catches  
 the Knight. Improvement here would  
 be in 9... Q—Q Kt 3; and then if  
 10 Q—R 4, or 10 Kt—B 4, of course  
 10... Q—Kt 5, &c.—but there might  
 be dangerous complication. On the  
 whole, the queried 7 Kt—Q 2 is no reli-  
 able continuation for White, and should  
 yield him no favourable game.

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

It appears that Mr. Hayward expends too much time in shifting his minor pieces,—without at all adding to the strength or safety of his position. Then instead of going out with Queen at 18 it might be better to oppose Rooks; so as not to give Mr. Bundock quite so much of his own way in the sequel.

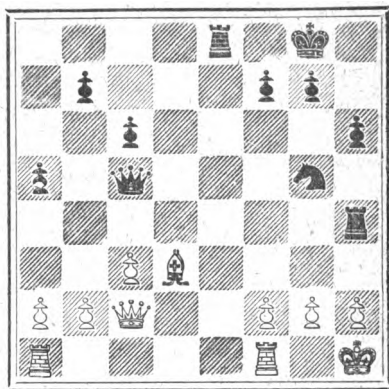
16 Kt—Kt 4

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 17 Kt—Q 4   | 17 P—Q R 4  |
| 18 Q—R 4 ?  | 18 P—Q B 3  |
| 19 Q—B 2    | 19 B—K 3    |
| 20 Kt×B     | 20 R×Kt     |
| 21 B—Kt 4   | 21 R—K 5 !  |
| 22 B—K 2    | 22 Q R—K sq |
| 23 B—Q 3    | 23 R—K R 5  |
| 24 K—R sq ? |             |

Position after White's 24th move :—

K—R sq.

BLACK (MR. BUNDUCK).



WHITE (MR. HAYWARD).

24 Kt—B 6 !

.....Bringing on a surprisingly sudden and interesting termination.

25 P—R 3

If 25 P×Kt, Q—K R 4; mate would be hastened. From his fatal corner the King has no living escape.

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 26 B—R 7 ch | 25 Q—K 4 !      |
| 27 P—Kt 3   | 26 K—R sq       |
| 28 K—Kt 2   | 27 R×P ch       |
| 29 K×Kt     | 28 R—R 7 ch     |
|             | 29 Q—K R 4 ch ! |

And mates in three more moves.

## GAME No. 2,260.

Played in *Womanhood* Correspondence Tourney, 1902.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. R. C. GRIFFITH. Mr. H. ERSKINE.

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

.....“Knights before Bishops” is a general rule of development according to which 5..., Kt—B 3 should be preferred.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 6 P—K B 4 | 6 P—B 5    |
| 7 B—B 2   | 7 P—Q Kt 4 |
| 8 P—Q R 4 |            |

This comes to be an isolated Pawn. A probable weakness—in the ending.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 9 Q—B 3      | 8 P—Kt 5   |
| 10 B—Kt sq ? | 9 P—Kt 6   |
| 11 Kt—R 3    | 10 Q—B 2 ! |
| 12 P—K 4     | 11 Kt—B 3  |
| 13 P—K 5     | 12 B—Q 2   |

The sort of “block” White manages to establish is not much in his favour. Perhaps better keep moving by 13..., Kt—B 2.

- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 14 Kt—B sq | 13 K Kt—Kt sq |
| 15 P—Kt 4  | 14 P—Kt 3     |
| 16 P—Kt 5  | 15 P—K R 4    |

For after all this how is Bishop (and Rook) to be freed,—except through sacrifice into a losing game?

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| 17 B—Q 2     | 16 Q—R 4 !    |
| 18 Kt—B 2    | 17 B—Q sq     |
| 19 Q—R 3     | 18 K Kt—K 2   |
| 20 Kt—Kt 3   | 19 R—K B sq   |
| 21 Kt—Q sq   | 20 B—B 2      |
| 22 Kt—K 3    | 21 Castles    |
| 23 Castles ? | 22 P—Q R 3 ?  |
|              | 23 Kt—Q Kt sq |

.....But it seems Black does not quite realise his positional advantage; or rather he appears as if unaware

of any disapproval on the part of his opponent. Far better 23..., Kt×Q P than this obstructive regression.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
| 24 R—R 3    | 24 Kt(K 2)—B 3 |
| 25 Kt—K 4 ! | 25 B—K sq      |

.....If 25..., P×Kt; 26 Kt×P, White could draw by “perpetual check”—to the Queen. And very likely that would be best. Later is too late. For if 26..., P×Kt; 27 B×P, threatening 28 Kt×P, &c.; while 27..., Kt×Q P would not do—adverse Bishop at Q 2 being already supported.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 26 R—Q sq    | 26 K—Kt 2  |
| 27 Kt—B 5 ch | 27 K—R sq  |
| 28 Q—Kt 2    | 28 B—Q 2 ? |
| 29 B—K 4     |            |

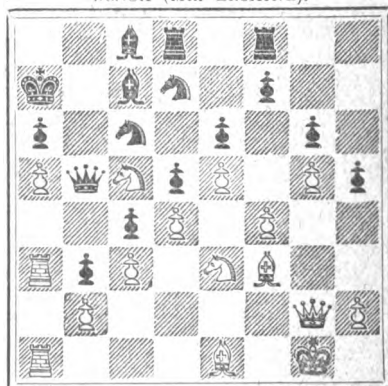
With fair command of the situation; for Black cannot capture now, having due regard to his Queen.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 30 P—R 5      | 29 Q—Kt 3   |
| 31 B—B 3      | 30 Q—Kt 4   |
| 32 K R—Q R sq | 31 B—B sq   |
| 33 B—K sq     | 32 K—R 2    |
|               | 33 Kt—Q 2 ? |

Position after Black's 33rd move:—

Kt—Q 2 ?

BLACK (MR. ERSKINE).



WHITE (MR. GRIFFITH).

34 Kt x Q B P

Beginning of a decisive "break-up."  
Probably so, whatever the defence to be offered.

34 Kt x Kt

35 Kt—Kt 6 !

35 Kt—Q 6

36 B—K 2

36 B—Kt 2

.....For instance, run out the line 35..., Kt x B P; 37 B x Q, &c. Black has little to hope for in that direction. Similarly in case of 36..., Kt x R P (or B x Kt), &c. Every way the attack persists; no way can the piece be retained.

37 Q—B sq

37 Kt x R P

38 Kt—R 4 !

38 Kt—B 5

39 B x Kt

39 B—Kt 3

40 Kt—B 5

40 B x Kt

41 P x B

41 Q—B 3

42 R x Kt P !

42 R—Q Kt sq

.....If 42..., P—Q 5; 43 R x B+, &c., there would be loss of course. The play is very interesting; 43..., Kt—Q 7 giving occasion for a pretty finish. Finally, it is something like mate, e.g., 45..., Q x R; 46 P x Q+, K—R sq; 47 B—Kt 5+, B—K 3; 48 R x B+, K—Kt 2; 49 R—R 7+, K—B sq; 50 B—B 5, &c., at all events easily winning.

43 B—K B 2

43 Kt—Q 7 ?

44 R—Kt 6 !

44 Kt x Q

45 B x Q R P !

45 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,261.

Played in the "Fraser" Correspondence Tourney, 1902.

*Sicilian Defence.*

NOTES BY W. M. BROOKE.

15 Kt x Q

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. M. BROOKE. Mr. A. E. TIETJEN.

1 P—K 4

1 P—Q B 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 Kt—B 3

3 P—K 3

4 P—Q 4

4 P x P

5 Kt x P

5 Kt—B 3

6 K Kt—Kt 5

6 B—Kt 5

7 B—K B 4

7 Kt x P

8 Q—B 3

8 Kt x Kt

9 P x Kt

9 P—K 4

10 P x B

10 P x B

.....He must play 10..., P x B; or lose a piece. If 10..., Kt x P; 11 Q—K 4, &c.

11 Q—K 4 ch

To prevent Castling. If 11..., Kt—K 2; 12 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B sq; 13 Q—Q B 4, and wins.

12 Castles

11 K—B sq

13 Q x P (B 4)

12 Q—K 2

14 Q—Q 6 ch

13 Q x P

White aims at exchanging Queens in such a way as to leave the resulting position in his favour to counter balance the lost Pawn.

14 Q x Q

A very strong position for the Kt. Black's Queen's side is practically sealed up, and a strong attack threatened on the K side with the Rooks, Bishop, and Knight. His 15..., K—K 2 is undoubtedly his best.

15 K—K 2

16 B—B 4

Attacking the K B P. If 16..., Kt—K 4; 17 K R—K sq, followed by P—B 4. If 16..., P—B 3; 17 K R—K sq ch, and the Rook is lost.

16 R—B sq

17 K R—K sq ch

17 K—Q sq

.....If 17..., K—B 3; 18 R—Q 5, and wins in a few moves.

18 B x P

Regaining the Pawn and remaining with decisive superiority of position and attack.

18 P—Q Kt 3

19 B—Q 5

19 Resigns.

.....If 19..., R x P; 20 B x Kt, P x B; 21 Kt—K 4 dis ch, and wins Rook. If 19..., B—R 3; 20 B x Kt, P x B; 21 Kt—B 7 dis. ch, K—B sq; 22 R—K 7, &c., and wins whether Black play R x P or not. If 22..., R x P; 23 R x Kt P, and the Q P must fall too.

## GAME No. 2,262.

Played by correspondence in the match Northern Counties Chess Union v. Southern Counties Chess Union, 1902.

*Scotch Game.*

## NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. H. B. LUND. Mr. F. N. BRAUND.

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

The sacrifice here involved can be justified only in the principle "in for a penny, in for a pound." White's 7 P—K B 4 naturally commits him to rash attack or inferior (*i. e.*, defensive) position,—a dilemma of unsoundness by which that advance has been well tried and condemned.

## 8 Q×K P

.....As safe an opening capture as should be reasonably expected. Black's development is good enough to cope with all reaction and eventually secure the Pawn as so much clear gain.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 9 B—Q 3    | 9 Q—Q 4     |
| 10 P—B 4   | 10 Q—R 4    |
| 11 B—K 2   | 11 Q—R 5 ch |
| 12 B—B 2   | 12 Q—B 3    |
| 13 Kt—Kt 5 | 13 B×B ch   |

.....*But*,—this exchange is un/avourable. The Black Bishop is wanted for defence, and should go *via* Kt 5 to R 4 for that purpose. Consequent loss of the Bishop Pawn is so serious that it should have been prevented by 14..., K—Q sq at all hazards.

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

.....With every move after this worse seems in a fair way to happen.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 18 Q Kt—Q 5! | 18 Q—Kt 3 |
| 19 B—R 5!    | 19 Q—Kt 2 |
| 20 P×P       | 20 R—Q sq |
| 21 Kt—B 6 ch | 21 K—B sq |
| 22 Q—B 4     |           |

White's advantage is very great, and it is used with excellent judgment.

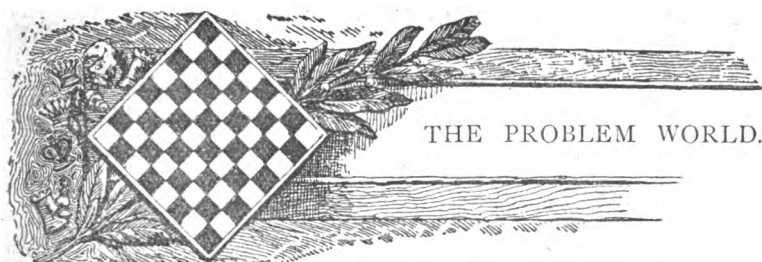
- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
|              | 22 B—B 4  |
| 23 P—K Kt 4! | 23 B—B sq |

.....Not to lose Rook for Knight, perhaps; for if 23..., B—Kt 3; 24 Kt—Q 7+, that would be the effect. But White would probably keep his Knight at B 6, where it is very comfortable; so the Bishop might just as well play to Kt 3, if only to put a stopper on the brilliancy already glimmering in the distance.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 24 R×Q P      | 24 R×R      |
| 25 Q×R        | 25 P—Kt 3   |
| 26 R—Q sq!    | 26 B—Kt 2   |
| 27 Kt—K 6 ch! | 27 P×Kt     |
| 28 Q×R ch!    | 28 Resigns. |

.....For, if he takes Queen, of course Rook mates; or if 28..., B—B sq; 29 Q—B 7, &c., the case would be hardly better. Finally, if 28..., Kt—B sq; 29 Kt—Q 7+, &c., or 29 Q—B 4, &c., he would be quite helpless. A game lost in the opening, as it were, and no flattering specimen of Mr. Braund's well-known skill.





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

**I**N embarking upon a new volume and New Year, it gives us marked pleasure in expressing our unstinted appreciation to all those who have contributed by their assistance to the success of our special department, and we heartily thank our many correspondents who have so kindly sent us seasonable greetings. The past year has been particularly eventful in the fact of our Eleventh Problem Tourney, for which we are all indebted to the generosity of Sir John Thursby, and without hesitation we predict that it will prove to be one of the most successful problem tourneys inaugurated. We trust our labour of love for the coming year will prove to be at least as acceptable as that of the past, and with every cordial feeling we wish one and all a truly happy and prosperous 1903.

**FACTS AND TRIFLES.**—We have received *Zur Kenntnis des Schach-problems*, by A. Bayersdorfer, published at Potsdam by A. Stein. It appears to be a very interesting work, and we hope to give a full review next month by Mr. Max J. Meyer.

The *Hampstead and Highgate Express* announce their Sixth Tourney for Two-move Problems, to commence next March. A prize of one guinea is offered by the proprietors of the *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, and book prizes will be announced later. Two entries only from each composer. Sealed envelopes and mottoes optional. Full solutions on back of diagram preferred. They should not be in the sealed envelopes with composers' names. Entries, addressed Chess Editor, *Express* Office, Hampstead, N.W., from Great Britain till March 15th, from abroad April 1st, 1903.

We have received a few letters respecting a definition of pure and economical mates, which we will deal with next month.

Dr. F. Bonner Feast has recently undertaken the chess editorship of the *Birmingham Town Crier*, which he proposes to make specially interesting to problemists. He intends to give in batches various specimens of particular pieces of problem strategy, so that they may be classified. If he meets with co-operation, the result of his work may subsequently be issued in volume form.

## ALL-IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Score Table:—

	Nov. Totals (All-in) (Spec. T.)	Dec. Totals (All-in)	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	Jan. Totals (All-in) (Sp. T.)
\$"East Marden"	Cancelled 251 ...	3 3 3-2 3	3 -2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	50 ... 311
††Chas. Johnston	305 ... 309 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	383 ... 399
††A. C. White	491 ... 286 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	554 ... 361
††W. Thompson	110 ... 338 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	179 ... 367
††C. S. Earle	427 ... 182 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	478 ... 233
***Beta"	263 ... 173 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	318 ... 228
***Gibson"	521 ... 358 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	51 ... 448
††P. L. Osborn	411 ... 238 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	477 ... 274
††R. M. Peake	320 ... 296 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	395 ... 389
††J. D. Tucker	366 ... 159 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	426 ... 219
†Capt. G. A. Forte	202 ... 98 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	242 ... 135
†J. Y. Fullerton	55 ... 110 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	128 ... 128
†S. H. H.	133 ... 344 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	193 ... 416
†G. Woodcock	31 ... 204 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	87 ... 257
*A. Baker	51 ... 143 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	99 ... 191
*T. D.	211 ... 113 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	231 ... 132
*F. Kent	164 ... 65 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	195 ... 96
**Selbats"	55 ... 104 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	91 ... 140
H. A. Adamson	413 ... 344 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	380 ... 380
C.F.B.	272 ... 206 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	332 ... 275
H. S. Brandreth	420 ... 35 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	438 ... 53
G. Browne	328 ... 227 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	400 ... 311
H.H.D.	260 ... 361 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	341 ... 457
D. C. Gregson	369 ... 195 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	402 ... 223
E.H.	93 ... 182 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	156 ... 270
G. S. Johnson	313 ... 319 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	288 ... 404
W.H.S.M.	255 ... 292 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	302 ... 353
O.R.F.	145 ... 33 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	151 ... 39
U. Maitra	184 ... 234 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	267 ... 316
G. Whittle	505 ... 307 ...	3 3 3 3 3 3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	3 3	...

\* Previous winners.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners three times.

‡ Winners five times.

††† Winner six times.

§ Winner eight times.

Two or three solvers have raised queries as to the accuracies of our tabulated scores, which at time of going to press we have not had time to test and adjust, but it seems that there will be no need to deal with the questions at issue, which are but minor ones, since it is our intention to close the All-in Competition. We take this course in response to many correspondents who evince so much appreciation of our work by urging that we devote and even waste a page of our magazine a month in giving a host of figures which can only interest a few dozen of our subscribers. This page might be utilized in affording something more acceptable than an unconvincing medley of figures, which, though they may "look pretty," are to the bulk of our readers unintelligible. All our competitors must now "cease fire," but we shall always be pleased to welcome and acknowledge correct solutions. Our decision in this respect does not signify that we intend to completely abandon the encouragement of the competitive spirit amongst our solving subscribers, but we think it only fair to state here that no chess magazine has provided more inducements to the "solving field" and the "problem starters" than has the *B.C.M.* This "All-in" Competition is really heavy work; we have had from one correspondent 17 letters in one month respecting a less number of problems, and others are generous in their communications concerning solutions. There are, we must add (and we would like to mention names), solvers whose solutions are so methodically clear that it is a real pleasure to check them, but the balance is against us. When we see an occasion, full announcement shall be made for a new competition, but until then we rest.

DUALS—SHORT MATES.—The English school of problem composers have for many years held a reputation for precision in their work, and notably they have been credited with possessing a horror of duals. Probably the greatest champion England ever had on the dual question was the late H. J. C. Andrews, who mercilessly attacked problems which suffered from the dual complaint. Even among his contemporaries he was considered to have carried his censures too far in many cases. Mr. Andrews had several adherents to his tenet against duals, and the result was that continental authorities treated with derision England's over scrupulous observances for exactness in problem construction. English composers, during the past ten years at least, have been less unbending in their ideas of rigid accuracy, and have yielded to a great extent to the doctrine of the German and Bohemian schools that the dual trouble need not be of such a vital point to a problem. It is obvious that if problems are to have their strategic and constructional values heavily discounted because duals are present, which do not affect seriously the merit of the conception, the old-time English style of problem must prevail, with the consequent result that the public will have to be content in time with insipid or pointless pieces of chess machinery. Without licence the poet would be a sorry worker! We do not in the least advocate the theory held by the German school that duals are not blemishes, but we would never see a fine work suppressed or denied approval because there happened to be a slight deformity or a bloom of tarnish by reason of a double continuation or mate.

We are now threatened with further ridicule. It appears the judges in the recently concluded tourney of *The Leisure Hour* have complained that

a three-move problem by A. F. Mackenzie contained duals in short mate variations, and have apparently taken this as a fault into consideration in making their award. It is bad enough for English composers to be branded as they are, with being too conscientious over duals proper, but it will be worse if the stigma is going to be carried to the extreme which the *L.H.* problem judges would have them unjustly earn. Their objection is one as extreme as we have ever come across. A short mate in a 3-er, 4-er, or 5-er, is in fact no part of the author's intention, but exists as a consequential exigency of the circumstances which have defined the construction of the problem according to the nature of the idea or ideas illustrated. This being so it is no part of the composer's work to eradicate a dual mate, and he who would do so would be committing an unnecessary as well as an unwarrantable *démarsh*. If there is any fault in the matter it lies in the fact that the author has allowed the short mate to appear. It is now recognised, if not established, that the majority of short mates are of no serious moment. In saying this we exclude such problems, as, by their first move, mate is threatened on the next *coup*, and even in such a case it is a question as to whether the needs or piquancy of the strategy necessitates such a short measured menace. If this argument is not contravened, and we are at a loss to see how it can be, it is clear the stain must end in the fact that a short mate is present. No merit is ever claimed for such a short limbed variation, and consequently, on the other hand, no imperfection can be arraigned against the problem or its composer.

If matters go on in this direction, we may expect to find that judges will in future lodge complaints against a position (say in three moves) which has a short mate, because there are several ways of delivering the *coup de grace* in the full three moves in addition to the mate on the second move. One never knows; but it seems "on the cards" that if judges are to exercise their ingenuity in the discovery of finding phantom flaws, such as have been brought to notice, there will be no limit to their exploitation of imaginary failings.

### SOLUTIONS.

No. (105). "Great economy" (p. 452).—1 Q—B 7, Q R moves; 2 Q—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., R or Kt×P; 2 Kt—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 2; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., P—K Kt 5; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q Kt 5; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 4; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c.

No. (110). "Mysicanca kopioie !" (p. 452).—1 K—K 6, Kt—Q 5 ch; 2 Kt×Kt &c. If 1..., Kt (R sq) moves; 2 R—Q R 5, &c. If any other move White has a choice of continuation. If 1..., K—B 3; 2 B—K 4 ch or Kt—Kt 5 ch, &c., and in one case, namely if 1..., Kt—Kt 8, he has a selection of seven second moves.

No. (113). "Umrou rempedunioñ bsoyr" (p. 453).—1 B—B 2, R×B; 2 Kt—B 7, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—B 4, dbl. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c.

No. (115). "Excelsior !" (p. 453).—1 B—Q sq, any move; 2 B—B 3 ch, &c. Duals on certain moves of the Knight.

No. (51). "L'arte nobilita" (p. 453).—This problem has not been cooked, and therefore only the author's solution works, viz., 1 Q—Kt 7 (see p. 503).

By L. Vetesnik (p. 453).—1 K—K 2, Kt—B 4 or Kt—B 3; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5 or R×P; 2 R—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×R or P—Q 7; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—R 7 or R—R 5; 2 Q×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 2; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×Q P ch, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, G. Woodcock.

By M. Hoffein (p. 453).—1 Kt—R 5, Kt—Kt sq; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, B×Kt [If 2..., R×Kt; 3 Q—B 3 ch, &c.]; 3 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 5; 2 Q×Kt ch, P×Q; 3 B×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., R—R 8 ch; 2 K×R, B—K 4 ch [If 2..., Q B×P or

K-K 7; 3 Q-K sq, &c. If 2..., others; 3 B×P ch, &c.; 3 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., Q-B×P; 2 B×P ch, K-K 7 [If 2..., R-K 5; 3 Q-Q 2, &c.]; 3 Q-K sq ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B×P ch, R-K 5; 3 Q-K sq or Q 2 accordingly, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock.

By K. Traxler (p. 453).—1 K-Q 7, P-B 5; 2 B-Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×R; 2 Q-R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B; 2 Q-R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 5; 2 B×B ch, &c. If 1..., B elsewhere; 2 R-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Q-Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q-K 7 ch, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock.

By M. Hoflein (p. 453).—1 Q-R sq, B moves; 2 Q-R sq ch, &c. If 1..., R-R-Kt 5; 2 Kt-B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-Q 6; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., P-R 4; 2 Kt-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 7; 2 Q-Kt 7, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock.

By R. Weinheimer (p. 453).—1 Q-B 6, Kt×Q; 2 Kt-Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 3; 2 Kt-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., B-Q 5; 2 Kt×R P, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-K 8, &c. Solved by G. Woodcock.

By H. von Gottschall (p. 454).—1 P-R 5, P×Kt; 2 Q-Kt 6, K-B 5 [If 2..., B-K 5; 3 Kt-B sq dis. ch, &c. If 2..., P-K 5; 3 Kt-Q 4 dis. ch, &c. If 2..., 3 Kt-B 5 dis. ch, &c.]; 3 Kt-B 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 5; 2 Q-B 7 ch, K×Kt; 3 P-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 3 or B-Kt 5; 2 Kt-Q 4 ch, K-B 4 [If 2..., K×Kt; 3 Kt×B or Kt-B 6 ch, &c.]; 3 Kt (K 5)-B 6 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt-Q 4 dis. ch, &c. Solved by

Retract problems, by Mrs. Baird (p. 456).—Solutions to the first three positions appeared on page 504 last month. The solution of No. 4 (see revised position on page 501) is as follows: White's last move was Pawn from K 7, capturing a Rook and becoming a Kt; replace White Pawn and Black Rook and play B-Kt 3. Black's last move was Rook from Q sq, capturing a Bishop; replace Black Rook and White Bishop and play B-B 2. Then P×R becoming a Kt dis. ch mate—from Bishop at K B 8.

By W. P. Hind (p. 457).—1 P×P *en pass*, P×P ch, K-B 4, &c. It will soon be seen on analysis that Black's last move must have been P from K B 2 to B 4.

No. 1737, "s Edelweiss."—1 Kt-K 6, P-R 4; 2 Kt-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 R-Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×R (B 5); 2 P-K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Q 7, R 4, &c.; 2 Kt (K 8)-B 7, &c. If 1..., B-B 7 or R 5; 2 Kt (K 8)-Kt 7, &c. If 1..., K×R (Q 5); 2 Kt-B 4 or B 7 ch, &c.

No. 1738, "Three-move mates."—1 Kt-B 4, K-B 4; 2 Kt-Q 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 5 or 6; 2 B-K 5, &c. If 1..., R-K 6; 2 Q-Q 8, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B-Kt 6 ch, &c. There are several duals. For instance, if 1..., P-Kt 4, White may proceed with 2 B-Kt 6 ch, Q-R 7 ch, Q-Kt 6 ch, or Q-Q 8, &c.

No. 1739, "Carcer."—1 P-B 7, B×Q; 2 P-B 6, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q×R ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 7 or Kt moves; 2 Q-B 3, &c. The rest of the play is dually, for instance the key move threatens 2 Q-B 6 or B 3, Q×B (R 8), and Q-R 6.

No. 1740, "Multum, non multa."—Three solutions. 1st: 1 Q-Q B sq (threatening 2 Kt-K 7 ch, P-B 4 ch, or Q×R), R-B 7; 2 Q-Kt 2, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q×R, &c. If 1..., B-Kt 6; 2 P-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R-B 5; 2 Q-Kt 5 ch, &c. 2nd: 1 Q-Q R sq, P×Kt; 2 Kt×R ch, &c. If 1..., R-Q 5; 2 P checks, &c. 3rd: 1 Q-K 2, P×Kt; 2 P-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B-K 6; 2 Q×B, &c.

No. 1741, "Dies perdidit."—Two solutions. 1st: 1 R-Q Kt 8, B×R; 2 Q-R 8, &c. If 1..., K-B 6; 2 Q-B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-R 8, &c. 2nd: 1 Q-Kt 4 ch, K-B 6; 2 Q-Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 5; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1..., K-K 4; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c.

No. 1742, "Obulus."—1 Kt-B 3, K-Q 6; 2 Q-Kt 2, &c. If 1..., K-B 4; 2 Q-R 6, &c. If 1..., K-Kt 6; 2 B-R 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P-K 7 or B moves; 2 Kt-K 5 ch, &c.

No. 1643, "Mirzl."—1 Q-Kt 2, K-B 5; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., B-B 4 or Kt-Q 4; 2 Q-B sq ch, &c. The threat here is 2 B-Q 3; there are duals, for instance if 1..., P-Kt 5; 2 Kt-B 4 ch, and B-Q 3; and if 1..., Kt (K sq)-K 3; 2 B-Q 3, Kt-Kt 4 ch, or Kt-B 6, &c.

No. 1744, "Nelson."—1 Kt-R 5, K-Q 3; 2 Q-Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K-Q 4; 2 Kt-K B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 B×B ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q-Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P-Q 4; 2 Kt-B 5, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt-Q B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-K 8; 2 Kt-Q B 4 ch or Kt-K B 4, &c., and if 1..., P-Q 3, White can proceed in six ways.

By H. H. Davis (p. 500).—1 K-R 5, K-K 5; 2 R-Kt 5, &c. If 1..., K-B 5; 2 P-K 4, &c. If 1..., P-K 5; 2 Kt-Kt 2, &c. Solved by T.D.

By J. Keeble (p. 500).—1 R—K Kt 4, Kt—K 7 (best); 2 R—Kt 6, Kt×R ch [If 2... Kt—Kt 4; 3 R—R 6 ch, &c.]; 3 P×Kt, &c. Also by 1 R—B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 2 R×Kt, Kt ch; 3 Kt×Kt, &c. Solved by T.D.

By Mrs. Baird (p. 501).—Solution of this Retractor is given above with the other Retractors.

By R. B. Wormald (p. 501).—1 Q—Q Kt 2, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By Kuiper (p. 501).—1 Q—Kt 2, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By J. Brown (p. 502).—1 Q—R 4, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By J. Brown (p. 502).—1 B—B 4, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By J. Colpa (p. 502).—1 R—Kt 4. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By H. Van Beek (p. 502).—1 Q—B 6, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By H. Van Beek (p. 502).—1 Kt—K 5, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By A. Okkinga (p. 502).—1 Q—Kt 6, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake.

By H. Van Beek (p. 502).—1 B—R 3, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By H. Van Dijk (p. 502).—1 P—B 4, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake.

By B. G. Laws (502).—1 R—K 3, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

By H. F. W. Lane (p. 502).—1 R—K 2, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D.

No. 1745 "Simplex, 51, No. 1."—1 B—B sq, K—B 5; 2 Kt—B sq dis. ch, &c. If 1..., B×R, B×R P or Kt×P; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B P; 2 Kt×B, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B P×B ch, R P×B ch or P—K 4 ch, &c. There are numerous duals. In the case of 1..., R—B 3, for instance, there are six continuations. Solved by H. L. Stokes.

No. 1746, "Simplex 51, No. 2."—1 Kt—R 3, K×Kt; 2 P×P dis. ch, &c. If 1..., R×R or P×P; 2 Kt (R 3)—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; Kt (Q 2)—B 4 ch, &c. Second solution: 1 K—K 5, B×Kt; 2 P×P &c.

No. 1747, "Simplex 51, No. 3."—1 Kt—Q 5, K—B 6, Kt—B 6 or Kt×P; 2 Kt—B 4, &c. If 1..., K—K 4; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 7 or K 6; 2 Kt—K 2 ch, &c. Dual after 1..., K—K 4, and there are five ways of proceeding after 1..., Kt—B 6.

No. 1748, "Nolens volens."—1 Kt—K 6, K×Kt (K 4); 2 R—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt (K 6); 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, ch, &c. If 1..., R×Kt; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 B—B 4 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Kt×Q B P ch, &c.

No. 1749, "Qui vive?"—1 K×R; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×B; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K×B; 2 R—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—Kt 5, &c. A few duals with six continuations after 1..., P—B 3.

No. 1750, "Advance."—1 Kt—Kt 7, K—Q 3; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 2; 2 Q—B 6 or B—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—B 4 ch, &c. Duals also after 1..., Kt—Kt 3 or R 2, by 2 B—B 4 ch and B—B 5.

No. 1751, "Silver King."—1 Q—Kt 6, P×Q; 2 Kt—Q 6, &c. If 1..., B—K 2; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Kt 2 ch, &c.

No. 1752, "Colorado."—1 Q—B 3, B×Q; 2 Kt—K 3 dbl ch, &c. If 1..., K—K 5; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c.

No. 1753, "Nellie."—1 Kt—B 7, B×Kt; 2 Q—K sq, &c. If 1..., R×Kt; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Q 3; 2 P—Q 5 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Kt—Kt 6 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 4; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c. Second solution: 1 Kt—R 2, K—Q 6; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., R—K 4, R×R, R×P, B—B 4, K 3 or Kt 5; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 1753, "Nemesis."—1 B—R 7, K—B 3; 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—Q 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Q 3, A 6 or Q B 5, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 7; 2 Q—B 5 ch. If 1..., Kt—Kt 6; 2 Q—B or A 3 ch, &c.

No. 1755, "Thanatopsis."—1 Q—R 7, K—Q 4; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 2; 2 B—B 3, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 4; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 4; 2 Q—K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt elsewhere; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. Second solution: 1 P—Kt 3 dis. ch, Kt—Q 4; 2 R—Kt 8, &c. If 1..., K—Q 2; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. Third solution: 1 B—B 3 ch, Rt—Q 4; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1..., K—Q 2; 2 Q—R 7, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 4; 2 Q—Kt sq ch, &c.

No. 1756, "Weentulgi."—1 Kt—B 4; 2 K×R, Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×Q, &c.; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., R (R 6) moves; 2 Kt—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 B×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 2 ch; 2 Kt (B 4)×Kt ch, &c. Second solution: 1 Q—Q B 6, K—B 5; 2 Kt—K 6 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., others, then 2 R—K 4, R×P or Kt—Kt 3 ch accordingly.

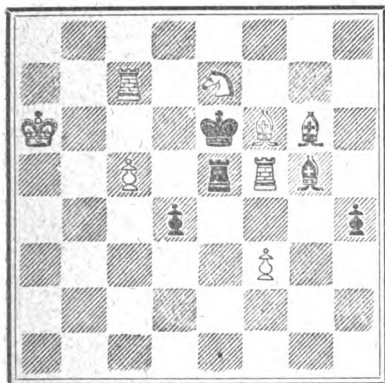
## PROBLEMS.

No. 1769.

By G. M. NORMAN, Brighton.

*Dedicated to Mrs. W. J. Baird.*

BLACK.



WHITE.

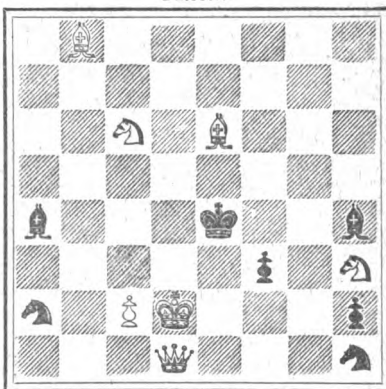
White mates in two moves.

No. 1770.

By A. M. SPARKE,

Lincoln.

BLACK.



WHITE.

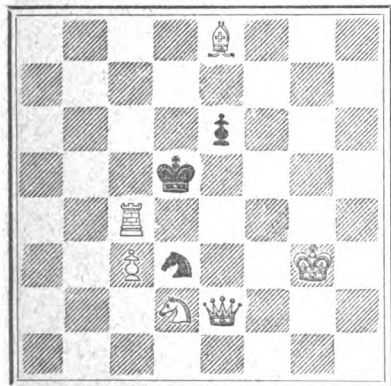
White mates in two moves.

No. 1771.

By A. L. STEVENSON,

Smeeth.

BLACK.



WHITE.

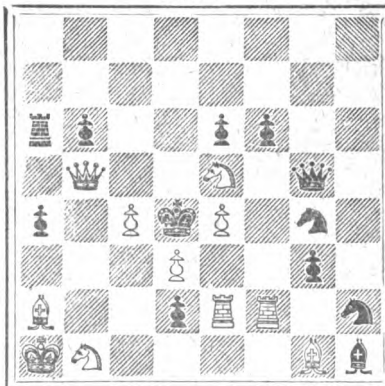
White mates in two moves.

No. 1772.

By A. C. WHITE,

New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

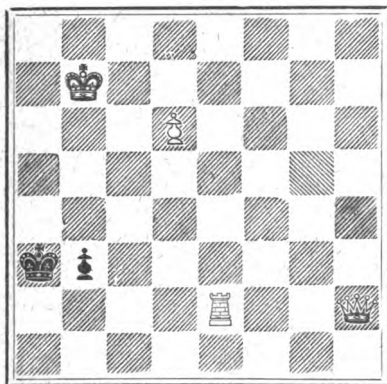
White mates in two moves.

## PROBLEMS.

No. 1773.

By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS,  
London.

BLACK.



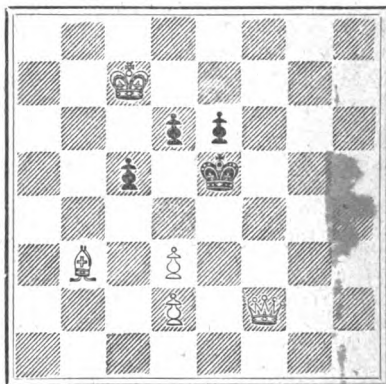
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1774.

By A. CHARLICK.  
Adelaide.

BLACK.



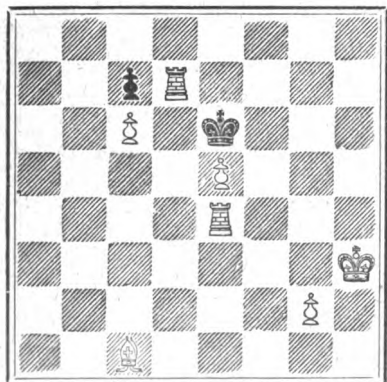
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1775.

By H. GREENWELL,  
Barnes.

BLACK.



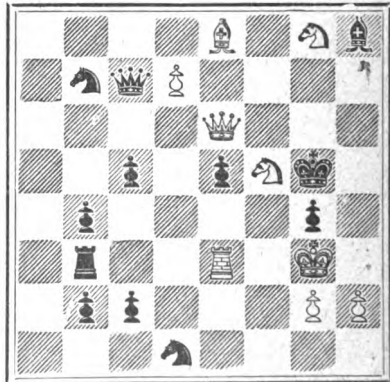
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1776.

By F. W. WYNNF,  
Dudley.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in  
two moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1903.

## THEORY OF THE RUSSIAN GAME.

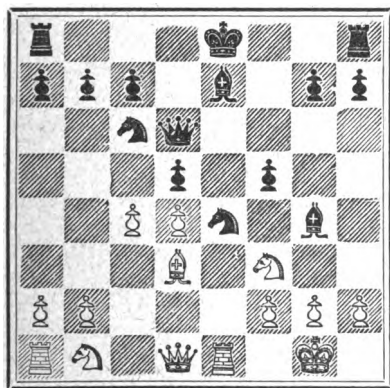
By C. SCHLECHTER.

**W**E extract the following article on the Petroff Defence from the January number of the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*. In a foot note to White's 11th move, P×P, Professor Berger writes: "I suggest 11 Kt—B 3 (B×Kt; 12 Q×B, Kt×Q P; 13 Q—K 3——). and will support this continuation in the February number." We hope to reproduce the promised analysis in our next issue.

In the July number (1900) of the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*, we published an analysis of a new attack, and thought we had given an exhaustive treatment of it. One of the variations occurred in the game between Maroczy and Pillsbury, at Monte Carlo. In the Hanover Tournament, 1902, the strong Dutch player, R. Loman, of London, startled the chess world with an entirely new move, not considered by us in our analysis. The game was drawn, though Loman could easily have won.

Position after Black's 10th move:—

Q—Q 3.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

After the moves—

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

(This is Loman's innovation).

In the November number, 1902, we remarked that this move was effectually disposed of by simply playing 11 P×P, B×Kt; 12 Q×B, Kt×Q P; 13 Q—Q sq! We must now confess that we erred in making this statement.

White continues with 11 P×P, whereupon the following play ensues:—

11 B×Kt!

(Q×P would be weaker, because of 12 Kt—B 3.)

12 Q×B

B I

The interesting move Q—R 4 would afford White no advantage, *e.g.*, 12 Q—R 4, Q × P [12... B—R 4; 13 P × Kt, P × P; 14 Kt—B 3]; 13 P × B, Kt—B 3; and Black's position is safe, but the following play would be weaker. 13... Kt—Q 3; 14 B—K Kt 5 !, P—Q Kt 4; 15 Q—B 2, Q × B P; 16 B—K 2, Q—Q 4; 17 Kt—B 3, White maintaining a very strong attack. 12 P × B, Kt × P !; 13 Q—K 2, Kt × B; 14 Q × Kt, Q × Q P would be very weak.

12 Kt × Q P

[Or 12... Q × P; 13 Kt—B 3, Q × P (13... Kt × Kt; 14 P × Kt, Q × Q; 15 P × Q+. Or 13... Q—Q 2; 14 Kt × Kt, Kt × P; 15 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 16 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B 2; 17 B—B 4 ch, &c.); 14 Kt × Kt, P × Kt; 15 B × P+.]

13 Q—Q sq !

White threatens to win a piece by B × Kt.

13 Q × P (best)

14 B × Kt

14 Q—R 5 ch would be good if Black replied with P—Kt 3, when White would win a piece by 15 B × Kt, Q × B; 16 R × Q. But Black simply plays 14... Q—B 2, and has the better position. Also 14 Kt—B 3, Kt × Kt; 15 P × Kt (the sacrifice of the exchange by R × B brings no advantage), Kt—B 3; 16 B—R 3, Castles Q R ! would be weaker.

15 Kt—B 3

16 R × P

17 B—K 3

14 P × B

15 Q—Q 2

16 Castles Q R

17 B—B 3

And White's advantage is insignificant. It appears therefore that the attack by 9 P—B 3 and 10 P—B 4 is not so formidable as we thought. *Errare humanum est.*

## THE DISTRIBUTION OF A TOURNEY FUND.

**I**N May, 1901, we published an article on the question of the most equitable system to adopt in connection with the distribution of Tourney Prize Funds. It was a compilation from suggestions contributed to the *Wiener Schachzeitung* by Herr Tietz, of Carlsbad; and from criticisms of the suggestions by Herr Franz Drobny, of Salzburg. Since then the question has continued to occupy Herr Tietz's attention; and under the title "Ueber eine neue Art der Preisvertheilung," the *Wiener Schachzeitung* of last October gave a brief account of his matured views. He remains of the opinion that competitors in a tourney should be classed as "sieger," or victors; and "Nichtsieger," or non-victors—the line of demarcation being the "durch schuitt"—the "mean" or "average" of the total number of games contested. He considers that a tourney fund T should be divided into two parts—I an indemnification fund, to be distributed among the whole of the competitors in proportion to their several plus scores; and P, a prize fund proper, in which only the "victors" should be entitled to share. But he has come to see that in the suggestions which he published rather more than two years

ago is involved the possibility of collusion between competitors. Hence, he says, "the question has now presented itself of finding another scale more suitable for tourney results, and of placing the prize fund proper in a definite relation to the total tourney fund. I believe," continues Herr Tietz, "that I am the discoverer of such a scale."

The explanation of the "neue Art" is as follows: "Whosoever exceeds the 'average,' that is to say, whosoever is the winner of more than half of the games played by him, ranks as a 'victor,' and, by consequence, as a 'prize-taker!' Thus the wins in excess of the 'average' are the wins which have to determine, by calculation, the relative magnitude of the prize-fund proper. The higher the sum of the several 'over-averages' of won games, the better, on the whole, the performances of the 'victors,' and the greater the share of T to be placed to the prize fund. The relative magnitudes of P and T are ascertained in the manner following: "Let T be the total tourney fund; P the prize fund proper;  $n$  the number of the competitors in the tourney; I the indemnification fund to be divided among the  $n$  competitors in proportion to their several plus scores; N the total of the over-averages to be found among the scores recorded on the completed tourney score sheet; and M the maximum value of which N is capable in a tourney of  $n$  competitors.

"Then for a tourney of, say, 10 competitors, the value of M is easily found as follows: Let the competitors be A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, J, K, and let the tourney be a one-round tourney. Then the total number of games is 45; and, consequently, the 'average' is  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . Suppose that A wins all his games; B wins all his games but one; C wins all but two; D wins all but three; and E wins all but four. Then the several scores of A, B, C, D, E, are above the 'average' by the respective numbers  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , and  $\frac{1}{2}$ . The sum of these numbers is  $12\frac{1}{2}$ . This is the value of M for the tourney under consideration.

"Next suppose that T is of the value of 4000 marks; and that N is found to be 7. Then P will be determined by the proportion—

$$\begin{array}{rclclcl}
 12\frac{1}{2} & : & 7 & = & 4000 & : & P \\
 \text{Or } 100 & : & 56 & = & 4000 & : & P \\
 & \therefore & P & = & 2240 & \text{marks.} \\
 \text{Hence} & & I & = & (4000 - 2240) & \text{marks} \\
 \text{Or} & & I & = & 1760 & \text{marks.}
 \end{array}$$

In other words, in the case under consideration, the prize-fund proper would be 56 per cent. of the total tourney fund; and the indemnification fund would be 44 per cent. of the total tourney fund.

If the chance should occur that the ten competitors consist of one player of commanding genius, together with nine players of approximately equal ability, the tourney will yield but one "victor", and his over-average will be  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . This would give him for his "prize" 36 per cent. of the tourney fund. He would derive no benefit from losing a game to one of the nine, and of so increasing the number of "victors" to two. For his own over-average score would thus be reduced to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ ; the score of the "victor" on sufferance would be only  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; and thus the P that would be called upon to provide two prizes would amount to only 32 per cent. of T. So temptation

to dodges—"machinations"—would be excluded. Herr Tietz also takes into account the chance (it has never yet occurred in a master tourney, and it is not likely to occur) of the scoring of "over-averages" by the "victors" to the amount of M. "In such a case, the indemnity fund would be reduced to zero, and rightly so. For the 'non-victors' would have performed as badly as possible; against no 'victor' would they have scored a solitary half-point; and, so to speak, they would only have fought with one another a second tourney which could scarcely be said to have a claim to the name of master tourney."

The method of distributing P, the prize-fund proper, among "victors" entitled to shares of it, will be shown by making use of the results obtained at the Monte Carlo Tourney of 1902. In that tourney the number of competitors was 20; the total number of plus units recorded on the score sheet was 190; and, consequently, the "average" was  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . Hence—

$$M = (19 + 18 + 17 + 16 + 15 + 14 + 13 + 12 + 11 + 10) \\ - \text{ten times } 9\frac{1}{2};$$

$$\therefore M = 145 - 95;$$

$$\therefore M = 50.$$

The following table shows the names of the competitors who scored more than  $9\frac{1}{2}$ —

Competitors.	Points scored.	Over the "average."
1. Maroczy - - -	$14\frac{3}{4}$ - -	$5\frac{1}{4}$
2. Pillsbury - - -	$14\frac{1}{2}$ - -	5
3. Janowsky - - -	14 - -	$4\frac{1}{2}$
4. Teichmann - - -	$13\frac{1}{4}$ - -	$3\frac{3}{4}$
5. { Schlechter - - -	12 - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5. { Tarrasch - - -	12 - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
5. { Wolf - - -	12 - -	$2\frac{1}{2}$
8. Tschigorin - - -	$11\frac{1}{2}$ - -	2
9. Marshall - - -	11 - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$
10. Gunsberg - - -	$10\frac{3}{4}$ - -	$1\frac{1}{4}$
Sum of over-averages		$30\frac{3}{4}$

Now in the Monte Carlo Tourney—

$$T = 17,250 \text{ francs.}$$

The proportion to determine P is—

$$\begin{array}{lcl} 50 & : & 30\cdot75 = 17\cdot250 : P \\ \text{Or } 100 & : & 61\cdot5 = 17\cdot250 : P \end{array}$$

$$\text{Therefore } P = 61\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent. of } T;$$

$$\text{And } I = 38\frac{1}{2} \text{ per cent. of } T.$$

Hence it is easy to find that—

$$P = 10,608\cdot75 \text{ francs;}$$

$$I = 6,641\cdot25 \text{ francs.}$$

Now to determine the shares of the ten Monte Carlo "victors." Note that Maroczy's total score was  $14\frac{3}{4}$ ; and that his "over-average" was  $5\frac{1}{4}$ . Multiply each of these numbers by 4, thus obtaining the integral

numbers 59 and 21. Find the product of 59 and 21. Proceed in the same manner with each "victor's" score; and tabulate the results. The table is as follows:—

"Victors"		Scale Numbers.	
Maroczy	-	$59 \times 21$	= 1239
Pillsbury	-	$58 \times 20$	= 1160
Janowski	-	$56 \times 18$	= 1008
Teichmann	-	$53 \times 13$	= 795
Schlechter	-	$48 \times 10$	= 480
Tarrasch	-	$48 \times 10$	= 480
Wolf	-	$48 \times 10$	= 480
Tchigorin	-	$46 \times 8$	= 368
Marshall	-	$44 \times 6$	= 264
Gunsberg	-	$43 \times 5$	= 215

6,489

Then to determine Maroczy's share of P, find the fourth term of the proportion—

$$6489 : 1239 : : 10608.75 : \text{share.}$$

It will be found that Maroczy's share of P is 2025.61 francs.

To determine Pillsbury's share of P, find the fourth term of the proportion—

$$6489 : 1160 : : 10608.75 : \text{share.}$$

It will be found that Pillsbury's share of P is 1896.47 francs, &c., &c.

As for the fund I, it is simply divided into 190 parts, of which Maroczy is entitled to  $14\frac{3}{4}$ ; Pillsbury to  $14\frac{1}{2}$ ; and so on. The following table shows the names of the 20 competitors, their respective scores, and the several amounts which they would have received under the Tietz system of distribution:—

	Names.	Scores.	Shares of P.	Shares of I.
1.	Maroczy	$14\frac{3}{4}$	2025.61	515.57
2.	Pillsbury	$14\frac{1}{2}$	1896.47	506.83
3.	Janowski	14	1647.97	489.35
4.	Teichmann	$13\frac{1}{4}$	1299.74	463.14
5.	Schlechter	12	784.74	419.45
	Tarrasch	12	784.74	419.45
	Wolf	12	784.74	419.45
8.	Tchigorin	$11\frac{1}{2}$	601.64	401.97
9.	Marshall	11	431.60	384.49
10.	Gunsberg	$10\frac{3}{4}$	351.50	375.76
11.	Napier	$9\frac{1}{2}$	—	332.06
12.	Mieses	$9\frac{1}{4}$	—	323.32
13.	Mason	9	—	314.59
14.	Albin	$8\frac{1}{2}$	—	297.11
15.	Marco	$7\frac{3}{4}$	—	270.89
16.	Von Popiel	$7\frac{1}{4}$	—	253.42
17.	Von Scheve	5	—	174.78
18.	Eisenberg	$4\frac{1}{2}$	—	157.29

19.	Reggio	-	-	2½	-	—	-	87'38
20.	Mortimer	-	-	1	-	—	-	34'95
				Totals	190	10,608'75	6641'25	

The following table shows the names of the competitors, the respective amounts that they actually received, and the several amounts to which they would have been entitled under the Tietz system of distribution.

		Amounts actually received.		Amounts that would have been due under the Tietz system.	
Competitors.					
1.	Maroczy	-	5,000 francs	2,541'18	francs
2.	Pillsbury	-	3,000 "	2,403'30	"
3.	Janowski	-	2,000 "	2,137'32	"
4.	Teichmann	-	1,500 "	1,762'88	"
5.	Schlechter	-	750 "	1,204'19	"
	Tarrasch	-	750 "	1,204'19	"
	Wolf	-	750 "	1,204'19	"
8.	Tchigorin	-	414 "	1,003'61	"
9.	Marshall	-	396 "	816'09	"
10.	Gunsberg	-	387 "	727'26	"
11.	Napier	-	342 "	332'06	"
12.	Mieses	-	333 "	323'32	"
13.	Mason	-	324 "	314'59	"
14.	Albin	-	306 "	297'11	"
15.	Marco	-	279 "	270'89	"
16.	Von Popiel	-	261 "	253'42	"
17.	Von Scheve	-	180 "	174'78	"
18.	Eisenberg	-	162 "	157'29	"
19.	Reggio	-	90 "	87'38	"
20.	Mortimer	-	36 "	34'95	"
			17,250	17,250	

One of the preceding tables shows that if the Monte Carlo Tourney Fund had been distributed on the Tietz system, Tchigorin, Marshall, and Gunsberg would have had places in the list of prize-winners; and would have received shares of P, the prize fund proper. At the same time, the several indemnifications for the "non-victors" would have been approximately equal to what they received as their shares of the "consolation" money. "Only the first two prizes, and, more especially, the prize of the *primus inter pares*, would be severely pared down to the advantage of the rest of the prize-winners. An extra premium of 2000 francs, by way of recognition of a lead of a quarter of a game, is not to be found under the new scheme. Let it, then, be warmly commended to the directors of future tourneys; and in the first place to the sagacious director of the battle in the Riviera."

I have taken the liberty of re-arranging Herr Tietz's tables; and in the wording of explanatory matter have made no attempt to reproduce the exact sense of the German original. Inverted commas at the beginnings and ends of sentences and paragraphs indicate where I have translated literally, or practically so.

"CLUEN."

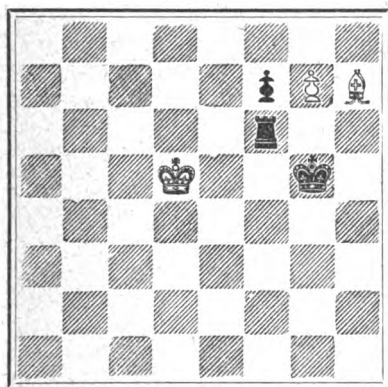
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 58.)

No. 1.

BLACK.

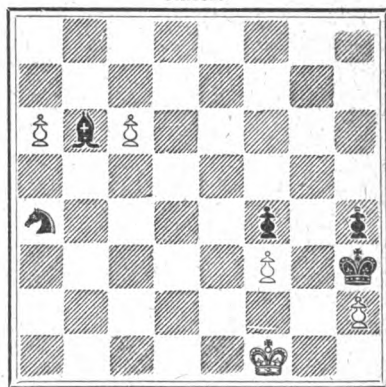


WHITE.

Black to play and draw.

No. 2.

BLACK.

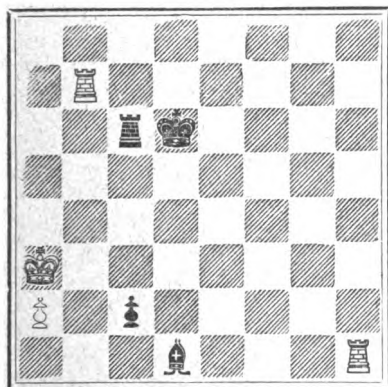


WHITE

White to play and draw.

No. 3.

BLACK.

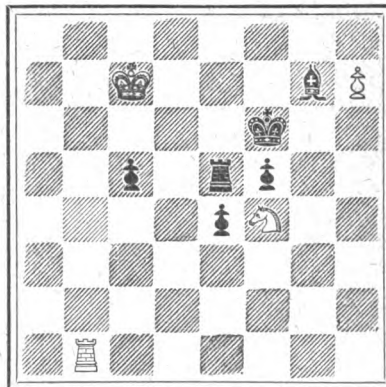


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

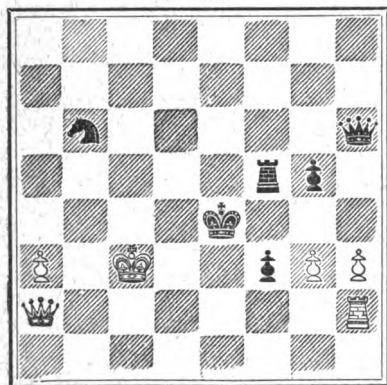
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

*(For solutions see page 58.)*

No. 5.

BLACK.

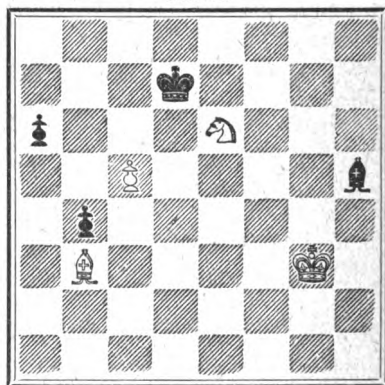


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 6.

BLACK.

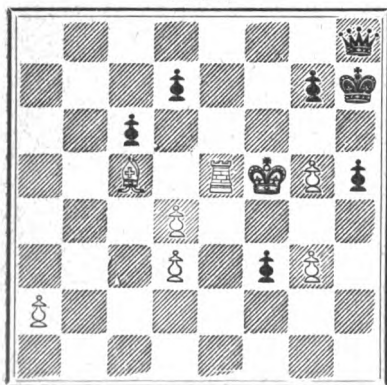


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 7.

BLACK.

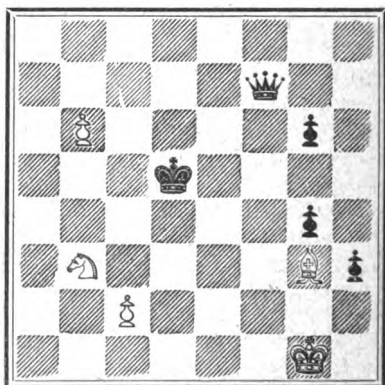


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 8.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

## OBITUARY.

**W**E are sorry to record the decease of Mr. J. I. Minchin, one of the few remaining workers for our noble game of the last century, who died recently at Parkstone, near Bournemouth, at the age of 78. Mr. Minchin was for many years engaged in the Civil Service in India. He was formerly resident at Travancore, and a member of the Legislative Council of Calcutta, which gave him an opportunity of becoming acquainted with Indian Princes and rulers, many of whom take a great interest in chess. It is stated in a letter from Mr. Bird, in the *Morning Post*, that he was "the principal originator in England and India of the great Exhibition Tournament of 1851," but we take leave to doubt that assertion, for his name is not mentioned by Staunton in his "Book of the Tournament," nor is it in the list of subscribers. There is, however, no doubt that the success of the 1883 Chess Congress in London was largely owing to his influence with the Indian Princes, and particularly with the Maharajah of Vizayanagram, after whom the Minor Tourney was named, and who contributed largely to the prizes. The St. George's Chess Club took a leading part in organising the 1883 tourneys, and Mr. Minchin as honorary secretary of that club was appointed manager of them. In this capacity, if the truth must be told, he was not entirely successful. Both contests took place in the same room, the large hall of the Criterion, in which, beside the players, there were many spectators, and often there was far too much talking and noise. This especially took place at the conclusion of some important game, when frequently the players and spectators crowding round, analysed the positions loudly. The conductor, on being appealed to, did not always quell the disturbance, especially if the appeal came from a player in the Minor Tourney, who was promptly assured by him that *it* was of no consequence whatever. The Book of the Tourney, edited by the conductor, contained all the games of the principal contest, and a selection from those of the minor one, which last, however, did not give entire satisfaction to the players. But with all his arbitrariness, which was, no doubt, the result of his long residence as an official in India, Mr. Minchin was a kind-hearted and very able man. He was an excellent scholar both in ancient and modern languages, and kept up his fondness for reading to the last. He was also a very tough opponent over the chess board, and no one dared take liberties with him. For many years he was a very efficient secretary of the St. George's Chess Club, and took part in its numerous matches with much zeal, and a fair amount of success. At length, when he had experienced the loss of many of his old friends, he determined to retire from the London chess arena, and went to live at Parkstone, near Bournemouth. He was elected the president of the Bournemouth Chess Club, and we believe, occasionally played there, though we do not remember seeing his name as taking part in their matches.

It is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Seth Ward, of Harrogate, who passed away on January 22nd, in his sixty-ninth year. In his younger days, Mr. Ward was a keen enthusiast of the game. He was one of the founders of the Dewsbury Club, and between 1880—1890 took

great interest in Yorkshire county chess organisation. He competed in some of the contests for the county championship, on one occasion reaching the final round and gaining second prize. He played frequently in county matches, and in 1888 was a competitor at Bradford in the Amateur Championship Tournament of the British Chess Association. He was a Yorkshireman—Rothwell, a village near Leeds, being his birthplace. He married a daughter of Mr. Thomas Ingram, of Dewsbury, and started business in that town as a wool merchant, leaving it about twenty years ago, when he retired to private life and took a residence at Harrogate. His invariable kindness gained him the esteem of all chess-players who knew him; by his death we lose a personal friend and Yorkshire a generous supporter.

---

### CHESS LITERATURE.

---

“CHESS MAPS AND STRATAGEMS,” BY THE REV. E. E. CUNNINGTON, M.A.  
(George Routledge & Co., Ltd.), 1/-.

By the publication of this little volume Mr. Cunnington has increased the debt of gratitude which chess players already owe to him for the “Modern Chess Primer”—probably the most really helpful instruction book since Staunton’s “Handbook” was first issued. It may be conceded that the pitfalls which beset the feet of the beginner are generally indicated in existing books treating of the openings, but they are, for the most part, buried under such a mass of analysis that they may easily be overlooked. It was a happy thought of Mr. Cunnington to present them in concise form for the guidance and warning of the unwary tyro. In this work of benevolence he has had the benefit of the experience of Mr. J. H. Blake, from whose note book the majority of the sixty-three positions, which constitute the first part of the volume, are extracted. These are more or less familiar to experienced players, but to the young player their reproduction must be invaluable.

---

We publish in the present issue the first instalment of a series of End-game Studies by the famous Russian composer, M. Troitzky, who is, perhaps, the greatest living exponent of this fascinating branch of the game. We believe the whole of M. Troitzky’s compositions have been published by our valued contemporary *La Stratégie*, to whose esteemed editor, Monsieur Numa Prete, we now acknowledge our indebtedness for the opportunity of presenting the positions in consecutive form to English readers. We must also add that we are under obligation to the Rev. E. E. Cunnington for valuable assistance in preparing and arranging the matter for publication. We append below the solutions of the first eight positions, but we hope our readers will find the hidden beauties of the compositions by mental deduction rather than by reference to the published *modus operandi*.

---

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

*From ‘La Stratégie.’ See pages 55 and 56.*

No. 1.—1... R—Q 3+; 2 K×R, K—B 3; 3 P bec. Kt+ [If P bec. Q or R, Black is stalemated], K—Kt 2.

No. 2.—1 P—R 7, B×P; 2 P—B 7, Kt—Kt 3; 3 K—Kt sq, Kt—B sq dis. ch; 4 K—R sq, Kt moves; 5 P bec. Q, Kt×Q.

No. 3.—1 R—R 6+, K—Q 4; 2 R×R, K×R; 3 R—Kt sq, P×R bec. Kt+ [If P×R bec. Q or R, White is stalemated]; 4 K—Kt 2, Kt—Q 7; 5 K—B sq.

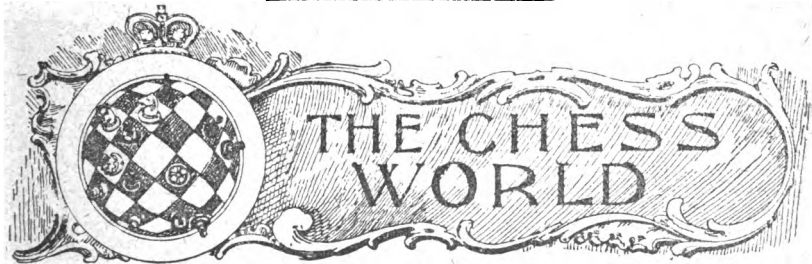
No. 4.—1 Kt—R 5+, K—Kt 3; 2 Kt×B, K×Kt; 3 R—Kt 8, K×P; 4 K—Q 6, P—K 6; 5 K×R, P—K 7; 6 R—Kt sq.

No. 5.—1 R—K 2+, P×R; 2 Q×P+, K—Q 4; 3 Q—Kt 5+, K—K 5; 4 Q—Q 3+, K—K 4; 5 Q—Q 4+, K—K 3; 6 Q×Kt+.

No. 6.—1 P—B 6+, K×P (best); 2 Kt—B 4, K—Kt 4 (a); 3 Kt×B, P—R 4; 4 Kt—B 4, P—R 5; 5 B—B 7, P—Kt 6; 6 Kt—Q 3, and wins the two Black Pawns. (a) 2..., B—K sq; 3 B—R 4+, K—B 4; 4 B×B, P—Kt 6 [Or 4..., K—B 5; 5 K—B 3, P—Kt 6; 6 K—K 2, P—Kt 7; 7 B—Kt 6, K—Kt 6; 8 Kt—Q 5, &c., as below]; 5 K—B 3, K—Kt 5; 6 K—K 2, P—Kt 7; 7 B—Kt 6, K—Kt 6; 8 Kt—Q 5, K—R 7; 9 Kt—B 3+, K—R 8; 10 K—Q 2, P—R 4; 11 K—B 2, P—R 5; 12 Kt—Kt sq.

No. 7.—1 P—Kt 6+, K—R 3; 2 P—Q 5! [Not B—Kt 4 or R 3, else Black, at his 6th move, could check at Q R 4]. Q—K B sq+; 3 B×Q, P—B 7; 4 R—K sq, P×R bec. Q; 5 B—Q 6, Q—K B 8+; 6 B—B 4+, Q×B+; 7 K×Q, and the R P will Queen.

No. 8.—1 P—Kt 7, Q×P (a); 2 P—B 4+, K—B 3; 3 Kt—R 5+, K—Kt 3; 4 Kt×Q, K×Kt; 5 K—B 2, K—B 3; 6 K—K 3, K—Q 2; 7 K—Q 4. (a) 1..., Q—B 6; 2 P—B 4+, K—B 3; 3 Kt—Q 4+, K×P; 4 Kt×Q, P×Kt; 5 K—R 2, K—B 3; 6 B—B 2.



### NATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

**T**HIS subject formed the principal matter for consideration at a special general meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union, held at the City of London Club, on January 10th. It was brought before the meeting because it was thought advisable that the views of the Union in regard thereto should be definitely and formally expressed.

Delegates were present from all parts of the Union, and also one delegate each from the City of London, North London, and the Ladies' Chess Clubs, which are affiliated to the Union. Although the City of London Club was officially represented by only one delegate (its secretary), several other members of that club were present as delegates from counties.

The Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (chairman of the Union) presided. The meeting was the most fully attended and most representative which has been held for a long time past.

After some preliminary discussion as to the order in which the business should be taken, the following resolution was proposed :—

“That this Union realises the necessity for National Chess Federation, highly approves of it, and pledges itself to do its utmost to bring it into existence.”

An amendment was proposed to the effect that the Union should merely express its approval of the principle of Federation, but it met with little support, and was withdrawn, the original resolution being carried by 22 votes to 2.

Letters were then read from the Northern and Midland Chess Unions and the Scottish Chess Association. In these, approval of and a desire for National Chess Federation were expressed, and the two English Unions expressed a wish that a suggestion, which had been made, that the City of London Chess Club should be consulted, should be acted upon.

The following resolution was next proposed :—

“That our secretary shall write to the Northern and Midland Unions, and the Scottish Association (and any Welsh or Irish Association, if in existence), requesting them to appoint delegates for the purpose of meeting delegates from our Union to frame the constitution of a National Federation.”

An amendment to this was moved, to the effect that the City of London Chess Club should be added to the bodies to be requested to send delegates. This led to considerable discussion. It was urged by the supporters of the amendment that the City of London Chess Club held an unique position, as one of the oldest in existence, and being the most important and influential probably in Europe; that it might be fairly taken to represent London; that it was entitled to a higher position in connection with a matter such as that under discussion than a mere unit in the Southern Union; and that without its hearty co-operation any movement for Federation must fail, while such co-operation would go a long way towards ensuring success. On the other hand it was argued that notwithstanding the important position held by the City of London Club, which was fully admitted, it could not be regarded as representing London; that it was wrong in principle that any club should occupy a dual position, and that as the City of London Club was already affiliated to the Southern Counties Union, it would be wrong to regard and treat it as an independent body co-equal with that of other Unions. Eventually the amendment was carried by 17 votes to 2, and on the amended resolution being put it was carried *nem. con.*

After a good deal of discussion on the question of appointing delegates, and a motion to defer their election until the annual general meeting had been defeated, it was decided that six delegates be elected forthwith, and that in addition each county in the Union be allowed to appoint one

delegate. The following were then elected by ballot from a large number of nominations: Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Dr. Hunt, Messrs. W. W. White, H. E. Dobell, W. H. Gunston, and H. S. Ward.

The following resolution was then proposed:—

“That failing the other Unions agreeing to the suggestions of this meeting, a Conjoint Board be formed  
 “of an equal number of delegates from each Union,  
 “who shall discuss and arrange matters of mutual interest,  
 “and act as the authority for county chess.”

This was carried *nem. con.*

The proposals of the Southern Union may not meet with the unqualified approval of all parties, but as strong pleas for National Organisation we feel confident they will be accepted *en bloc* by the three societies to which they have been referred for consideration. The movement in favour of Federation has strengthened materially since 1901, and it only requires loyal support by all concerned to establish a National Chess Authority which will command respect and financial support. The names of the delegates elected by the Southern Union are sufficient guarantee that the efforts which will shortly be put forth will not fail owing to “plentiful lack of interest.” We believe also that the Scottish Association, the Midland, and Northern Unions will appoint representatives equally enthusiastic and determined as their Southern confreres to see the business in hand conducted to a successful issue.

Dr. Lasker, the world's champion, has been starring it in America lately with his usual success, and Mr. Pillsbury has done the same in Russia. At Moscow recently he broke his own record by playing blindfold simultaneously with 22 opponents and winning a large majority of the games.

Surrey *v.* Sussex (*vide* January *B.C.M.*, p. 19).—Mr. T. B. Girdlestone (Surrey) informs us that the adjudicators awarded his game against Mr. Aubrey Walker (Sussex) a win for Surrey, and not  $\frac{1}{2}$  as stated in our report. We are not sure that the mistake is ours, but as our MS. of the score has been destroyed we gladly make the correction.

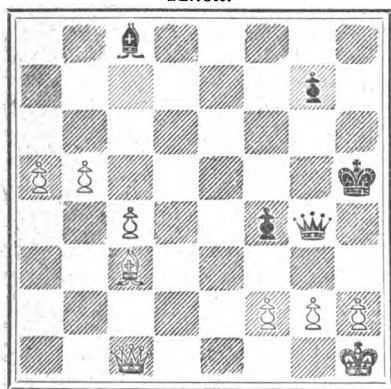
The Xmas contest of the four American Colleges took place as usual, and ended as follows: Columbia  $7\frac{1}{2}$ , Yale 7, Harvard 6, Princeton  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . In the contest between the Universities of Brown, Cornell, and Pennsylvania, Cornell won, and now keeps the trophy provided by Professor Rice for the University which should win three times in succession.

Essex.—The County Chess Trophy Competition, promoted by the Essex Association, is now in full swing, the following engagements having been decided during the past month:—January 15th, Southend  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , Baintree  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; January 16th, East London 5, Leyton 3; January 22nd, Colchester  $6\frac{1}{2}$ , Baintree  $1\frac{1}{2}$ . On January 24th, an interesting match was contested at Hick's Rooms, Chelmsford, between teams representing Metropolitan Essex *versus* Rural Essex, the latter suffering defeat by 10 points to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

Presentation to Mr. F. J. Marshall.—After a successful tour in the Midlands (January 19th–27th), Mr. Marshall returned to Bradford and on Friday evening, January 30th, was the recipient of a mark of the esteem in which he is held by the members of the Bradford Club. The “token of regard” took the shape of a purse containing £20, of which £1 11s. 6d. was contributed by Birmingham admirers. The presentation was made by the president, Mr. John A. Guy, who voiced the sentiments of the members when he wished Mr. Marshall *bon voyage* to Monte Carlo, and success in the forthcoming tournament. We shall not be surprised if the American expert settles in Bradford. He has made many friends during his stay, and it will not be difficult to provide sufficient inducement to retain his services in the North of England. Mr. Marshall expressed his thanks with sincere appreciation.

CORRECTION.—On the principle of its being “never too late to mend,” we correct a mistake made in *B.C.M.* for 1899, page 59.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The diagram correctly represents Ponziani's 47th position in his *Semicultoria*; and the solution (withheld by Ponziani) was given thus: 1..., P—B 6; 2 P—Kt 3, Q—R 6; 3 Q—K Kt sq, B—K 3, &c.

But Black's 3rd move is wrong; it allows of 4 P—Kt 4 ch, K—Kt 3; 5 Q—Kt 3!. Black must play 3..., K—Kt 5, to keep K Kt file closed; and no doubt the idea is, while White makes a useless King, to bring B, *via* K B 8, to K Kt 7, leading to mate.

However, White's Pawns are just a little too advanced (as trial will show).

Alexandre apparently discovered this, and quietly corrected Ponziani's position in his “*Beauties of Chess*” (page 281), where he places White's Q R P and Q Kt P at Q R 3 and Q Kt 4, and gives the position as a “mate in 8,” thus: 1..., P—B 6; 2 P—Kt 3, Q—R 6; 3 Q—K Kt sq, K—Kt 5; 4 P—Kt 5, B—B 4; 5 P—Kt 6, B—Q 6; 6 P—Kt 7, B—B 8; 7 P=Q, B—Kt 7 ch; 8 Q×B, Q×Q mate. E.E.C.

We have received the final programme of the Monte Carlo Tourney, from which we take the following particulars. The Tourney will begin on Monday, February 9th, at the same place as last year, and will be played in two rounds, that is to say, each competitor will have to play two games with every other, at the rate of 30 moves in the first two hours, and 15 moves per hour afterwards. This will limit the number of entrants to twelve, or at the most to fourteen, if it is inevitable. The days of play are Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, Thursday being

reserved for playing out unfinished games; and the hours are, 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., and 4 p.m. to 7 p.m. The first prize will be a work of art and 4,500 frs. The second prize will be 2,250 frs. The non-winners of these two prizes will divide between them, pro rata of their points or scores, 7,250 frs., so that every player will receive some recompense, unless he scores 0, or withdraws from the contest. Drawn games will count half a point to each player, and the pro rata scheme of recompense will make it each one's interest to allow as few as possible. If any entrant does not fulfil his moral obligation to play his best to the end of the tourney, he will expose himself the first time to a reprimand, the second time to a fine of 100 frs., and if he repeats the offence, he is in danger of non-admission to future tourneys for a fixed period. Medals (or diplomas of honour) will be given to the six highest scorers. Independently of these rewards, there will be the following special prizes. Two prizes of 250 frs., offered by the Prince Dadian, of Mingrelia, for fine or pretty games. A prize of 300 frs., and another of 200 frs., from Baron de Rothschild, of Vienna, for inevitable mates announced beforehand in so many moves. A prize of 250 frs., offered by Capt. Beaumont, to be used at the discretion of the committee. A prize of 250 frs., given by Prof. Rice, of New York, for the best specimen of his gambit. Other prizes are expected, notably two of 500 frs. for a special tourney, in which all the players should take part, to experiment on the McCutcheon defence in the French game.

We are unable, at present, to give a final list of entrants for this important contest, but it may be taken for granted that nearly all the principal masters have sent in their names. It is much to be regretted that the tourney will be without M. Janowski, the third prize winner of last year, and winner of the first prize in the late Hanover tourney. This is owing to some unfortunate dispute which he had with the managers. It is announced, to the great satisfaction of all the entrants, that throughout the tourney the first and second move will be alternate, so that no player will have the attack or defence in two games running.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—Leicestershire met Derbyshire at the Midland Hotel, Derby, on Saturday, January 10th, and won rather easily, the full score being as follows :—

LEICESTERSHIRE.					DERBYSHIRE.				
Mr. H. E. Atkins ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Brearley ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. H. Collier ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. R. Wright ...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Mason ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. W. Whyman ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Draycott ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Clarke ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Victor Rush ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Garratt ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. G. Green ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Clark ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Vernon ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Greig ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. S. Waddams ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Moore ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. Cooper ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. F. Atkins ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Potter ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. A. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. E. Chandler ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. V. Hopcroft ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. Baker ...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Smith ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Winterborne ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Wright ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Sampson ...	...	...	...	1

Warwickshire and Northampton were to have met on January 24th at the Midland Institute, Birmingham, but on the day of the match the visiting Secretary wired the match off, being unable to bring more than nine men towards the minimum dozen.

The Executive of the Midland Union are now in correspondence with the City of London C.C. and the proposed match may take place in May.

Birmingham and District.—Mr. Marshall, the American expert, spent the latter part of January in Birmingham and the neighbourhood, as the guest of Mr. John Bonney, of Handsworth. Despite a slight indisposition the master put up some remarkably good performances. At Sparkhill, in two hours, he won 12, drew 3, and lost 1 (to Mr. H. Powell). At Redditch, in an hour and a quarter, he won 11 and lost 1 (to Mr. W. Mayneord), and at Stafford, in an hour and a half, he won 17 and lost 1 (to Mr. B. Heastie), a rapidly improving player, who is making his way to the front in the county team. In addition to concurrent performances, Mr. Marshall has twice lectured on the openings and endings to the Bohemian and Y.M.C.A. Clubs, Birmingham. In the last week of January he was billed to play at Leicester and Derby.

Chess in Scotland.—During the month the most important event has been the finish of the 'Richardson' Cup Tourney for this season. The semi-final ties were between Glasgow C.C. v. Edinburgh C.C., and Burns C.C. (Glasgow) v. Falkirk C.C. These ties were won by Glasgow and Burns respectively. Scores:—

Glasgow C.C.	...	...	...	4	Edinburgh C.C.	...	...	...	1
Burns C.C.	...	...	...	3½	Falkirk	...	...	...	1½

The finalists were therefore both Glasgow clubs, and a great amount of interest was taken in the concluding tie, which was played at Glasgow Chess Club, on Saturday, 17th January. The sides were well matched, but a hard contest at length declared itself in favour of the senior Glasgow Club by 3½ games to 1½. Since the tourney was instituted, Burns C.C. had not been fortunate enough to win it, but their prospects this year seemed very promising, as their team had never previously got into the final. The cup has now been won three times by Glasgow C.C., and once each by Edinburgh and Dundee. The score of the deciding tie was:—

GLASGOW C.C.					BURNS C.C.				
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Murray, Junr.	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	½	Mr. John Russell	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	1	Mr. Jas. McGrouther	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Birch, Junr.	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Krasser	...	...	...	0
3½					1½				

The 'Spens' Cup Tourney, which is confined to clubs not strong enough to play in the 'Richardson' Cup Tourney, is not yet concluded. In the second round, Hillhead C.C. (Glasgow) beat Motherwell by 4 to 1, so that the semi-finalists were Hillhead v. Stirling 'Unionists,' and Queen's

Park (Glasgow) *v.* Gourrock. The result of these ties was that Stirling 'Unionists' beat Hillhead by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ , while Queen's Park and Gourrock each scored two games, with one unfinished, which was sent for adjudication. The Scottish Chess Association has now awarded this game to Queen's Park, so that the final struggle takes place at Stirling, between 'Q.P.' and Stirling 'Unionists.' The tie is to be played on 31st January, and the winning club enters the senior tourney next year, according to the rules.

Edinburgh *v.* Glasgow C.C. annual inter-club match was played at the rooms of the former, on Saturday, 27th December, with the following result:—

GLASGOW.						EDINBURGH.					
Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Neilson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Black	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. P. Galloway	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crum	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. G. Thomson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. A. S. Rankin	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. Simpson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Muirhead	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. M'Guffie	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M'Kee	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Fraser	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. M. Bremner	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. T. Watson	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. Nisbet	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Chas. M'Donald	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. L. Ellis	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Walter Scott	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Knott	...	...	...	...	0
8 $\frac{1}{2}$						3 $\frac{1}{2}$					

A new chess club has been formed in Forfar. Hon. president, Rev. A. Cumming; president, Mr. A. Hay; secretary and treasurer, Mr. S. J. McLees.

Mr. D. Y. Mills recently gave a 'simultaneous' display to the members of the Edinburgh 'Insurance' C.C., playing about a dozen boards and winning at every one.

We understand that a match has been arranged between Liverpool C.C. and Glasgow C.C., to be played at Liverpool, on Saturday, 28th February.

The following other club matches were played during the month:—

Glasgow C.C.	...	...	...	10	<i>v.</i>	Burns C.C.	...	...	...	8
Queen's Park, Glasgow	...	...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>v.</i>	Stirling C.C.	...	...	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gemmell's, Glasgow	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>v.</i>	Dennistown, Glasgow	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burns C.C., Glasgow	...	...	...	11	<i>v.</i>	Edinburgh C.C.	...	...	...	2

Lancashire.—North Manchester *v.* Liverpool Central. Played at Manchester, January 10th. The first match this season was played at Liverpool, and resulted in a tie of  $12\frac{1}{2}$  games each. This result gave additional interest to the present match, and both sides played hard for victory, which was gained by the North Manchester Club by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ . Over the festive board complimentary speeches were made by Mr. Riley (president of the North Manchester Club), and Messrs. Van Gelder and J. Wilde for Liverpool. Calls were made for Mr. A. E. Moore, who in speaking complimented both clubs on being able to provide a fighting strength of 27, and expressed the opinion that if the leading clubs would increase their match numbers considerably, it would foster an interest in the game amongst those members who at present rest in obscurity. Score:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.					LIVERPOOL CENTRAL.				
Mr. F. C. Carroll ... ..	I	Mr. T. Van Gelder ... ..	O						
Mr. F. C. Löbel ... ..	I	Mr. W. Skillicorn ... ..	O						
Mr. F. H. Halley ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Storey ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Mr. H. Farnsworth ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. N. Clissold ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Mr. H. B. Lund ... ..	I	Mr. T. W. Corlett... ..	O						
Dr. A. Brodsky ... ..	I	Mr. J. W. Clarke ... ..	O						
Mr. C. W. Garrett ... ..	O	Mr. W. J. Crosby ... ..	I						
Mr. J. Burtinshaw ... ..	I	Mr. A. Slater ... ..	O						
Mr. A. E. Moore ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Bates ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Mr. W. H. Burgess ... ..	I	Mr. J. Wild ... ..	O						
Mr. A. Wolstencroft ... ..	O	Mr. F. H. Crebbin ... ..	I						
Mr. D. C. Earle ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. A. Askwith ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Mr. J. Crawford ... ..	I	Mr. J. W. Broadbent ... ..	O						
Mr. E. Gunson ... ..	O	Mr. H. Freeman ... ..	I						
Mr. T. L. Agar ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Buchanan ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$						
Mr. A. S. Windler ... ..	O	Mr. A. Rimmer ... ..	I						
Mr. A. Munroe ... ..	I	Mr. A. H. Packwood ... ..	O						
Mr. E. W. McBride ... ..	O	Mr. P. M. Miles ... ..	I						
Mr. K. C. Ross ... ..	I	Mr. G. Mahon ... ..	O						
Mr. H. W. Riley ... ..	I	Mr. A. Brimley ... ..	O						
Mr. D. Brook... ..	I	Mr. H. F. Thorne... ..	O						
Mr. G. Dean ... ..	I	Mr. H. Robinson ... ..	O						
Mr. C. H. Moss ... ..	I	Mr. J. L. Miles ... ..	O						
Mr. G. E. Pauton... ..	I	Mr. G. Rose ... ..	O						
Mr. F. S. Cartwright ... ..	O	Mr. E. Ludeke ... ..	I						
Mr. W. Henshall ... ..	I	Mr. T. Harrison ... ..	O						
Mr. F. Lambert ... ..	O	Mr. T. Seed ... ..	I						

17½

9½

The results of the "Porter Cup" tournament, at the North Manchester Club, are as follows:—Class I., Messrs. A. E. Moore, D. C. Earle, and T. L. Agar, M.A., tied with 9 wins out of a possible 10. Mr. Earle won the deciding match. Class II., Mr. F. Lambert was first, followed by Messrs. W. Henshall and T. Stirling, who tied for second prize. Class III., Mr. A. T. Reid won. The three winners had to contest for possession of the cup, but as Reid resigned, Lambert became the holder by defeating Earle. The Championship and Handicap tournaments are now in full swing, the average attendance of competitors on club nights being 36.

Huddersfield v. North Manchester.—This match, the first between these clubs, was played at the Imperial Hotel, Huddersfield, on January 24th, and resulted in a draw. Score:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.										HUDDERSFIELD.										
Mr. F. C. Carroll ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. A. Denham .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. A. Farron ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. L. Denham .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*I
Mr. D. C. Earle ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. F. Lines .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Wolstencroft ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Watkinson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. W. Garrett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. W. Roberts .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. Rosenbaum ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Liversidge .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Moore ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. C. L. Brook .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Burgess ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. Noble... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. E. Gunson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. U. Rotheray .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. L. Overton ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Dr. Parke .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. McBride ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. Green... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. K. C. Ross ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. Crispin .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. R. Brooks ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. W. Halstead .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Riley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Tyas .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Henshall ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Sykes .. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I

7½

\* Adjudicated.

7½

Gloucestershire *v.* Devonshire.—This match, the second between the two counties, was played on Saturday, December 13th, at Exeter. The Gloucestershire hon secretary was not able to play any players from the northern clubs of the county, and the team representing Gloucestershire was drawn exclusively from the Bristol chess clubs. Devonshire got together a much stronger team than the one that played against Gloucestershire at Clifton last season, when Devon was defeated by 11 games to 5.

DEVONSHIRE.				GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			
Mr. C. J. Lambert...	...	...	1	Mr. N. Fedden	...	...	1
Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	1	Mr. G. G. Parnall	...	...	1
Mr. C. Tracey	...	...	* 1	Mr. L. J. Williams	...	...	* 1
Mr. C. F. Coper	...	...	0	Mr. F. Hutchins	...	...	1
Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	1	Mr. H. H. Davis	...	...	1
Mr. R. F. Drake	...	...	1	Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	0
Mr. W. Ball	...	...	0	Mr. F. U. Beamish	...	...	1
Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	1	Mr. W. Viveash	...	...	1
Mr. W. W. Rickeard	...	...	1	Mr. A. Axwell	...	...	0
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	* 1	Mr. O. Hunt	...	...	* 0
Mr. H. Dobson	...	...	1	Mr. H. Byrnes	...	...	1
Mr. R. S. Owen	...	...	1	Mr. F. R. Rickman	...	...	0
Mr. J. Nicholson	...	...	0	Mr. J. Morrow	...	...	1
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	* 1	Mr. W. Hall	...	...	* 1
Mr. A. Fisher	...	...	1	Mr. J. L. Daniel	...	...	1
Mr. G. F. Pollard	...	...	* 0	Mr. H. Gay	...	...	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
8				8			

\* Adjudicated.

Somerset *v.* Devonshire.—This match, the first of a recent match tour arranged by the Devon Association, was played at Bath, on January 9th. After leaving Bath the team journeyed to London and encountered Kent County and also the Metropolitan Club.

SOMERSET.				DEVONSHIRE.			
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	1	Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	0
Mr. H. C. Moore	...	...	1	Mr. C. Tracy	...	...	0
Dr. E. J. Cave	...	...	1	Mr. H. M. Prideaux	...	...	1
Mr. H. Ghee	...	...	1	Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	1
Mr. S. Hichfield	...	...	1	Mr. W. Fall, Junr.	...	...	1
Mr. F. Melhuish	...	...	1	Mr. W. W. Rickeard	...	...	0
Mr. G. B. Caple	...	...	1	Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	0
Mr. F. R. Hill	...	...	1	Mr. R. S. Owen	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Hill	...	...	0	Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	1
Mr. W. A. Hill	...	...	1	Mr. A. Fisher	...	...	0
Mr. R. W. Giles	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Philips	...	...	0
Mr. L. T. Knight	...	...	1	Mr. R. S. Nicole	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Backhouse	...	...	1	Mrs. R. H. Bowles	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Cooper	...	...	1	Colonel Bennett	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. Whitlock	...	...	1	Rev. J. Wodehouse	...	...	1
Mr. W. E. Hatt	...	...	0	Mr. T. Whitby	...	...	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
10 1/2				12			

Devonshire *v.* Cornwall.—The return match between these counties was played at Plymouth, on January 23rd. The first match, played at Truro last October, resulted in an easy victory for the Cornishmen. On this occasion the tables were turned, after a keen contest.

## DEVONSHIRE.

Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. L. Bowles...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Cooper...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. W. Riekeard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. W. Peet	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Dobson	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Winter Wood	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. T. Blanchard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Ellison Pearse	...	...	...	...	...	1
Colonel R. D. Bennett...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Whitby	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Rhoda Bowles	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. S. Stoneman	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. S. Nicole	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. D. Moysey	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. T. H. Moyle...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. G. Phillips	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. F. Holmes	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. J. Luxton	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. J. Meads	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Clark	...	...	...	...	...	0

13

## CORNWALL.

Mr. Philip Dancer...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Masson Fox	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. Davy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. F. H. Carlyon	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Harry Pascoe...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Stanley Williams	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. N. A. Prettyjohn	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Dowsell	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. R. Trethewy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Mead	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Butlin	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Roger Turner...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Harby	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Leslie Hall	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Menhenick	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. R. Pascoe	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Jenkin	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Wm. Boxhall	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. A. Bunt	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. T. Robinson	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Hoadley	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Retchford	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Preston...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Wm. Taugye	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Sedding	...	...	...	...	...	1

12

London.—The members of the clubs comprising the London Chess League have decided to mark their appreciation of the services rendered by the honorary secretary, Mr. J. H. Moore, by presenting him with a testimonial. The formal presentation will take place at Kohler's Restaurant, on February 27th, when a dinner will take place to mark the occasion.

On December 23rd, at the Hampstead Chess Club, the members of the club presented to their enigmatic hon. sec., Mr. J. H. North, a testimonial, in the shape of an illuminated address and a microscope, in appreciation of his valuable services to the club during the past seven years. There were less than 50 members when Mr. North took position of hon. secretary, and there are now over 95, an increase mainly due to his enthusiastic and energetic organisation, hence is evident that the gift was well deserved.

The first of the matches played by the Devon County Association in London last month was against a team of 20 players representing Kent. The contest took place at the City Club, on January 10th, and resulted in favour of the hop county by a majority of 9 games. Full score:—

## KENT.

Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. C. Griffith	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. E. Wainwright...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. G. Sturton	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Creswell	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Provis...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Louis	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Webb	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. V. Louis	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. H. Brockelbank	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	...	...	1

## DEVON.

Mr. S. Passmore	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Tracey	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. D. O'Bernard	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. L. Bowles...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Pollard	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Ball	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Baker	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Riekeard	...	...	...	...	...	0

Mr. W. H. Joanes...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. H. Blacklock ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mrs. Anderson ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Palmer ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. G. Briscoe...	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. H. Bremridge ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. L. Denham ...	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. D. R. Fotheringham ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. R. Ropes ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. W. Cutler...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. H. Skerrett ...	...	...	...	...	1	Major Rawlins ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. T. Blanshard ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. H. O. Smith ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Whitby ...	...	...	...	...	0
Captain McCaulis ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mrs. Bowles ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. B. Hodges ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. Illingworth...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. R. G. Stonham ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. L. Spalding ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. S. Hiley ...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. P. Weeks...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. E. Vinen ...	...	...	...	...	0	Colonel Bennett ...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Corke ...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. W. Lea ...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Rumble ...	...	...	...	...	1	Miss Hunt ...	...	...	...	...	0
17½						8½					

On the following Monday (January 12th) the Devonians encountered the strong Metropolitan Club, on 20 boards. Result: Metropolitan 13, Devonshire 7. On January 31st the Metropolitan visited Cambridge, and played Cambridge University on twelve boards. Result, a draw—6 points each.

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

Jan. 5th ...	Lee ...	...	13	Bohemians ...	6
One game for adjudication					
Jan. 5th ...	Battersea ...	...	11	Insurance ...	9
Jan. 6th ...	West London ...	...	13½	North London...	6½
Jan. 13th ...	Battersea ...	...	12	North London...	8
Jan. 14th ...	East London ...	...	11½	Bohemians ...	8½
Jan. 15th ...	Metropolitan ...	...	11½	West London ...	8½
Jan. 19th ...	Lee ...	...	9½	Brixton ...	7½
Three games for adjudication					
Jan. 21st ...	Athenæum ...	...	12½	Hampstead ..	7½
Jan. 22nd ...	West London ...	...	9	Insurance ...	11
Jan. 26th ...	Metropolitan ...	...	12	Battersea ...	8
Jan. 26th ...	Athenæum ...	...	10	Lee ...	10

Croydon v. Rest of Surrey.—This interesting match was played on January 3rd, at the Public Hall, Thornton Heath, between teams representing the Borough of Croydon v. Rest of Surrey, and resulted in favour of the county players by 37 games to 26. There was a large assemblage of players and spectators when the Mayor and Mayoress (Sir Fredk. and Lady Edridge) ascended the platform, accompanied by Dr. Dunstan (president of the Surrey County Chess Association), Councillor Trumble, Councillor Peck, Mr. T. H. Moore (secretary of the Surrey Chess Association), and Mr. A. E. Parnell, secretary of the Thornton Heath Chess Club, under whose auspices the contest was arranged and carried out. At the outset, Dr. Dunstan read a letter from Capt. Beaumont, who

regretted that he would be unable to attend what he hoped would be a successful, and was sure would be an interesting match. Dr. Dunstan went on to say that they were gathered together at the invitation of the chess players of Croydon and district. He had been told that the match a year ago—it was his misfortune not to be present—was a very interesting and exciting one, and that the finish reflected great credit on the local players.

The Mayor, who was warmly received, said it was a very pleasing duty—which he should like to discharge if he might—to extend a hearty welcome, on his own behalf and on that of the chess players of Croydon, to those who had come from different parts of the county to represent the Rest of Surrey in their match with the Borough of Croydon. He hoped they would have an interesting and successful series of games, and that the present meeting was only a prelude to other equally interesting gatherings that would take place in the future.

During the first hour or so the score kept very close. Then the "Rest of the Association"—that was the official term for the Surreyites—began to draw away. The adjudication time was 7-30 and it was then found that there were 13 unfinished games, upon which Mr. Gunsberg quickly gave verdicts. The Croydon Club did well by winning  $5\frac{1}{2}$  out of 10. South Norwood hardly came up to expectations.

At the close of play, Mr. Parnell, for the Thornton Heath Club, complimented the winners. It was not a case of deadly rivalry, but rather a peaceful tournament between members of one Association. Such matches helped to bind them in fellowship and goodwill. Mr. Parnell thanked the clubs who had comprised Croydon's defence, and specially acknowledged the assistance of Mr. W. D. Childs, and the ladies who had ministered to their comfort with refreshments.

Mr. Moore, responding, eulogised the great energy shown by Mr. Parnell in making such splendid arrangements, on the success of which the visitors could only heartily compliment Mr. Parnell and the Thornton Heath Club.

Dr. Dunstan exhibited the gold cigar case which the members of the Association are about to present to Captain Beaumont as a memento of his enthusiastic and genial help while holding the office of president.

## REST OF SURREY.

Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. L. Serraillier	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. E. Tiejien	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. S. Barlow	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Aston	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. I. Allingham	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. B. Stewart	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Pierce	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. C. Griffiths	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. M. Smith	...	...	...	...	0

## CROYDON.

Mr. A. J. Maas	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Sisley	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. D. Childs	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Walford	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Ward	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Ashby	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. E. Parsons	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Uber	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Fairclough	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. L. Densham	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Dukes	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. W. Liversage	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. C. Barton	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Sainsbury	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Bailey	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Colchester	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Perry	...	...	...	...	1

Mr. T. H. Moore ... ..	½	Mr. A. E. Parnell... ..	½
Mr. W. S. Fazan ... ..	1	Mr. S. Ingram ... ..	0
Mr. H. R. Allingham ... ..	1	Mr. G. C. Barber ... ..	0
Mr. W. P. Pigg ... ..	1	Mr. A. M. B. Hillman... ..	0
Mr. E. A. Philpott ... ..	1	Mr. T. Bartlett ... ..	0
Mr. F. Hauff ... ..	0	Mr. E. J. Mullens ... ..	1
Mr. A. Doggett ... ..	0	Mr. E. J. Smith ... ..	1
Mr. W. Smith ... ..	1	Mr. H. Voekl... ..	0
Mr. W. Sawney ... ..	½	Mr. E. J. Platts ... ..	½
Miss Corser ... ..	1	Mr. T. Morris ... ..	0
Mr. W. Hall ... ..	1	Mr. J. L. Keene ... ..	0
Mr. E. Kenward ... ..	1	Mr. H. Bennell ... ..	0
Mr. W. T. Marshall ... ..	1	Mr. F. H. Wagstaffe ... ..	0
Mr. T. Winter ... ..	½	Mr. J. Whicker ... ..	½
Mr. W. H. Saunders ... ..	1	Mr. E. Harris ... ..	0
Mr. W. Doggett ... ..	0	Mr. E. Patterson ... ..	1
Mr. C. F. Cornwall ... ..	1	Mr. H. W. Wagstaffe ... ..	0
Mr. E. R. Turner ... ..	1	Mr. F. C. L. Wratten ... ..	0
Miss Tapsell ... ..	1	Mr. E. T. Houston ... ..	0
Mr. A. Antoine ... ..	1	Mr. B. Robillard ... ..	0
Mr. C. T. Winter ... ..	1	Mr. A. J. Coldswells ... ..	0
Mr. A. Acton ... ..	0	Mr. F. C. O'Neill ... ..	1
Mr. P. C. Lazell ... ..	1	Mr. W. Brock ... ..	0
Dr. Pollard ... ..	0	Mr. C. H. Parker ... ..	1
Mr. H. E. Combe... ..	0	Mr. A. L. Pawsey .. ..	1
Mr. W. P. Plummer, absent	0	Mr. H. F. Coe ... ..	1
Mr. J. Bee ... ..	½	Mr. H. W. Platts ... ..	½
Mr. J. C. Rowden ... ..	0	Mr. A. W. Stoneham ... ..	1
Mr. E. C. Colegrave ... ..	1	Mr. J. W. Tricker... ..	0
Mr. E. W. Hedger ... ..	½	Mr. G. Voekl... ..	½
Mr. E. A. Collier... ..	0	Mr. A. Waghorne... ..	1
Mr. W. H. Morris ... ..	0	Mr. T. H. Bethell... ..	1
Mr. R. A. Klein ... ..	1	Mr. F. Nichols ... ..	0
Mr. R. F. Forfar, absent	0	Mr. E. J. Long ... ..	1
Mr. W. H. Hudson, absent...	0	Mr. G. Bernard ... ..	1
Mr. G. T. Hagger... ..	1	Mr. W. H. Walford ... ..	0
Mr. G. Jaques ... ..	0	Mr. F. Histed ... ..	1
Mr. N. O. Budden ... ..	0	Mr. P. Phipps ... ..	1
Mr. H. Hall ... ..	0	Mr. O'Reilly ... ..	1
Mr. C. Mudie, absent ... ..	0	Mr. J. G. Coldwells ... ..	1
Mr. F. Smith... ..	0	Mr. C. A. E. Hewens ... ..	1
Mr. H. J. Lanchester ... ..	1	Mr. R. Heffernan ... ..	0
Mr. F. Aylett... ..	0	Mr. F. Bulfield ... ..	1
Mr. G. Wrett Smith ... ..	1	Mr. R. Bulfield ... ..	0
Mr. G. Paxson... ..	0	Mr. R. J. Kinze ... ..	1
Mr. R. Bayliss ... ..	1	Mr. A. J. Phillips ... ..	0

North v. South Correspondence Match.—In response to many applications, we publish the full list of players in the current correspondence match, Northern v. Southern Unions. In two or three cases where games were early abandoned through unforeseen outside causes, fresh opponents were found for the disappointed player.

## NORTH.

- 1.—Mr. G. A. Schott, Yorkshire... 0
- 2.—Mr. F. C. Carroll, Lancashire
- 3.—Mr. F. P. Wildman, Yorkshire 0
- 4.—Mr. W. Atkinson, Yorkshire... ½
- 5.—Mr. W. Brunton, Yorkshire... ½

## SOUTH.

- Mr. D. Y. Mills, Gloucestershire ... 1
- Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridgeshire
- Mr. W. Ward, London ... .. 1
- Mr. H. W. Trenchard, London ... ½
- Mr. S. Passmore, London ... .. ½

6.—Mr. E. Macdonald, Lancashire	1	Dr. Smith, Essex	...	...	...	0
7.—Mr. J. E. Hall, Yorkshire	...	Mr. G. A. Hooke, London	...	...	...	...
8.—Rev. W. C. Palmer, Lancs.	1	Mr. F. P. Carr, London	...	...	...	0
9.—Mr. S. Keir, Lancashire	...	Mr. F. H. Elwell, Hampshire	...	...	...	...
10.—Mr. F. W. Downey, North'd	...	Mr. A. E. Tietjen, Surrey	...	...	...	...
11.—Mr. J. Birks, Durham	...	Mr. F. E. Hamond, Norfolk	...	...	...	...
12.—Mr. A. C. Haines, Lancashire	0 ½	Mr. H. C. Moore, Somerset	...	...	1 ½	½
13.—Mr. A. Denham, Yorkshire	...	Mr. A. Emery, Essex	...	...	...	...
14.—Mr. H. E. Wright, Durham	0	Mr. C. J. Woon, Middlesex	...	...	1	...
15.—Mr. J. Musgrove, Yorkshire	1 1	Mr. A. Curnock, Middlesex	...	...	0 0	0
16.—Mr. E. G. Sergeant, North'd	1 0	Mr. H. E. Dobell, Sussex	...	...	0 1	1
17.—Mr. H. Doyle, Cumberland	...	Dr. Manlove, Sussex	...	...	...	...
18.—Mr. R. W. Johnson, Lancs.	½ ½	Mr. H. H. Cole, Surrey	...	...	½ ½	½
19.—Mr. R. W. Johnson, Lancs.	1	Mr. F. Miles, Sussex	...	...	0	...
20.—Mr. J. B. Burnett, Cheshire	1 0	Mr. G. A. Thomas, Hampshire	...	...	0 1	1
21.—Mr. J. Wilson, Lincolnshire	...	Mr. C. J. Lambert, Devon	...	...	...	...
22.—Mr. J. A. Woollard, Yorkshire	...	Sir Walter Parratt, Berkshire	...	...	...	...
23.—Mr. R. H. Philip, Yorkshire	...	Mr. N. Fedden, Gloucestershire	...	...	...	...
24.—Mr. P. R. England, Lancashire	...	Mr. E. L. Raymond, Kent	...	...	...	...
25.—Mr. W. Gledhill, Yorkshire	...	Mr. R. C. Griffith, London	...	...	...	...
26.—Mr. C. Coates, Lancashire	...	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Surrey	...	...	...	...
27.—Mr. H. Gray, Yorkshire	0 0	Mr. F. Anspach, London	...	...	1 1	1
28.—Rev. A. D. Firth, Cumberland	...	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone, Surrey	...	...	...	...
29.—Mr. D. Harkness, Cumberland	...	Mr. A. E. Booth, Middlesex	...	...	...	...
30.—Rev. C. Combs, Lincolnshire	...	Mr. H. Erskine, Essex	...	...	...	...
31.—Mr. A. Macdonald, Yorkshire	½ ½	Mr. H. W. Butler, Sussex	...	...	½ ½	½
32.—Mr. A. E. Grieg, Cheshire	...	Mr. E. Seymour, Middlesex	...	...	...	...
33.—Mr. F. L. Stainsby, Durham	...	Mr. C. H. Lorch, Surrey	...	...	...	...
34.—Mr. C. J. B. Lowe, Lancashire	½ 1	Mr. A. Howell, Surrey	...	...	½ 0	0
35.—Mr. J. H. Brooksbank, Cum.	...	Mr. T. W. Newman, Middlesex	...	...	...	...
36.—Mr. M. Jackson, Yorkshire	...	Dr. Dunstan, Surrey	...	...	...	...
37.—Mr. H. Bennett, Lancashire	0 0	Mr. F. Miles, Sussex	...	...	1 1	1
38.—Mr. J. J. Shields, Yorkshire	0 0	Mr. C. W. Hopper, Middlesex	...	...	1 1	1
39.—Mr. T. Crelling, Cumberland	...	Mr. A. Rumboll, Somerset	...	...	...	...
40.—Mr. J. Wahluch, Lancashire	...	Mr. J. F. Allcock, Essex	...	...	...	...
41.—Mr. J. Spencer, Yorkshire	0	Mr. J. Mahood, Middlesex	...	...	1	...
42.—Mr. J. R. Whiting, Cumberl'd	...	Mr. E. E. Colman, Surrey	...	...	...	...
43.—Mr. R. Stewart, North'lnd	...	Mr. L. P. Rees, Surrey	...	...	1 1	1
44.—Mr. T. G. Hart, Yorkshire	...	Mr. F. W. Clarke, Cambridgeshire	...	...	...	...
45.—Rev. W. E. Bolland, North'l'd	1	Mr. I. M. Friedberger, Sussex	...	...	...	...
46.—Mr. S. Nixon, Northumberland	...	Mr. H. Brewer, Surrey	...	...	...	...
47.—Mr. L. Denham, Yorkshire	1	Mr. G. V. Sutton, Middlesex	...	...	0	...
48.—Mr. T. Atkinson, North'b'l'd	...	Mr. F. W. Flear, Hertfordshire	...	...	...	...
49.—Mr. D. Cook, Durham	...	Mr. A. A. Bowley, Sussex	...	...	...	...
50.—Mr. G. Birks, Durham	1 ½	Dr. Planck, Sussex	...	...	0 ½	½
51.—Mr. G. Howitt, Yorkshire	...	Mr. F. W. Boff, Middlesex	...	...	...	...
52.—Mr. J. S. Hill, Northumb'l'd	...	Mr. C. Hammond, Essex	...	...	...	...
53.—Mr. A. M. Sparke, Lin'shire	...	Mr. P. J. Alingham, Surrey	...	...	...	...
54.—Mr. I. O. Gjemre, Northb'l'd	...	Mr. C. Chapman, Kent	...	...	...	...
55.—Mr. C. F. Lines, Yorkshire	1 1	Mr. T. J. Edwards, Gloucestershire	0 0	0	...	...
56.—Mr. J. H. Elstob, North'r'lnd	...	Mr. A. S. Peake, Surrey	...	...	...	...
57.—Mr. A. Carter, Cheshire	½	Dr. Cave, Somerset	...	...	...	...
58.—Mr. E. Brindley, Yorkshire	½ ½	Mr. A. Smith, Sussex	...	...	½ ½	½
59.—Mr. H. B. Lund, Cheshire	0 1	Mr. F. N. Braund, Hertfordshire	1 0	0	...	...
60.—Mr. C. Croft, Yorkshire	1	Mr. P. Gibbs, Essex	...	...	0	...
61.—Mr. M. Laserson, North'rland	½ ½	Mr. C. E. Biaggini, Middlesex	...	...	½ ½	½
62.—Mr. C. Fingland, North'rland	...	Mr. C. E. Biaggini, Middlesex	...	...	...	...
63.—Mr. T. H. Halley, Lancashire	...	Mr. W. Bridger, Sussex	...	...	...	...
64.—Rev. S. Walker, Yorkshire	...	Mr. W. Andrews, Sussex	...	...	...	...
65.—Mr. W. W. Robson, North'l'd	...	Mr. R. F. B. Jones, Kent	...	...	...	...
66.—Mr. W. D. Bailey, Lancashire	...	Mr. E. A. Mason, Surrey	...	...	...	...

67.—Mr. S. H. Cockin, Yorkshire		Mr. A. Axtell, Gloucestershire	...
68.—Mr. W. E. Jackson, Yorkshire	o o	Mr. C. Tracy, Devon	... I I
69.—Mr. H. Moss, Lincolnshire	o ½	Mr. P. Healey, Middlesex	... ½ I
70.—Mr. G. Pollard, Yorkshire	...	Mr. B. G. Brown, Cambridgeshire	... o
71.—Mr. C. W. Roberts, Yorkshire	...	Mr. H. L. Bowles, Middlesex	... o
72.—Mr. F. H. Weighill, Lincolnshire	...	Mr. T. Taylor, Devon	...
73.—Rev. J. L. Peach, Yorkshire	o	Mr. H. W. Bathfield, Middlesex	...
74.—Mr. W. Parry, Lancashire	...	Mr. W. M. Brooke, Kent	... I
75.—Mr. J. S. Watson, North'st'nd	...	Mr. H. A. Stead, Cambridgeshire	...
76.—Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Cheshire	I o	Mr. G. W. Williams, Essex	... o I
77.—Mr. W. Corbishley, Cheshire	...	Mr. F. W. Markwick, Essex	...
78.—Mr. T. Smith, Yorkshire	...	Mr. F. A. Beamish, Gloucestershire	...
79.—Mr. T. W. Tate, Yorkshire	... I o	Mr. H. E. Norris, Gloucestershire	... o I
80.—Mr. W. Shaw, Yorkshire	...	Mr. T. B. Dixon, Kent	... I
81.—Mr. C. W. Jeffrey, Yorkshire	...	Mr. G. B. Caple, Somersetshire	...
82.—Mr. E. Rowe, Yorkshire	...	Mr. R. Eastman, Middlesex	...
83.—Mr. C. Platt, Cumberland	...	Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxfordshire	...
84.—Mr. H. W. Carruthers, Lancs.	...	Mr. W. Mears, Devon	...
85.—Mr. H. W. Hart, Lancashire	...	Mr. J. C. Plaister, Wiltshire	... o
86.—Mr. J. W. Morton, Yorkshire	o o	Colonel Kensington, Sussex	... I I
87.—Mr. L. J. Lean, Yorkshire	...	Rev. J. T. Chatto, Wiltshire	...
88.—Mr. C. Hanks, Northumberland	...	Mr. E. W. Osler, Essex	...
89.—Mr. A. Munroe, Cheshire	...	Mr. B. G. Laws, Middlesex	... I
90.—Mr. E. J. Richardson, North'st'nd	...	Rev. E. H. Kinder, Norfolk	...
91.—Mr. S. Holden, Yorkshire	...	Mr. H. D. O'Bernard, Devon	... I
92.—Mr. H. A. Burton, Yorkshire	...	Mr. W. Marriage, Essex	...
93.—Mr. G. V. Sutton, Durham	... ½ ½	Mr. E. J. Fawcett, Devon	... ½ ½
94.—Mr. W. Rea, Yorkshire	...	Mr. J. Roe, Kent	...
95.—Captain Grey, Yorkshire	...	Mr. J. C. Plaister, Wiltshire	... ½
96.—Mr. Thos. Kelly, Lancashire	...	Mr. H. D. Osborne, Hampshire	...
97.—Mr. D. Pennington, Cheshire	...	Mr. J. S. Flower, Hampshire	...
98.—Mr. H. Myers, Northumberland	...	Mr. T. W. Bourne, Devonshire	...
99.—Mr. F. Leigh, Cheshire	...	Mr. J. L. Daniell, Gloucestershire	... o
100.—Mr. J. Stewart, Durham	o o	Mr. E. Fairclough, Sussex	... I I
101.—Mr. E. Berry, Cheshire	...	Rev. W. E. Evill, Kent	...
102.—Mr. W. C. Wilson, Yorkshire	...	Surgeon-General Thornton, Sussex	...
103.—Mr. F. Huckvale, Yorkshire	... ½ ½	Mr. E. J. Randall, Essex	... ½ ½
104.—Mr. F. G. Newbury, Lancashire	...	Dr. Dukes, Surrey	... o
105.—Mr. G. Brumfit, Yorkshire	o o	Mr. F. Lowenthal, Middlesex	... I I
106.—Mr. J. Thompson, North'st'nd	... ½ ½	Mr. P. Dancer, Cornwall	... ½ ½
107.—Mr. A. W. Overton, Yorkshire	... ½ o	Mr. W. S. Daws, Norfolk	... ½ I
108.—Mr. H. Postle, Yorkshire	...	Mr. C. W. Daws, Norfolk	... I
109.—Mr. W. Lambert, Lancashire	o o	Mr. J. R. Baker, Middlesex	... I I
110.—Mr. C. R. Wilson, Lancashire	...	Mr. H. R. Mackeson, Sussex	...
111.—Mr. J. P. Myers, Yorkshire	...	Mr. G. M. Norman, Sussex	... o
112.—Mr. G. W. Laws, North'st'nd	...	Mr. G. Berry, Gloucestershire	... o
113.—Mr. E. B. Johnson, Yorkshire	o o	Dr. Pollard, Middlesex	... I
114.—Mr. C. H. Johnson, Cheshire	... ½ o	Mr. H. B. Beale, Gloucestershire	... ½ I
115.—Mr. C. Stewart, Yorkshire	... I I	Mr. H. B. Uber, Surrey	... o o
116.—Mr. H. Grantham, Durham	... ½ o	Mr. E. Palmer, Devon	... ½ I
117.—Mr. W. F. Threlkeld, Yorks.	...	Mr. H. C. Hickenbotham, Middlesex	...
118.—Mr. F. Hartshorn, Yorkshire	I I	Rev. T. Hamilton, Cambridge	... o o
119.—Mr. B. L. Dorman, Yorkshire	I ½	Mr. A. Kislingbury, Middlesex	... o ½
120.—Mr. A. A. Williams, Yorks.	o o	Mr. C. E. Chant, Sussex	... I I
121.—Mr. L. C. Hudson, Lancs.	o o	Mr. W. Ball, Devon	... I I
122.—Mr. J. A. Liversedge, Yorks.	...	Mr. R. Saunderson, Berkshire	...
123.—Mr. W. A. Guttridge, Yorks.	o o	Mr. A. H. Pocock, Middlesex	... I I
124.—Mr. W. Skirrow, Yorkshire	...	Mr. L. J. Zaak, Essex	...
125.—Mr. F. G. Rowe, Yorkshire	...	Mr. H. E. Higgins, Bedfordshire	... I
126.—Mr. E. Hawkesworth, Cum'ld	...	Mr. G. F. Pollard, Devonshire	...

Northern Counties Union.—The first round of the present season's contest for the Northern Counties' County Championship was started on January 17th, when Yorkshire and Lancashire met at the Victoria Hotel, Bradford, under the auspices of the local club, whose committee at the request of the Yorkshire Association accepted responsibility for the whole of the arrangements, with the exception of selecting the team; and it is not too much to say that socially the result proved a brilliant success—thanks mainly to the untiring efforts of Mr. A. Fattorini, who during the present year—the Jubilee of the club—has rendered yeoman service in many ways. Bradford enjoys an unique reputation in connection with Yorkshire chess doings, particularly in relation to matches against County Palatine. It was at Bradford—in the same hotel as the contest under notice—that the first chess match played between Lancashire and Yorkshire took place in 1871, when nine players represented each county, and the result of play was Yorkshire 5, Lancashire 4, and 2 draws, but as no less than 9 games were left unfinished, the contest was by agreement declared drawn. It was at Bradford, in 1890, that the Yorkshire team won the first of its two successes—the second was at Huddersfield, in 1899—against its powerful neighbour, the totals being 6 to 5 wins, and 10 games drawn. Bradford also enjoys a reputation for its Mayoral hospitality to the chess fraternity that no other city or town can boast, and the present representative of its Civic dignity, His Worship Alderman David Wade, J.P., maintained the traditions of the past by generously inviting the teams, local officials, and county officials of both sides to dine with him at the conclusion of the match, which invitation was cordially extended to the four surviving Yorkshire players who took part in the 1871 contest. Mr. John Watkinson (Huddersfield); Sir Walter Parratt, the well-known musician and composer, and now His Majesty's organist at St. George's Chapel, Windsor; Mr. J. H. Finlinson (Huddersfield), and Mr. T. Y. Stokoe (Leeds). Sir Walter wrote regretting his inability to attend, and it was found that Mr. Finlinson is at present in South Africa, but to the delight of all Mr. Watkinson and Mr. Stokoe were present in excellent spirits, and watched the games with keen critical appreciation and enjoyment. Other guests were Mr. A. E. Moore (captain Lancashire team and president Northern Union), Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart. (vice-president Northern Union), Mr. B. G. Laws (London), Mr. J. Wild (chess editor *Liverpool Mercury*), Councillor T. A. Guy (Bradford), Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), and Mr. J. A. Woollard (chess editor *Bradford Observer Budget*), who were both chosen to play, but were unfortunately unable to accept, Mr. F. J. Marshall, who kindly adjudicated the unfinished games, Dr. Brodsky, Mr. Phillips (secretary Liverpool Club), Mr. R. Whitaker (Bradford), Mr. A. Thomas (secretary Bradford Club), Mr. W. Whitehead (Leeds), and a number of other well-known prominent Northern chess enthusiasts. The match during the progress of play was also graced by the presence of several ladies, whose "call" to take "afternoon tea" was a move fully appreciated by the fighting contingents of both sides. Play started at 3-30, and from the first the "invaders" took the lead and never lost it; indeed at one stage it seemed likely that the "tykes" would be "wiped out," but luck favoured the team towards the close, and the contest, after adjudication, resulted in the following totals: Lancashire 11

wins, Yorkshire 7, drawn 7. Play proceeded under a time-limit of 20 moves per hour, governed by chess timing clocks, kindly lent for the occasion by Messrs. Fattorini & Sons. Messrs. A. Thomas, J. Perkins, J. Egan, and W. Bell, of the Bradford C.C., were play stewards, and the general supervision of the whole of the arrangements was ably fulfilled by Mr. A. Fattorini.

LANCASHIRE.		YORKSHIRE.	
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester ... ..	* 1	Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds ... ..	* 0
Mr. F. C. Carroll, North Manchester...	0	Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull ... ..	1
Mr. S. Wellington, Liverpool ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Guy, Bradford ... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Wahlutuch, Ardwick ... ..	1	Mr. W. P. Turnbull, Sheffield ... ..	0
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester ... ..	1	Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesbro' ... ..	0
Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster ... ..	1	Mr. R. H. Philip, Hull ... ..	0
Mr. E. Macdonald, Liverpool ... ..	* 1	Mr. J. Musgrove, Leeds ... ..	* 0
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool ... ..	0	Mr. A. Clark, Pontefract ... ..	1
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester ... ..	1	Mr. J. J. Shields, Hull ... ..	0
Mr. T. A. Farron, Manchester ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Löbel, North Manchester ... ..	1	Mr. J. Spencer, Leeds ... ..	0
Mr. T. Van Gelder, Liverpool ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. E. Harrison, Sheffield ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Hamel, Manchester Athen.	1	Mr. F. E. Foster, Sheffield ... ..	0
Mr. H. V. Crane, Manchester ... ..	1	Mr. W. G. North, Hull ... ..	0
Mr. F. Halley, Manchester ... ..	* 0	Mr. G. Pollard, Dewsbury ... ..	* 1
Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool ... ..	to	Mr. C. W. Jeffery, Leeds ... ..	† 1
Dr. A. Brodsky, Manchester ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Schofield, Leeds ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Holt, Manchester ... ..	* 0	Mr. G. H. Harrison, Sheffield ... ..	* 1
Mr. E. Ruttie, Manchester ... ..	0	Mr. A. Macdonald, Bradford ... ..	1
Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool ... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. F. Lines, Huddersfield ... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Briggs, Manchester ... ..	1	Mr. C. W. Roberts, Brighouse ... ..	0
Mr. C. W. Garrett, North Manchester	0	Mr. E. Waterhouse, Hull ... ..	1
Mr. H. Rosenbaum, Manchester... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. A. Peck, Sheffield ... ..	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. C. Earle, North Manchester ...	1	Rev. S. Walker, Bradford ... ..	0
14 $\frac{1}{2}$		10 $\frac{1}{2}$	

\* Adjudicated. † Scored on time limit.

This was the twelfth meeting of the counties, and we are indebted to the *Bradford Observer Budget* for the appended summary of results:—

Year.	Place.	GAMES.			Winner.
		L.	Y.	D.	
1871.—Bradford ... ..	...	4	5	2*	Drawn.
1883.—Leeds ... ..	...	85	36	18	Lancashire.
1884.—Manchester ... ..	...	74	34	27	Lancashire.
1887.—Bradford ... ..	...	15	13	22	Lancashire.
1889.—Manchester ... ..	...	8	6	6	Lancashire.
1890.—Bradford ... ..	...	5	6	10	Yorkshire.
1898.—Manchester ... ..	...	15	10	10	Lancashire.
1899.—Huddersfield ... ..	...	6	15	10	Yorkshire.
1900.—Manchester ... ..	...	14	6	13	Lancashire.
1901.—Leeds ... ..	...	14	5	7	Lancashire.
1902.—Manchester ... ..	...	13	8	9	Lancashire.
1903.—Bradford ... ..	...	11	7	7	Lancashire.
		264	151	141	

\* Nine games were undecided, and by agreement the match was declared drawn.



A.E. MOORE  
PRESIDENT N.C.C.U.



A TOUGH STRUGGLE - S. WELLINGTON & J.E. HALL



J.M. BROWN

THE MAYOR OF BRADFORD  
ALD. DAVID WADE



MR J.A. GUY  
PRESIDENT  
BRADFORD C.C.

SIR J. THURSBY BART



THE MAYOR RESPONDS



T.A. FARRON



A FATTORINI  
IS BUSY



ON THE  
SICK LIST  
G. HOWITT

W. TURNBULL



DR. BRODSKY



W. ATKINSON



F.J. MARSHALL ADJUDICATES

After the match, the members of the teams and the officials and visitors, the company numbering nearly one hundred, were entertained at dinner by the Mayor (Alderman David Wade, J.P.). Mr. J. A. Guy (president of the Bradford Chess Club) occupied the chair, and was supported by His Worship the Mayor, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., Mr. A. E. Moore, Rev. C. W. Palmer, Mr. F. P. Wildman, Mr. I. M. Brown (secretary Northern Union), Mr. T. A. Farron (secretary Lancashire Association), Councillor T. A. Guy, Mr. A. Fattorini, Mr. R. Whitaker, Mr. J. Watkinson, Mr. T. Y. Stokoe, Mr. F. J. Marshall, Dr. Welch (Farsl y), and many other prominent past and present chess players. Letters of regret for inability to be present were received from Mr. S. R. Meredith (president Leeds Club), Mr. J. Burgess (president Manchester C.C.), and Mr. S. Wright (president Lancashire Association).

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of "The Lancashire Team," congratulated the team on their victory, and recalled the fact that rather over thirty years ago Bradford was the scene of the first match between the two counties.

The Rev. W. C. Palmer responded, and thanked the Mayor and the Bradford Club for the hospitality extended to them.

Mr. A. E. Moore proposed "Long Life and Activity to the Yorkshire Chess Association." He had become, he said, so very friendly with the Yorkshire chess players that he always felt that he ought to be fighting on their side rather than against them. Indeed, were it not that the rivalry was so entirely amicable he could never be induced to take part in the contests. In conclusion, Mr. Moore remarked on the prominence which was given to chess in the Yorkshire newspapers, and expressed regret that the game did not receive equal recognition in Lancashire.

Mr. I. M. Brown replied to the toast on behalf of the committee of the Yorkshire Chess Association and the Bradford Chess Club. He remarked that it had so often fallen to his lot to respond for Yorkshire as the beaten team that he was now becoming quite used to it, but they would still persevere until success attended their efforts.

Sir John O. S. Thursby proposed the health of the Mayor, thanking him for his recognition of the 'Royal' game, and also for his kindly hospitality. His Worship might rest assured, the speaker said, that in countenancing chess he was countenancing a game which was entirely free from the sordid pursuit of gain. He understood that His Worship had that day been opening a curling pond, and had taken his first lesson in curling. If he took up curling as an out-door game and chess as an indoor one, he would certainly add greatly to the reputation he already enjoyed in Bradford.

The Mayor, in replying to the toast, said that it had given him great pleasure to entertain the county chess players that afternoon. Friendly rivalry between the two counties, even in the matter of chess, was undoubtedly a good thing. Chess was a fascinating game, and demanded a good deal of mental acumen. He had observed that good chess players were usually good business men—keen to take advantage of every possible opening. It seemed that the Yorkshire team had had a handsome thrashing, but perhaps some other day they would turn the tables. It was at any rate consoling to know that Yorkshire could generally beat Lancashire at cricket.

The three following games were played in the match :—

GAME No. 2,263.

Notes from the *Bradford Observer Budget*.

*Giuoco Piano.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. F. C. CARROLL, Mr. W. ATKINSON,  
*Manchester. Hull.*

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

This should have been done a move earlier, as after taking the P the Black B can now safely retire to K 2, which he cannot do in the ordinary course of the opening. If White wanted a gambit he could have got one quite as promising by 5 P—Q 4, the Max Lange attack.

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

.....P × P may also be played, and P—Q 3 gives Black a safe game, with a pawn ahead. The text move leads to more complicated positions.

8 P—Q 5

On the whole we should give the preference to P × P here, threatening to win a piece by 9 Q—Q 5.

9 P × Kt 8 Kt—Q 3  
10 Q—Q 5 9 Kt × B  
11 Q × K P 10 Kt—Q 3  
12 P × Q P 11 Castles  
12 B × P

.....White's Q side pawns are weak, and he is one to the bad; his pieces are undeveloped, and he has no attack. From all of which it would appear that his eighth move was not the best.

13 B—R 3 13 R—K sq  
14 Q—K R 5 14 P—K Kt 3  
15 Q—R 6 ? 15 Kt—B 4

.....Black now prosecutes the attack with vigour. Mr. Carroll's play is, however, much below his usual standard, due, doubtless, to the state of his health, which we are sorry to hear is far from satisfactory.

16 Q—B 4 16 B × B  
17 Kt × B 17 B—B 3  
18 Kt—Kt 5

The position is desperate, and White to save the Q is compelled to give up a piece.

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

Of course with the object of playing P—Kt 4, but the threat is much too obvious, and is easily parried.

22 Q—Q sq 21 P—K R 4  
23 Kt—B 2 22 Q—B 4 ch  
23 R × P

.....Black, however, declines the gift, having better things in view. His finishing strokes are forceful and accurate.

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

Mate.

GAME No. 2,264.

*Four Knights' Game.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. W. G. NORTH, Mr. H. V. CRANE,  
*Hull. Manchester.*

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

3 Kt—B 3 3 Kt—B 3  
4 B—B 4 4 Kt × P  
5 B × P ch 5 K × B  
6 Kt × Kt 6 P—Q 4

7 Kt--Kt 3	7 P—K 5	15 P—B 5	15 B—B 2
8 Kt—Kt sq	8 B—B 4	16 Q—Q 2	16 P—K R 3
9 K Kt—K 2	9 R—B sq	17 Q R—B sq	17 Kt—Kt 3
10 Castles	10 K—Kt sq	18 K R—Q sq	18 B × R P
11 P—Q 4	11 B—Q 3	19 P × B	19 Q × P
12 P—K R 3	12 Q—R 5	20 Kt—B 4	20 B × Kt
13 B—K 3	13 Kt—K 2	21 Resigns	
14 P—Q B 4	14 P—B 3		

## GAME No. 2,265.

*Centre Counter.*

WHITE. Mr. C. F. LINES, <i>Huddersfield.</i>	BLACK. Dr. J. A. SHAW, <i>Liverpool.</i>	27 R—K B 8	27 Kt (Q Kt3)— Q 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4	28 P—Kt 3	28 R—K 3
2 P × P	2 Q × P	29 P—B 4	29 R—B 3
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Q—Q R 4	30 R × R	30 Kt × R
4 P—Q 4	4 P—Q B 3	31 P × P	31 Kt (B 3)—Q 4
5 Kt—B 3	5 B—Kt 5	32 P × P	32 K × P
6 B—Q B 4	6 P—K 3	33 P—Q R 4	33 K—Kt 3
7 B—Kt 3	7 Q—K R 4	34 B—B 4	34 K—R 4
8 Kt—K 4	8 B × Kt	35 B × Kt	35 Kt × B
9 Q × B	9 Q × Q	36 K—Q 3	36 K—Kt 5
10 P × Q	10 Kt—Q 2	37 K—K 4	37 Kt—Q 2
11 B—K B 4	11 Castles	38 P—Q 5	38 P—Q R 4
12 K—Q 2	12 B—K 2	39 P—Q 6	39 Kt—B 3
13 R—K Kt sq	13 P—K Kt 3	40 K—Q 5	40 Kt—Q sq
14 B—Q 6	14 Kt—B sq	41 P—Q 7	41 K × P
15 B × B	15 Kt × B	42 K—Q 6	42 K × P
16 P—B 3	16 P—K R 3	43 P—B 4	43 K—Kt 4
17 Q R—K sq	17 K—B 2	44 P—B 5	44 P—R 5
18 Kt—B 5	18 Kt—Q 2	45 K—B 7	45 Kt—B 2
19 Kt × K P ch	19 P × Kt	46 P—Q 8 (Q)	46 Kt × Q
20 R × P	20 R—R 2	47 K × Kt	47 P—R 6
21 K R—K sq	21 R—K sq	48 P—B 6	48 P—R 7
22 R × Kt P	22 Kt × R	49 P—B 7	49 P—R 8 (Q)
23 R × R	23 R—K 2	50 P—B 8 (Q)	50 Q—Q 5 ch
24 R—K Kt 8	24 Kt—B 5	51 K—K 8	51 Q—K 4 ch
25 B—B 4	25 P—Kt 4	52 K—Q 7	52 Q × P
26 B—B sq	26 Kt—Q Kt 3	53 Q—B 5 ch	53 K—B 5

Adjudicated a Draw.

Cheshire v. Cumberland.—This match in the N.C.C.U. County Championship was played on Saturday, January 24th, the venue of the contest being the Manchester Chess Club, Ducie Buildings, Bank Street. Play started about 4.30, the Cheshire team having the move on the odd-numbered boards. At 6.15 there was an adjournment for tea, and at this stage the score was 2 to 0 in favour of Cheshire—wins by Messrs.

Chambers and Farnsworth. After the resumption the two next points also went to Cheshire by the aid of Messrs. F. J. Macdonald and Burtinshaw. Cumberland reduced this lead with wins by Messrs. Brooksbank, Brown, and Crelling, but could not quite overhaul the opposition, the score standing 6 to 3 in favour of Cheshire at 9 p.m. when play ceased. The remaining seven games were adjudicated and the final result announced in accordance with the following score sheet :—

CHESHIRE.					CUMBERLAND.				
Mr. H. B. Lund ... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Dr. S. H. Hall ... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Marriott ... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{2}{3}$	Mr. H. Doyle... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{2}{3}$
Mr. E. A. Greig ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. Needham ... ..	...	...	...	O
Mr. J. Macdonald ... ..	...	...	...	O	Mr. J. H. Brookshank ... ..	...	...	...	I
Mr. J. D. Chambers ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. H. Wilson ... ..	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. Farnsworth ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. Kilmister ... ..	...	...	...	O
Mr. J. Burkinshaw ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. D. Harkness ... ..	...	...	...	O
Mr. F. J. Macdonald ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. W. Watson ... ..	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. Smith ... ..	...	...	...	*O	Mr. J. R. Whiting... ..	...	...	...	*I
Mr. A. Slater... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. C. Platt ... ..	...	...	...	O
Mr. A. Thomas ... ..	...	...	...	O	Mr. R. H. Brown ... ..	...	...	...	I
Mr. J. S. Donaldson ... ..	...	...	...	O	Mr. J. T. Crelling... ..	...	...	...	I
Mr. N. P. Milne ... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Hawksworth ... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Hawes... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. R. Davies ... ..	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Carter ... ..	...	...	...	*I	Rev. Canon Pollock ... ..	...	...	...	*O
Mr. C. H. Moss ... ..	...	...	...	*I	Mr. J. Cosnett ... ..	...	...	...	*O
10					6				

\* Adjudicated.

In the final round, Lancashire will meet Cheshire in Lancashire.



The three following games are from the current correspondence match, Northern v. Southern Unions :—

### GAME No. 2,266.

#### Centre Counter Opening.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

Mr. D. Y. MILLS. Mr. G. A. SCHOTT.

1 P—K 4

2 P x P

3 P—Q 4

BLACK.

1 P—Q 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 Kt x P

4 P—Q B 4

5 Kt—Q B 3

4 Kt—B 3

5 B—Kt 5

.....Better 5...., B—B 4.  
Exchanging on the next move would help Black's development. So the Bishop here must be cared for at expense of time that can be ill-spared.

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

.....Properly looking after the other Knight, in peril from check, &c. If he Castled, instead, White could take the Pawn,—with advantage.

- 12 P—K Kt 3 12 Castles  
 13 Castles Q R

Meaning King side attack. Black cannot very well help himself,—and the process is carried on almost without let or hindrance for the rest of the game.

- 14 P—B 5 ! 13 Q—B sq ?  
 15 P—K Kt 4 14 B—K 2  
 16 P—Kt 5 15 Kt—B 3  
 17 B—Q 3 16 Kt—K sq  
 18 P—K R 4 17 P—Q B 3  
 19 P—R 5 18 Kt—B 2  
 20 Q—B 2 19 R—K sq  
 21 Q—R 2 ! 20 Kt—B sq  
 22 P—Kt 6 ! 21 Q—Q sq  
 22 B P × P

.....Of course, other sort of defence might be easily suggested ; but none at all likely to prevail—or even seriously prolong resistance.

- 23 P × P 23 P—K R 3  
 24 B × P ! 24 P × B  
 25 P—Kt 7

White wants the Rook Pawn, but he does *not* want to lose his Queen !

- 25 B—Kt 4 ch

.....If 25...., Kt—Q 2 ? ; 26 B—R 7+, &c., it would soon be mate.

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

.....The fatal P—B 6, or its equivalent, cannot be avoided. When it does come, Black must give a piece for that Pawn—or resign. A useful study *in position*.

- 33 R × R 33 B × R  
 34 P—B 6 ! 34 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,267.

#### Queen's Gambit.

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. E. MACDONALD,  
*Liverpool.*

Dr. SMITH,  
*London.*

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

.....Inferior to 10...., B—Q 2, for 11 .., R—B sq, &c., the usual course. At a more advanced stage, such a move of the Queen might be advisable, but now it is too soon,—dangerously losing touch with the King, and so apt for drifting into unnecessary difficulties.

- 11 B—Q Kt 3 11 R—Q sq  
 12 B—K 3

Black bears and builds upon the isolated Pawn. But it is too small a point in the game to be made, while yet the principal question of development, generally, is unsettled. To this he cannot reply 12...., B—Q 2 without losing a piece, 13 P—Q 5 !, &c., and White gains further time in attack, which proves very valuable.

- 12 Kt—Q Kt 5  
 13 Kt—K 5 ! 13 Q Kt—Q 4  
 14 Q—B 3 14 Kt × B

.....A choice of evils ; for nothing seems to be good. But this destroys the idea of the isolated Pawn ; and opening of the King Bishop file also improves adverse prospects.

- 15 P × Kt 15 B—Q 2  
 16 Q R—B 2 16 Q R—B sq  
 17 Q R—K B 2 ! 17 B—B 3 ? B 3



19 R—K sq ! 19 Q—R 5  
20 R—R 6

If White had not obtained the open Rook's file by the exchange of Pawns on move 8, Black could have retired the Kt with an equal game. It is not too much to say that this flank attack, by forcing the gain of a Pawn in such a position, wins the game.

20 Q R—K sq

.....If K R—K sq, the Kt can be captured with safety.

21 R—B 6

21 R—B 2 ?

22 B—Kt 3

23 R × B

24 B × Q P

25 R—K 4

26 B—R 2

27 R × P

22 Kt—B 4

23 R × R

24 Kt × Q P

25 P—B 3

26 R—R 2

27 Kt × P ch

.....If 27..., Q—R 4 ; 28 R × Kt. R × B ; 29 R—Q 8 ch, K—B 2 ; 30 Q—Q 7 ch, R—K 2 ; 31 P—K 6 ch, K—B 3 ; 32 R—B 8 ch, &c. If 27..., Q—K 2 ; 28 R × Kt, and Black will lose his Queen if he take the Bishop.

28 P × Kt

28 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,269.

Played in the City of London Championship Tournament, 9th December, 1902.

#### *Bishop's Gambit.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

Mr. W. WARD.

BLACK.

Mr. R. LOMAN.

1 P—K B 4

2 P—K 4

3 B—B 4

4 B × P

5 K—B sq

6 Kt—K B 3

7 P—K R 4

8 P—Q 4

9 Kt—B 3

10 Q—Q 3

1 P—K 4

2 P × P

3 P—Q 4

4 Q—R 5 ch

5 P—K Kt 4

6 Q—R 4

7 B—Kt 2 !

8 Kt—K 2

9 P—K R 3

10 Q Kt—B 3

.....A most unfortunate essay. The well established 10..., P—Q B 3 is far superior. Then if 11 B—Kt 3, B—Kt 5, &c., Black perhaps Castling Q R, there should be practical equality.

11 Kt—Kt 5

12 Kt × B P

13 P—B 3

14 B—Kt 3

15 P—R 5

11 Castles

12 R—Kt sq

13 R—Q sq

14 Q—Kt 3

15 Q—R 2

.....With a valuable Pawn to the bad,—and a bad position to boot. After this, Mr. Loman plays for what he can—to gain the Knight—or anything. But control of the game is all with his opponent ; and, accordingly, its tale is soon told.

16 P—K Kt 3 ! 16 P—Q R 3 ?

17 P × P 17 R—Q 2

18 P × P ! 18 Kt—K 4

.....If 18..., R × Kt ; then, probably, 19 P—Kt 6, and later B—K B 4. Anyhow, the Knight is "surrounded" to no good purpose ; or he might have got away easily before—if so inclined.

19 Kt × Kt

20 P—Kt 6 !

21 B × P ch

22 Kt—K 8 !

23 Q—K 3 !

19 B × Kt

20 Q—Kt 2

21 K—R sq

22 Q—B sq

23 Resigns.

If only because of 23..., B—Kt 2 ; 24 Kt × B, Q × Kt ; 25 Q × P+, &c., leaving him *five* Pawns minus,—and early mate not at all improbable.



## GAME No. 2,270.

Played in the City of London Championship Tournament. Score and notes from *The People*.

*Vienna Opening.*

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. A. CURNOCK. Mr. T. PHYSICK.

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

.....The best and simplest defence. White's continuation, 3 P—K B 4, is generally held inferior to 3 B—B 4 or 3 P—K Kt 3.

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

.....Weak ; P—K B 4 is the best move at this point, leading to positions bristling with complications, in which the balance of advantage inclines in favour of Black.

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

Good. Forcing to Q—B sq, or R—Kt sq ; for if 10 P—Kt 3, then 12 Castles, with a manifest superiority.

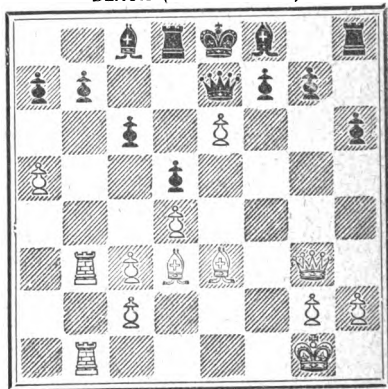
- 11 Castles 10 Q—B sq  
12 Kt—B 4 11 Kt—Kt 3  
13 B×Kt 12 Kt×Kt  
14 Q—Kt 3 13 P—Q B 3  
15 B—K 3 14 B—B sq  
16 P—Q R 4 15 Q—Q 2

Preventing P—Q Kt 4, and preparing the formidable Queen's side attack which follows.

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

Position after White's 20th move :—  
P—K 6.

BLACK (MR. PHYSICK).



WHITE (MR. CURNOCK).

.....Beautiful play ! 20 P×P would lose the Queen, by 21 B—Kt 6 ch, K—Q 2 ; 22 R×P ch, B×R ; 23 R×B ch, &c.

- 20 B×P  
21 Q—Q 3  
22 Q—R 5  
23 R—Q 2  
24 R×B ch

A neat surprise. Of course the Rook cannot be captured because of 25 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—Q sq ; 26 R—Kt 8 mate !

- 24 B—K 2  
25 R—Q sq  
26 K×R  
27 Q×B P  
28 K—K sq  
29 R×B ch

A pretty finish. If K×B, White mates in two moves ; and if K—B sq, White continues 30 K—K 8 ch, K×R ; 31 Q—K 5 ch, K—B sq ; 32 Q—Q 6 ch, and 33 Q—Q 8 mate ; or, if 31 K—Q 2, 32 Q—Q 6 ch, K—B sq, B—R 6 mate.

29 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,271.

We extract the following game and notes from *The Field*. Our contemporary remarks: "The game is not only highly interesting as a production of two such masters as Pillsbury and Tchigorin, but also from a theoretical point of view, Tchigorin having adopted the 4 B—Kt 5 ch in the *Falkbeer Counter Gambit*." Played in Moscow, during Mr. Pillsbury's recent visit to Russia.

*King's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
M. TCHIGORIN. Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY.

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

This variation, about half a century old, has been shelved since Charousek introduced at Nuremberg, his forcible variation beginning with 4 P—Q 3.

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

.....Dr. Suhle, forty years ago, and subsequently Professor Berger, analysed and gave preference to 5..., Kt × P, arguing the K B being essential to White both for attack and defence, he could not part with it by B × Kt. Therefore, Kt × P would gain an important move for Black.

- |         |          |
|---------|----------|
| 6 B—B 4 | 6 Kt—B 3 |
| 7 P—Q 4 | 7 B—Q 3  |

.....The alternative variation would be 7..., Q Kt—Q 2, followed by Kt—Kt 3, thus compelling White to withdraw B—Kt 3, the square K 2 being occupied by his Kt—K 2. The following variation, however, will dispose of the supposition that the move is better than the one in the text, for which Tchigorin has Kolisch's authority, the latter having played it in London against Horwitz at the end of the fifties, e.g.: 7..., Q Kt—Q 2; 8 Kt—K 2, Kt—Kt 3; 9 B—Kt 3, B—R 3; 10 Q Kt—B 3, B—Kt 5; 11 Castles, B × Q Kt; 12 Kt P × B, K Kt—Q 4; 12 R—K sq, P—K B 4; 14 P—Kt 4, and White has the best of it. It is curious to notice that P—Kt 4, the main point in Charousek's variation, was foreshadowed already in this variation.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 8 Kt—K 2  | 8 Q Kt—Q 2 |
| 9 Kt—Kt 3 | 9 Kt—Kt 3  |

## 10 B—K 2

Of course, now the Bishop is better placed at K 2, the K Kt being developed, which is one reason, the other being White with a Pawn ahead, can say with Bismarck, *beat possidentes*, and Black must try to get it back.

## 10 Q Kt—Q 4

.....It is a drawback to Black to have to play Q Kt—Q 4, this being the place for the K Kt, but he has to defend the K P.

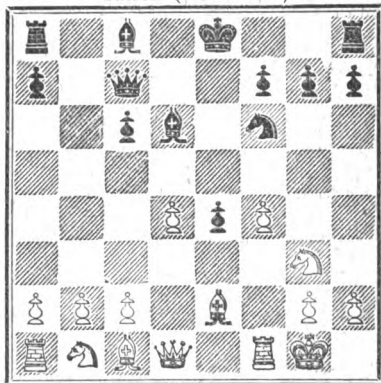
## 11 Castles

## 11 Q—B 2

Position after Black's 11th move:—

## Q—B 2.

BLACK (PILLSBURY).



WHITE (TCHIGORIN).

## 12 Kt—B 3

An ingenious manoeuvre to defend the K B P. and more subtle than would appear at first sight, e.g., 12..., Kt × P; 13 Q Kt × P, Kt × Kt; 14 Kt × Kt, Kt × B ch; 15 Q × Kt, B × P ch; 16 K—R sq, Castles; 17 P—K Kt 3, B × P; 18 K—K Kt sq, B—B 5; 19 Kt—B 6 ch, K—R sq; 20 R × P, K × R

(if 19..., B—B 4, then Q—R 5 wins);  
21 B×B, Q—Q sq; 22 R—Kt sq ch,  
K—R sq; 23 Q—K 4, and wins.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 13 P×Kt  | 12 Kt×Kt   |
| 14 P—B 4 | 13 Castles |
|          | 14 P—B 4   |

.....He could not permit P—B 5, disturbing his hold on K B P. He gives White a passed Pawn, but that he could force at any time in the ending.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 15 P—Q 5   | 15 R—K sq   |
| 16 B—K 3   | 16 K—R sq   |
| 17 R—Kt sq | 17 Kt—Kt sq |
| 18 Q—K sq  | 18 P—B 4    |
| 19 Q—B 3   |             |

We have been trying to save a move with the Queen by attacking the Q B P with 19 Q—B 2, but the result is not quite satisfactory, Black getting a counter attack beginning with Q—R 4.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 20 Q—R 3  | 19 Kt—B 3 |
| 21 R—Kt 3 | 20 B—Q 2  |

It is questionable whether he could not have executed a different manoeuvre with this and the next move. Black's Knight after all is only removed to allow the weak K B P to be supported by P—Kt 3. Therefore, we considered 21 Kt—R sq, Q R—Kt sq; 22 P—Kt 3, and bring the Kt over to the Queen's side.

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

In the variation suggested this move defending the B P would have been saved.

- |          |                                 |
|----------|---------------------------------|
| 26 B—Q 2 | 25 P—Q R 4                      |
|          | P—B 3 might be considered here. |

26 P—R 5  
.....A clever resource. Pillsbury makes the most of a bad case.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 27 R—Kt 2 |  |
|           | Obviously if 27 R×R (B×R being out of question), then 27..., P×R; 28 B×P, Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. |

27 K R—Q Kt sq  
.....If 27..., R×R, then 28 Q×R, R—Q Kt sq; 29 Q—R sq, followed by B—Q B 3, &c.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 28 K R—Kt sq | 28 K R—Kt 3 |
| 29 K—Kt 2    | 29 R×R      |
| 30 R×R       | 30 Q—Kt sq  |
| 31 B—Q B 3   | 31 K—Kt sq  |
| 32 B—K R 5   | 32 K—B sq   |

.....He overlooked, of course, the threat of White's B—R 5, else he would have played P—Kt 3; but he had the inferior game anyhow.

- |           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 33 B×P ch |   |
|           | Settling matters. If 33..., K×B, then 34 Q—B 3 ch, K—Kt sq (best); 35 Q—B 6, Q—K B sq; 36 Q×Q ch, followed by K×R and wins. |

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 34 Q—B 3 | 33 K—K 2    |
| 35 Q—R 5 | 34 K—Q sq   |
|          | 35 Resigns. |

.....For if 35..., B—B 2, then 36 Q×B P, amongst other moves.

### GAME No 2,272.

Hampstead v. Brixton, London Chess League, "A" division.  
Played November 15th, 1902. Board No. 3.

#### *Irregular Opening.*

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| NOTES BY JAS. MASON. |                   |
| WHITE.               | BLACK.            |
| Mr. F. V. LOUIS,     | Mr. J. MAHOOD,    |
| <i>Brixton.</i>      | <i>Hampstead.</i> |
| 1 Kt—K B 3           | 1 P—Q 4           |
| 2 P—Q 4              | 2 Kt—K B 3        |

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

Afterwards White does not proceed in a way to make the best of this manoeuvre. Routine Castles might be easily preferable; leaving Queen to move, perhaps otherwise, at a later stage.

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

Or P—Q Kt 3, with view to B—Q Kt 2, &c. The one Bishop does no good on the King side, and the blocking P—K 4 hardly adds to the usefulness of the other.

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

Scarcely good. If he wanted Black to take the Knight, then K—R sq would be advisable; and, of course, if not, some move preventing the doubling would be in order.

- |           |               |
|-----------|---------------|
| 15 Q—Kt 3 | 14 Q R—B sq ! |
| 16 B—R 4  | 15 P—K R 3    |

Better B × Kt. The resulting position is anything but favourable. However, as this is considerably due to some very excellent play on the part of his opponent, White may have been in some sort justified in risking as follows. At all events, the consequences are interesting !

- |             |               |
|-------------|---------------|
| 17 B—Kt 3   | 16 P—K Kt 4 ! |
| 18 P × B    | 17 B × Kt     |
| 19 K—Kt 2 ? | 18 Kt—R 4     |
| 20 R—K R sq | 19 R—B 3 !    |
| 21 B × Kt   | 20 Kt—B 5 ch  |
| 22 P—K R 4  | 21 Kt P × B   |
| 23 K—B sq   | 22 R—Kt 3 ch  |
| 24 R—Q sq   | 23 K—R sq     |

As pointed out by Mr. Mahood, R—B sq would have been much better.

24 Q R—K Kt sq

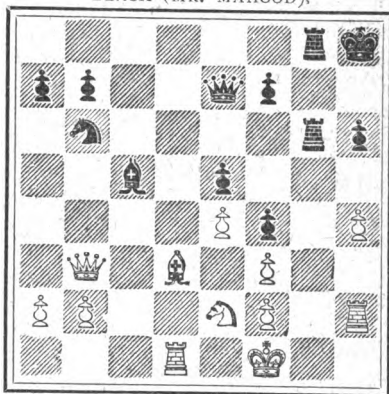
.....Intending ..., R—Kt 7. White stops that; but then comes the sacrifice—winning.

25 R—R 2

Position after White's 25th move :—

R—R 2.

BLACK (MR. MAHOOD).



WHITE (MR. LOUIS).

25 B × P !

26 K × B

If R × B, the reply would be ..., Q—R 5; and the White Rook or more would be lost directly.

27 K—K sq

26 Q—B 4 ch

27 Q—K 6

.....Stronger than obvious Rook check; for White would go out at Q 2, not taking. Now mate threatens instantly; and in four moves it is forced. A pretty termination.

28 R—B 2

28 R—Kt 8 ch

29 R—B sq

29 R(Ktsq)—Kt7

30 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,273.

Played at the Manchester Chess Club, in the "Dust Memorial" Tournament, at the Odds of Pawn and two moves.

*Remove Black's K B P.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. T. KELLY. Mr. V. L. WAHLTUCH.

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

With less important bearing for the Bishop. And, earlier, 3 B—Q 3 or 3 B—Q B 4 would have been stronger than going out with the Knight. At these odds, White must not be remiss in opening out the attack, if he wants the moves to count as they ought,—for perhaps the better part of his advantage—something more than the Pawn.

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

.....Castling would be very unsafe; so it is apparently not intended. The King is in less danger with plenty of room to wriggle; also tempting his adversary to "come on" with his complications (if any).

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 8 B—Q 3      | 8 P—B 4   |
| 9 Kt—Kt 5    | 9 P—K R 3 |
| 10 B—Kt 5 ch |           |

If 10 Q—R 5+, K—Q 2; 11 Kt—B 7?, Q—K sq; the Knight could be in jeopardy. Though somewhat late, as already suggested, White now attacks vigorously, and a most interesting contest ensues.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
|             | 10 Q Kt—B 3  |
| 11 Q—R 5 ch | 11 K—Q 2!    |
| 12 Kt—R 3   | 12 K—B 2     |
| 13 P × P    | 13 P × P     |
| 14 P—B 4    | 14 R—B sq    |
| 15 Q—K 2    | 15 P—R 3     |
| 16 B—R 4    | 16 Kt—Kt 3   |
| 17 P—K Kt 3 | 17 R—Q Kt sq |
| 18 Kt—B 2   | 18 Q—K 2     |

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 19 R—Q Kt sq | 19 R—Q R sq! |
| 20 P—Q R 3   | 20 P—Q R 4   |

.....Offering White Queen an attractive excursion. But some things are not what they seem,—nor all that glistens gold.

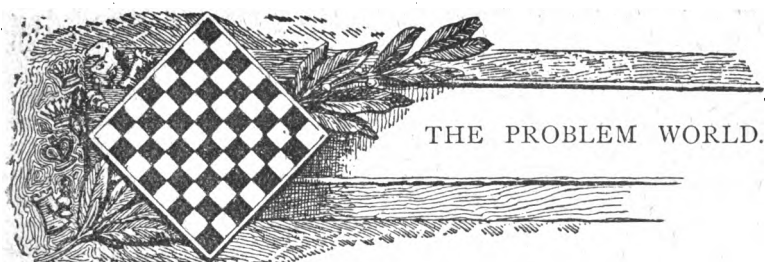
- |            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| 21 Q—Kt 5? | 21 B—Q 2      |
| 22 Kt—Q 3  | 22 P—B 5      |
| 23 Kt—B 5  | 23 K R—Q Ktsq |

.....Excellent and quite according to expectation. From this point the winning line runs clear and straight to the end.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 24 Kt—R 6 ch | 24 K—B sq  |
| 25 Kt × R    | 25 Kt × Kt |
| 26 Q—Kt 6    | 26 B × B   |
| 27 B × P     |            |

A draw would have been a moral victory for White, his score in the tourney being unbroken, while his opponent was  $\frac{1}{2}$  point "down." Hence doubtless, his reluctance in giving way to superior force—as follows.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
|             | 27 R—R 3!   |
| 28 Q—Kt 4   | 28 Q × Q ch |
| 29 B × Q    | 29 B × P    |
| 30 Q R—B sq | 30 B—K 5    |
| 31 Castles  | 31 K—Q 2    |
| 32 K R—Q sq | 32 R—B 3    |
| 33 K—B 2    | 33 Kt—R 3   |
| 34 B—B 3    | 34 Kt—B 4   |
| 35 Q R—R sq | 35 Kt—Kt 6! |
| 36 R—R 2    | 36 B—B 7    |
| 37 R—K sq   | 37 P—Q 5    |
| 38 B—Kt 4   | 38 Kt—K 2   |
| 39 P—Q R 4  | 39 P—Q 6    |
| 40 P—R 5    | 40 R—R 3    |
| 41 B—B 3    | 41 Kt—Q 4   |
| 42 R—K 4    | 42 P—Q 7!   |
| 43 B × P    | 43 B × R    |
| 44 B—K sq   | 44 K—B 3    |
| 45 Resigns. |             |



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

### ADOLPH BAYERSDORFER AS PROBLEM COMPOSER AND CRITIC.

BY J. KOHTZ AND C. KOCKELKORN.\*

**A**DOLPH BAYERSDORFER, the well-known German composer and chess editor, died in February, 1901, in his 59th year. Shortly before his death he informed the Editors that he left his MSS. to them with a view to publication, but when they came to examine his papers they found only a selection of 78 of his problems, and a few stray notes. They were, however, aware that Bayersdorfer had had the intention of writing a book on Chess Problems, and from views which the deceased had expressed to them, and extracts from his chess column in "Münchener Neuste Nachrichten," they have endeavoured to carry out his intentions. It could not have been left in better hands, Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn being peculiarly well qualified for the task, both from their friendship with Bayersdorfer and their own eminent position in the problem world, and they have succeeded in producing a book every page of which is full of interest to the problem lover, even if the reader does not always agree with the views expressed. Bayersdorfer did not confine himself to Germany, but took an interest in problem matters all the world over. His first competition was in the London Tourney of 1862, when he obtained hon. mention. He also competed in a second London Tourney in 1867. This latter was the cause of his first appearance as a writer on problem matters, for he objected to the system on which marks had been awarded, and the editors state that it was in this article that he originated the expression "economy of force." His next appearance as a chess writer was in 1885, when he contributed an article to "Du Sammler," on the "Bristol theme." He greatly admired the famous problem by F. Healey, which first represented this theme, and when J. Berger took up Healey's problem and represented it in a technically economical manner by making the White K clear out of the way of the Q, instead of the subsequently useless White R, Bayersdorfer took sides against his countryman, and warmly defended the Healey problem, saying that difficulty and surprise

\* "Zur Kenntnis des Schachproblems. Kritiken und ausgewählte Aufgaben von A. Bayersdorfer. Erläutert und aus seinem nachlass herausgegeben von J. Kohtz und C. Bockelkorn." Published by A. Stein, Potsdam.

should be distinguishing marks of problems, and protested against their being considered merely as works of art—a dark saying which has given his editors some trouble to explain.

The fact is that Bayersdorfer, although in agreement with modern ideas of construction, and one of the first to state that problems should have at least one pure and economical mate (p. 24), nevertheless protested against rules being made so rigid as to crush individuality (p. 18), and considered that if a problem represented an idea in the most economical way possible, it should be considered artistic even if the mates are not technically pure and economical (p. 20). As examples of this he published several problems in his chess column which he had commenced in 1888, one of these being by A. E. Studd. Bayersdorfer had also a great admiration for the work of the American composer, Mr. S. Loyd—"A master of all styles, who retains his individuality in them all" (p. 26), and when the Bohemian school came to the front, pointed out that if their tenets were rigidly enforced a master such as Loyd might fare badly. He was not by any means a fanatical admirer of the Bohemian school, of which he considered that the English composer J. Brown was the forerunner (p. 36); and though the originator of the term "A Bohemian," he later on adopted the name "Maschinen Problem" to describe them, not using the word in the bad sense in which we would speak of 'a mechanical problem,' but merely as a style of problem in which more stress is laid on good construction than in original ideas (p. 69). He pointed out the family likeness existing in such problems, and expressed the belief that it lies in what he happily described as 'A mating net,' in which the Black K is mated on various squares with the White pieces occupying the same positions. He gave the following illustration of his meaning:—1 Kt 4 Q 1 / 1 p 6 / 3 p 4 / 3 Kt p p 2 / 1 K 6 / 8 / 8 / 8 /, where it is possible to put the K on 9 squares, on each of which he would be purely mated. It may be remembered that in the 'Pure and Economical Mates' competition of the *B.C.M.* tourney of 1898, the judges (Messrs. Laws and Planck) remarked on the same characteristic in the winning problems. To check this to some extent Bayersdorfer elaborated a system of scoring in which marks for pure mates are only awarded if the White pieces are covering new squares. Like all absolutely mechanical systems of awarding marks, it is open to serious objections, but the author did not attach much importance to it himself, and would only have used it to decide between two 'Bohemians' otherwise very equal. He officiated as judge in a big tourney in "Tägliche Rundschau," and in an interesting passage treats of the difficulty a tourney judge has in deciding between different styles of problems, expressing the opinion that the final decision must be largely a matter of taste (p. 69).

He strongly upheld the view that there is an inexhaustible supply of ideas in chess, and said that those who maintained the contrary were judging from their own limited inventive power (p. 46). It was largely with a view to showing the number of ways in which even one theme could be represented that he started his famous 'theme tournaments.' His first was "To construct a three-mover which shall contain in two variations diagonal mates with Q, in which the Black K is to be mated once on a White and once on a Black square, whilst in both the two White Kts are to guard four of his surrounding squares." His tourney was a great success, producing 344

entries, and Bayersdorfer then began to work at the question of varying the theme by making the White Q give two similar Rook mates, for he never set any theme without exhaustive study on his own part to show whether it was not only practicable, but capable of varied treatment. He was however forestalled by another paper which ran a very successful tourney on this idea. Bayersdorfer's second theme tournament was "A three-mover in which both Bishops shall give pure mates in conjunction with each other and with the same White Rook." This produced an entry of 447, though some were subsequently withdrawn owing to a dispute. A curious fact about Bayersdorfer was that he could not bear two-movers, being of opinion that at the best they were only pretty trifles, and not worthy of the name of problems (p. 84). He apparently never composed one, and only once published one in his column.

With regard to key moves, he expressed the opinion that every composer would naturally select the best possible key, but if a nice key is not obtainable, good ideas will not suffer much thereby (p. 23). This is a comfortable doctrine, but a dangerous one, for if the problemist considers that the first move does not matter much, he will naturally not take so much trouble in seeking out a good one, for very often some slight alteration in the position makes a better key obtainable. Bayersdorfer's collection we consider suffers very much from this defect. Out of his problems in the book, no less than 16 have keys which rob the Black King of one flight square, 7 which take away two, and in one case even three squares; whilst in ten cases (included in the foregoing) a piece capable of capture by Black K is either removed or guarded. The editors do not allude to this, though they point out another weakness, viz., that Bayersdorfer's longer problems frequently contain a short mate threat. Nevertheless as a composer they consider him to have been "one of the best, surpassed or equalled by few" (p. 95). Of the 78 problems, 5 are in five moves, 29 in four, and 44 in three moves. On the whole we think the author excels most in his 4-ers, but there are many fine problems amongst the 78, and we regret not being able to give more. The collection was arranged by the composer in twelve groups according to the themes treated, forces used, and other points of similarity. No. 78, which is a very fine 4-er, was awarded first prize in a big tourney, but was disqualified. Inasmuch as it was professedly an improved version of a previously published problem of his own, we think the judges were justified, though perhaps, in view of the new work introduced, their description "Almost identical" was too strong. Bayersdorfer held that as his previous problem had been cooked, it should be considered as not having been published (p. 72)—a convenient view which will hardly meet with general acceptance. In this connection it may be of interest to Mr. Mackenzie to learn that when a recent prize problem of his in "Schachfreund" was disqualified on the score of resemblance to earlier ones, he had a warm champion in Bayersdorfer (p. 30). We should much have liked to include in our selection of Bayersdorfer's problems No. 46, dedicated to Messrs. Kohtz and Kockelkorn, which is a very fine four-mover, but as one other selection 78 is also an elaborate problem, it shows the composer's various styles better to give No. 76, which is a four-move "miniature." Of the three-movers, No. 57 is without White Pawns, a point which the composer always considered a good one; No. 68 is clever, and No. 62 is a

rendering of a well-known two-move theme which we do not remember having before seen represented in a 3-er. No. 9 is a five-mover with a very spicy key, and one of the lines of play leads to a charming mate. This 'diagonal march of K' is also included in a more elaborate 5-er.

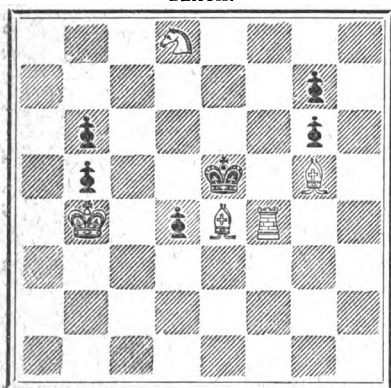
Bayersdorfer was also a very strong player, and several fine games of his are given in the last chapter. Of late years, however, he had practically dropped the game, as he preferred problems.

In the first portion of the book many fine problems are given which were contributed to his chess column, or competed in tourneys in which he was interested, and we regret that there is not space to give one or two of them.

BY ADOLPH BAYERSDORFER.

No. 57.

BLACK.

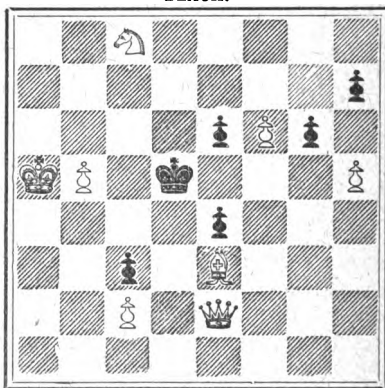


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 68.

BLACK.

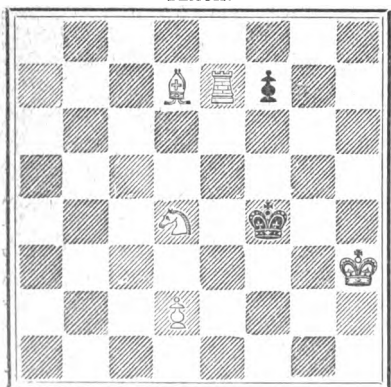


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 76.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

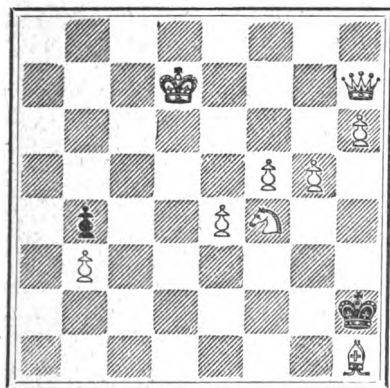
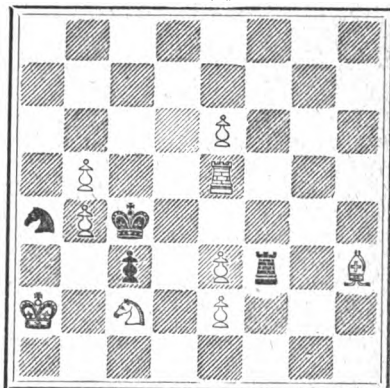
No. 78.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 9.  
BLACK.WHITE.  
White mates in five moves.No. 62.  
BLACK.WHITE.  
White mates in three moves.

THE COMMONWEALTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.—An International Problem Tourney is to be held under the auspices of the *Leader* (Melbourne)—being the sixth which has been held in connection with the journal. The judges will be Mr. F. K. Esling and Mr. J. G. Witton, of Melbourne, and Mr. F. J. Young, of Hobart, with the solvers. System of judging will be that of 100 points, made up in certain proportions. Following are the conditions:—(1) The competition will be open to the world, and will be in four sections. First section, sets of direct mate problems, each set to consist of one position in two moves and one in three moves; second section, sui mates in two moves; third section, ending studies; fourth section, eccentricities. (2) No competitor will be allowed to enter more than two sets in the first section, or more than two positions in each of the second, third, and fourth sections. (3) Compositions for every section must be original and hitherto unpublished. (4) Every competing position must be plainly depicted on a diagram, with the position repeated at the foot of the diagram in legible and well understood notation, accompanied by the full solution. (5) Each competing position should bear a distinguishing motto, and each entry should be accompanied by a sealed envelope bearing the motto, and containing the name and address of the competitor. (6) Joint authorship is not permitted. (7) All positions entered will be published. (8) Should any position be disqualified the next in order will take its place. (9) Competing ending studies should be composed so that the point be developed on the motif, or main-play be accomplished within ten moves at the outside. (10) Should no valid objection be taken to the problems crowned by the judges' award before the expiration of three months from the date of the publication of the award, the prizes will become the absolute property of the winners. (11) Letters containing entries are to be superscribed "Commonwealth International Problem Tourney of the *Leader*," must be received on or before April

30th, 1903, and must be addressed to Mr. H. E. Grant. Melbourne Chess Club, Melbourne Stock Exchange, 330, Collin Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. Prizes:—First section (direct mates), first prize set, £7 7s.; second prize set, £3 3s. Second section (sui-mates), best problem, £1 1s. Third section (ending studies), best position, £2 2s. Fourth section (eccentricities), the 'Freelance' prize, £1 1s. Special prizes: Best three-move problem contributed by an Australasian composer, £1 1s.; best two-move problem contributed by an Australasian composer, 10s. 6d. Solution tourney: first prize, £1 1s., and the other prizes in chess books.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We have heard from two or three correspondents in response to our invitation for suggestions for a word which would designate a pure and economical mate. Mr. Keeble thinks that as the word "model" is now being used, it would be better to accept it. Mr. E. S. Campling's idea seems to be a good one. He says: "I would venture to suggest that one be coined. A word appears to be required which is "sufficiently unusual and arbitrary to be distinctive, yet one which possesses "some remote bearing on the subject. The expression 'premier' mate "might possibly be deemed suggestive, while a pure and economical mirror "could be termed a 'royal' mate." He also gives "standard," "orthodox," "conventional," and "aesthetic" as suggestive. Mrs. W. J. Baird agrees with Mr. Frankenstein in his proposed word "perfect," but she goes further and would have an economical mirror termed "perfect," and then adopt the word "model" for those mates to which special attention is directed.

It will be remembered we mentioned somewhat recently that Mr. P. H. Williams intended to publish a work upon which he was engaged, *The Modern Chess Problem*, provided sufficient encouragement was extended to the venture. We are in a position now to state that its issue is assured and it may be ready for delivery early in March. The publishers are the British Chess Company, who are open for a short time only to offer copies at the reduced price of 3/6 each. The typography is sure to be first-rate, as we understand the printing has been entrusted to the printers of the *B.C.M.*

Concerning our remarks on modern style two-movers in the November issue (p. 501, last vol.), Mr. W. H. Thomson has supplied us with some interesting information which we shall endeavour to give next month. Our correspondent is both diligent and enthusiastic in researches.

The Rev. J. Jespersen has written us in reference to our announcement last November. It appears the work *Danske Skakoppgaver* has already been published by Gustaf Luidstrom, of Stockholm. The problems selected are those which have been published by Danish composers between the years 1878 and 1902. It is in a way a continuation of the work published we believe in 1879 *Nordiske Skakprobleme*.

The award in the fifth international three-move problem tourney of the *Chahmatnoje Obozrenije* is given by the judges, Messrs. P. Bobrow and W. E. Serdobinsky. 1st prize is won by Max Feigl, 2nd and 3rd by M. Chochin, 4th by K. Kondelik; hon. mens., Feigl, Cochin, and Smutny. We hope to give the principal problems soon.

*La Stratégie* gives in its current number a 3-er by Messrs. Khotz and Kocklekorn, which was the subject of a solution tourney of the Riga Chess Association. It is as follows:—

By J. Kohtz and C. Kocklekorn.—1 b 3 K 2 / 3 p Kt kt 2 / 1 P 1 k 4 / R 2 P 1 B 1 b / 3 p 1 P p p / 2 r 4 q / 3 Q 4 / 8 /. Mate in three.

We found this 3-er very easy to solve, and it strikes us as being below these clever authors' standard. We had more trouble over the next position, taken from the same issue of *La Stratégie*, notwithstanding its apparent simplicity.

By J. Kohtz and C. Kocklekorn.—8 / 2 p 5 / 2 K 5 / R 7 / 4 k 1 P 1 7 Kt / 1 Kt 1 P 2 1 / B 7 /. Mate in three.

### ALL-IN AND SPECIAL SOLUTION TOURNEYS.—Score Table:—

	Jan. Tot.	Jan. Tot.		1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	Feb. Tot.	Feb. Tot.	
	All-in.	Spec. T.														All-in.	Sp. T.	
§ "East Marden" ...	50	311	...			3			3	3	3	3	2	2	...	69	326	
†† Chas. Johnston...	383	399	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	2	2	3	420	429	
†† A. C. White Cancelled	361	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	34	388	
†† W. H. Thompson	179	367	...	3	-2	3	3	3	3	-2	9	3	6	2	2	3	215	396
C. S. Earle	478	233	...		3	3				3	3	3	2	2	3	500	248	
** "Gibson"	51	451	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	6			...	87	487	
†† R. M. Peake...	398	389	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	2	2	3	435	419	
†† J. D. Tucker	426	219	...	3	3	3	-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	455	241	
† Capt. G. A. Forde	242	135	...	-2	3	3	-2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	266	152	
† S. H. H.	199	422	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	-2	12	3	3	2	2	3	240	456
* A. Baker	99	191	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	2	2	3	136	221	
* T. D.	231	132	...	-2	3				-2	3		3	2	2	...	238	135	
* G. Whittie	514	316	...		3	3						3			...	520	322	
C. F. B.	332	275	...	-2		3	-2	-2	-2	3			2	2	...	334	273	
H. H. D.	341	457	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	12	3	3			...	377	493	
G. S. Johnson	288	404	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	9	3	6	2	2	3	331	440	
W. H. S. M.	302	353	...	3	-2	3	3	3	3	12	3	3	2	2	3	340	384	
U. Maitra	241	303	...	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	275	330	

\* Previous winners.

† Twice winners.

†† Winners three times.

\*\* Winners four times.

‡ Winners five times.

‡‡ Winner six times.

§ Winner eight times.

"Gibson's" score last month was totalled 3 short. Instead of 448, 451 is brought forward.

In the solution to 1747—our solution should read 1 Kt—Q 6, &c. This was clearly a clerical error, and will set some of our correspondents at ease.

W. Maitra has solved all the numbered problems in the November impression (36 points), and the first fourteen of the unnumbered positions.

"Smothered Mate" (British Guiana) also sends in solutions to eleven of the unnumbered problems published in November.

S. H. H. should have had 9 points (3 solutions) for 1740, in lieu of the 3 allowed; we therefore advance his score by 6.

Will solvers in the Special Tourney call our attention to any objection in the scores, in order that the decision may be formally made next month. This refers chiefly to those solvers whose scores are fairly high.

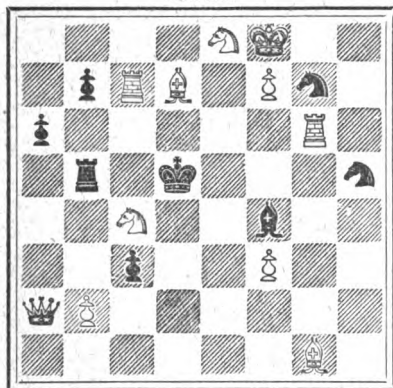
All-in winners are:—December, "Gibson"; January, A. C. White; February, G. Whittle.

# PROBLEMS.

No. 1777.

By A. CHARLICK,  
Adelaide.

BLACK.



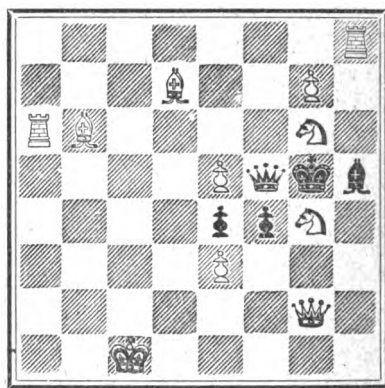
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1778.

By A. W. DANIEL,  
Bridgend.

BLACK.



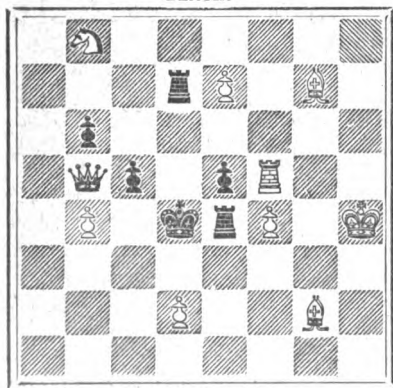
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1779.

By E. J. WINTER-WOOD,  
Paignton.

BLACK.



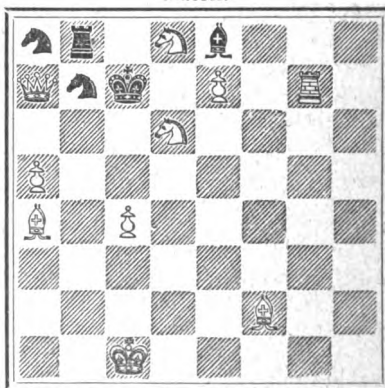
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1780.

By HERBERT N. FELLOWS,  
Wolverhampton.

BLACK.



WHITE.


White mates in two moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1903.

CHESS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—The advance of chess in public favour in Devonshire and Cornwall has been so remarkable during the past few years that we are sure our readers will appreciate the following article and biographical sketches, for which we are mainly indebted to the pen of Mr. C. T. Blanshard, M.A., Totnes, Devon. At the present time the chess affairs of each county are managed by men of energy and enthusiasm; it is therefore not surprising that in the matter of county organisation both furnish examples which might be followed in other parts of England with excellent results to chess generally.

## CHESS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

BOUT sixteen years ago, Mr. Thomas Winter-Wood, in conjunction with the Rev. H. C. Briggs and some others, including Mr. Winter-Wood's two sons, founded the Plymouth Chess Club, and was elected its first president, which office he has held ever since. Mr. Winter-Wood is also a vice-president of the Devon County Association, and a member of the Torquay Chess Club. When a younger man he was Master of the Wheatland Foxhounds. He has written novels and poems; of the latter, written under the *nom de plume* of "Vanguard," "Harvest-Home" is the most recent.

About the middle of the nineties, a living chess entertainment was given at the Plymouth Guildhall, in connection with an Irish fair held there. The living chess was under the auspices of the Plymouth Club, the Rev. H. C. Briggs and Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood being deputed to take charge of it. It was so successful that some 1500 people visited it at a shilling a head admission.

A capital arrangement for subscriptions holds at the Plymouth Club; these being on a sliding scale, up to 10/-, with a minimum subscription of 2/6. The idea emanated from their president.

Edward J. Winter-Wood, eldest son of the above, played a good game of chess as long ago as 1858. In 1886 he joined the City of London Chess Club, of which he is still a member. He has played against Lowenthal in simultaneous, and against Blackburne in blindfold games,

C I

drawing all his games against them. Besides being one of the vice-presidents of the County Association, he is the vice-president of the Plymouth Chess Club. Last year he presented to the Torquay Club, of which he is a member, a silver cup, to be competed for in the club tourneys. But it is as a problem composer that he is still more famous. Some years ago he published 100 of his best compositions, under the title of "Chess Souvenirs." The entire edition of the book was quickly sold out.

That he is no mean player is evidenced by the fact that in 1890 he won the Silver Cup Tournament, and the first prize in the Handicap Tourney, at the Plymouth Chess Club, playing scratch.

Besides the personal influence of Mr. T. Winter-Wood and his sons, we have the powerful influence on chess of the column in the *Western Morning News*, started in 1895 by Mr. Carslake Winter-Wood, and



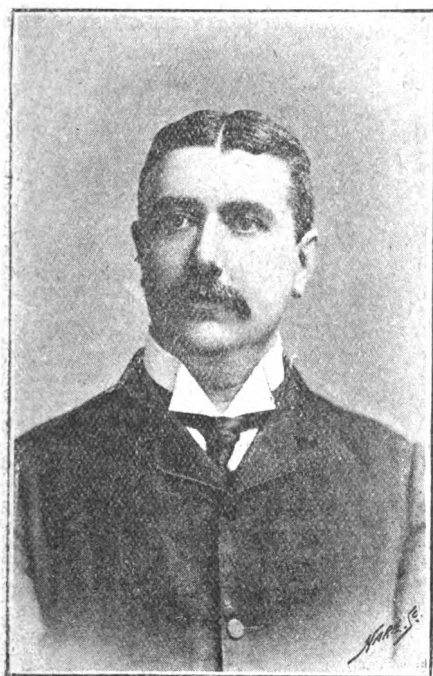
MR. CARSLAKE WINTER-WOOD.

continued without a break ever since. The annual Solving Tournaments attract competitors from all parts of England, and even beyond. His training for this work was partly derived from his writing for a local chess column previously. He was chess editor of the *Torquay Directory*. In that town, in conjunction with Rev. H. C. Briggs and Mr. Morton Sparke, he founded a chess club in 1882. In the *Western Morning News* he writes under the nom de guerre of "Queen's Knight." Mr. Carslake does not play match games very often now, but, when he does, he plays a strong game. He has taken part in both the Devon and Cornwall matches, the first one in October last, and the second at the end of January.

To show his goodness of heart, whilst chess editor of the *Torquay Directory*, he started a subscription fund, in conjunction with Mrs. F. R. Rowland, which they carried through for the purchase in perpetuity of the grave of Cecil de Vere, whose remains lie in the Torquay Cemetery.

Mr. Carslake is also an ardent amateur photographer, being an active member and hon. treasurer of the "Torquay Camera Society," and his literary attainments are not exclusively devoted to chess, for he has contributed articles on various topics to the magazines and the daily press. He is a lineal "descendent" of the Woods, who possessed the Manor of Hareston, Devonshire, from the reign of Edward III. This is something to be proud of, but we fancy that he sets quite as high store on the fact that he is the brother of the famous lady composer of problems, Mrs. W. J. Baird. The Torquay Chess Club has also other claims for public recognition. In the autumn of 1901, Mr. C. J. Lambert, of Exeter, was the guest of

the club, which meets on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, at Iredale's Library, in the Strand, and a match Mr. C. J. Lambert *v.* Mr. T. Taylor of Plymouth, was mooted, and it was further suggested that the contest should form an engagement in a tournament, which should be open to the counties of Devon and Cornwall. The suggestion was approved, and the arrangements were delegated to the proposer of the scheme, Mr. C. T. Blanshard—who is a Yorkshireman by birth, native of Leeds—but who first figured in Devon chess as the founder of the Totnes Club, which was started October 2nd, 1901. The first officers of the club were: president, Mr. E. J. Winter-Wood; vice-president, Mr. E. D. Douglas Fawcett; hon. secretary, Mr. C. T. Blanshard. The club soon arranged matches with Paignton, Torquay, Newton Abbot, and later on with Teignmouth and Dartmouth.



Mr. C. J. LAMBERT.

Mr. C. J. Lambert has long been recognised as a leading strong provincial amateur player. His first trial of skill was in a Correspondence Tourney in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, when he was 19. He did not play a game over the board until December of the following year, when he joined the Exeter Literary Society, and found he was there able to win of all the habitual players. His first encounter with a first-rate player was with Wm. Steinitz, in April, 1872, when, as a stranger, he went into Simpson's Divan and asked him to have a game. They played six games, Steinitz winning three, Lambert two, one drawn. His first match was in August, 1873, when he played in Class I., Counties Chess Association, at Clifton. In the London International Tournament, 1883, he played in the Vizayanagaram Tourney,

and came out seventh out of twenty-one competitors, with a score of 16½. Curt von Bardeleben, winner of the first prize, was the first to break his score. In 1889 he joined the Plymouth Chess Club, of which, by his match play, he proved himself a very valuable member. In correspondence play he has been very successful. In the *Stratégie* Tourney of 1902 he took first prize; J. Weissmann, of Paris, being second. Other successes: June, 1890, first prize in Counties' Chess Association, Cambridge, Class

II.; September, 1890, third prize at Manchester International Tourney, amateur section.

The committee formed in December, 1901, for carrying out the programme of the Devon and Cornwall Tourney, consisted of Messrs. C. J. Lambert, T. Taylor, C. T. Blanshard, E. J. Winter-Wood, and G. M. Frean. Mr. Frean, a strong player, is the hon. secretary of the Torquay Club. His place is high up in the county team; at present, being away in New Zealand, his loss to chess circles is much felt. Two names were added to the committee, Rev. Hy. Bremridge, of Winkleigh, and Mr. R. Davy, hon. secretary of the Penzance Club. Mr. Bremridge offered a prize

of 25/- for the most brilliant game. The activity generated by the action of this committee, and developments in other parts of the county proceeding apace caused quick ripening towards establishing a Devon County Association, under the Southern Counties' Chess Union. "King's Rook," the chess editor of the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, wrote to the *Western Morning News*:—"Devon now boasts of a very fair number of chess clubs, and the time is ripe for a still further development. A little while since I referred to the undoubted advantage of a Devon Chess Association, and the task of forming such an institution, though difficult, is not impossible. I invited all interested in the venture to communicate



Rev. H. BREMRIDGE.

their views, and I promised, if sufficient support be given, to immediately take the initial steps. The bid for the County Association is, I realise, a high one, but, considering the advantages that would result, the idea is worth considering." The "Queen's Knight" gave the movement his cordial support. "King's Rook's" column started in October, 1898. Being a gentleman connected in several ways with the West of England press, he desires to keep his name private. He is a strong player, and a very good fellow.

On Tuesday, September 24th, 1901, a meeting was held at the Guildhall, Exeter, Mr. A. E. Dunn (the Mayor) presiding, to discuss the desirability of founding a Chess Association for Devon. He was supported by Rev. H. Bremridge (Winkleigh), and those present included Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles (Ladies' Chess Club, London, chess editor of *Womanhood*), Mrs. L. Knapp (Exeter), Messrs. J. I. Pengelly, E. V. Hawkins, G. W. Cutler, Herbert Taylor, C. C. Partridge, H. G. Stretton, R. Smith, E. Palmer, C. J. Lambert (Exeter), G. Bailey Toms (Seaton), C. T. Blanshard (Totnes), A. S. Stoneman (hon. secretary of the Plymouth Chess Club),

H. L. Bowles (vice-president Metropolitan C.C., London), W. H. Willott, and C. Fowler (Broadclyst). The Rev. H. Bremridge stated that at the request of the Southern Counties' Union he had taken the initiative in calling chess players together with the view to the formation of a county club. Letters of sympathy with the cause were received from the High Sheriff (Mr. F. Hamlyn, of Clovelly), Sir Wm. Walrond, M.P., Mr. Geo. Lambert, M.P., Major Mallet, Preb. Dimond-Churchward, Rev. H. D. Nicholson (vice-president Plymouth C.C.), Rev. H. R. Kruger, Messrs. G. F. Gratwicke, T. W. Stainthorpe, C. Winter-Wood, H. D. 'O Bernard, and others.

The Rev. Hy. Bremridge was unanimously elected the hon. secretary of the Devon County Association, which was duly formed, and the rules framed chiefly on the lines of the Kent County Association. A meeting of the provisional committee of the newly formed Association was held at the Guildhall the following Saturday. This provisional committee consisted



Mr. W. H. GUNDRY

of those present at the opening meeting; and to their number were added Messrs. W. H. Gundry (hon. secretary of the Exeter C.C.), R. S. Nicole, C. Tracey, and J. Thompson. Three delegates were chosen to represent Devon on the Southern Counties' Union, viz., Messrs. C. J. Lambert (Exeter), T. Taylor (Plymouth), and G. M. Frean (Torquay). At the same time, Rev. H. Bremridge, with Messrs. J. I. Pengelly and W. H. Gundry were appointed as executive committee. About this time Mr. Gundry was appointed hon. secretary of the Exeter C.C., in place of Mr. Roberts, who was leaving the town. Mr. Gundry, the chess editor of an Exeter paper, entitled the *Western Times*, which started its chess column

April, 1902, is well known as both a solver and publisher of problems. He has published nearly 500 chess problems; and gained solving prizes in *Leeds Mercury* (weekly supplement) and *Western Morning News*. He gained first prize in the "topsy-turvy" competition held by the *Reading Observer*, 1901. He is also a strong player, and gained second prize in the Exeter C.C. Tourney. He is a most able and obliging secretary, and one who may be trusted to give a considerable impetus to the progress of the noble game.

Following the example of Totnes, the Newton Abbot C.C. was founded in 1901, by Rev. W. E. Durham, the rector, a good exponent of the game. Newton were very strong last year, with Mr. T. W. Bourne (of Kingskerswell, also of the Torquay Club), Mr. A. W. Peet, Col. R. D. Bennett (all three Anglo-Indians), the Rev. W. E. Durham, and Dr. Jas. Walker

(Chudleigh), besides the hon. secretary, Mr. L. Owen Tucker, who works for the good of the club, though he rarely takes part in matches.

At Teignmouth too, matters had been working up towards the formation of a chess club. Three residents of the town, Messrs. W. H. Daw, T. Hambly, and F. Hannaford had made more than one attempt to get the players together, when in 1901, Mr. Arthur Baker, M.A.—for some time a Master at Almondbury Grammar School, Huddersfield, and well known in Yorkshire chess circles—came to reside at Teignmouth as tutor with Captain Munro, late of Plymouth. He soon collected the tangled threads and established a club. This was in November. Mr. J. Allen was elected president, Col. Thompson vice-president, and Mr. Baker hon. secretary. Mr. Baker left for London, where he is still residing, in January, 1902. Mr. W. H. Daw has taken his place, and the club is doing very well.

Mr. Arthur Baker founded the Mid-Devon Chess Club, which, though it had no locale, was an actuality, being a team selected from the best players of Teignmouth, Newton Abbot, and Totnes. The first Mid-Devon team to contend in a match was made up of the following: T. W. Bourne, A. W. Peet, E. D. Fawcett, B. Keightley, C. T. Blanshard, A. Baker (placed far too low by his own modesty), Col. R. D. Bennett, and G. F. Pollard.

Mr. Arthur Baker was a successful candidate for the Indian Civil Service, but his health not permitting him to take advantage of this success, he betook himself to the work of coaching for competitive examinations. He is a man capable of infinite hard work. Not satisfied with preparing pupils in classics and a variety of other subjects, and the present writer knows what that means from personal experience, I have known him engaged in as many as 18 correspondence games at the same time. Mr. Baker has now abandoned teaching, to devote himself exclusively to literary work.

The first match played by Devon was against Somerset. The team consisted of C. J. Lambert, T. Taylor, C. Tracey, W. Ball, H. Dobson, R. G. Drake, C. P. Kindell, E. P. Jelf-Reveley, E. Palmer, Rev. H. C. Briggs, G. F. Thompson, A. Baker, Jas. Nicholson, G. Bailey Toms, Rev. H. Bremridge, A. S. Stoneman. Devon won by 9 to 7. The match was played at Exeter.

The first drawing for the inter-club matches, competing for the 'Bremridge' cup was: Devonport and Plymouth, Torquay and Totnes, Newton Abbot and Teignmouth, Exeter a bye.

The County Association elected Sir Edgar Vincent president.

The Devon and Cornwall Chess Tourney, the first meeting of the kind in the West, began January 6th, and lasted till 11th inclusive. A full report of it appeared each day in the *Western Morning News*. Class I. consisted of Rev. H. Bremridge, and Messrs. A. Baker, E. D. Fawcett, Clifford Kitchin, C. J. Lambert, P. Motley, and T. Taylor. Class II. of Mrs. Rhoda Bowles, and Messrs. C. T. Blanshard, F. Langdon, Ellison Pearse, G. F. Pollard, A. S. Stoneman, and T. Whitby. A full account of the tourney appears in *B.C.M.*, February, 1902.

(To be continued.)



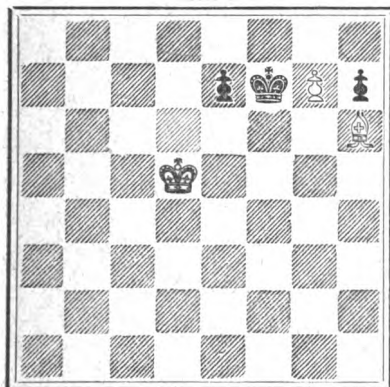
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 110.)

No. 9.

BLACK.

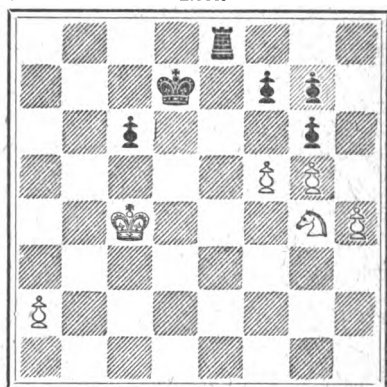


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 10.

BLACK.

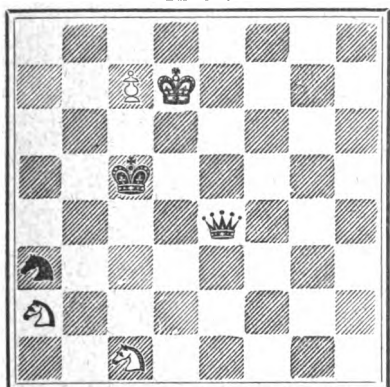


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 11.

BLACK.

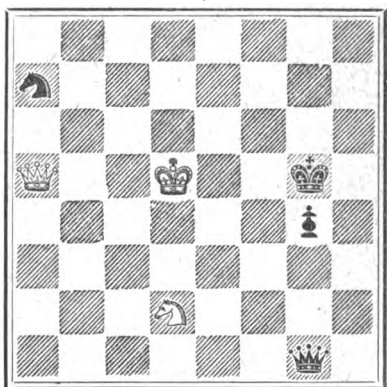


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 12.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

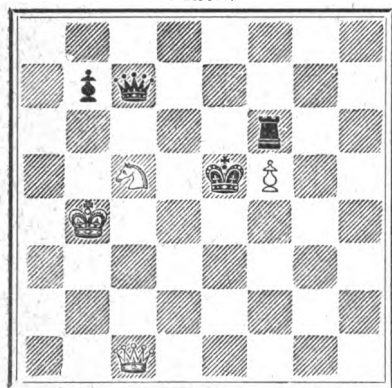
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 110.)

No. 13.

BLACK.

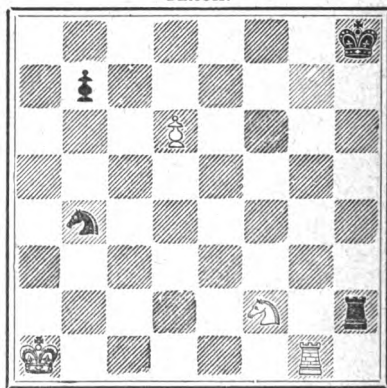


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 14.

BLACK.

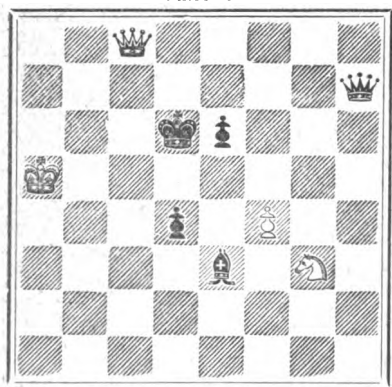


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 15.

BLACK.

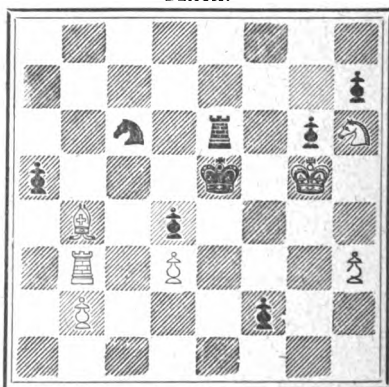


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 16.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

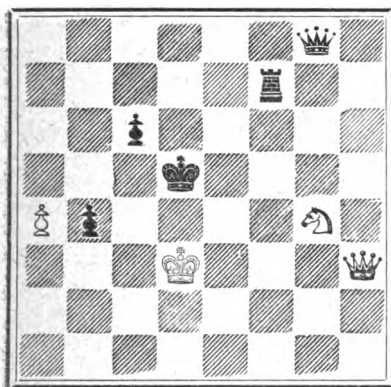
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 111.)

No. 17.

BLACK.

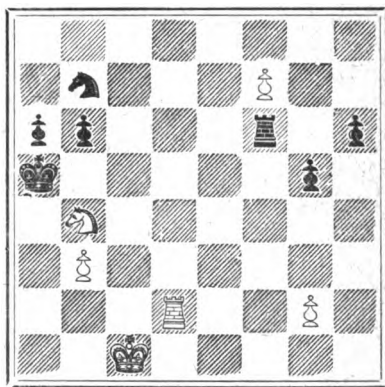


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 18.

BLACK.

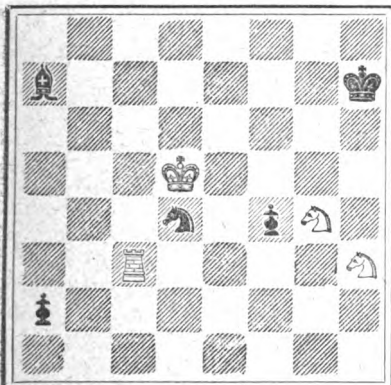


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 19.

BLACK.

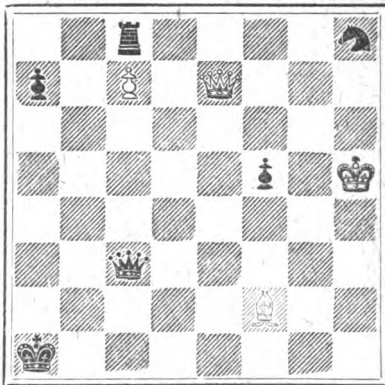


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 20.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw.

## A CHESS HANDBOOK.

**D**URING the last few months we have noticed a tendency in chess literature, and we suppose consequently in play, to revert to a primitive 19th century type of the game. The *Family Herald* appears to have taken the lead with a regular weekly column which so far has dealt with hardly anything more than the elements. All the illustrative positions and games have been drawn however from the past Labourdonnais and ante Morphy period, and exhibited upon those irritating little diagrams which used to worry us in Staunton's *Handbook*, and still vex us in the pages of the *Field*. Here we are again brought into contact with Staunton, Boden, and Cochrane, and are taught to play as they did or at least are taught to try to.

The writer of these articles, who announces himself to the world as "Expertus," does not seem to have made any of the slips which his choice of subject matter would lead us to expect. But we consider ourselves entitled to wonder what sort of an "Expertus" he can be who thus revels in this antique matter. True he has mentioned Dr. Lasker as champion of the world, and some day will give us a specimen of his skill, but before so doing he must discover some one of our contemporaries who the champion has played. Does "Expertus," living in the past, rubbing his shoulders and eating his chops with it, see through fifty years or so our generation dimly and distantly as we see his?

If so there is a ghost among us taking notes and printing them; and so we hand the investigation of the whole business over to the Psychical Research Society.

Another and more important contribution to the modern theory of an ancient type of the game is in the Popular Handbook of Chess, by "Prof. de Lyons Pike," price twopence, and published by well——

The paper cover gives the publishers as Gaskill and Marriot, the title page as Gaskill and Webb, and we have found a further clue to the mystery in the name of the printers, which is given as Gaskill, Jones and Co. We may add that the date of publication is subsequent to December 26th, 1901, because the book contains an advertisement mentioning that date.

In the preface we are told that chess is an ancient game invented to amuse an Eastern King during some interminable siege. From this we go on to "Directions for Playing," and here let us remark that in this and all other chess primers, something more is required than a diagram of the board, with the pieces as conventionally printed, in order to enable the absolute novice to sort out his men when he first tumbles his new set out of the box.

To the initial bewilderment of the learner, from this work we are told in connection with the King's move, "Once during each game he may Castle," without being told how he does it; but we can find out four pages further on, if we have the courage to get so far. "The Rook moves horizontally the entire length of the board, if the space is open," which does not seem to get it of the back row; and the definition of the Pawn's move says nothing about  $P \times P$  *c.p.*

One ought not to be too particular in a work of this sort; so we will omit all comment on the looseness of the definitions and the queer list of abbreviations, with its K's B's P, &c., and pass on to the "Terms used in the game."

Here we find that "Perpetual check is when the King can be placed in check at almost every move," and that "Stalemate is when one of the players has nothing left but his King." "If you place another piece either to cover or attack, you are said to interpose," and "Gambit signifies the opening made by purposely sacrificing a Pawn at an early period of the game to gain advantage." It is curious to see how accurate and wrong is Prof. de Lyon in a single sentence.

The "Rules of the game" provide that "When a player fails to cry 'check,' his adversary need not unless he likes move his King out of check nor even cover him," that "Drawn games count for nothing," and that "Lookers-on are not permitted to express their opinion," but "in case of dispute may be appealed to."

It is impossible to make anything of the brief but wild chapter in which the names of the openings are enumerated. The word Gambit falls about in intermittent places, and we get some hints as to how some Gambits start. Thus "the King's Bishop's Gambit is so styled because the first player brings out the K B at the second move," and in the K Kt's Gambit he brings out his K Kt at the second move. "Besides the above there are . . . the Bishop's Gambit, &c."

In a slightly more detailed account of the openings we find an old friend "The Cochrane Gambit," but the Ruy Lopez is not so much as mentioned anywhere. The Queen's Gambit is referred to in the jumble already alluded to, but there is no illustration of it.

One of the traps set to catch the now improving player may be illustrated by the following quotation from the Evans Gambit:—

5 P Q B 3

4 B takes P

5 B R 4 (best)

Again (p. 21) we get—

1 K P to K 4

1 P K 4

2 K B Q B 4

2 K B Q B 4 (best)

3 P Q B 4

3 Q K 2 (good)

But as a variation and further on we find—

4 P Q 4

3 K Kt B 3

5 P K 5

4 P takes P

Which looks the wildest nonsense till you find the trick in it.

Of the Allgaier Gambit we are given the following priceless opinion: "It is not a safe opening, although if successful it will prove a strong one."

It seems a pity that a brilliant generalisation like this should be confined in its application to a single opening; and we recommend it for example to Professor Rice in connection with his gambit.

"The Scotch Gambit; or Queen's Pawn two Opening . . . besides having the two names given above, is also known as the Centre Gambit";

and with this *multum in parvo* of an opening, Prof. de Lyon Pike brings his work to a brilliant termination.

It is genuinely funny and not the least bit vulgar; but seriously it is a pity that it was published. There seems to be no practical reason why a popular chess primer should not be published at twopence or even one penny, and be sufficient to give an insight into the possibilities and beauties of the game. But a few works like this will go a long way towards spoiling the market for such a book. The work under consideration was not sent to us for review.

A. C.

### THE SICILIAN DEFENCE.

In the *Novoe Vremya*, M. I. Tchigorin refers to the analysis of the Sicilian by Dr. Svenonius (translated in the *B.C.M.* in December, 1901), in which the Norwegian analyst differed from the Russian master. The variation is:—

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

The last move of White was introduced by Schlechter *v.* Blackburne, at Monte Carlo, 1901; and Tchigorin held that 7..., Kt×P could be advantageously played now by Black; he, however, only dealt with White's replies, 8 Kt—B 7 ch and 8 Q—Q 3. Dr. Svenonius based a favourable analysis on 8 Q—K B 3, followed by if P—Q 4; 9 Kt—B 7 ch. Pillsbury (White) adopted this variation in a blindfold game with O. C. Bernstein, at Berlin, on December 22nd last, in a blindfold display against 14 opponents. He quickly lost, and Tchigorin says "owing to the bad position he is in after the move 8 Q—K B 3." The game went on as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.		
8 Q—K B 3	8 P—Q 4	13 Kt×Kt	13 Q×Kt ch
9 Kt—B 7 ch	9 K—B sq	14 B—K 2	14 Kt×P ch
.....Tchigorin notes that it is hard to say whether this is better than 9..., K—K 2.		15 K—B sq	15 B×B
10 Kt×R	10 P—K 4 !	16 Q×B	16 Kt×R
11 B—Q 2	11 Kt—Q 5	17 B—Q 3	17 Q—Q 5
.....Tchigorin notes 'a strong move' but there is a simple win by 11 Kt×B, K×Kt; 12 P—Q 5.		18 Q—B 3	18 Q×Q
12 Q—Q sq	12 Q—R 5	19 P×Q	19 P—K 5
		20 B—Kt sq	20 B—Q 2
		21 Kt—B 7	21 B—B 3
		22 K—K 2	22 K—K 2
		23 R—Q sq	23 R—Q sq
		24 Resigns.	



## FRENCH DEFENCE.—THE GLEDHILL ATTACK.



**N** *Womanhood* for February, Mrs. Bowles writes as follows:—

"The *British Chess Magazine* for January contains some interesting particulars of the spirited Gledhill Attack in the French Defence.

The article was inspired by an incorrect report that Mr. Pillsbury had lent the weight of his great authority to a condemnation of the attack as being susceptible of a simple answer on Black's part—after White's 8 Q—Kt 3, by 8 K Kt—B 3. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pillsbury has not given any serious attention to this line of play, but about twelve months ago he cursorily examined a game of mine which I had lost after the following position was reached: 1 P—K 4, P—K 3; 2 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 3 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—K B 3; 4 P—K 5, Kt—Q 2; 5 Q—Kt 4, P—Q B 4; 6 Kt—B 3, P×P; 7 K Kt×P, Kt×P; 8 Q—Kt 3, K Kt—B 3; 9 B—Q Kt 5, B—Q 2; 10 B×Kt, Kt×B?. Mr. Pillsbury said if Black had here played P×B instead, White should lose, and if White had nothing more forcible than 9 B—Q Kt 5, then he thought the attack could be safely met by Kt—B 3; and from his brief examination this move appeared worthy of attention in other variations. The unauthorised opinions ascribed to Mr. Pillsbury have, however, now excited his serious interest in this form of attack, and we may anticipate his *real* views upon the subject shortly."

We append an illustrative game, which we cull from *The Daily News*. For the notes by "W.G." we are indebted to Mr. Walter Gledhill, the originator of the plan of attack.

## GAME No. 2,274.

Played in a London Chess League contest, "A" division.

*French Defence.*

## NOTES BY I. GUNSBERG.

## WHITE.

## BLACK.

Mr. C. E. BIAGGINI, Mr. H. L. BOWLES,  
*North London.* *Metropolitan.*

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

The Gledhill Attack. White loses the opportunity of preparing the defence of his advanced centre Pawns by this early move of the Queen; but it is part of the plan of the attack to give up the centre Pawns for the sake of a rapid development of the pieces, and a threat directed against Black's Q B 2.

5 P—Q B 4

.....Leaving all other considerations out of the question, and seeing that White relies on Kt—Q Kt

5 for the continuance of his developing policy, we wonder whether there would be time for Black to play P—Q R 3 before proceeding with P—Q B 4. If Black does not Castle on the King's side, but proceeds with the natural counter demonstration on the Queen's wing, not much harm will probably come to him.

If 5 P—Q R 3 at this stage, 6 B—K Kt 5, B—K 2!, and White may win a Pawn and remain with no disadvantage in position. It is questionable that P—Q R 3 really stems the attack at any point, for White does not rely solely upon Q—Kt 5 as a means of ingress. Black probably cannot do better than make a virtue of necessity, and proceed with his Q side tactics, while White will find, as a rule, attack and defence best served by Castling on the same side.—W.G.

6 Kt—B 3

We believe 6 B—K 3 is the move usually adopted here.

To play 6 B—K 3 with the idea of merely supporting the Pawn would be idle. I have found it generally preferable to reserve the piece for contingent use at B 4.—W.G.

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

.....If P—K 4, then 10 Kt × Q P follows.

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

.....Here the best move is 10 Q—B 3; then 11 Castles, B—Q Kt 5!—W.G.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 11 Castles | 11 K—B 2 |
|------------|----------|

.....If P—K 4, 12 R × P.

- |          |
|----------|
| 12 B—K 2 |
|----------|

If he had a more powerful continuation in B—Q B 4. If 12 Kt—R 4 or B—Q 2; 13 Kt × Q P!—W.G.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
|            | 12 B—Q 2 |
| 13 P—K R 4 | 13 B—B 4 |

.....The best square for the Bishop is on K 2.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 14 B—Q 6 | 14 B—Kt 3 |
|----------|-----------|

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

.....Kt—K 2 seems a better move now.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 16 P—B 5    | 16 Kt × Kt  |
| 17 P × P ch | 17 B × P    |
| 18 B × Kt   | 18 Kt—Q 5   |
| 19 B—Q 3    | 19 Q—Q 2    |
| 20 K R—K sq | 20 K R—K sq |

.....R—Q sq seems preferable.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 21 P—R 5 | 21 B—Kt 5 |
| 22 B × P |           |

Very nicely played, White just gets home with the attack.

- |            |
|------------|
| 22 B—K B 4 |
|------------|

.....If B × P, 22 Kt × P would lead to very interesting complications, in which White would be prepared to give up the exchange if Black plays Kt—K 7 ch. Other moves at White's disposal would be 23 R—R sq, to which Black has no adequate reply.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 23 B—Kt 6 ch | 23 B × B    |
| 24 P × B ch  | 24 K—Kt sq  |
| 25 Q—R 2     | 25 Resigns. |

## SOLUTIONS TO CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES BY M. TROITZKY.

(See pp. 103—5.)

No. 9.—1 P bec. Q+, K × Q; 2 K—K 6, K—R sq; 3 K—B 7, P—K 4; 4 B—Kt 7 mate.

No. 10.—1 P—B 6, R—K Kt sq (a); 2 P × P, R × P; 3 Kt—B 6+, K—B sq; 4 K—B 5, K—Kt 2; 5 P—R 4. (a) 1..., R—K 5+; 2 K—B 5, R × Kt; 3 P × P, R × R P; 4 P bec. Q.

No. 11.—1 Kt—Kt 3+, K—Kt 3; 2 P bec. Kt+, K—Kt 4; 3 Kt—Q 6+, K—R 5; 4 Kt—Q B 5+, K—R 4; 5 Kt (B 5) × Q, Kt—Kt 4; 6 Kt—B 4+, K—R 3; 7 Kt—Kt 4+, K—R 2; 8 Kt—Q B 6+, K—R sq, 9 Kt—B 5, and mates next move.

No. 12.—1 Kt—B 3+, P × Kt; 2 Q—Q 8+, K—B 5 (best); 3 Q—Q Kt 8+, K—K 6; 4 Q—Kt 6+ [Q × Kt would lead to a draw], K—K 7; 5 Q × Q, P—B 7; 6 Q—Kt 4+, K—K 8; 7 Q—K 4+, K—Q 7; 8 Q—B 3+, K—K 8; 9 Q—K 3+, K—B 8; 10 K—K 4, K—Kt 7; 11 Q—K B 3+, K—Kt 8; 12 Q—K Kt 3+.

No. 13.—1 Kt—Q 7+, Q × Kt [If 1..., K—Q 3; then 2 Q × Q+, and wins]; 2 Q—K 3+, K—Q 4 (best); 3 Q—Q 3+, K—B 3; 4 Q—B 4+, K—Kt 3; 5 Q—B 5+, K—R 3; 6 Q—R 5 mate.

No. 14.—1 P—Q 7, Kt—B 3; 2 P bec. Q+ [This sacrifice is necessary to prevent the Black R from coming (*vid* R 5, Q R 5+, and Q R sq) to stop the mate], Kt × Q; 3 Kt—Kt 4, R—R 2; 4 Kt—B 6, R—Kt 2; 5 R—R sq+, and mates next move).

No. 15.—1 Kt—K 4+, Q×Kt; 2 Q—Q 8+, K—B 4; 3 Q—Kt 6+, K—B 5; 4 Q—Kt 4+, K moves; 5 Q—Kt sq (Kt 7)+, wins Q.

No. 16.—1 B—K sq, R—B 3 [or 1..., P×B bec. Q; 2 Kt—B 7+, K—Q 4; 3 R—Kt 5 mate. Or 1..., P—B 8 bec. Q; 2 B—Kt 3+, and mates in two moves]; 2 Kt—Kt 4+, any; 3 B×B P and wins, having a piece to the good.

No. 17.—1 Kt—B 6+, R×Kt; 2 Q—Q 7+, K—K 4 (best); 3 Q—Q 4+, K—B 4 [or 3 ..., K—K 3; 4 Q—Q B 4+, and wins]; 4 Q—K 4+, K—Kt 4; 5 Q—Kt 2+, and wins Q.

No. 18.—1 R—K B 2!, R×R; 2 Kt—B 6+, K—Kt 4; 3 Kt—Q 4+, K moves; 4 Kt—B 3, and the P will Queen

No. 19.—1 R—R 3 [1 R—B 7+, K—Kt 3; 2 R×B, Kt—B 7; drawn game], Kt—Kt 4; 2 R×P!, Kt—B 6+; 3 K—K 6, Kt×R; 4 K—B 7, B—Q 5; 5 Kt—Kt 5+, K—R sq; 6 Kt—R 6, B—Kt 2; 7 Kt—Kt 8, B—B sq; 8 K×B, and mates in two moves.

No. 20.—1 B—Q 4, Q×B; 2 Q—B 6!, Q—Kt 7; 3 Q—Q R 6+, Q—Q R 7; 4 Q×R, Q—K 7+; 5 K—R 6, and Black, threatened with Q—R 6+, followed by P bec. Q, draws by perpetual check.

## CHESS LITERATURE.

“CHESS TRAPS AND STRATAGEMS,” BY THE REV. E. E. CUNNINGTON, M.A.  
(London: George Routledge & Co., Ltd.), 1/-.

In our notice last month of Mr. Cunnington's excellent little brochure, the title was, by printer's oversight, made to read Chess Maps for Chess Traps. Correcting this error now enables us to cull the following examples, which we were compelled to omit from our review on account of want of space.

Sicilian.—1 P—K 4, P—Q B 4; 2 P—Q 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—K 4; 4 Kt×P [B—Q B 4!], Q—R 4 ch, &c.

Queen's Gambit Accepted.—1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—Q B 4; 4 P—K 3, P×P; 5 B×P, P×P? [P—K 3!]; 6 B×P ch, wins Black Q.

In a new form of the Queen's Gambit Declined, the following is noteworthy: 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 P—Q B 4, P—K 4; 3 Q P×P, P—Q 5; 4 P—K 3? [Kt—K B 3!], B—Q Kt 5 ch; 5 B—Q 2, P×P; 6 B×B?, P×P ch; 7 K—K 2, P×Kt bec. Kt ch; 8 K—K sq (if R×Kt, then ... B—Kt 5 ch wins Q), Q—R 5 ch, and Black has a winning game.

In Ruy Lopez, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, Kt—B 3; 4 Castles, Kt×P; 5 P—Q 4, P—Q R 3; 6 B—Q 3, P—Q 4; 7 P—B 4, B—K Kt 5!, for if 7..., K P×P, Black will lose a piece by 8 P×P, Q×P; 9 B×Kt, as Q dares not take B (on account of 10 R—K sq).

# THE CHESS WORLD.

## NATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

The committee of the City of London Chess Club having considered the invitation sent by Mr. Arthur Schomberg, hon. secretary of the Southern Counties Chess Union, to the club to send delegates from the club to meet delegates from the other bodies mentioned, to frame the constitution of a National Federation, has decided to accept the invitation to discuss the formation of the proposed federation on the understanding that in the constitution of the proposed federation the status of the City of London Chess Club shall be at least equal to that of any one of the three unions, the Southern, the Midland, and the Northern.

We are also informed that the London Chess League has applied officially for permission to send three delegates to the Conference, which is to frame the constitution of the Federation. This is a healthy sign, and one deserving every encouragement. The League has been established sixteen years, and embraces all the important chess clubs in London except the City Club. We understand that nearly 600 players take part in the annual contests arranged and controlled by the League; therefore its executive can fairly claim to represent a large proportion of Metropolitan chess players.

The invitation sent by Mr. Schomberg to the Scottish Chess Association to co-operate has also been considered by the Executive of that Society, but the committee, while sympathetic to the idea or principle of the scheme, has decided to take "no steps in the meantime, owing to the peculiar position of the Scottish Association nationally as well as geographically." No doubt "nationally" the S.C.A. serves its purpose, but not more so than the English Unions their particular districts, and the proposed British Chess Federation does not aim at destroying the individuality of its parts, but rather, we take it, to establish a new representative body to decide wider questions and rules affecting chess in the United Kingdom as a whole. Perhaps "geographically" the S.C.A. is further from the centre, and there is a practical difficulty in sending delegates so far, but the views of the Scottish Chess Association might surely in most cases be adequately represented in writing, if no better plan can be devised.

With regard to the assurance asked for by the committee of the City of London Chess Club, it seems to us that any question of constitutional representation must be left entirely to the conference which is to be called to frame the constitution, and we feel sure that the executives of the three Unions will be willing to leave the matter entirely in the hands of the Conference, without stipulation of any kind.

Dr. Tarrasch has taken over the chess column in the *Berlin Lokalanzeiger*, conducted by the late C. A. Walbrodt.

North v. South Correspondence Match.—Since our last report a large number of games have been finished, and the present score shows the South to be leading by the substantial majority of 28 games.

In the two Max Lange games being played between Keiff (White) and St. Petersburg (Black), *B.C.M.*, Jan., p. 12, the play was adjourned till after the Monte Carlo Tournament, only one move on each side having been made beyond those published:—Game I., 21 Kt—K 4, P—K B 4. Game II., 20 Q—K B 5, P—K R 3.

A match by correspondence between teams captained by Mrs. T. B. Rowland, Kingstown, and Mr. Philip Dancer, Cornwall, with 102 players on each side, was started recently. We have seen the contest described as an international match, England v. Ireland, but as the three English Unions have no official knowledge of it, we think the gratuitously conferred dignity is hardly warranted, and we are not alone in this opinion.

The third *Womanhood* Correspondence Tourney starts this month, and those of our readers who like this sort of game cannot do better than send in their names without delay. Full particulars and rules are given in *Womanhood* for February. Intending competitors should forward full name and address, together with entrance fee, 2/- (devoted to prize fund), as early as possible to Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, chess editor, 5, Agar Street, Strand, London, W.C.

On 17th February, Mr. A. T. Nicholls (of Norwich) gave an interesting and instructive lecture at the Cromer and District Chess Club on the principles of Chess Openings, and a short and concise analysis of the Evans Gambit. There was a large attendance, and Mr. Nicholls gave some valuable advice, dealing very thoroughly with his subject. The remainder of the evening was spent in exhibition play, Mr. Nicholls playing simultaneously 8 boards, against three members in consultation at each, and losing one game only.

Bath.—The chess players of Bath were entertained on January 31st by Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, who gave an exhibition of chess *sans voir* in the afternoon, and a simultaneous performance in the evening. The seancés took place in the Literary Institute, Terrace Walks, the head-quarters of the Bath Chess Club. Ten players were pitted against the American champion in the "blindfold" performance, and the only game lost by Mr. Pillsbury was against Mr. Knight, and this was due to an oversight, the Queen being left *en prise*. We append full results:—

<i>Result to single player.</i>				<i>Opening.</i>
Mr. J. Cooper (Bath) ... ..	I	...	...	Irregular.
Mr. O. Hunt (Bristol) ... ..	I	...	...	Petroff.
Mr. H. C. Moore (Bath) ... ..	I	...	...	Vienna.
Mr. E. Bewley (Hastings) ... ..	I	...	...	King's Gambit.
Mr. Leonard James (London) ... ..	I	...	...	Ruy Lopez.
Rev. C. P. G. Montgomery (Bath) ... ..	I	...	...	Ruy Lopez.
Major Rawlins (Bath) ... ..	I	...	...	Sicilian.
Mr. F. B. Bond (Bath) ... ..	I	...	...	King's Declined.
Mr. G. B. Caple (Bath) ... ..	I	...	...	Ruy Lopez.
Mr. T. L. Knight (Bath) ... ..	O	...	...	Vienna.

The simultaneous exhibition started at 7 o'clock, and finished at 10-30. Twenty-four chess and six draughts games were played, and the final score was 18 wins, 3 losses, and 3 draws at chess, and 5 wins and 1 loss at draughts. At the conclusion of play Mr. H. C. Moore proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Pillsbury, who responded in suitable terms.

Teams of sixteen players, representing Surrey and Hertfordshire, met at the City of London Chess Club on February 7th, with following result:—

SURREY.								HERTFORD.							
Mr. L. P. Rees ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. F. W. Flear ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. Greenwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. L. U. Jeans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. A. W. Fisher ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. A. G. Fellows ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. P. J. Allingham ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Shaw Stewart ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. W. H. P. Pollock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. R. H. Barrett ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. E. Sisley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. F. Dickens ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. F. Hauff ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. W. A. Cumming ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. G. Feele ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. E. Townson ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. C. F. Cornwell ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Rev. H. A. Stead ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. W. D. Childs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O	Mr. G. Ecclestone ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. T. Marshall ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. R. G. McKinlay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. A. Ashley ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. J. Taffs ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. T. Bandock ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Hon. R. A. Capel ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. Ward ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. H. Travers ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O
Mr. S. Read ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	Mr. L. Ward ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	O

The Cable Match.—From a circular sent to us by Mr. J. Walter Russell, hon. secretary City of London Chess Club, we learn that the Cable Match will be played at the Cannon Street Hotel, on Friday and Saturday, April 3rd and 4th. Play will take place each day from 3 p.m. till 11-30 p.m., with an hour's adjournment at 7 p.m. The price of tickets of admission will be 2/- each day, but after 8 p.m. 1/- each day. The circular also states that the match will this year be played under the auspices of the City of London Club, who will select the British team and generally conduct the match on behalf of Great Britain. This consummation has come about in fulfilment of the conditions laid down by the club's president, Sir George Newnes, when, some seven years ago, he presented the trophy which bears his name for competition between the two countries. As this is the first occasion since the institution of the competition, that the duty as well as the honour of challenging America has fallen to the City Club,

the committee are most anxious not only to select the best possible team, but to carry through the match in a manner worthy of the occasion. In further support of the desires of his committee, Mr. Russell asks us to announce that he will be glad if secretaries of chess clubs throughout the kingdom will kindly send him the name and address of the strongest player (British born) of their district, together with his latest record.

The return match between Liverpool "A" and North Manchester was played at the Liverpool Club-rooms, Eberle Street, on February 14th, and after a very close encounter the visiting team was defeated by 8 points to 7. In the previous match, in December last, the scores were in favour of Liverpool by  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

LIVERPOOL "A."						NORTH MANCHESTER.					
Mr. E. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. C. Carroll	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. R. England	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Löbel	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. W. Greig	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. C. Earle	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. H. Shaw	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. A. Farron	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. R. R. Kemball	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. H. Halley	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. R. Thomas	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Shaw	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Bennett	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. N. Clissold	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Farnsworth	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Kearne	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Burtinshaw	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. H. Milton	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. E. Moore	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Parry	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Burgess	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. A. Beaver	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Wolstencroft	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Wild	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. W. McBride	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Bancroft Cooke	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Alexander	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. Oulton	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. W. Riley	...	...	...	...	1
8						7					

The *Morning Post* of February 16th announces the closing of Simpson's Divan for rebuilding, necessitated by the widening of the Strand, and remarks that the closing terminates, so far as the present establishment is concerned, a distinguished association with chess extending over more than half a century. "A chess divan existed on the site for some twenty years before Simpson's was opened, and thus the premises have an intimate connection with chess history dating so far back as 1828. During the greater part of the nineteenth century Simpson's has ranked as the most famous chess resort in Europe, and its demolition must suggest abundant recollections of great battles and great players to those who have concerned themselves with the progress of the game. We need now only express our gratification that suitable arrangements will be made for chess players in the new house, which is expected to be ready by the beginning of next year. Meanwhile it is pleasant to state that there will be ample opportunity for the practice of chess at the Criterion, Piccadilly Circus. The manager, Mr. Wolf, has most courteously considered the requirements of those who are deprived of their familiar meeting ground, and has agreed to accommodate them in the attractive rooms that abut on the end of the bar. There are already some boards and men in the handsome smoking room, where the game is already indulged in, but more are to be provided in the

adjoining apartments, one of which will be remembered by visitors for the elaborate mosaic decoration of its fireplace. Many chess players will be glad to know that the Criterion will give them ample accommodation, and a correspondent who complains to us that the early closing of the chess resorts prevents after-dinner chess, will no doubt welcome the information that the Criterion is available until midnight. The establishment is already familiar to devotees of the game, for it was here that the memorable tournament of 1883 was held, as well as another international contest in 1886."

Monte Carlo Tournament.—Play in this important contest started on February 9th, and we append a tabulated record showing full results of play at the conclusion of the first half of the contest, reserving till our next issue a full notice.

	Albin	Marco	Maroczy	Marshall	Mason	Mieses	Moreau	Pillsbury	Reggio	Schlechter	Tarrasch	Taubenhaus	Teichmann	Wolf	Won	Lost	Drawn
Albin ... ..	—	*	0	1	*	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	2
Marco ... ..	*	—	0	1	*	1	1	0	1	*	*	1	0	1	7	3	3
Maroczy ... ..	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	*	1	*	*	1	0	0	6	3	4
Marshall ... ..	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	*	0	6	6	1
Mason ... ..	*	*	0	1	—	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	*	1	4	6	3
Mieses ... ..	0	0	0	1	1	—	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	5	2
Moreau ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	2	0
Pillsbury ... ..	1	1	*	0	1	0	1	—	1	1	*	1	1	1	8	2	3
Reggio ... ..	1	0	0	0	0	*	1	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	3	9	1
Schlechter ... ..	1	*	*	0	1	*	1	0	1	—	1	*	*	1	6	2	5
Tarrasch ... ..	1	0	*	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	—	1	0	1	8	3	2
Taubenhaus ... ..	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	*	1	0	1	—	0	0	4	6	3
Teichmann ... ..	1	1	*	*	0	1	1	0	1	*	1	1	—	*	7	2	4
Wolf ... ..	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	*	—	5	7	1

The asterisks denote drawn games.

Yorkshire.—The present season's contest for the 'Woodhouse' Cup was practically brought to a close on February 21st, when Bradford and Hull met at the rooms of the latter. After a keen contest the match was eventually decided as a draw, each side winning four games and drawing two. The Hull Club only required to draw the match to retain possession of the Cup, and if the club can repeat its success in next year's contest, the Cup will become its absolute property. We append a tabulated record of this season's match results:—

Match Results.											

Leeds and Sheffield play their return match on March 7th. York retired after losing to Hull, and its score is cancelled. Sheffield forfeited two points each to Hull and Bradford.

The Manchester Club visited Yorkshire twice during the past month, and contested matches against Bradford and Leeds, with the following results. Played at Bradford, February 7th.

MANCHESTER.					BRADFORD.				
Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. E. Hall	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. C. Carroll	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. A. Guy	...	...	...	...
Rev. W. C. Palmer	...	...	...	...	Mr. I. M. Brown	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. H. Wallwork	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. Howitt	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. H. Midgley	...	...	...	...	Rev. S. Walker	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Milner	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Midgley	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Shaw	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. H. Gordon	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. Quarkowsky	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. Hibbs	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. C. Wilson	...	...	...	...
				5½					3½

Played at Leeds, February 21st.

LEEDS.					MANCHESTER.				
Mr. F. P. Wildman	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Schofield	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. C. Carroll	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. W. Jeffery	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. R. Wallwork	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. Pollard	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. H. Midgley	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. Rowe	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. Kelly	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. Huckvale	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Midgley	...	...	...	...
Mr. S. Holden	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Burgess	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. B. Oates	...	...	...	...	Mr. P. Williamson	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. Smith	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Gordon	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. W. Hunter	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Hibbs	...	...	...	...
				7					3

\* Adjudicated.

The fifteenth annual tournament for the championship of New Zealand took place at the rooms of the Otago Chess Club, Liverpool Street, Dunedin, commencing December 26th. Ten competitors entered the lists, and the full results of play were as follows :—

	Grierson.	Balk.	Forsyth.	Kelling.	Mason.	Barnes.	Cashen.	Miles.	Warsa	Edwards.	Total.
Mr. J. C. Grierson	—	I	I	O	O	I	I	½	I	I	6½
Mr. O. Balk	O	—	O	I	I	I	O	I	I	I	6
Mr. D. Forsyth	O	I	—	I	O	I	I	O	I	I	6
Mr. F. Kelling	I	O	O	—	I	O	I	I	I	I	6
Mr. J. Mason	I	O	I	O	—	I	I	½	I	I	6
Mr. R. J. Barnes	O	O	O	I	O	—	I	I	O	I	4
Mr. J. Cashen	O	I	O	O	O	O	—	I	½	I	3½
Mr. E. J. Miles	½	O	I	O	½	O	—	—	O	I	3
Mr. L. Warsaw	O	O	O	O	O	I	½	I	—	O	2½
Mr. J. Edwards	O	O	O	O	½	O	O	O	I	—	1½

Messrs. Grierson, Cashen, and Miles are members of the Auckland Chess Club; Messrs. O. Balk, D. Forsyth, L. Warsaw, and J. Edwards represent the Otago Chess Club; Messrs. F. K. Kelling and R. J. Barnes are members of the Wellington Working Men's Chess Club, the former being also a member of the Wellington Chess Club; Mr. J. Mason is secretary of the Palmerston North Chess Club.

The *Canterbury Times*, N.Z., says:—"Mr. Grierson, this year's chess champion, first played at the Association Congress six years ago, at Christchurch, when he won only one game out of ten, though he several times held good positions in the games, and then made mistakes. The following year, at Auckland, he came out with a score of  $2\frac{1}{2}$ ; and last year, also at Auckland, he made the same score. This is his fourth try for the championship, and the first time he has secured a place. Mr. Grierson was taught chess when a boy of fourteen by his father, and played occasionally before coming to New Zealand, when twenty years of age. He hails from Cheshire, in the neighbourhood of Manchester. After coming to the colony, he went farming in the Waikato, and for thirteen years hardly played a game. He then moved to Auckland, and in a year or two joined the Ponsonby Club, going in then for reading up the book. Prior to this he had not studied the book. In 1895 he won the championship of the Ponsonby Club. The same year he also won the championship initiated for Auckland and District, winning  $15\frac{1}{2}$  games out of 19. The following year he captured the Auckland Club championship, and in 1897 was fourth in the same tourney. In 1898 he came out second at the Auckland meeting, and won in 1899, 1900, 1901, and 1902, in one of these years winning  $18\frac{1}{2}$  games out of 20. This excellent club record, to which several handicaps could be added, is now topped by a deserved win in the colony's championship."

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The last match of the second round of the Union's County Championship contest was played at Dudley, on Saturday, February 2nd. Though Worcestershire were without Messrs. Sherrard, Fred Brown, F. G. Jones, and the Rev. C. E. Ranken, who have rendered powerful assistance in former matches, they managed to score three more games than their opponents, who were short of their top-board player, Mr. C. W. Draycott. Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.				STAFFORDSHIRE.			
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. D. Wilmot	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Frank Brown	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Billington	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Le Parourel	...	...	*1	Mr. J. H. Beebee	...	...	*0
Mr. F. G. Butcher	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Dixon	...	...	0
Mr. D. Campbell	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. B. Heastie	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. P. Hughes	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Price	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Griffiths	...	...	1	Mr. H. F. Hawkes	...	...	0
Mr. T. Young	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Hanson	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. B. Bennett	...	...	0	Mr. W. V. Crosbie	...	...	1
Mr. F. L. Jelf	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Beebee	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. M. Jenkyns	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. R. G. Hunt	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Dunn	...	...	0	Mr. J. Johnston	...	...	1
Mr. G. A. Probert	...	...	1	Mr. H. Thompson	...	...	0
Mr. A. M. Hill	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. L. Aston	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

The first of the semi-finals was contested at Leicester, on Saturday, February 14th, much local interest being evinced in the encounter. The visitors were short of Messrs. Bridgwater and Hyde, while the home team was at full strength. A close struggle, which went 2 all and then 4 all, was at last decided in favour of the present holders of the championship cup by 2 games. Score:—

LEICESTERSHIRE.					WARWICKSHIRE.				
Mr. H. E. Atkins ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. J. Mackenzie ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. H. Collier ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. McCarthy ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Mason ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. T. Stallmann ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Draycott ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. B. Alldritt ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. J. Spence ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Garratt ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. L. Spears ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Clark ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Mackenzie ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Greig ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Feeny ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Moore ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Blake ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. F. Atkins ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. H. Terrill ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. A. Bumpus ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Bolus ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Underwood ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Turner ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Wright ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. J. Burgoyne ...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Smith ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. R. Gittins ...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
8					6				

Birmingham and District.—Mr. Marshall finished up his second visit to the Midlands by similarly fine displays at Leicester, Derby, and Kidderminster. At the first place he won 15 games and drew 3; at Derby he won 16, lost 1 (to Mr. Whyman), and drew 2; and at Kidderminster he won 21 and drew 1. In all he won 92 games, lost 4, and drew 9, while it should be pointed out that the average time per display was remarkably small.

Southern Counties' Union County Championship.—We append scores of four matches played in this contest since our last report, and it will be seen that in two the scoring was so close that the final result is dependent upon the decision of the adjudicator.

Norfolk v. Cambs.—Played at Thetford, on January 29th. Score:—

NORFOLK.					CAMBS.				
Dr. A. Crook ...	...	...	...	†	Mr. W. H. Gunston ...	...	...	...	†
Mr. A. T. Nicholls ...	...	...	...	0	Dr. Deighton ...	...	...	...	1
Rev. E. H. Kinder ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. A. Webb ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. S. Daws ...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. J. E. Wright ...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. C. W. Daws ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Bateman ...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. J. G. Holmes ...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. H. Church ...	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Hardy ...	...	...	...	*1	Rev. T. Hamilton ...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. J. Keeble ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Blythe ...	...	...	...	0
Rev. J. A. Lawrence ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. A. Horrocks ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. E. Amies ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. O. Glanert ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Elsmore ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. W. Lane ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Lake ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Bullock ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. H. Owles ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. A. Sturton ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. Taylor ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. T. Lodge ...	...	...	...	1
Rev. J. P. Miller ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Dobell ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. H. Stevens ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Peters ...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
7 $\frac{1}{2}$					7 $\frac{1}{2}$				

\* Adjudicated. † Sent for adjudication.

Played at the Bull Hotel, Frome, on February 7th. Score:—

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.				SOMERSET.			
Mr. N. Fedden ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Trenchard ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. G. Cole ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. C. Moore ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. J. Williams ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. T. H. D. May ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. F. Hutchins ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. G. Lee ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. H. Davis ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. B. Caple ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. J. Edwards ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Melhuish ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Norris ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. R. Hill ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. U. Beamish ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. H. H. Fowler ... ..	...	...	I
Mr. J. Templar ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Hill ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Axtell ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. T. Knight ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Viveash ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. J. B. Allison ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. O. Hunt ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Backhouse ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. R. Rickman ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. H. Whitlock ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Morrow ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Moore ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. J. L. Daniel ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. W. E. Hatt ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Tuckett ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. F. Derry ... ..	...	...	0
II				5			

\* Adjudicated.

Devon v. Wilts.—Played at Taunton, February 21st, 1903. Score:—

DEVONSHIRE.				WILTSHIRE.			
Mr. T. Taylor ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Tracy ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Rumboll ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. M. Prideaux ... ..	...	...	I	Rev. J. T. C. Chatto, ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. E. D. Fawcett ... ..	...	...	I	Rev. J. F. Welsh ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Peet ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. A. Schomberg ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. Rickeard ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. J. C. Plaister ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Palmer ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. C. Woodrow ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Thompson ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. E. Fear Hill ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. Bremridge ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Sutton ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Fisher ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. H. W. Beaven ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. K. N. Row ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Wells ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Ellison Pearse ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. V. J. Crompton ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Pollard ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. A. E. Stainer ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. C. T. Blanshard ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. E. E. Smith ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Whitby ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. F. J. Welsh ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. D. Moysey ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. G. Harding ... ..	...	...	0
II				5			

\* Adjudicated.

Played on February 19th, at the City of London Chess Club. Score:—

ESSEX.				CAMBRIDGE.			
Dr. S. F. Smith ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Gunston ... ..	...	...	I
Mr. A. Emery ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. A. Webb ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Erskine ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Bateman ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. F. Allcock ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Wright ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. R. E. Ross ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. E. H. Church ... ..	...	...	0
Dr. Hanks ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. C. W. C. Barlow ... ..	...	...	I
Dr. Bonnefin ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Leatham ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Williams ... ..	...	...	I	Mr. T. Lodge ... ..	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Markwick ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. O. Glanert ... ..	...	...	I
Mr. Wilson Marriage ... ..	...	...	0	Mr. J. Abbott ... ..	...	...	I
Mr. T. B. Tillett ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. H. Bullock ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Baker ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Murray ... ..	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. E. J. Gibbs ... ..	1	Mr. J. A. Sturton ... ..	0
Dr. Hart... ..	1	Mr. J. N. Beckett ... ..	0
Rev. J. Howell ... ..	1	Mr. F. O. Arnold ... ..	0
Mr. G. Hoffmeyer... ..	0	Mr. L. V. Ahmed... ..	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
7½		7½	

\* To be adjudicated.

London.—The contest between section winners in the tournament at the Ladies' Chess Club has resulted as follows: first prize, Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles (class A); second prize, Miss Beadon (class B); third prize, Mrs. Boyden Barrett (class C). On Saturday, February 21st, some members of the club were delightfully entertained by Mrs. W. W. White, at her home at Lee. A match was arranged against twelve players, captained by Mr. White, the result being a win for the Ladies by 7 to 5. A Lightning Tourney brought this pleasant function to a close, the winners of the third round and the two prizes being Mrs. Anderson and the Rev. A. Cyril Pearson. The Ladies scored a match against Lud-Eagle on February 2nd, and drew one with Hampstead on the 4th; their match with London Rifle Brigade, on January 26th, was also drawn.

The members of the Oxford University Club entertained a team from the City of London Chess Club on February 7th, and after a pleasant encounter the London team won by 7 to 4.

CITY OF LONDON.		OXFORD UNIVERSITY.	
Mr. F. E. Hamond .. ..	0	Mr. H. D. Roome... ..	1
Mr. J. F. Allcock ... ..	1	Mr. H. Taylor ... ..	0
Mr. W. T. Marshall ... ..	1	Mr. A. C. von Ernsthausen... ..	0
Mr. F. W. Flear ... ..	1	Mr. H. F. Davidson ... ..	0
Mr. J. E. Hennell... ..	0	Mr. E. A. Robinson ... ..	1
Mr. E. T. A. Wigram ... ..	½	Mr. S. N. Foster ... ..	½
Mr. A. E. Mercer... ..	1	Mr. E. Plaiçe... ..	0
Mr. R. H. Barrett... ..	0	Mr. J. H. Morrison ... ..	1
Mr. W. E. Allnutt... ..	1	Mr. E. A. Michell... ..	0
Mr. W. Gurner ... ..	1	Mr. C. D. Schlesinger ... ..	0
Mr. J. Walter Russell ... ..	1	Mr. A. Hafeez ... ..	0
Mr. G. Valentine ... ..	0	Mr. P. Riggall ... ..	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
7½		4½	

The championship of the City Club has again been carried off by Mr. F. T. Lawrence for the fourth time, and the challenge cup presented to the club by Sir George Newnes now becomes the absolute property of Mr. Lawrence; it will doubtless be cherished as a souvenir of many notable and pleasant successes.

On February 14th, a team of 20 players representing the enterprising West London Club, visited Cambridge and contested a match against the University Chess Club, winning by 12½ points to 7½. Full score:—

WEST LONDON.		CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.	
Mr. R. P. Michell... ..	½	Mr. W. H. Gunston ... ..	½
Mr. C. Nicholls ... ..	½	Mr. H. Bateman ... ..	½
Mr. S. Wood ... ..	*½	Mr. J. E. Wright ... ..	*½
Mr. R. Eastman ... ..	½	Mr. F. K. Loewenthal ... ..	½

Mr. H. J. Snowden ... ..	1	Mr. W. H. Blythe... ..	0
Mr. E. I. Carlyle ... ..	*1	Mr. B. Goulding-Brown ... ..	*0
Mr. R. Paul ... ..	1	Rev. H. A. Stead ... ..	0
Mr. C. R. Witham ... ..	*½	Mr. G. Leatham ... ..	*½
Mr. G. R. Snowden ... ..	0	Mr. J. A. Horrocks ... ..	1
Mr. R. E. Gawner ... ..	1	Mr. T. Lodge... ..	0
Mr. G. T. Dann ... ..	½	Mr. O. Glanert ... ..	½
Rev. T. Hamilton ... ..	1	Mr. J. Abbott... ..	0
Mr. H. E. Williams ... ..	1	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh... ..	0
Mr. W. Reffold ... ..	0	Mr. H. Dobell ... ..	1
Mr. T. Dyer ... ..	1	Mr. G. T. Fitzgerald ... ..	0
Mr. C. E. Ford ... ..	½	Mr. Z. V. Ahmed... ..	½
Mr. W. H. Frost ... ..	½	Mr. L. Hugo ... ..	½
Mr. H. T. Schroder ... ..	0	Mr. D. C. Woodhouse ... ..	1
Mr. W. M'D. Bishop ... ..	*½	Mr. M. A. Bolton... ..	*½
Mr. A. D. Taylor ... ..	1	Mr. L. H. Salaman ... ..	0
12½		7½	

\* Adjudicated.

London Chess League.—Fourteen matches were contested during the past month in the "A" Division of the London Chess League, and the final issue appears to rest between the Metropolitan and Lud-Eagle. These clubs will meet on March 12th, at Kohler's Restaurant, the head-quarters of the Metropolitan Club. We append some match results achieved during February.

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

Jan.	28th	..	Hampstead ... —	Bohemians ... —
Result depends upon adjudication.				
"	29th	..	Lud-Eagle ... 15½	East London ... 4½
Feb.	2nd	..	Athenæum ... 10	Insurance ... 10
"	4th	..	West London ... Won	Bohemians ... Lost
"	5th	..	Metropolitan ... 15	Brixton ... 5
"	5th	..	Hampstead ... 13½	Lee ... 6½
"	9th	..	East London ... 14½	North London... 5½
"	9th	..	Lud-Eagle ... 12½	Battersea ... 7½
"	11th	..	Athenæum ... 12½	Bohemians ... 7½
"	16th	..	Athenæum ... 11½	East London ... 8½
"	17th	..	Metropolitan ... 14½	Hampstead ... 5½
"	18th	..	Brixton ... —	North London... —
Result depends upon adjudication.				
"	19th	..	Lud-Eagle ... 14½	West London ... 5½
"	23rd	..	Insurance ... 14	Lee ... 6
"	24th	..	Hampstead ... 12½	Battersea ... 7½
"	26th	..	Metropolitan ... 14	Bohemians ... 5

One game in dispute.

It is with sincere pleasure that we record a presentation which took place at Kohler's Restaurant, on Friday, February 27th, when the members of the London Chess League entertained their esteemed honorary secretary, Mr. T. H. Moore, to dinner, and presented him with a testimonial, consisting of a gold watch and chain and a cheque, as a mark of their appreciation of the invaluable services he has rendered in connection with the League

affairs. Mr. Atherly Jones, Q.C., M.P., president West London Chess Club, presided, and was supported by a company of about forty. Richly-deserved compliments were paid to Mr. Moore for his efforts in the cause of Metropolitan chess as secretary of the League, which has now been established sixteen years, and embraces every leading active chess club in London, with the exception of the City of London Club. Mr. Moore is also secretary of the Surrey Chess Association, and his labours generally for chess in that county are highly appreciated.

Chess in Scotland.—The concluding tie in the "Spens" Cup Tourney was played at Stirling, on Saturday, 28th January, the finalists being Queen's Park C.C. (Glasgow) and Stirling "Unionists." An interesting encounter ended in the "Unionists" only scoring half-a-point to their opponents' 4½. In thus winning the "Spens" trophy this year, Queen's Park Club has qualified for admission to the senior tourney (for "Richardson" Cup) next season. Score of above tie we append:—

QUEEN'S PARK.					STIRLING UNIONISTS.				
Mr. J. C. Semple ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. A. M. Lupton... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. M'Kee... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. T. A. Cumming ... ..	...	...	...	0
Dr. Forrester ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. T. Blair ... ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Macdonald... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. F. Sinclair ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. K. Pitt ... ..	...	...	...	I	Mr. W. H. Coster... ..	...	...	...	0
—					—				
4½					½				

The second of the two home-and-home matches between the Glasgow and "Burns" Clubs was played at Glasgow Chess Club on 28th January, both sides having strong teams, of 20 players each. forward. A keenly contested match resulted in a win for Glasgow C.C. by a majority of two games. Total scores: Glasgow, 11 games; "Burns," 9 games. There have been three matches during the season between these two clubs, if we include the "Richardson" Cup final tie, and all have been won by the Glasgow Chess Club.

Edinburgh v. Newcastle.—A match between teams representing these clubs took place on Saturday afternoon, 14th February, in the rooms of the former. Fourteen players on each side took part in the match, which was very keenly contested, no fewer than nine of the games being drawn. On the other boards, however, the visitors gained the upper hand, and the final result showed a win for Newcastle by 8½ games to 5½. After the conclusion of the match the teams spent the rest of the evening together in the Royal British Hotel, the visitors being entertained to supper by the Edinburgh Club. Mr. F. Spence, president of the latter, occupied the chair, and after the toast of "The King," proposed the "Newcastle Chess Club," which was replied to by Mr. Plumptre, president of the visiting club. The "Edinburgh Chess Club" was proposed by Dr. Clarke Newton, and replied to by Mr. D. Y. Mills. The following is the full score of the match:

NEWCASTLE.					EDINBURGH.				
Mr. J. P. Mollard ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. D. Y. Mills ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. S. Nixon ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. G. Thomson ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. R. Stewart ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. R. A. S. Rankin ... ..	...	...	...	½
Mr. D. Cook ... ..	...	...	...	½	Mr. D. Simpson ... ..	...	...	...	½

Mr. T. Atkinson ... ..	1	Mr. F. Spence ... ..	0
Mr. S. Lockerby ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Watson ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Elstob ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. Nisbet ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. O. Gjermre... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. MacLean ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. M. Laserson ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. S. Wallace ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. D. Hawdon ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. L. Ellis ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Brumwell ... ..	1	Mr. R. Macaulay ... ..	0
Dr. Clark Newton... ..	0	Mr. W. L. Thompson ... ..	1
Mr. W. W. Robson ... ..	1	Mr. W. Smith ... ..	0
Mr. F. O. Vipán ... ..	1	Mr. G. Miller... ..	0
<hr/>		<hr/>	
8 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Glasgow *v.* Liverpool C.C.—This match has now been fixed to be played at Liverpool, on Saturday, 14th March, and we understand that the Glasgow team has been invited to dine at the Town Hall after the match, by the Lord Mayor of Liverpool, Mr. W. W. Rutherford, M.P. The Glasgow team will probably include Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., if that gentleman can see his way to be present.

At a meeting of the Scottish Chess Association committee, in Edinburgh, on 14th February, it was decided to hold the 20th annual Congress during the summer, play to commence on 20th July, at Edinburgh. The Congress programme usually comprises a Major and Minor Championship Tourney, along with a Handicap. For a good many years past the Congress has been held in spring—preferably about Easter—but this year a change has been deemed advisable, and it remains to be seen if a summer meeting proves successful in attracting a larger entry to the competitions. On that matter there are various opinions, but as has been aptly said, “It is impossible to please or suit everyone.”

After deliberation the committee decided that the following eight clubs were eligible to enter the senior tourney for the “Richardson” Cup next season: Glasgow (present holders of the cup), Edinburgh, Dundee, “Burns,” Stirling, Falkirk, Helensburgh, and Queen’s Park. The last named enters in virtue of having won the junior trophy this season, and the club meantime displaced is Perth.

As showing how chess is spreading and becoming more and more a democratic game, in the West of Scotland particularly, it is worth while noting a large match played by the workers engaged—in two departments only—at Singer’s large manufacturing establishment on the banks of the Clyde, at Kilbowie. There were 36 players taking part—18 on each side—and the team captained by Mr. Addison defeated that of Mr. Waugh by one game. A pleasant evening was spent thereafter, in song and sentiment, and a speaker hinted that the “Singer” players should try their skill against some of the younger Glasgow clubs.

Dr. Wyse, of Falkirk Chess Club, delivered an interesting chess lecture at Stirling lately. While the lecture was primarily intended for the juniors of Stirling Club, there was also a good attendance of senior players, and the doctor’s discourse on end-games was much appreciated by all present.

Glasgow Cabin C.C. has changed its name to Central C.C., which is the second club of that name the city has known.

We understand that Mr. Whitelaw, secretary of Edinburgh C.C., gave a successful simultaneous display in Edinburgh lately, winning all the games contested.

## Other club matches :—

Glasgow Central ...	8	v.	Y.M.C.A. ...	3
Glasgow C.C. (2nd team) ...	4½	v.	Uddingston ...	½
Glasgow Athenæum ...	8½	v.	Dennistoun ...	2½
Glasgow "Burns" ...	7	v.	Stirling ...	2
Glasgow Hillhead ...	5	v.	Stirling ...	4
Stirling ...	5	v.	Falkirk ...	3
Stirling "A" Team ...	6½	v.	Falkirk "A" Team ...	3½



We extract from *The Daily News* the Scores and Notes of the three following games, played in the current tournament at Monte Carlo.

## GAME No. 2,275.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE.  
H. N. PILLSBURY,  
*United States.*

BLACK.  
F. J. MARSHALL,  
*United States.*

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—Q B 4

2 P—Q B 3

3 K Kt—B 3

3 Kt—B 3

4 Kt—B 3

4 Kt—K 5

11 Kt—B 3

11 Q—R 4

12 B × Kt

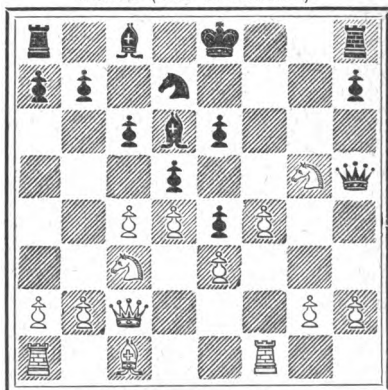
12 B P × B

13 Kt × Kt P

Position after White's 13th move :—

Kt × Kt P.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MR. PILLSBURY).

..... The novelty of Black's proceedings deserves the special attention of all players interested in this opening. Black's play seems both active and plausible.

5 P—K 3

5 P—K 3

6 B—Q 3

6 P—K B 4

7 Kt—K 5

7 Q—R 5

8 Q—B 2

8 Kt—Q 2

9 Castles

9 B—Q 3

10 P—B 4

10 P—K Kt 4

..... This move is equivalent to giving up a Pawn ; there does not seem to be sufficient advantage in sight to justify the sacrifice, particularly as after playing Q Kt—B 3, and possibly also R—K Kt sq, Black would have a very good game.

## 13 Kt—B 3

.....It is not clear what answer White would have to Black's move of R—K Kt sq. Supposing then 14 Kt × K P (to avoid R × Kt), then Kt—B 3, followed if 15 Kt—Kt 5, by R × Kt. If in answer to R—K Kt sq, P—K Kt 3, then Kt—B 3, to be followed by P—K R 3, promises well for Black.

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

It is surprising that White should not have seen that the object of Black's move P—Kt 3 was to play B—R 3. There is, however, this to be said, that if White had played 19 R—K Kt sq, he would have placed himself in a very uncomfortable position; still it was better than losing the exchange.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
|                | 19 P × P     |
| 20 Kt P × P    | 20 B—R 3     |
| 21 Q—B 2       | 21 B × R     |
| 22 R × B       | 22 R—Kt sq   |
| 23 B—B sq      | 23 B—R 4     |
| 24 Kt—Q sq     | 24 K—Q 2     |
| 25 R—Kt sq     | 25 Q—R 4     |
| 26 Q—B 2       | 26 R—K Kt 2  |
| 27 Kt(Qsq)—B 2 | 27 Q R—Kt sq |
| 28 Q—Q sq      | 28 Q × Q     |
| 29 Kt × Q      | 29 R—Kt sq   |
| 30 P—Kt 3      | 30 Kt—Kt 5   |
| 31 R—Kt 2      | 31 R—Kt 8    |
| 32 R—Q B 2     | 32 R—K Kt sq |
| 33 K—Kt 2      | 33 B—Q 7     |

.....The game is played in a remarkably clever manner by Black throughout. He might have played B—Q 7 on the previous move, but as the sequel will show, the text move was only intended to still further pave the way for a possible sacrifice of the exchange by R × Kt, conditional on Black being able to play Kt × K P ch.

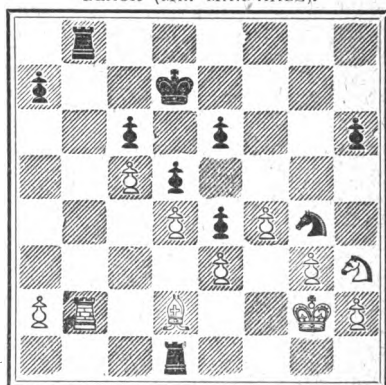
- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 34 B × B | 34 R × Kt |
|----------|-----------|

.....With this generous attacking move Black gives back the exchange, but a thorough masterly winning combination is the outcome.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 35 R—Kt 2 | 35 R—Kt sq |
|-----------|------------|

Position after Black's 35th move :—  
R—Kt sq.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MR. PILLSBURY).

- |   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 36 R × R                                    | 36 R × B ch     |
| 37 K—Kt sq                                  | 37 R—Q 8 ch     |
| 38 K—Kt 2                                   | 38 Kt × P ch    |
| 39 K—B 2                                    | 39 Kt—Kt 5 ch   |
| 40 K—Kt 2                                   |                 |
| If 40 K—K 2, R—K R 8 would probably follow. |                 |
| 41 K—Kt sq                                  | 40 R—Q 7 ch     |
| 42 R—Kt sq                                  | 41 P—K 6        |
| 43 Kt—B 2                                   | 42 P—K 7        |
| 44 R × Q                                    | 43 P—K 8 = Q ch |
| 45 R—K 5                                    | 44 Kt × Kt      |
| 46 R—R 5                                    | 45 Kt—Kt 5      |
| 47 P—R 3                                    | 46 R × Q R P    |
| 48 P—Kt 4                                   | 47 Kt—K 6       |
| 49 K—R sq                                   | 48 R—Kt 7 ch    |
| 50 R × R P                                  | 49 R—K B 7      |
| 51 R—R 7 ch                                 | 50 R × B P      |
| 52 P—Kt 5                                   | 51 K—Q sq       |
| 53 P—Kt 6                                   | 52 P—R 4        |
| 54 P—Kt 7                                   | 53 Kt—B 4       |
| 55 R × Kt                                   | 54 Kt × Kt P    |
| 56 R—Q R 7                                  | 55 R × P        |
| 57 K—Kt 2                                   | 56 P—R 5        |
| 58 R—R 5                                    | 57 R—Q B 5      |
| 59 K—Kt 3                                   | 58 K—K 2        |
| 60 P—R 4                                    | 59 K—B 3        |
| 61 R—R 6                                    | 60 K—B 4        |
| 62 R × R P                                  | 61 R × B P      |
| 63 K—R 2                                    | 62 R—B 6 ch     |
| 64 Resigns.                                 | 63 R—B 5        |

## GAME No. 2,276.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE.  
Herr SCHLECHTER,  
*Germany.*

BLACK.  
DR. TARRASCH,  
*Germany.*

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

.....Twenty years ago Steinitz taught through his games and analyses that attacking play was a mistake. Dr. Tarrasch, practising what Steinitz taught by great patience, good judgment, and great resourcefulness, even in attack when put to it, as well as by splendid end-game play, succeeded in winning five international tournaments, only losing one game. The result was that Steinitz's methods were examined and further elaborated by the younger school of masters, who found out that while direct opening attacks are unprofitable, the best defences and the best attack can be got through sound strategic development, in which even the smallest fractional advantage in the placing of pieces, and so on, is to be fought for. That Dr. Tarrasch has not fully appreciated this improvement on Steinitz's maxims may be seen from the way in which he opens this game; such passive defensive tactics do not hold good any more against powerful and acting developing strategy, as exemplified in White's play.

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

Having got all his four minor pieces into line, White makes preparation to advance. He steadily proceeds with his advance, until Black, whose pieces are badly placed, actually succumbs to suffocation. It would seem at first sight as if Black could now win a Pawn, but if he plays Kt x P, then 11 B x Kt, B x Kt; 12 Q—K 5, obtaining a winning advantage.

10 Kt—B sq

11 Kt—B 5      11 B x Kt  
12 P x B      12 Q R—Q sq  
13 P—Q 5      13 P—Q R 3  
14 R—B sq      14 Kt(B sq)—Q 2  
15 P—K Kt 4    15 Kt—B 4  
16 B—Kt sq      16 P—Q R 4

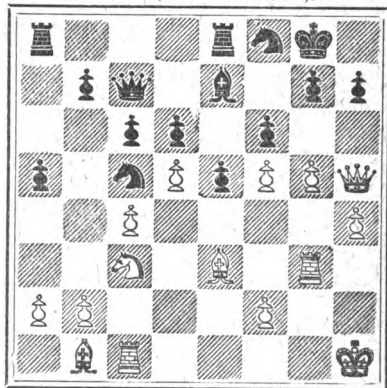
.....His powers of locomotion are getting more feeble at every step.

17 K—R sq      17 Kt(B 3)—Q 2  
18 P—Kt 5      18 P—B 3  
19 P—K R 4    19 B—B sq  
20 R—Kt sq    20 B—K 2  
21 Q—R 5      21 Kt—B sq  
22 R—Kt 3      22 R—R sq

Position after Black's 22nd move :—

R—R sq.

BLACK (DR. TARRASCH).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

Strategic development has now ripened into a fine attack, from which there is no escape.

23 B x Kt

Best thing he could do, for after the Queen moves, Black has absolutely no reply to P x P.

23 P x B  
24 P—Q 6      24 Q x P  
25 Kt—K 4      25 Q—Q sq  
26 R—Q sq      26 Resigns.

## GAME No 2,277.

*Queen's Pawn Opening.*

WHITE.  
Herr SCHLECHTER, Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY,  
*Germany.* *United States.*

1 P—Q 4

1 P—Q 3

.....The reasoning contained in first note of the game Schlechter *v.* Tarrasch is further illustrated in this game. Here also Black plays P—Q 3 instead of P—Q 4, White being Schlechter in both cases; but note the very important difference in the procedure of Black, who adopted these apparently slow tactics, not for the purpose of merely waiting on his opponent, but with a view to taking very active measures at the soonest possible moment. Black very soon commences an aggressive developing movement, and actually crushes his opponent, as White in the previous game crushed Black. This was due mostly to Black's active play after the first few opening moves, but it was owing also in some parts to White not having taken sufficiently active measures at the right moment.

2 P—K 4

2 P—K Kt 3

3 P—K B 4

This move we should regard as doubtful. It attenuates and weakens White's front.

4 K Kt—B 3

3 B—Kt 2

5 P—B 3

4 B—Kt 5

6 B—B 4

5 Kt—Q 2

We should prefer B—Q 3.

7 B—K 3

6 P—K 3

Castling would have proved more useful, then P—K 5 could follow immediately on Black playing K Kt—B 3. After Castling, P—K R 3 would compel Black to take the Knight, and bring the White Queen into a very good position, in which P—K 5 would threaten the Q Kt P, but the still more aggressive move of P—K B 5 after B×Kt and Q×B, would threaten Black with destruction.

8 Q Kt—Q 2

7 K Kt—B 3

P—K 5 would have been our choice. P—K R 3 was also effective, for after B×Kt and Q×B, Black cannot play P—Q 4 for the moment, and White would have time to play P—K 5.

9 B—Q 3

8 P—Q 4

10 Kt×P

9 P×P

11 B—Q 2

10 Kt—Q 4

12 P—K R 3

11 Q—K 2

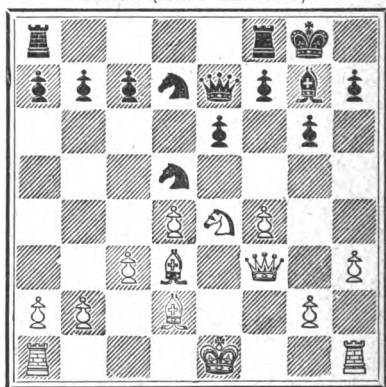
13 Q×B

12 B×Kt

13 Castles K R

Position after Black's 13th move :—  
Castles.

BLACK (MR. PILLSBURY).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

14 P—K R 4

Black having very cleverly extricated himself, White ought to have tried to seek safety first, before proceeding to further weaken his position by such attacking moves. Black, on the other hand, proceeds to the attack from a secure and well-guarded place, against his opponent's insecure position and exposed King.

15 Kt×P

14 P—Q B 4

15 Kt×Kt

16 P × Kt  
17 P—R 5

16 Q × P  
17 K R—Q sq

21 R—K sq

.....Black's plans are firmly fixed, he proceeds to force the Queen's file, and disregards White's advance. Even if White succeeded in getting a check with his Queen on K 7, the Black King has a ready means of escape for the time being *via* B sq.

18 P × P  
19 P—Kt 4  
20 K—B sq

18 R P × P  
19 Q R—B sq

22 B—Kt sq  
23 K—Kt sq  
24 Resigns.

21 Q R—Q sq  
22 Q—Kt 4 ch  
23 Q × P

Precarious, but he might as well have played K—K 2.

20 R—Q 3

Completely demoralised, but the game is really hopelessly lost. If, for instance, R—R 2 to defend the B, then Kt × Q B P makes Black two Pawns ahead, and leaves White in a hopeless position.

We extract from the *Yorkshire Post* the Score and Notes of the following game, played in the current Monte Carlo Tournament.

### GAME No. 2,278.

#### *Queen's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE.  
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY,  
*America.*

BLACK.  
Herr WOLF,  
*Austria.*

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

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

21 Q—B 6

21 P—Kt 5

.....Almost a fatal oversight, but withal an excusable one. The game was well defended by Black, especially as Pillsbury got the very position which suits him best in this opening. If the American champion can play Kt—K 5, brings his K B on the Q Kt diagonal, and play R—B 3 and R—R 3, he generally feels confident of success. Black must have been equally confident that he could repel the attack. He therefore advanced on the Queen's wing, overlooking the very interesting play which might follow on White's move of 22 Kt—R 4, R—K 3; 23 Q—B 4, Q × Kt; 24 Q × P ch, K—R sq; 25 Q × B and wins, as White besides Q × R, threatens mate in two by 26 R × Kt ch, followed by 27 Q × P mate.

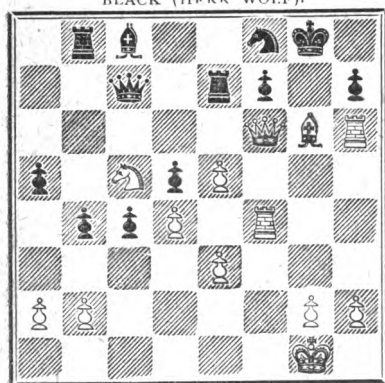
22 Kt—R 4  
23 Kt—B 5  
24 R—R 6  
25 R—B 4  
26 B × P

22 Q—B 2  
23 B—B sq  
24 P—R 4  
25 R—Kt sq

Position after White's 26th move :—

B × P.

BLACK (HERR WOLF).



WHITE (MR. PILLSBURY).

The second of the series of grand ideas of which this game abounds. The previous move of R—B 4 was a

necessary preliminary to this fine combination. It will be seen at a glance that neither R P nor the B P can take the Bishop, but if Kt × B, then 27 R × Kt ch, R P × R; 28 R—R 4, and mates in two.

26 R—Kt 3  
27 Q × R (Kt 6)

It never rains but it pours. If Q × Q, 28 B × P ch, Kt × B; 29 R × Q, winning.

27 Kt × B  
28 Q—K B 6 28 R—K sq

.....Kt × R would not pay, for after P × Kt White simply plays R—R 5, followed by R—Kt 5 ch, winning.

29 R—B sq 29 B—K 3  
30 Q—Kt 5 30 K—R sq  
31 Q—R 5 31 Kt—B sq  
32 Kt × B 32 R × Kt  
33 R × R 33 Resigns.

The three following games are from the current North v. South Correspondence Match.

## GAME No. 2,279.

*Bishop's Gambit.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. J. J. SHIELDS, Mr. C. W. HOPPER,  
Hull. London.

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

Earlier P—K R 4 is customary and stronger. However, it soon comes to the same thing.

	9 P—Q B 3
10 B—Kt 3	10 B—Kt 5
11 P—K R 4	11 P—K R 3

12 Kt—K 2 12 Kt—Q 2  
13 P—B 4

But here is a digression not so fortunate. As a matter of course, Pawn should support Pawn,—some fortification of the centre against coming pressure.

14 B—Q sq ?	13 Castles Q R
15 Q—Q R 3	14 Kt—Q B 4 !
16 K—Kt sq	15 Kt × K P !

Or 16 Q × Kt, B × Kt; 17 Q—R 3, &c., hardly less disastrous,—though White's game now goes quite out of hand.

16 B × Kt  
17 P × P 17 Q × R ch

... ..In first-rate style; masterly as possible. On the exchanges, Black

gets enough for his Queen; the while pushing on his attack—which is fully decisive.

- 18 K × Q                      18 P × P ch  
19 K—Kt sq                19 B × Kt

- 20 B—K 3                    20 P × B  
21 B × B                    21 Kt—Kt 6 !  
22 B—Kt 4 ch            22 K—Kt sq  
23 B—R 3                   23 K Kt—B 4 !  
24 Resigns.

# GAME No. 2,280.

## *Irregular Opening.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.                      BLACK.  
Mr. H. E. WRIGHT,      Mr. C. I. WOON,  
    *Middlesbro'.*              *London.*

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

White unduly risks by delay in Castling. Things occur, matters become complicated, there is no time for that almost necessary measure of safety,—and then he finds himself with an uphill or probably losing game.

- 9 B—Kt 2                    8 P—K R 3  
10 Kt—K 5 ?                9 Kt—Q 2  
11 P × Kt                    10 Kt × Kt  
12 Kt—K 2                   11 Kt—Kt 5  
13 K—B sq                   12 B—Kt 5 ch

Interposing, 13 B—B 3 might prove less unsatisfactory—the attack to be faced here being so manifestly strong.

- 14 P × K B P                13 P—K B 3 !  
                                    14 R × P

.....A powerful manœuvre ! Offer of this Rook for Bishop, now as well as later, probably took Mr. Wright by surprise.

- 15 B—R 7 ch

Clearly, if 15 B × R, Q × B; there would be inevitable loss; Rook, Queen, and mate being threatened—simultaneously.

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

.....Another sound sacrifice. There are of course many variations. But, on its merits, the White position appears to be naturally "forlorn."

- 20 P × Kt                    20 R—K B sq  
21 Q—K 2

If either Pawn supports Bishop, the Pawn is taken—simply. White fights on bravely; but when the second Black Bishop is unmasked,—well, then, his situation soon shows itself to be desperate indeed.

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

.....White should have prevented this by 26 R—R 2. Here is really the beginning of the end.

- 27 K—R 2                    27 R—Kt 5  
28 B—Q 2                    28 P—K 5  
29 R—K B sq                29 B—Q 3 ch  
30 R—B 4                    30 B × R ch  
31 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,281.

*Queen's Pawn Counter Gambit.*

NOTES BY W. C. PALMER.

WHITE.  
Rev. W. C. PALMER, *Lancashire.*

BLACK.  
Mr. F. P. CARR, *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 Kt—K B 3 | 4 Kt—Q B 3 |
| 5 P—Q R 3  | 5 B—K Kt 5 |
| 6 B—B 4    | 6 K Kt—K 2 |
| 7 Q Kt—Q 2 | 7 Kt—Kt 3  |
| 8 B—Kt 3   | 8 Q—K 2    |

.....Threatening 9..., Q Kt × P, and if 10 Kt × P, Kt—Q 6 mate.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 9 Q—B 2    | 9 Castles  |
| 10 Castles | 10 K—Kt sq |

.....Necessary, if the Pawn is to be regained, for if 10..., K Kt × P; 11 Kt × Kt, Kt × Kt; 12 Q—K 4, and wins. If 10..., B × Kt; 11 Kt × B, K Kt × P; 12 B × Kt, Kt × B; 13 Q—B 5 ch, Kt—Q 2; 14 Kt or R × P. But 10 P—B 3 was probably better.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 11 Kt—Kt 3 | 11 B × Kt |
|------------|-----------|

.....Which frees White's game considerably.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 12 Kt P × B | 12 Kt × P  |
| 13 P—B 4    | 13 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 14 B—Kt 2   | 14 Q—B 3   |
| 15 P—K 3    |            |

The alternative is 15 B × Kt, Q × B (If 15..., P × B; 16 Kt—R 5, with a good attack): 16 Kt × P. If 16..., R × Kt; 17 R × R, Q × R ch; 18 R—Q sq.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 16 R × P | 15 P—Q 6    |
| 17 Q × R | 16 R × R    |
|          | 17 K Kt—K 2 |

.....Better probably is 17..., B—Q 2; 18 B × Kt, Q × B; 19 R—Q sq, &c.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 18 Q—Q 7   | 18 Kt—B sq |
| 19 P—Q B 5 |            |

Shutting in both Kt and B. The reply to 19 B × Kt would be 19 B × P!; 20 Kt—Q 4, R—Q sq; 21 Q—B 5, R × Kt; 22 Q × Q, R × B P ch, &c. But an alternative is: 19 P—K B 5, B × P; 20 Q × B P ch, K—R sq; 21 Kt—Q 4, B—K 3; 22 B × B, etc.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 20 Q × Q   | 19 Q—K 3   |
| 21 B × Kt  | 20 P × Q   |
| 22 R—Q sq  | 21 P × B   |
| 23 P—K R 4 | 22 P—K R 4 |
| 24 R—Q 7   | 24 R—R 3   |
| 25 P—B 5   | 24 R—B 3   |
|            | 25 P × P   |

.....If 25..., R × P; 26 P—K 4, R—B 6; 27 Kt—Q 4, and wins.

- |          |
|----------|
| 26 B—B 4 |
|----------|

A harmless looking move, but probably in reality the most powerful on the board. Black seems to have no reply.

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 27 Kt—R 5     | 26 Kt—K 2   |
| 28 R × P ch   | 27 K—B sq   |
| 29 Kt—Kt 7 ch | 28 K—Q sq   |
| 30 B—Kt 5     | 29 K—K sq   |
|               | 30 Resigns. |



## GAME No. 2,282.

Played in the Kent v. Essex correspondence match, October—November, 1902. We are indebted to Mr. W. M. Brooke, Tunbridge Wells, for the Score and Notes. This game should be carefully studied by all lovers of this particular opening, Colonel Tillard's line of defence being very ingenious, and so far as we know is not given in the text books.

*Gioco Piano.*

WHITE.  
Mr. C. HAMMOND, Colonel TILLARD,  
*Essex. Kent.*

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

..... Better, on the whole, than Kt×P, after which may follow 7 P×P, P—Q 4; 8 P×B, P×B; 9 Q×Q 1, K×Q; 10 B—K 3, and Black can hardly save the Pawn, after the capture of which White's game is to be preferred.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 7 P—K 5 | 7 P—Q 4 |
| 8 P×Kt  |         |

If 8 P×P *en pas.*, Castles; and Black has the better game. If 8 Kt×P, B—K 3; 9 P×Kt, P×B; 10 Q×Q, R×Q; 11 P×P, R—Kt sq; 12 B—R 6, &c.

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

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 12 Kt—B 4     | 12 Q—K 2       |
| 13 Kt—Kt 5    | 13 Kt—Q 5      |
| 14 Q—K 4      | 14 Castles Q R |
| 15 B—K 3      | 15 Q—B 3       |
| 16 Kt (B 4)×B |                |

Kt—R 5 leads to interesting variations rather in Black's favour. The idea of text-move was apparently to recover one of the lost Pawns and try for a draw. But White overlooked 19.., B×Q Kt P.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 16 P×Kt      |             |
| 17 B×Kt      | 17 B×B      |
| 18 Q×K P ch  | 18 Q×Q      |
| 19 Kt×Q      | 19 B×Q Kt P |
| 20 Kt×R      | 20 R×Kt     |
| 21 Q R—Kt sq |             |

If Q R—K sq, P—B 6; 22 R—K 2, P—Q R 4; 23 R—Kt sq, P—R 5; 24 K—B sq, P—R 6; and Black will throw forward the Q Kt P, winning easily.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 21 P—B 6    |            |
| 22 P—Kt 3   | 22 R—Q 3   |
| 23 K—Kt 2   | 23 R—Q R 3 |
| 24 Resigns. |            |

## GAME No. 2,283.

Played at the City of London Chess Club, on January 10th, 1903.

*Evans Gambit (Compromised Defence).*

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.  
Mr. H. A. WEBB, Mr. E. D. FAWCETT,  
*Kent. Devon.*

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 1 P—K 4 | 1 P—K 4 |
|---------|---------|

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

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

11 B—R 3 is the continuation recommended by Zukertort, and generally adopted. Mr. Pierce suggests 11 Kt—K 4, and gives a full analysis of it in *B.C.M.* for 1891, p. 274. If 11...., Q × Kt; then 12 Kt—Kt 5. The text move, however, appears to be quite as strong as either.

11 P—Kt 4

.....Counter attack here, as often, is the best defence, for Castling in such a position would be unsafe.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 12 B—Q 3  | 12 Q—K 3 |
| 13 Q—Kt 2 |          |

Threatening to win at least the exchange by Kt—B 4.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
|             | 13 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 14 Kt—B 4   | 14 Kt × Kt |
| 15 B × Kt   | 15 P—K R 3 |
| 16 B × Kt P |            |

This continuation is suggested by Prof. Monck.

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
|             | 16 R—Q Kt sq |
| 17 Q—K 2    | 17 Castles   |
| 18 Q R—B sq | 18 B—Kt 2    |
| 19 K R—Q sq | 19 K R—Q sq  |
| 20 Kt—R 4   |              |

See Diagram.

20 B—Kt 3

.....Not caring to expose his King to attack by P—Kt 4, which would win a piece at some risk. What White's response to that move would have been is not clear. 21 B—Q B 4 would have been met by P—Q 4; 21 Q—R 5 by P × B; and 21 B—Q 3 by P × Kt. As Black's game deteriorates rapidly from this point, perhaps he would have done better to win the piece, and take the risk.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 21 Q—R 5 | 21 Kt—R 4 |
|----------|-----------|

.....This is putting a useful piece entirely out of play. The Kt was wanted at K 2, for then if 22 B—Q B 4, Black could interpose his B,

and he would also threaten P—Kt 4 in safety. He now threatens B × P ch, but it would never do to play that, removing his Q so far from the defence of his King's quarters.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 22 B—Q 3 | 22 P—Q B 4 |
|----------|------------|

.....We see no object in this, but Black is now in a bad way, and he cannot play P—K Kt 4, on account of the reply B—B 5, followed by Q × R P.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 23 Kt—B 5! | 23 P—Kt 3 |
|------------|-----------|

..... As good as anything else; it is all over now.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 24 Kt × P ch | 24 K—Kt 2  |
| 25 Kt—B 5 ch | 25 K—Kt sq |

.....Of course, if 25...., P × Kt; 26 R × P, Q—Q B 3; 27 Q—R 7 ch, K—B sq; 28 Q—R 8 ch, and mates in four moves.

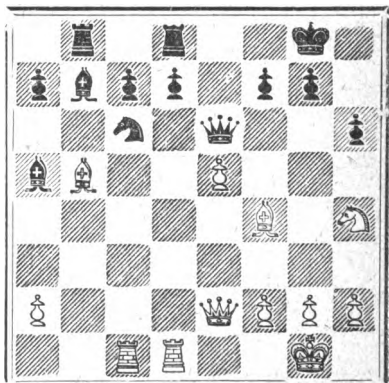
- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 26 Q—Kt 5      | 26 P—B 5   |
| 27 Kt—K 7 ch   | 27 K—B sq  |
| 28 Q—R 6 ch    | 28 K × Kt  |
| 29 B—Kt 5 ch   | 29 P—B 3   |
| 30 B × P ch    | 30 K—B 2   |
| 31 B × P ch    | 31 K—Kt sq |
| 32 Q—R 8 mate. |            |

The whole of this game has been capitally played by Mr. Webb.

Position after White's 20th move:—

Kt—R 4.

BLACK (MR. FAWCETT).



WHITE (MR. WEBB).

## GAME No. 2,284.

Played at the Cambridge University Chess Club, 15th February, 1902.

*Evans Gambit.*

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. H. A. WEBB, Mr. H. F. CHESHIRE,  
*Cambridge U.C.C. Hastings 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 P—Q 4    | 6 P × P    |
| 7 Castles  | 7 B—Kt 3   |
| 8 P × P    | 8 P—Q 3    |
| 9 P—Q 5    |            |

Of all the feasible continuations here, this, perhaps, yields the most lasting attack.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
|           | 9 Kt—R 4  |
| 10 B—Kt 2 | 10 Kt—K 2 |
| 11 B—Q 3  |           |

Young players should note the following consequences of capturing the Pawn; 11 B × P, R—K Kt sq; 12 B—Q 4, Kt × B; 13 Q—R 4 ch, Q—Q 2; 14 Q × Kt, R × P ch; 15 K—R sq (best), Q—R 6; 16 Q Kt—Q 2, Kt—Kt 3; 17 R—K Kt sq, Kt—K 5, and wins.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
|           | 11 Castles |
| 12 Kt—B 3 | 12 P—Q B 3 |

.....A variation recommended by Steinitz.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 13 Q—Q 2 | 13 P × P |
| 14 P × P |          |

Steinitz gives 14 Kt × P, and works out the result in Black's favour. This, however, is questionable, and White's play has also been disputed.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
|           | 14 B—K B 4 |
| 15 Kt—K 4 |            |

See Diagram.

15 Kt × P

.....This brings Black into difficulties. Better would have been R—Q B sq; threatening B × Kt, and then Kt—B 5, getting rid of White's troublesome Q B.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 16 Q Kt—Kt 5 | 16 Kt—K 2 |
| 17 Q—B 3     | 17 P—B 3  |
| 18 B × B     | 18 Kt × B |
| 19 Kt—K 6    | 19 Q—Q 2  |
| 20 Kt × R    | 20 R × Kt |
| 21 K R—K sq  | 21 K—R sq |
| 22 Q R—Q sq  | 22 Kt—B 3 |
| 23 Q—Q 3     | 23 B—B 4  |
| 24 R—K 2     | 24 R—Q sq |
| 25 Q R—K sq  | 25 Kt—K 4 |

.....The meaning of this move is not clear; why not Kt—B 3 at once?

.....Sooner or later Black was bound to do this, to prevent the two Rooks from commanding the file, but now it loses a Pawn, and enables White to exchange Queens and Rooks.

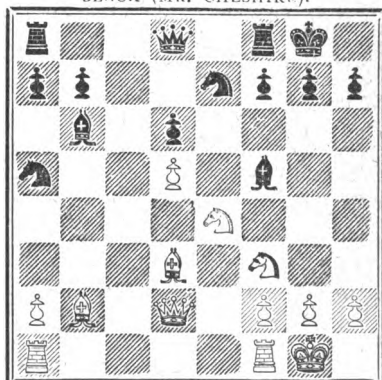
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 26 Kt × Kt | 26 B P × Kt |
| 27 B × P   | 27 P × B    |
| 28 Q × Q   | 28 R × Q    |
| 29 R × P   | 29 R—K 2    |
| 30 R—Q sq  | 30 P—K Kt 3 |

... ..B—Kt 3, keeping the B, was preferable.

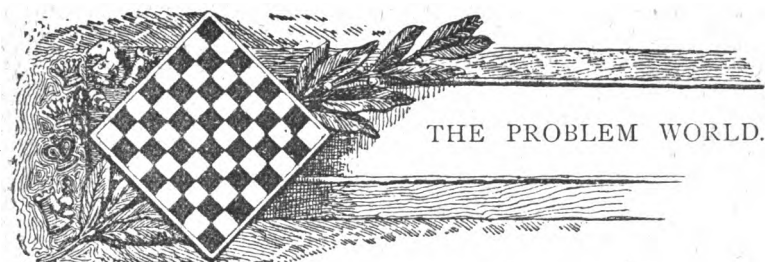
- |  |
|--|
| 31 R × B, and White wins on the 56th move. |
|--|

Position after White's 15th move:—  
Kt—K 4.

BLACK (MR. CHESHIRE).



WHITE (MR. WEBB).



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

"TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS."

Mrs. W. J. BAIRD in "Fairyland." "A four-fold problem."

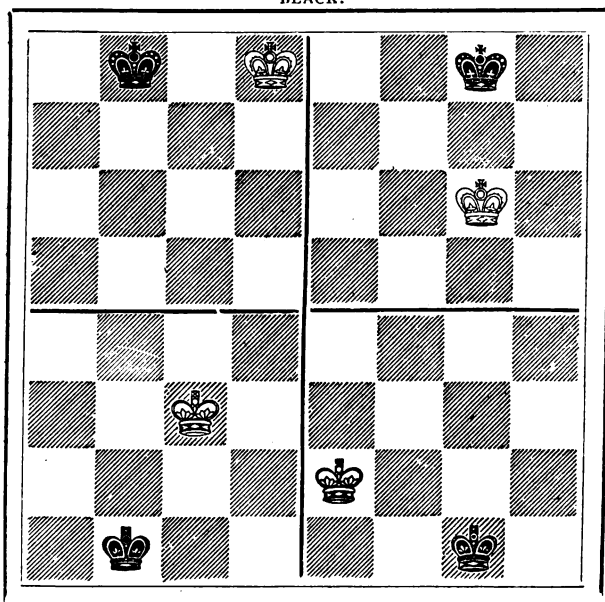
"Kings would start forth, and cry, 'Your will'?"

Antony and Cleopatra, Act 3, Sc. XI.

No. 1.

No. 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 3.

No. 4.

## No. 1.

- 1.—Black to retract his last move.
- 2.—White to retract his last move.
- 3.—White to play.
- 4.—Black to play so that—
- 5.—White can give mate with Kt.

## No. 3.

- 1.—Black to retract his last move.
- 1.—White to retract his last move.
- 3.—White to play.
- 4.—Black to play so that—
- 5.—White can give mate by Kt-QB2.

## No. 2.

- 1.—White to retract his last move.
- 2.—Black to play.
- 3.—White to play.
- 4.—Black to retract a previous move so that—
- 5.—White can give mate with P.

## No. 4.

- 1.—Black to play.
- 2.—White to retract his last move.
- 3.—White to play.
- 4.—Black to retract a previous move so that—
- 5.—White can give mate with Kt.

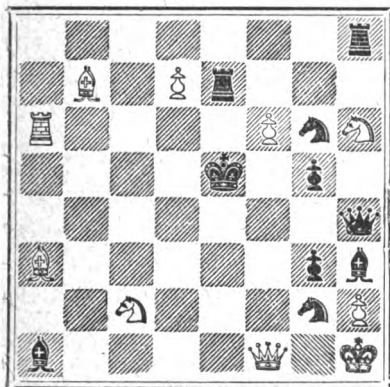
It will be seen in Mrs. Baird's quartette given above that in the course of the solution to each problem *a different* Black piece is introduced.

"LEEDS MERCURY" WEEKLY SUPPLEMENT.—The following problems have been successful in this popular Two-move Tourney. Messrs. Keeble, Taverner, and Winter-Wood were the preliminary judges, with B. G. Laws as final adjudicator.

## FIRST PRIZE.

By A. F. MACKENZIE, Jamaica.

BLACK.



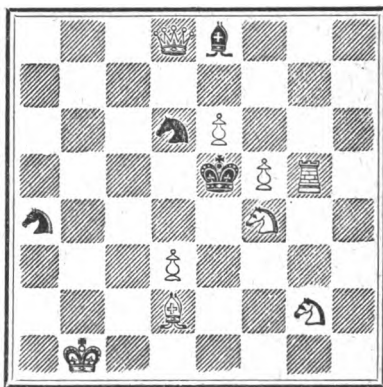
WHITE.

Mate in two.

## SECOND PRIZE.

By F. BONNER FEAST, Birmingham.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

Third prize, by P. F. Blake, Liverpool.—2 B 5 / r R 5 K / 4 Kt 3 / p 4 p 2 / R 5 Kt 1 / 5 k r kt / 7 Q / 6 kt 1 /. Mate in two.

Fourth prize, by R. G. Thompson, Aberdeen.—2 kt 5 / p 4 B 2 / R p 3 p 1 p / 3 K p 2 r / b 2 p Q 2 b / 1 k B 5 / 4 P 3 / 1 Kt 1 Kt 4 /. Mate in two.

Fifth prize, by R. G. Thompson, Aberdeen.—2 q kt 3 Kt / 1 p p 5 / 5 p 2 / 2 P 1 k p 2 / Q 3 P kt 2 / 4 R 3 / B 1 K 2 P p 1 / 8/. Mate in two.

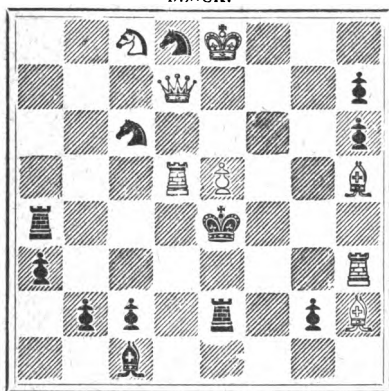
Sixth prize, by H. M. Prideaux, Clifton.—1 Kt B 5 / 1 kt p 5 / Q 6 B / 3. R p 2 p / 3 p k kt 2 / 1 Kt p 5 / 5 R 1 b / 7 K/. Mate in two.

“HAMPSTEAD AND HIGHGATE EXPRESS” FIFTH TOURNEY.—The award in the above is as follows: P. F. Blake first prize; C. V. Berry second; F. Libby third; R. Collinson fourth; N. Maximow fifth; H. D'O. Bernard sixth; Max J. Meyer seventh; D. Ross eighth. Judge: Mr. R. Teichmann, assisted by Mr. A. C. Challenger.

## FIRST PRIZE.

By P. F. BLAKE.

BLACK.



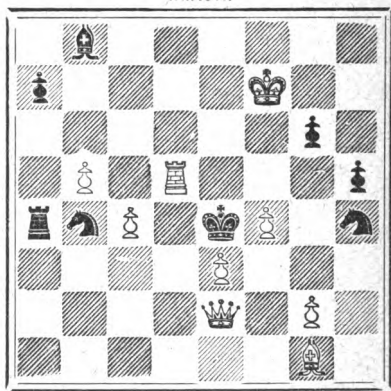
WHITE.

Mate in two.

## SECOND PRIZE.

By C. V. BERRY.

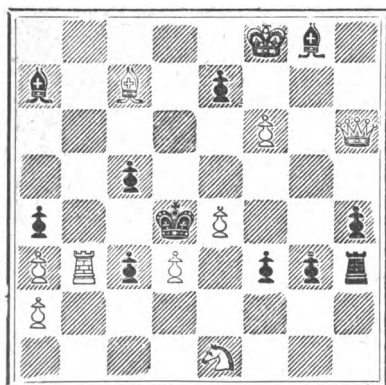
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

By MAX FEIGL, Vienna.



Mate in three.

The annexed clever three-mover has taken first prize in the *Schachmatnoje Obozrenije* Problem Tourney referred to last month. The following are second and third prize-winners in order given:—

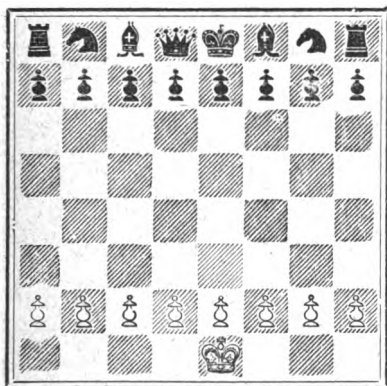
By A. J. Cochine.—1 r kt 5 / 1 b Q 4 K / 1 p 1 P 4 / 3 k 4 / P 2 P 1 R 1 Kt / 2 p 3 1 / kt 1 P 5 / 8 / Mate in three.

By A. J. Cochine.—7 K / 3 Q 4 / 1 p 1 P kt 1 p 1 / 4 k kt R 1 / 8 / 3 P p 3 / 4 P 3 / 8 / Mate in three.

We have been favoured by Mr. C. D. Locock with the following extraordinary puzzles. They strike us as marvellous schemes, but may not prove particularly difficult to those who are fond of "worrying" out odd devices such as these. The author very kindly offers to send to the first solver of No. I a copy of "Principles of Chess" (3rd edition), and to the first solver of No. II, "Art of Chess" (1st edition). We hope that as we have no solving competition running now, our piercing solvers will try their skill at these curious inventions.

### END-GAME STUDIES (!), by C. D. Locock.

No. 1.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

#### CONDITIONS.

- 1.—No capture to be made.
- 2.—The White Pawns must not place themselves *en prise*, nor, until the last move, move so as to threaten a capture.

- 3.—White to play *two* moves at starting, one of which shall be P—Q B 4.

After White's 23rd move, nothing shall be able to move except two White Pawns.

No. 2.

(Diagram as before).

Conditions 1 and 2 as before.

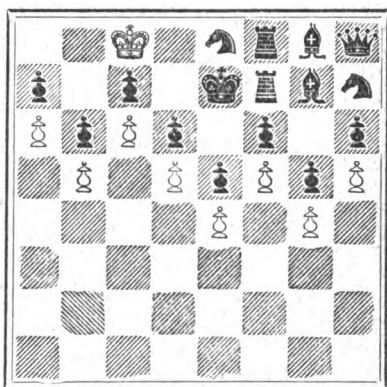
- 3.—The White Pawns must always move *two* squares at starting.

- 4.—The White King must never occupy the same square twice, and after leaving the first rank must always move in a *forward* direction, diagonally or otherwise.

- 5.—Black must not move his K P till the 18th move.\*

After White's 26th move, the following position to be reached:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 3.

- Play the White King to Q Kt 7. Black then to play alone, and get all his pieces back to their original squares in 24 moves, without giving check till the last move.

\* This stipulation is necessary in order to avoid a shorter but much less interesting solution.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We unintentionally omitted to mention last month, that the excellent review, "Adolph Bayersdorfer as Problem Composer and Critic," was from the pen of our esteemed contributor, Mr. Max J. Meyer. We had, however, referred to the subject in the January issue.

Mrs. W. J. Baird and J. Keeble have been awarded first prize *ex æquo* for their contributions to the *Brighton Society* Christmas Chess page. Mrs. Baird's entry was one of her Retractors, and Mr. Keeble's was a 7-move Sui-mate.

The New York *Clipper*, on the occasion of the publication of its 2,400th problem, prints a sui-mate in 240 moves by W. A. Shinkman. It is claimed for this extraordinary composition that it is the longest sui-mate that has ever been presented without special stipulations.

*Checkmate* is determined upon making its pages attractive to problem lovers. In the five issues of the new volume are interesting articles and chats by Otto Wurzburg and A. C. White. So far, two portraits of composers have been given, namely, W. A. Shinkman and A. C. White.

*Checkmate's* problem 197, tendered as by Dr. Gold, seems to require some explanation. It is too flagrant a copy of a well-known 3-er by Frank Healey. Compare: By Dr. S. Gold—8 / 8 / 2 p 5 / 2 p Kt 4 / 3 p 2 r 1 / 5 Kt 2 / 4 kt 2 Q / 1 K 1 k 4 / mate in 3. By F. Healey—(1st prize, Manchester, 1857) 1 Q 6 / 6 r 1 / 2 Kt 5 / 1 kt 2 p 2 r / k 2 b Kt 3 / 2 p 2 kt 2 / K 5 p 1 / 8 / Mate in 3.

In the January number Anderssen's 3-move classic is revived. It may be new to some of our younger readers so we repeat it here. By A. Anderssen.—4 b B 1 k / 6 kt r / 5 kt 2 / 4 Kt 3 / 8 / 8 / 8 / K 5 R 1 / mate in 3. The object of its reproduction is to adorn a bit of time-honoured fiction. The story is a trifle unsound as was pointed out in Brentano's *Chess Magazine* many years ago. It is related that the position was set up for a bevy of solvers to master, when one of the company in reaching from White's Queen's side repeatedly knocked the White King off the board, and in order to prevent further inconvenience it was removed as it was regarded as an unnecessary item. These solvers, it is stated, failed to find the answer and gave it up, and when the exhibitor displayed the solution the vanquished explained their defeat because the King, which makes the key, was absent from the position. The curious flaw in this obviously invented tale is that without the White King there are several solutions, and one even in two moves!

We have often been tempted to ask who was really the author of the following 3-er, which appeared in the *Detroit Free Press* in 1877. By William English—8 / 2 Kt 1 k 1 Kt 1 / 8 / 4 K 3 / 8 / 4 Q 3 / 8 / 8 / mate in 3. We have often seen similar positions given since attributed to F. M. Teed, and *Checkmate* re-produces the following: 8 / Kt 1 k 1 Kt 2 / 6 Q 1 / 3 P 4 / 8 / 1 K 6 / 8 / 8 / mate in 3.

We particularly wish to draw the attention of our readers to the appeal made in *Brighton Society* on behalf of the widow of the late Mr. Walter Gleave, whose death we recently announced. It appears his widow and family of children are left unprovided for. Dr. Hunt, who has invoked the aid of Mr. Meyer, his successor of the *B.S.* chess department, writes that any help, however small, would be greatly appreciated and very well deserved, and trusts that those who have been charmed by the deceased's works will render some help to those dear to him in the hour of trial. Will the kindly disposed and admirers be good enough to communicate with Mr. Max J. Meyer, "St. Charles," Percy Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth.

It is on the *tapis* that Mr. A. C. White, of New York, will undertake the editing and publishing of a collection of Mr. A. F. Mackenzie's problems, which have appeared since the publication of "Chess: its poetry and its prose." We had some time ago private information to this effect, but had not received sanction to make the fact public property. Next month we hope to make further reference to this interesting venture.

Several items are unavoidably held over until future issues.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. (68), "Sin pretensiones No. 3" (p. 537).—1 R—K Kt 3, B—Q 4; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c., but there is no mate if 1..., B—Kt 6 or K 7.

By J. Berger (p. 537).—1 R—B 3, P—B 2; 2 R—Q Kt 3, with identical play as in the above, excepting of course it is sound.

No. (104), "Doch Möglich" (p. 537).—1 R—Q 4. See solution to 3-er, by F. Skalik, *B.C.M.*, p. 291, vol. xx. Solved by R. M. Peake, U. Maitra.

No. (111), "Hands across the sea" (p. 537).—1 Q—R sq, K—B 5; 2 Kt (K 3) × B P, &c. If 1..., K—R 7; 2 Kt (Q 6) × P ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 7; 2 Q—B sq ch, &c. If 1..., K × R; 2 Kt (K 3) × P ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Q—K sq ch, &c. Other variations. Solved by R. M. Peake.

By Mrs. Baird (Retractor, p. 538).—Twin No. I. White: Kt from K 4—Q 2 (retract), then play P × Kt dis. ch. Black: K × P and B—Kt 7 mate. Solved by "Meursius" (Rhode St. Gènesé).

By Mrs. Baird (p. 538).—Twin No. II. White: P from K Kt 7 × R (B sq) becoming Kt (retract), then play P × B (R sq), becoming B. Black: Kt × P and B—Q 4 mate. Solved by U. Maitra, "Meursius."

By A. Curnock (p. 538), No. I.—It is obvious Black has just played an illegal move. White compels him to retrace his move in order to comply with the rules of the game. It will be seen that as White is in check, Black's Rook must have last moved, and also as Black is in double check, the King also must have moved, therefore Black must have illegally Castled. Replace the pieces and it is found that Black is mated without White having to make a move. Solved by U. Maitra, A. C. White.

By A. Curnock (p. 538), No. II.—1 K—Kt 2, P moves; 2 K—B 3, P moves; 3 K—Q 4, P moves; 4 K—K 5, P moves; 5 K—B 6, P—Kt 5; 6 K—Kt 7 dis ch, &c. Solved by T. D., U. Maitra, A. C. White.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 539).—1 Kt—Kt 4, K × P; 2 Q—R 7, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Q—K sq, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4 or B moves; 2 B—R 2 ch, &c. If 1..., P

Queens; 2 Q×Q ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker, U. Maitra, A. C. White.

By G. Heathcote (p. 539).—1 Kt—Kt 5, K—Q 7; 2 Q—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 6; 2 Kt—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Kt 6; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—R 6; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., U. Maitra, A. C. White, J. D. Tucker.

By H. D'O. Bernard (p. 539).—1 Q—Kt 8, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., U. Maitra, A. C. White, E. A. F. Weekes (B. Guiana).

By P. F. Blake (p. 540).—1 Q—R 5, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, E. A. F. Weekes, J. D. Tucker, A. C. White.

By G. J. Slater (p. 540).—1 Q—Kt 8, Kt×P; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. If 1..., K—B 5; 2 Kt—R 3 ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., J. D. Tucker, A. C. White.

By F. Baird (p. 541).—1 Kt—R 4, any move; 2 Q—B 3, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., U. Maitra, A. C. White.

By W. H. Turner (p. 541).—1 B—B 8, K—Q 6; 2 R—K 7, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 6; 2 R—Q R 7, &c. Solved by R. M. Peake, T.D., U. Maitra, A. C. White.

No. 1757, "A fairily-fashioned fancy."—1 Kt—K B 5, P—B 6; 2 Q—Q Kt sq, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 B—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Kt—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2; 2 K×Kt, &c. If 1..., P×Kt; 2 Q—Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—R 3, &c.

No. 1758, "The-merry-go-round."—1 Q—R 2, K×R; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., B×R; 2 Q—K 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt (Kt 8) moves; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 2 or 4; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 7; 2 B×P, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—Q 6, &c.

No. 1759, "Excelsior, No. 1."—1 Q—Q Kt 7, K×R; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Kt—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., R×Kt; 2 R—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 5; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c.

No. 1760, "Excelsior, No. 3."—No solution. The author's intention is 1 Kt—B 5, followed if K×Kt by 2 Q—R 5, &c., with variations, but 1..., B—B 5 or Kt 6 is unanswerable, because if as designed, 2 Kt—Kt 7, the Bishop either shuts out or captures the Queen.

No. 1761, "Give and take."—1 Kt—Q 5, K—B 4; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—Q 7; 2 B—B 2 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×P; 2 B×P ch, &c. If 1..., any other move; 2 Q—R 4 ch, &c.

No. 1762, "X-ray."—1 Q—K Kt 2, K—K 4 or ×Kt; 2 R×Kt, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R×Kt, &c.

No. 1763, "A Turkey Gobler." Four solutions.—First: 1 Kt—Kt 4, P—K 5; 2 P—K 4, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1..., P×Q or else; 2 Kt×K P ch, &c. Second: 1 B×Kt, P—Q 5; 2 Q—B 6 or Kt×Q P, &c. If 1..., P—R 5; 2 Kt×Q P ch, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Kt×Q P ch, or Kt×K P ch, &c. Third: 1 Q—R 3, B×Kt; 2 Kt—K P ch, &c. If 1..., P—Q 5; 2 Kt—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Kt×Q P ch, &c. Fourth: 1 P—Q 3, P—Q 5; 2 Q—B 6, &c. If 1..., P—K 5; 2 P—Q 4, &c.

No. 1764, "Buds and Blossoms."—1 P—Q 7, K—B 5; 2 P×Q (becomes Kt), &c. If 1..., K—Q 3; 2 P×Q (becomes B), or Q—Q sq ch, &c. If 1..., Q×P; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., Q—Q Kt sq, Q B sq, or Q sq; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 dual continuations.

No. 1765, "Fleur de lis."—1 Q—Q 8, K×Kt (Kt 6); 2 Q—Kt 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt (B 6); 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt (K 3); 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P×Kt (B 6); 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q×R P ch, &c. Solved also by 1 Kt—K 7 ch, K×Kt; 2 B—Kt 5, &c.

No. 1766, by C. C. W. Sumner.—1 Q—Q 4, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes.

No. 1767, by A. C. White.—1 Q—B 5, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weeks.

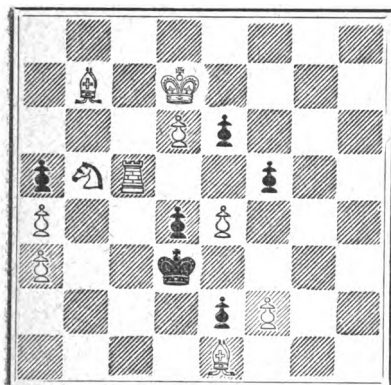
No. 1768, by Dr. F. Bonner Feast.—1 Q—R 4, K×P; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P×B P; 2 Kt—Q 7, &c. If 1..., P—K 6; 2 Kt—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., P×K P; 2 Q—Kt 4, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 Kt—K 7 ch, &c.

# PROBLEMS.

No. 1781.

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

BLACK.



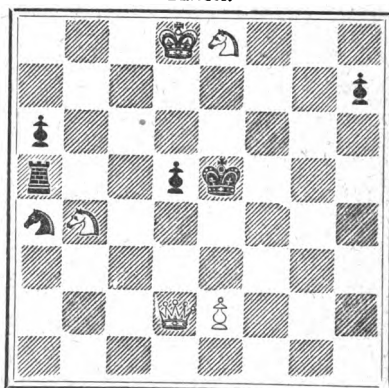
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1782.

By Dr. F. BONNER FEAST,  
Birmingham.

BLACK.



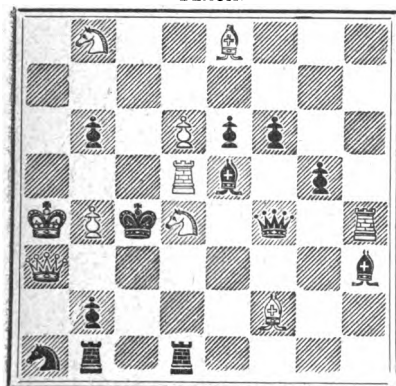
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1783.

By A. C. WHITE,  
New York.

BLACK.



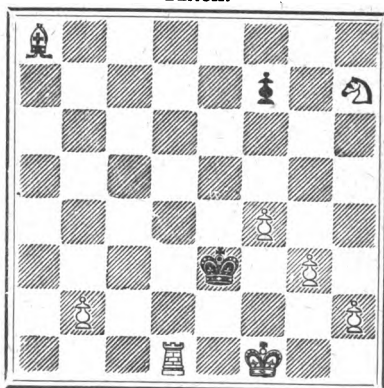
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1784.

By F. W. WYNNE,  
Dudley.

BLACK.



WHITE.

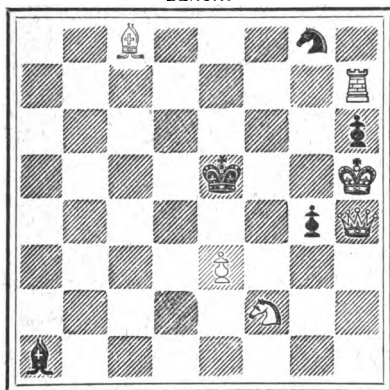
White mates in four moves.

# PROBLEMS.

No. 1785.

By F. W. WYNNE,  
Dudley.

BLACK.



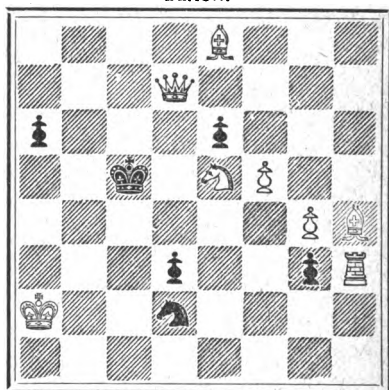
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1786.

By A. G. FELLOWS,  
Watford.

BLACK.



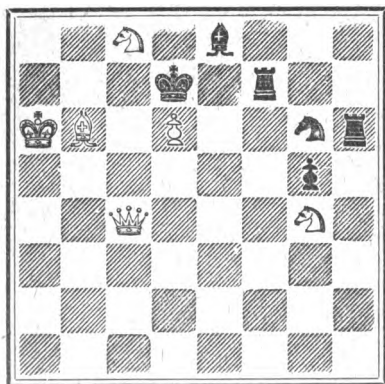
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1787.

By BENJAMIN S. WASH,  
St. Louis, U.S.A.

BLACK.



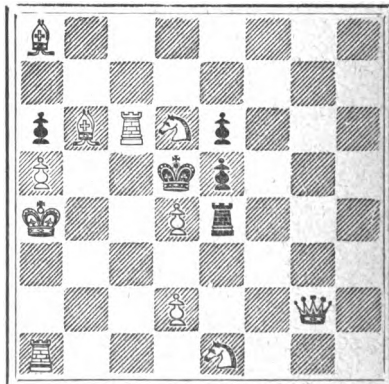
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1788.

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

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in  
five moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

---

APRIL, 1903

---

## CHESS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.

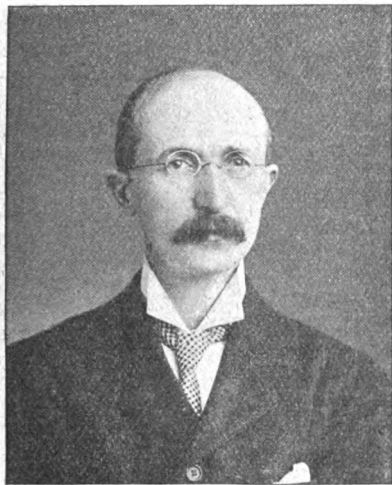
*(Continued from page 102.)*

**M**R. Thomas Taylor, of Plymouth, is a Cornishman by birth. He plays the top board for the county of Devon, in the absence of C. J. Lambert. He plays a fine attacking game, and is one of the best blindfold players in the county. He won the Plymouth Cup in 1893, 1896, 1899, 1900, and 1901. Having won it three years in succession, it became his property. He also won the new cup last year.

In the Handicap tourney this season, at the Plymouth C.C., Mr. Taylor was placed alone in Class I., and has to give Pawn and move to the other strong players.

On December 6th, 1901, a meeting was held at Dartmouth, for the purpose of founding a chess club, Mr. C. H. Moses in the chair. Mr. W. P. Ditcham, then Mayor of the town, was elected president, which office he still holds. Mr. C. J. Meads, who with Mr. C. H. Hill, first originated the idea of the club, was appointed hon. sec. The club became at once affiliated to Devon County Chess Association.

In April, 1902, the County Association held its first Congress. It took place at Exeter, and lasted a week. A full account of the meeting is to be found in the May

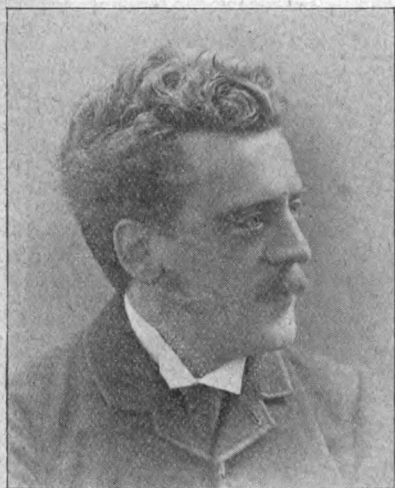


Mr. T. TAYLOR.

*Photo by W. Heath & Co., 21, George St., Plymouth.*

number of this magazine, last year. In Class I., C. J. Lambert was first with a score of 8; C. Tracey second, with  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; and T. Taylor third, with 6.

The first match by correspondence between Devon and Kent, played in 1902, resulted in a win for Devon by  $26\frac{1}{2}$  to  $17\frac{1}{2}$ . For the scores, see *B.C.M.* for July last year. Kent did not put anything like such a strong team in the field as they did against Yorkshire. Meanwhile, matters were progressing rapidly in Cornwall, too. "Queen's Knight" says: "Emulating the enterprise displayed by Devon, Cornwall promises soon to have its County Chess Association. Invitations to the ball were issued by Mr. Dancer through a letter addressed to the *Western Morning News*. In Mr. Dancer, who was formerly general hon. sec. of the Hampshire Chess Association, the supporters of the movement have the right man, and it is just possible that Devon may some day have to look to its laurels."



MR. PHILIP J. DANCER.

Photo by G. West & Son, Southsea.

The *Sussex Chess Journal* of October 20th, 1890, gives an account of the formation of the Hants C.C.A. "Mr. Blake moved Mr. Philip Dancer for general hon. sec., pointing out that Mr. Dancer possessed three important qualifications for that office—great enthusiasm for the game, that he was very painstaking, and his willingness to undertake duties which would undoubtedly be onerous."

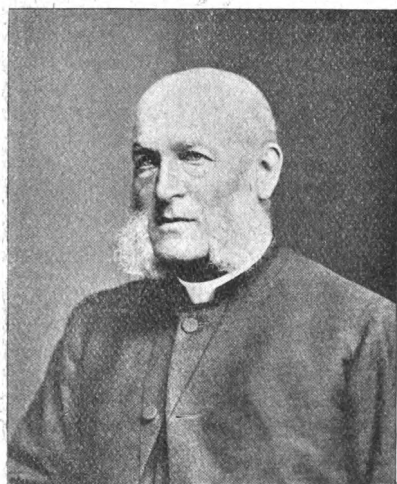
The Cornwall County C.A. was founded at Truro, April 14th, 1902. The rules adopted were those of the Kent Association, adopted also by Devon. President, Lord St. Levan; vice-presidents, F. Marsh, Esq. (Ruan), Dr. J. Clark (Truro), A. Strauss, Esq., ex-M.P. (Camborne), Dr. Carlyon (Truro); general hon. sec., Philip J. Dancer, Mullion; assistant sec., A. J. Mewton, Truro.

At a meeting of the council, held at Truro, in the summer, the hon. sec. submitted his first quarterly report, in which it was stated that, besides the officers already mentioned, there were 66 affiliated and unaffiliated members. It was proposed that Cornwall play Devon a match over the board, at Truro, on the first Friday in October, the teams to consist of 20 a-side. Mr. Dancer was asked to captain the Cornish team. Mr. Dancer assured the meeting that he would fearlessly study nothing but the interest of the county as a whole. He knew full well that Cornwall stood but a poor chance against Devon, but nevertheless, a good beating would bring them to a sense of their own weakness.

A county tournament was proposed to be held during the coming season, and to be open to the affiliated clubs. The clubs affiliated to

the C.C.C.A. are, with their hon. secretaries:—(1) Penzance. R. Davy; (2) Truro. W. E. Greenfell; (3) Penryn, H. Tonkin; (4) Wadebridge, C. Dowswell; (5) Helston, C. Hoadley; (6) Camborne, H. Robinson; (7) Falmouth, C. Masson Fox; (8) Redruth, Wm. Tangye, junr.; (9) St. Mawes, A. Hayward; (10) Newquay, Dr. Hardwick; (11) St. Austell, W. Boxhall.

The Devon and Cornwall Tourney, at Plymouth, had for its strongest supporters in Cornwall, Mr. R. Davy and the Rev. Prebendary Philip Hedgeland. A biography, with portrait of Mr. Hedgeland, was published in 1889, in the December number of the *Western Magazine*, Plymouth.



Rev. Prebendary P. HEDGELAND.

Photo by Fradelle & Young, Regent St., London.

matches against Plymouth, Truro, Camborne, Falmouth; but lately has withdrawn from match play.

The semi-final for the 'Bremridge' Cup, season 1901-2, had to be played off twice, as the first time it was a tie. This match, played at Plymouth, produced the following scores:—

EXETER.						PLYMOUTH.					
Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Tracey	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Rounsell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Nicholson	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. F. Cooper	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. W. Rikeard	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Dobson	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. S. Stoneman	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>						<hr/>					
4						2					

The final round for the county cup was played at Teignmouth, between Exeter and Torquay. Score:—

EXETER.					TORQUAY.				
Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. M. Frean	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Tracey	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. G. Drake	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. P. Kindell	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Nicholson	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Ball	...	...	...	1
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	...	1	Rev. A. H. M. Hare	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Mr. E. D. Fawcett was the only Devonian who took part in the Kent Congress in May, 1902, at Tunbridge Wells. This gentleman, who is now among the strongest of Devon players, has been a chess player all his life. When sixteen, at school at Westminster, he drew a game with Dr. E. Lasker. Nearly four years ago, after travelling abroad, chiefly in Switzerland, he settled in Devonshire, and used to play regularly with the present writer. Two years ago he took up his residence at Totnes, and became an important member of both the Totnes and the Torquay Clubs. With a knowledge of the openings equal if not superior to any other chess player in the county, Mr. Fawcett is a fine simultaneous player. Like Mr. T. Taylor, of Plymouth, he can successfully conduct at least two blindfold games at the same time. Mr. Fawcett is a keen motorist, riding a three-horse power "Excelsior." He has also done some good work in photography, notably colour photography, in which fascinating art he makes his own plates for the Lipmann process. He is known to two classes of readers besides those of motor-cycling papers, namely to philosophers as the author of "The Riddle of the Universe," which appeared ten years ago; and to the ordinary public as a writer of some half-dozen novels, of which, perhaps, the best known are "The Secret of the Desert," and "Hartmann the Anarchist." He is at present engaged in a new edition of "The Riddle," into which he is putting a great deal of entirely new work.

On August Bank Holiday, Mr. T. W. Stainthorpe, for a long time an important member of the Totnes C.C., whilst conducting engineering works for that town, and later, for Buckfastleigh, gave a display of Living Chess. He and Mr. C. T. Blanshard played two book games, before a large number of spectators, at the Friendly Society's Fete; the exhibition concluded with a Knight's Tour, blindfold, conducted by Mr. Blanshard, also with living pieces. Mr. Stainthorpe left England for South Africa during the past month.

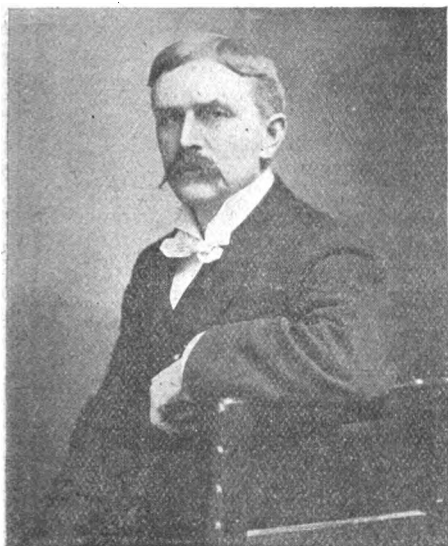
Not satisfied with the *Western Morning News*, *The Devon and Exeter Gazette*, and the *Western Times* chess columns, another column yet was added to West of England papers. The *Western Daily Mercury* (Plymouth) started its column, the combined work of C. T. Blanshard and Philip J. Dancer, on Friday, August 8th. Mr. Blanshard, who initiated the column, acted as general editor, whilst Mr. Dancer wrote "Cornish Notes," and both by his writing, and his personal influence, did much to promote interest in chess in his county.

One of the first actions of the newly-formed Cornwall C.C.A., under the secretaryship of Mr. Dancer, its founder, was to arrange a match between Cornwall and Devon, for October 3rd, to be played at Truro, twenty or more a-side.

On August 21st, Teignmouth had their first match in their new quarters, at the South View Club, when they played the recently formed Broad Clyst Club, winning by 5 to 3. This latter club was founded by Mr. E. Palmer, who has been for some years past one of the strongest, and, at the same time, one of the most influential members of the Exeter C.C.

West countrymen taking part in the Southern Counties' Congress, September, 1902, were: Dr. Dunstan and Mr. T. Taylor, both Cornishmen by birth; Rev. H. Bremridge and Mr. E. D. Fawcett, Devon; and Major Rawlins, Somerset. An account of the Congress, by the present writer, illustrated by photographs by Mr. H. Ward, Surrey, appeared in this magazine October last.

The opening meeting of the season 1902-3, of the Devon County Chess Association, took place on Wednesday, September 24th, at Exeter. The three gentlemen elected to represent Devon in the S.C.C.U. were Messrs. S. Passmore and Arthur Baker, both of London, and Mr. G. W. Cutler, of Exeter. The selection committee for match play was appointed as follows: Rev. H. Bremridge, and Messrs. C. J. Lambert, E. Palmer, T. Taylor, and W. Ball. Among the visitors were Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles,



Mr. H. L. BOWLES.



Mrs. RHODA A. BOWLES.

*Photo by Elliott & Fry, Baker Street, London.*

Mr. T. Winter-Wood, and Mr. H. L. Bowles. Mr. and Mrs. Bowles have spared neither time nor money in supporting the royal game in the West. Mr. H. L. Bowles, whose chess career dates from the time when, being still quite a lad, he defeated his father in a game. This was in 1866. He was an early member of the Swansea C.C., and, at the time of leaving that town for Exeter, in 1878, he could claim to be second to none in that district. The Exeter C.C. in those days met at the Literary Society's

Rooms, in Bedford Circus. Mr. Bowles could hold his own against most of the habitués: Messrs. Fox, Newman, Sheppard, Surridge, and others; whilst with Mr. C. J. Lambert, of five games played the score was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  each. In 1881 he moved into the Metropolitan district, and was an active member of the "Isleworth," "Great Western," and "Railway" Chess Clubs for some years. Later, he joined the City of London C.C., and was there promoted to Class I. Mr. Bowles' record in London is a fine one. Of the first 128 games played in club matches and tournaments, he scored 100 wins, 14 draws, and 14 losses. When the Metropolitan C.C. was founded, he was one of the original members, and is now its vice-president. He is also president of the South London Polytechnic Club. For the excellent portrait block of Mr. Bowles we are indebted to the kindness of the editor of *Womanhood*. Of Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles a biography has already appeared in these pages. Her efforts on behalf of chess are well known and highly appreciated.

The chief item of the programme was a match between North and South Devon. Full score:—

NORTH DEVON.				SOUTH DEVON.			
Mr. C. J. Lambert	...	...	1	Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	0
Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	...	1	Mr. G. M. Frean	...	...	0
Mr. G. F. Thompson	...	...	0	Mr. T. W. Bourne	...	...	1
Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	0	Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	1
Mr. E. Palmer	...	...	1	Mr. G. F. Pollard	...	...	0
Mr. Spencer Cox	...	...	0	Mr. Ellison Pearse	...	...	1
Rev. P. J. Wodehouse	...	...	0	Mr. A. S. Stoneman	...	...	1
Mrs. Rhoda Bowles	...	...	1	Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Gundry	...	...	1	Rev. A. H. N. Hare	...	...	0
Mr. E. V. Hawkins	...	...	0	Mr. E. B. Clark	...	...	1
Mrs. Knapp	...	...	1	Mr. A. D. Brown	...	...	0
Mr. Bailey Toms	...	...	1	Major Kelsall	...	...	0
Miss M. Hunt	...	...	1	Mr. F. G. Carter	...	...	0
Mr. T. W. H. Taylor	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Daw	...	...	1
Mr. A. W. Lea	...	...	0	Mr. C. Baker	...	...	1
Major Shewell	...	...	1	Mr. W. Hawkes	...	...	0
9				7			

Mr. C. T. Blanshard then gave an exhibition, conducting two different Knight's Tours, blindfold, at the same time.

The first chess match ever played between the counties of Devon and Cornwall took place on October 3rd, at Truro. Full score:—

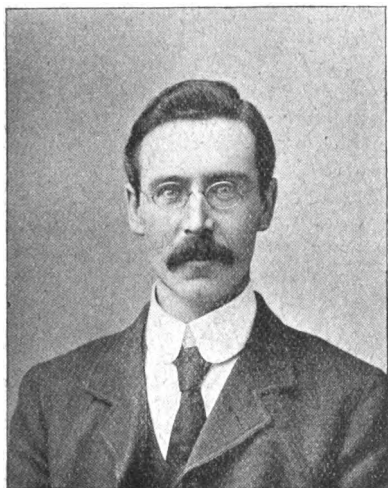
CORNWALL.				DEVONSHIRE.			
Mr. P. J. Dancer	...	...	0	Mr. T. Taylor	...	...	1
Mr. H. Masson Fox	...	...	1	Mr. H. L. Bowles	...	...	0
Mr. R. Davy	...	...	0	Mr. G. M. Frean	...	...	1
Mr. A. Mayne	...	...	0	Mr. C. F. Cooper	...	...	1
Mr. F. H. Pascoe	...	...	1	Mr. E. D. Fawcett	...	...	0
Dr. F. Carlyon	...	...	1	Mr. W. W. Rickard	...	...	0
Mr. S. Y. Williams	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Phillips	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Trethewey	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. W. Hooper	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Dowsell	...	...	1	Rev. H. Bremridge	...	...	0
Mr. T. G. Mead	...	...	1	Mr. A. S. Stoneman	...	...	0
Mr. W. E. Grenfell	...	...	0	Mr. Ellison Pearse	...	...	1
Dr. Butlin	...	...	1	Col. R. D. Bennett	...	...	0
Mr. C. E. Harby	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. R. Bowles	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. R. Pascoe	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. T. Blanshard	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$

Mr. A. Menhenick	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Whitby	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Tonkin	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Waad	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Boxhall	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Langdon	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Leslie Hall	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. H. R. Kruger	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Hoadley	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. H. D. Nicholson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Retchford	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. Winter-Wood	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Preston	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. S. Nicole	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Knowles	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Pryer	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Marsh...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Daw	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. T. Robinson	...	...	...	...	0	Rev. W. Moyle	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. Jenkins	...	...	...	...	1	Miss M. Hunt	...	...	...	...	0

15½

9½

The West of England chess players taking part in the North and South match by correspondence, 1902-3, 126 a-side, are: Messrs. Passmore, Lambert, Tracey, T. Taylor, Dancer, Mears, Bernard, Fawcett, Bourne, Palmer, Ball, and Pollard.



Mr. A. S. STONEMAN.

Photo by W. Heath & Co., 24, George St., Plymouth.

Mr. Arthur S. Stoneman, of Plymouth, resigned the secretaryship of the Plymouth C.C., which he had ably filled for three years. Mr. H. Dobson was pressed to take over the duties of hon. sec., but he declined. The post is now held by Mr. Walter P. Weekes.

Mr. Stoneman learned chess from his parents when quite a boy, but did not take seriously to it until he joined the Plymouth C.C., some eight years ago. Last season he won the president's prize for the "Plymouth Gambit" Tournament, with a score of 13 wins and only 1 loss. At the Devon and Cornwall Tourney he tied for first place in Class II. Mr. Stoneman was hon. sec. of the Plymouth Incorporated Mercantile Association for two years, of which body he is now vice-chairman.

Devon is engaged in two county correspondence matches this season, one with Kent—played last year for the first time, Devon won—and the other with Norfolk.

An international chess match by correspondence was started on January 6th this year, the conductors of it being Mrs. F. F. Rowland, of Kingstown, Ireland, and Mr. Philip J. Dancer, of Mullion, Cornwall, but the English players are not confined to the West of England.

In the *Western Morning News*, as well as in the *Western Daily Mercury* of January 28th, appeared a list of 69 pairs of players, the rest of them, making the number up to 102 a-side, appeared in the *Western papers* March 4th.

Devon played two friendly matches in London, during the Christmas holidays. The first one, at the City of London C.C., against Kent, which won by  $17\frac{1}{2}$  to  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . The second was against the Metropolitan C.C., at their rooms, when the visitors were again defeated, this time by 13 to 7.

The Devon-Cornwall return match, played at Plymouth, January 23rd, was a bare win to the larger county, showing clearly that Cornwall is stronger in chess. The scores are given in the February number of the *B.C.M.*

As a fitting conclusion to Mr. Blanshard's interesting article, we have much pleasure in reproducing the following abbreviated biographical sketch, which appeared in the *Phonetic Journal*, November, 1896, and we trust that he will long be spared to continue in his position as chess editor of the *Western Daily News*,—the most "brainy" column now published in the United Kingdom.



MR. C. T. BLANSHARD.

*Photo by Maull & Fox, Piccadilly, London.*

Mr. Charles Thomas Blanshard was born on the 26th January, 1852, at Leeds. He is the son of the Rev. Richard Blanshard, M.A., of Lincoln College, Oxford, and is a descendant of a man who was at one time famous as a reporter and shorthand author. This ancestor, Mr. William Isaac Blanshard, was a barrister-at-law, and to quote his own words, "near twenty years a practiser of the art [of shorthand] in Westminster Hall." He reported many important trials, and was engaged by Warren Hastings to take notes of the proceedings at the hearing of the charges against him. In 1779 he published his system of shorthand, which is now one of the forgotten methods of the past.

His living descendant spent four years at Clifton College, gained a scholarship in natural science at Queen's College, Oxford, at the first trial, followed this by taking a first-class in chemistry and physics in 1874, being the first person at Oxford University to take a first-class in both these subjects. In the year 1875 he was elected a fellow of the Chemical Society. It was not till 1880 that he took up the study of phonography. His experience with this system was very satisfactory, and in 1882 he began teaching it to others. In 1891 he submitted himself at the teachers' examination of the National Phonetic Society, and gained the diploma.

In the following year—1892—being firmly convinced that the time had arrived when shorthand should be taken up seriously at the University, he started the Oxford School of Shorthand. He made several praiseworthy attempts to get from the University authorities a public recognition of the

teaching of shorthand. But notwithstanding the support of such men as Professors Max Müller and Sayce, the President of the Magdalen College, the Provost of Queen's College, and others, and the active assistance of Dr. Gray and Dr. Neil, his efforts were not crowned with success. Universities move slowly, but even Oxford does move.

Mr. Blanshard has made teaching the business of his life. Since taking his degree in 1875, he has been teaching chiefly in public schools. Natural science, shorthand, and modern languages are subjects of tuition to which he has paid great attention. He speaks both French and German, and has travelled abroad—sometimes with pupils—in nearly every country in Europe, including Norway, Sweden, and Russia. Three of his continental trips were made alone in a 'Rob Roy' canoe.

He has contributed to some of the phonographic magazines, and has written a great deal on chemical subjects in the pages of the *Chemical News*, the *Philosophical Magazine*, and other periodicals. He is the compiler of three little books dealing with the pastime—or study—of chess, a game that seems to possess great fascination for several leading phonographers. This series, entitled "Chess Master Play," gives the best games played in international tournaments and matches since 1887, and is illustrated with diagrams. The first two volumes Mr. Blanshard published himself; the third is brought out by the British Chess Company. "I am not a strong player," Mr. Blanshard declares; but on that point probably his opponents at the game could speak with greater impartiality. That Mr. Blanshard's skill as a chess-player is of no mean order, may be gathered from the fact that he still plays for the University in their matches with London and other clubs.

He is fond of mountaineering, and has been an enthusiastic cyclist since 1869. He rode an "ordinary" until the safety made its appearance. Some bad accidents fell to his lot on the high machines, but on the later form of bicycle he enjoys a good spin whenever time and opportunity are propitious.

The photos of the Rev. H. Bremridge, and Mr. W. Gundry, which appeared in our last number, are by Browning, Exeter.

---

## CHESS LITERATURE.

---

Messrs. G. Routledge and Sons, Limited, will shortly publish the fourth edition of the Rev. E. E. Cunningham's "Modern Chess Primer." In this edition (which has been carefully revised) the British Chess Code is omitted, the blank being supplied by 50 pages of fresh matter (games and end-games). The price will be 2/-, in boards; 3/6, handsomely bound. The same firm is also bringing out a new edition of the British Chess Code. The compilers, in compliance with repeated demands, have prepared separate regulations for correspondence and telegraphic play. It is hoped that this enlargement of the work will tend to secure the favour with which it has been generally received.

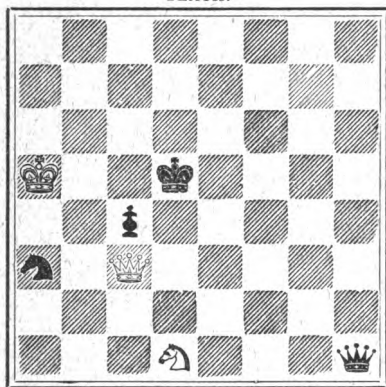
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

*(For solutions see page 157.)*

No. 21.

BLACK.

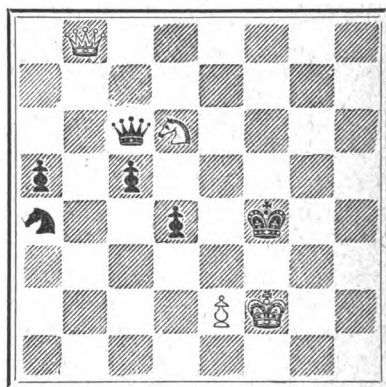


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 22.

BLACK.

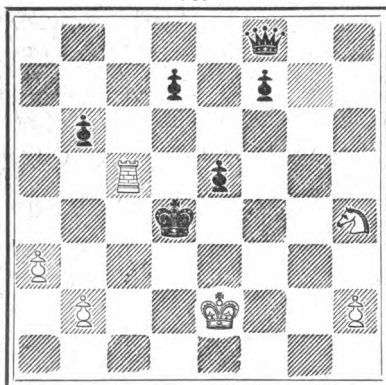


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 23.

BLACK.

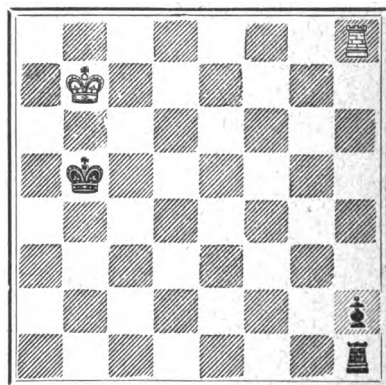


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 24.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Black win with or without the move.

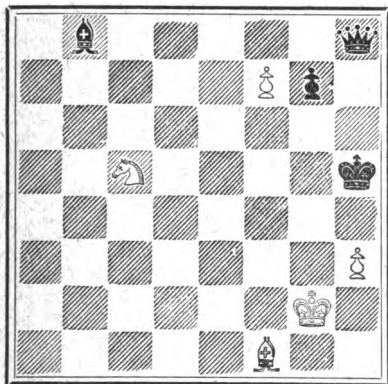
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 157.)

No. 25.

BLACK.

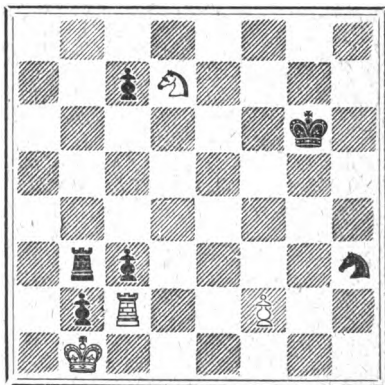


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 26.

BLACK.

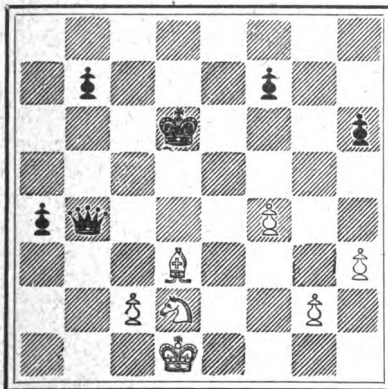


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 27.

BLACK.

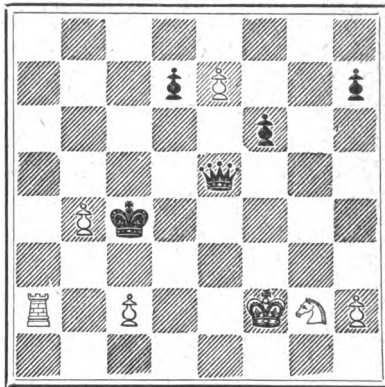


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 28.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

## THEORY OF THE RUSSIAN GAME.

BY PROF. BERGER, GRAZ.

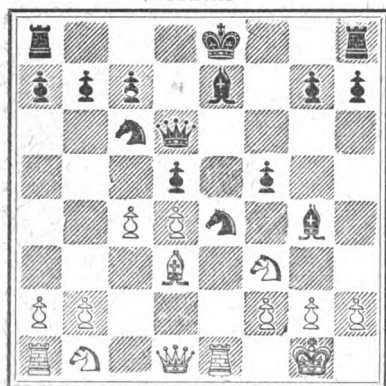
(See page 49.)

**W**E published in our February number an article on the Petroff Defence, by Herr Schlechter, from the *Deutsches Schachzeitung*, and we promised a further contribution to the subject by Prof. Berger, whose article to the February number of our German contemporary is appended. The point in question is the play arising from 10..., Q—Q 3, a move played by the English amateur, Mr. C. H. Sherrard, in a match against Mr. Loman, who in turn exploited the move at the Hanover Tournament last year with successful results.

Position after Black's 10th move:—

Q—Q 3.

— BLACK.



WHITE.

After the moves—

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

Professor Berger says:—I play 11 Kt—B 3. The Knight attacks the Pawn on Q 4, and Black is unable to Castle immediately, because, after 12 Kt × P, Black has no satisfactory equivalent for the sacrificed Pawn. Winning the Pawn on Q 4 in return, either by 12..., Kt × Q P?; 13 B × Kt, or by 12..., B ×

Kt; 13 Q × B, Kt × Q P; 14 Q—B 4 (or Q—R 3, if Black Castles on the Queen side) should not be attempted.

Black must therefore remove the attack on the Q P by exchanging pieces, or attempt a counter attack.

Of the counter attacks, only (A) 11..., B × Kt, and (B) 11..., Kt—Q Kt 5, need perhaps be examined, because as we know, 11..., Kt × Q P is bad on account of B × Kt.

Under (A), after 12 Q × B, Kt × Q P; 13 Q—K 3, the three following variations (a), (b), (c) may be considered:—

- (a) 13... Kt—Q B 3 or K 3, or P—B 4, or Q—B 4 or K 4; 14 Kt × P, and Black loses the Pawn on K B 4.
- (b) 13... Kt × Kt; 14 P × Kt, Kt—Q B 3; 15 B × P, and Black must either forego Castling or lose the Pawn on Q 4 [If 15..., P—Q 5, White replies with 16 Q—R 3, P—K Kt 3; 17 B—K 6, &c. 15..., P × P; 16 B—K 6, Q—Q 6; 17 Q—B 4 is likewise disastrous for Black].

- (c) 13... P×P; 14 B×Kt, P×B; 15 Kt×P, Q—Q sq; 16 R—Q sq, P—B 4; 17 Kt×P [K—B 2; 18 R×Kt, B×Kt; 19 Q—B 3 ch, &c.], and White wins.

Under (b), after the moves 11..., Kt—Q Kt 5; 12 P×P, Kt×Q Kt (inevitable at this point: 12..., Kt×B ?; 13 Q×Kt, Kt×Kt; 14 P×Kt, Q×P ?; 15 B—Kt 5); 13 P×Kt, Kt×P; 14 P—B 4, a position results in which Black loses as follows: 14..., Kt—B 3 [Kt—Kt 5 and Kt—B 5 lose a piece, the first by Q—R 4 ch and P—B 5; the latter by P—B 5]; 15 Q—R 4 ch, and Black has no better move than Q—Q 2, on account of the threatened B—R 3 (if K—B sq; 16 R×B, and if K—Q sq, 16 Kt—Kt 5); 16 Q×Q is now played, and as is easily seen, White has a winning position.

The removal of the attack on the Pawn at Q 4, by exchanging pieces, would give the following results:—

- (a) 11..., P×P; 12 Kt×Kt, P×Kt; 13 B×P, Castles [Castle Q R ?]; 14 B—K 3; or 13..., B×Kt; 14 B×B, Castles K R; 15 B—K 3. The Black game is weak at Q B 5, offering a definite object of attack for White. He threatens to play R or Q—B sq, and it must be admitted that White has the advantage. If 14 B—K 3, B—B 3, then 15 Q—B sq, B×Kt; 16 B×B, Kt×P; 17 B×P, R—Kt sq; 18 B—K 4, can be played.
- (b) 11..., Kt×Kt; 12 P×Kt, Castles [Castles Q R ?]; 13 R—Kt sq, and Black is already on the defence. Apart from the fact that, after 13..., P—Q Kt 3, the attack by 14 R—Kt 5, P×P; 15 B×P ch, K—R sq; 16 R—Q 5, Q—Kt 3; 17 R—Q 7 appears to succeed, the following play ensues in reply to either 13..., P—Q Kt 3, or 13..., Q R—Kt sq, viz.:—14 P—K R 3, B×Kt; 15 Q×B, P×P; 16 B×P ch, K—R sq; 17 B—B 4 with B—Q 5, and White obtains the superiority. Evidently Black ought not to play 14..., B—R 4, because of the reply 15 P×P, Q×P; 16 R—Kt 5, B×Kt [Q×P ?; 17 P—Q 5]; 17 Q×B, Q×Q; 18 P×Q, for the Pawn on B 4 cannot be protected on account of the threatened move P—Q 5. If 16..., Q—Q 2, White replies with 17 B—B 4 ch, K—R sq; 18 B—K 6, &c. The results of the play in these variations lead to the conclusion that Black loses valuable time by his tenth move, Q—Q 3.

## SOLUTIONS TO CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES BY M. TROITZKY.

(See pp. 154–5.)

No. 21.—1 Q—B 6, Q—K 8+ [Or 1..., Kt—Kt 4 (Kt 8), or 1..., P—B 6; 2 Kt—K 3+ wins Q or mates next move]; 2 Kt—B 3+, K—B 4; 3 Q—Kt 6 mate.

No. 22.—1 Q—K R 8, Q—Q 4 (a, b); 2 Q—Kt 7, Q—Kt 4; 3 Q—K B 7+, K—Kt 5 [Or 3..., K—K 4; and White mates in two moves]; 4 Q—B 3+, K—R 5; 5 Kt—B 5+ wins Q. (a) 1..., Q—Q 2 or Kt 3 or R 3, or Kt or P moves; 2 Q—B 6+, K—Kt 5; 3 Q—Kt 6+, K—R 5; 4 Kt—B 5+ wins Q. (b) 1..., K—Kt 4 (5); 2 Q—Kt 7+, K—R 4; 3 Q—R 7+, K—Kt 4; 4 Kt—B 7+, K—B 5; 5 Q—R 4+, K—B 4; 6 Q—Kt 5+, K—K 3; 7 Q—Kt 6+ wins Q.

No. 23.—1 R—B8, Q×R; 2 Kt—B5+, K—B4; 3 P—Kt4+, K—B3; 4 Kt—K7+, K—B2; 5 Kt×Q, and one of the Rook Pawns will Queen.

No. 24.—1 R—R7, K—B4; 2 K—B7, K—Q4; 3 K—Q7, K—K4; 4 K—K7, K—B4; 5 K—B7, K—Kt5; 6 R—Kt7+ [Or 6 K—Kt8, K—Kt6; 7 R—K Kt7+, K—B5, &c.], K—B6; 7 R—K R7, R—KB8!; 8 R×P, K—Kt6+ and wins. In positions of this kind, a draw is possible only when the White K can take the opposition on his 4th rank, as in the following example (Place White K at Q B4, R at K R5; Black K at Q R7, R and P as before): 1 R—R5+, K—Kt7; 2 R—Q Kt5+, K—B7; 3 R—K R5, K—Q7; 4 K—Q4, K—K7; 5 K—K4, K—B7; 6 K—B4. If now 6..., R—K B8, then 7 R×P+, K—Kt8+; 8 K—Kt3, defending the R.

No. 25.—1 Kt—Q7, B—Q3; 2 P bec. Q, B×Q; 3 Kt—K5, Q—Kt sq; 4 B—B4, Q—R2 (a); 5 B—Q3, Q—R3; 6 B—K2 ch, K—R5; 7 Kt—B3 ch, K—R4; 8 Kt—K5 dis. ch, and gives perpetual check or wins Q for Kt. (a) 4..., Q—R sq; 5 B—K2 ch, and Kt wins Q.

No. 26.—1 R×B P, R×R; 2 K×P, R moves; 3 Kt—K5 ch wins R.

No. 27.—1 P—B3, Q×K B P; 2 P—Kt3, Q—K4; 3 Kt—B4 ch, K—Q4; 4 Kt×Q, K×Kt; 5 K—Q2.

No. 28.—1 R—R8, Q×P (a); 2 Kt—K3 ch, K—Kt4; 3 Kt—B5, Q—K4 (b); 4 R—R5 ch, K×P; 5 R×Q, P×R; 6 Kt—Q6, K—B6; 7 Kt—K4 ch, K×P; 8 Kt—B6. (a) Checking is useless; e.g., 1..., Q—Q5 ch; 2 K—B sq, Q—Q8 ch; 3 Kt—K sq. (b) 3..., Q×P; 4 R—Q Kt8 ch, K moves; 5 R×Q.

## OBITUARY.

**I**T is with deep regret that we record the death of Mr. Samuel Tinsley, of London, the well-known player and chess editor of *The Times* and the *Kentish Mercury*, who died very suddenly on February 26th, in the 56th year of his age. He was born at South Mims, near Shenley, Hertfordshire, on January 13th, 1847, and was the seventh son of a seventh son, and with his demise there passed away the last of the three brothers who founded the well-known publishing firms of Tinsley Brothers, and Samuel Tinsley & Co. Their father was a gamekeeper at South Mims, and the deceased was one of a large family who necessarily had a hard upbringing. He never had a day's schooling, and when quite a boy followed his brothers Edward and William, who had already commenced business in London, to the Metropolis. He first found employment at Hookem's Library, in Bond Street, W., and then under his brothers, who had established themselves in Catherine Street, Strand. He founded the firm of Samuel Tinsley & Co., in Southampton Street, Strand, in 1872, in the days when the three-volume novels at 3/6 were the fashion. This business was afterwards taken over by F. V. White & Co.

He was from his early publishing days an enthusiastic chess player, and devoted much attention to the game at the period when Steinitz, Zukertort, Blackburne, Bird, Hoffer, and other great players made a chess centre of Simpson's Divan, in the Strand—now in process of rebuilding. He finally devoted most of his time to chess play professionally, soon becoming known as one of the most brilliant simultaneous players of the day, in which capacity he occasionally visited provincial chess centres, and was always a welcome guest. Speaking of his abilities as a player, Mr. G.

E. H. Bellingham, the well-known Midland amateur, writes :—"Mr. Tinsley furnishes one of the few examples of a really strong player who obtained his strength during middle age. He was admittedly never quite in the first flight, but his games were always highly original and entertaining. He was essentially of the attacking school, and perhaps it was a disregard of caution that prevented his taking higher positions in tournament play. Still, on several occasions he did very well, notably at Manchester in 1890. Personally, some years ago, we had much to do with Mr. Tinsley, and upon one occasion organised a tour for him for simultaneous play in the Midlands. It was in exhibitions of this kind that he particularly shone, and our recollection is that he established a splendid record as well as earning the good opinions of all who met him."

In the year 1893, in a tournament played at Simpson's Divan, he tied for second place with Mason and Teichmann, the first prize being won by Blackburne. He also competed at Hastings in 1895, and at London in 1899, but doubtless owing to press of literary work was unable to do himself justice. He was an omnivorous reader, gifted with wonderful memory, and possessing a strong sense of humour. These faculties, combined with a highly nervous temperament, caused him to be a keen observer and critic of men and things, as we found some years ago, during a short visit of his to Yorkshire, about which time (1893) he contributed many interesting articles to this journal. During the past few years he devoted much time to the study of chess problems, and it is stated that his collection runs into thousands of positions. He was an indefatigable correspondent, and took quite parental pleasure in the efforts of his solvers, one of whom—the Rev. Doctor Waller, of Faringdon, Berks—wrote the Editor of *The Times* as follows :—" . . . His name will live in my memory as a most painstaking and sympathetic teacher, whose treatment of chess has lifted it above the level of a pastime into an instrument of mental training for practical life."

The mortal remains of Mr. Tinsley were interred on March 4th, at Lewisham Cemetery, after a service at Lewisham Road Baptist Church, into which the body, enclosed in an English oak panelled coffin with brass fittings, was borne on the shoulders of deceased's sons, Messrs. Edward, Samuel, Henry, and Frank Tinsley. The hymn "Till he come" was sung, and the pastor (the Rev. E. D. de Russet) gave an impressive address, which was followed by the singing of the hymn "Sleep on, beloved." Whilst the coffin was being carried out of the Church by deceased's sons, the "Dead March" from *Saul* was played on the organ. There was a large congregation at the Church and a great number of people at the graveside. Amongst those who sent floral emblems of sympathy and regard were the proprietors of the *Kentish Mercury*, the Rev. E. D. and Mrs. de Russet, the pastor and deacons of the church, the senior, junior, and women's Christian Endeavour Societies, the choir, the teachers of the Sunday School, the members of the "Men's Own," the Coldbath Mission, the College Park Wesleyan Bible Class (Lewisham), the Lewisham branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, &c. It should be stated that Mr. Tinsley died in the Church before referred to. He attended a lecture given by the pastor on denominational principles, and joined in the subsequent discussion of the subject. After speaking Mr. Tinsley went to resume his seat, and almost immediately succumbed to syncope, never recovering consciousness.



### THE MONTE CARLO TOURNAMENT.

**A**S soon as it became known that the committee had decided to have a two-round tourney, and to admit only fourteen competitors, there was much curiosity as to who those competitors should be. It was hoped, of course, that the world's champion, Dr. Lasker, would be one of them, and rumour said that he had sent in his name. He, however, has accepted an important post as mathematical professor at St. Louis, and had arranged so many professional chess engagements in the United States that he had to forego competing at Monte Carlo on this occasion. It was also hoped that M. Janowski, the champion of France, and winner of last year's Hanover Tourney, would have made up his quarrel with the French officials, and sent in his name; but this was not to be. The most disagreeable incident of all, however, was in connection with the entry of M. Tchigorin. He announced his intention to compete, and journeyed all the way from St. Petersburg to Monte Carlo, only to find that he had to retire from the contest, because on account of some public statements he had made which were displeasing to Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, the president of the tourney, the latter declared he would have nothing to do with it, and probably threatened to withdraw his handsome prizes if M. Tchigorin were allowed to compete. This *contretemps* of course put the committee in a great fix, but they decided to keep the Prince, and therefore to exclude M. Tchigorin, to whom we are glad to hear that at any rate they offered pecuniary compensation, for he had been expressly invited to come, and take part in the tourney. There was no other representative of Russian chess, and the only representatives of France were M. Taubenhaus and a Col. Moreau, the latter hitherto unknown to fame, whom, however, the committee accepted to make up the required number. Our own country was represented by Messrs. Teichmann and Mason. Now that Mr. Blackburne has retired, the latter is our sole remaining English expert who is able at all regularly to frequent foreign tourneys. He is at times a very strong player, but a very uncertain one, and therefore it was a pity we had not another string to our bow, for we cannot exactly reckon Mr. Teichmann as an Englishman, though he has long been a resident with us. There are members of our metropolitan clubs, and strong amateurs in the country, like Mr. Atkins, who could make a good show against the best men on the continent, but the difficulty is that they could not leave their employments for a sufficient time, or else that in many cases they could not

afford to do so. America had the U.S. champion Mr. Pillsbury and Mr. Marshall to fight for her, and Italy had Signor Reggio. Dr. Tarrasch and Herr Mieses entered the lists for Germany, but Austro-Hungary had no less than five representatives, namely Messrs. Albin, Marco, Maróczy, Schlechter, and Wolf. The great battle began on February 10th, and proceeded each day, except Thursdays and Sundays, according to a fixed programme, which provided that no player should have the first or second move in two succeeding games. In the second round of the contest it was arranged that those who had had the second move in the first round should have the first move, and altogether it appears to have been conducted with the greatest impartiality and fairness. Unfinished games had to be played out on the Thursdays. It would be impossible for us to follow all the vicissitudes of the conflict. There were mistakes and oversights, as there are in every tourney, one player even going so far as to leave his Queen unintentionally *en prise*; but on the whole the standard of play was decidedly high, and the games in general of far greater interest than is usual in such contests, partly owing to the more lively openings selected, and partly to the more attacking play in those openings which are generally apt to be dull. This may perhaps be accounted for in some degree by a natural desire to win one of Prince Dadian's prizes for brilliancy, but as in the case of Mieses with his Danish gambits, it may be attributed to a real belief that an attacking opening, even with initial sacrifices, pays the best. While on this part of the subject, we feel bound to specify the magnificent play of Marshall in his game with Pillsbury, and in his second one with Teichmann, when he broke down under the severe mental strain. The fact is that the strain of a two-round tourney is so great that it enormously handicaps all but the strongest constitutions, as was seen by the mistakes and oversights to which we have alluded, most of which occurred in the second round. Another feature of the Monte Carlo Tourney this year was the closeness of the running for the chief prizes among so many of the top scorers even to the last, several of them being separated from each other by only half a point. This, of course, made the struggle more interesting to outsiders, but must have been nervous work for the combatants. The chief prizeman, Dr. Tarrasch, is now the winner of no less than six international tourneys, the others being Breslau, 1889; Manchester, 1890; Dresden, 1892; Leipsic, 1894; and Vienna, 1898. After the latter he determined to rest upon his laurels, and engage in no more tourney play; but his friends pretty well knew that his retirement would be only temporary, and that he would not for long be able to resist the fascination of the call to arms. The other combatants are all so well known, excepting Col. Moreau, that there is no need to say anything about them at present, save that nearly all were placed in the final score list pretty much in the positions they were expected to obtain, and that Dr. Tarrasch was very fortunate with at least two games.

Prince Dadian was unfortunately summoned back to Russia on February 22nd, by the death of his brother, Prince Nicholas of Mingrelia, so that he was only present during 12 days of the Monte Carlo Tourney. His urbanity and generosity were much appreciated by all the masters, whom he entertained, together with the committee, at a grand banquet

before he left, and it was by his suggestion that a compensation of 1,500 frs. was sent to Tchigorin. A consultation game, ending in a draw, was played between him and Mr. Pillsbury on one side, and Messrs. Tarrasch and Hoffer on the other.

There were twenty-six recognised book openings utilised, three of which were made use of in more than half the total games, namely the Ruy Lopez, Queen's Gambit, and Sicilian. As last year the Sicilian again comes out with far the best record for Black in answer to 1 P—K 4, and this not, as was the case last year, because adopted by the stronger players against the weaker, for this year it was more frequently adopted by the leading players among one another. Except for this instance the results do not call for much attention. White won on 75 occasions, and Black on 65. The openings most frequently used were:—

	Played	White won	Drawn	Black won	White's percentage
Ruy Lopez ...	49	20	13	16	54·08
Queen's Gambit ...	24	11	5	8	56·25
Sicilian ..	22	6	1	15	29·54
Petroff ...	11	2	6	3	45·45
French ...	12	5	5	2	62·50
Queen's Pawn ...	9	3	3	3	50·00

The following table gives the scores in full, and also indicates the result of each game with or without first move. W=White, B=Black. The first figure in each column gives the result of play in the first round; the second figure the result of the second round.

	Albin	Marco	Maroczy	Marshall	Mason	Mieses	Moreau	Pillsbury	Reggio	Schlechter	Tarrasch	Taubenhaus	Teichmann	Wolf	First round	Second round	Total
Albin ...	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	W	B	5	3	8
Marco ...	—	I	—	O	O	I	I	O	I	O	O	O	O	O	I	8½	15½
Maroczy ...	I	I	I	—	O	I	I	I	I	I	O	I	O	I	8	11	19
Marshall ...	O	I	O	I	—	O	O	I	I	I	O	O	I	O	6½	5½	12
Mason ...	I	O	O	O	O	I	—	O	I	O	O	O	O	O	5½	5	10½
Mieses ...	I	O	O	O	O	I	I	—	I	O	I	O	O	I	7	6	13
Moreau ...	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	—	O	O	O	O	O	0	0	0
Pillsbury ...	I	I	I	I	O	I	O	I	—	I	I	O	I	I	9½	9	18½
Reggio ...	I	O	O	O	O	I	O	I	O	—	O	O	O	O	3½	4	7½
Schlechter ...	I	I	I	I	O	I	I	I	O	I	—	I	O	I	8½	8½	17
Tarrasch ...	I	I	O	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O	—	I	O	9	11	20
Taubenhaus ...	I	I	O	I	O	O	I	O	I	O	O	O	—	O	5½	5	10½
Teichmann ...	I	I	O	I	I	O	I	I	O	I	I	O	I	—	9	7½	16½
Wolf ...	I	O	I	O	I	I	O	I	O	O	O	I	I	—	5½	8½	14

The inter-play among the first seven leaders shows results manifestly favourable to Mr. Pillsbury, with a score of  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ;—the others read Maroczy, 7; Schlechter and Tarrasch,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  each; Teichmann,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ ; Marco,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ ; and Wolf,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ .

The latest scores in the North v. South Correspondence Match are as follows: South,  $119\frac{1}{2}$ ; North,  $93\frac{1}{2}$ .

Pillsbury and Marshall have returned to England for the American cable match, they both, of course, will play over the boards.

Prince Dadian of Mingrelia asks us to announce that he is not taking part in the match Kiev *v.* St. Petersburg, and that he has no knowledge of the localé of the Kiev Club.

The contest for the Northern Counties Inter-County Championship has resulted in favour of Lancashire, who defeated Cheshire, at Manchester, on March 28th. A full report will appear in our next number.

The prizes for the most brilliant games in the late Hanover Tourney were awarded by the judge (Dr. Tarrasch) to Mr. Napier, for his game with Herr Bardeleben, and to Dr. Olland, for his game with Herr Wolf.

The Congress of the Devon County Association will take place at Exeter, commencing Easter Monday, April 13th. The hon. secretary, Rev. H. Bremridge, Winkleigh, N. Devon, will be glad to furnish full particulars on application.

Kent Association.—The Annual Congress will take place at Canterbury this year, starting June 1st and concluding on the 6th. The programme will embrace an open first-class amateur tournament, with first prize not less than £10; a second-class open tournament; the Kent championship tournament; an extra tournament, ladies' open contest, and other interesting items, including match East Kent *v.* Hastings, on Whit-Monday. The hon. secretary of the Canterbury Chess Club, Mr. H. J. Stone, 20, St. George's Terrace, will be glad to furnish further particulars on application.

The Vienna Chess Club is organising a Masters' Tourney, in which the King's Gambit Accepted will be obligatory. It will begin about April 15th, and will be in two rounds, but only ten of the most noted masters will be invited to compete. M. Janowski has deferred the answer to his invitation till he receives a formal one, and sees the programme. He, however, requests that his name may be removed from the list of members of the Masters' International Chess Association, and says that this decision is irrevocable. There will be no regular prizes in this tourney, but a certain sum will be allotted to each game according to merit.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* is responsible for a report that a proposal for a novel telegraph match between Europe and America was to be laid before the competitors at Monte Carlo. It is proposed that the two teams shall consist of recognised masters only, seven on each side, and the best that can be obtained at the time being. That each European master shall play three games by cable with each American master, making 21 games in all for every combatant, and the victory, of course, would be determined by the total scores on each side. For prizes and a trophy and other expenses it is computed that a sum of 7,500 dollars or £1,500 would have to be raised. Dr. Lasker, on hearing of the scheme, gave it his strong approval, but we hardly think, with the American Congress at St. Louis in prospect, that it is likely to be realised for the present.

This is how Pillsbury prepared himself for the Monte Carlo contest. At Moscow, about the middle of December, he first played 14 simultaneous games blindfold, which must have been with strong players, for he only won 4, lost 3, and drew 7. Then, shortly afterwards, he took on, blindfold, no less than 22 opponents at once, who were evidently not so strong, as he defeated 17 of them, lost only one game, and drew the rest. But the *séance*, not counting an interval of 1 hour 40 minutes, lasted ten hours, and one game was 60 moves long. Pillsbury played with marvellous rapidity, for in 600 minutes he made no less than 675 moves! With fewer but stronger opponents, he afterwards repeated these performances at Berlin and the Hague, the strain of all which must have been both great and lasting, and very risky so short a time before an international tourney of great importance in which he was to play.

The return match between North Manchester and Huddersfield was played at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, on March 14th, and resulted as follows:—

NORTH MANCHESTER.										HUDDERSFIELD.									
Mr. W. B. Shaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Denham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. H. Halley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. F. Lines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Brodsky	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. Denham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. C. Earle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Duke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. B. Lund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. U. Rotheray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Burtinshaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Liversedge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Hawes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Chrispin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Crawford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Halstead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. L. Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Tyas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Riley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. J. Madell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. McBride	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Littlewood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. R. Brooks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. B. Hepworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>										<hr/>									
7										5									

Oxford University v. Wilts Oxonians.—This annual match between the University Chess Club and a team of Old Oxonians from Wilts, arranged by the Rev. J. F. Welsh, took place at Oxford, on March 5th. The visiting team, who were entertained to lunch before the match at the Japanese Café, in the 'High,' where the club now meets, were glad to find the 'Varsity team so strong this year and its prospects so good. Score:—

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.					WILTS OXONIANS.				
Mr. H. D. Roome...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. F. Davidson	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. J. F. Welsh	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Bumpus	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Schomberg	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Taylor	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. R. E. Coles	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. C. von Ernsthause...	...	...	...	0	Rev. E. Wells	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. N. Foster	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Rowlands	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Plaice...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Wigan	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
4 $\frac{1}{2}$					2 $\frac{1}{2}$				

Tournament in South Wales.—We were compelled by want of space to defer notice in our last issue of an interesting tournament promoted by the Cardiff Club, which attracted 61 entries. The "sudden death" princi-

ple operated, and the first round was contested on January 31st, the remaining rounds being played on successive Saturdays until the final contest, on February 14th. The tournament, which took place at the Cardiff Club, Y.M.C.A. Buildings, was formally opened by the club's president, Mr. D. A. Roberts, M.P., who said that the contest had been organised for the purpose of increasing the interest in chess playing in South Wales. The prize-winners were: first, Mr. A. W. Daniel, Bridgend; second, Mr. L. W. P. Lewis, Newport; third and fourth, Messrs. F. R. Granfield and R. Podmore, Cardiff; fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, Messrs. C. R. O. Hughes, J. H. Davies, L. H. Jones, and J. E. Knight, Cardiff. The arrangements were in the hands of the joint secretaries, Messrs. A. H. N. Reddaway and A. C. Forrest.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—The remaining semi-final tie was contested at the Station Hotel, Dudley, on Saturday, March 14th, and resulted in an easy victory for the home team. The finalists are thus Worcestershire and Leicestershire, who will meet at Birmingham, probably on April 25th. Score:—

WORCESTERSHIRE.				SHROPSHIRE.			
Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Parry	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Frank Brown	...	...	1	Mr. E. Arblastar	...	...	0
Mr. H. Le Patourel	...	...	1	Mr. G. H. Lock	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Wilkins	...	...	1	Mr. J. C. Douglas	...	...	0
Mr. F. G. Butcher	...	...	1	Mr. E. Groom	...	...	0
Mr. D. Campbell	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. P. Hughes	...	...	1	Mr. G. E. Ramsden	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Griffiths	...	...	1	Mr. C. Groom	...	...	0
Mr. T. Young	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Forrest	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. M. Jenkyns	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Greenhalgh	...	...	0
Mr. S. Andrade	...	...	1	Mr. W. Allbuary	...	...	0
Mr. G. A. Probert	...	...	1	Mr. J. T. Eachus	...	...	0
Mr. H. B. Bennett	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Thomason	...	...	0
Mr. F. L. Jelf	...	...	1	Mr. W. J. Berryman	...	...	0
12 $\frac{1}{2}$				1 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Southern Counties Chess Union County Championship.—Surrey v. Kent, played at City of London Club, February 28th.

SURREY.				KENT.			
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Sturton	...	...	0
Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	0	Mr. E. Cresswell	...	...	1
Mr. H. G. Barlow	...	...	1	Mr. E. Provis	...	...	0
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Felce	...	...	0
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Pritchard	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. James	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Eastwood	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	0	Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	1
Mr. T. R. Harley	...	...	1	Mr. H. Storr Best	...	...	0
Mr. M. Shaw-Stewart	...	...	0	Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	1
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock	...	...	1	Mr. R. F. James	...	...	0
Mr. F. Hauff	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mrs. Anderson	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. T. Marshall	...	...	1	Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	0
10 $\frac{1}{2}$				5 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Gloucestershire v. Wiltshire.—This match, in the Western division of the Southern Counties Union Inter-county Championship contest, was played on March 14th, at the Guildhall, Bath. With this success Gloucestershire wins the section, and enters the final against the winners of the North-East and South-East sections.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.										WILTSHIRE.									
Mr. N. Feddon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Rev. Gordon Rose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. J. Edwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Rumboll	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Norris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1	Rev. J. T. Chatto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0
Mr. F. U. Beamish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Rev. J. F. Welsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. J. Templar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. C. Plaister	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. Schomberg	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. F. Sutton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. O. Hunt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. B. Borrowdale	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. T. Perry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. J. Woodrow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Byrnes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. Fear Hill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. R. Rickman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Wills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Harding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. W. Beaven	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. L. Daniell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. W. A. Wilkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. H. A. Foxwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½	Mr. H. G. May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*½
Mr. F. G. Perrin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. J. Crompton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. H. Tuckett	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. E. E. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/> 9½										<hr/> 6½									
* Adjudicated.																			

In concluding a series of notes on Damiano's Chess Treatise, the *Cheltenham Examiner* chess editor writes:—

"In examining Damiano's play it should be remembered that 400 years have passed since he learned to play chess. He and Lucena, and a few more now forgotten, were the earliest pioneers in the analysis of modern chess—followed and improved upon by Ruy Lopez, Salvio, Greco, and others, and Philidor much later; himself now an "Old Master." There were, long before, analysts in what to us is ancient chess, but of course all their work became useless to practical players when the changes were effected of the moves of Q and B. So it will be, at some distant period, with all the chess analysis of the 20th century. But chess will continue—the King of games, as it was when the chess Queen could move but one square at a time, and as it was to Damiano.

An early specimen of the Queen's Gambit, from Damiano's treatise, 1512:

WHITE.		BLACK.		be superior to his.	
1	P—Q 4	1	P—Q 4	4	P—Q B 3
2	P—Q B 4	2	P×P	5	P×P
3	P—K 4	3	P—Q Kt 4	6	P—Q Kt 3
4	P—Q R 4			6	P×P
Note by Sarratt, 1813:—If he take				7	B—Q 2
your R P with his Kt P, you must take				7	B×B
his P with your B, and then move your				8	Q×B 2
Q Kt to its B 3, and your game will				8	Q—Q 2
				9	Kt×Q.
				10	Q×Q

Yorkshire Chess Association.—In the annual County Tournaments which have just been brought to a conclusion, 100 players have taken part, this number being 26 in excess of that in any previous year. The entries were in three classes of strength: 33 in Class A, 24 in B, and in C, 43. Appended are the results of the concluding rounds in each division.

## CLASS A (County Championship).

## SEMI-FINAL.

Mr. W. Atkinson (Hull) beat Mr. A. Denham (Huddersfield).  
Mr. J. J. Shields (Hull) beat Mr. C. W. Jeffrey (Leeds).

## FINAL.

Mr. W. Atkinson (Hull) beat Mr. J. J. Shields (Hull).

Mr. Wm. Atkinson, the present Yorkshire champion, held that honour in 1898, the next year he was defeated in the semi-final, and in 1901 and 1902 he survived to the final round, a record of powerful and consistent play which is certainly remarkable.

## CLASS B.

Mr. J. B. Oates (Dewsbury), Mr. G. Barron (Hull), and Mr. J. H. N. Peel (Leeds Blenheim), the survivors of the former rounds, played a final pool, which resulted in Mr. Oates taking first prize and Mr. Barron second.

## CLASS C.

## SEMI-FINAL.

Mr. A. Bishop (Bradford) beat Mr. J. Leng (Pontefract).  
Mr. P. Chignell (Hull) beat Mr. H. H. Holroyd (Sheffield).

## FINAL.

Mr. P. Chignell (Hull) beat Mr. A. Bishop (Bradford).

Northern Counties Chess Union.—The second social meeting, promoted by the Northern Executive for the purpose of increasing good fellowship among the members of the Union and unattached chess players in the North of England, took place at Park House, Claremont Park, Blackpool, commencing March 4th and concluding Saturday the 7th. The programme, which described the general arrangements "as 'free and easy,' in order to combine chess playing with social enjoyment," comprised 'Major' and 'Minor' tournaments, with corresponding consolation contests, and attracted 24 competitors, whose numbers were increased by interested members and friends, the total company mustering between 40 and 50, and including many ladies, whose ability in the 'Whist Drives' and Ping Pong contests was a marked feature. Among those present during some part of the meeting, but not competing in the play, were Mr. Jas. Burtinshaw (captain Cheshire county team), Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), Mr. Rhodes Marriott (treasurer N.C.U.), Mr. R. Whitaker (Bradford), and the hon. secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown, who was unable to be present until the Friday, but whose official duties were kindly undertaken by the Union President, Mr. A. E. Moore, to whose able direction of affairs must be credited the success of the meeting. On the Friday evening a full attendance of the Executive took place to consider communications from the Southern Union and the Scottish Chess Association. A letter was also read from the City of London Club, declining to arrange a match with the N.C.C.U. on 100 or 150 boards during the present season, as had been suggested by the Union. A challenge from the Scottish Chess Association was accepted, and it was suggested that the match be played on May 30th, in Edinburgh, on 25 boards. A letter from the secretary of the Southern Union (Mr. Schomberg) stated that the London Chess League had expressed a

desire to join the forthcoming conference on National Federation and send three representatives, and that the City of London Chess Club had asked for an assurance that in the constitution of the proposed Federation the status of the club shall equal that of any one of the three Unions. The question of the representation of these bodies was discussed, and the meeting recorded its opinion that the whole of London ought to rank equal to one of the unions, Northern, Midland, and Southern. The following were elected to represent the N.C.C.U. at the conference: Mr. A. E. Moore (president), Mr. I. M. Brown (hon. secretary), Mr. G. Howitt (Yorkshire), Mr. C. Platt (Cumberland), Mr. T. A. Farron (Lancashire), and Mr. R. Marriott (Cheshire).

The details of play are appended:—

#### FIRST-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

First prize, £3 3s.; second prize, £1 11s. 6d.

##### FIRST ROUND.

Mr. E. Spencer (Manchester) beat Mr. F. Downey (Newcastle).  
Mr. F. C. Carroll (N. Manchester) beat Mr. T. A. Farron (N. Manchester).  
Mr. F. H. Halley (North Manchester) beat Mr. W. Rea (Wakefield).  
Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport) beat Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Lincoln).  
Mr. F. P. Wildman (Leeds) beat Mr. A. Wolstencroft (Stockport).  
Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch (Manchester) beat Mr. C. W. Roberts (Bradford).  
Mr. C. H. Wallwork (Manchester) and Mr. A. E. Moore (North Manchester) byes.

##### SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Carroll (North Manchester) beat Mr. Halley (North Manchester).  
Mr. Wildman (Leeds) beat Mr. Wahlutuch (Manchester).  
Mr. Lund (Stockport) beat Mr. Moore (North Manchester).  
Mr. Wallwork (Manchester) beat Mr. Spencer (Manchester), after one drawn game.

##### THIRD ROUND.

Mr. Carroll (North Manchester) beat Mr. Lund (Stockport).  
Mr. Wallwork (Manchester) beat Mr. Wildman (Leeds).

##### FINAL ROUND.

Mr. F. C. Carroll (N. Manchester) beat Mr. C. H. Wallwork (Manchester).

#### SECOND-CLASS TOURNAMENT.

First Prize, £2 2s.; second prize, £1 1s.

##### FIRST ROUND.

The Rev. N. S. Jeffery (Blackpool) beat Mr. C. Platt (Carlisle).  
Mr. J. H. Beard (Manchester) beat Mr. A. J. Smith (Malton).  
Messrs. A. Thomas (Bradford), W. Burrows (Carlisle), W. E. Bradshaw (Blackburn), H. L. Overt u, W. C. Barrett, and J. Kay (Manchester), byes.

##### SECOND ROUND.

Mr. Thomas (Bradford) beat Mr. Overt u (Manchester).  
Mr. Burrows (Carlisle) beat Mr. Bradshaw (Blackburn).  
Mr. Barrett (Manchester) beat Mr. Kay (Manchester).  
The Rev. N. S. Jeffery (Blackpool) beat Mr. J. H. Beard (Manchester).

##### THIRD ROUND.

The Rev. N. S. Jeffery (Blackpool) beat Mr. Burrows (Carlisle).  
Mr. Thomas (Bradford) and Mr. Barrett (Manchester) drew twice, and the latter then retired.

##### FINAL ROUND.

Mr. A. Thomas (Bradford) beat the Rev. N. S. Jeffery (Blackpool).

In the consolation tourney, for players of the first class, Messrs. T. A. Farron (North Manchester) and A. Wolstencroft (Stockport) reached the final and drew; the prizes were divided. In the second-class consolation tourney the first prize was taken by Mr. C. Platt (Carlisle), and the second by Mr. W. E. Bradshaw (Blackburn).

In referring to the meeting the *Bradford Observer Budget* says:—"No one who has taken part in chess matters for the past ten or fifteen years can have failed to be struck by the extremely cordial—almost brotherly—feeling that has lately grown up amongst the players of the North, and more especially those of Yorkshire and Lancashire. The Northern Counties Union, in the promotion of the Blackpool Tournament, and other events which bring the players into more intimate personal relationship with each other, has had no small share in bringing about this happy state of affairs. May its shadow never grow less."

Chess in Scotland.—On Monday, 16th February, the "Burns" C.C., Glasgow, held their annual smoking concert in the Victoria Hotel. There was a good turn-out of members and friends we understand, and a pleasant social evening was spent. Prizes were presented, as under, to the successful competitors:—Championship (Mr. Stevenson's prize), won by Mr. J. Birch, junr. Handicap—1st prize (presented by Mr. A. Murray, president) won by Mr. J. Young, junr.; 2nd prize (presented by Mr. J. Russell, vice-president) won by Mr. A. Murray. A prize was given for best record in club matches by Mr. F. Lacaille, and won by Mr. R. Macdonald. This season the club has played eight matches, winning six and losing two. The two matches lost were those with Glasgow Chess Club.

The championship of Stirling C.C. has been won by Mr. G. Dickie, after a tie with Mr. H. W. Coster.

Stirling County v. Glasgow C.C.—The annual match between teams representing Stirlingshire and Glasgow C.C. was played at Station Hotel, Stirling, on Saturday afternoon, 7th March, there being 20 players a-side. The "County" team was drawn from Stirling, Bridge of Allan, and Falkirk Clubs. Glasgow Club put forward a mixed team, so far as strength was concerned, many of the regular match players being unable to attend. At Glasgow last year the "County" was defeated by 7 games, but on the present occasion, a well-contested match ended in a win for Stirlingshire by 5 games. The visiting club was entertained to tea after the match. Score:—

STIRLINGSHIRE.				GLASGOW C.C.			
Mr. A. U. Gray, Stirling	...	...	1	Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	0
Dr. Wyse, Falkirk	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Gilchrist	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Simpson, Falkirk	...	...	0	Mr. W. Black	...	...	1
Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. M. Finlayson	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Coster, Stirling	...	...	1	Mr. J. Borthwick	...	...	0
Mr. James Simpson, Falkirk	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. M'Kee	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Owen, Stirling	...	...	0	Mr. W. M. Bremner	...	...	1
Mr. T. Blair, Stirling	...	...	0	Mr. W. Gibson	...	...	1
Mr. J. Harvey, Stirling	...	...	1	Mr. J. Leith	...	...	0
Mr. J. F. Sinclair, Stirling	...	...	1	Mr. W. T. Logan	...	...	0
Mr. Robert Lindsay, Stirling	...	...	1	Mr. J. M'Donald, Glasgow	...	...	0
Mr. W. Smart, Bridge of Allan	...	...	1	Mr. T. M'Grouther	...	...	0
Mr. J. Weir, Falkirk	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. M'Donald, Paisley	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Clark, Falkirk	...	...	0	Mr. J. Conner	...	...	1

Mr. A. Brown, Stirling	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. B. Smith	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. E. Russell, Bridge of Allan	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. F. Sinclair	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. William Lindsay, Stirling	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. La Torre	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. M. Lupton, Stirling	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. M'Glashan	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. G. Muse, Falkirk	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. M. Thomson	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. William Brown, Stirling	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Parker	...	...	...	...	...	1

12½

7½

## Other club matches:—

Glasgow "Shawlands"	...	...	...	...	5½	v.	Glasgow "Queen's Park"	...	...	...	3½
Glasgow "Central"	...	...	...	...	7	v.	Glasgow "North Western"	...	...	...	5
Glasgow "Burns"	...	...	...	...	7	v.	Helensburgh	...	...	...	2
Glasgow "Queen's Park"	...	...	...	...	9	v.	"Athenæum"	...	...	...	4
Gourock	...	...	...	...	8	v.	Paisley	...	...	...	5
Uddingston	...	...	...	...	5	v.	Queen's Park	...	...	...	4

Glasgow v. Liverpool match.—This important fixture was played at Liverpool, on Saturday, 14th March, the Glasgow team having travelled South the previous afternoon. A deputation from the Liverpool Club met the visitors on arrival at the Lime Street Station, and conducted them to the Adelphi Hotel, where they stayed during the visit. By the kindly attention of the Liverpool men, Saturday morning was spent pleasantly as suited the various tastes of the visitors. Golfing parties to Hoylake and Formby were fixed, and others went sight-seeing—one of the main attractions being a trip through the White Star Liner, "Celtic." At one o'clock Lord Mayor Rutherford (who is also M.P. for the West Derby division of the city), with the Lady Mayoress, gave a civic reception at the Town Hall to the Scotsmen, and to a number of Liverpool guests. Thereafter the company assembled to luncheon in the banqueting hall, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. Rutherford had at his right hand Mr. Jas. Muirhead (president of the Glasgow Club), who was accompanied by the Lady Mayoress; while at his left he was supported by Mr. J. D. Harris (president of the Liverpool Club), with Miss Rutherford. Besides the Glasgow team, others present included Dr. Shaw, Major Ellis, Messrs. Wellington, A. Dod, Kaizer, Dawbarn, Greig, Kendall, Cairns, Sugden, Lomax, Guthrie, Bennett, E. Macdonald, G. Jones, Barber, Powell, Wild, Gardner, Phillips, A. Rutherford, C. H. Rutherford, P. R. England, and Mr. England, senr. The Lord Mayor, in a happy speech, welcomed his guests from Glasgow, and gave some interesting reminiscences of previous matches between the cities. Mr. Muirhead replied, thanking the Lord Mayor for his splendid welcome, and voiced the sentiments of the Glasgow Club in stating that "there was no club Glasgow had more friendly relations with than Liverpool." There being no formal toast-list, after Mr. Harris made a short speech, and Mr. Mills proposed, in felicitous terms, the Lord Mayor's health, adjournment was made to the ball-room of the Town Hall, where the match started at three o'clock. Several hundred spectators were invited to witness the play, and the spacious hall presented an animated appearance throughout the match, a large number of ladies (who showed a keen interest in the games) adding grace to the scene. The match was a very evenly contested one, the result being in doubt almost to the end. Most of the games were sound and solid rather than brilliant, though a very popular victory was

achieved by the Lord Mayor, playing in lively and aggressive style against Mr. J. D. Chambers, who failed to make good his defence to a determined King's side onslaught. Mr. Tait, with a good game, selected an unsound continuation, and had eventually to strike his colours to Mr. Kaizer. Most of the other games were drawn, and a few adjudications left the score much as it was, Liverpool winning by two games. For Glasgow, wins were granted to Messrs. McKee and Finlayson, and for Liverpool, to Messrs. Cairns and Greig. Saturday's score represents the best which Glasgow has yet been able to make against the Liverpool Club, who have been consistent victors in all previous contests. Both teams were thoroughly representative of the two clubs, and appeared well matched in strength. After the match the teams dined together at the City Hall, Eberle Street, when the customary toasts were given, and an enjoyable evening passed quickly. The whole day's programme was brilliantly successful, thanks to the Lord Mayor's generous hospitality, and to the Liverpool Club's complete arrangements for the match and for banqueting and otherwise entertaining their guests. The match was, in various respects, quite an unique one, and the Scottish team, though beaten, thoroughly enjoyed their visit South. Score:—

LIVERPOOL.						GLASGOW.					
Mr. A. Dod ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Y. Mills ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Cairns ... ..				*	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Gilchrist ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Wellington ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. R. Longwill ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Rutherford ... ..				*	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Black ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Macdonald ... ..				*	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. J. Neilson ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. R. England ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. Murray ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. E. Gardner ... ..				*	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. M. Finlayson ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. W. Rutherford, M.P.					$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. D. Chambers ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Kaizer ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. Tait ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. Powell ... ..				*	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Borthwick ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. A. Greig ... ..				*	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Leishmann ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. H. Shaw ... ..				*	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Muirhead ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. R. Kendall ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. A. McKee ... ..					$\frac{1}{2}$
					$7\frac{1}{2}$						$5\frac{1}{2}$

\* Adjudicated.

London.—March is always a busy time in Metropolitan chess circles, because in addition to various county matches and League fixtures, the annual visit of the Varsity teams always gives increased interest to the events of the month. The first important match for notice is the contest between Lud-Eagle and Metropolitan, in the "A" division of the London League. Both these powerful clubs have been struggling hard for supremacy, and a keen fight was expected when they met on March 12th, but contrary to expectation the Lud-Eagle team won easily, and by this success practically secured first place in the competition. We append our usual record of matches, together with the tabulated results and full score of the interesting match referred to.

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

March	2nd	...	Lud-Eagle	...	16½	Insurance	...	3½
"	5th	...	West London	...	12	Lee	...	8
"	12th	...	Lud-Eagle	..	14½	Metropolitan	...	5½

March 12th ...	Insurance ...	9½	East London ...	9½
One game for adjudication.				
" 16th ...	North London...	12½	Lee ..	7½
" 17th ...	West London ...	12	Hampstead ...	8
" 18th ...	Battersea ...	13½	Bohemians ...	2½
Four games for adjudication.				
" 19th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	15	Brixton ...	4
One game for adjudication.				
" 23rd ...	Metropolitan ...	14½	East London ...	5½

## TABULATED RECORD OF MATCH RESULTS.

	I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Total.
Athenæum ... 1	—		I	I	I	I	½	½	0	0	I	I	
Battersea ... 2		—	I	I	I	0	I	I	0	0	I	0	
Bohemians ... 3	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brixton... 4	0	0	I	—	½	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	2½
East London ... 5	0	0	I	½	—	0			0	0	I	0	
Hampstead ... 6	0	I	I	I	I	—	0	I	0	0	I	I	7
Insurance ... 7	½	0	I	I	0	I	—	I	0	0	I	I	6½
Lee ... 8	½	0	I	I	I	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	3½
Lud-Eagle ... 9	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	—	I	I	I	11
Metropolitan ... 10	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	0	—	I	I	10
North London... 11	0	0	I	0	0	0	0	I	0	0	—	0	2
West London ... 12	0	I	I	I	I	0	0	I	0	0	I	—	6

## LUD-EAGLE.

Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. J. Curnock	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. S. Barlow	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. Howell	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	...	...	½
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. P. M'Eean	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. F. Hauff	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. P. J. Allingham	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. B. Pigg	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. Fazan	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. E. Anger	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. W. B. Alldritt	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. H. Wood	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. A. H. Wood	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Moore	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. A. Detmold	...	...	...	...	I

## METROPOLITAN.

Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Mortimer	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. G. Cole	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. G. Sergeant	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. T. E. Haydon	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Preston Hillary	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. F. N. Braund	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Greenwell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Bailey	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. S. Stewart	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. T. Cornwall	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Pullinger	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. W. Bowles	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Thomas Kelliher	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. Tripp	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Eastwood	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. J. Allnutt	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. W. T. Dickinson	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	...	0

14½

5½

Kent v. Essex.—This interesting county match was contested at the City of London Chess Club, on March 21st. Full score:—

## KENT.

Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. R. C. Griffith	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Cresswell	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. E. Provis	...	...	...	...	0

## ESSEX.

Mr. A. Emery	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. R. E. Ross	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Erskine	...	...	...	...	I
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Freeman	...	...	...	...	I

Mr. T. S. Mills ... ..	0	Mr. C. Hammond ... ..	1
Mr. A. Louis ... ..	1	Mr. E.W. Osler ... ..	0
Mr. J. H. Eastwood ... ..	0	Dr. Bonnefin ... ..	1
Mr. R. F. Barlow ... ..	0	Dr. Hanks ... ..	1
Mr. C. F. Corke ... ..	0	Mr. F. A. Toyne ... ..	1
Mr. B.W. Hamilton ... ..	1	Dr. Hart ... ..	0
Mr. W. H. Joanes ... ..	0	Mr. L. J. Zaak ... ..	1
Mr. W. B. Dixon ... ..	0	Mr. G. F. Williams ... ..	1
Mr. W. H. O. Smith ... ..	0	Mr. E. J. Gibbs ... ..	1
Mr. L. L.W. Penson ... ..	1	Mr. E. J. Randall ... ..	0
Miss Finn ... ..	1	Mr. G. Hofmeyer ... ..	0
Mrs. Anderson ... ..	0	Rev. H. R. Dodd ... ..	1
Mr. W. M. Brooke ... ..	1	Mr. R. L. Randall ... ..	0
Mr. T. H. Pritchard ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. F. Bodkin ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Captain McCaulis ... ..	1	Rev. J. Howell ... ..	0
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn ... ..	1	Mr. W. John ... ..	0
Mr. H. Butler ... ..	1	Rev. H. Leigh Lye ... ..	0
Mr. F.V. Louis ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F.W. Osborne ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Perkins ... ..	0	Mr. F.W. Markwick ... ..	1
Mr. W. H. Dray ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. J. Whitmarsh ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. R. Ropes ... ..	1	Mr. C. Roberts ... ..	0
Mr. W. J. Wheeler ... ..	1	Mr. R. W. Hooff ... ..	0
Mr. P. J. Penney ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Rev. G. H. Manbey ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Bayles ... ..	1	Rev. E. P. Gibson ... ..	0
Mr. R. G. Stonham ... ..	1	Mr. C. Living ... ..	0
Mr. C. H. May ... ..	0	Mr. F. Pepler ... ..	1

17 $\frac{1}{2}$ 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

The Surrey Association Trophy Contest.—The Club Trophy, maintained by the Surrey County Chess Association, for competition by the stronger clubs in Surrey, has this year been won by the Nightingale Lane Chess Club, with a clean score of 5; the other competitors being Battersea, Richmond, Redhill, South Norwood, and Thornton Heath. This is the first time Nightingale Lane Club (North London) has come out the winner, although it has competed for many years. This achievement is almost entirely owing to the untiring energy of its secretary, Mr. W. T. Marshall, who has succeeded in making the club one of the strongest in Surrey, and many of its members are constantly seen playing in the county team. The trophy is not won outright, but is held by the winning club for one year, but the club has also a commemorative medal presented at the same time, which it retains. The contest was instituted in 1883, since which time Brixton has won seven times; South Norwood, four; Battersea, four; and Croydon, New Cross, and Dulwich once each. We append tabulated results for present season, and full score of the deciding match.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	Total
Battersea ... ..	—	0	1	0	0	—	1
Nightingale Lane ... ..	1	—	1	1	1	1	5
Richmond ... ..	0	0	—	0	0	0	0
Redhill ... ..	1	0	1	—	0	0	2
South Norwood ... ..	1	0	1	1	—	1	4
Thornton Heath ... ..	—	0	1	1	0	—	2

NIGHTINGALE LANE.										SOUTH NORWOOD.									
Sir Wyke Bayliss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. J. Maas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. A. Hooke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Uber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. Bailey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. B. Baxter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Mudie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Henderson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. T. Marshall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Merrill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. Steers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. J. Walford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. Bee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Mullins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. E. Johnson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. M. C. Barton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. Arnold Green	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Stiller	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. Pollard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Whicker	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. Atkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Bailey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7										5									

A combined team of twenty players, representing both Universities, visited the head-quarters of the West London Club on March 19th, and after a most enjoyable encounter the home team won by three games majority. This is the first time the Universities have included the West London Club in their Metropolitan fixtures, but we understand that the match is likely to become an annual engagement. Full score :—

WEST LONDON.										OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.									
Mr. R. P. Michell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. E. I. Carlyle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. A. Webb, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Nicholls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. F. Davidson, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. S. Wood	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. M. Grundy, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. J. Snowden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Bateman, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. Paul	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. E. Wright, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. R. Witham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. A. G. Macgregor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. H. Bumpus, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. Eastman	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. Leatham, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. Lemmon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. A. Stead, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. R. Snowden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Taylor, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. R. E. Gardner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. A. C. von Ernsthausen, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. G. T. Dann	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. L. H. Goh, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. E. Williams	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. S. N. Foster, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. Moore-Kennedy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Paice, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. Reffold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. O. Glauert, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dr. L. Andriezen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. T. Lodge, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. Dyer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. S. Horrocks, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. E. Ford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. W. H. Frost	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Benson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11½										8½									

On Friday, March 20th, the combined Universities contested a match against the City of London Chess Club, and after a close contest the scores were 11½ to 9½ in favour of the club, and one game left for adjudication by Mr. Blackburne. Full score :—

CITY OF LONDON.										OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.									
Mr. W. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. C. E. C. Tattersall, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. Physick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. A. Webb, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. I. Carlyle, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. L. Davidson, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. J. Woon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. J. Snowden, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. F. E. Hamond	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. E. Wright, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. C. H. Lorch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. M. Grundy, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxford	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. Bateman, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Mr. F.W. Boff ... ..	I	Mr. B. Goulding Brown, Cambridge ...	O
Mr. W. T. Marshall ... ..	O	Mr. T. H. Bumpus, Oxford ... ..	I
Mr. E. Anger ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Taylor, Oxford ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F.W. Flear ... ..	I	Mr. G. Leatham, Cambridge ... ..	O
Mr. W. E. Allnutt ... ..	I	Mr. A. J. Prichard, Cambridge ... ..	O
Mr. S. Wood ... ..	I	Mr. A. C. von Ernsthause, Oxford ...	O
Mr. B. W. Hamilton ... ..	I	Mr. E. Paice, Oxford ... ..	O
Mr. E. M. Jellie ... ..	O	Mr. O. Glauert, Cambridge ... ..	I
Mr. H. G. Scantlebury ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. L. H. Goh, Cambridge ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Mercer ... ..	O	Mr. S. N. Foster, Oxford ... ..	I
Rev. D. E. Fotheringham ... ..	I	Mr. T. Lodge, Cambridge ... ..	O
Mr. R. H. Barrett ... ..	O	Mr. J. A. Horrocks, Cambridge ...	I
Colonel C. White ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. R. Greenhalgh, Cambridge ...	$\frac{1}{2}$

11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

\* Game referred for adjudication.

Oxford *v.* Cambridge.—The annual match between the Universities was contested at St. George's Chess Club, St. James' Street, W., on March 23rd, and resulted in an easy victory for the Cantabs by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ . At the close of time allotted for play two games were still in progress, and these were adjudicated by Mr. H. N. Pillsbury. Last year the match resulted in a draw. Score:—

## CAMBRIDGE.

## OXFORD.

Mr. H. A. Webb, Trinity ... ..	I	Mr. H. F. Davidson, Exeter ... ..	O
Mr. H. Bateman, Trinity ... ..	I	Mr. H. D. Roome, Merton ... ..	O
Mr. B. G. Brown, Trinity ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. H. Bumpas, St. John's ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Leatham, St. John's ... ..	O	Mr. W. M. Grundy, All Souls' ... ..	I
Mr. D. Glavert, Clare ... ..	I	Mr. H. Taylor, Balliol ... ..	O
Mr. L. H. Goh, Emmanuel ... ..	I	Mr. S. C. von Ernsthause, Balliol ...	O
Mr. T. Lodge, Trinity ... ..	I	Mr. S. N. Foster, Worcester ... ..	O

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

Universities' Cable Match.—The fifth annual match, Oxford and Cambridge Universities *versus* the American Universities, was played on March 27th and 28th, at the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, London, and at the Athletic Association, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Davidson, whose message, with the names of the English team, proposed Mr. H. N. Pillsbury as the American umpire in London. The following reply was received: "The Boston Athletic Association send greetings, with wishes for an interesting contest. Give players' colleges. Where are you playing? Pillsbury accepted with thanks." Mr. John F. Cook again acted as the English umpire in the States. He requested England to toss for move, this was done by Sir George Newnes and Mr. Pillsbury; the latter won the toss and took the move on the top, and consequent odd numbered boards. The reply, which included greetings from the Oxford and Cambridge team, was sent by Sir George Newnes. There was a capital attendance, as for the first time the public was permitted to witness the event, which hitherto has taken place at a private club, where none but members were allowed to enter. The Victoria Hall is one of the finest in the Criterion Restaurant—lofty and airy, with electric fans, lighted by electricity, and capable of holding some 200 people. The players were seated at one end of the room, which was roped off; one corner being allotted to Mr. Phillips and his assistants, who worked the telegraphic communications for the Commercial Cable Company. The tellers included

Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, Messrs. C. E. C. Tattersall (Camb.) J. E. Wright (Camb.), F. W. Clarke (Camb.), E. Paice (Oxford), and E. A. Michell (Oxford). The centre of the hall had six tables arranged for the public to "crowd" and watch the various moves made in the games, which were kept up to date by Mr. H. L. Bowles. The handsome new clocks, boards, and chessmen were kindly lent by the British Chess Company, of Stroud.

The only game decided on the first day was that between Sawin (Yale) and Davidson (Oxford). At the time of the dinner adjournment Davidson had decidedly the worst position, but his opponent having gained the advantage went in for 'fireworks,' and 'threw' a Knight at Mr. Davidson, which practically caused an explosion, for the American's game from this point went all to pieces, and four moves later—with the piece in hand—Davidson forked the Queen and Rook with his Knight, threatening dire disaster, to which Mr. Sawin replied—"Resigns." The winner was cheered again and again by his fellow players and the spectators, who were greatly interested in the exciting finish of the game. The next game was decided on the following day, when after a very hard struggle Webb (Camb.) and Rice (Harvard) agreed to draw after repetition of moves.

The game Bateman and Sewell excited great interest owing to its unusual character. First, Bateman offered a King's Gambit, which was declined; then he offered a sort of Evans on the Queen's side, by P—Kt 4, which was also declined. But many pretty variations occurred, and the game was finally lost by Bateman, who fought very hard for a draw. Roome (Oxford) played steadily, and, having won a piece for a Pawn, it looked as if he must win; but, owing to an oversight quite at the end in allowing the onrush of the Pawns, his opponent secured a sufficiently good position for Mr. Pillsbury to adjudicate it a win for America. Bumpus (Oxford) won his game very prettily; and the remaining game, between Goulding-Brown and Bridgeman (Harvard), reached a somewhat blocked position, in which the former had a passed Pawn to the good and Knight and Rook against Bishop and Rook. As it was a difficult position to decide, Mr. Pillsbury reserved it for careful analysis.

At the close of the proceedings, Mr. Davidson, president of the Oxford University C.C., proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to all who had so kindly assisted in making this interesting event so popular and successful. He especially mentioned Mr. Woolf, the manager of the Criterion, who had placed the beautiful hall at their disposal, the British Chess Co. for the capital materials kindly lent, the Commercial Cable Co., Mr. H. N. Pillsbury, and last, but not least, Mr. and Mrs. Bowles, to whom they were indebted for the whole of the arrangements. This was seconded by Mr. Goulding-Brown, president of the Cambridge University C.C., and carried amid loud cheering. Mr. Pillsbury awarded the adjourned game to England, whose team therefore wins the match.

## ENGLAND.

Mr. H. A. Webb, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	3
Mr. H. Bateman, Oxford	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. F. Davidson, Oxford	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxford	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. H. Bumpus, Oxford	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. B. G. Brown, Cambridge	...	...	...	...	1

3½

## AMERICA.

Mr. C. T. Rice, Harvard	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. H. Sewell, Columbia	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. F. Sawin, Yale	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Richardson, Princetown	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. A. Keeler, Columbia	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Bridgeman, Harvard	...	...	...	...	0

2½

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## MONTE CARLO TOURNAMENT GAMES.

We extract Score and Notes of the two following games from *Daily News*.

## GAME No. 2,285.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. F. J. MARSHALL, Mr. R. TEICHMANN,  
*United States. England.*

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

.....The game shows that Teichmann has misapplied this move. If you play this move and nothing else, as Black did in this case, the second player's game will always remain in a stodgy and undeveloped state. P—Q B 3 can only be played when it is followed later on—the Q P having been secured—by a counter advance in another direction, such as P—K 4, or Kt—K 5, or P × B P, &c.

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

.....This move would be all right, too, if Black had been carrying out the intention of playing P—K 4, but this was obviously not his intention; in fact, the position was not favourable for that manœuvre at the moment. He should, therefore, have certainly played B—K 2, which is not only the best place for Black's Bishop in all close games, but which is also the best reply to White's move of B—K Kt 5. It will be noticed, curiously enough, that Black after losing time with this Bishop, and also with his Queen, is obliged to play Q—Q sq and B—K 2 ultimately.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 Q—K 2 |
|---------|---------|

.....Black must have intended after all to try P—K 4, but White's tactics prevented this.

- |         |           |
|---------|-----------|
| 8 P × P | 8 K P × P |
| 9 Q—B 2 | 9 Q—Q sq  |

.....Black, in a way, was brought to a standstill, with White's pieces all pointing to Black's King's wing, and White having the option of Castling on the Queen's side, Black

was afraid to Castle, even after playing P—K R 3, to prevent B × P ch, for fear of a strong King's side attack. But in making a retiring move, he gives White his chance, and this the latter seizes and exploits with remarkable ability.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 10 P—K 4       | 10 P × P   |
| 11 Kt × P      | 11 B—K 2   |
| 12 Castles K R | 12 P—K R 3 |

Position after Black's 12th move :—

P—K R 3.

BLACK (MR. TEICHMANN).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

- 13 K R—K sq

We feel very diffident in applying the cold rush light of criticism to illuminate such brilliant flashes of genius, but our modest small light shows us the following truly romantic continuation: 13... P × B; 14 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B sq; 15 Kt × B P (giving up the second piece), K × Kt; 16 Kt × P ch, K—Kt sq; 17 B—B 4 ch, Kt—Q 4; 18 Q—Kt 6, R—R 3; 19 B × Kt ch, P × B; 20 Q—B 7 ch, K—R sq; 21 R × B, Q—B sq; 22 R—K 8, R—K B 3; 23 R × Q ch, Kt × R; 24 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq, and White should win. It seems that Black's moves are

more or less forced ; the combination, if seen through by Mr. Marshall, is certainly one of the finest that has been conceived over the board in tournament play, and its originator ought to receive the fullest credit for giving such special evidence of his possession of combinative genius of the very highest order.

- |             |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 14 B—R 4    | 13 Castles  | 14 Kt × Kt  |
| 15 B × B    | 15 Q × B    | 15 Q × B    |
| 16 R × Kt   | 16 Q—Q 3    | 16 Q—Q 3    |
| 17 Q R—K sq | 17 Kt—B 3   | 17 Kt—B 3   |
| 18 R—R 4    | 18 B—K 3    | 18 B—K 3    |
| 19 Kt—K 5   | 19 K R—K sq | 19 K R—K sq |
| 20 R—K 3    | 20 Q R—Q sq | 20 Q R—Q sq |
| 21 R—Kt 3   | 21 B—Q 4    | 21 B—Q 4    |

.....In order to be prepared to play R × Kt, in view of eventualities which might occur.

## 22 Q—Q 2

The fortunes of this game are wrecked by this move. If White had played a simple move such as P—K R 3, or if he had played Q—B sq, there

is no doubt he would have maintained his advantage.

## 22 Kt—K 5

## 23 R × Kt

If 23 B × Kt, B × B; 24 R × B, R × Kt; 25 R × R, Q × R; then again if 23 B × Kt, B × B; 24 R × R P, Q × Kt would follow, with advantage.

## 23 B × R

## 24 Q—B 4

If B × B, R × Kt wins just the same. White must have been under the impression that by playing the threatening move of Q—B 4, he could either win the piece back or force the position.

## 24 P—K B 4

## 25 B—B 4 ch 25 K—R 2

## 26 Kt—B 7

A mistake which was no doubt committed under great time pressure. But even without the mistake White's chances were gone, for in reply to either B—B 7 or R—Kt 6, Black could play Q × P.

## 26 Q × Q

## 27 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,286.

### Caro-Kann Defence.

WHITE.  
Dr. TARRASCH,  
Germany.

BLACK.  
Mr. TEICHMANN,  
England.

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

We do not approve of this move against the P—Q B 3 defence. The natural way of proceeding for White is to endeavour to establish a French defence, which is reached if both players resort to P—Q 4, now or at a later stage. It is possible that Black may then find himself a move behind, for in the variation of the French defence, in which White plays P—K 5, it is necessary for Black to play P—Q B 4; if the same position is reached in this opening, a very likely contingency, then Black if he plays P—Q B 4 will be a move behind, owing to his having played P—Q B 3 first. The case is analogous to that of the Russian defence, where Black has to play first P—Q 3, and then P—Q 4, with the usual result, that unless he deviates from the normal variation, he presently finds himself in the same position as in the French defence, but with a move behind.

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

Owing to White's move of P—Q B 4, it might perhaps be more difficult to support P—K 5; even if in actual play we had decided against playing P—K 5, we should certainly not have resorted to the text move, which liberates Black's Q B, usually such a source of anxiety and trouble to Black in close games; in fact, it makes Black's development almost better than White's, for White's Q P occupies rather an aerial, if not precariously unsupported position.

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

.....Aiming covertly at the Q P. White should have replied with P × P at once.

- |          |         |
|----------|---------|
| 9 B—Kt 5 | 9 P × P |
|----------|---------|

.....Obtaining a substantial advantage. It was to be foreseen that the Q P would cause trouble, and Black's clever play has fully taken advantage of the weak point.

- 10 B x B P      10 Q B x Kt  
11 P x B      11 B x Kt

.....It is sound play to prevent Kt-K 4, though Black re-unites two Pawns he isolates the Q R P.

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

.....We are always inclined to suspicion the move of Kt-Q Kt 3 as waste of time.

- 15 B-Q 3      15 K R-K sq  
16 P-Q B 4

For the second time White invites a deal of trouble by weakening his Q P. We think the line which would commend itself to an active player would be Q-B 2.

- 17 R-Kt sq      17 P-Q Kt 3  
18 Q-Q 2      18 Kt-R 4  
19 R-Kt 4      19 Q Kt-B 3  
20 R-K Kt 2      20 Q R-Q sq  
21 B-K 3      21 P-Kt 3  
22 P-Q R 4

White now lapses into an apathetic defence, but Black, always playing safely and soundly, manoeuvres his Knights in a most admirable manner and succeeds in obtaining a position which soon becomes hopeless for White.

- 22 Kt-Kt 2  
23 R-Q sq      23 Kt-K 3  
24 B-B 5      24 Kt-R 4  
25 K R-Kt sq      25 Kt (K3)-Kt 2  
26 B-Kt sq

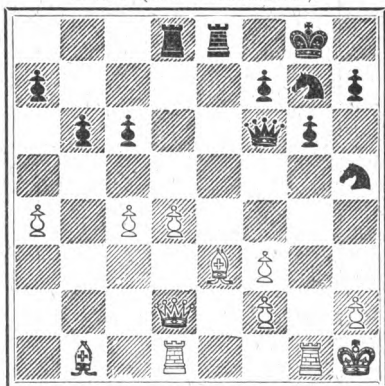
As White has a cavity on his right wing exposing the King, it would have shown better judgment if he had played either B-R 3 or B-Q 3, for the purpose of being able to defend the weak spot on K B 3 by B-Kt 2 or K 2. After B-R 3 and B-Kt 2, White would have the further advantage of being able to play P-B 4, and then support the advance of his Q P. On Q Kt sq the B serves no useful purpose, for it is fairly obvious that the sacrifice by B x Kt P is not among the possibilities to be expected.

26 Q-B 3

Position after Black's 26th move :-

Q-B 3.

BLACK (MR. TEICHMANN).



WHITE (DR. TARRASCH).

..... Played with admirable directness of aim. If now 27 B-K 4, R x B; 28 P x R, Q-B 6 ch; 29 R-Kt 2, Kt-K 3; 30 K-Kt sq, Kt (K 3)-B 5; 31 B x Kt, Kt x B; 32 R-Kt 3, Kt-K 7 ch; 33 K-B sq, Kt x R ch; 34 P x Kt, Q-R 8 ch; 35 K-Q 2, Q x P ch, with a winning ending. For if now 36 Q-K 3, then then Q B 7 ch, winning the Q B P, or if 37 K-B sq, then P-Q B 4 would follow.

- 27 P-B 4      27 Kt-B 4  
28 P-Q 5      28 P x P  
29 P x P      29 R-Q 2  
30 B-R 2      30 Kt-Q 3  
31 K R-K sq      31 Q R-K 2  
32 R-K B sq

Black threatened Kt x P.

- 32 Q-B 4  
33 B-Kt sq      33 Q-R 6  
34 Q-Kt 4

If 34 Q-K 2, Kt x P follows. The uselessness of White's B on Kt sq is in contrast to the now obvious need for its presence on the King's side.

- 34 Q-B 6 ch  
35 K-Kt sq      35 Kt-B 4  
36 B x Kt

Absolutely forced, as Kt-R 5 would prove fatal.

- 36 P x B  
37 R-Q 4      37 P-B 3  
38 R-K sq      38 Q-R 6  
39 Resigns

GAME WHITE BLACK	No. 2,287. Herr MAROCZY. Col. MOREAU.	No. 2,288. Mr. PILLSBURY. SCHLECHTER.	No. 2,289. TAUBENHAUS. Signor REGGIO.	No. 2,290. Herr MIESES. Mr. PILLSBURY.	No. 2,291. Herr MIESES. Mr. MARSHALL.
1	P-K 4 P-K 4	P-Q 4 P-Q 4	P-K 4 P-K 3	P-K 4 P-K 4	P-K 4 P-K 4
2	P-Q 4 P x P	P-Q B 4 P-Q B 4	P-Q 4 P-Q 4	P-Q 4 P x P	P-Q 4 P x P
3	Q x P Kt-Q B 3	P x B P P-Q 5	Kt-Q B 3 Kt-K B 3	P-Q B 3 P x P	P-Q B 3 P x P
4	Q-K 3 B-K 2	P-Q R 3 P-Q R 4	B-Kt 5 B-K 2	B-Q B 4 Kt-K B 3	B-Q B 4 P x P
5	Kt-Q B 3 P-Q 3	Kt-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3	P-K 5 K Kt-Q 2	Kt x P P-Q 3	B x P P-Q 3
6	B-Q 2 B-K 3	P-K 3 P-K 4	B-K 3 Castles	P-K 5 Q-K 2	Kt-K 2 Kt-Q B 3
7	Castles B-B 3	P x P P-K 5	Q-R 5 P-K B 4	Kt-B 3 Q Kt-Q 2	Castles B-K 3
8	P-B 4 Q-B sq	Kt-Kt 5 Q x P	P-B 4 P-B 4	Castles Kt x P	B-Q 5 Kt-B 3
9	Kt-B 3 Kt-R 3	Q-B 2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-B 3 P x P	Kt x Kt P x Kt	Q-Kt 3 Q-B sq
10	P-K R 3 B x Kt	B-K 3 Q-K 4	K Kt x P Kt-B 4	R-K sq P-Q B 3	Kt-B 4 Kt-Q sq
11	B x B Castles	Kt-Q B 3 Kt-K Kt 5	Castles Kt-B 3	B-K Kt 5 P-K R 3	B x Kt P x B
12	P-B 5 B-Q 2	Q x P Kt x B	P-K Kt 4 Kt x Kt	B-R 4 P-K Kt 4	Kt-R 5 P-B 3
13	P-B 6 Kt-K 4	P x Kt B x P	B x Kt P-K Kt 3	B-Kt 3 Kt-Q 2	R-K sq B-K 2
14	Kt x Kt P x P	Kt-Q 5 B-Q 3	Q-R 3 P x P	Q-B 3 P-B 3	Q-K B 3 R-K Kt sq
15	Q-Kt 3 ch K-R sq	Castles B-K B 4	Q x P R x P	Kt-K 4 B-Kt 2	Kt x P ch B x Kt
16	Kt x B Resigns.	Q x Q Kt x Q	Q-Kt 3 Q-B sq	Q R-Q sq K-Q sq	Q x B P x B
17		Kt-K B 3 Castles Q R	B-Kt 2 B-R 5	R-Q 6 K-B 2	P x P R-Kt 3
18		Kt x Kt Resigns.	B x Kt Q-R 3	Q-R 3 R-K sq	Q-R 8 ch K-Q 2
19			B-K 3 B x Q	K R-Q sq Kt-Kt 3	Kt-B 3 B x P
20			P x B Q-Kt 4	Q-R 5 B-B 4	Q-K 8 ch K-B 2
21			B x R Q-K 2	Kt-Q B 5 Q R-Q sq	Kt x B ch K-Kt sq
22			B-R 6 B-Q 2	Q x P Resigns.	Q R-B sq Kt-B 3
23			Q R-B sq P-Q Kt 4		R x Kt P x R
24			Kt x Q P Resigns.		R-Kt sq mate.

We take the following Scores and Notes from the excellent chess column of our contemporary *The Field*.

### GAME No. 2,292.

#### *Danish Gambit.*

WHITE. Herr MIESES, <i>Germany.</i>	BLACK. Herr ALBIN, <i>Germany.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P × P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P × P
4 B—Q B 4	4 P × P
5 B × Kt P	5 B—Kt 5 ch
6 K—B sq	

A good variation, which seems to be full of vigour, White obtaining an overwhelming attack.

6 B—B sq

.....This is also the move given when the Danish Gambit was in its development—Sorensen's time—against Kt—Q 2. The whole system of defence is now obsolete, the best being Marshall's in the second (see game 2,291), and Maroczy's (see game 2,293), who followed and improved Marshall's in the third round. There is nothing more to be said about the remainder. Nobody knows better than Mieses how to handle such positions.

He announced mate in five moves, beginning with 25 Q—K 6.

7 Kt—Q B 3	7 Kt—K R 3
8 Kt—B 3	8 Kt—B 3
9 Kt—Q 5	9 P—Q 3
10 P—K R 3	10 Kt—R 4
11 B—Q 3	11 P—Q B 3
12 Kt—B 4	12 P—B 3
13 Kt—Q 4	13 Kt—B 2
14 B—B 3	14 P—Q Kt 3
15 B × Kt	15 P × B
16 Kt × P	16 Q—Kt 3
17 R—B sq	17 B—R 3
18 Kt—Q 5	18 Q—Kt 2
19 Kt × P (R 5)	19 B × B ch
20 Q × B	20 Q—Kt 7
21 R—Q Kt sq	21 Kt—K 4
22 Q—Q sq	22 Q—R 6
23 Kt—B 7 ch	23 K—Q 2
24 Q—Q 5	24 R—B sq
25 Q—K 6 ch	25 K × Kt
26 R—Kt 7 ch	26 K—Q sq
27 Kt—B 6 ch	27 R × Kt
28 R—Kt 8 ch	28 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,293.

#### *Danish Gambit.*

WHITE. Herr MIESES, <i>Germany.</i>	BLACK. Herr MAROCZY, <i>Hungary.</i>
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—Q 4	2 P × P
3 P—Q B 3	3 P × P
4 B—Q B 4	4 P × P
5 B × Kt P	5 P—Q 3
6 Kt—K 2	6 Kt—Q B 3
7 Castles	7 B—K 3
8 B—Q 5	8 Kt—B 3
9 Q—Kt 3	9 Q—B sq
10 Kt—B 4	10 B × B

.....So far Maroczy follows Marshall *v.* Mieses. Marshall played here the inferior 10..., Kt—Q sq, whilst the simple text move secures the better game to Black and the attack into the bargain. Black gives simply back one of the two Pawns ahead, thus breaking White's attack and leaving him with an undeveloped Queen's side.

11 P × B	11 Kt—K 4
12 R—K sq	12 B—K 2

.....This is his mode of returning one of the Pawns.

13 B × Kt

There is nothing better.

14 R × P

15 Q—K Kt 3

16 Q × P

13 P × B

14 Q—Q 2

15 Castles Q R

16 Q—Q 3

Getting back the second Pawn; he has nothing better, but the game is lost.

..... Much better than either R—Kt sq, as will be seen.

17 Q—Kt 5

17 K R—K sq

18 Kt—Q 2

18 Kt—Q 2

.....The Bishop must be defended before beginning the final attack.

.....This move wins by force. Here Mieses will, perhaps, give up the Danish Gambit after his experience in this game.

19 R × B

20 Q—Kt 3

21 Kt—B 3

22 Q—R 4

23 R—Kt sq

24 Q—R 6

25 Resigns.

19 Q × R

20 Q—Q Kt 5

21 R—Kt sq

22 Q—B 6

23 Q × Kt

24 Kt—Kt 3

## GAME No. 2,294.

## Vienna Opening.

WHITE.  
Herr MIESES,  
Germany.

BLACK.  
M. TAUBENHAUS,  
France.

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—B 4

4 P—Q 3

5 P—B 4

6 B—Kt 3

7 P—B 5

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

3 B—B 4

4 P—Q 3

5 B—K 3

6 Kt—B 3

The Q B being developed, the advance of the B P has no *raison d'être*, as, at least, it is less efficacious than with Black Q B at its square.

8 R P × B

9 P × P

10 Q—Kt 4

7 B × B

8 P—Q 4

9 Kt × P

Inferior. 10 B—Kt 5 is imperative here.

10 Kt—B 3

.....Here is the interesting theoretical point. Black should win by force with 10...., K Kt—Kt 5. If 11 Q × P, then 11...., Q—Q 5; and if 12 Q × R ch, then 12...., Q—Q 2, and wins.

11 Q—Kt 3

12 Q × P ch

11 Kt—Q 5

12 Q—K 2

13 Q × Q ch

14 K—Q sq

15 Kt—R 3

16 R—K sq

17 R—R 4

13 B × Q

14 Kt—Kt 5

15 Kt × K B P

16 K—Q 2

The facility of being able to bring the Q R into play constitutes White's advantage.

18 B—B 4

19 Kt—Kt 5

20 R × B

21 K—Q 2

22 Kt(Kt 5)—K 4

17 P—K R 4

18 B—Q 3

19 B × B

20 Kt(Kt 5)—K6ch

21 P—K B 3

Right, as the two badly placed Knights must fall.

23 R × Kt

24 K × Kt

25 K—B 2

26 P—Q 4

27 Kt—Kt 3

28 Kt—R 5

29 Kt—B 4

30 Kt(B 3)—K 2

31 Kt—Kt 2

32 Kt—K 3

22 Kt × Kt P

23 Kt × K

24 Q R—K sq

25 P—Q Kt 3

26 P—B 3

27 P—R 5

28 R—K 2

29 R—R 3

30 P—K Kt 4

31 K—K 3

32 R—R sq

- |              |           |           |             |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| 33 P—B 4     | 33 R—Q sq | 39 Kt—B 3 | 39 K—Kt 3   |
| 34 P—Q 5 ch  | 34 P × P  | 40 Kt—Q 5 | 40 R—K 3    |
| 35 Kt—Q 4 ch | 35 K—B 2  | 41 R—B 3  | 41 P—B 4    |
| 36 Kt × P    | 36 R—Q 3  | 42 R—K 3  | 42 R—Q 3    |
| 37 Kt—Kt 5   |           | 43 P—Kt 4 | 43 P—B 5    |
|              |           | 44 R—K 5  | 44 Resigns. |

All in good style.

- |           |                |                           |
|-----------|----------------|---------------------------|
| 38 Kt × R | 37 R (Q 3)—K 3 | .....He cannot prevent K— |
|           | 38 R × Kt      | B 3 and K—Kt 4.           |

### GAME No. 2,295.

#### Ruy Lopez.

WHITE.  
M. TAUBENHAUS,  
*France.*

BLACK.  
COL. MOREAU,  
*France.*

- |             |            |            |  |
|-------------|------------|------------|--|
| 1 P—K 4     | 1 P—K 4    | 16 Q—K 3   | 16 Kt—R 4                              |
| 2 Kt—K B 3  | 2 Kt—Q B 3 | 17 Kt—Q 5  | 17 K R—K sq                            |
| 3 B—Kt 5    | 3 Kt—B 3   | 18 P—K 5   |  |
| 4 Castles   | 4 P—Q 3    |            | The beginning of a pretty termination. |
| 5 P—Q 4     | 5 B—Q 2    |            | 18 Q—B sq                              |
| 6 Kt—B 3    | 6 P × P    |            | .....The immediate threat              |
| 7 Kt × P    | 7 Kt × Kt  |            | being, if P × P, Kt × B ch, &c. This   |
| 8 Q × Kt    | 8 B × B    |            | is obvious; but there are a number of  |
| 9 Kt × B    | 9 P—Q R 3  |            | others, if less obvious, not less dan- |
| 10 Kt—B 3   | 10 B—K 2   | 19 R—R 3   | 19 P—K Kt 3                            |
| 11 P—Q Kt 3 | 11 Q—Q 2   | 20 Q—Q B 3 | 20 P × P                               |
|             |            | 21 R × Kt  | 21 R × Kt                              |

.....Black's defence might pass muster had he played here 11..., Kt—Q 2, followed by B—B 3. The text move might be taken as the cause of the loss of the game.

- |             |             |            |                            |
|-------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 12 B—Kt 2   | 12 Castles  | 22 R × R   | 22 P × R                   |
| 13 Q R—Q sq | 13 Q—Kt 5   | 23 R × K P | 23 P—B 3                   |
| 14 P—B 4    | 14 Q R—Q sq | 24 R × R P | 24 Q—Kt 5                  |
| 15 R—B 3    | 15 P—B 4    |            | .....Immediately fatal. Q— |

.....The Q P becomes weak now, an additional trouble to the final attack which White prepared with the masked B—Kt 2 and the R—B 3.

- 25 R—Kt 5 ch

A very pretty conclusion to a pretty game.

- 25 Resigns.



## GAME No. 2,296.

*Ruy Lopez.*

WHITE.  
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY,  
*United States.*

BLACK.  
Herr MARCO,  
*Austria.*

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1 P—K 4     | 1 P—K 4     |
| 2 Kt—K B 3  | 2 Kt—Q B 3  |
| 3 B—Kt 5    | 3 P—Q R 3   |
| 4 B—R 4     | 4 Kt—B 3    |
| 5 Castles   | 5 B—K 2     |
| 6 R—K sq    | 6 P—Q Kt 4  |
| 7 B—Kt 3    | 7 P—Q 3     |
| 8 P—Q R 4   | 8 B—Kt 5    |
| 9 P—B 3     | 9 Castles   |
| 10 P—R 3    | 10 B—R 4    |
| 11 P—Q 3    | 11 Q—Q 2    |
| 12 Q Kt—Q 2 | 12 Q R—K sq |

.....Purposely moving away the Q R to settle the matter of the Q Kt P remaining *en prise*, and to return with R—R sq on the open file.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 13 P × P   | 13 P × P  |
| 14 Kt—B sq | 14 R—R sq |
| 15 R × R   | 15 R × R  |
| 16 Kt—Kt 3 | 16 B—Kt 3 |

.....B × Kt would probably have simplified the position, but Marco wanted to keep the two Bishops.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 17 B—Q 2 | 17 Kt—Q R 4 |
|----------|-------------|

.....The Knight remained out of play almost all through the remainder of the game, and this is the objection to the move.

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

25 B P × P would perhaps not have yielded any satisfactory result. This might be the reason for the sacrifice of a Pawn.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 26 Kt—Kt 3 | 25 P—Kt 3  |
| 27 Kt—K 2  | 26 P × B P |
|            | 27 P—Kt 4  |

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 28 Kt—B 5   | 28 Kt—K Kt 2 |
| 29 Kt × Kt  | 29 B × Kt    |
| 30 P—K Kt 3 | 30 P × P     |
| 31 Kt × P   | 31 B—Kt 3    |
| 32 Kt—B 5   | 32 R—K sq    |

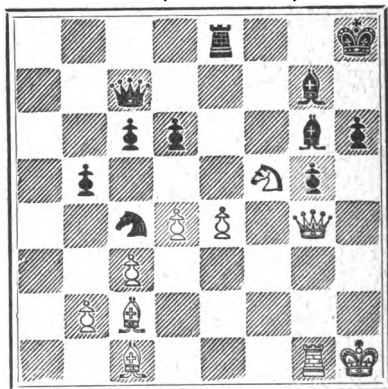
.....B × Kt ; 33 Q × B would have threatened to unmask the Bishop with P—K 5.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 33 P—R 4   | 33 P—R 3   |
| 34 R—Kt sq | 34 Kt—B 5  |
| 35 P × P   | 35 B P × P |

Position after Black's 35th move :—

B P × P.

BLACK (HERR MARCO).



WHITE (MR. PILLSBURY).

- 36 B × P

This sacrifice should probably only yield a draw after all.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 37. Q × P | 36 P × B  |
|           | 37 B × Kt |

.....This loses, of course, Marco overlooking that he loses the Rook afterwards. Otherwise the obvious continuation would have been 37... R—K 3; 38 P—Q 5, P × P; 39 P × P, R—B 3; 40 Q—R 4 ch, K—Kt sq; 41 R × B, R × R; 42 Kt—K 7 ch, and Kt × R.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 33 Q—R 5 ch | 38 Resigns. |
|-------------|-------------|

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

### NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

BY J. W. ALLEN.

#### I.—THE 18TH CENTURY.



AN account, approaching completeness, of the development of the chess problem from the time of Stamma, would fill a considerable volume. That account has yet to be written. The remarks made in this and the following papers are not only incomplete, they are tentative. No doubt many points of importance will be altogether overlooked.

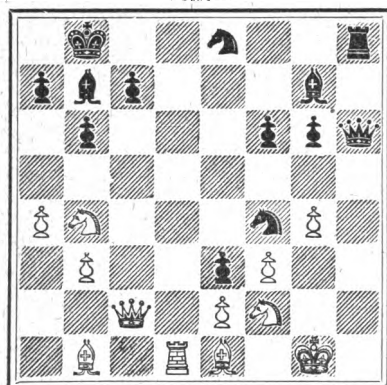
I have determined to regard as a starting-point the publication at Paris, in 1737, of a hundred compositions by Philip Stamma, who was by birth a native of Aleppo. The selection of this point is somewhat arbitrary. The choice is justified by the fact that Stamma's idea of the chess problem was that which dominated problem composition for more than the next fifty years. The positions of the *Traité des Amateurs* (1800), and those published by Dollinger (1806) show but little advance in any direction.

The problem as conceived by Stamma was a position such as might plausibly be supposed to have occurred in actual play, and in which a direct mate could be forced in a given number of moves by an ingenious and surprising process. The more plausible the original position, the more strongly the process of solution would tend to resemble such forced mates as occur in actual games. This resemblance to the game or plausibility was an object to the composer, a virtue in the problem. The elements of value in a problem were (a) plausibility, (b) surprise (ingenuity or brilliancy), (c) difficulty. The plausibility of the position and the ingenuity of its solution were alone considered. The problem possessed no unity except in so far as unity is involved in soundness. To secure soundness *one device was just as good as another*. To secure plausibility Black pieces and Pawns and White Pawns might be used freely: though there existed a convention which forbade the use of White *pieces* for this purpose, *in which may be seen a germ of the conception of economy*. Objection to checks or captures on the first move would have been utterly illogical, and of course did not exist. Variation might arise naturally in the course of the solution, and might even add piquancy to the process; but it was immaterial and accidental in nature.

Naturally a composer working on this conception would tend to produce long rather than short problems. A very large majority of Stamma's positions are in more than five moves; an extremely small proportion of them are in less than five, and none are in less than three. The following two positions are typical of the work of Stamma:—

No. 1.—By STAMMA.

BLACK.

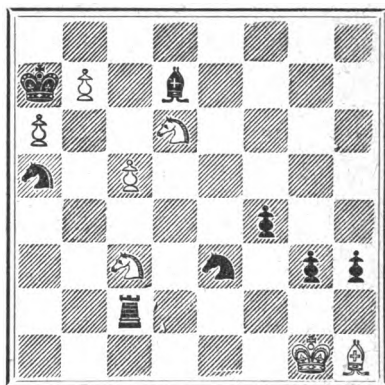


WHITE.

Mate in nine.

No. 2.—By STAMMA.

BLACK.



WHITE.

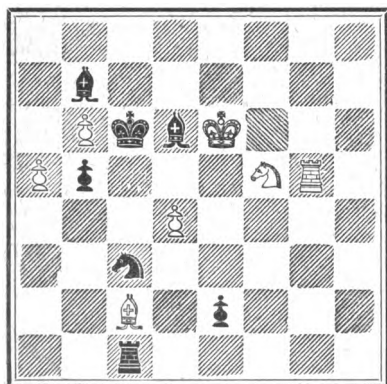
Mate in nine.

For short problems the theory was more difficult to work with. If a problem in three or four moves was to resemble an ending from actual play, the process of solution was bound to have a sharper piquancy, a more brilliant point than that of a long problem, otherwise the solution would be too easy and the composition of a manifestly inferior class. But this increased piquancy was difficult to get, and hence there was from the beginning a tendency to sacrifice plausibility in the composition of short problems.

These, from Stamma's point of view, were trifles, curiosities, airy nothings, in relation to which a certain poetic license was allowable. The following position (No. 3) will illustrate this point:—

No. 3.—By STAMMA.

BLACK.

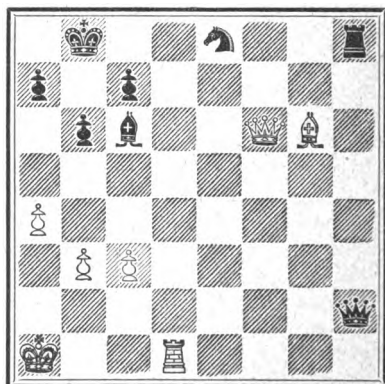


WHITE.

Mate in four.

No. 4.—By DEL RIO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

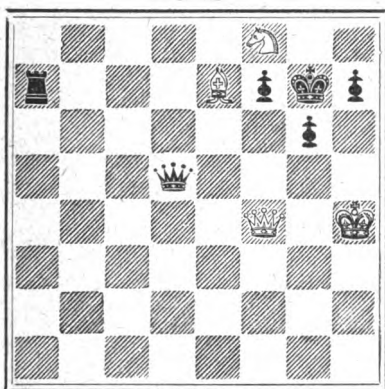
Mate in six.

The development of the problem by the Italian masters of the later 18th century was logical, but for that very reason led to nothing. Del Rio (1750), Lolli (1763), and Ponziani (1782) improved considerably on the practice of Stamma, but modified his theory in no essential respect. Their sense of beauty in chess, however, led them to lighten the Stamma problem by getting rid of its superfluities, so far as this could be done without breach of plausibility. This is well shown in the above version (No. 4) of Stamma's No. 1 in this series.

In the hands of these men the resemblance of the problem to a brilliant ending from actual play remained essential; but they strove to reduce the position to its simplest terms. Superior ingenuity also enabled them to do more with the short problem than Stamma had done. Such problems as the following are typical:—

No. 5.—By DEL RIO.

BLACK.

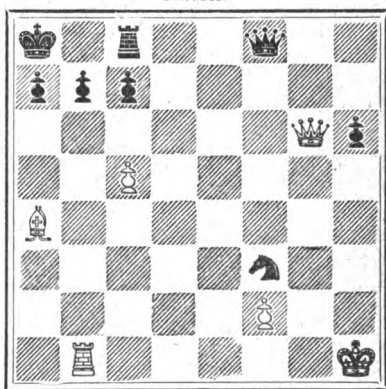


WHITE.

Mate in three.

No. 6.—By LOLLI.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

The latter of these two positions illustrates the fact that from the first a tendency existed to make use of quiet key moves in the composition of short problems. Such keys could be adopted in a four-move problem without detracting in any way from the plausibility of the position. But it must be observed that the Italian authors show no preference whatever for such keys, and use them only rarely.

*(To be continued.)*

"CHECKMATE" announces its first problem tourney under the patronage of Mr. A. C. White. The prizes are 10, 5, and 2 dollars respectively "for the most original problems built on lines conforming to modern standards." Composers are not restricted in the number of entries, and direct and suitmates are eligible, but no composer can take more than one prize. Entries from this country must be received not later than 1st July next, and must be sent in under the usual sealed envelope, with motto, &c. Mr. G.

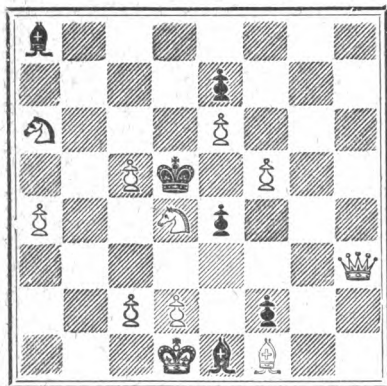
E. Carpenter will act as one of the judges. This is intended rather as an experimental affair, but we have our doubts as to the genuine success of such a scheme. We are informed "while the judges will grade the problems chiefly on the score of originality, merit of construction will of course be counted." Each problem entered should be accompanied by a short statement of the author's claim to originality. The judges it must be noted are to award at least one prize to a three mover (direct or self mate is not stated) which has no more than 14 pieces. Apparently no limit to the number of moves is prescribed, and this will render the question of adjudication a most difficult one. Mr. A. C. White quotes as an illustration of what he deems to be *fresh* the following trifle. We do not think he has hit upon a very happy example, and should be sorry to see such a problem crowned with honours; it is true there is a little American vein in it, and it is both amusing and easy. By W. Pauly, Bucharest.—8 / p 5 p 1 / 8 / 8 P 4 R P 1 / 3 K 4 / 3 P 4 / 3 K 4 / . Mate in six. Competitors should address Editor, *Checkmate*, Prescott, Ontario, Canada.

"KNOWLEDGE" THREE-MOVE PROBLEM TOURNEY.—This competition, the conditions of which we published in January, 1902, has been brought to a conclusion. A preliminary selection of eight problems was made by the more successful solvers, and the final placing settled by Mr. C. D. Locock. The following are the chief positions:—

## FIRST PRIZE.

By G. HEATHCOTE, Manchester.

BLACK.



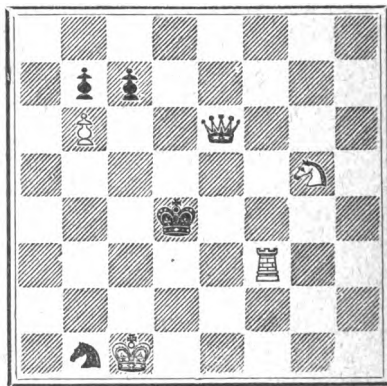
WHITE.

Mate in three.

## SECOND PRIZE.

By W. GEARY, London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

Third prize, by H. F. W. Lane.—1 kt 6 / r 1 p 1 p 3 / p 6 Q / 3 k 1 Kt 2 / P R 3 p Kt 1 / 1 p 6 / 1 K 6 / 8 / . Mate in three.

The following problems obtained honourable mention:—

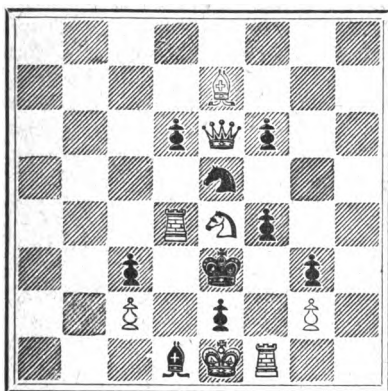
By F. W. Wynne, Dudley.—2 B 1 Kt 1 K 1 / 1 r 1 p p 3 / b R 4 p 1 / 3 k 4 / Q 1 p 2 P p 1 / 1 R 2 B kt 2 / 8 / 8 / . Mate in three.

By B. G. Laws, London.—4 K 2 b / 1 p 5 P / 1 P 6 / 3 B k 3 / 1 p P 1 Kt 3 / 5 Q 2 / kt 1 P 5 / 8 /. Mate in three.

By G. J. Slater, Liverpool.—8 / 8 / 4 p 3 / 1 P k 1 Kt 2 Q / 8 / 2 Kt 5 / 8 / 2 K 5 /. Mate in three.

FIRST PRIZE: "The Orb and Cross."

By Rev. ROGER J. WRIGHT,  
Worthing.



Mate in three.

THE "READING OBSERVER"  
CORONATION PROBLEM COMPETITION.—We announced the particulars of this competition last June, and now give the winning "picture" problems, which were crowded out last month.

Second prize, "E.A." By Rev. J. Jespersen.—8 / 1 R 1 P B 1 K 1 / P 1 P 2 P 1 P / 1 Kt kt P 1 p 2 / 1 k 2 b 1 p 1 / 1 p p 1 p 1 P 1 / 1 P 2 p 1 q 1 / 1 Q R B 3 kt /. Mate in three.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We are desirous of officially announcing the results of our late Problem Tourney and Solution Competition simultaneously. The work of the adjudications in the problem section has apparently entailed more trouble and thought than was at one time thought even by the judges. This is really a good augury of a sound decision being arrived at, and we are confident their decision will be generally acceptable. We have personally rendered such assistance as we could without in the slightest evincing bias or otherwise, and our only wish is that the resultant decision will be alike acceptable to the generous donor as to all others concerned. Next month we expect to present to our readers the judges' report of the Problem Tourney, and at the same time formally announce the winners in the Solution Tourney. If we have no challenge of our score in the Solution Tourney by the 15th April, we shall regard our published records as being unimpeached and shall act accordingly.

Last month we referred to the interesting fact that Mr. A. C. White, of New York (a composer with whom our readers are familiar by the works of his composition we frequently publish), has voluntarily offered his services, supported by his purse, for the production in book form of those problems composed and issued by the press, of the world's favourite, Mr. A. F.

Mackenzie, since the publication of "Chess: Its Poetry—and its Prose." It may be remembered that we mentioned some months back, that Mr. Mackenzie, since the visitation of his cruel affliction, had not kept any record of his problems. Mr. Mackenzie, by his phenomenal successes and extraordinary ability under the conditions which he works, is distinctively unparalleled, and it may cause some little wonderment that he with his inherent genius, together with trained retention of past events and details, should fail in memory when it comes to the re-calling of progenies of his own creation. We do not profess to be overbalanced by wisdom, but we feel this: Mr. Mackenzie studies the works of others in order to obtain a keen and appreciative idea as to not only what is done and what also is to be avoided, but what is expected; and consequently pre-eminent works of masters are probably more the subjects of admiration and retention than the creations of his own inventive and constructive faculties. It is almost the case of a man who could perform a thousand and more musical numbers without manuscript or other similar assistance, but his memory after a time has to be prompted, not for the purpose of actual aid for execution, but for the identification of thematic imaginations, revelries, &c.

Mr. White, whilst placing his good services before the problem world, asks assistance from enthusiasts. He invites all to make a note and forward copies of Mr. Mackenzie's problems in order that his work shall be complete. We shall be pleased to receive from our readers and exchanges any positions by the renowned composer which may not have appeared in our pages, in order to make lighter the work Mr. White saddles himself with. Mr. White will visit England in June, and hopes to pick up amongst other things some hidden and perchance forgotten "Mackenzies."

---

The *Manchester Weekly Times* have just concluded the publication of a large entry in their problem tourney. We noticed the following position, given as No. 118 in the competition: 8 / p 7 / K 4 p r 1 / p 1 k B 1 p 2 / 1 R 6 / 1 Q p 4 R / 5 P 2 / 8 / Mate. This problem must be at least 15 years old, and is the composition of Messrs. Khotz and Kocklekorn. Will the Editor exact an explanation from the entrant. This is not exactly the class of idea which is likely to be re-illustrated in exactly the same terms.

---

*Brighton Society* will in a week or two announce a Three-move Tourney upon lines a little unusual so far as publication and adjudication are concerned. This is a hint to composers to prepare. Next month we expect to be able to furnish particulars.

---

In the March issue of *Checkmate* is published the following ingenious two-mover, by Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart. It will be found to be an interesting addition to the problems, the theme of which was based upon the suggestion of the Rev. A. H. Williams, who offered a prize in *The Morning Post* some time back. 8 / 6 Kt 1 / 3 B 1 p 2 / R 3 kt P 2 / R 3 b k 1 p / 1 kt 3 p 1 P / 5 Q 2 / 7 K / Mate in two.

We hope next month to announce a miniature tourney for miniature problems, at the suggestion of Mr. P. H. Williams, who has offered to provide book prizes.

We wish to draw attention to the papers which Mr. J. W. Allen is contributing to our pages. Mr. Allen proposes to offer two prizes in connection with his articles. We will announce particulars soon.

Mr. H. N. Fellows, chess editor of the *Wolverhampton Journal*, has issued a small pamphlet entitled "Method in solving three-move chess problems." It contains some useful directions for those who wish to study something more difficult than the popular two-er. It can be obtained of the author, 74, Curzon Street, Wolverhampton, post free 2d.

We must ask readers to correct the notation of the first problem we gave last month, at page 138, by A. J. Cochine. The fifth and sixth ranks (counting from Black's side) should read P 2 P 1 P p Kt / 2 p 3 P 1 /.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. 1769, by G. M. Norman.—1 Kt—Q 5, &c. Solved by A. Baker, T.D., H. S. Brandreth, G. S. Johnson, A. C. White, Duncan Pirnie, C. Johnston, F. Kent, W.H.S.M., Capt. G. A. Forde, C. Field, junr., C. S. Earle, R. M. Peake, C.W.S., H. J. Thoms, J. D. Tucker, A. W. Evans, U. Maitra.

No. 1770, by A. M. Sparke.—1 Q—Q Kt sq, &c. Solved by A. Baker, T.D., G. S. Johnson, A. C. White, D. Pirnie, C. Johnston, F. Kent, W.H.S.M., Capt. Forde, C. Field, junr., C. S. Earle, R. M. Peake, C.W.S., H. J. Thoms, J. D. Tucker, A. W. Evans, U. Maitra.

No. 1771, by A. L. Stevenson.—1 Kt—K 4, &c. Solved by A. Baker, T.D., H. S. Brandreth, G. S. Johnson, A. C. White, D. Pirnie, C. Johnston, W.H.S.M., Capt. Forde, C. Field, junr., C. S. Earle, R. M. Peake, C.W.S., H. J. Thoms, J. D. Tucker, A. W. Evans, U. Maitra.

No. 1772, by A. C. White.—1 P—B 5, &c. Solved by A. Baker, T.D., H. S. Brandreth, G. S. Johnson, D. Pirnie, C. Johnston, F. Kent, W.H.S.M., Capt. Forde, C. Field, junr., C. S. Earle, R. M. Peake, C.W.S., J. D. Tucker, A. W. Evans, U. Maitra, H. J. Thoms.

No. 1773, by P. H. Williams.—1 Q—R 8, K moves; 2 K moves, R—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7; 2 R×P, &c. Solved by A. Baker, T.D., H. S. Brandreth, G. S. Johnson, A. C. White, D. Pirnie, C. Johnston, F. Kent, W.H.S.M., Capt. Forde, C. S. Earle, R. M. Peake, C.W.S., H. J. Thoms, J. D. Tucker, A. W. Evans, U. Maitra.

No. 1774, by A. Charlick.—1 B—B 2, P—Q 4; 2 Q—R 4, &c. If 1..., K—Q 4; 2 Q—B 4, &c. If 1..., P—B 5; 2 P×P, &c. Solved by A. Baker, H. S. Brandreth, G. S. Johnson, A. C. White, D. Pirnie, C. Johnston, W.H.S.M., Capt. Forde, C. S. Earle, R. M. Peake, C.W.S., H. J. Thoms, J. D. Tucker, A. W. Evans, U. Maitra.

No. 1775, by H. Greenwell.—1 R—K 2, K—B 4; 2 P—Kt 4 ch, K—K 3 [If 2..., K—Kt 3; 3 R—Q 2, &c.]; 3 B—K 3, &c. It will be noticed the author here has attempted the illustration of the "double Indian." 1 P—Kt 3 does not solve this problem. Solved by G. S. Johnson, A. C. White, C. Johnston, Capt. Forde, C. S. Earle, H. J. Thoms.

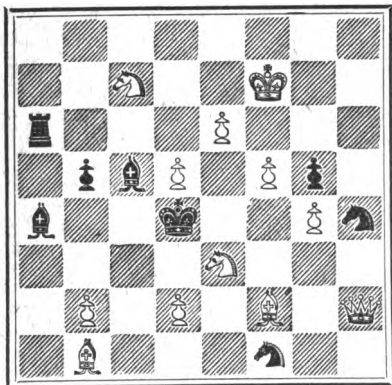
No. 1776, by F. W. Wynne.—1 Kt—Q 6, &c. Solved by T.D., G. S. Johnson, A. C. White, D. Pirnie, C. Johnston, C. S. Earle, R. M. Peake, C.W.S., H. J. Thoms, J. D. Tucker, U. Maitra.

## PROBLEMS.

No. 1789.

By A. M. SPARKE,  
Lincoln.

BLACK.



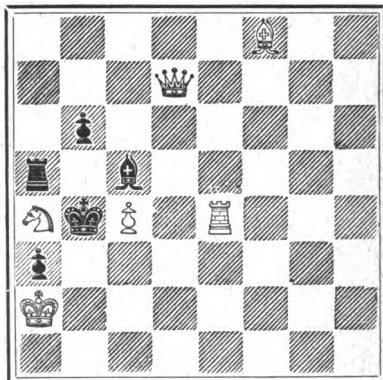
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1790.

By BENJAMIN S. WASH,  
St. Louis, U.S.A.

BLACK.



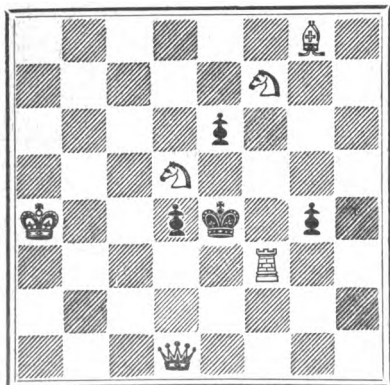
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1791.

By C. C. W. SUMNER,  
Framlingham College.

BLACK.



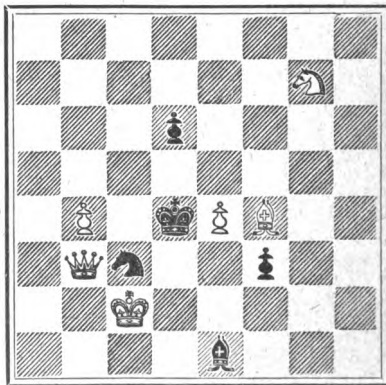
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1792.

By A. C. WHITE,  
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in two moves.





SIR JOHN ORMEROD SCARLETT THURSBY, Bart.

*Photo by C. Vandyk, Gloster Road, London.*

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.


---

MAY, 1903.

---

## B.C.M. ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.

---

T is with delight that we are able to give the portrait of the patron of our most successful Eleventh Problem Tourney, as also those of the gentlemen—world-wide names—who have so kindly undertaken the task of adjudication. We believe this is the first occasion in the history of problem tournaments that such a presentment has been conferred on admirers of the poetic art of chess, and we hope our readers and competitors will welcome the innovation.

Sir John Ormerod Scarlett Thursby, Bart., is very probably not well known to the younger contingent of problem devotees—he is a man who has a patrimonial adherence to the motto of his family: “In silentio fortitudo.” He has, however, worked well in the cause of chess silently and effectively. Still in the prime of life, having been born in 1861, he has had a most active experience, political and otherwise. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, and secured his B.A. in 1884. Called to the Lincoln’s Inn Bar, 1891, besides being J.P. for Lancashire, he is a partner of one of the largest colliery concerns in the county. His name appears in many chess organisations as either a patron or official, and he has always showed himself to be a generous supporter in the cause of chess. He played for his University against Oxford in 1891, and in the early eighties composed many problems. In 1883 he published a selection of his own compositions; last month we were able to reproduce an admirable thematic 2-er of his recently composed. He has officiated on a few occasions as problem judge, the most important and difficult being that of the *Chess Monthly* Tourney, 1893-4, and in this he proved himself as being a conscientious seeker after justice. For ourselves we hardly know how to express our appreciation for the generous incentive he has given to problem composers by the inauguration of our Eleventh Problem Tourney, and we can only hope that the results will give him a full measure of pleasure.

F I

The chess world at large, and especially the readers of the *B.C.M.*, do not need an introduction to Dr. C. Planck. As a composer of chess problems, and a writer upon the subject thereof, he has materially helped to advance England in the estimation of the world in the art of problem composition, and this was accomplished chiefly at a time when English composers were on an apparent decline. His keen grasp of the true principles marked his work, and it was not long before he had many disciples. Though progress of this kind must necessarily be slow, it is much to the credit of Dr. Planck that he has been able to convince the English problem composer, in spite of tradition, that his old-time conventionalities of construction had become somewhat antiquated. We all



Dr. C. PLANCK.

know Dr. Planck as one of our foremost composers and judges—though he is regarded as “severe, though just.”

Dr. Charles Planck (born 1856) was educated at Marlborough College and St. Peter's College, Cambridge. B. A., with mathematical honours, in 1880, and M.A. in 1883. Subsequently he pursued the profession of a mathematical professor, treating also kindred subjects such as natural science, but he was subsequently induced by his father, Sur-

geon-General Planck, F.R.S.C.E., to enter the medical profession, and during the time of his studies for this change in his career he abandoned chess with good results for himself, since he demonstrated that he was capable of mastering the austere calls of life, however difficult the ordeal. In the course of his studentship he carried off many valuable prizes and scholarships, and he has generally acquitted himself with superabundant credit. He is now a medical officer to the Sussex County Asylum. Since this appointment in 1894 he has been able to come into contact with chess players, and has indulged in play over the board, being now a very strong player in the Sussex County team.

Mr. C. D. Locock is both a player and problemist. He resembles the late Mr. James Rayner in this respect. He is qualified in a high degree in both departments; one does not often meet with the combination. As a player it is needless to refer to Mr. Locock's achievements. Were opportunities more kind to him in the interest of *Caissa*, we should not be surprised if he held and held for a long time the championship of this country. As a composer he is modest, but he is perhaps more a student of problems than a composer, and there is hardly a point in problem construction and problem lore at which he halts. For years he has ministered to the wants of composers in his well conducted “Chess” of



Mr. C. D. LOCOCK.

*Knowledge*, and the experience thus gained has enabled him to master with logical acumen the nice points arising in problem technicality and taste. He is not without experience as a tourney judge, and though inclined to be humorous respecting problems—rather at his own expense—his judgments have so far as we know never been challenged. Few can have such a statement engraved on their escutcheon! For profundity of method (or idiosyncrasy!) the “Miraculous Adjudicator” published in our special Christmas issue, 1893, and the “End-Game Studies (!)” given in our last March issue, testify to what depths he can go; therefore beware!

Mr. Locock asserted his existence in 1862; was educated at Winchester College and University College, Oxford. For five years he played for his University against the “Light Blues.” His first great achievement was in 1887, to win the amateur championship of the B.C.A. without losing a game. He followed this by other exceptional successes, but we are dealing with problems and not cross-board play, and must close what is only intended as a brief sketch.

### THE RUY LOPEZ.

In the February issue of *Tidskrift for Schack*, Dr. Svenonius replies to M. Tschigorin's criticism of his analysis in the suggested new line of play in the Ruy Lopez. 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—Q R 3; 4 B—R 4, Kt—B 3; 5 Castles, Kt×P; 6 P—Q 4, P—Q Kt 4; 7 B—Kt 3, P—Q 4; 8 P×P, B—K 3; 9 P—B 3, B—Q B 4; 10 P—Q R 4, R—Q Kt sq; 11 P×P, P×P; 12 Kt—Q 4: Dr. Svenonius's suggested novelty. He now gave as one variation: Kt×P; 13 B—K B 4, and Tschigorin said that after 13..., Kt—B 5; 14 B×Kt, Kt P×B; 15 Kt—B 6, Q—B 3; 16 B—K 3, R—B sq; 17 Kt—Q 2, B×B; 18 Kt×Kt, Black by playing 18..., Q—R 5 (instead of P×Kt; 19 P×B and 20 R—B 4, with advantage to White given by Dr. Svenonius) could get the advantage. Dr. Svenonius says that “Tschigorin must have overlooked the threat in the move 19 R—K sq; and if Black plays 19..., P×Kt; 20 R×B, and White has the superiority.” Dr. Svenonius gives another variation in the defence starting after White's 13 B—K B 4. If 13..., Q—K B 3; 14 B×Kt, Q×B; 15 Kt—B 6, Q—B 3; 16 Q—K 2, R—B sq; 17 Kt—Q 2, Kt×Kt; 18 Q×Kt, Castles; 19 B×Q P, B—Q 2; and here follows to the advantage of White either 20 Kt—Q 4 or 20 Kt—Q R 7 and Q R—Q sq; 21 Q—K 2, K R—K sq; 22 Q—B 3. If, in this, 21..., P—B 3; 22 B—K 4, R—R sq?; 23 Q—R 5.

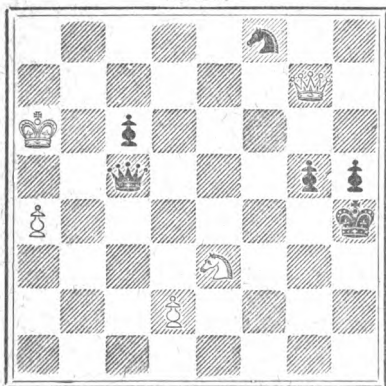
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 199.)

No. 29.

BLACK.

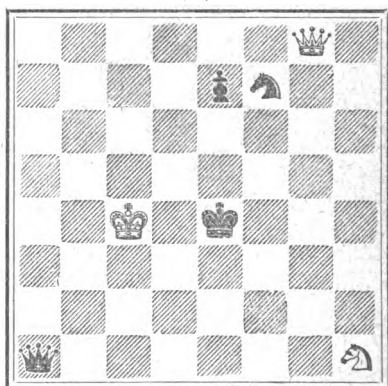


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 30.

BLACK.

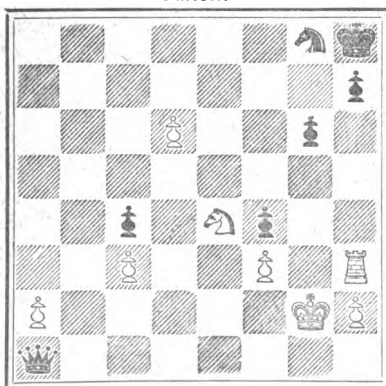


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 31.

BLACK.

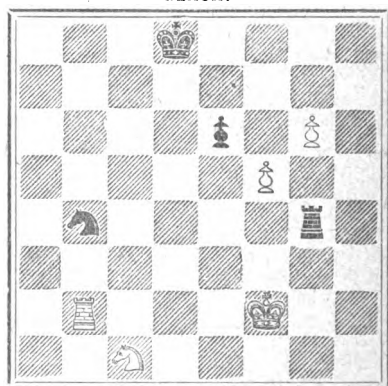


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 32.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

## THE PAWN AND MOVE HANDICAP.

BY M. I. TCHIGORIN, IN *Novoe Vremya*.

N the *St. Petersburg Zeitung* appears the following game, played at the odds of Pawn and move, in a Handicap Tournament at St. Petersburg. We reproduce it with the same marks—i.e., ! and ?—to the moves that appeared in that paper.

WHITE. N. N.	BLACK. I. A. ZYBIN. (Without K B P.)	4 P—K B 4	4 Kt—B 2
1 P—K 4	1 Kt—Q B 3	5 B—B 4	5 K Kt—R 3
2 P—Q 4	2 P—K 4	6 Q—Q 4 ?	6 B—K 2 !
3 P × P	3 Kt × P	7 Q × Kt P ?	7 P—Q 4 !!
		8 B × P	8 B—B 3 !
		9 Resigns.	

This game gives the editor of that chess column, Herr Seyboth, cause to remark that it apparently shows one cannot absolutely believe even in "Bilguer."

But this time, however, Bilguer's *Handbuch* must be believed. The move condemned by the commentator, 6 Q—Q 4, is really valid ; and that praised by him, 6..., B—K 2, absolutely bad. Bilguer is only faulty in that it does not show how White should continue in this case ; it notes simply that with 6 Q—Q 4 or 6 B—K 3 White can develop the game favourably. Which of these two moves is best it is difficult to say. May be they are of equal worth. Black's move, however, 6 .., B—K 2, obviously aggravates his position when White continues 7 B × Kt ch, K × B (if 7..., Kt × B, then White with impunity can capture the K Kt Pawn with the Queen) ; 8 Q—Q 5 ch or B 4 ch ; and in every variation Black will be in greater difficulties than if 6..., P—Q 3 or 6..., Q—B 3. In my time I have had a great deal of practice at giving the odds of Pawn and move and Pawn and two moves, and am well acquainted with the character of the play. Therefore I dare say some of my ideas will not be without utility to amateurs either receiving or giving the odds of Pawn and move. The present article will only deal with the opening : 1 P—K 4, Kt—Q B 3 ; 2 P—Q 4, P—K 4.

I do not share the opinion expressed by Herr Seyboth that "The defence chosen by the Blacks is the most advantageous for them." He no doubt has in view the variation occurring in the foregoing game. I am convinced by my experience that the move 6 Q—Q 4 gives Black the greatest difficulties to struggle with even against a player of the weakest order. Therefore in a match game *v.* Baron Holde, in reply to 3 P × P, I played Q—R 5. My opponent answering, 4 Kt—K B 3, Q × K P ch ; 5 B—K 2, had certainly the attack ; but I, having won the King's Pawn, was able to find a satisfactory defence, and in the end win the game. When receiving the odds of Pawn and move I advise you on 2..., P—K 4 to play 3 Kt—K B 3 and later Castling, turn the game into a variation of the Scotch game, which will not be favourable for the Blacks who are without the K B P. They certainly cannot continue 3..., P × P ; 4 Kt × P, Kt—K B 3 ; 5 B—Q B 4, as in the Scotch game, when the last move makes the threat to take the K B P with the Bishop if 5..., Kt × P. I do

not advise you to play 3 P—Q 5. Not because Black “will have no difficulty in the defence” as Herr Seyboth lays down, but because, having received the odds of Pawn and move, by choosing for the King’s Bishop the diagonal from Q R 2 to K Kt 8 it will be difficult to carry on the attack, particularly if White adopt the continuation indicated in the *Handbuch*: 3 P—Q 5, Q Kt—K 2; 4 B—K Kt 5, Kt—K B 3; 5 B × Kt (?), P × Kt; 6 Q—R 5 ch, Kt—Kt 3; 7 Kt—K B 3, K—K 2 (played by Petroff according to the *Handbuch*): 8 P—Q 6 ch, K × P, and the game is equal. In my opinion White gave up this Pawn without reflection. Certainly after 9 Kt—B 3, P—B 3; 10 Castles Q R ch, K—B 2, the stronger player ought to be able to defend himself, and even commence the attack. The explanation of the *Handbuch* sacrifice of a Pawn is to prevent Black obtaining a “solid position” by playing P—Q 3. In making this observation one of the editors of the *Handbuch* had in view, probably, some game or other in which the player of White did not think of playing 8 Kt—R 4 forcing Black to exchange, after which the weaker player without being in any difficulty can make advantage of his extra Pawn. In addition to the move indicated, 8 Kt—R 4, White can also without danger turn his game into an attacking position by 8 P—K Kt 3; and if P—Q 3, 9 B—R 3 leading to a decided advantage for Black.

## CHESS LITERATURE.

THE “CHESS DIGEST,” Volume III. BY M. MORGAN.

**W**E have received the above volume, which completes this valuable painstaking work. There is not much more to be said about it than was said in our notices of the two other volumes, except that as a whole the book has fully carried out the intention and announced programme of the writer. It gives us up-to-date specimens, in the form of actual first-rate games, of all the feasible openings, with their principal variations, and nearly all the most modern suggestions and improvements.

The openings thus illustrated in the present volume are: I., the Centre Gambit, including the important variation known as the Danish Gambit; II., the Centre Counter Gambit; III., the Sicilian Defence; IV., the French Defence; V., the Queen’s Gambit; VI., the Queen’s Gambit Declined; VII., the Queen’s Pawn Game; VIII., the Q B P Opening; IX., the K B P Opening; and X., Irregular Games, comprising the Van’t Kruij’s Opening 1 P—K 3, the Zukertort Opening 1 Kt—K B 3, Anderssen’s Opening 1 P—Q R 3, the Fianchetto 1 P—K Kt 3 and 1 P—Q Kt 3; the Queen’s Fianchetto Defence 1 P—K 4, P—Q Kt 3, and the King’s 1 P—K 4, P—K Kt 3. Also the irregular opening 1 P—K 4, P—Q 3; the Caro-Kann Defence, 1 P—K 4, P—Q B 3; the game 1 P—K 4, Kt—Q B 3; the game 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q B 3, and finally the Indian Opening 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—Q 3; and Alapin’s Opening 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K 2. Of these most of the irregular openings are unimportant, as being so very seldom adopted, the exceptions being the

Zukertort Opening, which is practically identical with the Q P game, the Fianchetto, and one or two others. We should have liked to see more illustrations of the Q P game, notably of the variation 1 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, B—B 4; and also of the Danish and other gambits. As, however, every variation of the openings had to be illustrated by games actually played by experts, it was of course not easy and perhaps impossible to find such games, and we can only wonder at the research and patience displayed by Mr. Morgan in these cases in finding any at all. Moreover, we must remember that the analysis of the openings is constantly changing and progressing, so that there is no fixed limit to future discoveries; and what is accepted as final at one period is found to be not so at another. Thus, the invention by Professor Rice of the gambit called by his name may be said to have revolutionised the Allgaier Gambit, and Mr. Lasker's defence to the Evans Gambit has very much lessened the fear of accepting that very attacking opening. All these are modern discoveries, and especially as regards the Danish Gambit, which are very recent indeed, Mr. Morgan could not have been expected to find sufficient suitable games to illustrate them.

We must therefore accept his grand work as it is, a record of the best modes of play up to the present date in all the various openings of the game, as illustrated by contests between the cleverest and most experienced students of chess in our time, not forgetting that they and he may have overlooked improvements in the attack or defence which may hereafter be discovered, but taking the work as it is to be the best exponent that we have of our present knowledge of the chess openings by means of games carried far enough for us to see the results of the lines of play actually adopted.

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

*From 'La Strategie.' See page 106.*

No. 29.—1 Q—Kt 2, K—Kt 6 (P—Kt 5) (a); 2 P—Q 4, Q—Q 3 (Q—K 2); 3 Kt—B 5 ch, wins Q. (a) 1..., Kt—Q 2; 2 P—Q 4, Kt—Kt sq ch; 3 Q×Kt, wins Q or mates next move.

No. 30.—1 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—K 6; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—K 5 (a), (b); 3 Kt—B 2 ch, K—B 4; 4 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 3; 5 Kt—K 4 ch, K—K 4; 6 Q—Kt 7 ch, K×Kt; 7 Q×Q. (a) 2..., K—K 7; 3 Q—Q 3 ch, K—K 8; 4 Q—K 3 ch, K—Q 8; 5 Q—Kt sq ch, &c. (b) 2..., K—Q 7; 3 Q—B 2 ch, K—B 8; 4 Q—K sq ch, K—Kt 7; 5 Q—Q 2 ch, K—Kt 8; 6 K—Kt 3, &c.

No. 31.—1 R×P ch, K×R; 2 P—Q 7 (a), Q×R P ch; 3 K—R 3, Q—R 4 (b); 4 P bec. Q, Q×Q; 5 Kt—Kt 5 ch, Q×Kt, stalemate. (a) 2 Kt—Kt 5 ch, K—R 3; 3 Kt—B 7 ch, K—R 4; 4 P—Q 7, Q×R P ch; 5 K—R 3, Q—Kt 8, and Black wins. (b) 3..., Q—K 7; 4 Kt—Kt 5 ch; and 5 B bec. Q, &c.

No. 32.—1 R×Kt, R—Kt 4 (a); 2 Kt—Q 3, R×B P ch; 3 R—B 4, R—Kt 4; 4 Kt—K 5, K—K 2; 5 R—K Kt 4, R—K B 4 ch; 6 K—Kt 3, R—B sq; 7 P—Kt 7, R—K Kt sq; 8 R—Kt 6 wins. (a) 1..., R×R; 2 Kt—Q 3, R—Kt 5 (b); 3 Kt—K 5, R—K B 5 ch; 4 K—K 3, R×P; 5 P—Kt 7. (b) 2..., P×P; 3 Kt×R, K—K 2; 4 Kt—Q 5 ch, K—K 3; 5 K—B 3.

## OBITUARY.

WITH deep regret we record the death of Mr. F. C. Carroll, late of Manchester, who passed away at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rochester, on April 16th, after three weeks' painful illness. He was born at Eastney, Portsmouth, November 24th, 1872, but his early youth was spent in the Manchester district. In 1888 he won a Scholarship at a public school in that city, and in 1891 he won a National Scholarship at the Royal College of Science. He first came into prominence as a county chess player in October, 1896, when he played fifth board for Lancashire against Cheshire; previous to this he had gained some reputation in matches with the Y.M.C.A. and Ardwick Clubs. He left the North in 1897 to take up a business appointment in Rochester. During the seasons 1897 and 1898 he played regularly with the Rochester Conservative Chess Club, and although of very reserved disposition he



Mr. F. C. CARROLL.

gained the esteem of the members by his unassuming manners and great ability at the game. In 1897 he won the Championship of the Rochester Club, and he won the 'Biggs' Cup in 1898, during which year he rendered great service by assisting the club to win the Kent County Cup. In 1898 he also won the Kent Workman's Club Championship, at Maidstone, with a score of 7 wins and 1 draw.

Mr. Carroll subsequently returned North, and in 1900 he won the Championship and Gold Medal at the Manchester Club. In 1902 he divided the first prize in the Northern Union Class I. Tournament at Blackpool. His last success was to carry off first prize in this year's N.C.C.U. contest at Blackpool. Next day he again went

South to Rochester, his chess friends there having obtained for him a post with the Rochester Gas Company. He had only been settled in the City about ten days when he was seized with a serious illness, and was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, suffering from stricture. So precarious was his condition that Mr. Walter, late Kent county match captain (a great friend to him) was not allowed to see him on the first visiting day. He afterwards rallied, and Mr. Walter visited him each succeeding Sunday. On Easter Sunday, he appeared to be recovering, but on the following Wednesday his condition changed and he gradually sank and died the next day. Autopsy showed that he had suffered from a complication of diseases, his constitution being no doubt much enfeebled by the serious illness he experienced a few months ago, this causing his withdrawal from the current correspondence match, North *v.* South.

Mr. Carroll played on two occasions against Dr. Lasker in simultaneous games. He won one game and drew the other. He also won four games and drew one against Blackburne, and won one game against Janowski in simultaneous exhibitions; and he won one game against Lasker and Janowski, alternating moves.

During the past three years Mr. Carroll's name has figured prominently in Lancashire county chess engagements, and he has taken part in many matches for the Manchester and North Manchester Clubs, by whose members, and Northern chess players generally, his early demise is sincerely regretted. During the present season he played in seven matches, winning six games and losing one. He won the 'Porter' Cup outright, and the Championship Gold Medal at the North Manchester Club in the season 1901-2, and during two seasons he lost only one tournament game. The last time he played in a county match was at Bradford, on January 17th, in the match Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire, when he met Mr. W. Atkinson, of Hull, the Yorkshire champion. He lost his game, but it was apparent to all his friends that his recent illness had left its mark.

The interment took place in the Roman Catholic section of Chatham Cemetery, on Sunday, April 19th, the last rites being solemnly and impressively performed by Canon H. T. Cafferara, of St. Michael's, Chatham. Among those who followed the mortal remains to their last resting place were many members of the Rochester Chess Club, including Messrs. E. W. Willis, J.P. (chairman of the Rochester and Strood Conservative Club), Councillor F. Homan, R. Lines (hon. secretary chess club), J. Roe (late of the Manchester Club), F. W. Walter (hon. secretary Rochester Conservative Club, and late Kent match captain), F. C. Bundock, E. Young (treasurer chess club), G. G. Watson, F. Joyce, J. A. Price, A. E. Shirley, S. E. Morgan, J. Winter, and others. The local Gas Company was represented by Messrs. W. H. Day (chief clerk), J. Watt Mackay, F. P. A. Grey, and J. Davidson. Letters expressing regret at inability to attend the funeral, and bearing testimony to the character and ability of the deceased, were received from Messrs. A. E. Moore (Manchester, president N.C.C.U.), W. W. White (K.C.C.A.), W. J. McLellan (Mayor of Rochester), V. L. Wahl-tuch (Manchester), G. A. Youngman (Maidstone), J. H. Biggs (Strood), W. B. Dixon (Leighton Buzzard), A. E. Seaman (Rochester), and Mr. E. E. Stockens (Canterbury). All agreed that the chess world had been deprived of one of its most promising players.

We regret to state that poor Carroll's financial resources were *nil*, but thanks to the suggestion and kind efforts of Mr. Walter, the members of the Rochester Chess Club decided to pay the whole of the funeral expenses, and so generous was the response to the appeal that after all the expenses were met, a sum of between £6 and £7 was remaining for the widow. Subscription lists have also been opened at the Manchester and North Manchester Clubs for the benefit of the widow and child.



## THE CABLE MATCH.

**T**HE eighth annual match by cable, between Great Britain and the United States, was contested on April 3rd and 4th, and resulted in the defeat of the British team by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . The British representatives were located at Cannon Street Hotel, London, the Americans in the Assembly Room of the Academy of Music, Montague Street, Brooklyn, N.Y. The selection of the teams and all other business connected with the match was managed by the City of London Chess Club, and the Brooklyn Chess Club, and for the second year in succession two of the American players (Messrs. Pillsbury and Marshall), met their opponents *vis a vis* in London, thus reducing the number of games contested by cable to eight. America was represented by exactly the same team as proved successful last year, with however some slight alteration in placings, Mr. Marshall going from board 3 to 4 (probably by arrangement in order to play Mr. Atkins), and Mr. Delmar from seventh to eighth board; and with the exception of Mr. J. W. Showalter, we doubt whether a stronger combination of ten native born American players could be produced. Great Britain was not so fortunate, being *minus* the services of Mr. James Mason, Mr. F. J. Lee (now in South Africa), and Mr. J. H. Blake, who all took part in the 1902 contest. Mr. J. H. Blackburne was, however, a welcome reappearance in the team. The freshmen were Mr. W. H. Gunston and Mr. G. A. Hooke. Mr. Gunston's ability as a player of repute fully entitled him to a board in the match, but we doubt whether the selection of Mr. Hooke will give general satisfaction. Many players expected to see Mr. S. Passmore given a trial, especially as his name has appeared in the list of reserves for three years in succession. He is a fine player, and "in form," as his match record at board No. 1, for the Athenæum Club, in the London 'A' League matches, will amply testify. From the tabulated results which we append it will be seen that of the last five matches played Great Britain has lost four and drawn one. These figures are very significant, but they are not disheartening, and we agree with our contemporary *The Field* that "with a more judicious selection of the team there is no reason why the trophy should not be well defended." Play started at one o'clock on Friday, and at the close, at 11 p.m., the score was United States  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , Great Britain  $\frac{1}{2}$ . These figures resulted from the two appended games and the defeat of Mr. Trenchard.

## GAME No. 2,297.

Board No. 1. Score and notes from *The Field*.*Sicilian Defence.*

WHITE. Mr. T. F. LAWRENCE, Great Britain.	BLACK. Mr. PILLSBURY, United States.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
3 Kt—B 3	3 Kt—B 3
4 P—K Kt 3	4 P—K 3

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

.....A capital development for a Sicilian Defence. The usual trade mark of this defence, a weak Q P, does not exist here, and Black has

also his P at K 4—an open game. Consequently he has so far a distinct strategical advantage.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 8 Castles | 8 P—K R 3 |
| 9 P—B 3   | 9 B—K 2   |

.....The alternative would be B—Q 3, reserving the square at K 2 to bring the Q Kt over to the King's side eventually.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 10 Kt—K sq  | 10 P—K Kt 4 |
| 11 P×P      | 11 B P×P    |
| 12 P—B 4    | 12 Kt P×P   |
| 13 P×P      | 13 B—K Kt 5 |
| 14 P—K R 3  | 14 B—R 4    |
| 15 Kt—K B 3 | 15 B×Kt     |

.....With the B at Q 3 he need not have parted with the Q B at once.

- |          |          |
|----------|----------|
| 16 B×B   | 16 Q—Q 2 |
| 17 P—B 5 |          |

White treated the opening with good judgment and commendable spirit. He foresaw that the B at Kt 2 would protect the King's position against any attack; he could thus safely throw forward the King's side Pawns after Castling.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
|           | 17 Castles Q R |
| 18 B—Q 2  | 18 QR—Kt sq ch |
| 19 K—R sq |                |

*See Diagram*

- |            |
|------------|
| 19 P—K R 4 |
|------------|

.....The alternative would be 19..., Kt—R 2, followed by Kt—Kt 4.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 20 R—B sq | 20 K—Kt sq |
| 21 B—Kt 2 | 21 Kt—K sq |

.....Kt—R 2 would still be the move for choice.

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

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 27 R×R       | 27 R×R     |
| 28 R—K Kt sq | 28 R×R ch  |
| 29 Kt×R      | 29 Kt—Kt 2 |
| 30 P—R 3     | 30 P—R 4   |

.....Not a good move. There being nothing more to be expected than a draw, a safer course would be advisable.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 31 B—Q sq | 31 K—R 2   |
| 32 Kt—B 3 | 32 Kt—K sq |
| 33 B—R 4  | 33 K—R 3   |
| 34 B×Kt   | 34 P×B     |
| 35 Q—R 2  | 35 P—B 4   |
| 36 Kt×K P |            |

36 Q×P seems preferable. Mr. Lawrence, of course, seems unnecessarily satisfied with a draw, and plays for it.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
|            | 36 Q—Kt 4 |
| 37 Q—Q B 2 | 37 Q—Kt 6 |
| 38 Q×P     |           |

This secures a draw. Attempting more now might be dangerous.

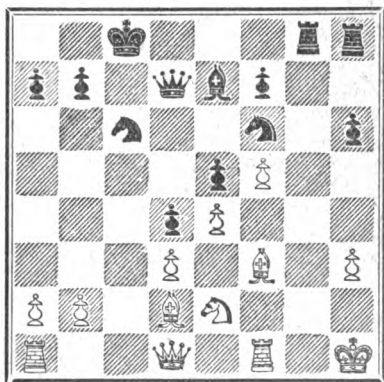
38 Q—K 8 ch

Drawn game.

Position after White's 19th move:—

K—R sq.

BLACK (MR. PILLSBURY).



WHITE (MR. LAWRENCE).

## GAME No. 2,298.

Board No. 4. Score and notes from *The People*.  
*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
 Mr. F. J. MARSHALL, Mr. H. E. ATKINS,  
*United States. Great Britain.*

- 1 P—Q 4 1 P—Q 4  
 2 P—Q B 4 2 P—Q B 3

.....May be played without much risk, and has the rare merit of eluding the orthodox variations of the Queen's Gambit Declined. It found considerable favour at the recent Monte Carlo meeting.

- 3 Kt—Q B 3 3 Kt—K B 3  
 4 P × P

White effects nothing by this precipitate capture. B—B 4 at once appears preferable.

- 5 B—B 4 5 Kt—Q B 3  
 6 P—K 3

Kt—Kt 5 is obviously impracticable.

- 7 B—Q 3 6 P—K 3  
 8 Kt—B 3 7 B—K 2  
 9 Kt—K 5 8 Castles

Leading to an attack more apparent than real.

- 10 P × Kt 9 Kt × Kt  
 11 Q—B 2 10 Kt—Q 2  
 12 P—K R 4 11 P—K Kt 3  
 13 P—R 5 12 Kt—B 4  
 13 Kt × B

.....This marks the close of White's short-lived attack. The advantage now lies with his opponent.

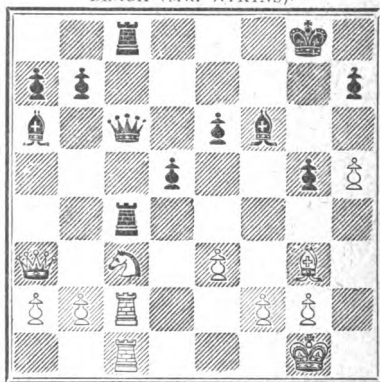
- 14 Q × Kt 14 P—K Kt 4  
 15 B—Kt 3 15 P—K B 4  
 16 P × P e.p. 16 B × P  
 17 R—Q sq 17 Q—Kt 3  
 18 R—Q 2 18 B—Q 2  
 19 Castles 19 Q R—B sq  
 20 R—B sq 20 B—Kt 4

.....Black takes advantage of White's last move to commence a formidable counter-attack.

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

Position after Black's 24th move :—

BLACK (MR. ATKINS).



WHITE (MR. MARSHALL).

- 25 P—Kt 3  
 The initial move of a magnificent combination.

25 R—B 4

.....The alternative was R × Kt, with the continuation 26 R × R, B × R; 27 R × B, Q × R; 28 Q—K 7. Black's best reply appears to be R—B sq, when White can at least draw by perpetual check.

- 26 Kt × P  
 A necessary sequel, but none the less beautiful.

26 R × R

- 27 R × R 27 Q × R  
 28 Kt × B ch 28 K—B 2  
 29 Q—Q 6

The sacrifice of the Knight is forced, for if B—K 5, Black forces the exchange of Queens, and wins.

29 K × Kt

- 30 B—K 5 ch 30 K—B 4  
 ..... If K—B 2, White mates in five, thus: 31 Q—Q 7 ch, K—B sq; 32 B—Q 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 33 Q × P ch, K—Kt 2; 34 P—R 6 ch, K—R sq; 35 B—K 5 mate.

- 31 P—B 3 31 Resigns.

.....There is no escape. If P—Kt 5; 32 P—K 4 ch, K—Kt 4; 33 Q—K 7 ch, K—R 3; 34 Q—Kt 7 ch, K × P; 35 Q × P ch, K—R 3; 36 B—Kt 7 mate.

The first result on Saturday morning was the draw at board No. 3, which Mr. Mills proposed on the previous evening. After this no further result was recorded until 9.30 p.m., when the Dudley amateur defeated Mr. Hymes in the game appended. The notes are by Mr. Bellingham, and are taken from his column in the *County Express*. Mr. Bellingham, whose knowledge of the Queen's Gambit Declined is so comprehensive that he rarely loses a game with this attack, played excellently. He won a Pawn on the 16th move, and secured victory on the 56th move.

## GAME No. 2,299.

Board No. 5.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. G. E. H. BELLINGHAM, Mr. E. HYMES,  
*Great Britain. United States.*

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

.....The previous variation is one of the oldest forms of the Gambit Declined, and as Mr. Blackburne told us, was much played about the middle of last century.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 11 Kt—K 5 | 11 Q P × P |
|-----------|------------|
- .....This capture is highly dangerous; better would have been P × Q P.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 12 B × P  | 12 Kt × Kt |
| 13 P × Kt | 13 Kt—Q 4  |

.....Kt—Q 2 should have been played, when, however, White would have obtained the better game by B—B 4.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 14 Kt × Kt | 14 P × Kt |
|------------|-----------|

.....Black had evidently previously overlooked that he could not now play 14...., B × Kt; 15 B × B, B × B, on account of R × Q winning the exchange.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 15 B × B    | 15 Q × B    |
| 16 B × P    | 16 K R—Q sq |
| 17 P—K 4    | 17 R—Q 2    |
| 18 B × B    | 18 R × B    |
| 19 R—Q 5    | 19 P—B 5    |
| 20 Q R—Q sq |             |

Threatening Q × P, winning.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 21 P—B 4  | 20 K R—B 2 |
| 22 P—B 5  | 21 P—K R 3 |
| 23 P × P  | 22 P—B 6   |
| 24 Q—Kt 4 | 23 R × P   |
|           | 24 R—B 8   |

.....Undoubtedly the strongest continuation, and very nearly forcing a draw.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 25 P—B 6 | 25 R × R ch |
|----------|-------------|

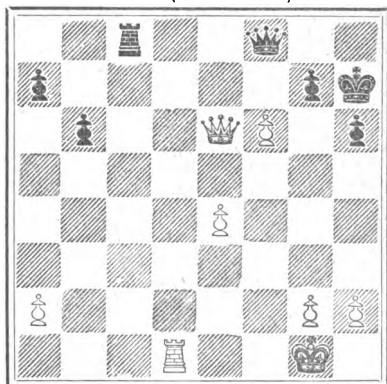
.....For some reasons we are of opinion that it would have been better Q—B sq at once, as after the text play much trouble arises from the many variations, in which the Black Rook at Q B sq is *en prise* to the White Queen.

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

Position after Black's 28th move :—

K—R 2.

BLACK (MR. HYMES).



WHITE (MR. BELLINGHAM).

29 P × P

If the likely looking P—B 7, Black would continue with 29..., R—B 2; 30 R—K B sq, Q—B 4 ch; 31 K—R sq, Q—K B 7, winning the Pawn. The best continuation appears to be 29 P—K 5 or Q—Q 7 at once, though the text move looked strongest at first sight.

29 Q—B 4 ch !  
30 K—R sq      30 R—K Kt sq !

.....This continuation is very clever, and makes White's game very difficult.

31 P—K R 3	31 R × P
32 R—K B sq	32 Q—K Kt 4
33 Q—B 5 ch	33 Q × Q
34 P × Q	34 P—K R 4
35 R—B 4	35 K—R 3
36 P—Kt 4	36 K—Kt 4
37 R—Q 4	37 R—Q B 2
38 K—Kt 2	

Otherwise R—B 7 would force the draw.

38 P × P  
39 P × P      39 R—B 6

.....Best. If R—B 7 ch, 40 K—B 3, R × P; 41 R—Q sq, R—R 6 ch; 42 K—K 4, K × P; 43 R—Kt 7 ch, K—R 4; 44 P—B 6, and we get a winning variation similar to that actually played.

40 P—R 4      40 R—B 3

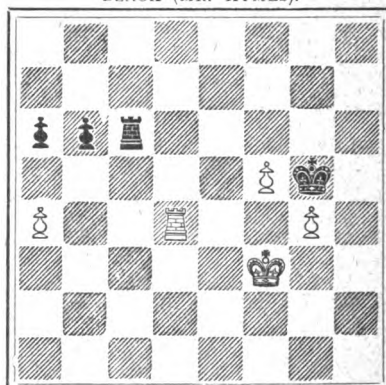
.....Black evidently wished to advance his Q side Pawn, and dared not with this move play P—R 3 on account of R—Q 6. He should, however, have shut out the White King from B 3 as long as possible. Still, White should probably win in any event, although the play is most difficult.

41 K—B 3      41 P—R 3

Position after Black's 41st move :—

P—R 3.

BLACK (MR. HYMES).



WHITE (MR. BELLINGHAM).

42 K—K 4      42 R—B 4

.....Of course if K × P, White wins the R by K—Q 5 dis. ch.

43 R—Q 6	43 K × P !
44 R—Kt 6 ch	44 K—R 4
45 R × P	45 R—R 4

.....Better than R—B 5 ch, as it keeps the White K back a move.

46 R—Kt 6	46 R × P ch
47 K—K 5	47 R—R 8
48 R—Kt 2	48 R—K 8 ch
49 K—B 6	49 P—R 4
50 K—B 7	50 R—Q Kt 8
51 P—B 6	51 P—R 5
52 K—Kt 7	52 P—R 6
53 P—B 7	53 R—Kt 7
54 R—Kt sq	54 P—R 7
55 P—B 8 (Q)	55 R—Kt 7 ch
56 K—R 7 !	56 Resigns.

The game between Messrs. Blackburne and Barry was brought to a conclusion about 9.50 p.m., and attracted great attention. The English champion defended with the Sicilian, and provided the spectators with some delightful entertainment. Unfortunately he is not in good health, and his oversight, under time pressure, on the 51st move, was much regretted. We append full score and notes from the *Morning Post*. The game will repay examination.

## GAME No. 2,300.

Board No. 2.

*Sicilian Defence.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. J. F. BARRY, Mr. J. H. BLACKBURN, E.  
*United States. Great Britain.*

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

This looks like over-caution, but Kt×Kt leads to familiar developments, and the more enterprising K Kt—Kt 5 is not satisfactory.

- 7 Kt—Kt 3 7 B—B 4  
.....In view of the possibility of B—K Kt 5.

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

.....An enterprising move that makes the game more interesting. P—B 5 would not be good, as it would enable White to get an important diagonal for his Q and B, besides permitting Kt—K 4.

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

If 23 B×P, Kt×B; 24 Q×Kt, Kt×P, &c.

- 24 Kt—B 3 23 Q—Q 2  
25 Q—Kt 3 24 Q R—B sq  
26 P—R 5 25 B—Q sq  
26 R—Q Kt sq

.....This threatens P×P, and consequently forces White to exchange Pawns. The position however does not turn out well for Black, and it may be doubted if the Rook's move is good.

- 27 P×P 27 B×P

- 28 B×B 28 R×B  
29 R—R 4 29 K R—Q Ktsq  
30 K R—Q R sq 30 P—R 3  
31 Q—R 3 31 P—K 5

.....A bold attempt to obtain a counter-attack. Black's play from this point is so ingenious that it deserved to succeed.

- 32 P×P 32 Q—R 2  
33 K—R sq 33 Kt—Kt 5  
34 Kt—Q sq 34 Q—K B 2  
35 B—K 2 35 P×P  
36 Q—K Kt 3 36 R—K B sq  
37 Kt—B 3 37 Kt—B 7 ch  
38 K—Kt sq 38 Kt—Q 6

.....Giving up the K P, but it had to be done lest White moved R—K B sq and captured the Kt.

- 39 Kt×P 39 Kt—B 5  
40 Q—B 3 40 Kt—B 4  
41 Q—Q B 3 ch 41 K—Kt sq  
42 B—B sq 42 Kt—R 5  
43 Q—K 3 43 R(Kt3)—Ktsq  
44 Kt×Q P

If 44 P—K Kt 3, Kt—B 6 ch; 45 Q×Kt, Kt—R 6 ch, winning the Queen.

- 45 R×P 44 Q—R 4  
46 R(R6)—R 2 45 Q—Kt 5  
47 Q—K Kt 3 46 R×P  
48 Kt—Q Kt 5 47 Q—Q 2  
49 P—Q 6 48 Q—K 2  
50 R—K sq 49 Q—K 4  
51 K—R sq 50 Kt—R 6 ch

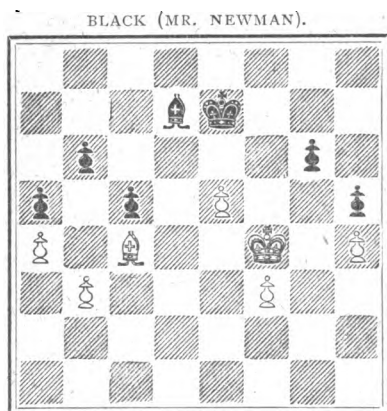
If Q×Kt, Q×R; or if P×Kt, Kt—B 6 ch, &c.

- 51 Q—K B 4

.....Here Mr. Blackburne, being much pressed for time, makes an error that loses immediately. He might have played Q—B 3, and White would not have been able to gain a move by attacking the Queen with the Bishop. Black would still have been threatening mate, and White could not capture the Knight. Though White's advanced Pawn is dangerous, Mr. Blackburne would still have had a chance of saving the game.

- 52 B—Q 3 52 Q—Q 2  
53 Q×Kt 53 Resigns.

Michell *v.* Newman. This was a Queen's Gambit declined, noteworthy on account of the unexpected conclusion. The position after Black's 38th move, K—K 2, was as follows:—



WHITE (MR. MICHELL).

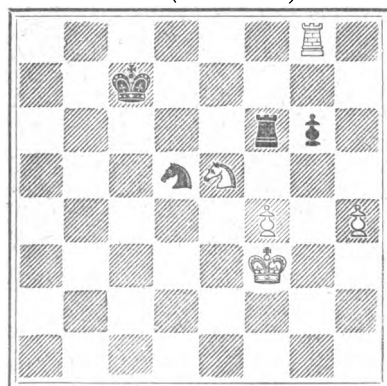
The continuation adopted by Mr. Michell was a display of strategical ability of high order:—

WHITE.  
39 K—K 4

BLACK.  
39 B—B 3 ch

Mr. Michell's win brought the scores to America 4, Great Britain 3, with three games in progress; of these Mr. Gunston had a certain win, and Mr. Jacobs a certain draw. Mr. Hooke, however, had much the worst of it, his position after his 51st move being as follows:—

BLACK (MR. HOOKE).



WHITE (MR. HELMS).

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

The game went on—

WHITE.	BLACK.
52 Kt×P	52 K—Q 3
53 P—R 5	53 K—K 3
54 R—Kt 7	54 K—Q 3
55 K—Kt 4	55 Kt—K 6 ch
56 K—Kt 5	56 R—B 4 ch
57 K—R 4	57 R×B P ch
58 Kt×R	58 Kt—B 4 ch
59 K—Kt 5	59 Kt×R
60 P—R 6	60 Kt—K 3 ch
61 Kt×Kt	61 Resigns.

This reverse having settled the match in favour of America, a cable was sent offering to draw Mr. Jacobs' game, if Mr. Howell would resign to Mr. Gunston. This offer was

accepted, and the contest was brought to a finish at 11 p.m., with full score as follows:—

UNITED STATES.					GREAT BRITAIN.				
Mr. H. N. Pillsbury	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. F. Lawrence	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. F. Barry	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. H. Blackburne	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. B. Hodges...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. D. Y. Mills	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Marshall	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Atkins	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Hymes	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Voigt...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. J. Newman	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. P. Michell...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Delmar	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Herbert Jacobs	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Howell	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. H. Gunston	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Helms	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. A. Hooke	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{1}{2}$				

We append results of previous matches :—

1896	...	...	...	United States won by 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
1897	...	...	...	Great Britain won by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
1898	...	...	...	Great Britain won by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
1899	...	...	...	United States won by 6 to 4.
1900	...	...	...	United States won by 6 to 4.
1901	...	...	...	Drawn match, each side scoring 5.
1902	...	...	...	United States won by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
1903	...	...	...	United States won by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

A victory for the Americans next year will result in the trophy becoming the property of that country. The umpire in London for the United States was Mr. Leopold Hoffer. The British umpire was Mr. C. W. Phillips, a member of the City of London Chess Club now on a visit to the States. It may also interest our readers to learn that Mr. S. H. Cragg, the secretary of the Brooklyn Chess Club, is an Englishman by birth—a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, where he was born in 1855. He joined the Brooklyn Club in 1892, and became a director of the club in 1896. Together with chairman Mr. J. H. Watson, of the cable match committee, he has of late years managed the American international cable contests to the entire satisfaction of every one concerned.



The latest scores in the current North v. South Correspondence Match are: South, 125 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; North, 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The annual Chess Festival of the Hastings and St. Leonards Club was held April 21st to 25th, but pressure on our space compels us to defer our report until next month.

E 2

National Chess Federation.—The executive of the Midland Counties Chess Union has accepted the invitation to join the Conference for the purpose of establishing a National Chess Organisation, and has expressed the opinion that London should rank equal to a Union.

Midland Counties Union.—The final tie in this season's County Championship contest was contested at Birmingham, on April 25th, when Worcestershire defeated Leicestershire by 8 points to 5, the remaining game, Bellingham *v.* Atkins, being referred to Mr. Jas. Mason for adjudication. Full report and score will appear in our next issue.

The Co-opération des Idées (Popular University founded in 1898), at Paris, has instituted a section for chess, which numbers 100 members belonging to the better-class workmen of that city. They are very desirous of playing by correspondence against a similar English association, and they have recourse to the great publicity of the *B.C.M.* in begging that their challenge shall be made known. Address: the Secretary, section of chess, 157, Faubourg, St. Antoine, Paris.

We learn with pleasure that at a recent meeting of the Felixstowe Chess Club, at which Mr. F. W. Wilson, M.P., presided, a resolution was passed *nem. con.* in favour of forming a Suffolk County Chess Association. The Felixstowe men are very keen on the project, which really only requires the support of the Ipswich Club, and the chess players of Bury St. Edmonds, Lowestoft, Sudbury, and other places to bring about the desired result. Suffolk ought to have a county organisation, and the task of bringing one into existence should be comparatively easy when compared with the difficulties which had to be surmounted by such a county as Cornwall, where a County Chess Association has been successfully established. 'Wake up,' Suffolk.

Wilts County Cup.—The entries were Bradford-on-Avon, Calne, Mere, Salisbury, and Warminster. Swindon stood out this year, owing to many recent victories. After the usual play on the American system, there was a tie between Salisbury and Warminster. In the deciding match Warminster were victorious, and won the Cup, as they did in 1892 and 1898. Score:—

WARMINSTER.						SALISBURY.					
Rev. J. F. Welsh	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. Sutton	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. Bradfield	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. C. J. Woodrow	...	...	...	...	1
Rev. R. E. Coles	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. E. Wells	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. C. Pullin	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. E. Young	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Welsh	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Clark	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Stratten	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. J. Naish	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Pullin	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Walton	...	...	...	...	0

Denbighshire *v.* Shropshire.—A match between these counties was played at the Imperial Hotel, Wrexham, on April 23rd, the visitors winning by one game. Score:—

DENBIGHSHIRE.											SHROPSHIRE.										
Dr. Jones...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. E. Parry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mr. G. Whitehouse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. H. Lock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Mr. G. Saint...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. C. Douglas...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. W. Jones...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Groom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Mr. C. G. Caldicott	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. E. Baddeley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. E. S. Roberts ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. C. Groom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Mr. W. A. Hughes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Forrest	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	
Mr. A. Shaw...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. T. Eachus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Mr. C. S. Meadway	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Morris...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mr. L. B. Roland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Wemyss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	
Mr. C. Simpson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. Luff	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Mr. H. Harris	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. Mathias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
<hr/>											<hr/>										
6½											5½										

Cheshire Challenge Cup Contest, season 1902-3.—Only six clubs entered for the contest this last season, five Eastern and one Western, this being the lowest entry for West Cheshire since the formation of the Association. It must not be taken from this that chess is becoming extinct in West Cheshire, for all along the southern side of the Mersey estuary, chess players—good ones—are to be found, but owing to the facilities offered to them by the various Liverpool clubs, it is difficult to draw them together on Cheshire soil. The Birkenhead Club has been so weakened during the past year or two by removals and other causes that its officials did not consider it policy to enter the Cup contest this year. It is hoped, however, that next season the club will enter the contest again. Hoylake and Rock Ferry, too, may be induced to try their luck next season. The draw for the contest produced:—1st round (*a*), Macclesfield *v.* Sale and District; (*b*) Chester *v.* Hyde; (*c*) Altrincham *v.* Stockport. 2nd round, winner of (*b*) *v.* winner of (*c*); winner of (*a*) a bye. 3rd round, winner of (*a*) *v.* winner of second round. These rounds resulted as follows:—1st round, Sale beat Macclesfield by 5 games to 3; Hyde beat Chester by 6 to 2; Stockport beat Altrincham by  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . 2nd round, Hyde beat Stockport by 5 to 3. 3rd round, Sale and District beat Hyde by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , thus winning the Cup two years in succession, and for the fourth time in all. The first contest took place in 1889, when the Cup was won by Birkenhead. Since then it has been won seven times by Western teams: Birkenhead in 1890-91-93, New Ferry in 1894-95-96, and Birkenhead in 1899. Also seven times by Eastern teams: Bredbury in 1892, Sale in 1897-98, Stockport in 1900, Macclesfield in 1901, Sale and District in 1902 and 1903. From the above it will be seen that the Cup has been held four years in succession (1893-4-5-6) by the Western side of the county, and also four successive years by the Eastern side (1900-1-2-3).

The Manchester Chess Club has just concluded its match-playing season, which has proved fairly successful. The total number of fixtures arranged was 19. Five of these were First-class matches, of which one

was lost, a decisive defeat being sustained at Leeds; but in all other engagements, viz., Liverpool, Bradford, Sheffield, and Manchester Athenæum, the Manchester Club was successful in securing wins. The 2nd team played seven matches. That with the Liverpool 2nd was lost, and Ardwick resulted in a draw; in the remaining fixtures, victories were obtained against Rochdale twice, Urmston, Hyde, and Gorton Social, and the team has gained the "A" League Trophy in the Manchester and District Chess League Competition. The record of the 3rd team is less satisfactory, out of 6 matches arranged two were lost, one won, and one drawn, while in the two remaining fixtures the opposing clubs failed to muster a team, and lost match by default. Prizes were offered for the best score in each team. Mr. J. Kelly securing the one in the first class, having played in four first-class matches, securing all his games; and also the second team prize, with a score of 6 wins and 1 draw. Mr. H. Hibbs won the prize in the third team matches. The season concluded with a match between the Club and the Manchester and District Chess League Association, played at 6, Bank Street, on Saturday, April 18th. A strong contingent of players represented both sides, and the Club obtained a decisive victory. Appended is the score.

MANCHESTER.										MANCHESTER AND DIS. LEAGUE ASSOC.									
Mr. E. Spencer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Wähltuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. Coates	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Absentee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Hodgson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. B. Shaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. J. W. Wilkinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. B. Rink	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. J. B. Lowe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. W. Houghton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Ruttle	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. E. Dabbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. Briggs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Pilkington	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. H. Midgley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. R. Evans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Hart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. J. Clayton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Rosenbaum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Willis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Bowen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. J. Swallow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. T. Kelley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Hartley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. T. L. Agar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. G. Brothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. Menley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. Berry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. C. Eames	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Jordan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Wedel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Napper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. J. Seanor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. B. Newell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. N. S. Jeffrey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. W. Phillips	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. J. T. Jackson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Ward	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. H. Gordon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. T. Nicholls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Williamson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. Eva	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Whittall	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. V. Hart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. G. Da Cunha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. Hopkinson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Hibbs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Grainger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
B. Copley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. M. Sutcliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Bromley Smith	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. Carson	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0

Yorkshire Chess Association.—The annual general meeting took place on April 25th, at St. Augustine's Hall, Hull, and considering that the inconvenient train service prevented the attendance of players from the Bradford district, the entries (52) in the tournament were satisfactory. The

proceedings were opened by Mr. Councillor J. Crake, who gave the visitors a hearty welcome. During the interval between the first and second rounds the business meeting was held. Mr. Councillor Cockerlyne occupied the chair, and presented the Woodhouse Cup to Hull, and the *Yorkshire Daily Observer* Trophy, for minor clubs, to Leeds St. Martin's. This is the second year in succession that Hull has won; and the first success, and first time of competing, by St. Martin's.

The secretary's report indicated that the year had been a prosperous one. The number of clubs affiliated was 20. The County Tournaments, for A, B, and C players had proved very popular, attracting 100 entrants. First prizes were won as follows: A, Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull; B, Mr. J. B. Oates, Dewsbury; C, Mr. P. Chegnell, Hull. The Kitchin Memorial correspondence prize was won by Rev. S. Walker, Bradford. The treasurer's report showed a surplus of £9 9s. 6d. The election of officers resulted as follows (all re-elected): president, the Marquis of Ripon, K.G.; hon. secretary, Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds; hon. treasurer, Mr. S. Chrispin, Huddersfield.

The season at the York Chess Club was brought to a close on April 22nd, with a dinner and "smoker," at the Black Swan Hotel. The president, Mr. A. Humphreys, occupied the chair, and presented the prizes to the winners. Handicap Tournament,—first, Mr. S. Walker (Class II.), holding the "Oswald Brown" Trophy for year and taking class prize; second, Mr. H. L. Hunter (Class I.) 2nd prize; Mr. J. H. Mason (third-class prize). Second Handicap Tournament,—first, Mr. W. Flint, (Class II.) 1st prize; second, Mr. H. L. Hunter (Class I.) 2nd prize.

The annual meeting of the Huddersfield and District Association was held on April 25th, at the Imperial Hotel, Huddersfield, Mr. T. S. Yates presiding. The report stated that there were 45 members, an increase of 7 on last year. Four tournaments for different classes of players had been held, and the winners were Mr. Jonas Charlesworth, New Mill; Mr. W. Halstead, Huddersfield; Mr. B. Hepworth, Lindley; and Mr. E. Walker, Slaithwaite. The Watkinson trophy, competed for by four clubs, had been won by the Milnsbridge Liberal Club. The accounts showed a small balance in hand. Mr. T. S. Yates was elected president, and Mr. Jackson Calvert hon. secretary. The Watkinson trophy and the prizes won during the season were presented by Mr. John Watkinson, the founder of the trophy.

Presentation to Mr. John Watkinson.—Mr. John Watkinson, of Huddersfield, the founder of this magazine, can lay claim to a distinction which is probably unique, that of having filled the presidential chair of the same chess club at two periods, separated by the wide gulf of half a century. The Huddersfield Chess Club is one of the oldest institutions of its kind in Yorkshire, and Mr. Watkinson was one of its earliest members. In the season 1852-3 his fellow members honoured him by electing him as their president, and by a happy coincidence he occupies the same position in the club to-day. So interesting an occasion could not, of course, be passed by without commemoration, and accordingly on Saturday, April 18th, Mr. Watkinson was entertained to dinner by the members of the club at their head-quarters, the Imperial Hotel, New Street, Huddersfield. There was a large attendance of members of the

club and friends, and amongst the visitors present were Messrs. F. W. Robinson and T. K. Mellor, of Huddersfield; Mr. A. E. Moore, of Manchester (president of the Northern Counties Chess Union); Mr. F. P. Wildman, of Leeds (hon. secretary of the Yorkshire Chess Association); Mr. J. A. Woollard, Bradford; and Mr. T. Y. Stokoe, of Leeds, who, with Mr. Watkinson, was one of the Yorkshire team in the first match with Lancashire in 1870. In the unavoidable absence, through illness, of Mr. T. S. Yates, the senior vice-president, the chair was occupied by Mr. J. Turner. Letters of apology for absence were read from Sir Walter Parratt, a former member and hon. secretary of the club, from whom also a telegram of congratulation and good wishes was received during the evening; Mr. I. M. Brown, of Bradford; and Mr. W. L. Wilmhurst, of Huddersfield. After the usual loyal toast had been duly honoured, Mr. P. R. Clifford proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a graceful speech, which he concluded by asking Mr. Watkinson's acceptance of a silver rose bowl as some slight mark of esteem in which he was held by the club, his great services to which would ever be held by the members in grateful remembrance. In the course of his reply, after expressing his thanks to the members for their kindness, Mr. Watkinson gave many interesting reminiscences of his relations with eminent chess players of the past generation, such as Messrs. Harrwitz, Potter, I. O. H. Taylor, and others. He also mentioned that on referring to a list which he had kept of the games he had played during the period that he was in active practice, he found that the number totalled up to 4,353, in most of which he had given odds of some kind; of this number he had won 3,135, lost 995, and drawn 223. The toast list also included "The Northern Counties Union," proposed by Mr. S. Chrispin, and responded to by Mr. A. E. Moore; "The Yorkshire Chess Association," proposed by Mr. W. U. Rothery, and responded to by Mr. F. P. Wildman; "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. W. H. Wolstenholme, and responded to by Mr. F. W. Robinson; and "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. E. H. Burt, of Holmfirth. During the evening songs were contributed by Messrs. L. Lunn, Arnold, Calvert, Kaye, and Dr. S. G. Moore; and recitations were given by Messrs. F. P. Wildman and L. Denham. The accompaniments to the songs were played by Mr. J. W. Pearce. At the close the company joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne" in the orthodox fashion, hands crossed, and a memorable gathering terminated.

---

London.—We hear that the Metropolitan Chess Club has removed its quarters to the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly—the scene of the last international 'Varsities' match, England v. United States. The position is very central, and the arrangements will be of especial advantage to the many country members who visit the metropolis from time to time, and who will thus have the opportunity of meeting other members. The club will be open daily (Sundays excepted) from 3.0 p.m. till 11.30 p.m.

A short informal match of four games was played at the Blenheim Club, during the early part of April, between Mr. James Mortimer and Mr. F. J. Marshall; the latter won all four games.

At the Ladies' Chess Club, the Two-round Tournament for the Championship resulted in a tie between Mrs. Fagan and Miss Finn. Each scored  $8\frac{1}{2}$  points out of 10 games. A match to decide the contest will be played in May. In the Spring Tournament the following is the result: 1st class, a tie between Mrs. Roe and Miss Dakin; 2nd class, Mrs. W. W. White; 3rd class, Miss Gregson; 4th class, Mrs. Bennett.

The members of the City of London Chess Club met on April 22nd, to hold their annual meeting. The chief item on the agenda was the consideration of new rules, but the ensuing discussion took up so much time that the meeting was eventually adjourned until May 7th. The annual dinner took place on Friday, April 24th, at the Trocadero Restaurant. Sir George Newnes, M.P., occupied the chair, and presented the tournament prizes to the winners. Special Jubilee Cup and Championship Medal and £20, Mr. T. F. Lawrence; Mocatta Cup and £10, Mr. W. T. Marshall. Sir George proposed "Prosperity to the club," with congratulations on an improved financial position—49 new members having joined during the year. He also referred to the cable match, the cost of which, amounting to 100 guineas, was met by donations from members and sale of tickets to witness the contest, and he expressed his confidence in the club as the leading organisation in the arrangement of international contests. The usual votes of thanks brought to a close the proceedings of a pleasant evening, which, enlivened with music and song, was but sparsely attended.

A match between the Hampstead and Hastings Clubs was contested on April 18th, at Hastings, with the following result.

HAMPSDEAD.					HASTINGS.				
Mr. R. C. Griffith ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. F. W. Womersley ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Busvine ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. F. Cheshire ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. P. H. Coldwell ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. E. Dobell ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. Copland ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. I. E. Mannington ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. G. Rowney ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. H. Cole ...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Edridge Green ...	...	...	...	1	Miss Watson ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. L. James ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. P. S. Hallett ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Cochrane ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Lewcock ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. S. G. Boxsins ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. G. Ginner ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. D. C. Griffith ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. A. White ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. C. E. Hughes ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Bonham ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Dunsterville ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Miss Hallaway ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. P. Mullens ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Luntley ...	...	...	...	1
7.					6				

The following short game was played at board No. 9.

### GAME No. 2,301.

#### *Evans Gambit.*

WHITE.		BLACK.			
Mr. S. G. BOXSINS,	Mr. A. G. GINNER,			4 P—Q Kt 4	4 B × P
<i>Hampstead.</i>	<i>Hastings.</i>			5 P—B 3	5 B—R 4
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4			6 Castles	6 B—Kt 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3			7 P—Q 4	7 P × P
3 B—B 4	3 B—B 4			8 P × P	8 P—Q 3
				9 Kt—B 3	9 K Kt—K 2 ?

10 B—K Kt 5	10 Kt—R 4	14 Kt—Kt 5	14 Kt×B
11 Kt—Q 5	11 P—K B 3	15 Q—R 5	15 Kt—Kt 3
12 B×K B P	12 P×B	16 Q—R 6 ch	16 K—K 2
13 Kt×P ch	13 K—B sq	17 Q—Kt 7 mate.	

Chess in Scotland.—Dundee v. Aberdeen match. On Saturday, 28th March, a strong team from Aberdeen C.C. travelled to Dundee, to take part in the annual match between these two city clubs. The home team was also strong, but a well-contested fight ended in favour of the visitors by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  games to  $3\frac{1}{2}$ . On the invitation of the Dundee Club, the Aberdeen players were entertained to dinner at the Queen's Hotel, Mr. R. E. Corrie (hon. sec. Dundee C.C.) in the chair, Rev. R. Semple (hon. president Aberdeen C.C.) acting as croupier. A very pleasant meeting was concluded with the customary toasts. Detailed score of match:—

ABERDEEN.					DUNDEE.				
Mr. D. F. Smith ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. J. Thoms ...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Scholle ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. T. Baxter ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. R. Loudon ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. P. Fleming ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. A. Turriff ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Martyn ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. M. Edward ...	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. Spankie ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. E. Ludwig ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. B. Cleghorn ...	...	...	...	0
Professor Patterson ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. E. Corrie ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Cran ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Durlac ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. G. Teunan ...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Dickson ...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5½					3½				

Queen's Park C.C. finished a successful season with a supper and musical evening, on Monday, 30th March. Eight official matches were played, of which five were won and three lost. The club also won the "Spens" Cup this season, and will enter the senior tourney for the "Richardson" Cup next season. The year's champion was Mr. Chas. Macdonald; minor champion, Mr. J. T. Pollok. The Handicap Tourney was won by Mr. Walter Scott, and the prize-winners in the "Knock-out" Handicap were (1) Mr. T. Davison, (2) Mr. D. Blackstock.

Hillhead C.C. closed on Monday evening, 30th March, when prizes were presented by the president, Mr. Robert Pirrie. Championship Cup and Medal were won by Mr. E. Lacaille. The prize-winners in the Handicap were: (1) Mr. H. W. Tennant, (2) Mr. F. Krasser.

The Glasgow Athenæum Chess Club annual meeting was held on Tuesday, 7th April. Satisfactory reports were submitted to the members. The Major and Minor Championships have been won by Mr. J. J. S. Gray and Mr. C. Wardhough respectively. The latter also took first place in the Handicap, and Mr. J. Gray second. Mr. H. W. Benz won a prize given for best score in club matches. Office bearers: president, Mr. Jas. Borthwick; vice-presidents, Messrs. Gray, Lindsay, and Buchan; secretary, Mr. W. Murdoch; treasurer, Mr. W. Pettigrew. The club has a membership of about sixty.

The West of Scotland Championship Cup has been won by Mr. W. Black, of Glasgow C.C., who scored  $5\frac{1}{2}$  games out of a possible 6.

Full score :—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
Mr. W. Black ... ..	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M'Kee ... ..	2	0	—	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Krasser ... ..	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4
Mr. J. Borthwick ... ..	4	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. M. Finlayson ... ..	5	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	2
Mr. J. Young ... ..	6	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. R. K. Law ... ..	7	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1

The "Singer" chess players arranged another match at Clydebank, on 28th March, and the team captained by Mr. Addison again defeated that of Mr. Waugh,—this time by a majority of six games, with 17 players a-side.

Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling C.C., delivered a lecture to the juniors of Falkirk C.C., on Wednesday, 25th March. He discoursed interestingly on the "close" openings chiefly, and strongly advised their study—somewhat unusual advice to give to junior players!

Dr. Richard Wyse has won the Championship of Falkirk C.C. for the third successive season, the competition having just been concluded.

The match between Scotland and the North of England has been fixed. 20 to 25 players a-side. Time-limit, 20 moves per hour. The contest will take place at Ferguson and Forrester, Ltd. ("F. and F.'s"), 129, Princess Street, Edinburgh, on May 30th.

It has been proposed that the Scottish clubs should unite for the purpose of engaging a chess master to reside permanently in Scotland, devoting his attention to each of the clubs in turn. The value of such a scheme is undoubted, but meantime nothing has been done, though the question may possibly be practically considered in the autumn.

Club matches :—

Dennistoun (Glasgow) ...	5	v.	"Singers" ... ..	5
Uddingston ... ..	4	v.	Motherwell ... ..	3
Glasgow "North-Western" ...	7	v.	Dennistoun (Glasgow) ...	4

Northern Counties Inter-County Championship.—The final match in the present season's contest for the handsome trophy presented by the N.C.C.U. president, Mr. A. E. Moore, was played at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester, on March 28th, the contestants being Lancashire and Cheshire, who had defeated Yorkshire and Cumberland respectively in the previous round. The conditions permit of teams numbering from sixteen to thirty boards; but Cheshire, although admittedly the weaker of the two counties in playing strength, did boldly essay to combat with the maximum number, and its executive must be complimented on such spirited action, which undoubtedly increased the interest in the match, by widening the area from which the Cheshire players were drawn.

Play started at 3-30, ceased at 7-15, and was governed by a time-limit of twenty moves an hour. There was a good attendance of spectators, including several ladies. After the match the teams and officials were

entertained to dinner by the committee of the North Manchester club, whose president, Mr. H. W. Riley, presided, and was supported by Mr. A. E. Moore (president Northern Union), Mr. Beswick (president Cheshire Association), Mr. J. Burgess (vice-president Lancashire Association and Northern Union), Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Mr. T. A. Farron (hon. sec., Lancashire Association), Mr. R. Marriott, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Mr. G. Howitt, Mr. J. Critchlow (hon. sec. Cheshire Association), Mr. A. Thomas, Mr. A. Dod (Lancashire champion), Mr. H. B. Lund (Cheshire champion), Mr. I. M. Brown (sec. N.C.C.U.), Dr. Wahltuch, and other Northern enthusiasts.

After "The King" had been proposed by the chairman and the toast duly honoured, Mr. T. A. Farron proposed success to "The Cheshire Association" in a speech replete with sentiments of good-fellowship. To this Mr. Beswick responded, and, while congratulating the victors, indicated intentions to persevere until success attended the efforts of the Cheshire team. "The Lancashire Association" was a toast which the Cheshire captain (Mr. J. Burtinshaw) proposed in such humorous terms and "candelabrum" analogies that he proved a veritable synonymist, who clearly indicated that on this occasion Cheshire was "the light which failed." Mr. Burgess acknowledged the toast, and pointed out that not the least of the pleasures of such meetings was the opportunity for renewing old friendships and forming new ones. The Rev. J. W. Wilkinson gave "The Northern Chess Union," and expressed in suitable terms the indebtedness of Northern players for the efforts by the Union Executive to promote chess in the North of England. He referred to the county matches and the Blackpool tournament. He also expressed the hope that in the near future an attempt would be made to revive the North *v.* South matches over the board. The hon. sec. N.C.C.U. (Mr. I. M. Brown) responded, and after asking for strong support for all the undertakings of the Union, he stated that his sympathies were that day with the Cheshire team, and he hoped before long to see "Cheshire" engraved on the trophy—after Yorkshire had won it! Lancashire had been custodian for three years, and a change of stewardship was desirable. He urged the Cheshire executive to pay close attention to its young players, many of whom had that day shaped so well that, given a little more experience in match contests, improved results might be confidently expected.

Mr. A. E. Moore, the Northern Union president, was next called upon by the chairman to present the trophy to the captain of the Lancashire team, but as the County Palatine captain is also Mr. A. E. Moore, it was a case of "Poo Bah"—*a la* "The Mikado"; but the *en passant* dexterity which marked the presentation ceremony was fully appreciated and enjoyed, and none the less so because it showed that the genial president and captain knows how to make a good move when it is required of him. In bringing his excellent speech to a close, Mr. Moore expressed sympathy with all the losing teams, but, as captain of Lancashire, he felt that his first duty must be to maintain possession of the trophy for the honour of his county.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Riley and the North Manchester Club, proposed by Mr. Berry and seconded by Mr. R. Marriott, brought to a close one of the most delightful chess re-unions it has been our good fortune to attend. Full score:—

## LANCASHIRE.

Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool ... ..	*0
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester ... ..	1
Mr. J. Cairns, Liverpool ... ..	*1
Rev. W. C. Palmer, Manchester ... ..	1
Mr. S. Wellington, Liverpool ... ..	0
Mr. V. L. Wahluch, South Manchester	1
Mr. C. H. Wallwork, Manchester ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester ... ..	1
Mr. F. Lowenthal, Manchester ... ..	1
Mr. C. Lobel, North Manchester ... ..	1
Mr. W. B. Shaw, Manchester Social ...	0
Mr. T. Van Gelder, Liverpool Central	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Wahluch, Ardwick ... ..	1
Mr. F. J. Hamel, Athenæum ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. H. Halley, North Manchester	1
Mr. J. Hodgson, Manchester ... ..	1
Rev. J. W. Wilkinson, Manchester ...	1
Mr. W. Skillicorn, Liverpool Central	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool ... ..	*1
Mr. M. Holt, Manchester St. Paul's ...	1
Mr. A. Briggs, Manchester ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. C. Earle, North Manchester ...	1
Mr. C. H. Midgley, Manchester ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Rosenbaum, North Manchester	1
Mr. C. W. Garrett, North Manchester	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Corbishley, Preston ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. R. Kendall, Liverpool ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. K. McAdam, Waremen and Cl'ks	0
Mr. T. Kelly, Manchester ... ..	1
Mr. J. Holmes, Manchester St. Paul's	1

## CHESHIRE.

Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport ... ..	*1
Mr. R. Marriott, Sale ... ..	0
Mr. E. A. Greig, Birkenhead ... ..	*0
Mr. J. Macdonald, Hoylake ... ..	0
Mr. N. Clissold, New Brighton ... ..	1
Mr. C. Jackson, Birkenhead ... ..	0
Mr. C. Brevig, Sale ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. J. Seanor, Sale ... ..	0
Mr. W. H. Coates, Birkenhead ... ..	0
Mr. W. Parry, Eastham ... ..	0
Mr. F. J. Macdonald, Hoylake ... ..	1
Mr. R. Littlewood, Egremont ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Stockport ... ..	0
Mr. A. Thomas, Crewe ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Smith, Altrincham ... ..	0
Mr. D. Pennington, Hyde ... ..	0
Dr. Atkinson, Altrincham ... ..	0
Mr. A. Slater, Liscard ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Munro, Stockport ... ..	*0
Mr. A. Carter, Macclesfield ... ..	0
Mr. H. E. Garstang, Stockport ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Leigh, Hyde ... ..	0
Mr. N. P. Milne, Stockport ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. A. Hawes, Sale ... ..	0
Mr. C. E. Collinge, Altrincham ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wilbraham, Eastham ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. S. Donaldson, Sale ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. Berry, Hyde ... ..	1
Mr. F. Wild, Knutsford ... ..	0
Mr. C. H. Moss, Stockport ... ..	0

21 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

\* Adjudicated by Mr. F. J. Marshall.

## THE DEVON CONGRESS.



THE second Devon Congress was held again at Exeter, in the Assembly Room of the Rougemont Hotel, and lasted from April 13th to 18th inclusive. The proceedings were opened by the Mayor (Mr. Chas. E. Rowe), at the Guildhall. Play commenced at 6-30, with eight competitors in Class I., for the Devon County Championship. For Class II., an Open Handicap (first division giving odds of a game to the second division, and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  game to the third division), fifteen entered. The scores in Class I. were:—

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Rev. H. Bremridge, Winkleigh ...	1	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	6
Mr. C. T. Blanshard, Totnes ...	2	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. D. Fawcett, Totnes ...	3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	3
Mr. E. V. Hawkins, Exeter ...	4	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0
Mr. C. J. Lambert, Exeter ...	5	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. E. D. Moysey, Totnes ...	6	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	0	2
Mr. E. Palmer, Exeter ...	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	0	3
Mr. T. Taylor, Plymouth ...	8	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	5

Bremridge lost a piece to Blanshard, but won, owing to the weak K side position of the latter. Moysey won a piece early in the game against Palmer, who, though he made a plucky fight, never recovered. Fawcett manipulated an easy draw with Lambert. Mr. Pillsbury considered the Totnesian's game to have a winning advantage on the Q side Pawns (a Caro-Kann). Hawkins was out-played all round. After a close contest, Mr. Lambert won by half-a-point over Mr. Bremridge.

In Class II., allowing for the handicapping, the full scores were:—1st, Mr. W. H. Gundry,  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ; 2nd, Mr. G. F. Thompson and Mrs. Knapp, 10; Mr. G. W. Cutler,  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rev. W. G. Summers and Mr. H. Palmer,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rev. G. P. A. Blomefield, 8; Miss M. Hunt,  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mr. A. Phillips, 7; Miss Hunt, 6; Mr. J. Cottle Green,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

On Thursday, April 16th, the American champion, Mr. Harry N. Pillsbury engaged 19 players simultaneously in the afternoon, viz., W. H. Gundry, H. J. Stretton, H. E. Bell (Exeter), A. Phillips, Rev. W. G. Summers, Miss Hunt, E. Palmer, A. Fisher, Rev. E. Davis (Tiverton), J. P. Mollard (Ilfracombe, late holder of the Surrey Cup for two years running), T. Taylor, E. Douglas Fawcett, J. E. D. Moysey, Rev. C. F. Bolland (Bridgwater), Rev. H. Bremridge, Miss M. Hunt, Rev. H. D. Nicholson (Plymouth), J. Cottle Green, C. T. Blanshard. The champion lost to Miss Hunt, drew with Mr. Mollard, winning the rest.

In the evening Mr. Pillsbury took on 12 in blindfold play, viz., Messrs. R. E. Dudley, (Goodleigh), G. W. Cutler, H. E. Bell, T. Taylor, R. Stuckey, R. S. Nicole (Exeter), E. D. Fawcett, E. Palmer, H. Palmer (West Clyst), Jas. Nicholson (Exmouth), J. E. D. Moysey, Rev. H. D. Nicholson. Two managed to draw their games, Messrs. Moysey and Taylor.

On Friday, the annual meeting was held at the Rougemont Hotel, the president of the D.C.C.A. (Sir Edgar Vincent, M.P.) in the chair. The hon. sec., Rev. H. Bremridge, read his report, in which he announced that the members had increased to just under 300. Before the Congress was over, they actually reached this figure, Mr. Pillsbury being the 300th member. Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles' prize for the best percentage in county matches was won by Mr. Ellison Pearse, of Devonport, with 80 per cent.; Mr. C. T. Blanshard, of Totnes, coming next, with 64 per cent.; and Mr. E. D. Fawcett third, 61 per cent. Sir Edgar Vincent was unanimously re-elected president, and the Rev. Hy. Bremridge hon. secretary.

Directly after the annual meeting, Mr. Pillsbury took on 14 in blindfold play, viz., Sir Edgar Vincent, Messrs. C. T. Blanshard, Rev. H. D. Nicholson, Rev. W. G. Summers, A. Phillips, R. G. Stretton, Mrs. Knapp, R. E. Dudley, S. Trude, G. F. Pollard (Totnes and Torquay), Rev. E. Davis, Ellison Pearse, Rev. C. F. Bolland, C. H. Taylor (Exeter). Sir Edgar had to leave after 15 moves, and get his game taken on by another player; the champion, in quickly finishing some of the games over the board, had the misfortune to lose a piece on this board and resigned. The player to whom this good fortune befel was a pupil at King Edward's School, Totnes, Mr. Burrigden. Mr. Blanshard drew his game. The rest fell to the champion. The rate of play was noteworthy, over 150 moves in  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hour's play.

In the evening Mr. Pillsbury conducted 23 simultaneous games, whilst two of the players played two games each. Of the 25 games Pillsbury won

20 and drew 5, viz., with Messrs. G. Bailey Toms (Seaton), Moysey, Summers, T. Taylor, and Mrs. Rhoda Bowles.

At the close a vote of thanks to the champion was passed with applause, at the instance of Mr. Blanshard, in the absence of Rev. H. Bremridge (who was called away), seconded by Rev. Prebendary Dimond-Churchward.

The Congress concluded with a Lightning Tournament, with sixteen competitors. The final game resulted in Mr. E. D. Fawcett defeating Mr. G. W. Cutler, and they took first and second prizes.

The following lines were posted up during the Congress :

"A DEVONSHIRE RECIPE.

*Having got your Pannikin,  
With a "Bremridge" you begin;  
Add a "Gundry"—not too thin;  
Stir, and drop a "Cutler" in.  
Highly praised this dish has been."*

Cornwall County Association.—The first annual meeting was held at Truro, on April 17th, a large number of members being present. The Rev. Prebendary Hedgeland, of Penzance, who presided, referred to the loss the Association suffered through Mr. Dancer having been compelled by ill-health to resign the secretaryship. They were indebted to Mr. Dancer for having brought the Association into being, and for the trouble he had taken in the work of organisation. Both he and Mr. Blanshard, the chess editor of the *Western Daily Mercury*, had done well for the game in Cornwall. Mr. C. Masson Fox, in the absence of Mr. Dancer, read the report, which stated that :—Ten clubs are now affiliated. There are ten vice-presidents and 107 affiliated members, viz., Redruth 26, Truro 20, Penzance 13, Falmouth 9, Hebston 8, Camborne 7, St. Mawes 6, St. Austell 1, and Padstow 1. Two county matches have been played against Devonshire. In the first, at Truro, Cornwall won by  $15\frac{1}{2}$  to  $9\frac{1}{2}$ ; in the return match, at Plymouth, Cornwall lost by the narrow margin of one game, Devonshire being 13, and Cornwall 12. Matches between the clubs affiliated to the Association have also taken place. The Council have received two guineas from Mr. C. Davies Gilbert, and promises of amounts from others. These sums will be devoted to a trophy to be played for by the affiliated clubs. The Council regret the loss of Dr. Carlyon, who has gone to South Africa. Not only was he a vice-president, but also a keen chess player, and one of the promoters of the Truro Club. In addition to clubs already founded, there are others in progress of formation. Officers elected for the ensuing year were: president, Lord St. Levan; secretary, Mr. C. Masson Fox; assistant secretary, Mr. A. W. Mewton; treasurer, Mr. Harry Pascoe. Six members were appointed as the committee, viz., Mr. Pretejohn, Truro; Mr. C. Staples, Penzance; Capt. Hooper, Redruth; Mr. Jenkyn, Camborne; Mr. Radcliffe, Roche; and Mr. Menhinnick, Wadebridge. These, with the officers and the secretaries of the affiliated clubs, form the Council of the Association. Subsequently a match took place between teams captained by Mr. R. Davy, Penzance, and Mr. C. Masson Fox, Falmouth. Thirty-one players were engaged on each side, and Mr. Fox's team won by 18 points to 13.

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## MONTE CARLO TOURNAMENT GAMES.

## GAME No. 2,302.

Score and Notes from *The Morning Post*.*Ruy Lopez.*WHITE.  
Herr MAROCZY,  
*Hungary.*

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

BLACK.  
Herr SCHLECHTER,  
*Germany.*

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

Maroczy is of opinion that he ought to have played P × P, followed by K—R sq, which would have given him good attacking chances, both by R—Kt sq and R—Q 7.

- 22 Q—K 2  
23 R—Q 7  
24 Q—Q 3  
25 P—B 4  
26 K—R sq  
27 Q × R  
28 Q—B 6

An ingenious way to obtain the open Knight's file, which he might have done more easily three moves ago.

.....The first occasion in which this move has been adopted in an important tournament. Since Showalter defeated Locock in the cable match Kt—B 4 has been discarded, but Lasker is of opinion that it can be played, the only disadvantage Black has to submit to being the doubling of his Pawns on the Rook's file, consequent on his having to play Kt—R 3.

- 9 P—B 4

For the purpose of preventing P—Q 4, but P—K 4 serves the purpose far more effectually.

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

- 10 P—Q 4  
11 B—K 3  
12 Kt—R 3  
13 P × B  
14 Q × Q 2  
15 Q × Kt  
16 Q—B 4  
17 Kt × B,  
followed by Q R—B sq, &c.  
17 P × P  
18 B—R 5  
19 R—B 5  
20 Q R—K B sq  
21 P—K R 4

.....If B × Q P, 17 Kt × B, followed by Q R—B sq, &c.

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

.....It appears, therefore, that after all Black need not distress himself on account of his doubled Rook's Pawns.

- 25 Q × P ch  
26 R × R  
27 K—R sq  
28 Q—B 6

The manoeuvres are highly interesting at this stage, every move being the result of deep combinative play. If Black now played R × P, he would lose by Q checking, followed, if K—Kt 2, by R—Kt sq. Similarly an extremely interesting variation would have resulted if Black instead of playing K—R sq had tried to win the Pawn at once. For instance, had Black played B—Kt 4, then 28 Kt—K 4, R × P; 29 Kt—B 6 ch, R × Kt; 30 Q—K 8 ch, K—Kt 2; 31 P × R ch, winning.

- 28 B—Kt 4  
29 P—B 5  
30 Q × K P  
31 Q—B 6 ch  
32 Q—B 8 ch

Now White has no adequate defence. He gives up the Pawn, hoping to get time to play R—Kt sq.

A mistake. Q—K 4 was imperatively necessary.

- 29 B—K 6  
30 R—K Kt sq  
31 R—Kt 2  
32 Q—B 8 ch  
33 Drawn by perpetual check.

.....P—K R 3, making room for the King, would win at once. White would have no defence then against R—K Kt sq threatening mate.

GAME WHITE BLACK	No. 2,303. SCHLECHTER. Mr. MARSHALL. <i>Three Kts. G.</i>	GAME 2,304. SIGNOR REGGIO. Herr MIESSES. <i>Sicilian Defence.</i>	No. 2,305. M. ALBIN. Mr. PILLSBURY. <i>Petroff Defence.</i>	GAME 2,306. TEICHMANN. TAUBENAU. <i>Petroff's Defence</i>	No. 2,307. Herr MARCO. Mr. PILLSBURY. <i>Ruy Lopez.</i>
1	P-K 4 P-K 4	P-K 4 P-Q B 4	P-K 4 P-K 4	P-K 4 P-K 4	P-K 4 P-K 4
2	Kt-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-K B 3 P-K 3	Kt-K B 3 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3 Kt-K B 3	Kt-K B 3 Kt-Q B 3
3	Kt-B 3 B-B 4	P-Q 4 P x P	Kt-B 3 B-Kt 5	Kt x P P-Q 3	B-Kt 5 Kt-B 3
4	Kt x P Kt-B 3	Kt x P Kt-K B 3	B-B 4 Castles	Kt-K B 3 Kt x P	Castles Kt x P
5	B-K 2 Kt x Kt	Kt-Q B 3 Kt-B 3	Castles Kt-B 3	P-Q 4 B-K 2	P-Q 4 B-K 2
6	P-Q 4 B-Q 3	Kt x Kt Kt P x Kt	R-K sq P-Q 3	B-Q 3 Kt-K B 3	R-K sq Kt-Q 3
7	Castles Kt-B 3	P-K 5 Kt-Q 4	P-Q R 3 B-R 4	Kt-B 3 B-Kt 5	B x Kt Q x B
8	P-K 5 Kt x K P	Kt-K 4 Q-B 2	P-Q Kt 4 B-Kt 3	B-K 3 Castles	P x P Kt-B 4
9	P x Kt B x P	P-K B 4 P-K B 4	Kt-Q R 4 Kt x K P	Kt-K 2 Kt-Q 4	Q x Q ch B x Q
10	B-Q 3 P-Q 3	P x P <i>c.p.</i> Kt x P (B 3)	Kt x B R P x Kt	B-Q 2 B-B 3	P-Q Kt 3 B-K 3
11	B-Kt 5 P-K R 3	Kt x Kt ch P x Kt	P-Kt 5 Kt-K 2	P-B 3 Q Kt-Q 2	B-R 3 P-Q Kt 3
12	B-R 4 P-K Kt 4	Q-R 5 ch K-Q sq	R x Kt P-Q 4	Q-B 2 P-K Kt 3	P-B 4 P-B 4
13	B-Kt 3 B-Kt 5	B-Q 2 P-Q 4	B x P Kt x B	B-K 4 Kt(Q4)-Kt 3	Kt-B 3 K-Q 2
14	Q-Q 2 Q-K 2	P-B 4 R-Q Kt sq	R x P P-K B 3	P-K R 3 B x Kt	Q R-Q sq ch K-B 3
15	Q R-K sq Castles Q R	Q-R 4 B-K 2	R-K sq B-Kt 5	B x B P-Q 4	Kt-Q 5 P-Q R 4
16	Q-K 3 P-Q Kt 3	B-B 3 Q-Kt 3	P-Q 4 Q-Q 2	Castles K R P-B 3	P-K R 3 Kt-K 2
17	P-Q R 4 K-Kt sq	B-K 2 K-Q 2	P-B 4 Kt-K 2	B-B 4 R-K sq	Kt x Kt ch B x Kt
18	P-R 5 B-B sq	P x P B P x P	B-B 4 Kt-B 4	Kt-B sq Kt-K B sq	Kt-Q 4 ch P x Kt
19	P x P R P x P	R-Q sq R-Kt sq	P-Q 5 Kt-R 5	Kt-Q 3 Kt-K 3	B x B K-Q 2
20	Kt-Kt 5 B-Kt 2	Q-R 3 P-B 4	B-Kt 3 Kt x Kt ch	B-K 5 Kt-Q 2	B-Kt 5 P-Q B 4
21	B-K 2 K R-K sq	R-K B sq B-R 3	P x Kt B-R 4	B-Kt 4 Kt x B	P-Q R 4 B-B 4
22	Q-R 3 P-B 3	R-Q 3 R-Kt 6	K-Kt 2 P-K B 4	P x Kt B-Kt 2	R-Q B sq P-K R 3

23	<u>Q-R 7 ch</u> <u>K-B sq</u>	<u>Q x R</u> <u>B-R 5</u>	<u>B-B 4</u> <u>K R-K sq</u>	<u>P-K B 4</u> <u>Q-Kt 3 ch</u>	<u>B-R 4</u> <u>P-K Kt 4</u>
24	<u>Kt-R 3</u> <u>K-B 2</u>	<u>B x B</u> <u>B x Q ch</u>	<u>Q-Q 3</u> <u>P-K R 3</u>	<u>K-R 2</u> <u>Kt-B 4</u>	<u>B-Kt 3</u> <u>P-K R 4</u>
25	<u>B-R 6</u> <u>R-Q Kt sq</u>	<u>P x B</u> <u>Q x B</u>	<u>P-K R 4</u> <u>Q-B 2</u>	<u>Kt-B 2</u> <u>P-K R 4</u>	<u>P-R 4</u> <u>P x P</u>
26	<u>Kt-B 4</u> <u>Kt-Q 2</u>	<u>R-K R sq</u> <u>R-K Kt sq</u>	<u>Q-B 3</u> <u>Q R-Q sq</u>	<u>B-B 3</u> <u>Q R-Q sq</u>	<u>B x P</u> <u>K R-K Kt sq</u>
27	<u>R x B</u> <u>P x R</u>	<u>R x P ch</u> <u>K-B 3</u>	<u>R-K Kt sq</u> <u>K-R 2</u>	<u>Q R-K sq</u> <u>P-Q 5</u>	<u>P-Kt 3</u> <u>R-Kt 3</u>
28	<u>B x P ch</u> <u>Kt x B</u>	<u>R-R 6</u> <u>K-Kt 4</u>	<u>K-R 3</u> <u>R-Q 2</u>	<u>P-Q Kt 4</u> <u>Kt-R 3</u>	<u>P-B 3</u> <u>K-K sq</u>
29	<u>Q x P ch</u> <u>K-Q 2</u>	<u>R x P ch</u> <u>P x R</u>	<u>R-Kt 2</u> <u>Q-B 3</u>	<u>P-K 6</u> <u>Q-B 2</u>	<u>K-B 2</u> <u>K-B 3</u>
30	<u>B x B</u> <u>K-K 3</u>	<u>R x Q</u> <u>K x R</u>	<u>Q x Q</u> <u>P x Q</u>	<u>P x P ch</u> <u>Q x P</u>	<u>R-B 6</u> <u>R(Ksq)-KKtsq</u>
31	<u>Kt x Kt</u> <u>Q x B</u>	<u>K-B 2</u> <u>K-Kt 4</u>	<u>R-Kt 3</u> <u>R-K 7</u>	<u>B-K 4</u> <u>Q x P ch</u>	<u>B-R 4</u> <u>K-B 2</u>
32	<u>Q-K 3</u> <u>P-B 3</u>	<u>P-Kt 3</u> <u>K-B 4</u>	<u>K-Kt 2</u> <u>R-Kt 7</u>	<u>P-Kt 3</u> <u>Q-Q 3</u>	<u>R-K Kt sq</u> <u>B-B sq</u>
33	<u>Kt-B 4 dis. ch</u> <u>K-Q 4</u>	<u>K-B 3</u> <u>P-Q 5</u>	<u>R-K sq</u> <u>B-B 2</u>	<u>B x Kt P</u> <u>R x R</u>	<u>R-Q R sq</u> <u>K-Q 2</u>
34	<u>Q-Q 3 ch</u> <u>K-B 4</u>	<u>B-Q 2</u> <u>K-Q 4</u>	<u>B-K 3</u> <u>R-B 7</u>	<u>R x R</u> <u>P-R 5</u>	<u>R(Rsq)-Qsq</u> <u>K-K 3</u>
35	<u>Kt-Q 6</u> <u>Q x P</u>	<u>B-K sq</u> <u>R-Q B sq</u>	<u>R-Q B sq</u> <u>R x R</u>	<u>B-R 7 ch</u> <u>K-R sq</u>	<u>K R-K sq</u> <u>B-Kt 2</u>
36	<u>P-Q B 3</u> <u>K-Kt 3</u>	<u>P-K Kt 4</u> <u>P x P</u>	<u>B x R</u> <u>P-B 3</u>	<u>Kt-K 4</u> <u>P x P ch</u>	<u>Q R-Q B sq</u> <u>K-B 4</u>
37	<u>Kt-B 4 ch</u> Resigns.	<u>K x P</u> <u>R-B 7</u>	<u>Q P x P</u> <u>P x P</u>	<u>K-Kt 2</u> <u>Q-R 3</u>	<u>Q R-Q sq</u> <u>R-K sq</u>
38		<u>P-Kt 3</u> <u>P-Q 6</u>	<u>P-B 5</u> <u>B P x P</u>	<u>B-B 5</u> <u>P x P</u>	<u>B-B 6</u> <u>R(Ksq) KKtsq</u>
39		<u>K-Kt 5</u> <u>P-Q 7</u>	<u>P x P</u> <u>R-Kt 2</u>	<u>R-Q sq</u> <u>R-K B sq</u>	<u>B-R 4</u> <u>B-B 3</u>
40		Resigns.	<u>B-K 3</u> <u>P-B 5</u>	<u>Kt x Kt P</u> <u>Kt x P</u>	<u>R-Q R sq</u> <u>R-K sq</u>
41			<u>B x P</u> <u>R x P</u>	<u>Q-K 2</u> <u>Kt-Q 4</u>	<u>B-B 6</u> <u>R-K 3</u>
42			Draw agreed.	<u>K-R 2</u> <u>Kt-K 6</u>	<u>Q R-Q sq</u> <u>R-K sq</u>
43				Resigns.	Draw agreed.



## GAME No. 2,308.

Score and Notes from *The Field*.*Queen's Gambit.*

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY, M. A. ALBIN,  
*United States. France.*

- 1 P—Q 4  
2 P—Q B 4  
3 Kt—K B 3

- 1 P—Q 4  
2 P × P

Correct. It prevents P—K 4 or P—  
Q B 4 accordingly.

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

.....4..., P—K 3 is more usual  
and better, as it does not obstruct the  
K P, and leaves the option of develop-  
ing B—K 2.

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

.....P—K 4 might be considered.  
If 12 Q—Kt 3, then 12..., Castles.

- 12 P—K 5                      12 Kt—K sq  
13 P—B 4                      13 Kt—Kt 3  
14 B—Kt 3                      14 P—K 3  
15 P—K R 4

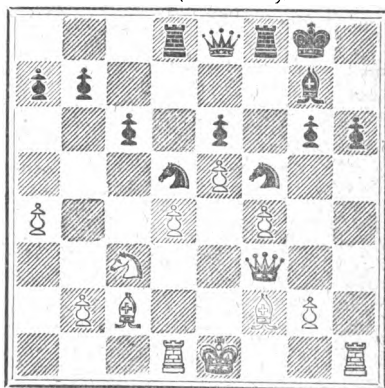
The usual attack in such positions—  
a laborious process, but mostly success-  
ful, more so in this case, White having  
a good centre.

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

Position after Black's 23rd move:—

Kt—Q 4.

BLACK (M. ALBIN).



WHITE (MR. PILLSBURY).

24 Kt × Kt

24 P—K Kt 4 would be premature,  
since, after 24..., Kt (B 4)—K 2, Black  
might advance P—K Kt 4 at an oppor-  
tune moment.

- 24 B P × Kt  
25 Q—Q Kt 3                      25 P—K R 4  
26 Castles                      26 B—R 3  
27 B × Kt                      27 R × B  
28 B—R 4                      28 R—Q 2  
29 P—Kt 3                      29 R—Q B 2  
30 R—Q B sq                      30 Q—Q B sq  
31 R × R                      31 Q × R  
32 R—B 2

All White could gain up to this point  
is a better strategical development,  
whilst Black has some weaknesses—  
the diagonal from K R 4 to Q 8, and  
weak Pawns.

- 32 Q—B 8 ch  
33 R—B 2  
34 Q—K 8  
35 K—R 2  
36 Q—Kt 5

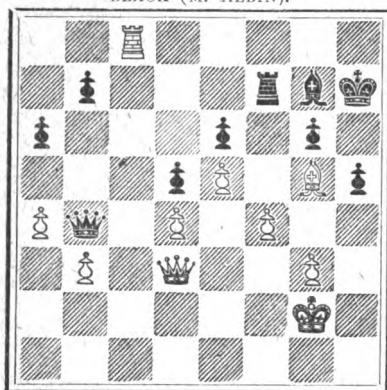
E 3

37 P—Kt 3      37 B—Kt 2  
38 B—Kt 5      38 P—R 3

Position after Black's 38th move :—

P—R 3.

BLACK (M. ALBIN).



WHITE (MR. PILLSBURY).

39 R—K 8

Finding out the weak spots.

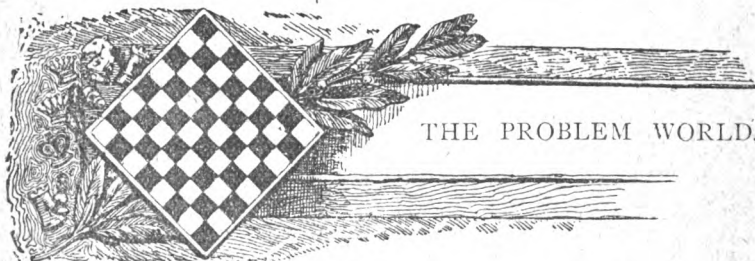
40 Q—Q B 3      39 Q—Kt 3  
41 B—K 7      40 P—R 4  
42 Q—B 2      41 Q—R 3  
43 B—Q 6      42 Q—Kt 3

Giving the Q P for the more valuable K P.

44 R×P      43 Q×Q P  
45 B—B 5      44 R—B 4  
46 Q—Q 3      45 Q—R 8  
47 B—B 2      46 Q—Kt 7 ch  
48 Q×P      47 P—Q 5  
49 Q—Q 7      48 Q×P  
50 R—K 7      49 R—B sq

This is the end at last of a hard-fought game.

51 P—B 5      50 R—K Kt sq  
52 Q—Q 6      51 K—R 3  
.....For if 52..., B—B sq,  
then 53 Q—Q 2 ch, P—Kt 4; 54  
Q—Q 6 ch, and mate in two moves.



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

“BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE”

ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

THE JUDGES' REPORT.

**T**HE second paragraph of the judges' report of the Eighth *B.C.M.* Problem Tourney (*vide B.C.M.*, May, 1898, p. 216) is equally applicable to the present Tournament:—"On the score of quantity the Tournament has been a conspicuous success, the number of entries exceeding that in any previous *B.C.M.* competition, but the quality of the competing positions as a whole is a little disappointing.

There are fine problems here and there, but they are largely outnumbered by the crowd of feeble productions, many of which are hardly up to the standard of ordinary publication."

The number of entries is 121, beating the previous record by 17. Out of the 121, 31 proved to be unsound, 27 having two or more solutions (Nos. 2, 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 22, 23, 24, 32, 40, 44, 45, 61, 63, 66, 69, 72, 79, 86, 87, 93, 100, 102, 103, 119, and 121). Two others (Nos. 71 and 116) failed to attain the recognised minimum number of solutions, while Nos. 13 and 64 are solved by processes not in accordance with the authors' design. Nos. 78, 108, 109, and 110 were withdrawn by their composers, and Nos. 55, 56, 68, 104, and 111 were pronounced ineligible by the problem-editor. If the nine problems last mentioned be disregarded, the number of competing positions is reduced from 121 to 112, the percentage of unsound problems being about 28, as compared with 33 in 1898,—a satisfactory decrease considering the increase in the number of entries.

Forty problems having been thus removed from our control, we had to be content with an examination of the remaining 81. More than half of these were quickly rejected on the ground of manifest inferiority. Some others, which contained some attractive features, were allowed to remain doubtful for a time, but eventually joined the majority. In the slow but relentless process of exclusion no less than 55 problems received their doom, leaving 26 for more particular examination and repeated scaling. Whereupon new reasons for still further reduction were discovered. In the case of No. 21 ("Vae Soli") it had already been found that the key was a double threat, and that a dual continuation followed the important defence 1... Kt—K B 3, besides many other inferior defences. But ultimately it was discovered that the key (in other respects a very good one, with a fine continuation, in reply to 1... R x Kt P) threatened no less than four distinct continuations (B—Q 3 ch, Q—Q 3 ch, Q—B 4 ch, Kt—Kt 4). The only defence to all these threats is 1... R—Q 4, and this results in a poor continuation followed by a dual mate. These defects at once put it out of court. Again two other meritorious problems had to be disqualified for too striking resemblances to positions already published. Compare No. 74 ("Carahor") with the following problem by Chocholous (4th prize in the *Bohemian Tourney*, 1895). White: K at Q B sq, Q at Q sq, Bs at K 3 and Q B 8, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, and Q R 3. Black: K at K 5, Bs at K Kt 3 and Q 3, Ps at K R 4, K R 5, K B 2, K 4, Q B 5, Q Kt 5, Q R 4; mate in three. Key: K—Kt sq, leading to four variations identical with the four in "Carahor."

Another fine problem, No. 89 ("Obulus"), was found to bear a striking resemblance to more than one earlier production. Especially is it practically identical with G. J. Slater's first-prize winner in the *English Mechanic* some twelve years ago. White: K at K B 7, Q at K B 5, B at Q 6, Kt at K Kt 3. Black: K at Q 5, Kt at K R 7, Ps at K B 6 and Q B 5; mate in three. Key: Q—Kt sq.

Coincidences of this kind are of course not uncommon, but when they occur they leave tourney judges no option.

Twenty-three positions were now left for us to arrange in order of merit, *viz.*, Nos. 7, 14, 15, 19, 20, 26, 28, 30, 31, 39, 52, 53, 73, 75, 76,

77, 82, 84, 91, 95, 96, 106 and 107. Of these we append criticisms, together with the marks obtained by each out of a maximum of 100.

No. 7, "Ping Pong."—A weak key, for it is clear that the White Knight will take a prominent part in the continuations, and that the Bishop must therefore move at once or be lost. Unfortunately he moves to the strongest position in sight. In fact, the threat-variation, 1 B—B 2; K—B 5; 2 Q—B 4 ch, K moves; 3 B mates, would be quite likely to occur in actual play. But apart from the key and the commonplace threat, everything else is truly admirable. The leading feature of course is the four-fold movement of the White Knight in reply to four moves of the Black Knights; and in three of these variations the Knight proceeds to mate, advantage being very cleverly taken in each case of the blocking position of one or other of the Black Knights. So strongly marked is the four-fold theme, that the Queen's sacrifice, good as it is, has the appearance of being quite a subordinate variation. Altogether there are five good continuations and five (or six) capital mates, the mediocre and bad being reduced to a minimum. The construction was evidently a matter of great difficulty, and necessitated, as it seems, a liberal use of Black force. The R at B 2 serves to nullify 1..., B—Kt sq as a defence, and to prevent duals after 1..., P×P. The other Rook prevents a dual after 1..., Kt—B 5. Two or three of the mates are captures. The White economy is excellent, and the play is quite free from duals of any kind. Score, 56½.

No. 14, "Alexandra Regina."—Though the piece to move is obvious, the key is fairly brilliant, and is followed by a nice quiet threat. Two other continuations are excellent, but the dual after 1..., K—Q 4 is a great drawback, and the problem is left with only two mates of any great merit. There is a dual mate after 1..., P or B—Q 3. According to the composer's intention all the White pieces move, and, with the exception of the Rook, all of them give mate. Two of the Pawns also give mate. Some of the construction is a little clumsy, and the P at Q Kt 7 seems hardly legitimate. If put on with the object of giving a fictitious purity to the B×P mate, it has brought its own nemesis; for that mate, being the result of a dual continuation, counts for nothing. It is rather curious that the B at R 2 could not be a Pawn. Score, 44.

No. 15, "Porenetai."—The key is very similar to that of No. 14, both as to its merits and as to its defects. Some of the continuations, including the two Queen sacrifices, are good, but the whole problem suffers from a certain obviousness, and the continual mating of the Knight at R 5 is very tiring: in fact the Knight's only move throughout is this mate at R 5. Apart from this there are three good mates. The dual continuation is quite unimportant, but there are two or three dual mates, the one which results from 1..., P—K 4 being rather serious. The Black Pawn at Kt 3 prevents the Rook from going there, but the object of the Black K B is not apparent. Score, 45½.

No. 19, "Uppgift."—A fairly good key; for though the Bishop seems the natural piece to move, and moreover in so moving deprives the King of a square, the checks permitted to the Black Queen and Bishop may be regarded as fair compensation. Moreover there is an excellent 'try' by 1 B—Kt 6. Certainly the best continuation follows 1..., Q—B 3 ch, where advantage is cleverly taken of the Queen's position to mate with the Pawn, instead of with the Bishop as in the threat-variation. This also gives an excellent mate. Very fine, too, are the mates given by the Rook at K 4 and the Bishop at Kt 6. The dual mate after 1..., Q—Q sq; 2 Q—B 5 ch, K—B 3 is a great pity; either of the two mates would make one happy, were the other away. The dual continuations are of little importance, but this particular mate is a serious loss to a problem which relies almost entirely on its leading mates; for though the quality throughout is first-rate, there is a slight deficiency now in quantity. The

construction and economy are alike excellent. The strategy bears a striking resemblance to K. Erlin's fourth prize-winner in the recent "Sammeln" Tourney. Score, 51.

No. 20, "3-drag."—Curiously like No. 7 in one respect, the main idea being the four-fold movement of one White piece, with a Queen sacrifice thrown in. Here the piece is a Rook, which discovers check to four adjacent squares. The idea is cleverly worked out, but the results are not so pretty, some of the purer mates being deficient in beauty, while the repeated journeys of the Q to B 7 are not pleasing. There is also an ugly fixed appearance about the Q B and its attendant Pawns, and it is quite a relief when this Bishop moves to administer mate. This mate and the mate with the Pawn are certainly the most satisfactory, though three others are pure or nearly so. The dual continuations are not very important, but there are two dual mates in the threat variation. The key is fairly difficult, but in other respects not very attractive. Its sacrificial value is *nil*, since a mate on the move would obviously follow the capture. Three of the continuations are sacrificial, but one of them is only a sacrifice of the 'exchange.' Score, 53.

No. 26, "As you like it."—An ugly looking position, with the Queen hopelessly out of play. In spite of this, the key is extremely difficult to find, for other moves with the Queen are at first sight more promising. For instance, 1 Q—Kt 6 is met only by 1... Kt—Q 3; while 1 Q—B 7, K—B 4; 2 Kt—Q 7 ch, K—Q 3; 3 B—K 5 mate (!) looks too good not to be true, though nothing of the kind occurs. In fact, three of the White pieces are motionless throughout, the entire play being shared by the Queen and the Knight at K 5. Though this is certainly a remarkable feature in so complex a problem, it can hardly be considered a point in its favour. The best continuation follows 1... R×Kt, when the quiet sufferance of the discovered check is very pleasing, and an excellent mate results from the movement of the King. The variation following 1... Kt P×P is also good, but in both these leading variations there are possibilities of dual or multiple mates. Perhaps the most attractive part of the whole scheme is the 'Rook' action of the Queen after the defences 1... K P×P and 1... K×Kt. Here the Queen gives mates on two adjacent files, acting throughout entirely as a Rook, from the key, to the checking squares, and in the actual mating action. The supplementary mate with the Q at K B 5 in the latter variation also has point. Altogether, though there are only three mates in all with any pretensions to both purity and economy, and in spite of the overwhelming and for the most part inactive Black force, and the partiality of the Knight for K Kt 4, the problem is certainly one of striking difficulty and originality. Score, 62.

No. 28, "Dant Musae Honores."—Not an attractive position, with its twelve Pawns, but it has a tricky key and two good continuations. The sacrifice of the Rook gives the King a choice of four different squares to die on, the Queen in every case mating on the same square. But only one of these four mates has any pretensions to purity, and the combined effect is rather monotonous. The best mates follow 1... K×Kt and 1... Kt—Kt 2, but in two of these the White forces occupy identical positions, and in another the Queen is a spectator. There are possible dual mates in the 1... P—B 4 variation, and after 1... Kt—B 2 there is a dual continuation not mentioned in the published solution. In spite of the small number of White pieces the economy is by no means first-rate, the Pawn at R 5 being especially annoying. In fact, cleverness in construction is confined chiefly to the key, the Pawn at K 2 being usefully employed to prevent K—R 4. Score, 46½.

No. 30, "Albion."—A problem full of strategical points. One might say, in fact, that it is more remarkable for what does not occur than for what does. For instance, the temptation to move the K B is at first irresistible. 1 B—Q

Kt 5 is a fine 'try,' met only by 1..., R×R P, while even 1 B—K 2 seems quite worth looking at. 1 Q—Q 2 and 1 R—Kt 3 (the latter a triple threat) are also tempting, but the best 'try' of all, though there are two defences to it, is 1 B—Q Kt 4, threatening 2 R—K 4 ch, followed by two excellent mates! Again it is rather remarkable that the Queen, though within reach, where she stands, of Q Kt 4, gives up the command of that square and gets there all the same. In the same way K 7 looks a likely mating square for the Queen, and it is a pleasant surprise to find K B 8 substituted. In this mate the Rook is not used, but it is nevertheless very meritorious. The best continuation follows the defence 1..., Kt—Kt 3, when the playing away of the Rook to the one unattacked square on the third rank is a most unusual feature. It is very seldom that a piece discovering check on the penultimate move cares much whether it goes *en prise* to a distant Pawn or not. This continuation results in a good mate with the Bishop, and an attractively careless little mate with the Q; but in both cases the devices to prevent dual mates are rather conspicuous. Three other continuations are of rather more than average value, and two or three other mates, though not conspicuous for purity, are rather out of the common run. On the whole the variety is not great, though perhaps as much as could be expected in the absence of White Knights, and the play of the Black Knight is very cleverly arranged, the Black Rook occupying the one square to which it could play with safety, while this Rook at the same time provides the defence to 1 B—Kt 5. The White King serves a similar purpose to that of the Pawn at R 6. In spite of the commonplace threat the key might be very difficult to find, for the reasons stated above. The proportion of inactive Pawns is rather large, but the total absence of duals of any kind is a feature not too common among the best problems of this tourney.

Score, 51.

No. 31, "Victoria."—A very good problem, ruined by the dual after 1..., K—B 4 (by 2 Q—B 2 ch, or 2 Q—Kt 3). The key is very good, since it gives the King a new square, and any discovered check that follows will leave the other Bishop *en prise*. The defence 1..., Kt—B 6 leads to a beautiful and unexpected continuation and two excellent mates, the shutting out of the Bishop in one of them being very pretty. If the King refuses to move, there is of course a dual mate. The threat variation, also good, gives two capital mates, and two others follow the defences K—K 6 and B—Kt sq, the Queen's mate at R 2, though not absolutely pure, being a pleasant surprise. The defence B—Kt 3 is worthless, since it results in a dual mate. So far as the composer's intention is concerned, the construction is practically perfect. The P at R 2, besides giving mate, prevents a dual after 2 K—B 5 in the Kt—B 6 variation. It is certainly a great pity that a problem so graceful as this should contain such an unfortunate dual, more especially as it was preventible.

Score, 47.

No. 39, "An der blanen Donan" C.—An attractively arranged position, with a good key and three brilliant continuations, that which follows 1..., R—Q 2 being especially fine. Two of the resulting mates would be splendid, if only the Q B took part in them. 1..., K×Kt leads to the normal sacrifice and pure mate. The Queen's sacrifice after 1..., B×P is also very good, but the mates with the Knight are repetitions, and as Black can do nothing to compel 3 Q—K 2, a dual mate becomes possible; but Black has also the option of compelling the Rook to mate, in which case the block of the Black Bishop becomes useful. The dual mate after 1..., Kt moves is a grave blemish, but undoubtedly the chief weakness of the problem lies in the fact that the Q B, except in one single mate, is a spectator throughout. The Black Knight is cleverly placed so that all its moves stop the threat. There are one or two fair 'tries,' notably 1 Q—B sq.

Score, 49.

No. 52, "Ta-ra-ra bumtara."—The key, though sacrificial, is also rather powerful, since 2 Q—Kt sq ch will clearly be a winning move. There is a great deal of variety in the after-play, but much of it is inferior. Altogether there

are two good continuations, and perhaps four good mates. The threat continuation leads to a sound mate if Black takes the Rook; if not, there will be a dual or triple mate. The best continuation is after 1..., P × Kt, when the dual is very expensively averted at the cost of a Black Queen, Bishop, and two Pawns. A capital mate with the R P follows. 1..., K × Kt gives a brilliancy of familiar type, resulting in a pure mate; and 1..., P × Q leads to two respectable mates. Other variations are worthless, though the Queen's mate at R 6 is of the nature of a surprise. The King makes several attempts to get off the board across the Rook's file; this results in much 'latent impurity,' since the squares beyond the recognised boundary would in many cases be guarded by some of the White forces. An unimportant dual after 1..., Kt—Kt 4 (or Kt—B 8) is not mentioned in the published solution. The Black Queen serves three purposes, (1) in preventing a dual after P × Kt, (2) in preventing a second solution by 1 P × Kt, (3) in preventing a dual after Kt—B 7, by 2 Q × K P, &c. The Black Bishop merely prevents the Q from stopping the threat. All the White pieces move, and all but the Rook give mate. Score, 45.

No. 53, "Jsem Moravan."—Here again the composer has sacrificed everything in the quest of abnormal variety, though it must be said that the 'block' is very ingeniously constructed. A weak key leads to one fine continuation (after 1..., P × Kt) and two pure mates. 1..., K × R also results in a pure mate, and two or three other variations are very fair. There is a possible dual mate after 1..., B × P; 2 R × B, P—Q 6. The triple continuation after 1..., P—Q 6 is a rather serious drawback in a problem of this type. Most of the mating work falls on the Queen, who administers the *coup de grâce* some ten or twelve times. The Bishop's mate is disappointingly impure, but that with the Kt P (though one square is trebly guarded) is very pleasing. Score, 46.

No. 73, "Atalanta."—A graceful composition, but rather wanting in the higher elements of strategy. The scheme is of the 'diagonal flight-square' type, but the play of the Black Bishop and the Q P (which gives the best variation) redeem it from being common place. The key, though quiet and fairly difficult, is not quite in the best style, since it merely gives the finishing touch to preparations which are otherwise complete. The main variation, following 1..., P—Q 4, leads to a fine continuation and three capital mates, a dual by 2 Kt × R P being cleverly prevented by the Black Pawn at Q R 6. K × Kt and K—B 4 are also meritorious variations, though in the latter the mate with the Knight at Q 4 is repeated. This repetition of mates is unfortunately most conspicuous in all other variations; for with the exception of 3 Q × B, all the other mates are repetitions of Kt—Q 6, Kt—Q 8, and Q—Q 3,—the latter *ad nauseam*. The threat continuation is very fair, though it leads to nothing not already mentioned, and may result in dual mates. Except that the White King is quite useless, the construction is practically perfect. The Black Bishop besides giving a variation, prevents at least one second solution, while the chief purpose of the Knight is to prevent an important dual mate. It may also threaten one of the White Knights, though without much effect. On the whole it is a good but by no means a great problem. Score, 53.

No. 75, "St. Denis."—The Queen where she stands is so out of play that the key seems to suggest itself, especially as one sees at a glance that 1 R—B 4 ch, followed by 2 P—K 4 ch, might under certain circumstances be mate. The continuation after B × Q has point, and leads to a pure mate. The two mates after 1..., P × Q, and 1..., B × R are also excellent, but that after K × R is not quite pure, and in other respects is unattractive. The defence P—K 4 is followed by a quiet but at the same time forcible continuation; the mate after P or B × R is pure, but this Pawn has given a similar mate before. The variation gives three other moderate mates and possibilities of a dual. The Bishops are for the most part fixtures: one of them manages to give a mate. The con-

struction on the King's side is very wasteful, three Black pieces and four Pawns taking no part in the play. The Rook at R 7, which necessitates the Pawn at R 6, seems to be intended to prevent duals after inferior defences (by 2 Q×B, &c). If so it is doubtful whether the duals would not be the lesser evil. As it is, the composer has run some risk of presenting an impossible position. There are fair 'tries' by 1 R—Q 2 and 1 Q—B 4 ch, followed by 2 K—Kt 3 or 2 Q×Kt. Score, 47.

No. 76, "Salve."—A very weak key, robbing the King of a square, and giving one to the White Knight. The only good continuation follows after 1..., Kt×Kt, and even here a doubly attacked piece is removed to a place of safety. The result is two very similar mates, one of which is pure. The main theme consists however in the three moves of the Pawn at Q 2. In each case a pure mate follows, and the Pawn is used to block a square. This is certainly very cleverly managed. Finally a pure 'mirror' mate follows K×B, and in the threat variation Black is caught in the same 'mating net,' though standing on a different square, the K P this time blocking a square as it stands. Never certainly was a Pawn more valuable. The Q Kt does excellent work, but the other Knight does nothing but repeat Kt—B 3 ch. The King's part consists solely in preventing the dual erroneously given in the published solution. The Black Bishop prevents a dual mate after 1..., Kt×P. The dual after some other moves of this Knight is rather serious, seeing that the best continuation may occur again, instead of being kept for emergencies. Still, with a better key, the problem would have stood very much higher. Score, 42½.

No. 77, "Influenza."—A good if easy key. The Black Pawns seem to invite the Queen to 'come down from her mountain-height'; but the King is given a choice of different coloured squares, and the Knight, though let in, as in No. 76, had already Kt 4 at his disposal. In fact 1 Kt×P at once is a capital 'try,' met only by 1..., Kt—B 3. 1 B—Kt 2 ch might also give Black an anxious moment. The offer of the Queen (after 1..., P—Kt 6) results in two mates, of which one is pure and the other not unpleasing, but the three best mates arise from P×P and the two moves of the Kings, the mate being especially nice. The second mate after 1..., K—K 4 is too much like the other to count at its full value, and the companion mate after the other King's move is a bad dual. The defence 1..., P—K 3 enables the White Bishop to change its diagonal with good effect, though the reiteration of the Knight's move to B 7 becomes rather monotonous before one has finished with the problem. The remaining variations are closely parallel, the Q and Kt reversing the order of their accustomed moves, but in one case the square at K B 3 is nicely blocked, and in the other the threat is quiet, though it leads to nothing of value. A dual or triple mate may result. The White Q B is a fixture throughout, and very little use is made of the King. The problem on the whole looks like a much improved version of No. 76. Score, 52.

No. 82, "S' Kohlrösl."—The key gives one square and takes another, and so far might be considered moderate. But to move the Knight at all must be considered weak, not merely because the Knight is *en prise* (for clearly a mate in one move would follow its capture), but because it is moved to a place of safety, and the scope of the Queen is increased by that movement. The problem is undoubtedly difficult to solve, but much of that difficulty may be due to reluctance on the part of the solver to rescue a piece which is *en prise*. Three of the continuations are of more than average merit, but the Pawns on the R file are a guide to the Queen's sacrifice, and in the resulting mate one of the Knights is idle. The other two are quiet but partially confining moves, leading in two or three cases to dual mates with the Queen. Such dual mates in leading variations must be considered grave blemishes. In other variations the Queen is deprived of this option, and the mates at K 6 and K B 7 become compulsory; but by that time one may have had enough of mates on this diagonal.

It is different when the Bishop takes the diagonal, enabling the Queen to give the beautiful echo-mate at Q B 2; but the gem of the collection is the 'surprise'-mate at K sq, after the Black Bishop has been shut out. It will be noticed of course that the problem is of the 'block' class, the mutual interference of the Black Knight and Bishop, combined with the suicide of the latter, being very cleverly managed. The multiple continuations are not of much importance, though perhaps a little more serious than if the key had been a 'threat.' The construction is good, the Pawn at Kt 3 alone taking no part in the play, while the Knight at R sq, besides giving a variation, serves to prevent a dual after 1..., Kt—Q 8 (by 2 Q—B 6). There is a fair try by 1 Kt—B 6 ch. Score, 62.

No. 84, "Three-move Mates."—The position is attractively free from White Pawns, and it is very pleasant to find that the Queen, though apparently badly placed, does not make the key, which on the whole is meritorious. Unfortunately it threatens two continuations, so that duals are abundant if Black declines to defend himself. To give its full value to the B—Kt 6 threat, Black should apparently play 1..., P—B 6, but a dual mate follows the King's entry to the vacated square. The other mate is pure and good. To ensure the Q—Q 8 threat, Black must play 1..., R—K 6, whereupon a pure 'mirror' mate will result from 2..., K—B 4, the remainder of the variation being inferior and even dually. The defence 1..., K—B 4 gives two pure but very similar mates, the same drawback applying to the King's other movements, the continuations in each case being identical, and the mates practically so. Still there are four totally distinct mates of first-class value. Apart from repetitions and resemblances there is a curious absence of moderately good mates. Score, 45.

No. 91, "Nelson."—A difficult key, as good altogether as any under consideration. It leads to a quiet threat not mentioned in the published solution, but identical in its results with the 1..., K—Q 4 variation. The remarkable feature of the problem is that every continuation leads to a first-rate mate. One of these is a 'mirror' mate; its companion-mate by promotion to Q or B counts for nothing, especially seeing that the Knight and (other) Bishop have no part in it. The reply to 1..., P—Q 4 is excellent, the movement of the Knight when it is no longer *en prise* being most happily timed. Very pretty too is the pair of mates with the K P, the two long Black diagonals being guarded alternately by B and Kt, and, when the Knight disappears, by Q and B. The K—Q 4 variation is closely parallel to that following K—Q 3; the sequence of White's moves is altered, and the King is mated on a different coloured square. The mate with the Knight at Q 8 is also very good, absolute purity being of course an impossibility. The three inferior mates are remarkably inferior, but the problem fortunately does not rely on them. With regard to the construction it may be observed that the Black Pawn at Q Kt 2 prevents a solution by 1 Kt—K B 4, K—Q 3; 2 Q—Kt 8; and that the Black Bishop stops a dual after 1..., P×Kt, by 2 Q—Q 8, &c. This Bishop, of course, demands the presence of the Q B P, while the K Kt P is necessary in order that Black's threatened check may follow any additional scope given to the White Bishop. The multiple continuation after 1..., P—Q 3 is rather a pity, since a move so near the Black King leads one to hope for another good variation. The other dual is quite unimportant. There is a fair 'try' by 1 Kt—K B 4. Score, 53½.

No. 95, "Nolens Volens."—Here again every variation gives something good. The key is of the kind that one tries first instinctively, and though it gives the King a square (including the Knight on it) it robs him of another square not on the same diagonal, and therefore, in the nature of things, more likely to be of service. Nevertheless the beauty of the key must be considered above the average. The main variation gives two pure and admirable mates, while the mate with the Pawn after the capture of the other Knight

is also pure and economical. The clever defence 1..., P-B 4 leads to the best continuation, and in both the mates that follow the Pawn serves to block a square in the King's field. Besides assisting in this defence, the Bishop at K R sq also prevents a dual in the main variation. 1..., R x Kt also gives a good variation, the Rook automatically preventing the wrong check with the Knight, and once more blocking the square of escape. The defects of the problem consist mainly in the rather liberal use of Pawns, and the crowded appearance of the centre: one longs for a little play on the open Q R file. The Bishop at Q B 7 is a rather clumsy device for preventing the Rook from occupying that square. Owing to the unguarded square at Black's Q 5, the problem seems to be deficient in 'tries' of any kind. There are no 'quiet' continuations; on the other hand none of them are really bad, and the problem is quite free from inaccuracies.

Score, 55.

No. 96, "Qui vive?"—Elegant but disappointing. The disappointment lies in the fact that two out of the five variations result in nothing but dual and multiple mates, so that the K x B and B x P variations are practically valueless. Hence the key is merely of a give-and-take nature, its difficulty depending chiefly on the time one may take to see the brilliant Rook sacrifice, which leads to two pure mates. Most of the remaining variety follows on the defence B-B sq (not specified, by the way, in the published solutions). This results in a very good second move and four different mates, none of them quite pure, though only one is really poor. The last variation is K x R, when a similar mating position, so far as the White forces are concerned, gives a pure mate. There is a good 'try' by 1 B-Kt 5 (threatening Q-Kt 2 ch), K-K 6 being the only defence. There is no waste force on either side.

Score, 52.

No. 106, "A fairly fashioned fancy."—For pure beauty and subtle grace this stands alone. The key, though good, is likely to be tried by the experienced solver; and it is perhaps unfortunate, on that account, that only minor variations, easily discovered, follow the two 'natural' defences 1..., P x Kt, and 1..., K x P; so that the first feeling may be of disappointment. But it is after this that the real problem begins, and the solver finds with surprise and admiration that the three main variations spring from three simple-looking moves of the Black Pawns. The defence 1..., P-Q R 3 (or B-B 3) gives full value to the threat variation,—a beautiful continuation followed by three admirable mates, the Queen being used to guard the Kt or the P as required. Another fine second move results from 1..., P-B 6, and now the Queen prepares to defend the Knight at B 5 in a similar manner to that of her former concealed defence of the K P. But the surprise of the problem comes from the beautiful defence 1..., P-Kt 4; after this the coincidence that the Queen neither can nor need play to R 3 has almost a miraculous effect, resulting in the beautiful move B-Kt 4. A repetition of the principal mates of the threat-variation now follows, the difference lying in the fact that the Q and B have exchanged diagonals. This interchange of work is the great feature of a problem in which there is much else to admire. Altogether there are three fine and quiet continuations and four pure and beautiful mates, not counting the repetitions after 2 B-Kt 4. Four other mates (the two after 1..., Kt-B 2, and two of those following 1..., P-B 6) are of average merit. There are no dual continuations, but dual mates may result from the two leading variations, if Black declines to make any effort, and, in the same way, after 2 K x Kt. The Bishop at Kt 7 is stationary throughout, but otherwise the White pieces share the work very fairly. The Black Pawn at K R 2 nullifies the fine 'try' by 1 Q-Q sq (threatening Kt-B 6 dis. ch), the only defence being 1..., P-K R 4! The Pawn at Q R 5 of course stops a dual mate, but the Pawn at R 2 seems redundant, for 1..., B-B 3 is just as good a defence as P-Q R 3. Nevertheless but little deduction can be made on this score; for the composer might reasonably say that he desired his three principal variations to depend on the movements of three Black Pawns; and who is to say that they do not?

Score, 66½.

No. 107, "The Merry-go-round."—A very powerful problem. Though plenty of force is employed, the position seems to fill the board without overcrowding it, and the central-mating field, the scene of three pure mirror mates, is left beautifully clear. The key is of moderate difficulty and beauty, for the threatened  $K \times R$  would clearly be too strong if the Black diagonal were left unguarded. At the same time there is a splendid try by  $1\ Q-Q\ sq$ , met only by  $1... Kt-Q\ 7\ !$ ; and even then White may make another effort by  $2\ B \times P$ . There is another good try by  $1\ B \times P$ , compelling  $Kt-B\ 6$ . The continuations, though well varied, are all forcible, for the one quiet move threatens two obvious mates. The sacrifice of the Queen, followed by  $B \times P$  mate, reminds one of a similar device in Mackenzie's prize-winner in the *New York Sun* Tourney. There are six pure mates (in one of them one of the Knights is 'looking on'), three of them being 'mirror' mates. Two of these 'mirror' mates echo each other in a very curious manner, the Q and two Knights standing in the one case on the same rank, and in the other on the same diagonal. Very beautiful too is the way the Queen works her way round to so distant a square as  $Q\ R\ 6$ . Perhaps one's chief regret is that the mate after  $2\ R-B\ 5\ ch$  is not purer. The minor variations all require study; for instance it is quite a puzzle to discover what defence on Black's part compels  $2\ B \times P$ , and how Black must play in order to compel  $Kt \times P$  mate. Considering that the key is a double threat, the dual continuations are remarkably few. They follow, apparently, after the useless 'defences'  $B-B\ 2$ ,  $B-K\ 3$ , and  $P-B\ 4$ . The threatened dual mate after  $1... Kt \times B$  has already been mentioned: Black has two ways of destroying the option. The defence  $1... B-Kt\ 7$ ;  $2\ B \times P$ , may also lead to dual mates, notably after  $2... B \times R$ ; but  $2... Kt-B\ 6$ , and  $2... B-K\ 4$  or  $P-Q\ 3$  compel White to discard one or other of them. The economy on both sides is very good, considering the grand scale on which the problem is constructed. With the exception of the Black Pawns on the  $Q\ R$  file, there is nothing that does not take an active part in the play. Score, 62.

## THE AWARD.

## First-class Problems.

1.—No. 106, "A fairly fashioned fancy" -	-	FIRST PRIZE.
No. 26, "As you like it" -	-	SECOND, THIRD, and FOURTH PRIZES, <i>ex aequo</i> .
2.—No. 82, "s' Kohlrösl" -	-	
No. 107, "The Merry-go-round" -	-	
5.—No. 7, "Ping Pong" -	-	FIFTH PRIZE.
6.—No. 95, "Nolens Volens" -	-	SIXTH PRIZE.
7.—No. 91, "Nelson" -	-	SEVENTH PRIZE.
8.—No. 20, "3 drag" -	-	EIGHTH PRIZE, <i>ex aequo</i> .
No. 73, "Atalanta" -	-	
10.—No. 77, "Influenza" -	-	Honourable mention.
No. 96, "Qui vive?" -	-	
No. 19, "Uppgift" -	-	
12.—No. 30, "Albion" -	-	

## Second-class Problems.

14. No. 39, "An der blanen Donan" c; 15 and 16, *ex aequo*, No. 31, "Victoria," and No. 75, "St. Denis"; 17, No. 28, "Dant Musæ honores"; 18, No. 53, "Jsem Moravan"; 19, No. 15, "Povenetai"; 20 and 21, *ex aequo*, No. 52, "Ta-ra-ra bumtara," and No. 84, "Three-move mates"; 22, No. 14, "Alexandra Regina"; 23, No. 76, "Salve."

C. PLANCK.

C. D. LOCOCK

## OUR SOLUTION TOURNEY RESULT.

In the first place we must point out that W. H. Thompson's final score has been incorrectly totalled. The figure should be 448 instead of that given in our February issue, 396. It will easily be seen this is either a clerical or typographical error. The contest does not seem to have been an easy one, since the highest scorer missed three solutions, and his score falls 9 points short of the possible maximum (viz., 502). The award therefore is:—

1st prize, Gold Medal, Mr. H. Hosey Davis, 493 points.

2nd prize, £1 1s., Mr. W. J. N. Brown, "Gibson," 487 points.

3rd prize, *Chess Bouquet*, S. H. Hall, 456 points.

4th prize, *Chess Exemplified*, W. H. Thompson, 448 points.

Special mention is deserved to G. Stillingfleet Johnson (440 points), Chas. Johnson (429 points), and R. M. Peake (419 points). We thank the competitors for the assistance they have rendered both to us and the judges by adhering to the task they have so loyally seen to a finish. The prizes will be despatched after a reasonable time in order to allow an opportunity for receiving objections, which we do not apprehend will happen.

---

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—As the Problem Tourney Award, which is a feast in itself, takes up so much of our space, we must ask our subscribers to overlook the postponement of several items in our usual menu. We will pick up solutions next month to date, and deal with Mr. Locock's end-game studies, as well as refer to other interesting topics.

Full particulars also will be given in our June issue respecting Mr. P. H. Williams' "Miniature" Tourney. We are considering with Mr. Williams a suggestion made to us to alter somewhat the original scheme.

Respecting Mr. J. W. Allen's competition, we give in this issue an outline of the competition he has so kindly suggested, but we must ask competitors not to send in their papers until they have further intimation, as they will have to be forwarded to Mr. Allen direct.

Respecting our Problem Tourney, the award of which is published this month, we propose breaking the sealed envelopes on the 20th instant, and will give the names of the prize-winners and hon. mens., together with the non successful competitors, next month, when we hope to re-produce, by way of gallery of art, the principal problems.

We hear from Mr. C. A. L. Bull, that he will be in England for a few months holiday from South Africa, where he has been domiciled for some years. This reminds us that the following position in the *Manchester Weekly Times* Tourney is the composition of Mr. Bull. When we referred to another position in this competition last month, we had mislaid our copy of the position, and we forget where Mr. Bull's problem first appeared, but believe it was in an English tourney. This is the composition: b 3 K 3 / 8 / 3 k 4 / 2 R B 2 p 1 / 6 p 1 / 2 B 3 P 1 / 3 P 3 b / 2 Q 5 / . Mate in 3.

Awards have been made in the Netherland National Congress Problem Tourney, the Tourney of the Italian *Rivista Scacchistica*, and the fourth *Aftonbladet* Tourney. These we will refer to next month, but we should like to point out that the problem given second honourable mention, by M. Grunfeld, was entered in our Problem Tourney under the motto "Weentuligi" (see *B.C.M.* last November), and was cooked by our solvers!

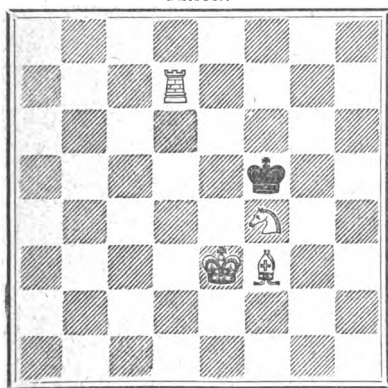
# NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 187.)

**I**T is important, however, to note that the Italian masters did not confine themselves to the problem of Stamma. They turned for inspiration to the tradition of sui-mates and conditional problems derived from the Arabic, and also to the end-game studies of Damiano. The following position (No. 7) is noteworthy:—

No. 7.—By DEL RIO.

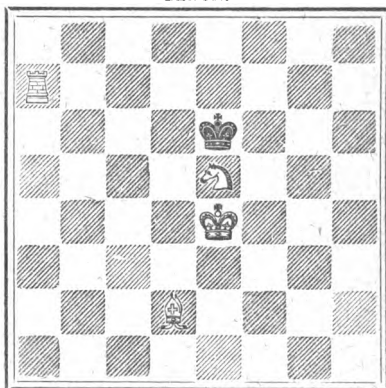
BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in four.

No. 8.—By LUCENA.

BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in three.

This position is quite different in character from anything in Stamma. Its nature is not that of an ending from actual play, but that of a problematic study in the end-game considered theoretically. Its spiritual progenitors are to be found not in Stamma, but in such a problem as the one given above (No. 8), published in the year 1497.

Nevertheless it is strictly true that the theory of plausibility dominated problem composition from Stamma to Ponziani; and so long as this was the case no marked advance was possible. The line of the development of the modern problem lay in the first place through the gradual sacrifice of plausibility, in order to obtain freer play for ingenuity and more peculiar results.

The Italian masters of the 18th century left no successors in their own country. From the beginning of the 19th century the centres of problem development were in Germany and in England. During the next thirty years odd, progress was slow. Some advance was made however,

and the chief agents in this advance were the Prussian, Mendheim; and the Englishman, Lewis.

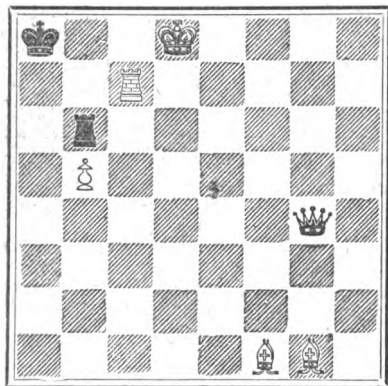
Julius Mendheim, of Berlin, published a collection of problems in 1814, and another in 1832. Besides direct mates Mendheim composed many problems of other classes; capped Pawn mates, self stalemates, and double mates (either White or Black to mate in  $x$  moves). It is important to observe that in 1830 and later, such problems were not regarded as in any way eccentric. They were on the contrary popular and usual, and were composed in large numbers by all Mendheim's contemporaries: by Dollinger, Lewis, K. F. Schmidt, Koch, Silberschmidt, and Mauvillon. At that time the true course of problem development was still very uncertain; no one could have been sure that the conditional or double or suicidal problem would not finally altogether supersede the direct mate. And this might actually have happened if the direct-mate problem had continued to be composed strictly on the principles of Stamma.

While the direct-mate problem simulated the game, the composer of a capped Pawn mate was allowed a license which was only the logical consequence of the condition he imposed upon himself. Within the absolute limitations set by that condition he could indulge his taste for the curious and ingenious without regard to plausibility. It is quite possible that under these circumstances the great possibilities of the true suicidal problem (the sui-mate) might have been partially discovered before any important development had taken place in the direct mate. Actually, however, in Mendheim's time, the sui-mate was less cultivated than the capped Pawn or the self stalemate; and the development of the direct mate was too rapid to permit of this result. But the popularity of these classes of problems was, nevertheless, to a considerable extent due to the fact that already, in Mendheim's time, the direct mate as conceived by Stamma was felt to be more or less exhausted.

It is important also to observe that the composition of a large number

No. 9.—By MENDHEIM.

BLACK.



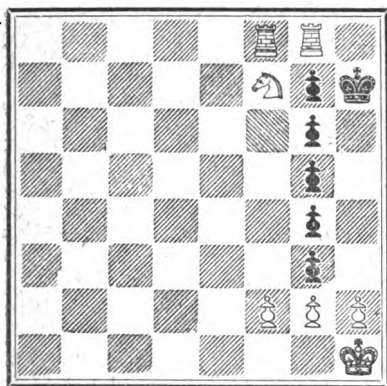
WHITE.

White mates without capturing the R, with the P, in five moves.

of problems of these classes, and their popularity, must certainly have stimulated the development of the direct mate in a new direction, by suggesting the application to its composition of a larger license in order to obtain results equally curious and amusing to those obtained with a capped Pawn. Some of Mendheim's best compositions belong to these classes, and the one appended (No. 9) is in some respects the best problem he ever composed. Two other examples of a class of problems fashionable in the twenties and early thirties are also given. It is clear that such problems must have strongly suggested the desirability of freeing the direct mate from the trammels of plausibility.

No. 10.—By W. LEWIS (1827).

BLACK.

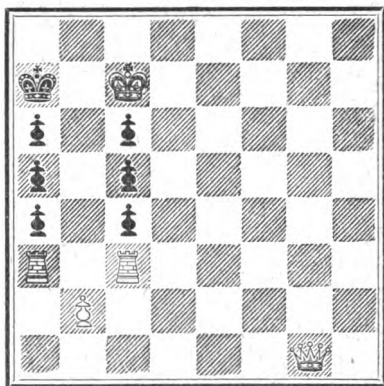


WHITE.

White mates with the K B P or K R P  
in six moves.

No. 11.—By KOCH (1834).

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates with the P in  
thirteen moves.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM COMPETITION.—In connection with the series we are now publishing, "Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem," the author, Mr. J. W. Allen (as mentioned last month) has very kindly placed two prizes at our disposal. This he does with the view to encouraging our readers to interest themselves in the fascinating subject which he is admirably treating. Two prizes of the value of one guinea and half-a-guinea will be awarded respectively for the best and second best sets of solutions and critical appreciations of the series of problems which appear by way of illustration. Each problem should be studied with a view to showing how its structure illustrates the dominant ideas of the period at which it was composed, and the results of this examination should be embodied in the appreciation. Further information will be furnished as to date for receiving entries.

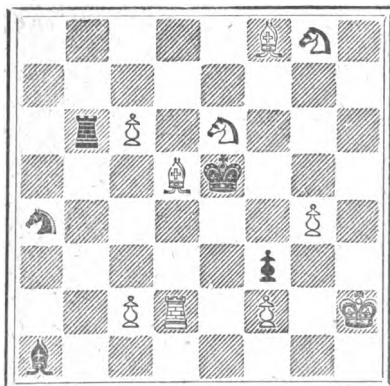
"BRIGHTON SOCIETY."—Mr. Max J. Meyer, the chess editor of this cheerful paper, conceived the idea some months ago of instituting a problem tourney on somewhat novel lines. With this view he approached Dr. Mazel, a well-known Continental problemist, and has succeeded in starting his scheme. His idea is to run the competition concurrently here and abroad, with one English and one foreign judge. Dr. Mazel will act as the Continental judge in connection with *Das Neue Illustriste Blatt*, and B. G. Laws will similarly represent *Brighton Society*. It is a 3-move contest, the prizes being 2 guineas, £1 5s., 15s., Mrs. Baird's "Seven hundred problems," 10s. respectively, with probably a few additions to the prize list. Usual conditions as to mottoes and sealed envelopes prevail. Entries which must be sent in duplicate (in the same envelope) from Europe, and must be received by the 31st May, and from other parts of the world, the 15th July. Address: Chess Editor, *Brighton Society*, St. Charles, Percy Road, Bournemouth.

## PROBLEMS.

No. 1793.

By F. W. WYNNE,  
Dudley.

BLACK.



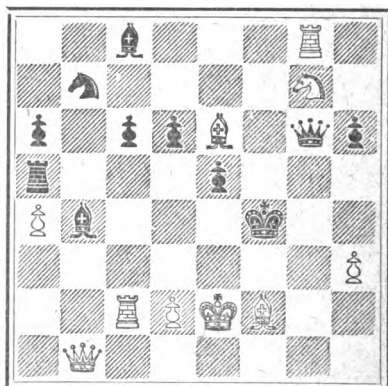
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1794.

By Rev. ROGER J. WRIGHT,  
Worthing.

BLACK.



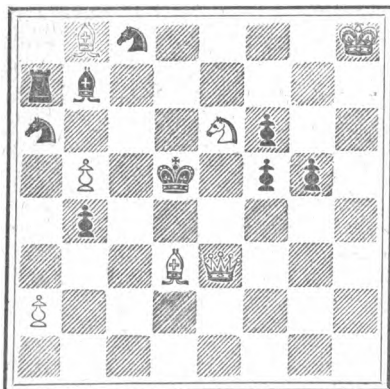
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1795.

By B. G. LAWS,  
London.

BLACK.



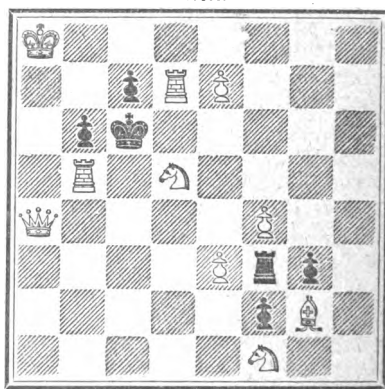
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1796.

By W. A. SHINKMAN,  
Grand Rapids.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in  
six moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1903.

## THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

1	$\frac{P-K\ 4}{P-K\ 4}$	2	$\frac{Kt-K\ B\ 3}{Kt-Q\ B\ 3}$	3	$\frac{B-Kt\ 5}{P-B\ 4}$
---	-------------------------	---	---------------------------------	---	--------------------------

THE *Handbuch* attributes the invention of the Counter Gambit, 3..., P—K B 4, to Dr. Schliemann, and Cook's recently published *Compendium* dubs it accordingly "Schliemann's Counter Gambit," but Jaenisch had previously noticed the defence. It is not surprising that this mode of meeting the Ruy Lopez Attack should hitherto have found but slight favour amongst chess players. When we consider that the various cautious defences adopted by masters of the game in hundreds of tournaments and matches during the last century have not resulted in the discovery of a quite satisfactory *modus vivendi* for the second player, there is a seeming absurdity in proposing such a reckless looking third move for Black. In the King's Gambit this move is made with the advantage of being first player, and even then it opens the King's side to a dangerous attack, and gives a theoretically inferior game. The obvious reflection is that for the second player to adopt the move against the insidious Ruy Lopez can only be to court defeat. It is certainly a foregone conclusion from the general principles which guide us in opening a game that the move must be theoretically unsound.

In 1892, however, I was much impressed by the resources of the counter attack shewn in certain variations by Mr. H. A. Reeves, published in the *Chess Monthly* of that year, and in consequence I contributed to that magazine some analysis of the opening. Since that time I have accumulated a considerable amount of analysis, which all tends to confirm the view of theoretical unsoundness. But it also makes evident what is not so obvious, namely, that the move is not nearly so bad as it appears to be. The *a priori* conclusion of unsoundness may also be made respecting the sacrifice of the Pawn in the King's and Evans' Gambits. But there are degrees of unsoundness, and my investigations lead me to the belief that the Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit does not leave the second player any worse off than the first ought to be left in the two older gambits. Moreover, it may be advanced in favour of this defence that it has the merit of converting an otherwise dull opening into a lively game, full of novel and interesting positions.

F I

If it be asked how it happens that Black's apparently bizarre move of 3 P—K B 4 can prove at all successful, I hazard the following explanation : in playing 3 B—Q Kt 5 White has gone counter to the general principle that a player should not move any piece beyond his own half of the board very early in the game. The first player may disregard this maxim clearly with more impunity than the second can ; and although the Ruy Lopez opening must rank as an exception to the rule, there may notwithstanding be a way of making White experience some disadvantage from having infringed it. This way is found in Black's reply of 3 P—K B 4. To meet this counter attack on the King's side most successfully, White's Bishop ought to be standing at Q B 4 on the chief attacking diagonal. Moreover, the taking off Black's Q Kt by the Bishop is now in almost every variation precipitated and helps to develop Black's game.

For his 4th move White has a considerable choice. He may play Kt—B 3, P—Q 4, P—Q 3, P × P, B × Kt, Q—K 2, or Castles. The move P—Q 4 was given, presumably as the strongest, by Steinitz in the *Chess Instructor* (1889). The German *Handbook* (1891) pronounced P—Q 3 to be the best continuation for White, but nothing approaching a demonstration was given by either of these authorities. Latterly Kt—B 3 has been more in favour than either of the preceding moves. I now propose to give the condensed results of an analysis of these moves in succession, commencing with 4 Kt—B 3, premising that the investigation is made in the interests of the second player, the object being to discover a satisfactory defence to all the variations of attack which can be plausibly attempted by White. But no variations of Black's moves will be given in the columns. The few that are referred to will be found in the text. Black's replies at each stage may be assumed to be the best at his command. If not the very best the reason is that the move has proved good enough in examination for the purpose stated, and analysis has not afterwards been employed to find a better.

The variations of any move of White's are tabulated for the most part in the order of their complexity ; those which can be dismissed in the fewest moves being placed first in the column. But the last of them will always be the move chosen to represent White's best line of play in the section under consideration. There may be other lines of play equally good, but it is convenient to have before us a typical game, and to regard all the others as offshoots from it. The moves of this standard game are distinguished by asterisks.

When two or more variations of a move are separated by much intervening analysis, they are sub-numbered 1, 2, 3, &c., to make reference to them easier. The letter *w*, placed after Black's move at the end of any variation, signifies 'With a winning game' ; similarly *g* signifies 'With a good game.'

#### SECTION I.—4 Kt—B 3.

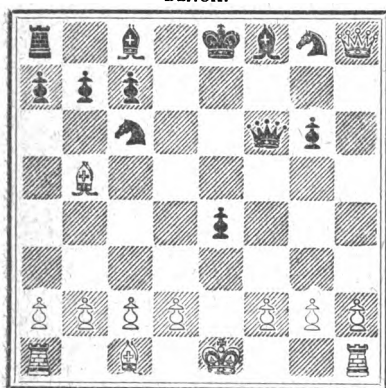
WHITE.	BLACK.	*5 Q Kt × P	5 P—Q 4
*1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	*6 Kt × P	6 P × Kt
*2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	.....I have not found any record of this continuation by Black. I first used it against a professional player at Brighton, in 1893, in a series	
*3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4		
*4 Kt—B 3	4 P × P		

of games played with the object of testing the opening. Gossip alone (Chess Openings, 1891) makes Black reply with Q—K 2. White is committed at this point to checking with the Queen or taking the Knight. For the latter move see 7<sub>2</sub> below.

- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| 7 <sub>1</sub> Q—R 5 ch | 7 P—Kt 3 |
| 8 Kt × P                | 8 P × Kt |
| 9 Q × R                 | 9 Q—B 3  |

Position after Black's 9th move:—

Q—B 3.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 10 Q × Q | 10 Kt × Q |
|----------|-----------|

.....And White has given up both his Knights in exchange for a Rook and two Pawns but he can claim no advantage. If, however, he takes the offered Knight, he must lose the game in a few moves as follows. (See diagram).

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 10 Q × Kt   | 10 B—K 3   |
| 11 Q—R 7    | 11 Castles |
| 12 P—K Kt 3 |            |

To provide a retreat for the Queen at R 4 if Black should play R—Q 2.

- |          |           |            |
|----------|-----------|------------|
| 13 B—R 4 | 12 Kt—Q 5 | 13 Q—B 6 w |
|----------|-----------|------------|

- |          |                  |
|----------|------------------|
| 13 B—K 2 | 13 Kt × B, &c. w |
|----------|------------------|

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 13 P—Q R 4 | 13 B—Kt 2 |
|------------|-----------|

And White's Queen will be lost.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 12 B × Kt | 12 P × B |
|-----------|----------|

.....White might take off the Knight at an earlier stage without affecting the subsequent moves.

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 13 P—K Kt 3     | 13 B—Kt 2   |
| 14 Q—R 4        | 14 Q—B 6    |
| 15 R—Kt or B sq | 15 B—Kt 5 w |

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 15 Castles | 15 P—K Kt 4 |
|------------|-------------|

.....Black's threat is to draw the Queen off the Rook's file and then mate by B—R 6, &c.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 16 Q—R 7 | 16 B—B 4 w |
|----------|------------|

.....The foregoing variation occurred move for move in each of two match games played by the author; one being in a Metropolitan league match against a leading player of a strong club, and the other in a correspondence tourney. In each case my opponent took the Knight at move 10. It may therefore be concluded that the trap is not a very obvious one

- |                         |          |
|-------------------------|----------|
| *7 <sub>2</sub> Kt × Kt | 7 Q—Kt 4 |
|-------------------------|----------|

.....There can be little doubt that White's move here is stronger than checking with the Queen. The reply of Q—Kt 4 is one that I first employed in the test games at Brighton before referred to. The move is so effective that it may be considered the key to the defence in this branch of White's attack (4 Kt—B 3). It stops the check of the Queen and at the same time attacks K B and Kt P.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 8 B—R 4 | 8 B—Q 2 |
|---------|---------|

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 8 Kt—K 5 ch  | 8 P—B 3   |
| 9 P—Q 4      | 9 Q × P   |
| 10 Q—R 5 ch  | 10 P—Kt 3 |
| 11 Kt × Kt P | 11 Q × Kt |
| 12 Q—K 5 ch  | 12 B—K 2  |

.....Winning a piece for the Pawn in each case.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 8 Q—K 2   | 8 Kt—B 3   |
| 9 Castles | 9 P—Q R 3  |
| 10 B—R 4  | 10 B—Q 2   |
| 11 P—Q 3  | 11 Q—K R 4 |

- |                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| 10 Kt—K 5 ch   | 10 P × B |
| 11 Q × Kt P ch | 11 P—B 3 |

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 9 P—Q 4      | 9 Q × P    |
| 10 R—B sq    | 10 P—Q R 3 |
| 11 Kt—K 5 ch | 11 P × B   |
| 12 Q × P ch  | 12 Kt—Q 2  |

13 Kt × Kt	13 B × Kt
14 Q × P	14 R—Q B sq

10 Kt—K 5 ch	10 P—B 3
11 R—B sq	11 P × B
12 Q × P	12 Kt—Q 2, &c.

9 Kt—Q 4 ch	9 P—B 3
10 Kt × P	10 P—Q R 3
11 B—R 4	11 B—Q 2, &c.

11 Kt—K 5 ch	11 P × B
12 Q × Kt P ch	12 Kt—Q 2
13 P—Q 4	13 Q × P

.....In each of the six preceding variations Black gains a Bishop or Knight in exchange for two Pawns with a good game.

*8 Kt—Q 4 ch	8 P—B 3	
9 P—Q 3	9 Q × P	<i>w</i>

9 B—B 4	9 Kt—B 3
10 Castles	10 Q—Q B 4 <i>w</i>

10 P—Q 3	10 Q × P	<i>w</i>
----------	----------	----------

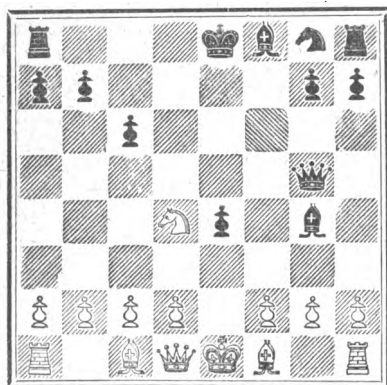
9 B—R 4	9 Q × P	<i>w</i>
---------	---------	----------

*9 B—B sq	9 B—K Kt 5
-----------	------------

Position after Black's 9th move : —

B—K Kt 5.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White has now wholly abandoned the attack, and indeed makes the most retrograde move imaginable. After preparing to Castle on the King's side he replaces the Bishop, thereby losing two moves in development. Few players to whom the opening is new would be ready to surrender the position so tamely. But the discovered check produces nothing, and the double attack on White's Bishop and Knight's Pawn is only completely met by moving the Bishop so as to defend the Pawn. The preceding analysis seems to shew that no other course is satisfactory. However, although White has beaten a retreat, he has emerged from the fray a Pawn ahead of his opponent. Black on the other hand has a better development, and the attack is in his hands. The problem for him is how to use his advantage so as to secure at least an equal game.

10 B—K 2	10 B—Q 2
11 P—Q 3	11 Q × P
12 R—B sq	12 Castles

.....If White plays 11 B—B sq or P—K Kt 3, Black Castles with a good game. 11 Castles would lose White the exchange.

10 P—K B 3	10 P × P
11 Kt × P	11 Q—K 2 ch
12 Q—K 2	12 B × Kt
13 P × B	13 Castles
14 Q × Q	14 B × Q

*10 P—Q 3	10 Q—Kt 3
11 P—K B 3	11 P × B P

.....See also 11<sub>2</sub> Kt—K 2 later on.

12 P × P	12 B—Q 2
----------	----------

.....Not B—R 4 as it is important to retain possession of the Bishop's diagonal. In this and in the preceding variation the isolation of White's Pawns on the King's side, coupled with Black's rather better development, will probably enable the latter to win back the Pawn.

12 Kt × P	12 Castles
-----------	------------

.....By retaking Pawn with Knight White gives Black time to Castle and thereby gain a distinct

advantage in development. No attempt of White to Castle on the Queen's side will now be successful on account of the rapid action of Black's Rook. The following variations shew that Castling on the King's side is also unfavourable for White.

13 B—K 2      13 B—Q 3  
14<sub>1</sub> Castles      14 Kt—B 3

.....See also 14<sub>2</sub> and 14<sub>3</sub> later on.

15 B—K 3      15 K R—K sq  
16 Q—Q 2      16 Kt—Q 4  
17 B—Kt 5      17 R × B

17 B—Q 4      17 B—B 5      *g*

17 B × P      17 B—B 5      *g*

16 B—Q 4      16 B × Kt  
17 B × B      17 B × P ch  
18 K × B      18 R × B      *g*

16 B—B 2      16 Kt—Q 4      *g*

16 B × P      16 Kt—Q 4      *g*

15 B—Q 2      15 K R—K sq  
16 B—B 3      16 Kt—Q 4      *g*

15 Kt—R 4      15 Q—R 4  
16 B × B ch      16 Kt × B  
17 P—K R 3      17 B—B 4 ch *w*

17 P—K Kt 3      17 K R—Bsq *w*

15 Kt—Kt 5      15 B × P ch  
16 K—R sq      16 Q—R 4      *w*

16 K—B 2      16 K R—Bsq *w*

16 K × B      16 Q—R 4 ch *w*

15 Kt—Q 4      15 B × P ch  
16 K × B      16 Q—R 4 ch  
17 K—Kt sq      17 R × Kt      *w*

15 P—Q 4 !      15 K R—K sq  
16 B—Q 3      16 Kt—K 5

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

19 R × B      19 R × P  
20 Q × R      20 B × P ch      *w*

18 P—B 3      18 Q R—K sq  
19 Q—Q 3      19 B—R 6  
20 Kt—R 4      20 R × Kt  
21 Q × Q      21 P × Q  
22 P × B      22 R × P      *g*

20 Kt—Kt 5      20 B × Kt P      *g*

20 Kt—K sq      20 B—K B 4  
21 Q—Q sq      21 B—K Kt 5  
22 Kt—B 3      22 R—K 7

.....And Black has gained a move.

17 R—K sq      17 R—K 3  
18 B × K      18 R × B  
19 R × R      19 Q × R  
20 B—Kt 5      20 R—K B sq  
21 K—B 2      21 B × Kt  
22 P × B      22 B × P      *g*

20 Q—Q 3      20 B × Kt      *g*

19 B—Q 2      19 B—K R 6      *g*

18 Q—K 2      18 Q R—K sq  
19 B—Q 2 or K 3      19 B × P ch  
20 K × B      20 Q—R 4 ch  
21 K—Kt sq      21 Kt—Kt 4      *w*

19 P—K R 3      19 B × P      *w*

19 P—K Kt 3      19 Q—R 4      *w*

14<sub>2</sub> Kt—K 5      14 B × B  
15 Kt × Q      15 B × Q  
16 Kt × R      16 B—R 4  
17 Castles      17 B—B 4 ch  
18 K—R sq      18 Kt—B 3  
19 P—K Kt 4      19 Kt × P

20 Kt—B 7      20 R—B sq  
21 K—Kt 2      21 R x Kt w

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

14<sub>3</sub> Kt—R 4      14 Q—K 3  
15 Kt—B 3      15 B x Kt  
16 P x B      16 R—K sq g

\* 11<sub>2</sub> Kt—K 2      11 P x P

..... This is probably White's best move. Like his ninth it has the appearance of stultifying progress, but the object in view is to plant the Knight at B 4. If Black then makes the exchange of Queens offered, it will be to his disadvantage, and, declining the exchange, he would find the Knight at B 4 a very inconvenient intruder into his game. He therefore makes the most he can out of the position by taking Pawn with Pawn. White's best reply is to retake with the Queen. If he retakes with the Pawn he has an inferior game, as the following moves shew.

12 P x P      12 Castles  
13 P—Q 4      13 B—Kt5ch w

13 Kt—B 4      13 R—K sq ch  
14 K—Q 2      14 Q—Kt 4 w

14 B—K 3      14 B—Kt5ch w

14 B—K 2 !      14 B x B  
15 Kt x B      15 Q x Kt P  
16 R—B sq      16 Kt—B 3 w

13 Q—R 4      13 B x Kt  
14 B x B      14 Q x Kt P

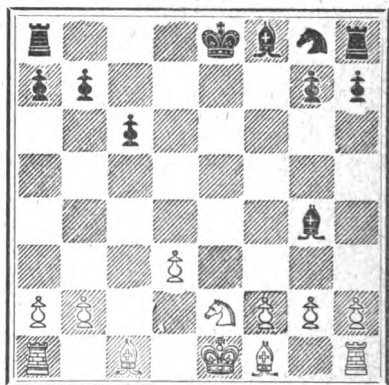
13 B—K 3      13 B—Kt5ch,&c.

\* 12 Q x P !      12 Q x Q

\* 13 P x Q

Position after White's 13th move:—

P x Q.  
BLACK.



WHITE.

We have thus arrived at the most successful issue which White can bring about in the present continuation of 4 Kt—B 3. He has a Pawn to the good, but Black has some advantage in position. The latter may at this point select a plan of action in more ways than one. He may Castle and follow up a persistent attack upon White's isolated Pawn and perhaps win it. In the end-game, however, this policy would leave his King on the wrong side of the board since White has more Pawns on the King's side. We should prefer to bring out the King's pieces, Castle on the King's side, and unite all the forces as soon as possible. White cannot bring his Rooks into combined action so quickly as Black can bring his. The most effective play will probably be Kt—Kt 3, and afterwards to K 4 with P—B 3, and Black will not be able to dislodge the Knight from its commanding position without uniting White's centre Pawns and so giving him a certain victory. But Black can double his Rooks on the Queen's file and keep the enemy's forces engaged in defending the Queen's Pawn. This will cramp White's game for it will be difficult to advance the Pawn without losing it. This terminates Section I. of the analysis.

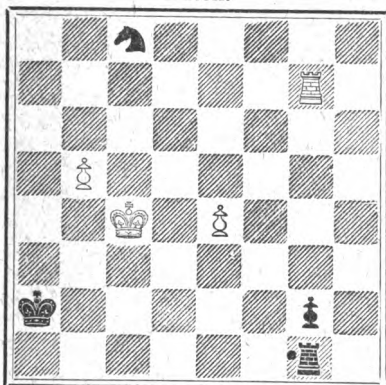
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 255.)

No. 33.

BLACK.

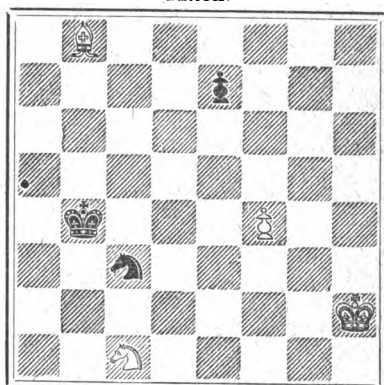


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 34.

BLACK.

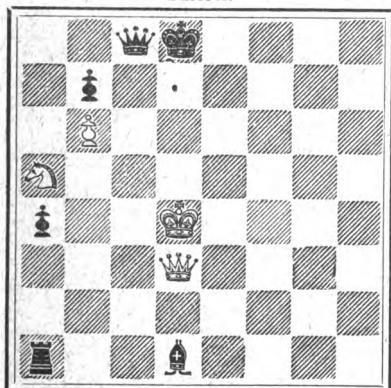


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 35.

BLACK.

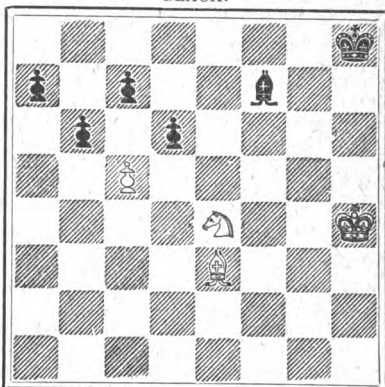


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 36.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

## THE ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

(FROM THE *Wiener Schachzeitung*.)

SOME short time ago, Baron Albert von Rothschild, the president of the Vienna Chess Club, arranged a series of consultation games in order to obtain material for a correct estimate of the Allgaier Gambit. The result was the establishment of some valuable conclusions in regard to the nature of the opening; and the striking of some shrewd blows at the soundness of some of the accepted book work.

Through the generosity of the Councillor of Commerce, Herr Leopold Trebitch, vice-president of the Vienna Chess Club, a second similar series was arranged, also consisting of four games. The players were Herr Hugo Fähndrich and Herr Carl Schlechter on the one side, and on the other side Herr Bernard Fleissig and Herr G. Marco. The Fleissig-Marco combination won four of the eight games—two with the attack and two with the defence; the Fähndrich-Schlechter combination won one game with the attack, and three games were drawn. It follows, therefore, that the theoretical condemnation of the Allgaier Gambit rests on insufficient grounds.

## GAME No. 2,309.

Played on December 27th and December 28th, 1902. White, Herren Fähndrich and Schlechter; Black, Herren Fleissig and Marco.

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

Recommended by Johann Allgaier and known by his name, this continuation was very popular for a long time. It has been going more and more out of fashion since with 5 Kt—K 5 Kieseritzky turned the attack into new paths.

5 P—K R 3

.....“By this move,” say the text books, “Black wins the Knight, but exposes himself to an attack that is by no means easily met.” It is amusing to note, however, that variations have been published—See, for example Dufresne’s little “Lehrbuch des Schachspiels”—the result of which is in favour of Black, and hence the reader usually ignores the attack “by no means easily met.” It is easily comprehensible, therefore, why the spirited line of attack has fallen by degrees into disuse.

6 Kt×B P	6 K×Kt
7 P—Q 4	

The little Dufresne says of this continuation (proposed by Thorold and now-a-days popular in England), that it is very strong and very enduring. Yet, and as if with the intention of maintaining the very opposite, the following continuation is given:—7... P—Q 4; 8 B×K B P, P×K P; 9 B—Q B 4 ch, K—Kt 3; and with correct play Black must win.

7 P—B 6

The alternative is 7... P—Q 4; It was tried in subsequent games.

8 B—B 4 ch	8 P—Q 4
------------	---------

The sacrifice of this Pawn is regarded as necessary.

9 B×P ch	9 K—K sq
----------	----------

Black can also play 9... K—Kt 2. In that case White retains the permanent control of the game.

10 P×P	10 P—Kt 6
--------	-----------

The numerous variations that proceed from 10... B—K 2 and 10... K Kt—B 3 were carefully examined

by the Black allies. They decided, however, that the most satisfactory continuation was ..., P—Kt 6 and Kt 7 in combination with the threat ..., Q—R 5.

11 P—K B 4

After this White should presently have come to grief. At a little later stage, however, the Black allies missed their way.

12 Kt—Q B 3      11 Kt—K B 3  
13 R—Kt sq      12 P—Kt 7  
13 K B—Q Kt 5

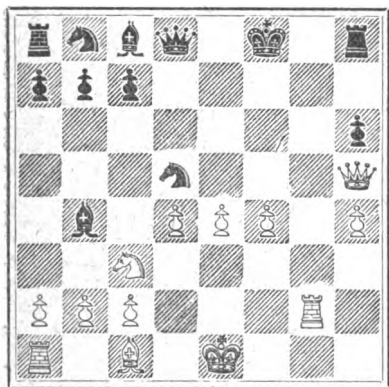
Black should have played 13..., Q B—K Kt 5. Then would have followed 14 Q—Q 2 (best, if 14 Q—Q 3, Kt × B; 15 Kt × Kt, Q × P ch, &c.), Kt × B; 15 Kt × Kt, P—Q B 3; 16 Kt—B 3, Q × P ch; 17 Q—B 2, Q × Q ch; breaking the attack and going for the end-game with a piece to the good.

14 R × P      14 Kt × B  
15 Q—R 5 ch      15 K—B sq

Position after Black's 28th move :—

K—B sq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

16 P—B 5

When the Black allies played their 13th move, they were under the impression that the Kt at Q 4 must be captured at once, with consequent exchange of Queens and break-up of the strong White Pawn-centre. Occasional oversights being unavoidable

when there is a time-limit, the obvious reply (as above) had been overlooked. White now sets up a strong attack; and it is maintained with tenacity right up to the end of the game.

16 Q—K sq

.....Protecting the Knight at Q 4, attacking the Q P, threatening an exchange of Queens; and making the Queen square free for occupation by the King. Moves that concern an opponent in ways so various are, as a rule, good. On the other hand, moves that give a free hand to the attacking player are generally insufficient. Many readers regard such remarks as useless, and pass them by with a smile. It is certain, nevertheless, that such considerations as the above affect the decisions of every Master, and, even if sometimes quite unconsciously, determine the paths which he follows in a game. It is only in the rarest cases that a man can test the value of an exhaustive analysis of the whole of the variations; very often one hesitates between several apparently equally good moves, or a full examination is not to be managed because one finds oneself in difficulty about time. Consequently, a move that looks plausible is made; and it is subsequently found that a better one would not have been evolved by a thorough analysis. It was afterwards ascertained that 16..., Kt × Kt would have quickly led to disaster; and that 16..., Q—B 3 would have set up for the opponents a vehement attack.

17 B × R P ch      15 K—K 2  
18 P—B 6 ch

Very interesting combinations present themselves after 18 R—Kt 7 ch, K—Q sq; 19 Q—Kt 5 ch, Kt—K 2 (if 19..., B—K 2; 20 Kt × Kt); 20 P—B 6. Black, however, can avoid these perilous variations by playing 18..., K—Q 3 instead of 18..., K—Q sq.

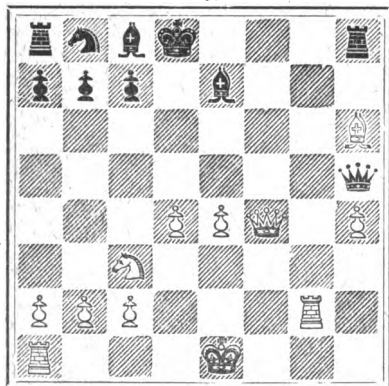
18 Kt × P  
19 Q—K 5 ch      19 K—Q sq  
20 Q × Kt ch      20 B—K 2  
21 Q—B 4      21 Q—R 4

.....Attacking the Q B; threatening an exchange of Queens; and preventing White from Castling. Other continuations of a neutral character seem to be less satisfactory.

Position after Black's 21st move:—

Q—R 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

The position is very interesting. With 22 B—Kt 5 White can now bring about a position that in consequence of the backwardness of Black's development seems very promising:—22... B×B; 23 R×B, Q×P ch; 24 Q×Q, R×Q; 25 R—Kt 8 ch, K—K 2. But the charming continuation that was adopted in the actual game was more enduring.

22 R—Kt 5      22 Q×B

.....22... B×R would be bad, because of 23 B×B ch, K—K sq; 24 Kt—Q 5, &c.

23 R—Kt 8 ch      23 R×R  
24 Q×Q      24 R—Kt 8 ch  
25 K—Q 2      25 R×R  
26 Q—R 8 ch      26 K—Q 2  
27 P—Q 5

In spite of huge preponderance in material (two Rooks and two Bishops against the Queen), Black is in very parlous case.

28 P—K 5      27 R—K B 8  
29 Q—Kt 7      28 R—K B sq  
30 Kt—K 4      29 K—Q sq

The initial move of a very neat combination. White captures the Black K B, but loses his K P and K R P. More promising for White would have been 30 Kt—Q Kt 5, which move also threatens P—Q 6.

Moreover, in answer to 30..., Kt—Q 2, White would have been able to play 31 Kt×B P. The White allies over-estimated the strength of their 33rd move.

30 Kt—Q 2  
31 P—Q 6      31 P×P  
32 P×P      32 B×R P  
33 Q—R 6

Threatening sudden death. If 32... B—B 3; then 33 Kt×B, R×Kt; 34 Q—R 8 ch, R—B sq; 35 Q—Kt 7, R—K sq; 36 Q—Kt 5 ch, Kt—B 3; 37 Q×Kt ch, K—Q 2; 38 Q—B 7 ch, and White forces a win. Black, however, has an astonishingly simple defence.

33 B—K 2

.....This loophole would not have availed if White had continued with 33 Q—R 7. Still the Black allies had arrows in their quiver for that move. For example:—33 Q—R 7, R—B 5; 34 Q—R 6 (if 34 K—K 3, then 34... R×Kt ch; 35 Q×R, B—Kt 4 ch; 36 K—Q 4, Kt—B sq; followed by ... Kt—K 3, &c.), R×Kt; 35 Q—R 8 ch, Kt—B sq; 36 Q×Kt ch, K—Q 2; 37 Q—B 5 ch, R—K 3; 38 Q—R 7 ch, B—K 2, &c.

34 P×B ch      34 K×P  
35 Q—Q 6 ch      35 K—Q sq  
36 Kt—Q B 5      36 R—B 3  
37 Kt—K 6 ch      37 R×Kt  
38 Q×R      38 P—R 4  
39 Q—Kt 8 ch      39 K—B 2  
40 Q—Q B 4 ch      40 K—Kt sq  
41 Q—B 4 ch      41 K—R 2  
42 Q—Q B 7      42 Kt—Kt 3

.....Of course careful consideration was given to the variation: 42... K—R 3; 43 P—B 4, P—Kt 3; 44 P—R 3, Kt—B 4; 45 P—Kt 4, P×P; 46 P×P, Kt—K 4 ch; 47 K—K 3, B—Kt 2; 48 P—B 5, Kt×P; 49 P×Kt, P×P, leading to a drawn game.

43 P—Q B 4

The White allies either overlooked or rejected the continuation:—43 Q—Q B 3, K—R 3 (if 43... K—Kt sq; 44 Q—K 5 ch, winning); 44 Q—Q 3 ch, K—R 2; 45 Q—Kt 5, Kt—Q 2; 46 Q×P ch, K—Kt sq; 47 Q—Q 5.

This shows the gain of a Pawn. Nevertheless, nothing more than a draw was within reach.

43 B—K 3

.....White threatened Q—B 5.

44 P—Kt 3      44 R—Q B sq

.....Now after great trouble the Black forces have been brought into action. Therewith the White pressure comes to an end.

45 Q—K 7

To the apparently stronger move 45 Q—K 5, Black's rejoinder would have been 45...., B x P.

46 Q—Kt 5      45 R—B 3  
47 Q x P ch      46 Kt—Q 2  
47 R—R 3

48 Q—Q B 7

49 K—B 3

50 K—Q 4

51 K—B 3

52 Q—R 5 ch

53 Q—B 7

54 K—Kt 2

55 Q—Q B 5

48 R x P ch

49 R—R 3

50 R—Kt 3

51 R—B 3

52 R—R 3

53 R—Kt 3

54 Kt—K B 3

And the game was abandoned as a draw. Black had no continuation more plausible than 55...., Kt—Q 2. If 55...., Kt—K 5, Black would lose a piece by 56 Q—R 5 ch, R—R 3; 57 Q—Q 5.

The game lasted 9½ hours, of which 4 hours 10 minutes were consumed by the White allies, and 5 hours 20 minutes by the Black allies.

### GAME No. 2,310.

Played on December 30th, 31st, 1902; and January 1st, 1903. White, Herren Fleissig and Marco; Black, Herren Fähndrich and Schlechter.

#### WHITE.

1 P—K 4

2 P—K B 4

3 Kt—K B 3

4 P—K R 4

5 Kt—Kt 5

6 Kt x P

7 B—B 4 ch

#### BLACK.

1 P—K 4

2 P x P

3 P—K Kt 4

4 P—Kt 5

5 P—R 3

6 K x Kt

11 B—K 3

how is the threat ...., P—K Kt 7 to be parried? The defensive variation resolved on was K from K sq to B sq, to Kt 2.

The Knights' square is now protected and the simple reply to .., P—Kt 7 would be R—R 2. Hence the move made was

11 B—K 2

.....By which Black threatens to win still another Pawn. It is obvious that White has no time for a little defensive move like P—R 5. Therefore the White pieces are quickly brought into play.

Both strong and durable.

8 B x P ch      7 P—Q 4  
9 P—Q 4      8 K—K sq  
10 P x P      9 P—B 6  
10 P—Kt 6

.....The position is now the same as in the preceding game; and the question is to find a better move than 11 P—K B 4, which leaves the White K—Kt 4 free for occupation by the Black Q B, and ought to be fatal for White. The White allies resolved, therefore, that the advance of the Q P, K P, and K B P should be only in the event of necessity and for the most valid reasons. By this course of play the approach of the Black forces is hindered, and white gains time for a formidable disposition of the White pieces. But

12 Kt—B 3

13 K—Q 2

12 B x R P

The line of play initiated by 11 B—K 3 had to be followed to its remote consequences. It would have been convenient to assume that there were no plausible threats at Black's command.

13 P—R 4

14 Q—B sq

Threatening 15 B×Kt, R×B; 16 Q—Kt 5 ch, followed by Q×R P, and possibly by a sally, later, to R 3.

Subsequently Herr Flessig remarked with justice that 14 Q—K 2 would have been much stronger. After 14..., Kt—Q 2, as played in the game, 15 P—B 4 (threatening B×Kt, &c.) would have given the White allies an irresistible attack.

14 Kt—Q 2

.....Parrying White's threat, and containing a neat trap. For if now 15 Q—R 3, Black's rejoinder would be 15..., Kt—K 4. Thereupon 16 Q—B sq would be best, because if 16 Q×B, 16..., Kt×B P ch would be immediately fatal. Hence White must, in the first place, get his King into safety.

15 R—Q sq

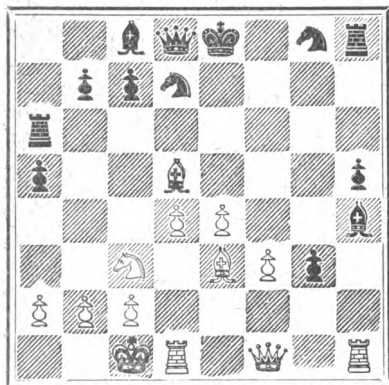
Black is in an extremely awkward position. True, he has a piece more than White, and Pawns at his K Kt 6 and K R 4, which would be formidable in an end-game. But his forces are blocked; his K B—the only piece he has in play—is in a bad position at his K R 5, and thus the development of the rest of the Black pieces is retarded.

15 P—Q R 4  
16 K—Q B sq 16 Q R—R 3

Position after Black's 16th move :—

Q R—R 3.

BLACK.



WHITE.

.....The move Q—R 3 had now to be taken into serious consideration. It was clear that Black would have to abandon the Bishop, yet it seemed that after the consequent exchange of Queens, the advanced Black Pawns would be very troublesome. Therefore the White allies consumed 1½ hours in making an exhaustive examination of the position.

17 Q—R 3 17 Kt—K 4  
18 Q×B 18 Q×Q  
19 R×Q 19 Kt×B P  
20 R—B 4 20 Kt—R 7

.....Readers who know little or nothing about "time" difficulties are recommended to undertake for themselves the study of the variations that come from 20..., B—Kt 5; 21 P—K 5, Kt—R 2, &c.

21 R—Kt sq 21 P—R 5

.....Forced. 21..., R—Kt 3 would obviously be a very bad blunder.

22 B—B 7 ch

The capture of the Knight would be useless. For after 21..., R×B, White could not play 22 R×P because of 22..., Kt—B 6.

22 K—Q sq

.....Not 22..., K—K 2, because of 23 B×Kt, R×B; 24 R×R P, Kt—B 6; 25 R—R 7 ch, &c. To avoid this check by the Rook, the King must go to Q sq.

23 R×R P

A bad move. It sometimes happens that mountaineering tourists, who have safely made most difficult ascents, come to grief on an ordinary road. Occurrences of this kind are common among chess players. Vague and indistinct outlines of an object looked at are conjured up by fancy, and obvious advantages are overlooked. Here, with 33 B—Q B 4 threatening R—B 8 ch, the White allies might have materially strengthened their game. The move actually made was the result of a misconception. It entailed the loss of a clear piece.

23 R×R

## 24 B—Kt 5 ch

After 24..., Kt—K 2 : 25 B×R. Kt—B 6; 26 B×Kt ch, K×B; there would be two White pieces *en prise*; but with 27 R×Kt P, the White allies could help themselves out of their dilemma. Again, if 24..., K—Q 2; 25 B×R, Kt—B 6; then 26 R×Kt P would give White a winning position. Finally, when the move 21 R—Kt sq was decided on, the probability of 24..., Q R—Kt 3 had been taken into consideration. The move actually made came as a surprise.

## 25 B×R

24 Kt—B 3

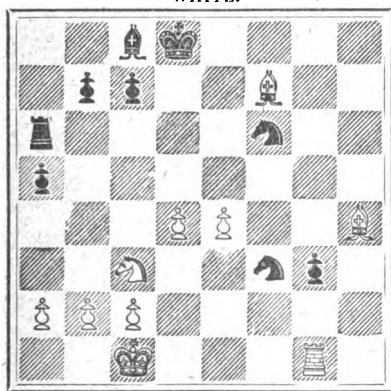
25 Kt—B 6

..... Deep consultation ensued. 26 B×Kt ch followed by K×P would have been quite insufficient because of the loss of the Bishop at B 7. Through good luck, however, there was still a saving clause.

Position after Black's 25th move :—

Kt—B 6.

WHITE.



BLACK.

## 26 R×P

26 Kt×B

## 27 P—K 5

Now the White allies, who, as a consequence of a gross misconception had lost a piece, obtain an attack which their opponents have great difficulty in meeting.

Here, then, there is quite a classical example of the important part played by blind chance even in chess.

Properly regarded, a game is but a measure of what those playing it have seen. May it be suggested that competitors in tournaments should be bound by the managing committees to remember their cogitations over their games, and the grounds on which they have based their selections of moves? Then we might look for valuable conclusions about the theory of the opening and the end game. We should be astonished to find how, even in drawn encounters of the greatest apparent stupidity, both sides had conceived and had abandoned the most subtle designs, and had put aside many brilliant combinations. We should be able to indicate when and how chance had come to the help of a player. Moreover, it would be proved that in the game of chess "flukes" are both bigger and more numerous than in the game of billiards; and that many a stroke held up to admiration as an "eight" was intended only for a "three." Nay, we might even see that many a winner of a much admired game had been successful with strategy of the meanest character; and that profundity of thought had really been with his jeered-at or neglected opponent.

Finally, the great body of misguided friends of the game would be brought by degrees to see that the thing of real value is not a win in itself but the process of thought whereby it has been effected.

## 27 Kt—B 4

..... If 27..., Kt—Kt 5, then 28 P—K 6, Kt—R 3 (intending to capture the Bishop); 29 P—Q 5, K—K 2 (the capture of the Bishop would be bad, because it would entail the loss of a piece); 30 R—Kt 7, Kt (R 5)—B 4; 31 R—R 7, &c. The variations are very troublesome for Black; and almost invariably unfavourable.

## 28 R—Kt 6

28 Kt—K sq

## 29 B×Kt

29 K×B

## 30 R—Kt 8 ch

30 K—Q 2

## 31 P—Q 5

31 Kt—K 2

## 32 P—K 6 ch

32 K—Q 3

## 33 R—Q 8 ch

33 K—B 4

## 34 R—K 8

34 Kt×Q P

..... There is nothing better. If 34..., K—K 3 White would continue with 35 Kt—Kt 5 ch.

- |  |            |             |             |
|--|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 35 R × B   | 35 R × P   | 44 R—R 6    | 44 K—B 2    |
| 36 Kt × Kt   | 36 K × Kt  | 45 K—R 4    | 45 R—B 4    |
| 37 R × P   | 37 P—Kt 3  | 46 P—R 3    | 46 K—Kt 2   |
| 38 P—Kt 3  | 38 R—K 7   | 47 R—Q 6    | 47 K—B 2    |
| 39 K—Kt 2  | 39 R—B 7   | 48 R—Q 5    | 48 R—B 6    |
| .....In the resulting end-game there is not very much of interest. Against Black's sound defence White can do nothing. |            | 49 R—R 5    | 49 R—Q B 6  |
| 40 K—R 3   | 40 R—B 5   | 50 P—Kt 4   | 50 P × P    |
| 41 R—K B 8   | 41 K—Q 3   | 51 P × P    | 51 R × P    |
| 42 P—B 4   | 42 K—Q 2   | 52 K—Kt 5   | 52 R—K Kt 5 |
| 43 R—K R 8   | 43 R—K B 7 | 53 R—R 6    | 53 K—Kt 2   |
|  |            | 54 R × P ch | 54 K—R 2    |
- And the game was abandoned as a draw.

### GAME No. 2,311.

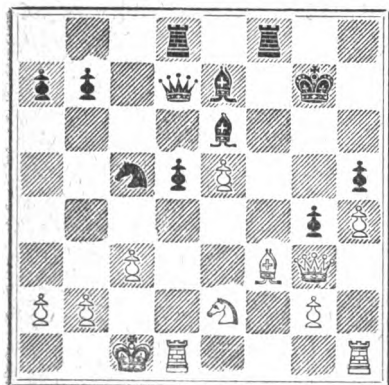
Consultation game, played January 3rd, 1903. White, Herren Fährndrich and Schlechter; Black, Herren Flessig and Marco.

- | WHITE.   | BLACK.     |   |
|--|------------|---|
| 1 P—K 4  | 1 P—K 4    | Black all the possible chances of attack; and if 11 Castles, Q × P would quickly ruin White's game.   |
| 2 P—K B 4  | 2 P × P    |   |
| 3 Kt—K B 3   | 3 P—K Kt 4 | 11 Q—Q 2      11 Kt × B   |
| 4 P—K R 4  | 4 P—Kt 5   | 12 Q × Kt      12 B—Kt 5 ch!  |
| 5 Kt—Kt 5  | 5 P—K R 3  | 13 P—B 3      13 R—B sq   |
| 6 Kt × P   | 6 K × Kt   | .....Black is now in possession of the only file on which White might eventually have obtained an attack.   |
| 7 P—Q 4  | 7 P—Q 4    | 14 Q—Kt 3      14 B—K 2   |
| .....We chose this continuation in order to avoid the danger our opponents encountered in the second game by playing P—B 6.  |            | 15 Kt—Q 2      15 B—K 3   |
| 8 B × P  | 8 Kt—K B 3 | 16 Castles Q R      16 P—B 4  |
| 9 P—K 5  |            | .....By this move the hostile Knight can reach his Q 4. Therefore the less vigorous but much safer continuation Q—Q 2, with Kt—B 3, must be regarded as preferable. |
| The learned 'bookmen' characterise this move as unsatisfactory for White, allowing Black to continue with Kt—K 5. We must therefore suppose that White had devised a new and cunning stratagem in answer to this reply. After due consideration, we were convinced that the move Kt—K 5 could be replaced by the much better Kt—R 4, a move not mentioned at all in the books. |            | 17 B—K 2      17 P—K R 4  |
|  | 9 Kt—R 4   | 18 P × P      18 Kt—Q 2   |
| 10 B—Q 3   | 10 K—Kt 2! | .....Better than B × P for the Pawn cannot be saved. If 19 P—Kt 4, then Kt × P! 20 P × Kt, Q—R 4 would follow with an overwhelming attack.                          |
| .....This simple move decides the game. If P—K Kt 3, then Kt × B, followed by P—K R 4, would give  |            | 19 Kt—B 3      19 Kt × B P  |
|  |            | 20 Kt—Q 4      20 Q—Q 2   |
|  |            | 21 B—B 3      21 Q R—Q sq   |
|  |            | 22 Kt—K 2   |

Position after White's 22nd move :—

Kt—K 2

WHITE.



BLACK.

22 Q—R 5!

.....An obvious move, but fatal for White. If 23 K—Kt sq, 23 B—B 4 ch; 24 K—R sq, Kt—Kt 6 mate. If 23 P—R 3, Black wins by 23... B—B 4; 24 Kt—Q 4, Kt—K 6 ch, &c.

23 Kt—Q 4	23 Q × P
24 Kt × B ch	24 Kt × Kt
25 B × Kt P	25 Q—R 8 ch
26 K—Q 2	26 Q × P ch
27 K—K sq	27 P × B
28 Q × P ch, and White hereresigned the game.	

Black's best play is 28... K—R sq (29 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt 8; 30 Q—Kt 4 ch, Kt—Kt 2 !); winning easily by his superior force.

Time:—White, 2 hours 10 minutes; Black, 2 hours 20 minutes.

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

(See page 247.)

No. 33.—1 P—Kt 6, Kt × P ch (a); 2 K—Q 3 (threatens K—K 2 and K—B 2), Kt—B 5 (b); 3 K × Kt, R—Q B 8 ch; 4 K—Q 5, P dec. Q; 5 R × Q, R × R; 6 P—K 5. (a) 1... R—Q B 8 ch; 2 K—Q 3, &c. (b) 2... R—Q 8 ch; 3 K—B 2 would gain P, on account of the threat R—Q R 7 mate.

No. 34.—1 B—Q 6 ch, P × B (a); 2 Kt—R 2 ch, Kt × Kt (b); 3 P—B 5, and the P Queens. (a) 1... K—B 5; 2 B × P, &c. (b) 2... K moves; 3 Kt × Kt, &c.

No. 35.—1 Kt × P ch, Q × Kt (a); 2 K—B 3 dis. ch, K—K sq (b); 3 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—B sq (c); 4 Q—K B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 5 Q—Kt 6 ch, K—R sq; 6 Q—R 6 ch, drawn by perpetual check or exchange of Qs. (a) 1... K—K 2; 2 Q—R 7 ch, K—B 3 (2... K—K sq; 3 Q—R 8 ch, K—Q 2; 4 Q—R 3 ch, wins); 3 Q—R 6 ch, &c. (b) 2... Q—Q 2; 3 Q × Q ch, and 4 K—Kt 2 draws; the B not commanding the P's Queening square. (c) 3... K—Q 2; 4 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c.

No. 36.—1 P × Q P, P × P; 2 B—R 6, P moves; 3 Kt—B 6, any; 4 K—Kt 5, any; 5 B—B 8, any; 6 K—R 6, any; 7 B—Kt 7 mate.

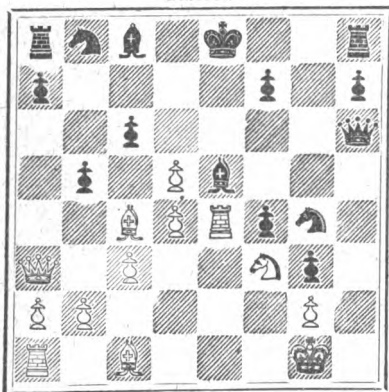


## THE RICE GAMBIT.

In the Russian Chess Review (*Shachmatny Obozrenye*), of Moscow, for April this year, M. I. Tchigorin contributes an analysis of a variation of the Rice Gambit, which occurred in a game played in 1900 between Messrs. Lasker and Rice *v.* Messrs. Maroczy and Hoffer. After the moves, 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 P—K B 4, P×P; 3 Kt—K B 3, P—K Kt 4; 4 P—K R 4, P—Kt 5; 5 Kt—K 5, Kt—K B 3; 6 B—B 4, P—Q 4; 7 P×P, B—Q 3; 8 Castles (this constitutes the Rice Gambit. The move is the invention of Prof. Isaac L. Rice, of New York), B×Kt; 9 R—K sq, Q—K 2; 10 P—B 3, P—Kt 6; 11 P—Q 4, Kt—Kt 5; 12 Q Kt—Q 2, Q×R P; 13 Kt—B 3, Q—R 3; 14 Q—R 4 ch, P—B 3 (in the *B.C.M.*, 1901, page 503, is given Lipschutz *v.* Napier, 14 B—Q 2, Q—Kt 4; 15 Kt—Q B 3, &c.); 15 Q—R 3, P—Kt 4; 16 R—K 4. Messrs. Maroczy and Hoffer played 16..., B—K 3; the continuation being 17 P×B, Kt—B 7; 18 P×P ch, K—Q sq; 19 Q—R 5 ch, K—B sq; 20 B—K 6 ch, K—Kt 2; 21 B—R 3, Kt×R; 22 P×B, Kt—R 3 (22..., Kt—Q 2; 23 B×Kt, Q R—Q sq; 24 P—K 6, Q×P is better); 23 P—R 4, R—Q sq; 24 Kt—Q 4, P—Kt 5; 25 P—K 6, Q—B 3; 26 Q—K B 5, R×Kt; 27 B×P, Q—Q sq; 28 R—K B sq, R—B 5; 29 B—K 3, Resigns.

Position after White's 16th move :—

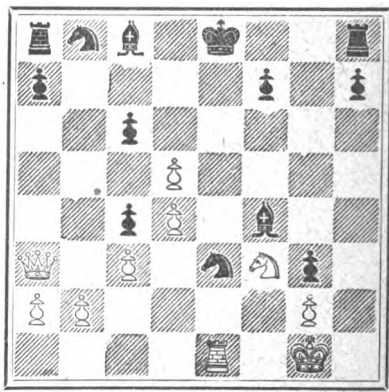
BLACK.



WHITE.

Position after Black's 19th move :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

M. Tchigorin now suggests that Black can win by playing—

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 16 B×P       | 17 Q×B     |
| 18 R×Q       | 18 B×R     |
| 19 R—K sq ch | 19 Kt—K 6! |

.....If B—K 6, 20 R×B ch, Kt×R; 21 Q—Q 6, Kt—Kt 5; 22 Kt—K 5, and Black is in great difficulty.

In this position Tchigorin analyses three moves for White. I., 20 Kt—K 5; II., 20 Q—B 5; and III., P×P.

I.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 20 Kt—K 5 | 20 P×P   |
| 21 Q—B 5  | 21 B—Q 2 |

.....Black can defend otherwise: 21..., B—K 3; 22 Q—Kt 5 ch, Kt—Q 2; 23 Kt×Kt, B×Kt; 24

Q×Q P, Castles 1, &c. Or 21...,  
Kt—Q 2; 22 Q—B 6, Q R—Kt sq;  
23 Kt×Kt, B×Kt; 24 Q—B 6, Cas-  
tles! These variations show that in  
certain cases Black by giving up a  
Pawn to Castle can remain with a  
superiority in strength.

22 Q—Q 6

If 22 Kt×B, then K×Kt; 23 Q—  
Kt 5 ch, Kt—B 3; 24 Q—Kt 7 ch,  
K—Q 6.

22 B—K 3

23 Q—B 7

23 Castles

24 Q—Kt 7

24 Kt—Q 2

.....24..., P—B 3 would also  
win for Black.

25 Kt×Kt

25 B×Kt

26 Q×B

26 R—Kt sq

27 R—K 2

27 R—Kt 3

.....Black after the moves  
R—K 3 and K R—K sq, followed by  
Kt—Kt 5, undoubtedly ought to win.

II.

20 Q—B 5

20 Kt—Q 2

21 Q×P

21 R—Kt sq

22 Kt—K 5

22 Castles

.....White wins a piece, but  
giving up the Pawn at Q Kt 2 ought  
also in this case to undoubtedly lose.

III.

20 P×P

20 B—K 3!

.....Better than 20..., Kt×P;  
21 Q—B 5, B—Q 2; 22 P—Q 5, &c.

21 Q—B 5

21 Kt—R 3

22 Q—Kt 5

22 Kt—B 2

23 Q—B 5

23 R—Q Kt sq

.....All Black's weak points  
are now defended, and R×Kt P is  
threatened. "What can Prof. Rice  
object to these variation," concludes  
M. Tchigorin.

## OBITUARY.

WE have received from Mr. R. T. Bland, of Secunderabad, India, a notice of the death of a well-known Indian chess player, Mr. O. V. Norris, of Bangalore. We do not think that his name as a chess player was known in England, but he won the first prize at a tourney which was held at Bangalore in 1897, and had the advantage of being instructed in the game by an old Mahomedan expert, Mucktoon Sahib, who is still living at Bellary. We are sorry that, owing to the pressure on our space, we cannot extend our notice, or give the game played by him which our correspondent has sent us, but it is evident that his loss has been severely felt in the neighbourhood where he resided.



The Isle of Wight chess championship has again been won by  
Mr. Francis A. Joyce.

F 2

Bradford C.C.—The Club Championship contest has been won by Mr. G. Howitt, with the score of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  out of 15 games, without losing a game.

Yorkshire County Tournaments.—The entries for the 1903-4 tournaments number 100, as follows: A, County Championship 36; B, 20; C, 44. The players are grouped in districts and paired by ballot for the preliminary rounds, which must be completed before September, when the section winners will compete in the final rounds for the prizes.

North Manchester Chess Club.—The closing meeting, at which the prizes won during the season are distributed, was held on Thursday, May 7th. A most prosperous season was brought to a close by an enthusiastic gathering, the president, Mr. Riley, occupying the chair. The season's results are as follows:—Porter Cup Tournament: The Porter Cup, value 6 guineas, won by Mr. F. Lambert, Class II.; 1st prize, Class I., value 1 guinea, won by Mr. D. C. Earle; 2nd prize, Class I., value 10/6, won by T. L. Agar, M.A.; 2nd prize, Class II., value 10/6, won by Mr. T. Stirling. Championship Tournament: Gold Medal and Championship, Mr. A. E. Moore; 2nd and 3rd prizes, value 1 guinea and 15/-, were divided between Messrs. H. B. Lund and F. H. Halley; 4th prize, value 7/6, Mr. J. Burtinshaw. Minor Tournament: 1st prize, presented by Mr. T. Myers, won by T. L. Agar, M.A.; 2nd prize, value 1 guinea, won by Mr. H. W. Riley; 3rd prize, value 10/6, Mr. J. Crawford; Consolation prize, presented by Mr. C. W. Garrett, won by Mr. J. Stirling. A most enjoyable musical programme was provided.

The annual meeting of the Manchester and District Chess League Association was held in the Manchester Chess Club Rooms, on Saturday afternoon, May 2nd, with Mr. A. B. Rink in the chair. A pleasing feature of the proceedings was the presentation by the chairman of the various trophies won by the respective League clubs during the season as follows: Reyner Shield, Ardwick; 'A' League Silver King, Manchester 2nd; 'B' League Silver Queen, Russell Street Wesleyans 1st; 'C' League Silver Rook, St. Margaret's Institute; 'D' League Silver Knight, Manchester Social. The winners of the 'B,' 'C,' and 'D' League championships were each promoted a League higher, and the Adelphi Lads' Club, runners up in the 'D' League, were promoted to 'C' League. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mr. A. B. Rink; hon. secretary, Mr. W. B. Newell; hon. assistant secretary, Mr. C. Vallancey.

Mr. F. J. Lee, erstwhile chess editor of the *Hereford Times*, has won the championship of South African chess at Johannesburg. The entrants were Messrs. Lee, Bletcher, Dr. Blieden, Borders, van Breda, Cameron, Chard, Cohen, Michael, and Thompson. Our readers will remember that during the Boer war the tourneys of this South African Chess Association were not intermitted, but went on as usual, and this we believe is the second which has taken place since the conclusion of peace. The contest began on April 13th, and was very hard fought, the champion only gaining his honours by half a point. Three out of the four Johannesburg representatives head the list, which is considered the strongest body of players ever assembled in South Africa. The final scores were as follows:—

	Lee.	Blieden.	Michael.	Cameron.	Bletcher.	van Breda.	Chard.	Cohen.	Borders.	Thompson.	Points.
Mr. F. J. Lee, Johannesburg ... ..	—	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8
Dr. Blieden, Johannesburg ... ..	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Michael, Johannesburg ... ..	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Cameron, Cape Town ... ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Mr. J. Bletcher, Pietermaritzburg ... ..	0	1	0	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	4
Mr. G. van Breda, Cape Town ... ..	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Chard, Durban... ..	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	3
Mr. L. H. Cohen, Johannesburg ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	1	1	3
Mr. R. W. Borders, Durban ... ..	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—	1	2
Mr. S. Thompson, Kimberley ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Midland Counties Chess Union County Championship.—The final round was played on Saturday, April 25th, at the Midland Institute, Birmingham. There was a large gathering of spectators, who followed the varying fortunes with much interest. One all, two all, and three all were called in succession, but the next three games all went in Worcester's favour. Five games remained for adjudication, and four of these were decided drawn on the spot. The game at board 1 stood somewhat in Mr. Bellingham's favour, he being a passed Pawn to the good, with R, B, and Kt against R and two Kts. Mr. Atkins' forces were well posted for defensive purposes, and Mr. Mason adjudicated the game a draw. The cup, which was presented to the Union for the county championship contest by the *Birmingham Daily Post*, now passes into the permanent possession of Worcestershire, who have won it three times in all. Score:—

## WORCESTERSHIRE.

Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. G. Jones ... ..	1
Mr. Fred Brown ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Frank Brown ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. W. Wilkins ... ..	0
Mr. F. G. Butcher... ..	0
Mr. D. Campbell ... ..	1
Mr. W. Paley-Hughes ... ..	1
Mr. A. T. Griffiths ... ..	1
Mr. S. Andrade ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. M. Grundy ... ..	1
Mr. H. M. Jenkyns ... ..	1
Mr. G. A. Probert... ..	0
Mr. T. Young... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$

8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

## LEICESTERSHIRE.

Mr. H. E. Atkins ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. H. Collier ... ..	0
Dr. Mason ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Draycott ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Bumpus ... ..	1
Mr. A. C. Garratt ... ..	1
Mr. W. B. Clark ... ..	0
Mr. C. Greig ... ..	0
Mr. F. Moore ... ..	0
Mr. A. F. Atkins ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. A. Bumpus ... ..	0
Mr. A. Wright ... ..	0
Mr. A. Underwood ... ..	1
Mr. A. V. Hopcroft ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$

5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 

The Midland Counties Chess Union match programme for present season was brought to a close on May 25th, at the Royal Hotel, Rugby, when the City of London Chess Club was encountered and defeated, after a very stiff contest, by 12 points to 9. The match aroused great interest. Many well-known names were missing from the City team, including Jacobs, Hooke, Dr. Smith, Trenchard, Tietjen, and others; but against these might fairly be set some prominent

Midland absentees, such as Bridgwater, Hyde, Draycott, Anthony, T. and E. Marriott, Jones, &c. The play began a very few minutes after the time arranged, viz., 3-30. The Midlanders went away at the start by a win to Mr. Wright, of Derby, and wins soon came to Messrs. Brown and Wilmot. These were set off by losses to Draycott and Alldritt. The next game fell to Bellingham, who won a very pretty game in 28 moves. This was followed by another short encounter won by Mackenzie. This put the Union 3 ahead, and shortly after the score went to 8 to 4 in its favour. Mr. Blackburne, who accompanied the London team, adjudicated Mr. Garrett's game a draw, and Messrs. Lawrence and Atkins agreed to draw, though strange to say, the former had overlooked mating combinations on two occasions. Full score:—

MIDLAND COUNTIES UNION.				CITY OF LONDON C.C.			
Mr. H. E. Atkins, Leicester	...	...	½	Mr. T. F. Lawrence	...	...	½
Mr. G. Bellingham, Dudley	...	...	1	Mr. W. Ward	...	...	0
Mr. Fred Brown, Dudley	...	...	1	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, Birmingham	...	...	1	Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. Parry, Shrewsbury	...	...	1	Mr. F. L. Anspach	...	...	0
Mr. B. D. Wilmot, Birmingham	...	...	1	Mr. C. J. Woon	...	...	0
Mr. E. H. Collier, Leicester	...	...	0	Mr. C. A. L. Bull	...	...	1
Mr. F. McCarthy, Birmingham	...	...	1	Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	0
Mr. F. S. Smith, Oxford	...	...	1	Mr. F. E. Hamond	...	...	0
Mr. J. Brearley, Derby	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Boff	...	...	1
Mr. T. H. Billington, Birmingham	...	...	1	Mr. C. Hammond	...	...	0
Mr. J. W. Mosling, Northampton	...	...	0	Dr. Dunstan	...	...	1
Mr. F. Draycott, Leicester	...	...	0	Mr. W. T. Marshall	...	...	1
Mr. W. B. Alldritt, Birmingham	...	...	0	Mr. T. R. Harley	...	...	1
Mr. H. Balson, Derby	...	...	0	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	1
Mr. J. H. Dunford, Nottingham	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Flear	...	...	1
Mr. J. S. Burlingham, Peterborough	...	...	0	Mr. H. J. Snowden	...	...	1
Mr. J. R. Wright, Derby	...	...	1	Mr. S. Wood	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Price, Birmingham	...	...	1	Mr. H. G. Scantlebury	...	...	0
Mr. J. P. Savage, Birmingham	...	...	1	Mr. T. Physick	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Garratt, Leicester	...	...	*½	Mr. B. W. Hamilton	...	...	*½
<hr/>				<hr/>			
12				9			

\* Adjudicated by Mr. Blackburne.

Southern Counties Union Inter-Counties Championship.—The first of the matches in the triangular duel between the section winning counties in this year's contest was played on Saturday, May 2nd, at Reading, when Surrey met Gloucestershire and won by 9½ to 6½. Full score:—

SURREY.				GLOUCESTERSHIRE.			
Mr. G. E. Wainwright	...	...	1	Mr. N. Feddon	...	...	0
Mr. A. Curnock	...	...	0	Mr. T. G. Parnell	...	...	1
Mr. A. E. Tietjen	...	...	1	Mr. G. J. Edwards	...	...	0
Mr. A. Howell	...	...	½	Colonel Law	...	...	½
Mr. H. W. Johnson	...	...	½	Mr. F. U. Beamish	...	...	½
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone	...	...	1	Mr. J. Templer	...	...	0
Mr. H. S. Barlow	...	...	1	Mr. A. Percival	...	...	0
Dr. Dunstan	...	...	1	Mr. A. Axtell	...	...	0
Mr. L. P. Rees	...	...	1	Mr. S. W. Viveash	...	...	0
Mr. A. W. Fisher	...	...	0	Dr. Mason	...	...	1

Mr. P. J. Allingham ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. W. Billings... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. R. Harley ... ..	1	Mr. H. Byrnes ... ..	0
Mr. W. D. Childs ... ..	0	Mr. F. R. Rickman ... ..	1
Mr. W. T. Marshall ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Morrow ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Bundock ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. L. Daniel ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Moore ... ..	0	Mr. C. H. Tuckett ... ..	1
<hr/>		<hr/>	
9 $\frac{1}{2}$		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Surrey met Cambridge at Hitchin on May 17th, and again proved successful, winning by 10 points to 6. We append score of the match and also tabulated results of play in the three sections. This is the seventh time Surrey has won the Southern Counties Championship, and after such phenomenal success we suggest a match Surrey *v.* a team chosen from the other nine counties.

SURREY.		CAMBRIDGE.	
Mr. G. E. Wainwright ... ..	0	Mr. W. H. Gunston ... ..	1
Mr. A. Curnock ... ..	1	Dr. Deighton ... ..	0
Mr. G. A. Hooke ... ..	1	Mr. H. A. Webb ... ..	0
Mr. A. Howell ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. E. Wreight ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Johnson ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. Bateman ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Anspach ... ..	1	Mr. C. Warburton... ..	0
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone ... ..	0	Mr. C. W. C. Barlow ... ..	1
Dr. Dunstan ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. B. Barker ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. L. P. Rees ... ..	1	Mr. G. Leatham ... ..	0
Mr. A. W. Fisher ... ..	0	Mr. O. Glauert ... ..	1
Mr. P. J. Allingham ... ..	1	Mr. T. Lodge... ..	0
Mr. T. R. Harley ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. A. Horrocks ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. H. Pollock ... ..	1	Mr. W. H. Blythe... ..	0
Mr. H. R. Allingham ... ..	1	Rev. T. Hamilton... ..	0
Mr. T. Bundock ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Munsey ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. H. Moore ... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. H. Bullock... ..	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>		<hr/>	
10		6	

## WESTERN SECTION.

	1	2	3	4	Total.
Gloucestershire ... ..	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Somersetshire ... ..	2	0	0	1	1
Wiltshire ... ..	3	0	1	0	1
Devonshire ... ..	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

## SOUTH-EAST SECTION.

	1	2	3	4	Total.
Hampshire ... ..	1	—	0	0	0
Kent ... ..	2	1	0	0	0
Surrey... ..	3	1	—	1	3
Sussex... ..	4	1	0	—	—

## NORTH-EAST SECTION.

						1	2	3	Total.
Cambridge	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1	2
Essex	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	1	1
Norfolk	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	—	0

Hastings Chess Festival and Sussex Chess Congress.—These two annual meetings were combined this year, and held at the Central Hall, Hastings. On Tuesday, April 21st (the day preceding the Congress), a dinner was held in the hall, by the members and friends, to commemorate the “coming of age” of the Hastings Club, it having been established in 1882. Mr. Horace Chapman, the president, was in the chair, supported by His Worship the Mayor (Alderman B. H. W. Tree, J.P.), Mr. H. E. Dobell (hon. secretary of the club), and a good company of members, local gentlemen and ladies, as well as visitors. After the usual loyal toast, the chairman, in a neat speech, proposed “The Mayor and Corporation of Hastings,” which was well received, and ably responded to by the Mayor; and then, in eulogistic terms, the chairman gave the toast of the evening, “Prosperity to the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club”; this having been duly honoured, was responded to by Mr. F. W. Womersley (vice-chairman), Mr. H. F. Cheshire, and Mr. H. E. Dobell. Between them they traced the formation, growth, and present position of the club, which from the first had steadily and continually increased in popularity, and now has a roll of about 150 members. The success of the club has arisen from the absence of jealousy, the good fellowship and emulation of the members, the loyalty and continued help of the ablest players; the broad policy which has always characterised the labours of the committee, that has arranged a constant succession of club events and many matches for all classes of players, and developed progressive and novel measures by invitations at different times to a large number of the leading chess Masters of the day, for simultaneous and consultation play. The committee also initiated and carried through one of the most successful International Tournaments, and for ten consecutive years has organised a Chess Festival, in which three or more of the leading Masters have taken part. Another interesting and successful feature of their work has been the initiation of holiday tours for their members in the summer, through England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland; and arrangements are now being made for a tour in Germany this year, and in various ways the social side of chess has been fostered in the club. Other toasts were “Chess Unions, County Associations, and Clubs,” responded to by Rev. J. F. Welch, Mr. W. W. White, and Mr. I. E. Mannington; “The Chess Masters,” responded to by Mr. J. H. Blackburne and Mr. H. N. Pillsbury; “The Guests,” responded to by Mr. C. B. Gabb; “The Press,” responded to by Mr. I. Gunsberg, and “The Chairman.” Selections of vocal and instrumental music were given between the toasts, and a most pleasant and enjoyable time was spent.

The Festival commenced on Wednesday morning, April 22nd, the Masters engaged being Mr. J. H. Blackburne, Mr. F. J. Marshall, and Mr. H. N. Pillsbury. Play started at eleven o'clock with a consultation game between Mr. Blackburne with Mr. Horace Chapman, against Mr. Pillsbury with Mr. H. E. Dobell. A King's Gambit was accepted, and the defence went on novel lines. At one stage the White allies might have won the exchange, but missed the point, and the defence won after 72 moves.

A three days' Gambit Tournament was commenced on Wednesday, the entrants being Messrs. C. Chapman, H. F. Cheshire, E. E. Middleton, Surgeon-General Thornton, Rev. F. Welch, Messrs. F. W. Womersley, E. Bewley, W. Hall, R. Owen, V. Owlett, W. Topham, and F. Welch, jun. Two rounds were played each day, the competitors being divided into two sections.

On Wednesday afternoon play started for the East Sussex Queen Contest. Competitors: Miss Hallaway, Messrs. E. W. Morris, A. E. White, and E. R. Willett. In the evening Mr. F. J. Marshall played twenty-two members simultaneously, and in  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours won 13, drew 2, and lost 7.

On Thursday, the consultation game was between Mr. Marshall with Mr. I. E. Mannington, against Mr. Blackburne with Dr. J. G. Colborne. A Sicilian defence was adopted, which the White allies endeavoured to turn into a wing gambit. The game was given up as drawn after 29 moves. The contest for the East Sussex Queen was won on Thursday by Mr. Albert E. White, whose success ranks him a first-class county player. Thursday evening was devoted to a display of blindfold chess by Mr. H. N. Pillsbury against 16 combinations of players. After about five hours' play the Master won 8, drew 6, and lost 2 games.

Friday the consultation game played was between Mr. Marshall with Mr. C. G. Skyrme, against Mr. Pillsbury with Dr. Manlove. A King's Gambit was accepted, but eventually the White allies made an oversight and lost. The competitions for the County Championship and for the Ladies' Championship were commenced, four players contesting in the final rounds. The Gambit Tournaments were continued, section A being won by Mr. E. E. Middleton (of Brussels); Messrs. Chapman (Sevenoaks) and Womersley tied for second place. Section B was won by Mr. V. Owlett. In the evening the three Masters each played three games against members in consultation at the different boards; Mr. Blackburne won three, Mr. Marshall won two and drew one, and Mr. Pillsbury won one and lost two games.

On Saturday, the consultation game was between Mr. Blackburne with Mr. F. J. Mann, against Mr. Marshall with Mr. E. E. Middleton. A King's Gambit was accepted and defended by P—K B 4, and after a very interesting struggle was drawn. The County Competitions were continued, Mr. H. F. Cheshire becoming County Champion. The Ladies' Championship resulted in a tie between Mrs. Sidney (holder), Mrs. Herring, and Miss Watson; this will have to be played off. In the afternoon a match was played against a team from the North London Chess Club, Hastings winning by 7 to North London 3. Mr. Womersley then distributed the prizes won in the various competitions, and announced that the final event of the Festival would be a simultaneous display by Mr. J. H. Blackburne.

Twenty-three boards were engaged, and Mr. Blackburne gave a very fine exhibition, winning 19 games and drawing 4.

There was a large attendance at all the functions, and great enthusiasm manifested in the proceedings. Altogether a very successful chess gathering.

Chess in Scotland.—With the exception of the larger city clubs, most of the Scottish clubs have now closed for the season, and our report this month is chiefly of "annual general meetings." All the Scottish clubs report themselves as in a healthy state, and as having had a prosperous year.

Glasgow "North-Western" C.C. held its closing meeting on the 10th ult. The championship was won by Mr. Young, and second place was taken by Mr. Watson.

Glasgow "Central" C.C. held a successful smoking concert in the Regent Tea Rooms, on 27th ult. There was an attendance of over 100, presided over by Mr. James Moir.

Greenock C.C. annual meeting was held on 27th April. The championship was won by Mr. R. Porter, and the President's (Mr. W. F. Leckie's) Tourney by Mr. Ed. Annan. The club has a membership of about 40, and has elected the following office-bearers: hon. president, Mr. A. McVicar; vice-president, Mr. Ed. Annan; secretary, Mr. R. Porter; treasurer, Mr. N. Flockhart.

Aberdeen C.C. annual meeting, on 1st May, was presided over by Rev. R. Semple. Championship and S.C.A. Medal was won by Dr. Scholle, after tie with Mr. D. F. Smith. The "Handicap" prizes were won by (1) Mr. Smith, (2) Dr. Scholle, (3) Mr. Turriff. Office-bearers elected were: hon. president, Sir David Stewart, LL.D.; vice-president, Mr. G. R. Gowans; secretary and treasurer, Mr. H. A. Turriff. It was resolved to hold a summer tournament this year. The meeting concluded with a match between teams captained by Dr. Scholle and Mr. Smith, respectively, that of the first-named winning.

Uddingston C.C. annual meeting, on 15th ult., was presided over by Mr. Murray, and prizes were presented as follows: handicap, 1st (Hamilton Medal) Mr. J. Thorburn, 2nd Mr. W. Hatton; championship, Mr. Jas. Russell; prize for best score in club matches, Mr. Thorburn. Office-bearers elected: president, Mr. J. Thorburn; vice-president, Mr. J. Munro, junr.; match captain, Mr. A. Hatton; treasurer, Mr. W. Semple; secretary, Mr. John Munro. The club played 6 matches this season, winning 3, drawing 2, and losing 1.

Glasgow C.C. annual meeting was held on Monday evening, 18th inst., in club rooms, under the chairmanship of the retiring president, Mr. J. Muirhead. The club's report shows an increased membership, and that the season has been an active and successful one in every way. The first team contested six matches, defeating Dublip, Edinburgh, and "Burns" C.C. (the latter twice), and losing to Liverpool and Stirling County. The club's "Richardson" Cup team was also successful in winning the "Trophy" for the third time during five seasons. During the year Dr. Lasker and Mr. Blackburne visited professionally, but an engagement with

Mr. Teichmann fell through owing to that master's illness. Next season it is proposed to secure the services of a prominent master for perhaps two months. A correspondence match with West Hartlepool is at present in progress, one game being a "French," the other a "Lopez." Prizes were presented thus: championship ("Outram" Cup and "Spens" Memorial Medal), Mr. Jas. Borthwick; minor championship ("Macfarlane" Cup and gold medal), Mr. W. T. Logan; "Gambit" Handicap Tourney—(1) Dr. Forrester, (2) brilliancy prize, Mr. J. Gilchrist; "Handicap" Tourney—(1) Mr. W. Gibson, (2) Mr. J. Crum, (3) Mr. W. Sneddon. Office-bearers elected were: hon. president, Mr. Robert Pirrie; president, Mr. J. M. Finlayson; vice-presidents, Messrs. M. Thomson and A. Murray; council, Messrs. C. Macdonald, R. Love, and J. Leishman; treasurer, Mr. J. F. Sinclair; secretary, Mr. J. A. McKee; librarian, Mr. W. Gibson; captain, 1st team (*ex officio*), Mr. Borthwick, 2nd team, Mr. W. T. Logan.

Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling, lectured before a good attendance of Stirling C.C., on "Chess Traps and Stratagems," one evening during the month.

We understand the championship of the Dundee C.C. has been won by Mr. C. Heath this season.

Portobello Club.—The annual report showed that there was a good balance to credit, and thirty-four playing members. The handicap tournament was won by Mr. T. Adams; the minor championship by Mr. W. A. Stewart; the major championship, with Scottish Chess Association silver medal, by Dr. Knight. The following office-bearers were elected for 1903-4: president, Dr. Knight; hon. treasurer, H. S. Smart; hon. secretary, T. Adams. Dr. Knight has given a donation of £2 2s. for the purpose of forming the nucleus of a fund for the payment of the entrance money of members asked to represent the club at the annual congress of the Scottish National Chess Association. The secretary was asked to invite certain members to enter the tournaments to be held in Edinburgh in July.

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

**D**URING the past month the eyes of chess players everywhere have turned to Vienna, where a contest between ten noted Masters of the game has taken place, of a kind, as far as we know, never tried before. It has been for some years a matter of regret that in tourneys of importance the openings adopted have been generally restricted to two or three in number. The Ruy Lopez and some form of the Queen's Pawn game have been the favourites, both on account of their safety, and their supposed yielding a slight advantage to the first player. It is true that in the hands of experts even these openings are very seldom dull, for a genius will generally strike out something interesting and unexpected in most games; but still, the constant repetition of the same initial moves becomes in time somewhat wearisome when no venture or risk is incurred by them, and this fact must have led the celebrated Vienna Club to propose a tourney for ten Masters, in which the first two moves of the King's Gambit should be compulsory

F 2A

on both sides. In all other respects, the usual rules for first-class tourneys were we believe adopted, except that instead of a list of set prizes a pecuniary compensation, according to its merits, was offered for every game. Baron Rothschild also donated two prizes of 300 kronen each for the two best games in which the defence plays 3..., P—K Kt 4; his object being to prevent such moves as 3..., P—K B 4, and 3..., Kt—K B 3, which were adopted by some of the players, and were a virtual shrinking from the acceptance of the gambit.

The following were the entrants:—Messrs. Gunsberg, Marco, Maroczy, Marshall, Mises, Pillsbury, Schlechter, Sviderski, Teichmann, and Tchigorin. Dr. Lasker being engaged in America, was unable to compete, and M. Janowski was prevented by illness. We miss also the names of Dr. Tarrasch and others, but it must be remembered that the competition was strictly limited to ten. Each competitor had to play two games with every other, and those who had first move in one round had the second in the other. The contest was brought to a close on Tuesday, May 26th, when M. Tchigorin took first prize with a score of 13 points. Mr. F. J. Marshall was second with 11½, and Herr Marco third with 11 points. The other scores were: Messrs. Pillsbury, 10; Maroczy, Mises, and Teichmann 9 each; Swiderski, 8½; Schlechter, 7; and Gunsberg 2. Mr. Teichmann did not play his game in the final round, against Tchigorin, but withdrew from the contest on account of illness. We shall have more to say about the players and the games in our next issue.

#### VIENNA GAMBIT TOURNAMENT.

#### GAME No. 2312.

Notes from the *Yorkshire Post*.

#### *Muzio Gambit.*

WHITE.		BLACK.		9 P × Kt	
M. G. MAROCZY.	M. I. TCHIGORIN.			10 B—B 4	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	10 P × P		11 B—Kt 3	
2 P—K B 4	2 P × P	11 B × P		12 B—Q Kt 5 ch	12 Kt—Q 2
3 K Kt—B 3	3 P—K Kt 4	12 B—Q Kt 5 ch		13 Q R—K sq ch	13 B—K 2
4 B—B 4	4 P—Kt 5	13 Q R—K sq ch		14 K—B sq	
5 Kt—B 3		14 B × P			
The ordinary way of playing the Muzio is by 5 Castles, P × Kt; 6 Q × P, or 6 P—Q 4.		.....This move was decidedly inferior to Q—Kt 3, and practically loses the game. White could, however, still have maintained a powerful grip on the position if Q—Kt 3 by 15 Q—Q R 3.			
6 Q × P	5 P × Kt 6 P—Q 3	15 R × B		Another powerful move, which reduces Black's material superiority.	
.....The books recommend P—Q 4, but we think P—Q 3 is better.				15 Kt × R	
7 P—Q 4	7 B—K 3			16 R—K sq	16 K—Kt 2
8 Kt—Q 5	8 P—Q B 3			.....K—Kt sq is perhaps preferable.	
9 Castles					
White could only have played Kt—Q 5 with the deliberate intention of giving up the second piece.					

- |  |             |   |
|--|-------------|---|
| 17 B × Kt  | 17 Q—R 4    | 19 K—Kt sq  |
| 18 Q—K 2   | 18 Kt—B sq  | 20 P—K R 3  |
| .....If K R—Q sq, 19 B × Kt, R × B; 20 B—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 21 Q—K 8 ch, wins. If K—B sq, 21 Q—K 3 wins. |             | .....If Q × B, 21 B × R, P—B 3; 22 Q × P, Q—Q 2; 23 R—K 7 wins. |
| 19 B—B 6 ch  | 21 B × R    | 21 P—B 3  |
| The finishing touch.   | 22 Q—K 7    | 22 K × B  |
|  | 23 Q × P ch | 23 Resigns  |

## GAME No. 2,313.

Notes from the *Yorkshire Post*.*Muzio Gambit.*

- | WHITE.             | BLACK.         |  |
|--------------------|----------------|--|
| Mr F. J. MARSHALL. | M. G. MAROCZY. | position. The defence has, therefore, proved itself to be bad. |
| 1 P—K 4            | 1 P—K 4        | 8 Q—B 3  |
| 2 P—K B 4          | 2 P × P        | 9 B—R 3  |
| 3 K Kt—B 3         | 3 P—K Kt 4     | 10 P—Q 4   |
| 4 B—B 4            | 4 P—Kt 5       | 11 Castles   |
| 5 Kt—B 3           |                | 12 Kt—Q 5  |

Known as MacDonnell's variation.

By this ingenious idea White wins his piece back, and therefore the game.

- |          |           |             |
|----------|-----------|-------------|
| 6 Q × P  | 5 P × Kt  | 12 Kt × Kt  |
| 7 Kt × P | 6 P—Q 4   | 13 Kt × Q   |
| 8 Kt × P | 7 P—Q B 3 | 14 Q Kt—Q 2 |
|          |           | 15 K × B    |
|          |           | 16 Resigns. |

White has already two Pawns for the piece. Black has, furthermore, two weak Pawns and a very bad

.....If 16..., Kt—Q 5; 17 B × Kt, P × B; 18 P—K 6 wins easily.

## GAME No. 2,314.

Notes from the *Yorkshire Weekly Post*.*King's Knight's Gambit.*

- | WHITE.              | BLACK.          |         |
|---------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Mr. F. J. MARSHALL. | Herr SWIDERSKI. | 4 P—Q 3 |
| 1 P—K 4             | 1 P—K 4         |         |
| 2 P—K B 4           | 2 P × P         |         |
| 3 Kt—K B 3          | 3 P—K B 4       |         |

.....By this return of the P won, Black produces a game which is, of course, contrary to the spirit of the gambit for which the tournament was instituted.

Although this appears to lose a move, it is more cramping to Black's game than the usual P × P.

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

White obtains a rapid development in the next move or two, whether Black interposes B or P.

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

The beginning of a pretty combination, having for its object the winning of the Kt on K 2.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 16 Kt—K 4  | 15 P × P    |
| 17 Kt × B  | 16 Q—Kt 2   |
| 18 Kt × Kt | 17 P × Kt   |
| 19 Q × Kt  | 18 B × Kt   |
| 20 Q—K 3   | 19 Q × P ch |
| 21 K × P   | 20 P × P ch |
|            | 21 Q × Kt P |

.....Black takes this P, against his desire no doubt, in order to keep the B off the long diagonal; he has now three P's for the piece, but his Q P must fail.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 22 Q—Kt 3 | 22 Q—B 3 |
| 23 R—K 2  |          |

Well played, still delaying the advance of the B P.

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| 24 R (K 2)—B 2 | 23 Q R—K sq  |
| 25 B—Kt 4      | 24 Q—Kt 3    |
| 26 K—Kt sq     | 25 Q—R 4 ch  |
| 27 B—B 3       | 26 R—B 3     |
| 28 Q × Q P     | 27 R—B 2     |
| 29 R—R 2       | 28 R—K 6     |
|                | 29 Q—Kt 5 ch |

.....The alternative was R—K 5, and it was perhaps stronger, but the attack cannot any way be long withstood.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 30 K—R sq    | 30 R—R 6    |
| 31 Q—Kt 6 ch | 31 K—B sq   |
| 32 B—Kt 4 ch | 32 Resigns. |

### GAME No. 2,315.

Notes from the *Morning Post*.

*Bishop's Gambit.*

- | WHITE.            | BLACK.         |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Mr. R. TEICHMANN. | M. G. MAROCZY. |
| 1 P—K 4           | 1 P—K 4        |
| 2 P—K B 4         | 2 P × P        |
| 3 B—B 4           | 3 P—Q 4        |
| 4 B × P           | 4 Q—R 5 ch     |
| 5 K—B sq          | 5 P—K Kt 4     |
| 6 P—Q 4           | 6 B—Kt 2       |
| 7 P—B 3           | 7 Kt—K 3       |
| 8 B—B 4           | 8 Q Kt—B 3     |
| 9 Kt—Q 2          | 9 B—Kt 5       |
| 10 K Kt—B 3       | 10 Q—R 4       |
| 11 P—Kt 4         |                |

In case Black should feel inclined to Castle on the Queen's side.

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

With this move White obtains the better game. It should be noted that White has omitted the usual manoeuvre of playing P—K R 4 and K—Kt sq; he has employed his time to better advantage.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 14 P—R 3  | 13 B—Q 2  |
| 15 Kt—R 2 | 14 P—Kt 5 |
|           | 15 P—B 6  |

.....The advance of these Pawns seldom effects much good in this or any other gambit.

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

.....A necessary move, for if P × P White can rely Q × Kt.

- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| 23 K P × B       | 23 P × P    |
| 24 Q × K Kt P    | 24 R—R 4    |
| 25 R—K sq ch     | 25 K—Q 2    |
| 26 R—K 7 ch      | 26 K—B sq   |
| 27 P—B 6 dis. ch | 27 Q × Q ch |
| 28 Kt × Q        | 28 R—Kt 4   |

- 29 K—B 2      29 R × Kt  
 30 K—B 3      30 B × P  
 ..... White has played the  
 latter part of the game very skilfully.  
 If 30..., R—Kt 3; 31 P × B, Kt (B 5)  
 K 3; 32 B × Kt ch, followed by R—R  
 8 winning.

- 31 K × R      31 B × R  
 32 B × B      32 Kt (B 5)—K 2  
 33 B × Kt ch      33 Resigns  
 ..... If 33..., Kt × B; 34 R—R  
 8 ch, K—Q 2; 35 R × R, K × B; 36  
 R × P, &c.

## GAME No. 2,316.

Notes from the *Field*.*King's Bishop's Gambit.*

WHITE.      BLACK.  
 Mr. R. TEICHMANN.      Herr J. MIESES:

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

Kt × B was preferable.

- 10 Q—K 2

He has to lose time now having to  
 defend the Bishop. In spite of the  
 number of forced exchanges following,  
 White keeps still the pull, and should  
 have won the game.

- 11 Kt × B      10 P × P  
 12 B × B      11 Kt × Kt  
 13 P—B 3      12 P × B  
 14 Kt × P      13 Kt—Q B 3  
 15 Q × Q Kt      14 Kt × Kt  
 16 Q—K 2      15 Q—Q 4  
 17 B—Q 2      16 R—B 4  
 18 Q R—K sq      17 Q R—K B sq  
 19 P—Q Kt 3      18 Q R—B 3  
 20 Q—B 4      19 P—B 4  
 21 R—K 5      20 Q—B 3  
 22 P × R      21 R × R  
                 22 R—B 4

See Diagram.

- 23 P—K Kt 4

A very pretty and perhaps unexpected  
 move by Black. The piece is lost, as  
 the Pawn cannot be taken *en passant*.

Of course White is exposed to a tem-  
 porary attack, but temporary only.

- 23 R × K P  
 24 R—Kt 4 ch  
 25 Q—Kt 7 ch  
 26 R—K 5 ch  
 27 P—B 6  
 28 B—B 4

The losing move. 28 K—B sq is  
 compulsory, and wins eventually with  
 the piece ahead.

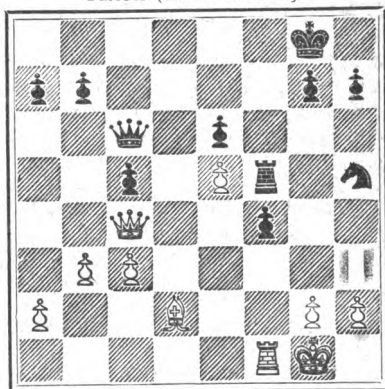
- 28 P—Q Kt 4

..... One of Mieses's clever  
 resources in supreme moments, the  
 finesse being to force White to move  
 the Queen to an ungarded square,  
 when Q—K 7 ch wins.

- 29 Resigns.

Position after Black's 22nd move:—  
 R—B 4.

BLACK (HERR MIESES).



WHITE (MR. TEICHMANN).

The three following games were played in the recent Monte Carlo Tournament:—

### GAME No. 2,317.

#### Ruy Lopez.

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.  
Mr. TEICHMANN,  
*England.*

BLACK.  
Herr MARCO,  
*Austria.*

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

.....This, which may be called the close defence to the Ruy Lopez, now appears to be adopted more frequently by the masters than Kt × P.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 6 R—K sq    | Compelling Black to defend his K P, and Herr Marco prefers the close defence to P—Q Kt 4, which seems inconsistent with his 3..., P—Q R 3. |
| 7 B × Kt ch | 6 P—Q 3  |
| 8 P—Q 4     | 7 P × B  |
|             | 8 Kt—Q 2   |

.....This leads to a cramped game, and future trouble. Surely P × P is good enough.

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 9 Q Kt—Q 2  | 9 Castles  |
| 10 Kt—B 4   | 10 P—K B 3 |
| .....There seems no choice between this and 10..., P × P; 11 K Kt × P, P—Q B 4. |            |

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Kt—R 5   | 11 Kt—Kt sq |
| 12 Q—Q 3    | 12 Q—K sq   |
| 13 B—Q 2    | 13 K—R 2q   |
| 14 P—K R 3  | 14 P × P    |
| 15 Kt × Q P | 15 P—Q B 4  |
| 16 Kt—B 5   | 16 B—K 3    |

.....Black must bring back his pieces into play, but B × Kt was not to be thought of, as it would give White the command of the K's file.

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

White has left his K P undefended until now, for if Black had taken it,

he would have given his opponent the command of the K's file.

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 24 Q—Kt 2 | In order, if possible, to push on the Pawns. |
| 25 R—Q 2  | 25 R—Q 2                                     |
| 26 P—Kt 5 |  |

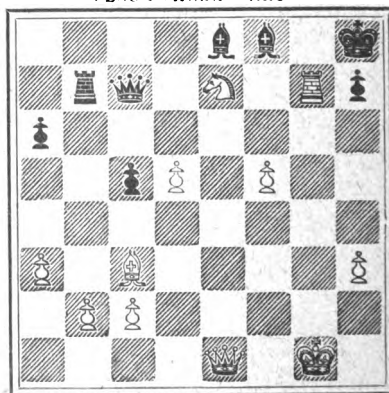
The beginning of the final attack, clearing the diagonal of his Q B, but the game is not won yet.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 27 Q × Kt P   | 26 P × P   |
| 28 R—Kt 2   | 27 R—B 2   |
| 29 P—K B 4  | 28 P—B 3   |
| 30 Q—Kt 3   | 29 Q—K 2   |
| 31 P—B 5  | 30 B—B sq  |
|   | 31 Q—Q sq  |
| .....Of course, Q cannot take P, for then Kt—Kt 4 wins. |  |
| 32 Kt—Kt 4  | 32 P—Q 4   |
| 33 Kt—K 5   | 33 R—Kt 2  |
|   | .....R—Q B 2 would be no better, as Kt could still take P. |
| 34 Kt × P   | 34 Q—B 2   |
| 35 P × P  | 35 R × R ch  |
| 36 Q × R  | 36 B—Q 2   |
| 37 Kt—K 7   | 37 B—K sq  |
| 38 R × P  |  |

.....Brilliant and decisive.

Position after White's 38th move:—

R × P  
BLACK (HERR MARCO).



WHITE (MR. TEICHMANN).

39 P—B 6	38 B × R	40 P × Q	40 B × B
	39 Q × Kt	41 Q × B ch	41 Resigns

## GAME No. 2,318.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY C. E. RANKEN.

WHITE.  
Dr. TARRASCH,  
*Germany.*BLACK.  
Herr SCHLECHTER,  
*Germany.*

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

.....This defence has been hitherto considered unsound, but the opinion will perhaps be modified by the present game.

4 Castles

P—Q B 3 is given here in most of the books, but the text move was recommended by Zukerort.

	4 Kt—B 3
5 Kt—B 3	5 Castles

.....P—Q 3 is preferable, avoiding the variation which immediately follows.

6 Kt × P	6 B—Q 5
7 Kt—B 3	

White may also obtain an even game by 7 Kt × Kt, P × Kt, provided he does not then attempt to keep the Pawn by 8 B—Q 3, which would give him a badly-blocked inferior position.

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

Here again, the attempt to win a Pawn by B × Kt would be evidently disastrous, but White could have apparently played with advantage P—B 4, which at his next move is not so strong.

	11 P—B 4
12 P—B 4	12 P—Q 5
13 B—K 2	13 P—K Kt 4

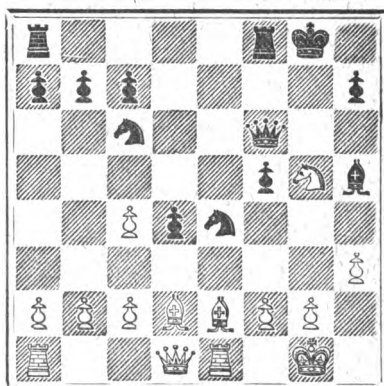
.....Black plays a bold, attacking game, and very unusual for the defence in this opening.

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

Position after White's 16th move :—

Kt × Kt P.

BLACK (HERR SCHLECHTER).



WHITE (DR. TARRASCH).

A clever resource, the outcome of which is that White gains a Pawn, but does not get rid of the attack.

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

Apparently the only safe defence.

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

A rather humiliating retreat, but owing to the blocked position of his Q's pieces, White no doubt thought that he could not safely play P—K Kt 3.

22 Kt—K 4



## GAME No. 2,320.

We extract from the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* the following remarkably interesting Evans Gambit just concluded by correspondence. The Notes to the game are by Mr. Stockwell.

- | WHITE.                            | BLACK.                                   |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| J. T. STOCKWELL,<br><i>Leeds.</i> | W. M. BROOKE,<br><i>Tunbridge Wells.</i> |
| 1 P—K 4                           | 1 P—K 4                                  |
| 2 Kt—K B 3                        | 2 Kt—Q B 3                               |
| 3 B—B 4                           | 3 B—B 4                                  |
| 4 P—Q Kt 4                        | 4 B×P                                    |
| 5 P—B 3                           | 5 B—R 4                                  |
| 6 Castles                         | 6 P—Q 3                                  |
| 7 P—Q 4                           | 7 B—Kt 3                                 |

.....Lasker says of this move (*Common Sense*, p. 43): "If you want to simplify matters, I advise you to play 7 B—Kt 3 at once, with the object of converting your extra material into positional advantage."

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

Giving up a Pawn and the exchange for the line of play which follows.

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

.....If 13..., Q—K Kt 3; 14 Kt×P, Q×B; 15 B×P ch, K—K 2; 16 Q—R 3 ch, K—B 3; 17 P—K B 4, Q—R 3 (if 17..., Q—R 5; 18 Q—B 8!, &c.); 18 P—K Kt 4, P—K Kt 4; 19 P×P dis. ch, K×P; 20 Q—B sq ch, K—R 5; 21 Q—K sq ch, K—Kt 4; 22 P—R 4 ch, Q×P; 23 Q—K 3 mate.

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

The exchange could have been won back here, if White wished, by B—K 7 ch.

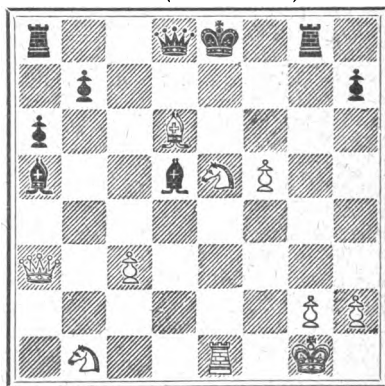
- |  |           |
|--|-----------|
| 16 P—B 4   |           |
| .....If 16..., K—B 2; 17 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 18 Kt×P ch, &c. |           |
| 17 B—K 3   | 17 Q—B 2? |
| 18 B×P ch  | 18 K—K sq |
| 19 B—Q 6   | 19 Q—Q sq |
| 20 Kt×P  | 20 B—K 3  |

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 21 P—K B 4  | 21 P—K Kt 3 |
| 22 P—B 5  | 22 P×P      |
| 23 P×P  | 23 B—Q 4    |
| .....If 22..., B×P; 23 R×B, Q—Kt 3 ch; 24 B—B 5, Q×Kt ch; 25 R—B sq, Q—K 5; 26 Q—R 2, &c. Or if 22..., Q—K Kt 4; 23 Q—R 4 ch, P—Kt 4; 24 Q—K 4, &c. |             |
| 24 R—K sq   | 24 B×K Kt P |

Position after Black's 24th move:—

B×K Kt P.

BLACK (MR. BROOKE).



WHITE (MR. STOCKWELL).

.....If 24..., B—Kt 3 ch; 25 B—B 5, B×B; 26 Q×B, R—Q B sq; 27 Kt—B 6 dis. ch, K—Q 2; 28 Q×B ch, K—B 2; 29 Kt×Q, K R×Kt; 30 R—K 7 ch, Kt—K 3; 31 R×P mate. If 29..., R—K Kt 2; 30 Q×P ch, K×Kt; 31 R—Q sq ch, K—K sq; 32 Q×R ch, K—B 2; 33 Q—K 6 ch, &c. Again if 24..., R×P ch; 25 K—B sq, R—Q R 7; 26 Q—B 5, &c. Another interesting variation which could arise from this position is 24..., B—Kt 3 ch; 25 B—B 5, B×B; 26 Q×B, R—Q B sq; 27 Kt—Kt 6 dis. ch, K—B 2; 28 R—K 7 ch, K—B 3; 29 mate in six. If 26..., R×P ch; 27 K—B sq, R—Q B sq; 28 Kt—Q 7 dis. ch, &c.

25 Kt—B 3 dis. ch

Not Kt—B 6 dis. ch, trying to win the Queen immediately, or the reply would be 25..., B—K 5 dis. ch.

25 K—B 2

.....If 25..., K—Q 2; 26 R—K 7 ch, Q×R; 27 B×Q, B×Kt dis. ch; 28 K—B 2, B—B 3; 29 Q—Q 6 ch, &c.

26 Q—Kt 3 ch 26 K—Kt 2

.....If 26..., K—B 3; 27 mate in nine.

27 R—K 7 ch 27 Resigns.

.....White sent the following continuation, and Black resigned:—  
27..., Q×R (a); 28 B×Q, B×Kt; 29 Q—K 6, K—R sq dis. ch; 30 K—B 2, B—B 3; 31 B—B 6 ch, R—Kt 2; 32 B×R ch, K×B; 33 Q—K 5 ch, K—B 2; 34 Q×B. &c. (a) If 27..., K—R 3; 28 Q—K 6 ch, R—Kt 3; 29 R×P ch, K×R; 30 Q×R ch, K—R sq; 31 B—K 5 ch, Q—B 3; 32 B×Q mate.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

### “BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE”

#### ELEVENTH INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY.

##### ADDENDUM TO THE JUDGES' REPORT, AND AMENDED AWARD.

**S**INCE the publication of the award, it has been brought to our notice that what is perhaps the finest line of play in the problem “s' Kohlrösl” (No. 82), is unsound. After 1 Kt—Kt 5, Kt—B 2; instead of 2 Kt—B 6 (ch), followed by the beautiful mate with Q at K sq, White may play 2 B—B 7 (ch), etc. A judge's award when once given must certainly be considered final so far as estimation of merit in the author's intention is concerned, but it is held by most experts that matters of fact, bearing on accuracy, are, in a measure, outside the judge's province, and with this opinion we entirely agree. Seeing then that the unsound line of play in “s' Kohlrösl” formed one of the main features on which we relied in estimating the beauty of the composition, we feel compelled so far to reduce the total score of this problem that it falls below the standard required for special mention in the award. Our amended award (which we are fortunately able to make before the sealed envelopes have been opened), is therefore as follows:—

1.—No. 106, “A fairly fashioned fancy”	- - -	FIRST PRIZE.
2.—No. 26, “As you like it”	- - -	SECOND AND THIRD
2.—No. 107, “The merry-go-round”	- - -	PRIZES, <i>ex æquo</i> .
4.—No. 7, “Ping Pong”	- - -	FOURTH PRIZE.
5.—No. 95, “Nolens Volens”	- - -	FIFTH PRIZE.
6.—No. 91, “Nelson”	- - -	SIXTH PRIZE.
7.—No. 20, “3-drag”	- - -	SEVENTH AND EIGHTH
7.—No. 72, “Atalanta”	- - -	PRIZES, <i>ex æquo</i> .
9.—No. 77, “Influenza”	- - -	
9.—No. 96, “Qui vive”	- - -	
11.—No. 19, “Uppgift”	- - -	Honourable Mention.
11.—No. 30, “Albion”	- - -	

The relative order of the Second-class Problems given on page 235 remains unchanged, but each will be one place higher.

C. PLANCK.  
C. D. LOCOCK.

As space is almost golden in value just now, we can only give the names of the competitors whose problems have received prizes and honourable mentions. Next month we will furnish a full list.

1st Prize.—A. F. MACKENZIE, Jamaica	-	-	-	£5	0	0
2nd and 3rd } J. MOLLER, Fyn, Denmark	-	-	-	£3	0	0
Prizes. } A. F. MACKENZIE	-	-	-	£2	0	0
4th Prize.—P. F. BLAKE, Liverpool	-	-	-	£1	0	0
5th Prize.—VINCENZ SCHIFFER, Vienna	-	-	-	10	0	
6th Prize.—OTTMAR NEMO-WEISS, Vienna	-	-	-	10	0	
7th and 8th } LADISLAV VETESNIK, Mähren, Austria	-	-	-	10	0	
Prizes. } GODFREY HEATHCOTE, Manchester	-	-	-	10	0	

1st Hon. Men.—MAX J. MEYER, Bournemouth, and V. SCHIFFER.

2nd Hon. Men.—L. VETESNIK, and ERIC E. WESTBURY, Birmingham.

We must take this opportunity of thanking our patron, Sir John Thursby, for suggesting this excellent competition and providing the prizes. Being an International contest, it is certainly satisfactory that four out of the eight prizes offered have been secured by Anglo-Saxon composers, and to all we offer our congratulations. In the honourable mention section we are pleased to notice that honours are divided,—our own country as against the world.


We have a further duty, and that is to express our due appreciation to the judges, Messrs. Planck and Locock, for their most excellent Report, and the great care they have taken to arrive at justice. We trust this Award will meet with universal acceptance. It has been an event in the English problem world which is not likely to be forgotten, and for this we all have to vote a kindly sentiment to the "Founder of the Feast," Sir John Thursby.

Since the above was in type we have had complaints lodged against two or three of problems in the above list. We are in communication with the judges, but are not yet in a position to say how far the objections are justified.

#### NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

(Continued from page 239.)

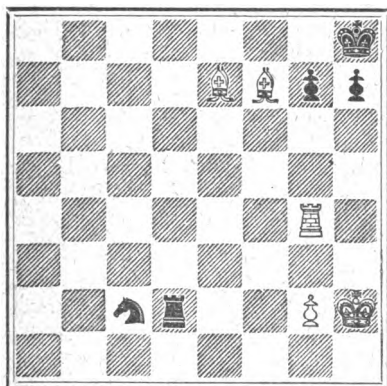
N the region of direct mates Mendheim made but little advance on the problem of Stamma; but the advance he made was important, because in the right direction. He sought for a higher degree of brilliancy and complexity than had characterized the Stamma problem. He loved to sacrifice almost all his pieces and mate with a scant remainder. He delighted in curious driving play, in forcing the Black King along a front of his own Pawns or driving him in a sort of circuit,



putting off the mate. But it is evident that such an extension of the theory of plausibility reduces the Stamma problem to a pure end-game. The following three positions are typical of the work of Lewis :—

No. 14.—By LEWIS.

BLACK.

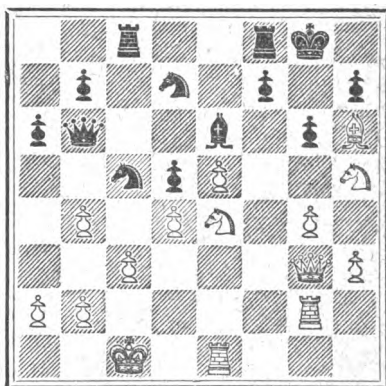


WHITE.

Mate in five.

No. 15.—By LEWIS.

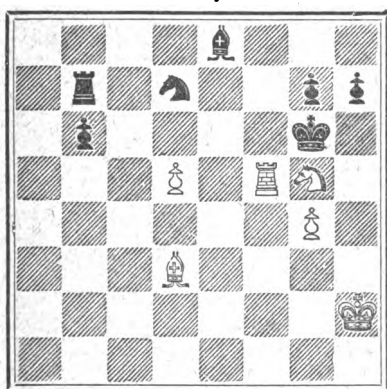
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in eight.

No. 16.—By LEWIS.



Mate in four.

On the one hand, therefore, the compositions of Lewis tended to differentiate the problem from the end-game by bringing out the tendency of the problem, conceived as an ideal representation of actual play, to cease to be problematic. On the other hand his work was more important as suggesting the systematic use of quiet moves in short problems. The next step was taken when a school of composers arose who combined the quiet moves of Lewis with Mendheim's sacrifice of plausibility.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—Mr. H. Hosey Davis writes that he missed only two solutions, and that his score is 493 out of a possible 499.

Mr. C. A. L. Bull, who is now in England, says that the problem of his to which we made reference last month, obtained third prize in the *Manchester Weekly Times* Tourney some ten years ago. His position is slightly different from the *M.W.T.* 1903 version. An explanation seems in order. Here is Mr. Bull's 3-er—b 5 kt 1 / 4 p 3 / 3 k P 3 / 2 R B 4 / 8 / 2 B 5 / 3 P 3 K / 2 Q 5 /.

Another case of a similar kind has recently come to our notice. *Zlata Praha* gave in February last the following position specially marked original, by F. Skalík, of Prague—8 / 1 p 6 / 2 P B 4 / P 1 R p 2 kt 1 / 3 k 1 p 2 / P P 5 kt / 4 Q b 2 / 7 K /. Mate in three. The originality is somewhat watered down when compared with the following, which appeared in the Rev. E. E. Cunningham's *Modern Chess Primer*, about four years ago—b 4 q 1 b / 3 p 1 p 2 / 2 P 5 / 1 p R 1 P 3 / 1 k 4 p B / 3 P P 3 / Q 7 / 3 K 4 /. Mate in three. By B. G. Laws.

The problem world is likely to lose—it is to be hoped only temporarily—three enthusiastic editors, namely, W. S. Branch, *Cheltenham Examiner*; S. S. Blackburne, *Canterbury Times*, N.Z.; and Dr. F. Bonner Feast, *Birmingham Town Crier*. The latter is succeeded by E. E. Westbury, who has composed some capital problems.

On the occasion of His Majesty King Edward VII.'s visit to Portugal, the following four move sui-mate was composed by Baldaque da Silva. The letter E and figure 7 are clearly depicted. 8 / 8 / p R B 2 k Kt B / kt 6 P / P P 4 P 1 / K 4 P 2 / kt p Q 2 P 2 / 8 /.

Similarly our King and Queen's recent visit to Scotland has called forth the two following letter positions from an old Glasgow favourite, John Crum. 8 / K 2 kt b B 2 / 3 p 4 / 3 Kt k 3 / 3 Kt 4 / 3 p B P 2 / 8 / 8 / Mate in three. This is according to the alphabet book "E for Edward." 8 / Q 7 / 4 p 3 / 3 P 1 p 2 / 2 Kt 1 k 1 p 1 / 1 K b 3 R p / 8 / 8 / Mate in two. A for Alexandra. These positions we take from the *Glasgow Weekly Herald*.

Doubtless many members of the London Stock Exchange take an interest in problems, and may be amused to know that even a chess composer, in the person of S. Loyd, of America, was responsible for a problem walking match over 20 years ago. This is how he fixed up the event—"The Walking Match": 8 / 5 p 1 p / 8 / 8 / p 3 Q 2 K / r p 5 1 / 1 p 3 p p r / b 2 Kt 1 b q k /. Mate in fifty moves.

The Netherland Chess Association announce a 3-move direct Tourney. Prizes: 24, 18, 12, and 6 florins. Two problems may be entered by each competitor. Entries bearing usual motto to be sent to H. D. B. Meijer, Geldersche Kade, Amsterdam. Another envelope containing motto, name, and address of composer must be despatched simultaneously to Dr. A. Van Rhijn, Donkersteeg, Leiden (Pays Bas). The judges are Messrs. Maximow and Van Elde, assisted by J. Van de Stouwe as arbitrator. We have not been informed by what date the entries should be made.

A collection of about 250 selected problems by the inimitable W. A. Shinkman is projected. This will be welcome to all admirers.

We have many items crowded out through want of space, including an arrearage of Solutions, but we are in hopes of catching up next month.

## PROBLEMS.

### B.C.M. ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY PRIZE PROBLEMS.

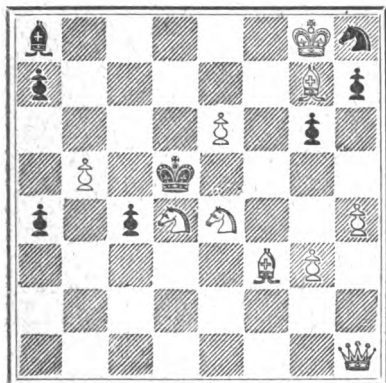
FIRST PRIZE.

SECOND AND THIRD PRIZE (*ex aequo*).

Motto: "A fairily-fashioned fancy."

Motto: "As you like it."

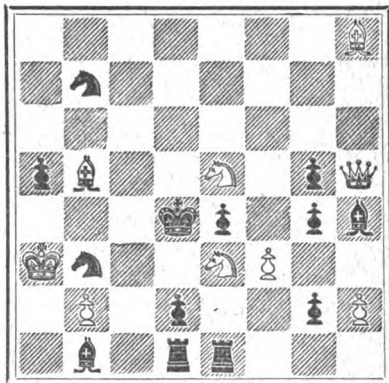
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

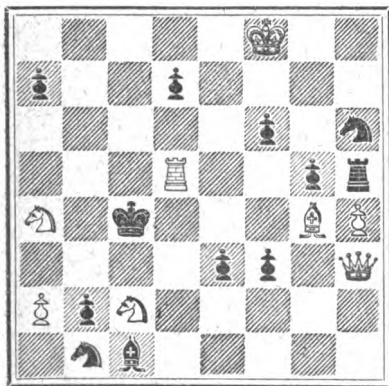
SECOND AND THIRD PRIZE (*ex aequo*).

FOURTH PRIZE.

Motto: "The Merry-go-round."

Motto: "Ping Pong."

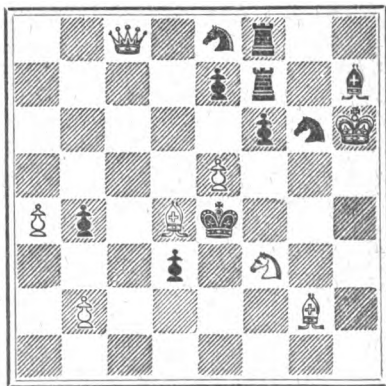
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

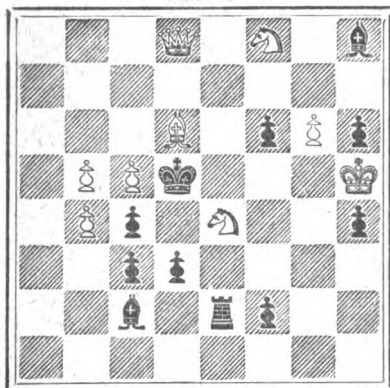
# PROBLEMS.

## B.C.M. ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY PRIZE PROBLEMS.

FIFTH PRIZE.

Motto: "Nolens volens."

BLACK.



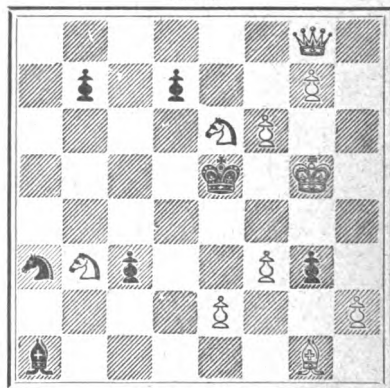
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

SIXTH PRIZE.

Motto: "Nelson."

BLACK.



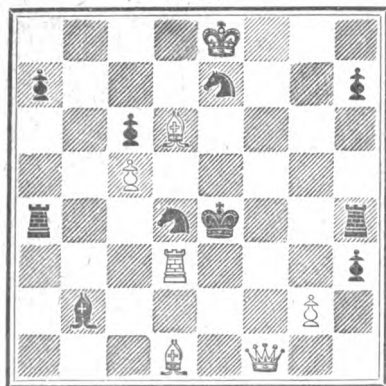
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH PRIZE (*ex æquo*).

Motto: "3 drag."

BLACK.

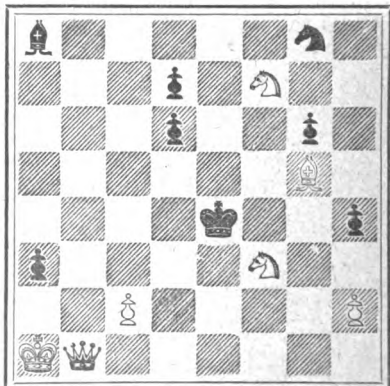


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

Motto: "Atalanta."

BLACK.

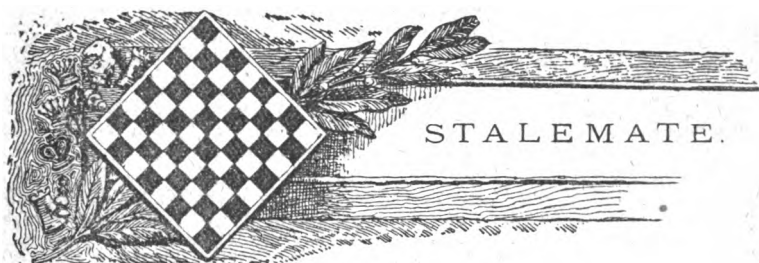


WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

JULY, 1903.



Like a stale at chess, where it is no mate, but yet the game cannot stir.—*Bacon* [1560-1626].

The stale, a dishonourable mate.—*A. Saul* [1614].

**T**HE only satisfactory hypothesis as to the origin of the game of chess is that which regards it as an ancient *Kriegs Spiel*. Every other theory which has been advanced involves difficulties which, at any rate up to the present, have eluded solution. The Sanskrit name of the game simply means 'army,' and the Sanskrit names of the pieces are the names of the necessary constituents of an Indian army at the beginning of the Christian era. The earliest rules of the game depended upon the parallelism between chess and warfare, and the two main methods of winning the game in early times, viz. checkmate, and the 'barring' of the opponent's King, appear to have been the logical results of the parallelism.

The convention—necessary to secure order in the new game,—that the play should proceed by alternate moves, resulted however on occasions in the occurrence of a new situation to which the parallelism of real warfare gave no comparison admitting of a definite decision. This situation, to which we give the name of Stalemate, answered as nearly to a condition of things in which one monarch retired to an impregnable fortress as to anything else. The issue of such a condition was obviously doubtful; sometimes the blockaders might succeed in starving him into surrender, but sometimes with ample supplies the besieged monarch would succeed in wearying his opponents until they abandoned what appeared a hopeless enterprise. With no certain assistance from actual life, the evaluation of the position in the game of chess was left to the fancy of players, and the laws of Stalemate have varied from age to age, and from place to place,

G I

through the whole history of chess. It is my intention here, so far as is possible, to trace these fluctuations, and to illustrate them from the older literature of the game.

We possess no native Indian works on chess of any antiquity. Our knowledge of the rules of Indian chess prior to the 11th century is derived from two brief references in Arabic works. One of these, occurring in Albēruni's India, a work which gives the results of the author's travels in the Punjab in the early part of the 11th century, mainly (or as some authorities think, entirely) relates to the four-handed variety of chess. The other, I have been fortunate enough to discover in a Constantinople MS. copied in 1140 at Baghdād, the original of which was compiled from works by the great masters Al'adli and As-sūli. The former belongs to the ninth century, and the latter died in 946 or 947. The chapter relating to the differences between Indian and Persian (or Arabic) chess is probably from the work of As-sūli. The chapter commences:—

'This form of chess [*i.e.* the ordinary eight-square game] is that which the Persians took from the Indians, and which we took from the Persians. The Persians altered some of the rules, as is agreed.'

A little further down we read:—

'Another Indian Rule is that when the King cannot find a square into which to move, and the other King have nothing wherewith to checkmate him, the first King has won. But this is not a Persian rule.'

Here then we have the earliest convention: the stalemated King wins; an extraordinary rule, with which we shall meet again.

When next we have any exact knowledge of Indian chess we discover that the rule has changed. It must however be borne in mind that India is a vast country, containing many different nationalities, and even at the present time chess is played very differently in different parts. Probably the above rule related to the practice of some Northern Indian state; our next authorities are both Southern.

The earlier, Nilakantha [about 1600 or 1700] says in his description of the 'Intellectual Game':—

'14. When a King is imprisoned without standing in check, and no other of his pieces can move, he may slay the piece of his enemy in his vicinity which imprisons him.'

The later, Tiruvengadāchārya Shāstri in his *Essays of Chess*, published at Bombay, 1814, but representing an attempt to harmonise the Indian chess as played near Madras with the European game, and hence not always a very reliable guide, says:—

'3 Stalemate is not known in the Hindoostannee game. If one party get into that position the adversary must make room for him to move. In some part of India he that is put in this predicament has a right to remove from the board anyone of the adversary's pieces he may choose.'

And Mr. K. A. Gillay, the secretary of the Dusserah Chess Tournament in the state of Mysore, tells me that this latter is the rule of play in his club.

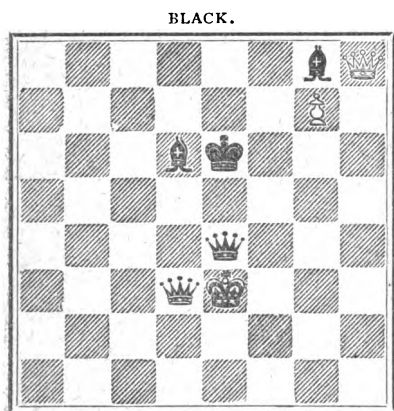
In other parts of India the rule varies. In some places a player is not allowed to give Stalemate, and must vary his move (just as to give perpetual check is forbidden in some parts of India). In Muhammadan circles at Delhi, the European rule appears to be followed, for in Durgaparshāda's (Hindustani) Treatise on Chess I find:—

'When the opponent is unable to move anywhere it is called *bāzī rukh* and is considered to be *qā'im* [*i.e.* drawn].'

This also appears to be the case now in Egypt, if the evidence of a small native manual can be accepted. The book, however, is coloured throughout by French influences: in the few execrably printed diagrams the 'Fil' or 'Bishop' appears as the French 'Fou' with cap and bells, and Stalemate is called 'bât' or 'batah': an obvious transliteration of the French *pat*.

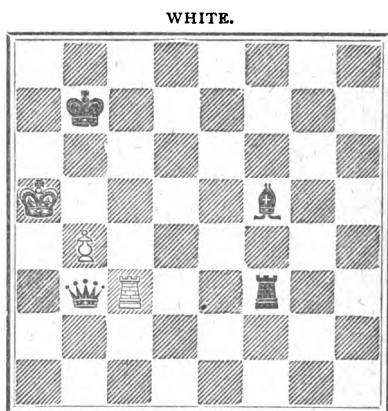
The few authorities who have written on chess in countries further east give us no information as to the rules regarding Stalemate. In China, however, a player who stales his opponent's King, wins the game. In Japan, on the contrary, it is forbidden to give Stalemate.

In early Persian and Arabic chess a player won the game who succeeded (1) in mating, (2) in making bare, or (3) in giving Stalemate to his opponent. The truth of this with regard to Stalemate is indirectly evidenced by the advice of Lajlaj to beware of '*zâ'id*,' the term by which Arabic chess players describe the confinement of the King to a single square. Illustrations from the problem collections are naturally not very numerous, but I give three. The rules are, of course, Old Chess.\*



WHITE.

No. 1. White plays but Black wins.  
[Stambul, f. 104b. Arab B.M., f. 51b].



BLACK.

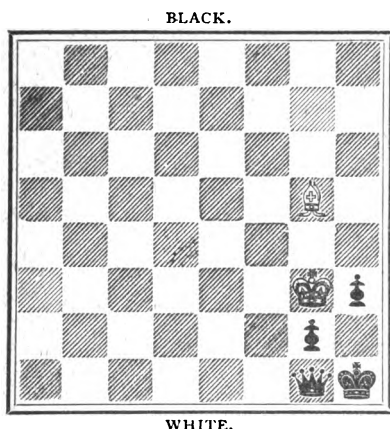
No. 2. Black plays and wins.  
[Arab B.M., f. 63b.]

The solution to No. 1 is only indicated in the MS. :—

'White's King flees, and Black moves opposite to him and keeps him moving continually with his Queens and Bishop, until he stales him and wins.'

The manœuvre is clear enough. The Bishop on K Kt 8 never moves, but Black easily stalemates White with his other pieces. 'Moves opposite to him' is the regular expression for taking the opposition. The value of No. 2 consists in the by-solution: 1 R—Q 3, R—Q B 4

\* The Queen can only move to the next square in a diagonal direction [the ordinary move of a draughtsman]; the Bishop jumps diagonally over one square [whether occupied or not] into the square beyond. The Pawn only moves one square at a time, and can only be promoted to a Queen.



No. 3. White plays and wins.

[Pers. MS. EE., p. 552].

[If 1..., R×R; 2 B×R, 'and it is Stalemate and Black wins']; 2 B—Q 7, R moves on file; 3 R—Q 5 ch, and mate next move; or 2..., R moves on line; 3 R—Q sq, and mate next move. The solution to No. 3 is longer: 1 B—K 3, Q—R 7 ch; 2 K—B 2, P—Kt 8 Queens ch; 3 K—B 3, Q—Kt 6; 4 K×Q, Q—R 7 ch; 5 K—B 2, Q—Kt 8 ch; 6 B×Q, K—R 7; 7 B—K 3, K—R 8; 8 K—Kt 3, P—R 7; 9 K—B 2 'wins' [Stalemate]. If 2..., Q—Kt 8 ch; 3 B×Q, K—R 7; 4 B—K 3, K—R 8; 5 K—Kt 3, P—Kt 8 Queens; 6 B—Kt 5, Q—R 7 ch; 7 K—B 2, Q—Kt 8 ch; 8 K—B 3, Q—R 7; 9 B—K 3, Q—Kt 8; 10 K—Kt 3, Q—R 7; 11 K—B 2, &c., as before.\*

Professor Forbes in his *History of Chess* [pp. 115 seq.] has fallen into serious error in discussing Stalemate: indeed, his whole account of Arabic chess is misleading and inaccurate. In the highly artificial variety of chess, commonly known as 'Timūr's game,' the giving of Stalemate was hedged round with many conditions. These conditions Forbes has boldly transferred to the ordinary game. The problems given above are sufficient to disprove his pretty fable about the King's power of exchanging positions with a piece or Pawn thereafter called 'fidā' or the 'victim.' For such an exchange of position is possible in both my second and third examples. Since the MSS. know nothing of such a violation of the whole spirit of chess, we may at once and for ever relegate Forbes' theory to the limbo of exploded fictions.

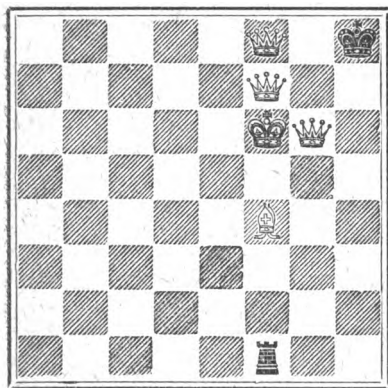
Whether the Arabic rules regarding Stalemate reached Europe or not is a question which, in the absence of evidence, must be left unsolved. None of the early poems on the rules of chess mention Stalemate. Cessoles ignores it, and the Spanish MS. compiled by order of Alfonso the Wise in 1283 has no reference to it. None of the 103 problems in this last work involve Stalemate, though some writers have tried to establish the contrary in connection with my fourth example. This particular problem [No. 94] occurs in the Constantinople MS. from which I have quoted, where it is given as in As-sūli's work, and the Arabic and Spanish solutions are identically the same. 1 R×B ch, K—Kt 4; 2 R—B sq, K—R 3; 3 R—R sq ch, Q—R 4; 4 R—Q Kt sq, Q—Kt 2 ch; 5 R×Q, Q [R 4]—Kt 3 'to imprison the Black Rook. Black must play the Rook,

\* A very similar problem occurs in Arab B.M. [MS. No. 7515], fol. 63a. Black, K on Q 4, B on Q 3; White, K on Q R 8, Q on Q R 7, Pawns on Q R 6, Q Kt 6, Q B 6. Black plays and wins. Solution in MS.: 1 K×P, P—Kt 7; 2 K—B 2, Q—Kt 8 ch; 3 B×Q, K—R 7; 4 B—Q 3, K—R 8; 5 K—Kt 3, P—Kt 8 Queens; 6 B—B 5, Q—R 7 ch; 8 K—B 2, Q—Kt 8 ch; 9 K—B 3, K—R 7 [9..., Q—R 7 is better]; 10 B—Q 3, K—R 8; 11 K—Kt 3, Q—R 7 ch; 12 K—B 2, Q—Kt 8 ch; 13 B×Q wins [evidently as in the solution to No. 3 above].

and cannot play it anywhere where it cannot be taken, and Black is defeated' by bare King obviously. The mediæval Latin collections do not help us much. With definite conditions to be satisfied, the failure to do so would naturally be reckoned a loss, in whatever way that failure came about. Thus in my fifth

exmple, from the Florentine *Bonus Socius* MS. [No. 182 in the Quellenstudien, p. 159] in which White undertakes to give mate in less than 20 moves, the play 1 R—R 6 ch, K moves; 2 R—R 7 ch, K moves; 3 R × R Stalemate, does not satisfy the condition, and it would be false reasoning to argue that because Black won the wager in this way, that therefore the stalemated King won in Lombard Chess. So also in No. 6, from the *Ashmole* MS., White undertakes to stalemate Black, and wins because he fulfils his undertaking, not because the player who gave Stalemate in England won the game. Other problems must be used with equal caution.

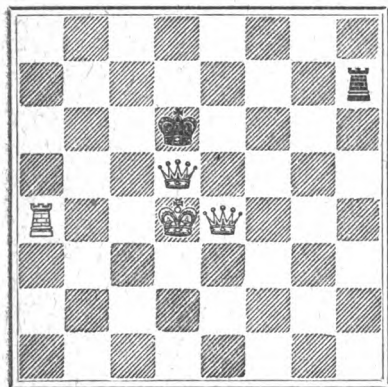
WHITE.



BLACK.

No. 4. Black plays but White wins.  
[Alf. 94.]

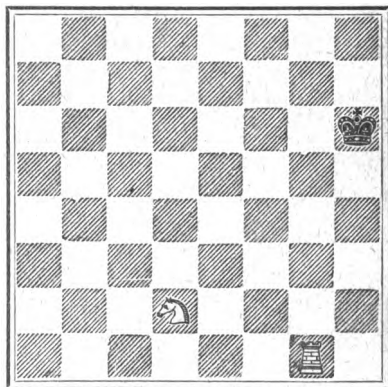
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 5. White plays and undertakes to mate in less than 20 moves.  
[Wager game. B.S. 182.]

BLACK.



WHITE.

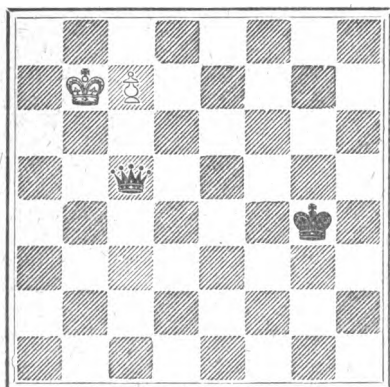
No. 6. White stalemates Black on his KR 8 without moving his Rook in 16 moves.  
[Ashm.]

Several mediæval problems involve the condition that the one player forfeits his power of moving when his King is in a stalemate position. I quoted one such in the *B.C.M.*, 1902, p. 347. In other problems again the words 'tractum pro tractu' are occasionally inserted, which appear to

mean that the players are to move alternately. It is unsafe to draw conclusions from the conditions attached to early European problems, or the needless use of this last phrase might lead one to wonder whether in some parts of Europe it might not have been the rule that when a player had stalemated his opponent, he continued moving his own pieces until he mated him. The word *stale* in the Norman-French form *estale*, and verb *estaler*, appears in the problem collections of the Anglo-Norman group, but I do not think elsewhere. Mr. Wayte once derived it in a note in the *B.C.M.* from the Italian. I have, however, failed to discover any trace of its use in Italian. The usual terms in the MSS. are Lat. *clausus* (claudere), Fr. *enclos*, It. *rinchiuso*. The use of the word *Stale* would appear to be confined to English chess. In the modern game, with a few exceptions, a derivative of the Italian *patto* [Latin *pactus*] is the term used. *Patto* appears in the sixteenth century, and the spread of this term illustrates the spread of the Italian rules as to Stalemate.

The revival of interest in chess as a game, which dates from the rise of New Chess, towards the end of the fifteenth century, led to the appearance of books on chess which were other than mere collections of problems. From Lucena's work (1497) we learn that Stalemate was then called in Spain *mate ahogado*, and the player who was stalemated lost half his stake. Ruy Lopez calls it *mate ahogado*,\* and gives the same evaluation. To give Stalemate was accordingly reckoned in Spain as an inferior form of victory, which was yet more profitable than a draw. With the Italian school, Stalemate was reckoned as identical with a draw. This is evident from the three following problems from Salvio. Nos. 7 and 8 are elementary modern endings in which Stalemate can be forced, and the interest consists merely in Salvio's verdict 'drawn.' No. 9 is more interesting.

BLACK.



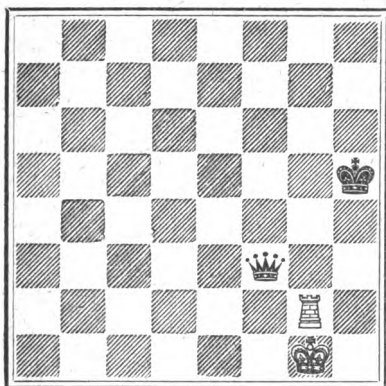
WHITE.

No. 7. Black plays. Drawn.  
[Salvio, 1604.]

It occurred in actual play between Doctor Oratio Conte and Giovanni Domenico de Leonardis, a player of considerable repute, who only received Pawn and move from Paolo Boi, and played even with Salvio. Conte played 1 P—B 6 ch. The game went on 1..., R × P; 2 P—R 8 Queens ch, K × Q; 3 K × R, winning easily. Salvio remarked that Leonardis should have played 1..., K—R sq, when he would have obtained a draw by 2 P—Kt 7 ch [If 2 K moves, R × P]. K × R P; 3 P × R Queens, Stalemate; an ending which would not now be forced, but in the first two centuries of modern chess, a player could only promote his Pawn to a Queen.

\* Still in use apparently for Elmore's Peruvian treatise, *Estudios del Axedrés* (1847) has El mate Ahogado for Stalemate.

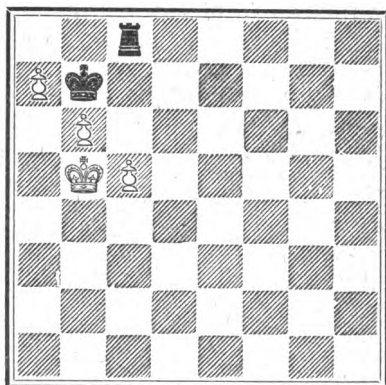
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 8. White plays and draws.  
[Salvio, 1604.]

BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 9. White plays, Black draws.  
[Salvio, 1634.]

With the beginning of the seventeenth century, a new convention with regard to Stalemate makes its appearance, apparently in England. My two quotations from two contemporary writers are interesting, because I think the first shows that Bacon only knew the ordinary European rule, while Arthur Saul is the first writer to enunciate the rule that the player whose King was stalemated had won the game. V. d. Linde suggested that this change arose from the over-popularity of the problem in mediæval times. Suppose White had undertaken to mate Black in a given number of moves. If he failed he lost his stake. Occasionally, as in No. 5 above, he might Stalemate his opponent, and would lose by the terms of the wager. Hence, thought V. d. Linde, arose a fiction that the stalemated King *always* won. It is ingenious, but not very convincing; for, so far as evidence goes, the problem art was not very popular in England. V. d. Linde's theory would have better suited the appearance of such a rule in France or Italy, from which countries the great majority of the MSS. of mediæval problems hail. I would suggest another source as *possible*, though the evidence is not decisive. Chess reached Europe, not only from the Muhammadan nations about the Mediterranean, but also by route of Central Asia and Tatar peoples. This latter game left India later than Persian chess, for its peculiarities approximate closely to later Indian forms of chess. The nomenclature of Russian chess bears witness to its Asiatic origin. But this chess was certainly not confined to Russia. Its hall-mark consists in the initial movement of more than one man at a man: in its simplest form of the two simultaneous moves, 1 P—K 4 and P—Q 4. By this I trace the spread of this chess from Tibet to Holland, and over all Northern Asia, and we also find it struggling for supremacy with the more orthodox European chess, for we find writers combating this custom all around the Great Plain of Europe. The *Traité de Lausanne* (c1675), for instance, forbids the practice; v. Königstedt in his *Swedish Kort Afhandling* (1784) mentions

that it was the usual custom in Sweden to start the game with two moves, and he tries to overthrow it by his book. The ordinary Russian player still begins in this way. V. d. Linde met with the double move in Holland, and describes it as the rule of the great majority of German chess players—the domesticated players who never have entered a chess club, nor read a chess column, nor bought a book on chess, to whom openings and problems are alike unknown. Ströbeck is the classical home of this Asiatic chess, and the curious Ströbeck opening is to be found in Nilakantha's Sanskrit work as the customary opening in his part of India in his time. Now, wherever we have closer information with this Korkser chess—as the Germans have named it in ridicule—we find the rule the stalemated King wins. Is it not possible that Saul's rule is a result of this Asiatic chess? Elizabethan travellers and merchants who had intercourse with Russians appear to have been immensely struck by the popularity of chess in Russia. Turberville, writing 1589 of Russia, says:—

'The common game is chesse, almost the simplest will  
Both give a checke and eke a mate, by practise comes their skill.'

Eight years earlier, Paul Oderborn, writing about a Polish-Lithuanian embassy to Moscow, told of the fondness of the Russians for chess, and declared that they excelled every other people in their skill in the game. May not Saul have come across some merchant who held the same opinion, and who had played chess in Russia, and had noticed this peculiarity of the Russian game? It is a suggestion, and I offer it for what it is worth, but it affords a simpler explanation of the genesis of the English heresy than any other, and it avoids the difficulty of explaining the existence of the same heresy in the 'Korkser' chess. I know that Saul's work was translated into German soon after its first publication, but the German version was never printed, and has probably lain unconsulted and unknown in the Wölfenbüttel Library from the days of Selenus to our own time.

Whatever may have been the origin of Saul's rule, it rapidly became the accepted rule in English chess. Beale (1656) in his edition of Greco [*The Royall Game of Chesse Play*]. The study of Biochimo, the famous Italian] gives the rule that the stalemated King wins. Early in the following century, we find that Captain Bertin, notwithstanding his knowledge of players of European note, accepts the rule without comment, and gives problems and end-games which are to be won 'by the Patt.' The war against the English rule was commenced by Philidor, who naturally stood up for the rules as he had learned them in France. But even Philidor could not convert a nation at once, especially a nation which contained so confirmed a crank as Peter Pratt, the author of that preposterous attempt to convert chess into a game of politics, in which Kings were to 'Closet' and not to Castle, with much else of equal absurdity. As a persistent editor of Philidor's analysis, Pratt was able to air his views under the shadow of the master, and was still in 1806 bravely defending the English rule of Stalemate. To Sarratt, the almost forgotten master of Lewis, and the re-discoverer of the open game which most Englishmen still prefer, is due the credit of finally putting an end to the schism, which must indeed have in any case soon ceased with improved methods of inter-

communication, and with the coming of the age of international matches and tournaments. The convention that Stalemate draws thus became the rule of the European game, and although one hears from time to time murmurs against it, and proposals of changes, neither appear likely to effect much, in our time at least. The existing rule has this in its favour, that it appeals strongly to the sporting instincts of mankind; and the last chance which it affords to a player who appears to be hopelessly beaten, never fails to add a new zest to a game in which the interest has begun to flag, and has been the origin of some of the most ingenious master-play known.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

## THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

By GEORGE SHOOBRIDGE CARR, M.A.

(Continued from page 246.)

### SECTION II.—4 P—Q 4.

**T**HE *Handbuch* and Steinitz agree in supposing P × Q P to be Black's best reply to this move. The *Handbuch*, however, gives also P × K P, and pursues the variation to the 11th move dismissing the game as even. The analysis now presented will enable the reader to form an opinion as to the soundness of Black's 4th move. I have not examined the consequences of P × Q P to any similar extent.

WHITE.	BLACK.
*1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
*2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3
*3 B—Kt 5	3 P—B 4
*4 P—Q 4	4 P × K P
5 <sub>1</sub> P—Q 5	5 P × Kt
6 P × Kt	6 Kt P × P
7 B—B sq	7 P × P <i>g</i>
<hr/>	
7 B—Q 3	7 P × P
8 Q—R 5 ch	8 K—K 2
9 Q × K P ch	9 K—B 2
10 R—Kt sq	10 Kt—B 3 <i>g</i>
<hr/>	
5 <sub>2</sub> Kt × P	5 Kt × Kt
6 P × Kt	6 P—B 3
7 B—B 4	7 Q—R 4 ch
<hr/>	
.....Winning the King's Pawn.	
<hr/>	
7 Kt—B 3	7 P × B
8 Kt × P	

And for the piece sacrificed White has a somewhat formidable attack

bearing on Black's Q 3 sq, but Black's game is to be preferred.

\*5<sub>3</sub> B × Kt      5 Q P × B

.....Black might at this point nearly equalize the game by playing 5 P × Kt; but after 6 B × P, P × P; 7 Q × P, White seems to have an advantage in position over and above that which is due to him simply as first player. For more respecting this variation, see *Chess Monthly*, vol. 15, p. 185.

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

.....An even game, if not slightly in Black's favour.

\*6 Kt × P      6 Q—R 5

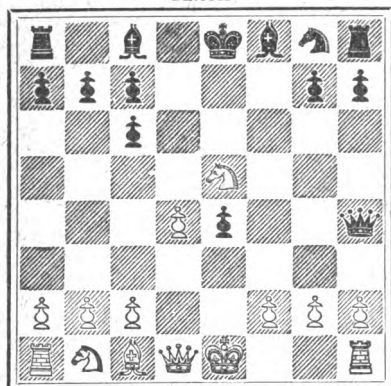
.....This move is the invention of Mr. Reeves, and was claimed by him as new and powerful in the *Chess Monthly*, vol. 14, p. 43.

For White's 7th move we shall examine 1 P—Q 5, 2 Q—K 2, 3 Kt—Q B 3, and 4 Castles.

Position after Black's 6th move : —

Q—R 5.

BLACK.



WHITE.

7 <sub>1</sub> P—Q 5	7 B—Q B 4
8 Castles	8 Kt—K 2
9 P × P	9 Castles
10 Q—K 2	10 B—Q 3 <i>g</i>

7 <sub>2</sub> Q—K 2	7 B—K 3
----------------------	---------

..... Necessary to prevent White's dangerous move of Q—B 4, with a double attack upon Black's Q B P and K B 2 square; but this undefended Bishop upon K 3 is an element of weakness in Black's position.

8 Kt—Q B 3	8 Castles
9 Q × P	9 Q × Q
10 Kt × Q	10 R × P

9 B—K 3	9 B—Q Kt 5
10 Castles Q R	10 B × Kt
11 P × B	11 Q—K 2

10 Castles K R	10 Kt—B 3
11 P—B 4	11 P × P
12 Kt × P	12 Q—R 4

9 Kt × K P	9 R × P
10 Kt—Q B 3	10 B—Q Kt 5
11 Kt—B 3	11 B—Kt 5

..... Mr. Reeves gives (*Chess Monthly*, vol. 14, p. 45, with errata on p. 143 and Note 22 on p. 48) 11., B—B 5; 12 Kt × Q, B × Q, &c. But White could win the exchange by 12 Q—K 3.

12 Kt × Q	12 B × Q
13 Kt—B 5	13 R—Q8ch, &c. <i>g</i>

13 K × B	13 R × Kt
----------	-----------

10 Kt—K B 3	10 B—K Kt 5
11 Kt × Q	11 B × Q
12 K × B	12 R × Kt ch <i>w</i>

12 P—K B 3	12 R—Q 8 ch <i>g</i>
------------	----------------------

12 Q Kt—Kt 5	12 B—R 4
13 K Kt—B 3	13 B × Kt

11 Q—K 3	11 B × Kt
12 P × B	12 R—Q sq

11 Q Kt—Kt 5	11 Q—R 4
--------------	----------

..... Black would lose the exchange by B × Kt.

12 Kt—K 6	12 R—Q 2
13 Kt × B	13 R—K 2
14 B—K 3	14 Kt—B 3

..... P—K R 3 to save the Pawn would fail and lose Black a piece

15 Kt × P	15 Kt × Kt
-----------	------------

..... With a winning game, for White cannot prevent 16., Kt—Kt 4. Hence White ought not to take the K R P.

7 <sub>3</sub> Kt—Q B 3	7 B—Q Kt 5
8 Castles	8 B × Kt
9 P × B	9 B—K 3
10 P—K B 4	10 P × P
11 Kt × P	11 Q—Kt 5
12 Q—K 2	12 Castles

..... In this variation, by giving to his opponent the open Knight's file and then Castling on the Queen's side,

Black incurs the danger, such as it is, of a systematic attack upon his King. But he has to choose between a small Scylla and Charybdis, for I have not been able to find any other way by which he can avoid losing either his King's Pawn or the Bishop on his King's third. Mr. Reeves makes Black do better for himself by 7 Kt—Q B 3, B—K 3; 8 Castles, Castles; 9 P—B 4, &c. (*Ibid*, p. 45).

But White can win the King's Pawn right off by 9 P—K Kt 3, Q—R 6; 10 Kt×K P, B—Q 4; 11 P—K B 3; with a safe game. For the threatening combination of Black's Q and Q B is rendered harmless by the excellent defensive arrangement of White's forces, while the commanding position of the two Knights, which no Pawn can attack, is likely soon to make matters serious for Black. For instance, suppose 11... Kt—B 3; 12 Kt—Kt 5, Q—R 4; 13 P—Q B 4, B—Kt sq; and the attack has changed hands. The chief points to be observed are—first, that in reply to Q—K 2, B—K 3 is necessary for stopping Q—B 4, and also (after Black has Castled) Kt—B 7. Hence the Bishop cannot be utilised for defending the King's Pawn. Now suppose 7 Q—K 2, B—K 3; 8 Kt—Q B 3, Kt—B 3 (instead of Castling); 9 Castles, Castles; 10 P—B 4, P×P; 11 Kt×K B P, Q—Kt 5 (necessary); 12 P—K R 3, Q—B 4; 13 Kt—K Kt 5, and Black loses the Bishop.

\*7. Castles 7 B—Q 3

.....I have shewn (*Ibid*, p. 104) that Black would lose by here playing B—K 3.

For White's 8th move we shall now examine 1 Kt—Q B 3; 2 Q—K 2; 3 R—K sq; and 4 P—K B 4.

8. 1 Kt—Q B 3 8 B—K B 4

.....White may play 8 Kt—Q 2 with much the same result.

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

11 B—B 4	11 Kt—B 3
----------	-----------

9 P—K B 4	9 P×P
10 Kt×K B P	10 Q—R 4

11 R—K sq ch	11 Kt—K 2
12 B—Kt 5	12 B×R P ch, &c.

9 R—K sq	9 Castles
10 P—K Kt 3	10 Q—K 2
11 Kt×K P	11 K B×Kt g

11 P—K B 4	11 P×P
12 Kt×K B P	12 Q—B 2

12 Kt—Kt 6	12 Q—B 3
13 Kt—B 4	13 B—K Kt 5 g

8. 2 Q—K 2	8 B—K B 4
9 Q—B 4	9 Castles
10 P—K Kt 3	10 Q—B 3
11 Kt—B 7	11 B—K 3 w

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

11 Q—B 2	11 Castles
12 B—Kt 5	12 Kt—B 3
13 Kt—R 4	13 B—Kt 3
14 B×Kt	14 P×B
15 Q×P	15 Q×Q
16 R×Q	16 B×P
17 Kt—B 3	17 B—K 2
18 R—B 4	18 B—Kt 4
19 R—Kt 4	19 B—K 6 ch g

14 Kt×B	14 P×Kt
15 P—K R 3	15 K R—B sq

.....And Black has a slightly inferior position.

8. 3 R—K sq	8 Kt—B 3
9 P—K B 4	

The object of White's 8th move is to isolate Black's K P by making it impracticable for him to take the K B P in passing, since to do so would involve the loss of the Queen. There would be the same situation if Black had played 8 B—K B 4. Moreover,

he could not have Castled on the Queen's side on account of Kt—B 7. It is a moot point whether Black's passed but isolated K P could be won in the end game or not.

There is now, however, an opportunity for new tactics, and Black has a choice of two courses. The least adventurous is to support the King's Pawn in the hope of its becoming a source of danger to White. Black has the advantage of being able to defend it with two minor pieces, while White has only one with which to attack it, so that on a *prima facie* view White would at present have to lose the exchange in order to win the Pawn. But at this point a fascinating departure from the beaten path is possible. By the sacrifice of his Knight Black can carry an assault into the heart of the enemy's camp, and by careful tactics attain a superiority in every one of the numerous lines of defence which White can employ. To this variation we now proceed.

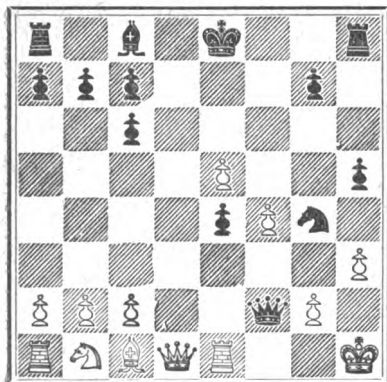
- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
|            | 9 B × Kt    |
| 10 Q P × B | 10 Kt—Kt 5  |
| 11 P—K R 3 | 11 Q—B 7 ch |
| 12 K—R sq  | 12 P—K R 4  |

.....For White's 13th move we shall examine 1 R × P, 2 R—B sq, 3 Kt—B 3, 4 Kt—Q 2, 5 Q—K 2, and 6 R—K 2. The position is critical, and a diagram of it is appended.

Position after Black's 12th move :—

P—K R 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 13 <sub>1</sub> R × P | 13 Q—Kt 6        |
| 14 K—Kt sq            | 14 Q—R 7 ch, &c. |
- ..... Winning the Queen in five moves.

- |            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| 14 P × Kt  | 14 P × P ch     |
| 15 K—Kt sq | 15 Q—R 7 ch     |
| 16 K—B sq  | 16 Q—R 8 ch     |
| 17 K—K 2   | 17 Q × P ch     |
| 18 K—K 3   | 18 B—B 4, &c. w |

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

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 17 K—K 3 | 17 Q × P w |
|----------|------------|

If White's 10th move be B P × B the preceding will hold good, but we may also get the following variation:—

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 14 B—B 4   | 14 Kt—B 7 ch |
| 15 K—Kt sq | 15 Kt × P ch |
| 16 K—R sq  | 16 Kt × B w  |

- |                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 13 <sub>2</sub> R—B sq | 13 Q—Kt 3 |
|------------------------|-----------|

.....Not P—K 6 now, because of White's 14 Q—B 3.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 14 P × Kt  | 14 P × P ch |
| 15 K—Kt sq | 15 P—K 6 w  |

But when White's 10th move is B P × B he may now play with a better result :—

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| 14 B—B 4  | 14 Kt—B 7 ch |
| 15 R × Kt | 15 Q × R g   |

- |                        |              |
|------------------------|--------------|
| 13 <sub>3</sub> Kt—B 3 | 13 P—K 6     |
| 14 Kt—K 4              | 14 Q × B P s |

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 14 R—B sq | 14 Q—Kt 6 w |
|-----------|-------------|

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 14 R—K 2 | 14 Q × B P |
|----------|------------|

.....A former position.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 14 Q—K 2 | 14 Q—Kt 6 w |
|----------|-------------|

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 14 Kt—K 2 | 14 B—K 3 w |
|-----------|------------|

.....White's last move stops Q—Kt 3 and Q×B P, but it has brought about a curious impasse. He cannot move his Q, Kt or B without immediate loss, nor any other piece to much purpose. Also Black with five fighting men actually engaged cannot move any one of them to advantage. He therefore brings up a reserve in B—K 3, an ominous move, and the impending play of B—Q 4 or B 5 will rehearse the catastrophe of Sedan.

When White's 10th move is B P × B, Black plays as follows:—

13 <sub>8</sub> Kt—B 3	13 Q—Kt 6
14 K—Kt sq	14 Mate in 3

14 P × Kt	14 P × P ch
15 K—Kt sq	15 Q—R 7 ch
16 K—B 2	16 R—B sq ch
17 K—K 3	17 Mate in 2

13 <sub>4</sub> Kt—Q 2	13 Q × B P
14 K—Kt sq	14 Mate in 3

14 P × Kt	14 P × P ch
15 K—Kt sq	15 Q—R 7 ch
16 K—B 2	16 Castles ch
17 K—K 3	17 Q—B 5 ch
18 K—Q 4	18 P—K 6 ch
19 K—B 3	19 Q × P ch
20 K—Kt 3	20 Q—Kt 4 ch
21 K—B 3	21 P × Kt <i>w</i>

But if White's 10th move is B P × B Black wins sooner; for after move 15 we have:—

16 K—B 2	16 Castles ch
17 K—K 3	17 Mate in 2.

16 K—B sq	16 Castles ch
17 K—K 2	17 Q × P ch
18 K—K 3	18 Mate in 2

13 <sub>5</sub> Q—K 2	13 Q—Kt 3
14 P × Kt	14 P × P ch
15 K—Kt sq	15 R—R 7
16 Q—B 2	16 R—R 8 ch <i>w</i>

16 Kt—B 3	16 Mate in 3
-----------	--------------

16 Q × K P	16 B—B 4
17 R—K 3	17 Q—R 5 <i>w</i>

17 Q—K 2	17 Mate in 3
----------	--------------

16 B—K 3!	16 R × P ch
17 Q × R	17 Q × R ch <i>g</i>

When White's 10th move is B P × B the above becomes:—

15 K—Kt sq	15 Q—R 7 ch
16 K—B 2	16 R—B sq ch
17 K—K 3	17 Q mates

17 B—B 4	17 R × B ch
18 K—K 3	18 Q—R 3
19 K—Q 2	19 R—B 7 ch <i>w</i>

19 Q—Q 2	19 P—Kt 6 <i>w</i>
----------	--------------------

19 Kt—B 3	19 Mate in 2
-----------	--------------

13 <sub>6</sub> R—K 2	13 P—K 6
14 <sub>1</sub> Q—K sq	14 Q × B P
15 Q—Kt sq	15 Kt—B 7 ch <i>g</i>

.....In view of this continuation by White his move of 14 Q—K sq is loss of time, and it is better to bring out the Knight. (See 14<sub>2</sub>).

15 P—K Kt 3	15 Q—B 6 ch
16 K—Kt sq	16 Kt—B 7
17 K—R 2	17 B × P <i>w</i>

17 B × P	17 Mate in 2
----------	--------------

17 R × P	17 Q—R 8 ch
18 K × Kt	18 Q—R 7 ch
19 K—B 3	19 Castles ch
20 K—K 4	20 Q × B P ch <i>w</i>

16 R—Kt 2	16 Kt—B 7 ch
17 K—Kt sq	17 B × P
18 Q—B sq	18 P—K 7 <i>w</i>

17 K—R 2	17 B × P
----------	----------

18 R—Kt sq	18 P—R 5 <i>w</i>	16 Q—B sq	16 P × Kt <i>w</i>
14 <sub>2</sub> Kt—B 3	14 Q × B P	16 Kt × B	16 R—B sq ch
15 P × Kt	15 Mate in 3	17 K—K 3	17 Q × P <i>w</i>
15 P—Kt 3	15 Q × P, &c.	15 Q—Kt sq	15 Q × Q ch
15 Q—Kt sq	15 Kt—B 7 ch	16 K × Q	16 B × R
16 R × Kt	16 Q × R	17 P × B	17 R—K B sq <i>g</i>
17 Q × Q	17 P × Q	15 R—K Kt 3	15 R—K B sq ch, &c.
18 B—K 3	18 Castles		
19 R—K B sq	19 B—B 4		
20 R × P	20 B—Kt 3		
21 R—Q 2	21 R—B 8 ch		
22 K—R 2	22 R—Q B 8 <i>g</i>		

.....The preceding moves from 13<sub>2</sub> R—K 2 hold good also when White's 10th move is B P × B. In that case, however, he is better off than in the last result through having a Pawn left on Q 4, and his game approaches to equality with Black's.

*8 <sub>4</sub> P—K B 4	8 P × P
*9 Kt × K B P	9 Q—R 4
10 Q—K sq ch	10 Kt—K 2
11 B—Kt 5	11 Castles

.....Or B × P ch, with a good game. If White had played 10 Q—K 2 ch, Black would now play 11 B × P ch, since the Kt could not retake.

11 Kt—B 3	11 Castles
12 Kt—K 4	12 R × Kt
13 Kt × B !	13 R × R ch
14 K × R	14 Q × P <i>g</i>

13 R × R	13 Q × P ch
14 K—B 2	14 B—Kt 5
15 Kt × B	15 B × R
16 Q × Kt	16 Q × P ch
17 K—K sq	17 P × Kt <i>w</i>

16 Q—Kt sq	16 Q × Kt
17 P × B	17 Q × P ch

.....Winning two Pawns.

17 K × B	17 Kt—B 4 <i>w</i>
----------	--------------------

*10 R—K sq ch	10 Kt—K 2
*11 B—Kt 5	

Although White's move involves the loss of a Pawn, it is probably the strongest continuation. Any other move leaves Black free to Castle with a good game. The objective of White's attack is the Black Knight. The King is tied to defending it now that the King's Bishop has been drawn off, and Castling has become impracticable. White has thus gained his object and a lasting attack at the cost of his Rook's Pawn.

	11 B × P ch
*12 Kt × B	12 Q × B
*13 Q—K 2	13 Q—B 3
14 <sub>1</sub> Q—K 3	14 K—B 2
15 R—K B sq	15 Kt—B 4
16 Q—Q 3	16 P—K R 4 <i>g</i>

14 <sub>2</sub> Q—K 4	14 B—B 4
15 Q—K 3	15 R—Q sq <i>g</i>

14 <sub>3</sub> P—B 3	14 R—K B sq
15 Kt—K B 3	15 B—Kt 5
16 Q Kt—Q 2	16 R—B 2
17 Q—K 3	17 B × Kt
18 Kt × B	18 Castles <i>g</i>

*14 <sub>4</sub> Kt—K B 3	14 B—Kt 5
*15 Q Kt—Q 2	15 R—Q sq
16 <sub>1</sub> P—B 3	16 R—Q 2 <i>g</i>

16 <sub>2</sub> Kt—K 4	16 Q—B 5
17 Kt—B 5	17 Castles

18 Q × Kt      18 B × Kt      g

18 Kt—K 6      18 B × Q Kt  
19 Q × B ch      19 R—B 2  
20 Kt—K 5      20 Q × P ch

.....With a draw in hand.

20 Q R—Q sq      20 R—Q 3

20 R—K 4      20 Q—B 4

20 P—B 3      20 R—Q 3

20 Q—Kt 3      20 Kt—B 4

.....With an even game at least in each case.

17 Q Kt—Kt 5      17 Q × Q Kt      g

16<sub>3</sub> Q—K 4      16 B × Kt  
17 Kt × B      17 R—Q 3  
18 Kt—K 5      18 Castles

18 Q R—Q sq      18 P—K Kt 3  
19 Q—K 3      19 K—Q sq

19 P—Q 5      19 K—B sq  
20 P × P      20 Kt × P  
21 R × R      21 Q × R      g

\*16<sub>4</sub> Q—K 3

White's move has a four-fold object; to free the Knight, to support it afterwards at Kt 5, to attack Black's Q R P after moving P—Q 5, and to make room for doubling the Rooks on the King's file.

\*17 Kt × B      16 B × Kt  
18<sub>1</sub> Kt—Kt 5      17 R—Q 3  
19 Q × Q      18 Q × P  
20 Kt—K 6      19 R × Q  
20 R—Q 7

18<sub>2</sub> P—Q 5      18 P—Q Kt 3  
19 P × P      19 K—Q sq

19 Kt—Q 4      19 Castles

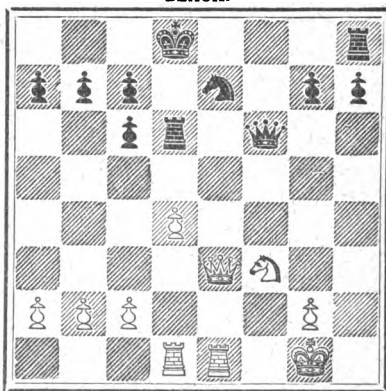
18<sub>3</sub> Kt—K 5      18 Castles  
19 Kt—Kt 4      19 Q—R 5

19 R—K B sq      19 Kt—B 4  
20 Q—Kt 3 ch      20 Q—K 3

\*18<sub>4</sub> Q R—Q sq      18 K—Q sq

Position after Black's 18th move :—  
K—Q sq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

.....There is much to be said in favour of 18 P—K R 3 for Black's move at this point. But in that case after 19 P—Q 5, P—Q Kt 3; 20 R—Q 4, Black has a difficult game (see *Chess Monthly*, vol. 16, p. 59). The position affords a striking illustration of the rarity of cases in which P—R 3 is good as a defensive move in the early part of a game. However necessary it may at first sight appear, it commonly proves upon examination to be so much loss of time. In the present case the move meets every line of attack but the one indicated. As it is not a developing move, White gains his advantage by developing his Q R, and Black finds himself behindhand in meeting the combination of Rooks and Queen.

19 Kt—Kt 5      19 Kt—Q 4  
20 Kt—K 6 ch      20 K—B sq  
21 Q—K R 3      21 K—Kt sq      g

20 Q—K Kt 3    20 Q—Kt 3  
 .....Having in view White's  
 possible Kt—K 4.

21 R—K B sq    21 R—Q 2    *g*

21 P—B 4    21 P—K R 3    *g*

\*19<sub>2</sub> P—Q 5    19 P—Q Kt 3  
 20<sub>1</sub> P × P    20 Kt × P    *g*

20<sub>2</sub> Kt—Kt 5    20 Kt × P    *g*

20<sub>3</sub> Kt—K 5    20 Kt × P  
 21 Kt × P ch    21 K—B sq    *g*

21 Q—Q R 3    21 R—K sq  
 22 R—K B sq    22 Q—K 3    *g*

21 Q—K Kt 3    21 R—K sq  
 22 Kt × P ch    22 R × Kt  
 23 R × Kt ch    23 R—Q 3  
 24 R × Q R ch    24 P × R    *g*

22 P—B 4    22 Kt—Kt 5  
 23 Kt—Kt 4    23 R × R ch, &c.

23 P—R 3    23 R × Kt, &c.

21 Q—K R 3    21 R—K sq  
 .....If, instead, Black were  
 to snatch at the alluring Kt—B 5,  
 White would give a very neat mate on  
 the move.

22 Q—K Kt 3    22 Kt—Kt 5    *g*

22 P—B 4    22 R × Kt  
 23 R × R    23 Kt—B 5    *w*

22 Kt × P ch    22 R × Kt    (A)  
 23 R × Kt ch    23 R—Q 3  
 24 R × K R ch    24 K × R  
 25 Q—B 8 ch    25 Q—Q sq    *g*

22 Q—R 5    22 Q R—K 3

23 Kt × P ch    23 K—B sq  
 24 R × R    24 R × R  
 25 Q × Kt    25 R × Kt

25 Kt × P ch    25 K—Kt 2  
 26 Q × Kt    26 K × Kt

..... With an even game, for  
 if White plays 27 R—Q 3 or 4 Black  
 can at least draw by R—K 8 ch, &c.

21 Q—K 4    21 R—B sq  
 22 Kt × P ch    22 R × Kt  
 23 R × Kt ch    23 K—B sq    *g*

22 R—K B sq    22 Kt—B 5  
 23 Kt × P ch    23 K—B sq  
 24 R × R    24 Kt—R 6 ch

24 Kt × P ch    24 K—Kt sq  
 25 Kt—Kt 5    25 R—K 3

23 Kt—Q 3    23 Q—Q 5 ch

23 Kt—Kt 4    23 Q—B 4

23 Kt—B 3    23 R—K sq

23 R × R ch    23 P × R  
 24 Kt—Q or Kt 4    24 Kt—R 6 ch

24 Kt × P ch    24 K—B 2  
 25 Kt × P    25 Kt—R 6 ch

25 R—K sq    25 P—Q 4

25 Q—B 4    25 P—Q 4

23 Q R—K sq    23 R—Q 7

23 K R—K sq    23 K—B sq  
 24 R × R    24 Q × R

\*20<sub>4</sub> Kt—Q 4    20 Kt × P

.....For White's 21st move  
 the following will be examined: 1 Kt ×

P ch, 2 Kt—K 6 ch, 3 Q—K Kt 3,  
4 Q—Q R 3, 5 Q—K 4, 6 Q—K R 3.

21<sub>1</sub> Kt × P ch      21 K—B sq g

21 <sub>2</sub> Kt—K 6 ch	21 K—Q 2
22 Q—K R 3	22 R × Kt
23 P—B 4	23 K—K 2
24 R × R ch	24 Q × K
25 P × Kt	25 P × P
26 Q—R 3 ch	26 K—Q 2
27 Q × P	27 K R—K sq g

21<sub>3</sub> Q—K Kt 3      21 R—K sq  
.....And the position presents  
no difficulty.

21<sub>4</sub> Q—Q R 3      21 R—K sq  
22 Kt × P ch      22 R × Kt

.....A position arrived at  
before.

21<sub>5</sub> Q—K 4      21 K—B sq  
22 R—K B sq      22 Q—Kt 3

.....Black's policy is to court  
exchanges and win with the extra  
Pawns.

23 Q—K 2, K 5, or B 3  
23 R—K sq

23 Q × Q	23 R × Q
24 R—B 7	24 Kt—K 6
25 R—Q 2	25 R—Q sq

24 Kt—B 5      24 R—K sq

23 Kt—B 5      23 R—K 3

23 Q R—K sq	23 Q × Q
24 R × Q	24 Kt—B 3

\*21<sub>6</sub> Q—K R 3      21 R—K sq  
22 Kt × P ch      22 R × Kt

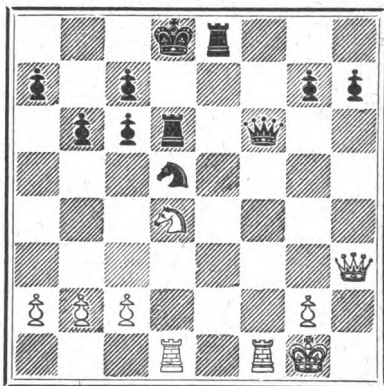
.....A position identical with  
(A) above.

22 R—K B sq      22 Q—Kt 4

Position after White's 22nd move :—

R—K B sq.

BLACK.



WHITE.

.....And Black's command of  
the K 6th square by three pieces  
neutralises White's attack, and the  
two extra Pawns ought to win. Had  
Black replied with Kt—B 5 White  
would have given a mate on the move  
of much beauty and noteworthy for  
being "pure." (See diagram.)

*22 R × R ch	22 K × R
23 <sub>1</sub> Q × P	23 Kt—K 6
24 Q—K 4 ch	24 Q—K 2

23 <sub>2</sub> Kt—B 5	23 R—Q 2
24 Q × P	24 R—B 2
25 Q—R 8 ch	25 R—B sq
26 Kt × P ch	26 K—B 2

25 Q—Kt 8 ch	25 K—Q 2
26 R—K B sq	26 Q—K 3 w

25 R—K B sq	25 K—Q 2 !
26 Kt—K 3	26 Q—K 3

26 P—B 4	26 Kt—K 2
----------	-----------

26 Q—R 3	26 Q—K 3
----------	----------

24 R—K B sq	24 P—K Kt 3
-------------	-------------

G 2

25 Kt—K 3      25 Q—K 2  
 .....Black makes the same  
 reply to either Kt—Kt 3 or Kt—R 6.  
 He cannot in any case take Q Kt P  
 on account of Q—K 6 ch.

26 R—K sq      26 R—Q 3  
 27 Q—Kt 3      27 R—K 3      *g*

27 Q—B 8 ch      27 K—B 2      *g*

24 R—K sq ch      24 K—Q sq

25 Q × P      25 R—B 2  
 26 Q—Kt 8 ch      26 R—B sq      *g*

\*23<sub>3</sub> R—K sq ch      23 K—B 2  
 24<sub>1</sub> Kt—K 2      24 Q—K 3  
 .....White would evidently  
 lose his Queen if he now played Q × P.

24<sub>2</sub> R—K B sq      24 Kt—B 5  
 .....An interesting position.

25 Q—Kt 3 ch      25 K—B sq  
 26 Q—K 3      26 R × Kt  
 27 P—K Kt 3

And White regains the piece, but  
 loses another Pawn.

26 P—B 3      26 R × Kt  
 27 P × R      27 Kt—K 7 ch *w*

26 Kt—B 3      26 Kt—K 7 ch  
 27 K—R 2      27 Q—B 5 ch  
 28 P—Kt 3      28 Q × P ch  
 29 K—R sq      29 R—B 3      *w*

27 K—B 2      27 Kt—Q 5  
 28 Q—R 3      28 Kt × Kt      *g*

\*24<sub>3</sub> Kt—B 5      24 R—K 3  
 25 R × R      25 Q × R  
 26 Q × P      26 Q—Kt 3

\*25 R—K B sq      25 K—Kt sq  
 \*26 Kt—K 3      26 Q—R 3

The above concludes Section II.  
 (4 P—Q 4), and it will be seen that no  
 variation in it terminates quite so  
 unfavourably for Black as the last one  
 in Section I. (4 Kt—B 3).

It may appear to some who have only cursorily examined the foregoing analysis, and who have not read the introduction, that the great preponderance of endings marked in favour of Black goes to shew that the Counter-gambit ought to be highly successful in practice. The explanation is that while White's inferior as well as his best moves are examined at each stage, only Black's best or one of his best is given. Otherwise the endings in favour of White would have been as numerous or more numerous than those in favour of Black. It should be borne in mind that at each stage White usually has more good moves than Black has. This is the characteristic of a stronger position, and it is this which in practice increases the chance of winning. If White only makes his second-best move at a certain point, that move may still be good enough to keep up his superior position. Black on the other hand may only have one good reply, and if he then makes only his second-best move it may cost him the game.

The Counter-gambit is here on its trial, and it is only necessary to shew that one satisfactory reply at least can be found to each of several moves available to White at a given stage. Consequently the analysis is not of so much use to the first player, since it affords no guide in meeting Black's other good and inferior moves at each stage. Of course those other moves open to Black have had to be examined and analysed to a large extent; but it was unnecessary for the object in view to print the results. Moreover it would have occupied much more space on these pages, and would have made the demonstration aimed at much more difficult to follow.

It is proposed, with the editor's concurrence, to place an interval of some months before the publication of the remaining sections of the analysis. In the meantime any strictures or criticism, for which no doubt there will be abundant occasion, will be welcome.

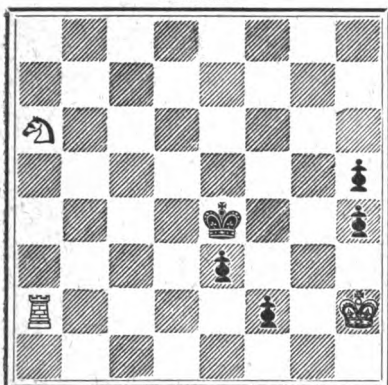
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 301.)

No. 37.

BLACK.

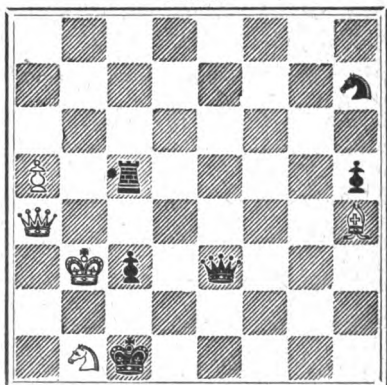


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 38.

BLACK.

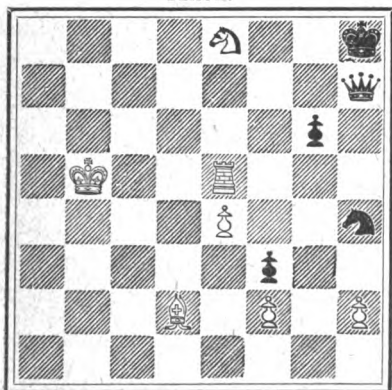


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 39.

BLACK.

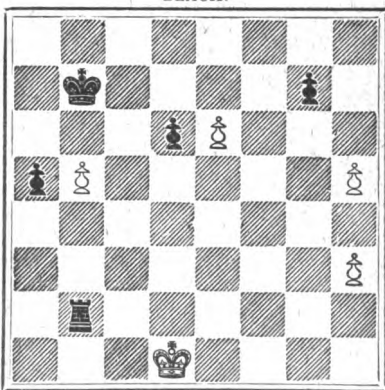


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 40.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

## THE MUZIO GAMBIT.

We are indebted to Mr. W. N. Macfarlane, of University College, Oxford, for the following analysis of an attack in the Muzio Gambit. The point of interest is White's 6th move, B x P ch, followed by 7 Q x P !, against which Mr. Macfarlane says he cannot find any adequate reply. The variations submitted have the merit of being selected from a number of games played either for Oxford University or at the University Club, to test the endurance of the attack. In view of the recent revival of the Muzio in the Vienna Gambit Tournament, our readers will no doubt appreciate Mr. Macfarlane's article and notes.

1  $\frac{P-K 4}{P-K 4}$  2  $\frac{P-K B 4}{P \times P}$  3  $\frac{Kt-K B 3}{P-K Kt 4}$  4  $\frac{B-B 4}{P-Kt 5}$  5  $\frac{Kt-B 3 (1)}{P \times Kt}$  6  $\frac{B \times P \text{ ch} (2)}{K \times B}$

Move	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7	Q x P Q-B 3 Kt-Q 5		Kt-K B3(6) P-K 5 !	P-Q 3 (7) Castles	Q-Kt 4 P-Q 4		B-R 3 P-Q 4
8	Q-K 4 (3) P-Q 4 Q x P	Q-Q 3 P-Q 4 B-R 3	B-Kt 2 Q x P R-B sq	B-R 3 P-Q 4 Kt-Q B 3	P-Q 3 Castles Q-Kt 5		P-Q 3 Castles P-B 3
9	Q x P ch Kt-K B 3	P-K 5 Q-Q B 3	Kt-Q 5 K-Kt sq	B x P (8) B x B	Q-B 2 P-B 6 ?		B x P Q-B 3
10	B-K 3 Q x Kt P	B x P B x B	P x Kt B x P	Q-R 5 ch K-Kt 2	Q-K 2 K-K sq	B-R 3 B x P	Q-R 5 ch K-Kt 2
11	Castles B-Kt 2	Q x B ch K-K 3	Q-B 4 ! K-R sq	R x B Resigns.	R x P Q-Kt 3	Q-K 3 Q-Kt 3	B x B ch
12	P-K 5 R-Kt sq	Kt x P ch ! Q x Kt	Kt x P		Kt-Q 5 Kt-Q R 3	Kt-Q 5 K-Kt 2	
13	B-Q 4 Q x B P	P-Q 5 ch ! K x P			B-Kt5! P-B 3 (9)	Q x B Kt-Q 2	
14	Q R-B sq Q-Q 6	Castlesch(5) Resigns.			QR-K Bsq Q x B ?	R-B 3	
15	R-K B 3 Q-Kt 3				R x B ch K-Q 2		
16	R-K Kt 3 Q-K 5				QR-B 7ch Kt-K 2		
17	R x B ch ! R x R				R x Kt ch Q x R		
18	Q x Kt ch K-Kt sq				Q-Kt 4 ch Q-K 3		
19	Kt-K 7 ch K-R sq(4)				Q-Kt7ch(10)		
20							

## NOTES.

(1) McDonnell's suggestion. In view of the usual attack 5 Castles is deservedly more popular.

(2) The best way, in my opinion, to continue the attack. An overwhelming force can thus be brought to the direct assault of the Black King, which cannot be moved away out of danger for several moves.

(3) The result proves that this move, which generally follows McDonnell's move, 5 Kt—B 3, is highly prejudicial to Black's game.

(4) The actual game was continued by 21 Kt—Kt 6 ch !, Q×Kt, and White declared mate in three moves.

(5) An interesting position; for Black, though three pieces up, cannot save the game. This occurred in a match.

(6) A stronger defence than it appears to be at first sight.

(7) Probably the best move on the board.

(8) Great caution should be exercised in the capture of this important Pawn. It is the climax of the attack, and its premature capture should cause the entire collapse of White's game.

(9) If 14., Q×B; 15 Q—Kt 5 ch, P—B 3 (best); 10 Kt—B 7 ch, winning the Queen.

(10) And wins. A match game.

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

(See page 299.)

No. 37.—1 Kt—B 5 ch, K—B 6; 2 R×P ch, P×R; 3 Kt—K 4, K×Kt; 4 K—Kt 2, K—K 6; 5 K—B sq, P—R 6; Stalemate.

No. 38.		4	B—Kt 3	4	Q—K 6
WHITE.	BLACK.	5	B—B 4	5	Q×B
1 Q—R 3 ch	1 K—Q 8	6	Kt—K 2 ch	6	K—Q 7
2 Q×R	2 Q×Q	7	Kt×Q	7	Kt—B 3
.....2....	P—B 7 dis. ch; 3	8	P—R 6	8	Kt—K sq
Kt—B 3 ch, K—Q 7; 4 Q×Q ch,		9	P—R 7	9	Kt—B 2
K×Q; 5 K×P, Kt—B sq; 6 P—R		10	K—B 4	10	K—K 6
6, Kt—Q 2 (K 3); 7 Kt—R 4 (Kt 5)		11	Kt×P	11	K—K 5
wins.		12	K—B 5	12	K—K 4
3 Kt×P ch	3 K—B 8	13	K—B 6	13	Kt—R sq
.....3....	Q×Kt ch; 4 K×Q,	14	K—Kt 7	14	K—Q 3
Kt—B sq; 5 P—R 6, Kt—K 3 (Q 2);		15	K×Kt	15	K—B 2
6 B—Kt 3 (Q 8), &c.		16	Kt—B 6	16	K—B sq
		17	Kt—K 8 wins.		

No. 39.		
WHITE.	BLACK.	
1 R—R 5	1 Q×R ch	ch, K—Kt sq; 4 Kt—B 6 ch, K—R sq; 5 Kt×Q ch.
.....1....	P×R; 2 B—B 3	2...., K—Kt sq (R 2); 3 Kt—B 6 ch.
ch, K—Kt sq; 3 Kt—B 6 ch, K—R sq; 4 Kt×Q.		2 .., Kt—B 4; 3 B—B 3 ch, Kt—Kt 2; 4 B×Kt ch, K—Kt sq; 5 Kt—B 6 ch, K×B; 6 Kt×Q ch.
2 K—B 4	2 Q—K 4	3 B—B 3
.....2....	Q—R 2; 3 B—B 3	4 K×Q
		3 Q×B ch

No. 40.		7 ch; 3 K—Q 3, R—Kt 6 ch; 4 K—
WHITE.	BLACK.	Q 4, R—Kt 5 ch; 5 K—Q 5, R×P
1 P—R 6 !		ch; 6 K×P, R—Kt 3 ch; 7 K—Q 7,
To enable the K to pass subsequently		R—Kt 8 !; 8 P bec. Q, R—Q 8 ch,
over his K B 6 to B 7. If 1 P—K 7,		and wins.— <i>Cheltenham Examiner.</i>
Black would draw by perpetual check,		1 P×P
or win if White avoided it; e.g., 1 P—		.....1...., R—Kt 8 ch; 2 K—
K 7, R—Kt 8 ch; 2 K—Q 2, R—Kt		B 2, R×P; 3 P×P, R—Q B 4 ch; 4

K-Kt 3, R-B sq; 5 P-R 4, R-K Kt sq (5..., K-B 2; 6 P-R 5, R-K Kt sq; 7 P-R 6, &c.); 6 P-K 7, K-B 2; 7 P-R 5, K-Q 2; 8 P-R 6, K x P; 9 P-R 7, K-B 2; 10 P bec. Q.

2 P-K 7                      2 R-Kt 8 ch  
 3 K-Q 2                      3 R-Kt 7 ch  
 4 K-Q 3                      4 R-Kt 6 ch  
 5 K-Q 4                      5 R-Kt 5 ch  
 6 K-Q 5                      6 R x P ch  
 7 K x P                      7 R-Kt 3 ch  
 8 K-Q 5  
     8 K-Q 7, R-Kt 8!  
     8 R-Kt 4 ch  
 9 K-Q 4  
     9 K-K 4, R-Kt 8!  
     9 R-Kt 5 ch  
 10 K-Q 3                      10 R-Kt 6 ch

11 K-K 2                      11 R-Kt 7 ch  
 12 K-B 3                      12 R-Kt 6 ch  
 13 K-B 4                      13 R-Kt 5 ch  
 14 K-B 5                      14 R-Kt 4 ch  
 15 K-B 6                      15 R-Kt 3 ch  
 16 K-B 7, followed by P bec. Q, and Queen will win against R.

*Note.*—As originally given, one of White's R P's was at K R 2 (instead of K R 3); this (as shown in *Cheltenham Examiner*) allows Black to draw by 1..., K-B sq; after which (though White Queens the Kt P) Black, capturing the R Ps, secures an impregnable position with K at K R 2, R at K B 3, P at K Kt 2. But in the position as now given, after 1..., K-B sq; 2 P-R 7 would win at once.

### OBITUARY.

**W**E much regret to read in the *Brooklyn Eagle* the death of Mr. C. J. Newman, one of the American cable match team, and a prominent member of the Franklin Chess Club. He sustained the honour of his country in the cable matches of the last five years by making an even score, with three drawn games, one win with Mr. Jacobs, and one defeat by Mr. Michell last April. He was champion of the Franklin Club in 1886 and 1900, tying in the last named year with Mr. Kemény, and winning in the play off. He was one of the best teachers of the organ in Philadelphia, and held some important positions as organist in churches. He was born at Richmond Va. in 1856, and died on May 17th ult. of typhoid fever, in the Pennsylvania Hospital, after a fortnight's illness, leaving a widow and five children.

### THE ISLE OF WIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

In our last issue we briefly recorded the success of Mr. F. A. Joyce in the nineteenth annual tournament for the Isle of Wight Chess Association. We now append full details of play. Last year four competitors tied for first place, and Mr. Joyce won the deciding match.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Won.	Lost.
Mr. G. H. Caws, Cowes ... 1	—	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. D. Caws, Cowes ... 2	0	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Daws, Shanklin ... 3	1	1	—	1	0	1	0	1	1	6	†2
Mr. G. I. Gribble, Sandown 4	0	1	0	—	0	0	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. S. Hewett, Cowes ... 5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	1	0	1	0	5	†3
Mr. W. H. Hewett, Cowes ... 6	1	0	0	1	0	—	0	1	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5
Mr. F. A. Joyce, Newport ... 7	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	8	*0
Mr. W. Perkins, Newport ... 8	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. J. Taylor, Newport ... 9	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	—	3	5

\* First prize.

† Second prize.

‡ Third prize.

## THE KENT CHESS CONGRESS.



THE fifth annual Congress of the Kent Chess Association was held this year from June 1st to June 6th, at Canterbury, play taking place in St. Margaret's Hall, where the Congress was opened on Whit-Monday by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Randall Davidson, himself a chess-player, who spoke eloquently of chess. The arrangements for the Congress were made by a local committee, whilst Mr. H. J. Stone, hon. sec. of the Canterbury Chess Club, acted as Congress secretary, and his arrangements were perfect. Mr. W. W. White, who had managed each of the four previous Congresses was present, and rendered valuable assistance, but on Mr. Stone, one of the most capable chess club secretaries possible, the full burden of responsibility rested, and he came triumphantly out of the ordeal of pleasing more than sixty competitors as well as efficiently managing the Congress as a public event. The committee consisted of Messrs. W. H. Horsley (president), G. F. Whiteman, E. E. Stockens, H. Fielding, and the Rev. Dr. Elwyn Lewis; and to their efforts both prior to and during the Congress must also be attributed a large share of the success of the Congress. A feature of the Congress was the fact that it was the first Chess Congress ever opened by an Archbishop. It was also the first in which a lady competed in a First-class Open Tournament; whilst the number of ladies competing in the other tournaments also constituted a record. As regards the Congresses of the Kent Association another record was the amount of the funds collected, which amounted this year to over a hundred pounds. The Canterbury Chess Club has for some years been the premier club in East Kent both in point of numbers and strength of play, and on this occasion the large numbers of visitors who attended the Congress from day to day made it evident that an interest is being aroused in chess in the neighbourhood which should be encouraging to other clubs to adopt the same vigorous policy. Among the visitors of note to the Congress were the Bishop of Dover (Dr. Walsh), Dean Wace, Mrs. Rhoda Bowles, Mrs. Pillsbury, Mr. H. F. Lowe, Mr. D. L. Anderson, &c. Mr. H. N. Pillsbury arrived from Vienna on Wednesday, paying a flying visit to London before he came on to Canterbury. On arrival he was welcomed with applause, which was as spontaneous as it was enthusiastic. The same afternoon he commenced exhibition play in a game with Mr. J. H. Blackburne, both masters having amateurs in consultation. The opening was a Centre Counter Defence, in which Pillsbury was Black and won after a protracted struggle. On Thursday, the American champion played a team of 16 simultaneously and blindfold, winning all the games, whilst on Friday he played 10 blindfold without loss, but in simultaneous play over the board he lost to Mr. W. B. Dixon. Mr. J. H. Blackburne was present at the Congress throughout the week, and by general urbanity and excellent chess—*suaviter in modo fortiter in re*—added greatly to his popularity among Kentish chess players. On Tuesday, he conducted six games blindfold, winning 4 and drawing 2, and he also took part in several consultation games and simultaneous play.

The play in the various tournaments is best described in the various tables appended. The contest in the First-class Open Tournament was

probably the most exciting of all, as although the winner Mr. G. Shories made so clean a score, the number of unfinished games pending between other players who might with better fortune have equalled his score, and the fact that the winner had some of the strongest opponents at the end, kept the issue doubtful until the last round had been played. For the second prize Mr. G. A. Thomas had an even closer fight, and the destination of this was not known till the very moment when the distribution of prizes was in progress, it depending on the result of a long ending between Messrs. Mortimer and Creswell, which the latter winning deprived Mr. Mortimer of his chance. As a matter of fact Mr. Mortimer at one time looked like winning first prize, but accumulating too many adjourned games the strain deteriorated his play at the finish. Miss Finn made a very creditable score, more particularly in winning from Messrs. Loman and Creswell; whilst her play in other games was within an ace of being successful. The Kent Championship was won for the third time in succession by Mr. C. Chapman. The other tournaments may pass without mention, although attention may be drawn to the experiment in the Ladies' Handicap of giving sealed points in lieu of odds. The result was rather curious, as it would have been impossible for Mrs. Morbey to have been first.

The following are the scores of each Tournament:—

#### FIRST CLASS OPEN TOURNAMENT.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Mr. E. Creswell, London ...	1	—	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. D. Fawcett, Totnes ...	2	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Finn, London ...	3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	3
Mr. R. F. B. Jones, Dover ...	4	0	1	1	—	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. R. Loman, London ...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	—	0	1	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Mortimer, London ...	6	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	1	1	0	4
Mr. T. Taylor, Plymouth ...	7	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	0	0	3
Mr. G. A. Thomas, Southsea ...	8	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. Shories, Brighton ...	9	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$

\* First prize, £10. † Second prize, £5.

#### KENT CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
Mrs. Anderson, London ...	1	—	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	5
Mr. W. M. Brooke, Tunbridge Wells	2	0	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Chapman, Sevenoaks ...	3	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	*6
Mr. W. B. Dixon, Leighton Buzzard	4	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. W. E. Evill, Canterbury ...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. P. O'Connor, Plumstead ...	6	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. L. Stevenson, Smeeth ...	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	—	1	3
Mr. E. E. Stokens, Canterbury ...	8	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1

\* First prize, Cup, and £4. † Second prize, £2.

## SECOND CLASS OPEN TOURNAMENT.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
Rev. H. Brembridge, N. Devon ...	1	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	0	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. L. Densham, Croydon ...	2	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Ellis, London ...	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	0	0	1	3
Mr. F. A. Eve, London ...	4	1	1	1	—	1	0	0	0	4
Mrs. Seymour, London ...	5	0	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. J. Stephenson, Hastings ...	6	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Vinogradoff, Tunbridge Wells...	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	—	1	$6\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Ward, Croydon ...	8	1	0	0	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$3\frac{1}{2}$

\* First prize, £3. † Divided second prize, £1 10s.

## SECTION A. KENT EXTRA TOURNAMENT.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
Rev. A. Willink, Canterbury ...	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	5
Mrs. Falloon, Dover...	2	0	—	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Miss Hooke, London ...	3	0	0	—	1	0	1	1	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. Reginald Jones, Eltham ...	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1
Mr. C. H. May, Bromley ...	5	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	5
Mrs. Oakley, London ...	6	0	0	0	1	0	—	0	0	1
Mr. G. F. Whiteman, Canterbury ...	7	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Yeates, Bromley ...	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	0	1	0	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$

In the play-off, the Rev. A. Willink beat Mr. C. H. May after two draws, and entered the final round with the winner of Section B.

## SECTION B. KENT EXTRA TOURNAMENT.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
Mr. W. L. Brett, Canterbury ...	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Chapman, Wilts ...	2	1	—	0	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Rev. H. Falloon, Dover ...	3	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	0	4
Mr. F. A. Johnson, Whitstable ...	4	0	1	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. S. Kent, Brenchley ...	5	0	0	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. P. W. Knowles, Folkestone ...	6	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	2
Mrs. May, Bromley ...	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	1	1	1	—	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. R. Pickering, Forest Hill ...	8	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	—	3

Mrs. C. H. May (Bromley) beat Mr. W. L. Brett in playing off the tie. In the final contest the lady beat the Rev. A. Willink, and took first prize, £3; the second being £1 10s.

## LADIES' HANDICAP.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total Wins	Added Points	Full Total
Mrs. Durlacher, London...	1	—	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	5	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ Scr.	*8 $\frac{3}{4}$
Miss Eyre, London ...	2	0	—	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	2
Mrs. Glenfield, London ...	3	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis, Bromley	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	0	1	1	1	1	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	†8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Morbey, Canterbury	5	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	†8
Mrs. Robins, London ...	6	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	0	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. Stevenson, London...	7	1	0	1	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. W. Boxall, London	8	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	—	0	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mrs. W. W. White, Lee...	9	0	1	1	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ Scr.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* First prize, Silver Queen. † Second prize, £1. § Special prize, £1.

At the annual meeting of the Association on Monday, the following satisfactory report was presented.

"In presenting their report the Council have the pleasure of drawing attention to the satisfactory position of the Association. Notwithstanding the loss of the Tonbridge Chess Club, and the great decrease of members in the Folkestone Chess Club, the numbers are slightly increased on last season. The vice-presidents now are forty-two, against thirty-six, and a new club has been formed at Elham and affiliated to the Association, so that the membership now reaches about six hundred and thirty.

The Tournament for the County Cup has produced a somewhat interesting contest. Twelve clubs took part, grouped as follows: A, Ashford, Canterbury, Deal, Walmer, and Dover; B, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, and Tunbridge Wells; C, Bromley, Lee, Lewisham, and Sydenham and Forest Hill. The winning clubs in these sections were: A, Canterbury; B, Tunbridge Wells; C, Sydenham and Forest Hill. The final was a triangular contest, each club playing the other two, Sydenham and Forest Hill coming out victorious.

The Tournament for the Lewis Cup also produced an interesting contest, eleven clubs entering, grouped as follows: A, Canterbury; B, Maidstone, Rochester, and Tunbridge Wells; C, Bromley, Catford, and Crays and Orpington; D, Argus, Goldsmith's Institute, Honour Oak, and Lee. The winning clubs in the four sections were: A, Canterbury; B, Tunbridge Wells; C, Bromley; D, Goldsmith's Institute. In the semi-final Tunbridge Wells beat Canterbury, and Goldsmith's Institute beat Bromley. In the final Goldsmith's Institute beat Tunbridge Wells, and is therefore the winner of the Cup. Thus the County and Lewis Cups are held by two Metropolitan clubs for next season.

The matches in the Southern Counties Chess Union Championship Competitions were as follows: November 22nd, *v.* Hampshire, Kent won by 9 to 7; December 13th, *v.* Sussex, Kent lost by 7 to 9; February 28th, *v.* Surrey, Kent lost by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ . These, taken as a whole, shewed an improvement.

The friendly matches were as follows: November 8th, *v.* Hertfordshire (16 boards), Kent won by 11 to 5; January 10th, *v.* Devon (26 boards) Kent won by 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; March 21st, *v.* Essex (30 boards), Kent won by 18 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The Association has played three correspondence matches simultaneously, against the Devon, Essex, and Sussex Associations, of which the results are: 50 boards, *v.* Devon (conducted by Colonel Tillard), Kent 27, Devon 22 (one unfinished); 50 boards *v.* Essex (conducted by Mr. Brooke), Kent 28, Essex 22; 40 boards, *v.* Sussex (conducted by Mr. Stevenson), Kent 19, Sussex 20 (one cancelled).

We have to record the lamented death of Mr. S. Tinsley, who was for some time our adjudicator, and of Mr. F. C. Carroll, who had hardly taken up his abode at Rochester before he was called to his rest. The thanks of the Association are due to Mr. Charles Igglesden, for his great kindness in devoting so much space to county chess in the weekly columns of the *Kentish Express*. With the idea of keeping in touch with the affiliated clubs, and in the hope of making the personal acquaintance of members, the secretary has paid visits during the season to the following clubs: Argus, Ashford, Biddenden, Bromley, Canterbury, Catford, Goldsmith's Institute, Honour Oak, Lee, Lewisham, Maidstone, Rochester, Sevenoaks, Sidcup, Sydenham, and Tunbridge Wells."

The officials were re-elected as follows: president, Sir William Hart-Dyke, M.P.; chairman of council, Mr. F. G. Naumann; hon. sec. and treasurer: the Rev. Dr. Elwyn Lewis (Fyfield Rectory, Ongar, Essex); match captain, Mr. F. W. Walter (Rochester).

On Monday also the annual match Hastings *v.* East Kent was played. Hastings readily assented to play at Canterbury in order to do what they could for the success of the Congress; otherwise it was a very inconvenient day for the Sussex club to bring a large team, and they had to include many players who never took part in a match before, and as a result lost by 20 to 10. At board 1 Mr. W. B. Dixon beat Mr. F. W. Womersley, and at board 2 Mr. R. F. B. Jones beat Mr. H. E. Dobell.

The final scene of the Congress was a grand reception given by the Mayor and Mayoress of Canterbury (Ald. and Mrs. G. Collard), when the prizes were distributed. A first-rate musical programme, including violin solos by Mr. Cecil Gann was given, and the reception proved a brilliant finish to a very successful Congress.

### GAME No. 2,321.

One of the simultaneous blindfold games played at the Kent Congress.

#### *Kieseritzky Gambit.*

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

7 P × P

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE. No. 6.

B × P could also be played without disadvantage.

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

..... Kt—K B 3 at once is the usual and best move.

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

..... There is no objection to Kt × Kt, for if White in reply plays B × P ch, he loses a piece.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 10 B × Kt | 10 B × B  |
| 11 Q × P  | 11 B × Kt |

12 P × B

12 B—K 3

17 Kt—K 4

17 Q—B 3

13 Q × P

18 R × Kt

18 Q × Kt

I looked at Q—Kt 7, but thought this stronger.

19 R—K 7 ch

19 Resigns.

14 Q—Kt 3

13 Q—K 2

.....Because if K—B sq, then follows 20 R × B, P × R; 21 Q—Q R 3 ch, K—Kt 2; 22 Q—K 7 ch, K—Kt 3; 23 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4; 24 P—K Kt 4 ch, and mates next move.

15 B—Kt 5

14 Q—B 4

16 Castles

15 R—Kt sq

16 Kt—Q 2

### GAME No. 2,322.

One of the simultaneous blindfold games played at the Kent Congress.

#### *Petroff Defence.*

WHITE.      Messrs. C. CHAPMAN and  
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY.

BLACK.

The Kt's position is untenable, and Whites seeks to gain time for development while driving it off.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

14 P × P

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—K B 3

15 Kt × P

15 Kt × B !

3 P—Q 4

3 P—Q 4

.....Teichmann says of this move:—"An unusual move at this juncture, but it seems the best. Such identical positions always tend to equality and an early draw."—*The Chess Player's Compendium*, p. 11.

.....If R × Q, Black wins the exchange by Kt × Q ch. This move avoids the necessity of retreating the Kt *via* B 4 to K 3, and so losing time.

4 Kt × P

4 Kt × P

16 Q R × Kt

16 Q—K 2.

5 B—Q 3

5 B—Q 3

17 Kt—Q 6

17 B—K 3

6 Castles

6 Castles

18 P—Q Kt 3

18 B—Q 4

7 P—Q B 4

7 P—Q B 3

19 P—B 4

19 Q R—Q sq

8 Kt—Q B 3

20 Kt—B 5

20 Q—K 3

21 Q—Kt 4

White now initiates an attack which is both lasting and troublesome.

Threatening to win a Pawn by Kt × Kt.

8 B—K B 4

21 P—Kt 3

.....There is no danger from 9 P × P, P × P; as if 10 Kt × P, B × Kt, and wins a piece.

9 Q—B 2

Still threatening to win the Pawn.

9 B × Kt

22 Kt—R 6 ch

22 K—Kt 2

10 P × B

10 Kt—R 3 !

23 Q—R 4

23 P—K B 4

.....The only move to save the Pawn and retain equality of position.

24 R—Q 3

24 R—Q 2

11 Kt × Kt

11 Kt—Kt 5

25 R—Kt 3

25 B—K 5

12 Q—K 2

12 Kt × B

.....Black wants to double his Rooks, but must protect the B P first.

13 Kt—Q 6

13 Q—Q 2

26 R—K sq

26 K R—Q sq

14 R—Q sq

.....A counter attack which compels White temporarily to abandon his attack.

27 K R—K 3

27 Q—K 2

28 Q × Q

This loses a Pawn, but Q—R 3 is the only alternative and would leave the attack with Black.

- |            |            |            |           |
|------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 29 Kt—Kt 4 | 28 R × Q   | 45 R—R 3   | 45 P—R 5  |
| 30 Kt—B 6  | 29 B × P ! | 46 R—Q B 3 | 46 K—B 3  |
| 31 P—Kt 3  | 30 R—Q 7   | 47 K—B 2   | 47 R—B sq |
| 32 P—R 4   | 31 B—Q 4   |            |           |
- Now the attack becomes threatening again; the play of this Pawn is instructive and pretty. Black has a material advantage and White has recourse to strategy to save the game.
- |               |            |            |           |
|---------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 33 R—Q sq     | 32 R × R P | 48 K—K 3   | 48 P—Kt 5 |
| 34 K R—Q 3    | 33 R—R 4   | 49 R—B 4   | 49 P—B 4  |
| 35 P—R 5      | 34 R—Kt 4  | 50 R × B P | 50 P—Kt 6 |
| 36 P—R 6 ch ! | 35 R × P   | 51 K—Q 2   | 51 P—R 6  |
- If Black plays K × P; 37 R × B, P × R; 38 Kt—Kt 8 ch, and he loses a piece.
- |               |           |          |             |
|---------------|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 37 Kt × P     | 36 K—B 2  | 52 K—B 3 | 52 P—R 7    |
| 38 R × R      | 37 R × R  | 53 R—R 5 | 53 B—B 3    |
| 39 Kt—Kt 5 ch | 38 R—K sq | 54 K × P | 54 B—Q 4 ch |
| 40 P—R 7      | 39 K—K 2  | 55 K—B 2 | 55 B × P    |
| 41 R—K R 3    | 40 R—R sq | 56 R—R 6 | 56 P Queens |
| 42 R—R 6      | 41 P—R 4  | 57 R × Q | 57 B—Q 4    |
| 43 P—K 6      | 42 B—B 2  |          |             |
| 44 R—R 3      | 43 B—K sq |          |             |
|               | 44 P—Kt 4 |          |             |

Drawn.

## NORTHERN COUNTIES CHESS UNION.

Northern Counties Chess Union *versus* Scottish Chess Association.—The match arranged between these societies was contested on May 30th, at Ferguson & Forrester's Restaurant, 129, Princess Street, Edinburgh, and resulted in favour of the visitors' team by 16 points to 9. The match was the third annual contest, and was regarded with much interest. In 1901 the Scottish team won at Glasgow by 16½ to 6½; but the Englishmen reversed this result at Manchester in 1902, winning by 15½ to 6½. Neither side was quite at full strength in the present encounter, but thanks to the efforts of the Northern president—Mr. A. E. Moore—the Union was represented by perhaps as strong a team as can be got to undertake an arduous six hours' railway journey and start hard match play almost immediately afterwards. The Scottish team might have been stronger, but it was fairly representative, though the following were notable absentees: Messrs. William Black, James Borthwick, J. L. Whiteley, William Tait, and Mr. A. B. Law, M.P., Glasgow; Messrs. W. N. Walker and H. T. Baxter, Dundee; Mr. H. L. Forbes, Perth; Messrs. Galloway, Thomson, Jackson, and R. A. S. Rankin, Edinburgh. Another absentee was Mr. E. Macdonald (of Liverpool C.C.), who is the present holder of the Scottish championship, and who played for Scotland last year. Glasgow was

strongly represented, no less than fourteen of the players hailing from that city. Stirling and Falkirk each contributed to the team, but Dundee and Edinburgh—especially Edinburgh—did not show up so well.

The visitors arrived in full force at 4-40; play started at 5 p.m., and continued until 9 p.m., when only three games—boards 4, 6, and 23—remained unfinished, with positions so simple that decisions were speedily arrived at without formal adjudication. Full score :—

NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION.		SCOTLAND.	
Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool...	...	Mr. D. Y. Mills, Edinburgh	...
Mr. W. Atkinson, Hull	...	Dr. R. C. Macdonald, Edinburgh	...
Mr. E. Spencer, Manchester	...	Mr. A. Murray, Glasgow	...
Mr. H. B. Lund, Stockport...	...	Mr. J. Gilchrist, Glasgow	...
Mr. F. P. Wildman, Leeds	...	Mr. A. J. Neilson, Glasgow	...
Mr. V. L. Wahlutuch, Manchester	...	Mr. W. M. Whitelaw, Edinburgh	...
Mr. J. E. Hall, Bradford	...	Mr. J. R. Longwill, Glasgow	...
Mr. W. Butler, Workington	...	Mr. J. Russell, Glasgow	...
Mr. H. E. Wright, Middlesbro'	...	Mr. J. Crum, Glasgow	...
Mr. P. R. England, Liverpool	...	Mr. J. McGrouther, Glasgow	...
Mr. C. Lobel, Manchester	...	Mr. A. J. Thoms, Dundee	...
Mr. G. Howitt, Bradford	...	Mr. J. M. Finlayson, Glasgow	...
Mr. A. E. Greig, Birkenhead	...	Mr. J. McKee, Glasgow	...
Mr. J. A. Woollard, Keighley	...	Mr. F. Krasser, Glasgow	...
Mr. F. Downey, Newcastle...	...	Mr. T. Lupton, Stirling	...
Mr. C. Coates, Manchester	...	Dr. Wyse, Falkirk	...
Dr. Hall, Carlisle	...	Mr. F. Lacaille, Glasgow	...
Mr. I. M. Brown, Bradford...	...	Rev. Dr. Grant, Dundee	...
Mr. J. Burtinshaw, Stockport	...	Mr. J. Court, Glasgow...	...
Mr. J. Wahlutuch, Manchester	...	Mr. J. Muirhead, Glasgow	...
Mr. A. Macdonald, Bradford	...	Mr. J. S. Pagan, Stirling	...
Mr. J. H. Farnsworth, Manchester	...	Mr. W. M. Bremner, Glasgow	...
Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Stockport	...	Mr. D. Simpson, Falkirk	...
Mr. A. E. Moore, Manchester	...	Mr. A. Fraser, Edinburgh	...
Mr. F. W. Pilkington, Manchester	...	Mr. F. Spence, Edinburgh	...

16

9

After the match the visitors were entertained to supper by the Scottish Association. The president (Mr. D. Y. Mills) presided, and was supported by Mr. John D. Hope, M.P. for West Fifeshire. After the repast, the health of His Majesty the King was proposed by the chairman, and duly honoured; then Mr. Hope proposed success to "The Northern Union" in a speech of hearty welcome to the N.C.C.U. players to Scotland. These hospitable sentiments were acknowledged by the Northern president, Mr. A. E. Moore. The remaining toast was "The Scottish Association," proposed by Mr. I. M. Brown, who congratulated the Scottish players on having at the helm such a sterling enthusiast as Mr. Mills, and such an energetic secretary as Mr. Maxwell, whose efforts for his Association were appreciated further afield than Scotland. The Northern players were located at Braid Hills Hotel, Morningside, Edinburgh, where the majority stayed until the following Tuesday. The visit was most enjoyable, and will long be a pleasant memory on account of the hospitality the Northern players received from their Scottish friends. Mr. Mills, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. Whitelaw spared no effort, and the drive to Forth Bridge—a delightful outing promoted by the Scottish Association for the entertainment of its guests—was an experience deserving special mention.

## GAME No. 2,323.

Played in the match N.C.C.U. v. S.C.A.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*WHITE.  
Mr. A. DOD,  
*Liverpool.*BLACK.  
Mr. D. Y. MILLS,  
*Edinburgh.*

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| 1 P—Q 4    | 1 P—Q 4          |
| 2 P—Q B 4  | 2 P—K 3          |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3 | 3 Kt—K B 3       |
| 4 B—Kt 5   | 4 B—K 2          |
| 5 Kt—B 3   | 5 Q Kt—Q 2       |
| 6 P—K 3    | 6 Castles        |
| 7 B—Q 3    | 7 P—Q B 3        |
| 8 Castles  | 8 P × P          |
| 9 B × P    | 9 Kt—Q 4         |
| 10 B × B   | 10 Q × B         |
| 11 P—K 4   | 11 Kt (Q 4)—Kt 3 |

.....In a game Lasker v. Mason (London Tournament, 1899), the latter played 11...., Kt × Kt. The move here adopted by Mr. Mills is bad, and he held it responsible for the loss of the game.

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

.....Forced White threatened to sacrifice the Queen and mate with R—R 4.

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

.....If 22...., B—B 2, then 23 R—R 4, B × B; 24 P × B, and the White Kt reaches K B 4 with effect.

23 R—R 4

*See Diagram.*

23 Kt—Q 4

.....He had to stop the threat of 24 R × P ch, P × R; 25 Q × P ch, Q—R 2; 26 Q × R ch, Q—Kt sq, Q × Q mate.

- |               |            |
|---------------|------------|
| 24 R × P ch ! | 24 P × R   |
| 25 Q × P ch   | 25 K—Kt sq |
| 26 R—B 3      | 26 R—B 2   |
| 27 R—Kt 3 ch  | 27 R—Kt 2  |
| 28 P × Kt     | 28 P × P   |
| 29 R—K 3      | 29 Q—K B 2 |

.....29...., Q—Q B 4 is much better, if then 30 K—K 6, B—B 2 (threatening Q—K B 7), and if 31 Q × P, R—Q B sq.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 30 Kt—B 4      | 30 R—Q B sq |
| 31 P—K R 3     | 31 B—B 3    |
| 32 Kt—R 5      | 32 R—K B sq |
| 33 R—K 6       | 33 Q—Q B 2  |
| 34 Kt × P ch   | 34 R × Kt   |
| 35 Q × R (B 6) | 35 Q—Kt 6   |
| 36 Q—Q 8 ch    | 36 K—R 2    |
| 37 R—R 6 ch    | 37 K × R    |
| 38 Q—K R 8 ch  | 38 R—R 2    |

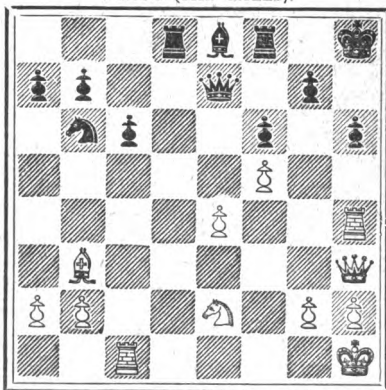
And White mates in three.

.....If 38...., K—Kt 4, the Black Queen is lost; but the move adopted leaves a pretty mate in three by 37 Q—B 6 ch, K—R 4; 40 B—Q sq ch, Q covers; 41 B × Q mate.

Position after White's 23rd move :—

R—R 4.

BLACK (MR. MILLS).



WHITE (MR. DOD).

## GAME No. 2,224.

Played in the match N.C.C.U. v. S.C.A.

*Ruy Lopez.*

WHITE.                      BLACK.  
Mr. J. M. FINLAYSON,      Mr. G. HOWITT,  
Glasgow.                      Bradford.

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

Not the best. Kt—B 3 or P—Q 3  
is preferable.

4 Kt—B 3

.....Offering a Pawn for development; if 5 B × Kt, Q P × B; 6 Kt × P, B × P, with a good game.

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

This exchange is favourable to Black.

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

Kt × P is better.

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

If 14 Q × B, Q × Q; 15 P × Q, K—Q 2, with superior position.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 15 Kt—Q 2 | 14 Castles Q R |
| 16 Kt—B 4 | 15 K R—B sq    |
| 17 Q—Kt 2 | 16 Kt—Q 4      |
| 18 R—K 4  | 17 B—R 5       |
|           | 18 P—Kt 4      |

.....If 18..., R—B 7; 19

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 19 B—Q 2  | 19 Kt—B 5 |
| 20 B × Kt | 20 P × B  |
| 21 K—R sq | 21 P—B6   |

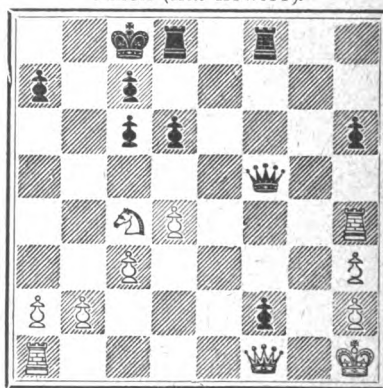
.....This is the crucial move; it abandons the Bishop and also drives the White Q to an important position from which mate is threatened by Kt—R 5, followed by Q—Q R 6.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 22 Q—B sq | 22 Q—B 4   |
| 23 R × B  | 23 P—B 7 ! |

Position after Black's 23rd move :—

P—B 7.

BLACK (MR. HOWITT).



WHITE (MR. FINLAYSON).

- 24 Kt—K 3

R—Kt 4 affords better chances of resisting the attack, and this move should also have been played instead of 26 Q—R 6 ch.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 25 Kt—Kt 2  | 24 Q—B 6 ch |
| 26 Q—R 6 ch | 25 Q R—Q sq |
| 27 R—K B sq | 26 K—Kt sq  |
| 28 R—Kt 4   | 27 R—K 8    |
| 29 Q × R    | 28 R × R ch |
| 30 Resigns. | 29 R—K sq   |

The annual general meeting of the Northern Counties Union was held on June 13th, at Dyson's Restaurant, Church Street, Manchester. The president, Mr. A. E. Moore, occupied the chair, and delegates were present from Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire. The secretary's report was presented and adopted. It stated that the year had been one of steady

progress, and gratification was expressed at the unmistakable signs of the growing popularity of the Union in the eight Northern Counties which are within its sphere of action. The various events were reviewed in detail and comprised (1) Congress at Blackpool; (2) Correspondence Match *v.* Southern Counties Union; (3) Northern Counties Inter-County Championship—won by Lancashire; (4) Individual Championship—won by Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster; (5) Match *v.* Scottish Association; (6) Proposed Match *v.* City of London Chess Club; and (7) Progress made towards the establishment of a National Chess Federation, regarding which the hope was expressed that negotiations now proceeding will result in calling into existence a National Society which will command the respect and support of all chess players in the British Isles. The financial statement showed an income of £41 10s. 0d.; expenditure, £28 18s. 11d.; and the difference, added to surplus from previous year, shows cash balance in hand £34 18s. 4d. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. A. E. Moore; vice-presidents, Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., Sir George Newnes, Bart., M.P., The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Liverpool (Mr. W. W. Rutherford, M.P.), Colonel T. E. Vickers, C.B. (Sheffield), Rev. Canon Pollock (Cumberland), Mr. Louis Zollner (Newcastle-on-Tyne), Mr. Chas. Platt (Carlisle), Mr. J. Burgess (Manchester), Mr. Thos. Kay, J.P. (Stockport), Mr. Jas. Lister, J.P. (Liverpool), Mr. S. R. Meredith (Leeds), Dr. Brodsky (Manchester), Dr. J. H. Shaw (Liverpool), Mr. J. Wilson, M.A. (Louth), Mr. A. Crosskill (Beverley), and Mr. B. L. Dorman (Middlesbro'); hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), *vice* Mr. Rhodes Marriott (Cheshire), who found it impossible to accept re-election; hon. secretary, Mr. I. M. Brown. The working executive was re-elected *en bloc*, and comprises Messrs. J. Burtinshaw (captain Cheshire county team), Mr. T. A. Farron (hon. secretary Lancashire Association), Mr. F. Downey (Newcastle), Mr. C. Platt (Carlisle), Mr. R. Marriott, and Messrs. A. E. Moore, G. Howitt, and I. M. Brown. A resolution proposed by Mr. Marriott, to debar players from competing in inter-county matches under club qualification only, was defeated—the existing qualifications are (1) Birth, (2) Residence, and (3) Club. Mr. Marriott also moved that it be an instruction to the working executive of the Union for the year 1903-4 to add the following *final* clause to the Challenge Trophy Rules:—

“The Working Executive of the Union may from time to time make new Challenge Trophy Rules, or alter any existing ones other than that relating to the qualification of players, which may only be altered at an Annual or Extraordinary General Meeting of the Union.”

This was adopted unanimously.

A letter sent on behalf of a number of leading Northern players, advocating the holding of a week's Congress during August or September was read, and the suggestion will receive further consideration at the next meeting of the executive. The meeting also devoted considerable time to the consideration of correspondence from the Southern Union relating to the forthcoming National Conference, which has been fixed to take place in London on July 4th, and at which Messrs. Moore, Farron, Platt, Burtinshaw, Howitt, and Brown will represent the N.C.C.U. After the usual votes of thanks the delegates were entertained to dinner by the president.

**National Chess Federation.**—A conference of the representatives of the Southern, Midland, and Northern Unions, the City of London Chess Club, and the London Chess League will be held in London, on Saturday next, July 4th. The Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross will preside, and resolutions proposing the immediate establishment of a National Society will be submitted for consideration. About forty delegates will be present.

**Southern Counties Chess Union.**—The annual tournament meeting will be held at Plymouth this year, commencing Monday, August 31st, and concluding September 9th. In the first-class open contest the prizes will be £20, £10, and £5, and the winner will hold the Newnes Challenge Cup, which was won last year by Mr. R. P. Michell at the Norwich meeting. Further particulars may be obtained from the local secretary, Mr. W. P. Weekes, 7, Sussex Terrace, Plymouth.

Mr. F. J. Marshall has challenged Doctor Lasker to play a match for the championship of the world. In his *defi* the American master suggests a stake of £100, but stipulates that the contest shall take place in England during the present year. The number of games and the time-limit are matters which have not been mentioned in the challenge, but we believe that first winner of seven, or of ten games, and time-limit of 15 moves per hours (30 moves during first two hours) are conditions which will meet with ready acceptance by Mr. Marshall, who favours playing the contest in sections—say at Bradford, Birmingham, Manchester, and Hastings, if suitable arrangements can be made.

**The Hastings Club Chess Tour.**—The hon. secretary of the Hastings Club (Mr. H. E. Dobell) informs us that arrangements for the continental tour are nearly completed. The party will start on Friday evening, August 11th, for Cologne, steam from thence up the Rhine to Wiesbaden, visiting later Nuremberg, Dresden, Berlin, and probably Hanover, playing a match at each of these places. The tour will be completed on August 31st. It is intended to have all arrangements settled by July 14th; and if any of our readers, who are strong chess players, would like to join the party, they should write Mr. Dobell for particulars. His address is 41, Robertson Street, Hastings.

**The Ladies' Chess Club (London).**—The annual general meeting of the Ladies' Chess Club was held on June 15th, Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis (vice-president) in the chair. The reports of the several officials were of a highly satisfactory nature, showing the continued prosperity of the club. Miss Finn was elected match captain in the place of Miss Fox, resigned. There was a pleasant ceremony at the conclusion of the proceedings, when the members presented the hon. secretary, Mrs. M. C. Robbins, with a handsome testimonial as a mark of their regard and appreciation of her services to the club. On Saturday, the 13th inst., the Ladies played their return match with the Bromley Club, the two teams being entertained by

Mrs. Lewis W. Lewis, at her residence at Bromley. The match was drawn after three hours' play. The Ladies' Chess Club will be closed during July and August.

British chess players of all grades will join us in congratulating Mr. Harry Bateman, of the Cambridge University Chess Club, on his success in the Mathematical Tripos, in the class list of which he is bracketed Senior Wrangler for this year. The *Manchester Weekly Times* says:—

"Mr. Harry Bateman is a son of Mr. Samuel Bateman, of Chorlton-on-Medlock. Born in Rusholme, in 1882, he was educated in the first instance at the Ducie Avenue Board School, and passed from thence to the Manchester Grammar School, in 1894. In the short space of two years he worked his way up from the Modern Lower School form to the Mathematical Sixth, where he remained for four years, under the Rev. A. Taylor, now one of the secretaries to the British and Foreign Bible Society. He was elected to a Langworthy scholarship in 1899, and to a Derby scholarship—tenable at a University—in 1900. He began residence in the same year at Trinity College, Cambridge, as an open sizar, and subsequently gained a major scholarship. His success adds another to the long list of mathematical distinctions won by Old Mancunians in recent years, though previously the Senior Wranglership has not fallen to their lot. Mr. Bateman's college tutor was Mr. W. W. Rouse Ball, and his private coaches were Messrs. R. A. Herman and W. H. Gunston." The last named gentleman is well-known to our readers as a chess player of high repute, his latest success being achieved in the recent cable match between this country and the United States. Mr. Bateman also played in this year's international 'Varsities' match, England *v.* United States, and in the match Oxford *v.* Cambridge.

Chess in Scotland.—Correspondence Match: Glasgow *v.* West Hartlepool C.C.—A match of two games has been in progress for some time past, and one of these games—a French Defence—has just been won by the Glasgow Club committee, who had the attack. In the other game, Glasgow is defending a Ruy Lopez, which is unfinished at time of writing.

Gourock Chess Club.—The annual general meeting was held on June 16th, when Mr. William Sharp, the president, presented the prizes to the winners. Club championship and Scottish Chess Association silver medal, Robert Porter; handicap tournament, 1st Edward Annan, 2nd Andrew Patterson, 3rd Captain Murray and Robert Porter (equal); flashlight tournament, 1st W. Barrowclough, 2nd Robert Porter. The following were elected for 1903-4 as office-bearers: president, Thomas Steel; secretary, William Sharp, Caddlehill, Greenock.

Motherwell C.C.—At a special meeting held on June 4th, in the Y.M.C.A. rooms, Mr. Malcolm Macdonald, 4, Millar Street, was appointed secretary, in place of Mr. W. Jeffrey, who has resigned.

Falkirk C.C.—We understand that Dr. Wyse delivered a lecture on "Openings and End-games," on Wednesday, 17th inst., to the junior players of this club. The summer session, held for the purpose of teaching new members, will be discontinued during July and August.

## THE VIENNA GAMBIT TOURNEY.

**T**HE first prize in this interesting contest consisted of 1,894 kronen, the second of 1,380, and the third of 1,133 kronen. The total sum divided was 8,000 kronen or £335, and after these three prizes had been deducted from it, the rest was distributed among the other competitors, according to the amount of their scores. We think the chess world in general was pleased at Tchigorin's winning the first prize, especially after his being shut out from the late Monte Carlo Tourney. There is no doubt that gambits suit his style of play, but it is remarkable that his successes were achieved quite as much when he was second player as when he had the first move. By losing to Mieses in the 17th round he might well have been passed by Marshall, but that talented young American failed to embrace his opportunity, though he played exceedingly well throughout the rest of the contest, and entirely merited the second prize. The third prize winner, Marco, played some very fine games, and notably those which he won of Maroczy, Mieses, and Swiderski in the second half of the tourney. He had practised the gambits, we are told, some time before the tourney began, and he was placed higher in the prize list on this occasion than he had ever been before. Pillsbury, the American champion, did not come up to what was expected of him. It is said that he was nervous, and certainly the really drawn game which he lost by an oversight to Marshall looks rather like it; but it may be that his unprecedented feats in blindfold play are at last beginning to take their effect. *The Field* ascribes the non success of Pillsbury, Maroczy, and Teichmann to their want of training in the gambits, which is very probable, especially in the case of Maroczy, whose genius the gambits ought exactly to suit. Teichmann, however, was really unfit physically for such a contest, and had to retire before the end, leaving his last game unplayed. Mieses made the same score as Teichmann and Maroczy; and Swiderski, who entered the tourney as a stop gap, was only half a point behind. Schlechter and Gunsberg seemed entirely out of play. It does not seem to be the general opinion that we have learnt very much from this tourney about the various forms of the King's Gambit that was not known before. Regret has been expressed, and we think justly, that the second player was compelled to take the offered Pawn, because very interesting and fine games often result from the defence 2... B—B 4; and also from 2... P—Q 4, the Falkbeer Counter Gambit. It is remarkable that in no instance where the Allgaier was adopted did it lead into the Rice Gambit, which looks as if that clever American professor's invention was not considered sound, or else that the players had not studied it. The compulsory capture of the Pawn on the second move by the defence, with no compulsion to support it afterwards, and the counter attack by P—K B 4 did not lead to interesting games. The managers of the tourney found this out after the first week, which caused Baron Rothschild to offer the prizes mentioned in our last issue for the King's Gambit proper. A farewell banquet took place on the last day of the tournament, presided over by the vice-president, Herr Trebitsch, as Baron Rothschild was unable to come. General pleasure and satisfaction

were expressed by the combatants, and the toasts of the Masters and the Press were replied to by M. Tchigorin, Mr. Pillsbury, and Mr. Hoffer.

The following list of the openings is taken from Reuter's telegrams, as reported in the *Standard*. In some cases perhaps the opening has been called a King's Knight's Gambit, whereas it might have been called a Kieseritzky Gambit. White has won on 32 occasions and Black on 37. In the last round the game between Tchigorin and Teichmann was not played, owing to the retirement from ill-health on the part of the latter.

Openings.	Games played.	White won.	White drew.	White lost.	Average or Per Cent. of wins.
King's Knight's Gambit ... ..	32	15	8	9	59'37
Bishop's Gambit ... ..	34	13	8	13	50'00
Allgaier Gambit ... ..	11	0	3	8	13'63
Muzio Gambit ... ..	6	2	0	4	33'33
Kieseritzky Gambit ... ..	5	2	1	2	50'00
Salvio Gambit ... ..	1	0	0	1	00'00
	89	32	20	37	

The following table gives full score of all the players :—

	Gunsberg.	Marco.	Maroczy.	Marshall.	Mieses.	Pillsbury.	Schlechter.	Swiderski.	Tchigorin.	Teichmann.	First round.	Second round	Total.
	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.	W. B.			
Gunsberg ... ..	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Marco ... ..	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	4	6	11
Maroczy ... ..	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	4	4	9
Marshall ... ..	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	5	6	11½
Mieses ... ..	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	4	9
Pillsbury ... ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	6	4	10
Schlechter ... ..	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	7
Swiderski ... ..	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	8½
Tchigorin ... ..	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	7	5	13
Teichmann ... ..	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	5	4	9

The columns under W. show the result of the player when having the move, and those under B. the result as second player.

The result having \* attached to it shows that the game was played in the second round.

Of the £335 (8,000 kr.) £250 (6,000 kr.) was attached to the games played. Thus each game won had the value of £2 15s. 6d. (66⅔ kr.), each game drawn that of £1 7s. 9d. Of the remaining £83 (2000 kr.) so much was added to the sum attaching to each game that no contestant could receive less than £8 (200 kr.). The rest was divided in three special prizes in the proportion of 5 : 3 : 2. Tchigorin received £83, Marshall £58, Marco £48, Mieses and Teichmann £27 each, Pillsbury £25, and Gunsberg, at the bottom of the list, received £8.





The notes to the following five games are translated from the *Deutsche Schachzeitung*.

### GAME No. 2,325.

#### *Bishop's Gambit.*

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY.		Herr SWIDERSKI.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	
2 P—K B 4		2 P×P	
3 B—B 4		3 P—Q 4	
4 B×P		4 Kt—K B 3	
.....Q—R 5 ch is better.			
5 Kt—Q B 3		5 B—Q Kt 5	
6 Kt—B 3		6 Castles	
.....Better B×Kt; 7 Q P×B, P—B 3; 8 B—Kt 3, Q×Q ch; 9 K×Q, Kt×P; 10 R—K sq, P—K B 4; 11 B×P.			
7 Castles		7 P—Q B 3	
		8 B—Q B 4	
		8 Q—Kt 3 ch?	
		.....B×Kt; 9 Q P×B, Q×Q; 10 R×Q, Kt×P; 11 B×P (B 4) should have been played.	
		9 P—Q 4	9 B×Kt
		10 P×B	10 Kt×P
		11 B×K B P!	11 Kt—Q 2
		.....If Kt×P, White would still get a strong attack by Q—Q 3.	
		12 Q—Q 3	12 Kt (K 5)—K B 3?
		13 B—Q 6	13 R—K sq
		14 Kt—Kt 5	14 Resigns

### GAME No. 2,326.

#### *King's Knight Gambit.*

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Herr C. SCHLECHTER.		Herr J. MIESES.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	
2 P—K B 4		2 P×P	
3 Kt—K B 3		3 Kt—K B 3	
.....A safe defence.			
4 Kt—B 3			
4 Kt—K 5, Kt—R 4; 5 B—K 2, B—Q 3! and Black gets a good game.			
		4 P—Q 4	
5 P×P		5 Kt×P	
.....B—Q 3 may be played here.			
6 Kt×Kt		6 Q×Kt	
7 P—Q 4		7 B—Q 3	
.....Weak, though recommended by the books. The proper continuation occurred in a match game between Tchigorin and Dr. Tarrasch, at St. Petersburg, in 1892: 7... B—Kt 5; 8 B×P, Kt—B 3!; 7 B—K 2 (if 9 B×P, K—Q 2!; and Black gets an attack), Castles Q R; 10 P—Q B 3, B—Q 3. Equal game.			
		8 P—Q B 4	8 Q—K 5 ch
.....The continuation Q—K 6, recommended by the books, is no better.			
		9 K—B 2	9 B—B 4
		10 P—B 5	10 B—K 2
		11 B—Kt 5 ch	11 P—B 3

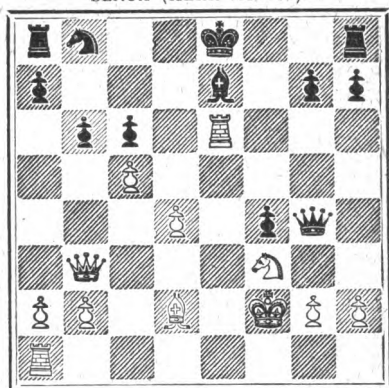
- 12 B—Q B 4    12 B—K 3  
 .....Or 12..., Q—B 7 ch; 13  
 Q×Q, B×Q; 14 R—K sq, Kt—Q 2;  
 15 B×P (B 4). White has the advan-  
 tage.  
 13 R—K sq    13 Q—Kt 3  
 14 B×B    14 P×B  
 15 Q—Kt 3    15 P—Kt 4  
 16 R×P    16 Q—Kt 5  
 17 B—Q 2

See Diagram.

- 17 K—B sq  
 .....Or 17..., R—B sq; 18  
 Q R—K sq, R—B 2; 19 R×B ch,  
 K×R; 20 Q—Kt 8 ch, K—Q 2; 21  
 Kt—K 5 ch, &c.  
 18 Q R—K sq    18 B—R 5 ch  
 19 Kt×B    19 Q×Kt ch  
 20 K—Kt sq    20 Kt—Q 2  
 21 B×P    21 Resigns.

Position after White's 17th move:—  
 B—Q 2.

BLACK (HERR MIESES).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

## GAME No. 2,327.

*Muzio Gambit.*

- WHITE.    BLACK.  
 Herr C. SCHLECHTER.    M. TCHIGORIN.  
 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×Kt  
 6 Q×P    6 Q—K 2  
 .....First cited by Salvio, 1634.  
 7 P—Q 4  
   7 Q×P (best no doubt), 7 Kt—B 3,  
   7 P—Q 3, 7 K—R sq were to be con-  
   sidered here.  
                   7 Kt—Q B 3!  
 8 Q×P?  
   8 Kt—B 3 is better: 8 Kt—B 3,  
   Kt×P; 9 Q—Q 3, Kt—K 3; 10  
   Kt—Q 5, Q—B 4 ch; 11 K—R sq  
   with an attack. 8 P—B 3 would be  
   followed by Kt—K 4.  
                   8 B—K R 3!  
   .....This move, indicated by  
   Sorensen, refutes 8 Q×P.  
 9 Q×P ch  
   Or 9 B×P ch, K—Q sq; 10 Q—B  
   2 (10 Q—Kt 3, B×B; 11 Q—Kt 7?  
   B—K 6 ch; 12 K—R sq, B×P), B×  
   B; 11 R×B, Q—B 3; 12 B×Kt, Q×  
   Q ch; 13 K×Q, R×B, and Black wins.  
                   9 Q×Q  
 10 B×Q ch    10 K—Q sq  
 11 P—Q B 3    11 B×B

- 12 R×B    12 Kt—K R 3  
 13 B—R 5?  
   The B is badly placed here. See  
   the 21st move.  
 14 R—B sq    13 P—Q 3  
 15 P—K R 3    14 K—K 2  
 16 Kt—Q 2    15 B—Q 2  
 17 Kt—Q B 4    16 Q R—K B sq  
                   17 Kt—Q sq!  
   .....17..., R×R ch; 18 R×  
   R, R—B sq; 19 Kt—K 3 would give  
   White further chances.  
 18 Kt—K 3    18 P—Q B 3  
 19 P—K Kt 4?  
   Weak, as the B on R 5 is now  
   without a move. 18 B—B 3 should  
   have been played.  
                   19 Kt—K 3  
 20 Kt—B 5 ch    20 Kt×Kt  
 21 K P×Kt    21 Kt—Kt 2  
 22 P—B 6 ch    22 R×P  
 23 R×R    23 K×R  
 24 R—B sq ch    24 K—Kt 4  
   .....Even B—B 4 could have  
   been played.  
 25 R—B 7    25 Kt×B  
 26 R×B    26 Kt—B 5  
 27 K—R 2    27 K—R 5  
 28 R×P    28 P—K R 4  
 29 Resigns

## GAME No. 2,328.

*Keiseritzky Gambit.*

WHITE.  
Herr C. SCHLECHTER. MR. I. GUNSBURG.

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

Recommended by Cordel, and rich in chances.

- |            |          |
|------------|----------|
| 9 B—B 4 ch | 8 K×Kt   |
|            | 9 K—K sq |

.....If 9..., P—Q 4; 10 P×P, R—K sq ch; 11 B—K 5, followed by castling, gives a strong attack.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 10 Kt—B 3 | 10 Kt—R 4  |
| 11 B—Kt 5 | 11 B—B 3   |
| 12 Q—Q 2! | 12 P—K R 3 |

.....If 12..., B×B, then 13 P×B, Kt—Kt 2; 14 Kt—Q 5 and the attack is irresistible.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 13 B×B         | 13 Q×B     |
| 14 Kt—Q 5      | 14 Q—Kt 2  |
| 15 Castles Q R | 15 P—B 3   |
| 16 Kt—K 3      | 16 Kt—Kt 6 |

.....Black was obliged to hinder the occupation of the B file.

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 17 K R—K sq | 17 K—Q sq |
|-------------|-----------|

.....17..., Kt×P; 18 Q—Q 3, P—Q 4 (18..., Kt—B 7; 19 Kt—B 5 ch, K—B sq; 20 R—K 8 ch! &c.); 19 B×P, P×B; 20 Kt×P.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 18 B—Q 3! | 18 K—B 2 |
|-----------|----------|

.....If Q×P, then 19 Q—B 2.

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

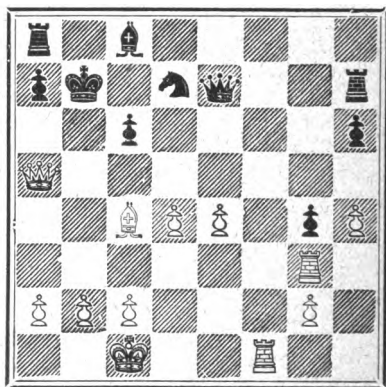
.....If 20..., Q×P; 21 Q—B 2, Kt—B 4; 22 P—K Kt 3, &c. If 20..., Kt—R 4?; 21 Q—R 5 ch, &c.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 21 Q—R 5 ch  | 21 K—Kt 2 |
| 22 R×Kt      | 22 P×Kt   |
| 23 B×P       | 23 Kt—Q 2 |
| 24 R—K B sq! | 24 R—R 2  |

Position after Black's 24th move :—

R—R 2.

BLACK (MR. GUNSBURG).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

.....If 24..., R—B sq; 25 R×R, Q×R, and White mates in five.

- |                  |            |
|------------------|------------|
| 25 B—R 6 ch      | 25 K—Kt sq |
| 26 R—Kt 3 ch     | 26 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 27 R×Kt ch       | 27 P×R     |
| 28 Q×P ch        | 28 B—Kt 2  |
| 29 B×B           | 29 R—R 2   |
| 30 B—R 6 dis. ch | 30 K—R sq  |
| 31 Q×P ch        | 31 Resigns |

## GAME No. 2,329.

*Bishop's Gambit.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. H. N. PILLSBURY. Mr. F. J. MARSHALL.

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

.....A very old and unsound sacrificial combination, but Pillsbury misses the right reply.

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

The following mode of play, indicated by G. R. Neumann, seems to render the sacrifice nugatory: 8 P—Kt 3 !, P—Q 4; 9 B—R 3, P—Q B 4; 10 Q B × P, Q × B; 11 Q × Kt, P × B; 12 Q × B P, and White has the advantage.

- 8 P—Q B 3  
9 B—Kt 8

This move cannot be sound, though, it must be admitted, the conception underlying it is brilliant.

9 P—Q 4

.....The simplest and most natural continuation. B—Kt 2 would be wrong on account of B—B 7 ch and Q × B. Kt—R 3, threatening B—Kt 2, would result in the following incisive bit of play: 9 . . , Kt—R 3; 10 Kt—R 3 !, B—Kt 2 ?; 11 B—B 7 ch, K × B; 12 Kt—Kt 5, mate.

- 10 K Kt—K 2 10 P—B 6  
11 Kt—K B 4 11 B—K B 4  
12 B × R P

Forced, as B—Kt 2 is now threatened

- 12 Kt × B  
13 Castles 13 Kt—Q 2  
14 P × P

See Diagram.

14 Castles

.....Q Kt—B 3, followed by Castles, would have won the Queen.

- 15 Q—Q 4  
Necessary on account of Q Kt—B 3.  
15 Q—Kt 4 ch  
16 K—R sq

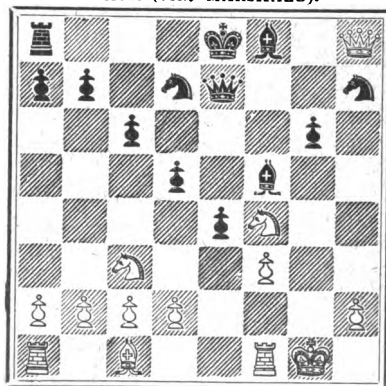
Not Kt—Kt 2, of course, owing to B—B 4.

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

Position after White's 14th move:—

P × P.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (MR. PILLSBURY).

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

## NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

(Continued from page 277.)

THE NEW ERA, 1832—52.



THE twenty years following the publication of Mendheim's collection of 1832 was the period during which the foundations of the modern problem may be said to have been fairly laid. A new era in problem composition opened towards 1840. By 1840 the problem of Mendheim and of Lewis, not yet dead, was already moribund. New composers, some of them men of remarkable talent and originality, had taken the field, with new methods and ideals. A new school was arising. The number of problems published year by year was now much greater than it had been in 1830, and it was a number that steadily increased. The increase in the number of periodicals devoted to chess strongly stimulated problem composition, both by affording new outlets to composers and by giving a wider circulation to the best problems. In Staunton's *Chess Player's Chronicle* of 1841 we find positions by D'Orville, Anderssen, Kieserizky, and Petroff.

All the chief agents in the development that was taking place—Bone, Bolton and Angas, D'Orville, Brede, Kuiper, Anderssen, and Kling—were already active in 1840. Though the work of the last two of these was on the whole later than that of the others, yet to a great extent they were all composing simultaneously. It will be well, for the sake of clearness, to give the chief publications devoted to chess problems during this period in chronological order.

First of the series of books that opened the new era of problem construction was Auguste d'Orville's *Problèmes d' Echecs*, published in 1842. This was followed by Brede's collection (1844), and in 1845 Kuiper published, in English, sixty problems by Anderssen, along with sixty of his own composition. In 1847 appeared a collection by Lichtenstein; in 1849 Kling's collection, entitled *The Chess Euclid*, was published; and in 1852 Anderssen issued, in German, a definitive edition of his problems, which contained many that had not appeared in 1845. Neither Bone nor Bolton published collections; but Bolton's last problem appeared in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* of 1851, and Bone completed his work some years earlier. And, while upon the bibliographical aspect of the subject, I must not omit to mention the publication at Paris, in 1846, of Alexandre's great representative collection, *Problèmes d' Echecs*; a valuable and important work, affording a very complete summary of all that had been done since Stamma. It contains over 2,000 positions, and to the present-day student of early problem development is an invaluable convenience, while it must have been of great value to the problemists of its time.

The two famous English composers, Bone and Bolton, stood somewhat apart from the rest of the group. They represented the new ideas less completely than did their countryman, Angas. Bolton's work was, indeed,

influenced to a great extent by the new ideals of problem construction, and it will be best to take account of him later. Bone, however, had really far more affinity with Mendheim and Lewis than with the new school. To some extent he forms a link between the two. He aimed at and attained a higher degree of subtlety and piquancy than is to be found in the compositions of Lewis and Mendheim. What was mere realism in Lewis was idealised by Bone with something like grace; what was mere oddity and surprise in Mendheim he raised to the higher power of piquancy. But he never completely freed himself from bondage to the realistic theory that made the problem representative of phases of the game. Sometimes he sacrificed plausibility for the sake of the oddity or the piquancy that he loved, as in No. 20. More often he produced positions almost as plausible as those of Lewis. Sometimes he used Black pieces to make Black's force equal White's: more often to give to Black an appearance of overwhelming strength. This latter was a favourite device with him; but it was a device of no real value, and can only be regarded as a somewhat eccentric development of the realistic theory. Before he ceased to compose, Bone was behind the times. The essential principle of the new school, as will be shown later, was that no pieces, Black or White, should be used merely to increase plausibility or in any way stimulate the game. This principle Bone never adopted. It is significant that his compositions included a large proportion of capped Pawn mates and of problems with odd conditions. Moreover a large majority of his direct unconditional mates are in more than four moves, and his short problems show very little if any advance upon those of Lewis. The following positions may be taken as fairly representative of his work, and I would also refer the reader to the two characteristic positions given on page 8 of *The Two-move Chess Problem*.

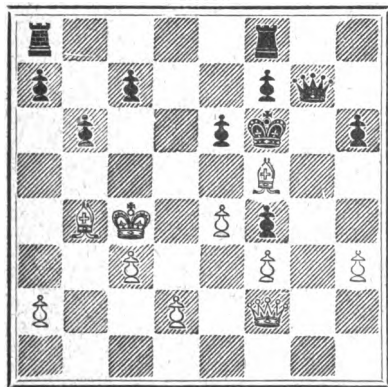
No. 17, by W. Bone (1843).—White: K at K 6, Q at K 2, P at Q sq. Black: K at Q 5. Mate in three.

No. 18, by W. Bone.—White: K at Q Kt sq, B at K B 5, Ps at Q Kt 2, Q R 3. Black: K at Q Kt 6, P at Q R 4. Mate in eleven.

No. 20.—By W. BONE.

No. 19.—By W. BONE.

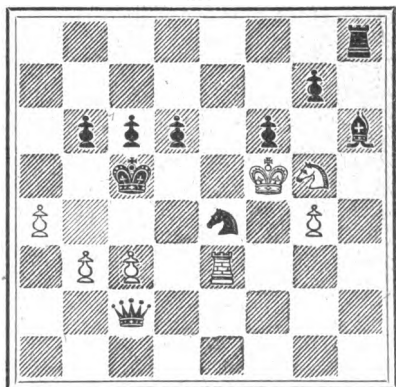
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in six.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in eleven.

"THE MODERN CHESS PROBLEM," by Philip H. Williams, A.C.A., published by George Routledge & Sons, Ltd., has made its appearance, and a very respectable figure it cuts. The printing is first-class, and the binding with gilt edge is artistic and likely to be enduring. There are 125 pages of letter-press, including 52 illustrative diagrams, with an appendix of 100 problems selected from the best works of the author. The book is not only readable but worth reading. It appeals specially to players, among whom Mr. Williams hopes to find converts. The enfeebled heavy student of sound and scientific play, and the merry "skittler" are hard to convince, yet we hope with the author that a few at least will more than admit that there are subtle beauties in the constructive craft than was previously dreamt of in their ignorant and innocent philosophy. We will give a further notice next month. The price is now 5/-.

---

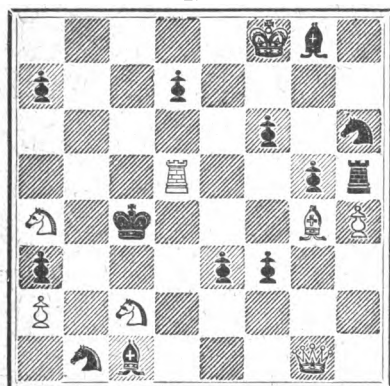
"B.C.M." ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The following is a complete list of the competitors:—Nos. 1, 2, and 3, S. R. Andrews, West Hampstead; No. 4, Percy Healey, Tufnell Park, London; No. 5, F. Baird, Manchester; Nos. 6 and 7, P. F. Blake, Liverpool; Nos. 8 and 9, A. W. Daniel, Stoke-on-Trent; Nos. 10, 11, and 12, G. Douglas Angas, Driffild; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, Rev. J. Jespersen, Denmark; Nos. 16, 17, and 18, Manuel de la Tarre, Mexico; Nos. 19 and 20, Ladislav Vetesnik, Mähren, Austria; No. 21, Constantin Gavrilow, Tsmail, Russia; Nos. 22 and 24, S. Fateieiw, St. Petersburg; No. 23, Frantisek Dedrle, Morava, Austria; No. 25, Massimo Donarelli, Rome; Nos. 26 and 27, J. Moller, Denmark; No. 28, Jan Hliněny, Bohemia; No. 29, Nikolaj A. Tswolsky, Russia; Nos. 30 and 31, E. E. Westbury, Birmingham; No. 32, H. Anderson, West Hampstead; Nos. 33, 34, and 35, Orest Ewetzky, Turiew, Russia; Nos. 36 and 105, P.G.L.F., Twickenham; Nos. 37, 38, and 39, Rudolf Weinheimër, Vienna; Nos. 40, 112, and 114 (name not deciphered—from Russia); Nos. 41 and 42, Dr. Emil Palkoska, Pardubice, Bohemia; Nos. 43 and 76, Maximilian Feigl, Vienna; Nos. 44, 71, and 72, Trgend Einer, Vemamo, Sweden; No. 45, Frank E. Purchas, Brighton; No. 46, 60, and 61, H. L. Stokes, Ilford, Essex; Nos. 47, 48, and 88, Harold V. Brossman, Oakland, California; No. 49, R. Collinson, London; Nos. 50 and 51, Campo. C. Achille, Palermo; Nos. 52 and 53, Bohus Prikrly, Morava, Austria; No. 54, Chas. E. Carter, Peebles, Scotland; Nos. 55 and 56, Rev. W. G. Peacock, Alford; No. 57, J. Crake, Hull; Nos. 58 and 59, Rev. Roger J. Wright, Worthing; No. 62, "Colonial," Chiswick, London; Nos. 63, 64, and 65, F. Bennett, Bedford; Nos. 66, 67, and 68, Dr. Joaquin W. Vallejo, Mexico; No. 69, Rev. F. T. Mackmurdo, Bedford; No. 70, Valentin Marin, Barcelona; Nos. 73, 74, and 75, Godfrey Heathcote, Manchester; No. 77, Max J. Meyer, Bournemouth; No. 78 (withdrawn); No. 79, Z. Mach, Loucen, Bohemia; No. 80, J. W. Abbott, London; Nos. 81, 82, and 83, Konrad Erlin, Vienna; No. 84, K. Erlin and O. Nemo, Vienna; Nos. 85 and 86, Johann Bartsch, Klansenburg; No. 87, Captain Adolf Norlin, Stockholm, Sweden; Nos. 89, 90, and 91, Ottmar Nemo, Vienna; Nos. 92, 93, and 94, Josef Lapicki, Halicz, Austria; Nos.

95 and 96, Vincez Schiffer, Vienna; No. 97, Arthur Charlick, Rose Parke, S. Australia; Nos. 98, 99, and 100, Benjamin S. Wash, San Francisco; Nos. 101 and 102, Rev. Gilbert Dobbs, New Orleans; Nos. 103 and 104,

SECOND AND THIRD PRIZE (*ex æquo*).

Motto: "The Merry-go-round."

By A. F. MACKENZIE,  
Jamaica.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in three moves.

referred to last month, and if no definite evidence comes to hand within the next week or two, we must regard the judges' award as final. We find in re-producing the "Merry-go round" last month we inadvertently inserted a cancelled version of that problem, and in justice to the author we reprint his problem—see page 542 of last volume.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—We think we ought to designate the following items as problem tabloids. We have got into arrear through want of space, and must pack up closely in order to make some show of catching up.

In the first paragraph on page 278 (last month) we referred to a coincident. We find that there are two other problems built upon the same lines as pointed out by G. Chocholous in the *Deutsches Wochensach*. We give this preliminary intimation, as we hope to refer to the subject next month.

We are most pleased to state that we were misled by a correspondent (who has since apologised to us for a confusion of names) in stating last month that Mr. W. S. Branch was relinquishing his editorial control of the chess of the *Cheltenham Examiner*. Mr. Branch assures us that he has no present intention of resigning, and those who know his work in the cause of chess generally will be delighted. His painstaking labours are not only studious but most entertaining.

"*UBER DAS WESEN DES SCHACHPROBLEMS*," by Arthur Gehlert, published by A. Stein, Kaiser Wilhelm Str. 53, Potsdam; price, 60 pf. This is a brochure of 37 pages, which deals with problem construction. The author treats with the elements of problem composition, problem ideas, their development schools and other essential heads of the art. To English students the little work is quite intelligible, as there are numerous diagrams which illustrate the text, and these are alike interesting and instructive. Examples are given of the works of German, Bohemian, and American composers. There is no example by an English author, unless we except the original "Indian" problem, which is credited to an English clergyman resident in India.

### SOLUTIONS.

By A. Bayersdorfer (p. 92).—1 B—B 3, P—Q 6; 2 R—Q 4, &c. If 1., K—Q 3; 2 R—B 7, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, U. Maitra.

By A. Bayersdorfer (p. 92).—1 P—R 6, P—Kt 4; 2 Q—R 5, &c. If 1., P—K 4; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1., K—K 4; 2 Q—R 2 ch, &c. Solved by T.D., D. Pirnie, U. Maitra.

By A. Bayersdorfer (p. 92).—1 B—B 5, P—B 3; 2 B—K 4, P—B 4 [If 2., K—Kt 4; 3 Kt—K 6 ch, &c.]; 3 Kt—B 3, &c. If 1., K—Kt 4; R×P, K—B 5; 3 Kt—B 3, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, U. Maitra.

By A. Bayersdorfer (p. 92).—1 R—K 7, B—Kt 7; 2 Kt—B 2, P×Kt; 3 R—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1., P×Kt; 2 R—B 3, P×P; 3 R—B 6, &c. If 1., P—Kt 4 or B—Q 7, &c.; 2 R×P ch, K×R; 3 R—B 3, &c.

By A. Bayersdorfer (p. 93).—1 K—Q 8, K—Kt 6; 2 Q—R 7, K×Kt [If 2., K—Kt 5; 3 Q—K B 2, &c.]; 3 Q—Kt sq, K—Q 3; 4 Q—K 3, &c. Solved by U. Maitra.

By A. Bayersdorfer (p. 93).—1 P—Kt 6, R×P; 2 B—B sq, &c. If 1., others; 2 Kt—R 3 ch, &c. Solved by D. Pirnie, U. Maitra.

By Kohtz and Kocklekorn (p. 95).—1 Q—B sq (threatening 2 Q—R 3 ch, &c.), R×Q; 2 B—B 2, &c. Solved by G. Stillingfleet Johnson.

By Kohtz and Kocklekorn (p. 95).—The second rank from White's side should read 1 Kt 1 P 2 P 1 /. 1 R—R 6, K—Q 5; 2 Kt—Kt 5, &c.

No. 1777, by A. Charlick.—1 Q—Kt 3. Solved by G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, T.D., Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., H. J. Thoms, D. Pirnie, O. C. Pitkin, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra, Rev. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 1778, by A. W. Daniels.—1 Q—K R 2. Solved by G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, F. Kent, T.D., Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., Alfred Ellis, H. J. Thoms, D. Pirnie, O. C. Pitkin, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra, Rev. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 1779, by E. J. Winter-Wood.—1 R—B 6. Solved by G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, F. Kent, T.D., Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., Alfred Ellis, H. J. Thoms, D. Pirnie, O. C. Pitkin, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra, Rev. F. J. Pentelow.

No. 1780, by H. N. Fellows.—1 B—R 4. Solved by G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, F. Kent, T.D., Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., Alfred Ellis, H. J. Thoms, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra, Rev. F. J. Pentelow.

Mrs. W. J. Baird (four-fold retractor), p. 136.—No. 1: Black K was at R sq. Take Kt which was at Kt 8. White Kt was on R 6 and captured B at Kt sq. Replace Kt B and play K—B 8, then B—R 2 and Kt—B 7 mate.

No. 2: White K was at B 6 and captured P at Kt 3. Replace K and P and play Black K—R sq, then White K—B 7. Black P was on R 2 and captured P at Kt 6. Replace both Pawns, then P—Kt 7 mate.

No. 3: Black K was at R 8 and captured Kt at Kt sq. Replace K and Kt. White K was at Kt 3 and captured Kt at B 6. Replace K and Kt and play Kt—R 3, then Black Kt—Kt 8 and Kt—Q B 2 mate.

No. 4: Play Black K—R 8. White K was at K sq and captured R on K 7. Replace K and R and play K—B sq. Black R was at R 7 and captured Kt at K 2. Replace R and Kt and play Kt—Kt 3 mate. Solved by W. H. Thompson, G. S. Johnson, D. Pirnie, "Meursius" (Rhode St. Genève).

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 137).—1 P-B 7, &c. Solved by Charles Johnston, J. D. Tucker, T.D., Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

By F. B. Feast (p. 137).—1 B-R 5, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, J. D. Tucker, Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

By P. F. Blake (p. 137).—1 Q-Q B 2, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, T.D., Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra.

By R. G. Thompson (137).—1 K-K 6, &c. Solved by T.D., Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra.

By R. G. Thompson (p. 138).—1 B-K 6, &c. Solved by Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra.

By H. M. Prideaux (p. 138).—1 Kt-Q 7, &c. Solved by Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, U. Maitra.

By P. F. Blake (p. 138).—1 R-B 5, &c. Solved by J. D. Tucker, Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

By C. V. Berry (p. 138).—1 P-B 5, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, J. D. Tucker, Eugene Henry, D. Pirnie, E. A. F. Weekes, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

By Max Feigl (p. 138).—1 P-B 7, P-K 3; 2 R×P, &c. If 1..., P-Kt 7; 2 Q-Q 2, &c. If 1..., B-Kt sq; 2 R-Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×R or others; 2 B-K 5 ch, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, J. D. Tucker, T.D., Eugene Henry, E. A. F. Weekes, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

By A. J. Cochine (p. 138).—We repeat this position: 1 r kt 5 / 1 b Q 4 K / 1 p 1 P 4 / 3 k 4 / P 2 P 1 R P Kt / 2 p 3 P 1 / kt 1 P 5 / 8 /. Mate in three. 1 Kt-B 5, K-K 3; 2 Q-B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., B-R 3; 2 R-K 4, &c. If 1..., Kt-Kt 5; 2 Q-B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-R 2; 2 Kt-K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Q 7, &c. Solved by Eugene Henry.

By A. J. Cochine (p. 138).—1 Kt-B 7, K-B 5; 2 Q-K 7, &c. If 1..., K-B 3; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-Kt 7 ch, &c. Solved by Eugene Henry.

By Dr. Gold (p. 140).—1 Q-R 3, R-Kt 7 or 8; 2 Q-Q 7, &c. Solved by Eugene Henry.

By F. Healey (p. 140).—1 Q-Q B 8, R-Q Kt 2 or R 2; 2 Q-Kt 4, &c. Solved by Eugene Henry.

By A. Anderssen (p. 140).—1 K-Kt sq, B-R 4; 2 R-Kt 6, &c.

By W. English (p. 140).—1 Q-K 4 and 2 Q-R 7 or Kt 7 accordingly, &c.

By F. M. Teed (p. 140).—The second line from the top should read 1 Kt 1 k 1 Kt 2 / 1 Q-Kt sq, and then to R 7 or Kt 7 accordingly.

No. 1781, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—Two solutions. (a) 1 Kt-R 7, and 1 (b) Kt-B 7. Solved by Chas. Johnston (b), G. S. Johnson (b), J. D. Tucker (b), A. Baker (b), T.D. (b), Major G. A. Forde (b), W.H.S.M. (a and b), Eugene Henry (a), O. C. Pitkin (b), U. Maitra (b).

No. 1782, by Dr. Bonner Feast.—1 Kt-Q 6, K-B 3; 2 Q-R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×Kt; 2 Q-K 3, &c. If 1..., P-Q 5; 2 Q-Kt 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt-B 4 or Kt 7; 2 K-K 7, &c. If 1..., R moves; 2 Kt-Q 3 ch, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., Eugene Henry, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

No. 1783, by A. C. White.—1 Kt-Kt 5, P×R; 2 Q×B, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q-B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Q 5; 2 Kt-B 7, &c. If 1..., R×R; 2 Q-K B 3, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q-R 2 ch, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, J. D. Tucker, T.D., Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., Eugene Henry, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

No. 1784, by F. W. Wynne.—Three solutions. (a) 1 Kt-Kt 5, P-B 4; 2 Kt-K 4, P×Kt [If 2..., K-B 6; 3 Kt-K 2 dis. ch, &c.]; 3 P-R 3, &c. If 1..., P-B 3; 2 B-K 4, P×Kt; 3 B-B 5, &c. (b) 1 R-Q 5, any; 2 Kt-B 6, followed by 3 P-R 3, &c. (c) 1 B-B 3, followed by 2 Kt-B 6, &c. Solved Chas. Johnston (a, b), G. S. Johnson (a, b, and c), J. D. Tucker (b), A. Baker (b), T.D. (b), Major G. A. Forde (b), W.H.S.M. (a, b, and c), O. C. Pitkin (b), U. Maitra (a).

No. 1785, by F. W. Wynne.—1 R-Q B 9, Kt-B 6 ch or Kt-K 2; 2 Q×Kt ch, &c. If 1..., K moves; 1 Q-B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B-Q 5; 2 Q-Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R-B 5 ch, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, T.D., Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., Eugene Henry, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

\* \* Owing to want of space several items are unavoidably held over until our next issue.

## PROBLEMS.

### B.C.M. ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY PRIZE PROBLEMS.

FIRST HONOURABLE MENTION (*ex æquo*).

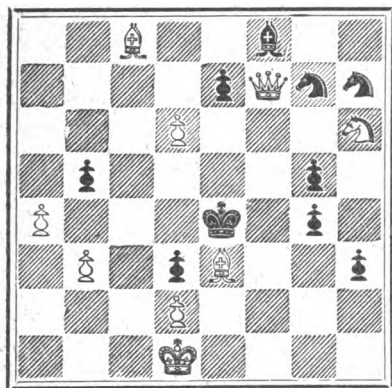
By MAX J. MEYER, Bournemouth.

By V. SCHIFFER, Vienna.

Motto: "Influenza."

Motto: "Qui vive?"

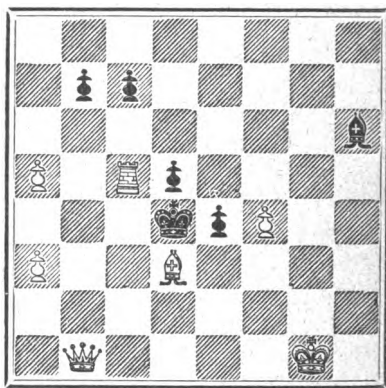
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

SECOND HONOURABLE MENTION (*ex æquo*).

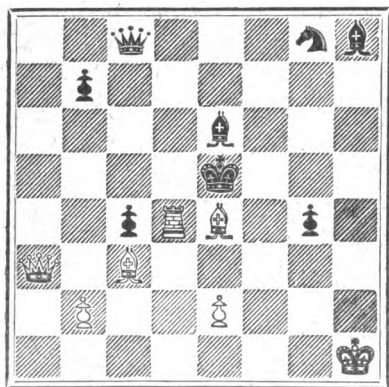
By L. VETISNIK, Austria.

By E. E. WESTBURY, Birmingham.

Motto: "Uppgift."

Motto: "Albion."

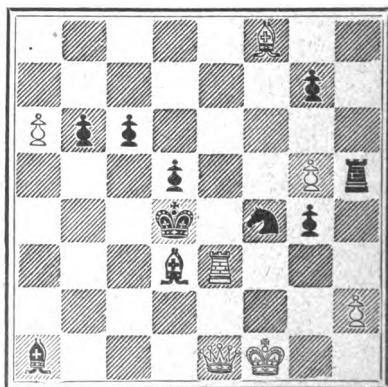
BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1903.

## THEORY OF THE RUSSIAN GAME.



WE published in February and April some valuable and interesting analyses of the Petroff Defence, contributed to the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* by Herr Schlechter and Professor Berger, and we have now much pleasure in submitting to our readers further articles on the subject by these eminent players.

BY PROF. JOHANN BERGER.

In the analysis in the February number (see *B.C.M.* April, page 156) I proceeded to give the reasons which justified White in selecting the continuation 14 B—K 3, after the following opening moves—

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

In this case Black's weak Pawn on B 5 is soon attacked and the development of White's game advanced immediately, which from the player's point of view must be looked upon as sound rules of procedure. As it was of chief importance for the reader to get a short survey of the chances of the attack and the defence, it is worth while, by way of supplement, to enter somewhat more closely into the continuation, 11...., P×P.

In the first place, the foregoing game should be still further continued. Black proceeds with reference to his weak K B P by attacking White's Q P.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 15 Q—B sq | 14 B—B 3 |
|           | 15 B×Kt  |

Black's 14th and 15th moves can be transposed.

- |          |            |
|----------|------------|
| 16 B×B   | 16 Kt×P    |
| 17 B×P   | 17 R—Kt sq |
| 18 B—K 4 |            |

H I

It is to be noticed that 18 Q×P ch can be played at once, K—R sq; 19 B—K 4, for after 19..., R—Kt 5, White attacks the Pawn on K R 2 by Q—Q 3.

18 R×P

I proceed on the supposition that Black by playing R—R 5, protecting his Pawn, does not adopt the best line of play. White can play 19 R—Kt sq and P—Q R 3, and if Black replies with R—R 5, then Q—Q sq follows with a promising attack on the King's side.

19 Q×P ch  
20 Q R—Kt sq!

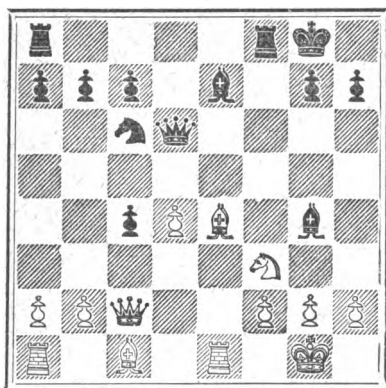
19 K—R sq

According to my investigations at this point, the more favourable position of White is maintained whether the play is continued on the Queen's or the King's wing. On the one hand, we have 20..., R×R; 21 R×R, or 20..., Q R—Kt sq or Kt 3; 21 K R—Q B sq: and on the other 20..., K R—Q Kt sq?; 21 R×R, R×R; 22 Q—B 7, and Black is always thrown on the defence.

Position after White's 14th move:—

Q—B 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

advantage. The position is not easily reviewed, as the White King is stripped of his protecting Pawns. The most important variations are—

- (a) 18..., Q×R; 19 Q×Kt, R—Q sq; 20 Q—K 4, R—Q 8 ch; 21 K—Kt 2, Q—B 2; 22 P—Kt 3, &c.
- (b) 18..., Kt×P ch; 19 K—Kt 2, Q×R P ch; 20 K×Kt, R—B sq ch; 21 B—B 4, &c.
- (c) 18..., Kt×P ch; 19 K—Kt 2, R—K B sq; 20 R—B 7, Q—Kt 3 ch; 21 K×Kt, R×R ch; 22 K—K 2, Q—R 4 ch; 23 K—K sq, &c. Or 20..., Q×P ch; 21 K×Kt, Q—R 4 ch; 22 K—Kt 2 [also 22 Q—Kt 4, R×R ch; 23 B—B 4], R×R; 23 B—K 3, R—B 3; 24 R—Q B sq, R—Kt 3 ch; 25 K—B sq, Q—R 8 [or R 6] ch; 26 K—K 2, Q—R 4 ch;

In the second place, the question to be touched upon is whether White cannot still better play at once 14 Q—B 2. This really appears to be the case. But in this continuation the possibility of the exchange by 14 . . , B×Kt; 15 B×B, R×B is to be reckoned with, and for this reason the further examination of the attack is not suited to a first short demonstration, giving only general information to the reader. After repeated investigations of the adjoining position, arising out of the sacrifice of the exchange 16 P×R; Kt×P; 17 Q×P ch, K—R sq [after 17..., K—B sq; 18 R—K 4, Kt×P ch; 19 K—Kt 2, and White is perfectly safe]; 18 R×B, I think it will be agreed that White by his numerical superiority gains the

27 K—K sq! Or 25.... Q—B 6; 26 Q—Q 4. Q—R 8 (or R 6) ch; 27 K—K 2, Q—R 4 ch; 28 K—K sq, R—Kt 8 ch; 29 K—Q 2, &c.

As no other favourable continuation for Black can be found, it must be admitted that White by 14 Q—B 2 obtains the better game. There is no satisfactory protection for Black's B P, direct or indirect, 14...., P—Q Kt 4; 15 B×Kt, Q×B; 16 Kt—K 5, &c. Or 14...., B×Kt; 15 B×B, Kt×P; 16 Q×P ch, K—R sq; 17 B×Kt P, R—Kt sq; 18 B—K 4, R—Kt 5; 19 Q—Q 3, &c. 14...., B—B 3; 15 Q×P ch, K—R sq; 16 B×Kt, Q×B; 17 Q×Q, P×Q; 18 Kt—K 5, B×Kt; 19 P×B, &c.

The only question now to be answered is whether Black can venture to Castle on the Q side after 13 B×P, Castles Q R. This is scarcely to be taken for granted. I give the following variations:—14 Q—R 4 (threatening B×Kt and Kt—K 5), B×Kt; 15 P×B, K—Kt sq; 16 B×Kt, P×B; 17 Q×P, &c. Or 15...., Kt×P; 16 Q×R P, P—B 3; 17 B—K 3, B—B 3; 18 Q R—B sq, &c. 14...., B—B 3; 15 P—Q 5, B×Kt; 16 P×B, &c.

It is to be noted that in case of the foregoing exchange of White's Knight and also after 13...., B×Kt; 14 B×B, Castling on the Queen side would be answered, not by 15 Q—R 4, but 15 B×Kt. Since Black can only reply with P×B, his position must be regarded as compromised. 16 B—K 3, B—B 3; 17 Q—R 4, B×P; 18 Q R—Q sq, P—B 4; 19 Q×R P, &c.

My interest in the opening under discussion is to be explained by some investigations which I undertook some years ago. As is well known, I originated the Counter attack by 9 P—B 3, P—B 4; 10 Q—Kt 3, Castles; 11 Q×P, R—B 3. As an objective enquirer, my opinion is now in White's favour, although, as a result, the play above mentioned, which was first brought into favourable notice by Max Weiss in the New York tourney, would lose its importance.

BY C. SCHLECHTER.

In the *Deutsche Schachzeitung* for July, 1900, we published an article on the following attack:—

1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4	6 B—Q 3	6 Kt—Q B 3
2 Kt—K B 3	2 Kt—K B 3	7 Castles	7 B—K 2
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—B 3	9 P—B 4
5 P—Q 4	5 P—Q 4	10 P—B 4 (von Krause),	

and thought we had given an exhaustive treatment of it; our final remark read "In other continuations, replies can be still more easily found which give the advantage to White." The incorrectness of this was shewn by the results of play at Hanover, 1902, and at Monte Carlo, 1903, counter moves being employed which appeared to make White's game difficult, and the advantage on his side not so easily found.

As to the move 10...., Q—Q 3, originated by C. H. Sherrard, and introduced by Loman in the Hanover tournament (game: Dykhoff-Loman), Prof. Berger has at last shewn it to be of little value. [*Deutsche Schach-*

*zeitung*, April, 1903]. (See preceding article.) This article will deal with the other reply, 10... B—R 5 (Monte Carlo, 1903, Tarrasch-Maroczy).

In the above position the following moves may be considered: (i.) B × Kt, (ii.) B—K 3, (iii.) P—K Kt 3, (iv.) R—B sq. R—K 2 would be a gross error, because of 11... Kt × Q P!; 12 Kt × Kt, B × P ch; 13 K—B sq, B × Kt, &c.; also the sacrifice of the exchange by 11 P × P gives no winning chances for White.

(i.) 11 B × Kt (played by Dr. Tarrasch against Maroczy), Q P × B; 12 P—Q 5 (best), Kt—K 4! (in the Monte Carlo game the following less satisfactory play occurred: ... Castles; 13 P × Kt, P × Kt; 14 Q × Q, Q R × Q; 15 B P × P, K R—K sq; 16 R × R ch, R × R; 17 P—K R 3, B—R 4; 18 B—K 3, R—Kt sq; 19 B × P, R × P; 20 B—Q 4, the game being drawn on the 30th move); 13 Q—R 4 ch, P—Kt 4; 14 Q × P ch, P—B 3; 15 P × P, Kt × Kt ch; 16 P × Kt, B × P ch! (this sacrifice occurs frequently in this variation of the Russian game); 17 K × B, Q—R 5 ch; 18 K—B sq!, Castles K R!, and Black has a fine attack. If 19 P × B, then Q—R 6 ch certainly ensures the draw.

(ii.) 11 B—K 3 (this move, analysed by J. Berger, leads to very interesting games). P—B 5!; 12 B × Kt, Q P × B (12... B P × B; 13 R × P!, P × B; 14 R × P ch with R × B); 13 B × P, Castles; 14 R × P, B—B 4.

(a) 15 B × P (15 Q—K 2, B × R; 16 Q × B, is well worthy of consideration. White has two Pawns and a very good position for the loss of the exchange), B × P ch; 16 K × B, Q × B; 17 R—K 3! (17 R—R 4, P—K Kt 4), B—Kt 5! (or 17... B × Kt; 18 R × B, Q × P). Black has a slight attack, but White can satisfactorily defend his position.

(b) 15 R—K 3, B × Kt; 16 R × B, R × B; 17 P—K Kt 3, R × Kt!; 18 Q × R. Here practical investigations would have to be instituted.

(iii.) 11 P—K Kt 3, Kt × Q P!; 12 B × Kt, Q P × B; 13 Q × Kt, B × Kt; 14 Q × Kt P, B—B 3; 15 Q—R 6, K—B 2!, and the positions are practically equal.

(iv.) 11 R—B sq. This unnatural-looking move seems to be the best and soundest continuation. Black must certainly lose further time, since the Bishop on R 5 cannot hold his ground; and White will obtain a rather better game by threatening P × P and Kt—B 3. (In reply to 11 R—B sq, Kt × Q P would be weak on account of 12 B × Kt, Q P × B; 13 Q × Kt, P × Kt; 14 Q × Kt P, the King's file now being open).

### GAME No. 2,330.

[From L. Bachmann's *Geistreiche Schachpartien*, vol. 2]. Played in New York, April 27th, 1889, American Chess Congress.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
GUNSBERG.		MAX WEISS.	
1 P—K 4		1 P—K 4	3 Kt × P
2 Kt—K B 3		2 Kt—K B 3	4 Kt—K B 3
			5 P—Q 4
			6 B—Q 3
			3 P—Q 3
			4 Kt × P
			5 P—Q 4
			6 Kt—Q B 3

- |              |            |             |
|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 7 Castles    | 7 B—K 2    | 18 B × B    |
| 8 R—K sq     | 8 B—K Kt 5 | 19 R—K B sq |
| 9 P—B 3      | 9 P—B 4    | 19 K × B    |
| 10 Q Kt—Q. 2 | 10 Castles | 20 Kt × Kt  |
| 11 Q—Kt 3    | 11 K—R sq  |             |

.....With this move Black of course loses a Pawn; nevertheless he obtains a preponderating attack in return for it.

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 12 Q × Kt P | 12 R—B 3 |
| 13 Q—Kt 3   |          |

This retreat is necessary, as otherwise Black, by 13..., R—Kt sq; 14 Q—R 6, Kt × Q P would win a Pawn with a good position.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 14 Q—B 2    | 13 R—Kt sq  |
| 15 P—Q Kt 3 | 14 R—K Kt 3 |
| 16 B—K 2    | 15 B—Q 3    |
| 17 B—B sq   | 16 B—K R 6  |
| 18 P—Kt 3   | 17 Q—B 3    |

Unnecessary caution. White apparently is afraid of the continuation R × P ch and Q—Kt 3, which however is frustrated by Kt—R 4, the Knight on Q 2 giving further support by being played to Kt 3.

Although a mistake, the threatened danger by the now open file being so apparent, White may have intentionally run the risk in this case.

- |             |
|-------------|
| 20 B P × Kt |
| 21 Kt—R 4   |

This move, instead of which Kt—Kt sq should have been played, is overthrown by Black in elegant fashion.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 22 P × R  | 21 R × P!   |
| 23 K—Kt 2 | 22 B × P    |
| 24 B—K 3  | 23 B × Kt   |
| 25 K—R 2  | 24 Q—B 6 ch |

If K—B sq, the game is likewise quickly lost by R—B 3 and R 3.

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| 26 K—Kt sq | 25 B—K 2  |
| 27 K—B sq  | 26 R—B 3  |
| 28 Q—Q sq  | 27 Q—Kt 5 |
| 29 R—B 3   | 28 R—B 6  |
|            | 29 Q—R 6  |

And White resigned.

## THE RUY LOPEZ.



HERE is undoubtedly a growing tendency to meet this opening with the counter attack, 3..., P—K B 4. For years this has not been considered quite sound by the masters, but Mr. F. J. Marshall, with characteristic enterprise, has adopted it with success at Monte Carlo and elsewhere, and now his example is being followed by others.

In the following analysis it is endeavoured to show that Black can obtain a good game by playing 3..., B—B 4, and if White replies with 4 P—B 3 (generally recognised as best), then P—B 4.

This variation is not new, it is given in the *Handbuch*, but apparently some of the most important lines of play have either been omitted, or have not received the attention they deserve.

After the moves 1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, B—B 4; 4 P—B 3, P—B 4, White may continue with I., 5 B × Kt (probably best); II., 5 P × P; or III. 5 P—Q 4.

## I.

5 B × Kt  
6 Kt × P

5 Q P × B  
6 Q—B 3 !

6..., Q—R 5 would not be good because of 7 Castles, P × P; 8 Q—R 4, threatening Q—B 4, and in some cases Kt × B P.

7 P—Q 4

7 B—Q 3

White could win a Pawn by 7 Kt—Q 3, B—Kt 3; 8 P—K 5, Q—R 3 (better than R 5); 9 Castles or Q—B 3, P—K Kt 4 !, but Black's game is sufficiently promising to counterbalance the loss.

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

8 P × P  
9 B × Kt !  
10 Q—Kt 3  
11 Kt—K 2  
12 B—B 4

If White attempts to win the K P by R—K sq, Black Castles K R, followed by B—Kt 5 and Kt—Q 4 with a fine attacking game.

In this variation White can delay taking the K P with the Kt and play 6 P—Q 4, to which Black answers P × K P, and if 7 Kt × K P, B—Q 3 ! The check with the Q at R 5 may speedily lose, e.g., 8 Q—R 5 ch, P—Kt 3; 9 Kt × Kt P, Kt—B 3; 10 Q—R 6 (or R 4), R—Kt sq; 11 Kt—K 5, R × P (11 Kt—B 4 loses a piece by B—B sq and R—Kt 5, and if 11 Kt—R 4, B—B sq, followed by Q—K 2); 12 B—Kt 5, B × Kt; 13 P × B, B—Kt 5, and wins.

## II.

5 P × P

5 Q—B 3 !

5..., P—K 5 does not lead to a good game. 5..., P—K 5; 6 P—Q 4 !, Q—K 2; 7 P × B, P × Kt ch; 8 B—K 3, P × P (if Kt—K 4, White can safely Castle, e.g., 9 Castles, P—Q R 3; 10 B—R 4, Q—R 5; 11 P × P, Kt × P ch; 12 Q × Kt, Q × B; 13 Q—R 5 ch+); 9 R—Kt sq, and Black has no better continuation than Kt—K B 3 and Castles K R, hardly a satisfactory prospect since nothing can prevent White's Castling on the Q side (after Q—K 2 and Kt—Q 2) and gaining command of the open K Kt file.

6 Castles

6 K Kt—K 2

And Black must soon win the K B P with a good position.

## III.

5 P—Q 4  
6 P × P

5 P × Q P (best)

(P × Kt first would not improve matters.)

6 B—Kt 5 ch

With a satisfactory game.

S. PASSMORE.

## GAME No. 2,331.

Played in the North v. South Correspondence Match. Score and notes from *The People*.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. W. BRUNTON,

Mr. S. PASSMORE.

*North.*

*South.*

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

.....When a strong player adopts this hazardous defence it may safely be assumed that he has made it a special study. The judicious opponent should therefore seek to divert the game into less familiar channels by 4 Kt—Q B 3, a continuation which usually results by transposition of moves in a variation of the "Four Knights" game, favourable for White.

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

.....An interesting counter-attack which has recently received considerable attention. Alternatives are : Kt—K 2, or Q—K 2 ; but both result badly for Black.

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 5 B x Kt |  |
|----------|--|

The position seems to invite something more enterprising. 5 P—Q 4 is a tempting move. If in reply P x Q P ; 6 P—K 5, and positions are reached bearing marked resemblances with those occurring in the "Danish" Gambit. Again, if P x K P ; 5 Kt—Kt 5, with a very fair game.

- |                           |           |
|---------------------------|-----------|
| 6 Kt x P                  | 5 Q P x B |
|                           | 6 Q—K 2   |
| .....Inferior to 6 Q—B 3. |           |

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

The initial move of a formidable attack. Black cannot avoid loss of material, and therefore utilises the time gained in preparing a most ingenious counter demonstration.

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

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 18 R—Q R 3    | 18 Kt x Kt  |
| 19 Q x R P ch | 19 K—B sq   |
| 20 P x Kt     | 20 K R—K sq |
| 21 R—K 3      | 21 R—Q 6    |
| 22 Q—R 8 ch   | 22 K—Q 2    |
| 23 Q x P      | 23 R x B    |

.....A forced sacrifice, but none the less effective. The after play is neat. White has an illusive advantage of the exchange and three pawns, but the winning are with Black.

- |             |          |
|-------------|----------|
| 24 R x K R  | 24 B—R 6 |
| 25 P—K Kt 3 | 25 Q—B 3 |
| 26 P—B 4    |          |

The alternative would be 26 R—K 3, and if R x K, 27 R—Q sq ch. A draw would be the probable outcome.

26 Q—Kt 3

.....Threatening R x Kt P ch winning.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 27 K—B 2 | 27 R—B 6 ch |
|----------|-------------|

.....A beautiful move, securing the draw.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 28 K x R | 28 Q—Q 6 ch |
| 29 K—B 2 | 29 Q—Q 7 ch |
| 30 R—K 2 |             |

30 R—K 3 would obviously lose.

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| 31 K—K sq | 30 Q—Q 5 ch     |
| 32 K—Q 2  | 31 Q—Kt 8 ch    |
| 33 K—B sq | 32 Q—Q 5 ch     |
| 34 R—B 2  | 33 Q x Q B P ch |
| 35 K—Q 2  | 34 Q—B 8 ch     |
| 36 K—B 3  | 35 Q—B 7 ch     |
| 37 K—Kt 3 | 36 Q x B P ch   |
| 38 K—R 4  | 37 B—K 3 ch     |

White fights to avoid the draw, and returns the Rook as affording the only chance. A few moves later, however, he discovers that further attempts at escape would lead only to disaster, and therefore abandons the game as drawn.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 39 P—Kt 3   | 38 Q x R ch |
| 40 Q—R 7    | 39 B—Q 4    |
| 41 Q—Kt sq  | 40 Q—Q Kt 7 |
| 42 Q—Q B sq | 41 K—B sq   |
|             | 42 Q—Q 5 ch |

Drawn game.

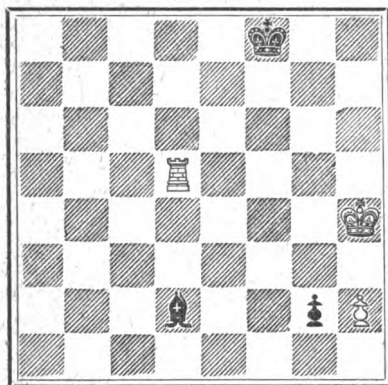
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

*(For solutions see page 337.)*

No. 41.

BLACK.

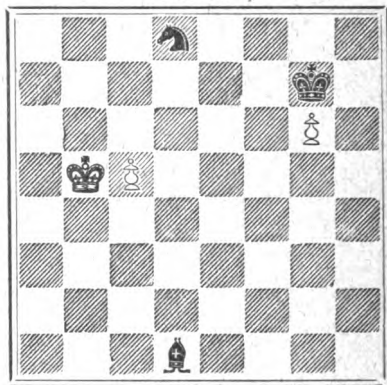


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 42.

BLACK.

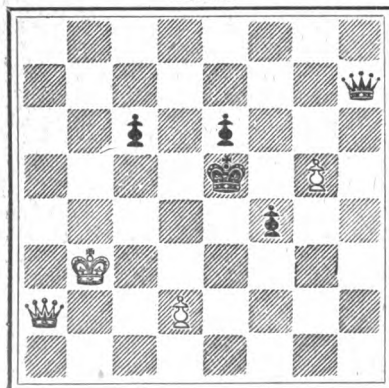


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 43.

BLACK.

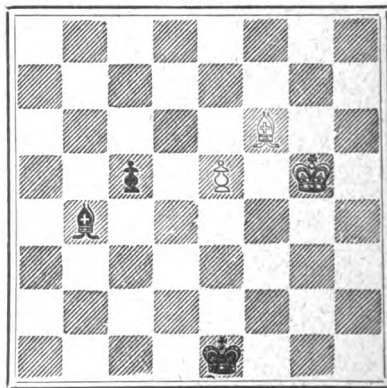


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 44.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw.

## THE RUY LOPEZ COUNTER GAMBIT.

(See page 289.)

Mr. S. Passmore sends us the following, which he considers negatives some of Mr. Carr's conclusions:—

1 P—K 4, P—K 4; 2 Kt—K B 3, Kt—Q B 3; 3 B—Kt 5, P—B 4; 4 Kt—B 3, P×P; 5 Q Kt×P, P—Q 4; 6 Kt×P, P×Kt; 7 B×Kt ch!, before Q—R 5 ch. Now if Black submits to the loss of the Rook and the exchange of Queens, his Pawn position will be utterly broken, and White will have a Rook and two Pawns for two minor pieces, more than an equivalent in material. Moreover, White can develop comfortably by P—Q Kt 3 and Castles Q R. Mr. Ward, of the City Club, concurred with me that White has the better game.

Commenting on this, Mr. Carr says:—The foregoing becomes a matter of opinion. Mr. Gunston (of Cambridge) and Mr. G. A. Thomas, both first-class players, were my opponents last year in a correspondence tourney. The position after 6..., P×Kt occurred in both games (I being second player). Neither played 7 B×Kt. Mr. Gunston checked with Q, took Rook and two Pawns for the two Knights, and exchanged Queens, and *volunteered* the opinion that neither player could claim any advantage. Mr. Thomas played 7 Kt×Kt, the strongest move in my opinion. I do not quite agree with Mr. Gunston's view; I think with Mr. Passmore that White has the best of it—but only slightly so (*very* slightly perhaps). 7 Kt×Kt leads to still greater advantage, as I have tried to shew.

Next month we hope to publish the two games to which Mr. Carr refers.

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

(See page 336.)

## No. 41.

WHITE.  
1 R—K B 5 ch  
1 R—K Kt 5 loses, after 1..., B×R ch; 2 K—R 3, P bec. Kt ch, &c.  
1 K—Kt 2  
.....1..., K—K 2; 2 R—K 5 ch, K moves; 3 R—K sq, B×R ch;

BLACK.

4 K—R 3, P bec. Kt ch; 5 K—Kt 2, Kt—K 7; 6 K—B sq, &c.  
2 R—B 3  
2 K—R 3, P bec. R.  
3 K—R 3  
4 R—B 7 ch  
5 R—B 6 ch, &c., White give perpetual check, or are stalemated if R is taken.

## No. 42.

WHITE.  
1 P—B 6  
.....1..., Kt—K 3; 2 K—Kt 6, B—Kt 5; 3 P—B 7, Kt—Q 5;

BLACK.

4 K—Kt 7, Kt—Kt 4; 5 P bec. Kt, &c.  
2 P—B 7  
3 P bec. Kt!  
4 K—Kt 6  
5 K—B 7, winning a piece.  
2 B—K 8 (Kt 4) ch  
3 P bec. Q (or R)  
4 K—Kt 3  
3 Kt—Kt 2  
3 B×Kt  
4 Kt—Q sq (Q 3)

## No. 43.

WHITE.  
1 P—Q 4 ch  
.....1..., K—Q 4; 2 K—B 3 dis. ch, K—Q 3; 3 Q—R 3, ch, K—

BLACK.

Q 4; 4 Q—Kt 3 ch, K—Q 3; 5 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 4; 6 Q—B 4 ch, K moves; 7 Q—B 4 (or Q 3) ch, and wins.  
1..., K—Q 3; 2 Q—R 3 ch, K—Q

4 (or P-B 4); 3 Q-B 5 ch, K moves; 3 Q-Q 2 ch 3 K-B 4  
 4 Q-B 2 (R 7) ch, and wins. .... 3..., K-K 4; 4 Q-B 3  
 2 Q-B 2 ch 2 K-Q 4 ch, K-Q 4; 5 Q-B 4 ch, &c.  
 ..... 2..., K-K 4; 3 Q-B 4 Q-Kt 4 ch 4 K-Q 4  
 5 ch, K-K 5; 4 Q-Q B 2 ch. 5 Q-B 4 ch 5 K-K 4 (Q 3)  
 6 Q-B 5 (Q 4) ch, and wins.

No. 44.  
 WHITE.  
 1 P-K 6 !  
 2 B-B 3 ch  
 3 P-K 7  
 4 K x B  
 5 P bec. Q ch  
 6 Q-Q 7 ch  
 7 K-K 5  
 8 Q-Kt 5  
 8 K-K 4, K-Kt 8; 9 Q-Kt 5 ch,  
 K-R 8; 10 Q-R 4 ch, K-Kt 8;  
 11 Q-Kt 3 ch, K-R 8; 12 Q x P,  
 stalemate.

BLACK.  
 1 P-B 5  
 2 B x B  
 3 B-B 3 ch  
 4 P-B 6  
 5 K-Q 8  
 6 K-B 8 !  
 7 P-B 7

8 K-Q 8  
 9 K-Q 7  
 10 K-B 6 ! \*  
 ..... 10..., K-Q 8?; 11 K-  
 K 4, P bec. Q; 12 K-Q 3, wins.  
 Notes: If White K was a sq. nearer  
 the Pawn, White would win.

If at 1st move White were to play  
 B-K 7, Black's only move to draw  
 would be ... B-R 4 !.

\* See correction of Horwitz and  
 Kling, *B.C.M.* 1903, p. 10.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

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

DEAR SIR,

As some misconception has arisen owing to the delay in the appearance of the official report of the British Chess Federation Meeting, allow me a line to say the fault was all my own. At the meeting I undertook to draw up and circulate a report, at the same time asking that no full account should be given till that report appeared. Owing to the necessary time taken in transcribing the shorthand writer's notes, and a postal irregularity which lost three days, I was unable to circulate this report till nearly a fortnight had elapsed.

Yours, &c.,

J. W. HUNT.

Woodchester, Upper Clapton,  
 24th July, 1903.

### M. TCHIGORIN AND THE RICE GAMBIT.

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

DEAR SIR,

Prof. Rice has directed my attention to M. Tchigorin's analysis of the game played in consultation between myself and Prof. Rice against Messrs. Hoffer and Maroczy, which you publish in your June number. I think that M. Tchigorin failed to take into consideration the variation which we intended to play at the time, namely, if Black had played 16... P x B; 17 B x P. Q x B; 18 Q R-A'sq. As M. Tchigorin has not given an analysis of this move, Prof. Rice would like to know how he would have continued for Black, inasmuch as we saw no good continuation.

Yours sincerely,

EMANUEL LASKER.

Berlin, 4th July, 1903.

## CHESS REGULATIONS IN CENTRAL ITALY, A.D. 1342.

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

DEAR SIR,

Several years ago (1895) I wrote in your periodical a letter concerning a rare mediæval work on chess preserved in the library of Siena (Italy). To-day, turning over the pages of a volume by Dr. Gigliarelli, on antiquities, just published in Perugia, I have met with an interesting footnote. I translate it for the benefit of chess-lovers in England.

"Perugia certainly did not sail in smooth waters if it had need of new Statutes to 'restrain the passion for gambling dictated by a native of Siena early in the XIV. century. 'In the life of Saint Bernardino occurs in old Latin the following passage: 'Naibes, Taxillos, Tesseræ, et instrumenta insuper lignea, super quæ avare irreligiosi ludi 'fiebant, combustos esse præcepit.'

"Accordingly in a Statute ordained in Perugia, dated A.D. 1342, it is forbidden to 'play with dice in city taverns or inns, and both the players and the innkeeper who 'contravene the law are ordered to pay a fine of 100 soldi in money.

"However the law permits the game of draughts and chess (delle tavole, e degli scacchi) to be played in any place without penalty, except in churches, or in the cloisters thereof."

It is pleasant to find Saint Bernardino of Siena, who waged war against all games of chance, and cards in particular, spared chess in his fiery zeal and crusade!

WILLIAM MERCER.

7, Berkeley Street, Cheltenham,  
29th June, 1903.

## THE MONTE CARLO TOURNAMENT.

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

DEAR SIR,

In your able report of the recent Monte Carlo Tournament, you allude to the incidents in connection with the contest, but they are not quite correctly stated. Having been away from town, at the Vienna Gambit Tournament, I have only now seen the *B.C.M.* for April, and as vice-president of the Monte Carlo Tournament, but more so in justice to the venerable manager of the tourney, M. Arnous de Rivière, and His Serene Highness Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, I consider it my duty to elucidate the incidents, to which you refer, by a clear statement of facts.

First of all, M. Janowski told M. de Rivière publicly, and with unnecessary *animation*, that "he would not take part in any tournament conducted by him," consequently he could not have expected an invitation before withdrawing that statement. Moreover he announced at the Café de la Régence that he would not play, even if he were invited. Much as Janowski's absence was regretted, it will be readily admitted that the first step of reconciliation should have been made by him.

As to the Tchigorin incident, the facts are: H.S.H. Prince Dadian of Mingrelia (president) did not threaten nor intimate "to withdraw his handsome prize." The Prince had reason to be seriously offended in consequence of disparaging and libelous statements made by Tchigorin in the Russian press about the Prince not only as a chess player. In these circumstances the Prince did not desire to meet M. Tchigorin, and tendered his resignation as president of the tournament. Now there was the dilemma! The Prince had taken a deal of trouble about the success of the tournament, and journeyed from Russia to Monte Carlo to witness the play. But Tchigorin also journeyed from St. Petersburg to play in the tournament, and had a right to play, or to receive compensation. The Prince, therefore, offered to compensate him both for the prize which he might have won, and for expenses incurred. He gave 1500 francs, and as the second prize at Monte Carlo amounted to a little over 1100 francs, Tchigorin was amply compensated, and said so in the receipt which he gave when the money was handed over to him. Since then several statements have been made that the administration and not the Prince had paid the above amount to Tchigorin; this is not correct. The administration was not even cognisant of the incident—it was entirely a matter between Tchigorin, the Committee, and the Prince.

I shall be much obliged if you will kindly insert this letter in the *B.C.M.* for next month.

Faithfully yours,

L. HOFFER.

1, St. James' Square,  
Holiland Park, London W.,  
8th July, 1903.

## OBITUARY.

**T**HE *Liverpool Mercury* records the death, at Inverness, on June 30th, of the Hon. Robert Steel, late of Calcutta where he resided for many years, being a member of the India Council. He came of an old Liverpool family, and joined the Liverpool Chess Club in 1859. He filled the office of librarian of the club in 1861; secretary, 1862-3; vice-president, 1866-7; president, 1868-9. During his visits to England he invariably enjoyed some hard games at "Simpson's," and his genial presence will be greatly missed by many chess friends.

## THE CHESS WORLD.

Scottish Chess Association Congress at Edinburgh.—The annual tourneys were held at Edinburgh Chess Club, play commencing on July 20th. For the Championship there were only three entries, viz., E. Macdonald (Brighton, present holder), J. D. Chambers (Cheshire), and James Borthwick (Glasgow). There were seven entries for the "Minor" Championship, but at time of writing, none of the events have been concluded. We shall give further particulars next month.

Queensland.—A tournament under the auspices of the Queensland Chess Association is being held in Brisbane, to decide which player shall have the right to challenge the present holder of the title (Mr. H. W. Apperly) for the championship of the State of Queensland. Up to date of last advices Mr. A. C. Palmer, the ex-champion (who was defeated by Mr. Apperly in a set match a few years ago) was leading in the tournament with a score of five straight wins, Mr. A. L. Stumm being second with 4 wins and 1 loss.

The Monte Carlo Tournament.—The letter which appears in our present issue over the signature of Mr. Leopold Hoffer, will be read with interest by all who followed the progress of the recent contest at Monte Carlo. We have not personally seen the "disparaging and libelous statements made by Tschigorin in the Russian Press," but the action taken by His Serene Highness Prince Dadian indicates clearly that he was greatly offended at the conduct of Tschigorin, whom he had always previously

treated with courtesy. The generosity which marked the Prince's action, in compensating Tschigorin for actual and possible financial loss, was, in every sense of the term, the act of a Nobleman, whose generous support of the game ought at least to protect him from wanton criticism. The chess world cannot afford to lose such patrons as His Serene Highness Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, and no one should know this better than M. Tschigorin.

---

Lancashire Chess Association.—The final stages of this season's County Championship contests have been reached by the following players, who have been balloted in the order stated. The first-named player of each pair has first move, but the game is to be played at the town of the last named contestant. County Championship contest: first prize, value £4 4s.; second, £2 2s. (24 competitors); Mr. A. Dod (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. G. H. Midgley (Manchester). Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester) *v.* Mr. S. Keir (Lancaster). This tie will be played at Preston. Class B: first prize, value £3 3s.; second, £1 11s. 6d. (31 competitors); Mr. W. Parry (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. T. Kelley (Manchester), Mr. F. G. Newbury (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. R. G. Brothers (Manchester). Class C: first prize, value £2 2s.; second, £1 1s. (35 competitors); Mr. H. W. Carruthers (Manchester) *v.* Mr. J. H. Borland (Manchester), Mr. J. W. Broadbent (Liverpool) *v.* Mr. J. H. Cribbin (Liverpool). The first round has to be finished by August 15th, and the finals not later than September 12th.

---

Southern Counties Union.—The annual meeting of the Southern Counties Chess Union was held on 11th July, at the City of London Chess Club. The Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross occupied the chair, and the meeting was largely attended. The treasurer's accounts, together with the secretary's report, were adopted; the former showed a much increased expenditure, but also a balance of over £3. An application from Cornwall to enter a team conjointly with Devon in the Southern Counties Championship contest was not acceded to, it being decided that only individual counties could be allowed to compete. It was also decided that the full score of any county scratching in the final round of the competition should be cancelled. The rule as to the time-limit in county matches was altered, to provide that play should be at the rate of 36 moves in the first ninety minutes, and 6 moves in every subsequent 15 minutes, under the penalty of losing the game by default at any such completed period of time. In consequence of the new Federation scheme, in which he has taken so able and leading a part, Mr. Ross was re-elected chairman, as also as Rev. H. Bremridge vice-chairman; treasurer (Mr. H. W. Trenchard) and secretary (Mr. A. Schomberg) both re-elected; the reference committee was elected by ballot, and all the members (Dr. Hunt, Messrs. Gunston, Russell, White, and Dobell) were re-elected. The report of the previous Saturday's Federation Meeting was read and adopted. The S.C.C.U. delegates to the Federation Executive are Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross and Dr. Hunt, who will also represent the Union on the Governing Council, along with Messrs. Dobell, White, Allcock, and Trenchard.

Lasker *v.* Marshall.—Mr. F. J. Marshall has received a reply from Doctor Lasker, who is at present in Berlin. The champion does not decline the challenge, nor does he question Mr. Marshall's right in the matter, but he intimates that :—

I.—The stakes be not less than £400 a-side.

II.—Time and place of match to be determined by the holder of the title.

III.—The match to be eight games up, draws not to count.

IV.—Time-limit to be fifteen moves per hour.

Doctor Lasker also says with regard to venue of the contest, "Although all negotiations for the club must come primarily through me, I shall, without any partiality, prefer the best offer." With regard to the stakes he says: "I consider it a hardship that chess champions should be obliged to find their own stakes, and hope that in no far distant time an International Chess Association will be formed to arrange the championship matches on the basis of purses." These conditions are almost identical with those we forecasted to Mr. Marshall, who has stated that the stake of £100 a-side was a tentative suggestion on his part. Mr. Gunsberg, writing in the *Daily News*, says: "We might as well correct a mis-statement, viz., that the championship match must be played for £400. As a matter of fact, the amount which Steinitz proposed to Zukertort was from 1000 dollars to 2000 dollars, and we believe we are right in saying that he offered Lasker the same terms. £200 is, therefore, the minimum stake of such a match, and not £400." The *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, referring to Mr. Marshall, says: "No one can help admiring the pluck of the young Brooklyn master, whose irrepressible confidence has made him what he is to-day. If he can acquire fresh laurels at the expense of the world's champion, no one will begrudge him success, but this is more than his most ardent admirers dare hope for. As an opponent in a tournament he is as much feared as any of the masters. In a set match with Emanuel Lasker there could be but one result."

## CORRESPONDENCE MATCH: NORTHERN COUNTIES UNION VERSUS SOUTHERN COUNTIES UNION.

**T**HIS contest, which was started on October 1st last year, was brought to a close on May 30th, when the games then in progress were submitted to Mr. H. E. Atkins for adjudication. As will be seen from the appended score, the South has won the match with a surplus of 24 points. It is, however, only fair to state that the Northern secretary only agreed to play two games at each board at the special request of the South, and experience has proved that one game is quite sufficient tax on the time of many strong Northern players, who, in many cases, have not the leisure time enjoyed by the Southern players. Two prizes of 10/6 were offered by Mr. Walter Harris, of Lewisham, for the best game played on either side, and the winners are Mr. F. P. Carr (South) and Mr. H. Doyle (North). We publish both games, and also one between the Rev. W. E. Bolland (North) and Mr. I. M. Friedberger (South).

In awarding the Northern prize to Mr. Doyle, the judge, Mr. S. J. Stevens, London, says: "The game is undoubtedly brilliant." but he favours "29 B×P, Q×P; 30 R—Q 7, B—Kt 6; 31 K R—Q 4, and White has a Pawn *plus* and the superior game. As the game actually proceeds, Black (Mr. Doyle) certainly made splendid use of his opportunity. In the game won by Mr. Bolland, the play is not quite the same order of brilliancy, possibly in this case the scope was lacking. To use an opportunity when it presents itself is talent, but to create an opportunity and use it brilliantly is genius." Want of space precludes us from specialising results in detail, but we must draw attention to the splendid effort made for the South by the members of the Athenæum Club, eight players scoring  $11\frac{1}{2}$  games out of a possible 16. Two years ago, six members of the same club accomplished the remarkable achievement of winning all their games, which makes a total for the two matches of  $23\frac{1}{2}$  out of a possible 28. The chief individual scores in both contests are: Mr. W. Ward, 4 out of 4; Mr. S. Passmore,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  out of 4; Mr. F. P. Carr, 3 out of 4; Mr. Vere Sutton, 3 out of 4; Messrs. M. Michael, R. C. Turnbull, Hammond, and Baker, 2 out of 2.

The figures achieved by the Northern players, reckoned irrespective of draws, are 82 wins against 106, as follows: Yorkshire, 55 players—37 wins, 45 losses; Lancashire, 22 players—20 wins, 16 losses; Northumberland, 18 players—9 wins, 15 losses; Cheshire, 11 players—6 wins, 12 losses; Cumberland, 8 players—7 wins, 5 losses; Durham, 7 players—1 win, 7 losses; Lincolnshire, 5 players, 2 wins, 6 losses. In two cases—one North and one South—arrangements were made for the same player to engage a second opponent, circumstances having necessitated this course in order to prevent disappointment. The games sent for adjudication were from boards 45, 66, 101, 112. Full score:—

## NORTH.

1.—Mr. G. A. Schott, Yorkshire...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
2.—Mr. F. C. Carroll, Lancashire	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3.—Mr. F. P. Wildman, Yorkshire	0	0
4.—Mr. W. Atkinson, Yorkshire...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
5.—Mr. W. Brunton, Yorkshire...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
6.—Mr. E. Macdonald, Lancashire	0	1
7.—Mr. J. E. Hall, Yorkshire	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
8.—Rev. W. C. Palmer, Lancs.	0	1
9.—Mr. S. Keir, Lancashire	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
10.—Mr. F. W. Downey, North'd	0	0
11.—Mr. J. Birks, Durham	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
12.—Mr. A. C. Haines, Lancashire	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
13.—Mr. A. Denham, Yorkshire	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
14.—Mr. H. E. Wright, Yorkshire	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
15.—Mr. J. Musgrove, Yorkshire...	1	1
16.—Mr. E. G. Sergeant, North'd	1	0
17.—Mr. H. Doyle, Cumberland...	1	0
18.—Mr. R. W. Johnson, Lancs.	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
19.—Mr. R. W. Johnson, Lancs.	0	1
20.—Mr. J. B. Burnett, Cheshire...	1	0
21.—Mr. J. Wilson, Lincolnshire...	1	1
22.—Mr. J. A. Woollard, Yorkshire	0	1
23.—Mr. R. H. Philip, Yorkshire	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
24.—Mr. P. R. England, Lancashire	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
25.—Mr. W. Gledhill, Yorkshire...	0	1
26.—Mr. C. Coates, Lancashire	1	1

## SOUTH.

Mr. D. Y. Mills, Gloucestershire	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. W. H. Gunston, Cambridgeshire	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. Ward, London	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. H. W. Trenchard, London	1	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. S. Passmore, London	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Smith, Essex	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Mr. G. A. Hooke, London	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. P. Carr, London	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Mr. F. H. Elwell, Hampshire	0	1
Mr. A. E. Tietjen, Surrey	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. F. E. Hamond, Norfolk	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. H. C. Moore, Somerset	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Emery, Essex	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. J. Woon, Middlesex	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. A. Curnock, Middlesex	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Mr. H. E. Dobell, Sussex	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Dr. Manlove, Sussex	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. H. H. Cole, Surrey	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Miles, Sussex	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Mr. G. A. Thomas, Hampshire	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. C. J. Lambert, Devon	0	0
Sir Walter Parratt, Berkshire	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Mr. N. Fedden, Gloucestershire	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. L. Raymond, Kent	$\frac{1}{2}$	1
Mr. R. C. Griffith, London	$\frac{1}{2}$	0
Mr. W. R. Fisher, Surrey	$\frac{1}{2}$	0

27.—Mr. H. Gray, Yorkshire ...	0	0	Mr. F. Anspach, London ...	1	1
28.—Rev. A. D. Firth, Cumberland	1	0	Mr. T. B. Girdlestone, Surrey	0	1
29.—Mr. D. Harkness, Cumberland	1	½	Mr. A. E. Booth, Middlesex ...	0	½
30.—Rev. C. Combs, Lincolnshire	0	0	Mr. H. Erskine, Essex ...	1	1
31.—Mr. A. Macdonald, Yorkshire	½	½	Mr. H. W. Butler, Sussex ...	½	½
32.—Mr. A. E. Grieg, Cheshire ...	0	0	Mr. E. Seymour, Middlesex ...	1	1
33.—Mr. F. L. Stainsby, Durham	0	0	Mr. C. H. Lorch, Surrey...	1	1
34.—Mr. C. J. B. Lowe, Lancashire	½	1	Mr. A. Howell, Surrey ...	½	0
35.—Mr. J. H. Brooksbank, Cum.	½	0	Mr. T. W. Newman, Middlesex	½	1
36.—Mr. M. Jackson, Yorkshire ...	1	1	Dr. Dunstan, Surrey...	0	0
37.—Mr. H. Bennett, Lancashire...	0	0	Mr. F. Miles, Sussex ...	1	1
38.—Mr. J. J. Shields, Yorkshire	0	0	Mr. C. W. Hopper, Middlesex	1	1
39.—Mr. T. Crelling, Cumberland	1	0	Mr. A. Rumbold, Somerset ...	0	1
40.—Mr. J. Wahlutuch, Lancashire	1	1	Mr. J. F. Allcock, Essex...	0	0
41.—Mr. J. Spencer, Yorkshire ...	½	0	Mr. J. Mahood, Middlesex ...	½	1
42.—Mr. J. R. Whiting, Cumberl'd	½	1	Mr. E. E. Colman, Surrey ...	½	0
43.—Mr. R. Stewart, North'lnd ...	0	0	Mr. L. P. Rees, Surrey ...	1	1
44.—Mr. T. G. Hart, Yorkshire ...	½	1	Mr. F. W. Clarke, Cambridgeshire	½	0
45.—Rev. W. E. Bolland, North'l'd	½	1	Mr. I. M. Friedberger, Sussex	½	0
46.—Mr. S. Nixon, Northumb'l'd	1	½	Mr. H. Brewer, Surrey ...	0	½
47.—Mr. L. Denham, Yorkshire ...	0	1	Mr. G. V. Sutton, Middlesex ...	1	0
48.—Mr. T. Atkinson, North'b'l'd	½	0	Mr. F. W. Flear, Hertfordshire	½	1
49.—Mr. D. Cook, Durham...	½	½	Mr. A. A. Bowley, Sussex ...	½	½
50.—Mr. G. Birks, Durham ...	1	½	Dr. Planck, Sussex ..	0	½
51.—Mr. G. Howitt, Yorkshire ...	½	1	Mr. F. W. Boff, Middlesex ...	½	0
52.—Mr. J. S. Hill, Northumb'l'd	0	0	Mr. C. Hammond, Essex ..	1	1
53.—Mr. A. M. Sparke, Lin'shire	0	0	Mr. P. J. Allingham, Surrey ...	1	1
54.—Mr. I. O. Gjemre, Northb'l'd	0	½	Mr. C. Chapman, Kent ...	1	½
55.—Mr. C. F. Lines, Yorkshire ...	1	1	Mr. T. J. Edwards, Gloucestershire	0	0
56.—Mr. J. H. Elstob, North'r'lnd	0	0	Mr. A. S. Peake, Surrey ...	1	1
57.—Mr. A. Carter, Cheshire ...	0	½	Dr. Cave, Somerset ...	1	½
58.—Mr. E. Brindley, Yorkshire ...	½	½	Mr. A. Smith, Sussex ...	½	½
59.—Mr. H. B. Lund, Cheshire ...	0	1	Mr. F. N. Braund, Hertfordshire	1	0
60.—Mr. C. Croft, Yorkshire ...	1	1	Mr. P. Gibbs, Essex...	0	0
61.—Mr. M. Laserson, North'rland	½	½	Mr. C. E. Biaggini, Middlesex	½	½
62.—Mr. C. Fingland, North'rland	1	0	Mr. C. E. Biaggini, Middlesex	0	1
63.—Mr. T. H. Halley, Lancashire	½	0	Mr. W. Bridger, Sussex ...	½	1
64.—Rev. S. Walker, Yorkshire ...	1	0	Mr. W. Andrews, Sussex...	0	1
65.—Mr. W. W. Robson, North'l'd	0	1	Mr. R. F. B. Jones, Kent ...	1	0
66.—Mr. W. D. Bailey, Lancashire	1	0	Mr. E. A. Mason, Surrey ...	0	1
67.—Mr. S. H. Cockin, Yorkshire	0	0	Mr. A. Axtell, Gloucestershire	1	1
68.—Mr. W. E. Jackson, Yorkshire	0	0	Mr. C. Tracy, Devon ...	1	1
69.—Mr. H. Moss, Lincolnshire ...	½	0	Mr. P. Healey, Middlesex ...	½	1
70.—Mr. G. Pollard, Yorkshire ...	1	1	Mr. B. G. Brown, Cambridgeshire...	0	0
71.—Mr. C. W. Roberts, Yorkshire	1	1	Mr. H. L. Bowles, Middlesex...	0	0
72.—Mr. F. H. Weighill, Linc'shire	½	0	Mr. T. Taylor, Devon ...	½	1
73.—Rev. J. L. Peach, Yorkshire	0	0	Mr. H. W. Battfield, Middlesex	1	1
74.—Mr. W. Parry, Lancashire ...	1	0	Mr. W. M. Brooke, Kent ...	0	1
75.—Mr. J. S. Watson, North'r'lnd	0	0	Mr. H. A. Stead, Cambridgeshire	1	1
76.—Mr. A. Wolstencroft, Cheshire	1	0	Mr. G. W. Williams, Essex ...	0	1
77.—Mr. W. Corbishley, Cheshire	0	½	Mr. F. W. Markwick, Essex ...	1	½
78.—Mr. T. Smith, Yorkshire ...	0	1	Mr. F. U. Beamish, Gloucestershire	1	0
79.—Mr. T. W. Tate, Yorkshire ...	1	0	Mr. H. E. Norris, Gloucestershire...	0	1
80.—Mr. W. Shaw, Yorkshire ...	1	0	Mr. W. B. Dixon, Kent ...	½	1
81.—Mr. C. W. Jeffrey, Yorkshire	½	0	Mr. G. B. Caple, Somersetshire	½	1
82.—Mr. E. Rowe, Yorkshire ...	1	0	Mr. R. Eastman, Middlesex ...	0	1
83.—Mr. C. Platt, Cumberland ...	0	1	Mr. H. D. Roome, Oxfordshire	1	0
84.—Mr. H. W. Carruthers, Lancs.	½	1	Mr. W. Mears, Devon ...	½	0
85.—Mr. H. W. Hart, Lancashire	1	1	Mr. C. A. Plaister, Wiltshire ...	0	0
86.—Mr. J. W. Morton, Yorkshire	0	0	Colonel Kensington, Sussex ...	1	1
87.—Mr. L. J. Lean, Yorkshire ...	½	1	Rev. J. T. Chatto, Wiltshire ...	½	0

88.—Mr. C. Hanks, Northumberl'd	o	i	Mr. E. W. Osler, Essex	...	...	i	o
89.—Mr. A. Munroe, Cheshire	...	o	Mr. B. G. Laws, Middlesex	...	...	i	i
90.—Mr. E. V. Richardson, Nthld	i	i	Rev. E. H. Kinder, Norfolk	...	...	o	o
91.—Mr. S. Holden, Yorkshire	...	o	Mr. H. D'O. Bernard, Devon	...	...	i	i
92.—Mr. H. A. Burton, Yorkshire	i	i	Mr. W. Marriage, Essex	...	...	o	o
93.—Mr. G. V. Sutton, Durham	...	½	Mr. E. J. Fawcett, Devon	...	...	½	½
94.—Mr. W. Rea, Yorkshire	...	½	Mr. J. Roe, Kent	...	...	½	½
95.—Captain Grey, Yorkshire	...	o	Mr. J. C. Plaister, Wiltshire	...	...	i	½
96.—Mr. Thos. Kelly, Lancashire	i	i	Mr. H. D. Osborne, Hampshire	...	...	o	o
97.—Mr. D. Pennington, Cheshire	o	i	Mr. J. S. Flower, Hampshire	...	...	i	o
98.—Mr. H. Myers, Northumberl'd	...	½	Mr. T. W. Bourne, Devonshire	...	...	½	½
99.—Mr. F. Leigh, Cheshire	...	½	Mr. J. L. Daniell, Gloucestershire	...	...	o	o
100.—Mr. J. Stewart, Durham	...	o	Mr. E. Fairclough, Sussex	...	...	i	i
101.—Mr. E. Berry, Cheshire	...	o	Rev. W. E. Evill, Kent	...	...	i	½
102.—Mr. W. C. Wilson, Yorkshire	...	½	Surgeon-General Thornton, Sussex	...	...	½	½
103.—Mr. F. Huckvale, Yorkshire	...	½	Mr. E. J. Randall, Essex	...	...	½	½
104.—Mr. F. G. Newbury, Lancashire	i	i	Dr. Dukes, Surrey	...	...	o	o
105.—Mr. G. Brumfitt, Yorkshire	...	o	Mr. F. Lowenthal, Middlesex	...	...	i	i
106.—Mr. J. Thompson, North'l'nd	...	½	Mr. P. Dancer, Cornwall	...	...	½	½
107.—Mr. A. W. Overton, Yorkshire	...	½	Mr. W. S. Daws, Norfolk	...	...	½	i
108.—Mr. H. Postle, Yorkshire	...	i	Mr. C. W. Daws, Norfolk	...	...	o	i
109.—Mr. W. Lambert, Lancashire	o	o	Mr. J. R. Baker, Middlesex	...	...	i	i
110.—Mr. C. R. Wilson, Lancashire	i	i	Mr. H. R. Mackeson, Sussex	...	...	o	o
111.—Mr. J. P. Myers, Yorkshire	...	i	Mr. G. M. Norman, Sussex	...	...	o	o
112.—Mr. G. W. Laws, North'l'nd	...	½	Mr. G. Berry, Gloucestershire	...	...	½	o
113.—Mr. E. B. Johnson, Yorkshire	...	o	Dr. Pollard, Middlesex	...	...	i	i
114.—Mr. C. H. Johnson, Cheshire	...	½	Mr. H. B. Beale, Gloucestershire	...	...	½	i
115.—Mr. C. Stewart, Yorkshire	...	i	Mr. H. B. Uber, Surrey	...	...	o	o
116.—Mr. H. Grantham, Durham	...	½	Mr. E. Palmer, Devon	...	...	½	i
117.—Mr. W. F. Threlkeld, Yorks.	...	i	Mr. H. C. Hickenbotham, Middlesex	...	...	o	o
118.—Mr. F. Hartshorn, Yorkshire	...	i	Rev. T. Hamilton, Cambridge	...	...	o	o
119.—Mr. B. L. Dorman, Yorkshire	...	½	Mr. A. Kislingbury, Middlesex	...	...	o	½
120.—Mr. A. A. Williams, Yorks.	...	o	Mr. C. E. Chant, Sussex	...	...	i	i
121.—Mr. L. C. Hudson, Lancs.	...	o	Mr. W. Ball, Devon	...	...	i	i
122.—Mr. J. A. Liversedge, Yorks.	...	i	Mr. R. Saunderson, Berkshire	...	...	o	o
123.—Mr. W. A. Guttridge, Yorks.	...	o	Mr. A. H. Pocock, Middlesex	...	...	i	i
124.—Mr. W. Skirrow, Yorkshire	...	o	Mr. W. J. Stables, Essex	...	...	i	i
125.—Mr. F. G. Rowe, Yorkshire	...	o	Mr. H. E. Higgins, Bedfordshire	...	...	i	o
126.—Mr. E. Hawkesworth, Cum'l'd	...	½	Mr. G. F. Pollard, Devonshire	...	...	o	½

114

138

## GAME No. 2,332.

Played in North v. South Correspondence Match. Winner of the 'Harris' prize—Mr. F. P. Carr. Score and notes from *The People*.

*Danish Gambit.*

## NOTES BY T. F. LAWRENCE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. F. P. CARR, Rev. W. C. PALMER,  
South. North.

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

This constitutes the Danish Gambit, all but unheard of in play by corres-

pondence, and seldom ventured in tournaments, except by enterprising players of the Mieses type.

3 P × P

.....Better perhaps not to attempt to retain the Pawn, but to play P—Q 4 or P—Q B 6. The latter move seems best, as White's Pawn at Q—B 3 is rather a hindrance to his game than otherwise.

H 2

- 4 B—B 4      4 P × P  
 5 B × P      5 Q—K 2  
 .....P—Q 3, followed by  
 Kt—Q B 3 and B—K 3, gives a safe  
 defence, as was demonstrated at Monte  
 Carlo by Maroczy and others.
- 6 Kt—Q B 3      6 P—Q B 3  
 7 Q—K 2      7 P—Q 3  
 8 Kt—K B 3      8 B—K 3  
 9 Castles K R      9 Kt—Q 2  
 10 Kt—Q 4      10 K Kt—B 3  
 11 B—R 3

A good move, keeping pressure on  
 the weak Queen's Pawn and hindering  
 Black's development.

- 12 Q R—K sq      11 Kt—B 4  
 13 B—Q 5!      12 K Kt—Q 2  
                     13 Q—B 3

.....Obviously, if P × B, the  
 piece must be returned at once.

- 14 Q—K 3      14 P × B  
 15 P × P      15 Castles Q R  
 16 P × B      16 P × P

.....The result of the pre-  
 liminary skirmish is that Black retains  
 his two Pawns, but at the cost of more  
 than an equivalent in position.

- 17 P—K B 4      17 Q—B 2

- 18 R—Kt sq      18 R—K sq  
 19 Q Kt—Kt 5      19 P—Q R 3  
 20 Kt—R 7 ch      20 K—B 2  
 21 K R—B sq      21 P—K 4  
 22 Q—K' B 3      22 P—K 5  
 .....Compulsory. Of course,  
 if P × Kt, White mates in two.
- 23 Q—Q B 3      23 Q × P  
 24 Q—Q Kt 3      24 P—Q Kt 3  
 25 Q—Q 5!      25 Kt—K 4  
 26 R—K B sq      26 Q—Kt 4  
 .....If Q—K 6 ch; 27 K—  
 K sq, Q × B; the Queen would be lost  
 by Kt—Kt 5 ch.

- 27 R—B 7 ch!!      27 Kt × R  
 .....If B or R interposes, 28  
 Kt—K 6 ch wins. Or if Kt—Q 2,  
 then follows 28 R × Kt ch, and if K ×  
 Kt; 29 Q—Kt 7 ch and Kt—B 6  
 mate.

- 28 Q—B 6 ch      28 K—Q sq  
 29 Q × Kt P ch      29 K—K 2  
 30 Q—B 7 ch      30 Kt—Q 2  
 31 Q × Kt ch!      31 R resigns.

.....If K × Q; 32 R—Kt 7  
 ch, K—Q sq; 33 Kt (Q 4)—B 6 mate.  
 If at move 29 K—Q 2 White mates in  
 three moves, 30 Q—Kt 7 ch, Kt × Q;  
 31 R × Kt ch, K—Q sq; 32 Kt mates.  
 A beautiful game.

### GAME No. 2,333.

Played in the North v. South Correspondence Match. Winner of the  
 "Harris" prize—Mr. H. Doyle.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.      BLACK.  
 Dr. MANLOVE,      Mr. HUGH DOYLE,  
     South.      North.

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

Or 4 Castles, inducing 4...., Kt × P;  
 leading to less easy opening defence.

- 5 Castles      4 P × P!  
 6 P—K 5      5 B—K 2  
 7 R—K sq      6 Kt—K 5  
                     7 Kt—B 4

- 8 Kt × P      8 Kt × Kt  
 9 Q × Kt      9 Castles

.....With equality—as nearly  
 as possible. Hence the preference for  
 Castling as above mentioned.

- 10 B—K 3      10 P—Q 4  
 11 P × P *e.p.*      11 B × P  
 12 Kt—Q 2      12 B—B 4  
 13 Kt—B 3      13 Kt—K 3!  
 14 Q—B 3      14 P—Q R 3  
 15 B—Q B 4      15 P—Q Kt 4  
 16 B—K B sq

There is nothing against 16 B × Kt,  
 for another sort of game.

- 17 Q R—Q sq 16 P—B 4  
 18 P—K R 3 17 Q—B 2  
 19 Kt—Kt 5 18 B—K 5  
 20 B×Kt 19 Kt×Kt  
 20 P—K B 3  
 ..... Much fine and uncommonly interesting play follows. From this point almost to the end there is scarce guessing ground as to what should be the final issue.
- 21 B×K B P! 21 R×B  
 22 R×B (K 5) 22 B—R 7 ch  
 23 K—R sq 23 R×P  
 24 Q—Q Kt 3 ch 24 R—B 2  
 ..... If 24 .., P—B 5?; 25 B×P+, P×B?; 26 R×P, clearly there would be loss,—the piece would have to be returned.

- 25 Q—K 6 25 P—Kt 3  
 26 P—Q R 4

Hereabouts, it might be well to get the Bishop into action—B 3 would be a safe post for him. But the diversion with the Pawns looks promising.

- 26 P—B 5  
 27 P—Q Kt 3 27 K—Kt 2  
 28 R P×P 28 Q R—K B sq  
 29 B×P 29 P×P  
 30 B—Q 3

Better, seemingly, 30 B×P. Then, for example, if 30... Q×P: 31 B—K 2, B—Kt 6; 32 Q—B 4, where would be the danger?

30 B—Kt 6!

- 31 Q—R 6

*See Diagram.*

31 R—B 7

..... If 31... Q×P?, then 32 Q—R sq+!. The ensuing combination is remarkable.

- 32 Q×Q Kt P 32 R×Kt P!  
 33 K×R 33 R—B 7 ch  
 34 K—Kt sq 34 Q—R 2!

- 35 R—K 7 ch

The only move! But, even so, there is little chance of escape.

- 35 Q×R  
 36 Q—Kt 6! 36 R—B 3!  
 37 Q—Q 4 37 B—K 4  
 38 Q—Q 5

Or 38 Q—K Kt 4, R—B 5; and Black Queen arrives, somehow — winning. As a study, the ending is instructive. It appears to be lost for White.

- 38 Q—R 2 ch  
 39 K—R sq 39 Q—K 6!  
 40 B—B 5

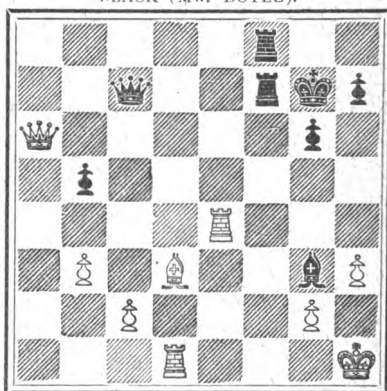
No good! An excellent game.

- 40 R×B  
 41 Q—Q 3 41 Q—B 7  
 42 Q—Q 7 ch 42 R—B 2  
 43 Q—Q 2 43 Q—B 6 ch  
 44 K—Kt sq 44 Q×R P  
 45 Resigns.

Position after White's 31st move:—

Q—R 6.

BLACK (MR. DOYLE).



WHITE (DR. MANLOVE).

### GAME No. 2,334.

Played in the North v. South Correspondence Match.

*Queen's Pawn Opening—Dutch Defence.*

WHITE.  
 MR. FRIEDBERGER, *South.*  
 1 P—Q 4

BLACK.  
 Rev. W. E. BOLLAND, *North.*  
 1 P—K B 4

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

Unnecessary (for Black would take Kt when White Castled), and leads to block.

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

.....With but slight deviation the play has followed the development of a game between Janowski and Albin, Hastings Tournament, 1895. It is difficult to say whether Black's 10..., P—K 4 is absolutely sound, but the attack is certainly well worth the Pawn sacrificed.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 11 B × P | 11 P—K 5  |
| 12 B × B | 12 P × Kt |
| 13 B—R 3 |           |

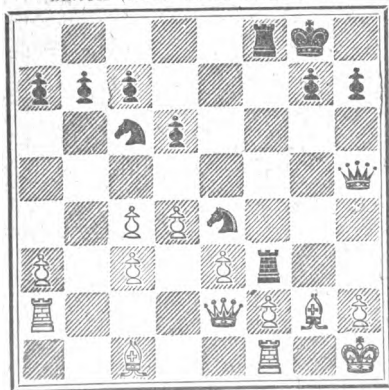
B—B 5 looks much more embarrassing to Black. At any rate he feared it most.

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

Position after Black's 18th move:—

Q R—K B sq.

BLACK (REV. W. E. BOLLAND).



WHITE (MR. I. M. FRIEDBERGER).

.....If B × R, Black has a forced mate in twelve: 18 B × R, Q × B ch; 19 K—Kt sq, R—K 3; 20 R—Q sq (best), R—Kt 3 ch; 21 K—B sq, Q—Kt 7 ch; 22 K—K sq, Q—Kt 8 ch; 23 K—K 2, Q × P ch; 24 K—Q 3, Kt—K 4 ch; 25 P × Kt, Kt—B 4 ch; 26 K—Q 4, R—Kt 5, &c. Perhaps Q—Q sq would be better at once. Black has no wish to recover threatened loss of exchange *at present*. His object is to establish the blockade (with K outside the gates), and he will not forego the advantage obtained next move for any immediate gain.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 19 B × R  | 19 R × B   |
| 20 Q—K sq | 20 Q—K B 4 |
| 21 R—Kt 2 | 21 Kt—K 2  |

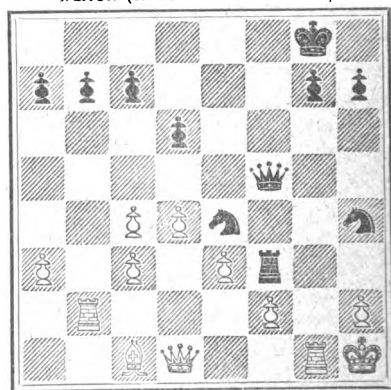
.....Black's Knight 'in reserve' can now be called up to give the *coup de grace*.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 22 Q—Q sq    | 22 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 23 K R—Kt sq | 23 Kt—R 5  |

Position after Black's 23rd move:—

Kt—R 5.

BLACK (REV. W. E. BOLLAND).



WHITE (MR. I. M. FRIEDBERGER).

.....After ..., Kt—R 5, White's game appears hopeless. He may leave the position as it is by e.g., P—Q R 4 (as in text), or move I., R—Kt 2; II., R—B sq; or III., Q—R 4. A—A7 2 gives two variations, the prettiest being when White's King goes to R 3 at 4th move, and the mate with Q and Kt is

difficult. *R-B sq* leaves mate in five, beginning ..., *Kt-Kt 6 ch*. *Q-R 4* gives White a sharp counter attack, with the result that Black's King and Queen are left quietly by themselves in a mating position without help from friends or interference from enemies. But Black can win after *Q-R 4* with *Kt x P ch*, and White loses *R* and *Q*, but it takes a good many more moves to mate. The variations, which are appended, show how the mate is forced.

I.—If *24 R-Kt 2*, *Kt x R*; *25 K x Kt*. *R x P ch*; *26 R x R*, *Q x R ch*; *27 K-R sq (a)*, *Kt x P*; *28 Q-Kt sq*, *Q x Q ch* (if *28 Q-Q 3*, *Kt-K 7*, and wins); *29 K x Q*, *Kt-K 7 ch*, and wins. If instead of *27 K-R sq*, White plays *27 K-R 3*, then *Kt-Kt 4*; *28 K-Kt 4*, *Q-Kt 7 ch*; *29 K-B 5* (if *29 K-B 4*, *K-R 4* or *K R 5*, Black replies *29...*, *Kt-K 3 ch*, *Kt-B 6 ch*, or *P-Kt 3 ch*, and mates next move), *P-K R 3*!; *30 Q-Kt 5*, *P-Kt 3*; *31 K-B 4*, *Q-B 7 ch*, and mates next move. If *30 Q-Q 3*, *Q-B 6 ch*; *31 K-Kt 6*, *Q-B 2 mate*. If *30 K-Kt 6*, *Q-K 5 ch*; *31 K-R 5*, *P-Kt 3 ch*; *32 K x P*, *Kt-B 2*

mate. If *30 K-B 4*, *Kt-R 6 ch*; *31 K-B 5*, *K-B 2*, &c.

II.—If *24 R-B sq*, *Kt-Kt 6 ch*; *25 K-Kt sq*, *Kt-K 7 ch*; *26 K-R sq*, *Q-K 5*; *27 Q x Kt*, *Q x B P ch*; *28 Q-B 3*, *R x R mate*.

III.—If *24 Q-R 4*, *P-B 3*; *25 Q x R P*, *Q-R 6*; *26 R x P ch*, *K x R*; *27 R x P ch*, *K-B 3*; *28 R-B 7 ch*, *K-Kt 4*; *29 R-Kt 7 ch*, *Kt-Kt 3*; *30 Q-K 7 ch*, *R-B 3*; *31 P-B 4 ch*, *K-Kt 5*; *32 Q-Q 7 ch*, *R-B 4*; *33 K-Kt sq*, *K-B 6*, &c. Instead of *24...*, *P-B 3*, Black can play *24 Kt x P ch*; *25 R x Kt*, *Q-K 5*, reaching a winning position quickly, but taking longer to mate.

24 *P-Q R 4*

And Black announced mate in six moves, as follows:—

	24 <i>Kt x P ch</i>
25 <i>R x Kt</i>	25 <i>R x R</i>
26 <i>Q-Kt 4</i>	26 <i>Q-B 6 ch</i>
27 <i>Q x Q</i>	27 <i>Kt x Q</i>
28 <i>R-Kt 2</i>	28 <i>R-B 8 ch</i>
29 <i>R-Kt sq</i>	29 <i>R x R mate</i> .

## NATIONAL CHESS FEDERATION.

**T**HE conference of delegates invited by the Southern Counties Chess Union to meet "to frame the constitution of a National Federation" was held on Saturday, July 4th. at the Holborn Restaurant, London, and was attended by the following representatives:—Southern Counties Chess Union: Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross (Swindon), Dr. Hunt (North London C.C.), Mr. W. H. Gunston (Cambridge), Mr. H. E. Dobell (Hastings), Mr. W. W. White (Lee), Rev. J. F. Welsh (Wilts), Mr. H. W. Trenchard (Somerset), Mr. J. L. Daniell (Gloucestershire), Mr. J. F. Allcock (Essex), Mr. H. S. Ward (Tooting), Mr. G. R. Hunter (Kent), Mr. I. E. Mannington (Sussex), Mr. L. P. Rees (Surrey). Midland Counties Chess Union: Mr. W. S. Carey (Birmingham), Mr. T. W. Forrest (Shrewsbury), Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham), Dr. Thompson (Oxford). Northern Counties Chess Union: Mr. A. E. Moore (Manchester), Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport), Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester), Mr. G. Howitt (Bradford), Mr. I. M. Brown (Bradford). City of London Chess Club: Dr. Dunstan, Mr. Barrett, Mr. J. W. Russell, Mr. H. W. Trenchard, Mr. W. Ward. London League: Mr. T. H. Moore, Mr. E. R. Turner. The conference was the direct result of the following resolution, passed on January 10th, 1903, at a special general meeting of the Southern Union:—

"That our secretary shall write, to the Northern, Midland, and  
 "Scottish Associations, to the City of London Chess Club,  
 "and to any Welsh or Irish Association that is in existence,  
 "requesting them to appoint delegates for the purpose  
 "of meeting delegates from our Union to frame the consti-  
 "tution of a National Federation."

The Southern secretary failed to discover any Welsh or Irish Association at present in existence. The officials of the Scottish Association, while expressing opinions favourable to the scheme, did not at present see their way to co-operate; the Conference therefore appeared likely to be composed of four constituent units, viz., the Southern, Midland, and Northern Chess Unions, and the City of London Chess Club. The Southern Union being of opinion that each constituent sending delegates should fix its own number, refrained from proposing any resolution on the number of delegates, except as to making provision for its own representation, which it suggested should comprise six delegates from the Union, and one representative from each affiliated County Association. The City of London Club and Northern Union each decided to elect six delegates, and the Midland and Northern Unions both decided against direct county representation.

The four constituents not being represented by equal numbers of delegates, it was necessary to devise some method of giving equal voting power to each constituent, and the Reference Committee of the Southern Union met on May 23rd, to discuss this point and other questions raised; particularly a request from the London League, asking if that Society would be granted representation at the Conference.

The recommendations of the Southern Reference Committee, which met with ready acceptance by the other co-operators, were as follows:—

- I.—"That as the four, and only four 'constituents' of the  
 "Conference were fixed by the form of the invitation on  
 "January 10th, no chess body not mentioned in that  
 "invitation could be admitted as a 'constituent' of the  
 "meeting except by destroying the old and issuing a new  
 "invitation. These four constituents are the City of London  
 "C.C., Southern Counties Chess Union, Midland Counties  
 "Chess Union, Northern Counties Chess Union; each  
 "constituent to have one vote, which is to be declared after  
 "the majority vote of such constituent had been ascertained."
- II.—"That in the formation of the Executive Committee of  
 "Federation, the London League send one member, who  
 "shall be accepted as one of the members to be sent up  
 "with those of Southern Counties Chess Union, subject to  
 "confirmation by a general meeting of Southern Counties  
 "Chess Union."
- III.—"That the London League be also invited to send three  
 "delegates to the Conference, but their votes to be reckoned  
 "with those of Southern Union delegates."

The Conference was opened by the Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, who kindly prepared the Agenda for discussion, and after preliminary explanations he was unanimously voted to the chair, on the motion of Mr. A. E. Moore

(president Northern Counties Chess Union), seconded by Mr. A. J. Mackenzie (hon. sec. Midland Counties Chess Union). Mr. Mackenzie was asked and kindly consented to act as secretary *pro. tem.*

After various motions such as the powers of delegates, and the methods of voting had been settled, the Chairman introduced the discussion of the Constitution with the following remarks:—

“Clubs, Unions, and Associations were invited to send delegates to form a Constitution of National Chess Federation, and I conclude they have sent their delegates for that purpose, or to explain why no steps should be taken towards forming a National Federation. Now is their only chance of making their voices heard by sending to this meeting; so if any Association, Club, or Union has instructed its delegates to show cause why there should be no National Federation, I hope one of those delegates will move at once that no form of National Chess Federation is at present desirable, or words to that effect. Otherwise I assume we are here to form a Constitution. Does anyone wish to move a resolution of that nature?”

Mr. Allcock (Essex):—

“My Association instructed me to take objection to the Agenda, on the grounds that an Agenda should come from an initiatory meeting. We think we are not allowed to raise any question we please. That was the opinion of my Association when I told them there was an Agenda—they held an opinion that no Agenda could be possible.”

The Chairman:—

“The point was that if anyone wished to raise a question against Federation they could do so now.”

Mr. T. A. Farron (Manchester):—

“If it is at all desirable that a resolution should be moved as to desirability of forming a National Chess Federation, I, as a unit holding such a view, am quite prepared to move a resolution in order to start the discussion. I therefore beg to move—

“That the members of the ‘British Chess Federation’ be Northern Counties Chess Union, Midland Counties Chess Union, Southern Counties Chess Union, and the City of London Chess Club.”

Mr. E. R. Turner (London League) seconded the resolution.

Mr. Allcock (Essex) moved an amendment:—

“That the ‘British Chess Federation’ be the chess clubs of the United Kingdom, directly and proportionately represented, with due provision for chess players not members of clubs.”

Mr. Barrett (City of London Club) seconded this amendment. The proposer stated that his committee had given much consideration to the question, and was of opinion that a “linking up” of County Unions *plus*

the City of London Chess Club was not best in the interests of chess. The Federation should consist of an amalgamation of unions and clubs, with direct and proportionate representation. Mr. Hunter (Kent) stated that he thought it was practically impossible for any central body to get into communication with all the clubs in the United Kingdom, and make them members of a central organisation. They had the skeleton of a workable scheme in the different Associations which had recognised centres with recognised officials, which fairly represented the various clubs. After further discussion the amendment was put to the vote and lost, whereupon Dr. Dunstan again raised the question of wider representation, and finally moved the following amendment, which Mr. T. H. Moore seconded:—

“That the members of the ‘British Chess Federation’ include  
“the London Chess League.”

After considerable discussion the Northern Union representatives intimated that they would support the addition of the League as a fifth constituent, but they held it to be vital to the issue that all the four units invited to that Conference should be unanimous on the point. The chairman then put Dr. Dunstan’s amendment to the vote, and it was carried unanimously. After this vote, Mr. Farron withdrew his original resolution, and substituted the following, which was seconded by Dr. Dunstan, and carried unanimously:—

“That the constituent unity be the City of London Chess Club,  
“the London Chess League, the Northern Counties Chess  
“Union, the Midland Counties Chess Union, and the  
“Southern Counties Chess Union, with power to add  
“responsible associations representing Scotland, Ireland,  
“and Wales.”

The following resolutions, not necessarily in the order of precedence, were also passed by the meeting:—

I.—“The name of the organization to be ‘The British Chess  
“Federation.’”

II.—“That each constituent unity elect six members to serve on  
“the council, which should meet at least once a year.”

Much discussion took place as to the place of the annual meeting of the council, ‘London and Birmingham alternately,’ or ‘London and the Provinces alternately,’ being suggested; but on the direct request of the Northern secretary all were withdrawn for the present. It was, however, evidently the feeling of the meeting that all the meetings should not be held in London.

III.—“That the council elect a president, vice-president, secretary,  
“and treasurer of the Federation.”

IV.—“That the affairs of the Federation be managed by an executive committee, consisting of the president, treasurer, and  
“secretary, *ex officio*, and of two representatives to be  
“nominated by each of the units from among their six  
“delegates.”

This was only carried after amendments to the effect (I.) that the executive committee should be elected by the council, (II.) that the council should have power to add members, (III.) that the members need not necessarily be delegates, had been defeated.

V.—“That any delegate may give a proxy to any other delegate  
“present at the council meeting who represents the same  
“constituent unit.”

VI.—“That a preliminary committee, consisting of three members  
“for each unit, be formed to draft the rules of the Federa-  
“tion, and draw up a programme for 1904. This committee  
“to report to the first annual meeting to be held in London  
“on November 28th, 1903.”

In a discussion relative to the question of preliminary expenses and general finances, Dr. Hunt said they must have money, and if the thing was to be done at all it ought to be done well. He thought each member ought to give some definite sum, and he proposed:—

“That each member of the British Chess Federation pay an  
“affiliation fee of five guineas before any delegate can take  
“part in any proceedings.”

After this resolution had been seconded and discussed freely, Dr. Hunt further suggested that each member should pay an entrance fee of two guineas, and after the annual meeting an annual subscription of two guineas, and until the fee was paid the delegates of that member could take no part in any proceedings.

The Chairman said he did not think he could accept the resolution, because the rules when drafted would provide for the payment of a certain fee, and as soon as they were passed by the annual meeting they would come into operation.

Mr. Brown, on behalf of the Northern Union, said they were prepared to give a donation of two guineas towards the preliminary expenses.

Dr. Hunt asked leave to alter his resolution to the following effect:—

“That each member be requested to allocate from their fees a sum  
“of two guineas for preliminary expenses.”

The Chairman said they could pass no resolution on the subject, but he thought they could leave the matter in the hands of the delegates.

Mr. A. E. Moore (president Northern Union): “I do not know whether we are going to be troubled about the preliminary expenses, but that is not going to damp the ardour of this meeting. The gentlemen who are responsible for the expense may be assured that it will be met, and I hope every constituent of the newly-formed Federation will not only be willing, but desirous of contributing its share. With regard to the financial workings of the Federation, we shall not have to look for two guineas a year from each unit; it will be considerably more than that. When we were talking it over a month or two ago, I said that I did not expect our contribution to be less than twenty-five guineas a year to

H 2a

the Federation. As the chairman's ruling has settled the question of preliminary costs, I have a very pleasant duty to perform which I should like to undertake now, and that is to propose that the very best thanks of everyone present be tendered to Mr. Ross, for his most excellent services both before and at this meeting. I have had a long experience of chairmen at chess meetings, but I have never had the privilege and pleasure of sitting under a chairman who has conducted a meeting with such admirable tact and patience as Mr. Ross has this afternoon. He has done much work before the meeting, and I have no doubt he will be very anxious to see the scheme through, and do still more for Federation in the future. And to any other gentlemen who have laboured for the success of this meeting we owe our thanks. It is not everybody who has time, and it is not everybody who has the time has the inclination, and we must give them our thanks. The chairman, we know, has done a great deal, and to him I make my resolution. Before sitting down I venture to express the opinion that the Northern Counties Chess Union will try to make the deliberations and the exertions of this afternoon operative in the future. We have given much time and consideration to some very delicate and knotty points in connection with Chess Federation, and I hope that whatever difficulties there may be in the way of any one constituent of this Federation falling into line, that they may be overcome. On our part—I speak for the Northern District—nothing will be wanting to make the way smooth, we shall not interfere in the least with traditional labours, and we shall respect everything which deserves our respect. With this assurance I hope that any of the bodies who are not here prepared with definite powers will consider that we are here for business, but we hope to do our business in the most pleasant possible manner, and in the future have the most cordial relations with all concerned."

The opinion was unanimous that the chairman had succeeded in a remarkable manner in keeping the members to the subjects set for discussion, and that to his tact and firmness was due the success of the meeting.

After the vote of thanks had been warmly seconded, supported, and carried, the chairman responded as follows:—"Thank you very much gentlemen. I am very glad we have had such an excellent meeting. There was a suggestion that we should limit speeches to five minutes, but I forgot to put it down. I am very glad I did forget, for there has been no need whatever for it. We have stuck to business excellently. When I came down to the meeting I never expected to see the end of the paper, but we have finished it before our time. I thank you for having solved those delicate points which came up, and by solving those points that you have enabled the meeting to do real business, and I hope that the British Chess Federation will not belie the start you have given it."

The following were elected by the various units as their representatives on the preliminary committee: City of London C.C., Messrs. H. W. Trenchard, W. Ward, and J. W. Russell; London League, Messrs. T. H. Moore, T. B. Girdlestone, and E. R. Turner; Northern Union, Messrs. A. E. Moore, T. A. Farron, and I. M. Brown; Midland Union, Messrs. A. H. Griffiths, J. P., J. Bonney, and W. S. Carey; Southern Union, Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, Dr. Hunt, and Mr. H. E. Dobell.

Mr. A. J. Mackenzie kindly consented to act as secretary to the preliminary committee on the distinct understanding that his work shall cease with the business of the meeting on November 28th, at which time the preliminary committee, after having given their report, will cease to exist.

The Preliminary Committee has already started the work of drafting the Constitution, which we hope will be sufficiently comprehensive to secure the adherence and support of the Chess Masters, the Amateur players, and the Problem enthusiasts, and also to overcome the opposition of a factious minority, which has displayed unnecessary acerbity in criticising the actions of the Conference. The *Bradford Observer Budget* waxed exceedingly wroth with the Northern delegates for assenting to the inclusion of the London Chess League as a fifth constituent unit, but our contemporary is unduly perturbed by the question of equality of representation. Even if the future should generate matters in which the operation of the balance of power is involved, we do not fear the result. The Federation has been founded with the object of benefitting the game from a national standpoint, we therefore decline to believe that local considerations will be allowed to operate to the disadvantage of more important issues. Further, provision is made for the representation of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, whose co-operation is, in our opinion, only a question of time and organisation. Our contemporary also describes the movement as largely one of 'sentiment.' We emphatically dispute this statement, because to our certain knowledge the present Federation movement has the sympathy of Sir John O. S. Thursby, Captain Beaumont, Mr. F. G. Naumann, Mr. Leopold Hoffer, Mr. Chas. Platt, Mr. J. H. Blake, Mr. H. E. Atkins, Mr. S. Passmore, Mr. R. C. Griffith, Mr. R. Loman, and a host of other equally well-known adherents of the game. Before the conference the Northern secretary ascertained the opinions of the vice-presidents of the Northern Union, and among their replies favourable to the movement Sir John Thursby wrote: "I have long felt that with the increasing importance and strength of the various county organisations, the establishment of a National Chess Association is of great desirability. It must be really representative of the whole country—not the mouthpiece of any particular club or chess centre; and towards establishing it on this broad basis I hope your efforts will be successfully directed." In the South of England opposition has proceeded mainly from advocates of the amendment proposed at the Conference by Mr. F. J. Allcock, and seconded by Mr. Barrett, of the City of London Chess Club. The proposal was defeated by vote, after which result it was surely the duty of the minority to accept the situation gracefully, support the majority, and endeavour to make the accepted scheme successful. Instead of adopting this honourable course, the secretary of the Essex County Association—Essex was represented at the Conference by Mr. Allcock—re-advocates the defeated proposal in the *Morning Post*. This conduct is so apparently disloyal to the Southern Union that we trust Mr. Gibbs is honestly acting under misconception of the true state of affairs. The *Morning Post* sneers at the financial prospects of the Federation, but this is matter which may be safely left to the care of those gentlemen who are in favour of a National Chess Society that will be really representative of the British Isles.

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

## GAME No. 2,335.

Played in the Vienna Tournament. Score and Notes from the *Schachzeitung*.

*Bishop's Gambit.*

WHITE. BLACK.  
Herr SCHLECHTER. Mr. PILLSBURY.

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

.....This defence leads to a lively but doubtful game. Kt—K B 3 is certainly safer.

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

Better than K—Kt sq.

10 Q Kt—Q B 3

.....P—Q B 3 would be followed by 11 B—B 4, with a good game for White.

11 Kt—K 2

Better than 11 Kt—Q Kt 5, as Black would then Castle, sacrificing the B's Pawn.

11 P—K B 4

.....In a game between Schlechter and Steinitz (Vienna 1897) occurred 11..., Kt × B; 12 P × Kt, Kt—K 2; 13 K—Kt sq, P—Kt 5; 14 Kt × P, Q—B 4; 15 Kt—K 5, B × Kt; 16 P × B, Q × P; 17 B—Q 2, and White has a good game.

12 B × Kt ch 12 P × B  
13 P—K 5 13 Kt—Q 4

.....Better P—Q R 4.

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

.....Weak. Q—Kt 3 should have been played.

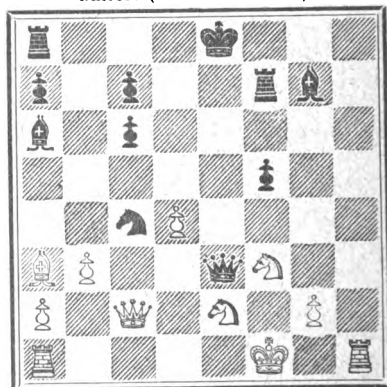
17 B—R 3 17 R—B 2  
18 K—Kt sq?

A slip. 18 P—K 6 first would have given White an advantage in position: 18 P—K 6, R—B 3; 19 K—Kt sq!, R × P! (19..., Q—Kt 3?; 20 P ×, P P × P?; 21 Kt—K 5); 20 P × P, Q—B 2; 21 Kt × P.

18 Q—Kt 3  
19 P × P 19 P × P  
20 P—K 6 20 Q × P  
21 Kt × Kt P 21 Q—K 6 ch  
22 K—B sq 22 P—B 6  
23 Kt × P 23 Kt × P

Position after Black's 23rd move:—  
Kt × P.

BLACK (MR. PILLSBURY).



WHITE (HERR SCHLECHTER).

24 P × Kt

If 24 B—B sq, Black replies Q—K 5!

24 Q × B

25 Kt—Kt 5      25 R—K 2      30 R × R ch      30 K—Q 2  
 26 R—R 3      31 Kt—K B 3

Or 26 Q × P, B × P; 27 Q—Kt 5  
 ch, K—Q sq.

The unsubstantial attack comes now  
 to an end.

27 R—Q Kt 3?      26 Q—R 4      31 P—B 3  
 32 Kt—Q 2      32 K—B 2

..... R × Kt also wins.

Another slip. 27 R—Kt sq should  
 have been played in order that P—B  
 4 might be answered by P × P.

28 Q R—Q Kt sq      27 P—Q B 4!      33 R—Q R 8      33 B—Kt 2  
 29 R—Kt 8 ch      28 P × P      34 R—K Kt 8      34 Q—K 4  
 29 R × R      35 Q—Q 3      35 P—Q B 4  
 36 Q—K Kt 3      36 B—K R 3  
 37 Resigns.

### GAME No. 2,336.

Contested at the Genoa Chess Club (Italy). An interesting and  
 brilliantly finished game.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.      BLACK.  
 Mr. DEMESTER.      Mr. HARVEY.

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

So far by agreement, in order to test  
 this continuation of the attack. On  
 principle the stronger move is 9 Kt—  
 B 3, as usual; the Rook to move later,  
 as usual.

9 Castles      10 Kt—B 3      10 R—K sq

.....Doubtful; foregoing benefit  
 likely from opening of the Bishop's  
 file. But if 10..., Kt—B 4; 11 Kt—  
 Q 4, &c., it would be all well-known  
 "book." For enterprising variation  
 (of course with risk), 10..., P—Q 4  
 seems worthy of attention.

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

.....It is easy to see that Black  
 has "lost time" somehow. Three of  
 his pieces are about as they were;  
 whereas all White's have shifted—  
 presumably for the better.

16 Kt—K 4!      16 K—R sq  
 17 Kt(K4)—Kt 5      17 Kt × Kt  
 18 Kt × Kt      18 Q—K 2  
 19 P—K B 4      19 P—K R 3  
 20 Kt—B 3      20 Q R—Kt sq  
 21 P—Kt 3      21 B—B 4?  
 22 Kt—Q 4!      22 B—Q 2

.....A little more time lost,  
 and all is lost—accepting the sequel as  
 a fair criterion.

23 P—B 5      23 P—B 3?  
 24 P—K 6      24 B—B sq  
 25 Kt × P

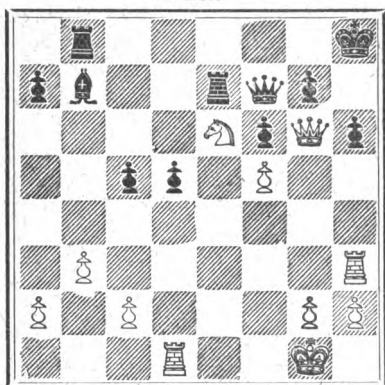
Gaining—decisively. Maybe Black  
 should have attacked the Knight, 23...,  
 P—Q B 4; for, after this, his prospect  
 is most discouraging.

26 Kt—Q 4      25 Q—B 4 ch  
 27 R—K 3      26 B—Kt 2  
 28 Q—Kt 6!      27 Q—R 6?  
 29 R—R 3      28 Q—B sq  
 30 P—K 7      29 P—B 4

Excellent—to force matters outright,  
 not relying on the Pawn, &c., for a  
 protracted if safe ending.

31 Kt—K 6      30 R × P  
 31 Q—B 2      31 Q—B 2  
 Position after Black's 31st move:—  
 Q—B 2.

BLACK.



WHITE.

32 R × P ch !      32 P × R  
 33 Q × R P ch      33 Q—R 2  
 34 Q × P ch      34 R—Kt 2  
 35 R—Q 3 !      35 R—Kt sq

.....To save the Queen from  
 36 R—R 3, &c. An instructive situa-  
 tion.

36 R—Kt 3      36 Q—R 4  
 37 P—K R 3

Or 37 R × R ! Then, after a few  
 checks, it would be all over. But  
 Black has no escape as it happens.

38 Q—R 4 ch      37 Q—B 2  
 39 R × R ch !      38 R—R 2  
 40 Q—B 6 ch      39 Q × R !  
 41 Kt—B 8 !      40 R—Kt 2  
 42 Kt—Kt 6 ch      41 Q—B 2  
 43 Q—R 4 ch      42 K—R 2  
 44 Q—R 8, mate.      43 K—Kt sq

### GAME No. 2,337.

Match: Kent v. Surrey, played at the City of London Chess Club,  
 February 28th, 1903.

*Giuoco Piano.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.      BLACK.  
 Mr. W. M. BROOKE, Mr. P. J. ALLINGHAM  
*Kent.      Surrey.*

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—K 5      6 P—Q 4  
 7 B—K 2

In retiring thus (or to Kt 8) White  
 partly abandons the initiative. Where-  
 fore 7 B—Q Kt 5 is generally preferred.

8 P × P      7 Kt—K 5  
                     8 B—Kt 3

.....Why not the obvious  
 check? Then, after duly Castling,  
 opportune ...., P—K B 3 should make  
 you an easily even game. This con-  
 tinued pressure on the Queen Pawn is  
 not of much use, since the supporting

Knight cannot be effectively "pinned"  
 by the other Bishop,—which is the  
 very reason for White's 7th move.

9 Castles      9 Castles  
 10 Kt—B 3      10 P—B 4 ?  
 11 P—K Kt 3 !      11 B—K 3  
 12 B—K 3      12 P—K R 3  
 13 P—K R 4      13 Kt—K 2  
 14 Kt—R 4      14 Kt—Kt 3  
 15 Q—B sq      15 K—R 2

.....Or 15...., Q—K 2. The  
 Knight at K 5 is in trouble, having no  
 safe retreat.

16 K—Kt 2      16 P—B 5 ?  
 17 Kt × B      17 R' P × Kt  
 18 P × P      18 Kt × R P ch  
 19 Kt × Kt      19 Q × Kt  
 20 R—R sq      20 Q—K 2  
 21 P—B 3

Winning the Knight—and the rest.  
 Now Black might just as well resign.

- |                |             |           |             |
|----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| 22 P × Kt      | 21 B—B 4    | 27 Q—R 2  | 27 P—R 4    |
| 23 B—B 3       | 22 B × P ch | 28 R—Kt 5 | 28 R—B 3    |
| 24 K × B       | 23 B × B ch | 29 P × R  | 29 Q—K 5 ch |
| 25 Q—B 2 ch    | 24 P—B 4    | 30 K—B 2  | 30 Q—B 7 ch |
| 26 Q R—K Kt sq | 25 P—Kt 3   | 31 K—Kt 3 | 31 Resigns. |
|                | 26 Q—K 3    |           |             |

## GAME No. 2,338.

Played in a match, Brighton v. Hastings.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY JAS. MASON.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. CHESHIRE,  
*Hastings.*Mr. R. E. LEAN,  
*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   |
| 5 P—Q 4    | 5 B—K 2    |
| 6 Q—K 2    | 6 P—B 4    |

.....A sort of theoretical prejudice causes this advance in opening to be neglected sometimes when it might prove really serviceable—if only for a change. Here it may be inferior to the customary retreat, 6..., Kt—Q 3; but scarcely so to 6..., P—Q 4, the more favoured alternative.

7 P—Q 5

Perhaps there is nothing better than the obvious 7 P × P, equalising.

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

Very bold—considering the difficulty necessarily following. Otherwise the Rook might be moved or guarded—a Pawn behind.

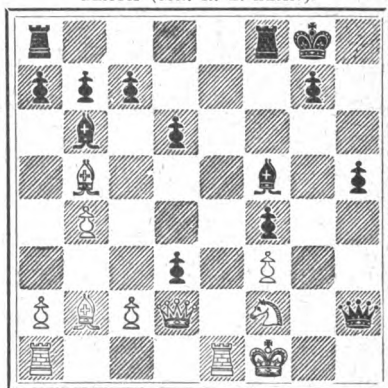
- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 13 P × Kt   | 12 Kt × P ! |
| 14 K—B sq ! | 13 Q × P ch |
| 15 Kt—Q 2   | 14 P—B 5    |
| 16 Kt—K 4   | 15 P—Q 3    |

An error, apparently; 16 K—K 2 seems imperative. Later, the King has no good escape. The next hostile move effectually confines him; and he is eventually mated where he stands.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 17 Kt—B 2 | 16 Q—R 7 !  |
| 18 Q—Q 2  | 17 B—B 4    |
| 19 P—Kt 4 | 18 P—K R 4  |
| 20 B—Kt 2 | 19 B—Q Kt 3 |
|           | 20 P—Q 6    |

Position after Black's 20th move : —  
P—Q 6.

BLACK (MR. R. E. LEAN).



WHITE (MR. CHESHIRE).

.....Black's attack can hardly fail. Before or, after, this excellent move he might check with Bishop, to winning advantage very probably. But the very pretty termination would then be wanting.

- |           |                |
|-----------|----------------|
| 21 P × P  | 21 P—B 3       |
| 22 R—K 7  | 22 R—B 2       |
| 23 R × R  | 23 K × R       |
| 24 B—B 4  | 24 R—K sq      |
| 25 Kt—K 4 | 25 Q × Q       |
| 26 Kt × Q | 26 B—R 6 mate. |

## GAME No. 2,339.

The two following games were played in the North v. South Correspondence Match.

*Queen's Pawn Opening—Dutch Defence.*

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. M. JACKSON, <i>North.</i>		Dr. R. DUNSTAN, <i>South.</i>	
1 P—Q 4		1 P—K B 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 B—Kt 5	
.....Probably B—K 2 is better.			
5 B—Q 3		5 Castles	
6 Kt—K 2		6 P—Q Kt 3	
7 Castles		7 B—Kt 2	
.....There is not much scope for the B here.			
8 P—B 3		8 Kt—Q B 3	
9 P—K 4		9 B×Kt	
10 P×B		10 Kt—K 2	
11 Q—B 2		11 P×P	
12 P×P		12 Kt—K Kt 3	
13 B—Kt 5		13 P—K 4	
14 Kt—Kt 3		14 P—K R 3	
15 B—Q 2		15 P—Q 3	
16 Kt—B 5			
To force the exchange of the other B.			
		16 Kt—R 4	
17 P—Kt 3		17 Kt—B 3	
18 R—B 2		18 B—B sq	
19 Q R—K B sq		19 B×Kt	
20 P×B		20 Kt—R sq	
21 R—Kt 2		21 Q—K 2	
22 R—K sq		22 Kt—B 2	
23 P—Kt 4		23 Q R—K sq	
24 P—K R 4		24 P—K 5	
25 Q—Kt sq		25 Q—Q sq	
26 B—B 2		26 Kt—R 2	
27 P—Kt 5		27 P×P	
28 B—R 4		28 R—K 2	
29 P×P			
Overlooking that on P×P, P—K 6, P—B 6 has one loophole out as follows: 29 P×P, P—K 6; 30 P—B 6, Kt (B 2)×P; 31 P×R, Kt—B 6 ch; 32 K—R sq, Q×P. The best move was probably R×K P.			
		30 B×P	
		31 B—B 6	
		32 B—Q 5 ch	
		33 R—K 2	
		34 B—B 6	
		.....P—Q 4 was the move here.	
		35 Q—Q 3	
		36 B—Q 5	
		37 B—K 6	
		38 P×R	
		29 P—K 6	
		30 Kt (B 2)×P	
		31 R(B sq)—K sq	
		32 K—B sq	
		33 Kt—B 3	
		34 Kt(Kt 4)—K 5	
		35 Kt—Q 2	
		36 Kt (Q 2)—B 3	
		37 R×B	
		38 P—Q 4	
		.....Probably overlooking White's reply.	
		39 B—Kt 5	
		40 B×Kt ch	
		41 R—K Kt 2	
		42 R(K sq)—K 2	
		43 P×P	
		44 P—B 4	
		45 P—Q 5	
		46 K—B sq	
		47 R—Kt 3	
		48 Q—Q R 3	
		39 K—K 2	
		40 P×B	
		41 R—Kt sq	
		42 Kt—Kt 4	
		43 Q×P	
		44 Q—Q 3	
		45 P—B 3	
		46 R—K R sq	
		47 P—R 4	
		To secure the two united passed Pawns.	
		48 P—Q B 4	
		49 R—R 8 ch	
		50 R—R 5	
		51 Q—R 7 ch	
		.....If 51..., R—R 7 ch; 52 K—B sq, R×R; 53 R—Kt 7 ch, K—B sq; 54 R—B 7 ch, K—K sq; 55 K×R, and wins.	
		52 K—B sq	
		52 R—B 5 ch	
		.....If 52..., Q—B 5 ch; 53 Q×Q, R×Q ch; 54 K—Kt sq, P×R; 55 P—Q 6 ch, K—K sq; 56 R—K R 2, and wins.	
		53 K—K sq	
		53 Resigns.	
		.....For if 54 Q—R 5 ch, R—Kt 3; 55 R—Kt 4, P—Q 6 ch; 56 K—K sq, R—Q 2, and wins.	

## GAME No. 2,340.

*Ruy Lopez.*

WHITE.  
Mr. S. KEIR,  
*North.*

BLACK.  
Mr. F. J. H. ELWELL,  
*South.*

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

.....Best. Black's advance of the B P was premature, and results in an isolated Pawn and an inferior development. This enables White gradually to build up a winning end-game.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 10 Kt×Kt       | 10 P×Kt     |
| 11 Q×Q         | 11 B×Q      |
| 12 B—B 4 ch    | 12 K—R sq   |
| 13 P×P         | 13 B×P      |
| 14 Kt—Kt3      | 14 B—Kt 3   |
| 15 B—K 3       | 15 Kt—Q 3   |
| 16 B—Kt 3      | 16 B—K 2    |
| 17 Castles (Q) | 17 Q R—Q sq |
| 18 K R—K sq    | 18 P—K R 3  |
| 19 B—B 2       | 19 B×B      |
| 20 K×B         | 20 Kt—B 5   |
| 21 R×R         | 21 Kt×B ch  |
| 22 R×Kt        | 22 B×R      |

.....These exchanges leave White with Kt against Bishop, and give him command of the open file.

- |          |                 |
|----------|-----------------|
| 23 P—B 3 | 23 B—B 3        |
| 24 R—Q 3 | 24 R—B 2 (best) |
| 25 R—Q 5 | 25 K—Kt sq      |
| 26 K—Q 3 | 26 K—B sq       |

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 27 K—K 4 | 27 P—K Kt 3 |
|----------|-------------|

.....Having forced this advance by his last move, White retreats the K to make room for the Kt.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 28 K—Q 3  | 28 K—K 2  |
| 29 Kt—K 4 | 29 P—Kt 3 |

.....Necessary in order to prevent loss on the Queen's wing, otherwise Black might here have played K—K 3.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 30 Kt×B | 30 K×Kt |
|---------|---------|

.....As White's last move wins in every variation, it is evident that Black's game is lost from an earlier point. His King is kept confined, and his Rook has too much responsibility thrust upon it.

- |                   |            |
|-------------------|------------|
| 31 K—K 4          | 31 R—K 2   |
| 32 P—Q Kt4 (best) | 32 P—R 3   |
| 33 P—Q B 4        | 33 P—B 3   |
| 34 R—Q 6 ch       | 34 R—K 3   |
| 35 R—Q 7          | 35 P—Q R 4 |

.....Perhaps P—B 4 was slightly preferable.

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 36 P×P     | 36 P×P       |
| 37 P—B 5   | 37 R—K sq    |
| 38 R—Q B 7 | 38 R—Q Kt sq |

.....Black is really helpless. If, for example, 38...., R—K 3; then 39 P—K R 4, P—R 4 (best); 40 P—Kt 4, P—Kt 4 (best); 41 P×P ch, K×P; 42 P×P, K×P; 43 K—B 5, R—R 3; 44 R—K Kt 7, winning easily.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 39 R×P ch   | 39 K—Kt 4   |
| 40 R—Q Kt 6 | 40 R—Q sq   |
| 41 K×P      | 41 Resigns. |



## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

### NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

(Continued from page 323.)

### THE NEW ERA, 1832—52.

**E**SSENTIALLY characteristic of the work of the new school was the great proportional increase in the number of short problems produced. The simple and direct two-move problem may be said to have come into existence towards 1840, as a result of the work of D'Orville and Brede. With few and insignificant exceptions, all the two-movers of the early 19th and late 18th centuries are either double or stalemates. D'Orville's collection of 1842 contained more simple, direct two-ers than are to be found in the work of all the earlier composers from Stamma onwards. But the increase in the number of problems in three and four moves is equally significant. If we take Alexandre's collection and count all the direct and unconditional problems in three and four moves by Dollinger, Mendheim, Silberschmidt, Schmidt, Lewis, Koch and Mauvillon, we get a grand total of 90 positions. D'Orville's collection contains 94 such problems; while of the 158 direct and unconditional mates in Kling's *Chess Euclid*, 72 are in three or four moves, and the 1852 edition of Anderssen has 33 such positions out of 60. Correlated with this increase in the number of short problems is a decrease in the number of conditional, and double, and stalemate positions. Nearly half the work of Mendheim, Dollinger, and Silberschmidt consisted of such problems, while D'Orville has 188 direct mates out of 250. In Kling the proportion of simple direct mates is far higher still; while in the work of Kuiper and Anderssen there are no conditional, or double, or stalemate positions at all. In fact, by 1852, problems of these classes were already, at best, mere curiosities; while the long problem, in more than five moves, was fast dying, in spite of the efforts of Bolton, its latest and most accomplished champion.

Of all the composers of the new school D'Orville was perhaps the most original, though the extreme simplicity of his designs might tend to obscure this fact from superficial observation. He was the first composer absolutely to break with the tradition which bound the problem to the game. Even though, either through misapprehension or in order to increase Black's apparent force, he frequently used unnecessary Black pieces, yet he certainly aimed at producing problems in which all Black's pieces should be necessary to the presentment of the idea, and his positions very rarely suggest actual play. Moreover, he aimed at producing positions in which all White's force should be active throughout. He was the first composer to discover the beauty of the pure and economical mate. He systematically tries to attain it, and its attainment constitutes the main point in many of his problems. He may be said to have been the first composer to conceive

the problem as a work of art—a thing of beauty as truly as a cut gem or a cameo. The typical D'Orville problem is the simplest form of thematic position. Only a small force is used: the key is quiet and not without subtlety; there is no variation and the mate is perfect. His ideal problem would seem to have involved the construction of a simple mating net, into which the Black King was driven by quiet, blocking, or restrictive moves, and which resulted in a pure and economical mate. The conception may seem to us a simple one, but it was highly original and of the greatest consequence for the future. D'Orville's problems are the starting point of a line of development which, passing through J.B., of Bridport, reaches the "Bohemian" school, of which they are the true ancestral type.

---

"THE MODERN CHESS PROBLEM" (continued from page 324).—Mr. Williams has a most plausible incentive at heart in the production in type of this work—*i.e.*, the attempt to carry conviction to the ordinary player that in the problem art there is more than meets the eye. The author knows and recognises that chess players are hard—very hard—to convince that there are charms in problems, yet he invites the man he caters for to spend five shillings to be converted to what that particular individual is most indifferent. Mr. Williams cannot expect support to any material degree from those who evince stolid indifference, nay boasted ignorance, to the wiles and beauties of chess composition and problem solving, and must consequently rely upon his personal admirers and others who are eagerly anxious to improve their work or to be in a position to appreciate what is technically good. We hope that appreciation will reach the point of satisfaction. For ourselves we must say we find that what the author has set forth in clear and intelligible language, is interesting, but we venture to say that his title, "The Modern Chess Problem," is a misnomer. Mr. Williams has a charming way of explaining his subject matter, but he has not really given to the world an exposition of the Modern Chess Problem. Chess composition is fortunately not confined to two-movers, and though some excellent specimens are provided, a treatise on modern problems should handle and deal with more than three or four samples of high-class art of the higher grade. Even in the appendix (a selected 100 problems of the author's work) one finds a few archaic illustrations—this is not quite consonant with the ambitious title of "The Modern Chess Problem." The truth seems to be that Mr. Williams has not selected a proper title for his work; it aims at persuading the player to take an interest in problems, yet he soars too high. The four-mover, which is one of the highest phases of Modern problem art, is relegated to inattention. Why, we cannot understand, except the conflict between the title and the motive. We will treat with a few points next month which are pleasingly *à propos*.

---

B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We have had the opportunity of interviewing Messrs. A. C. White and P. H. Williams, and have pleasure in giving the conditions of the competition for prizes kindly provided by these two enthusiasts. Problems are to be three-move direct mates, and must not contain more than eleven men, inclusive of Kings and

Pawns. Not more than four positions are to be entered by any one composer, each to be sent on a diagram with full solution annexed. Each problem to bear a distinct motto and a separate sealed envelope enclosing name of composer and address should accompany. Entries to be addressed: B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N., marked "Minature," and must be received from composers in the British Isles on or before 30th November, 1903, and from composers elsewhere 31st December, 1903. All problems can compete for the prizes marked A, B, and C, but prizes marked D, E, and F will be awarded only to those three-movers containing seven or fewer men. It will be seen that problems which have eight, nine, ten, or eleven men can compete only for prizes A, B, and C. A problem containing four, five, six, or seven men cannot however take two prizes.

Prizes:—A, £1 10s. od.; B, £1 os. od.; C, *Chess Miniatures*, 2nd ed., by O. Blumenthal; D, *Seven Hundred Chess Problems*, by Mrs. W. J. Baird; E, 10s.; F, *Modern Chess Problem*, by P. H. Williams. A, B, and E are offered by Mr. A. C. White, the others by Mr. Williams. We hope to be able to name the judges next month.

*B.C.M. ELEVENTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.*—The problems which have been challenged on account of alleged want of originality by several correspondents have had the serious attention of Messrs. Planck and Locock. Several objections have been lodged against the first prize problem, "A fairly-fashioned fancy," but the judges are of opinion that Mr. Mackenzie's problem successfully survives the assaults made upon it. The next, "Ping Pong" (4th prize), by P. F. Blake, has been discovered to be almost identical with a three-mover by K. Erlin and O. Nemo, published in 1889 and contributed to the *Sancio Panza* Tourney, and is therefore disqualified. For satisfaction we reproduce this problem. White: K at Q R 6, Q at K B 8, Bs at K 4 and Q Kt 2, Kt at Q B 3, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 2, and Q 5. Black: K at Q 5, R at Q B 2, B at Q R 2, Kts at Q sq and Q Kt 3, Ps at K Kt 6, K 6, Q 2, Q B 3, and Q Kt 6. Mate in three. Key: B—Kt sq. The third instance was an objection against "Uppgift" (second hon. men.), by L. Vetisnik. The judges do not consider a detrimental case to be made out here. The result means that V. Schiffer takes 4th prize, Ottmar Nemo-Weiss the 5th prize, the 6th and 7th prizes being divided between Ladislav Vetesnik and Godfrey Heathcote, and the 8th prize split between Max J. Meyer and V. Schiffer, whilst L. Vetisnik and E. E. Westbury equally share in honourable mention.

*FACTS AND TRIFLES.*—The *Norwich Mercury* has, at the instance of Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, set on foot a competition somewhat on the lines of that introduced by the late Mr. James Rayner in our pages some years ago. It is termed "spotting the favourites." The idea is to secure a poll from problem students as to who are the best composers in the British Isles, in separate sections. The following are the conditions:—Readers must vote for two composers in each of the five divisions—(1) two-movers, (2) three-movers, (3) two and three-movers combined, (4) sui-mates, (5) two, three,

and four-movers and sui-mates combined. The composer's name placed first by the reader will receive two marks, and the second name one mark. The composers voted for must be residents in the British Isles. Only one list from each competitor will be accepted; post cards preferred. Close of competition, September 30th. Messrs. G. E. Amies and A. T. Nicholls will act as scrutineers. Three prizes will be awarded to the senders of the lists that nearest approach the actual result. In Mr. Rayner's event he included solvers and judges.

From an article entitled "A Problem Idea and its Development," by G. Chocholous, in *Deutsches Wochensach* (translated by A.C.W., in *Checkmate*), it appears that the problems referred to in our June issue (page 276) by F. Skalik and B. G. Laws are subsequent to a three-er by K. Erlin, which was published in *Brünner Beobachter* in 1889. White: K at Q R sq, Q at K B sq, R at Q 4, B at Q 8, Ps at Q B 2, Q Kt 2, and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 6, Bs at K Kt 8 and Q B 3, Ps at K 5, Q Kt 2, 3, and 4. Mate in three. Another composer has also treated the same idea in the following manner:—By J. W. de Kolste. White: K at K R 2, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q 4, B at Q B 5, Ps at K B 2, K 2, and K 5. Black: K at Q B 6, B at Q R 8, Kt at Q R 4, Ps at K 3 and Q B 5. Mate in three.

Entries in the Netherland Chess Association, the announcement of which was made last month, are to be received by October 25th next. The award will be published next May.

*Sydney Morning Herald* Eighth International Tourney.—Two-movers. 1st prize, by A. F. Mackenzie.—White: K at Q R 7, Q at K Kt 4, R at Q 6, Bs at K 4 and Q Kt 8, Kt at Q 8, Ps at Q 3, Q B 4, and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K R 2 and Q R 6, Bs at K sq and Q Kt 7, Kt at Q R 7, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 3, K B 2, 5, Q Kt 5, and Q R 3. Mate in two. Other prize problems next month.

The same paper announces its ninth tourney (two-movers) the conditions of which are:—(1) Problems to be direct mates in two moves, each composer being allowed to contribute as many problems as he thinks fit. (2) Motto and sealed envelope arrangement must be observed. (3) No joint authorship, and problems never before submitted nor published. The judge will be Mr. J. J. Glynn, and the prize five guineas. Should the judge so recommend, two special prizes will also be given. Problems must be received by December 1st next, and be addressed The Editor, *Sydney Morning Herald*, Sydney, Australia.

*Norwich Mercury* Tourney.—Two-movers, *sine qua non* condition, Black King must be in a corner square. Result: 1st prize, by Rev. R. J. Wright, Worthing.—White: K at Q B 8, Q at K R 8, R at Q R 6, B at K R sq, Ps at Q 7, Q B 7, Q R 4, and Q R 7. Black: K at Q R sq, Q at K 5, B at Q Kt 3, Ps at K B 4 and Q R 4. Mate in two.

2nd and 3rd prize (*ex aequo*), by G. Heathcote, Manchester.—White: K at Q 7, Q at K R sq, R at Q Kt 2, B at Q Kt sq, Kt at Q B 4. Black: K at Q R 8, R at K B 7, B at Q B 8, Ps at K B 5, K 7, and Q R 6. Mate in two.

2nd and 3rd prize (*ex æquo*), by R. G. Thompson, Aberdeen.—White: K at Q B 8, Q at Q 7, B at Q Kt 3, Kts at K Kt 5 and K B 8, P at Q 2. Black: K at K R sq, Q at Q B 6, R at K R 3, B at Q B 7, Ps at K Kt 3, K 6, and Q B 3. Mate in two.

4th prize, C. V. Berry, London; 5th prize, A. F. Mackenzie. Messrs. Max J. Meyer and A. C. Challenger were the judges.

*Football and Field*.—The usual half-annual go-as-you-please tourney has resulted in the two following positions securing prizes.

Prize two-er, by Rev. J. Jespersen, Denmark.—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K R 6, Rs at K B 8 and Q B 6, Bs at K Kt sq and K B 5, Kt at Q R 8, P at Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 4, B at Q B 4, Kt at Q 3, Ps at Q 2, 5, Q Kt 4, 5, and 6. Mate in two.

Prize three-er, by P. F. Blake, Liverpool.—White: K at K B 7, Q at K Kt 8, B at Q R 5, Kts at Q 2 and Q B 2, P at Q B 2. Black: K at K 4, B at Q Kt 7, Ps at K B 4, Q R 2, and Q R 3. Mate in three.

*The Literary Digest*.—Two and three-movers. Judges: G. Reichhelm and G. E. Carpenter.

1st prize two-er, by J. Van Dyk, Holland.—White: K at Q R 8, Q at Q R 3, Rs at K Kt 5 and K 2, Bs at K 3 and Q Kt 7, Kts at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 3, Ps at K B 5 and Q 2. Black: K at K 4, Q at Q 8, Kt at Q B sq, Ps at K 2 and Q Kt 3. Mate in two.

1st prize three-er, by Emile Pradignat, Sanjou, France.—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K 8, Kts at K B 5 and Q 6, Ps at K B 4, 7, Q 2, Q Kt 4 and Q R 3. Black: K at Q 4, R at Q R 2, Bs at K 8 and Q Kt 8, Kts at K R 2 and K B 7, Ps at K Kt 5, K 5, Q B 6, Q Kt 2, 3, 4, and Q R 5. Mate in three.

## SOLUTIONS.

No. 1786, by A. G. Fellows.—Two solutions. (a) 1 B—B 6, P—R 4; 2 Q×K P, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 3; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Kt 5 or Kt moves; 2 B—K 7 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 7 or P×P; 2 Kt×P ch, &c. (b) 1 Q—Q 8. Solved by Chas. Johnston (a and b), G. S. Johnson (b), J. D. Tucker (b), Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M. (a and b), Eugene Henry (b), O. C. Pitkin (b), U. Maitra.

No. 1787, by B. S. Wash.—1 Kt—K 7, Kt×Kt; 2 Kt—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R×Kt; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1..., K×P; 2 Q—Q 5 ch, &c. If 1..., R—B 4; 2 Kt×R (B 4), &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q—B 8 ch, &c. Solved by Chas. Johnston, G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M., Eugene Henry, O. C. Pitkin, U. Maitra.

No. 1788, by Rev. G. Dobbs.—1 Kt—B 7, P×P; 2 R—B 4 dis. ch, K×R; 3 P—Q 3 ch, K—B 6; 4 Q—Kt 2 ch, K×Q; 5 B×P ch, &c. Solved by G. S. Johnson, Major G. A. Forde, W.H.S.M.

By W. Pauly (p. 188).—1 P—R 5, P—R 3 or Kt 3; 2 P—Kt 5, P moves; 3 K—B sq, K—K 7; 4 K—B 2, K—K 8; 5 K—Q 3, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 4; 2 R—Kt 4, P—R 3; 3 K—K sq, K—B 7; 4 K—K 2, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, T.D.

By G. Heathcote (p. 188).—1 Kt—B 6, K×Kt; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1..., B×Kt; 2 Q—Q B 3, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Q—R 8, &c. If 1..., B—Kt 2; 2 Q—Q Kt 3 ch, &c. Solved by O. C. Pitkin, C. Johnston.

By W. Geary (p. 188).—1 Q—Kt 3, K—K 4 or P—B 4; 2 Q—Q 3, &c. If 1..., K—B 4; 2 R—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P; 2 Q—Kt 5, &c. If 1..., P—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 Q—B 3 ch, &c. Solved by O. C. Pitkin, C. Johnston, T.D.

By H. F. W. Lane (p. 188).—1 Kt—Q 4, P—B 3; 2 Kt—K 6, &c. If 1.... K—B 4; 2 Kt—P ch, &c. If 1.... P—K 4; 2 Kt—B 6 ch, &c. If 1... others; 2 Q—K 6 ch, &c.

By F. W. Wynne (p. 188).—1 R—K 6, P×R; 2 Q×P ch, &c. If 1... K×R; 2 Q—B 6 ch, &c. If 1.... B—Kt 4; 2 Q×B ch, &c. If 1.... P—Q 3; 2 R—Q 3 ch, &c.

Bv B. G. Laws (p. 189).—1 Kt—Kt 5, B—B 3; 2 Q—Kt 3 ch, &c. If 1.... K—Q 3; 2 Q—B 8 ch (or Q—K 3), &c. If 1.... Kt—B 6; 2 Kt—B 7 ch, &c. If 1.... K—5; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, &c. If 1.... others; 2 Q—B 2, &c.

By G. J. Slater (p. 189).—1 Q—B 7, K—Kt 5; 2 Q—B 2, &c. If 1.... K—Kt 3; 2 Q—K 7, &c. If 1.... K—Q 5; 2 Q—B 4 ch, &c. If 1.... K—Q 3; 2 Kt—Q 3, &c.

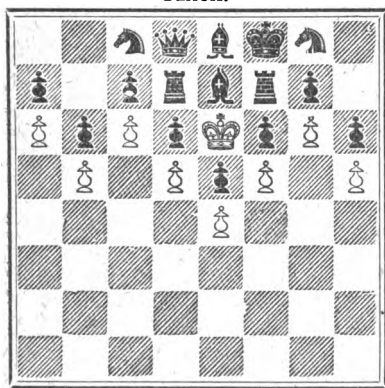
By Rev. R. J. Wright (189).—1 R×B P, K×either R; 2 Kt×O B or K Kt P dis. ch acc., &c. If 1.... Kt checks; 2 R×Kt ch, &c. If 1.... B×P; 2 Kt×K K B P, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, O. C. Pitkin, C. Johnston, T.D.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (page 189).—1 B×Kt P, K×B or K—R 4; 2 Q—R 2 ch, &c. If others; 2 Kt—B 7 dis. ch, &c.

Solution to End-game Studies, by C. D. Locock (p. 139).—Moves marked (!) are compulsory. No. I. P—Q B 4, — [P—K Kt 4 might also be played]; 2 P—B 5 !, P—Q 3 !; 3 P—Q 4, Kt—Q 2 !; 4 P—K Kt 4 !, Kt—Kt 3 !; 5 P—Kt 5, Kt—R 3 [Or P—K B 3 or B—B 4]; 6 P—Kt 4, B—B 4 ! [There is no time for P—K B 3 till the Queen's side is developed. This is the only square for the Bishop on his way to K sq. If he play to Q 2, the White Q B P could never advance; if to K 3, the White King could not approach in time, and if to Kt 5, White's K R P would be blocked]; 7 P—B 4 !, P—K 4 !; 8 P—Kt 5, Q—K 2 !; 9 K—Q 2, R—Q sq !; 10 K—B 3, Kt—B sq !; 11 P—Q R 4 !, P—K B 3 !; 12 P—R 5 !, P—Q Kt 3 !; 13 P—B 6 !, R—Q 2 !; 14 P—R 6, Q—Q sq !; 15 P—R 4, B—K 2 !; 16 K—B 4, Castles !; 17 P—R 5 !, B—Kt 3 !; 18 K—Q 5 !, B—K sq !; 19 P—K 4, R—B 2 !; 20 K—K 6 !, K—B sq !; 21 P—Q 5 !, Kt—Kt sq !; 22 P—B 5 !, P—R 3 !; 23 P—Kt 6 !.

Position after White's 23rd move :—

BLACK.



WHITE.

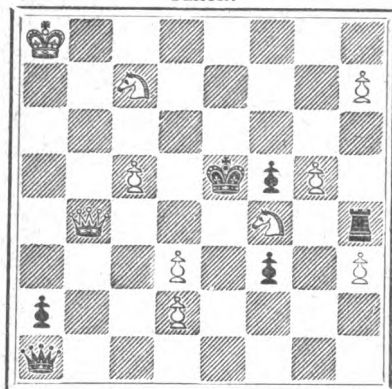
Castles !; 17 K—B 3 !, P—Kt 3 !; 18 K—K 4 ! [P—R 6 would result in the White King being shut out for ever, P—K 4 !; 19 K—Q 5 !, Q Kt—B 3 ch !; 20 K—B 6 !, R—Q 2; 21 P—R 6 !, K—Q sq; 22 K—Kt 7 !, Kt—K sq !; 23 P—Q 5 ! [Not P—K 4, for Black must play P—B 3], P—B 3 !; 24 P—K 4 !, Q R—B 2 !; 25 P—B 6 !, K—K 2 !; 26 K—B 8 !. No. III. 1 K—Q sq, 2 R—Q 2, 3 K—K 2, 4 R—Q sq, 5 R—R sq, 6 R—B 2, 7 Kt—B sq, 8 Kt—Q 2, 9 Kt—Kt sq, 10 B—B sq, 11 Kt—Kt 2, 12 Kt—K 3, 13 R—R 2, 14 B—Kt 2, 15 Kt—B sq, 16 Kt—Kt 3, 17 B—K 3, 18 Q—Q sq, 19 K—K sq, 20 B—K B sq, 21 R—R sq, 22 Kt—K 2, 23 Kt—Kt sq, 24 B—B sq ch. Nos. I and II. solved (with variation from the author's *modus*) by George Pollard, of Dewsbury, and No. III. by D. Pirnie. Mr. Locock wishes it to be stated that he ought to have added a further condition to No. 5: "Nor must he move along the first rank when he can quit it." This would prevent variations.

# PROBLEMS.

No. 1797.

By H. F. W. LANE,  
Bradford.

BLACK.



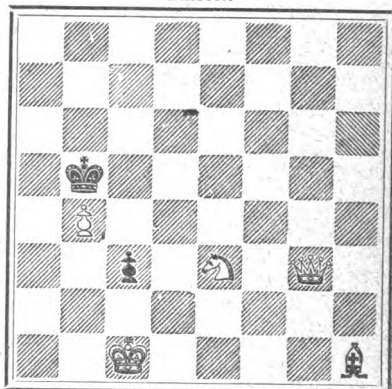
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1798.

By A. W. DANIEL,  
Bridgend.

BLACK.



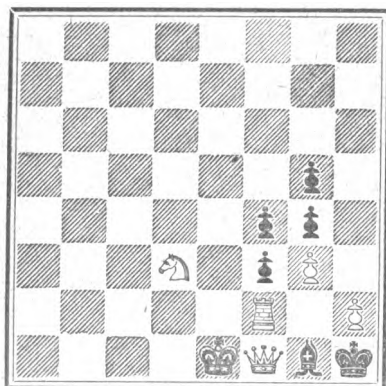
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1799.

By BENJAMIN S. WASH,  
St. Louis, U.S.A.

BLACK.



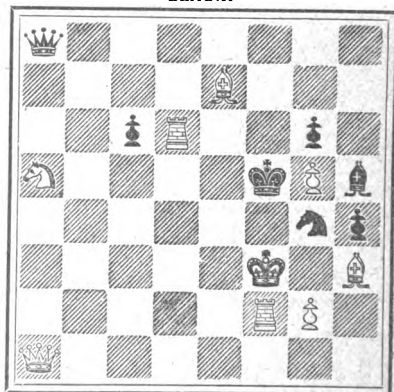
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1800.

By C. A. L. BULL,  
Durban.

BLACK.




WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in  
three moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1903.

## CHESS FREAKS.

 HESS players are not as a rule an aggressively arrogant race ; but in their hearts there is no doubt that they feel themselves to be superior to those more ordinary mortals who occupy their idle hours with billiards or bridge ; in which circumstances it may do us some good to tell the tale of our follies. The tally is not a very long one, but it is sufficiently humiliating in its way. This however is not to go mea culpa about either on our own account or anybody elses. Chess players are only to be made to understand that they are as ordinary as other people, and that it is right for them to rejoice in it. It was for the same reason that Dr. Primrose declared it to be a man's duty to get drunk sometimes.

But what are the follies to be catalogued ? Well, there are times when Caissa is too severe and prim in her ordinary habit to satisfy our whims, and so the ancient and dignified lady is made to cut the strangest and most grotesque capers that her constitution can be made to endure. The least startling of these, perhaps, is in that form of the game where the Knights and Bishops are reversed at the setting up of the pieces. This has no more frivolous purpose than to take players out of the books. There is a game of this sort on record, which can be found somewhere in the City of London Chess Magazine, and where Mr. Blackburne was either by himself or with a partner the manipulator of the White pieces. He opened with 1 Kt—K Kt 3, which, as he said at the time, threatens mate in two ; although Black would have to sit very still to make the mate possible. In this form of the game the serious student will be at a loss to find good squares for his Knights, or if K 3 and Q 3 are good squares, then how to develop his Bishops. The ordinary person will not trouble about these things, but probably like Mr. Blackburne threaten mate in two to begin with. From this we may proceed to consider that form of the game in which the Queen has a Knight's move as well as its own. This makes an amazingly powerful piece. For instance, in the ending Q against K you mate in four in any position. Here, too, is a problem illustrating the value of such a piece : White Q at Q R 3, Black K Q B sq, R's Q sq and Q 2, Kt Q B 3, P's Q Kt 2 and Q B 2. White mates in two. The position will look better if a White K and a few other pieces are added. Having regard to our experience in problem composition, we consider this a brilliant effort and have a great mind to add the solution,

J I

partly because you may not find it and partly because you may find the wrong one. A New Zealand visitor to this country once introduced us to another more freakish freak, *i.e.*, when a Kt makes a capture it becomes a R, and *vice versa*. Combinations under these conditions become kaleidoscopic, and in particular Kt or R against Pawn endings are too bewildering. Something of the possibilities of the game may be seen from the following position: White R K sq. Q K 2; Black K K Kt sq. P's K R 2, K Kt 2, K B 2, Q Q sq. Here White cannot mate in two, but if you reverse the White Q and R he can.

Mr. Bird, we believe, claims to have invented that form of the game in which you throw a dice to decide what piece you will move. Other people make a similar claim, but in any case it seems more like a reversion to original type than anything else. Of course, if, in the circumstances, you can make a capture you do so; it is five to one against your adversary throwing the piece that will recapture. We have played it without dice. That is to say, the time and place in which we made the experiment, made dice out of the question; but cube sugar and a lead pencil were available. In these the more sober days of our old age, perhaps we may be permitted to point out to all who manage boys' and young men's clubs and institutes, what a serious temptation cube sugar may in this way become, and therefore recommend that they should inspect our travellers' samples and prices of Demarara.

We are now about to present the reader with an idea of our own which may prove the delight of the chess player's rag time, if ever he has one. You take a pack of cards and shuffle it in the ordinary way and then proceed to turn them face upwards one at a time. Every time a red card comes up While moves, and every time a black one turns up Black moves. We have never seen a player get more than nine consecutive moves. Of course if you can check you do it at once, because the adversary must make his first move out of it. Also capture when you can on the chance of doing it again or getting back before your adversary gets a move. Many positions occur in this game which can happen in no other. For instance, White Q at K 4, and R at K 6; Black K at K 4. This is a mate which is not often seen.

We have left Kriegsspiel to the last. There are some places in which if you say a word against it you are thrown out. There are others where the same thing may happen from the opposite cause. It may have merits, but it is not a war game. In war, when a recapture is made, the original unit captured is available for active service again; but in Kriegsspiel it is as dead as ever it was, and when a long series of captures and recaptures are made this view of the difference between war theory and Kriegsspiel practice becomes confusing. Similarly too there is in war no one of whom a bewildered combatant can enquire "Is there any?"; and the idea of going somewhere and capturing something without knowing anything about it beforehand or what it is when you have got it is too absurd. But it is probable that in all these freaks we are degenerate, and in Kriegsspiel no less than any other. There is nothing to complain of in that. Degeneration is a picturesque and variegated business and we seem to show a most fertile vitality in making it interesting. And would you believe

that in *Kreigsspiel* there are yet deeper depths? If you do not it must be because you have not heard either of *Pickle Pot* or *One Eye*.


These variants of the game, have, we believe, Mr. Frankenstein as their godfather, and we do not know who as their parent. Which is which does not matter. In both one player sees the game and the other does not, but the seeing player gives as odds either the Rooks, Knights, and a Bishop or the Queen, Knights and a Bishop, and states which Bishop is retained. Whether the Q or R's are given makes the difference between *Pickle Pot* and *One Eye*, and no doubt those of our readers who dabble in philology will discover in the derivations of these names the particular things which they refer to. Even blindfold chess has not escaped from this form of degeneration. There is a form for example in which the players sit down to a blank board and assume that the pieces are placed as for starting a game. When a piece is moved it is taken from the box and placed on the board so that unmoved pieces are invisible. Blindfold alternation and blindfold *Kriegsspiel* games have also been played.

Here we come to the conclusion of the whole matter. Not that all varieties of freaks have been exhausted. The losing game for instance, and the pieces-and-Pawns-reversed game, and four-handed chess have been left out. But sufficient has been said to show what antics chess players will try in order to avoid playing ordinary chess. Are they wise? Dr. Primrose would perhaps say yes. But of course all depends upon whether chess was made for players or players for the game. This looks likely to lead us into such questions as: Is a game of chess a state of consciousness or external to the players?—a question which we itch to investigate, but hardly here.

However, we have seen enough to be able to say that those members of chess clubs which prohibit all other games, if they object to the rule, have a remedy.

A.C.

## CHESS REGULATIONS IN CENTRAL ITALY, A.D. 1342.

 HESS players in general, and students of chess history in particular, owe Mr. Mercer a debt of gratitude for the promptness with which he has placed on record the references to legislation regarding games in Perugia in the fourteenth century. In this legislation Perugia only conformed to the practice of that age, and similar statutes have been discovered in connection with continental towns from Holland to Italy.

I merely write now to correct an error in the translation, which is the more regrettable because all too common. I refer to the equating of *tavole* with *draughts*. *Tavole*, or *tables*, has of course nothing to do with draughts, and merely refers to one of the mediæval forms of the game we now call backgammon. The ordinary form—as may be seen from the full account in Latin, which precedes the Norman French Chess MS. in the King's Library in the British Museum—approximated very closely to our modern English game; and the derived forms were all played on the backgammon board, and are not very different to the ordinary game. *Tables* was one of the most popular games in Europe in the middle ages until the

invention of playing cards, and all the larger mediæval MSS. of chess problems contain problems on Tables and Merrels. Legislators and works on games—such as the Alfonsine MS. in the Escorial Library near Madrid—draw a sharp distinction between the use of dice, which was generally prohibited by each town's special regulations, and the playing of Tables, which was universally permitted.

In these days, when some draughts editors are too ready to annex every reference to chess or other board game in mediæval or oriental literature, and to reprint them as referring exclusively or in part to their own special game, it behoves translators to be very careful in their identification of mediæval games. I do not doubt that draughts is a game of considerable antiquity, but the evidence for this has still to be discovered, and the manufacture and use of spurious evidence will not establish the matter.

\* \* \* \* \*

Since writing the above [in which I have perhaps erred on the side of brevity from the fear that I was straying beyond the proper sphere of this magazine], the editor has kindly acted as a channel of communication between Mr. Mercer and myself. Mr. Mercer has pointed out that he followed Modern Italian, in which *tavole*, whenever it is used as the name of a game, means draughts, while backgammon is known as *tric à trac*. This is of course quite true, but as the Perugian legislation is more than five hundred years old, it is not with the usage of to-day but with that of the fourteenth century that we are concerned. And down to 1600 at least, it is indisputable that throughout Western Europe *tables* (in its various forms) was the ordinary well-known generic name for any game played upon the backgammon board. These games—to quote from the MS. *add.* 9351 in the British Museum, copied in Italy in 1466,—were played in two ways, either by actually throwing the dice (generally *three* in number) or by choosing such a throw as seemed desirable. Different varieties of the game had special names. The Alfonsine MS. describes fourteen such special games by name, among these being *Doblet*, *Fallas*, *Emperador*, and *Barata*. MS. *Kings* 13 A xviii. (British Museum) referred to above, describes *English*, *Palmcary*, the *Lombard* game, *Imperial*, *Provincial*, *Baralie*, *Faylys*. Other games such as *Majoret* and *Minoret* can be recovered from the Problem MSS., and Cardan in the 16th Century gives a brief account of such as were popular in Italy in his day. Apparently about 1600, one special form of tables became so exclusively practised that its name supplanted the word *tables* entirely, for about that date we no longer find *tables* in living use, but on the continent *tric trac*, *tric à trac*, etc., comes into use, and in England the word *backgammon* appears.

At what period in Italy, *tavole* was revived in connection with, or was transferred to the game of draughts, I do not know. There is indirect evidence however to show that it was not so used in the earlier half of the seventeenth century. Even if it could be established that *tavole* had sporadically meant draughts at an earlier date it would not affect the correct translation of the Perugian statutes. We are surely entitled to assume that special care would be taken by the framers of laws to describe things by their ordinary and well-known names, and to use words in their ordinarily accepted significations.

H. J. R. MURRAY.

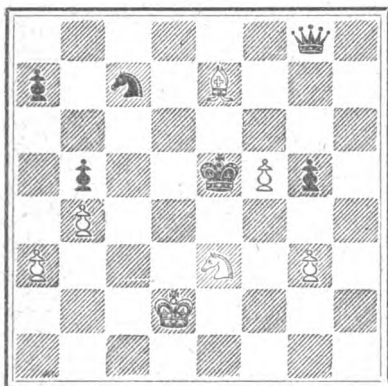
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *L'Éclair*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 378.)

No. 45.

BLACK.

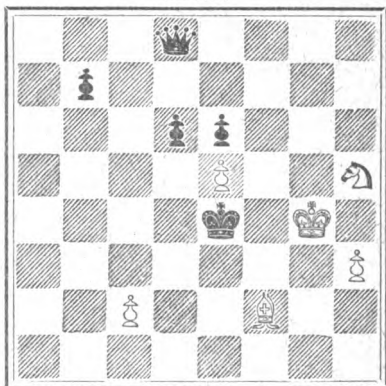


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 46.

BLACK.

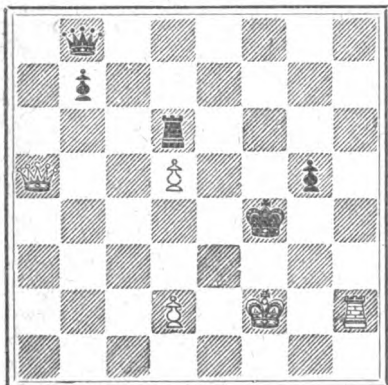


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 47.

BLACK.

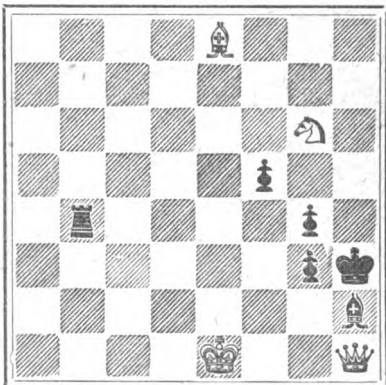


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 48.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

## FRENCH DEFENCE—GLEDHILL ATTACK.

1 $\frac{P-K 4}{P-K 3}$	2 $\frac{P-Q 4}{P-Q 4}$	3 $\frac{Kt-Q B 3}{Kt-K B 3}$	4 $\frac{P-K 5}{K Kt-Q 2}$	5 $\frac{Q-Kt 4}{}$
-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------

**I**N the Russian Chess Journal, September, 1901, in a translation of Mr. Gledhill's article in *B.C.M.*, July, 1901, there is a note suggesting instead of 7..., Kt × P, 7.., Q—Kt 3 for Black, which the Russian translator says, 'paralyses White's attack and gives Black a very strong position. White, in order that he may not lose the K P without any recompense, is forced to play 8 B—Q Kt 5, whereupon 8 Q Kt—B 3; 9 B × Kt, P × B; 10 Kt—B 3, B—R 3; and the superiority of the Black position is perfectly evident.'

The following results of a careful examination of the point in question may possibly show that the Russian analyst missed the proper continuation. After 5..., P—Q B 4; 6 Kt—B 3, P × P; 7 Kt × P, the move suggested is—

8 B—Q Kt 5	7 $\frac{Q-Kt 3}{Q Kt-B 3}$
------------	-----------------------------

But now, not to imitate Black by condemning his Q B to inactivity, White should play—

9 B—K 3

There seems to be only one passable move in reply—

10 Q—Kt 3	9 $\frac{Q Kt \times P}{Kt-B 5 !}$
-----------	------------------------------------

White may now Castle Q R, with an excellent prospect of getting more than an equivalent for his Pawn, or the game may be given a very different aspect by—

11 B × Kt (B 4)	11 Q × P
-----------------	----------

Here, there is abundant scope for various lively excursions. As preparatory moves, White may play 12 K—Q 2 or 12 B—Q B sq!

This should be enough to prove that 7..., Q—Kt 3, instead of paralysing White's attack, rather intensifies it.

In some degree a corollary to the preceding play, inasmuch as there occurs in it the like abandonment of the White Q's wing to the inroad of the Black Q, is the subjoined interesting *partie* :—

## GAME No. 2,341.

Played by Correspondence. Brilliancy prize. Score and notes from the *Western Daily Mercury*.

WHITE. Rev. J. F. WELSH, England.  
BLACK. Dr. J. RINGWOOD, Ireland.

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

The Gledhill Attack is analysed in the *B.C.M.*, 1902, p. 54; and 1903, p. 9.

5 P—K Kt 3
.....P—Q B 4 is the best reply, followed by Kt—Q B 3, if White continues Kt—B 3 (Gledhill).
6 Kt—B 3      6 P—K R 4

.....B—Kt 2 seems best,  
followed by Castling and P—K B 3.

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

..... If 9..., P × B; 10 Q × P  
ch, K—K 2; 11 B—Kt 5 !.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 10 B—Kt 5 | 10 Q—Kt 5 |
| 11 Q—R 3  |           |

Threatening mate in three; 12 P—  
R 3, Q—R 4; 13 Q × P ch, B—K 2;  
14 Q mates.

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

.....If 13..., R—Kt sq; 14  
B × P ch, K × B; 15 Q—R 7 ch, R—  
Kt 2; 16 Q—R 5 ch, K—Kt sq; 17  
B—R 6, followed by Kt—Kt 5, with  
a winning attack.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 14 Q × R | 14 Kt—R 5 |
| 15 B—Q 2 |           |

Of course, if 15 Castles, Black would  
win a P, and get somewhat of an  
attack.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
|            | 15 Kt × Kt |
| 16 Kt—Kt 5 |            |

Here the "woodshifter" of J. H.  
Blackburne would play 16 B × Kt; but  
White threatens the following mate in  
seven, unless Black at once retreat the  
Q—B 2; thus if 16..., B—Kt 5; 17  
Q × P ch, K—Q sq; 18 Kt × P ch,  
B × Kt; 19 B—Kt 5 ch, K—B sq (B

interposing saves a move, but makes  
no difference to the forced mate); 20  
Q—K 8 ch, K—B 2; 21 B—Q 8 ch,  
K—B sq; 22 B × Q (or to Kt 6) mate.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
|              | 16 Q—B 2   |
| 17 B × Kt    | 17 P—R 4   |
| 18 P—K R 4   | 18 R—R 3   |
| 19 R—R 3     | 19 Kt—B 3  |
| 20 R—B 3     | 20 Kt—Q sq |
| 21 Kt—R 7    | 21 B—K 2   |
| 22 Kt—B 6 ch | 22 B × Kt  |
| 23 R × B     |            |

If 23 P × B, Q—R 7.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
|              | 23 P—Kt 4 |
| 24 Q—R 7     | 24 B—Kt 2 |
| 25 P—R 5     | 25 Q—K 2  |
| 26 P—R 6     | 26 P—Kt 5 |
| 27 Q—Kt 8 ch | 27 K—Q 2  |
| 28 P × P     | 28 P × P  |
| 29 R × R     | 29 B × R  |
| 30 B—Q 2     | 30 P—B 6  |
| 31 P × P     | 31 P—Kt 6 |
| 32 B—B sq    |           |

If 32 P × P, Q—R 6 might be awk-  
ward for White (Welsh).

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
|              | 32 P × P    |
| 33 P—R 7     | 33 B—Q 6    |
| 34 P—R 8 (Q) | 34 B—Kt 3   |
| 35 Q × Kt ch | 35 Q × Q    |
| 36 Q × Q     | 36 K × Q    |
| 37 R × B     | 37 Resigns. |

Regarding the third note, it may be pointed out that if 6..., B—Kt 2;  
7 B—K Kt 5, P—K B 3; 8 Q × P ch, K—B sq!; 9 P × P, Kt × P; 10  
B × Kt, B × B!; 11 Q × P, and White should win.

As an illustration of a phase of the opening not, it is believed,  
generally understood, here is an example well worthy of study. It is a  
game played in the recent North v. South Correspondence Match between  
the Rev. J. L. Peach, Yorks (White), and Mr. H. V. Buttfield (Middlesex)  
(Black).

### GAME No. 2,342.

- | WHITE.                                 | BLACK.            |
|--|-------------------|
| Rev. J. L. PEACH, Mr. H. V. BUTTFIELD, |                   |
| <i>Yorks.</i>                          | <i>Middlesex.</i> |
| 1 P—K 4                                | 1 P—K 3           |
| 2 P—Q 4                                | 2 P—Q 4           |
| 3 Kt—Q B 3                             | 3 Kt—K B 3        |

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

9 K Kt—Kt 5    9 Kt—R 3  
10 P—K R 4    10 B—K 2  
11 P—R 5    11 Kt—R 5

.....If 11..., B—R 5; 12 Q—R 2, winning a piece; and if 11..., Kt—B sq; 12 B—K B 4, and Black's least unsatisfactory reply is 12 B—B 3.

12 Q × P

This tempting capture, generally disastrous to Black, is of doubtful utility under present conditions. Instead is recommended 12 B—Q 3. Black could not Castle without loss (... 12 Castles; 13 B—R 6, B—B 3; 14 R × Kt), while if 12 Kt—K B 4; 13 B × Kt, P × B; 14 Q × P, B—B 3; 15 Q—Kt 3, with the better game. Or, should he proceed with 12..., P—Kt 4; 13 B—K 3, B—Q 2; 14 Castles Q, P—R 3, to set the Q at liberty; 15 P—B 4, &c.

13 Kt—Q 6 ch    12 B—B 3

Better to have retreated Q to Kt 3 and R 2.

13 K—Q 2

14 Q × P ch    14 K × Kt  
15 R × Kt    15 B × Kt ch  
16 P × B    16 Q × R  
17 R—Kt sq    17 Kt—B 2  
18 R—Kt 4    18 Q—Q sq  
19 B—R 3    19 K—B 3  
20 P—Q B 4    20 P—Kt 3  
21 R—Kt 3    21 B—Q 2  
22 Q—B 4    22 K—Kt 2  
23 B—Q 6    23 R—Q B sq  
24 P—B 5    24 P—Kt 4  
25 P—R 4    25 P—Q R 3  
26 P—B 4

Mr. Battfield remarks that his opponent "just missed winning at move 26, when he played P—Q B 4 instead of Q—Q Kt 4."

26 Q P × P  
27 Kt—Q 4  
28 Q—R 4 ch  
29 B × P  
30 Q—B 2  
31 Q—B sq    26 Q P × P  
27 Kt—Q 4  
28 Q—R 4 ch  
29 B × P  
30 Q—R 8 ch  
31 Q × Q ch

Black won.

To conclude this little series, a brilliant game from Chicago may suitably be given. The moves are taken from the *Pittsburg Dispatch*.

### GAME No. 2,343.

WHITE.		BLACK.	
Mr. J. R. HOUGHTELLING.		Mr. CORNELL.	
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 3	11 Kt × Kt	11 B—K 2
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	12 P—B 4	12 B—B 4
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 Kt—K B 3	13 Kt—K 2	13 Q—Kt 3
4 P—K 5	4 K Kt—Q 2	14 P—B 3	14 P—Kt 3
5 Q—Kt 4	5 P—Q B 4	15 P—Kt 4	15 B—K 2
6 B—K 3	6 P × P	16 K—R sq	16 Q—B 2
7 B × P	7 Kt—Q B 3	17 P—K R 4	17 P—K R 4
8 Kt—B 3	8 P—Q R 3	18 Q × Kt P!	18 Kt—B 3
9 B—Q 3	9 Q—B 2	19 Q—Kt 7	19 R—K Kt sq
10 Castles K R	10 Kt × B	20 P × Kt	20 R—B sq
		21 P × B	21 Q × K P
		22 Q R—K sq	22 Resigns.

White's ninth move was not good. He should have Castled.

W.G.



## BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

**D**URING the past month the advocates of the 'direct and proportionate representation' proposal have continued their undignified and unfair criticism in the *Morning Post*. In one issue of that journal, Mr. A. Guest went so far as to imply that Yorkshire is not represented in the Federation. This statement was speedily contradicted in the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* by the county secretary, Mr. F. P. Wildman, who stated that "Yorkshire is a staunch supporter of the Northern Union," and, therefore, we will add, of the Federation scheme also. This brought from Mr. Guest a letter in which that gentleman displays splendid egotism by offering "to give due weight to anything that might be said to controvert" the arguments and statements in the *Morning Post*.

The following—from Mr. W. T. Marshall, a member of the committee of the City of London Chess Club—appeared in the *Morning Post* of August 10th:—"As the annual income of the Federation will probably not exceed £25, I should think, for any benefit likely to result to chess players, the money might just as profitably be deposited in the Atlantic Ocean."

This comment is an insult to those concerned, and we hope that Mr. Marshall will retract it. In the *Yorkshire Weekly Post* of August 22nd, the Northern Union secretary, in a resumé of the Federation negotiations to date, replied to Mr. Marshall, and also in some degree to Mr. Guest, who in his letter wrote:—"I know that many in the North are confident about the project—then why should they object to criticism? And if they maintain that the scheme is a good one, why not state their reasons for this view?"

To this the Northern Union secretary replied:—"The Northern chess authorities do not object to criticism, but they do emphatically resent the kind of criticism that has appeared in the *Morning Post*. The Northern delegates attended the Conference with plenary powers to assist in founding a National Chess Society; and much as they appreciate Mr. Guest's offer 'to give due weight to anything that might be said to controvert' the arguments used in the *Morning Post*, it is no part of their duty to accept the offer, or they might readily take advantage of the opportunity. It seems almost unnecessary to add that, with a real national chess organisation in existence, the work of organising national and international chess tournaments would be comparatively easy as compared with the present system of local effort. Further, it ought to be the business of such a society to provide for national representation in the international tournaments promoted by other nations. And, granted proper management, the clubs of the country are now so numerous that little or no difficulty should be experienced in providing constant employment for at least two recognised professional chess masters, whose mission would be to educate rather than to amuse. We want also provision for a real amateur championship contest, which will attract entrants from all parts of the country. The problem enthusiasts should also be catered for and their support secured. It is, indeed, a case of abundant opportunity for promoting the national interests of the game, which has been without any recognised paramount authority ever since the British Chess Association lapsed."

Mr. Guest replied to the above in the *Morning Post* of August 24th with:—"We are sorry to note that the hon. secretary of the Northern Union, writes resentfully of the criticisms on the Federation scheme that have appeared in our columns. If any mis-statements have been made, it would be very easy to refute them, but this is "no part of the duty" of the Northern promoters of the organisation. We may, perhaps, be permitted to remind them that a body claiming to be nationally representative cannot expect to establish itself privately and without comment."

We assure Mr. Guest that the Northern Union officials do not expect or wish to establish a National Society except in co-operation with the majority of the five recognised "constituent units" of the Federation, which represent officially not less than 12,000 chess players.

We notice in the *London Daily News* of August 22nd a letter on the subject, and from it we extract the following:—" . . . . Is it not taking a very low and mean estimate of the financial ability of the County Unions to suggest that the total income of the Federation would not exceed £25? Will the critic who made this suggestion remember the successful tournaments at Manchester in 1861 and 1890; Hereford, 1885; Bradford, 1888; Hastings, 1895, &c.? All these tournaments were arranged by the provinces, and the prize fund, &c., provided by them. The great body of chess players are not paupers, and whenever called on willingly respond. . . . . I should say the six units forming the British Chess Federation must represent at least 10,000 players. The initial scheme may not be perfect, but it can always be improved and strengthened; all that is needed is for chess players one and all to give it their support, and the result will be a national organization that will be of immense service to chess."

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

(See page 373.)

No. 43.—1 Kt—Kt 4 ch, K—Q 5; 2 B—B 5 ch, K—B 5; 3 K—B 2!, Q—K sq (3... Kt—Q 4; 4 Kt—K 5 mate); 4 Kt—K 3 ch, Q×Kt; 5 B×Q, and should win.

No. 46.—1 Kt—B 6 ch, K×P; 2 P—B 3, K (or Q)×Kt; 3 B—R 4 (or K 4) ch, wins Q.

No. 47.		4 ch, and 5 Q—R sq ch, &c.	
WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 R—R 8	1 Q×R	4 Q—B 4 ch	4 K—B 4
2 Q—R 4 ch	2 K—B 4	5 Q—Q 3 ch	5 K—B 5 (Kt 5)
3 Q—B 2 ch	3 K—B 5	6 Q—K B 3 ch	6 K—K 4 (R 4)
..... 3... K—Kt 5; 4 Q—K		7 Q—Q B 3 ch (or R sq), wins Q.	

No. 48.		B 4 ch, K—R 5; 4 Q—Q 5 wins.	
WHITE.	BLACK.		
1 B—B 6	1 R—Kt 8 ch	3 B—Kt 2 ch	3 K×B
2 K—K 2	2 R×Q	4 Kt—B 4 ch	4 K—Kt 8
..... 2... R—Kt 8; 3 Kt—		5 K—K sq	5 P—Kt 7
		6 Kt—K 2, mate.	

## THE RICE GAMBIT.

THE "Rice Gambit" diversion from the 'Kieseritzky' has lately received considerable attention, as, in addition to providing prizes for a "Rice Gambit Tournament," at the Manhattan Club, New York, Professor Rice also engaged Dr. Lasker and M. Tschigorin to test the variation which is reached 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, Kt—K B 3; 6 B—B 4, P—Q 4; 7 P×P. Black now plays B—Q 3, and White continues Castles, sacrificing the Knight, and we have the "Rice Gambit." Instead of 7..., B—Q 3, Paulsen's move 7..., B—Kt 2 is generally played. The variation has been the subject of much caustic comment. At the Manhattan Club, 55 games were contested, of which Black won 33, White 17, and 5 were draws. The contest between Doctor Lasker and M. Tschigorin was played at Brighton, commencing July 27th, and the result of the play, in which M. Tschigorin defended throughout, has substantiated the Manhattan figures. The Russian master won by 2 games to 1 and three draws. We append the first five games and notes, which we extract from Mr. Gunsberg's excellent column in the London *Daily News*.

## WHITE.

DR. LASKER.

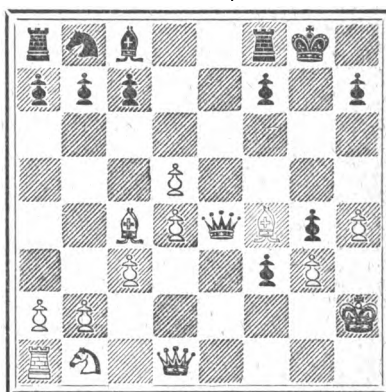
## BLACK.

M. TSCHIGORIN.

Position after White's 15th move:—

B—B 4.

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



Black to move.

MOVE.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
15	P—Q B 3 (1)	P—Q B 3 (1)	P—Q B 3 (1)	R—K sq (20)	Q—Kt 3 (31)
	P×P (2)	Kt—Q 2	B—Q 3	Kt—Q 2	Kt—R 3 (32)
16	Kt×P	Q—Kt 3	Q×P (Q 4)	Q—Kt 3	P—Q B 3
	B—Q 3 (3)	Q—K sq (6)	Q—B 2	B—B sq (21)	Kt—B 2
17	Q—Q 4	B—B 4	P—K B 4 (11)	B—B 4	P×P
	Kt—Q 2	Q—K 7	Kt—Q 2	Kt—B 4	B×P
18	B—B 4	Kt—Q 2	P—Kt 4	Kt—Q 2	Kt—B 3

MOVE.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
19	Kt—B 4	R—K sq	R—K sq	B × P	B—B 4 (33)
	B × B	P × P	Q—B 2 (12)	Kt—B 3	B—B 4
20	Q × B	B × P	R—K 5	Kt—K 5 (22)	Kt—K 3
	K R—K sq	Kt—B 3 (7)	B—K 3	Q—R 3	K R—K sq
21	Kt—K 3	Q × Kt P	Kt—K 4 (13)	P—B 4 (23)	K—Kt sq (34)
	Q—Q 2	Q R—K sq	B—B 5	Q—K 6	Q R—Q sq
22	P—Q 5	R × R (8)	B × B (14)	Q—B sq (24)	Q—Kt 3 (35)
	Kt—K 4	R × R	Q × B	Q—B 7 ch	B—Q 6 (36)
23	Q—Q 4	B—K 5	Kt—Q 6 (15)	K—R sq	P—R 5 (37)
	Kt—Kt 3	B—B sq	Q—B 8 (16)	Kt—K 5	Q × P (38)
24	P—R 5	Q—B 6	R—K 7	Kt—Q 3	B × B
	Kt × B	Q—B 7 (9)	Kt—Q 2 (17)	Kt × P ch (25)	R × Kt (39)
	Q × Kt	B × P ch	R × Kt	B × Kt	B × R
25	Q—K 2	K—B sq	R—B 3 (18)	Q × B	Q—R 6
	Kt × P	Resigns (10)	Q—Kt 3 ch	Q—Kt 5 ch	Q—B 2
26	P—B 4		K—R sq	B—Kt 3	Q × P ch
	R—K sq (4)		Kt—B 7 ch	Kt—K 5 (26)	K—B sq
27	Q—Kt 2		K—Kt 2	P—B 7	Q—K 6 ch
	Kt—R 6 ch		Kt—K 5 ch	B—Kt 2 (27)	K—K sq
28	K—R sq		K—R sq	P—K R 3	P—Kt 6
	Kt × P		Kt—B 7 ch	Q × R P (28)	B—B sq
29	Q—B 3		K—Kt 2	R × Kt	P—Kt 7
	R—K 6		Kt—Q 8 ch	P × R	Q—B 2
30	K × R		K—R sq	Q × K P (29)	K—R sq (40)
	P × R		Kt—B 7 ch	R—K B sq	B × P
31	R—K sq		Drawn (19)	P—Kt 6	P × B
	P—K 7			Q—Kt 5	Q—B 6 ch
32	P—K R 3			Q × Q	K—Kt sq
	Q—Q 4			P × Q	Q—Kt 5 ch
33	Q × Q			K—Kt 2	K—B sq
	P × Q			B—B 3 (30)	K—B 2
34	Resigns (5)			B—Q 6	R—Q 3
				Resigns.	Q—Q B 5
35					Q—R 7
					R—K Kt sq
36					P—Kt 3
					Q—K Kt 5
37					R—Kt 3
					R × P (41)
38					Q—R 8
					R—Kt sq
39					Q—K 5
					Q—B 4
40					Draw.

(1) We are not quite satisfied as to the developing value of this move. R—K sq deserves consideration.

(2) With this move White obtains four Pawns to two on the Queen's wing, a moderate compensation for the loss of the exchange. P—Q 6 is favoured by Janowski.

(3) It may be, perhaps, that time can be gained by playing Kt—Q 2 here, as Black cannot play B—K 3 without losing time. If Kt—Q 2 and Kt—B sq, then Kt—K 3, to be followed by P—Q Kt 4 and Q—Kt 3, &c.

(4) We think if Black had played 25 .., R×Kt, instead of letting White take his Kt P, he would have been able to draw; nevertheless, White's play is very pretty. If Q×R, 28 Q—Kt 5 ch, K—B sq; 29 Q—B 6 ch, K—Kt sq; 30 Kt mates.

(5) If Black plays K—Kt sq, then 35 P—Q 5 wins, as K—B 2 would be met by Kt—Q 6, winning the Rook.

(6) As indicated in the first game, we prefer Kt—B 2 and Kt—K 3.

(7) Black would not gain much profit by Q R—K sq, winning the Queen, for after the exchanges White's minor pieces would be harassing.

(8) White would not have fared any better by trying to avoid the exchange of Rooks by means of B—K 5, for then Kt×B or B—B sq would soon dispose of White's pieces and still leave the move of Q—B 7 open.

(9) Winning. White cannot protect the Knight with his Q B, for then R—K 7 would follow.

(10) If now 26 Q—Q 6 ch, R—K 2; 27 B—K B 4, K×B; remaining with a Rook ahead.

(11) Considering that White has still both his Bishops on the board, and Black's K Kt Pawn is so far advanced, the necessity to play P—K B 4 is a very disagreeable one. Q—K R 4 would only be a momentary preservative, as Black cannot very well allow White to play his Knight to K 4 later on. White's plan of development seems to be the best that can be undertaken in this opening.

(12) Black cannot play Kt—Q 2 to prevent R—K 5, for then Kt—B sq might follow.

(13) If P×Kt, 22 R—Kt 5 ch, K—R sq; 23 B—K 5 ch, and wins. If to avoid this disagreeable move, R—K sq instead of B—K 3, White would have replied with 21 Kt—B 4, P×Kt; 22 B×K B P, B—K 3; 24 P—Q 5.

(14) Subsequent analysis seemed to show that 22 Kt—Q 6 had many favourable points. If then B×B, 23 Q×B, Q×P; 24 Kt×B P, Q×P ch; 25 B—Q 2, Kt—Q 2; 26 Kt—R 6 ch, K—R sq; 27 R—K 7, Kt—B 3 was not favourable to White.

(15) When asked, after the game, why he allowed Black's Queen to play right into his game on B 8, Lasker replied that if the Kt is played back to Q 2 to prevent Q—B 8, it is out of play, and Black would rapidly develop his own game by such moves as Q—B 2 and Kt—Q 2.

(16) Threatening principally P—B 7 and Q—Kt 8.

(17) White is first in his threat of mate, *via* Q—Kt 3 ch and B—K 5. If P—B 4, to block the check of the Queen, 25 B—K 5, Kt—B 3; 26 Kt×B P, B×Kt; 27 P—Kt 7 ch, K—B sq; 28 P×P ch, and wins. Black, therefore, makes the best move.

(18) Again the best. White has no time to play B—K 5, for then Black would reply with Q R—K B sq, 27 B×R, Q—R 6 ch; 28 K—Kt sq, Q×P ch; 29 K—B sq.

(19) White cannot afford the time to play Q—B 2 to prevent mate on Kt 2, for then Black would carry out his original intention and play P—B 7.

(20) We think this move is a possible improvement on the move of P—Q B 3. By offering to give up his Q B P, Black gains time to develop his Queen's side pieces. If it ever came to an ending, White's Pawns ought to win on the Queen's wing, but Black's fatal K B P, as well as the exposed position of the White King, ought to tell in the middle game.

(21) A manoeuvre to play Kt—B 4 and Kt—K 5. But as the second Q P would be difficult to defend in the long run, would it not be better to play 16 B—Q 3, followed by 17 Kt—Q 2?

(22) As it happens, this move forces the Black Queen on to a commanding diagonal, and shuts the Q B out of play. Everything considered, P—Q 6 was best.

- (23) White was playing for a tricky counter attack by means of Q—Kt 5 ch. White could have held his game longer by 21 B—B 4. If, then, Q—Q 6, 22 Q—K sq.
- (24) White had hardly a better move now.
- (25) Q × Q P was also sound play.
- (26) Good play. Black threatened R—K 7.
- (27) If 28 Q × P, Q × Q; 29 Kt × Q, R—K 8, winning.
- (28) The fatal mistake. 29 Q—B 6, R × Kt; 30 Q × R, Q × P ch; 31 Q—R 2, would have made a better fight for White.
- (29) B—K 5 was a winning move for Black, which he overlooked.
- (30) The only move to prevent mate by R—R sq.
- (31) R—K sq was Black's move in the fourth game; there is no harm at all in the immediate retirement of the Queen from the exposed position.
- (32) It was quite immaterial which way this Knight was developed. Kt—B 4 was tried in previous games without favourable results; this time the Knight finds a resting place on K 3, which could be reached as well *via* Q 2 and B sq.
- (33) Rather a contradictory move, for he might as well have played 17 P × P.
- (34) If 21 Kt × B, Q × Kt; 22 B—Q 3, Q—K R 4; 23 B—B 4, Black would not by any means have had an easy win.
- (35) Black threatened Kt—K 4. White in avoiding this makes a counter threat of 23 B × P ch, Q × B; 24 Q × Q ch, K × Q; 25 Kt × B, but we do not think that in this game White can afford to speculate for an attack.
- (36) More spirited play than R—Q 2.
- (37) White has succeeded in producing a complication which now compels Black to give up a piece; in all likelihood, Black foresaw this, and deliberately planned the combinative attack which follows.
- (38) If Q—K 5, 24 B—Q 5, R × B; 25 Q × R, Q × Q; 26 Kt × Q, R—K 7, and Black would still have the better game.
- (39) As will be seen, Black risks a lot to gain very little, for he had the better game all through.
- (40) A proof that the attack had obviously come to a standstill. There is no time for R—K Kt sq.
- (41) With this move the attack entirely disappears. For an ending we would rather take White's game than Black's.

## CHESS LITERATURE.

### THE MONTE CARLO TOURNAMENT, 1903.

(Philadelphia, U.S.A. Emil Kemeny, P.O. Box 418. Price, 8/6.)

**T**HIS is a collection of the finest games played in the recent contest at Monte Carlo, with annotations by the compiler,—Mr. Kemeny, who edits the *American Chess Weekly*. After the introductory matter, in which reference is made to the play of Tarrasch, Maroczy, Pillsbury, and Schlechter, there follows forty-two pages devoted to the games of the three first-named masters. The remaining portion of the book includes specimens by Marshall, Mieses, Marco, Teichmann, Wolf, Mason, and others. The work is also embellished with portraits of Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, Dr. Tarrasch, Mr. Pillsbury, and M. Arnous de Riviere (the conductor of the tournament); and also with views of the

Casino, and "snapshots" showing groups of players. An index to the openings, and an excellent review of the general play closes this entertaining volume of 112 pages—with nearly 180 games.

---

### OBITUARY.

---

WE have to record the death of Sir Edwin Gaunt, an old and esteemed past member of the Leeds Chess Club, who died at Leeds on August 21st, in his 85th year. In the early eighties he was an active player in the Club, and so highly esteemed was he throughout Yorkshire, that the secretary of nearly every important club in the county was present at a complimentary banquet given by the members of the Leeds Club to afford Yorkshire players an opportunity of congratulating their president, at that time Mayor of Leeds, on his knighthood by Her Late Majesty Queen Victoria. It was a memorable gathering, the pleasures of which were repeated shortly afterwards when Sir Edwin and Lady Gaunt held a reception of Yorkshire chess players in the Mayor's Rooms at the Leeds Town Hall.

---

The death of Mr. Philip George Sandford, M.A., Professor of Latin in the Queen's College, Galway, is a serious loss to Irish chess, especially as it followed so speedily on the death of Mr. C. W. Drury, the very efficient and popular honorary treasurer of the Dublin Chess Club. Like many other able Irish players (including the Rev. Dr. Salmon, Provost of Trinity College, Dublin) Mr. Sandford had a distinguished University career, obtaining among other distinctions a Scholarship and Senior Moderatorship in Classics in the University of Dublin. He then became head-master of the High School at Durban, Natal, which post he resigned on accepting the Professorship of Latin at the Queen's College, Galway. At Galway he had few opportunities of playing over the board against strong players, and as he was an adept at many other games he could only spare a moderate portion of his leisure for chess. He played several games by correspondence, however, against well-known players, and always exhibited much brilliancy and originality in his play. With more practice against strong players he would have taken a very high rank. He died at the age of 48 years, to the great regret of all who knew him, and not least of his students at the Queen's College, Galway, with whom he was extremely popular. His death will create a void in more departments than that of chess. A remarkable game of Professor Sandford's against Mr. W. Brunton appeared in the *B.C.M.* for 1895, and though it subsequently appeared that Dr. Tarrasch had played the same variation, there can be no doubt of Mr. Sandford's originality.



## THE 'CHESS WORLD.

---

The third National Russian Tourney will begin at Kieff, on September 14th. There will be seven prizes of 500, 350, 275, 200, 125, 50, and 30 roubles.

---

The tourneys of the St. Petersburg Chess Association resulted in Messrs. Helbach, Krzyshanowski, and Schiffrers coming out with equal scores for the three first prizes.

---

The Hastings Club Tournament.—We are very glad to hear that the continental match tour, arranged by the enterprising Hastings Club, is proving a great success. We hope to publish a full report in our next issue.

---

There has, naturally, not been much stirring in foreign chess since the termination of the Vienna Gambit Tourney. The Café de la Règence, Paris, has been closed since July 16th for repairs and alterations, and was to re-open on September 1st.

---

Chess in Cape Town.—The twelfth annual match, European v. Colonial born chess players of Cape Town was played on June 25th, at Dix's Cafe, Strand Street, with forty-five players on each side. Two games were contested at each board, and the Europeans won with a majority of 16 points—the full scores were 48 to 32. Of the twelve matches played since 1892 the Europeans have won 9, the Colonials 2 (1894 and 1895); the contest of 1901 ended in a draw.

---

The second Correspondence Tournament conducted in *Womanhood* was brought to a close recently, the first four prize-winners being Messrs. W. H. Gunston, W. B. Dixon, A. J. Mackenzie, and F. W. Braund. Mrs. Bowles invited the successful competitors (12) to take tea with her at the Criterion Restaurant, London, on August 15th, when a pleasant surprise was afforded her by the presentation of a silver Staunton Queen, in recognition of her efforts in the arrangement of these highly popular contests.

---

Mr. A. Dod has won the season's contest for the Championship of the Liverpool Chess Club, at which, says the *Liverpool Mercury*, "A form of Kriegspiel is played just now, in which one player has his whole force but plays without seeing the opposing board, while the other has only his Rooks, one Bishop, and his Pawns, but has sight of his adversary's board. It is said to be very entertaining, especially for the onlookers." Which prompts us to remark that we shall be pleased to present each exponent of the latest "freak" with a copy of our current issue on application.

Brighton Chess Week.—Mr. H. W. Butler, 6, Bond Street, Brighton, informs us that arrangements are in progress for a meeting on February 8th to 13th, 1904, under the auspices of the town and the Sussex Chess Association. The programme will include blindfold, simultaneous, and consultation play by at least three masters; three classes of *open* tournaments; the Sussex county, the Brighton, and Sussex ladies' championships; lightning chess and problem solving competitions.

---

North *v.* South of Ireland.—Arrangements are being made for a match by Correspondence between teams representing the North *v.* South of Ireland, and players who would like to take part in the contest are requested to communicate with Mrs. T. B. Rowland, 1, Old Court Terrace, Bray, Co. Wicklow. The Northern team will be captained by Mr. J. J. O'Hanlon, champion of Ulster. It is intended to start play in October. Full rules and list of players will be published in *Kingstown Society*.

---

North *v.* South Correspondence Match.—Mr. H. E. Atkins has awarded the special prize for the best played game in the recent contest between the Northern *v.* Southern Unions to Mr. F. P. Carr, for his effort against the Rev. W. C. Palmer. The game was published in our last issue (page 345). In referring to the match last month we quoted some excellent results achieved for the South by the Athenæum Club (London), but we now find that the Hampstead Club representatives compiled a still better record in the 1902-3 match—5 players scoring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  points.

---

Lasker *v.* Marshall.—The negotiations started by Mr. Marshall for a match with Dr. Lasker have ended as we expected and predicted to Mr. Marshall, who has informed the champion that the stakes of £400 render it impossible for him to proceed further with the matter at present. Mean-time Mr. Marshall is fixing up engagements for the coming season, and letters addressed to him c/o Bradford Chess Club, Mecca Café, Brook Street, Bradford, will receive attention. He is engaged for a fortnight at the Burnley (Lancashire) Club, starting October 5th.

---

Netherlands Tournament.—The international contest promoted by the Netherlands Association was held this year at Hilversum. Fifteen competitors were engaged, and after a keen struggle the first prize was won by P. S. Leonhardt with 12 points, O. Duras was second with  $11\frac{1}{2}$  points, B. Leussen third with 10 points. One Englishman took part in the tourney, Mr. Fred Brown (of Dudley), and tied for seventh and eighth prizes. The Rev. John de Soyres, well known in English chess circles some years ago, and now on a visit from Canada to this country, also entered the contest, but he retired before the completion of play. At the distribution of prizes, the hon. secretary of the Association announced that an international masters' tournament will be held next year at Scheveningen.

A French National Tourney has been held at Arcachon, which began on August 10th, and concluded on the 16th. There were eight competitors, M. Calarne, of Bergerac; Messrs. Cohn, Delaire, and Silbert, of Paris; Messrs. Brianne and Duphil, of Arcachon; Mons. le Commandant Lalanne, of Bordeaux; and M. de Ranglure, of Chateau Roux. There was a tie between Messrs. Delaire and Silbert, who scored 13 each, and on playing off, the latter was victorious, and was proclaimed the Amateur Champion of France; an objection to him, as having played in a former Masters' Tourney, in which he was unsuccessful, being disallowed.

We have received the following:—"The sum of three hundred dollars will be paid for accurate information indicating the present whereabouts (with permission to copy the same) of the MS. work, written by the Reverend Lewis Rou, entitled: 'Critical Remarks upon the Letter to the *Craftsman* on the Game of Chess,' being a closely written, thin, small quarto of 24 pages, beginning with a dedicatory letter: 'To His Excellency William Cosby, Esq., Captain-General and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Provinces of New York and New Jersey.' At the end of this dedicatory epistle is the date: 'New York, ye 13th, of Decemb. 1734,' which date is virtually repeated at the end of the MS. This unpublished tract was, during 1858-9, for a while in the possession of the late Dr. George H. Moore, then librarian of the New York Historical Society, to whom it had been lent by the now unknown owner. Information concerning it may be sent to The Librarian of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York."

New South Wales *v.* Victoria.—The twenty-third match by telegraph between these Colonial opponents was played on June 8th, and resulted in favour of New South Wales by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ . At close of play the score stood  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in favour of the victorious team, but the adjudication of the five unfinished games by Mr. H. Charlick, Adelaide, S.A., reduced this lead to the narrow margin of one game. Full score:—

NEW SOUTH WALES.					VICTORIA.				
Mr. W. H. Jonas	...	...	...	*0	Mr. C. G. Watson	...	...	...	*1
Mr. L. S. Crakanthorpe	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. G. Wilson	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. J. Hill	...	...	...	*1	Mr. E. B. Loughran	...	...	...	*0
Mr. N. Hill	...	...	...	*0	Mr. G. N. Russell	...	...	...	*1
Dr. Lancaster	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. E. Grant	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. E. Turner	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. M. Weldon	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Wallis	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. G. Witton	...	...	...	* $\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Taylour	...	...	...	1	Rev. R. Betts	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. H. Foster	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. M. H. Reid	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Mackenzie	...	...	...	0	Mr. D. R. Hay	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
5½					4½				

In referring to the match the *Australasian* says:—"In settling preliminary details, an agreement was made that the 'Bedenkzeits' or 'Considering Captimes' (as recorded by the time clocks used by the several players) should be telegraphed from playing-room to playing-room immediately previous to the first and second adjournments. The following table shows the figures at the second adjournment:—

Board.	<i>Move pairs on Score Sheets.</i>		<i>Time in Minutes.</i>		<i>Totals.</i>	
			<i>In Melbourne.</i>	<i>In Sydney.</i>		
1	...	26	...	85	...	140
2	...	26	...	74	...	144
3	...	23	...	58	...	132
4	...	22	...	37	...	113
5	...	27	...	62	...	175
6	...	27	...	100	...	115
7	...	25	...	84	...	164
8	...	25	...	64	...	149
9	...	20	...	84	...	173
10	...	23	...	51	...	141

"Allowing for some brief interruptions in the continuity of communication between the two playing-rooms, the total time available for play up to the end of the afternoon or second sitting was five hours, or three hundred minutes. Let T be used as an abbreviation for 'time in minutes, during which a scoring sheet was in the hands of the telegraphic operators'; B, as an abbreviation for 'time in minutes, during which a scoring sheet was in the hands of the telegraphic operators'; and N, as an abbreviation for 'number of move-pairs recorded on a scoring sheet.' Then from the data of the table we have the following results:—

Average value of T	...	...	...	= 155'4
Average value of B	...	...	...	= 144'6
Average value of N	...	...	...	= 24'4
Highest value of T	...	...	...	= 187
Lowest value of B...	...	...	...	= 113
Corresponding value of N	...	...	...	= 22
Lowest value of T	...	...	...	= 125
Highest value of B	...	...	...	= 175
Corresponding value of N	...	...	...	= 27
Highest value of T per move-pair	...	...	...	= 8'50 min.
Lowest value of T per move-pair	...	...	...	= 4'63 min.

"It is to be noted that the above results are deduced from figures relating to periods of play during which the whole of the ten games of the match were in progress. The results will repay examination. It may be assumed, as a fair-working hypothesis, that for any sufficiently large number of move pairs—say 20—the average value of T per move-pair should be practically the same for every one of the ten boards. Now the pair of players whose scoring sheets showed the smallest number of moves suffered the least from leakages of time while moves were being transmitted between the playing-rooms. It is obvious, then, that their 'Bedenkzeit' should have been the highest recorded. Instead of this, the lowest 'Bedenkzeit' is shown in combination with the smallest number of moves, and vice-versa. No question is raised, or intended to be raised, in regard to the good faith of any of the players. The figures speak for themselves. They demonstrate beyond the possibility of dispute that some, at least, of the time records of the recent match cannot be relied upon as accurately correct. It follows that the question of the method of playing telegraphic chess matches, under a prescribed time-limit, requires to be carefully discussed by those that undertake the management of such contests."

## SCOTTISH CHESS ASSOCIATION.

**T**HE Congress at Edinburgh was brought to a close on Saturday, 25th July. The championship of Scotland and the first prize in the Major Tournament have been won this year by Mr. Borthwick, of Glasgow, and the first prize in the Minor Tournament by Mr. Macdonald, of Paisley. We congratulate these gentlemen on their success. Both are well known in the West of Scotland as enthusiastic and good match players. We append details of the competitions, and regret that the interest taken therein was so small, as evidenced by the few entries. The experiment of holding the meeting during the height of summer has been a failure, and the Championship contest has been the chief sufferer, only one resident Scottish player having taken part. The lack of support given by Edinburgh players, for whose convenience the arrangements were doubtless planned, has been a noticeable feature. Meantime, the Scottish Championship does not seem to appeal to Scottish players as it ought to, and if possible something should be done to prevent a repetition of this year's Edinburgh fiasco :—

## MAJOR TOURNAMENT.

			1	2	3	Total.
Mr. J. Borthwick, Glasgow...	...	1	—	1 1	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	3
Mr. E. Macdonald, Brighton	...	2	0 0	—	1 1	2
Mr. J. D. Chambers, Manchester	...	3	$\frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2}$	0 0	—	1

## MINOR TOURNAMENT.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	Total.
Mr. J. Macdonald, Paisley...	...	1	—	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. J. Connor, Gareloch	...	2	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Mr. W. Scott, Glasgow	...	3	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
Dr. Knight, Portobello	...	4	1	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. W. Coster, Stirling	...	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Wardhaugh, Glasgow	...	6	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$

## HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.

## FIRST ROUND.

Mr. E. Macdonald (Class 1), Mr. C. Wardhaugh (3),  
 Mr. J. Connor (3), and Mr. W. Scott (3)—byes.  
 Mr. J. Y. Mills (3) beat Mr. J. Macdonald (3).  
 Mr. J. Borthwick (1) beat Mr. R. Macaulay (3).  
 Mr. H. W. Coster (3) beat Dr. Knight (3).  
 Rev. J. de Soyres (1) beat Mr. J. D. Chambers (1).

## SECOND ROUND.

Mr. C. Wardhaugh beat Mr. E. Macdonald.  
 Mr. J. Connor beat Mr. W. Scott.  
 Mr. J. Borthwick beat Mr. J. Y. Mills.  
 Mr. H. W. Coster walk over from Rev. J. de Soyres.

## THIRD ROUND.

Mr. J. Connor beat Mr. C. Wardhaugh.

Mr. J. Borthwick beat Mr. H. W. Coster.

Owing to want of time in which to play off, Messrs. Connor and Borthwick agreed to divide the prizes.

The annual general meeting was held at the Edinburgh Chess Club, on 25th July,—Mr. Rankine-Simson, W.S., one of the directors, presiding, in the absence of Mr. Mills. The results of the week's tournaments were announced, and the chairman congratulated Mr. Borthwick upon his success. The treasurer's report, which has been circulated, was approved. It was decided, after some discussion, to accept a cordial invitation from Dundee Chess Club to hold the Association's Congress in that town next year, the date of meeting to be left to the Council. A remit was also made to the directors to consider the feasibility of instituting an inter-county trophy. The opinion was expressed that the top players of the various clubs have their time already fully occupied by the various competitions and engagements of their clubs. It may, however, be pointed out that the 'Richardson' and 'Spens' tournaments occupy only the first half of the chess season, and therefore would not interfere with inter-county matches if these were arranged for the second half of the season. A small beginning in such matches has, indeed, already been made. The following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Mr. W. N. Walker, Dundee; vice-presidents, Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P., Rev. A. J. B. Baxter, Mr. William Black. Dr. Wyse, Mr. J. C. H. Macbeth; directors, Mr. G. P. Galloway, Rev. Dr. Grant, Mr. D. Y. Mills, Mr. H. J. Thoms; match captain, Mr. Mills; secretary and treasurer, Mr. J. Yarnton Mills, in room of Mr. B. B. Maxwell, who has retired.

---

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

The two following games are given to illustrate Section I. (4 Kt—B 3) of the analysis of the Ruy Lopez Counter Gambit published in our June number. The games were played last year in the Correspondence Tourney of seventy players, which was initiated and conducted by Mrs. Rhoda A. Bowles, in *Womanhood*. The notes are by Mr. Carr. The players—Mr. Gunston, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Carr were winners of the first, second, and fifth places respectively in the tourney.

---

### GAME No. 2,344.

---

#### *Ruy Lopez.*

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W. H. GUNSTON.	Mr. G. S. CARR.
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

.....It will be conceded that the second player handicapped himself by adopting this move in five out of

the total of fifteen games which he contested; but the desire to put the Counter Gambit defence to the test of correspondence play outweighed other considerations.

4 Kt—B 3	4 P × P
5 Q Kt × P	5 P—Q 4
6 Kt × P	6 P × Kt

- 7 Q—R 5 ch      7 P—K Kt 3  
 8 Kt×P          8 P×Kt  
 9 Q×R            9 Q—B 3  
 10 Q×Q

If White plays 10 Q×Kt he loses the game. This was shewn in the analysis.

10 Kt×Q

- 11 P—Q Kt 3

It seems better to take off the Q Kt in order to weaken Black's Pawns. Mr. Passmore, too, advocates this line of play (*B.C.M.*, August, page 337), and thinks that White thus secures a winning advantage. On the other hand, Mr. Gunston expressed the opinion that neither side could claim any advantage. Mr. Thomas in the following game did not adopt the play in question, though it was open to him to have done so. If it be admitted that White gets a certain advantage, it is doubtful if it would lead to victory. Black can play a defensive game aiming at an ending, in which a Rook and two Pawns are opposed to two minor pieces. There is then the possibility of securing a draw by giving up a piece for the two Pawns.

- 11 B—Q 2  
 12 B—Kt 2      12 K—B 2

- 13 Castles (Q R) 13 R—K sq  
 14 Q R—K sq    14 B—R 3  
 15 P—K R 3      15 Kt—K 4

.....In the light of subsequent revision, Black perceived that his estimate of his own position after the exchange of Queens was too favourable. He took the initiative when he ought to have played defensively. Very delicate manœuvring is required in defending the isolated K P.

- 16 B×B          16 Q Kt×B  
 17 R—K 2        17 Kt—Q 4  
 18 P—Kt 3       18 Q Kt—B 3  
 19 K R—K sq    19 B—Kt 2  
 20 P—R 3        20 P—K 6

.....As the K P is doomed, Black plays to confine the Rooks as much as possible.

- 21 B P×P        21 Kt—K 5  
 22 R—Kt 2       22 B×B ch  
 23 K×B           23 K—Kt 2  
 24 P—Q 3        24 Kt—Kt 4  
 25 P—K 4        25 P—B 4  
 26 P—K R 4      26 Kt—B 6

.....The last move was inadvertently written and posted Kt—B 3, and this terminated the game abruptly in White's favour. It was, however, probably lost for Black in any case.

### GAME No. 2,345.

#### *Ruy Lopez.*

- | WHITE.            | BLACK.          |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| Mr. G. A. THOMAS. | Mr. G. S. CARR. |
| 1 P—K 4           | 1 P—K 4         |
| 2 Kt—K B 3        | 2 Kt—Q B 3      |
| 3 B—Kt 5          | 3 P—B 4         |
| 4 Kt—B 3          | 4 P×P           |
| 5 Q Kt×P          | 5 P—Q 4         |
| 6 Kt×P            | 6 P×Kt          |
| 7 Kt×Kt           | 7 Q—Kt 4        |
| 8 Q—K 2           |                 |

The analysis goes to shew that White's best play is 8 Kt—Q 4 ch, P—B 3; 9 B—B sq.

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

.....This sacrifice equalises the game, but White could have retained his extra Pawn by the line of play indicated above.

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| 11 P—Q 4       | 11 Q—R 5 ch    |
| 12 P—K Kt 3    | 12 Q—R 6       |
| 13 B—Q B 4     | 13 B—K 3       |
| 14 B—B 4       | 14 B—Q 3       |
| 15 Castles Q R | 15 Castles Q R |
| 16 K—Kt sq     | 16 K R—K sq    |
| 17 K R—B sq    | 17 B—K Kt 5    |

..... A move that was inexcusably superficial for correspondence play, and it cost Black the game. Since in this final heat each player had nine games going simultaneously under a time limit, it is probable that the play all round was not quite up to the usual standard in such matches.

- 18 Kt×B          18 Q×Kt  
 19 Q×Q ch        19 Kt×Q  
 20 B—K Kt 5    20 P—K 6

.....If instead of this move Black had played Kt—B 3, White could have won the K Kt P, and would certainly have won in the end by means of his extra Pawn on the side remote from the adverse King. Black considered that his best chance lay in giving up the exchange and retaining his Knight to help in the forlorn hope led by the advanced K P.

21 B × R	21 K × B
22 R—B 7	22 Kt—B 7
23 R—K sq	23 Kt—K 5
24 B—Q 3	24 Kt—Kt 4

.....White eventually forced the exchange of his Q P for Black's K P, and after the 50th move Black resigned.

### GAME No. 2,346.

Played in Vienna. (From the *Wiener Schachzeitung*). A sparkling game, played in the course of an analytical examination of a variation in the Evans Gambit, by Herr Max R. Kaldegg and Dr. Gustav Zeissl, two of the most experienced of the members of the Vienna Chess Club.

#### *Evans Gambit.*

WHITE.  
Herr KALDEGG.

BLACK.  
Dr. ZEISSL.

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

This move used to be played by Morphy. Herr Kaldegg prefers it to 7 Castles, which is usual at this stage.

8 P—K 5	7 Q—B 3
	8 Kt × P

.....The natural move was 8..., Q—K Kt 3. As, however, White had not Castled, Dr. Zeissl thought that he had no reason to be afraid of the open King's file.

9 Kt × Kt	9 Q × Kt ch
10 K—Q sq	10 Q—R 4 ch
11 B—K 2	11 Q—Kt 3

.....11..., Q—B 4 was worth examination.

12 R—K sq	12 K—Q sq
-----------	-----------

.....Forced. If 12., Kt—K 2, then 13 B—R 3; and White speedily gains a winning advantage. Black cannot play 13..., P—Q 3, because of 14 Q—R 4 ch.

13 B—R 3	13 P—Q 3
----------	----------

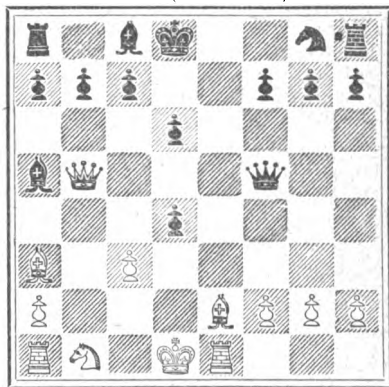
.....Evidently 13..., Kt—B 3 would be bad because of 14 B—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 15 B—B 4. Also 13...,

Kt—R 3 would be ruinous, because of 14 B—K 7 ch, K—K sq; 15 Q—Kt 5, threatening Q × B and B—R 5. Hence Black selects the plausible 13..., P—Q 3, with the intention of meeting 14 Q—Kt 5, with 14..., Q—B 4. Subsequent examination showed that 13..., B—Kt 3 was Black's best.

14 Q—Kt 5	14 Q—B 4
-----------	----------

Position after Black's 14th move :—  
Q—B 4.

BLACK (DR. ZEISSL).



WHITE (HERR KALDEGG).

.....To Black's amazement, White announced mate in three.

15 Q—K 8 ch	15 K × Q
16 B—Kt 5 dbl. ch	16 K moves
17 R—K 8 mate.	

## GAME No. 2,347.

One of the simultaneous games played at the recent Canterbury Meeting.

*Muzio Gambit.*

NOTES BY J. H. BLACKBURNE.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. J. H. BLACKBURNE. AMATEUR.

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

On this occasion, to follow the fashion, I offered the King's Gambit wherever I had the chance; and to my utter astonishment, nearly all were accepted. "That's the way to learn chess," said I.

- 2 P × P  
3 Kt—K B 3        3 P—K Kt 4  
4 B—B 4            4 P—Kt 5  
5 B × P ch

An almost obsolete variation. Some 40 years ago or more, I frequently played it, but came to the conclusion that it did not lead to such a lasting attack as the ordinary Muzio. When I sacrificed the Bishop, one of the lookers-on asked what Gambit I called that, pointing to the next board. "That," I said, "is the Bishop's Gambit, and this is the Archbishop's." The Archbishop was present at the time.

- 5 K × B  
6 Kt—K 5 ch        6 K—K sq

.....The only move. Any other loses immediately.

- 7 Q × P            7 Q—B 3

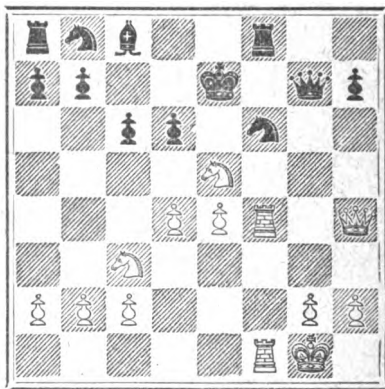
.....The correct reply is Kt—K B 3.

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

Position after Black's 15th move :—

R—B sq.

BLACK (AMATEUR).



WHITE (MR. BLACKBURNE).

- 16 Kt—B 7

Kt × P ch would equally have won, but I could not resist this; it is the sort of move sure to intimidate the ordinary amateur. Anyway it somewhat non-plussed my opponent, for he immediately exclaimed, "What have you taken?"

- 16 R × Kt  
17 P × P            17 P × P  
18 P × P            18 Q Kt—Q 2  
19 P × Kt ch        19 Kt × P  
20 Kt—K 4            20 B—K 3  
21 Kt × Kt            21 K—B sq  
22 Kt × P ch        22 K—Kt sq  
23 R × R            23 B × R  
24 Kt—B 6 ch        24 K—B sq  
25 Q—Q Kt 4 ch

"How's that, umpire?"

## GAME No. 2,348.

Played in the North v. South Correspondence Match.

*King's Bishop's Pawn Opening.*WHITE.  
Dr. R. DUNSTAN,  
*South.*BLACK.  
Mr. M. JACKSON,  
*North.*

1 P—K B 4

1 P—Q 4

2 P—K 3

2 P—K Kt 3

..... Bird's opening is usually combined with the Queen's Fianchetto. Black's game is therefore to occupy the rut hole first.

3 Kt—K B 3

3 B—Kt 2

4 P—Q B 4

4 Kt—K B 3

5 P × P

5 Kt × P

6 B—B 4

6 P—Q B 4

..... Giving White a weak Q P, from which he never gets freed.

7 Q—Kt 3

7 P—K 3

8 P—Q 3

An attempt to capture the B P would mean the loss of a piece or the exchange, for instance: 8 Q—Kt 5 ch, Kt—B 3; 9 Q × B P, Q Kt—Kt 5.

8 Kt—Q B 3

9 P—Q R 3

9 P—Q R 3

10 P—K 4

10 Kt (Q 4)—K 2

11 Q—Q sq

11 P—Q Kt 4

12 B—R 2

12 P—K 4

13 Kt—Q B 3

13 Castles

14 Castles

14 P × P

15 Q B × P

15 Kt—Q 5

16 Kt—K Kt 5

16 Kt—K 3

17 B × Kt

17 B × B

18 Kt × B

Leaving Black with weak K P. White cannot, however, subject it to much attack.

19 Q—Kt 4

18 P × Kt

20 Q—K R 3

19 Q—Q 2

21 B—K 3

20 Kt—B 3

22 B × B

21 B—Q 5

23 K—R sq

22 Q × B ch

24 Kt—K 2

23 Q—Q 3

24 Kt—K 4

..... Causing White to give up the K B file. He should, however, have gone back again.

25 K R—Q sq

25 Kt—B 3

26 Q R—B sq

Probably overlooking that on 26..., R—B 7; 27 Q—K 3, Black could play Q R—K B sq, and he could not take the B P on account of Kt—Q 5.

26 R—B 7

27 Q—K 3

27 Q R—K B sq

28 P—Q Kt 4

Giving up a P to free his game.

28 P × P

29 P × P

29 Kt × P

30 P—Q 4

30 Kt—R 7

31 R—B 5

31 R—B 8 ch

32 R × R

32 R × R ch

33 Kt—Kt sq

33 Q—B 5

34 Q—Q Kt 3

34 Q × K P

35 R—K 5

35 Q × Q P

36 Q × P ch

36 K—Kt 2

37 Q—K 7 ch

37 R—B 2

..... If K—R 3, R—K 3 and wins. Black, although two Pawns, to the good, has a very difficult game to win.

38 Q—K 6

38 Kt—Kt 5

39 R—K 3

39 Kt—Q 6

40 P—R 3

40 Kt—B 5

41 Q—Q Kt 3

41 Q—Q 7

42 R—Kt 3

42 R—Q 2

43 Q—Q R 3

43 P—Kt 5

44 Q—R 5

If Q × R P, P—Kt 6.

44 Q—Q 3

..... Threatening Kt—R 4.

45 Kt—B 3

45 Kt—K 7

46 R—Kt 4

46 P—Kt 6

47 R—Q Kt 4

47 Q—B 3

..... The saving clause.

48 Q—K 5

48 Q × Q

49 Kt × Q

49 R—Q 8 ch

50 K—R 2

50 Kt—B 8

51 K—Kt 3

51 R—Q 4

52 R—Kt 7 ch

52 K—B 3

53 Kt—Kt 4 ch

53 K—K 3

54 R—Kt 6 ch

54 R—Q 3

55 Resigns.

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

### NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

*(Continued from page 363.)*

### THE NEW ERA, 1832—52.

**I**T is obvious that his mode of conceiving the problem accounts for the enormous proportional increase in the number of two-ers produced by D'Orville, as well as for the increase in the number of short problems generally in his work. In fact D'Orville's two-ers are of exactly the same character and quality as his most distinctive positions in three and four moves. The following positions may be taken as fairly typical of his work.

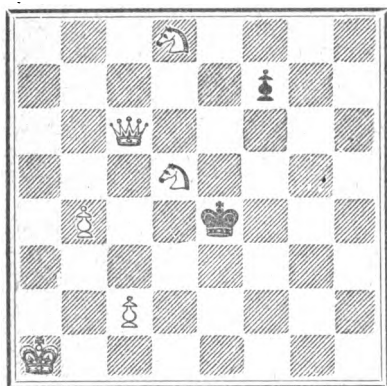
No. 21.—White: K at K Kt 5, Q at Q B 7, Kt at K 2, P at K B 2.  
Black: K at Q 4. Mate in two.

No. 22.—White: K at Q B 6, R at Q Kt 8, Ps at Q B 2, Q Kt 3.  
Black: K at Q R 4, Ps at Q R 3, Q B 2. Mate in four.

No. 23.—By D'ORVILLE.

No. 24.—By D'ORVILLE.

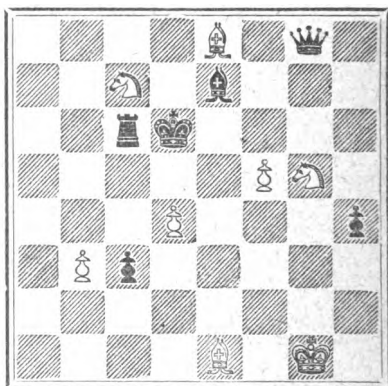
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

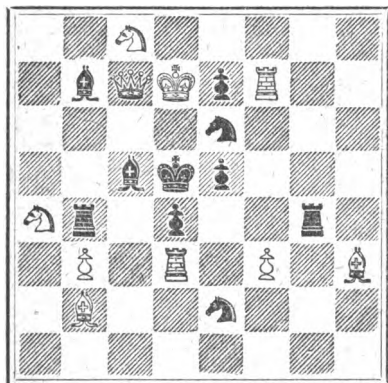
Mate in five.

If the beginnings of the artistic short problem are to be found in D'Orville, the beginnings of the complex varied problem must be looked for in the work of Julius Brede, of Altona, and in the early work of Anderssen and Kling. Brede was an experimenter. He did not, like D'Orville, strike out a new and definite line of his own; but some of his experiments distinctly pointed forward to the advent of Konrad Bayer. In his most original work he arrived at a higher degree of complexity than did D'Orville; he strove generally, by means of quiet moves, to attain varia-

tion; he completely abandoned plausibility, and worked on the principle that no pieces should be used superfluous to the presentation of the theme. The following two problems are representative of his most original work, and of these No. 25 is remarkable as the very earliest two-er in which variation is the main feature, while No. 26, though retaining a semblance of plausibility, is one of the most varied four-ers produced up to its date.

No. 25.—By T. BREDE.

BLACK.

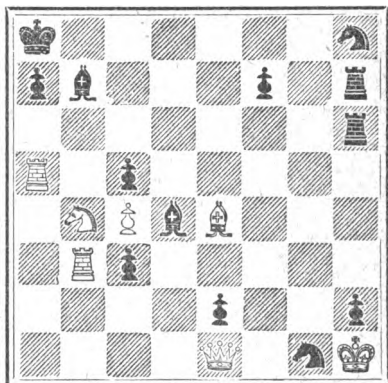


WHITE.

Mate in two.

No. 26.—By T. BREDE.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

"THE MODERN CHESS PROBLEM," by P. H. Williams (continued from page 363). We ought not to overlook an attractive item in this work, a three-quarter portrait of the author with *fac-simile* of his signature. We have practically dealt with the preface and chapter I. Chapter II deals with general principles. This subject is treated rather too broadly, and dwells chiefly on elementary phases; but at this one cannot complain, bearing in mind the character of the work. The author when he remarks: "Sometimes three or four-move ideas are so ingeniously interwoven into one problem that it is difficult to tell which is the main-play as designed by the composer," should rather have informed his readers that in the modern problem (and this is the problem he is supposed to specifically deal with) there oftentimes is no such thing as a main-play! Some 21 pages are dealt with solving, and the instruction given in this matter is as good as might be expected in the space allotted to it.

Five chapters are devoted to composing and three-movers, with illustrative examples. The author is more at home here. Though some of his precepts show an appreciation of complexity, there is evidence that he has a *penchant* for the airily delicate model, and would sooner woo the muse which prompted Dorville than master the intricacies of complex construction, now so much in vogue. Chapters on ideas and miscellaneous are interesting enough, but they are not sufficiently detailed. The writer is evidently crippled for space seeing the appendix is to follow. The last

chapter gives advice which is well directed. Our criticism may be deemed to be a severe one, but we have dealt with the subject from a high standard ; at the same time we would urge all who have an interest in problems—and indeed others—to give the work more than a cursory perusal, since it can but afford useful information to those whose perception has hitherto been clouded and their interest unawakened.

In the appendix there are 100 problems by the author, some of which are, clever and meritorious. There are 50 two-movers, 36 three-movers, and the rest are self-mates.

We may give a few specimens of Mr. Williams' work in the near future which will show what he is capable of, but we must say that some of his work, toying with few pieces, are not so original as he would have them to be!

The typography is excellent, but we have detected one small error. In problem No. 74 the first line of play of the solution is incorrectly given.

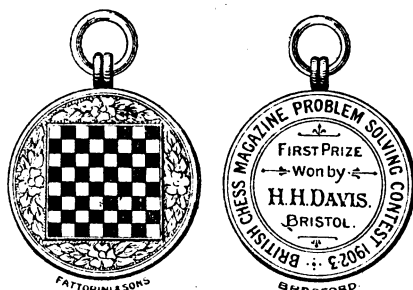
FACTS AND TRIFLES.—In problem No. 1797, the White Pawn at K R 7 (h 7) should be Black.

The *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, announces a Problem Composing Tourney:—(A) For original two-movers, hitherto unpublished. For each problem, up to three, from the same composer, 1/- entrance. (B) For three-movers, on the same lines, if six or more competitors enter. In this case each problem 2/- entrance. First prize in each competition £1; second and third prizes. The usual rules of motto and sealed envelope. Last day of entry for Europe, September 22nd; for U.S.A. and the Colonies, October 1st. The names of the judges will be given later.

We have respect for the entrance fee idea adopted by our contemporary, not because it provides a fund for the prizes, but because it may deter irresponsible composers from competing with positions which are unfit for publication, and yet such contributions according to general usage have to appear and annoy both reader and editor. Space given to such useless products is also an item worthy of calculation. It is most likely in future competitions we may feel it a safeguard to our subscribers as also to ourselves to exact an entrance fee. No one would consider such a stipulation unreasonable if we limited it to non-subscribers. Many of the prizes the *B.C.M.* have had the opportunity of offering have been bagged by non-subscribers, and this is not altogether as it should be in more senses than one!

Mr. Blake, whose "Ping Pong" in our late Tourney has been ruled out, has sent us a letter in explanation. We are quite satisfied as to his *bona fides*, and sympathise with him in his ill luck. It is only right to remark that he is quite in accord with the judges in the decision they have arrived at respecting his entry.

The *Hampstead and Highgate Express*, in order to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the establishment of its chess column, offers a small prize for the best 3-mover sent for publication one day in October. Entries to be received by 29th September.



It will interest those who followed our recently concluded Solution Tourney to see the design of the gold medal won by Mr. Hosey Davis, of Bristol.

We cannot deny ourselves a quotation from Mr. Davis' appreciative acknowledgment. He writes:—

"It is a very fine and beautiful medal, and one to be proud of. I shall value it for

"its artistic worth as well as for being a souvenir of the hard contest in which I had the good fortune to be successful."

We have to acknowledge two problems as entries in our Twelfth Problem Tourney ("Minatures"), viz.: 1, "Avernakoe"; 2, "Numerus septem." We expect to be in a position to announce the particulars of a small Solution Competition, when we have a sufficient number of entries to justify the starting of publicity of the problems.

We have not yet been able to arrange matters respecting the judges, probably next month this will be fixed up. In a competition of this kind inclination, temperament, bias and prejudice do not dominate one's judgment so much as in the case of unlimited exercise of fancy, frolic or form.

Netherlands National Congress Tourney.—Two-movers. 1st prize, by J. van Dijk Azn.—White: K at Q R 2, Q at Q R sq, Rs at Q Kt 2 and 3, Kt at K Kt 4, Ps at K R 2 and Q 2. Black: K at K 7, Q at K Kt 2, R at K 5, Bs at K Kt 3 and K B 5, Ps at K B 2, 6, and Q 5. Mate in two. 2nd prize, by J. Cauveren.—White: K at K Kt 2, Q at Q Kt 7, Bs at Q B 3 and 8, Kts at K B 6 and K 6, Ps at K R 3, Q 5, and Q B 4. Black: K at K B 4, R at Q B 3, B at Q R sq, Kt at Q 7, Ps at K Kt 3 and K 6. Mate in two.

Problem Tourney of *Armeebblatt*.—This was a two-move tourney on given themes. 1st prize, Theme A, by J. Skalik.—White: K at K sq, Q at Q R 6, R at K R 5, Bs at Q 4 and Q B 8, Kts at K 5 and K 8, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, and K 6. Black: K at K 4, Q at Q 2, Ps at K B 5 and 6. Mate in two.

1st prize, Theme B, by J. Skalik.—White: K at Q Kt 7, Q at Q B 6, Bs at K Kt 5 and Q 5, Ks at K R 4 and K 7. Black: K at K 4, Q at Q Kt 6, Bs at K R 4 and Q Kt sq, Ps at Q 3, Q 6, Q B 4, and Q Kt 4. Mate in two.

*Aftonbladet* Fourth Tourney.—Three-movers. 1st prize, by Dr. E. Palkoska.—White: K at Q R sq, Q at K B sq, R at Q R 6, Bs at Q 4 and Q Kt sq, Kts at K 2 and Q R 3, P at K 6. Black: K at K 5, Rs at Q 6 and Q R sq, B at Q Kt 2, Kts at K R sq and K sq, Ps at K R 6, K Kt 4, K B 2, K 6, Q 2, and Q R 5. Mate in two.

2nd prize, by R. Weinheimer.—White: K at K<sup>1</sup> 7, Q at K R 2, R at Q B 7, Kt at Q R 4, Ps at K R 4, K 2, Q R 2 and 3. Black: K at Q 4, Kts at K R 4 and K 8, Ps at K Kt 2, K 4, Q 5, Q Kt 3 and 7. Mate in three.

3rd prize, B. Prikryl; 4th, J. Moller; 5th, V. Marin; 6th, Max Feigl.

*Rivista Scacchistica* (Italy).—Three-movers. 1st prize, by Max Feigl.—White: K at K R sq, Q at Q 8, R at K B 3, Bs at K Kt 8 and Q Kt 4, Kts at K R 3 and Q Kt 3, Ps at K R 5, K B 2, and Q B 6. Black: K at K 4, R at Q R 3, Bs at Q Kt 8 and Q R 8, Kts at Q B sq and Q Kt sq, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 4, Q 2, and Q Kt 4. Mate in three.

2nd prize, by K. Erlin.—White: K at K R 8, Q at Q R 8, Bs at Q B 4 and 7, Kts at Q 6 and Q B 5, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 2, Q B 6, Q R 4 and 5. Black: K at K 4, Rs at K 6 and 7, Ps at K R 4, K B 5, Q 2, and Q Kt 6. Mate in three.

3rd prize, G. Gavriloſ; hon. mens., E Pradingnat, M. Grunfeld (which we have pointed out is unsound), and R. Braune.

“TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTOR,” by Mrs. W. J. Baird.

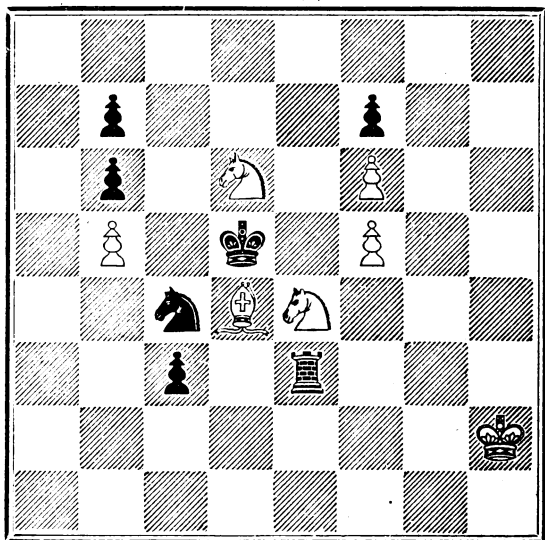
Mr. Solver, I'm very much troubled to trouble you,  
But request, as you find me, you'll leave me—a W.

“What should that alphabetical position portend?  
If I could make that resemble something in me.”

Twelfth Night, Act 2, Sc. v.

W(INTER) W(GOD).

BLACK (7).



WHITE (7).

- 1.—White played last, but must retract his move.
- 2.—White to make another move instead.
- 3.—Black to play so as to allow—
- 4.—White to give mate.

## SOLUTIONS.

By J. Köhltz and C. Kockelkorn (p. 190).—1 R—Q 4, K×R; 2 R—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3; 2 B—Kt 8 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., R—Kt 5; 2 B—K 4, &c.

By Sir I. Thursby (p. 190).—1 B—Kt 4, &c. The White King should stand at Q—B 7 in order that 1 K—R 2 should not be available. It is curious to note that Q—B 7 is the only square on the board for the White King. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, T.D.

No. 1789, by A. M. Sparke.—1 P—Kt 3, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, H. J. Thoms, A. Ellis, O. C. Pitkin, J. M. Burbas, C. Field, junr., C. Johnston, G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, F. Kent, T.D., Major Forde, W.H.S.M.

No. 1790, by B. S. Wash.—1 B—K 7, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, H. J. Thoms, O. C. Pitkin, J. M. Barbass, G. Field, junr., C. Johnston, G. S. Johnson, A. Baker, T.D., Major Forde, W.H.S.M.

No. 1791, by C. C. W. Sumner.—This problem is very unsound. All our solvers have pointed out errors. A mate on the move exists.

No. 1792, by A. C. White.—1 P—Kt 5, &c. Solved by E. A. F. Weekes, H. J. Thoms, A. Ellis, H. S. Brandreth, O. C. Pitkin, J. M. Burbas, G. Field, junr., C. Johnston, G. S. Johnson, J. D. Tucker, A. Baker, F. Kent, T.D., Major Forde, W.H.S.M.

By C. A. L. Bull (p. 236).—1 Q—B sq, K B moves; 2 B—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B; 2 Q—R 6 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 3 ch; 2 R×B ch, &c. If 1..., K×R; 2 Q×B, &c. Solved by J. J. Jones.

No. 1793, by F. W. Wynne.—1 P—B 6, Kt—B 4; 2 B—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., R—Kt 7; 2 B—R 6, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R—K 2 ch, &c. Solved by J. J. Jones, J. D. Tucker, Major Forde, W.H.S.M., G. S. Johnson.

No. 1794, by Rev. R. J. Wright.—1 R—B 5, K—Kt 4; 2 Kt—R 5, &c. If 1..., Q—K 5 ch; 2 Q×Q ch, &c. If 1..., Q—B 7, Q 6 ch, Q or P×Q acc., &c. If 1..., Q—B 2 or Kt 4; 2 Q—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B×B; 2 Kt×B ch, &c. If 1..., P—K 5; 2 R—B 8 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 Q×Q, &c. Solved by Charles Johnston, J. J. Jones, J. D. Tucker, T.D., Major Forde, W.H.S.M., G. S. Johnson.

No. 1795, by B. G. Laws.—1 K—Kt 8, R or B moves (threat); 2 B—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt×B; 2 Q—B 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt—K 2 ch; 2 K—B 7, &c. If 1..., Kt elsewhere; 2 Q—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P—Kt 6; 2 B—B 4 ch, &c. 1 B×P seems a true bill. Solved by J. J. Jones, J. D. Tucker, Major Forde, W.H.S.M., G. S. Johnson.

No. 1796, by W. A. Shinkman.—1 P—K 8 (Queens), R×B P; 2 R×Kt P dbl. ch., K—B 4; 3 R—Kt 5 ch, K—B 3; 4 R—Q 6 ch, K×R; 5 Q—K 7 ch, K—B 3; 6 R—Kt 8 dis. ch, &c. If 1..., K×K P; 2 R×B P dbl. ch, K—Q 3; 3 R—Q 7 ch, K—B 3; 4 R—B 5 dbl. ch, K×R; 5 Q—Kt 4 ch, K—B 3; 6 R—Q R 7 dis. ch, &c.

By C. A. L. Bull (p. 277).—1 Q—Q R sq, &c.

By F. Skalík (p. 277).—1 B—Kt 8, K×R; 2 P—Kt 4 ch, &c. If 1..., P×P or P—Kt 4; 2 B—K 5 ch, &c. If 1..., B—K 6; 2 R—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R×P ch, &c.

By B. G. Laws (p. 277).—1 B—Q 8, K×P; 2 P—K 4 ch, &c. If 1..., B or P×P or P—Q 4; 2 B—R 5 ch, &c. If 1..., Q×B; 2 R—B 3, &c. If 1..., others; 2 R×P ch, &c. Solved by J. J. Jones.

By B. de Silva (p. 277).—1 B—Q 5 dis. ch, Kt—B 3; 2 Q×P ch, Kt—B 6; 3 B—Kt 3, P—R 4; 4 R—R 6, &c.

By J. Crum (p. 278).—1 Kt—Kt 5, B—Kt 4; 2 B—Q 4 ch, &c. If 1..., others; 2 B—B 4, &c.

By J. Crum (p. 278).—1 R—Q 3, &c.

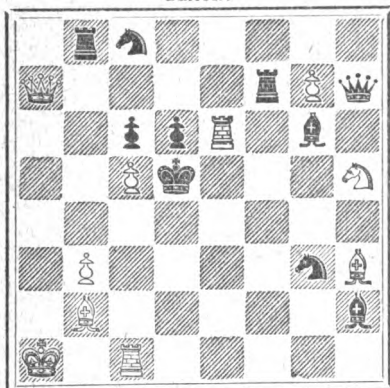
By S. Loyd, "The Walking Match" (p. 278).—Our text was not quite accurate, so we repeat the position. White: K at K R 4, Q at K 4, Kt at Q sq. Black: K at K R 8, Q at Kt 8, Rs at K R 7 and Q R 6, Bs at K B 8 and Q R 8, Ps at K R 2, 6, K Kt 7, K B 2, 7, Q Kt 6, 7, and Q R 5. Mate in 50. 1 Q—Kt sq, R—R 7; White then plays to reach K Kt 8 at move 5, then 10 Q Kt 4, which compels Black to advance a Pawn. The following are the remaining chief "rests": 15 K—Kt 7, 20 K—Q Kt 4, 24 K—Q R 8, 29 K—Q Kt 4, 32 K—K 7, 35 K—Q Kt 4, 39 K×P (B 4), 44 K—Q R 8, 48 K—Q Kt 4, 49 K×R, 50 Kt×P mate.

## PROBLEMS.

No. 1801.

By A. C. WHITE,  
New York.

BLACK.



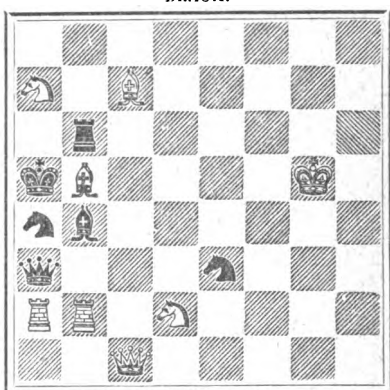
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1802.

By A. W. DANIEL,  
Bridgend.

BLACK.



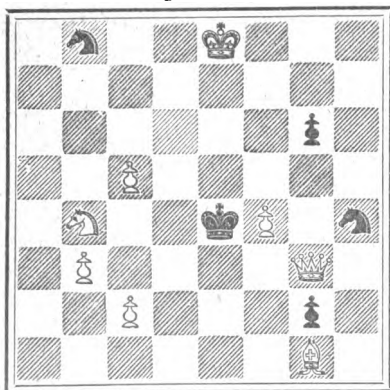
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1803.

By C. A. L. BULL,  
Durban.

BLACK.



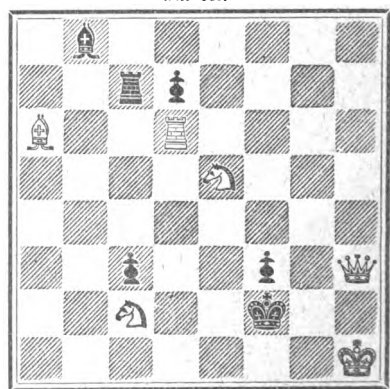
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1804.

By P. H. WILLIAMS,  
London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in three moves.



# HASTINGS CLUB GERMAN TOUR, 1903.



E. J. McCormick, G. W. Richmond, D. W. Wight, J. Chandler, F. J. Mann.  
I. E. Mannington, H. F. Cheshire, C. G. Skyrme, H. E. Dobell, H. W. Trenchard.

*Photo. by Kuhica, Nuremberg.*

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

---

OCTOBER, 1903.

---

## HASTINGS CHESS CLUB GERMAN TOUR.

---

**T**HE reputation of the Hastings Club for enterprise and *esprit de corps* is almost proverbial, but we doubt whether any of its past efforts, outside the International Tournament of 1895, have been followed by the chess-players of the United Kingdom with so much interest as the recent Continental tour, which proved a brilliant success, and added another notable event to the list of exceptional undertakings that have placed the Hastings and St. Leonard's Club in the van of English chess societies. To arrange chess holiday tours on native soil certainly involves much labour, but this is easy business when compared with the recent 'invasion' of Germany—a task which only such master organisers as Mr. H. E. Dobell would dare to undertake. A chess match tour 'at home' has none of the difficulty of language, manners, customs, &c., which is inseparable from travel in foreign countries. At home, 'chess tourists' have also some knowledge of the strength of the playing opposition that is to be encountered, but on this occasion the officials of the Hastings Club knew little or nothing of the chess playing ability of the representatives of the six chess societies against which matches were contested. These contests invested the tour with international importance, and the success of the English players in defeating Cologne, Wiesbaden, and Nuremberg; drawing against the Berlin Club, and losing only to the Berlin Chess Association and the Dresden Club, has enhanced, in German chess circles, the reputation of the British amateur chess-player, and increased the *entente cordiale* to such an extent that it is already reported that one of the German clubs named will bring a team to England to engage in match play against some of our leading clubs.

The 'tourists,'—team and friends mustered twenty-one,—started from Hastings at 7-27 p.m. on Friday, August 14th, *en route* for Cologne, *via* Dover, Ostend, and Brussels; in which last-named city some hours were devoted to 'sight seeing.' Cologne was reached at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, and the comforts of the Continental Hotel were highly appreciated. After dinner, 'calls' were paid by members of the Cologne Chess Club, to bid their visitors welcome. On Sunday, says the *Hastings and St. Leonard's Observer*, many of the party attended high mass or second mass at eleven a.m., at the celebrated Cathedral. The service was conducted by the Cardinal Archbishop, just returned from the election at Rome. One of

the party, Mr. Mann, had prepared a printed copy of the hymns to be sung at the service, with a translation into English. There were thousands of people present, including a large number of men. After the service the party were shown round the Cathedral. On Sunday afternoon, some of the 'tourists' took a trip to Bonn and Godesberg, two lovely places situated on the Rhine. The varied yet harmonious architecture of buildings and houses at Godesberg was much admired. At Bonn, the house where Beethoven was born, and the statue to his memory, were of much interest.

Monday, August 17th, was a wet day, but a nice trip up the Rhine was taken to Königswinter. Some took the mountain railway to Drachenfels, while others, more enterprising, walked to the summit, from which a lovely view of the river and seven mountains is obtained, reputed to be one of the most beautiful in the whole course of the Rhine. After this the very fine Zoological Gardens were visited, the splendid collection of animals and the instructive method of arrangement being much admired. After dinner the team, with the ladies and other tourists, proceeded to the Café Rheinsberg, the quarters of the Cologne Club, which has a fine balcony overlooking the Rhine. There was great excitement when this, the first match ever contested between English and German teams, was commenced. The players were arranged in order, and Cologne had the first move on the odd numbered boards. The opening selected by the Germans was in every case Ruy Lopez, and for the defence many of them played the French. Mr. Trenchard defended with 3..., P—K B 4, and obtained what analytically seemed a winning ending, but, losing his way in a very difficult position, he drew. Mr. Cheshire got a good game, but was apparently outplayed in the ending. Mr. Dobell and Mr. Skyrme each obtained a slight advantage, but finally drew. Mr. E. J. McCormick had the honour of winning the first game of the tour. The play generally was prompt, and the whole match was completed in a little over three hours. Conversation between the players was somewhat restricted, for obvious reasons. One of the German players, being asked by Mr. Cheshire if Herr Gebuhr spoke English, replied "No, I am the finest Englishman (!) in the room; I am considered so." Herr Schultz, an elderly gentleman, was highly delighted at playing the handsomest Englishman. Mr. Dobell's opponent excused himself by saying he had made one bad draught, while one Englishman, wishing to say that a man was in good health, said (in German) that he had "a well-developed stomach." During the match Mrs. Maguire played several German ladies, with universal success. The full score of the match was as follows:—

HASTINGS.					COLOGNE.				
Mr. H. W. Trenchard ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr H. Liebenstein ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. F. Cheshire ..	...	...	...	0	Herr R. Gebuhr ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Dobell ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr D. Schapiro ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. G. Skyrme ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr C. Schultz ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. W. Richmond ..	...	...	...	1	Herr C. Tell ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Chandler ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr H. Schoeter ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. E. Mannington ..	...	...	...	1	Herr G. Sattler ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Mann ..	...	...	...	0	Herr H. Cahen ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. J. McCormick ..	...	...	...	1	Herr R. Salmony ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. D. Wight ..	...	...	...	1	Herr L. Pfahl ..	...	...	...	0
<hr/>					<hr/>				
6					4				

Breakfast was served at 7-30 on Tuesday morning, and the day was spent in a twelve hours journey up the Rhine to Wiesbaden. After a most delightful voyage in this part of the "Paradise of Germany," Biebrich was reached at 9 p.m., from whence the journey was completed by electric car to Wiesbaden, where the company was soon settled at the Taunus Hotel. The next day, Wednesday, was spent in visiting local places of interest; including Mayence with its remarkable fortifications, celebrated Cathedral, and pretty gardens. The match against the Wiesbaden Chess Club was played during the evening, in the Weiss Salle (White Hall), at the Kursaal, the contest attracting many interested spectators, who saw the English contingent achieve the easiest victory of their tour; only one player losing his game. Much friendly feeling was displayed, and after the match some of the Anglo-Saxons took supper with their Teutonic opponents. Full score:—

HASTINGS.					WIESBADEN.				
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	I	Dr. Hartlaub	...	...	...	O
Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	I	Herr J. Pleyer	...	...	...	O
Mr. C. G. Skyrme	...	...	...	O	Herr G. Mohr	...	...	...	I
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	...	...	...	I	Herr W. Voss	...	...	...	O
Mr. G. W. Richmond	...	...	...	I	Herr F. Bott	...	...	...	O
Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	I	Herr R. Bluementhal	...	...	...	O
Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	I	Dr. Calm	...	...	...	O
Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	I	Dr. Feddersen	...	...	...	O
Mr. D. W. Wight	...	...	...	I	Dr. Kratishma	...	...	...	O
Mr. E. J. McCormick	...	...	...	I	Herr N. Hess	...	...	...	O
<hr/>					<hr/>				
9					I				

Wiesbaden was left behind early on Thursday morning, August 20th, for Nuremberg—the home of Dr. Tarrasch—but while *en route* to that historic city, a visit of some hours' duration was spent in the famous city of Frankfurt, with its world-renowned Cathedral and other places of absorbing interest. Nuremberg was reached in due course, and the splendid reception which there awaited the party is described as follows by one of the tourists:—

"A crowd was awaiting us. Such a reception! Beyond the reach of our dreams. The cordiality and hearty goodwill shown by the warm-hearted Southerners, throughout our visit to their city, was phenomenal. Most of them could speak English fairly well, and a few quite splendidly, and we were never at a lack for guides, and could never use them enough. We were escorted to the Kaiserhof Hotel, where the room allotted for our supper had to be changed for a bigger one, where English and German mingle, feed, laugh, and talk together until—well, I can't remember what time! Finally we thinned out to bed, taking with us guide books, note books, &c., provided for us. Next morning (Friday) willing guides, including a gentleman that we understood corresponded to a Mayor in England, were awaiting to show us some of the numerous objects of interest. Mr. Dobell and others of our party found their German quite superfluous. Nuremberg is unique. It is a striking example of the co-existence of magnificence and beauty; it is both. Every building is artistic; high Flemish gables, abounding in pictures and carving in harmony with its neighbours, not set down square, and trim, and solid, but anywhere in any

direction to get the best effect. It was the first fine day Nuremberg had had for six weeks, and under the guidance of our friends we visited various buildings, museums, churches, Town Hall, where there are torture instruments (last man tortured in 1806), the Market Place, and after a full day's sight-seeing made our way to the chess club. The match commenced about seven p.m., and was particularly tough and exciting. Dr. Tarrasch did not take part, but overlooked the play at the various boards, and arranged that there should be no time-limit, also that every game should be fought to a finish. Our own companions were present, and quite a large company of onlookers and sympathisers with the local players, and great interest and much enthusiasm were manifested in every game. Nuremberg started with the first two wins, and had promising games on several boards, but Hastings gradually crept up. Mr. McCormick and Mr. Mannington won for Hastings; Mr. Skyrme was in difficulties, and had to give up two Knights for a Rook to save a mate. Afterwards, playing with much ingenuity, he secured a draw by stalemate, much to the disappointment of Nuremberg. After about four hours' play Mr. Cheshire won, and this at least saved the match, making a score of Hastings five, with two games in progress. Mr. Richmond lost, and on the final game depended the result. With a slight advantage, Mr. Dobell strove to win, but after 5½ hours' play the game was relinquished drawn, giving Hastings the victory by the odd game." Score:—

HASTINGS.					NUREMBERG.				
Mr. H. W. Trenchard	..	...	...	½	Herr D. Düroock	...	...	...	½
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	1	Herr H. Halm	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. W. Richmond	...	...	...	0	Herr K. Kolb...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	½	Herr E. Eigemann	...	...	...	½
Mr. C. G. Skyrme	...	...	...	½	Herr B. Beyer	...	...	...	0
Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	1	Herr B. Bathel	...	...	...	½
Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	0	Herr D. Schroeder	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	0	Herr E. Epstein	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. W. Wight	...	...	...	1	Herr L. Leppen	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. McCormick	...	...	...	1	Herr B. Brann	...	...	...	0
5½					4½				

The Nuremberg president—Dr. Tarrasch—presented the four Hastings winners with diplomas; and Mr. Cheshire voiced the gratification of the Hastings Club at the hearty reception they had met with and the pleasant time they had spent in the city. On Saturday morning quite a large company from the Nuremberg Chess Club assembled at the railway station to wish the tourists *bon voyage* to Dresden, which was reached after a ten hours' journey, and the party was heartily welcomed by the president, officials, and many members of the Dresden Chess Club. Sunday and Monday (till evening) were spent in touring in the district, not the least enjoyable of the excursions being a delightful trip on the River Elbe, the scenery from which is truly magnificent. Dresden—the capital of Saxony—is often called the German Florence. Three beautiful bridges span the Elbe and connect the different divisions of the city. The open Altmarkt (Old Market), with its lively scenes, is interesting, and the beautiful buildings that form the square are very fine. The Palaces, Churches,

**HASTINGS CLUB GERMAN TOUR, 1903.**



**A SOUVENIR OF THE VISIT TO THE NUREMBERG CHESS CLUB.**

*Photo. by Kubicz, Nuremberg.*



Museum and Art Gallery, and other buildings received attention, and within them the magnificent display of objects of art and pictures gave exquisite pleasure. The match started shortly after 7 p.m. Messrs. Mannington and Cheshire won early, but several of the other visitors had very difficult games, including Mr. Skyrme, who, however, eventually got the best position and forced the win. When the last two games—Trenchard and McCormick—were in progress, the latter, with a Knight *plus*, missed a winning continuation and only drew; this caused the result of the match to depend upon Mr. Trenchard, who, with a safe draw in hand, gallantly endeavoured to force a win in order to draw the match. Unfortunately the risks encountered were too much, and he lost; and so the visitors tasted their first defeat on German soil in the capital of Saxony. Full score:—

HASTINGS.					DRESDEN.				
Mr. C. G. Skyrme ..	...	...	...	1	Herr W. Wolff ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Trenchard ..	...	...	...	0	Prof. Dr. Wuttke ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. F. Cheshire ..	...	...	...	1	Herr J. Lewy...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. E. Dobell ..	...	...	...	0	Herr R. Schneider...	...	...	...	1
Mr. I. E. Mannington ..	...	...	...	1	Herr O. Janicaud ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Chandler ..	...	...	...	0	Herr O. Schütz ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. W. Wight ..	...	...	...	0	Herr W. Scholl ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. J. Mann ..	...	...	...	0	Herr O. Broschwitz ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. J. McCormick ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr K. Roeder ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
<hr/>					<hr/>				
3 $\frac{1}{2}$					5 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The party left Dresden on Tuesday, August 25th, arrived at Berlin during the afternoon, and were met at the station by Herr Mieses and other members of the Berlin Chess Club. After congratulatory welcomes, the party proceeded to the Kaiser Hotel, and that evening "the team" encountered the Berlin Club, which meets at the Café Kerkau. The contest attracted many spectators, including Professor Rice, Herr Mieses, von Scheve, von Bardeleben, and others. Play started at 8 p.m. and continued until 12 p.m., at which time the score was equal, with three games in progress; these were adjudicated, and the match ended *ex æquo*. Full score:—

HASTINGS.					BERLIN.				
Mr. H. W. Trenchard ..	...	...	...	0	Herr R. Wehner ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. E. Dobell ..	...	...	...	0	Dr. Lewitt ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. F. Cheshire ..	...	...	...	1	Herr E. Heilmann ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. G. Skyrme...	...	...	...	1	Herr H. Höfer ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. I. E. Mannington ..	...	...	...	0	Herr Przepierka ..	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. J. Mann ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr A. Bauer ..	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. D. W. Wight ..	...	...	...	1	Herr O. Phillippsthal ..	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Chandler ..	...	...	...	1	Herr M. K. Horstadt...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. McCormick ..	...	...	...	0	Herr W. Kunze ..	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
4 $\frac{1}{2}$					4 $\frac{1}{2}$				

The match was followed with a free and easy entertainment, which lasted until 3 a.m.—toasts, music, song, and general expressions of good fellowship contributing to an enjoyable time.

The contest against the Berlin Club closed the pre-arranged match programme, but there exists in that city a federation of nine strong clubs affiliated together under the title of the Berlin Chess Association and the

officials of this body having made strong but courteous proposals for a match with the visitors, a contest was arranged for next day, Wednesday, August 26th, at the Café Selky, which was so crowded with noted Berlin chess players that personal comfort was impossible. After the hard work of the previous ten days, the visitors, as might be expected, were hardly up to concert pitch for this important engagement—probably the very strongest team they encountered during the tour—and it is not therefore surprising that they lost rather heavily. Score:—

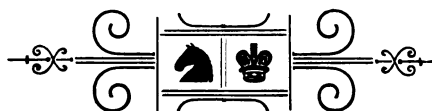
HASTINGS.					BERLIN ASSOCIATION.				
Mr. H. E. Dobell ...	...	...	...	0	Herr H. Ranneforth ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Trenchard ...	...	...	...	1	Herr O. Wagner ...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. F. Cheshire ...	...	...	...	0	Herr H. Walter ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. G. Skyrme ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr B. Kagan ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. I. E. Mannington ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr S. Loewz ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. J. Mann ...	...	...	...	0	Herr B. Gregory ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. D. W. Wight ...	...	...	...	0	Herr V. Schweinburg ...	...	...	...	1
Mr. J. Chandler ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Herr O. Schewe ...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. E. J. McCormick ...	...	...	...	0	Herr F. Thomas ...	...	...	...	1
<hr/>					<hr/>				
2½					6½				

This brought the official programme to a close, and thereafter the order was 'go as you please,' but all the party were safe back home before September 5th, after a holiday of unqualified success and delightful experiences.

## CHESS LITERATURE.

"THE MODERN CHESS PRIMER." By the Rev. E. E. Cunningham.  
London: George Routledge & Sons, Ltd. Price in boards, 2/-; cloth, 3/6.

**T**HE publishers have sent us for review a copy of the fourth edition of Mr. Cunningham's excellent Chess Primer, previous editions of which we have favourably noticed. The latest issue contains forty-eight pages of additional matter, comprising a series of capital illustrations of standard check-mates, viz.: King and Rook *v.* King, Rook and Bishop (or Kt). King, Rook and Pawn, *versus* the same opposing forces; King and Queen *v.* King and two Bishops; King, Rook, and Pawn against King and Queen, and other useful examples. The game section is also increased in value for the student by the inclusion of three games—Petroff, King's Gambit Declined, and Vienna—won by Messrs. Weiss, Tarrasch, and Mieses. Pages 318—366 are entirely new, and embrace end-games, with notes; twenty-eight problems, with solutions; a chapter on Early Chess; and finally a chapter devoted to chess literature of present day utility. The book is marvellous value, and no player can afford to be without a copy for reference.



## THE PROFESSOR.

A SKETCH, BY A. L. STEVENSON.

## I.

**I**N the early autumn of 18—, I paid a visit to Rosenberg, a little town in Southern Germany. Some chance led me thither, after a month's wandering on the Continent. I had never stayed there before, nor had I ever been in that neighbourhood; and yet the quaint, old-fashioned place seemed strangely familiar to me. I felt at home there—more so than in my bachelor quarters in a Northern suburb of London.

There was, at that time, no railway to Rosenberg. The nearest station was seven miles distant, and from thence one must either take the "Postwagen" or go on foot. The weather being fine, I preferred the latter method, and, having sent on my baggage, arrived at my destination early in the afternoon. Rosenberg is finely situated. It lies in the midst of a wide valley, girt with lofty hills, some of whose slopes are planted with vines, while others are clad with dark fir trees. A small but beautiful stream winds along the valley, and after skirting the principal street of the town, passes through the Public Gardens. For Rosenberg boasts of a mineral spring of some virtue, and more than a century ago these gardens were laid out by the town authorities, and a small "Trinkhalle" was built for the accommodation of visitors. I found quarters at the "Kreuz" Inn—a picturesque old building with balconies in front, and a garden at the rear, sloping down to the banks of the stream. The proprietors were Herr Miether and his wife, a simple, honest pair, who did their best to make their guests comfortable, and provided them with plain but excellent fare. Everything was scrupulously neat and clean, and I think I have never tasted such trout or such coffee as were served to me at the "Kreuz."

At the dinner-table next day—we dined at noon, after the good old German fashion—I noticed a man who, though he talked with some fluency in German, was evidently, by his bearing and appearance, of British birth. He was tall and good looking, with light auburn hair, and blue eyes. After dinner we fell into conversation, and I found that his name was Rodney, and that he came from East Anglia, being the son of a Norfolk Squire. He was apparently a man of means, but of Bohemian tastes, and had been attracted to Rosenberg by its remoteness from "Society," and by the facilities it afforded for trout-fishing—of which he was an ardent devotee.

"I know the place well," said he; "I have been here each of the last three summers, and like it immensely. The country is delightful, and the people, with their old-world ideas and customs, are most interesting."

"And yet," I suggested, "some would perhaps find it dull."

"Oh, no doubt—the average sight-seer would think he had 'done' the place thoroughly in a couple of hours. But, for my part, I never find it dull—even in bad weather. The town possesses a good lending library, with plenty of curious old books in French, German, and English; a very decent band plays in the Public Gardens, and there are occasional performances at the theatre; and, last but not least, there is a chess club."

"A chess club!" I exclaimed, "such an institution is seldom found in a place of this size."

"Yes, indeed; but our chess club exists, all the same, and its meetings are held every Tuesday and Friday during the season—that is to say, through the summer months, for the members are nearly all visitors. The club is, of course, a *very* small one, but it makes up in enthusiasm for what it lacks in numbers. By the way, are you, by any chance, a chess-player?"

"I am very fond of the game," I replied, "and never travel without a 'statu quo' board."

"Excellent!" cried Rodney, "you are just the man we want. There are only five of us at present, and you will make up an even number for play. I'll introduce you to the club this evening; the Professor will be delighted to see you."

"The Professor—who is he?"

"My dear sir, how can you ask such a question! He is the best known man in Rosenberg, and the very life and soul of the chess club;—a German, but speaks English fluently. I'm off now to try a cast in the pool by the upper bridge; I'll be back at five and go with you to the club. We keep early hours here, and our meetings last from about six to nine."

So saying, he departed in search of his tackle, and I spent the next few hours in unpacking my things and getting through some necessary correspondence. A little after 5 o'clock, Rodney returned, bearing in his basket a brace of fair-sized trout.

"Not much of a take," he remarked; "however, they will do nicely for our supper. In the meantime, I propose we have some tea. Frau Miether is aware of the British fondness for that beverage, and keeps the tea-things always ready, while I supply the tea from an excellent private store."

I accepted the invitation, nothing loth, and the little meal was soon ready under the verandah. The tea service was a curiosity;—a little fat green tea-pot, with mug-shaped cups of the same colour, and a cream jug and milk jug of brown earthenware, with grotesque figures stamped in relief.

On our way to the place of meeting, Rodney gave me some information about the club and its members. "It is rather curious," he said, "that four out of our number are of British birth;—that is to say, our two selves, Brendon, a young fellow staying at the 'Bunte Kuh'; and Carey, his friend. The other two are Germans, namely Stolberg, a local wine merchant, and the Professor. The latter is, as I said, the mainstay of the club, for he started it and keeps it going. He is a chess enthusiast, a fine player, and well versed in the literature of the game. He might, I am sure, have done great things in the chess world, had he been so minded."

"Has he any occupation?"

"Yes, he is a teacher of languages. He has an engagement at a school at Hanover, and also gives private lessons. From what I have heard, he earns a mere pittance. But, spite of his poverty, he has an independence of spirit that I cannot but admire. He will accept a favour if tactfully offered, but not otherwise. A true stoicism lies beneath his gentle unassuming manner."

"You have not yet told me his name."

"August Hofmann—that is, I believe, his correct designation. But everybody here—man, woman, and child—calls him 'The Professor,' a title that aptly expresses the awe with which he is regarded on account of his wisdom and learning."

"Does he often visit Rosenberg?"

"Oh, yes; he has spent his holiday here for some time past. He likes the place because it lies off the beaten track and is old-fashioned and picturesque. For there is a vein of poetry in the Professor—one need not be long in his company to find that out. This, and an air of sadness that sometimes steals over him, makes me think that there must be some romance connected with his earlier days—perhaps a disappointment in love. There is, indeed, a story to that effect, but he is very reticent as to his private affairs, and no one, I am glad to say, has had the bad taste to question him."

Thus talking, we approached the Public Gardens. These, which were at the Northern extremity of the town, occupied an extensive piece of ground, sloping gently down to the river. The main walk traversing the gardens was bordered with fine lime trees, and from this walk branched out various winding alleys, also planted with trees and shrubs, and edged here and there with flower beds. About midway through the gardens a rustic bridge spanned a little sparkling rivulet, whose waters, on their way to the stream, were collected in a paved basin, containing some gold-fish, and with a fountain in its midst. The flower beds were various in shape and size, and were gay with a wild profusion of late roses, balsams, and petunias, while masses of mignonette gave out a delicious perfume as we passed. The 'Trinkhalle,' a small stone building, fronted by a colonnade, stood on the highest point of the slope, and near it was a kiosk, generally used as a restaurant, and at present assigned for two evenings in the week to the chess club. It was a pretty little structure, built almost entirely of wood, and approached by a verandah raised a few steps from the ground. This verandah was formed of trellis-work, through which the foliage of the vine and 'trumpet-plant' twined in luxuriant profusion.

The weather being fine and warm, the chess tables had been brought out under this verdant canopy, and the four players that Rodney had mentioned were all there, discussing a position on one of the boards. From the description given me, I at once recognised the Professor. He was a man of average height, dark, slender in build, with clean-cut intellectual features. Judging from the vigour and alertness of his appearance, one might have set his age down at forty, but he was possibly a good deal older. He had keen bright eyes, and the habitual seriousness of his expression was now and again relieved by a winning smile. There was no German stolidity about him, and it is highly probable that this was due to some admixture of French blood. He welcomed me with old-fashioned politeness, and introduced me to the other three members. Brendon and Carey were both, as I afterwards discovered, employed in an architect's office in a West country town. They were pleasant young fellows, inseparable companions, and devoted to chess—of which, however, they did not possess a profound knowledge. Herr Stolberg was a typical German

burgher, somewhat slow of speech and thought, but sound in his conclusions both in the affairs of life and in chess. The Professor, after giving an exhaustive analysis of the position above mentioned, engaged me in a game, which, after a protracted struggle, I just managed to win.

"You played that ending very well," he remarked. "Let us have another."

We played again, the opening this time being a Bishop's Gambit. He got up a sharp attack and mated me brilliantly before the 30th move. This game convinced me that he was a far better player than myself. He, however, complimented me on my style.

"Your play," he said, "will improve; there is youth and vigour in it. As long as that is the case, there is a possibility of further development, and any falling off is but temporary. When, on the other hand, old age seizes on us, progress becomes impossible; we may retain what we have already learnt, but it gradually petrifies into a mass of routine—mere dry bones without the quickening spirit—without the inventiveness and resourcefulness that are indispensable to the successful chess player."

"If that be so," I remarked, "you certainly cannot lay claim to length of years, for vigour and fertility in resource are, as I judge, marked characteristics of your play."

The Professor shook his head. "I left my youth behind me long ago," he replied. "But it was the age of the mind, not that of the body to which I referred. In this sense many players grow old before they have turned thirty. The reason is not always apparent, but in many cases it is doubtless due to excessive play. Through constant practice of this one pursuit, the mind—as far as regards chess—gets worn out; it becomes like a spring that has lost its elasticity, and will never act again. Now I myself have never played to excess, and it is for this reason, and also because I am still, I hope, fairly young in heart, that I play about as well now as I did twenty years ago."

"Though you play in moderation, you are, I presume, really fond of the game?"

"Oh, yes; in that respect no one has ever found me wanting. Life without chess would indeed be a dreary affair!"—here the Professor sighed—"How many have found the game a solace in sorrow and disappointment! Solomon said, 'Let a man drink and forget his poverty'; but the magic of the wine-cup is small compared with that of chess. More than this, it supplies us, in some measure, with the Ideal for which we crave. All earthly things fade and change; the Ideal alone remains steadfast, and the Ideal is to be found in chess."

"You place the game on a lofty pinnacle."

"Not higher than it deserves. I do not, of course, put it on a level with art, music, and literature,—that would be absurd; but I maintain that to those who have a taste for the game, chess, to some extent, supplies the Ideal."

"By the way," said Rodney, who had been listening to the latter part of our conversation, "the love of chess is often combined with a taste for music. You and I, Professor, are both musical, and I would wager that you, too," turning to myself, "are similarly inclined."

I admitted that as far as a love of music was concerned, this was certainly the case.

"It is natural," said the Professor, "that the two tastes should go together. Music and chess both spring from the mysterious science of numbers. The difference is that the harmonies of the one appeal to the ear and thence to the soul; whereas those of the other are audible only to the mind. The pleasure with which we listen to sweet strains of music is akin, though, of course, far superior to that which we feel in studying a beautiful combination in chess. What do you say, friend Stolberg?"

Herr Stolberg, deep in contemplation of his game, took no immediate notice of the question. He puffed steadily at his pipe for a few moments and then said solemnly: "I now give mate in two!"

There was a general laugh at the irrelevancy of the reply.

"Stolberg has taken a mean advantage," cried Rodney; "while my attention was distracted he was carefully studying the position. I resign, but under protest."

"It serves you right, my friend," said Stolberg; "nothing should be allowed to turn your thoughts from the game."

"Not even an earthquake?" asked Carey.

"Such a catastrophe might necessitate an adjournment. But, excuse me, Professor, I believe you asked for my opinion as to the connection between music and chess. There may be such a connection, but I leave it for the theorists to consider; it is as a game only that chess interests me. I try to win, by hook or by crook; if I succeed I am pleased; if I fail I make the best of it and try again."

"A low point of view, Stolberg," said the Professor, shaking his head, "and only redeemed by the fact that you bear your losses and wins with equanimity."

"Very few of us have that virtue," remarked Carey; "I get very grumpy when I lose, don't I, Brendon? In point of fact, it is only the conventions of civilisation that restrain me from bashing your head in with the chess-board."

"After the manner of the mediæval Barons in the good old times," said Rodney; "but, joking apart, there are few things more trying to the temper than losing at chess."

"There are several reasons why it should be so," said the Professor. "In the first place, chess is before all things a contest between brain and brain, and an enforced confession of mental inferiority is more wounding to our pride than any other kind of defeat. Then again, chess, notwithstanding its scientific structure, is, curiously enough, especially liable to the influence of chance. A chess-player, after spending hours in building up a theoretically invulnerable position, makes, through some momentary inattention, a fatal blunder—and loses! What could be more exquisitely annoying! In the majority of games a brief lapse has no such fatal consequences. Compare, for instance, billiards. A player, by a bad stroke, spoils his break, but the score he has hitherto made remains intact, and unless his opponent is close to the requisite number of points, he still has an opportunity of retrieving his blunder. No so the chess-player. For him a mistake once made is, in nine cases out of ten, ir retrievable; his previous good playing

is entirely wasted and all his future efforts are fruitless. Add to this the shock of a sudden downfall from the hope of victory to the certainty of defeat, and the fact that this shock assails a mind already tired, if not weakened by severe effort, and you have, I think, a sufficient explanation of the chess-player's sensitiveness in this matter."

"You put the case very clearly," said Rodney. "Hard as it is to *play* well at chess, it is still more difficult to *lose* well. Zeno and Seneca were no chess-players, else they would have made chess a touchstone for stoic principles."

"A man I once knew," said Brendon, "admitted that he had given up chess playing on account of the annoyance it entailed, and had devoted himself to problems. He said that in the composing and solving of problems there was none of the uncertainty and disappointment connected with the actual game."

"A feeble sort of fellow, that!" remarked Carey.

"True," said the Professor, "for, after all, a man who cannot bear disappointments is hardly fit for this world. Life is made up of disappointments, and the endurance of small ones fits us to bear those of real moment. Regarded in this light, chess is a valuable training for the mind. Will you play again, sir?" he enquired, turning to me.

I accepted with alacrity, and after a tough struggle ending in a draw, he suggested that I should play with Stolberg. This I did, and the game continued till half-past nine, at which hour the proceedings were brought to an abrupt conclusion by the entrance of a youthful waiter, who informed us politely but firmly that he must close the kiosk for the night.

The next few weeks passed very pleasantly. I made various excursions in the neighbourhood—sometimes alone, sometimes with Rodney. We held our chess meetings with great regularity, and on wet days had extra practices at the "Kreuz." I struck up quite a friendship with the Professor, and at his invitation called on him several times at his lodgings, which consisted of a couple of tiny cottage rooms on the outskirts of the town, near the gardens. These visits were a source of great pleasure to me, for the Professor was, I found, a most delightful companion, and he could talk eloquently on a variety of topics—chess, of course, included. On one occasion, while waiting for his return from a walk, I entered into conversation with his landlady, and found that her regard for him amounted almost to veneration. According to her he was the best, the wisest, the kindest of mankind. "Very poor," she added, "and yet so generous! He would give his best coat to a needy man who asked for it! Many and many a time, had it not been for me, he would have been shamefully cheated!"

Evidently the wisdom with which the good woman credited him was not of this world! Being of a communicative nature, she went on to tell me what she had learnt about his earlier life. He had, it appeared, when a comparatively young man, fallen deeply in love with the daughter of a distant relative. His love was returned, and the betrothal had actually taken place, when during his enforced absence on a distant journey, she had been stricken with a fever, which ended fatally before he could reach her home. The shock of this sudden bereavement had a terrible effect upon him, and those who had known him previously said he had never been the same man again.

"From that day," she continued, "he gave up all thoughts of marriage. He says nothing—he is far too reticent; but his grief is there all the same, locked in his breast! He has never forgotten; sometimes, when he did not know I was near, I have seen him sitting with folded hands, and with a look—oh, so sad and tender; he was thinking of *her*!"

Tears came into the good woman's eyes as she spoke. I was much affected by this story, the truth of which, having regard to all the circumstances, I saw no reason to doubt. To my previous liking for the Professor was now added the keenest sympathy, and I flattered myself that he, on the other hand, reciprocated my feelings, for he treated me with a confidence that he would not have extended to a mere acquaintance. During our intercourse I grew more and more impressed by the variety of his knowledge and the quickness of his intellect. His erudition was not mere pedantry; it was combined with practical knowledge and softened, as Rodney had remarked, by a vein of romance. From his eyes would shoot now and then a fiery gleam that bespoke a man who, had occasion demanded, would, like his countryman Körner, have served his Fatherland with "Lyre and sword"—would have sung songs in praise of freedom and dashed into the thickest of the fray.

His poverty was unquestionable, and yet I could not pity him for it; it did not amount to real want; a very little satisfied his simple tastes and he had that little. Apart from his life-long sorrow—to which he never directly referred—his only real crux was, I found, that he did not care for teaching. He had been driven to it by necessity, not by liking. "I long," he said, "for my holidays like a schoolboy"; and he confided to me that he rigorously saved from his scanty income in order to indulge in little excursions like the present. "Teaching," he said, "is a dog's life unless you are born to it; but irksome as my profession is, I would not be without it. Were I unoccupied I should feel lonely—very lonely!"

A sad, wistful look came into his eyes, and I thought, with a qualm, how sorely that eager spirit would chafe, should old age or sickness one day reduce him to enforced inactivity!

*(To be continued.)*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

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

DEAR SIR,

As my estimate of the probable Income of the Federation was apparently incorrect, I will retract the statement you refer to, and regret that it should have given so much offence.

Yours faithfully,

3, Great Tower Street, E.C.,  
September 21st, 1903.

W. T. MARSHALL.



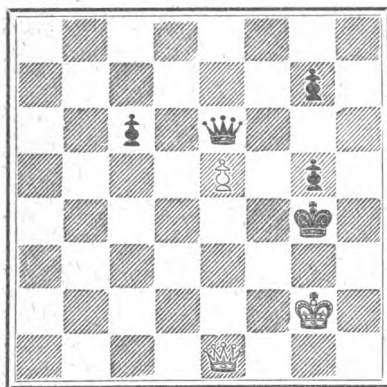
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

BY M. TROITZKY.

*(For solutions see page 410.)*

No. 49.

BLACK.

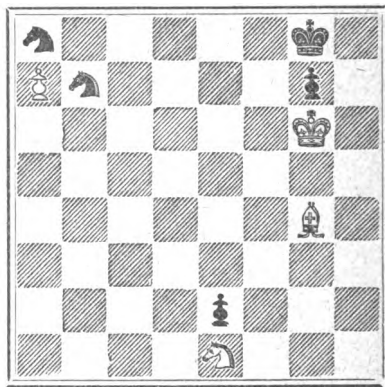


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 50.

BLACK.

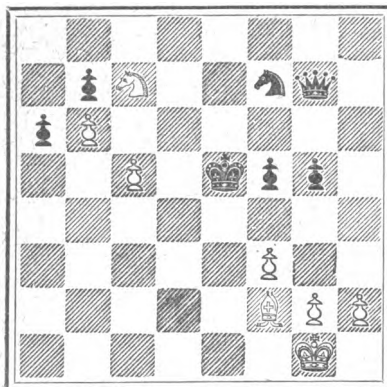


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 51.

BLACK.

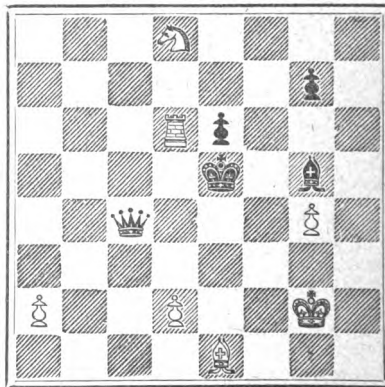


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 52.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.

## THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES CONGRESS, AT PLYMOUTH.

**T**HE Congress lasted from Monday, August 31st, to Wednesday, September 9th, inclusive, and was inaugurated by a general assemblage at Goodbody's Café, Bedford Street, over which Mr. Henry Hurrell, J. P., Mayor of Plymouth, presided.

The Mayor said :—"Ladies and gentlemen, I should like to give you a hearty welcome to our town of Plymouth, especially as I understand it is the first time that many of you have come so far. I hope that the play will be good, and that you will carry away with you many pleasant memories of our town. You will have plenty of variety to occupy your spare time, and ample facilities to visit plenty of places in the neighbourhood."

The Rev. J. F. Welsh (Wilts), in proposing a vote of thanks to the Mayor, said :—"The sea-dogs of Plymouth have never been forgotten ; and I expect that on the Spanish Main they used to play the Spanish game. We are gathered here on behalf of chess, and I am glad to see so many ladies amongst us. Now-a-days, the ladies not only encourage the fighting, but they join in the fray too." Mr. Carslake W. Wood seconded the vote of thanks, saying a few words to the point.

The Mayor, in his reply, invited all present to the Plymouth Regatta, on Wednesday following.

The management was in the hands of the following local committee, who did their work most efficiently :—Col. Bennett, Messrs. E. B. Clark, H. Dobson, A. G. Huddy, W. Jennings, F. Langdon, Rev. T. H. Moyle, Messrs. G. Murch, Ellison Pearse, H. G. Phillips, W. W. Rickeard, A. S. Stoneman, T. Taylor, S. Ward, Rev. J. M. Wheat, Messrs. W. Whitby, and F. C. Wood ; to which number were added, as representatives of the S.C.C.U., Rev. A. G. Gordon-Ross and Mr. Arthur Schomberg.

Class I. was divided into two sections, A and B.

Class IA : Messrs. J. E. Parry (Shropshire), G. E. H. Bellingham (Worcestershire), J. P. Mollard (Devon and Kent), R. P. Michell (West London), C. J. Lambert (Devon), Rev. W. C. Palmer (Lancashire), Miss Finn (London), and G. E. Wainwright (Surrey). Class IB : Messrs. E. D. Fawcett (Devon), J. F. Allcock (Essex), T. Taylor (Devon), Dr. R. Dunston (Devon and London), Messrs. R. F. B. Jones (Kent), A. Emery (London), W. H. Gunston (Cambs.), J. Mortimer (London), and A. West (Shropshire).

Class II. was also divided into sections, IIA consisting of : A. Axtell (Gloucestershire), C. T. Blanshard (Devon), Mrs. Anderson (London), Rev. H. Bremridge (Devon), Messrs. W. T. Dickinson (Surrey), W. P. MacBean (London), Miss M. Hunt (Devon), and Mr. F. A. Joyce (Hants). IIB : Messrs. C. F. Cooper (Devon), C. F. Corke (Kent), A. E. Mercer (Middlesex), A. Lindsey Densham (Surrey), J. N. Smith (Bucks), L. Illingworth (London), Mrs. Herring (Sussex), A. Clark (Kent and Yorkshire), and C. F. Lewis (Warwick).

Section III., in one section, contained : Mrs. Seymour (London), Miss E. Hunt (Devon), Messrs. W. H. Watts (Middlesex), F. J. Welsh (Wilts). Mrs. Rhoda Bowles (London), Mr. F. W. Forrest (Shropshire), Dr. F. H. Alderson (Dorset), and Mrs. Joughin (Middlesex).

The following retired either before play or shortly after: Class I., Rev. J. F. Welsh, Mr. G. Shories; Class II., Mr. H. W. Ray, Col. R. D. Bennett; Class III., Major F. H. Rawlins, Mr. E. Shorthouse.

On Wednesday, the Mayor and Mayoress entertained the members of the Congress in the enclosure, on the Balcony of the Promenade Pier, where they had a good view of the Port of Plymouth Royal Regatta, besides listening to a capital concert given by the "smart set" entertainers.

On Thursday, Mrs. Rhoda Bowles instituted a Handicap Tourney, which lasted several afternoons. The first prize, 26/-, was won by Mr. G. Shories (Southsea); the second, 14/-, by Mr. W. H. Watts.

Mr. C. Masson Fox, of Falmouth, hon. sec. of the C.C.C.A., visited the Congress on Thursday, and offered a prize of two guineas for the most brilliant game. There are eleven games competing for this.

On Saturday evening, a dinner took place at the Royal Hotel, the Mayor in the chair. The following were present: Mrs. Rhoda Bowles, Mrs. Joughin, Mrs. Seymour, Miss M. Hunt, Dr. J. H. Alderson, Messrs. J. F. Allcock, A. Axtell, H. L. Bowles, C. E. Burges, C. F. Cooper, Dr. R. Dunstan, Messrs. F. W. Forrest, W. H. Gunston, Dr. Jackson, Messrs. A. E. Mercer, R. P. Michell, Jas. Mortimer, Rev. W. C. Palmer, Messrs. A. Schomberg, T. Taylor, G. Bailey Toms, G. E. Wainwright, S. Ward, W. P. Weekes, Rev. J. F. Welsh, and Mr. F. J. Welsh.

The first toast was proposed by Mrs. Rhoda Bowles to Mr. Walter P. Weekes, the able hon. sec. of the Congress. Mrs. Bowles said: "Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I have been deputed, on behalf of our fellow competitors, and beg to return thanks for the way in which Mr. Weekes has managed this Congress. We all feel that we owe him a deep debt of gratitude." Mr. A. Axtell then spoke, supporting Mrs. Bowles. The acknowledgment took a tangible form, in that Mrs. Bowles presented a gold watch, that had been subscribed for by members of the Congress, to Mr. Walter P. Weekes, who thanked the members for their kind gift, saying that any work he had performed for them had been a great pleasure to him.

Then came the toast of the Devon C.C.A., proposed by Mr. J. F. Allcock, and responded to, in the absence of Rev. H. Bremridge, by Dr. R. Dunstan. The Rev. J. F. Welsh, and Messrs. Jas. Mortimer, G. E. H. Bellingham, and W. P. Weekes then entertained the members with some songs. After this the Mayor proposed "The Visitors," which was responded to in a most amusing speech by Mr. Mortimer. Other songs and toasts brought to a close a very pleasant evening.

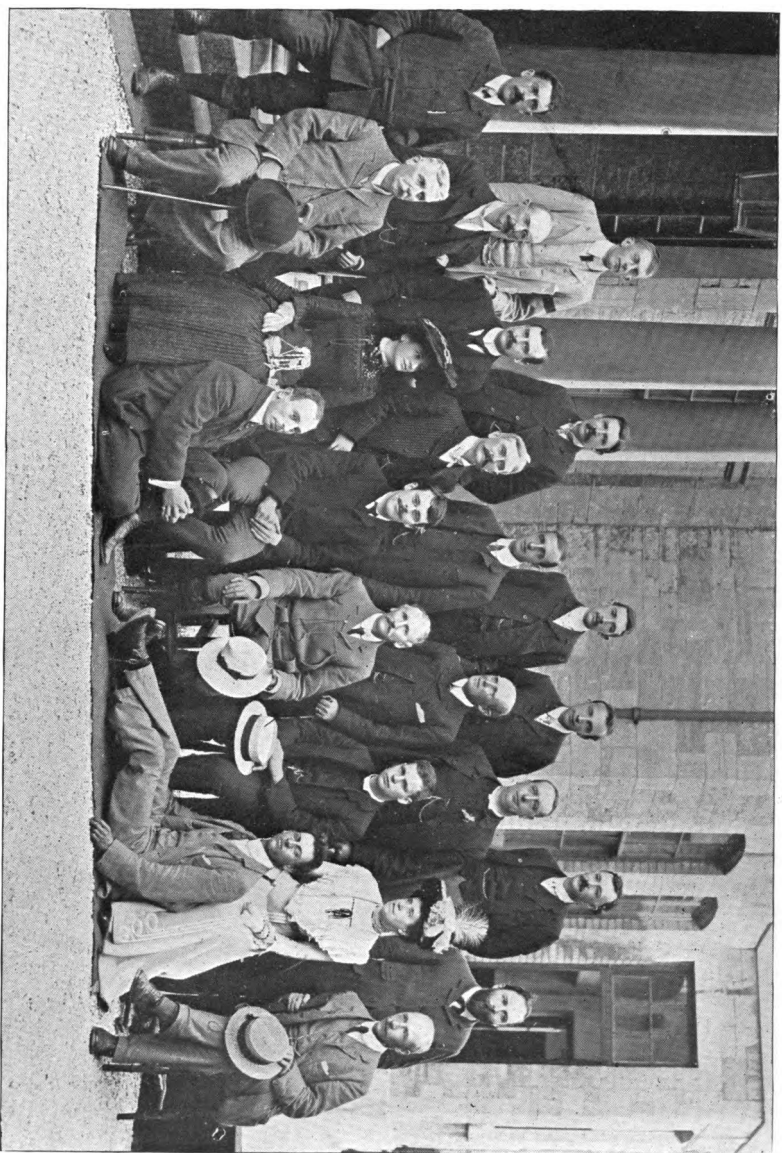
On Monday, after morning play was over, Messrs. Heath, of George Street, took a group of members of the Congress, which is declared to be the best Congress photograph that has yet been taken. We reproduce this group in present issue, with acknowledgments to Messrs. Heath & Co.

On Monday evening, Mrs. Rhoda Bowles got up two Lightning Tournies, Mr. Blanshard acting as time-keeper. First tourney: 1st, Mr. G. Shories; 2nd, Mr. W. P. MacBean. Second tourney: 1st, Rev. W. C. Palmer; second, Mr. A. Schomberg.

Tuesday, September 8th, was devoted to playing off semi-finals in Class II. and starting the finals in Class I.

A Lightning Tourney on Tuesday evening was won by Rev. W. C.

# SOUTHERN UNION CONGRESS, PLYMOUTH, 1903.



F. J. Welsh. J. A. Parry. W. P. MacBean. W. H. Watts. A. Artell.  
 E. D. Fawcett. T. Taylor. A. Emery. H. L. Bowles. W. P. Weekes. C. F. Lewis. Rev. J. F. Welsh. C. F. Cooper.  
 C. J. Lambert. Mrs. Bowles. R. F. B. Jones. C. T. Bianshard. Rev. W. C. Palmer. Mrs. Joughin. F. W. Forrest.  
 G. E. H. Bellingham. A. Clark.

*Photo by Heath, George Street, Plymouth.*



Palmer; 2nd, A. L. Densham. The last Lightning Tourney of the Congress, played on Wednesday evening, was won by Rev. W. C. Palmer and Jas. Mortimer, who divided the first and second prizes. Though Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bowles are on these occasions the very essential lightning conductors, Mr. Palmer is the article itself!

The final scores in the various Classes are as follows:—

## CLASS IA.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
1. Mr. J. E. Parry ...	—	0	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
2. Mr. G. E. H. Bellingham ...	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	1	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
3. Mr. J. P. Mollard ...	0	0	—	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
4. Mr. R. P. Michell ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	1	1	1	0	$5\frac{1}{2}$
5. Mr. C. J. Lambert ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	—	0	0	1	0	$2\frac{1}{2}$
6. Rev. W. C. Palmer ..	1	0	1	0	1	—	1	1	1	6
7. Miss Finn ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
8. Mr. H. L. Bowles ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1
9. Mr. G. E. Wainwright ...	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	—	7

## CLASS IB.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
1. Mr. E. D. Fawcett ...	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	0	1	4
2. Mr. J. F. Allcock ...	0	—	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$
3. Mr. T. Taylor ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	1	0	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
4. Dr. D. Dunstan ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
5. Mr. R. B. Jones ...	0	0	1	1	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	1	$3\frac{1}{2}$
6. Mr. A. Emery ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	0	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
7. Mr. W. H. Gunston ...	1	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	—	1	1	$7\frac{1}{2}$
8. Mr. Jas. Mortimer ...	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	1	0	0	—	0	4
9. Mr. A. West ...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	1	—	$2\frac{1}{2}$

## CLASS IIA.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1. Mr. A. Axtell... ..	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	0	1	0	$3\frac{1}{2}$
2. Mr. C. T. Blanshard...	0	—	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
3. Mrs. Anderson ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
4. Rev. H. Bremridge ...	0	1	0	—	0	1	1	0	3
5. Mr. W. T. Dickinson ...	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	0	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
6. Mr. W. P. MacBean...	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	—	1	1	$5\frac{1}{2}$
7. Miss M. Hunt... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
8. Mr. F. A. Joyce ...	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	—	4

## CLASS II.B.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
1. Mr. C. F. Cooper ...	—	I	0	I	I	I	0	0	I	5
2. Mr. C. F. Corke ...	0	—	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Mr. A. E. Mercer ...	I	I	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
4. Mr. A. Lindsey Densham ...	0	0	0	—	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$
5. Mr. J. N. Smith ...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	0	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. Mr. L. Illingworth ...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	I	0	4
7. Mrs. Herring ..	I	I	0	I	0	0	—	0	0	3
8. Mr. A. Clark ...	I	I	0	I	I	0	I	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
9. Mr. C. F. Lewis ...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	5 $\frac{1}{2}$

## CLASS I. FINAL.

## CLASS II. FINAL.

	1	2	3	4	Total.		1	2	3	4	Total.
1. Mr. Bellingham ...	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	2	1. Mr. Clark ...	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
2. Mr. Emery ...	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2. Mr. MacBean ..	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
3. Mr. Gunston ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	3. Mr. Dickinson ...	0	0	—	I	1
4. Mr. Wainwright ...	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	4. Mr. Mercer ...	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$

## CLASS III.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total.
1. Mrs. Seymour... ..	—	0	0	0	0	0	I	0	1
2. Miss E. Hunt ... ..	I	—	0	0	0	0	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
3. Mr. W. H. Watts ... ..	I	I	—	I	I	I	I	I	7
4. Mr. F. J. Welsh ... ..	I	I	0	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	I	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
5. Mrs. Rhoda Bowles ... ..	I	I	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	$\frac{1}{2}$	I	I	5
6. Mr. F. W. Forrest ... ..	I	I	0	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	—	I	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
7. Dr. F. H. Alderson ... ..	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0
8. Mrs. Joughin ... ..	I	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	0	I	I	—	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

It was agreed to have four prizes in Class I. and in Class II., that each of the competitors in the final might get a prize. Prizes: Class I., first, Silver Cup and £17; second, £10; third, £5; 4th, £3. Class II., first, £7; second, £4 10s.; third, £3; fourth, £1 10s. Class III., first, £6; second, £4; third, £2.

Holders of the Sir George Newnes Cup, since its presentation in 1886: Messrs. W. M. Gattie, C. D. Locock, A. Guest, G. E. Wainwright, D. Y. Mills, E. Jones-Bateman, H. E. Atkins (for three successive years), R. P. Michell (1902), G. E. H. Bellingham (1903).

As a social affair, the Plymouth Congress was not so good as the Norwich one. Beyond the day at the Regatta, there was nothing of a social nature, that is to say for the Congress as a whole. But as a chess meeting the Plymouth one was a distinct success. Owing to the quarters

of the generality of the players, Hoe Mansions, being both crowded and not so comfortable as a hotel, players were not tempted to stay away from the chess rooms for billiards or skittle play. The lightning tourneys and kriegspiel were, therefore, played at the chess rooms. Again, from the point of view of the talent engaged, Class I. was considerably stronger than it was at Norwich. The addition of two such players as Bellingham and Gunston, made the keeping of the Cup by Michell a difficult task, and one rendered still more difficult by the method of deciding admission to the final, viz., the two top players of each section, irrespective of the points gained in sectional play. Owing to this arrangement both R. P. Michell, with  $5\frac{1}{2}$ , and Rev. W. C. Palmer, with 6 points, were cut out of the final; whilst A. Emery, also  $5\frac{1}{2}$  points, was admitted, and by his brilliant play took a good place, equal second. G. E. Wainwright, who had beaten Bellingham in sectional play, came out fourth.

---

#### DEMONSTRATION CHESS BOARD.

We have received for notice a "Demonstration Chess Board and Men," which the British Chess Co., Stroud (Glos.), has recently produced at the reasonable price of 20/- net. The board is of folding leather, in mahogany frame, with 3 inch squares in brown and buff. The chessmen are of strong millboard, and exactly same in shape as the more expensive sets, the price for which, in walnut and canary wood, is in some qualities £3 5s. For lectures and club correspondence games this cheap demonstration board is excellent, as it enables spectators to follow games and lectures with ease. We hope the day is not far distant when each secretary will insist that his club possesses a demonstration board for practical use in improving the chess knowledge of the members.

---

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

(See page 414.)

No. 49.—1 Q—K 4 ch, K—R 4; 2 Q—R 7 ch, Q—R 3; 3 Q—B 5 !, P—B 4; 4 P—K 6, P—B 5; 5 P—K 7, Q—Q B 3 ch; 6 Q—B 3 ch wins.

No. 50.—1 B—B 3, Kt—Q 3; 2 B×Kt, Kt—B sq; 3 B—Q 5 ch, K—R sq; 4 P bec. B, wins.

No. 51.—1 B—K sq, K—B 3 (a); 2 B—B 3 ch, K—Kt 3; 3 B×Q, K×B; 4 Kt—K 8 ch, any; 5 P—B 6 wins. (a) 1..., Q moves; 2 B—B 3 ch, and 3 Kt—Q 5 mate.

No. 52.—1 B—Kt 3 ch, B—B 5 (a); 2 B×B ch, Q×B (b); 3 R—Q 4, Q—B 3 c); 4 Kt—B 6 mate. (a) 1..., K—B 3; 2 R×P ch, &c. 1..., K—K 5; 2 P—Q 3 ch, &c (b) 2..., K×B; 3 R—Q 4 ch, &c. (c) 3..., Q—B sq; 4 Kt—B 6 ch, K—B 3; 5 R—K B 4 ch.

---

*Correction.*—"In the Troitzky position No. 43, p. 336, W. J. Stables has pointed out that in the first variation the author's solution fails after 5..., K—B 2; but that White wins easily by 5 Q—Kt 8 ch, whether Black Q interposes or not."

## THE CHESS WORLD.

We have to report with regret that Mr. James Mason is prostrated with serious illness. The latest reports we have received record some improvement, but the danger of relapse is still acute.

We hear that efforts are to be made to arrange a match tour of Manchester players next year, and that challenges will probably be sent to the City of London, Metropolitan, Hastings, and Oxford University Clubs. About Whitsuntide is the date suggested for the tour.

The present year's contest for the Championship of Lancashire has been won by the Rev. W. C. Palmer, of Manchester, who defeated Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool, in the final round. In section "B," the first prize has been won by Mr. F. E. Newbury, Liverpool, who defeated Mr. T. Kelly, of Manchester.

British Chess Federation.—We publish at page 413 a letter from Mr. W. T. Marshall, in which he retracts and regrets the comment he made in the *Morning Post* of August 10th, on the probable income of the Federation. We think the *amende honorable* ought to have been addressed to the *Morning Post*, but this does not prevent us congratulating Mr. Marshall on his action in withdrawing the offensive paragraph, which is quoted on page 377. We hope the incident will now pass into oblivion.

Match : Blackburne *v.* Marshall.—The American master has recently received challenges from Mr. F. J. Lee and Mr. Blackburne. The *defi* from Mr. Lee was tentative only ; that from Mr. Blackburne was specific. He suggested stakes of £25 aside, and the games (match to be one of five games up) to be played in London and Hastings. Mr. Marshall replied suggesting £50 aside, to which he received the caustically humorous rejoinder that £25 aside is a large sum in this country. Mr. Marshall has agreed to this reduction, but stipulates that some portion of the contest shall be played in Bradford. If this and other minor details are mutually agreed to, there is no reason why the contest should not take place within the next three months.

During the past month Mr. J. H. Blackburne has been entertaining the players of Dublin with simultaneous and blindfold exhibitions. On September 12th he encountered twenty-six players simultaneously at the Sackville Club, and after three hours' play won 17, lost 1, and drew 8 games—a fine performance. On the following Wednesday, September 16th, the club was thronged with an interested company which had assembled to witness an exhibition of chess *sans voir*. Mr. Blackburne was in excellent form, the depth and brilliancy of his combinations calling forth many expressions of admiration and applause. He encountered six opponents, winning 5 games and drawing 1. Other engagements were equally successful.

Devon County Year Book, 1902-3.—This is an excellent brochure of 32 pages, in which Mr. Geo. W. Cutler has provided the members of the Devon Association with a complete record of Devon chess doings during the past year. The information given includes the annual report and balance sheet—cash in hand £13 11s. 1d; objects and rules of the Association, and rules governing the annual inter-club contest for the county cup; lists of officials and individual members; name and address of each of the seventeen affiliated clubs—with name and address of each club secretary. An interesting account is also given of the second Congress, held at Exeter in April last, the special fund for this showing a surplus of £3 15s. 9. The Association is in a prosperous state, and with such enthusiasts as Mr. Cutler and the Rev. H. Bremridge (hon. sec.) at the helm, there is every likelihood of greater chess activity in the county in future. The Association has 308 members.

The secretary (Mr. F. H. Birdsey) of the Durban (South Africa) Club has sent us a copy of the 1902-3 report, which is published in pamphlet form, and contains, in addition to matter appertaining to the club, a full account of the recent contest for the South African Championship, for which ten players competed, and first prize was won by Mr. F. J. Lee. An item of interest worthy of notice is the fact that the Durban Club voted £18 1s. 9d. towards the expenses of its two representatives (Messrs. Chard and Borders), who took part in this contest, which was played at Johannesburg, and also gave a donation of £10 10s. to the prize fund. The club is prospering. During the year eleven new members joined, while the balance sheet shows cash in hand £7 0s. 11d. The championship of the club was won by Mr. C. A. L. Bull, the well-known problemist. The Handicap contest, with 18 entrants, was played in two sections, and the winners, Messrs. T. Ellis and J. Senier played off, with the result that Mr. Senier won first prize. The club meets at Barrow Green Café.

Sussex Chess Association—We notice with pleasure the growing tendency of county secretaries to issue their annual reports printed in pamphlet form, and we welcome the latest arrival from the Sussex Association, which consists of 28 pages and contains a full record of the year's proceedings, together with a mass of useful information which embraces (1) lists of officers and executive committee; (2) affiliated clubs, with place and day of meeting and address of secretary; (4) work of the Association; (5) report for 1902-3; (6) report of delegates who attended meeting on National Federation; (7) German tour of Hastings Club; (8) list of results of county championship contests, rendered additionally interesting by the inclusion of specimen games; (9) full scores of important county matches; and finally the following list of fixtures:—

September 26.—Sussex	v.	Hants	...	...	At Chichester.
October 17.—Sussex	v.	Kent	...	...	At London.
November 21.—Sussex	v.	Surrey	...	...	At Brighton.
December 5.—Sussex	v.	Essex	...	...	At Hastings.

The Third Kieff (Russia) Tournament.—This tournament, which commenced on September 14th, is limited to twenty players, each competitor having to play one game with each of his opponents. The usual method of scoring is adopted. Two hours' time are allowed for the first thirty moves, subsequent moves at the limit of fifteen per hour. Play is continued daily, with the exception of Thursdays and Sundays, at the rooms of the Kieff Club. Half the entrance fee of 40 roubles (£4) is to be returned to those who do not retire from the contest. The prize fund, amounting to 1,530 roubles (£153), has been divided into the seven sums of £50, £37 10s., £25, £20, £12 10s., £5, and £3. Thus the seven top players on the score list will each receive a prize. Full details of the tourney, and record of the games, will be published in book form.

For the sake of that good soil in which ideas sprout, a grain of information may be given as to the manner in which the money was raised. Incidental expenses, and the cost of bringing out a Book of the Tournament, naturally increased the sum required to considerably more than the amount fixed upon for the prize fund. Subscriptions from the members of the Kieff Club and from readers of the *Russian Chess Review* had realized £90 by the middle of July. Circulars, appealing for contributions in aid, were then sent out by the promoters to all the chess clubs of the country and to prominent patrons of the game. We do not know what measure of success attended this step, but in all probability the hope was realised that a fund would be forthcoming sufficient to yield a surplus to be devoted to the expenses of the fourth tourney.

---

Cheshire Chess Association.—The annual general meeting took place on September 19th, in St. Margaret's Institute, Altrincham. Mr. H. Beswick, of Chester (president 1902-3), occupied the chair. The report and balance sheet were presented and passed, the latter showing a balance of £2 3s. 2d. The report stated that the Association had consisted of eight clubs—Altrincham (St. Margaret's), Birkenhead, Chester, Crewe, Hyde, Macclesfield, Sale, and Stockport—and that six of these had taken part in the contest for the challenge cup, which had been won by the Sale and District Club for the second time in succession and for the fourth time in all; that the county had taken part in two matches for the Northern Union trophy, winning against Cumberland, but losing against Lancashire in the final round; the individual championship of Cheshire had been won by Mr. H. B. Lund, of the Stockport C.C. The following officials were elected for the coming season (1903-4): president, Mr. D. Pennington (Hyde); vice-presidents, Mr. H. Beswick (Chester) and Sergt.-Major Willis (Macclesfield); hon. sec. and treasurer, Mr. J. Critchlow (Altrincham); county captain, Mr. J. Burtinshaw (Stockport); delegates to Northern Union, Messrs. J. Burtinshaw, H. B. Lund, and J. Critchlow. It is very gratifying to note that the Association is steadily growing in numbers, two new clubs (Romiley and Hazel Grove) having joined for the ensuing season, bringing the total up to ten clubs, with nearly 300 members. It is hoped that during the coming season something more for the benefit of the

affiliated clubs may be done by the Association than in the past; an inter-club match of 30 or 40 boards a-side, or simultaneous exhibitions at the different clubs, has been suggested to the new Council. After the meeting the delegates were entertained to tea by the St. Margaret's C.C. A pleasing feature after tea was the presentation of the silver challenge cup to the Sale District C.C., and a three-guinea prize to Mr. H. B. Lund as county champion.

Isle of Wight Association *v.* Portsmouth.—An interesting match between these societies was played at the Cowes Liberal Club, on August 26th, with following result:—

ISLE OF WIGHT.											PORTSMOUTH.										
Mr. F. A. Joyce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. A. Thomas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. N. Braund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. E. Clayton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. D. Osborne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Daws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. Tipper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. D. Caws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. Hutchings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. H. Caws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. E. Readie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. J. Gribble	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. Martin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. E. Erskine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Kendrick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Taylor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. A. Griesbach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
6											3										

The match was arranged for twelve a-side, but three of the visitors were crowded out of the boat at Southsea, and therefore were unable to take part.

During the past few weeks chess has been lively at the Cowes Liberal Club. Mr. S. D. Caws has given two exhibitions of simultaneous play, winning 7 and losing 1 (Mr. P. Turner) in the first seance, and winning 6 and losing two (Messrs. E. Weedon and P. Turner) on the second occasion.

Another interesting match took place on September 23rd, when Southampton was entertained and defeated by 7 games to 5. Score:—

ISLE OF WIGHT.											SOUTHAMPTON.										
Mr. F. N. Braund	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. S. Flower	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. A. Joyce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. W. C. Kenny	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Ray	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Fewing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. W. Daws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. J. Rogers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. S. D. Caws	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. R. Chipperfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Orchard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. H. J. Penwill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Perkins	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. Tracey	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. J. Taylor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. P. A. Fotheringham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
Rev. Barry Cole	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. G. A. Hicken	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	½
W. Abraham	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. Lloyd	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
A. St. A. Pearce	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mr. Waldron	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
7											5										

Chess in Scotland.—The correspondence match between the Glasgow and West Hartlepool clubs concluded recently, the Scottish club winning both games. One game was a French Defence, adopted by West Hartlepool; the other a Ruy Lopez, defended by Glasgow. The "French" was finished some time ago, but the "Lopez" was stubbornly contested to a difficult ending, which Glasgow eventually won a week or two ago.

The Stirling Chess Club annual general meeting was held during the month, Councillor Plenderleith presiding over an attendance of 32 members. Attention was called to an etching of the late hon. president, Mr. J. B. Richardson, which now adorns the wall of the club-room, in Ambulance Hall. The committee was deputed to elect a successor to Mr. Richardson. Office-bearers appointed were: president, Mr. T. W. R. Johnston; secretary and treasurer, Mr. David Lindsay. It was agreed to join the Scottish Chess Association, and to enter for "Richardson" Cup Tourney. Mrs. J. B. Richardson wrote signifying her intention of presenting a medal to the winner of the club championship, as had been done by her late husband, and the secretary was instructed to convey the club's thanks to the lady.

The Motherwell Club held its annual meeting on the 26th August. When this club was formed, three years ago, there were only six original members, and now the membership has risen to thirty-two. Officials elected were: hon. president, Dr. Macdonald; president, Dr. Kay; secretary, Malcolm Macdonald. Prizes were presented, and a "social" evening followed.

"Burns" Chess Club, Glasgow, held its annual general meeting on September 14th, in the Tea Rooms, at 245, Ingram Street, Glasgow. The following office-bearers were appointed for the coming season: president, Mr. John Russell; vice-president, Mr. E. Lacaille; hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. R. Macdonald.

Mr. J. H. Blackburne will make his annual tour of the Scottish clubs shortly; he is due at the Glasgow Club on November 5th, 6th, and 7th.

---

Match: Lasker v. Marshall.—The conditions laid down by Dr. Lasker in his reply to Mr. Marshall have aroused much sarcastic comment in the United States. Mr. W. E. Napier, writing in the *Pittsburg Despatch* says:—"Now, as to time-limit and number of games, Dr. Lasker is quite within his privilege; but in the matter of stakes and time and place of meeting he raises an unsportsmanlike barrier that Marshall can scarcely surmount. If Dr. Lasker insists for the remainder of his natural life on selecting the time and place of meeting it would seem that any bona-fide challenger would be disqualified by the champion's whim. A graceful offer to try and select a place mutually agreeable would have been hailed as fair and considerate. Dr. Lasker might prefer to play in a balloon, or in the nether recess of a coal mine, or at Archangel or Timbuctoo. A little less pompous attitude would enable the champion to try and regain the title should one of the many living candidates wrest his honours from him. Marshall's title to candidacy is clear and robust, and a match should be arranged with due regard to the awe inspired by Dr. Lasker's powers and Marshall's consequent difficulty in assembling a proper stake."

*Checkmate*, for September, says:—"Our announcement last month that champion Lasker had accepted Mr. Marshall's challenge to a match (with some modification) proves to be incorrect. The champion demands that the stakes be not less than 2,000 dollars a-side, which in Marshall's case is prohibitory, and all prospects of an interesting and lively contest have vanished. We regret that such should be the case. The counter proposition wrongly attributed to the champion struck us as eminently

reasonable. In case he won, as was generally expected, he would receive a handsome composition for time and grey matter expended. His insistence upon the extreme limit has naturally injured his prestige on this side of the Atlantic, and some of our contemporaries are plainly outspoken in their deprecation of his course. A championship which is not subject to reasonable challenge will soon cease to bear weight. Possibly the International Chess Masters' League may take this question up and formulate rules governing the case. They are the proper body to deal with the matter, and we believe their decision would be satisfactory. Otherwise, we will one day see two world's champions in the field, and the one who shows a willingness to meet all comers who may dispute his title will have the popular sympathy and recognition."

Doctor Lasker despatched on September 18th a reply to the above strictures, and asks us to give it publicity in this journal. He says:—"I saw to my regret your article *re* challenge of Marshall for championship of the world, in which you strongly criticise my insistence on my minimum terms, *i.e.* 2,000 dollars as stakes. You also state that in case I won, I should receive—accepting a lower limit—a handsome compensation for time and grey matter expended. It seems to me that in giving utterance to above opinions, you have not sufficiently considered the circumstances of the matter. A match for the championship, draws not counting, approximately equal opponents being supposed, will last between two and four or five months, as only three games per week are played; many draws may occur, also journeys during the match are necessary, and each player has the right to claim three off days. As it would be uncautious to enter upon such a task as a championship match except in perfect health, it would be necessary to train for the match. Also *after* the match some time must elapse before one is enabled to undertake ordinary labours or studies. You will therefore agree that even the winner of a championship match has very little reason to speak of a handsome compensation when receiving half the stakes lost by his opponent as a reward. The loser, of course, is still much worse off. As to my insistence on the extreme limit, I think that not only was I justified in doing so but that there was no other course for me. For what right have I to prefer any challenger to another? Where could I stop in making allowances? If a challenger cannot satisfy the conditions, it is very likely if not clear that the chess world does not consider him entitled by his record to challenge the championship, and consequently he ought to challenge somebody else and show first that he is underrated. It would in the case of Marshall, for instance, not have been difficult to arrange a match between him and Janowski on the terms proposed. Besides, it seems to me that you miss an important point. If the chess world wants to have the pleasure, excitement and instruction which a championship match affords to some hundreds of thousands of chess players, nay even in some degree to the succeeding generations, why should it not pay for it? I have shown above that the sacrifice which players make in battling with each other is not small, neither in time, nor, as you may be sure, in exertion. Why then does the chess world expect *all* the sacrifices from the masters, why does it not create an organization, when the whole question turns round a really paltry amount of money?"

L 2a

There is force in Dr. Lasker's arguments, and we agree with him on main issues. but we disagree entirely with his opinion that "if a challenger cannot satisfy the conditions, it is very likely that the chess world does not consider him entitled by his record to challenge the championship, and consequently he ought to challenge someone else, and show first that he is underrated." We opine that an aspirant to premier honour considers that he has good sporting chances of success, and that no player would be so foolhardy as to challenge the championship for the sole purpose of putting money into the pocket of the holder, who, under existing conditions, has, in our opinion, no option but to accept the *defi* of the player willing to accept general conditions of play and able to produce the maximum stake set by precedent. The suggestion that Mr. Marshall should first play M. Janowski is therefore gratuitous, for if he defeated the French representative, and then failed to find the maximum stake named by Dr. Lasker, the negotiations for the championship match would still be futile. We think it is unnecessary to quote Mr. Marshall's record in justification of his action in challenging Dr. Lasker, who hits the mark in suggesting that the whole question might be settled by the creation of an organisation empowered to draft and fix the conditions and other vital points which arise in connection with such an important contest as that for the championship of the world. In a further letter to us, Dr. Lasker suggests that the British Chess Federation might render good service in assisting to bring about this result.

---

The Ladies Chess Club, 35, Old Bond Street, West, re-opened for the ensuing season on September 3rd. A two-round Handicap Tournament has already started for the benefit of the many new members. The hon. sec., Mrs. M. C. Robbins, will be pleased to forward rules, etc., to any lady who wishes to join the club. The club is taking part in the Early Division section of the London League, and the match card already comprises a list of twenty-six engagements. All communications respecting matches should be addressed to the hon. match captain, Miss K. B. Finn.

London Chess League.—The meeting for arranging the match fixtures in the various competitions promoted by the London Chess League took place on September 21st, at the City Club. We append tabulated list of matches in the "A" Division. No entries were received for "B," but the "Early" Division, in which the teams consist of 10 players aside, attracted the following clubs: Ibis, Ladies, Local Government Board, London School Board, London County Council, North Kensington, Post Office (Stores Department), Sydenham, Victoria, Wood Green. In the "C" Division, matches contested with eight players on each side, the competitors are: Amalgamated Press Club, Birkbeck, Central, Central Y.M.C.A., Maida Vale, Polytechnic, Royal College of Science, Toynbee Hall, West Norwood, Western Postal District C.C. After the matches had been arranged, the delegates sent by the League to the Federation Meeting held in London last July, presented their report, and the following gentlemen were elected to serve on the council: Messrs. F. P. Carr (Athenæum), R. Eastman (West London), T. H. Moore (Lud-Eagle), W. P. Plummer (Battersea), E. R. Turner (Insurance), and J. W. Wright (Metropolitan). Messrs. Carr and

Moore were also elected to serve on the executive committee. A sum of £2 2s. od. was voted to the fund for preliminary expenses in connection with the Federation.

## LONDON CHESS LEAGUE MATCH FIXTURES, 1903-4.

## "A" DIVISION.

<i>Date.—1903.</i>	<i>Opponents.</i>	<i>Where played.</i>
October 22—Lee	<i>v.</i> Metropolitan	Criterion
" 22—East London	<i>v.</i> West London	City Club
" 29—Battersea	<i>v.</i> Hampstead	City Club
November 2—Lee	<i>v.</i> Lud-Eagle	Gambit Cafe
" 2—East London	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	City Club
" 3—Brixton	<i>v.</i> North London	City Club
" 5—Bohemians	<i>v.</i> West London	136, Cheapside
" 12—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	Gambit Cafe
" 12—Brixton	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	City Club
" 16—North London	<i>v.</i> Insurance	The Cabin
" 16—Battersea	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 18—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	Athenæum
" 18—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> West London	Criterion
" 19—Brixton	<i>v.</i> Hampstead	City Club
" 23—Insurance	<i>v.</i> East London	The Cabin
" 23—Bohemians	<i>v.</i> Metropolitan	Criterion
" 25—Athenæum	<i>v.</i> North London	Athenæum
" 30—Lee	<i>v.</i> Battersea	City Club
" 30—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Insurance	The Cabin
December 1—North London	<i>v.</i> Hampstead	Hampstead
" 1—Brixton	<i>v.</i> West London	City Club
" 2—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	Criterion
" 8—Lee	<i>v.</i> West London	City Club
" 9—Bohemians	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	Athenæum
" 10—Brixton	<i>v.</i> Insurance	The Cabin
" 10—North London	<i>v.</i> Lud-Eagle	Amhurst Club
" 14—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 14—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Battersea	Criterion
" 17—North London	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	136, Cheapside
" 17—Insurance	<i>v.</i> West London	The Cabin
<i>Date.—1904.</i>		
January 4—Battersea	<i>v.</i> Brixton	City Club
" 12—West London	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	City Club
" 14—Lee	<i>v.</i> East London	City Club
" 14—Insurance	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	136, Cheapside
" 19—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> Metropolitan	Hampstead
" 21—North London	<i>v.</i> Lee	City Club
" 25—Insurance	<i>v.</i> Metropolitan	Criterion
" 26—North London	<i>v.</i> West London	City Club
" 28—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> Battersea	Gambit Cafe
" 28—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> Bohemians	136, Cheapside
February 4—East London	<i>v.</i> Brixton	City Club
" 4—Insurance	<i>v.</i> Battersea	The Cabin
" 6—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	Hampstead
" 8—Lee	<i>v.</i> Insurance	The Cabin
" 11—Bohemians	<i>v.</i> Brixton	136, Cheapside
" 11—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> West London	Gambit Cafe
" 11—North London	<i>v.</i> Metropolitan	Amhurst Club
" 16—Hampstead	<i>v.</i> Insurance	Hampstead
" 18—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i> East London	Gambit Cafe
" 18—Battersea	<i>v.</i> Athenæum	City Club
" 22—Athenæum	<i>v.</i> Lee	City Club
" 22—Metropolitan	<i>v.</i> Brixton	Criterion
" 25—West London	<i>v.</i> Battersea	City Club

<i>Date.—1904.</i>		<i>Opponents.</i>		<i>Where played.</i>
March	1—Hampstead	<i>v.</i>	Lud-Eagle ...	Hampstead
"	3—North London	<i>v.</i>	East London ...	City Club
"	7—Lee	<i>v.</i>	Brixton ...	City Club
"	7—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	Metropolitan ...	Criterion
"	8—North London	<i>v.</i>	Battersea ...	City Club
"	9—Athenæum	<i>v.</i>	Insurance ...	Athenæum
"	10—East London	<i>v.</i>	Bohemians ...	136, Cheapside
"	15—Hampstead	<i>v.</i>	West London ...	City Club
"	17—Lud-Eagle	<i>v.</i>	Brixton ...	Gambit Cafe
"	17—Bohemians	<i>v.</i>	Lee ...	136, Cheapside
"	21—East London	<i>v.</i>	Metropolitan ...	Criterion
"	24—Bohemians	<i>v.</i>	Battersea ...	136, Cheapside
"	28—Hampstead	<i>v.</i>	Lee ...	City Club

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

The following games were played in the recent Southern Counties Union Congress, at Plymouth.

GAME No. 2,349.

*Giucco Piano.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. J. MORTIMER. Mr. W. H. GUNSTON.

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

.....I prefer Kt—K B 3 instead of 3..., B—B 4.

4 Castles  
4 P—Q B 3 or 4 P—Q Kt 4 is to be preferred.

5 P—Q B 3 4 P—Q 3  
6 P—Q 4 5 Kt—B 3

7 P×P 6 P×P  
8 Kt—B 3 7 B—Kt 3

.....B—Kt 5 is a much better move.

9 B—K Kt 5  
White's best move is P—K R 3.

10 B—K 3 9 B—K Kt 5  
Loss of time, and showing the weakness of his 9th move.

11 P—Q R 3 10 Q—Q 2  
Bad as this move appears, the only alternative was B—K 2.

12 Q—Q 3 11 Q R—K sq  
13 P×B 12 B×Kt

14 Q—Q sq 13 Q—R 6  
15 R—K sq 14 Kt—K R 4

15 R—K 3

.....Well played.

16 B—K B sq  
Obviously it was too dangerous to play B×R.

17 K—R sq 16 R—Kt 3 ch  
18 B—K 2 17 Q—R 5

.....Fine play; if now 19 B×Kt, B×B; 20 Q×B, Kt—B 5, followed by R—R 3.

19 R—K Kt sq 18 Kt×P  
19 Kt×B

20 Q×Kt 20 B×B

21 R×R 21 B P×R

22 Q×B 22 Q—R 6

23 P—B 4 23 Kt×P

24 Q—Kt 3 24 Q—R 4

25 R—K sq 25 Kt—R 6

26 Kt—Q sq 26 R—B 6

27 Q—Kt 2 27 Kt—B 5

28 Q—Kt sq 28 R—R 6

29 R—K 3 29 R×R

30 Kt×R 30 Q—B 6 ch

31 Kt—Kt 2 31 Q×K P

32 Q—K B sq 32 Q×Kt ch

33 Q×Q 33 Kt×Q

34 K×Kt 34 K—B 2

35 Resigns.

Black has taken every advantage of White's indifferent opening development, but it is very evident that with advancing years Mr. Mortimer is occasionally unable to overcome the continual strain of hard match play.

## GAME No. 2,350.

*Giucco Piano.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
Mr. R. F. B. JONES. Mr. W. H. GUNSTON.

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

..... In my opinion the Two Knights' Defence is preferable to 3..., B—B 4.

- 4 P—B 3 4 Kt—K B 3

..... Better is P—Q 3.

- 5 P—Q 4 5 P × P  
6 P × P

6 P—K 5 is the correct move here; then if P—Q 4 (best); 7 B—Q Kt 5—not P × Kt—Kt—K 5; 8 P × P, B—Kt 5 ch; 9 Q Kt—Q 2 or B—Q 2, White gets the better position.

- 7 Kt—B 3 6 B—Kt 5 ch  
7 P—Q 4.

..... A simple and effective move. If instead 9..., Kt × P, White Castles.

- 8 P × P 8 Kt × P  
9 Castles 9 B × Kt  
10 P × B 10 Castles

..... Not 10..., Kt × P, because 11 Q—K sq ch wins the Kt.

- 11 R—K sq 11 Kt—Kt 3

..... Again if 11..., Kt × B P; 12 Q—Kt 3 causes trouble.

- 12 B—Q 3

Kt 3 is the proper square for this Bishop to work from in conjunction with Q B at R 3.

- 12 P—K R 3  
13 B—K 3

After playing R—K sq, it was injudicious to block the file. 13 B—R 3 was the obvious and better move.

- 13 B—K 3  
14 Q—B sq 14 Q—B 3  
15 Kt—Kt 5

Very ingenious, but Kt—K 5 would have been more in unison with a position of this kind, especially in view of

Black's obvious rejoinder, B—B 4. Black cannot now play 15..., P × Kt, as 16 B × P wins the Queen.

- 15 B—B 4 (best)  
16 Q—Kt 3  
17 K R—K sq  
18 Kt—Q 4  
19 B—Q 2

As a consequence of his 15th move Kt—Kt 5, White has now a very difficult defensive game.

- 19 Kt (Q4)—Kt 5

..... Brilliant and to the point.

- 20 P × Kt

Forced, as Kt × B and B × Kt wins a piece.

- 20 Kt × Q P

- 21 Q—K sq

There seems nothing better.

- 22 B × R

- 21 R × Kt

- 23 B—Kt 5

- 22 B × B

This Bishop has evidently been the cause of all White's trouble here; R × B is the only effective move, followed by Q—K sq.

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

Not 29 B × P, because of Q—K 8 and mate next move.

- 29 Q—K 3  
30 Q—Q 4  
31 R—K 5  
32 P—Q Kt 3  
33 R—Q B 5  
34 Kt—K 4  
35 Resigns.

A fitting termination to a prettily played game.

## GAME No. 2,351.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
 Rev. W. C. PALMER. G. E. WAINWRIGHT.

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

White should first play 5 P—K 3.  
 After the text move Black can reply  
 5..., Kt—K 5.

- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| 6 P—K 3 | 5 Q Kt—Q 2 |
|         | 6 P—B 3    |
- .....6..., Kt—K 5 is a better move.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| 7 B—Q 3 | 7 P × P |
|---------|---------|
- .....Analysis proves this to be no gain of time for Black, as it strengthens White's centre. Castles is the usual line of play.

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

.....12..., P—K B 4 or K—R sq was better.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 13 P × Kt | 13 B—Q 2  |
| 14 Kt—K 5 | 14 P—Kt 3 |
- .....What Black probably feared was Q—R 5.

- |            |             |
|------------|-------------|
| 15 P—K B 4 | 15 P—K B 3  |
| 16 Kt—B 3  | 16 K R—Q sq |
| 17 Q—K 2   | 17 P—Q B 4  |
| 18 P—K 4   | 18 B—B 3    |

.....Black should play 18...,  
 Q R—B sq.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 19 Q—K B 2  | 19 Q R—B sq |
| 20 Q R—K sq |             |

If 20 P × P, Kt—R 5.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| 21 P—Q 5 | 20 Kt—R 5 |
|          | 21 B—K sq |

.....Not 21 P × P, as then White plays P × P, winning a piece.

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

.....There is nothing better.  
 Black has a hopeless position. If K—Kt 2, Q—Kt 3 wins the Kt.

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 26 Q—Kt 3    | 26 Kt × K P |
| 27 R × Kt    | 27 P × R    |
| 28 B × P     | 28 Q—Kt 2   |
| 29 R—Q sq    | 29 P—Q B 6  |
| 30 P—Q 6     | 30 R—Q B 5  |
| 31 P—K 7     | 31 R × Kt   |
| 32 P × R (Q) | 32 R × R ch |
| 33 K—B 2     | 33 Q—B 2 ch |
| 34 Q—B 3     | 34 Resigns. |

## GAME No. 2,352.

*Queen's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
 Mr. E. D. FAWCETT. Mr. W. H. GUNSTON.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 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 |

.....I prefer P—Q B 4 instead of 3..., Kt—K B 3, as Black then gets a more open game.

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

I prefer B—Q 3 before playing Kt—K B 3; after the text move Black can play immediately Kt—K 5.

- |         |            |
|---------|------------|
| 7 B—Q 3 | 6 Castles  |
| 8 P × P | 7 P—Q Kt 3 |

Castles at this point is to be preferred, deferring 8 P×P until the Bishop goes to Kt 2.

8 P×P

9 R—Q B sq

I prefer Kt—K 5 here, although Showalter, who is considered an authority on this opening, generally plays R—B sq first.

9 B—Kt 2

10 Kt—K 5

10 P—B 4

11 P—B 4

Bad. Castles is the best move.

11 Kt—K 5

12 B×B

12 Q×B

13 Castles

13 Q R—Q sq

14 B×Kt

14 P×B

15 Q—Q R 4

15 Kt×Kt

16 B P×Kt

16 Q P×Kt was better, threatening 17 Q×R P or Kt×P if Black continues 17..., B—R sq; 18 Q R—Q sq, R—Q 6; 19 R×R, P×R; 20 R—Q sq, R—Q sq; 21 Q—B 4, and White had a fair game. Again if White had played 16 Q P×Kt, R—Q 7; 17 K R—B 2, K R—Q sq; 18 R—B 2, &c.

16 Q—Kt 4

17 Q R—K sq

17 P×P

18 P×P

18 P—K 6

19 R—K 2

19 P—Q R 4

20 K R—K sq

Fatal. 20 Q—B 4 should have been played.

20 B—B 6

.....Taking advantage of White's last move.

21 R—Q B 2

21 P—K 7

22 K R×P

Not 22 P—K Kt 3, because of Q—K 6 mate.

22 B×R

23 Kt×B

After 20 K R—K sq, White's game is hopeless.

23 Q—K 6 ch

24 K—R sq

24 K R—K sq

25 P—K R 3

25 R—K 3

26 Q—B 4

26 P—K R 4

27 R—B 3

27 Q—K 5

28 Q—Q 3

28 R×K P!

29 Q×Q

29 R×Q

30 R—B 2

30 P—Kt 3

31 K—Kt sq

31 K—Kt 2

32 K—B 2

32 R—Q 3

33 R—B 3

33 R—B 3 ch

34 K—K sq

34 Q R—K 3

35 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,353.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.

BLACK.

Mr. MICHELL.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT.

1 P—K 4

1 P—K 4

2 Kt—K B 3

2 Kt—Q B 3

3 B—Kt 5

3 Kt—B 3

4 Castles

4 Kt×P

5 R—K sq

Analysis proves 5 P—Q 4 is the best move.

5 Kt—Q 3

6 Kt×P

6 Kt×Kt

7 R×Kt ch

7 B—K 2

8 B—Q 3

8 K—B sq

.....The more usual line of play is Castles, and it is to be preferred to K—B sq.

9 Kt—Q B 3

9 B—B 3

10 R—K sq

10 P—K Kt 3

11 P—Q Kt 3

11 Kt—K sq

12 B—R 3 ch

12 P—Q 3

13 Q—B 3

13 Kt—Kt 2

14 Q R—Q Kt sq

14 R—K 2, with the object of doubling Rooks, would be more in keeping with the position.

14 Kt—K 3

15 Kt—K 4

This is bad. Kt—Q 5 should have been played here.

15 B—K 4

16 B—B 4

16 K—Kt 2

.....Indirectly threatening  
P—Q 4.  
17 B × Kt      17 P × B

.....If 17..., B × B, then  
White replies 18 Kt—B 5.  
18 Q R—Q sq

Again White misses a chance. 18  
B—Kt 2 should have been played,  
bringing an inactive piece into play,  
and removing a dangerously posted  
Bishop.

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

.....It is hard to see the  
object for this move.

24 B—Kt 2      24 K—Kt sq  
25 P—Q 5      25 P × P  
26 P × P      26 Q—K B sq  
27 Q—Q 2

Bad. 27 Kt—Kt 5 would still give  
White chances of Kt—K 6 if oppor-  
tunity presents itself.

27 Q R—K sq  
28 P—K R 4

Why not 28 Kt—Kt 5, and if Black  
continued 28..., B × Kt; 29 P × B,  
R × R ch; 30 R × R, B—R 6. White  
must have overlooked 31 B—B 6, P—  
K R 3; 32 Q—Q 3; if now K—R 2,  
33 P—K Kt 4, B × P; 34 Q—B 4 or  
P—K R 4, &c.

28 B—Kt 2  
29 B × B      29 Q × B  
30 Q—B 3      30 R (B 2)—K 2  
31 Q × B P

Fatal. But there is nothing for  
White.

31 B—Kt 5  
32 Q × Q P      32 B × R  
33 Kt—B 6 ch      33 Q × Kt  
34 Q × Q      34 R × R ch  
35 Resigns.

As Black mates in three moves.

### GAME No. 2,354.

#### *Centre Counter Gambit.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. Mr. WAINWRIGHT.	BLACK, Mr. LAMBERT.
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q 4
2 P × P	2 Q × P

.....Black should play 2 Kt—  
K B 3, the best continuation. Should  
White attempt to hold the Pawn, he  
gets into difficulties.

3 Kt—Q B 3      3 Q—Q sq

.....Having taken the Pawn,  
Black should continue 3 Q—Q R 4.

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

.....5 B—K Kt 5 is a stronger  
move.

6 B—Q 3      6 B × B

7 Q × B      7 P—K 3  
8 B—B 4

White should Castle here, in order  
to continue with Kt—K 4 or Kt—K 5,  
according to Black's next move.

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

.....Q R—Q sq was a better  
move, followed by Q—B 5.

14 Q—K 2      14 Q—B 2  
15 Kt—K Kt 5      15 Kt—B sq

.....As White has such threats  
as Kt × B P, followed by Q × P ch, it  
was necessary for the Kt to move.

Black should have played 14 Q—K B 5 instead of Q—B 2.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 16 Q Kt—K 4 | 16 Kt × Kt |
| 17 Kt × Kt  | 17 Kt—Kt 3 |
| 18 P—Q B 3  | 18 R—Q 4   |
| 19 P—K Kt 3 |            |

Extreme caution is the characteristic feature of this game.

- |             |                |
|-------------|----------------|
|             | 19 Q R—Q sq    |
| 20 P—K B 4  | 20 R (Q 4) Q 2 |
| 21 P—Q Kt 4 | 21 Kt—B sq     |
| 22 R—Q 3    | 22 Kt—Kt 3     |

.....Black is giving White too much time to develop his attack.

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| 23 R—B 3  | 23 R—Q 4   |
| 24 K—Kt 2 | 24 Q—Kt sq |

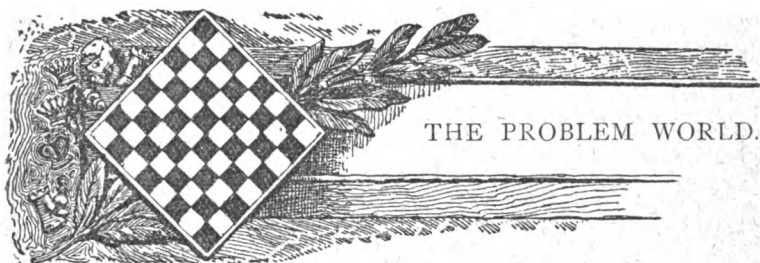
.....It is difficult to understand the object of a move like this.

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 25 Q—K 3    | 25 Kt—B sq |
| 26 P—K R 4  | 26 Q—B 2   |
| 27 R—K R sq | 27 Q—K 2   |
| 28 P—R 5    | 28 Q—B 2   |

.....Black seems to be reduced to the position of a mere spectator.

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 29 P—R 6       | 29 P—K B 3      |
| 30 Kt—B 2      | 30 Q—B 2        |
| 31 P × P       | 31 K × P        |
| 32 P—K Kt 4    | 32 K—R sq       |
| 33 R (B 3)—R 3 | 33 Q—Kt sq      |
| 34 R—R 6       | 34 Q—Kt 2       |
| 35 K—B sq      | 35 P—K 4        |
| 36 Q P × P     | 36 P × P        |
| 37 P—B 5       | 37 R (Q sq)—Q 3 |
| 38 P—Kt 5      | 38 R × R        |
| 39 R × R       | 39 Q—Q 2        |
| 40 P—B 4       | 40 R—Q 5        |
| 41 Q × P ch    | 41 K—Kt sq      |
| 42 P—Kt 6      | 42 P × P        |
| 43 R—R 8 ch    | 43 K—B 2        |
| 44 P × P ch    | 44 Kt × P       |
| 45 R—R 7 ch    | 45 Resigns.     |

.....White finished neatly, but has been assisted by Black's timidity.



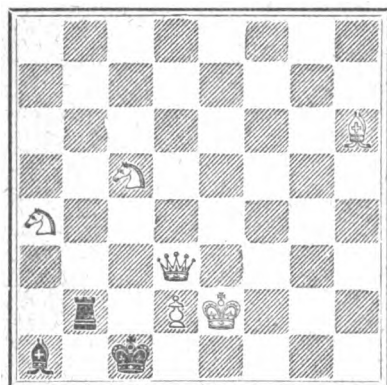
All communications respecting problems must be addressed to Mr. B. G. Laws, 21, Nelson Road, Stroud Green, London, N.

"B.C.M." TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We are pleased to be in a position to state that we have secured the services of Mr. J. Keeble, of Norwich, as one of the judges in this tourney. Mr. Keeble is not only known as a composer and critic of many years' standing, but as the problem editor of the *Norwich Mercury*, which has become most popular on account of the interesting manner in which he deals with the varying subjects allied to problems. The three judges will therefore be Mr. A. C. White, of New York; Mr. P. H. Williams, of London; and Mr. J. Keeble. We have to acknowledge the further following entries: 3, "Campo bello"; 4, "Ricardulus"; 5, "Simplicissimus." We wish to remind our home composers that the last day for receiving their entries is the 30th prox.

"THE MODERN CHESS PROBLEM."—Pursuant to our promise last month, we reproduce from this work the following characteristic problems by Mr. Williams.

By P. H. WILLIAMS.

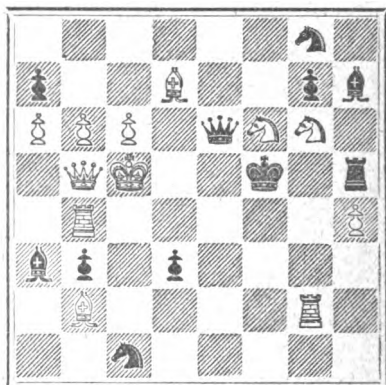
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

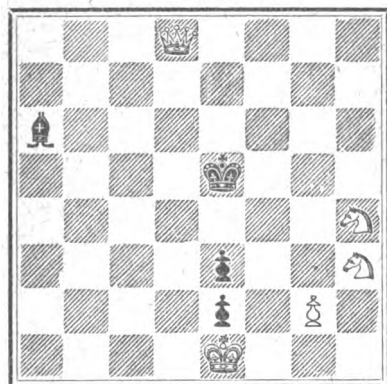
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in two.

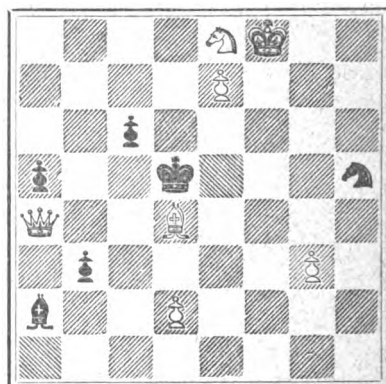
BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

"SYDNEY MORNING HERALD EIGHTH TOURNEY.—The second prize was secured by the first prize winner, and is as follows:—

By A. F. Mackenzie.—White: K at K R 2, Q at K B 5, Rs at K B 2 and Q 8, Bs at K Kt 7 and Q Kt 5, Kts at K 4 and Q B 4, Ps at Q 4, Q B 5, and Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q 6, Q at Q R sq, Rs at K 8 and Q R 5,

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

The third place was taken by F. Lazard, of Paris ; and E. S. Campling of England, A. Charlick of Australia, and Max Feigl of Vienna, were honourably mentioned in order named.

---

"LEISURE HOUR" PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The award of the judges in the last *Leisure Hour* Problem Tourney has been announced. The results are as follows:—Three-movers: 1st prize, P. Osborn, London ; 2nd prize, C. D. Locock, Camberley ; hon. mention, F. W. Wynne and G. J. Slater. Two-movers: 1st prize, R. G. Thomson, Aberdeen ; 2nd prize, H. F. W. Lane, Bradford ; hon. mention, F. Libby, the Rev. R. J. Wright, and C. D. Locock. Colonial and foreign section: 1st prize, M. Feigl, Vienna ; extra prize, the Rev. J. Jespersen, Denmark ; hon. mention, M. Feigl, for two problems. Originally only one prize was offered for the foreign section, but owing to the excellence of the foreign entries, a second one was given. The judges—Messrs. Stevens and Andrews—in their report say that they consider the foreign problems superior in strategy and variety to those in the British section, and add that "had all the problems been judged indiscriminately, probably all the prizes would have gone abroad."

First prize three-er, by P. Osborn.—White: K at K R 5, Q at Q B 2, Kts at K Kt 6 and Q 2, Ps at K Kt 2, K B 5, and Q 6. Black: K at Q 5, Kt at Q 2, Ps at K B 3, Q 4, and Q Kt 3. Mate in three.

We will give other prize problems later.

---

"AFTONBLADETS" announces its fifth International Problem Tourney for three-movers. Entries, under the usual conditions as regards mottoes, etc., are to be sent to R. Sahlberg, Marnskilnadsgatan, 11, Stockholm, before December 31st, 1903. Prizes of 100, 80, 60, and 40 marks are offered, and the judges will be Messrs. R. Sahlberg, F. England, and L. Collijn. Some distinct novelties have been introduced into this tourney, as will be seen from the following additional notices. If a problem that has been selected for the prize list should prove unsound, it will be returned to the author, and he will have till March 1st, 1904, to send a correct version. The result of the tourney will be made known about the end of March, 1904, and will remain open till May 1st, 1904, for the purpose of lodging objections, etc. If during this period one of the prize problems should turn out to be incorrect, the author will have till June 1st to amend it, and it will then be considered whether the amended version deserves to retain its place in the prize list.

The chess editor of the *Brighton Society* makes some pointed remarks upon this innovation in the conditions, and we are tempted to quote.

"We cannot say that we consider these innovations wise. All composers know the difficulty often experienced in finding a key for a problem. If the play is good, it is a great pity to spoil it by fitting it with some atrocious key, but the question of how to get a tolerable one,

and yet keep the problem sound, is one that often entails much time for consideration, as it is frequently necessary partially to reconstruct the position. Under these regulations there would be a great temptation to enter such a problem knowingly unsound, trusting to luck to find some way out of the difficulty during the extra time granted. Whilst sympathising with the desire that unsound masterpieces should not sink into oblivion, and should have another chance of figuring as prize problems, we think this end can be better secured by having an occasional tourney in which problems previously published and found unsound are admitted. This we do in our "Informal" Tourneys, and *Tidskrift for Schack* last year held a successful tourney limited to such problems."

"BIRMINGHAM NEWS."—The Problem Competition instituted by Mr. F. R. Gittins has been finished on the award of Mr. T. H. Billington, who publishes an interesting report. The result is:—Three-movers: first prize, A. G. Fellows, Watford; second prize, E. S. Campling, Hertford; third, J. T. Blakemore, Edgbaston; first hon. mention, Max J. Meyer, Bournemouth; second hon. mention, A. F. Kallaway, Birmingham; third hon. mention, F. W. Wynne, Dudley; fourth hon. mention, Boris Paletzky, St. Petersburg; fifth hon. mention, G. Pinson, Solihull. Two-movers: first prize, F. W. Wynne, Dudley; second prize, A. F. Kallaway, Birmingham; third prize, Dr. F. Bonner Feast, Small Heath; first hon. mention, G. Brittain, Birmingham; second hon. mention, W. A. Thomas, Victoria, Willenabrina, Australia; third hon. mention, J. T. Blakemore, Edgbaston; fourth hon. mention, A. F. Kallaway, Birmingham.

First prize, by A. G. Fellows.—White: K at K Kt 8, Q at Q B 8, Bs at K R 6, and Q Kt sq, Kt at K Kt sq, Ps at K R 2, Q 3, 5, and Q Kt 4. Black: K at K 4, Kts at Q sq and Q R sq, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 3, Q Kt 2 and 6. Mate in three.

First prize, by F. W. Wynne.—White: K at Q Kt 5, Q B 4, R at K Kt 2, B at K B 3, Kts at K 6 and K 8. Black: K at K B 4, Q at K R 3, Kt at Q B 4, Ps at K R 4 and K 4. Mate in two.

"NORDISKE SACKFORBUND."—The Problem Tourney held in connection with the Congress held at Christiania, in August, has resulted as follows:—Three-movers: first prize, J. Fridlizius; second, J. Möller; third, J. Jespersen; fourth, C. E. Lindquist; hon. mention, C. E. Lindquist and A. M. Dahl. Two-movers: first prize, J. Jespersen; second and third, P. A. Larsen; hon. mention, Ohlson, Born, Sveridge, Möller, and Fridlizius.

Another Problem Tourney result recently declared is that held by *Wedrowiec*, for three-movers, with the following result:—First and second prizes, E. Pradignat and V. Vosek, equal; third, O. Nemo; fourth, L. Vetisnik; fifth, M. Feigl; sixth, Dr. Galitsky; seventh, R. Weinheimer; and eighth, L. Vetesnik. Hon. mention: J. Rasovsky, E. Pradignat, Dr. E. Palkoska (2), L. Vetesnik, A. Van Eelde, A. N. Izwolskij, and R. Weinheimer.

"LITERARY DIGEST."—The subjoined position, which strikes us as an admirable problem of its kind, was awarded second prize. We feel sure that there are not a few who prefer it to the two-er by J. Van Dyk, which took premier honours.

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

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—In consequence of Mr. J. W. Allen's absence abroad on a holiday, we are compelled to temporarily suspend the publication of his admirable articles, "Notes on the Development of the Chess Problem." We hope to resume them next month, as widespread interest has been taken in their appearance, and they have become deservedly popular.

Problem No. 1801 requires a Pawn on the Queen's R file to prevent the check after 1... R x Q. We would suggest a Black Pawn at R 7.

A Solution Tourney is starting in the *Western Daily Mercury*, Plymouth, and intending solvers should start at once. Marks awarded for key-move; for detecting duals; for suggested good tries; and for cooks—if any. One problem will appear each week, and a prize position every other week, as usual. First prize, £1; second, a volume of *Cook's Compendium*; third, half a year of the *B.C.M.*

*Checkmate* has concluded the publication of the problems in the tourney set on foot by Mr. A. C. White, to which we referred in our issue for April last. There have been 48 problems contributed, of various character and lengths, three to sixteen moves. We apprehend the adjudicators will not have an easy task. We quote two specimens. No. 13, "Ein spass?"—White: K at K Kt sq, Q at K R 4, Ps at Q B 5, 6, and Q R 4. Black: K at Q R 3, B at K R 6, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 5, 7, Q B 2, Q R 2, and 4. White self-stalemates in two moves. No. 42, "Go-round." White: K at K B sq, Q at Q 8, B at K R 3, Kts at K R 5 and K B 3, Ps at Q 4, Q B 2, and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K 5, R at Q R 6, B at Q R 7, Kts at K R 2 and Q R 4, Ps at K B 7, K 3, Q 6, and Q Kt 2. As the position is now given, White mates in four; one quarter turn of the board making White's K R 8, K R sq, then White mates in three; another quarter turn making Q R 8 of the original position K R sq, then White mates in two; a further quarter turn making Q R sq, K R sq, then White mates in one. As this competition had for its special object marked originality, we think we should point out that No. 17, "Aline," is a clumsy copy of a celebrated two-mover by the late Mr. C. A. Gilberg.

Speaking of curiosities, many of our readers will doubtless like to study the accompanying positions, which illustrate the promotion of a White Pawn to Kt, B, R, and Q, according to Black's play. The task has been accomplished before, but in a very different manner to that shown in the accompanying, which we take from *Checkmate*.

By J. C. Wainwright, Somerville, Mass.—White: K at Q Kt 8, Rs at K Kt 7 and Q R 5, Bs at Q 7 and Q Kt 6, Kt at Q 2, Ps at K Kt 5, K B 6, Q 3, 6. and Q B 3. Black: K at K 4, Ps at K 2 and Q 4. Mate in three. White: K at K 2, Q at Q Kt 5, Rs at K Kt 7 and K B 8, Bs at Q 7 and Q Kt 2, Kt at Q R 3, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 6, K B 7, Q 3, and 6. Black: K at K 4, R at Q 5, B at Q 4, P at K 2. Mate in three.

Mr. A. C. White, who has been in England on a holiday visit for nearly three months, returned to New York on the 18th inst. He has been enthusiastically busy in getting material for his contemplated work on the problems of Mr. A. F. Mackenzie, which he is doing with a thoroughness which should render the volume supplemental to "Chess: its poetry and prose," most valuable to composers of every rank and school. Mr. White does not intend to stop short at a mere collection of problems, but will introduce letter press which will give the work a distinctive interest. We made allusion to this subject last March.

Mr. White has further shown his enthusiasm in chess problems by offering prizes for disposal by Mr. J. Keeble (*Norwich Mercury*) for a tourney for three-movers, in which the Black King in the original setting stands on a corner square. 'In short, on the same lines as the competition recently concluded in the *N.M.* limited to two-movers.

Mr. White is so much interested in "King in the corner" problems, that he wishes to make a collection of them, and invites problemists to assist him by sending specimens. To those who furnish him fifty direct mates or thirty sui-mates he will be pleased to present as a souvenir a current volume at sender's choice. We shall be pleased to forward any sets, should they be transmitted to us.

## SOLUTIONS.

Solutions to problems appearing on pages 279, 280, 325, and 328 have already been published in full in the magazine, and it is not necessary to repeat them.

By K. Erlin and O. Nemo (p. 364).—1 B—Kt sq, with variations similar to "Pong," which has already appeared.

By K. Erlin (p. 365).—1 B—B 7, K×R; 2 P—B 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B—Q 4; 2 B—B 4 ch, &c. If 1..., Q B else; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 7; 2 R—Q 3 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 7; 2 B×P, &c.

By J. W. de Kolste (p. 365).—1 B—Q 6, K×R; 2 P—K 3 ch, &c. If 1..., Kt moves; 2 R×P ch, &c. If 1..., B moves; 2 R—Q 3 ch, &c.

By A. F. Mackenzie (p. 365).—1 Q—K 2, &c.

By Rev. R. J. Wright (p. 365).—1 K—Q 8, &c.

By G. Heathcote (p. 365).—1 Kt—Q 2, &c.

By R. G. Thompson (p. 366).—1 Q—Q 8, &c.

By Rev. J. Jespersen (p. 366).—1 R—Q 8, &c.

By P. F. Blake (p. 366).—The White Pawn should stand at Q B 6. 1 Kt—Kt 4, P—B 5; 2 Q—R 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B—B 6; 2 B—B 7 ch, &c. If 1..., K—Q 3; 2 Q—Q 8 ch, &c. If 1..., B—R 6 or B 8; 2 Q—Kt 7 ch, &c. If 1..., any other; 2 Q—Kt sq, &c.

By J. Van Dyk (p. 366).—1 R—R 5, &c.

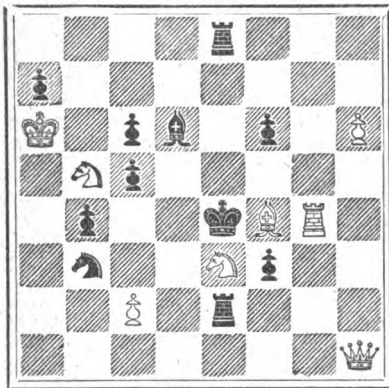
By E. Pradignat (p. 366).—1 P—Q 3, P×P; 2 Kt—Q 4, &c. If 1..., B×P; 2 Kt—B 4, &c. If 1..., Kt—B 3; 2 Q×Kt P ch, &c. If 1..., P—B 7; 2 P×P ch, &c. If 1..., R—R sq; 2 Kt—B 8, &c.

# PROBLEMS.

No. 1805.

By F. W. WYNNE,  
Dudley.

BLACK.



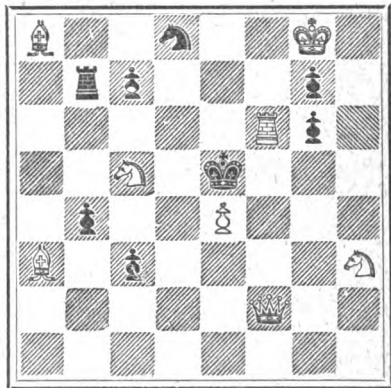
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1806.

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

BLACK.



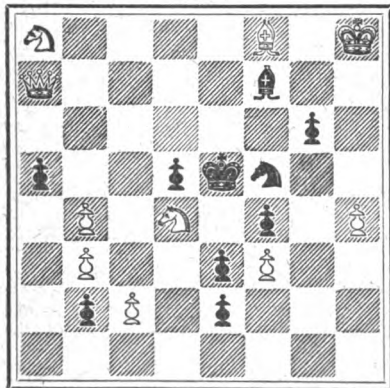
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1807.

By F. GAMAGE,  
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



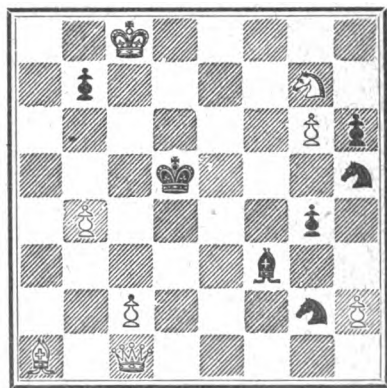
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1808.

By R. THEODORE MILFORD,  
Hanbury.

BLACK.



WHITE.

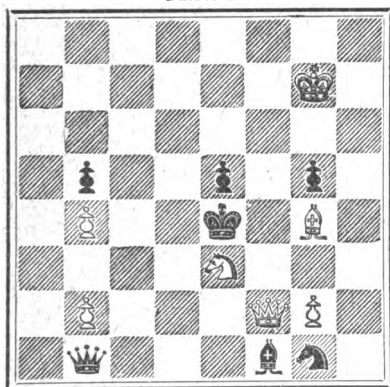
White mates in three moves.

## PROBLEMS.

No. 1809.

By X. HAWKINS,  
U.S.A.

BLACK.



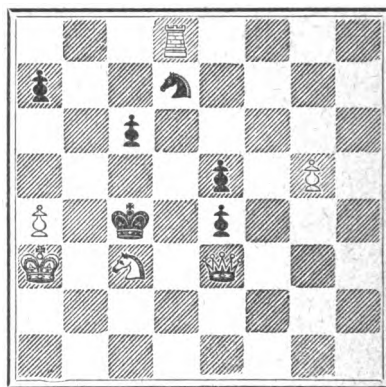
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1810.

By N. R. S.,  
London.

BLACK.



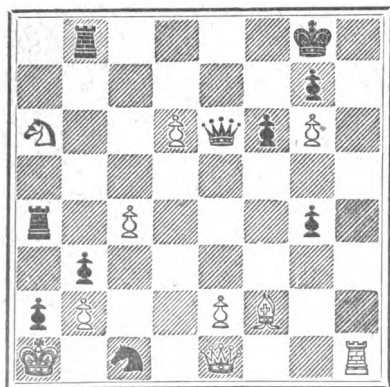
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1811.

By J. H. HOOD,  
Birmingham.

BLACK.



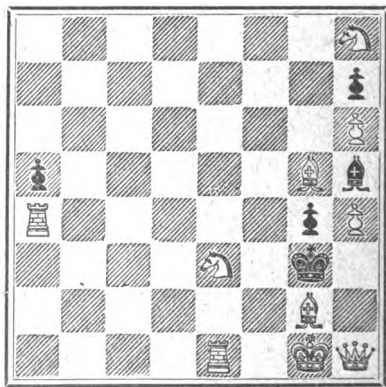
WHITE.

White mates in six moves.

No. 1812.

By A. C. WHITE,  
New York.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in  
six moves.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

---

NOVEMBER 1903.

---

## THE OLDEST RECORDED GAMES OF CHESS.

### A DISCOVERY.

---

**T**HE student who traces the fortunes of the game of chess from the date of its earliest mention, somewhere about 600 A.D., to the commencement of the modern epoch which was ushered in by Philidor, will discover that the game has passed through two\* periods of greater brilliance, when the best players attained to a higher level of skill, and chess was not only the king of games but also the game of kings. These two periods are associated with the court of the 'Abbasid caliphs at Baghdad in the ninth and tenth centuries, and with the court of Philip II. of Spain in the sixteenth century. To these two golden eras chess players of later generations have looked back with envy, and through the mist of years the great players of those times loom larger than mortal. To European chess players the three great names of the early days of modern chess, Ruy Lopez the priest of Zafra, Leonardo da Cutri, the youthful champion of Italy, and Paolo Boi the Syracusan, form a triumvirate who head the roll of master-players, and have been ranked with Philidor and the great players of the nineteenth century. To Eastern chess players the name of Assūli, the greatest player of the 'Abbasid period, is synonymous with all that is highest in the art of chess-play, and to say of a player that he played chess like Assūli was for centuries the highest praise that could be given to him. Where, however, earlier players were content to praise without stint, we later children of a more sceptical age demand proof before we accept the reputation which has become a tradition, perhaps almost a myth. 'Give us an actual game of Assūli's or Leonardo's and let us weigh them in the balance' has been an oft-repeated wish. So did von der Lasa weigh Philidor and prove him mere mortal like the rest of us. And as if in answer to the wish, the veil over the past was rolled back a little, and with the discoveries of Polerio's MSS. we were given glimpses of Ruy Lopez and Leonardo and the Syracusan at play.

Romantic as was this discovery, and deeply interesting as was the information which it afforded us as to the methods of play and favourite openings of the Italian and Spanish masters of the sixteenth century, the romance and interest will, I think, be admitted to be eclipsed by the story

---

\* Or possibly *three*, if we stretch a point and include the court of Timur, in connection with which 'Ali Shatranji is famous.

of discovery and recovery which I am about to unfold. It has been my privilege to bridge a gap of nine hundred years and to watch Assūli and Allajlāj the two greatest Muhammadan chess-masters of the tenth century at play.

Abubekr Muhammed ibn Yahyā, surnamed Assūli or the Sulian, from his ancestral home of Sūl in Turkestan, close to the Caspian and the frontier of Persia, was a Turk by descent, and his ancestor Sūltikin held high rank in Jorjān till he was overthrown in battle and became a convert, and a whole-hearted one, to Islam. His descendant, the chess player, ranked high as a man of letters and historian, and was the favourite of three successive caliphs. He owed his position to his chess in the first place, to his convivial powers and ready speech in the second. He first came into notice by defeating Almarwardi, the caliph Almuḥtafi's pet player. After Almuḥtafi's death in 908, he remained in the service of his successor Almuḥtadir (908-932), and was tutor to his successor Arradi billah (934-940). His good fortune came to an abrupt conclusion under the next caliph as a result of an incautious remark which revealed his adherence to the opposition party of the descendants of 'Ali, and he died in hiding at Basra, in 946 or 7. Several of his works have come down to us, but his book on chess is only known to us through extracts in later works. These are, however, so numerous that I believe it would be possible to reconstruct practically the whole book. It certainly contained an introduction on the history of the game, a chapter on decisions on the end-game, another on the principles of play, another on derived games, and a collection of openings, problems and end-games.

Abū'lfaraj Almuzaḥḥār ibn Sa'īd, surnamed Allajlāj or the stammerer, was by his own confession the chess-pupil of Assūli. He must have been a much younger man, for Ibn Annadīm in his great bibliographical work the *Fihrist*, written 988, remarks that he had seen Allajlāj, but that he had settled in Shirāj about 970. From this, I fancy that he was of Persian origin. Very few pure Arabs achieved any eminence in chess: almost without exception every Arabic-speaking player of note was of some other nationality by birth. It is very singular too that while Assūli's fame is recounted in every later Arabic chess work, Allajlāj is hardly ever mentioned, whereas Persian and Turkish works all extol Allajlāj, or Lilaj as his name is generally written in these works, and rather belittle Assūli's fame. To-day the Persian chess-player, the Turk, and the Muhammadan in India all believe that Lilaj invented chess and backgammon, and he has become the hero of all the legends of the invention of chess,—and stranger still—there is a problem of *modern European* chess which is ascribed to him in a Persian MS. of 1798.

The existence of chess MSS. in Constantinople libraries had been known in Europe since 1840, but no one before van der Linde seems to have attempted to obtain closer knowledge of them. It has always been a very difficult matter to get access to Muhammadan libraries, and van der Linde had only failure to record in 1874. A fortunate inspiration sent him later to Dr. Schroeder, an official of the German embassy to the Porte, and in the concluding chapters of the *Quellenstudien* (1881) he was able to give a fairly complete description of one Turkish and three Arabic MSS.,

with all the problem diagrams in them, for which he was indebted to Dr. Schroeder. When the accident of my residence out of reach of chess clubs turned my attention from the practice of the game to its history, these extracts in the *Quellenstudien* aroused my liveliest curiosity. In my turn I tried to secure complete copies of the MSS. from Constantinople, only to find that regulations had been tightened, and that under existing conditions I was aiming at the impossible. Then I discovered that copies of some of the MSS. had been obtained while it was still possible, and were in the magnificent chess library of Mr. J. G. White, of Cleveland, U.S.A. With a generosity of which it is difficult not to speak in extravagant terms, he placed the four MSS. at my service, and it is in these MSS. that I have made the discovery of which I have already spoken, and specially in the following two :—

(1) MS. As'ad Efendi 1858 'Book of Chess composed by Abu'l Muzaffar ibn Sa'id surnamed Allajlāj,' an Arabic MS. which was once in the possession of the Sultan Bāyezīd Khan (1481-1512), and may be as much as three centuries older. (2) MS. As'ad Efendi 2866 'Book of Chess,' an anonymous undated Persian MS., which was reported to van der Linde as of no importance.

The former MS. is an incomplete copy of a work upon the practical game of chess. Its scope and aim are revealed by the author's brief but pointed introduction to the book, which I may quote. After the usual recital of his faith in God and the mission of Muhammad, the author continues :—"I have noticed that while previous authors have depicted chess problems, diagrammed its recognised openings, and taught the moves of the pieces through problems, no one has attempted to instruct the player, who has learnt to recognise the openings from the diagrams in books, in the correct method of play which is appropriate to each opening. I have accordingly taken the trouble to investigate the openings with which the game is commenced, and which are approved by the majority of players in spite of their opposition to the principles of the game, and to form an opinion as to the excellence, average quality or badness of each game. Some among them come to an end, others are even until victory or the draw follows. I hope that I have opened a door in the present book to the student, through which he may easily attain to that knowledge. The games which I have not explained, either because of their length or because of their great similarity to other games, are commended to the student's attention. In this investigation, I have had no fore-runner, not even among the greatest experts, and I have spent long days in the selection of this treasure and the solution of its problems. The numerous instructions which I have received by long talk and continuous inquiry from Abubekr Muhammad ibn Yahyā Assūlī have put me in a position to compose this work."\*

From this point the MS. is solely occupied with analysis for 81 leaves. It is, however, incomplete at the finish, and winds up with a single problem which the copyist has added owing to reference having been made to it somewhere (not in the present work however) by Allajlāj.

\* In another Constantinople MS., Abdu'l Hamid I., No. 560, there is a short treatise by Allajlāj on 'Chess Principles,' in which the author in almost identical words acknowledges his indebtedness to his master Assūlī.

It was probably the long-winded preface to the second MS. which persuaded Schroeder's informant to reject the work as unimportant. Certainly the commencement is a wearisome disquisition upon the creation, in which man is God's noblest work, while some pages later we learn that chess and nard or backgammon are the noblest creations of man. But once through this, I discovered that the first half of the MS. was nothing else than a Persian translation of Allajlāj's work, in which however all reference to the real authorship has been suppressed. The leaves are in considerable confusion, but the text appears to be complete, so that I have been enabled to supplement the deficiencies of the Arabic text from the Persian MS.

My first work was to translate the text, my second was to elucidate it on the chessboard. This was no easy matter, and like Allajlāj I have 'spent long days' in the unravelling of the text. One misplaced leaf gave me much trouble till its proper position was discovered almost by accident. Omissions of moves and other slips on the part of the Arabic or Persian copyists all had to be discovered and corrected. Fortunately both MSS. give diagrams, the Persian MS. 60, the Arabic MS. 32, which—despite their own occasional inaccuracies—afforded me a means of checking the analysis, and of connecting the variations. This again was no easy task. The text rambles on through a variation 'Black plays, etc., and Red plays, etc.' The moves are never numbered, and follow one another without any marks of punctuation, and without any intervening spacing, until there comes the verdict on the end position, and the rubric follows—'The game returns to the point when Red (or Black) played such and such a move'—which may have happened half a dozen pages back, and several other variations may have intervened.

My work is now finished, and with the exception of one main variation for which a previous diagram has been re-copied by mistake, and a few unimportant variations where the text is quite corrupt, I am satisfied that I possess the analysis as it was originally transferred from the board to paper, and with this I possess a mass of material sufficient in quantity for us to discover beyond the possibility of doubt the actual manner in which chess was played in Baghdad in the tenth century.

The work has of course thrown a flood of light upon the practice of Arabic chess, and has solved many vexed points. Some readers of the *B.C.M.* may remember my article in this magazine in May, 1900, upon '*The Ta'biyat and other Battle Arrays*, which was written before I had seen any Arabic MSS., and was based upon a re-investigation of the diagrams and extracts from Arabic MSS. in the *Quellenstudien*. Allajlāj's work, and the other MSS. which I have had an opportunity of studying in the last three years, have established the correctness of almost everything that I advanced in that article.\* It is indisputable now that in early Muhammadan chess the players normally started as we do in Europe from the ordinary initial position of the men, and played throughout by single alternate

---

\* The suggestion that the crosswise arrangement of the Kings in modern oriental chess may have existed in early Arabic chess must however be abandoned. It was due to an unconscious mental belief in Forbes which curiously survived the conscious demonstration of the unsoundness of his conclusions.

moves. There is not a scrap of evidence that players West of India *ever* formed a 'battle array' by the Indian method of one player playing six or eight moves straight on end after which the opponent did likewise. The ta'biya—Allajlāj calls it bad (pl. 'abdiyat) 'opening' or akhrāz 'development'—simply represents a normal position which some player or other believed to be specially strong, and accordingly recommended players to aim at forming. If the early Muhammadan masters preferred to teach chess by a series of typical positions, some one of which the player should endeavour to secure, he was doing no more than Messrs. Howell and Young have done in the *Minor Tactics of Chess* (1895). Their 'primary bases' are precisely analogous to the Arabic openings, and are justified on similar lines. Of these normal positions in the opening Allajlāj discusses four—the *Mujannah* or 'winged opening,' the '*Saif*' or Sword, *Mashā'ikhi* or the Sheikh's opening, and the '*Sayyāl*' or Torrent opening. In the case of the second and third he opposes these developments by the *Mujannah*, and shows that the *Mujannah* is the quickest and therefore the best development. In the case of the *Mujannah*, at first he discusses the game in which both players adopt this opening, and after a short note on the best method of commencing the game, he begins the formal analysis from a diagram of the position after twelve moves. Afterwards he discusses the case in which the attempt to form the normal position is abandoned, and here the analysis naturally starts from the first move; it is this piece of the analysis that I propose to quote as a sample of master play in the tenth century.

Play by alternate moves was thus the rule throughout the game; in the early part, however, before collision of force, the transposition of a few moves would not often make much difference, and Assūli notes when giving his diagrams of ta'biyat that the ordinary player played for his own opening and didn't worry much as to what his opponent was about, until the pieces came in contact. A good many of Allajlāj's games are obviously designed to show that this was bad policy, and that an opening could be prevented, and often profitably, even in the first dozen moves. This sound advice was however forgotten or never read by the majority of players, and the modern method of Arabic chess is easily seen to be the natural descendant of the early player's custom of ignoring his opponent's opening moves. Two players sit down to play each conscious that he is not likely to be disturbed in his plan for a dozen moves—possibly more—and each knowing perfectly what those dozen moves are to be. Naturally each plays quickly, and to an onlooker it will look as if the two are playing simultaneously. It is a small step thence to actual simultaneous play until the intended development is secured, and another small step brings us to the modern Arabic practice, in which the players start at once to form their developments, and it doesn't matter if the one does get in a couple of moves more than the other in the time. On the other hand the modern European rule of play is seen to be identical with the early Muhammadan practice, and with the overthrow of the idea that the native Indian custom obtained among the Arabic-speaking peoples, the attempt that has been made by some writers to foist the 'battle array' upon European chess falls to the ground entirely.\*

\* See *B.C.M.* 1900, p. 262, and the resulting correspondence on pp. 310, 343, 395, 440.

Before quoting the analysis it is perhaps necessary to recapitulate the moves of the men in early Muhammadan chess. The Rook and Knight move as in modern chess. The Pawn has no initial double step, and can only be promoted to the rank of Queen. The Bishop leaps diagonally over one square, whether occupied or not, into the square beyond, and captures an opponent standing on that square. It was by far the weakest of all the pieces, and Assūli and Allajlāj advise that it should always be sacrificed for two Pawns, and often in the analysis sacrifice it for a single Pawn. The Queen moves diagonally into the next adjacent square; the King moves as in modern chess, but can neither castle nor leap. The game is won (1) by checkmate, (2) by capturing all the opponent's men, the winner having several men left or one man not *en prise*, (3) by stalemate.

The sides in the MSS. are called Red and Black, and the Red generally commence. The Red King stands on the *left* of his Queen, and the Black King on the *right* of his Queen, exactly reversing the custom of modern chess (which is not of any great antiquity). In my analysis I have followed the *modern* initial arrangement in order to avoid confusion, and the diagrams that follow are *reflected* from those in the MSS. The notes, with the exception of the initialled ones, are all in the MSS, either as notes or variations.

*Chapter on opening the game with the Mujannah on the King's wing without completing the development. Red to play first. [Arab MS. fol. 45b. Pers. MS., p. 120.]*

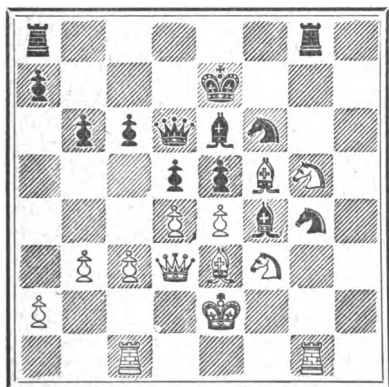
- |   |            |   |
|---|------------|---|
| RED.  | BLACK.     |   |
| 1 P—K B 3   | 1 P—K B 3  | 14 P—K 4, P—B 3+, for whether Red takes the Q P or not, Black continues 15..., B—Q 3; and 16..., B—B 5] B × P; 12 Kt—R 2, Q Kt—Q 2; 13 Q—K 2, Kt—K 4; 14 Q—B 3, P—Q 4; 15 P—Q 3, P—K R 4+.                  |
| 2 P—K B 4   | 2 P—K B 4  | 10 P × P  |
| .....Mr. Bird would doubtless feel flattered at Assūli choosing his opening!—H.J.R.M. |            | 11 P—Q 3  |
| 3 Kt—K B 3  | 3 Kt—K B 3 | “In this game is greed”—a technical use of the word not known to the dictionaries, and I have not yet been able to elucidate it from its use. I only know it was something that was to be avoided.—H.J.R.M. |
| 4 P—K Kt 3  | 4 P—K Kt 3 | Or 11 Kt—Q B 3, P—Q 3; 12 Q—K 2, P—K 4; 13 Q—Q 3 (compelling the Queen's entry to K B 5 or winning a P), B—K 3; 14 Q—K 4, B or Kt × P; 15 Q—B 5+  |
| 5 R—Kt sq   | 5 R—Kt sq  | 11 P—Q 3  |
| 6 P—K R 3   | 6 P—K R 3  | 12 P—K 4  |
| 7 P—K 3   |            | 13 B—K 3  |
|   | 7 P—K 3    | .....Red has kept the move, otherwise the position is even.   |
| 8 P—K Kt 4  |            | 14 Kt × Kt P  |
|   | 8 P × P    | 14 K—K 2  |
|   | 9 P—K Kt 4 | .....Or 14..., K—Q 2. Red's best move is 15 B—R 3, followed by B—K B 5 ch to prevent Black's Q Kt   |
| 9 P × P   |            |   |
| 10 P × P  |            |   |

If 10 P—B 5, P—Q 3; 11 P × P, [or 11 P—Q 3, P—K 4; 12 P—B 3, Q Kt—Q 2; 13 Q Kt—Q 2, P—Q 4!;

developing. But he can play 15 Kt—Q 2 or P—B 3. If 15 P—B 3, then Kt×Kt P; 16 K—K 2, Q—K 2; [If 16..., P—B 3, to prevent Red playing P—Q 5, then 17 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 18 P—Kt 3, P—Kt 3; 19 Q—B 2, Q—K 2; 20 Q—Q 3, Q—B 3; 21 Kt—K R 3, B—R 3; 22 Kt—Q 2, Kt—R 3; 23 P—R 3, Kt—B 2; 24 P—R 4, Kt—K sq; 25 Kt—B 2, "attacking the province," Kt—Q 3; 26 Kt×Kt, B×Kt ch; 27 K—B 3, B—K B 5; 28 Kt—Kt sq=. Black's pieces are rather the better developed. Or 26..., R×Kt; 27 R×R; 17 B—R 3 [or 17 P—Q 4! Q—B 3; 18 Kt—K R 3, P—B 3; 19 P—Q 5 "and spoils Black's game," P×P; 20 P×P, P—K 5 "best, sacrificing it to secure his Q's entry"; 21 Kt—Q 2+. If however 20..., B—Q B sq; 21 Kt—Q 2 followed by Q—B 2—Q 3—K 4 and P—B 4 and P—Kt 3+], Q—B 3; 18 B—B 5 ch, K—K 2; 19 Kt—K R 3, P—B 3; 20 P—Q 4, P—Q 4; 21 Q—B 2, P×Q P; 22 B P×P, P×P; 23 Kt—B 2=.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 15 P—B 3        | 15 Kt×Kt P      |
| 16 K—K 2        | 16 P—B 3        |
| 17 P—Q 4        | 17 P—Q 4        |
| 18 P—Kt 3       | 18 P—Kt 3       |
| 19 Kt—Q 2       | 19 Kt—Q 2       |
| 20 Q—B 2        | 20 Q—B 2        |
| 21 Q—Q 3        | 21 Q—Q 3        |
| 22 Kt (Q 2)—B 3 | 22 Kt (Q 2)—B 3 |
| 23 B—R 3        | 23 B—R 3        |
| 24 B—K B 5      | 24 B—K B 5      |
| 25 Q R—Q B sq!  |                 |

BLACK.



RED.

Fig. 1. Black to play his 25th move.

## 25 P—R 3

.....Or 25..., P—B 4; or 25..., Q R—Q B sq. See variations A and B below.

## 26 P—B 4      26 Q R—Q B sq

.....Or 26..., P×Q P; 27 Kt×Q P+. Or 26..., Q P×K P; 27 Q×P, B×P; 28 Q or P—Q 5+ establishing the Red game.

## 27 P—B 5      27 P×B P

.....If 27..., Q—B 2; 28 P×Q P; and 29 P×K P+.

## 28 B×P ch      28 K—K sq

.....If 28..., Q×B; 29 R×Q and his game is established.

## 29 P×K P      29 Kt (Kt 5)×P (K 4)

.....If 29, Q×P; 30 Kt×B. Red is a Bishop to the good.

## 30 Kt×B      30 R×R

.....If 30..., Kt×Kt; 31 R×R ch, and 32 K×Kt, any; 33 K×B, emerging a Bishop to the good.

## 31 R×R      31 Kt×Kt

.....If 31..., Q×B; 32 Kt×Kt!

## 32 K×Kt

Retaining the advantage of a Bishop.

## VARIATION A.

From the position in Fig. 1.

- |          |               |
|----------|---------------|
| 26 P×B P | 25 P—B 4      |
| 27 P×P   | 26 P×B P      |
| 28 Q—K 4 | 27 Kt×P       |
|          | 28 Kt (Q 4)×B |

.....If 28..., Kt (Q 4)—B 3; 29 B—R 3, and 30 Q—B 5+ or Q—Q 5, and 31 P—B 4.

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| 29 B—R 3 | 29 B—B 5 ch |
| 30 K—Q 3 |             |

If 30 P×B?, Q R—Kt sq; 31 Q—B 5, R—Kt 7 ch; 32 K—Q 3 and the Knight escapes.

30 Q R—Q sq

..... "In *ighra*"; i.e., threatening discovered check.—H.J.R.M.

31 Q—B 5      31 Q—B 2 dis. ch  
32 K—K 4 and wins the Knight of necessity.

## VARIATION B.

25 Q R—Q B sq  
26 P—Kt 4

P—B 4 has already been proved to be bad.

26 P—R 3

.....As a general rule the Bishop-check is bad. Thus, if 26..., B—B 5 ch? 27 Q×B, P×Q [or P×K P, 27 Kt—R 4 followed by R—Kt 2, Q R—K Kt sq, and B—R 3+]; 28 R—Kt 2, any; 29 Q R—K Kt sq, P×P; 30 P×P, and 31 P—K 5+.

27 P—R 3      27 P—R 4  
28 P×R P      28 P—Kt 4!

.....Best. If 28..., P×R P; 29 R—Kt sq, R—Kt sq; 30 P×K P. Black has three replies. First 30..., R×R? 31 P×Kt ch, and 32 R×R+. Second 30..., Kt×P (K 4); 31 B—

B 5 ch, Q×B (31..., K—; 32 R×R ch wins a Rook); 32 R×R, Kt×Kt, (if 32..., R×R, 33 Kt×Kt+ wins a Knight); 33 R—Kt 7 ch and 34 R×Kt+ a Rook ahead. Third 30..., Q×P!; 31 B—B 5 ch, K—Q 3; 32 Kt—B 7 ch, K×B (or K—K 2; 33 Kt×Q=); 33 Kt (B 7)×Q=.

29 P—R 4      29 B—B 5 ch

.....Or 29..., P×R P; 30 R—Kt sq, &c.

30 Q×B      30 Q P×Q

.....Or 30..., Kt P×Q; 31 P×Q P and 32 R—Kt sq. Or 30..., P×K P; 31 Kt—K R 4, P×Q; 32 R—Kt sq, R—B 2=. If 32..., R—Kt sq; 33 Kt—Kt 6 ch wins Rook (the exchange.—H.J.R.M.).

31 P×Kt P      31 P×Kt P  
32 R—Kt sq      32 R—Kt sq  
33 B—B 5 ch

If now 33..., Q×B; 34 P×P and wins a Knight. If 33..., K—Q sq, K sq, or B sq, Red doubles his Rooks on Q Kt file and wins Kt P and B P, securing ending B and P against Q and fixed B P. If he can queen one of his Pawns he will win.

There are, however, many chess players to whom analysis is caviare, and who prefer to see a game played through to an actual mate. For such I may quote the following variation of the Sayyāl or 'Torrent' Opening. This development received the warm approval of our two analysts, and derived its name from the hot attack—hot for old chess of course—which the early advance of the King's Knight's Pawn instituted. With the exception of the six moves from move 18 to move 24, where there is a lacuna in the text, every move from first to last occurs in the Persian translation, and the accuracy of my reconstruction of those six moves is guaranteed by the fact that the translator has diagrammed the position after White's 29th move.

*Sayyāl Opening.*

RED.	BLACK.	2 P—K Kt 4	2 P—K B 3
1 P—K Kt 3	1 P—K Kt 3	3 P—K 3	3 P—K 3
.....Or 1..., P—K R 3; or 1..., P—K B 3. The advance of the K R P to R 4 prevents the establishment of the Sayyāl.		4 Kt—K 2	4 P—Q 3
		5 R—Kt sq	5 P—B 3
		6 P—K B 3	6 P—Kt 3
		7 P—K B 4	7 P—Q R 3

8 P—K B 5

8 Kt P × P

29 R (R sq)—K B sq

.....Black has a choice of nine continuations.' The MS. examines Kt—K 2?, Kt—R 3?, P—Q 4, P—K Kt 4, K P × P, with two continuations, P—K 4, and the text move with two continuations.

9 P × P

9 P × P

.....Or P—K Kt 4 (the 9th variation).

10 B—K R 3

10 Kt—K 2

11 R—B sq

11 R—Kt sq

12 Kt—Kt 3

12 R—Kt 4

13 B × P

13 P—R 3

.....To save it from the Bishop Black does not capture the Bishop for it was worth little more than a Pawn.—H.J.R.M.

14 B—K R 3

14 Kt—Q 2

15 P—Q 3

15 P—Q 4

16 P—B 3

16 Q—B 2

17 P—Kt 3

17 R—R 2

18 P—B 4

Here occurs the gap in the text.

19 Kt—B 3

18 B—Q 3

20 P × P

19 B—K 3

21 P—Q 4

20 P × P

22 R—B 2

21 B—K B sq

23 P—Kt 4

22 Q—Q 3

Now the MS. begins again.

24 K—Q 2

23 R—B 2

24 P—Kt 4

.....Or 24..., B—B 5; 25 P—Kt 5 with advantage.

25 B—R 3

25 Kt—Q Kt 3

26 B—B 5

26 Kt—B 3

27 P—Q R 3

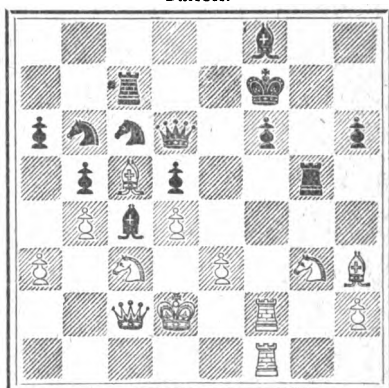
27 K—B 2

28 Q—B 2

28 B—B 5

The MS. gives a diagram of the position at this point.

BLACK.



RED.

Fig. 2. Black to make his 29th move.

29 R—Kt 3

.....Or 29..., Kt—Q 2; 30 R—B 5, R × R (30..., Kt × Q P; 31 P × Kt wins); 31 R × R, Kt—Kt 3; 32 Kt—R 5+.

30 Kt—R 5

30 K—K sq

.....Or 30..., K—Kt sq; 31 Kt × B P ch, K—R sq; 32 Kt × Q P, Kt × Kt; 33 R × B ch, K—Kt 2; 34 Kt × Kt+.

31 Kt × B P ch

31 K—Q sq

32 Kt (B 6) × P

32 R—Q Kt 2

.....Or 32..., Kt × Kt; 33 R × B ch, K—Q 2; 34 Kt × Kt+.

33 R × B ch

33 K—Q 2

34 B—B 5 ch

34 K—K 3

35 Kt—B 4 mate.

Black's K 2 is guarded by the White Bishop on Q B 5.

H. J. R. MURRAY.



## THE PROFESSOR.

A SKETCH, BY A. L. STEVENSON.

## II.

**T**HE days flew by, and my pleasant stay at Rosenberg was now drawing to a close. The other visitors would also leave shortly, and a date was fixed for holding the final meeting of the Chess Club. To celebrate the occasion the Professor had, after much persuasion, agreed to give a short "lecture on chess," and the proceedings were to wind up with a modest supper. At the appointed hour we all assembled at the kiosk, and after a couple of hours' play, the waiter brought glasses and a jug of lager beer and the Professor was installed in state at the head of the long narrow table. Stolberg and I sat on either side of him; next to us were Brendon and Carey; and the other end was occupied by Rodney, as Chairman. The latter, after a brief speech, invited the Professor to begin.

"My friends," said the Professor, "first of all let me remind you that this lecture is to be quite informal. I beg you to put me questions and discuss my views as much as you like."

"Agreed," said Rodney, "but as Chairman I must insist that no one shall interrupt you in the middle of a sentence, and that not more than one member shall speak at a time. We must not imitate Parliamentary manners."

"Hear, hear!" assented the others vigorously.

"That remark," said the Professor, "gives a convenient starting-point for my little lecture. The contempt therein implied for popular institutions is characteristic of the chess-player. Chess has no connection with the multitude."

"If you go on in that style, Professor," said Carey, "you will make us terribly conceited."

"I am sorry for that," returned the Professor, smiling, "but I must speak the truth at all hazards. To me it is evident that chess is an aristocratic, not a popular game. It is for the chosen few—not for the general mass of mankind. This has always been the case, and always will be."

"But it has ceased to be the 'Game of Kings,'" said Stolberg.

"And it seems to me," added Brendon, "that far from being 'aristocratic' it might rather be called a 'democratic' game. It is within the reach of anyone who can spare a few shillings for board and men"

"Provided he has sufficient brains," remarked Stolberg.

"Exactly," said the Professor; "Stolberg puts the case in a nutshell. Anyone can play who has sufficient brains—that is, this game, which was formerly patronised by an aristocracy of wealth, is now reserved for an aristocracy of talent."

"If that is the case," said Carey gravely, "how is it that we find men like Brendon playing chess?"

"Shut up!" said Brendon.

"Order, order!" cried Rodney.

"I do not mean to imply," continued the Professor, "that every chess-player is really a clever man."

"I should rather think not," murmured Carey, with a glance at Brendon.

"Still, he must have abilities, although they may be of a commonplace order, and in addition to this he must possess a certain amount of earnestness, steadiness and perseverance—in short, such a combination of qualities as is comparatively rare. On the whole, then, it is useless to assert that chess ever has been or can be a "popular" game. What I do claim for it is that amongst indoor games it occupies the very highest place."

There was again a chorus of "Hear, hear!"

"I am aware," continued the Professor, "that Sir Walter Scott said of chess:—'It is too much of a game for a science, and too much of a science for a game.' Let the truth of this dictum be admitted; but what does it mean! Simply that chess holds a unique position. There is nothing like it in the whole range of human activities. It cannot be grouped with other species; one can only say of it that it is—chess."

There was a renewed murmur of assent, and the Professor resumed—

"One thing is, of course, obvious—that chess concerns itself with ideas only; it has nothing to do with the actual world. This, however, may be said with equal truth of any indoor game which is independent of manual skill; what then are the qualities that give chess its exalted position and account for the extraordinary fascination that it possesses for its votaries? In the first place, it attracts us by the extraordinary variety and complexity of its combinations; in this respect it easily surpasses every other game of the same class. Draughts is the only game that can possibly be compared with it: and yet what a long interval separates draughts from chess! Secondly, it is, of all pursuits, perhaps the most absorbing. For the time being, it occupies the mind to the exclusion of everything else. This quality, though it may in some cases lead to a selfish pre-occupation, is a very valuable one. It is good for us to escape now and again from ourselves, and there is nothing that procures this more effectually than chess. While the game lasts we live in another sphere; we become utterly oblivious of our worldly cares and responsibilities."

"Including unpaid bills?" queried Brendon.

"Those also, if you will," returned the Professor, "for a chess-player, wrapt up in his game, loses some measure of his individual consciousness, and is no longer a moral being. Except as applied to the moves on the board, the terms right and wrong have no meaning for him. He stands outside the sphere of ordinary morality."

"That is an alarming idea, Professor," said Stolberg.

"Perhaps so, but it is a truth that must be faced. The same remark may be made of *any* engrossing pastime or pursuit, but it applies with special force to chess. The peculiarity of this game is that it absorbs one's attention *continuously*; there is no break in the chain, no breathing-space from first to last. Hence no man will do well to devote a large proportion of his time to chess. Excellent as an occasional relaxation, it may easily prove injurious when indulged in constantly, and when made the chief pursuit of life it kills, in too many cases, the mind's higher faculties"

"But surely," said Rodney, "such an opinion, coming from you, is rank heresy."

"By no means," replied the Professor, "my admiration for chess is not lessened by the conviction that it is an evil when played to excess. This generous fluid (the Professor pointed to some bottles of "Rhein Wein" displayed on a shelf) is one of nature's most valuable gifts to man; but what a danger lurks therein! Taken in moderation, it imparts strength and gladness, and is a talisman to drive away all care; but drink it to excess and it becomes a very fiend—leading to misery and madness. I would say, then, of chess, as of wine—"Be temperate; do not turn what should be a blessing into a curse."

"But," said Stolberg, "as regards myself, chess has not the effect you describe; my mind is not wholly taken up by the game during its progress."

"The effect," replied the Professor, "varies according to temperament, and no hard and fast rule can be laid down. Each man can judge for himself the amount of chess that is good for him. But there are probably very few natures that will not suffer from constant application to a game that is not only intensely absorbing, but also tends to exhaust the faculties and render them powerless for other pursuits. But to proceed with my proofs of the claim of chess to be considered the 'finest indoor game.'—If we enquire what are the main characteristics of any good game, we shall find that they are the following:—1st. Simplicity as regards its elements. 2nd. Complexity of the combinations arising from these elements. 3rd. Dependence upon mental rather than physical ability. Now chess answers these three conditions more perfectly than does any other indoor pastime. The elements of the game are remarkably simple; a child can learn them in a few days; whereas the combinations that can be formed from these elements are of remarkable variety and complexity. As to the third point, it is sufficiently obvious that to play chess well requires an immense amount of mental effort, together with years of patient study. Now compare it with any other game of admittedly first rank, whist, for instance. Here one of the conditions is fulfilled, for the elements of whist are even simpler than those of chess; but in the other two points how great is the deficiency! In whist memory and routine usurp, to a large degree, the place of skill, and the combinations arising from play are, in point of variety, nothing to those in chess. Or take the case of billiards. This is a very fine game, perfectly simple in its elements and producing situations of great variety, though not of such complexity; but here we find small scope for the mental powers."

"But to play billiards well requires great manual skill," said Brendon.

"That is true; and if manual skill is demanded in an indoor game, then billiards, of course, comes before chess; but as long as the world lasts, mental powers will rank higher than bodily aptitudes, and therefore chess must always take precedence of billiards."

"At the same time," said Rodney, "a game of billiards often does one more good than a game of chess."

"I quite admit that; and also, in many cases, an out-door game is better than either. But I am now considering chess—not with respect to its effect, beneficial or otherwise, but solely and simply as a game, and from this standpoint I think we are justified in asserting that chess is not only the finest indoor game, but the finest game in existence."

A loud burst of applause greeted this heroic utterance.

"On the score of antiquity alone," continued the Professor, "chess claims our highest respect. It boasts of a pedigree that can be traced through centuries, until it is lost in the dim obscurity of Aryan traditions. Other games are but mushroom growths compared with chess; those flourish, fade and die, but chess, like some ancient forest tree, still spreads its branches far and wide, while its roots are firmly embedded in the immemorial past. It is to its longevity that chess owes its present symmetrical beauty: such a result could only have been attained by centuries of development. In this respect there is, to my mind, a remarkable parallel between the history of chess and that of the violin. As chess is the king of games, so is the violin the king of musical instruments. Like chess the violin derives its origin from remote antiquity, and owes its present structure to ages of development. In each case an elementary simplicity leads up to combinations of remarkable complexity. And as, since the days of Stradivarius, no material alteration has been made in the form of the violin, so, from the 15th Century onwards, the game of chess has remained practically the same, its development being apparently arrested."

"Certain innovations have, however," said Rodney, "been recently suggested."

"The four-handed game, for instance," remarked Brendon, "and the proposal to give the Queen the Knight's move, in addition to her present powers."

"But those," I remarked, "are no new affair. They are mentioned in the preface to Alexandre's 'Beauties of Chess,' published 60 years since, and a species of four-handed chess was played at Ströbeck centuries ago."

"Not only that," said the Professor, "but there are traces of such innovations at a far earlier date. In the 10th Century there was the 'Full Chess' of the Arabs, played on a board of 100 squares, and in the 14th Century Timour, the Tartar, is said to have introduced the 'Great Chess' board of 110 squares, with 56 pieces and Pawns. But, with regard to recent suggestions, four-handed chess is, to my mind, a *new* game—not a development of the present game, which is essentially a conflict between *two* minds only. To extend the powers of the Queen by giving her the Knight's move is a different matter. I am, myself, too much of a conservative to regard it as an improvement; it would, however, be no greater an innovation than others that have occurred in the history of chess, and it is quite conceivable that it may one day be adopted."

"Another recent proposal," remarked Brendon, "is the abolition of stale-mate."

"If that alteration," said the Professor, "would diminish the number of draws, I, for one, would welcome it. The necessity for draws in chess is, to my mind, the one defect in an otherwise perfect game!"

"And yet," said Rodney, "draws are often of a very pretty nature."

"Quite so; what is wanted is some amendment that will minimise the number of draws, and at the same time leave the beauties of the game intact. He who could devise this would be the Kepler or Newton of Chess. But I must not linger on this point, for I should like to say a few words on a subject that has always appeared to me of great interest—namely, chess symbolism. That this aspect of chess is very noticeable is

evidenced by the fact that some of the technical terms of the game have become part of every-day speech. Thus it is a common thing to say of a diplomatist that he has 'made an unexpected move,' or has 'checkmated an adversary,' or to speak of a weak nation as 'a mere Pawn on the chess-board of European politics.'"

"I suppose," said Brendon, "it is in military matters that references to chess chiefly occur."

"Undoubtedly; and as the game was, in its origin, a type of war, this will always remain its most obvious significance. But chess has other and deeper meanings. In the first place, it is an image of Life itself. The world is the chess-board, human beings the Pawns and Pieces that make their moves according to the will of the Player, Destiny."

"There is," I said, "a well-known quatrain in FitzGerald's 'Omar Khayyam' that exactly expresses that idea"—

"But helpless pieces of the board he plays  
Upon this chequer-board of nights and days;  
Hither and thither moves, and checks, and slays,  
And one by one back in the closet lays."

"That is a striking passage," said the Professor.

"Huxley," remarked Rodney, "in his 'Lay Sermons,' employs the same metaphor for a different purpose. With him man is not a mere Piece or Pawn, but himself plays the game with his opponent, Nature. I cannot remember the exact words, but their substance is as follows:—'The Chess-board is the world, the Pieces are the phenomena of the Universe, the rules of the game are the Laws of Nature. The man who plays well is rewarded, while he who plays ill is checkmated—without haste, but without remorse.'"

"Those also," said the Professor, "are impressive words. The two passages illustrate, in a way, the doctrines of Fate and Freewill, and it is noteworthy that the game of chess should have been chosen to set forth ideas of such weighty import. To pass to another branch of our subject—I have sometimes thought that by a flight of fancy, similar to those we notice in old mystical writers, the chess pieces, with their different moves, might be taken as types of the various powers of the mind. Agreeably to this conception, the King represents the brain, or central power—not devoted to one special function, but controlling and inspiring the motions of all the rest. The Pawns, with their limited sphere of action, indicate the minor faculties, those that come under the heading of "common-sense." And just as in life the plodding man of average intelligence frequently distances his more brilliant competitors and achieves ultimate success, so the humble Pawn, when by a slow and steady advance it has reached the boundary of the chess-board, is invested with Queenly dignity. The Rook, moving always in a straight line, typifies the logical faculty, proceeding to its conclusions with Roman directness; the Bishop, on the other hand, is a fitting emblem of wit and fancy, which keep steadfastly to no one line of argument, but glance obliquely, from point to point, in brilliant flashes. The Queen, combining the attributes of Rook and Bishop, is a type of Genius—a quality that consists in a blending of the imaginative with the reasoning powers. The Knight symbolises the versatility that makes the best of circumstances and can adapt itself to a variety of pursuits. He who

possesses this quality is not discouraged by a failure in any one department, but, after a temporary retreat, advances, with renewed energy, in another direction. All these faculties are dependent on the brain, and as, when the King is checkmated, the game is over, so when the brain is disordered, the faculties are rendered useless, and life—in the true sense of the word, is extinct."

"I like your little allegory," said Rodney. "It somewhat reminds me of John Bunyan's 'Mansoul.' Had Bunyan been a chess-player he would no doubt have pressed the game into the service of his religious doctrines."

"To the moralist and the theologian," said the Professor, "chess has afforded numerous illustrations, especially the obvious reference of the black and white forces to the conflict of good and evil. A familiar instance of this is seen in Retzsch's picture of the Evil One playing chess with a man for his soul. The idea is also adequately set forth by the Bishops alone. Two of the Bishops move always on white squares, and two on black, thus representing respectively the good and evil principle. Let Bishops of opposite colours be on the board at the end of the game, and, other things being equal, a draw is the result. Neither Bishop can capture the other and they thus afford a type of the external co-existence of good and evil—the antinomy that has puzzled so many thinkers in every age."

"Do not go too far into metaphysics," said Rodney, "we may not be able to follow you."

"And I," said the Professor, "should be but a poor guide in that tangled region. Let us draw another illustration from Bishops of opposite colours. They serve as a type of two minds of divergent character that can never meet on common ground; or of an inconclusive argument where each pursues his own way, and never really confronts any of his opponents' statements."

"The 'Ignoratio Elenchi,'" said Rodney, "is so frequently employed in argument that we must thank you, Professor, for giving us a means of exposing it. In future, when my opponent wanders from the point, I shall tell him that his Bishop and mine move on different colours."

"But," said Brendon, "if he is not a chess-player, he will not understand the allusion."

"Then all I can say is—so much the worse for him!"

"You mentioned Retzsch's picture just now," said Carey. "It is a curious thing that a highly respectable game like chess should have been so often connected in men's minds with the Devil."

"It is not strange when we come to examine it," said the Professor. "Any work of remarkable cleverness was in the middle ages invariably attributed to the Evil One. To the uneducated masses chess was then a mysterious pursuit, involving superhuman mental powers; it was therefore quite natural that it should be the Devil's favourite pastime."

"Sir Thomas Browne," I remarked, "though a learned man, was evidently of that opinion. In the 'Religio Medici' (speaking of some honest theological doubts which assailed him) he says: 'Thus the Devil played at chess with me, and yielding a Pawn, thought to gain a Queen of me.'"

"His Satanic Majesty," said Rodney, "was no doubt a very tricky player. Apropos of this topic, George Walker, in one of his sketches,

mentions that the noted Sicilian player, Paolo Boi, on meeting with someone who beat him at chess, at once ascribed his defeat to the employment of magic arts. Walker remarks that such an excuse is unfortunately impossible at the present day, and we can only plead a headache or dyspepsia as the cause of a defeat."

"Chess-players are too fond of making excuses," said Brendon, "no one ever believes them, even if they are genuine; nothing can alter the fact that you are beaten, and it is best to acknowledge it with a good grace."

"You are quite right, Mr. Brendon," said the Professor. "In chess, as in everything else, we should be prepared for loss or victory. 'In utrumque paratus'—that ought to be the chess-player's motto. One should be neither over-elated at success nor downcast through failure. But it is easy to preach such maxims. To carry them out is a different matter."

"I once knew a chess-player," said Carey, "who made it a rule never to say *anything*, whether he won or lost. What frenzied triumph, or demoniac wrath boiled in his breast, it was impossible to say;—he kept it all bottled up."

"He must have been a rather terrible person," said the Professor. "His self-control was admirable, but I should have dreaded that some day or other such continued repression would lead to a volcanic explosion. And now, gentlemen, I will close these desultory remarks on chess. I have but touched the fringe of my theme, and I wish I had the knowledge and the eloquence requisite for doing it full justice; but as it is, I feel that I have sufficiently trespassed on your patience."

There was a loud clapping of hands and jingling of glasses as the Professor concluded. After some further discussion on points raised by the lecture, we adjourned to the verandah for supper. Our dapper little waiter had got himself up in magnificent style for the occasion, and the meal was conducted in a most festive manner, each one exerting himself to contribute to the common enjoyment. Even the sedate Stolberg was infected by the general gaiety, and told amusing stories of his experiences of compulsory military service. Some bottles of sparkling Mosel were broached, and various toasts were drunk—notably that of the Goddess "Caissa." The toasts were interspersed with songs, and after a while Rodney produced copies of German Volkslieder, and we all joined in such well-known favourites as "Es ritten drei Reiter," "Wohlauf noch getrunken," and "Aennchen von Tharau," winding up with the inevitable "Es ist bestimmt."

Mendelssohn's beautiful strains brought a graver feeling into our hearts, and it was, I am sure, with a touch of sadness that we bade each other "Good-night," and went our several ways. Chance had brought our little band together, and who could tell if we should ever, under the same circumstances, meet again!

A few days later I said farewell to the Professor. He came to the "Kreuz," to see me off by the "Postwagen," and asked my acceptance, as a parting remembrance, of a small copy of Heine's "Buch der Lieder," in which he had written my name, with a few kindly words. I, in my turn, presented him with an embroidered smoking cap, and a packet of cigars. The lumbering vehicle came alongside, my baggage was safely stowed, and I drove off amid a chorus of farewells from Herr Miether, his wife,

and the assembled household. I fancy I still see the Professor as he stood by the inn door, hat in hand, the sun lighting up his earnest yet smiling face. I leant out of the window and watched him till we came to a bend in the road; then we waved hands to each other, and he disappeared from view.

I had promised to write to him, and we exchanged letters occasionally during the succeeding winter months. In the spring he sent me a line saying that he intended to visit Rosenberg again that summer, and I replied that all being well I hoped to meet him there. I was already considering whether I could fix a definite date for my holidays, when one morning, late in May, a letter reached me with the Hanover postmark, but addressed in a strange hand. I at once concluded that my friend was ill, and opened it hastily, with some foreboding. Alas! my worst fears were more than realised, for the Professor was dead! The letter was from a gentleman who had been appointed executor, and who, on looking through the Professor's papers, had found out my name and address. I had not heard from my friend for some weeks, and it appeared that for the last fortnight he had been subject to occasional fainting-fits, due, as it now appeared, to weakness of the heart. On the Sunday morning preceding the date of the letter, his landlady, going to his room, had found him lifeless in his bed. He had passed away during sleep—evidently without a struggle. The news was a great shock to me—far greater than I could have supposed possible. His simple, kindly nature, and the pathos of his lonely life, had, during our short acquaintance, taken such strong hold of my affections that I felt as if I had lost an old friend. And yet there was comfort in the thought that death had come to him just as he would have wished. The monotony of a solitary old age, the gradual fading of the faculties, had been spared him; the dark Angel had folded his wings around him, and borne him swiftly over the dread chasm between the seen and the unseen. He had done his work here, and life had no new happiness in store for him; whereas in that other world he might find fresh scope for his energies and regain the love he lost so long ago.

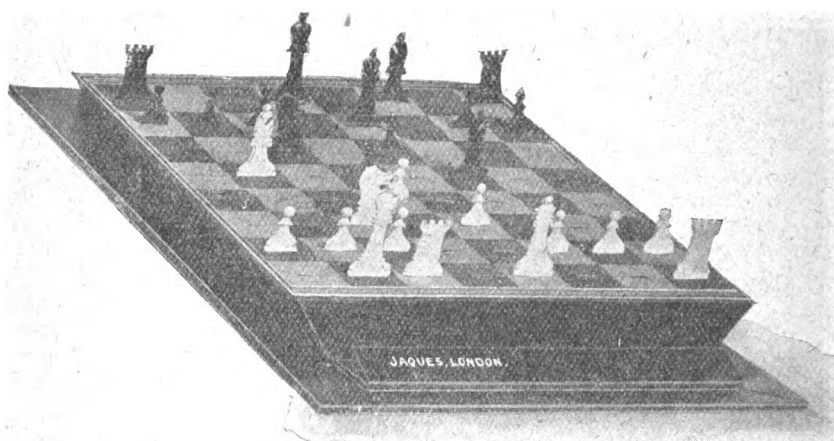
A few weeks after the news reached me, I received from the executor a small parcel, together with a letter. The latter informed me that the Professor had left written instructions to send me certain articles in the event of his death. On opening the parcel I found that it contained a few miscellaneous books and a small chess-board, with a set of curious old-fashioned men. The latter I had noticed in the Professor's rooms at Rosenberg, and he told me he made constant use of them. The books had evidently been much read, and were annotated in his own hand. That my dear friend should have made me an informal bequest of these personal belongings was to me a touching proof of his affection. Trifles as they were in themselves, he had valued them, and he knew that I should do the same. I need hardly say that they, together with the volume of Heine and his own letters (which I had fortunately preserved) are to this day among the most sacred of my possessions.

\* \* \* \* \*

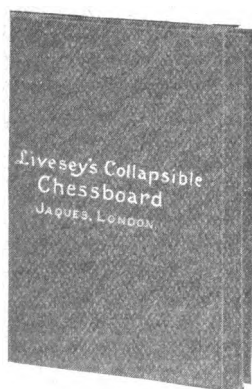
I have never been to Rosenberg again. Whether the place is really altered I know not, but to me it could never be the same, for wherever I

went I should miss that familiar face and form. But I often look back with pleasure to my stay in the quiet little town. To most of us life is, as it should be, a period of continuous effort—a voyage across seas that, if not always stormy, demand at least careful steering. But now and again Fate takes our bark into still waters, and we anchor for a season by some "green isle" of rest. Such a period of halcyon calm was mine at Rosenberg, and the happy days I spent there will always dwell in my memory as a bright picture painted in hues that time cannot destroy.

### NEW COLLAPSIBLE CHESSBOARD.



OPEN.



CLOSED.

trouble. There are two pockets for the captured pieces. The price, 7/6, is very reasonable.

Messrs. Jaques & Son, 102, Hatton Garden, London, have sent us a sample of a new Collapsible Chessboard, of which the accompanying illustrations give excellent representation. The chessmen, Staunton pattern, are of celluloid, the King being  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. in height, other pieces in proportion. The size, when folded, is 9 in. by 6 in.; weight only 9 ozs. The complete outfit is easily carried in an overcoat pocket, and will therefore prove a boon to chess-players on tour, or railway journeys. The pieces are so firmly fixed, yet when necessary easily detached, that the whole may be closed in an instant, and at the same time preserving the position, and allowing play to be resumed without the least

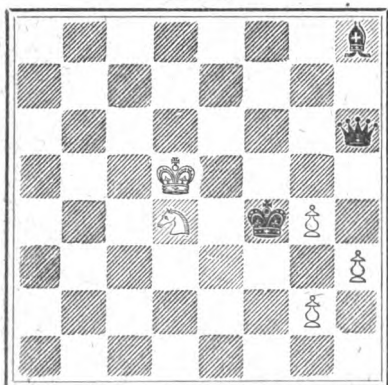
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

(For solutions see page 476.)

No. 53.

BLACK.

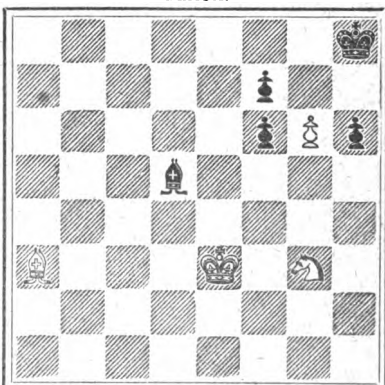


WHITE.

White to play and draw.

No. 54.

BLACK.

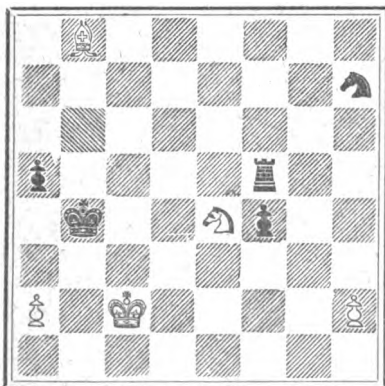


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 55.

BLACK.

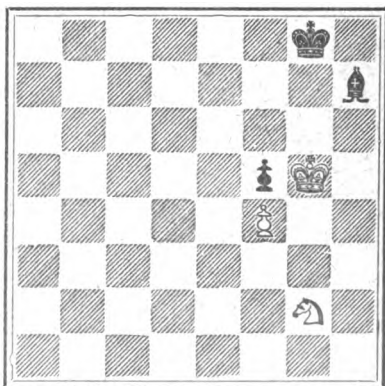


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 56.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and win.



## BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

We have received from Mr A. J. Mackenzie (Birmingham), hon. secretary *pro tem.*, the appended full text of the suggested Constitution for the British Chess Federation.

In his letter to the members of the interim committee, appointed in July last to draft the rules of the Federation and draw up a programme for 1904, Mr. Mackenzie says:—"As the only formally-appointed officer at present in connection with the above, it devolves upon me to take the necessary steps to further matters; and I therefore have pleasure in forwarding for your careful consideration the enclosed Preliminary Rough Draft of a set of Rules for the Constitution of the Federation. It is to be distinctly understood that they only form a basis for the purpose of criticism, suggestion, and amendment. A more settled shape lies with the interim committee, and the final shape presumably will lie with a later meeting. I would direct your attention to the proposed omissions in Rules 8 and 9, and invite your suggestions thereon. It has been put to me that it would be well for the interim committee to have a meeting early in November, prior to the meeting (agreed upon) of the executive council, on November 28th, 1903. I should like to have your opinion as to the advisability or necessity of this, with, if apposite, suggestions as to time and place."

1. This organisation shall be called "THE BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION."
2. The term British Chess Federation shall include the Midland Counties Chess Union, the Northern Counties Chess Union, the Southern Counties Chess Union, the City of London Chess Club, the London Chess League, and such representative chess organisations of Scotland, Ireland, and Wales as may upon application be approved. (These bodies are hereinafter referred to as "constitutional units.")
3. The objects of the British Chess Federation shall be—(a) To further the study and practice of chess in the British Isles. (b) To institute an annual contest for the amateur championship of the British Isles. (c) To promote international chess tournaments in the British Isles. (d) To arrange and play matches with other nations by meeting, correspondence, or otherwise. (e) To promote national contests among British chess masters. (f) To provide for national representation in international tournaments promoted by other nations. (g) To foster the study of chess problems, and to promote national and international problem tournaments, and also problem solving contests. (h) To promote the interests of British chess and chess-players generally by arranging such other contests, meetings, &c., as may be deemed desirable.

4. THE GOVERNING BODY.—The Governing Body of the British Chess Federation shall consist of a council of delegates elected annually by each constitutional unit, each such constitutional unit electing six delegates. The Council shall elect the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and the treasurer of the Federation.

5. THE WORKING EXECUTIVE.—The Working Executive shall consist of two delegates elected by each constitutional unit, but such delegates *must* be chosen from the six delegates elected to serve on the Governing Body. The president, the secretary, and the treasurer of the Federation shall be *ex officio* members of the Working Executive.

6. VOTING BY PROXY.—Voting by proxy shall be allowed on both the Council and the Working Executive, but no proxy shall be admitted unless used in person by a delegate from the constitutional unit from which such proxy emanates.

7. DEATH OR RESIGNATION OF DELEGATE.—In the event of the death or resignation of any delegate, the constitutional unit which he represented shall elect another delegate to act in his stead during the remainder of his term of office.

8. SUBSCRIPTIONS.—(a) The annual subscription for each constitutional unit shall be £ , and the subscription shall be paid before each year. (b) Any person may, upon approval by the Working Executive, become a patron of the Federation on payment of an annual subscription of £ .

9. ANNUAL MEETING.—There shall be held on an annual meeting, when the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer shall be elected, and the report and balance sheet for the year shall be submitted.

10. SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.—A special general meeting of the Federation may be called by the secretary on the requisition of three constitutional units of the Working Executive, and such meeting shall be held within two months of the lodging of such requisition, and at least twenty-eight days' notice of the meeting and its purpose shall be given to each member of the Council and the Working Executive.

BYE-LAWS.—The Working Executive shall have power to make bye-laws, and also to deal with matters relating to chess, and not provided for by this constitution. Their decision shall be binding subject to and pending an appeal to a special general meeting or the ensuing annual meeting of the Federation.

ALTERATION OF CONSTITUTION.—No alteration is to be made in these rules of constitution except at an annual meeting or a general meeting specially called for this purpose. Two months' notice of any proposed alteration must be given in writing to the secretary, who shall embody such proposal in his notice of the general meeting.

Mr. Gunsberg, commenting in the *Daily News* of October 24th, says: The objects cover all the ground which it is desirable to cover; nothing is omitted—a very comprehensive and admirable programme. He however strongly advises that the word annual should be prefixed to the National Masters' Tournament, into which he considers should be merged the Amateur Championship Tournament, and he opines that amateurs, to become masters of chess, should compete with the professional masters; that there would be no difficulty in the amateur contest running concurrently with this competition, as used to be the case in the tournaments of the British Chess Association. He also declares that—

The majority of players like to win a tournament, but they do not care two straws about the Amateur Cup, and some *modus vivendi* must be found by which all strong players should play together, both amateur and professional, and yet give to each class a fair chance of achieving success.

In reviewing the working rules, Mr. Gunsberg takes serious objection to the following:—

“The governing body of the British Chess Federation shall consist of a council of delegates, elected annually by each constitutional unit.”

The Federation, in order to succeed, should, he says, have the broadest base possible. For the Federation to be made up entirely of a few constituent units, such as county associations, is to give it a one-sided character, and to deprive it of extensive sources of support and income, which he is sure are available for an association enlisting the sympathy of the public by following the excellent programme set forth. He, however, notes with great satisfaction that it is provided that “Any person may, upon approval of the working executive, become a patron of the Federation by payment of an annual subscription”; but much regrets the absence of provision by which such patrons of chess would receive a proportionate share of representation in the governing body or executive of the Federation. Surely, he continues, it must be desirable to enlist the personal sympathies of chess patrons in the work of the Association. The fact that such patrons may get on the governing body in an indirect way is no answer. The governing body, as constituted, should have the right (or perhaps the annual general meeting) to elect a certain number of private members of the Federation to the governing or executive body, say, to the extent of a third of its members.

In referring to the position of the professional masters, he suggests that they should be represented on the executive, and thinks that the addition of two such representatives would have a strengthening effect, and no one could then reproach the Federation with not being representative of all classes of players. He goes on to say that some of these chess masters have a great name in the chess world, and a large section of the public believe in them, and this belief would therefore be transferred to the Federation with which they would be connected, and the presence of those men on the council would be a sure guarantee that the Federation will not follow one-sided aims, and content itself with arranging annual tournaments on the old lines only, for the benefit of county members and for the glorification of amateurs desirous to have their names engraved on a cup.

We are afraid that the amateur cup is a veritable bugbear to Mr. Gunsberg, for he declares that if he were a member of the executive he would propose that it should be secretly buried, and that amateurs should be given certain clues how to find it, the condition being that the finder melt it down within twenty-four hours of discovery. Then strong players would come together again, and there might, perhaps, be a chance of players such as Staunton, Boden, Buckle, Whisker, Bird, Blackburne, Macdonnell, Burn, Pollock, De Vere, and others finding worthy successors.

We admire Mr. Gunsberg's candour, and we share, to some extent, his opinion that it is advisable to consider the question of professional representation on the executive; indeed we will go so far as to say that if

convinced that the admission of such representation will contribute to the interests of the Federation, we think that some of the promoters will support proposals for giving the professional masters an opportunity of voicing their opinions and of helping to make the National Society the success it ought to be. But success will not be achieved by destroying one idol and setting up another, and we therefore hope the executive will resolutely decline to foster unduly the interests of any particular class or object to the disadvantage of others. With regard to the "governing body," we feel sure that it is impossible to successfully found a National Chess Society on any other lines than those suggested. Direct representation of clubs and county associations, means, as we have previously pointed out, the disintegration of the Unions, and as these organizations have reached their present status by constitutional methods, and are officered mainly by county association officials who desire to bring the various 'units' into cohesion, for the purpose of National action, we think that any wide departure from the accepted principle of representation will meet with strong opposition. If it be deemed necessary to increase the number of representatives on the governing body and working executive, we see no reason why this should not be done, provided that each 'unit' is equally represented. The question of individual support is a knotty one, but we fail to see why a National Society, established on the basis indicated by the proposed constitution, should not command even wider individual support than the local efforts which successfully promoted the international tournaments in London, Bradford, Manchester, and Hastings.

---

*The People* reports that Mr. R. Teichmann has left Germany for America, and from other sources we learn that he will probably settle in Pittsburgh.

---

This year's contest for the championship of the British Guiana Chess Club resulted in the success of Mr. J. A. M. Osborn, with a score of 36 wins and 4 losses.

---

Mr. Blackburne is on tour. During the latter part of the past month he visited the Manchester and Liverpool clubs, and is now working further north with his usual measure of success.

---

A capital portrait group of thirteen leading South African chess players was published in the *Cape Times* of September 9th. At some future date we hope to reproduce the group, together with short biographical notice of each player.

---

Irish Correspondence Match: North *v* South.—The Rt. Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett, K C., has kindly intimated his intention of presenting a valuable chess trophy to the winning team, the trophy to be played for subsequently by the members of the team individually.

Mr. F. J. Marshall has been engaged by the Glasgow Chess Club for one month, dating from November 9th. From October 5th to 19th, the American master was "coach" at the Burnley Chess Club (Lancashire), and his services were much enjoyed by the members.

---

The Northamptonshire Association annual meeting took place at Thrapston, on October 15th, when the Rev. E. Gates, Kettering, was re-elected president, and J. W. Morling hon. secretary. It was decided to again enter for the Midland Counties Championship, and to arrange a match against Hertfordshire County.

---

The annual contest for the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* Trophy, which is an individual competition for players of Northumberland, Durham, and North Yorkshire, was brought to a close on September 12th, when Mr. R. F. Friends (Class IV., South Shields) met and defeated Mr. S. Heslop (Class IV., Hunwick) in the final round, which was played at the Newcastle Chess Club. The competition is conducted on Handicap terms, and generally attracts considerably over 100 competitors.

---

The annual meeting of the Wilts Association took place at Trowbridge. The secretary's report was satisfactory and the financial statement showed a cash surplus of £13. Mr. Crompton (Bradford) was elected president, and Mr. Arthur Schomberg hon. secretary (re-elected). The delegates to the Southern Union are Rev. J. F. Welsh and Mr. B. W. G. Borrodaile.

---

We have received a copy of the printed report of the Newcastle Chess Club, presented at the annual meeting, held October 22nd in the new premises, North of England Cafe, Moseley Street. The membership is satisfactory—over 110—and it is hoped that the excellent facilities offered by the new quarters will lead to further increase. During the year two first team matches were contested against Edinburgh, and Tees-side and Wear-side Union, and both were won by the club. The Championship of the Club (Vaughan Medal) was won by Mr. R. Stewart; the Winter Handicap by Mr. W. W. Robson. The club has every prospect of another successful season. The rooms are open daily, from 10-30 a.m. till 10-30 p.m., and the hon. secretary will be glad to furnish further particulars.

---

An effort is being made in Devonshire to institute a match competition among the Public Secondary Schools in the county. It is proposed that the teams shall consist of one master and six boys from each competing school; that to facilitate meetings and minimise expense the county shall be divided into sections, the winners to play off for the right of holding the Silver Cup, which is to be provided, in addition to a silver medal for each boy member of the winning team. Prizes are also suggested for best individual results throughout the competition, but no master is to be eligible for prizes. A circular inviting suggestions has been issued by Messrs. G. F. Pollard (King Edward VI. School) and J. E. D. Moysey, of Totnes.

If the scheme is carried to a successful issue, the contest will be conducted under the auspices of the Devon Association, to which society the Schools will become affiliated by payment of an annual subscription of 5/-.

The annual meeting of the Hertford Association was held September 30th, at the City of London Chess Club. The report shewed that unattached members are increasing, and that considerable playing strength will be added in the coming season, although no increase of affiliated clubs has taken place, and one club (Bishop's Stortford) has ceased to exist. The accounts disclosed a balance in hand of £2 6s. 3d. Matches had been played with Essex, Kent, and Surrey, and contests with these counties have again been arranged. In accordance with the resolution at the last general meeting, the sub-committee submitted revised rules, which were, with slight modifications, approved and adopted. The Association resolved to join the Southern Counties Chess Union. The Hon. R. A. Capel was elected president, and Mr. A. C. Buckmaster, L.L.B., Wayside, Harpenden, hon. sec. and treasurer.

The Essex Association annual meeting took place on October 19th, at the City of London Club, when the chairman, Mr. A. Emery, presented the 'Silver Castle' Trophy of the Association to the representative of the winning club—Southend-on-Sea. *The People*, in reporting the meeting, says:—

"After the selection of officers, Mr. J. F. Allcock, the delegate to the recent meeting of the British Chess Federation, presented his report. A long discussion terminated in the meeting passing resolutions declining to support a Federation that does not provide for the direct representation of every County Association on the governing body."

Our contemporary makes no comment on this action, but we may point out that as Mr. Allcock's proposals were freely discussed and defeated by vote at the Conference of July 4th, Essex county is lacking in loyalty to the Southern Counties Union, and by its latest action shows that it treats with contempt results arrived at by majority vote.

The annual meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Club was held on October 2nd, to receive the report and balance sheet for past year. The financial statement showed a deficit of £6 13s., but as this included £3 4s. on account of capital expenditure, and also an adverse balance of £1 3s. 2d. from previous year, the case is not serious. The membership stands at 101, including five ladies. Several matches were played during the year, the most important being against Ipswich with ten players, Norwich winning by 7 points to 3. A Handicap and also a Gambit Tournament was arranged and proved successful. Twenty-four players entered the Handicap, and the first prize was taken by Mr. A. A. Moore, the second prize going to Dr. Crook. In the Gambit Tournament (Evans accepted) Mr. A. T. Nicholls was first and Mr. W. Elsmore second. The president for the coming year is Mr. Chas. W. Daws; the hon. sec. Mr. G. E. Amies. After the meeting a match (15 aside) was played between sides chosen by the president and ex-president. Result a draw.

The annual meeting of the Bristol and Clifton Club was held October 3rd, at the Imperial Hotel, Clifton. The president, Mr. J. L. Daniell, presided over a good attendance of members. The report recorded a slight increase in membership, which now musters 68. In the Champion Cup and Handicap Tourneys, 16 and 17 members respectively competed, but owing to lack of interest the Junior Cup was not competed for. The Champion Cup Tourney resulted as follows: 1 (champion cup and badge), Mr. H. G. Cole, 21½ points; 2, Mr. T. J. Edwards, 17 points. Mr. Cole went through the tournament without a reverse. In the Handicap Tourney the leading scores were as follows: 1, Mr. R. M. Bessell, 18 points; 2, Mr. C. A. Morretti, 14½ points; 3, Mr. S. W. Viveash, 14 points. The match record was satisfactory, first team results being as follows:—

			For	Against
Nov. 8th, 1902.—v. Bath, at Bristol	...	...	7½	4½
Nov. 22nd, 1902.—v. Cheltenham, at Cheltenham	...	...	7	5
Mar. 7th, 1903.—v. Cheltenham, at Bristol	...	...	5½	3½
Mar. 28th, 1903.—v. Bath, at Bath	...	...	7½	4½

The financial statement showed a small surplus. The reports were adopted on the motion of the president. The election of officers resulted in Mr. J. L. Daniell being again chosen president, and Mr. C. W. Matthews hon. secretary.

Cumberland Chess Association.—The annual general meeting was held at Carlisle, on September 26th. There was a good attendance. The Rev. Canon Pollock was re-elected president; Mr. C. Platt, treasurer; and Dr. Hall, of 49, Spencer Street, Carlisle, secretary, *vice* Mr. Burchell, who had been secretary for seven years, and who retired owing to pressure of business. The treasurer's report indicated that each county match cost about £8 on the average, whether at home or away, but he had still a balance of £2 17s. 9d. in hand. It was decided to enter for the Northern Union Championship, and also to try to arrange a match with the Furness district. The results in the 1902-3 Cumberland Individual Championship are appended:—

#### FIRST ROUND.

Mr. H. Doyle (Egremont) beat Mr. G. Yeomans (Cockermouth).  
 Mr. J. H. Watson (Cockermouth) beat Mr. R. J. Brown (Carlisle).  
 Mr. G. M. Tickle (Maryport) lost to J. T. Crelling (Workington).  
 Mr. A. Kennard (Carlisle) beat Canon Pollock (Brigham).  
 Mr. J. H. Brooksbank (Workington) beat Mr. J. H. Walker (Cockermouth).  
 Mr. D. Harkness (Workington) lost to Mr. C. Platt (Wetheral).  
 Mr. A. R. Davies (Carlisle) lost to Mr. H. Needham (Workington).  
 Mr. B. Green (Brigham) lost to Rev. A. D. Firth (Harrington).

#### SECOND ROUND.

Mr. J. W. Watson lost to Rev. A. D. Firth.  
 Mr. C. Platt beat Mr. J. T. Crelling.  
 Mr. H. Needham beat Mr. A. J. Kennard.  
 Mr. J. H. Brooksbank lost to Mr. H. Doyle.

#### THIRD ROUND.

Rev. A. D. Firth beat Mr. C. Platt.  
 Mr. H. Doyle beat Mr. H. Needham.

#### FINAL ROUND.

Completed 29th September, 1903.  
 Mr. Hugh Doyle beat Rev. A. D. Firth.

This is Mr. Doyle's second victory; he won the 1900 Championship.

Birmingham and District.—Local chessists noted with much gratification the success of Mr. Bellingham in winning the amateur championship at Plymouth. The greater pride is evinced in the performance inasmuch as it was the outcome of a long, up-hill fight, and of a supreme effort at the finish. The new champion gave a highly interesting and useful lecture on the Ruy Lopez and Queen's Openings, at the St. George's Chess Club, on Saturday, October 3rd. Afterwards he met 21 players (double the number looking on) in simultaneous play, winning 12, drawing 3, and losing 6. The effort of the lecture no doubt rather spoilt his score, since at several other displays locally during the past few weeks he has made fine scores, at Kidderminster, for instance, winning the whole of 15 games. The annual meeting of the Birmingham Chess Club, on October 8th, was extremely well attended, and here Messrs. Atkins and Bellingham gave a joint "alternate" display, winning 15, drawing 3, and losing 2. Mr. W. H. Silk succeeds Mr. H. J. G. Ball in the presidential chair. On the following Tuesday, Mr. Blackburne gave a simultaneous display at the Birmingham Club, his score being 9 wins, 9 draws, and 3 losses. The first match of the season was played on October 12th, at the Athletic Institute, between the Birmingham Y.M.C.A. Club and St. George's. The former whipped up an exceedingly strong combination, with players from London, Bristol, and Salop in the team, and their extraordinary effort was rewarded with a very useful victory by  $10\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . The "young men" are heartily to be congratulated on a fine performance—a vast improvement on their last endeavour against the Saints, when they lost by  $12\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$ .

---

We have received a copy of the annual report of the Hastings Club for 1902-3, but owing to pressure on our space we are unable to refer in detail to the legion of events chronicled therein. During the year 43 matches were contested, Hastings winning 23, losing 13, and drawing 7. The membership is now 147, and the "coming of age" of the club—the year of foundation was 1882—was fittingly celebrated with a dinner, which was presided over by Mr. Horace Chapman (president), the guests including His Worship the Mayor of Hastings and many well-known leading players and masters. Fifteen tournaments were arranged and carried to a successful issue during the year, and no less than six resulted in ties. The club championship was won by Dr. J. E. Manlove. "Chapman" cup, Messrs. Cheshire and Dobell *ex aequo*, and to play off for possession. During the session short lectures on chess subjects were given by Messrs. Cheshire, Dobell, Lewis, Manlove, and Womersley, and were greatly appreciated. The club is in a splendid state of prosperity, and the executive suitably expressed its indebtedness to the following members for valuable help and assistance: the president (Mr. Horace Chapman) for gift of the beautiful gambit cup, Mr. W. Nash for gift of books for club library, to Mr. Womersley and to Mr. Mannington for their labour in conducting the local chess columns, and to Mr. Womersley for kindness in lending his room for committee meetings. Mr. Chapman was re-elected president and Mr. H. E. Dobell hon. secretary. From the programme for present season we learn that the Bishop's Gambit has been selected for the "Gambit" Cup

contest, for which thirteen players have already entered. A novelty is the Bicycle Handicap Tournament, open to all members of the club. First prize, a Bicycle. The chief points of the rules are: (1) entrance 1/- each round; (2) play proceeds in rounds, with right of re-entry next round until four games have been lost when the competitor is 'knocked out'; (3) in the event of a draw both players may enter next round on payment of 6d. each. Fifty players are paired for first round, which is fixed for November 7th. Other events comprise Consultation, Simultaneous, Handicap, and Championship Tournaments. The match card gives particulars of no less than 45 club matches, and the member having greatest excess of wins over losses will have free membership of the club during 1904-5.

American International Tournament.—From information sent to us by Mr. H. Helms, chess editor *Brooklyn Eagle*, we learn that an International Tournament will take place during next April at Cambridge Springs, Pennsylvania. The contest will be a one-round tournament, and the players invited to take part are: Dr. Lasker, Dr. S. Tarrasch, Messrs. M. I. Tchigorin, D. Janowski, C. Schlechter, G. Maroczy, Amos Burn, R. Teichmann, H. N. Pillsbury, S. Lipschutz, J. W. Showalter, J. F. Barry, A. B. Hodges, F. J. Marshall, W. E. Napier, and another representative of the United States not yet decided upon. This is a splendid list, and as the travelling and hotel expenses of the competitors will be provided by the tournament executive, it is hoped that each invited player will take part in the contest. The first prize will be not less than £200 and a trophy given by President Roosevelt, who, on September 18th, during audience granted to Messrs. Herman Helms and Hartwig Cassel, tournament directors, expressed his keen interest and approval of the undertaking. It was hoped that the President would honour the Congress with his presence, but official duties will prevent this; he however expressed his intention of holding a special reception of the competitors and officials at White House, Washington. A formal tender of the position of honorary president of the Congress was declined by Mr. Roosevelt, for the reason that the granting of such a favour would establish a precedent, and that it would be an impossibility for him to meet future obligations arising therefrom. At the conclusion of the interview Mr. Helms expressed the committee's appreciation of Mr. Roosevelt's kindness, and extended a greeting on behalf of Mr. Aristides Martinez, the president of the Congress, and also of the Manhattan Club. Mr. Roosevelt expressed a desire to meet Mr. Martinez, who is a prominent Cuban patriot, and sent him a special invitation to visit Washington for audience. The second prize will be not less than £120, and there will be a sum of £300 to be divided among the remaining players, on such basis as the competitors themselves decide upon before starting the contest. The Congress will last about one month. Play days will be Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday; Wednesday will be reserved for unfinished games and recreation; Saturday for analytical investigations of the Rice Gambit. The prize and management fund is guaranteed by well-known New York patrons of the game, and also by gentlemen interested in the development of Cambridge Springs, a health resort which promises to become a strong rival to Saratoga.

Chess in Scotland.—We understand that the Dundee Club has entered upon a correspondence match with "Burns" C.C., of Glasgow.

Scottish Chess Association.—At the last Congress in Edinburgh, none of the games in the "Major" Tourney warranted the prize for brilliancy being awarded, so it has been carried forward for competition next year. The brilliancy prize attached to the "Minor" Tourney has been awarded to Mr. C. Wardhaugh, Glasgow C.C., for a game won from Mr. Coster, of Stirling C.C.

Helensburgh C.C. annual meeting was held on 1st October. The club meets twice weekly, and is arranging more inter-club matches than formerly. Office-bearers: hon. president, Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P.; president, Dr. McEwan; secretary, Mr. F. Lacaille.

Stirling C.C.—Mr. John Jenkins, solicitor, Stirling, has accepted the hon. presidency in succession to the late Mr. J. B. Richardson. Mr. Blackburne visits the club on 10th November, giving a lecture and simultaneous display.

Falkirk C.C. opened the season on 14th October, with a match between teams chosen by president and vice president, the president's (Mr. Jas. Simpson's) team winning by one game. Two matches have already been fixed with Stirling, and one with Edinburgh; while it hoped that fixtures with Helensburgh, Perth, and "Burns" C.C. (Glasgow) will be completed. Office-bearers for season are: president, Mr. J. Simpson; secretary, Mr. J. Mackenzie.

A match between Stirling County and Glasgow Chess Club is fixed for February 27th, at Glasgow.

The match between Liverpool and Glasgow C.C. is to be played early in December, we believe.

Queen's Park (Glasgow) C.C. opened 1st October, and Dr. Duncan presided over a large "turn-out" of members. There is every promise of a prosperous season, and the club this year enters the senior contest for the "Richardson" Cup. Office-bearers appointed were: president, Dr. Forrester; vice-president, Mr. J. C. Semple; secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. N. Pitt.

Dennistoun C.C. (Glasgow).—This season the club has removed to more commodious premises, at 533, Duke Street, and meets each Friday and Saturday evening. The secretary is Mr. Robert Patrick.

Though most of the Scottish clubs have now commenced their annual competitions, the inter-club match season has not begun at time of writing. The Glasgow Club will hold a Gambit Tourney during the winter, players being confined to the Danish Gambit.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool Club took place September 28th. Mr. Harris (president) occupied the chair. The report presented by the secretary recorded a successful year, during which Mr. S. Wellington had been elected an honorary member. Playing in nearly every important club match during the past forty-two years with remarkable success, Mr. Wellington is justly regarded as one of the pillars of the club. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. A. Dod; hon. sec., Mr. G. Philips (re elected). The club address is Eberle Street, Liverpool.

The annual meeting of the Liverpool City Chess Club was held at the Victoria Cafe, Castle Street, on Tuesday, October 6th, Mr. Davies, the president, in the chair. The past season proved most successful, the club having secured the *Mercury* Trophy the second time in three seasons. The officers elected were: president, Mr. A. Norbury; secretary, Mr. T. G. Newbury. It was again decided to enter the Liverpool and District Chess League. The club meets at the Victoria Cafe, Castle Street, on Tuesday evenings and Saturday afternoons.

The annual meeting of the Lancashire Chess Association was held at the rooms of the North Manchester Club, on Saturday, October 10th, Mr. Samuel Wright (Liverpool C.C.), the president, in the chair. There was a large attendance of delegates, most of the affiliated clubs being fully represented. The treasurer's statement showed a balance in hand of £12 7s. 4d., as against £6 9s. 3d. last year. The sixth annual report, which was read by the hon. secretary (Mr. T. A. Farron), reviewed in detail all the events of the year, and congratulated the members on the continued prosperity of the Association, to which 25 clubs are affiliated. The hon. tournament secretary (Mr. H. L. Overton), presented the report of the Lancashire championship competition. There were 90 entries this year, as against 70 last year. The prizes had been won as follows:—Class A, championship of Lancashire and £4 4s., first, Rev. W. C. Palmer (Manchester C.C.); second, £2 2s., Mr. A. Dod (Liverpool C.C.). Class B, first, £3 3s., Mr. F. G. Newbury (Liverpool City C.C.); second, £1 11s. 6d., Mr. T. Kelly (Manchester C.C.). Class C, first, £2 2s., Mr. W. Broadbent (Liverpool Central); second, £1 1s., Mr. H. W. Carruthers (Manchester Warehousemen and Clerks C.C.). The chairman distributed the prizes to the successful competitors who were present. The election of officers resulted for the most part in the re-election of the present officers, with the additions of Dr. A. Wahltsch (Ardwick C.C.) and Mr. A. Dod (Liverpool C.C.) as vice-presidents, and Mr. E. Spencer (Manchester C.C.) to the executive council. A discussion arose with respect to the newly-formed British Chess Federation, the Lancashire delegates (Messrs. Moore and Farron) being warmly congratulated on the success which had attended their efforts in London. The general feeling of the meeting was that the scheme of representation would prove workable and satisfactory. At the close of the meeting the officials and delegates were entertained by the North Manchester Chess Club, the president, Mr. Seagrave, in the chair.

The opening meeting of the Yorkshire season took place at the Grand Restaurant, Leeds, on October 3rd, under the chairmanship of Rev. J. L. Peach, Malton, when arrangements were made for the Woodhouse Cup and *Bradford Observer* Trophy competitions. Five clubs, Hull, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, and Leeds St. Martin's are competing in the Cup contest, each club playing two matches with each other, and the one with best aggregate score wins. Eight clubs entered for the Trophy, and were divided into two sections as follows: Section I., Hull second, York, Leeds second, and Leeds Blenheim; Section II., Milnsbridge, Dewsbury, Farsley, and Wakefield. Home and home matches are contested, and the section winners play off for possession of the Trophy. On the suggestion of the

secretary of the York Club (Mr. O. C. B. Brown) it was decided to arrange a match North and East *v.* West Ridings, with 30 players on each side, the contest to take place at York. The meeting also empowered the secretary to arrange a match by correspondence with Devon and Cornwall.—The annual meeting of the York Club was held on October 1st, in the new quarters, De Grey Rooms. The report indicated that the season had hardly proved so successful as some in the past, yet the club was in a sound position. The Oswald Brown Trophy was won by Mr. S. Walker, and the Nelson Cup by Mr. C. E. Simpson. Mr. A. Humphreys was re-elected president, and Mr. O. C. B. Brown hon. sec. Last year the club entered the Woodhouse Cup, but being overweighted withdrew after the first engagement. This year an effort is to be made to win the Minor Trophy.—The Bradford Club annual meeting was held October 9th. Mr. I. M. Brown presided. The report showed that the past year—the Jubilee of the club—had been one of great activity. Mr. F. J. Marshall had been engaged for one month; the teams engaged in the county match Lancashire *v.* Yorkshire had been entertained by the Mayor of the City (Alderman D. Wade, J.P.); facilities had been given to small district societies to become affiliated with the club, and a handsome trophy had been provided as the chief prize for a Handicap Tournament in which ‘affiliated’ players could compete with members of the club. The Championship Tournament was won by Mr. G. Howitt, and the Handicap trophy by the Rev. J. Brown-Morgan, who finished *ex æquo* with Rev. S. Walker, who is leaving Bradford, and therefore resigned possession of the trophy owing to inability to ‘play off’ the tie. Mr. Joseph Cooper, junr., was elected president, Mr. A. Thomas hon. sec. (re-elected), and Mr. Geo. Howitt (captain). In moving the adoption of the report, Mr. Brown expressed the great indebtedness of the club to Mr. A. Fattorini (hon. treasurer), whose services had been invaluable, and to whose efforts the present excellent financial condition of the club was solely due. The coming season gives promise of great activity, all the leading players having entered for the Championship Tournament. The first match of the season was played on October 24th, when the Hull Club was entertained and defeated after a severe struggle by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .—The members of the Leeds Club held their annual meeting on October 19th, Mr. S. R. Meredith (president) in the chair. Unfortunately the secretary had to report that the club was not flourishing, and the past season could not be regarded with satisfaction. There is nothing seriously wrong; indeed with strong determination on the part of the executive we are certain that the club will speedily recover from the existing depression. The Lord Mayor of Leeds (Alderman J. Ward) was unanimously elected president, and Mr. C. W. Jeffery was re-elected secretary.

The annual meeting of the Sussex Association took place at Brighton, on September 30th. Mr. Womersley (Hastings) presided, and there was a good attendance. The printed report and accounts, to which we referred last month, were presented and adopted. Mr. Horace Chapman was elected president, and Messrs. Johnson and Mannington were re-elected hon. secretaries. With a view to encouraging chess in schools, Mr. H. W. Butler (Brighton) offered a Silver Cup to be competed for by

school teams of five players—the contest to be under the control and management of the Association. It was also decided to institute a County Correspondence Championship, to be taken part in by six leading players, selected with due regard to the districts of the county they represented, each of the six to play the other five. After the meeting the annual match East *v.* West Sussex, for the Crosse Cup, was contested, but the East was minus the services of two players out of its team of twenty-three, and lost two games by default, and also lost the match by two games. Scores: West  $12\frac{1}{2}$ , East  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Seven ladies played on the winning side, and scored 4 points—2 wins and 4 draws.

Southern Union County Championship.—The counties of Sussex and Hants opened their match campaign of present season with a meeting at Chichester, on September 26th, when Sussex won by 10 to 6. A new recruit on the Sussex side was Mr. J. W. Wright (of Seaford), secretary of the London Metropolitan Club, who won his game. Full score:—

SUSSEX.						HANTS.					
Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	*0	Mr. F. J. H. Elwell	...	...	...	...	*1
Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Crassweller	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. W. Butler	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Thomas	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. Durant	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Draycott	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. W. Womersley	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. E. Clayton	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. H. Castle Leaver	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. D. Roome	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. R. S. Hewitt	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. G. M. Norman	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. Wood	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. G. I. Gribble	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. L. Hewitt	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. F. E. Purchas	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. H. Wassell	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. J. Mann	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Turner, junr.	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Brook	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Atkins	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. P. Shaul Hallett	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. S. Pilch	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. Grover	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. F. Sandell	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
10						6					

\* Adjudicated.

Southern Counties Championship.—The match, Kent *v.* Sussex, was played at City of London Chess Club, on Saturday, October 17th. Score:—

KENT.						SUSSEX.					
Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. F. Cheshire	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Macdonald	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. Chapman	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. W. Butler	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Dobell	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. L. Stevenson	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. T. Durant	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Eastwood	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. C. Leaver	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Storr-Best	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Bridges	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Vinogradoff	...	...	...	...	1	Dr. Planck	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. M. Brooke	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. G. M. Norman	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Wright	...	...	...	...	0
Miss Finn	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. I. E. Mannington	...	...	...	...	0
Capt. McCaulis	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. J. Chandler	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. B. Hodges	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. E. Purchas	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Corke	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. P. S. Hallett	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. O. Smith	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. G. Johnson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Walter	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. Grover	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
11 $\frac{1}{2}$						4 $\frac{1}{2}$					

The Mayor of Brighton, E. M. Marx, Esq., has consented to act as President to the Local Committee of the Brighton Chess Week, which will be held on February 8th to 13th, at the local Aquarium. A feature will be made of living chess, and in addition to the various county and local cup competitions an "open" tournament of three classes is being arranged and prizes to the value of £20, £10, and £5 are offered in Class I. By this innovation the executive hope to give the leading amateurs an opportunity of testing their match-playing capabilities against that of those masters who are not adverse to playing for small prizes. Further particulars and entry forms of the Hon. Secs., Messrs. Butler and Johnson, 6, Bond Street, Brighton.

The annual general meeting of the Midland Counties Union was held on Saturday, September 26th, at the Athletic Institute, Birmingham. Mr. J. Bonney presided. The yearly report was read and adopted. The accounts showed a surplus of £3 10s. 2d.

Sir A. F. Godson, M.P., was re-elected president, and Councillor C. T. Bishop, Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P., and Mr. A. Harper vice-presidents. Councillor Bishop resigned the office of hon. treasurer, being unable to give attendance on committees, and Mr. A. J. Mackenzie resigned the hon. secretaryship through pressure of work. A small committee, consisting of Messrs. Bonney, McCarthy, and Mackenzie, was appointed to arrange for successors to these offices, and the advisability of bestowing a small annual honorarium for clerical assistance on the secretary was discussed, the work having become rather heavy. The appointment of six delegates to the council of the British Chess Federation was left to the new executive. There was a prolonged discussion, which it is to be hoped may bear good fruit, as to ways and means of improving the Union's financial condition, and among other measures the following resolution was passed:—

"That exclusive of the ordinary club subscription to the Union, each county competing in the annual championship contest shall contribute one guinea to the funds of the Union."

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the presentation by the chairman to Mr. David Campbell (Kidderminster), representing the Worcestershire Chess Association, of the trophy recently won outright by that county. Mr. Campbell intimated that it was intended to devote the trophy to the purpose of annual competition among the senior Worcestershire clubs, but he felt confident that his county would generously support any fund for the institution of a new Union trophy. The report stated that the principal feature in the Union's work has again been the Inter-County Contest, which proved as interesting as those of previous years, perhaps even more so, since there was a possibility of the trophy being won outright by Worcestershire or Leicestershire, each of which had two victories to its credit. This possibility became a reality when both of these counties went through the semi-final round, and eventually the victor was found in Worcestershire, who beat Leicestershire by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$ . The full details are as follows:—

M 3

## FIRST ROUND.

Nov. 29, 1902.—At Oxford, Warwickshire 8, Oxfordshire 4

Nov. 29, 1902.—At Nottingham, Leicestershire 7½, Nottinghamshire 5½.

## SECOND ROUND.

Jan. 10, 1903.—At Derby, Leicestershire 10, Derbyshire 4.

Northamptonshire scratched to Warwickshire.

Jan. 31, 1903.—At Dudley, Worcestershire 8½, Staffordshire 5½.

## THIRD ROUND.

Feb. 14, 1903.—At Leicester, Leicestershire 8, Warwickshire 6.

Mar. 14, 1903.—At Dudley, Worcestershire 12½, Salop 1½.

## FOURTH ROUND (FINAL).

April 25, 1903.—At Birmingham, Worcestershire 8½, Leicestershire 5½.

The fact of the County Championship Trophy having left the possession of the Union necessitates that measures should be taken for its replacement at the earliest possible date. It is suggested that three *consecutive* wins should be required to gain permanent possession of the new trophy. Of course, as with the original trophy, any win gained prior to the actual acquisition of the new trophy will be allowed to count.

London.—The active season at the City Club opened with a members match, Married *v.* Single, the 'single' combination winning by one point. Further signs of activity are also apparent in a good entry for the Championship Tourney, the entrants including Messrs. Lawrence, Wainwright, Loman, Michell, Ward, and Jacobs.—We have received the match card of the Insurance Chess Club, which meets at "The Cabin," 6, Old Jewry, E.C., from 4 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Eleven matches have been arranged in addition to the engagements in the "A" Division of the League competition. The Handicap Tournament was fixed to commence on October 12th.—The secretary of the North London Club, Mr. H. V. Butterfield, Five Oaks, Bush Hill Park, Middlesex, has kindly sent us a copy of the match card for the present season. Twelve matches have been arranged in addition to the engagements in the "A" Division of the League contest, the most important of these fixtures being against Hastings and Rochester. The club address is Amhurst Club, Amhurst Road, N., and the meetings are held on Thursday, from 7-30 p.m.—The Birkbeck Club, which meets at Birkbeck College, Breams Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C., has issued a neat card of twenty-three match fixtures, including nine engagements in "C" Division of the League competition. The club meets on Saturdays, from 4 to 9-30 p.m. The hon. secretary is Mr. L. A. Margetts, 73, Griffith Road, Wimbledon.—The members of the Ealing Club held their annual meeting on October 6th, when Lord George Hamilton was elected hon. president, and Mr. H. R. Bowtell, 10, Madeley Road, Ealing, hon. secretary. The meeting nights are Tuesday and Friday, 8 till 11 p.m. The club address, Lyric Restaurant, Ealing. A good list of matches has been arranged, and there will be a Handicap Contest and Championship Challenge Vase Competition arranged. The secretary will be glad to furnish further particulars on application.—The members of the Great Western Railway Chess Club held their 25th annual meeting on September 30th, when a most satisfactory report was presented. The membership had increased, the match record was excellent, and there was a substantial cash surplus. The 1st team played thirteen matches, of which 9 were won, 2

drawn, and 2 lost. The 2nd team lost only one out of eight matches played. The Handicap Tournament prizes were secured by Messrs. Sim, Brown, McCleery, and Colston, in the order named. It was decided to institute during the present season a Knock-out Tournament, in addition to the usual tournament. The chairman congratulated the members on the club's silver jubilee, the year having opened with as much vigour and enthusiasm as when the club was instituted in 1878. He regretted the great loss the club had suffered through the death of the president, Sir Joseph L. Wilkinson, who was a member of the first committee in 1878. Mr. Walter Robinson, one of the deputy-chairmen of the Great Western Railway, was elected president; hon. secretary, Mr. R. W. Elwell.—The Metropolitan Club, which meets every day at its quarters in the Criterion Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, has a full programme, which includes League matches and several tournaments, comprising Championship, Handicap, and Rice Gambit contests. The club offers special facilities to country members, and the secretary will furnish terms of membership on application.—The members of the Borough Polytechnic chess section, to which Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bowles devote much time and trouble, met in conclave on October 1st. A highly satisfactory annual report was read, and Mrs. Bowles presented the prizes to the winners of the various competitions. Mr. Bowles was re-elected president of the club, which was established for the benefit of young working people.—The members of the West London Club held their annual meeting on October 12th, at the club quarters, Brook Green Hotel, Hammersmith. The election of officers resulted as follows: president, Mr. R. P. Michell; hon. sec., Mr. H. E. Williams. In addition to League fixtures in the "A" Division, matches will be contested against Oxford and Cambridge and the Hastings Club. Established in 1893 as the Hammersmith Club, the history of the society has been one of continued progress. In 1894-5 the "C" Division of the London League was won; in 1896-7 the "B" Division was entered and again the club proved successful; next year (1898) the "A" Division was entered. In 1896 the name was changed to West London C.C. Meetings are held on Mondays and Fridays, 6 to 12 p.m., and the clubroom is one of the best in London. The subscription is 10/6 per annum. Besides a heavy list of matches, there is a Winter Tournament; in the summer a Handicap Tourney. The Championship Tourney is open to first-class players only; the winner holds the trophy for the year, and has the freedom of the club, and receives a prize.—At the Ladies Club, the Winter Tournament has commenced, and promises to be of some duration, the entries being unusually large in each of the four classes. Play in the second and third class comprises competition for the 'Lewis' Cup and 'Rose Johnson' Cup. The Ladies, who are playing in the Early Division, contested their first League match of the season on October 6th, their opponents being the London School Board; the Ladies won by 6 to 4. They also scored a match against Highbury C.C., on the 19th, the result being  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . On October 21st, a team of 25 Ladies was entertained by the City Club, the programme being afternoon tea with a match to follow. The tables looked charming with a profusion of lovely flowers filling the club's silver cups; beautiful knots of flowers were also presented to each lady guest. The match, which commenced at 6-30, proved of great interest

up to the last game. The result was a win for the City by 13 points to 12.—The Hampstead Club fixture card embraces 25 matches, eleven of which are "A" Division League engagements. Arrangements have also been made for an Easter Match Tour, as follows:—March 31st, *v.* Tunbridge Wells; April 2nd, *v.* Hastings; April 4th, *v.* Sevenoaks. Efforts are also being made to arrange a match against West or East Kent, with 50 players on each side. The Summer Continuous Tournament resulted as follows:—

	Class	Won	Lost	Drawn	Percentage
First prize, Dr. Edridge Green ...	A1 ...	15	2	3 ...	82'50
Second prize, Mr. E. Hasleden ...	B2 ...	16	4	0 ...	80'00
Third prize, Mr. E. Dunsterville ...	B2 ...	14	4	3 ...	73'80
Fourth prize, Mr. B. Copland ...	C1 ...	13	4	3 ...	72'56
Fifth prize, Mrs. Fagan ...	A2 ...	13	5	2 ...	70'00
Sixth prize, Mr. H. A. Nesbitt ...	A3 ...	14	6	1 ...	69'04
Seventh prize, Mr. G. T. Hicks ...	B2 ...	25	11	3 ...	67'04
Eighth prize, Mr. F. A. W. Thomae	B2 ...	13	7	2 ...	63'63

The prize for greatest number of games played was won by Mr. F. A. Eve, with 49 games. The prize for best score against prize-winners was taken by Mr. D. Ross. Players had to play at least 20 games to qualify for a prize. The club meets every Tuesday and Saturday, from 7 to 11 p.m., throughout the year, at the Subscription Library, High Street, Hampstead. The hon. secretary is Mr. J. H. North, 57, South Hill Park, N.W. Gentlemen desiring to become members should apply to him for nomination. The annual subscription is 7/6—entrance fee, 2/6.

Match: Blackburne *v.* Marshall—The negotiations for this proposed match proceed very slowly. Mr. Marshall properly stipulates that 50 per cent. of the games shall be contested in Bradford, and is willing to play the other half at any place in England Mr. Blackburne decides upon. The Bradford supporters of Mr. Marshall will pay his expenses during the whole of the contest, and it has been suggested that Mr. Blackburne's friends should treat him with the same consideration. Doubtless this point will soon be settled, and a definite date fixed for starting the contest.

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

(See page 459.)

No. 53.—1 P—Kt 3 ch, K—Kt 4; 2 Kt—K 6 ch, K—Kt 3; 3 P—Kt 5 wins Q.

No. 54.—1 P—Kt 7 ch, K×P; 2 Kt—R 5 ch, K—R sq; 3 Kt×P, B moves; 4 B—B 8, B moves; 5 K—B 4 and to K R 6, the Bishop then mating at K Kt 7.

No. 55.—1 P—Q R 3 ch, K×P (a) (b); 2 B—Q 6 ch, K—R 7; 3 Kt—B 3 ch, K—R 8; 4 B—R 3, R—Q Kt 4; 5 Kt×R, any; 6 B—Kt 2, any; 7 Kt—B 3 mate. (a) 1..., K—B 5; 2 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—Q 4; 3 Kt×R, K—K 5; 4 Kt—Q 6 ch, K—B 6; 5 Kt—B 4, Kt—Kt 4; 6 P—K R 4. (b) 1..., K—R 5; 2 Kt—B 3 ch, K×P; 3 B—Q 6 ch, R—Q B 4; 4 B×R mate.

No. 56.—1 K—R 6, K—R sq; 2 Kt—R 4, K—Kt sq; 3 Kt—B 3, K—R sq; 4 Kt—K 5, K—Kt sq; 5 Kt—B 6, K—R sq; Kt—K 7 wins.

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

### THE OLDEST RECORDED GAMES OF CHESS.

**W**E have on many occasions been indebted to Mr. H. J. R. Murray for the privilege of presenting to the Chess World interesting articles of great historical value, but all previous results achieved by our esteemed confrère in the field of chess research are eclipsed by his latest discovery of games played and annotated in Baghdad, in the Tenth Century. To bridge a gap of 900 years of chess history, and to support his conclusions with such exacting evidence as Mr. Murray cites, is a wonderful achievement which reflects great honour to British chess. To Mr. J. G. White, of Cleveland, Ohio, U.S.A., the owner of the manuscripts, and also to Mr. Murray, we offer our hearty congratulations. It is of course difficult to judge the play of Assuli and Allajlaj by present day standards, but the games will repay the time spent in careful examination.

### TCHIGORIN ON HIS CRITICS.

We extract the following game and notes from M. Tchigorin's column in the *Novoe Vremya*. The Russian master prefaces the game with the following caustic comments:—

I have seen notes to my game with Mr. Marshall in the chess sections of seven newspapers—in five German ones published in Russia, and in two foreign ones. The unanimity displayed by their chess editors is so extraordinary that whole sentences are sometimes alike “from the first letter to the last.” All these editors find the sacrifice of the Queen by Mr. Marshall unqualifiedly excellent and in the highest degree remarkable. But the spectators, who watched the game and subjected each move to analysis over the board in an adjoining room, characterised this sacrifice as a brilliant piece of charlatanism.\* They in their turn discovered a quiet but much stronger move which would have yielded Black a quick and forced win. But a more detailed analysis, conducted at the end of the game, proved them not altogether right. The most critical period of the game was from the 11th to the 21st move. In the position arrived at the annotators consider Black to have an advantage—inconsiderable, it is true, but one which Mr. Marshall utilised in a manner remarkably fine. The variations in my notes will convince the reader that there is no advantage whatever observable on Black's side, and that, on the contrary, the advantage is apparently with White. The game, however, was lost by White, although it was better fought than one critic imagines. This critic finds the false step—in what move, do you think?—in the 6th (!) move of P—Kt 3.

\* One participant in the tourney called Mr. Marshall—in a joke, of course—a rogue, a charlatan. His “charlatan,” in other words, risky game was more to my liking personally than the correct play of many first-class players.

The commentators have not taken the trouble to search out better moves for White in the middle game than those played, and they have failed to mark the principal mistake, on the 54th move. This move lost a game which might have been played easily and simply enough to a draw.

I am astonished, not so much at the mistakes the annotators make in their variations, of which they are not all-too-generous, as at the premature and strange conclusions they come to, based only on the result of the game, though supported at times by variations in which there are fewer moves than errors in the sense that the best moves for both sides are not shown.

### GAME No. 2,355.

Played at the Vienna Tournament in the 16th round, on the 23rd May.

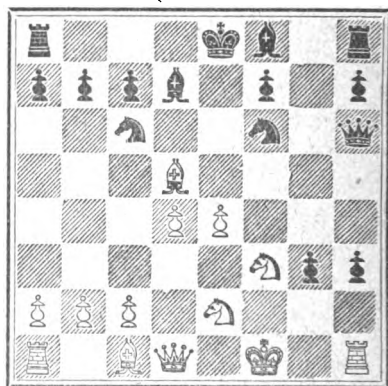
#### *Bishop's Gambit.*

WHITE.  
M. TCHIGORIN.

BLACK.  
MR. MARSHALL.

Position after Black's 13th move :—  
P × P.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

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

I see nothing bad for White following from this move in conjunction with 10 P—K R 4. Very good, too, seems 9 B × Kt ch, P × B; 10 Q—B 3, notwithstanding reply B—Kt 5. Moreover, K—Kt 2 could be played later. There is always a variety of ways of developing a game.

- |            |         |              |          |
|------------|---------|--------------|----------|
| 10 P—K R 4 | 9 B—Q 2 | 10 R—K Kt sq | 14 B × Q |
|------------|---------|--------------|----------|

.....“Apparently,” say three commentators word for word, “Mr. Marshall has found in this move the correct reply to White’s 6th move, P—K Kt 3.” But surely it lay in White’s power to refrain from playing P—K R 4. So that if R—Kt sq is a reply to anything it must be to P—K R 4.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 Kt—B 3   | 11 Kt P × P |
| 12 Kt—K 2 ! | 12 P—R 6 ch |
| 13 K—B sq   | 13 P × P    |

.....“A magnificent move,” exclaim the commentators. “We are convinced,” they venture to say, “that Mr. Marshall had thought out this move previously, knowing that M. Tchigorin would play 6 P—Kt 3.”

“By 14 Kt × P, Q—Kt 3; 15 B—B 4, Kt—R 4; Black wins,” other commentators point out. Perfectly true. But if White play 14 Kt × P, and Black continue Q—Kt 3, then, without doubt, any one would reply 15 R—K Kt sq or 15 B—Kt 5; but not B—B 4 (?).

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| 15 K—Kt sq | 14 P—Kt 7 ch |
| 16 Q—Q 3 ! | 15 B × B !   |
| 17 R × P   | 16 Kt—K Kt 5 |
| 18 K × P   | 17 B—K 6 ch  |

I considered also 18 Q × B, Kt × Q; 19 R × P, and this is not altogether bad. White could win the P on his Kt 2.

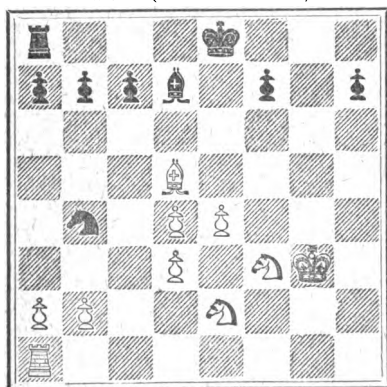
18 Kt—B 7 disch

- 19 R—Kt 3      19 R × R ch  
20 K × R      20 Kt × Q  
21 P × Kt      21 Kt—Kt 5

..... "In the event of M. Tchigorin making the best defence, Mr. Marshall," say the commentators, "wished to attain a position of this kind, which, with his two Bishops, would give him the chance of winning, although in actual fact the victory was not so easily secured."

Position after Black's 21st move :—  
Kt—Kt 5.

BLACK (MR. MARSHALL).



WHITE (M. TCHIGORIN).

- 22 R—K B sq

The commentators say nothing of this weak move. One only, Mr. Gunsberg, after analysing the game in the Vienna Club, indicated 22 R—K R sq. This move is the first that would suggest itself to anyone; and I should certainly have made it, had it not been that after thinking out eight moves (to the 30th), not much time remained to me. Some are constantly lamenting a want of time, while others have a surplus of it.

The moves consequent on 22 R—K R sq were unavoidable and would have been: 22..., P—K R 3 (if 22..., K × B, then 23 R × P) 23 Kt—B 4, B × Kt; 24 K × B, Kt × B (or 24..., Kt × P ch; 25 K—K 3, Kt—Kt 5; 26 B—Kt 3; 25 P × Kt, etc. In the one case White has a Pawn more and in the other a better position.

- 23 P × Kt      22 Kt × B  
24 Kt—K 5      23 K—K 2  
                  24 R—Kt sq ch

- 25 K—B 3      25 B—R 6  
26 R—Q sq      26 B—Kt 4  
27 R—K R sq      27 B—B 4  
28 Kt—Kt 3      28 B—Kt 3  
29 Kt—K 4      29 P—K R 3  
30 Kt—Q B 5

30 P—Kt 3 would have been a more cautious move. Continued as the game was played, this pawn would not then have been lost.

- 31 Kt—K 4      30 P—Kt 3  
32 Kt × Q B      31 P—K B 3  
33 K—Kt 4      32 R × Kt  
34 K—B 5      33 B—K 6 dis ch  
35 R × R      34 R—Kt 8

Had I played 35 R—R 3, I should have compelled Mr. Marshall either to give perpetual check (35..., R—B 8 ch; 36 K—Kt 6, R—Kt 8 ch; 37 K—B 5) or to have played riskily for a win 37..., R—Kt 7; 38 Kt × P, etc.

- 36 P—Q 6 ch!      35 B × R  
37 Kt × B P      36 P × P  
38 Kt—Kt 8 ch      37 B × P  
39 Kt × P      38 K—Q 2  
40 K—K 4      39 B × P  
                  40 K—B 3

..... "The fine way in which Mr. Marshall utilises here the smallest of advantages is very interesting," remark all the commentators.

Is it possible that any subtlety can be seen in the move 50 K—B 3?

- 41 P—Q 4      41 P—Kt 4  
42 Kt—B 5      42 P—Kt 5  
43 Kt—K 7 ch      43 K—Q 2  
44 Kt—Q 5      44 P—R 4  
45 K—Q 3      45 K—B 3  
46 K—B 4      46 B—B 8  
47 Kt—K 7 ch      47 K—Q 2  
48 Kt—Q 5      48 K—K 3  
49 Kt—Kt 6      49 B—Q 7  
50 K—Q 3?      50 B—B 6  
51 K—B 4      51 B—K 8  
52 Kt—Q 5      52 K—B 4  
53 Kt—Kt 6      53 K—K 5  
54 Kt—B 8?

My mistake consisted in that I overlooked the 55th move of P—R 5! reckoning on B—B 7.

Had I played 54 Kt—Q 5, P—R 5; 55 Kt—B 6 ch! K—B 4; 56 Kt—Q 5, etc., and if P—Kt 6; 57 P × P,

P × P; then 58 Kt—B 3 would have given White a draw.

One editor concludes his notes: "A game in which Mr. Marshall's play is simply magnificent in the end as well as in the middle game. M. Tchigorin displays all his skill, and his mistake is to be found in the sixth move, P—Kt 3."

It is impossible not to give Mr.

Marshall his due; but my readers will, I hope, see that the commentator's conclusion is a little too previous.

54 P—Q 4 ch  
55 P—R 5 !  
56 Kt—Q 6 ch  
57 P—R 6  
58 Resigns.

M. Tchigorin's notes have been submitted to Mr. F. J. Marshall, who says:—With regard to note 5, my move of 13 P × P, although it offers the Queen, is the most natural move to make in a position of this kind. I was not surprised that M. Tchigorin accepted the piece, for it was undoubtedly the only thing to do, as in every possible variation Black has a forced win.

Re move 22. If M. Tchigorin had played, as he now suggests, R—K R sq—a move I expected at the time, and against which I saw a win—the game would have continued 22 R—K R sq, Kt × B; 23 R × P, K—K 2; 24 P × Kt, R—Kt sq; 25 K—R 2 !, B—K Kt 5; 26 Kt (B 3)—Kt sq !, B—B 4; 27 R—R 5, K—B 3, and White's game is hopeless.

The fact that I look on this game as one of the best I played in Vienna is my excuse for commenting on M. Tchigorin's notes.

We extract from *Novoe Vremya* the two following games, which were contested in the recent National Tournament played at Keiff. Nineteen players were engaged, and the prize-winners were:—Tchigorin, 15; Bernstein, 14; Jurewitsch, 13½; Salve, 13; Rubinstein, 11½; Lowski, 11; Snosko-Borowski, 11. In the early stages Tchigorin was behind, but by splendid play he gradually overhauled the leaders, Salve and Bernstein, and won the first prize.

### GAME No. 2,356.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE.  
M. CHOTIMIRSKI.

BLACK.  
M. SALVE.

1 P—K 4  
2 Kt—K B 3  
3 B—Kt 5

1 P—K 4  
2 Kt—Q B 3  
3 P—Q R 3

.....Known as the Morphy defence, and generally adopted by Janowski and Tchigorin, but in my opinion inferior to 3 P—K B 4.

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

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

Pillsbury's favourite continuation.

9 R—Q Kt sq

.....Superior to 9 P—Kt 5, as sometimes adopted by Tarrasch.

10 P × P

10 P × P

.....Black has now a position favoured by many of the masters.

11 P—B 3

The only alternative appears to be

11 Kt—B 3.

11 B—Q B 4

12 Q Kt—Q 2

White's better continuation appears to be 12 K Kt—Q 4; if Black then continued 12 Kt × K P; 13 Q B—B 4, Kt—Kt 3; 14 Kt—B 6, Q—R 5; 15 B—Kt 3, Kt × B; 16 P × Kt, Q × P; 17 Kt × R, Kt—B 5; 18 Q—B 3, Kt—R 6 ch; 19 K—R sq, Q—R 4; 20 P × Kt, B × P; 21 Q—Kt 3, &c.

12 Castles

13 B—B 2

13 Kt × Kt

14 Q × Kt      14 R—K sq  
 15 Kt—Kt 5    15 P—Kt 3  
 16 P—Q Kt 4  
 Bad. Q—B 4 was far better.  
 In any case a bad move, giving White weak Pawns. The right move was 16 Q—B 4, upon which Black must reply either 16 ... B—K B sq, or B—K 2; 17 Kt × R P, Kt × P, etc.—Tchigorin.

17 Kt × R P      16 B—K 2  
                     17 Kt × P!  
 .....If instead 17... K × Kt;  
 18 Q—R 6 ch, followed by B × P.

18 R—K sq      18 K × Kt  
 19 R × Kt      19 B—K B sq  
 .....A very necessary move for the defence, which seems to take the sting out of the attack.

20 Q—B 4      20 B—Kt 2  
 21 R—K 2  
 21 R—K sq would have been better; but on this move also Black, by 21..., P—Q 5, attains an excellent position.

21 P—Q 5

.....Very fine. Black plays with splendid precision.

22 Q—Kt 3      22 B—B 5  
 If 22 P × P, then Q × P.—Tchigorin.  
 23 B—Kt 5      23 Q × B!

.....Very deep and accurate. White should have developed this Bishop earlier.

24 Q × Q      24 R × R  
 25 Q—R 4 ch    25 K—Kt sq  
 26 B—K 4      26 R—K sq  
 27 P—B 3      27 P × P  
 28 P—R 3      28 P—B 7  
 29 R—Q B sq    29 Q R × B  
 30 P × R      30 B—Kt 7  
 31 R × P      31 R × R  
 32 Q—Q 8 ch    32 K—Kt 2  
 33 P—R 4      33 B—K 4  
 34 P—R 5      34 R—B 8 ch  
 35 K—B 2      35 R—B 8 ch  
 36 K—K 3      36 B—B 5 ch  
 37 Resigns.

This game demonstrates clearly the power to be derived from two Bishops under the direction of a skilful player.

## GAME No. 2,357.

### *Irregular Opening.*

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.

M. YUREVITCH.

BLACK.

M. LEVITSKI.

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

.....By retiring Kt to R 3, Black would have had the better position. White loses a Pawn if he play 16 P—B 5. To move 16 P—Kt 5 would be bad, as Black's Kt would

hold an excellent position on B 4. In other even's Black could play P—B 4, P—Kt 5, Kt—B 2, with the idea of placing the Kt on K 5.

16 P × Kt	16 R—B 7
17 Q—Q 3!	17 R × B
18 Q—Q B 3	18 R × Kt
19 Q × R	19 Q—K 3
20 Q R—K sq	20 Q—Kt 3
21 R—Q sq	

It seems to me that White would have done better to take the P on his K 7, giving up the P on Q 4. By allowing his opponent to defend Q P with K P, White creates a difficult position for himself, as the continuation of the game clearly shows.

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

- 28 Q R—K B sq 28 R—B 2  
 29 P—R 4 29 Q—K 3  
 30 Q—K 3 30 R—B 7 ch ?

.....M. Levitski made this move hastily. If he had played 30..., Q—Kt 5, he would not only have won the P on his R 5, equalising forces, but he would have obtained a chance of victory. After 31 R—Kt 3, Q×R P, White, in view of the threat K—B 7 ch, would be unable to defend the P on his Q 4.

- 31 K—R sq 31 Q—Kt 5  
 32 Q—Kt 5 32 Q—K 5  
 33 Q—B 4 33 B×P

.....The natural move, apparently, was 33..., P—B 4. But Black would seem to lose if White reply 34 P—R 5. For example 34..., B×P (34..., B—R 3; 35 Q—Kt 8 ch, B—B sq; 36 Q—Kt 3); 35 P×P, B—K 4; 36 Q×Q, B P×Q; 37 R—B 5, B—B 6; 38 R×P, K—Kt 2; 39 R—Q 6, and White, threatening R—B 7 ch, should win.

- 34 Q×P ch 34 K—R sq  
 35 Q—K B 4 35 R×P  
 36 Q×Q 36 P×Q  
 37 R—B 4 37 R—K 7  
 38 R—Q sq 38 R—K B 7

.....Only by holding the P on his K 5 had Black any chance of drawing. He should have played 38..., B—B 6.

*Variation A.*—39 R—Q 7, K—Kt sq; 40 R×P, R—K 8 ch; 41 K—Kt 2, R—K 7 ch; 42 K—B sq, R—K 8 ch; 43 K—Kt 2 !, R—K 7 ch—a draw. If 44 K—R 3, then B—K 4; 45 R (B 4)—B 7, R—R 7 ch; 46 K—Kt 4, R—Kt 7 ch, and Black wins a Rook.

*Variation B.*—39 R—B 7, R—Q 7 (39..., R—K 8 ch also leads to a draw); 40 R—K sq, R—Q 5; 41 R—K 2, B—Q 7, &c.

- 39 R×P 39 B—B 4  
 40 R—Q 7 40 P—R 4  
 41 R—K 5 41 B—B sq  
 42 R×P 42 R—B 5  
 43 P—R 5 43 R—R 5 ch  
 44 K—Kt 2 44 P×P  
 45 R (Q 7)—Q 5 45 K—Kt sq  
 46 R×P 46 R—Q 5  
 47 R—Kt 5 ch 47 K—R 2  
 48 R—Kt 3 48 R—Q 2  
 49 R—R 5 ch 49 B—K 3  
 50 R—R 4 50 R—Q Kt 2  
 51 K—Kt sq 51 Resigns

### GAME No. 2,358.

Played September 12th, at the Manchester Chess Club, in the final round of the 1903 contest for the championship of Lancashire. This is the first time the honour has been won by a Manchester player, the previous holders of the title being: 1900-1, Dr. J. H. Shaw, Liverpool; 1901-2, Mr. S. Keir, Lancaster; and 1902-3, Mr. A. Dod, Liverpool. The winner receives first prize, value four guineas; Mr. Dod the second prize, value two guineas.

### Queen's Gambit Declined.

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

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

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

I think P—K 3 is the better move. Black may reply to 5 Kt—B 3 with 5..., Kt—K 5, forcing exchanges and simplifying to his advantage.

5 P—Q R 3

.....Not good so early in the game. If the intention is to form a Queen's side Pawn position, much time is lost.

- 6 P—K 3 6 Q Kt—Q 2  
 7 R—B sq

Better is 7 B—Q 3.

- 7 P×P  
 8 B×P 8 P—Kt 4  
 9 B—Q 3

Stronger would be 9 B—Kt 3.

- 10 Castles  
 11 Q—K 2  
 12 K R—Q sq  
 13 B—Kt sq  
 14 R—Q 2

This move offers no future prospects. White should have played 14 P—Q R 3, then if Black replies 14... Kt—Kt 5, 15 B—B 4, followed by P—K R 3, would have gained time.

- 15 B × B  
 Instead of this White should play 15 B—B 4, followed by P—K R 3.

- 16 Q × B  
 17 K—B sq

See Diagram.

14 Kt—Kt 5

- ..... Better was 17 Q—R 8 ch,  
 18 K—K 2, Q × R; if now White  
 continue 19 B—R 3, Black plays 19  
 Kt—R 7, threatening Q—B 8 mate or  
 the Queen.  
 18 K—K 2

In this position a move like 18 Q × Kt would give most chances; if Black then replied 18... Q—R 8 ch; 19 K—K 2, Q × R, White might continue 20 P—Q 5, Black's Queen being out of play with chances of winning it later by such moves as Q—R 4 ch and then R 2, followed by R—B 2.

- 19 P—Q 5  
 20 B—K 4

- 18 Kt(Kt 5)—B 3  
 19 Q—R 4  
 20 Q × Q ch

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

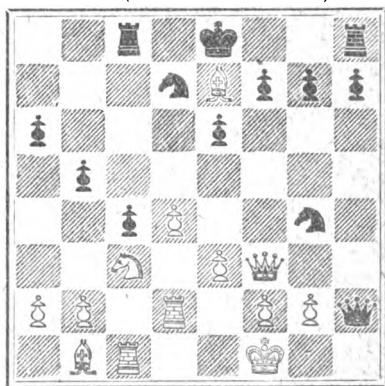
- 21 Kt—B 4  
 22 P—Kt 5  
 23 K—Q 2  
 24 Kt—Q 6  
 25 P—K 4  
 26 R—B 3  
 27 K R—Q B sq  
 28 P × P  
 29 R × R  
 30 R × P ch

After the exchange of Queens, White's chances were slight. In nearly all cases where equal players are engaged, victory generally rests with the player who is the Pawn ahead after Queens have been exchanged.

Position after White's 17th move:—

K—B sq.

BLACK (REV. W. C. PALMER).



WHITE (MR. A. DOD).

## THE PROBLEM WORLD.

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

"B.C.M." TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.—We are pleased to make further acknowledgments of problems received:—6, "Made to order"; 7, "Repetition"; 8, "Fortes fortuna juvat"; 9, "Richmond I."; 10, "Richmond II."; 11, "Babbis"; 12, "Lätis"; 13, "Idea"; 14, "Ida"; 15, "Indra"; 16, "Melpomene"; 17, "Compact"; 18, "Een Avonturier"; 19, "Pax vobiscum"; 20, "Drauflos I."; 21, "Drauflos II."; 22, "Drauflos III."; 23, "Drauflos IV."

## NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

*(Continued from page 395.)*

## THE NEW ERA—ANDERSSSEN.

**T**HE work of Adolph Anderssen, most imaginative of all great chess players and a mathematician to boot, is far more brilliant and attractive than that of D'Orville. Yet his conception of the chess problem was far from being as original as that of the French writer. He was, I imagine, always thinking of the game; and when he turned to problems he became a realist. A majority of his problems bear an obvious resemblance to such brilliant endings as occur so often in his own games. Most of his positions which are not of this type are, essentially, problematic studies in the end-game.

D'Orville's conception of the problem as a thing of grace, a work of art independent of the game save for the pieces and the rules it borrowed, had little or no influence upon Anderssen. Nor was he attracted by such mechanical experiments in the complex as Brede's two-er, given as No. 25 of this series. In truth Anderssen's problems resemble those of Bone rather than those of D'Orville. Like Bone he likes to give Black an apparent superiority, and if he does not often use absolutely superfluous pieces for such a purpose, he at least is not troubled by any desire for economy in the use of Black pieces. The plausibility of a position was evidently to him one of its merits. To the character of the mate itself he is comparatively indifferent, and the great majority of his problems present only incidental and unimportant variation. It might in fact be said that in his hands the problem of Bone—and so of Stamma—received its most brilliant expression.

In what way, then, did Anderssen contribute to problem development? In the first place he gave the problem a popularity in the chess world greater than it had ever enjoyed since the middle ages. His first collection was published, in German, in 1842: a fact which I must apologise for having inadvertently omitted to mention in an earlier article. Coming at a time when the modern problem was represented chiefly by the dull and mechanical 'brilliancy' of Mendheim, the flat realism of Lewis, and by such extravagances as No. 11 in this series, the piquancy of Anderssen's positions gained them immediate fame and favour in the chess world. D'Orville's more profoundly original collection, published in the same year, aroused far less interest.

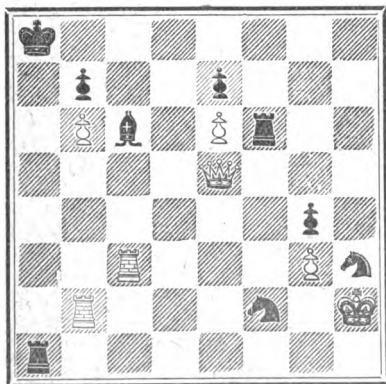
A German critic has endeavoured to express Anderssen's direct contribution to problem development by saying that while D'Orville was developing the *form* of the problem of the future, Anderssen was developing its *content*. This way of stating the matter is, I think, correct. Anderssen and D'Orville were alike apostles of beauty in problem composition: D'Orville of the beauty of form, and Anderssen of the beauty of idea. His problems have far more piquancy and subtlety, a far higher strategic value, than those of any of his predecessors or contemporaries, save perhaps Bolton. It was to the attainment of strategic values that his whole attention was given. His brilliancy is at once more subtle and more com-

plex than that of Bone. The effectiveness of his coups depends upon more factors. What Anderssen's practice preached was that the essence of a problem was its strategy. The problem, according to him, should embody a subtle or piquant combination, and its point should be as sharp as possible. As a consequence we find that he composed no two-ers and few problems in more than six moves. Above all he laid stress on the importance of the key, and he is the first composer to concentrate attention upon it. Most of Mendheim's problems can hardly be said to have keys: you might cut off the first move, and the character of the problem would scarcely be altered. In Lewis the first move becomes more important; but there is little stress upon it, little piquancy or point as a rule in the key itself. D'Orville, again, concerned with form rather than with strategy, thinks of the mate rather than of the key. But in Anderssen the point of the key tends to involve the point of the problem: in other words his problems have a strategical unity which is absent in Mendheim, defective in Lewis, and in D'Orville is subordinated to formal unity. And in Anderssen's problems the piquancy of the key itself is often the most brilliant feature. Look at the keys in Nos. 28, 30, and 31 of this series. This insistence on the key is not inconsistent with the fact that the first move in most of Anderssen's problems is a check. For in very many cases his first move is not a real key: the real key is a quiet second or even a third move. The forcing check is merely added to increase complexity and add something to the piquancy of the key (see No. 29).

No doubt Anderssen's insistence on and illustration of strategic values was a necessary complement to D'Orville's insistence on form. Yet I think that D'Orville's work rather than Anderssen's points forward along the main line of development. In his love of that mixture of the brilliant and the odd which makes piquancy, in his occasionally tricky keys and incidentally in his fondness for allowing Black to check, Anderssen seems to me to point not so much to Bayer and the Bohemians as to the eccentric cleverness of Loyd and the American school.

No. 29.—By A. ANDERSSSEN. (1842).

BLACK.



WHITE.  
Mate in five.

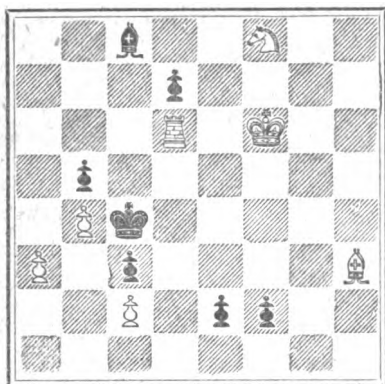
The annexed positions fairly illustrate the work of Anderssen. It may be noted that No. 27 is the most remarkable of all Anderssen's earlier three-ers, as is No. 31 of his later four-ers. I may also refer readers to the very 'American' three-er which was given in the *B.C.M.* last March, and which appeared in the 1852 collection.

No. 27.—White: K at Q Kt 4, Kts at Q B 4, Q B 5, B at K B 5. Black: K at Q R 7, B at Q R 8, Kt at Q 8, Ps at Q B 7, Q Kt 7. Mate in three (1842).

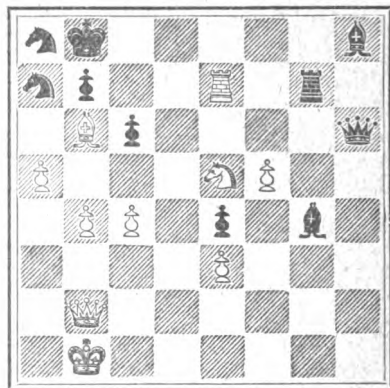
No. 28.—White: K at K R 8, Bs at K 8, Q 8, Ps at K R 2, K B 3. Black: K at K R 3, Ps at K R 2, K R 6. Mate in four (1842).

No. 30.—By A. ANDERSSSEN (1842). No. 31.—By A. ANDERSSSEN (1852).

BLACK.

WHITE.  
Mate in five.

BLACK.

WHITE.  
Mate in four.

"NORWICH MERCURY" 'KING IN THE CORNER' THREE-MOVE TOURNEY.—The following are the conditions of this competition, instituted under the patronage of Mr. A. C. White. The same judges who officiated in the lately concluded two-move contest, Messrs. A. C. Challenger and Max J. Meyer, will decide the destinies of the competing entries in the new competition. Open to original direct mate problems in three moves, in which the Black King is in one of the corners of the board. Authors' names and full solutions should accompany all entries. Names will be given with the problems, unless otherwise desired. Problems should be sent addressed to "Chess Editor," *Mercury* Office, London Street, Norwich, not later than January 9th, 1904. Extra time will be allowed composers abroad. Prizes: first, £1 10s.; second, £1; third, 10s.; fourth, *The Modern Chess Problem*, by P. H. Williams, and probably others.

"NORWICH MERCURY" CHRISTMAS COMPETITION.—We give the terms of this in the words of the chess editor:—"One of the minor competitions, which is most popular with the 'shooting men' of the Volunteer force, is a contest for a silver spoon. We speak from experience in this matter, and believing that such a souvenir would be acceptable to the lovers of the Poetry of Chess, we therefore offer a silver spoon for the best problem sent us as most suitable for a Christmas column. Problems may be of any kind or character, but not more than two should be sent, and should reach us by December 10th. This contest will be judged by the chess editor and the solvers."

"LOUISIANA PURCHASE" AND SEVENTH AMERICAN CHESS CONGRESS PROBLEM TOURNEY.—The subjoined programme has been issued by the director, secretary, and committee of the projected St. Louis World's Fair

Chess Congress. The last tourney on similar lines was held in connection with the Fifth American Chess Congress of 1881, which was considerably short of being a success. Free and open to all the world. Entries close—American, July 1st, 1904; Foreign, August 1st, 1904. Each competitor will be allowed to enter (1) one set of four problems, consisting of one problem in two moves, two problems in three moves, and one problem in four moves; (2) one single problem in two moves; (3) one single problem in three moves. All problems to be original, unpublished, and direct mates. Each set must have a distinguishing motto, and each single problem a motto. The problems to be on diagrams and accompanied by a full solution, name and address of composer in a sealed envelope endorsed by motto. Prizes: the Congress chess button to all competitors; first prize for best set, gold medal; second prize for second best set, silver medal; third prize for third best set, bronze medal; first prize, best two-move problem, silver medal; second prize, second best two-move problem, bronze medal; first prize, best three-move problem, silver medal; second prize, second best three-move problem, bronze medal; additions to first prize for sets to be announced later. Mr. A. H. Robbins will act as one of the judges, the others will be notified later—how many will accept office we do not yet know. Mr. Robbins is not well known to the present day problemist in this country, but we might mention that he has composed some capital problems, and some years ago published a selection of his works. Problems should be sent to Mr. X. Hawkins, director, 863, Robberson Avenue, Springfield, Mo., U.S.A.

---

“SPOTTING THE FAVOURITES.”—This competition, the conditions of which we have already announced, has been concluded. Mr. Mackenzie, who instituted the idea in the *Norwich Mercury*, most probably imagined the voting would give some marked indication as to who were considered the best composers in the British Isles in the respective sections. We fear the terms have been taken a little too literally, since the word “favourite” conveys little more than a passing hour admiration of those executants who are immediately in evidence by current work. The winners, who happen to be G. M. Norman (first), Miss J. H. Merry and J. R. Bradshaw (tie for second) are in no wise responsible for the result, yet the conclusion is unsatisfactory, if the object sought for is that which we imagined was intended—probably some of the voters have not made the acquaintance of the problems of Frankenstein, Hume, Lane, Planck, Slater, and Thomson. We are particularly surprised to find that neither Planck nor Slater do not figure in the resulting poll. The effect of the competition has been simply to show who are regarded by the voters as being the most *popular* and nothing more. If the voting had seriously been to place British composers on the merit of their works, it would be found that many of the *Norwich Mercury* voters were incompetent to form any opinion whatever upon the subject. A publication of a list of the voters would be interesting and indicative of the value of the result. If a poll under similar conditions were invited, to embrace the two hemispheres, we are tolerably certain that a certain composer we have in mind would take almost every “trick” by

reason of his popularity, but in the eyes of experts his position would indisputably rank beneath that which has been attained by his compeers in the specified sections, though probably as an all-round man, including vagaries, he possibly has few equals; but this is going beyond the limits of the *Norwich Mercury* "Spotting the Favourite" scheme. 1—two-ers, P. F. Blake and Mrs. Baird; 2—three-ers, Heathcote and Mrs. Baird; 3—two and three-ers combined, Mrs. Baird and Heathcote; 4—sui-mates, J. Keeble and B. G. Laws; 5—two, three and four-ers, and sui-mates combined, B. G. Laws and Mrs. Baird.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—A. F. Mackenzie. We should be much obliged if any of our correspondents could furnish us with copies of the following list of problems, together with any information concerning them within their own cognisance:—4 problems in tourney of *Illustrated American*; a contribution to *International Chess Magazine*; a sui-mate in *Land and Water*; 4th best three-er, *Manchester Weekly Times*, 1900; 4 entries in tourney of *Montreal Witness*; a three-er from one of Geo. W. Cummings' New York chess columns; 3 unplaced entries in *New York Staatszeitung*; a prize two-er in *St. James' Budget*; 2 hon. mens.—4th Jy.—*Sydney Morning Herald*, 1898-9.

Next month we will give an original two-er by Mr. Mackenzie, which we believe will be admired. We have deferred its publication for some months for a reason which no longer exists.

The Birmingham *Town Crier* chess column, commenced by Dr. Bonner Feast and continued by Mr. E. E. Westbury is no more, as the paper has "gone where the good niggers go"—out of this mundane gallery. We are sorry, for both editors threw themselves heartily into methodical problem work. We have heard of Phoenix! any chance?

*Western Morning News* Solution Tourney:—To begin on November 5th. A two move tourney. Twelve problems, one a week. First prize, £1 5s.; second, Mrs. W. J. Baird's work, *Seven Hundred Chess Problems*; third, £1 1s.; also a special prize of a guinea for lads. Besides these there will be other book prizes. The column of November 5th will contain the rules and full particulars. No entrance fee.

Three correspondents have written to ask us to reproduce Dr. Lasker's recent contribution to problem literature. We hardly know to which position reference is made, but we take it the following is the position in request, since it has the feature of allowing the Black King a choice of eight squares for his first move. White: K at K 5, Rs at Q Kt sq and Q R 3, Bs at Q 2 and Q Kt 3. Black: K at K Kt 7, P at K Kt 4. Mate in three. Champion Lasker has contributed another three er to *Checkmate*, which is very spicy and quite in keeping with the traditions of the American school. Coming as it does from the soil figured with stars and stripes, it is somewhat *à propos*. White: K at K B 3, Q at Q R 4, R at Q 6, B at Q R 3, P at Q B 4. Black: K at K 4, B at Q B sq, Ps at K B 4, 5, Q 4, and Q B 2. Mate in two.

# BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER, 1903.

## "TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS."

BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

*Biron.* What is the end of study? let me know.

*King.* Why, that to know, which else we should not know.

*Biron.* Things hid and barr'd, you mean, from common sense?

*King.* Ay, that is study's godlike recompense.

"Love's Labour's Lost," *Act I., Scene 1.*

**J**UST twelve months ago I sent you a batch of four problems composed on novel lines. Their appearance in the *British Chess Magazine*, and the subsequent publicity given to similar contributions of mine by many chess editors in many lands, have caused my new departure to attract an amount of attention far in excess of my expectation. Indeed, "The Twentieth Century Retractor," as it is now called, has become a recognised branch of problem construction. New departures, however, necessarily bring into view new ideas. Hence the rules which should govern the construction of Retractors require consideration. What constitutes beauty in these as in other chess problems is, and must ever remain, largely a question of taste; but soundness entirely depends upon the rules we choose to lay down. The ordinary problem has been so long before the world that the canons to which it is subject are well understood, though even in that case they have never, as it seems to me, been as fully and formally set forth as might be desired. Much of what has been formulated in regard to them obviously applies to Retractors, so that the field we have to survey, in considering the soundness of this class of problem, is by no means so extensive as it otherwise would be. In the present article, I will confine myself to rules on three points only, and will preface my remarks by begging my readers to continuously bear in mind that the chief aim, in framing conditions and definitions, should be to find those best fitted to produce fine and varied stratagems.

1.  $P \times P$  in passing.—In Retractors, I am strongly of opinion that this move should be pronounced a legitimate one without proof that the previous play was such as to render the move a possible one. In an ordinary problem, we are given a position, but know nothing whatever of how it arose. Hence White has no right to assume that Black last played so as to render  $P \times P$  in passing a lawful reply. On the other hand, we can, in a Retractor, assume the previous play to have been what we please; in fact, part of the difficulty of solving such compositions lies in discovering such back play as will attain the end in view. It appears as legitimate to

N I

assume that Black had played on his last move so as to allow of White replying  $P \times P$  in passing as to assume what was White's last move, or that a particular piece, not on the diagram, occupied, at an earlier stage of the game, a particular square. Thus the objections to this move, sound in reference to ordinary problems, have no application to Retractors.

2. *Castles*.—This move is not strictly a parallel case to that of  $P \times P$  in passing, because, for its legitimacy, we must know that neither the King nor the Rook has moved during the whole course of the game from which the position in question is supposed to have been derived. Nevertheless, on the principle enunciated, the decision should be, where there is a doubt, in favour of freedom rather than restriction. I incline, therefore, to the belief that Castling should be lawful at any stage of a Retractor, provided of course that neither the King nor the Rook has been previously moved at any point of its solution.

3. *Choice in the treatment of vacated squares*.—This point, a most important one, has no analogue in ordinary problems. In general, when a move has been retracted, the square, from which the piece or Pawn (as the case may be) was withdrawn, may have been vacant, or been occupied by a Queen, Rook, Bishop, Knight, or Pawn—in all six possibilities. If at any stage or stages in the solution of a Retractor, it can be solved by the selection at pleasure of any two, or more, up to the whole number six, of these possibilities, that fact should not, in my opinion, affect the soundness of the problem. Clearly (except in the case of two or more lines of play Retractors discussed later on) the existence of a choice constitutes a blemish, the greater the wider the choice; but it would be an error to enact that such a feature should of itself constitute unsoundness. My experience has taught me that, though perseverance will easily remedy a defect of the kind, yet occasionally new and beautiful ideas cannot be adequately expressed without some latitude on this point. As an example I would refer to the pair of problems which appeared in the *British Chess Magazine* of December last. In one of them a vacated square can be treated in any one of the six possible ways, and I found it impossible to retain the almost absolute identity of the twin positions and at the same time do away with this variety of treatment. The wise policy appears to be to allow such latitude—just as checks for first moves and dual continuations are permitted in ordinary problems—and to weigh such blemishes carefully when balancing the merits of rival compositions. The rule I would lay down is as follows: "At any stage in the solution of a Retractor, so long as there is no change in the square to and from which a piece or Pawn (as the case may be) is moved, the mere fact of variety being possible in the treatment of the vacated square, shall not render the problem unsound." The power of choice in dealing with a vacated square is neither a "variation" nor a "dual" in precisely the same sense as these words are applied to ordinary problems. A word is needed to describe such choice. The word "variety," to which no specific meaning has hitherto been attached in chess, seems excellently adapted for the purpose. With this definition of the word "variety," my rule may be concisely stated thus:—"In a Retractor, the existence of varieties shall not constitute unsoundness." It may perhaps be objected that my rule would make inaccurate such statements as "White

to retract his last move," because a move can be retracted in only one way, and the taking of different pieces would be different moves. This objection, however, is merely formal, and without weight. For, after all, so long as the moving piece or Pawn, and the squares to and from which it moves, remain the same, the move itself also remains virtually the same, howsoever the vacated square be treated. All subjects require rules and definitions, and it is easy to decree that, in Retractors, a retracted move is held to be unchanged so long as neither the squares moved to and from, nor the moving piece or Pawn, are changed.

In addition to what has been already said, there is another very cogent reason in favour of legalising "varieties." A variety, other things equal, is undoubtedly a defect, but suppose each treatment of the vacated square leads to a different line of play, what then? My reply is that such varieties, instead of being blemishes, greatly enhance the beauty of the problem.

My rule might be modified by saying that varieties should be permissible when, and only when, each treatment of the vacated square produces a different line of play. This modification would, I think, turn out difficult and unsatisfactory in practice; it moreover makes the rule narrower than it is in its original form, and I am altogether opposed to this or any other limitation of the rule. In illustration of the foregoing remarks, I subjoin four Retractors.

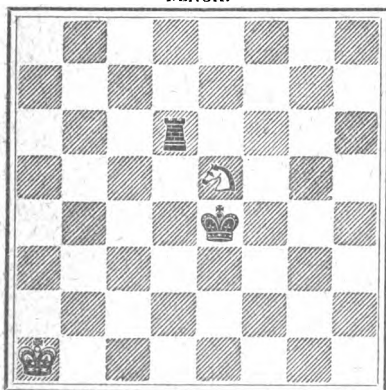
- No. 1 has no variety and but one line of play.
- No. 2 has two varieties and two lines of play.
- No. 3 has three varieties and three lines of play.
- No. 4 has four varieties and four lines of play.

The following conditions should be noted :—

- No. 1. White played last but must retract his move.
- No. 2. Black to retract his last move.
- No. 3. Black to play so as to allow—
- No. 4. White to give mate.

No. 1.

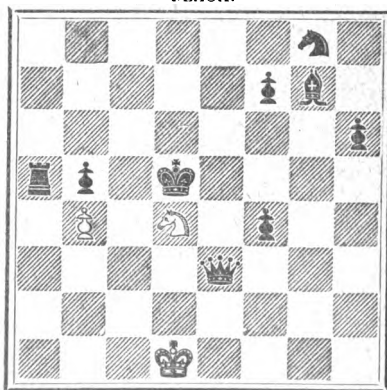
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 2.

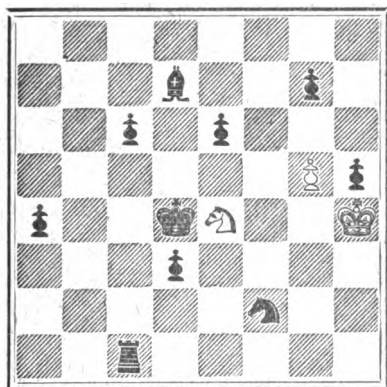
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 3.

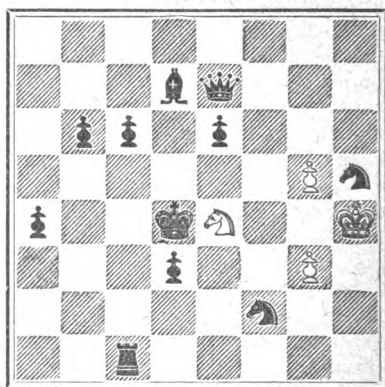
BLACK.



WHITE.

No. 4.

BLACK.



WHITE.

(Solutions are given at page 497.)

---

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

---

**T**HE Subscription for volume XXIV., which begins with the next issue, is now due, and Subscribers will greatly assist the Editor by remitting the amount—**EIGHT SHILLINGS**—on or before December 15th. Postal Orders to be crossed "& Co."—*The numbers of the orders should be kept for reference.* This precaution is necessary owing to several remittances having failed to reach us during the present year. Cheques to be made payable to *British Chess Magazine*. All communications to be addressed: *British Chess Magazine*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds. American subscribers may remit \$2 in U.S. notes, in payment of one year's subscription.



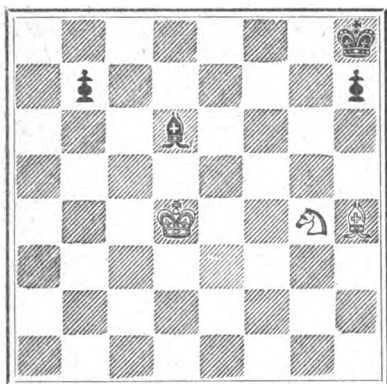
CHESS STUDIES AND END-GAMES.—From *La Stratégie*.

By M. TROITZKY.

*(For solutions see page 496.)*

No. 57.

BLACK.

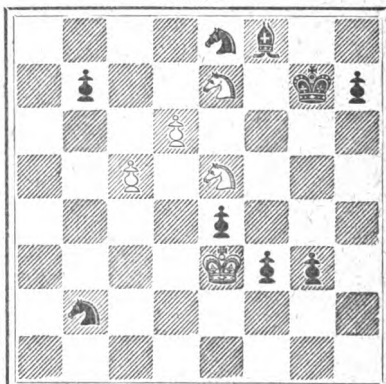


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 58.

BLACK.

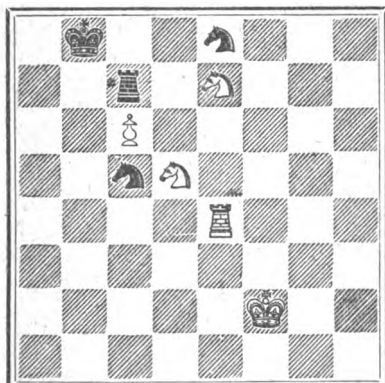


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 59.

BLACK.

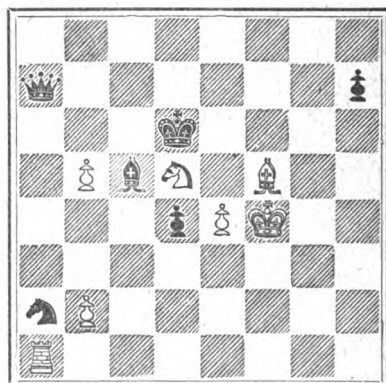


WHITE.

White to play and win.

No. 60.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and draw.

## CHESS LITERATURE.

## "SELECTED CHESS ENDINGS."

**T**HIS is one of those nice cheap little books of which the Rev. E. E. Cunningham has edited so many, and it is certainly one of the most useful of them. Many a chess player who knows the openings fairly well, and is strong in the middle game, will either lose or draw an end-game which he could and ought to have won. The reason of this failure is that he has not given sufficient attention to the tactics and niceties of play in this department of chess. To all such the little work under notice ought to be a welcome and valuable guide.

In his preface the author defines the end-game as generally beginning at the point where "the Kings, no longer timidly sheltering themselves, come to the front and assert their powers as fighting men." "No part of the game," he says, "is in general so poorly played as this final stage. In no other part do we see so many useless moves, such hesitating manoeuvres, such needless expenditure of time. And this, in great part, not from any want of ability, but simply through lack of a firm grip on the principles of the game. It is in the end-game that lack of such firm clear knowledge makes itself felt. To play the end-game well you must know, as you know your "tables," how the "opposition" will work in this or that case; when two isolated Pawns are safe against the hostile King; whether your Pawn will check or not in reaching the seventh square; and so on. It is no use *thinking*, you must *know*." The author then gives various examples in illustration of the necessity of knowing what to do in certain positions which are all such as would be likely to occur in ordinary play, and he acknowledges his indebtedness to Horwitz and Kling, Professor Berger, and Mr. Blake's *Chess Endings*, to the last of which he says the present work is meant to be a sequel. The book contains 88 pages, and is divided into seven chapters under the following headings:—(1) Kings and Pawns only; (2) Kings, Bishops, Knights, and Pawns; (3) Kings, Rooks, and Pawns; (4) Kings, Rooks, Bishops, and Knights; (5) the same with Pawns; (6) Kings, Queens, and Pawns; (7) Kings, Queens, and various forces. It only remains to be said that the book is beautifully got up, and printed on good paper, tastily bound, and that the price is exceedingly moderate. It will go into any ordinary coat pocket, and is a nice companion to any chess player on a railway journey.

## "THE BRITISH CHESS CODE."

A revised and enlarged edition of this useful and important work has recently appeared, under the auspices of the British Chess Company. The first edition was published in 1894, in folio form, but this one is in the form of Mr. Cunningham's little works on chess, beautifully printed and bound in cloth, and published by Messrs. Routledge & Sons. They, however, have made the mistake of putting

Mr. Cunnington's name alone on the cover, and also in an advertisement at the end of the book, as if he were the sole author. This he wishes to repudiate, for although he has had a large share in its production, he has had the valuable co-operation of Mr. Turnbull, of Wolverhampton, and other chess players, who take an interest in the subject of regulating scientifically the game of chess. In reference to the first edition of the work, in 1894, Mr. Cunnington wrote to the *B.C.M.*: "A collection of laws or rules on any subject should have, it will be agreed, at least three merits: clearness, consistency, and completeness." The first two of these requirements were, we think, fulfilled in the original edition; and the third, as far as we can see, has now been added to them. Unfortunately, our copy of the first edition has been mislaid, so that we can speak of it only from memory. In his introduction to the present edition, however, Mr. Moffatt, the manager of the British Chess Company, re-states what we believe appeared in the first edition, that the object has been—"while assuming on the reader's part nothing except a knowledge of the ordinary meanings of common words—to give, as shortly and clearly as possible, all the information that is strictly necessary for playing the game." Thus, Part I., descriptive of the chess board and men and their moves, contains definitions which to an experienced player may seem prolix, unnecessary, or even pedantic; but they are not really so to the learner, when it is considered that they are intentionally thus stated, to avoid the possibility of any mistake. In the rule about sealed moves, we think the word "nobody" would be an improvement on the words "neither player"

Part II. contains "Laws for the regulation of games played over the board," and there are various regulations as to making a move out of turn, errors in placing board or men, adjustment of pieces, Pawn promotion, Castling, illegal moves, adjourned games, drawn games, games forfeited or resigned, time-limit, etc., etc., with references to the penalties which may be enacted for non-compliance with the rules, which are very instructive, and we consider very fair and useful. Part III. contains regulations for games at odds; Part IV. for consultation games; Part V. for games by correspondence; and Part VI. for games by telegraph. Under this last heading we may call attention to the distinction made between these games and those by correspondence. In the latter it is laid down that players are free to consult, during the progress of the game, works on chess, but are bound, on their honour, not to receive any advice or assistance from other players. But in the case of games by telegraph, it is stated that "a player, in justice to his opponent, is forbidden to obtain assistance from works on chess, or to receive advice or hints from other players. He is bound in honour to receive no help in any form, but to win, if he can, by his own skill." We do not quite see the distinction between these two cases, except that in a game by correspondence it would be difficult to prove any assistance from books or other sources, while in a match by telegraph it would be comparatively easy. There are three appendices to the book, the first containing laws for the regulation of games played by telegraph; the second a suggested telegraphic code; and the third is intended to serve as a help in determining questions not already provided for. The chief feature of this edition of the Chess Code is, as Mr. Cunnington remarks, "its extreme

accuracy and scrupulousness of statement. In fact it is too severely accurate to be popular among hasty, careless readers." We are sorry to hear that those who have given so much time, thought and labour to this useful book are at present out of pocket by it, but we trust that as its merits are more largely discovered, and its cheapness made known, its sale will in time repay them for their unselfish and long continued toil.

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

(See page 493.)

## No. 57.

- 1 Kt—R 6  
 .....I..., K—Kt 2; 2 Kt—  
 B 5 ch, K—Kt 3; 3 Kt×B, K—R 4  
 (b); 4 B—K 7, K—Kt 5; 5 K—K 4,  
 P—R 4; 6 Kt—B 5, P—Kt 4; 7 Kt—  
 R 4, wins. (b) 3..., P—Kt 4(c); 4 Kt×  
 P, K—R 4; 5 B—Q 8, K—Kt 5; 6 Kt  
 —B 3, P—R 4; 7 Kt—K 2, P—R 5;  
 8 Kt—Kt sq, K—Kt 6; 9 K—K 3, K—  
 Kt 7; 10 Kt—B 3, P—R 6; 11 B—

B 7 wins (Kt going to K R 2, and K to  
 Kt 4 to take P). (c) 3..., P—Kt 3;  
 4 K—K 4, K—R 4; 5 B—K 7, &c.

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| 2 B—B 6 ch     | 2 B—Kt 2   |
| 3 K—K 5        | 3 P—Kt 4   |
| 4 K—K 6        | 4 P—Kt 5   |
| 5 K—B 7        | 5 B×B      |
| 6 K×B          | 6 P—Kt 6   |
| 7 K—B 7        | 7 P—Kt 7   |
| 8 K—B 8        | 8 P bec. Q |
| 9 Kt—B 7 mate. |            |

## No. 58.

- 1 P—Q 7  
 2 P×Kt bec. Kt ch  
 3 Kt—K B 7 ch  
 4 Kt—K B 6 ch  
 5 Kt—B 5 ch  
 6 Kt—Kt 5 ch  
 7 Kt—Kt 4 ch  
 .....7..., K—R 8; 8 Kt—

Kt 3 ch, and 9 Kt—R 3 mate.

- |                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 8 K×K P         | 8 K—B 8 (best) |
| 9 Kt—Kt 3 ch    | 9 K—K 8        |
| 10 Kt×P ch      | 10 K—Q 8       |
| 11 Kt—K 3 ch    | 11 K—B 8       |
| 12 Kt—K 2 ch    | 12 K—Kt 8      |
| 13 Kt—Q 2 ch    | 13 K—R 7       |
| 14 Kt—Q B 3 ch  | 14 Any         |
| 15 Kt—B 2 mate. |                |

## No. 59.

- 1 R—Q Kt 4 ch  
 .....I..., Kt—Kt 2; 2 Kt×  
 R, Kt (K sq)—Q 3; 3 P×Kt, Kt×P;  
 4 Kt (B 7)—Q 5, K moves; 5 Kt—B  
 6, any; 6 R or Kt mates.

I..., K—R 2; 2 K—K 3, &c.

- |                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 2 R×R ch        | 2 Kt×R    |
| 3 P—B 7 ch      | 3 Kt×P    |
| 4 Kt—B 6 ch     | 4 K moves |
| 5 Kt—Kt 6 mate. |           |

## No. 60.

- 1 R×Kt  
 .....I..., Q—K Kt 2; 2 R—  
 R 6 ch, B—Kt 3; 3 P—Kt 4!, Q—  
 K 4 ch; 4 K—B 3, Q moves; 5 R×  
 B ch, K—K 4; 6 R—K 6 ch wins.  
 2 P—K 5 ch  
 3 B×P  
 3 Q—R sq

Mr. Branch also points out that 3.,  
 B—Q 3 draws; e.g., 4 B—Kt 8 ch,  
 K—B 4; 5 B×Q, B—B 2; 6 K—B 5,  
 K×P; 7 P—K 6, B—Q sq; 8 K—  
 Kt 6, P—Q 6; 9 B—Kt 3, K—B 3;  
 10 K—B 7, K—Q 3; 11 B—Q sq,  
 P—Q 7; 12 P—Kt 4, K—Q 4; 13  
 B—Kt 3 ch, K—B 3; 14 B—R 4 ch,  
 K—Kt 3; 15 P—K 7, B×P; 16 K×  
 B, P bec. Q; 17 B×P, K—Kt 4.

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 4 B—K 4 ch | 4 K—B 5 |
| 5 B×Q      | 5 K×P   |
| 6 P—K 6    | 6 P—Q 6 |

And Black will draw.

.....The author's solution  
 here gives 3..., P—Q 6; 4 B—Kt 8  
 ch, K—Q 5; 5 B×Q, P—Q 7; 6 B—  
 Kt 3, which he asserts leads to a draw;  
 but apparently White wins. But by  
 3..., Q—R sq (as pointed out by Mr.  
 W. S. Branch, Cheltenham), instead  
 of losing his Q for nothing, Black can  
 get one of the Kt Ps for it.

Note.—As originally given, Black  
 Q was at her R sq; allowing 1 P—K  
 5 ch, K×Kt; 2 B—K 4 ch, &c.

## SOLUTIONS TO "TWENTIETH CENTURY RETRACTORS,"

BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

(See page 489.)

NO. 1.—White Kt was on Kt 6 and × R on K 4, replace Kt and R. Black R (Q 3) was on Q 6 and × Q on Q 6, replace R and Q and play—Black, R (K 4)—Q 4; White, Q—B 4 mate.

NO. 2.—(A) White Kt was on K 6, replace Kt. Black Q was on K 5 and × Q on K 3, replace both Queens and play—Black, P×Kt; White, Q—B 5 mate. (B) White Kt was on K 6 and × Kt on Q 5, replace both Knights. Black P (B 5) was on Kt 4 and × Q on B 4, replace P and Q and play—Black, Kt—B 3; White, Kt—B 7 mate.

NO. 3.—(A) White Kt was on Q 2 and × P on K 5, replace Kt and P. Black P (Q B 3) was on Kt 2 and × Q on B 6, replace P and Q and play—Black, P—K 6; White, Kt—B 3 mate. (B) White Kt was on Q 2 and × Kt on K 5, replace both Knights. Black R was on B 4 and × Q on B sq, replace R and Q and play—Black, R—Q 4; White, Kt—B 3 mate. (C) White Kt was on Q 2 and × B (promoted P) on K 5, replace Kt and B. Black K was on K 4 and × R on Q 4, replace K and R and play—Black, B—B 4; White, Kt—B 3 mate.

NO. 4.—(A) White Kt was on Q 2, replace Kt. Black P was on B 5 and × Q on Q 3, replace P and Q and play—Black, K—K 4; White, Kt—B 3 mate. (B) White Kt was on Q 2 and × P on K 5, replace Kt and P. Black P was on Kt 2 and × Q on B 6, replace P and Q and play—Black, P—K 6; White, Kt—B 3 mate. (C) White Kt was on Q 2 and × Kt (promoted P) on K 5, replace both Knights. Black R was on B 4 and × Q on B sq, replace R and Q, and play—Black, R—Q 4; White, Kt—B 3 mate. (D) White Kt was on Q 2 and × B (promoted P) on K 5, replace Kt and B. Black K was on K 4 and × R on Q 4, replace K and R, and play—Black, B—B 4; White, Kt—B 3 mate.

## THE CHESS WORLD.

## BRITISH CHESS FEDERATION.

The interim committee entrusted to draft the Constitution of the Federation, met on November 27th, at St. Ermin's Hotel, Westminster, under the presidency of Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross, chairman Southern Chess Union. The representatives present were Dr. Hunt, Mr. H. E. Dobell (S.C.C.U.), Mr. A. H. Griffiths, J.P., and Mr. W. Carey (Midland Union), Messrs. E. R. Turner, T. B. Girdlestone, and T. H. Moore (London Chess League), Messrs. A. E. Moore, T. A. Farron, and I. M. Brown (N.C.C.U.); who, together with Messrs. G. Howitt (Yorkshire), J. Burtinshaw (Cheshire), and H. L. Overton (Lancashire) dined with the president of the Northern Union (Mr. A. E. Moore) prior to the business discussion, which started at 8 p.m., Mr. T. A. Farron kindly officiating as hon. secretary. Preamble of the Constitution appeared in our issue for November, and nearly all the proposals we there recorded were adopted by the committee, and recommended for ratification to the general meeting of delegates, which took place next day at the Holborn Restaurant, at 2-30 p.m., the Rev. A. G. Gordon Ross again presiding. To arouse wider interest in the Federation the interim committee decided that the number of vice-presidents be unlimited; each constituent unit of the Federation having power to nominate vice-presidents. Each vice-president to pay an annual subscription of one guinea, and to have the right to vote with his constituent unit at

annual or special general meetings. The meeting on Saturday was well attended, all the units being fully represented except the Midland Union, whose late secretary, Mr. A. J. Mackenzie, was unable to be present to fulfil his position as hon. sec. *pro tem* of the Federation, but whose duties at the meeting were kindly undertaken by his co-delegate, Mr. W. S. Carey. The Conference lasted four hours, and the deliberations resulted in the definite settlement of rules of constitution, the main points of which are (I.) That the annual subscription be £10 10s. for each unit—subscriptions to be paid during the month of January, but any unit whose subscription is unpaid on 30th of following September to be disqualified from voting. (II.) That the governing body consist of (a) president, (b) vice-presidents, (c) six delegates from each constituent unit, all elected annually. (III.) Voting at annual or special general meetings to be by units only. (IV.) The executive committee to consist of two delegates from each constituent unit, but such delegates to be chosen from the delegates elected to represent such unit on the governing body; (a) Individual voting to operate on the executive committee, on which voting by proxy is allowed, but no proxy to be accepted unless used in person by a delegate from the unit from which such proxy emanates. (V.) The president, secretary, and treasurer of the Federation to be *ex officio* members of the executive committee, which may elect its own chairman; four members must be present to form a quorum. (VI.) The annual meeting of the Federation to be held during October, when officers must be elected for the ensuing year, and reports and balance sheet must be submitted. It was decided that any lady or gentleman might become an Associate of the Federation on payment of an annual subscription of 10/6. Many other matters to which we have not space to refer were definitely settled, and the meeting eventually decided to adjourn the proceedings until May 7th, 1904. During the interval the full text of the Constitution will be circulated among the constituent units and societies affiliated thereto, and when the meeting is resumed in May next, we understand that each unit must be prepared to declare, or decline, allegiance to the Federation. It is matter for regret that further progress was not made at the meeting; nevertheless the promoters are to be congratulated upon the success which attended their latest efforts. Preseverence, diplomacy, and determination to establish a National Society, which will command the support of well-wishers of British chess, have proved successful at last. Hitherto the studied opposition encountered has been mainly of the character that fails to command respect, but which certainly delayed the drafting and acceptance of the constitution of the British Chess Federation, a power which, we take it, all bodies eligible to become affiliated to must accept as controlling their action, as units, before they are again allowed to exercise voting power. We think that the circulation of the rules of the Constitution will assist the cause of the Federation very materially, and we suggest that the time between now and the meeting in May should be utilised to secure the adherence of as many "Associates" as possible. This is a point which we hope the promoters of Federation will not lose sight of. It would serve no good purpose to report, in detail, the unreasonable arguments and tactics of the "opposition," but we may remark, *en passant*, that an amendment to fix the annual subscription of each unit at £2 2s. was promptly defeated.

Those who outvoted the amendment no doubt realised that it was intended to cripple the Federation from the financial standpoint. Another suggestion was that the executive should be instructed that its powers pledging the credit of the Federation must be strictly limited to the amount of its income; which should first be ascertained. This 'move' vanished when the president of the Northern Union asserted his willingness to indemnify (if necessary) the executive committee to the extent of £100 for the first year's expenses.

---

Match: Marshall *v.* Blackburne.—The negotiations for the proposed match between these masters have been abandoned, but they will meet at Hastings, from December 9th to 16th, to contest against each other in a series of consultation games, in which the openings will be selected gambits. Both players have been invited to Hastings by Mr. Horace Chapman, president Hastings C.C.

---

Among the clubs in Wiltshire Warminster takes a high place, and the report for the past year disclosed a state of great activity and prosperity. The accounts showed a cash surplus of £3 5s. 7d. In the match arena the County Cup had been won for the third time. Mrs. Pullin had won the Silver Queen, and the sealed handicap had proved a great success, the first prize falling to Mr. P. Bishop. Mr. W. Webster was elected president, and the Rev. J. F. Welsh secretary and treasurer for the ensuing year.

---

The members of the South Manchester Chess Society met on October 31st, at the invitation of Dr. Webster, when the president (Mr. Mensch), on behalf of himself and fellow members, presented Dr. Wahlutuch with a cigarette box, which bore the inscription: "Presented to Dr. Adolphe Wahlutuch, founder and first president of the South Manchester Chess Society, by the members, as a memento of the 21st anniversary, 1882—1903." The worthy doctor is chess editor of the *Manchester Weekly Times*, and chess-playing runs in the family. His sons, Victor and Julius, are well-known Lancashire county players.

---

A match for the world's championship, and £400 aside, is arranged to take place in September or October next, between Dr. Tarrasch and Dr. Lasker. The scene of contest is not yet settled, but Dr. Tarrasch has been empowered to negotiate about this with clubs or associations who may wish to invite the players. The time-limit is to be fourteen moves an hour, and not more than 6½ hours' play each day. Also not more than one completed game is to be played in two successive days. In case of difference the decision is to be left to an umpire, who will be chosen later. Both players pledge themselves not to analyse any adjourned game by moving the pieces, and not to accept any advice from outsiders.

The Café de la Régence, Paris, has been decorated in the style of Louis XVI., in white and gold, and improved in accommodation and other respects. It will be, as of yore, the principal resort of chess players who do not belong to clubs, and even of some who do. To inaugurate the new chess room, under the auspices of a new club, *L'Union Amicale des Joueurs d' échecs*, M. Taubenhaus recently gave a simultaneous play exhibition of 22 games, and in less than three hours he won 15 of them, drew 2, and lost 5. There is also an interesting match in progress at the Café between Messrs. Janowski and Taubenhaus. There are to be ten games played, at the rate of 20 moves an hour, and the first game, a Ruy Lopez, was won by M. Janowski.

The annual general meeting of the Manchester Chess Club was held on November 21st, the president (Mr. J. Burgess) in the chair. The hon. secretary presented a satisfactory report for the year. The membership has been maintained, and now stands at 130. Of 17 contested inter-club matches, 11 had been won, 4 lost, and 2 drawn. Aggregate number of games played, 149; winning 72, losing 43, and 34 drawn. The prizes were distributed to the winners of the tournaments: the 'Bateson-Wood' Silver Cup to Mr. C. Dehn (Class IV.); the 'Reyner' Championship Silver Cup to Mr. E. Spencer (Class I.), who has won it three times in succession, and the cup now passes into his absolute possession; the 'Dust' Memorial Silver Cup and Gold Medal to Mr. V. L. Wahltuch. The financial statement presented by the treasurer shows a surplus of upwards of £15. The election of officers and committee for the ensuing year resulted as follows: president, Mr. J. Burgess; vice-presidents, Dr. A. Brodsky, Mr. W. Lancaster, Mr. R. Marriott; hon. secretary, Mr. W. D. Bailey; hon. tournament secretary, Mr. H. Hibbs.

Essex v. Herts.—Played October 31st, at the City of London Chess Club.

ESSEX.						HERTS.					
Mr. P. R. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. V. Crane	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. F. H. Bonnefin	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Flear	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. A. Emery	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. H. Watts	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. J. F. Allcock	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. H. F. Lindley	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Osler	...	...	...	...	1	General Bengough	...	...	...	...	0
Dr. Hanks	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. L. U. Jeans	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. W. Markwick	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. E. T. A. Wigram	...	...	...	...	½
Mr. A. Maude	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. R. H. Barrett	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. M. W. Butler	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. C. Buckmaster	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. J. Gibbs	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. A. Cumming	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. A. Toyne	...	...	...	...	½	Mr. A. W. Marfleet	...	...	...	...	½
Dr. Argles	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. H. Travers	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. F. Williams	...	...	...	...	1	Rev. R. A. Stead	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. F. Nettleton	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Montague Jones	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Foyster	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Cliff	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. J. Howell	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Taffs	...	...	...	...	1

10½

5½

Surrey v. Sussex.—These counties met at the Aquarium, Brighton, on November 21st, in the Southern Union Championship contest, and after a keen struggle Surrey won by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Score:—

SURREY.				SUSSEX.			
Mr. G. E. Wainwright ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. F. Cheshire ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. Curnock ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. G. Reed ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. E. Tietjen ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. E. Macdonald ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. L. Anspach ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. H. W. Butler ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. B. Girdlestone ...	...	...	0	Mr. H. E. Dobell ...	...	...	1
Mr. H. S. Barlow ...	...	...	0	Mr. A. A. Bowley ...	...	...	1
Mr. L. P. Rees ...	...	...	0	Mr. F. W. Womersley ...	...	...	1
Dr. Dunstan ...	...	...	1	Mr. P. Durant ...	...	...	0
Mr. H. Greenwall ...	...	...	1	Mr. W. Andrews ...	...	...	0
Mr. P. J. Allingham ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. Castle Lever ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. W. D. Child ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. I. E. Mannington ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. F. A. Sisley ...	...	...	1	Mr. G. M. Norman ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. T. Dickenson ...	...	...	1	Mr. J. W. Wright ...	...	...	0
Mr. M. Shaw Stewart ...	...	...	1	Dr. Planck ...	...	...	0
Mr. W. P. H. Pollock ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. F. E. Purchas ...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. C. D. Morton ...	...	...	0	Mr. J. Creevy ...	...	...	1
<hr/>				<hr/>			
$8\frac{1}{2}$				$7\frac{1}{2}$			

Cheshire Championship.—The final game in this season's contest for the Individual Championship of Cheshire, was played on November 21st, at Liverpool, when Mr. H. B. Lund defeated Mr. F. J. Macdonald. Full results:—

#### FIRST ROUND (Eastern Division).

Mr. H. B. Lund (Stockport) beat Mr. C. Coates (Manchester).  
Mr. J. D. Chambers (Sale) beat Mr. H. Corbishley (Macclesfield).  
Mr. A. Wolstencroft (Stockport) beat Mr. C. H. Johnson (Macclesfield).

#### FIRST ROUND (Western Division).

Mr. F. J. Macdonald (Birkenhead) beat Mr. J. Macdonald (Birkenhead).  
Mr. N. Clissold (New Brighton) beat Mr. A. E. Greig (Birkenhead).

#### SECOND ROUNDS.

Wolstencroft beat Chambers.      Lund,—bye.  
F. J. Macdonald beat Clissold.

In the semi-final Mr. Lund defeated Mr. Macdonald, and carried off premier honours in the final for the second year in succession. The value of the prizes are £2 2s. and £1 1s. respectively.

We have to record the starting of a new Kentish chess club, founded in October last, under the title of "Borough of Chatham Chess Club." The following office-bearers were elected: president, Mr. A. J. Whitehead; vice-president, Mr. E. W. Newport; treasurer, Mr. John Lynch; secretary and match captain, Mr. Arthur Frantzen. The members meet at the Chatham Constitutional Club-rooms, in Military Road, where visitors will be heartily welcomed, especially on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings, from 7-30 p.m. till 10 30 p.m. Though quite recently started, the club has already played the first of two friendly matches with the

Rochester Conservative Chess Club; the first was played on November 7th, and resulted in a win for Chatham by 3 to 2. The return match will be played on January 9th, 1904. Score:—

CHATHAM.						ROCHESTER.					
Mr. Frantzen	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Coleman	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Newport	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. Curling	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Davies	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. Lane	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. Stringer	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Young	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. Whitehead	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. Joyce	...	...	...	...	0
<hr/>						<hr/>					
3						2					

Nov. 3rd ...	North London ...	12	Brixton ...	8
Nov. 5th ...	West London ...	12	Bohemians ...	8
Nov. 12th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	15½	Bohemians ...	4½
Nov. 12th ...	Brixton ...	13½	Athenæum ...	6½
Nov. 16th ...	Insurance ...	13½	North London ...	6½
Nov. 16th ...	East London ...	13	Battersea ...	7
Nov. 18th ...	Lud-Eagle ...	11½	Athenæum ...	7½
One game to be adjudicated.				
Nov. 18th ...	Metropolitan ...	13	West London ...	7
Nov. 19th ...	Brixton ...	10½	Hampstead ...	9½
Nov. 23rd ...	Insurance ...	13	East London ...	7
			(Three players short)	
Nov. 23rd ...	Metropolitan ...	13	Bohemians ...	7
Nov. 25th ...	Athenæum ...	11	North London ...	9

Liverpool v. Manchester.—The annual matches between these Northern clubs were contested on November 14th. The first teams met at Liverpool, the "seconds" in Manchester. Liverpool was successful in both encounters. Scores:—

LIVERPOOL.		MANCHESTER.	
Mr. A. Dod ...	½	Rev. W. C. Palmer ...	½
Mr. J. Cairns ...	I	Mr. E. Spencer ...	0
Mr. S. Wellington ...	0	Mr. V. L. Wahltech ...	I
Mr. P. F. Blake ...	0	Mr. C. H. Wallwork ...	I
Mr. P. R. England ...	I	Mr. C. Coates ...	0
Mr. M. Kaizer ...	I	Mr. F. Lowenthal ...	0
Mr. H. E. Gardiner ...	I	Mr. C. B. J. Lowe ...	0
Mr. D. Powell ...	I	Rev. J. W. Wilkinson ...	0
Dr. J. Holmes ...	½	Mr. A. Briggs ...	½
Dr. Loewenthal ...	*0	Mr. G. H. Midgeley ...	*I
6		4	

LIVERPOOL II.		MANCHESTER II.	
Mr. R. R. Kendall ...	*½	Mr. H. Rosenbaum ...	*½
Mr. H. Bennett ...	I	Mr. T. Kelly ...	0
Mr. N. Clissold ...	*0	Mr. E. Midgeley ...	*I
Mr. W. R. Thomas ...	*I	Mr. T. L. Agar ...	*0
Mr. F. J. Macdonald ...	I	Mr. N. P. Milne ...	0
Mr. H. Kearne ...	*I	Dr. J. C. Eames ...	*0
Mr. J. H. Milton ...	0	Dr. J. H. Gordon ...	I
Mr. W. Parry ...	I	Mr. C. Kunz ...	0
Mr. E. G. Phillips ...	I	Mr. P. Williamson ...	0
Mr. R. Lamb ...	I	Mr. C. Dehn ...	0
7½		2½	

\* Adjudicated.

The annual meeting of the Dublin Chess Club was held on November 14th, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Baker. The report presented by the hon. secretary, Dr. F. C. Martley, referred to the loss the club had sustained by the deaths of Mr. Charles Drury (for many years hon. treasurer) and Professor Sandford. During the year several matches had been contested, and an exhibition of play *sans voir* had been given by Mr.

Blackburne. Rev. Doctor Salmon (Provost, Trinity College, Dublin) was elected president, and Right Hon. Sir Horace Plunkett vice-president. Four Dublin clubs, Blackrock, Clontarf, Sackville, and Trinity have entered this season's contest for the "Armstrong Cup," and will play home-and-home matches with each other. The contest started December 2nd, and the final match will be played on March 15th next.—The season at the "Sackville," which meets at the D B C Buildings, Sackville Street, daily, gives promise of great activity. A ticket tournament has been arranged, with four gold medals and other prizes. On November 14th, the club encountered a team of 15 players of the Rathmines C.C.—result a draw,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  points each. The executive of the Dawson Street Club, which meets at Church of Ireland Y.M.C.A. rooms, met recently and decided that the regular club night should be Monday. Mr. Parker Dunscombe is the president.—The annual meeting of the Calaroga Club was held at the club room, 25, Rutland Square, N., on November 12th, when the committee elected a team to play a match by correspondence against Rochdale (Lancs) Club.

Midland Counties Chess Union.—At a recent meeting of the M.C.C.U., Mr. W. A. Paley Hughes, of Worcester and Birmingham, was unanimously elected hon. secretary. The vacant treasurership is not yet filled, but the committee now see their way to having a capable official in that post. Among the correspondence was a suggestion to revise the rule as to exchanging lists of players a week prior to a county match, and after discussion the following regulation was passed: "Each county secretary shall, at the beginning of each season, register with the secretary of the M.C.C.U. a list of players (with addresses) not exceeding fifty, and from these a team of not less than twelve must be selected for each county match. No player not on this list shall be played without a week's notice in writing to the secretary of the Union, and to the secretary of the opposing county. If more than twelve players on each side are present, the extra players must be paired as far as possible. The draw for the county competition resulted as follows:—

#### ROUND I.

To be played on or before Saturday, December 12th.

(A) Oxfordshire *v.* Northamptonshire.

(B) Leicestershire *v.* Derbyshire.

The county first named has choice of rooms. The remaining counties have byes.

#### ROUND II.

To be played on or before Saturday, January 16th.

(C) Northamptonshire *v.* Warwickshire; or Warwickshire *v.* Oxfordshire.

(D) Leicestershire *v.* Nottinghamshire; or Derbyshire *v.* Nottinghamshire.

(E) Staffordshire *v.* Worcestershire.

(F) Herefordshire *v.* Shropshire.

The county first named has choice of rooms.

#### ROUND III.

To be played on or before Saturday, February 20th.

(G) Winner of C *v.* Winner of D.

(H) Winner of E *v.* Winner of F.

#### ROUND IV.

To be played on or before Saturday, March 26th.

Winner of G *v.* Winner of H.

We regret to state that Mr. James Mason has suffered a serious relapse. His present condition is so precarious that even in the event of recovery it is very doubtful whether he will ever again be able to continue literary work,—his only source of income. As his financial resources are exhausted, we appeal to our readers to support the fund we have opened to assist him. On his behalf we gratefully acknowledge the following donations:—Sir John O. S. Thursby, Bart., £5; Mr. A. E. Moore, 21/-; Northern Union, 21/-; Mr. W. Black (Glasgow), 21/-; Mr. W. D. Wight (South Wales), 21/-; Dr. Crook (Norwich), 10/6; Rev. H. Bremridge (Devon), 20/-; "B.C.M.," 63/-; Mr. F. J. Marshall, 25/-; Mr. Thos. Winter Wood (Devon), 10/6; Mr. E. J. Winter Wood (Devon), 10/6; Mr. Carslake Winter Wood (Devon), 10/6; Mr. W. T. Pierce (London), 10/6; Mr. A. Bonar Law, M.P. (Helensburgh), 10/-; Mr. Louis Zöllner (Newcastle), 21/-; "A Friend," 42/-; Mr. J. H. Blake (Hants), 10/6; Mr. W. Whitehead (Leeds), 10/6; Rev. E. H. Kinder (Norwich), 10/6. We have also to thank Mr. H. W. Butler (Brighton) for his very practical sympathy. On the occasion of the match *Sussex v. Surrey* (Nov. 21st) he collected the sum of 30/- from the players, and the donation is accompanied with wishes for speedy recovery. We hope other secretaries will follow this excellent example. Total received to date : £23 19s. od. We should like this sum increased with a goodly number of 2/6 and 5/- subscriptions from the hundreds of players who have derived benefit from Mr. Mason's teaching. Donations should be addressed : Editor *B.C.M.*, 38, Park Cross Street, Leeds. We are also pleased to announce that a subscription list has been opened at the City of London Club, by the hon. sec., Mr. Russell, 7, Grocer's Hall Court, Poultry, E.C.

We append some extracts from the last letter we received from Mr. Mason:—"I am grateful to you for your letter just to hand. My idea as to marking note 'confidential' was that the spreading of American 'point of death' report would do me no good; cannot surmise how it originated—who authorised it. At the time saw no use in troubling you with an account of illness. However I suppose I must do so now. On 10th—11th June, about midnight, I had epileptoid seizure; pretty bad—convulsions, coma, etc.—narrow squeak. Since then, have been slowly recovering; but there is no saying when I shall be well enough to tackle any real work—or what the sequelæ may be—epileptic establishment or some intercurrent affection of permanent damage to system? That is how the case stands at present. I don't know, but I believe it would be a favour to me if you take no further notice of *Times-Democrat* or other newspaper report. Idleness, with a lot of work before and hanging over me, must be my fate, perhaps for a month or more to come—*very* bad for yours sincerely, J. Mason."

---

Brighton Chess Week.—Messrs. Butler and Johnson, 6, Bond Street, Brighton, have sent us a copy of the Open Tournament, which will take place at the Grand Aquarium, February 8th to 13th, 1904. The tournament is open to any chess player resident in the British Isles, and will be divided into three classes, according to strength; if there be more than twelve entries in any class, competitors will be divided into sections. Entrance fees: Class I.,

one guinea; Classes II. and III., half-a-guinea. Every entry must be made on the official form, which may be obtained on application, and must, together with entrance fee, be delivered to the hon. secs. on or before Monday, February 1st, 1904. Prizes: Class I., first, £20; second, £10; third, £5. Class II., first, £10; second, £5; third, £3. Class III., first, £6; second, £4; third, £2. Special prize, a Framed Painting, for the winner of the most brilliant game played. No third prize in any class with less than eight competitors. Each competitor will contest one game with every other competitor in the same class or section; a won game to count 1, a drawn game  $\frac{1}{2}$ , a lost game 0. In the event of any class being subdivided,—(a) The winner in each section, or should there be only two sections, the highest two scorers in each shall play a final round; (b) in the event of a tie in any section the winners shall play off; (c) the competitors in the final round shall contest one game with each other. In the event of a tie for first prize between two competitors, they shall at the direction of the committee play a match to be decided by the best of three games. In the event of a tie between more than two competitors they shall play one game with each other. Competitors tying for other prizes shall divide. The hours of play will be from 10 a.m. till 2-30 p.m., and from 6 p.m. till 10-30 each day, except on Thursday evening; adjourned games to be played off as instructed by the committee. Time-limit, rate of twenty moves per hour. The director of play appointed by committee will start the clocks at 10 a.m. and 6-30 p.m., and will enforce the time-limit. In the event of any competitor withdrawing from the tournament, (a) if less than half the games have been played, his entire score will be cancelled; (b) otherwise all unfinished games will be scored as lost by him. The tournament will be conducted in strict accordance with the laws of the game in the latest edition of "The British Chess Code." All arrangements are in hands of local committee, who (a) will appoint directors of play to see the conditions are properly carried out; (b) will decide any point not provided for in above conditions; (c) reserve the right to refuse any entry; (d) reserve the right to alter or modify any of these regulations as circumstances may require; (e) if a large number of entries for the above, may arrange consolation tourney for those knocked out in preliminary sections.

There will also be a Junior Tournament, open to Brighton and Hove school lads. Division I., 14 years and under; division II., above 14 and under 18. Play in the evenings.

The masters engaged for the chess week are Messrs. Lasker, Blackburne, and Marshall.

---

Chess in Scotland.—In the early part of the month, Mr. J. H. Blackburne made his annual Scottish tour, visiting several of the Glasgow clubs, also Stirling, Bridge of Allan, and Dundee. With the premier Glasgow Club, and with Dundee, Mr. Blackburne spent three days each, devoting his time to single-handed, simultaneous, also consultation games. His performances were found as instructive and interesting as usual, and many pretty games were recorded by the master, those he lost being few and far between. At Stirling and Dundee, Mr. Blackburne gave short lectures.

He met Mr. F. J. Marshall at Glasgow, and after some conversation we understand that the projected match between the two masters was declared "off" in the meantime.

Mr. F. J. Marshall, the brilliant American master, arrived at Glasgow C.C., for a month's engagement, on 5th November. He has made himself decidedly popular with all classes of players in the club. In single-handed encounters most of the members have had practical experience of his lively attacks, and have derived benefit from the lessons. One or two evenings each week Mr. Marshall has given lectures on the openings, covering much ground, and showing his wide knowledge in detailed analysis. Having a predilection for the "open" game, he has made a feature of showing how, in several nominally "close" openings, that may be satisfactorily obtained by interesting and in many cases novel lines of play, of which he has made a specialised study. On the other evenings he has made excellent scores in simultaneous and consultation chess.

An exceptionally strong entry has been recorded this season in the West of Scotland Championship Cup Tourney, which commences this month. The players taking part are Mr. W. Black (present champion), Dr. R. Cadell Macdonald, Messrs. James Borthwick (champion of Scotland), D. Y. Mills, J. M. Finlayson, A. Murray, F. Krasser, and J. R. K. Law. The ties are at fortnightly intervals.

Liverpool *v.* Glasgow C.C. match is fixed for Saturday, 5th December, at Glasgow.

The following are the 'draws' for the first round of the 'Richardson' and 'Spens' Cup Tourneys. At time of writing none of the ties have been played, though the first round must be completed by 5th December:—Senior contest (for Richardson): Glasgow *v.* Stirling, Dundee *v.* Queen's Park, 'Burns' *v.* Falkirk. Junior contest (for 'Spens'): Kilmarnock and Motherwell have each a bye; ties to be played are Edinburgh 'Insurance' *v.* Bearsden; Bridge of Allan *v.* Edinburgh Working Men's Club; Paisley *v.* Portobello, Gourrock *v.* Uddingston, Aberdeen *v.* Hillhead, Kelty *v.* Glasgow 'Athenæum.' In both tourneys the clubs are limited to five players.

In the correspondence-match between Dundee and 'Burns' C.C., the former have opened with the Evans Gambit, and the latter with the Scotch game.

The following inter-club matches have been played during the month:

Dundee ... ..	6½	<i>v.</i>	Forfar ... ..	3½
Uddingston ... ..	9½	<i>v.</i>	Motherwell ... ..	4½
Edinburgh 'Philosophical'	3	<i>v.</i>	Edinburgh 'Insurance'	2
Stirling 'A' team ... ..	5	<i>v.</i>	Falkirk 'A' team ... ..	5
'Burns' (Glasgow) ... ..	11	<i>v.</i>	Helensburgh ... ..	4
Edinburgh ... ..	5	<i>v.</i>	Falkirk .. ...	2
Glasgow 'Athenæum' ... ..	8	<i>v.</i>	Queen's Park ... ..	7
Glasgow North Western ...	6	<i>v.</i>	'Singers' ... ..	6
Glasgow 'Burns' ... ..	8	<i>v.</i>	Stirling ... ..	2
Shawlands ... ..	6½	<i>v.</i>	Uddingston ... ..	2½

N 2a

## GAME DEPARTMENT.

The six following games were played at Kieff, in the recent Russian National Tournament. The Notes by M. Tchigorin are translated from *Novoe Vremya*.

GAME No. 2,359.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

WHITE. BLACK.  
M. RABINOVITCH. M. SCHIFFERS.

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 K Kt—K 2

.....Sometimes played instead of 3 P—Q R 3, but in nearly all cases unsatisfactory.

5 P—Q B 3

P—Q 4 is the correct move here. P—B 3 gives Black the time he requires.

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

.....Black wisely sacrifices this Pawn for development.

9 B—Q 5 9 B—Kt 2  
10 P—K R 4

White's Queen's side being already weak, he should have Castled. He gains nothing by also weakening his King's side.

11 Kt—Kt 5 10 R—Kt sq

Premature: Having played P—K R 4, White should now continue 11 B × Kt, B × B; 12 P—R 5, Kt—R sq best (if Kt—R 5, losing the exchange at least); 13 Q—K 2, &c.

12 Q—R 5 11 Q Kt × P  
13 Kt × P 12 P—K R 3  
13 B × B

.....Brilliant and taking full advantage of White's premature attack.

14 Kt × Q 14 Kt—Q 6 ch

.....Finely played, and hindering White's development.

15 K—Q 2 15 B × K P  
16 R—K sq

There seems to be nothing better.

17 K × Kt 16 Kt × R  
18 B—K 3 17 Q R × Kt  
16 Kt—Q 2 18 Kt × P  
20 K—K 2 19 Kt × P ch  
21 B × P 20 B—Q B 3

A wild struggle for liberty, but the game was already lost.

22 B—K 3 21 Q R—K sq  
23 K—Q sq 22 B—R 5

Black threatened Kt—B 5 ch, winning the Queen or R × B P ch, &c

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

With the exception of Black's 4th move, M. Schiffers has shown some of his old-time skill.

## GAME No. 2,360.

*French Defence.*

NOTES BY F. J. MARSHALL.

Following up his positional advantage.

WHITE. BLACK.  
M. SNOSKO BOROSKOI. M. BENJKO.

- 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

.....I consider 3..., P—Q B 4 better than Kt—K B 3, as it gives Black a more open game.

- 4 B—K Kt 5 4 B—K 2

.....I prefer Mr. McCutcheon's move of 4 B—Q Kt 5.

- 5 P—K 5 5 Kt—Q 2  
6 B×B

An initial advantage for White, the Bishop taken being Black's most valuable minor piece in this opening.

- 7 Kt—Kt 5 6 Q×B  
7 K—Q sq

.....Moves of this description ultimately must interfere with the combinative movements of the Rooks. Of Black's three replies, Kt—B sq, Kt—Kt 3, or Kt—R 3, the first is to be preferred.

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

.....A developing move would have been more to the point.

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

The beginning of a pretty combination.

- 14 Kt (Q 2)×P.

.....Black has certainly temporarily won a Pawn, but at great cost in position.

- 15 P—Q B 4 15 Kt×Kt  
16 P×P 16 Q Kt—Q 5  
17 P×P 17 K—K 2  
18 Q—K 4

- 18 R—B sq  
19 P×Kt 19 R—B 5  
20 Q—K 3 20 P—Kt 4

.....Black's game appears hopeless, it being impossible to avoid White's threat of R—K Kt sq or B—B 4.

- 21 R—Kt sq 21 Q—B 3  
22 Kt—B 2 22 Kt×K P

.....Not 22..., Kt×Kt, because of Q—B 5 ch.

- 23 R—K sq 23 K—B 2

.....If 23..., R×P; 24 Q—K 4 threatening the Q R and Q×K R P ch.

- 24 Q—Q 3

Keeping up the pressure.

- 25 P—K R 4 24 P—K R 4

Very deep and pretty; the continuation appears to be Q—Q 5, especially if Black continues P—K Kt 5.

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

.....Fatal, but Black's game was hopeless.

- 37 Q—Q 2 37 B—Kt 4  
38 R×Kt 38 Q×R  
39 R×P ch 39 Resigns.

.....Black's weakness appears to have shown itself from his 11th move; his pieces never worked in conjunction.

## GAME No. 2,361.

*Sicilian Defence.*

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.		6 P × P	6 P × P
WHITE.	BLACK.	7 P—Q 4	7 B—K 3
M. BOROFSKI.	M. BERNSTEIN.	8 Castles	8 P × P
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 4	9 Kt × P	9 Q—Kt 3
2 Kt—Q B 3	2 Kt—Q B 3	.....After this move Black's game is already in a hopeless condition.	
3 P—K Kt 3	3 P—K 3	10 Kt × B	10 P × Kt
.....In a well-known variation of the Sicilian, White, by making what Dr. Tarrasch pleasantly describes as the 'idiotic' move 7 P—Q R 3, obtains, in the opinion of the majority of players, a very good if not the better position, especially in view of the fact that Black gets his Q P isolated. In the present game, when White clearly intended to post his Bishop on Kt 2, Black should on no account have pre- pared to play P—Q 4. The well- known form of defence by P—Q 3, P—K Kt 3, and B—Kt 2 is undoubtedly best.		11 R—K sq	11 Castles
4 B—Kt 2	4 Kt—B 3	.....If 11...., K—B 2, then 12 Kt × P, P × Kt; 13 B × P ch, and mate in a few moves.	
5 K Kt—K 2	5 P—Q 4	12 R × P	12 B—B 4
		13 B—B 4	13 B × P ch
		14 K—R sq	14 P—Q 5
		15 R × K Kt	15 P × R
		16 B—R 3 ch	16 R—Q 2
		17 B × R ch	17 K × B
		18 Q—Kt 4 ch	18 K—K sq
		19 Kt—Q 5	19 Q—Q sq
		20 Q—K 6 ch	20 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,362.

*Irregular Defence.*

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.		10 R—K sq	10 Q—B 2
WHITE.	BLACK.	11 P—Q B 4	11 Castles K R
M. TCHIGORIN.	M. LOVTSKI.	12 B × B	12 R P × B
1 P—K 4	1 P—Q B 3	13 Q—K 2	13 Kt—R 2
.....This defence was in high favour with some participants in the tourney, especially M. Isbinskavo and M. Yurevitch. What did they find good in it? In almost every game— and they were not few in number— White got the better position. If ever Black won he had only his opponent's mistakes to thank—mistakes made, as has been said already, when White had the superior game.		14 B—Q 2	14 K R—K sq
2 P—Q 4	2 P—Q 4	15 Kt—K 4	15 B—B sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	3 P × P	16 Kt(B3)—Kt5	16 Kt(Q2)—B3
4 Kt × P	4 B—B 4	17 Q—B 3	17 Kt(B3) × Kt
5 Kt—Kt 3	5 B—Kt 3	18 R × Kt	18 Kt × Kt
6 Kt—B 3	6 P—K 3	19 B × Kt	19 P—B 3
7 B—Q 3	7 Kt—B 3	20 B—Q 2	20 Q R—Q sq
8 Castles	8 B—Q 3	21 Q R—K sq	21 K—B 2
9 B—K Kt 5	9 Q Kt—Q 2	22 B—B 3	22 P—Q B 4
		.....A mistake. But Black is already in a very bad position.	
		23 P—Q 5	23 P × P
		.....Another gross oversight. Anyhow Black cannot save the game, for he loses a Pawn.	
		24 R × R	24 Resigns.

## GAME No. 2,363.

*King's Gambit Declined.*

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.  
M. TCHIGORIN.BLACK.  
M. BERNSTEIN.

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

.....To 10..., P—Q 3, White would have replied by the same move 11 B—Kt 5, and Black could not have saved the game. For example, 11..., Q—B 2; 12 B—R 5, B—K 3; 13 Kt—Q 2 (White threatens B × P ch), P—Kt 3; 14 B—B 6, R—Kt sq; 15 Q R—K sq, B—K 2; 16 B—Kt 4, or Kt—K 4.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 11 B—Kt 5   | 11 P—K B 3  |
| 12 B—R 5 ch | 12 K—Q sq   |
| 13 R—K sq   | 13 P × B    |
| 14 R × Q    | 14 B × R    |
| 15 Kt—Q 2   | 15 P—K Kt 3 |
| 16 B—Kt 4   | 16 B × B    |
| 17 Q × B    | 17 Kt—Q 2   |
| 18 Kt—B 3   | 18 K—B 2    |
| 19 R—K sq   |             |

Had White played with less of sophisticated willingness here, simply taking the P with Kt, he must infallibly have won.

20 Q—K 6?

19 R—K sq

This move created difficulties for White, yet he could still have won.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 21 Q—B 7  | 20 B—R 6    |
| 22 Kt × R | 21 R × R ch |
| 23 Kt—Q 3 | 22 B × P    |
| 24 Q—Kt 7 | 23 B × P    |
|           | 24 R—Q sq   |

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 25 Kt—B 5 | 25 K—B sq |
| 26 Kt—K 6 | 26 P—B 4  |
| 27 Q—K 7? |           |

White should have played 27 Q × R P, B × P ch; 28 K—B sq, R—K R sq; 29 Q × P; White wins also the P on his Kt 5, and with two passed Pawns he should have no difficulty in winning the game.

27 B × P ch

28 K—B sq

The following continuation would also seem to win for White: 28 K—R sq, R—R sq; 29 Q—Q 6, B—K 4; 30 Q × Q P. None of Black's pieces can be moved freely.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 29 Q × Kt P  | 28 R—R sq |
| 30 P—K R 3?? | 29 B—K 4  |

Apart from crude errors, it is not easy to find another move by which White could lose the Kt and the game! Had he taken B P with Kt, White would not have sacrificed his chances of winning. Upon 30 Kt × P, M. Bernstein intended to continue Kt × Kt; 31 Q × B, R—Q sq; in the belief that the chances of victory were on his side. But it seems to me he was mistaken. After 32 Q—K 7, Kt—K 4; 33 Q × R P, P—Kt 4; 34 K—K 2, &c., White would have no difficulty in preventing the advance of the Queen's Pawn and in getting an advanced Pawn himself. Black would assuredly lose if he left his K Kt P undefended.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 31 Kt—B 4 | 30 R—K sq |
|-----------|-----------|

If White's Pawn had been played to R 4, there would seem to be a possibility of defending the Kt by playing 31 Q—Kt 4 (... Kt—B 3?; 32 Q—R 3).

- |             |           |
|-------------|-----------|
| 32 Q × Q P  | 31 B × Kt |
| 33 Resigns. | 32 B—Kt 6 |

## GAME No. 2,364.

*Two Knights' Defence.*

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.

M. SALVE.

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

BLACK.

M. TCHIGORIN.

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

15 P × Kt, Q—Kt 4; 16 P—B 3, Q × B, &amp;c.

- 13 B × P  
14 P—K B 4  
14 P—Q 4  
15 B—K 2

One of the variations examined was  
15 Q P × P, P × K P; 16 Q—Q 5 ch,  
K—R sq; 17 Kt—R 2, Q—Kt 4 !;  
18 K—R sq, B—B 6 ch; 19 Kt × B,  
P × Kt, &c.

- 15 P × K P  
16 Kt—Q 2

Kt—R 2 would certainly have been  
better. But even then the advantage  
Black obtains is such as to ensure him  
the game 16..., B—R 6; 17 K—R sq  
(or 17 Q—Q 2, R—B 4), B × R; 18  
Q × B, Q—R 4, &c.

- 16 B × B  
17 Q × B  
17 Q—Kt 4 ch  
18 K—R sq  
18 R—B 5  
19 Resigns.

If 13 Kt × P, Black has several con-  
tinuations that yield him an advantage  
of some kind. Best of all would  
perhaps be 13..., Kt—B 3. Should  
White then play 14 Kt—Kt 4, the  
game would proceed 14..., Kt × Kt;

## GAME No. 2,365.

Played at the Moscow Chess Club, September 9th, 1903.

*Ruy Lopez.*

NOTES BY M. I. TCHIGORIN.

WHITE.

M. M. BOBROFF  
AND BOJARKOFF.

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

BLACK.

M. TCHIGORIN.

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

.....I played this with the  
double intention of preventing P—Q 4,  
which move would yield White a good  
attack, and of advancing my Queen's  
Pawn to Q 4. For the defence of K  
P, Q goes to B 2.

- 11 P—B 3  
11 Q—B 2  
12 Kt—Kt 3

Probably 12 B—B 2 would be better,  
though it does not prevent the advance  
of my Q P. I prefer Black's game.

Steinitz, as is well known, used to  
play P—Q 3 and P—Q B 3 before  
Castling, and was accustomed to  
develop his plan of attack by trans-  
posing his Q Kt by way of Q 2 and K  
B sq to K 3 or K Kt 3, in the latter  
case playing first P—K R 3 and P—  
K Kt 4. He avoided playing Kt—Q  
B 3; and not without good reason, in  
my opinion, although the *Handbuch*  
accounts it a good move, distinguishing  
it, at all events, by a note of exclamation.  
I prefer 6 P—Q 4 or Steinitz's  
procedure.

- 12 Kt × B  
13 Q × Kt  
13 B—K 3  
14 Q—B 2  
14 P—Q 4  
15 Kt—Kt 5  
15 B—Q 2

16 P—K R 3    15 B—Q 3  
17 R—B sq

With the idea of preventing Black from playing P—Q 5. But after Black's reply of R—B sq, the state of things is unchanged.

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

There was no other way to defend K P. If 20 Kt—Q 2, then P—Q 5. Even 20 P×P would be no better, for after 20..., Kt×P, P—B 4 would be unavoidable.

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

By retiring Q—Q 2, White, though losing a Pawn, would save his piece. This would prolong the game, but not avert defeat.

25 B—K 2  
26 Resigns.

White loses a piece. If 26 Kt×Kt ch (or 26 Q—B 2, Kt×Kt; 27 R×Kt, R×B), B×Kt, &c.

### GAME No. 2,366.

Played in the chess rooms of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, California, U S A., September 16th, 1903.

#### *Allgaier Gambit.*

#### NOTES BY N. J. MANSON.

WHITE. MR. N. J. MANSON.	BLACK. MR. L. F. GRIFFIN.
1 P—K 4	1 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4	2 P×P
3 Kt—K B 3	3 P—K Kt 4
4 P—K R 4	4 P—Kt 5
5 Kt—Kt 5	5 P—K R 3
6 Kt×P	6 K×Kt
7 P—Q 4	7 P—Q 4
8 Q B×P	8 P×P
9 B—B 4 ch	9 K—Kt 2
10 Castles	10 Kt—K B 3
11 Kt—Q B 3	11 K B—K 2
12 Kt×P	12 Kt×Kt
13 Q B×P	13 Q×Q B

.....White has sacrificed three pieces in rapid succession, and to win the game his attack upon the adverse King must now be "strenuous." The simple move 13..., Q—K sq would have left Black with the superior position.

14 R—B 7 ch    14 K—Kt 3

.....If 14..., K—Kt sq, White replies B—Kt 3, and should win.

15 Q—Q 3    15 Q B—B 4

.....A line of play suggested at the time for Black instead of the text move was 15..., Q×B, getting four pieces for the Queen, and if 16 Q×Q, Black plays Kt—Q 3, attacking Rook and Queen. But, while this line of play is undoubtedly better for Black, White would retain the superior game by playing 17 P—R 5+, and checks next move with Queen at Q 5, releasing his Queen and Rook and winning a piece.

16 R×Q B    16 K×R  
17 R—K B sq ch    17 K—Kt 3

.....If Black play 17..., Q—B 5, the following would have resulted: 18 P—K Kt 3 [if Q—B 6, White mates in three], Q×R+; 19 Q×Q+, Kt—B 7 (best); 20 Q×Kt, K moves; White mates accordingly with 21 Q—B 4 mate or Q—B 7 mate.

18 Q×Kt ch    18 K—R 4  
19 R—B 5 ch    19 B—Kt 4

.....Had Black played 19..., K x P, White replies 20 Q-K sq+, if Q interposes, Q x B mate, if P interposes, White mates in two. Had Black played 19..., A-K7 3, White mates in two.

20 P x B                      20 P x P

21 R-B 7

If Black play 21..., Q x B, White mates in two.

21 Q x R

And White announced mate in three moves.

.....Mate is effected by 22 B x Q+, K-R 5; 23 K-R 2, anything; 24 P-K Kt 3 mate. Had Black played 21..., Q-Q B 3, White mates in five moves by 22 R-R 7 ch, R x R [if Q interposes at K R 3, White mates in three]; 23 Q x R+, Q-K R 3; 24 B-B 7+, K-R 5; 25 Q x Q+, K-Kt 6; 26 Q-R 2 mate.

### GAME No. 2,367.

Played at the Hastings Club, in the final tie match for the 'Chapman' Cup. By winning this game Mr. Cheshire became holder of the cup, and secured second board in this season's club matches. As will be seen from the annotations, Mr. Dobell reached a winning position but missed the proper continuation. We take the score and notes from the *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer*.

*Ruy Lopez.*

WHITE.                      BLACK.  
Mr. H. E. DOBELL.      Mr. H. F. CHESHIRE.

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

The more usual continuation is P-Q 4, generally giving White a slight advantage; this game, however, follows the lines, up to move 10, of the great game between Lasker and Steinitz, in the Hastings International Tournament.

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

Gunsberg suggests that this move is waste of time, and that Black should push on P-Q Kt 4, as in the present game.

11 B-B 2	10 P-Q Kt 4
12 Kt x P	11 P x P
13 P x Kt	12 Kt x Kt
14 P-Q 5	13 P-Q B 4

We think P-K 5 preferable, if then P x K P; 15 P x B P, B x P; 16 B x Kt, R P x B (if B P x B, 17 Q-Q 5 ch wins the B); 17 R x P, &c.

14 P-K B 4

.....Black has firmly established a majority of Pawns on the Queen's side, and now takes the offensive on the K side.

15 P x P	15 B x P
16 B x B	16 R x B
17 Q-Q 3	

Kt-Kt 3 is more forcing, if then R-K 4; 18 B-K 3, Q-B sq; 19 Q-Q 2, perhaps followed by P-K B 4.

18 P-K B 3	17 Q-K B sq
19 Q-K 4	18 Kt-K 4
20 Kt-Kt 3	19 Q R-K sq

*See Diagram.*

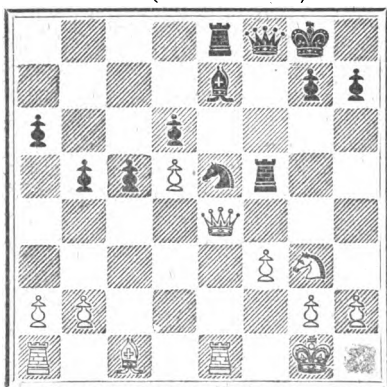
20 R x P

.....A quite unexpected bold venture; it leads to a sacrifice of Kt for two Pawns, and considering the Pawn formation was not ill advised.

Position after White's 20th move :—

Kt—Kt 3.

BLACK (MR. CHESHIRE).



WHITE (MR. DOBELL).

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 21 P × R     | 21 Kt × P ch |
| 22 K—Kt 2    | 22 Kt × R ch |
| 23 Q × Kt    | 23 B—R 5     |
| 24 Q—B 2     | 24 Q × Q     |
| 25 K × Q     | 25 R—K 4     |
| 26 B—B 4     | 26 R × P     |
| 27 K—B 3     | 27 P—B 5     |
| 28 K—K 4     | 28 R—Q 6     |
| 29 R—K Kt sq | 29 B—B 3     |
| 30 R—Kt 2    | 30 K—B 2     |

.....An endeavour to obtain a mating position, but P—Q 4 ch first, and then K—B 2, was the better way.

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 31 B—B sq ! | 31 P—K R 3  |
| 32 Kt—K 2   | 32 P—K Kt 4 |
| 33 R—Kt 3   | 33 P—Q 4 ch |
| 34 K—B 5    | 34 R—Q 8    |
| 35 R—Kt sq  | 35 R × R    |
| 36 Kt × R   |             |

The ending is now of a particularly interesting character, White having a Kt for three Pawns.

- |           |          |
|-----------|----------|
| 37 Kt—B 3 | 36 P—Q 5 |
| 38 K—K 4  | 37 P—Q 6 |
| 39 Kt—Q 2 | 38 K—K 3 |

A wasted move, P—K R 3 at once should have been played.

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| 40 Kt—B 3    | 39 B—K 4   |
| 41 P—K k 3   | 40 B—Q 3   |
| 42 Kt—Q 4 ch | 41 B—Kt 6  |
| 43 B—Q 2     | 42 K—B 3   |
|              | 43 P—K R 4 |

44 P—Q R 4

44 B—B 5

45 P × P

45 P × P

.....The Pawn must be taken

or it would pass on to Queen.

46 B × B

46 P × B

47 Kt × P

47 K—Kt 4

48 Kt—Q 4

48 K—R 5

49 K × P

49 K × P

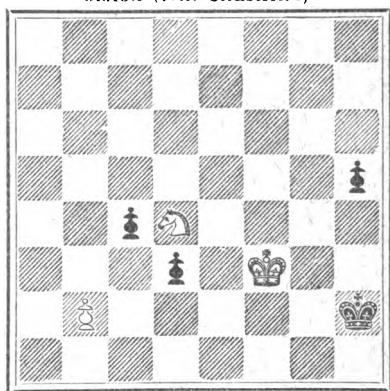
50 K—B 3

50 K—R 7

Position after Black's 50th move :—

K—R 7.

BLACK (MR. CHESHIRE).



WHITE (MR. DOBELL).

51 Kt—B 5

This fine ending has been admirably conducted by both players, but here White misses his advantage. We give a diagram of the position, an interesting end-game study, also one variation of play, others can be worked out by our readers, viz. : 51 Kt—B 2, K—R 6 ; 52 Kt—B 3, K—Kt 5 ; 53 Kt—K 5 ch, K—B 4 ; 54 Kt × P, P—R 5 ; 55 K—Kt 2, K—K 5 ; 56 Kt—Q 2 ch, K—K 6 ; 57 Kt—Kt sq, K—Q 5 ; 58 K—R 3, K—B 5 ; 59 Kt—Q 2 ch, K—Q 5 ; 60 K × P, and wins.

- |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|
| 51 Kt—B 5 | 51 K—Kt 8 |
| 52 K—K 3  | 52 K—Kt 7 |
| 53 K—Q 4  |           |

An unfortunate move, jeopardising his game, after P—Q 7 ; 54 K—B 3 draws, for P—Q 8 must become a Kt, as Q would lose because of the check.

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| 54 Kt—K 3 ch | 53 P—Q 7  |
| 55 Kt—Q sq   | 54 K—B 6  |
| 56 K × P     | 55 P—R 5  |
|              | 56 P—R 6, |
|              | and w     |

In the grand correspondence match between the States of Pennsylvania and New York, with 250 players on each side, 493 games were finished, and Pennsylvania was the victor by 259 games won to 234 lost.

Devon *v.* Wiltshire.—These counties met at Taunton, on November 18th, in the Western section of the Southern Union County Championship Competition, Devon scoring  $6\frac{1}{2}$  and Wilts  $4\frac{1}{2}$ , with 5 games for adjudication by Mr. Blackburne. The final result was Devon  $8\frac{1}{2}$ , Wilts  $7\frac{1}{2}$ .

Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, who lives at Kieff, but is not a member of the local club, did not give any prize in the recent tournament, but he gave a grand banquet, with music, to several chess masters at his house, and also organised consultation games with important prizes.

M. de Rivière informs us that for the next contest at Monte Carlo there will be a challenge cup, to be competed for by six players only. This will be followed by a special tourney, presumably at the Rice gambit, for which Prof. Rice, who is president of the committee, offers £100 in prizes.

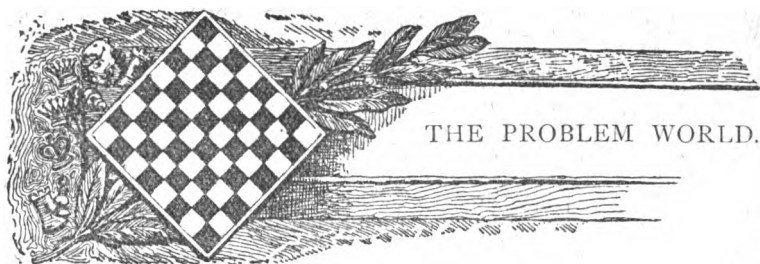
Suffolk.—An important meeting will take place at the Ipswich Club, on December 5th, for the purpose of founding a County Chess Association. The prime mover in the matter is Mr. Clifford Kitchen, who was closely identified with Yorkshire chess a few years ago. We shall give full report in our next issue.

The Bournemouth Chess Club has instituted for the winter session an Evening Section, for play on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—7 p.m. to 10.30. To mark the opening, on November 2nd, Mr. Sydney Leonard gave a display of simultaneous chess. There was a large attendance, though room was found for sixteen boards only. Mr. Leonard won 8, drew 3, lost 5 games. The Evening Section will doubtless prove an attraction to visitors to this pleasant health resort.

Southern Counties Union. Kent *v.* Hants.—These counties met on November 21st, with following result :—

KENT.						HANTS.					
Mr. O. C. Muller	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Blake	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. E. L. Raymond	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. S. Pilch	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. Creswell	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. T. E. Hayden	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. L. Stevenson	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. R. F. Barlow	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. G. A. Felce	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. W. C. Kenny	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. B. Dixon	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. A. Thompson	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Lord	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Clayton	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. J. H. Eastwood	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. W. R. Neve	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. H. Storr Best	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Cosser	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Dr. Vinogradoff	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. Wood	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. A. R. Ropes	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. E. Clarke	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. H. Joanes	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$	Mr. G. R. Sloper	...	...	...	...	$\frac{1}{2}$
Mr. T. S. Connan	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. J. Rogers	...	...	...	...	0
Miss Finn	...	...	...	...	0	Mr. J. H. Bardley	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. C. F. Delcomyn	...	...	...	...	1	Mr. D. H. Wassell	...	...	...	...	0

9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$



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

#### NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHESS PROBLEM.

By J. W. ALLEN.

*(Continued from page 486.)*

**T**HE compositions of Kling and of Kuiper were, on the whole, of a somewhat more advanced type than those of either D'Orville or Anderssen. To a considerable extent their work combined the special qualities of both these composers. Like D'Orville, they paid no regard to plausibility, and like him they desired to give value to the mate. Like Anderssen they insisted on strategic values, and laid stress on the importance of the key. As a result of their endeavour to obtain strategic value, they were far more anxious than was D'Orville to proceed by way of quiet moves, while their practically complete abandonment of realism enabled them to make use of a quiet opening move far more often than did Anderssen. They were, moreover, far more consistent than was D'Orville in aiming at an economical use of Black pieces. But the special note of their work lies in the fact that, on the whole, they very consistently aimed at obtaining at least some amount of piquant variation. For D'Orville the perfection of the mate, for Anderssen the sharpness of his point, as a rule sufficed. Neither of them seriously attempted to obtain variation. In Anderssen's problems, indeed, there is discernible a slight tendency in this direction; but as a rule variation was, with both these composers, accidental and worthless. It was, above all, the work of Kling and of Kuiper to discover the possibility of obtaining variation of some value both in the final position and at earlier stages in a solution.

The two-ers of Kling and Kuiper contrast with those of D'Orville and Brede in that they generally attempted to combine a quiet key with more than one mate. Kling, indeed produced two-ers quite in D'Orville's style, as witness the following:—

No. 32.—White: K at K 2, R at K R 7, B at Q B 8, Kt at K 4. Black: K at Q 5, P at K 4. Mate in two.

But usually they were more ambitious, and in the composition of two-movers they seem to have entirely abandoned the use of checking keys. The following position illustrates the kind of two-er they tended to produce.

No. 33. By Kuiper.—White: K at K R 2, Q at K 2, R at K Kt 7, Kt at Q 5, Ps at K R 4, K Kt 3, K B 2, K 6, Q Kt 5. Black: K at K R 4, Q at Q R 5, Kts at Q 2, Q 6, Ps at K R 3, K Kt 5, Q Kt 5, K B 4. Mate in two.

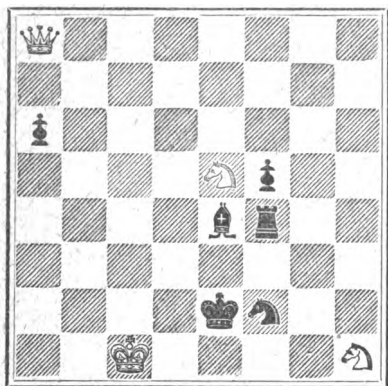
Even more completely than D'Orville and Anderssen did Kuiper and Kling abandon the problem in more than five moves. Their three-ers and four-ers are of the same character as their two-ers. In these they frequently use checks on the first move, but by no means so frequently as either Anderssen or D'Orville. The positions given below are typical of their most successful work. No. 36 was published by Staunton in the *Chess Player's Chronicle* for 1851, and was editorially described as "a remarkably

skilful and difficult position." It must be understood that the remarks here made refer only to the earlier period of Kling's work as a composer. He continued to compose problems for many years after 1852, and took second prize for a set of problems in the tournament of the Dundee Chess Congress, so late as 1867. But long before that time he had lapsed from the position of a leader into that of a follower.

No. 34. By Kling.—White: K at K B 6, Q at K 2, Kts at K 6, Q R 3, B at K B sq, P at K B 2. Black: K at Q 4, Q at Q R 7, R at Q 2, Bs at Q R 3, Q B 4, Kts at K B 2, Q B 3, Ps at K 5, Q 7, Q B 6, Q Kt 5. Mate in three.

No. 35.—By KLING.

BLACK.

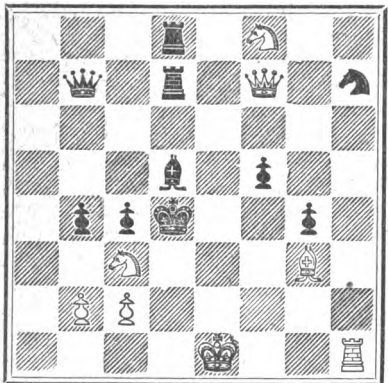


WHITE.

Mate in four.

No. 36.—By KLING.

BLACK.

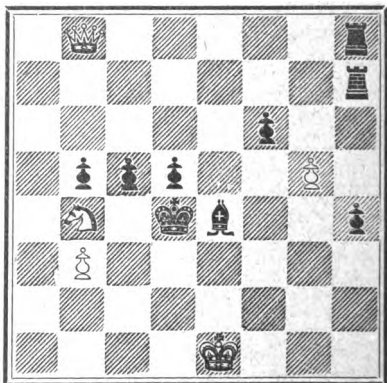


WHITE.

Mate in four.

No. 37.—By KUIPER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in four.

*B.C.M. TWELFTH PROBLEM TOURNEY.*—The following further problems have come to hand:—24, "Cerise"; 25, "Ivy"; 26, "F"; 27, "Leo"; 28, "6"; 29, "Orion's Belt"; 30, "Ogmore"; 31, "The sisters, I."; 32, "The sisters, II."; 33, "Quam clarissimé"; 34, "Leueothall"; 35, "Acti labores semper jucundi"; 36, "Festina lente"; 37, "Ars est celare artem"; 38, "Est modus in rebus"; 39, "Kathie"; 40, "Wanda"; 41, "Min skol, din skol"; 42, "The little giant"; 43, "A summer dream"; 44, "The Rough Riders"; 45, "Nonpariel."

S. LOYD.—Herr Max Weiss, of Bamberg, has, with the "permission of the author," published at Berlin a selection of 120 chess problems, by this world-sweeping popular composer. Beyond a brief preface there is no letter-press, so that the little work will be welcome to problem admirers in every corner of the globe, and our chess sphere seems at times to have corners! Loyd's *Chess Strategy* has for long been out of print and copies are rare, so that this opportunity should not be missed to secure a selected collection of a composer who is capable of such daring work shown in his "Steinitz Gambit," which we reproduce this month. We shall be pleased to furnish further particulars by letter, should we be applied to for the information.

ARMEEBLATT SECOND INTERNATIONAL PROBLEM TOURNEY (for two and three-move problems with indicated themes).—In the two-move section there are three divisions. (a) The key move is to be a "sacrifice of active force." The following two-mover, by Baron F. Wardener, is given by way of illustration.—White: K at Q R 5, Q at K B 8, Kts at K Kt 2 and Q B 6, Ps at K Kt 4 and Q B 2. Black: K at K 5, Ps at K Kt 3, 4, K 4 and Q 4. Mate in two. Prize, 30 crowns. (b) The White King, after key move, is to be exposed to several or numerous checks. Prize, 40 crowns. (c) An example of the Black pinned pieces. This idea is explained in the following specimen by the same author. White: K at Q R sq, Q at K B 6, Rs at K Kt 4 and Q B 4, B at K 3, P at Q Kt 3. Black: K at Q R 4, Kt at Q 4, P at Q Kt 4. Mate in two. Prize, 30 crowns.

*Three-movers.*—In at least two principal mates, one Black piece must be pinned in different ways, and we take it the pin in each case must be an essential to the mate: Baron F. Wardener has submitted a specimen of what is required in the following two-mover:—White: K at Q 3, Q at K sq, R at Q B 8, Bs at K Kt 8 and K B 4, Kt at K B 7, P at Q B 6. Black: K at K 2, R at K 4, B at K 6, Ps at K B 3, 4, and Q 5. Mate in two. Three prizes, 75, 50, and 25 crowns. Entries, without limit to number, are to reach Baron Wardener, Taus, Bohemia, by 1st April, 1904.

FACTS AND TRIFLES.—An unfortunate spill occurred when the November issue was "put to bed," the consequence being that a few pages of the Problem Department unintentionally escaped. Next month we will catch up with solutions and acknowledgments, and will start the publication of the problems in our new tourney. The two-er by A. F. Mackenzie, to which we made reference in last issue, shall start the new volume.

The *Canterbury Times*, wishing to pay a compliment to Mr. F. A. L. Kuskop, of Wellington, who is considered the foremost of the New Zealand composers, publishes a three-mover of his, remarking that it has the distinction of being the 3,000th of these which have appeared in the *C.T.* Mr. Kuskop is thus a truly marvellously prolific author. Shinkman, Jespersen and others had better hurry up to make the pace! This brings us to remark that it has recently been announced the Rev. J. Jespersen has composed over 2,000 problems, and has won 60 problem prizes. Some years ago it was stated in the press that Mr. W. A. Shinkman had turned out 2,000 positions; his present score must be great, but he is not such a young blood as the New Zealand scortcher! Perhaps we take things a little too literal.

---

*Football and Field.*—The half-yearly competition has resulted in the two following problems securing the prizes offered.

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

By F. W. Wynne, Dudley.—White: K at K R 7, Q at K 7, Kt at Q 3, Ps at K 3, Q 2, Q B 2, 6, Q R 4 and 6. Black: K at Q B 5, Q at K Kt 7, Bs at K R 6 and Q Kt sq, Kt at K R sq, Ps at K Kt 2, 3, K 5, Q Kt 3, Q R 2 and Q R 6. Mate in three.

A supplemental prize was offered for the best composition contributed by a composer who had never previously won a prize. The subjoined two-ers were adjudged equal.

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

By E. Maurice, Leigh.—White: K at Q R 5, Q at K B 8, Rs at K 4 and Q B 2, Bs at K B 6 and Q Kt sq, Kt at Q B 5, Ps at K B 2, Q 6, and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 4, Q at Q R sq, R at K R 4, Bs at K B 6 and Q Kt sq, Ps at K R 3, 5, Q 2, and Q R 3. Mate in two.

---

*Checkmate Novel Tourney.*—Mr. G. E. Carpenter has delivered his award in this interesting contest. The first prize is allotted to "The Steinitz Gambit," which turns out to be by S. Loyd. This is the position which has a very striking point, the conception being characteristic of this pre-eminently original composer. For daring play, this problem is truly audacious!

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

According to the *Leeds Mercury* this position was composed in fifteen minutes. Of course this is from "information received." Loyd has been credited with a lot in his time, but we think this statement will require a generous chess digestion!

The second prize goes to J. Colpa, Leyden, for the position which we reproduced last October, at page 437, "Go round." The judge has given this arrangement more credit on the score of novelty than it probably deserves. It has probably some newness in the fact that there are four positions all varying in the length of solution, but the *Bristol Mercury* states that practically the same position was given in the *Daily News* in 1902 by the same author. Not a few of our older readers will remember that we have published in our pages three or four examples of what we may term "boxing the compass."

The third prize goes to J. A. Carson, Illinois, for a four-er.

---

*The Hampstead and Highgate Express* announces its Seventh Tourney for two-move problems, to begin in March or April next year. Mottoes and sealed envelopes optional. First prize, one guinea; second, *B.C.M.* bound for 1903; third, 'Blackburne's Book of Games and Problems'; fourth, *The Chess Problem*, by Planck, Laws, Frankenstein, Andrews, and three others.

---

The *Wiener Mode* announces a Three-move Problem Tourney. Entries can be sent up to February 1st, 1904. Address: Redaktion der *Wiener Mode*, Gumpendorferstrasse, 87, Vienna. Prizes: 60, 40, and 20 kronen. Usual conditions. No limit to entries. Judges: Chess Editor, Dr. E. Mazel, and V. Schiffer.

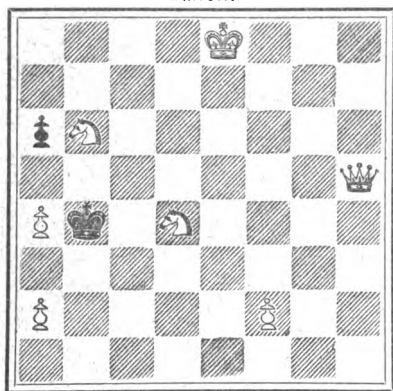
---

Two interesting cases of problem coincidences have been lately pointed out by the *Norwich Mercury*. The first is in connection with the recent two-move competition in the *Leisure Hour*. Mr. R. G. Thomson was awarded premier prize with this position:—White: K at K B sq, R at K B 3, Bs at K Kt sq and Q B 6, Kts at Q 4 and Q R 5, Ps at K Kt 5 and Q Kt 6. Black: K at Q 3, R at K B sq, B at Q R 6, Kts at K B 2 and Q Kt sq, Ps at K 2, 3, Q B 6 and Q R 3. Mate in two. Compare this with Mrs. Baird's second prize winner (ladies' section) of the same paper in competition held 1901. See *B.C.M.*, May, 1901, page 223.

The other case is in relation to the first prize problem in this year's tourney of *Wedrowice*, by Max Feigl. White: K at Q R 8, Q at K R 7, R at K 4, B at Q B 8, Kt at Q Kt 3, Ps at K B 2, Q 2, and Q B 2. Black: K at Q 4, B at K R sq, Kts at K Kt 2 and K B 6; Ps at K B 3, Q B 3 and Q R 2. Mate in three. Compare this with an hon. men. three-er from the *Leisure Hour* Tourney of 1901, by G. Heathcote:—White: K at Q R 7, Q at Q Kt sq, R at K 4, Bs at K R 2 and Q R 6, Kt at K 8, Ps at K 7, Q 6, Q B 2 and Q Kt 2. Black: K at Q 4, Rs at K Kt 3 and Q R 6, Kts at K B 6 and Q Kt 6, Ps at Q B 3 and Q R 4. Mate in three.

**PROBLEM COMPOSITION: RESTRICTION IN VARIETY.**—A correspondent, following the articles which have appeared in the *B.C.M.*, makes a suggestion in respect to problem construction, which is not quite new (since the idea has been frequently urged), and has in the light of modern composition little to commend itself. Our contributor writes that he is surprised that it is not made a *desideratum* that the full solution recording all the moves of the defence should bring forward a distinct reply on the part of the attack. He gives an interesting illustration in the annexed position, by R. Collinson, published October, 1902, in the *Morning Post*.

BLACK.



WHITE.

Mate in three.

It will be seen that after the key-move (1. Q—R 6), Black has a choice of five responses, to which White has to reply by five separate and distinct moves according to Black's play. This is perhaps in itself a feature, but we should not be disposed to place the position an inch higher in the measuring scale on this account; at the same time we should not look at it with a disparaging eye because the problem possessed this characteristic point. The peculiar fact that in a fairly well varied problem White has by the composer's ingenuity to vary his play in tune with varying changes allowed to Black, is nothing more

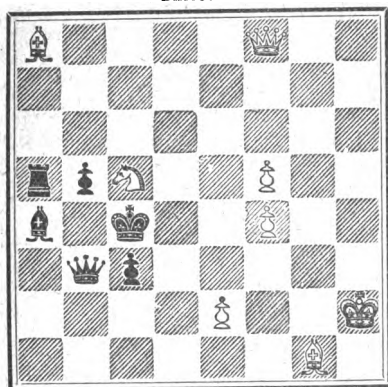
than an incident. If such a rule as is proposed should obtain common or universal acceptance, a fence as high as an American sky-scraper would divide art from the science of problem construction. The best composers—and indeed all—are subjected to laws sufficiently stringent to satisfy the most exacting, and there is no occasion why an arbitrary demand should be made upon them such as in the terms now under discussion. If an idea of this nature were to be embodied in a code for general observance, we should soon see a dearth of first-class work; it would hamper imagination, weaken enthusiasm, and add enormously to the difficulties of construction. There are hundreds of fine positions which fulfil admirably the condition expounded, but they are in small proportion to the many many thousands of respectable problems which have been composed by their authors without thought of such a motive as is advanced, and generally speaking they are of the "miniature" class or of the simple block type. The finest problems yet issued to the world are those which are complex and intricate, and in the main lead to many choices of defence with proportionately few varieties in attack. This standard is accepted by all who have expert knowledge as being the highest form of problem composition, and while there is scope left for further advancement in the direction aimed at by its masters and exponents, no one is entitled to restrict their methods or restrain their ambitions by endeavouring to enforce doctrines of personal preferences.

# PROBLEMS.

No. 1813.

By A. G. FELLOWS,  
Watford.

BLACK.



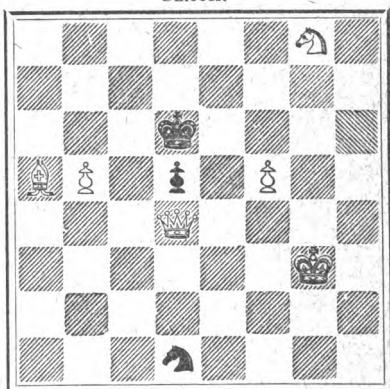
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1814.

By G. BROWNE,  
Belfast.

BLACK.



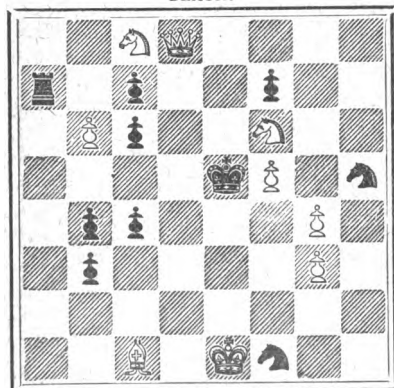
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1815.

By F. W. WYNNE,  
Dudley.

BLACK.



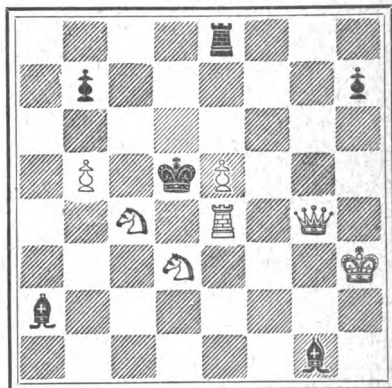
WHITE.

White mates in two moves.

No. 1816.

By A. M. SPARKE,  
Lincoln.

BLACK.



WHITE.

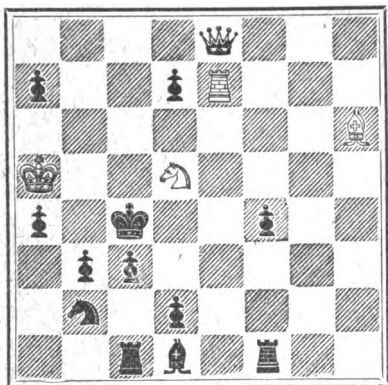
White mates in two moves.

## PROBLEMS.

No. 1817.

By F. GAMAGE,  
Westboro', Mass.

BLACK.



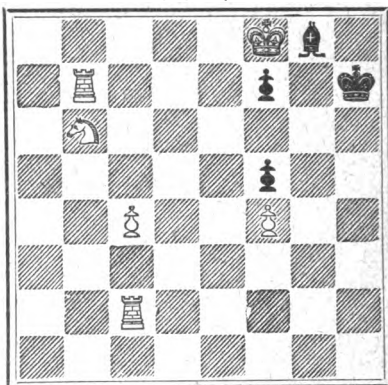
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1818.

By P. L. OSBORN,  
London.

BLACK.



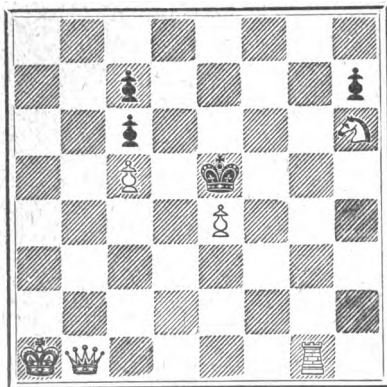
WHITE.

White mates in three moves.

No. 1819.

By A. W. DANIEL,  
Bridgend.

BLACK.



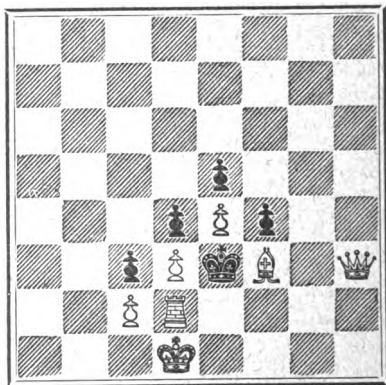
WHITE.

White mates in four moves.

No. 1820.

By C. D. LOCOCK,  
Camberley.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White compels Black to mate in  
nine moves.







Princeton University Library



32101 076474475

